

Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVac) Rural Livelihoods Assessment

May 2010
Assessment Report



ZimVAC is Co-ordinated by the Scientific Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC) – Food and Nutrition Council (FNC),
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Foreword

The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee's rural and urban assessments have come to be key reference documents for humanitarian and development interventions programming in Zimbabwe since 2002. The May 2010 Rural livelihoods assessment, whose results are presented here, is the tenth Zimvac rural assessment. Three urban assessments have so far been carried out.

This ZIMVAC rural livelihoods assessment endeavors to provide Government and other relevant stakeholders at various operational levels with strategic information for rural livelihoods revival and development. The assessment provides information on the following thematic area; food security, agriculture, water and sanitation, health, education and other rural households' socio-economic aspects. In doing so the assessment emphasizes on identifying main constraints to and opportunities for improved rural livelihoods. This deliberately places the assessment's focus on seeking opportunities for increasing rural households' resilience to coping and militating against the effects of shocks and hazards that disrupts and poses potential threats to their livelihoods. The assessment, therefore, recognizes the unique opportunity to constructively contribute to the rebuilding of Zimbabwe's rural livelihoods presented by the current socio-economic dispensation.

Zimvac greatly appreciates the financial, technical and material support its members made towards the successful undertaking of this assessment.



George Kembo
Zimvac Chairperson



ZIMBABWE
Vulnerability
Assessment Committee



Dr. Robson Mafoti
Chief Executive Officer - SIRDC

The following ZimVac Members Contributed Technically, Financially and Materially to this Assessment

- Food And Nutrition Council
- Scientific Industrial Research and Development Centre
- Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
- Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development
- Ministry of Labour and Social Services
- Ministry of Women Affairs ,Gender and Community Development
- Ministry of Health and Child Welfare
- Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development
- Ministry of Education, Arts, Sports and Culture
- Department of Meteorology
- United Nations Office for the Coordination Of Humanitarian Affairs
- World Food Programme
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Famine Early Warning Systems Network
- United States Agency for International Development
- Save the Children
- DFID - GRM

Assessment Purpose and Objectives

The Assessment Purpose was...

- To provide strategic information for rural livelihoods revival and development

and

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

Assessment Objectives were ...

- To determine the rural population that is likely to be food insecure in the 2010/11 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

Assessment Objectives were ...

- To assess the functioning of rural markets for agricultural produce, casual labour and basic food stuffs.
- To record community access to basic health services, where access incorporates both availability and affordability, and their perception of priority needs for improved health. **Analysis and reporting on this objective is not available now will be done in a separate document focusing on education**

Assessment Objectives were ...

- To record basic hygienic practices and access to clean water and safe sanitation.
- To assess access to education by rural households and identify challenges to optimum access of the service.
While preliminary findings on households' access to education will be presented in this report, more detailed analysis on the quality of education provision will be done in a separate document
- To identify transitional development priorities for rural communities in all rural provinces of the country.

Assessment Methodology

Multi-dimensional

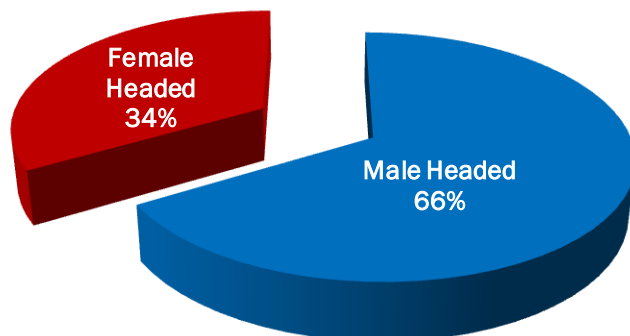
The Assessment Methodology

- Relevant Secondary Data Review and Analysis was conducted
- Primary Data was collected from
 - All Eight rural provinces, and
 - All 60 rural districts
- Primary Data was Collected Using
 - Household Interviews: 157 households were interviewed
 - Community Focus Group Interviews : 275 Group Interviews were conducted
 - District level food security focus group discussions were done in All 60 rural districts.
 - Key Informant Interviews on Education(224) and Health(265)
- Data was captured using the Census and Surveys Processing System (CSPro)
- SPSS was used as the primary analysis software and it was
- Complemented by MS Excel, Arc GIS

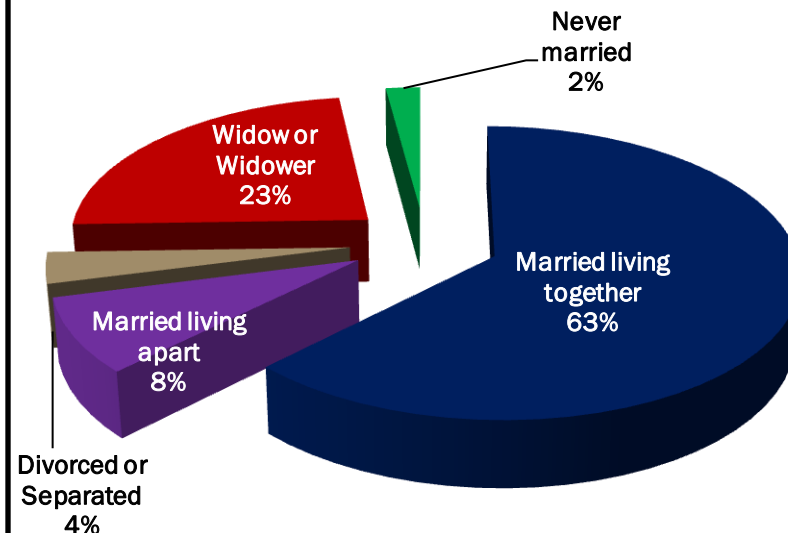
Sample Description

Household Sample Demographics Characteristics

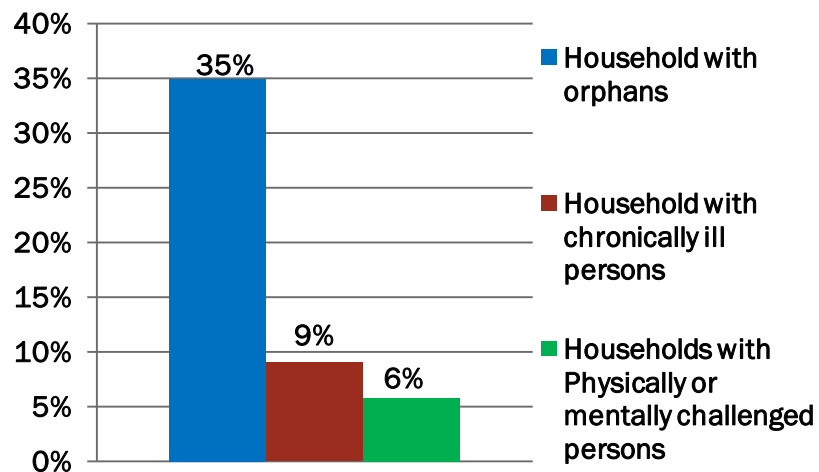
Sex of Household Head



Household Head Marital Status



Household Vulnerability Attributes



•Household Head Average Age: 49years

•Child headed households: 0.05%

•Average Household Size: 6

•Average effective dependence: 1.8

Distribution of Sampled Household Population By Age Groups and Sex

Age Category	Percentage		
Years	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	13	12	13
5 - 9	15	14	15
10 - 14	16	15	16
15 - 19	14	12	13
20 - 24	9	8	9
25 - 29	6	6	6
30 - 34	5	5	5
35 - 39	4	5	4
40 - 44	3	3	3
45 - 49	2	4	3
50 - 54	3	4	3
55 - 59	3	3	3
60 +	7	8	8
Total	100	100	100

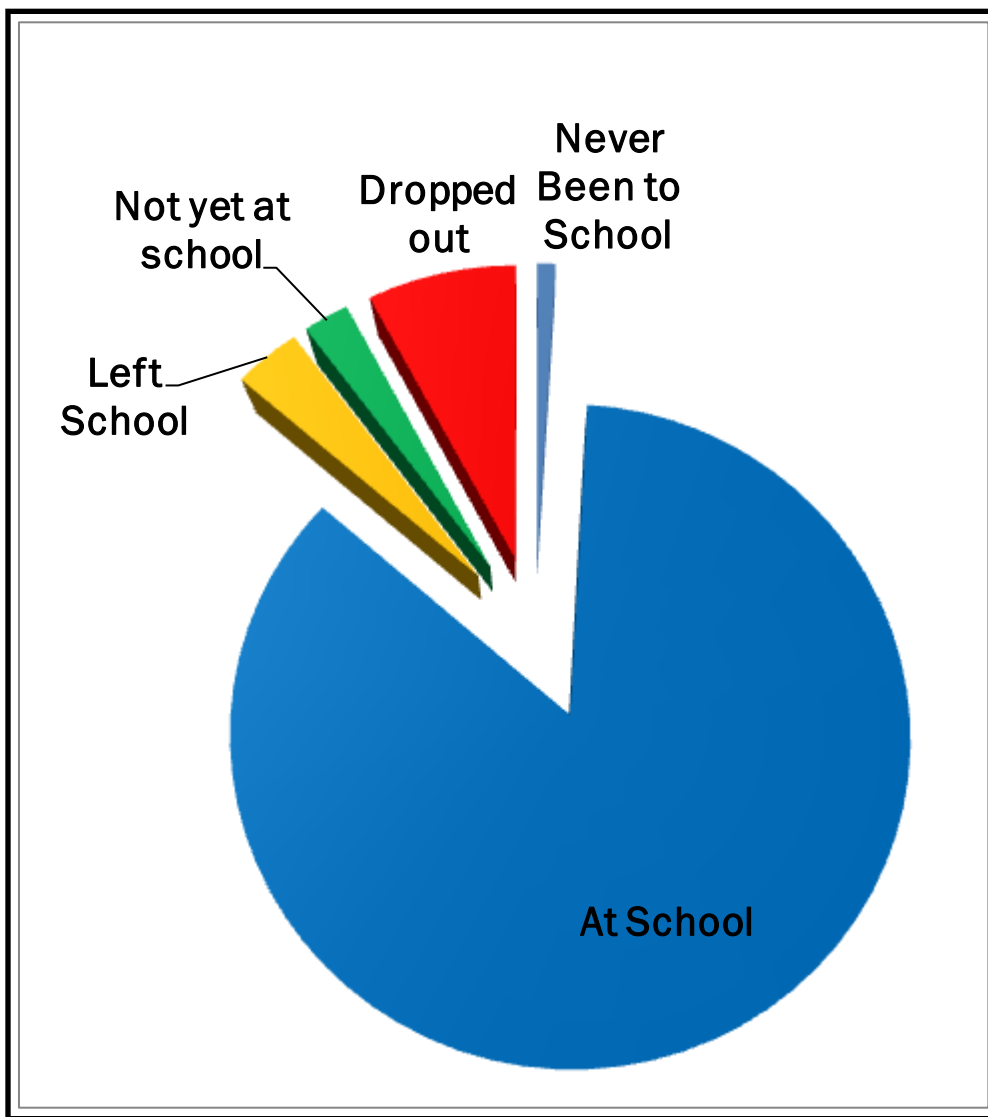
The sample description data is consistent with other rural demographic surveys

Summary of Findings

EDUCATION

To assess access to education by rural households and identify challenges to optimum access of the service. **While preliminary findings on households' access to education will be presented in this report, more detailed analysis on the quality of education provision will be done in a separate document**

School Attendance



- Of the pupils in the school going age(6-17years)
 - 86% were attending school,
 - 8% drop outs,
 - 3% had left school
 - 2% were not yet at school and
 - 1% had never been to school.

Reasons for Dropping Out of School: National Level

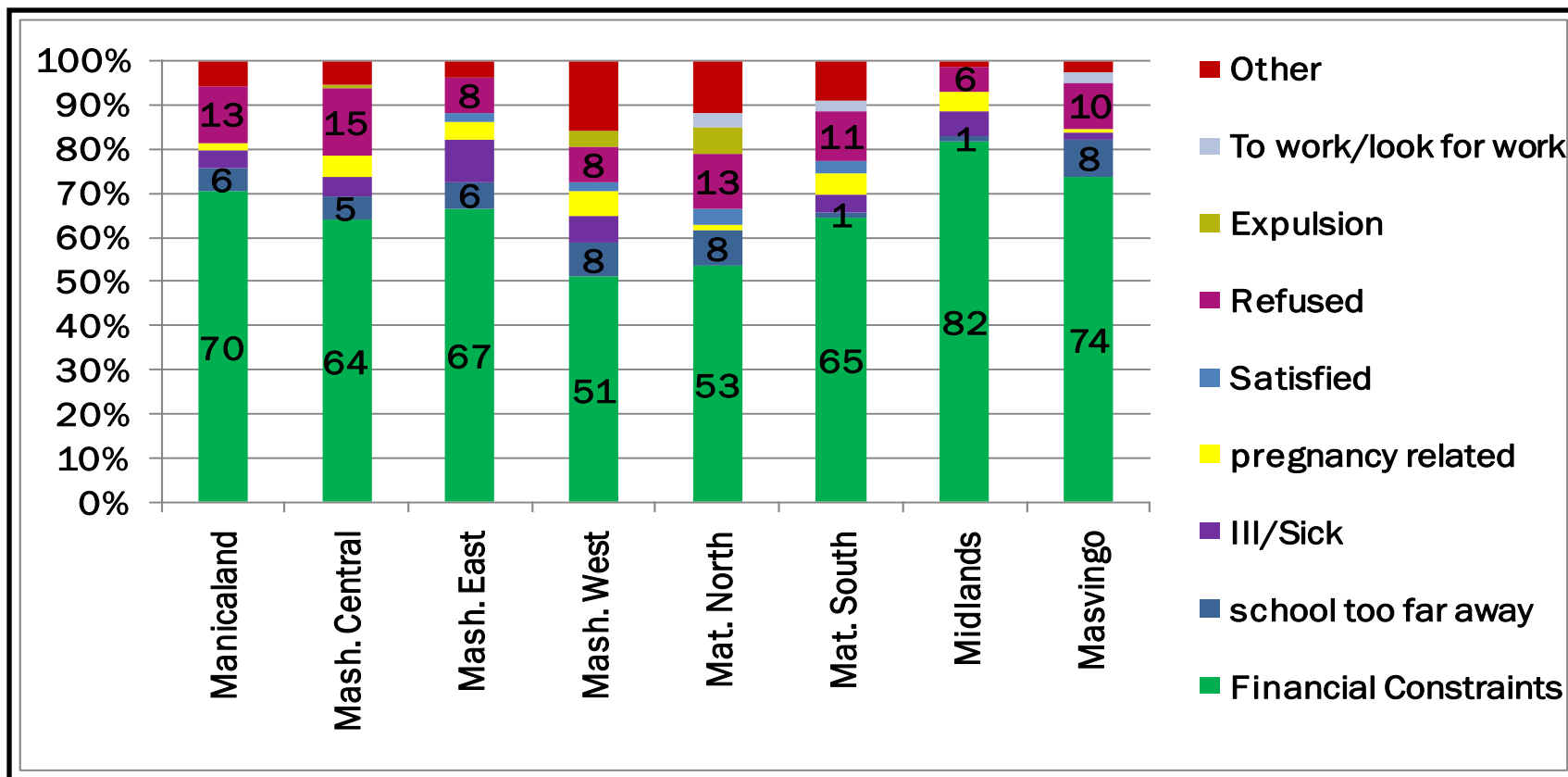
Reasons for Dropping Out	Percentage
Financial Constraints	67
Refusing to continue	11
Other	6
School too far away	5
Illness or sickness	4
Pregnancy related	3
Child satisfied with school	1
Expelled from school	1
To work/looking for work	1
Total	100

- 67% of those who dropped out of school did so because of financial constraints, and

- 11% were reported to have refused to continue with school.

There is need to investigate further what constitutes this category

Reasons for Dropping Out of School by Provinces



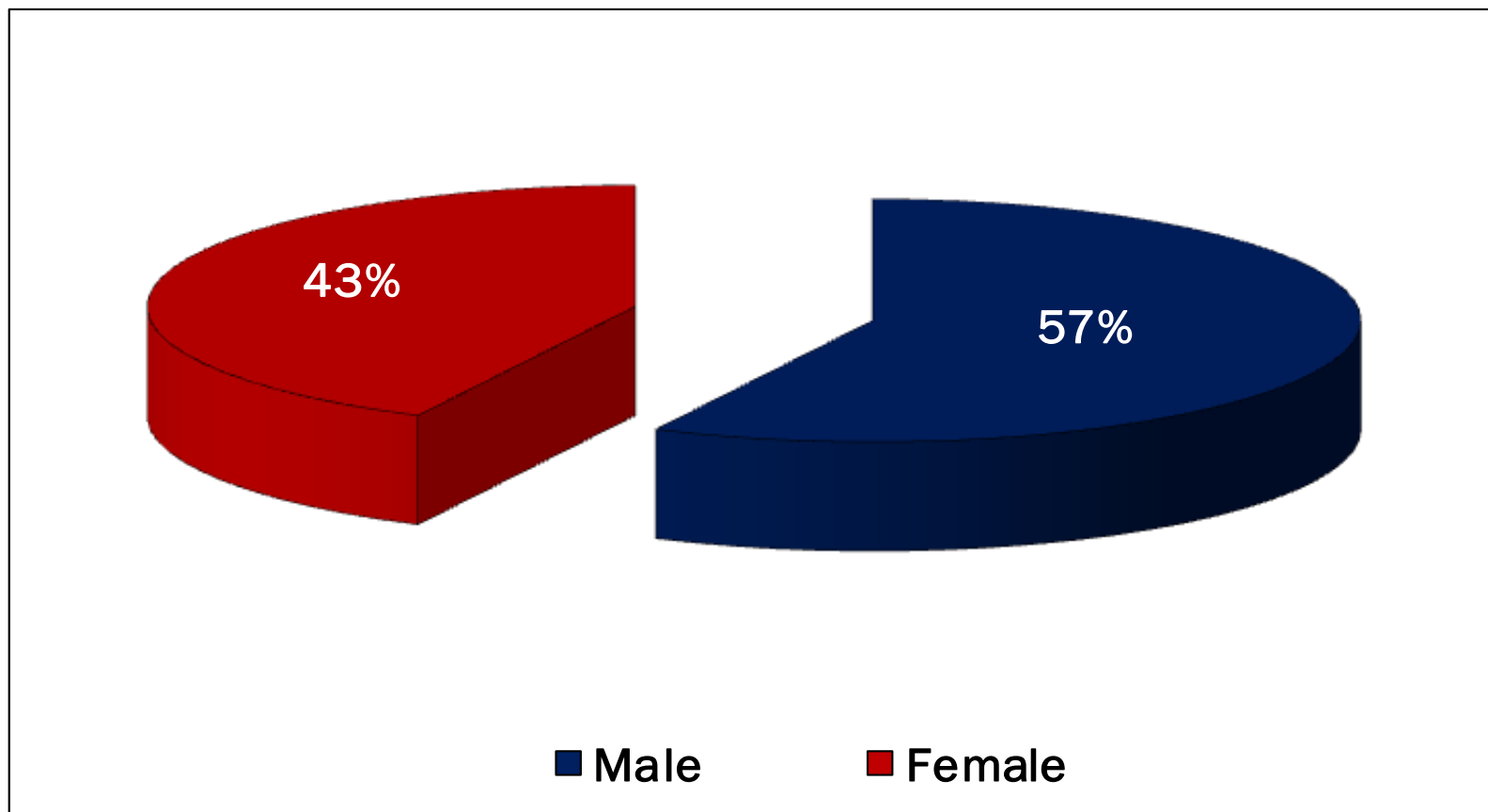
- Financial constraints were still the major reason for dropping out of school across all provinces. This reason accounted for **82%**(highest) of drop outs in Midlands and **51%** Mash West (the least)
- Percentage of pupils refusing to go to school was highest in Mashonaland Central (**15.3%**) followed by Manicaland (**13%**).
- Mash West recorded the highest proportion of other reasons for dropouts.**
- Masvingo (**8.5%**) and Mat North (**8.1%**) had the highest proportions of children dropping out of school because the schools were too far.

The Level At Which Children Drop Out of School

Highest Level of School Attained by Drop Outs	
Level	Percentages
Primary School	74.1
Secondary School	24.2
Pre-school	1.2
Tertiary	0.5
Total	100

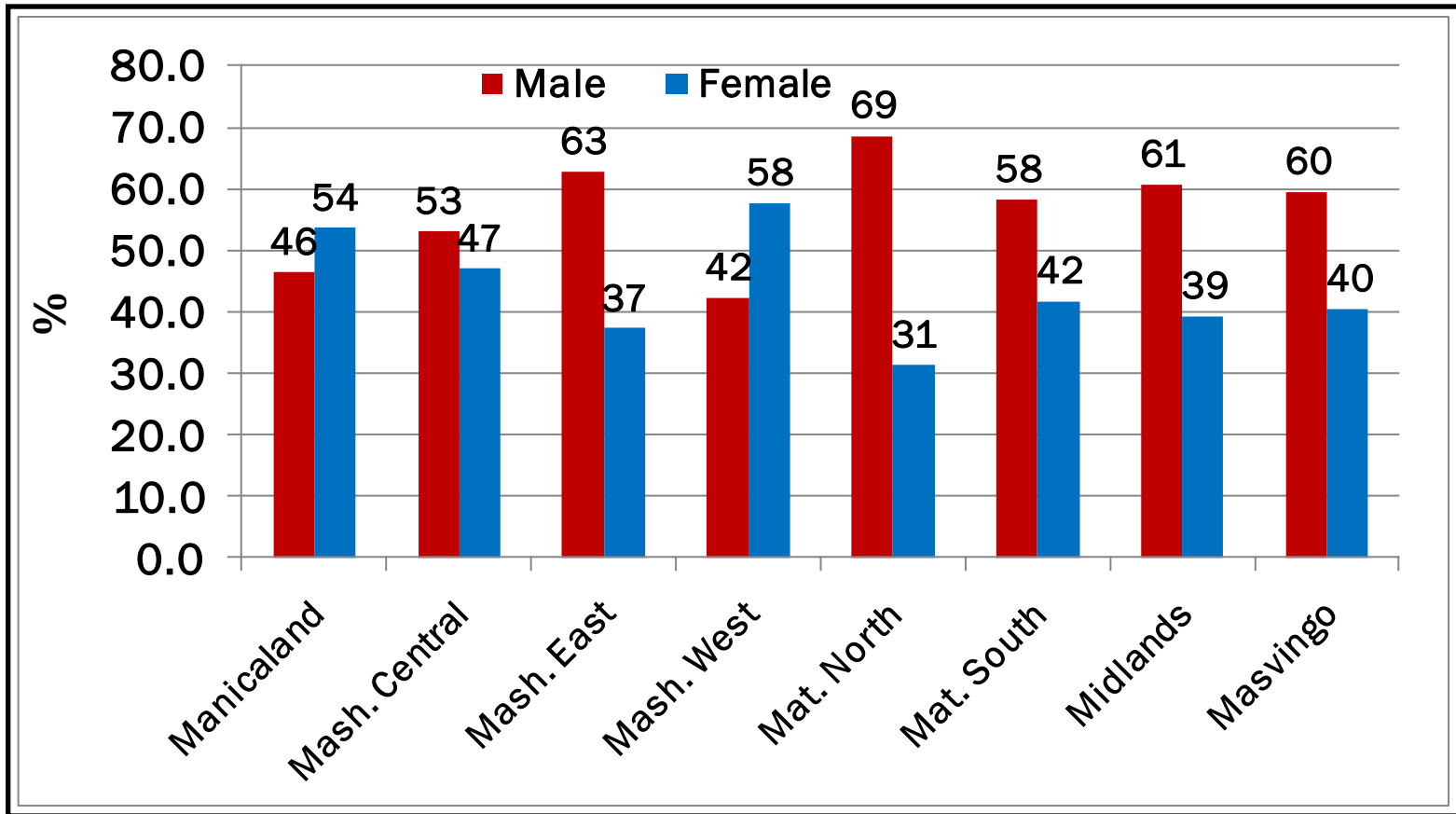
- The majority of drop outs (74%) occurred during primary school level and the least occurred at tertiary level

School Dropouts by Sex of Child at National Level



- Males make up a higher proportion of drop outs (57%) at national level.

School Drop Outs by Sex at Provincial Level

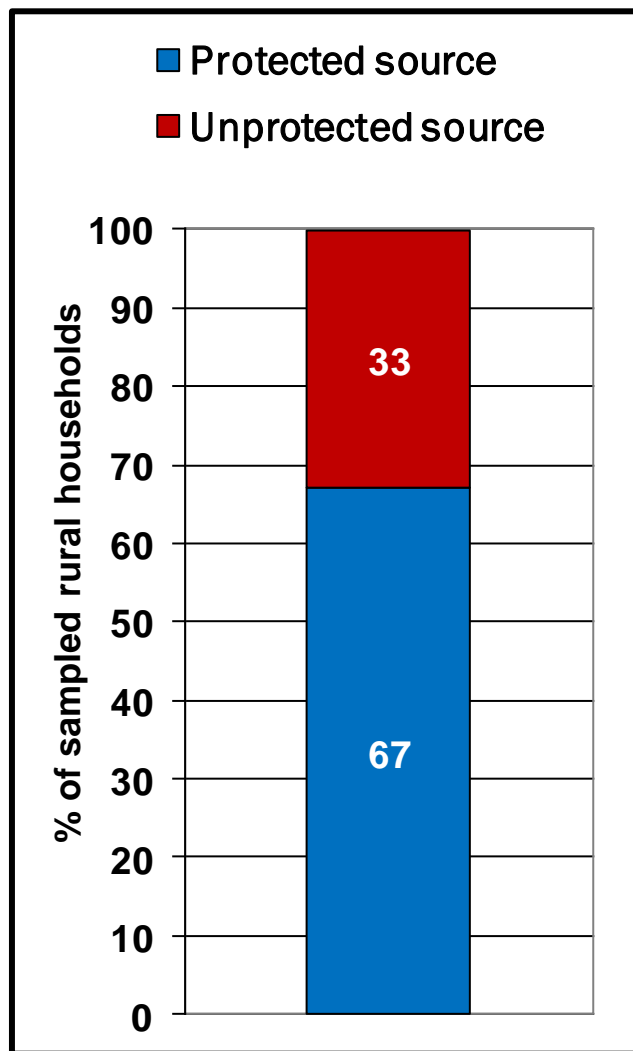


- Manicaland and Mash West had more girls dropping out of school than boys.
- The proportion of females dropping out of school in Manicaland, Mash Central and Mash West were above the national average percentage (43%) of female drop outs
- The percentage of males dropping out of school in Mat North, Midlands, Mash East, Mat South and Masvingo were higher than the national average (57%) of male dropouts.

Water and Sanitation

To record basic hygienic practices
and access to clean water and
safe sanitation.

Sources of Drinking Water



- A majority (67%) of sampled rural households depend on protected water sources for drinking (mostly from boreholes (40%) and protected wells (21%));
- A third (33%) of the households draw water from unprotected sources (unprotected wells - 21%, surface water - 10%, unprotected springs 1.5%);



Sources of Drinking Water

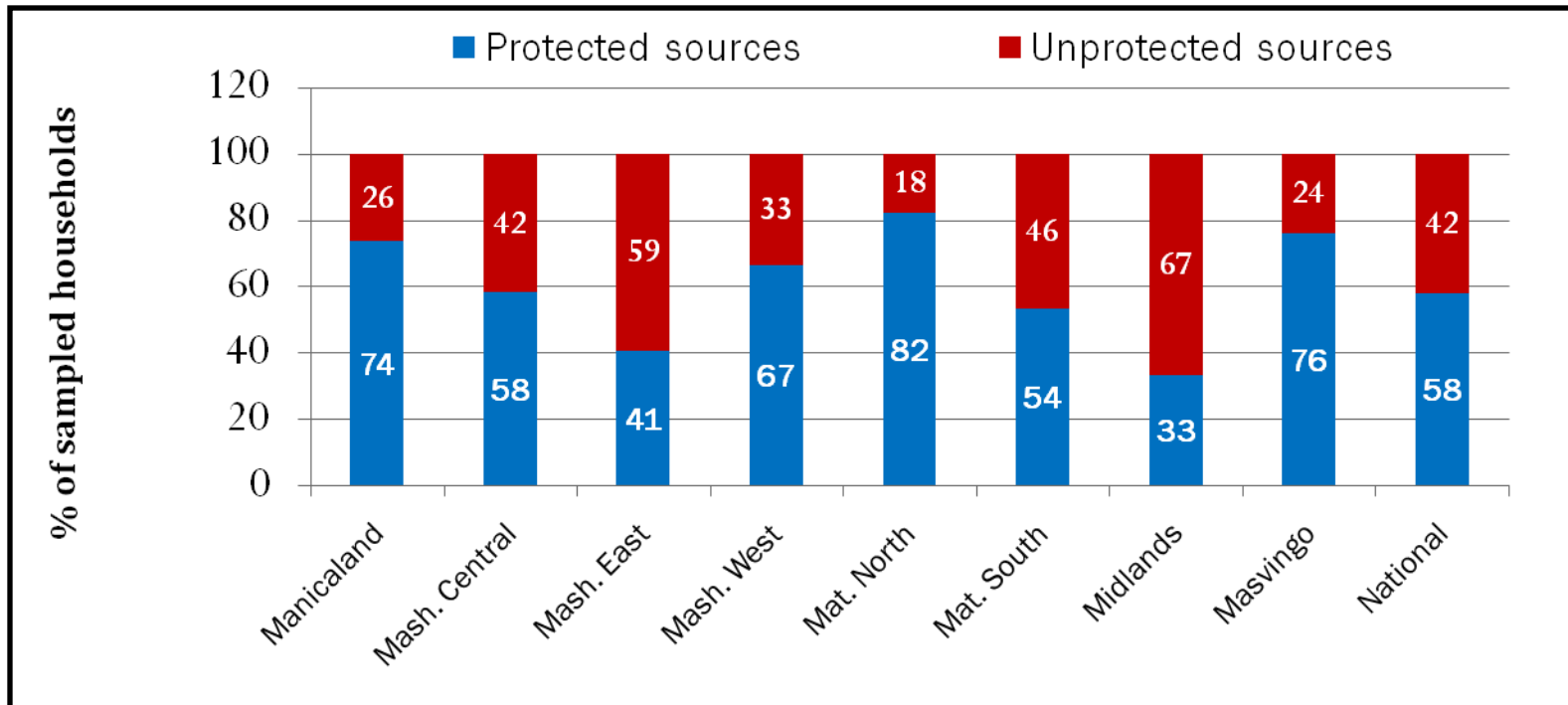
- 94% of the households indicated that water was available at their main source at the time of this assessment.
- This proportion will progressively fall as the dry season progresses, increasing distances covered and compromising on access.
- Manicaland had the highest proportion (77%) of households drawing drinking water from protected sources followed by Mash Central (74%), Mash East (72%) and Matabeleland North (71%).
- Matabeleland South has least proportion of households (57%) depending on protected water sources.

Water and Sanitation

Proportion(%) of Households whose Main Source of Drinking Water is			
Province	Unprotected	Protected	Total (%)
Manicaland	23.25	76.75	100
Mashonaland Central	26.01	73.99	100
Mashonaland East	27.52	72.48	100
Mashonaland West	41.18	58.82	100
Matabeleland North	28.61	71.39	100
Matabeleland South	43.03	56.97	100
Midlands	39.73	60.27	100
Masvingo	37.15	62.85	100
National	32.91	67.09	100

- Manicaland had the highest proportion (77%) of households drawing drinking water from protected sources followed by Mash Central (74%), Mash East (72%) and Matabeleland North (71%).
- Matabeleland South had the least proportion of households (57%) who were depending on protected water sources.

Alternative Sources of Drinking Water by Provinces



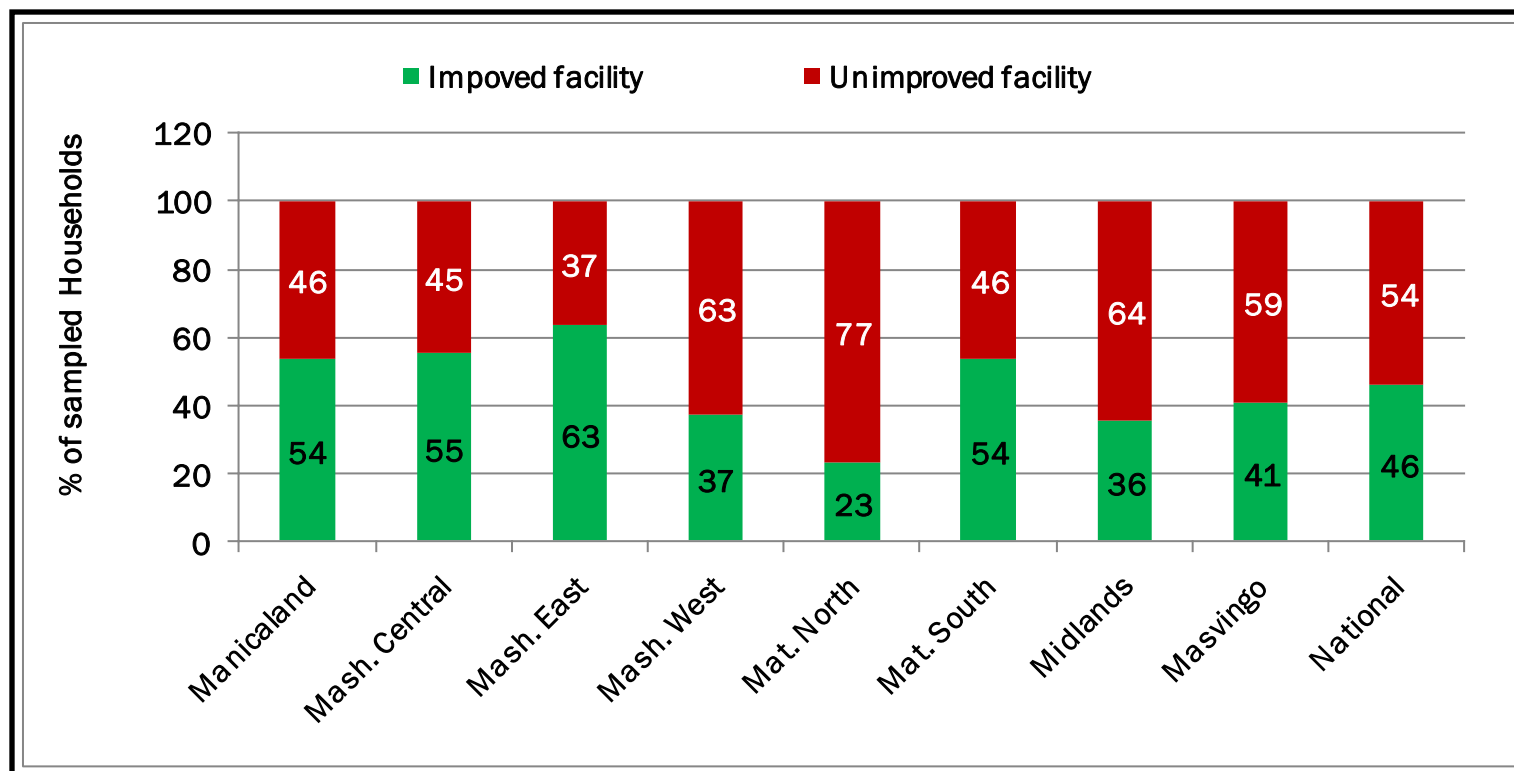
- Mat. North had the largest proportion (82%) of households with protected alternative water sources yet the province had the least percentage of households using protected water sources as their main sources.
- Proportions of households that would move to unprotected sources in the event of their main source failing was highest in Midlands(67%)
- These findings are comparable to similar data from the Multiple Indicator Monitoring Survey (MIMS), Nov 2009.

Treatment of Drinking Water

- Only 27% of sampled households reported treating their drinking water . This maybe partly explained by the relatively high proportion of households(67%) using water from protected sources.
- Of those that were treating their water, the majority (70%) applied water treatment tablets, 10% used jik/chlorine and 17% boiled it.
- This pattern is suggestive of rural households' high dependence on humanitarian agencies for water treatment and raises sustainability questions on the practice.

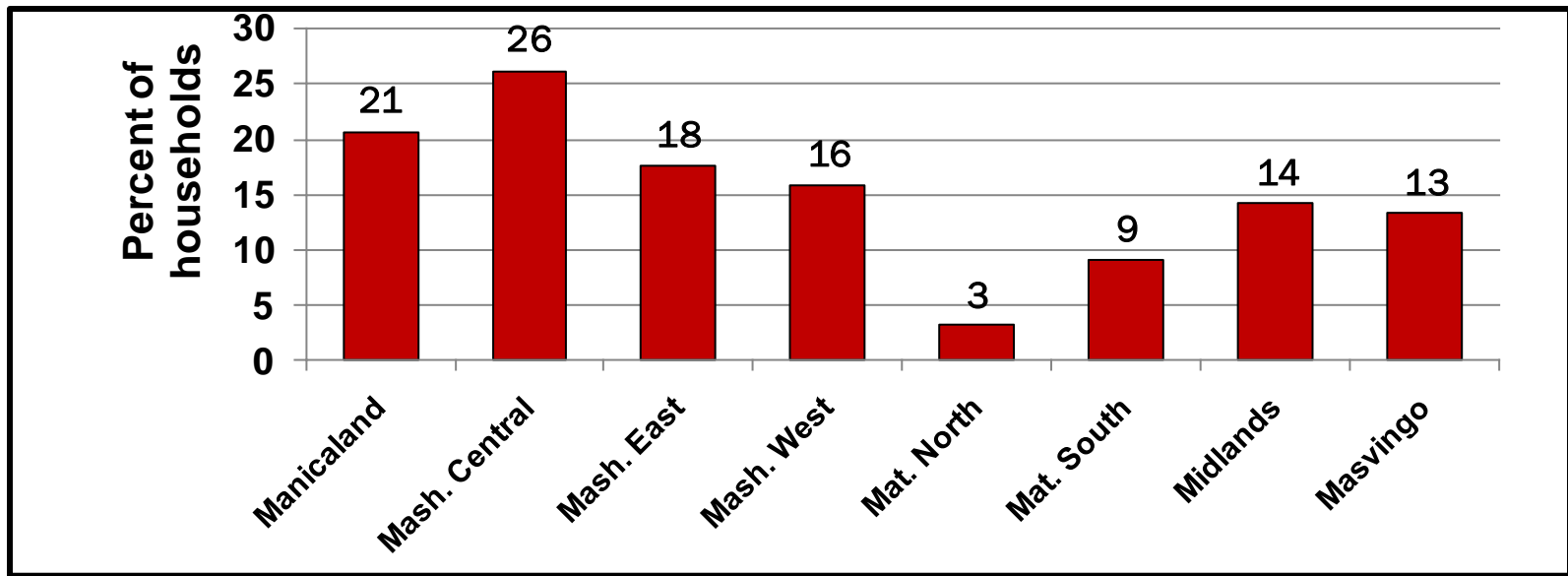
Method of water treatment	% of HHs
Adding water treatment tablets	70.2
Boiling	17.0
Adding jik / chlorine	10.0
Letting it stand and settle	1.1
Straining through cloth	0.6
Using water filter	0.2
Other	0.9
Total	100

Type of Toilet Facility Used



- Mash East had the highest proportion (63%) of sampled rural households using improved toilet facilities (Blair latrine, pit latrine with slab, flush toilet or composting toilet) followed by Mash Central (55%), Manicaland and Mat South (54% each);
- Mat. North had the least usage of improved toilet facilities (23%) followed by Midlands at 36%.

Prevalence of Sharing of Toilet Facility



- 26% of sampled households in Mash Central and 21 % in Manicaland indicated sharing a toilet facility with a least one other household.
- Sharing is least common in Matabeleland North (3%) and Matabeleland South (9%).
- The Sphere Minimum standards stipulate a toilet per household or a maximum of 20 persons per unit (segregated by sex); not more than 50m from dwellings or less than a minute's walk

General Hygienic Practices in Rural Households

- Most households in all provinces except those in Matabeleland North were practicing the recommended hygienic practices (presence of pot rack and rubbish pit and absence of rubbish around the yard);
- In all provinces a high proportion of households did not have water close to toilet facilities; the highest, at only 21% of households is in Mash East followed by just 10% in Masvingo
- The high absence of water to wash hands near toilets is a cause for concern especially in the wake of cholera outbreaks and other diseases associated with poor hygiene;
- From August 2008 to July 2009 almost 100,000 people in the country contracted cholera and close to 4,300 died from it.

General Hygienic Practices in Rural Households

Province	Pot Rack (% of HHs)		Rubbish Pit (% of HHs)		Rubbish around yard (% of HHs)		Water close by nearest toilet (% of HHs)		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A
Manicaland	78.42	21.58	75	25	19.10	80.90	23.09	60.86	16.06
Mash East	78.04	21.58	76.80	23.20	16.61	83.39	16.18	37.86	45.95
Mash West	73.82	26.18	62.67	37.33	18.66	81.34	15.81	59.27	24.92
Mash Central	71.77	28.23	68.75	31.25	24.80	75.20	21.17	71.17	7.66
Midlands	66.11	33.89	78.73	21.27	32.61	67.39	11.53	72.61	15.86
Masvingo	65.06	34.94	71.29	28.71	30.54	69.46	10.39	64.90	24.71
Mat. North	58.38	41.62	56.36	43.64	27.54	72.46	13.86	47.51	38.63
Mat. South	36.89	63.11	44.55	55.45	19.76	80.24	12.31	61.55	26.14



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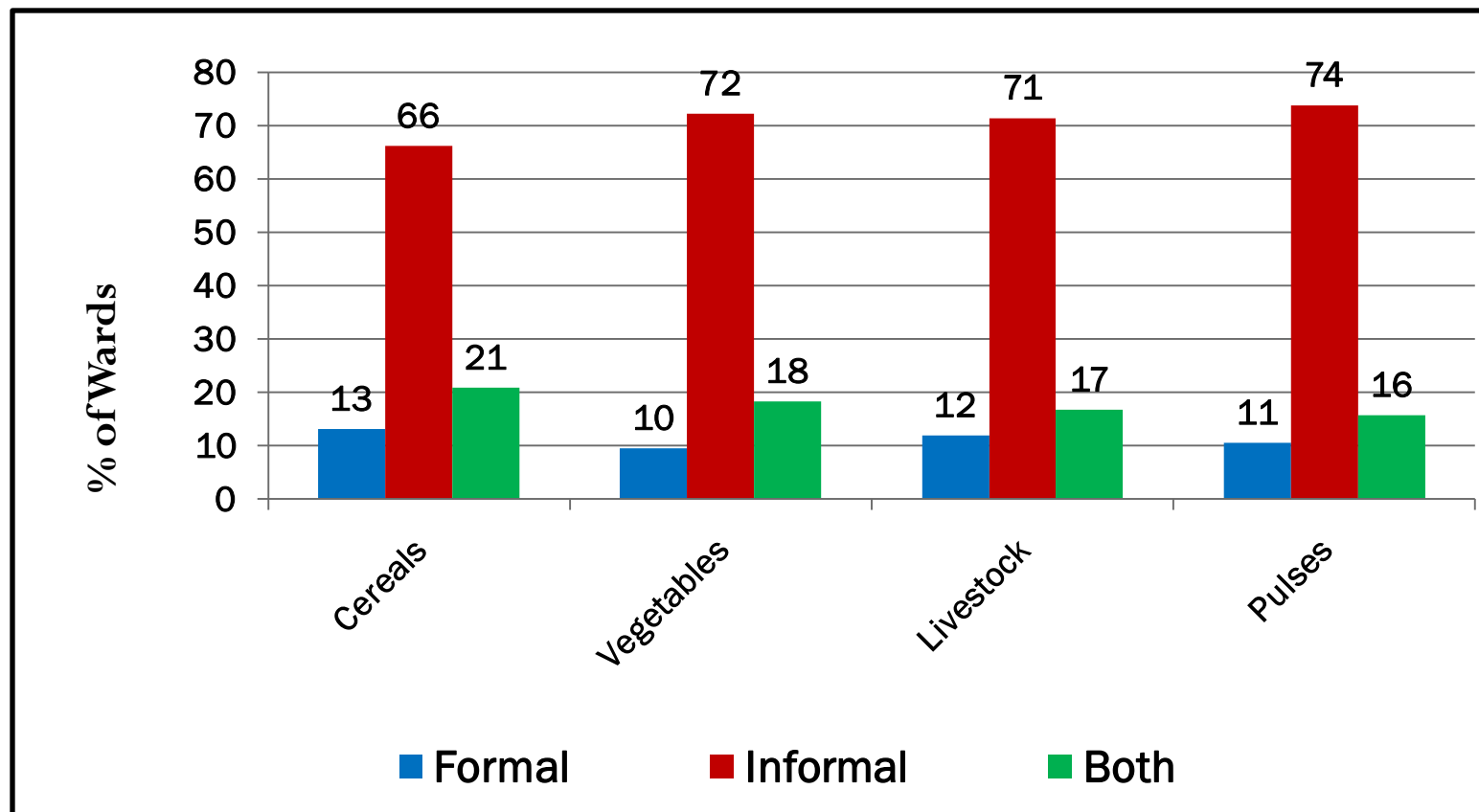
Water and Sanitation vs. Cholera/Typhoid

- 7.2% of the sampled households drinking water from unimproved sources had at least a member who had suffered from cholera or typhoid in the period April 2009 to May 2010.
- 9.2% of the sampled households using unimproved sanitation had at least a member who suffered from cholera or typhoid in the period April 2009 to May 2010

Markets and Prices

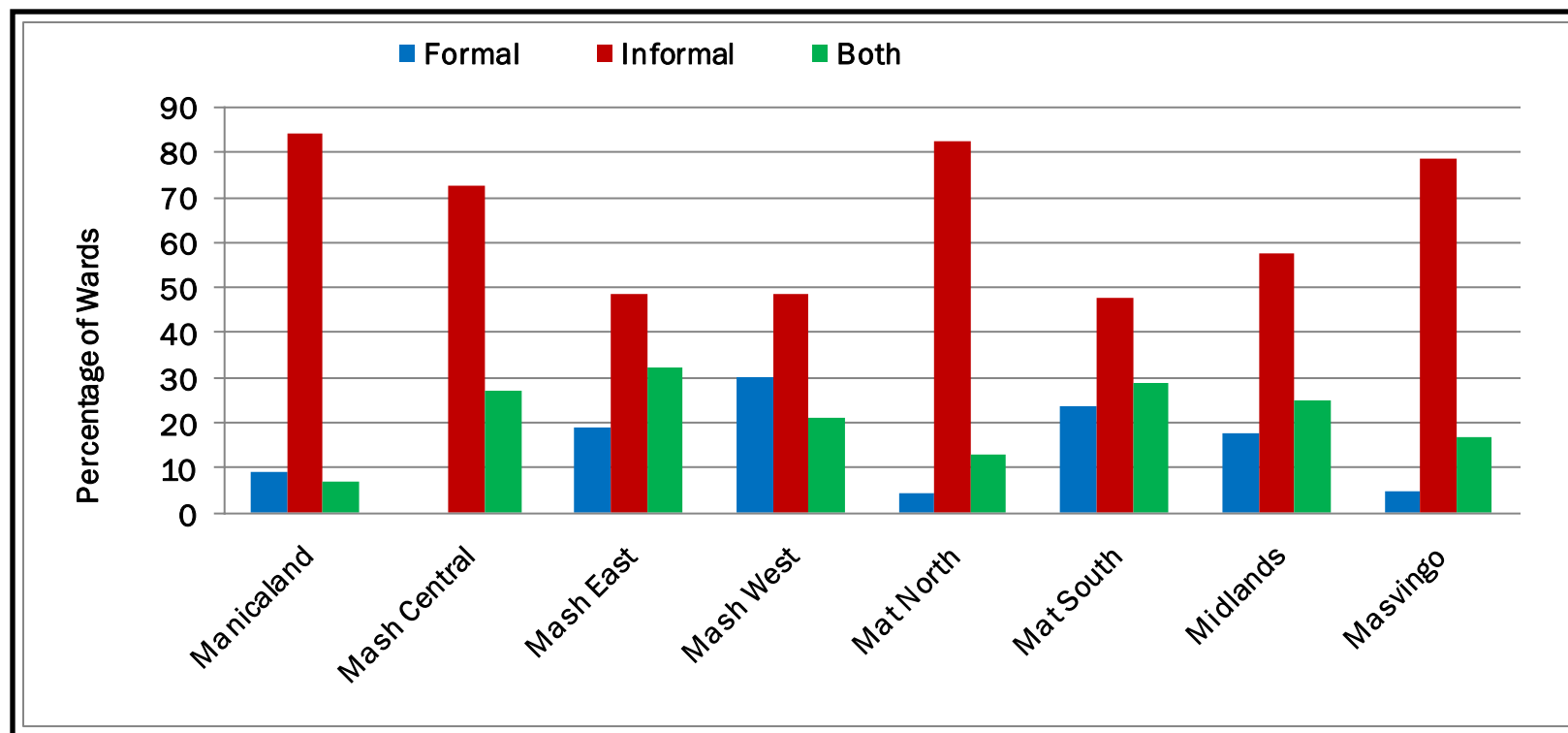
To assess the functioning of rural markets for agricultural produce, casual labour and basic food stuffs.

Types of Produce Selling Market At National Level



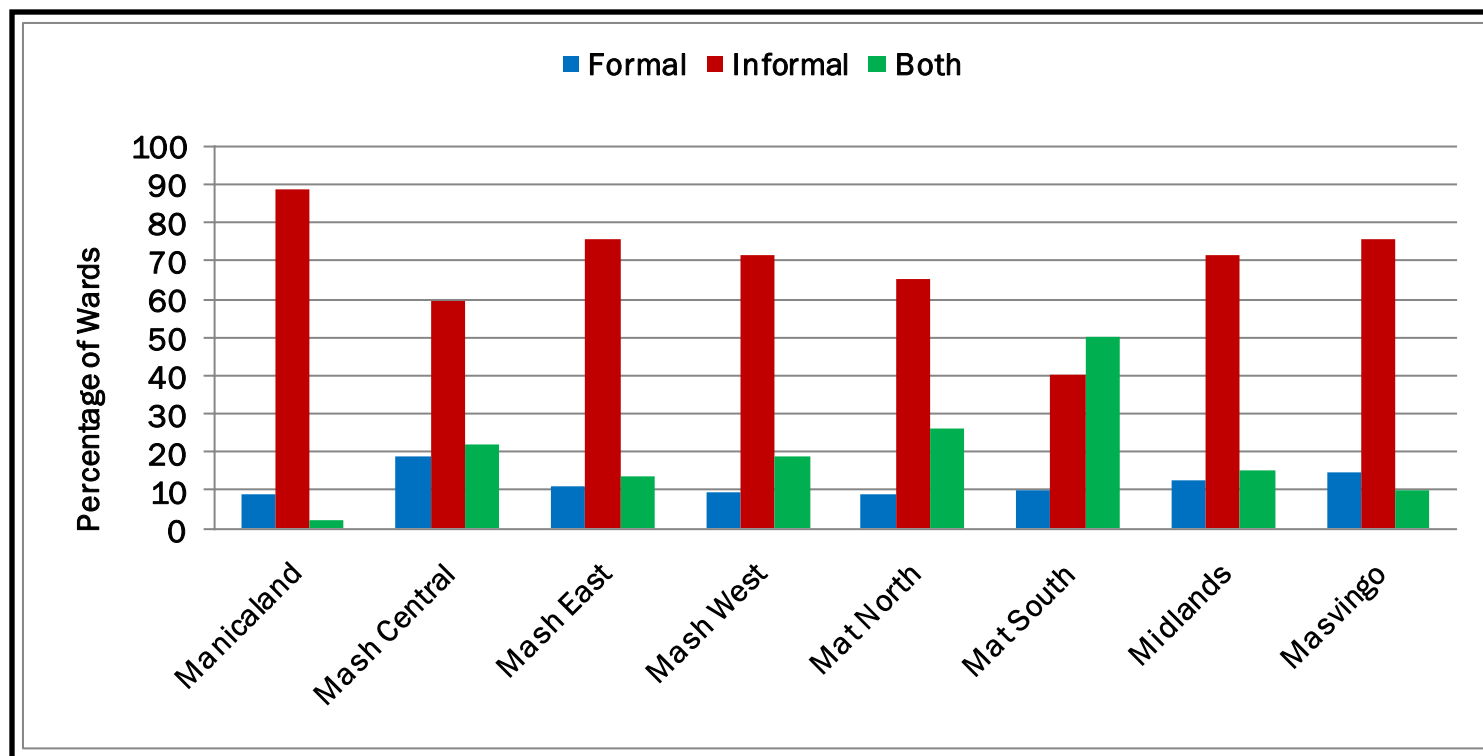
- Over 60 % of the wards reported that the informal market is more dominant form of both food and livestock markets.

Cereal Markets at Provincial Level



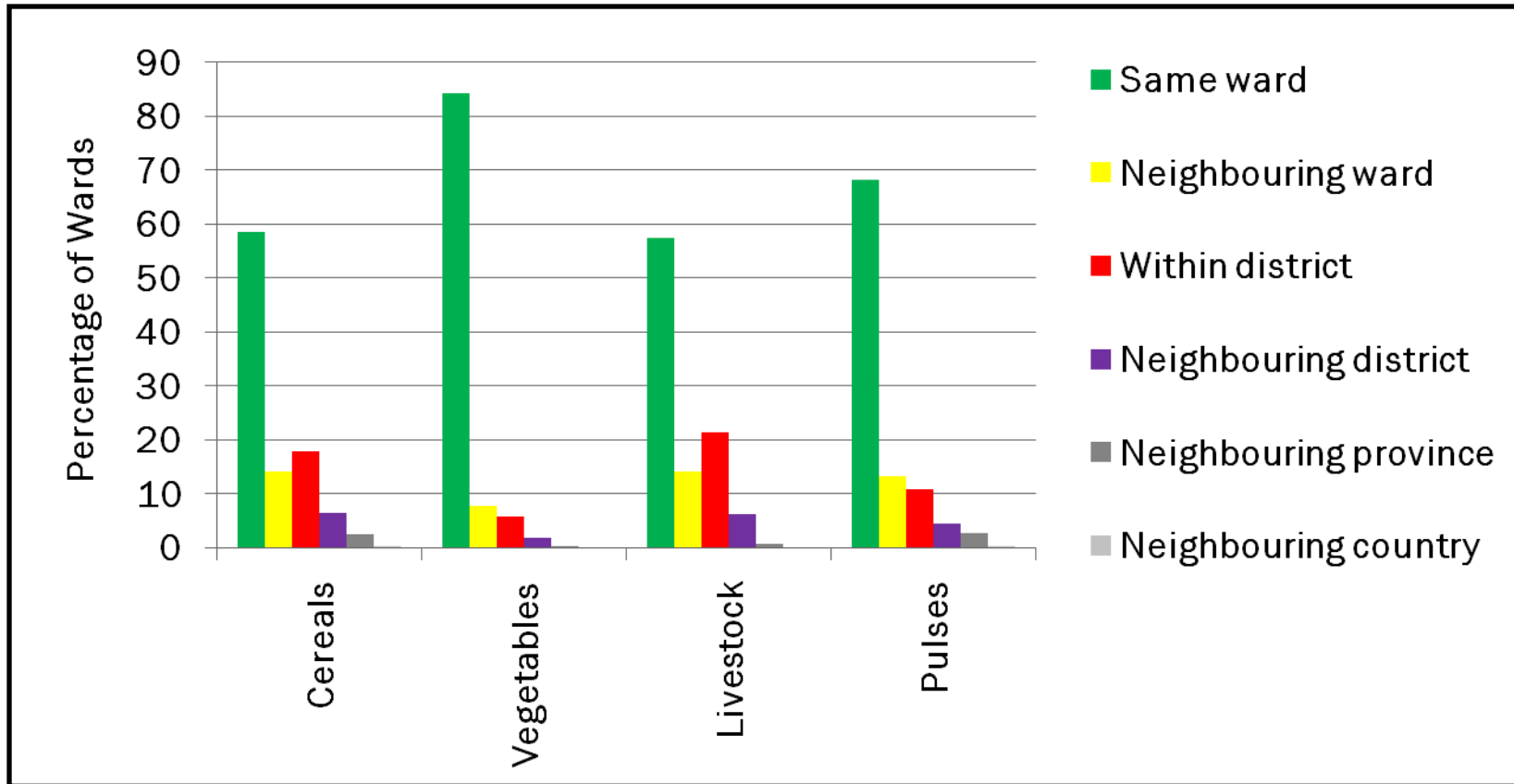
- At provincial level, informal markets still dominated as the main source of cereals for households that needed to buy the commodity.
- Informal cereal markets were most dominant in Manicaland (84%) , Matabeleland North (82%) and Masvingo (76%).

Livestock Markets at Provincial Level



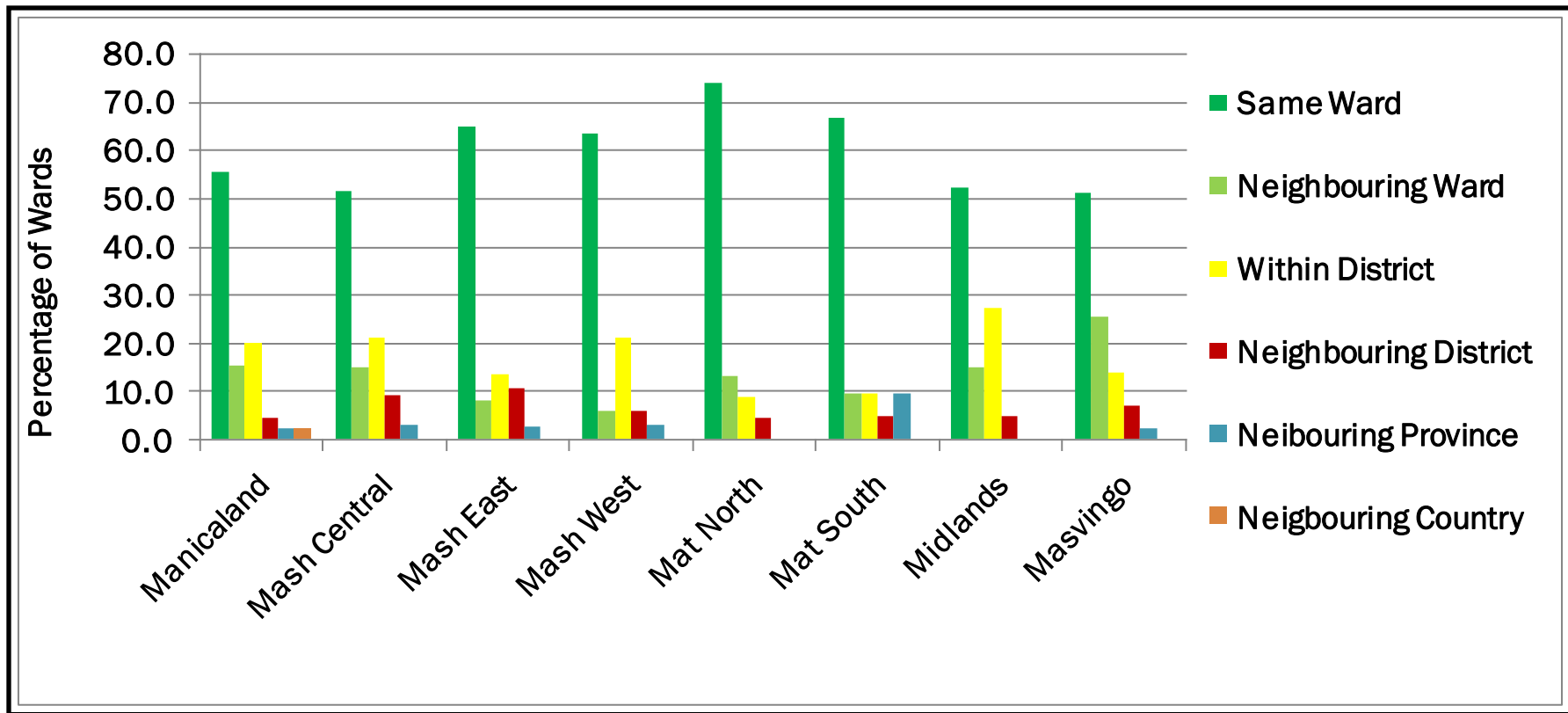
- In Matabeleland South most communities use both formal and informal markets for livestock trading.
- In all other provinces informal market remains, by far, the dominant market for livestock.

Location of Markets for Purchases



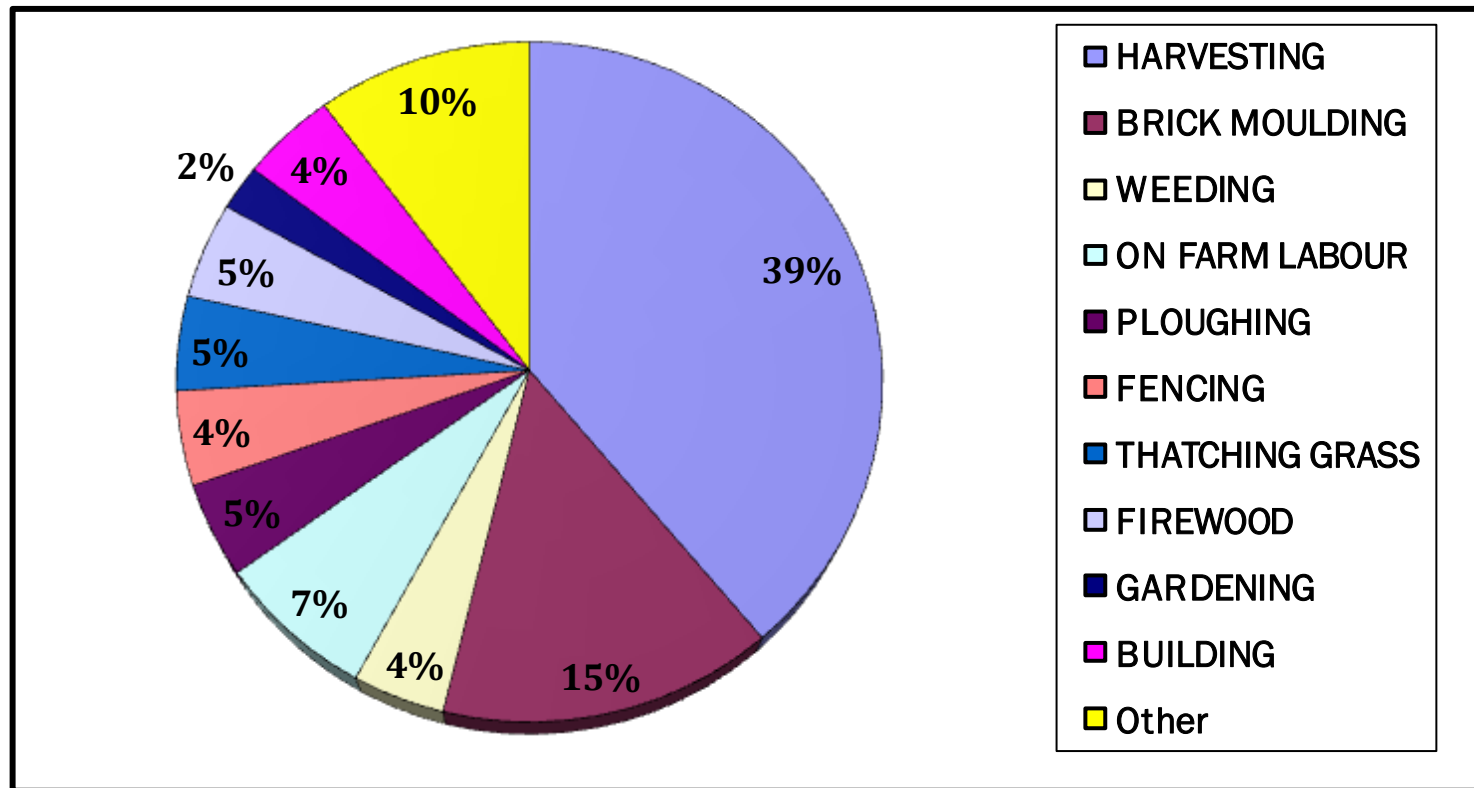
- During the time of survey all commodities were mainly accessed in the same ward.
- Livestock was mainly being traded within the same district, which may negatively impact on pricing.

Location of Markets for Cereals



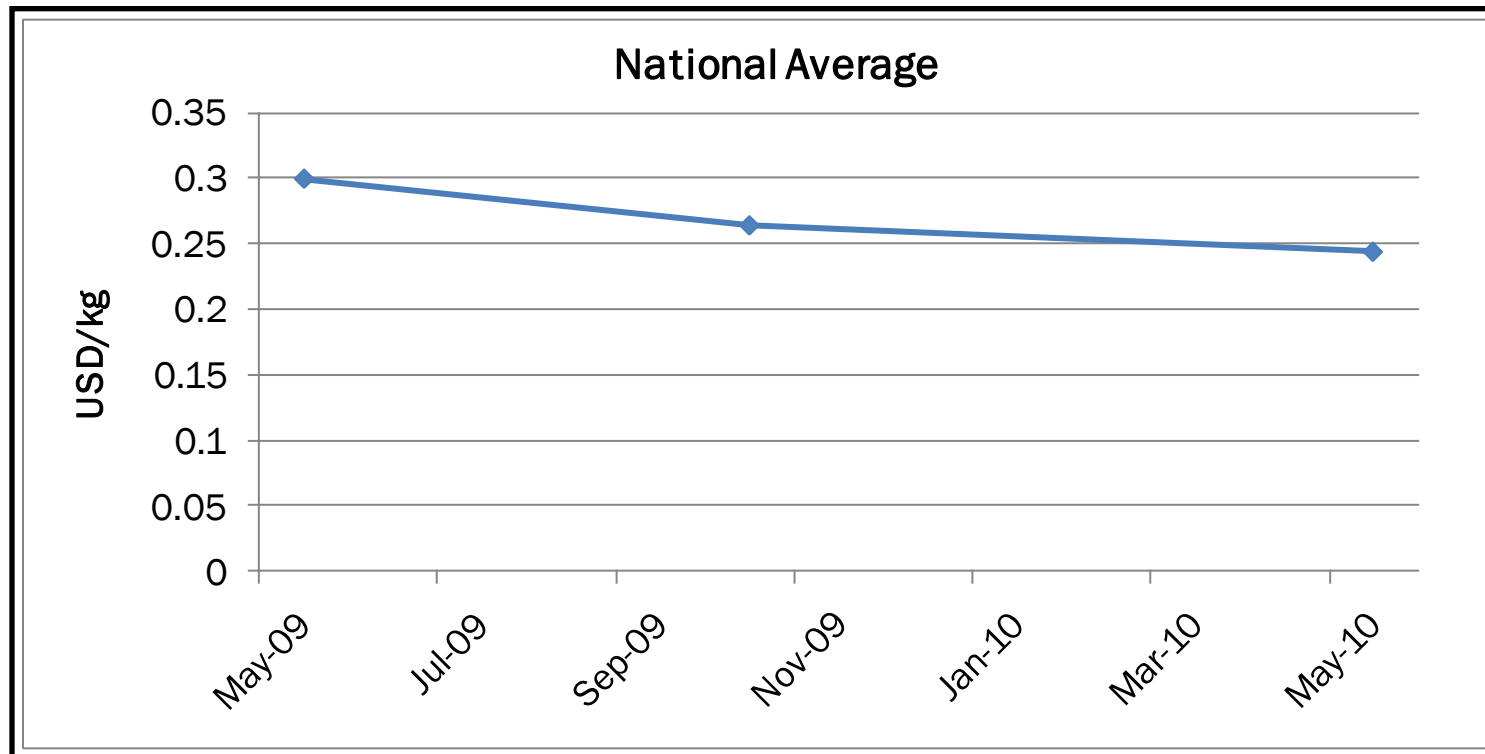
- In all provinces the majority of cereal deficit households were purchasing cereals from the same ward, thus availability was not a major constraint to food security.
- In Midlands, Masvingo, Manicaland and Mashonaland Central, a significant proportion of households were accessing cereals within the same district.

Casual Labour Situation: May 2010



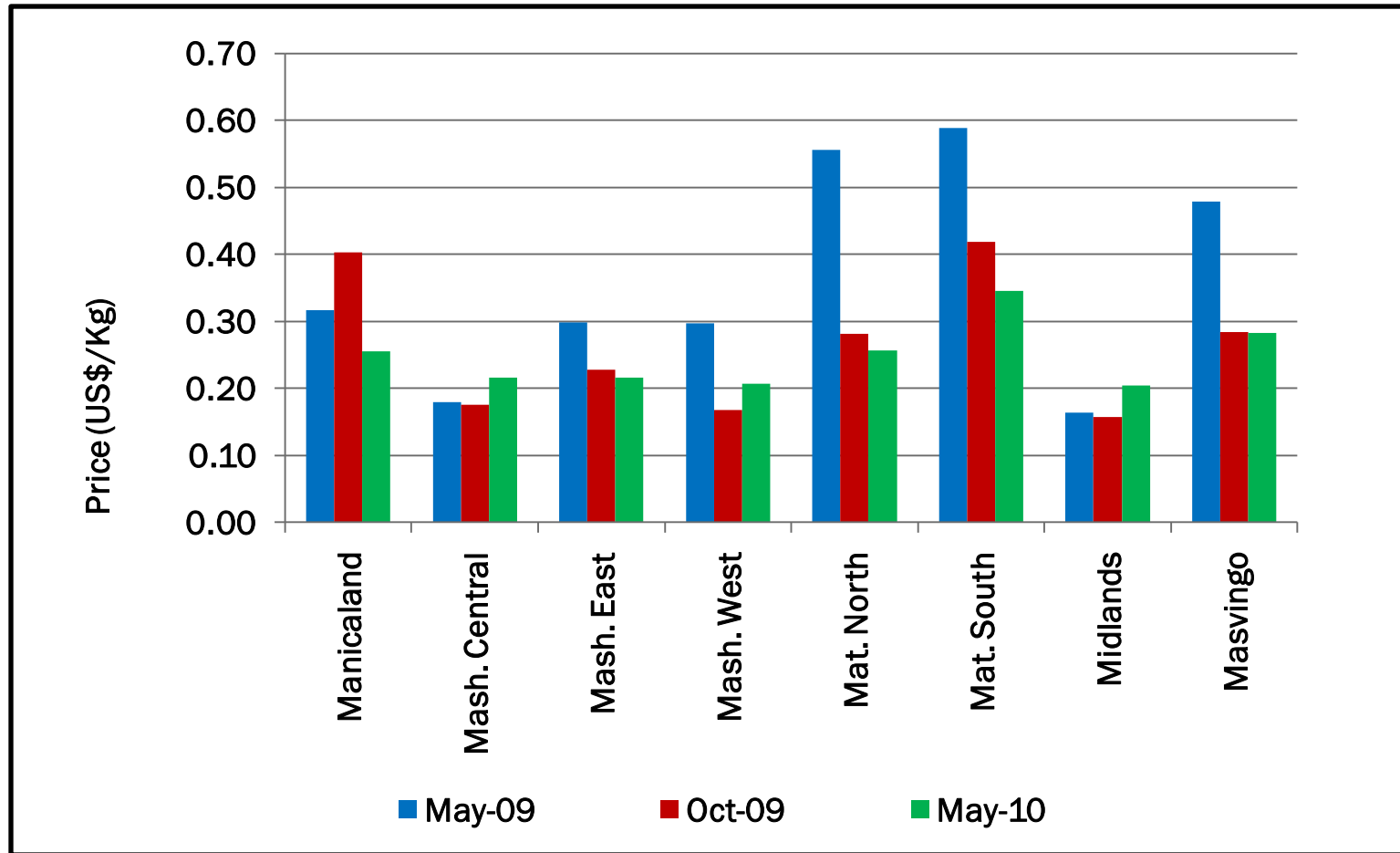
- Casual labor is one of the major sources of income for the rural population. Its relative availability can be used as a proxy for access to income and food.
- At the time of the assessment harvesting was reported as the most common casual labor option in the majority of wards (39%) followed by brick moulding (15%) and other on farm labour (7%)

Maize Grain Prices



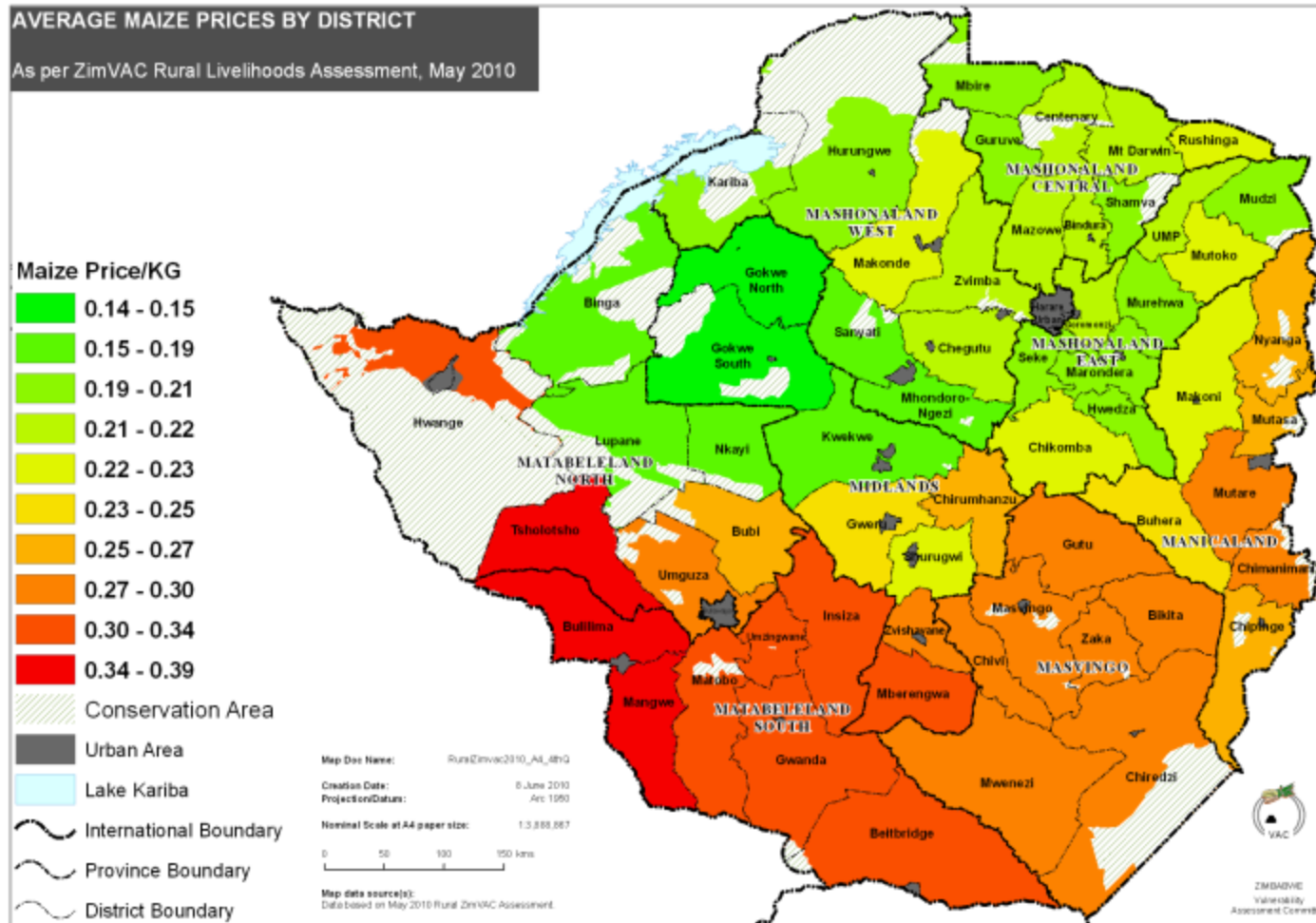
- Average maize grain prices fell between May 2009 and May 2010 by about 9 % to about USD0.24/kg

Maize Grain Prices by Province: May 2010



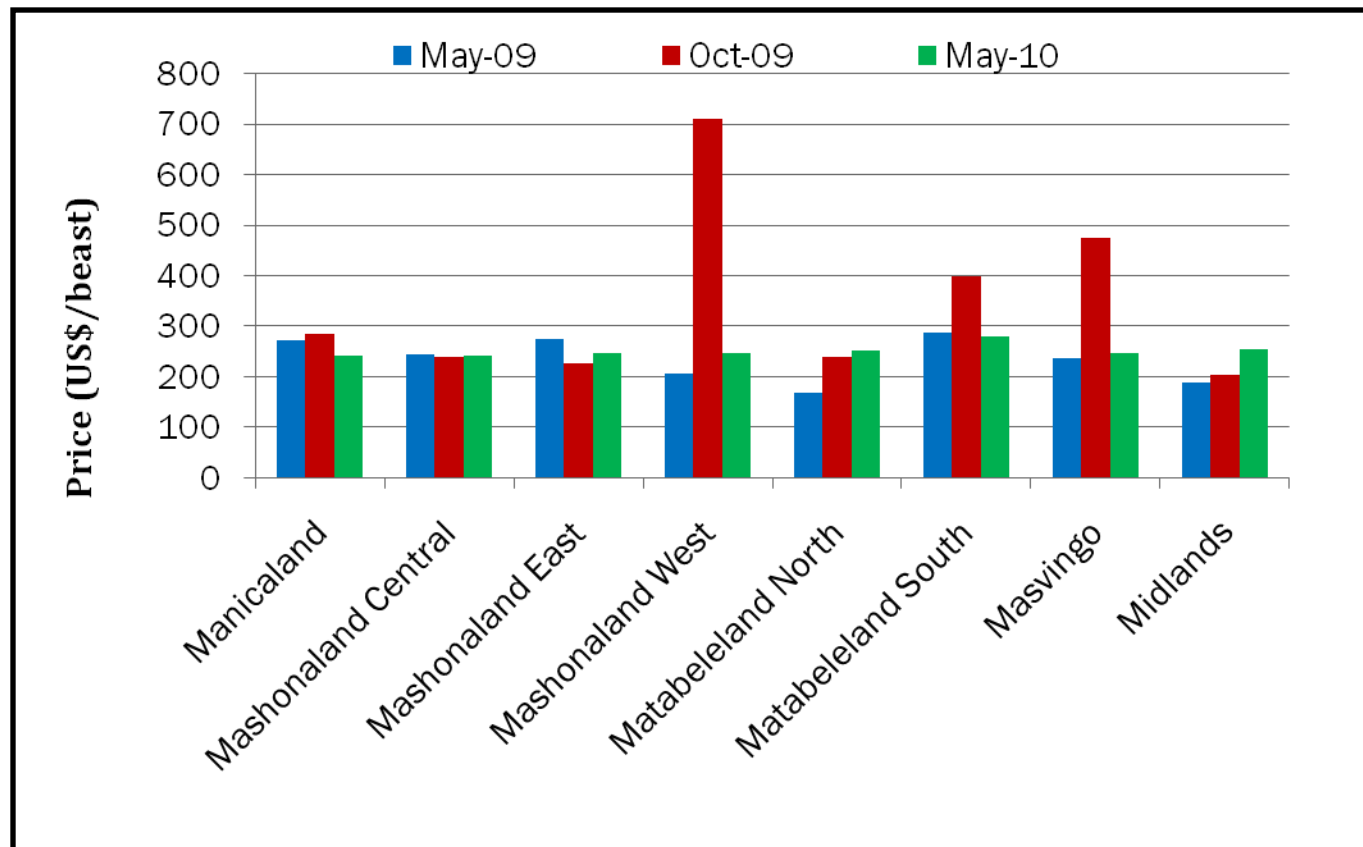
- Only Mashonaland Central and Midlands provinces recorded higher maize grain prices in May 2010 compared to those that were recorded in May 2009.
- Matabeleland provinces and Masvingo had the highest maize prices ranging from USD0.26 – 0.35/kg in May 2010

Average Maize Prices By District



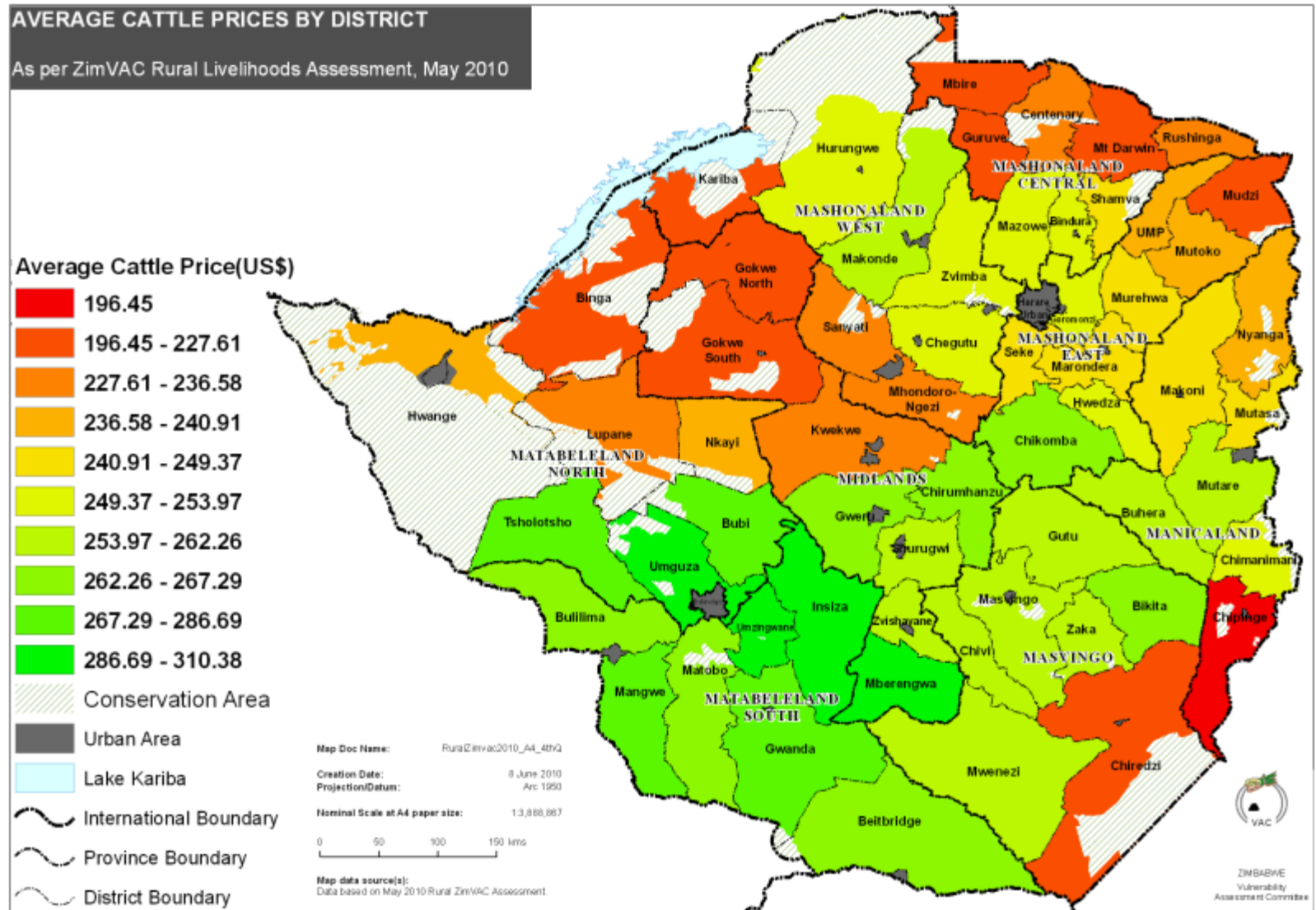
- Maize grain prices ranged from as low as US\$140/tonne to around 400 USD/tonne in grain deficit areas.

Cattle Prices



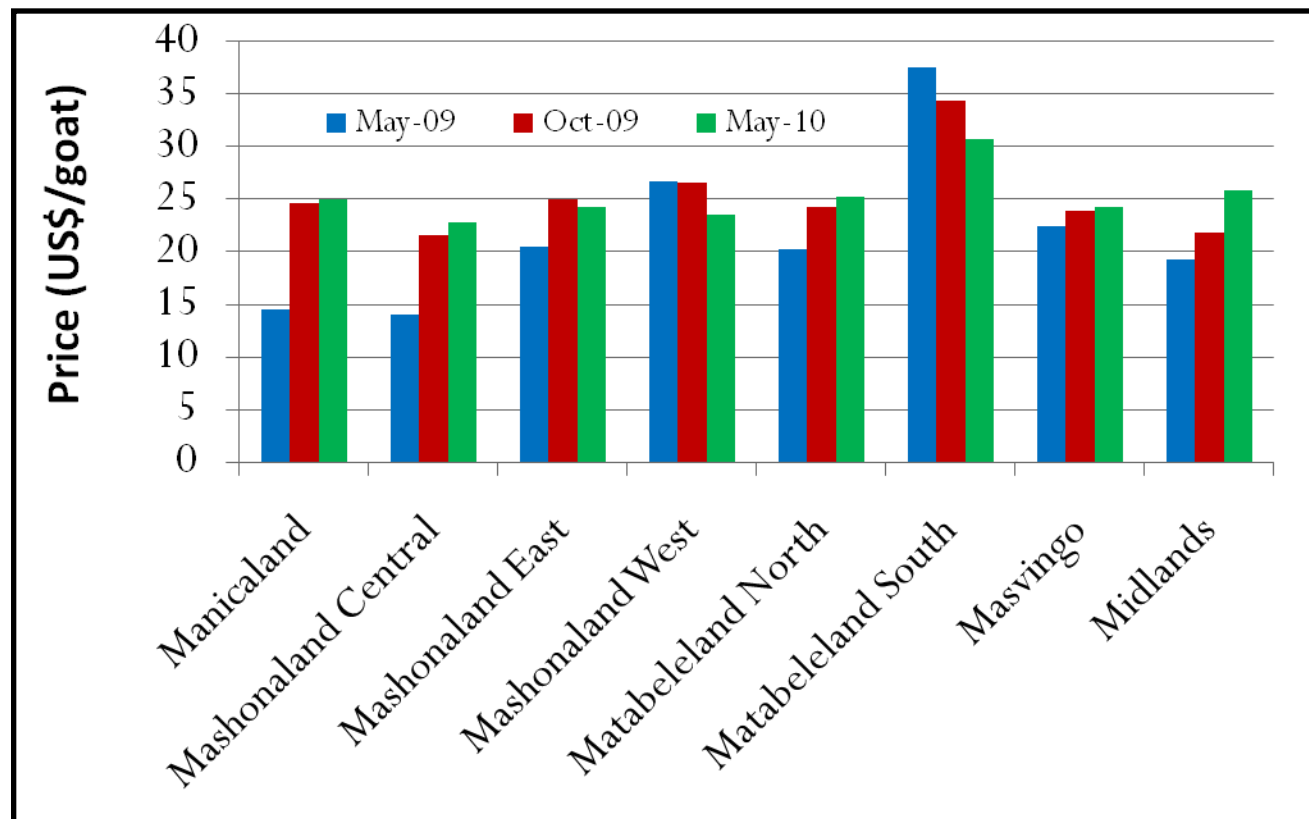
- Cattle prices averaged USD250/beast in May 2010; about 7% higher than they were same time last year.
- However, decreases in cattle prices over the same period were recorded in Manicaland and Mashonaland East(both 10%) and Matabeleland South(3%).

Average Cattle Prices By District



- Cattle prices were generally higher in the Southern Provinces mainly due to the quality of cattle in these areas .

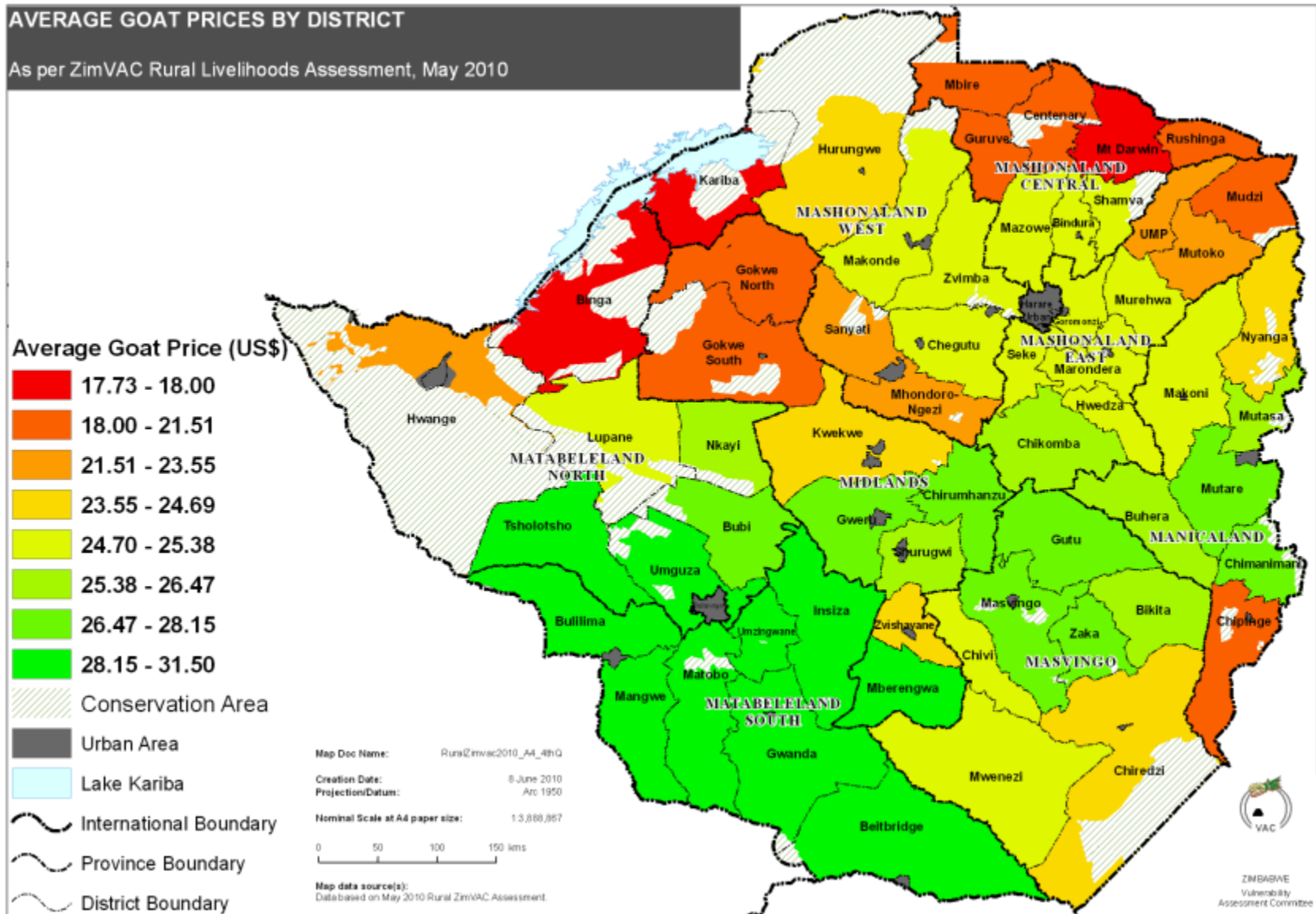
Goats Prices



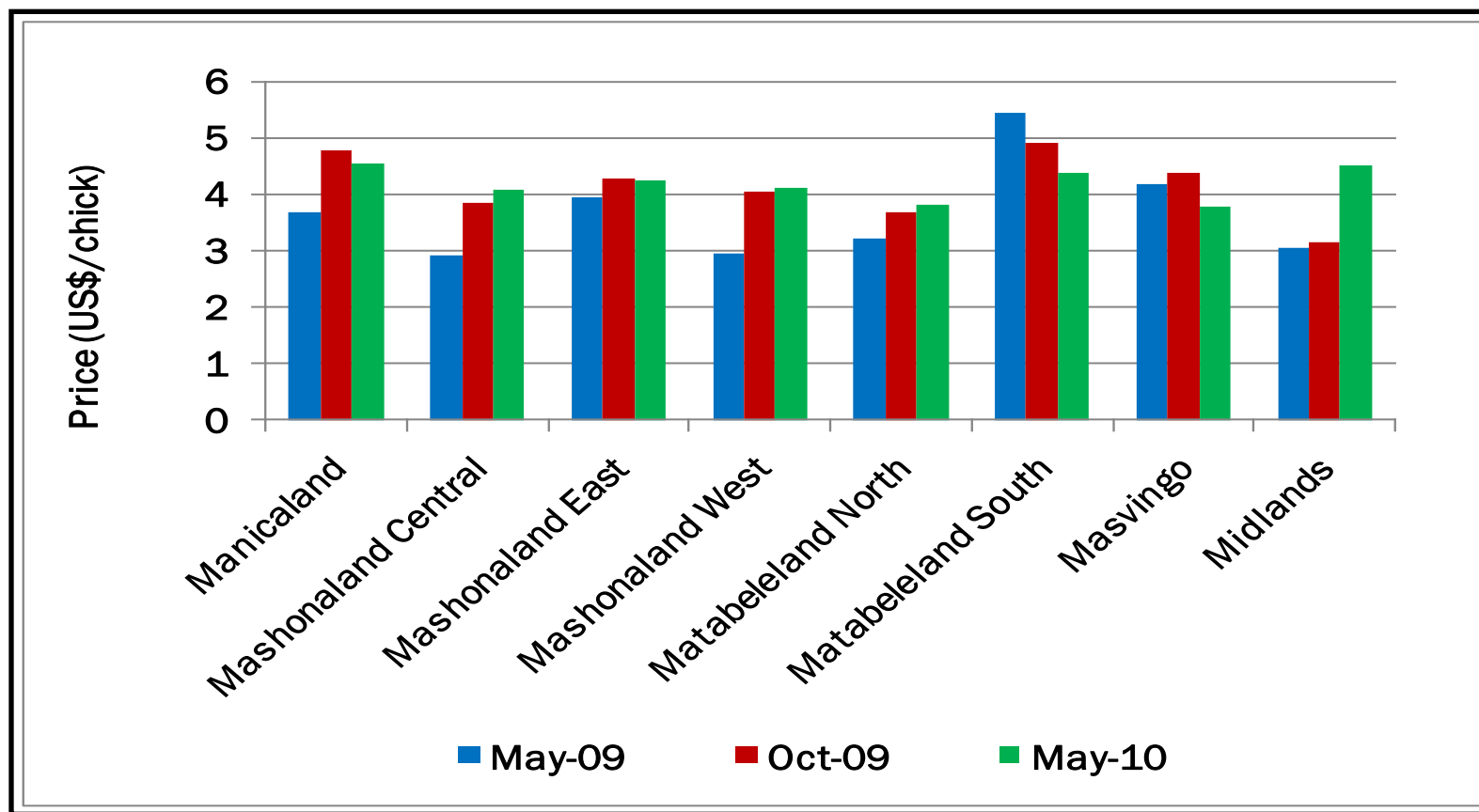
- Generally the prices for goats were higher in May 2010 than same time last year, except for Matabeleland South and Mashonaland west.
- This means improved terms of trade for the rest of the provinces and weakening terms of trade for Matabeleland South and Mashonaland west provinces.



Average Goat Prices By District



Chicken Prices



- Chicken prices were averaging USD4/bird in May 2010; 14% higher than they were same time last year
- However, chicken prices decreases were recorded in Masvingo(10%) and Mat South(20%) over the same period.

Household Income and Expenditure

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

Major Household Income Sources

Income sources	% of Households
Food crop production/sales	40
Casual labour	40
Vegetable production/sales	35
Livestock production/sales	24
Remittance	15
Formal salary/wages	9
Cash crop production	9
Petty trade	9
Gifts	8
Skilled trade/artisan	8
Own business	7
Gathering natural products for sale	7

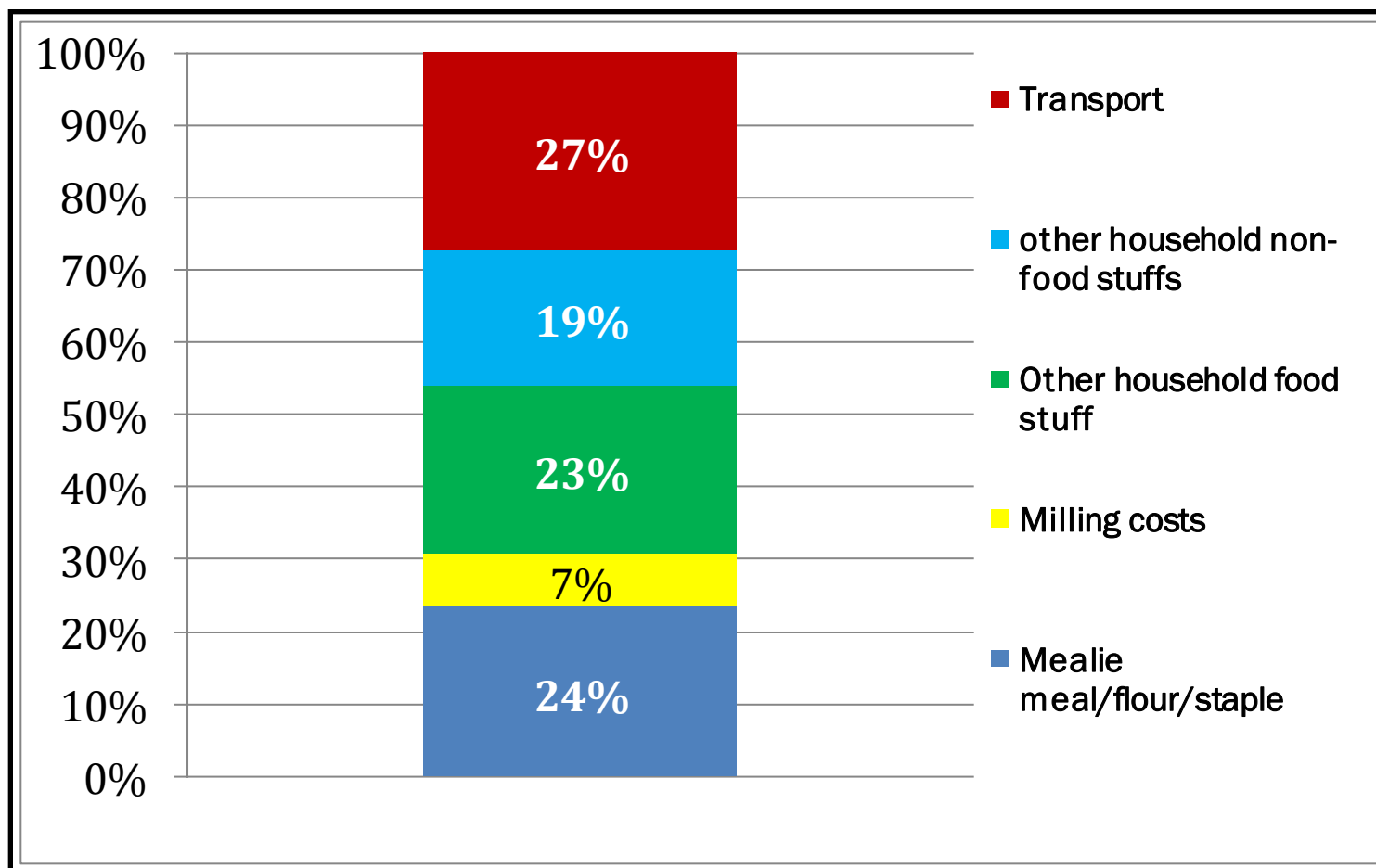
Food crop production and sales and casual labour were the main sources of income for the sampled households.

Monthly Expenditure: April 2010

Expenditure Item	% of Households Incurring the Expense	Average Expenditure (USD)
Mealie meal/flour/ staple cereals	49%	10.09
Milling costs	69%	2.37
Other household food stuff (excluding mealie meal and staple cereals)	63%	9.50
Other household non-food stuffs	57%	5.60
Transport	44%	12.21

86 % of the interviewed households incurred at least one expenditure and on average spent 8 USD.

Share of Average Household **Monthly** Expenditure



Major household expenses were transport, the staple cereal and milling

Monthly Expenditure Breakdown By Province (USD)

Province	Staple Cereals	Milling Costs	Other Household Food Stuff	Non Food Stuff	Transport
Manicaland	10.30	2.20	7.80	4.88	9.49
Mash. Central	9.39	2.35	13.11	7.17	16.25
Mash. East	8.79	2.10	11.14	6.11	11.30
Mash. West	7.82	2.57	9.75	5.94	12.71
Mat. North	10.61	2.43	9.80	5.64	11.59
Mat. South	19.77	2.49	10.77	7.97	16.93
Midlands	5.81	2.38	7.99	4.78	9.86
Masvingo	10.30	2.46	7.73	4.17	12.48
National Average	10.35	2.37	9.76	5.83	12.58

Transport was the major household expenditure in all provinces except Manicaland and Matabeleland South. This could be due to poor road networks.

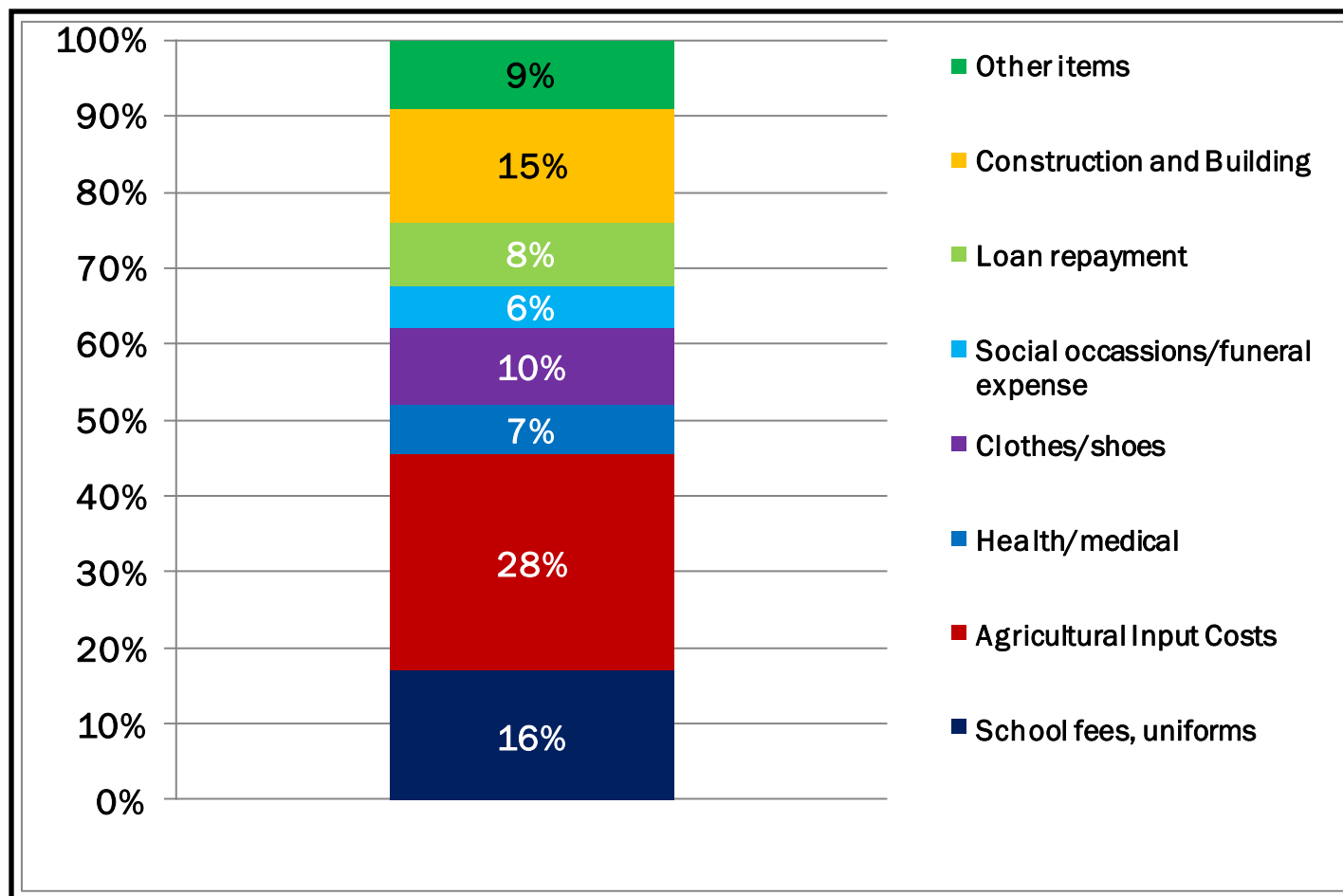
Six Months Expenditure: Nov 09 – April 2010

Expenditure Item	% of Households Incurring the expense	Average Expenditure (USD)
School fees, uniform and other education costs	60.4%	33.34
Agricultural input cost including dipping chemicals	46.0%	56.97
Health/medical	43.5%	13.50
Clothes/shoes	37.1%	30.96
Social occasions/funeral expenses	37.5%	11.39
Loan Repayment	8.8%	41.23
Construction and building	9.4%	76.94
Other items	4.8%	61.86



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Share of Average 6 Months Household Expenditure



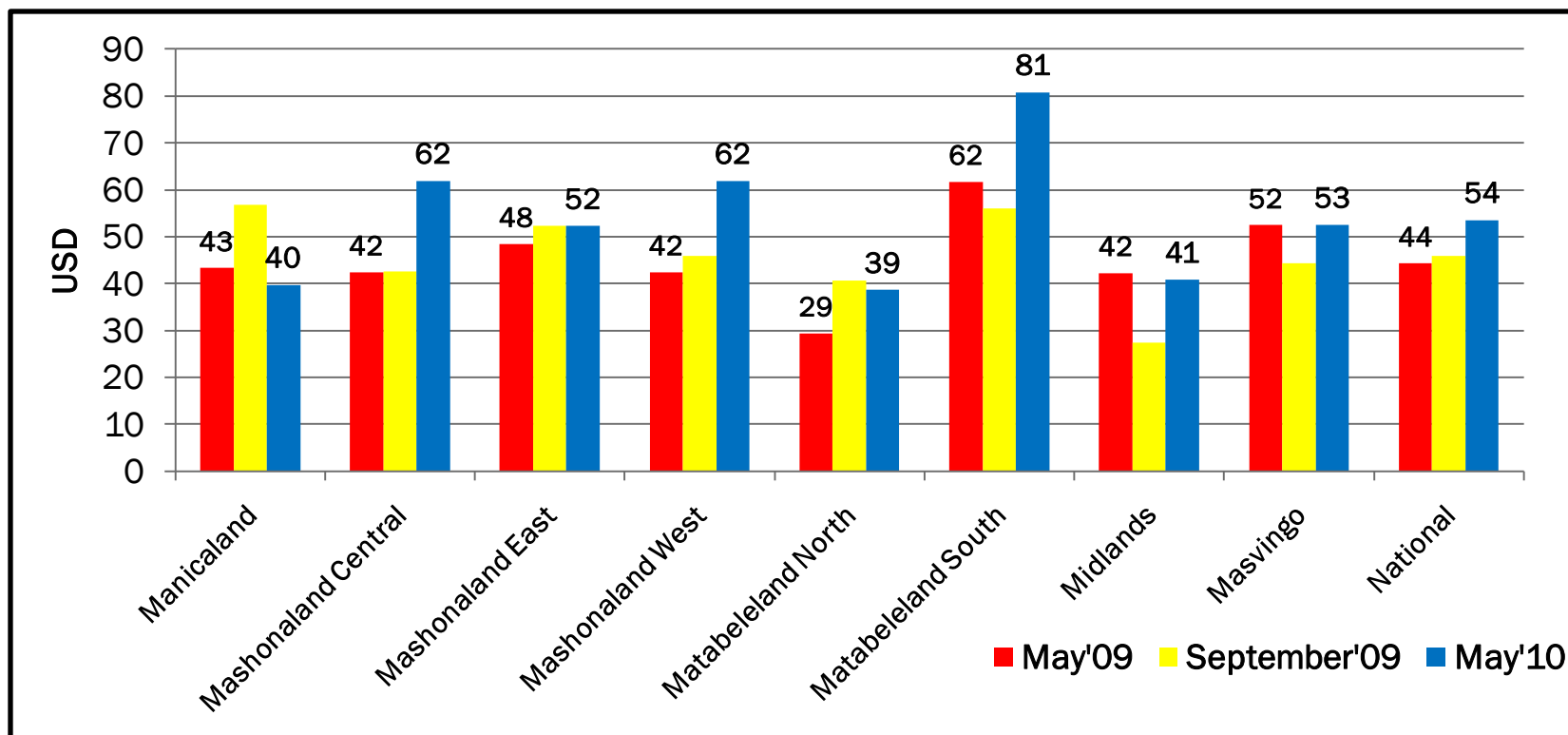
Major expenses were agricultural inputs and school fees

Six Monthly Expenditure By Province (USD)

Province	School Fees	Agricultural Input Costs	Health	Clothes	Social Occasions	Loan Repayment	Building	Other
Manicaland	35	40	10	23	8	29	57	38
Mash. Central	41	119	13	40	8	60	94	200
Mash. East	41	74	12	29	14	45	85	78
Mash. West	34	115	14	36	12	31	68	78
Mat. North	33	21	11	24	8	43	59	38
Mat. South	54	27	25	40	12	54	126	87
Midlands	36	32	16	22	9	21	71	36
Masvingo	35	31	16	21	9	33	64	42
National	39	57	14	29	10	39	78	75

As expected agricultural inputs costs were highest in the three Mashonaland provinces and building expenses topped the list in Matabeleland South.

Average Monthly Income from Other Sources



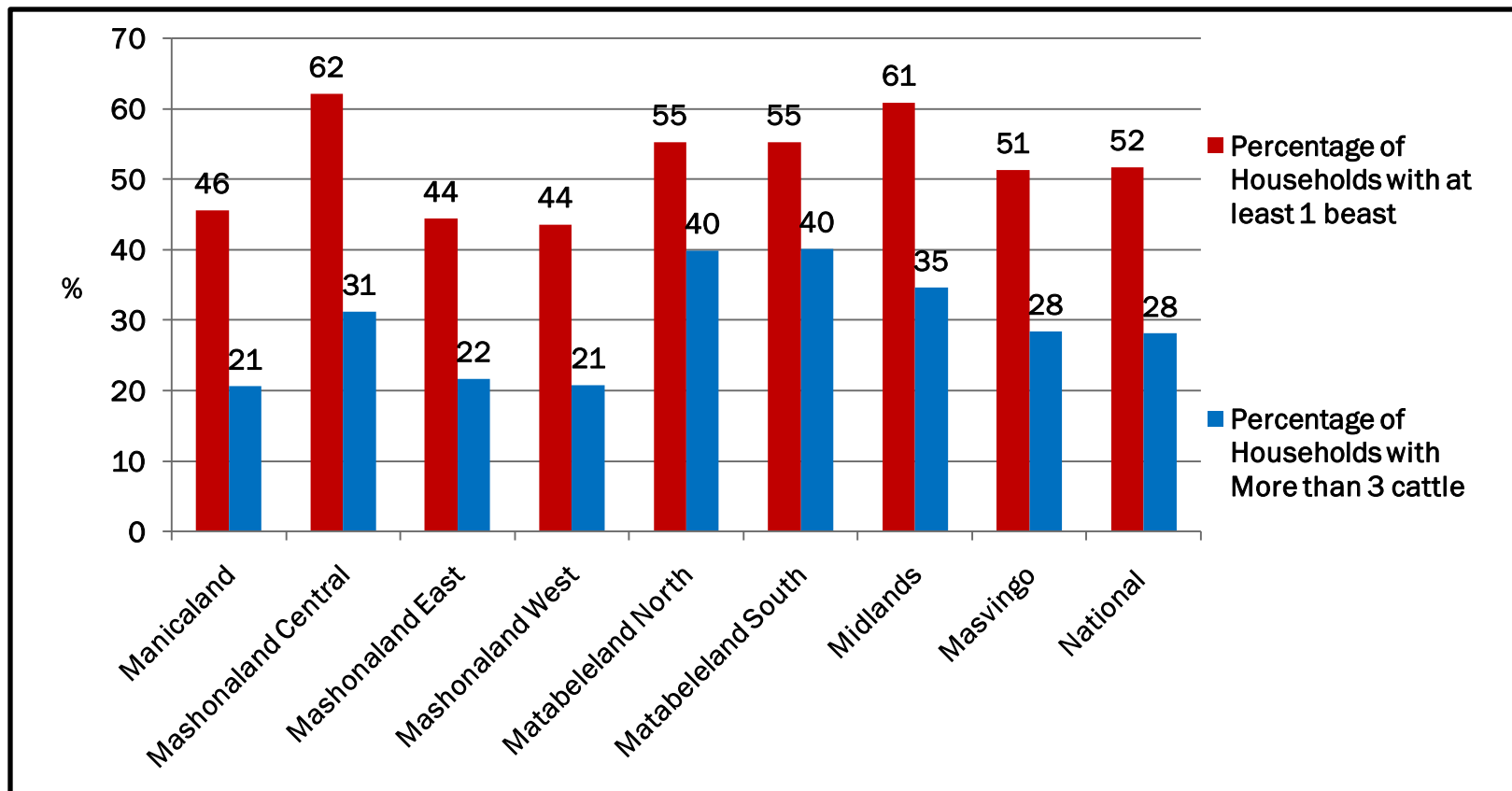
•This monthly income was from casual labour, petty trade, remittances, formal employment, vegetable sales, gold panning but excludes income from crops and livestock sales.

•Generally households had better incomes this year compared to April and September last year, respectively. However, April 2010 average households incomes for Manicaland and Midlands were marginally lower than same time last year.

Livestock Production

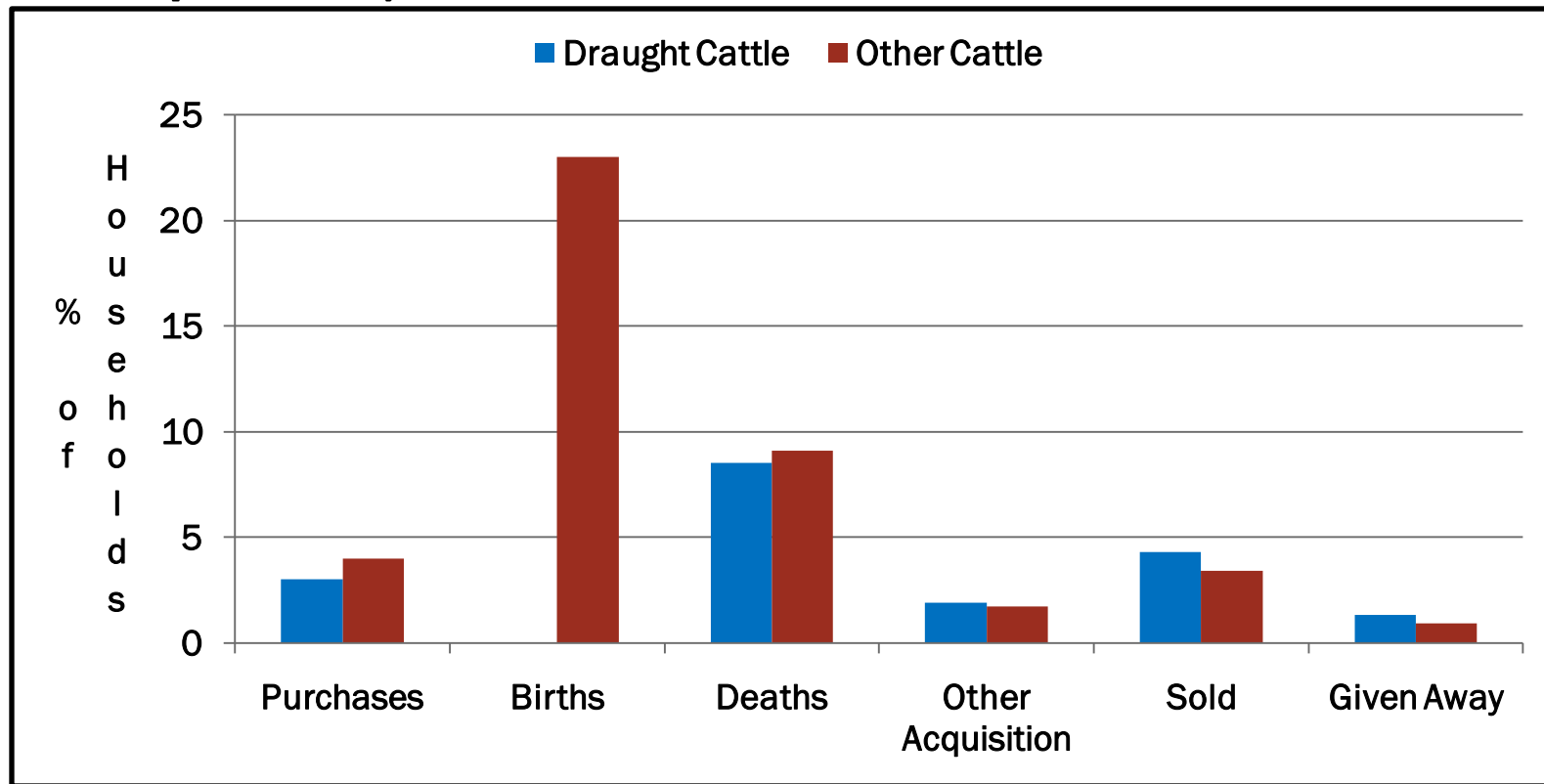
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Proportion of Households Owning Cattle



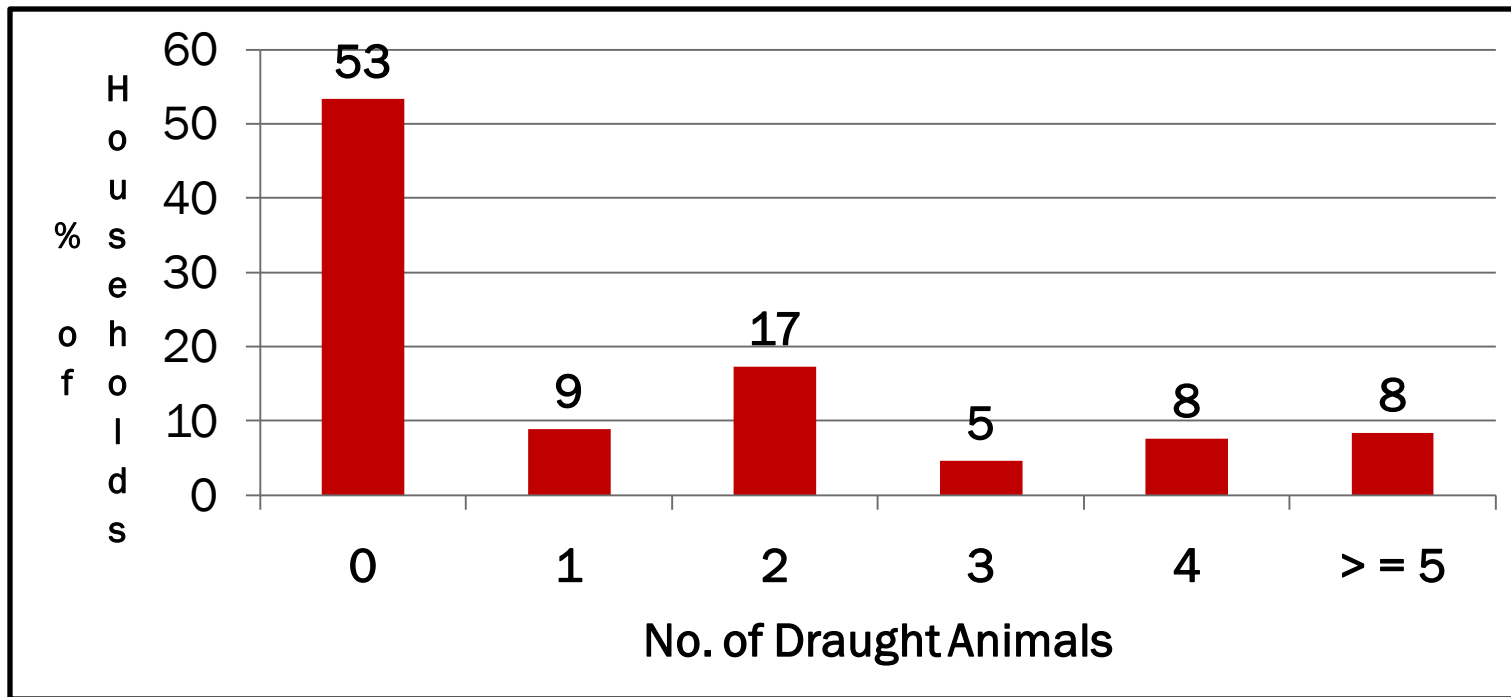
- About 52 percent of the sampled households owned cattle. Mashonaland Central (62%) and Midlands (61%) had the highest proportions of households owning cattle followed by the two Matabeleland provinces
- Average household herd size was 5 beasts for the sampled households. Matabeleland North (7 beasts) and South provinces (8 beasts) had the highest average household herd sizes.

Changes in Household Cattle Herd Size (October 09'-April 10')



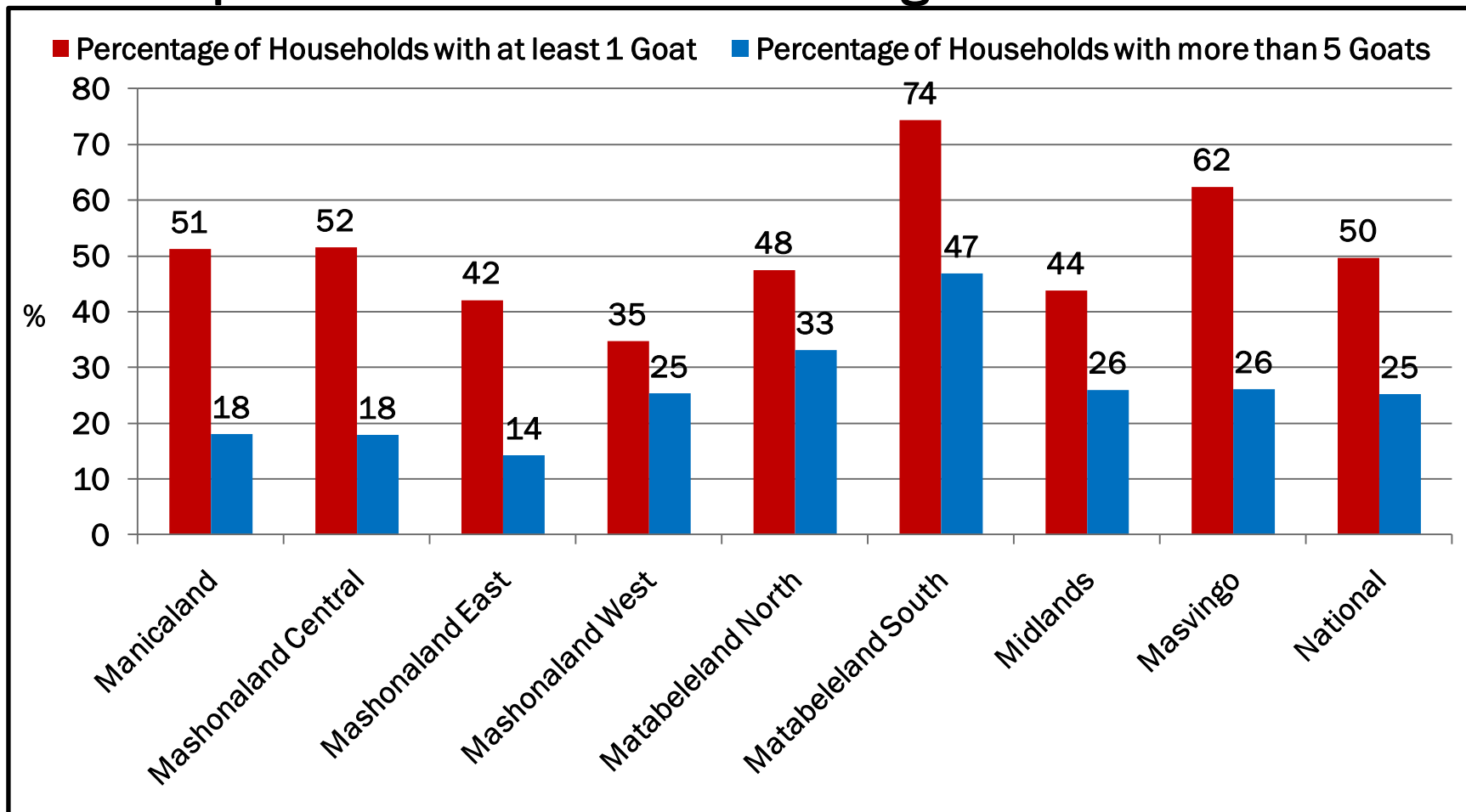
- 30% of households reported having purchased cattle, acquired or experienced births in the six months; October 2009 – April 2010; hence experienced a possible herd size increase
- 15% of households had given away, sold or experienced deaths or losses of cattle from October 2009 up to April 2010; hence experienced a possible herd size decrease.

Animal Draught Power Situation



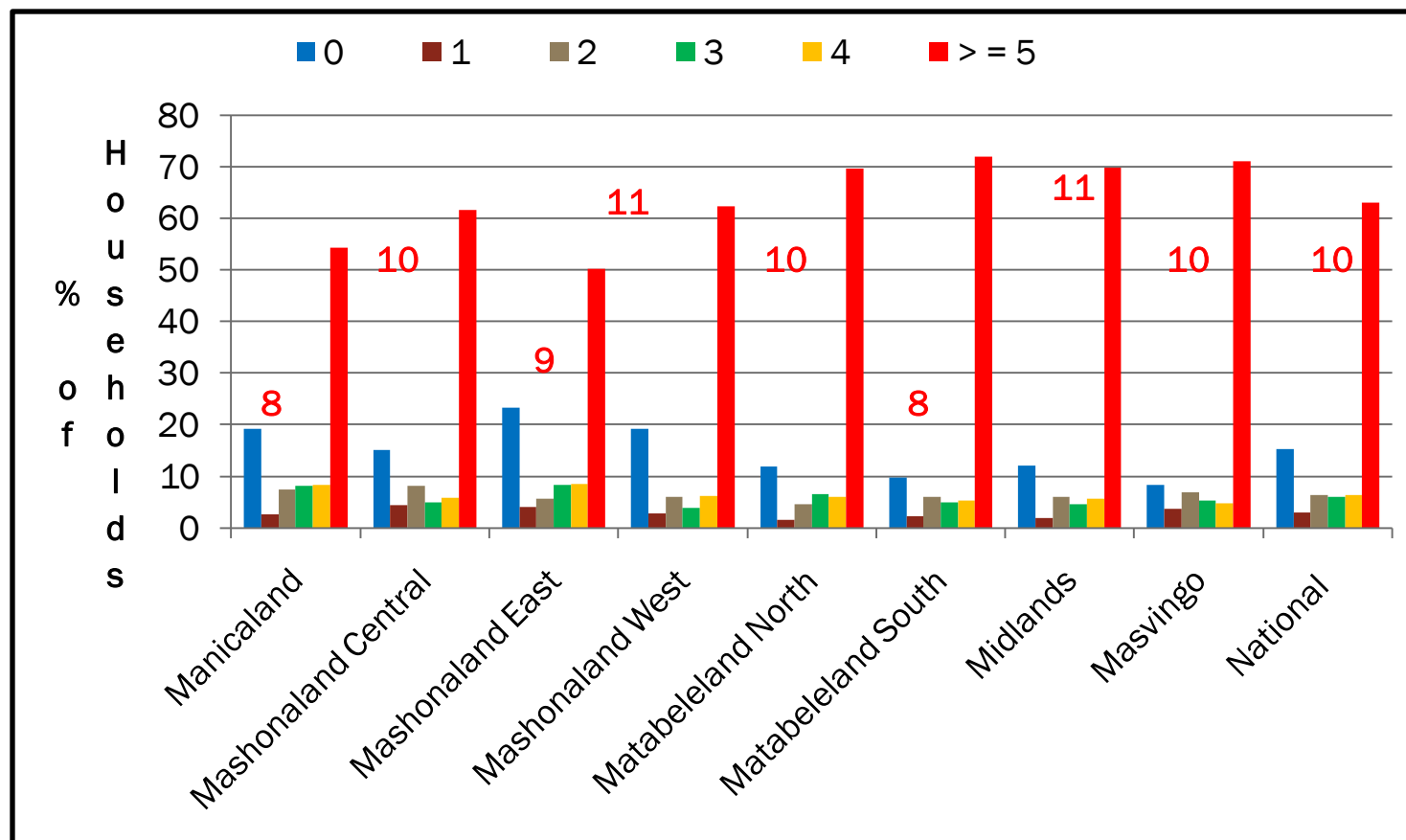
- The assessed animal draught power situation was similar to that attaining at the time of the September 2009 ZimVac rural livelihoods assessment.
- 47% of households owned at least a draught animal (cattle + donkeys)
- 38% of households owned 2 or more draught animals
- 13% of HHs owned donkeys. Of the 57% of households that did not own draught cattle, 7.9% had at least 1 donkey

Proportion of Households Owning Goats



- 50% of surveyed households owned goats and these own an average of 4 goats/household
- While Mash East, Mash central and Manicaland had the highest proportions of households owning goats, Mat North(5goats) and Mat South(7goats) had the biggest goat herds per household.

Proportion of Households Owning Poultry

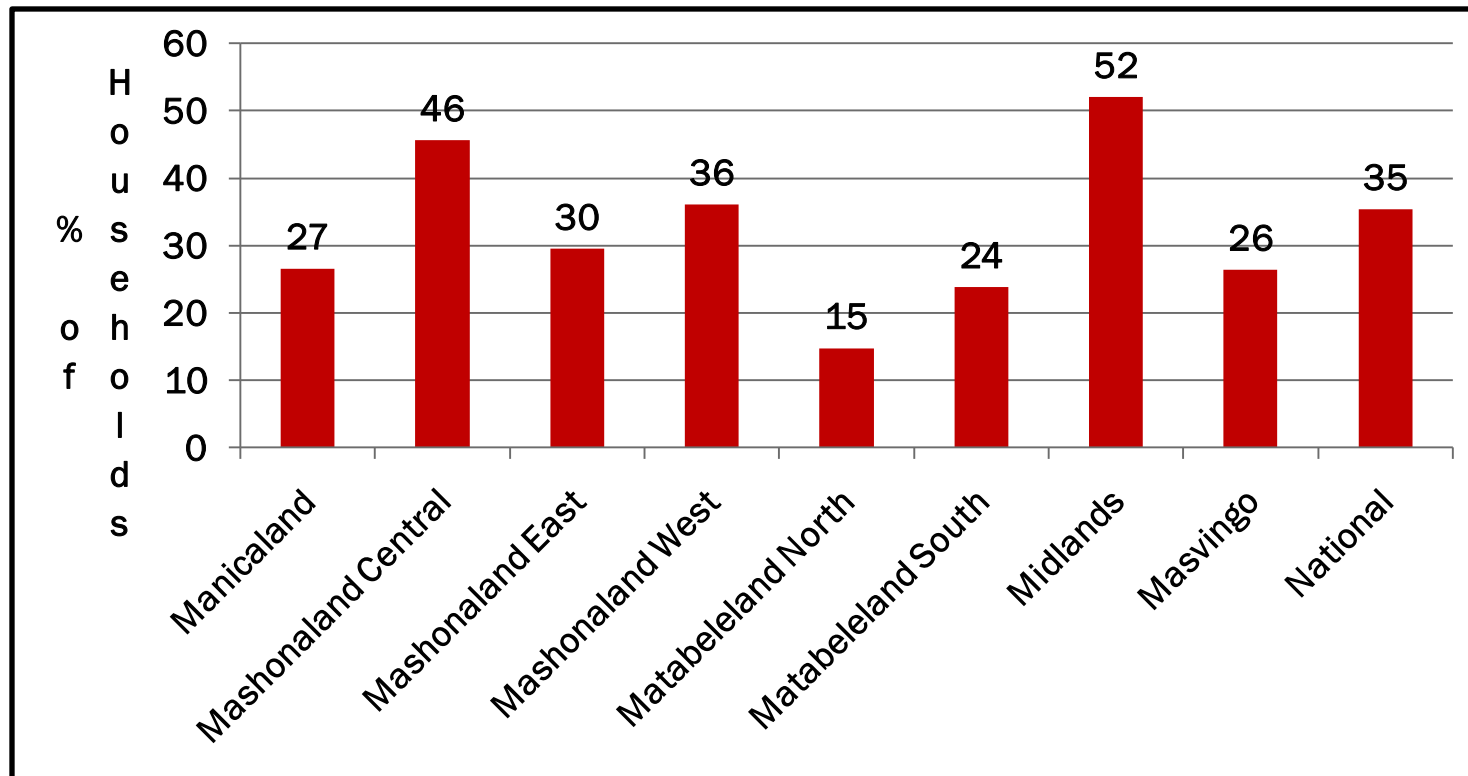


85% of the households owned chickens and a household had 10 birds on average. Manicaland (8 birds), Mashonaland East (9 birds) and Matabeleland South (8 birds) had the least average number of birds per household.



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Proportion of Households that Reported Poultry Deaths or Losses by Province



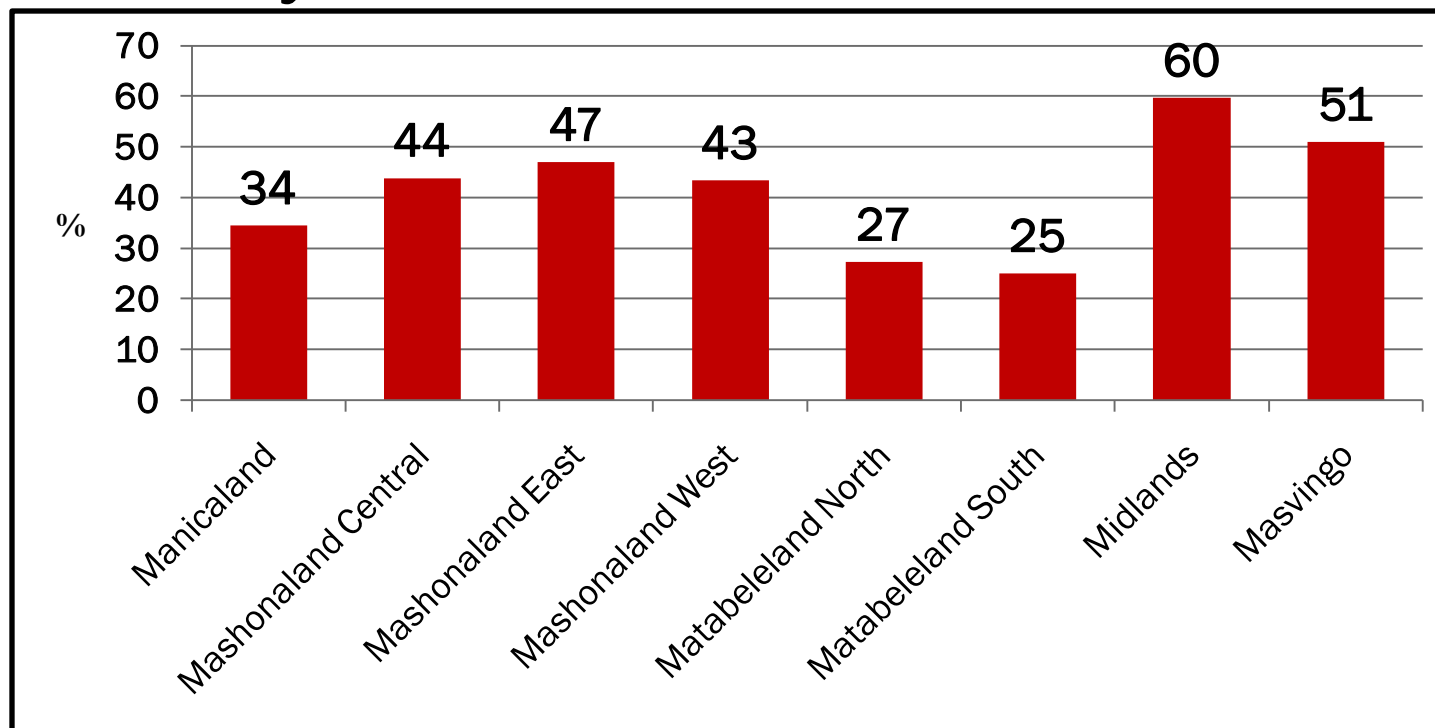
- Deaths or losses of poultry were quite significant (35%)
- Midlands and Mashonaland Central had the highest proportions of households that experienced poultry losses

Causes of Livestock Losses: Oct 09 – Apr 10

Cause	Draught Cattle % HHs	Other Cattle % HHs	Goats % HHs	Poultry % HHs
Diseases	69	71	65	61
Stock Theft	6	5	4	4
Other	25	24	31	35

- Main causes of deaths or losses of livestock were diseases and other causes
- “Other causes” of livestock loss is high because it also included slaughter especially in goats and poultry
- Though low, the proportions of household that lost livestock to thieves was significant.

Proportion of Households Accessing Veterinary Services by Province



- Midlands (60%) and Masvingo (51%) reported higher percentages of households that were accessing veterinary services
- Despite having higher proportions of households owning bigger cattle and goats herds, Matabeleland South (25%) and Matabeleland North (27%) provinces had the least percentage of households accessing veterinary services.

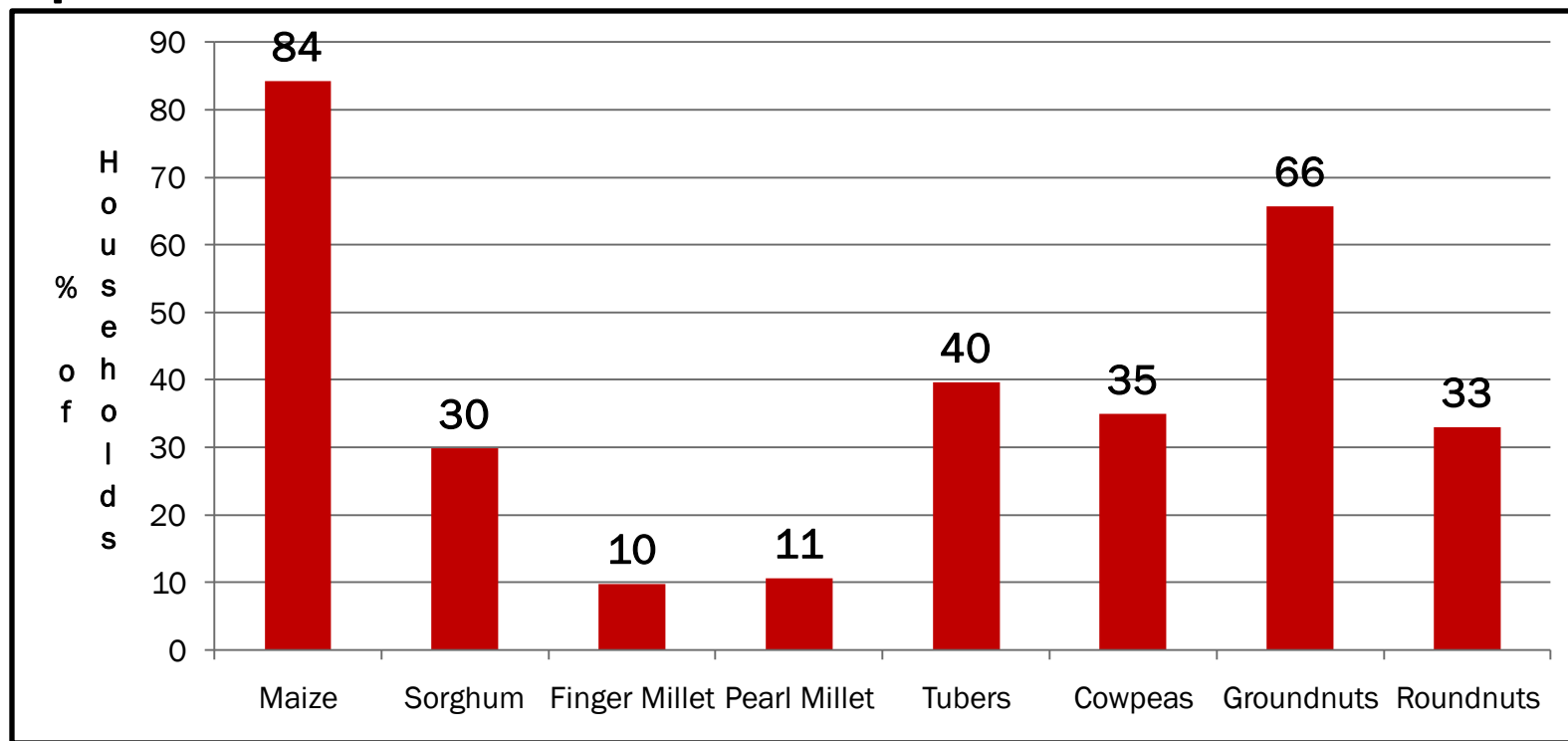


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Crop Production

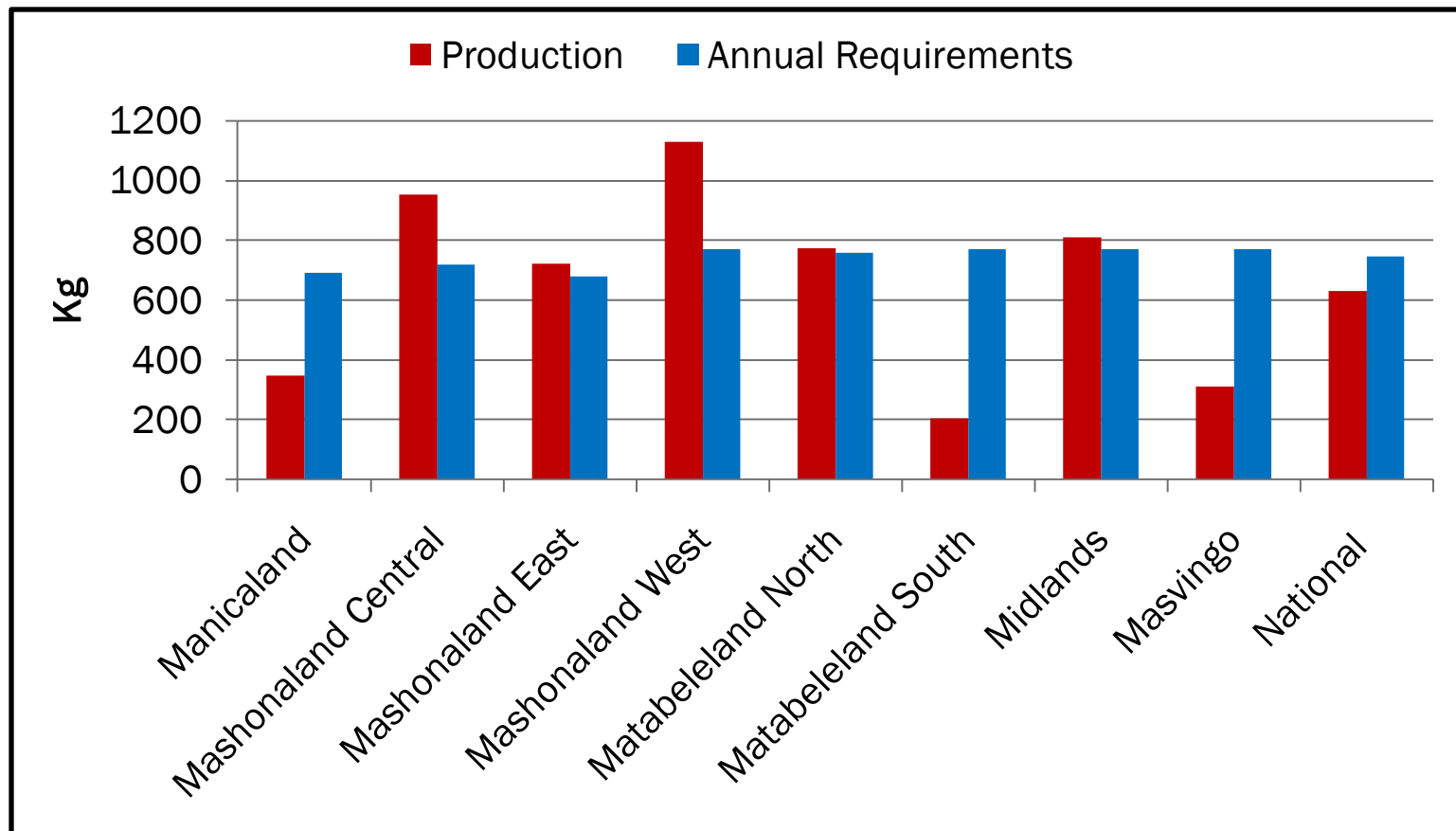
To describe the socio-economic profiles of rural households in terms of such characteristics as their assets, income sources, incomes and expenditure patterns

Proportion of Households that Planted a Particular Crop



- 84% of households grew maize during 2009/10 agricultural season and
- 66% of the households planted groundnuts
- The proportion of households that grew sorghum and pearl millet were most significant Matebeleland North and South

Cereal Production

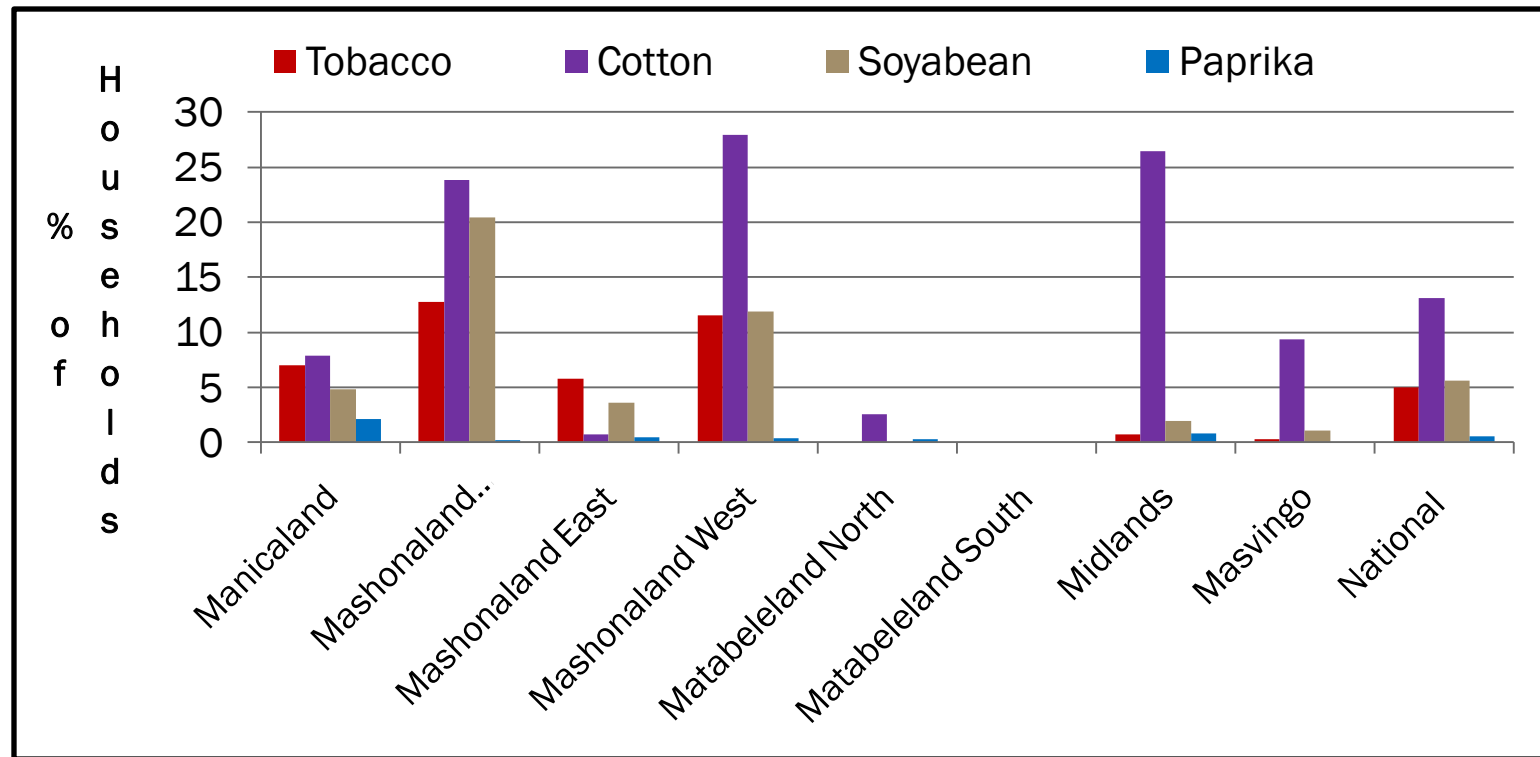


- Rural average household cereal production (630kg) was below average annual households requirements(745kg)

- Households in Manicaland, Masvingo and Mat South recorded the highest cereal deficits.

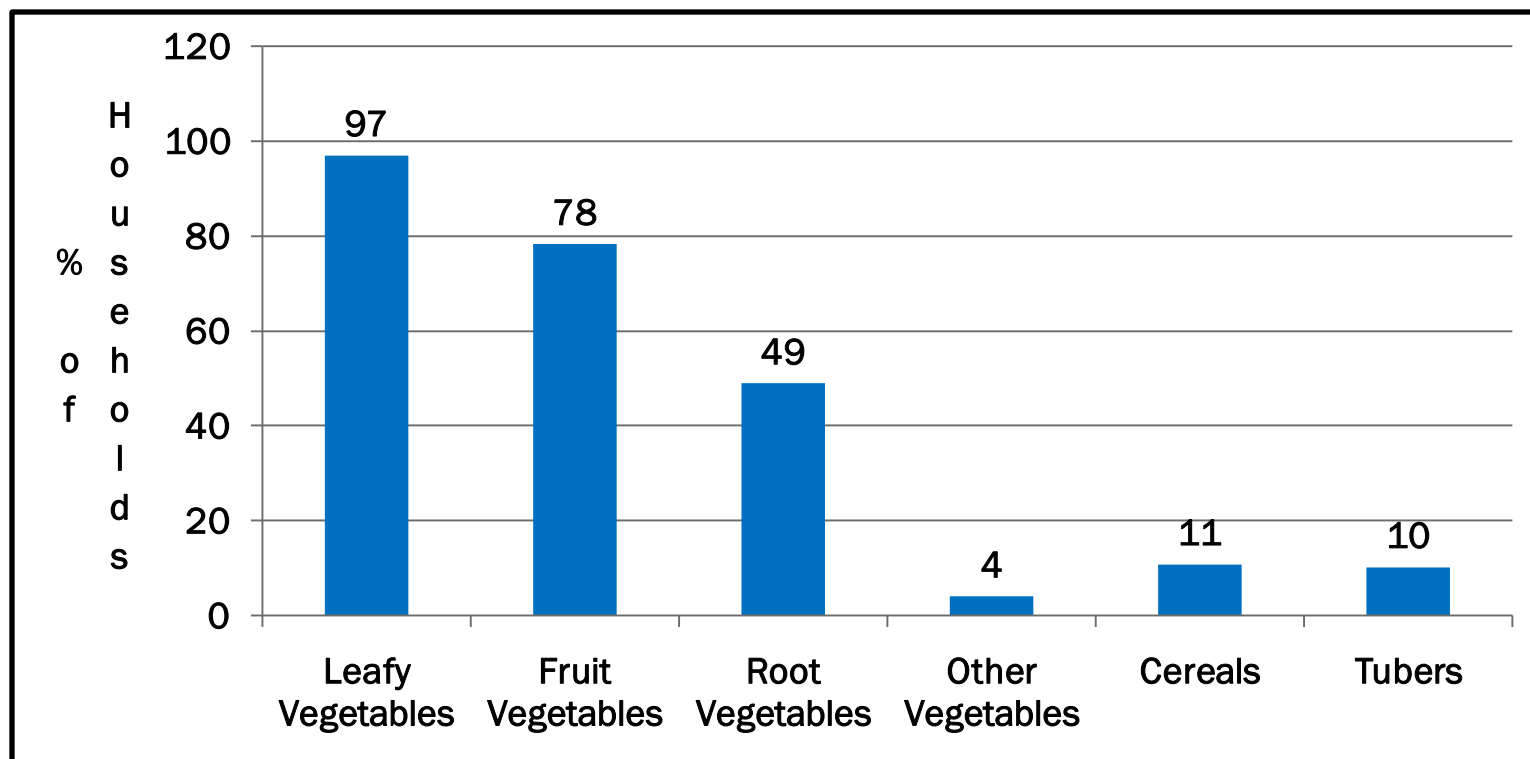


Proportion of Households that Planted Cash Crop



- Consistent with expectations, the proportion of households that grew cash crops is much lower than that of households that grew food crops; 5% planted tobacco, 5.6% soyabean, 13.1% cotton and 0.6% paprika
- Paprika and sunflower growing continued to be suppressed by poor marketing
- Tobacco growing households were most prevalent in Mash Central, and Mash west provinces, while cotton growers dominated in Midlands, Mash West and Mash Central

Planned Winter Production



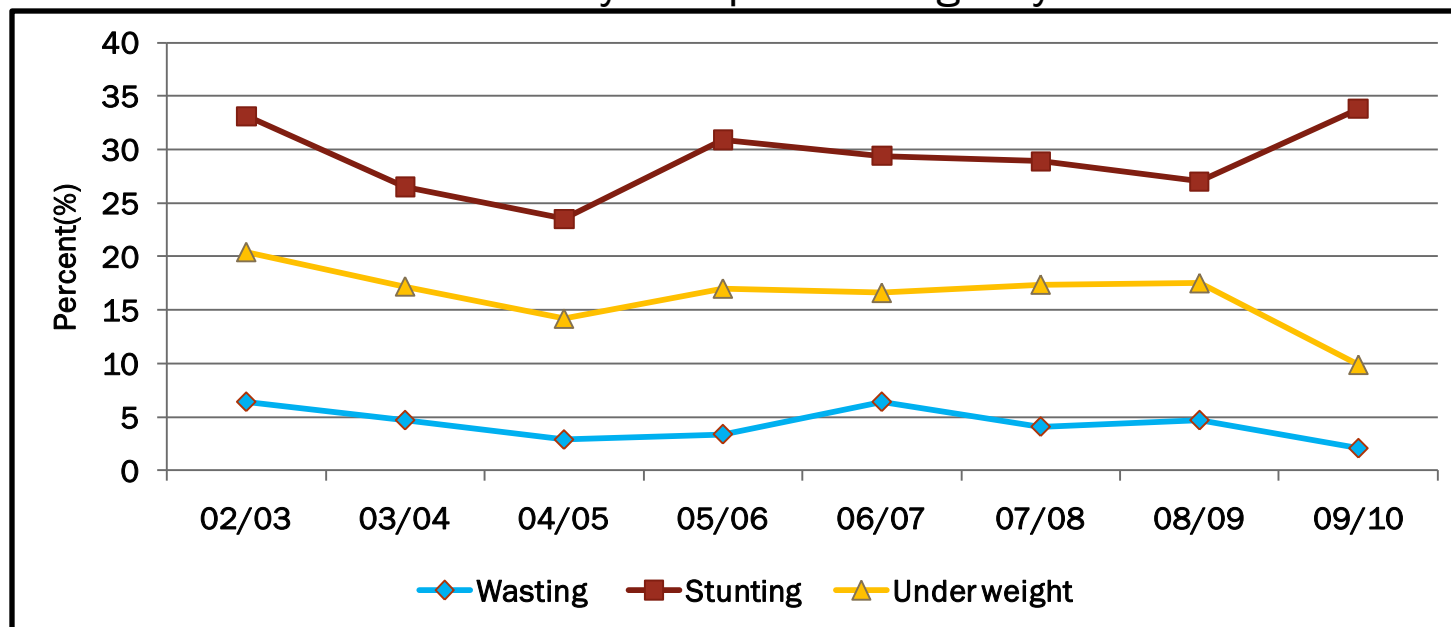
- Almost all households were planning to grow leafy (97%) and fruit vegetables (78%)
- 45% of households were planning to sell the vegetables

Food Security

To determine the rural population that is likely to be food insecure in the 2010/11 consumption year, their geographic distribution and the severity of their food insecurity.

Background and Context

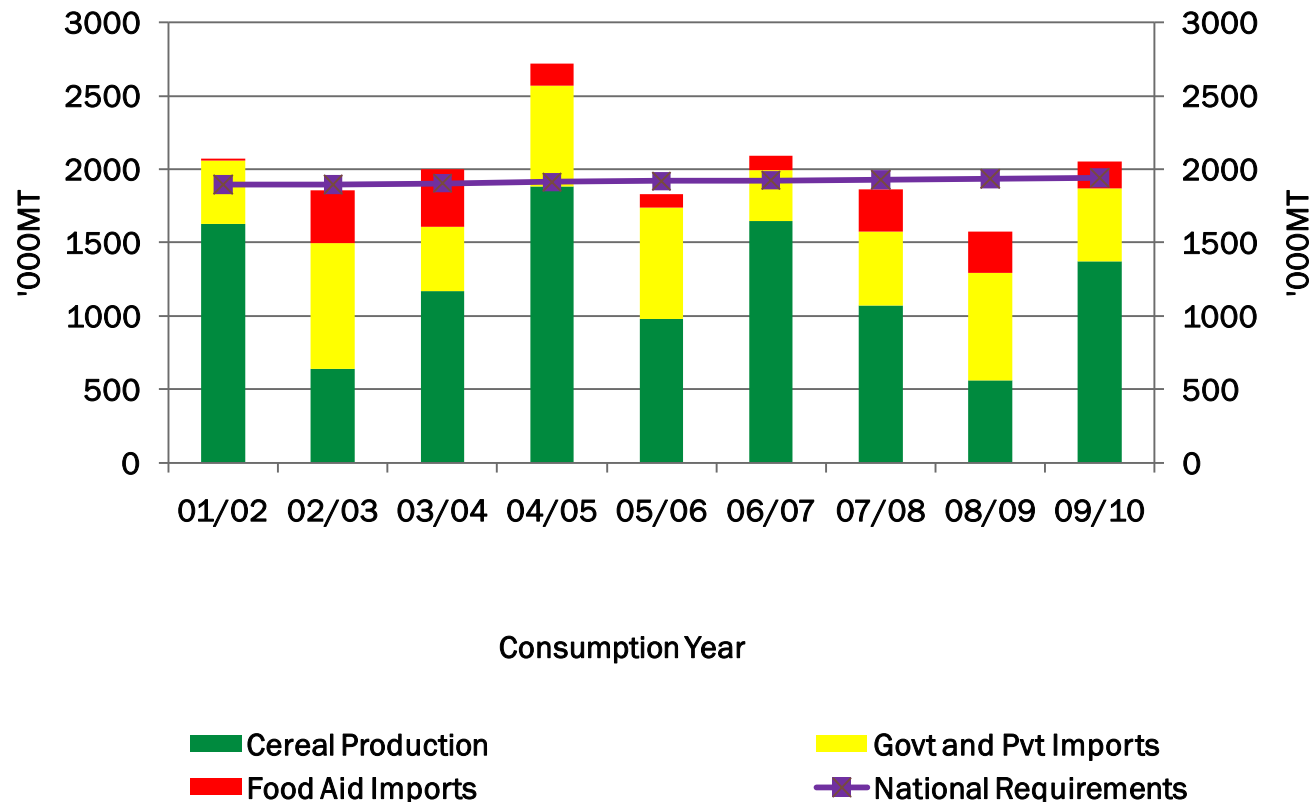
Despite an over 40% decrease in gross domestic product(GDP)the nation experienced over the years 2007 – 2008, malnutrition indicators point to a stable food security situation albeit characterised by relatively high chronic malnutrition levels over this period. But all malnutrition indicators remained below internationally accepted emergency thresholds.



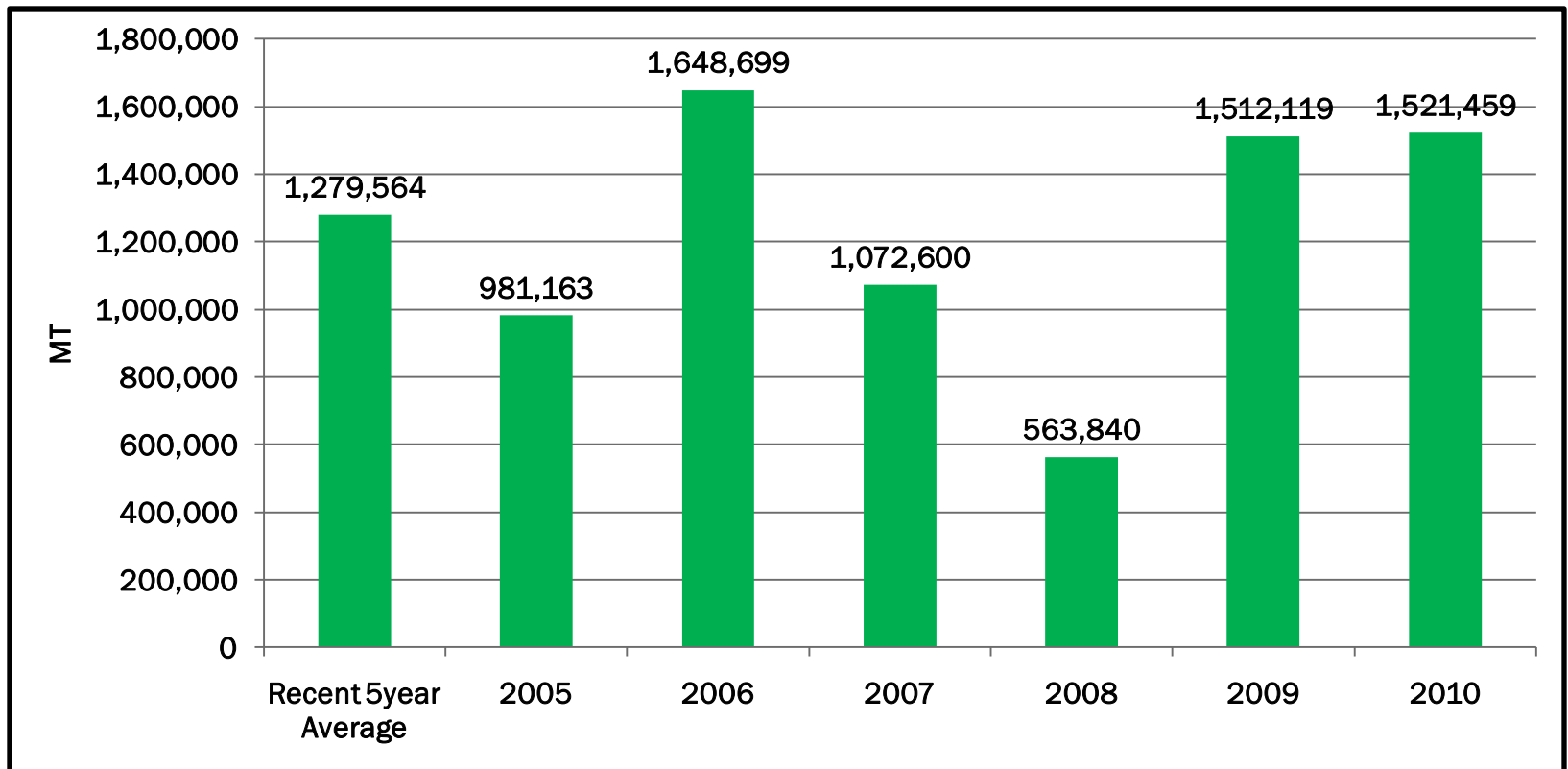
Thanks to the resourcefulness of both rural and urban households complemented by interventions by both Government and the humanitarian community

Background and Context

Although domestic staple cereals production has consistently fallen short of national requirements over the past nine years, national requirements were generally satisfied by Government, private sector and food aid imports.



Domestic Staple Cereals Production



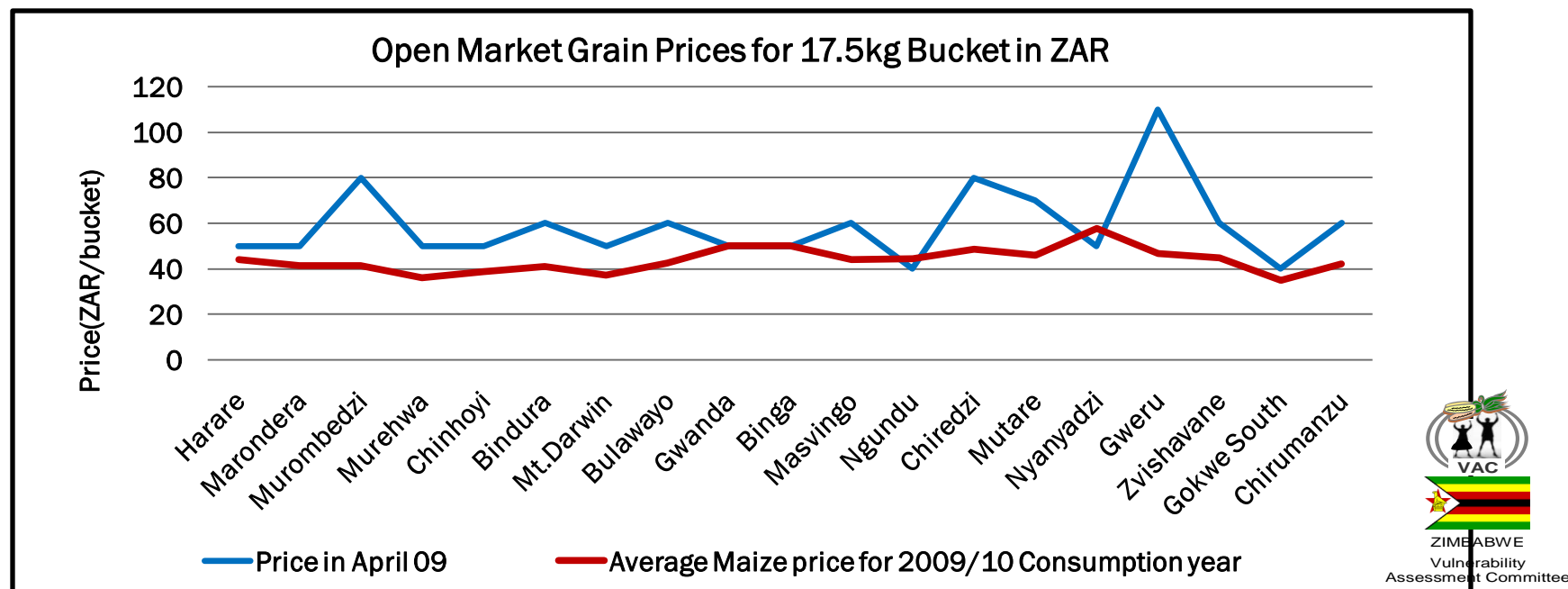
The Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development estimated that the 2009/10 domestic cereal harvest would be about 1.5million MT.

National Cereal Harvest Deficit

- This is similar to last year's domestic cereal production, but 31% above the recent five year average cereal production.
- A **national cereal harvest deficit** of about **185,540MT** was therefore projected for the 2010/11 consumption year, before considering domestic stocks with the Grain Marketing Board(GMB), the Private Sector, farming households and the Humanitarian community.

Assumptions for the Projected Food Security Outcomes

- Most Household's purchasing power is likely to continue being stable from April 2010 to end of March 2011 and maybe even improve given;
 - the projected economic growth for 2010 (2-4% GDP growth, GoZ and WB).
 - The prevailing fair to good livestock conditions and hence stable livestock prices
 - Stable food prices: last consumption year's average maize grain prices were lower they were in April 2009 for most monitored markets(WFP and National Early Warning Unit Data))



Assumptions for the Projected Food Security Outcomes

- This analysis assumes that staple cereals in the form of maize or small grains (sorghum and millets) will be available on the market for deficit households with the means to purchase to do so throughout the consumption year.
- This is more so if Government maintains the current trade regime on both domestic trade and importation of staple cereals; a policy which is likely to encourage efficiency in the distribution of in-country basic food resources and limit geographic price disparities
- Maize to livestock terms of trade attaining at the time of the assessment in April are assumed to remain the same throughout the 2010/11 consumption year.



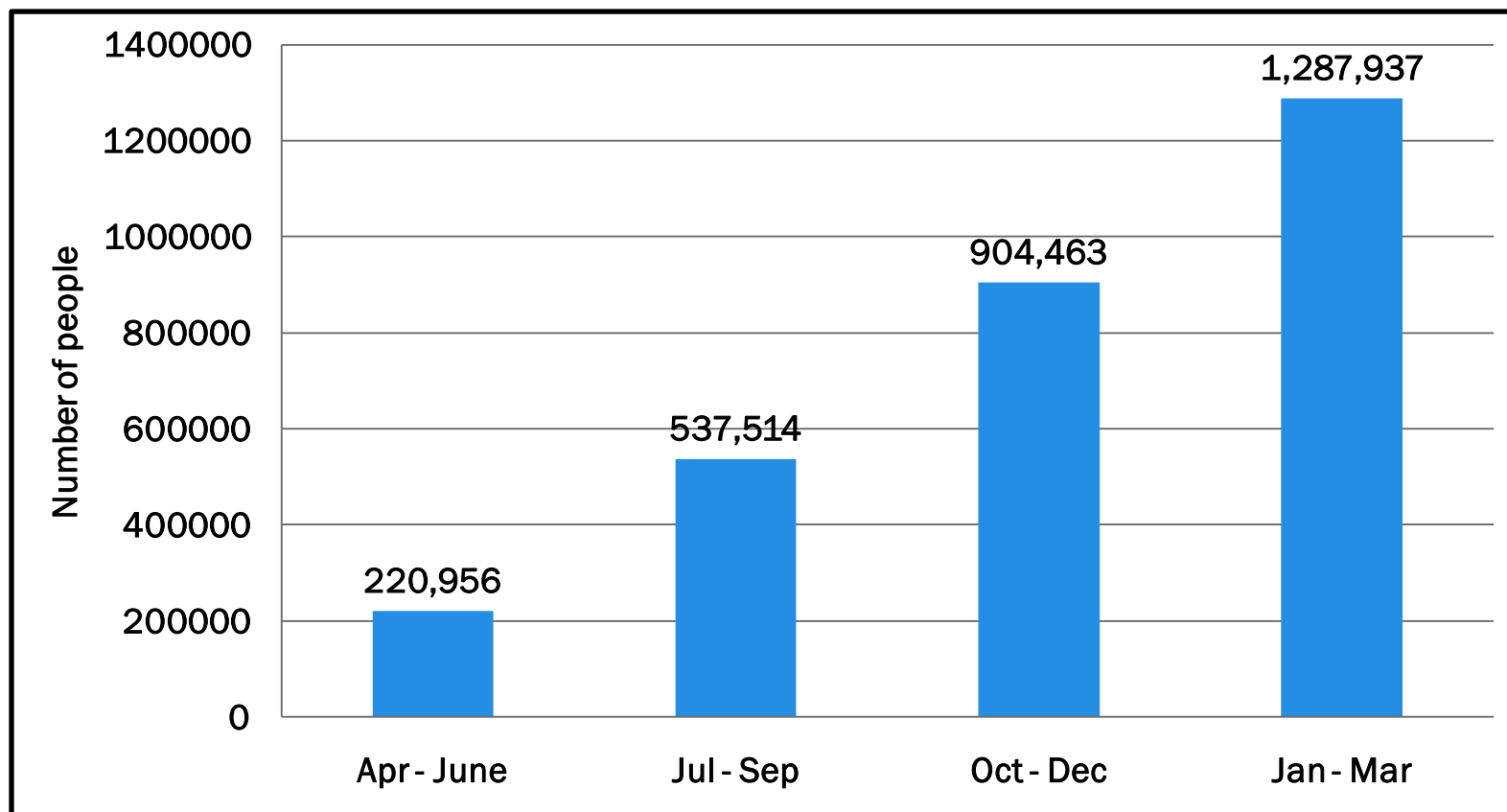
Food Security Analytical Framework

- Household food security status was determined by comparing its estimated food entitlements to its minimum food requirements- based on food consumption patterns in Zimbabwe(income, consumption and expenditure surveys)
- Household food entitlements (measured in maize equivalency) were computed from summing up;
 - cereal stocks
 - own food crop production
 - potential income from own cash crop production
 - potential income from livestock
 - Potential income from other sources such as gifts, remittances, casual labour, pensions and formal employment.
- Household requirements (measured in maize equivalence) was computed from the product of Household size and percapita cereal requirements
- When Household Food entitlements are equal or greater than Household requirements then the Household is food secure

Projections for the Marketing Year (2010/11)

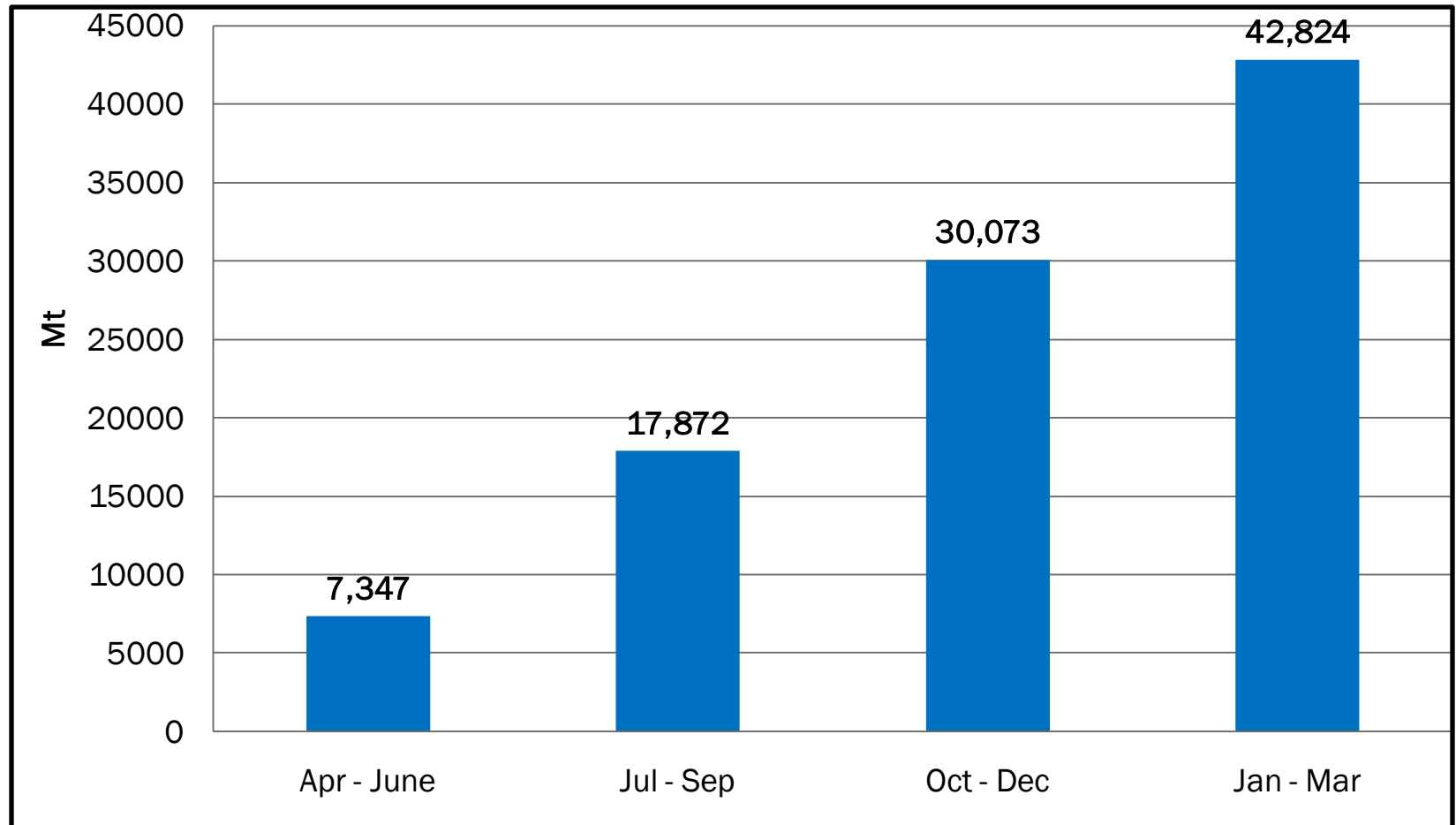
- A total of **1,3 million** rural people, at peak, will not be able to meet their **minimum cereal needs** during the 2010/11 season. This represents about **15%** of the total **rural population; similar to last year at national level but different at sub-national level.**
- The total cereal entitlement gap summed across all households is estimated at **98 000 Mt.** **This is a measure of the missing food entitlements for all food insecure households.**
- It is not the same as the cereal deficit estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development

Prevalence of Food Insecure People Over Time



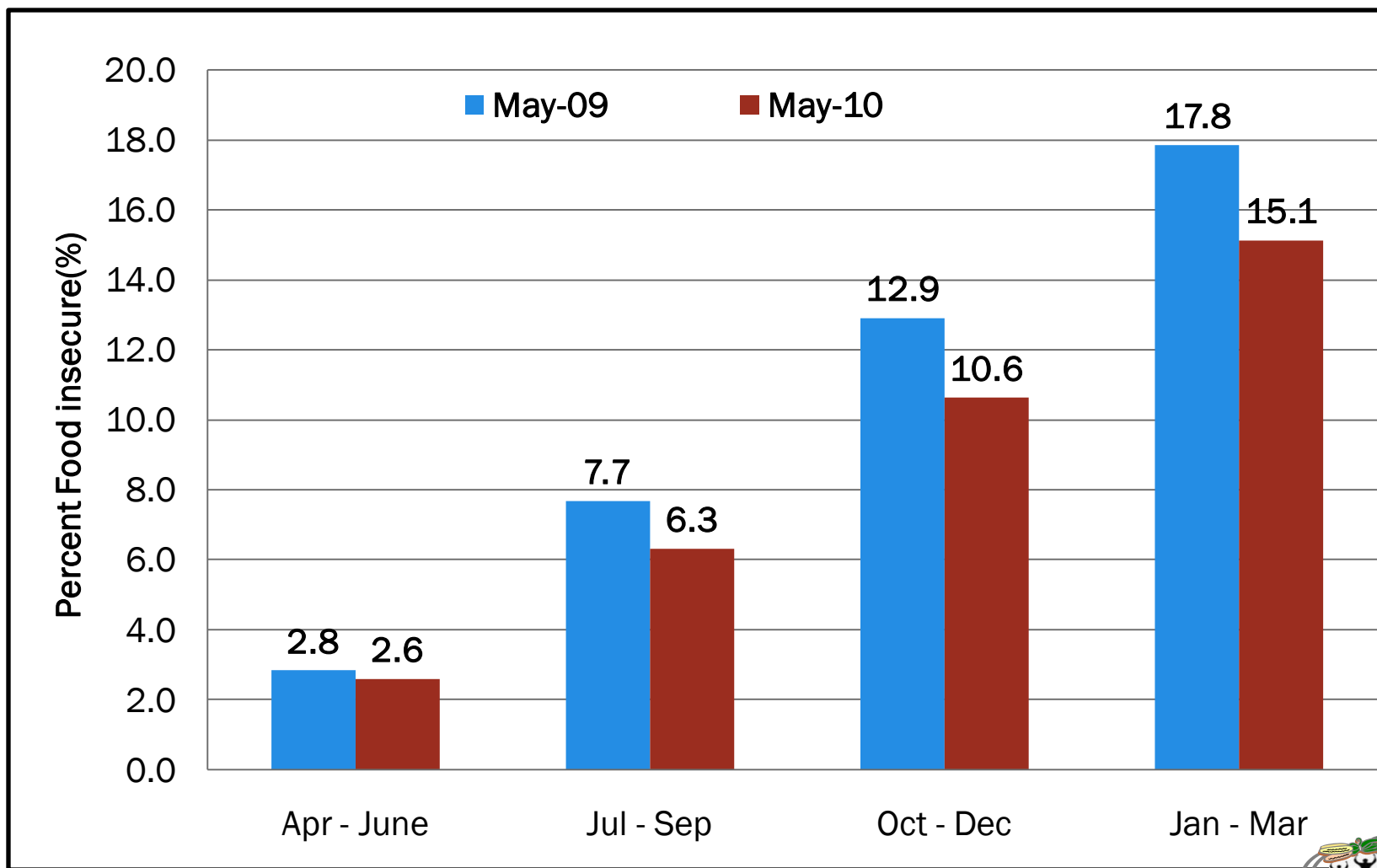
- Around 221 000 people were food insecure during the time of the assessment: April – June 2010.

Progression of HH Food Entitlement Gap Over the 2010/11 Marketing Year (Mt)



Total cumulative cereal requirements to meet the entitlement gap is 98,000MT

Prevalence of Food Insecure Population By Time



The food security outcome trend in the current consumption year is expected to be similar to that for last year.

Food Insecure Population By Province-2010-11

Province	Total Projected Rural Population (Aug 2010)	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar
Manicaland	1,364,156	21,916	75,115	142,970	222,720
Mash. Central	1,107,428	39,125	63,109	102,649	137,794
Mash. East	1,077,857	13,572	46,395	87,214	122,687
Mash. West	996,633	10,889	34,000	60,055	81,537
Masvingo	1,328,883	50,216	115,499	191,178	268,903
Mat. North	686,432	14,907	51,807	90,009	130,810
Mat. South	681,949	37,232	71,913	106,735	139,305
Midlands	1,267,168	33,099	79,675	123,653	184,180
Grand	8,510,506	220,956	537,514	904,463	1,287,937

About 221,000 people are estimated to be currently in need of food assistance

Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Province

Province	Projected August 2010 Rural Population	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar
Manicaland	1,364,156	1.6%	5.5%	10.5%	16.3%
Mash. Central	1,107,428	3.5%	5.7%	9.3%	12.4%
Mash. East	1,077,857	1.3%	4.3%	8.1%	11.4%
Mash. West	996,633	1.1%	3.4%	6.0%	8.2%
Masvingo	1,328,883	3.8%	8.7%	14.4%	20.2%
Mat. North	686,432	2.2%	7.5%	13.1%	19.1%
Mat. South	681,949	5.5%	10.5%	15.7%	20.4%
Midlands	1,267,168	2.6%	6.3%	9.8%	14.5%
Total	8,510,506	2.6%	6.3%	10.6%	15.1%

Highest prevalence of food insecure people is estimated to be in Masvingo, Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South provinces

PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE RURAL POPULATION BY DISTRICT

January to March 2011

As per ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment, May 2010

Refer to Annex 1 for more details

Legend

% Food Insecure Population



Conservation Area

Urban Area

Lake Kariba

International Boundary

Province Boundary

District Boundary

Map Doc Name: RuralZimvac2010_A4_4thQ

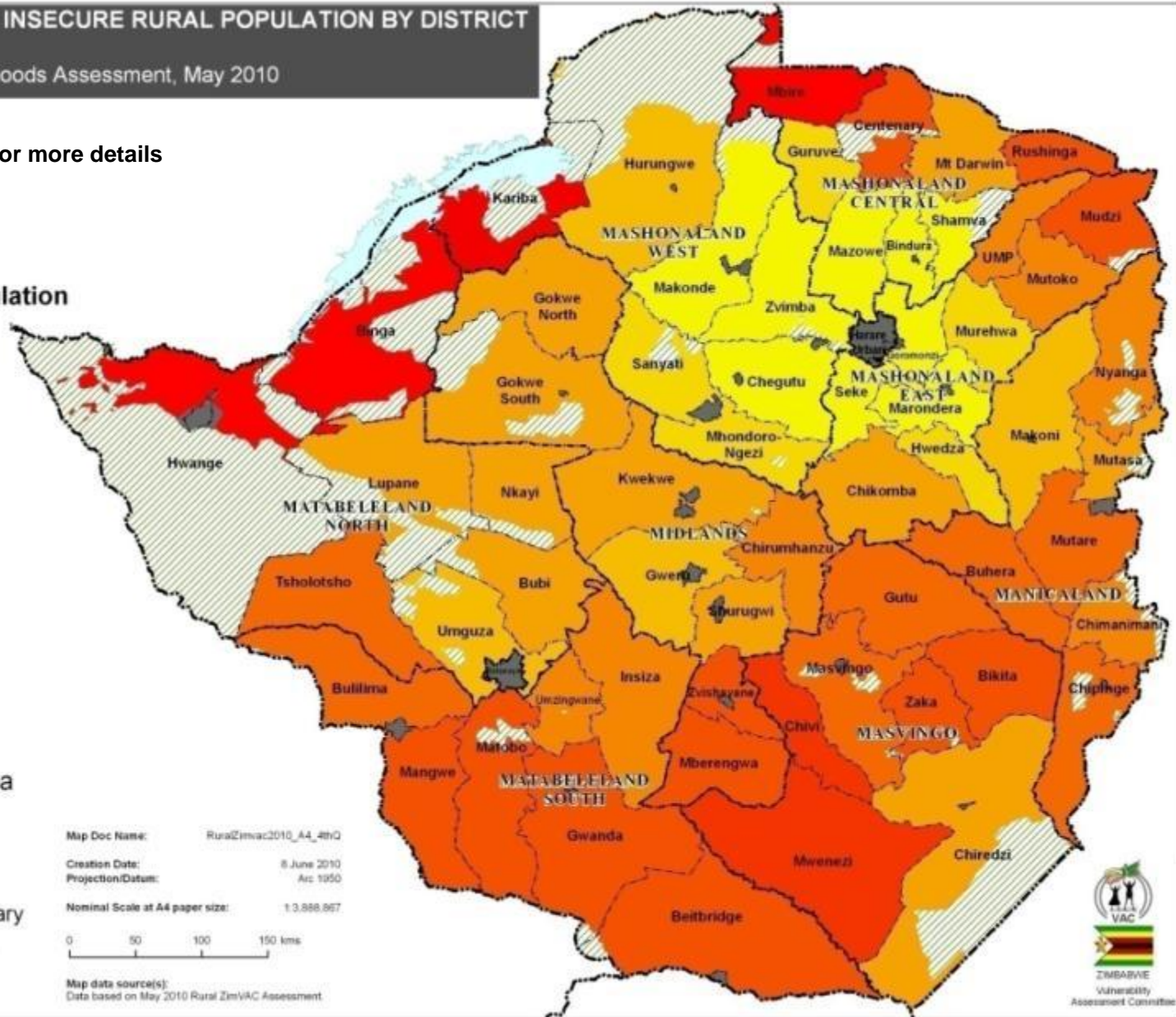
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Projection/Datum: Arc 1950

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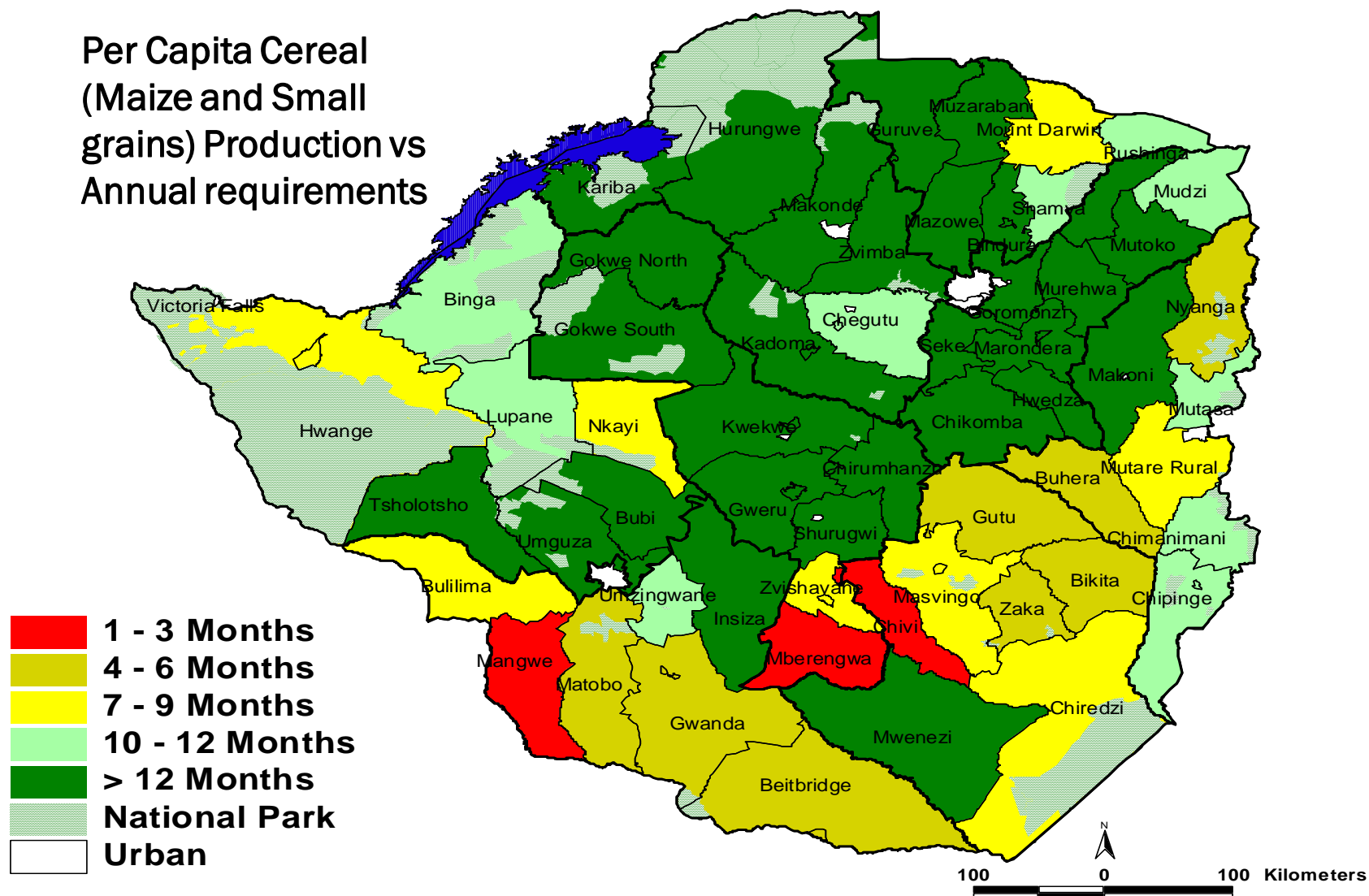
0 50 100 150 kms

Map data source(s):
Data based on May 2010 Rural ZimVAC Assessment



At the Peak hunger period Mbire, Kariba, Binga, Hwange, Chivi, Mwenezi, Beitbridge are expected to be the most affected districts.

Per Capita Cereal (Maize and Small grains) Production vs Annual requirements



Cereals deficit households in the green coloured districts with sufficient food entitlements are expected to readily find grain to purchase in their areas, whereas grain should be moved to the yellow and red districts for capable households to purchase

PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE RURAL POPULATION -

April to June 2010

As per ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment, May 2010

Legend

% Food Insecure

- 0 - 3
- 3 - 6
- 6 - 9
- 9 - 12
- 12 - 15
- 15 - 18

Urban Area

Lake Kariba

Conservation Area

International Boundary

Province Boundary

District Boundary

Map Doc Name: RuralZimvac2010_A4_1st02

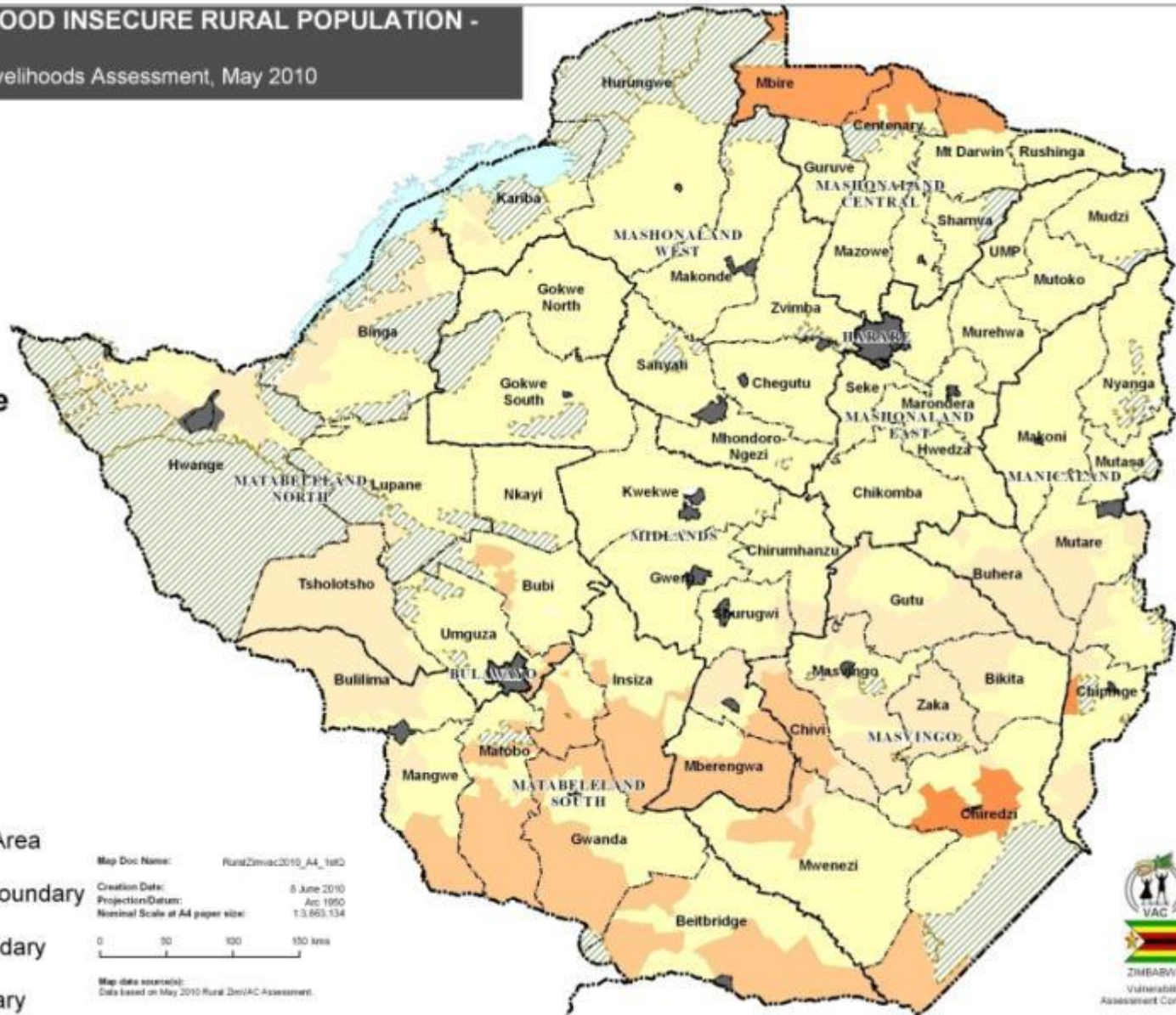
Creation Date: 8 June 2010

Projection/Datum: Arc 1950

Nominal Scale at A4 paper size: 1:3,863,134

0 50 100 150 km

Map data source(s):
Data based on May 2010 Rural ZimVAC Assessment.



The map shows geographic distribution of food insecure people between April and June 2010. The worst areas include wards in Mbire, Muzarabani, Mt Darwin, Chiredzi, Beitbridge, Chivi, Mberengwa, Gwanda, Insiza, Umzingwani, Matobo and Mangwe districts.

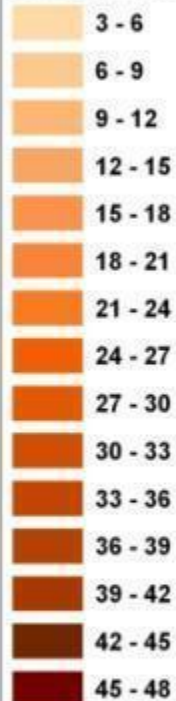
PROPORTION OF FOOD INSECURE RURAL POPULATION -

January to March 2011

As per ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment, May 2010

Legend

% Food Insecure Population



Lake Kariba

Conservation Area

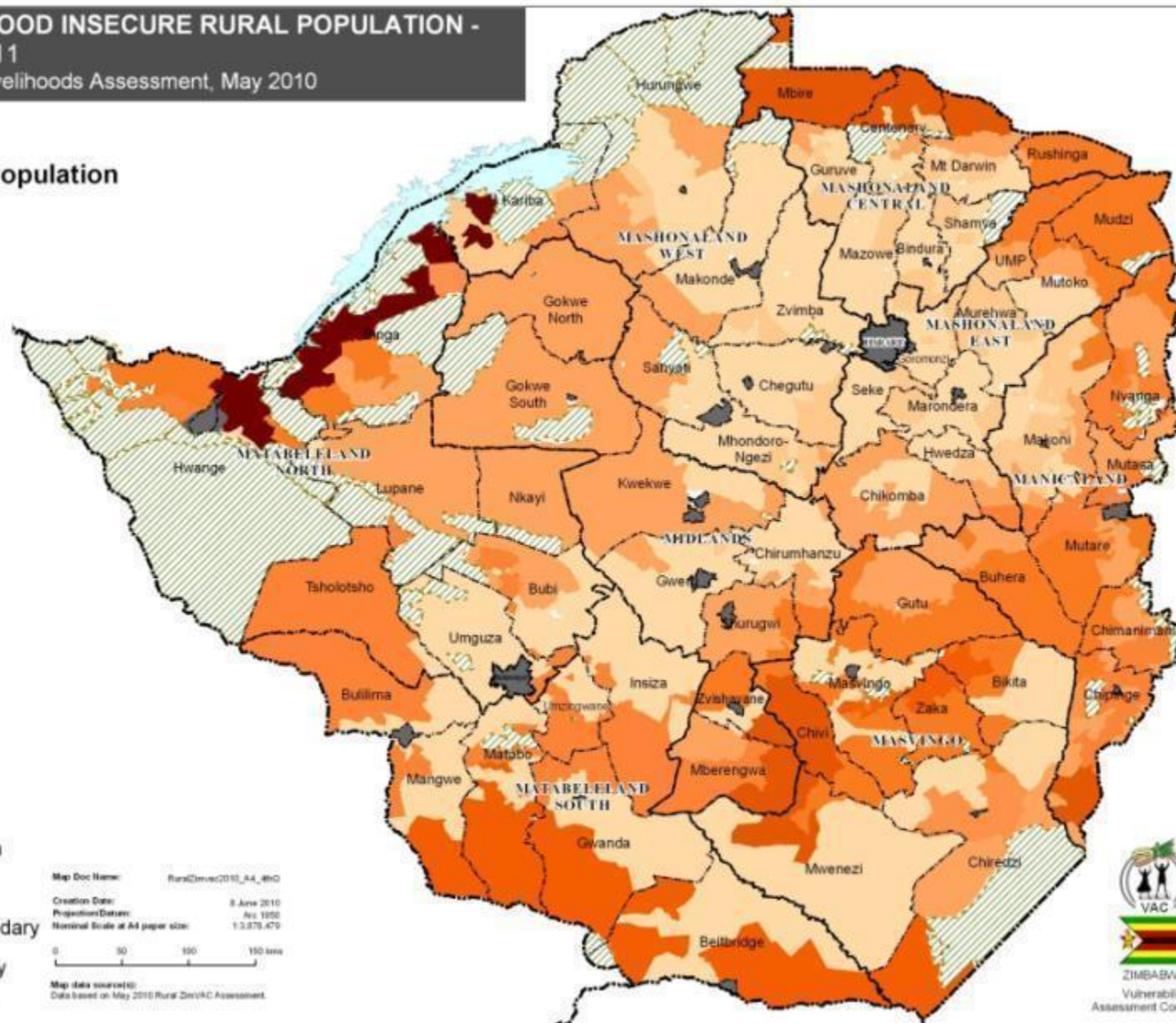
Urban Area

International Boundary

Province Boundary

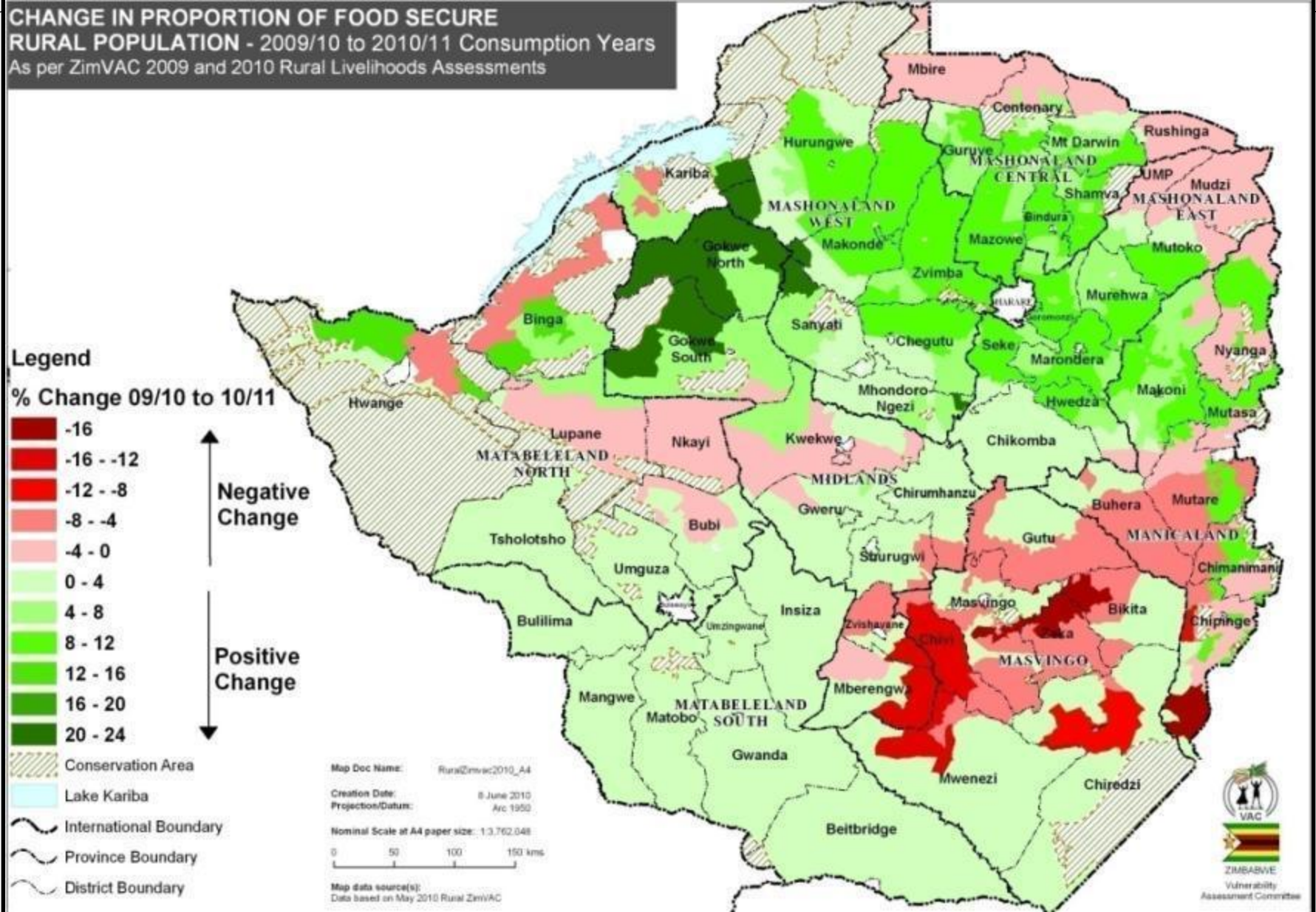
District Boundary

Map Doc Name: RuralDev2010_A4_400
 Creation Date: 8 June 2010
 Projection/Date: Arc 1950
 Nominal Scale at A4 paper size: 1:3,875,470
 0 50 100 150 kms
 Map data sourced from:
 Data based on May 2010 Rural ZimVAC Assessment.



The map shows geographic distribution of food insecure people between January and March 2011 at Sub-district level

**CHANGE IN PROPORTION OF FOOD SECURE
RURAL POPULATION - 2009/10 to 2010/11 Consumption Years**
As per ZimVAC 2009 and 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessments



Compared to the last consumption year the green areas recorded food security improvements whereas the red areas show food security situation deteriorations

Social Profiles of Food Insecure Households

Province	Presence of Orphan	Chronically Ill	Widows	Female Headed
Manicaland				X
Mash. Central				
Mash. East	X		X	
Mash. West				
Mat. North		X		
Mat. South	X		X	X
Midlands				
Masvingo	X	X	X	

•All the four household vulnerability indicators correlate significantly with household food insecurity at national level. However in Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West and Midlands all the highlighted vulnerability indicators are weakly correlated to household food insecurity. They are, therefore inefficient targeting criteria for food insecurity in these provinces.

•89 % of food insecure households have an economically active member who is not mentally or physically challenged or chronically ill. Hence about 11% of the food insecure households are labour constrained.

Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



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Mapping

The maps were compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

Maps

- They represent ward food insecurity ranking organized by province by district.
- The scale shows district specific relative distribution of the food insecurity problem from the most food insecure to the least food insecure.

Recommended Use for the Maps

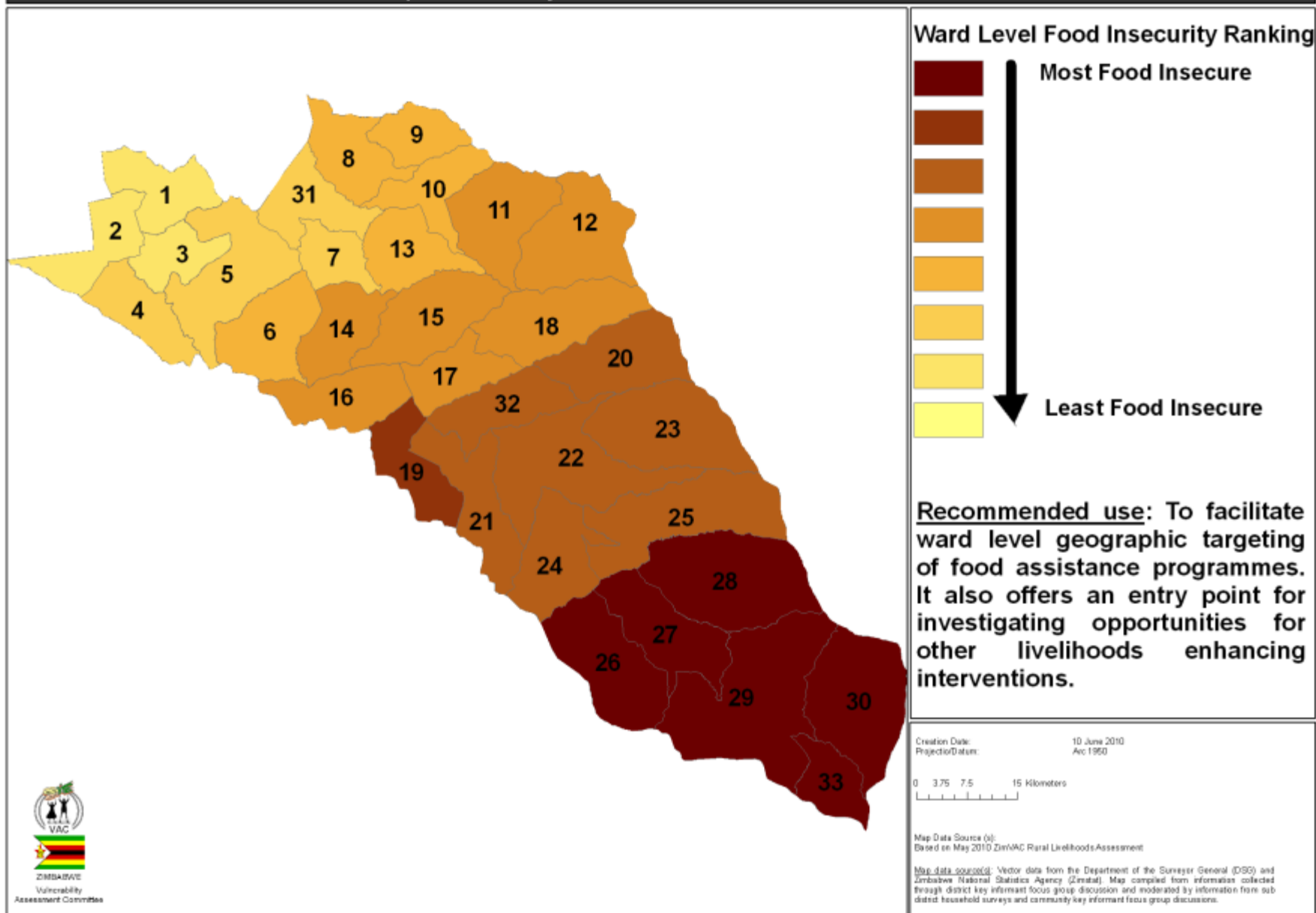
- To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes.
- It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.

Manicaland

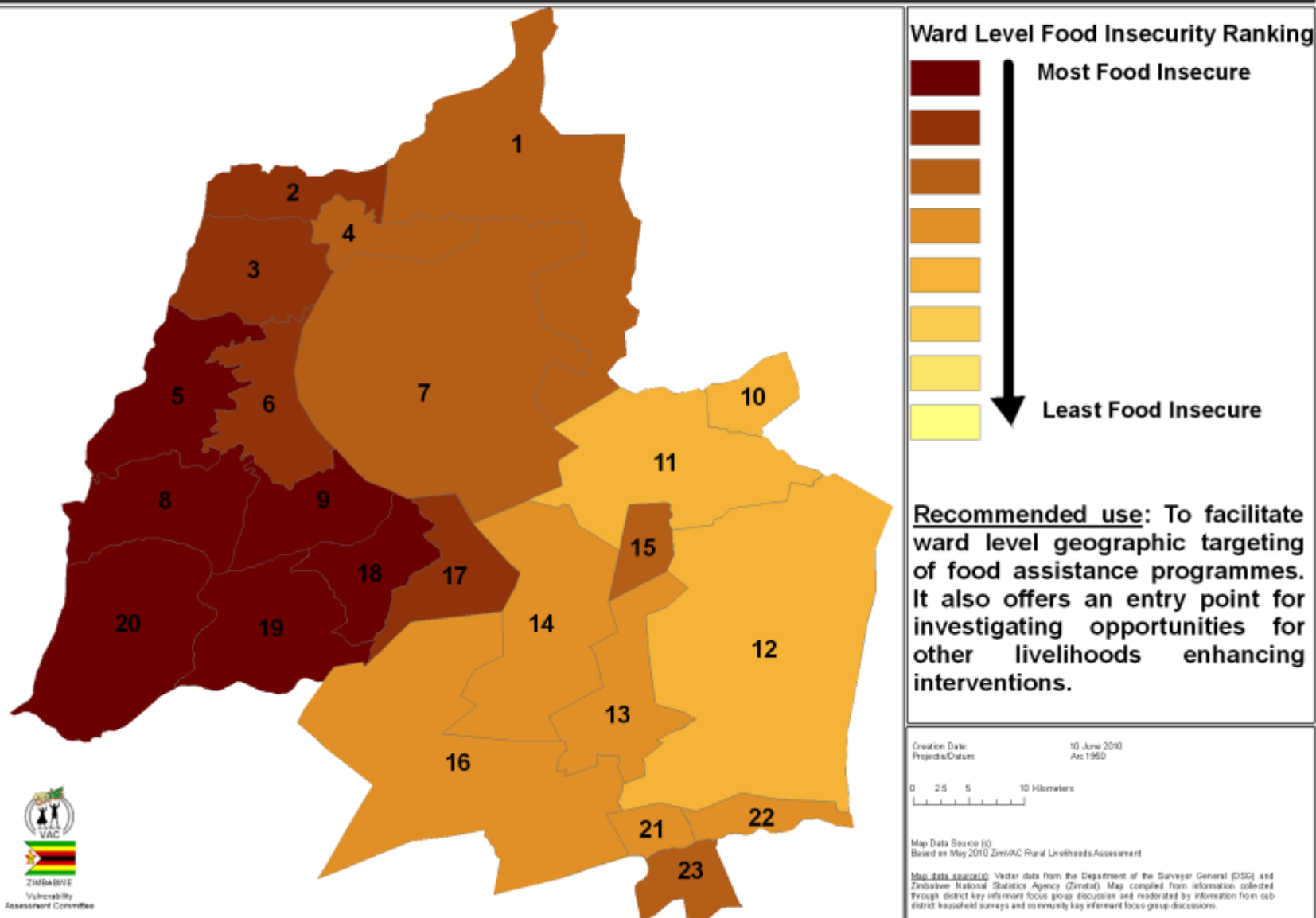


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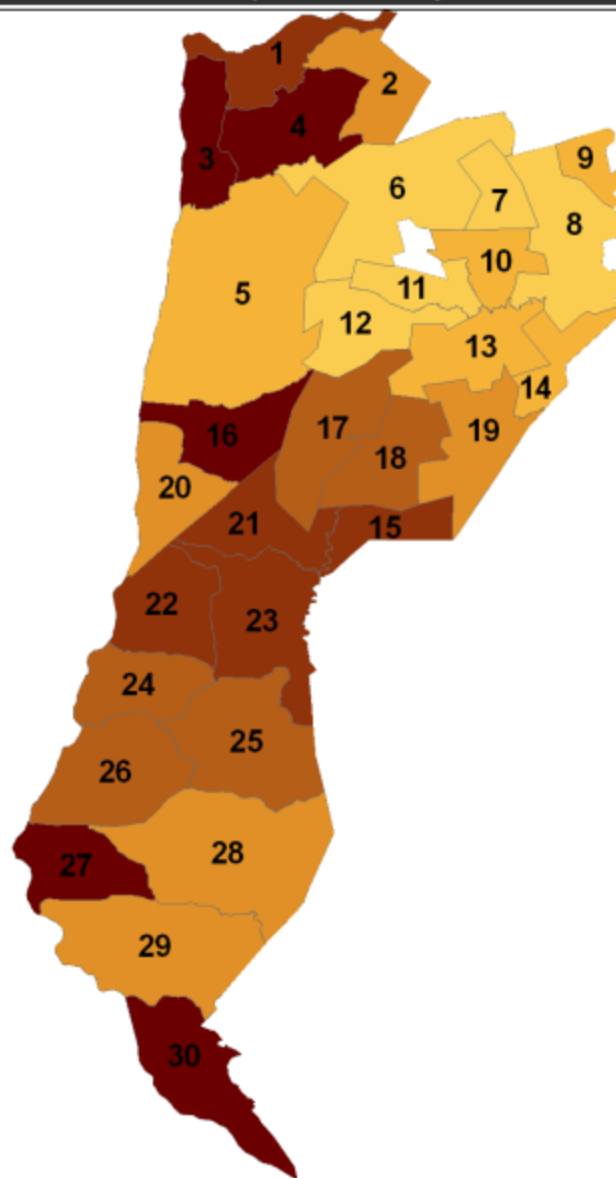
BUHERA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



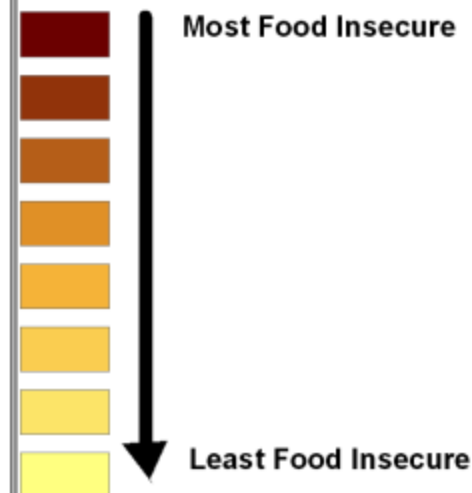
CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



CHIPINGE DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



Recommended use: To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes. It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.

Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection: UTM

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

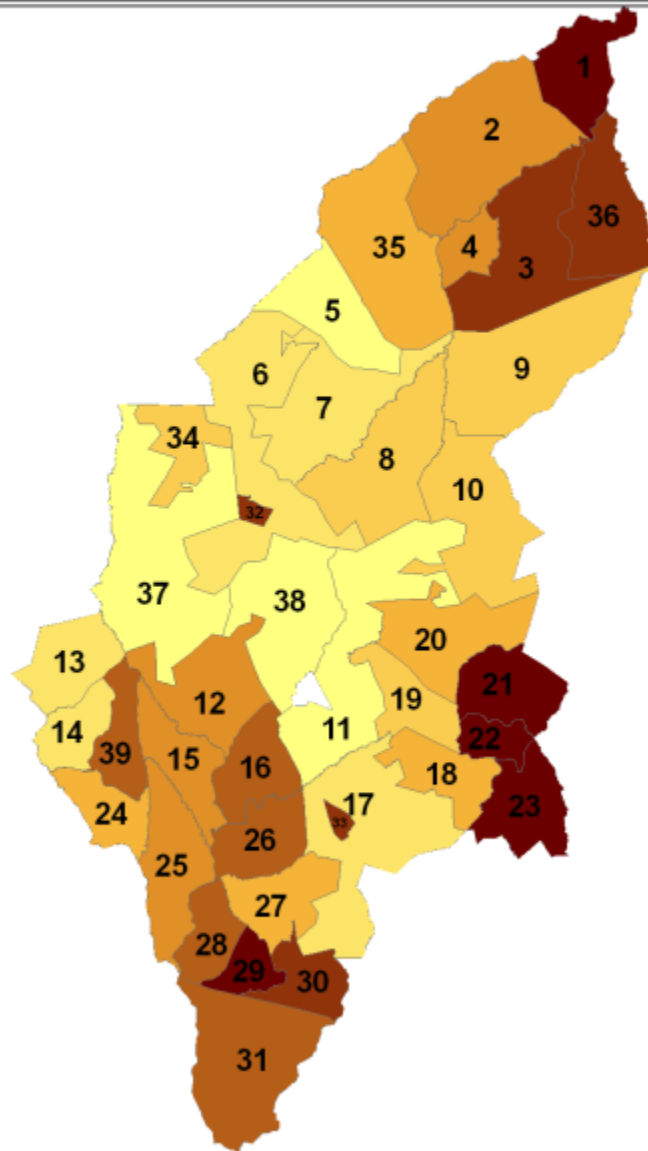
Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

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 district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

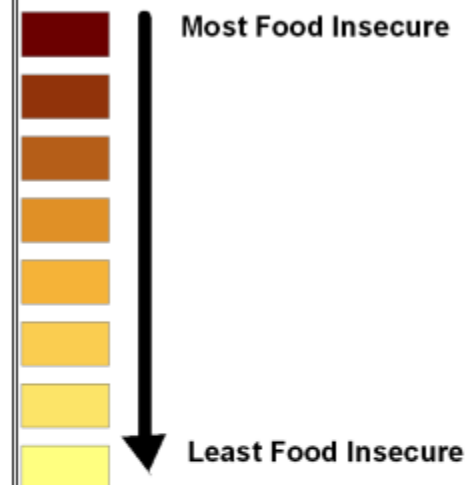


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MAKONI DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



Recommended use: To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes. It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.

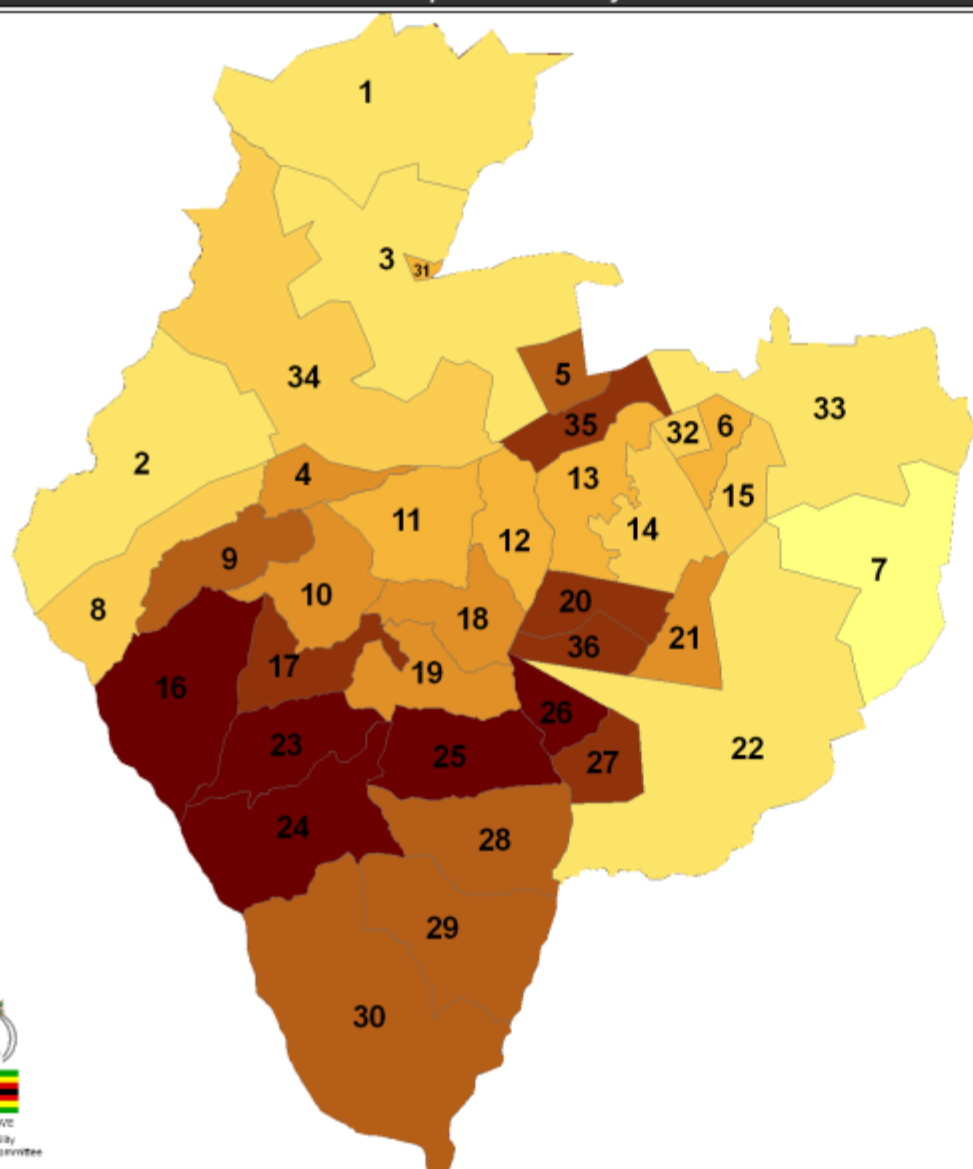
Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection/Datum: Arc 1950

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

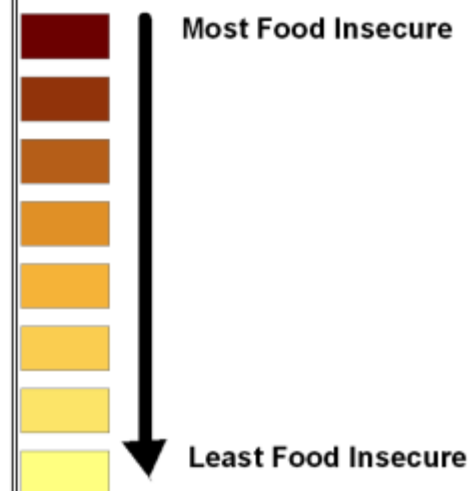
Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

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 district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

MUTARE DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



Recommended use: To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes. It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.

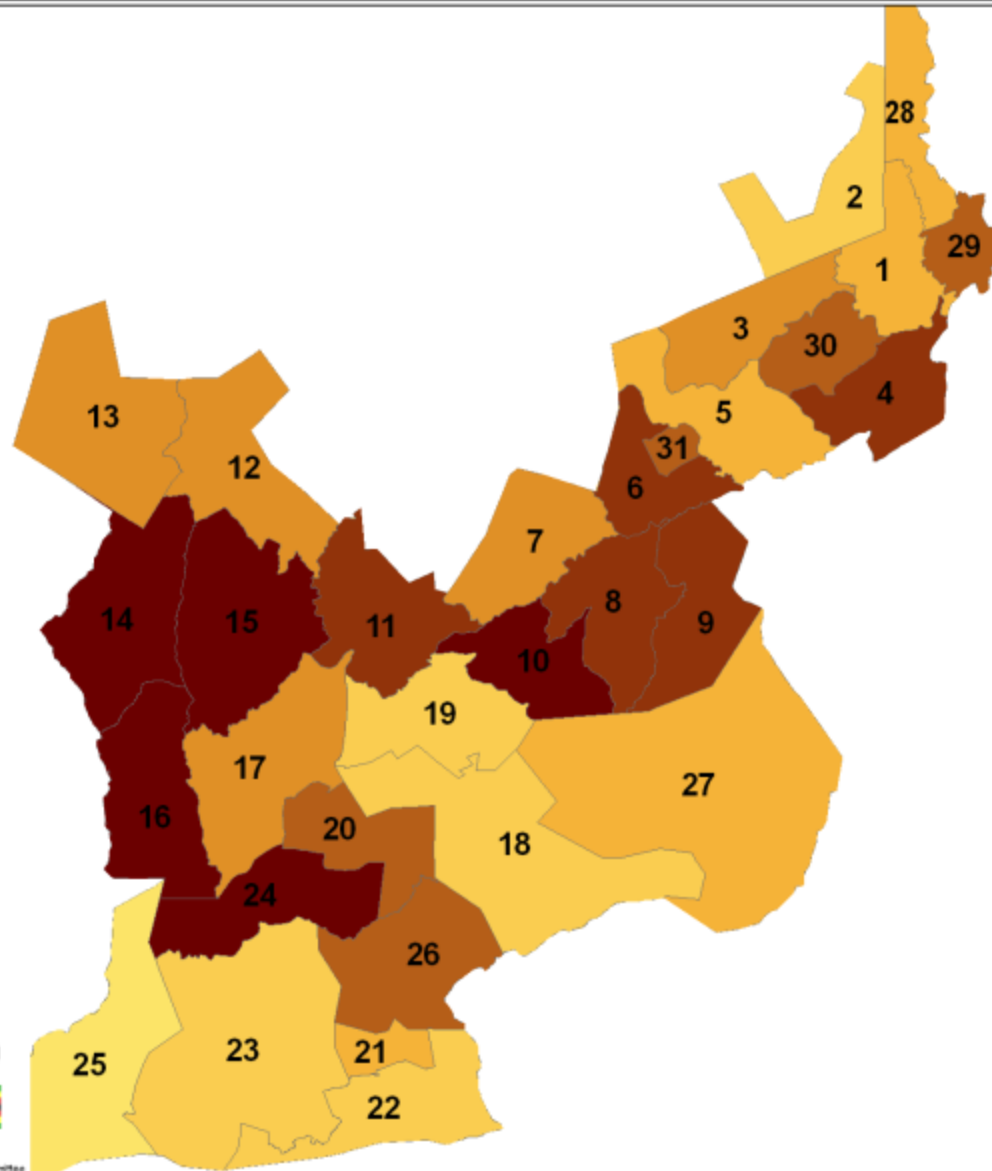
Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection/Datum: Arc 1950

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

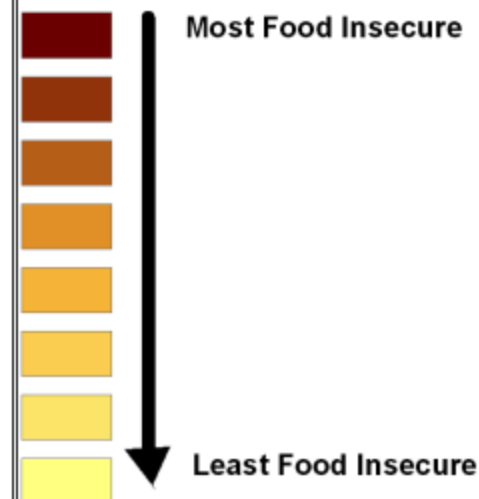
Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

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 district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

MUTASA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



Recommended use: To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes. It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.

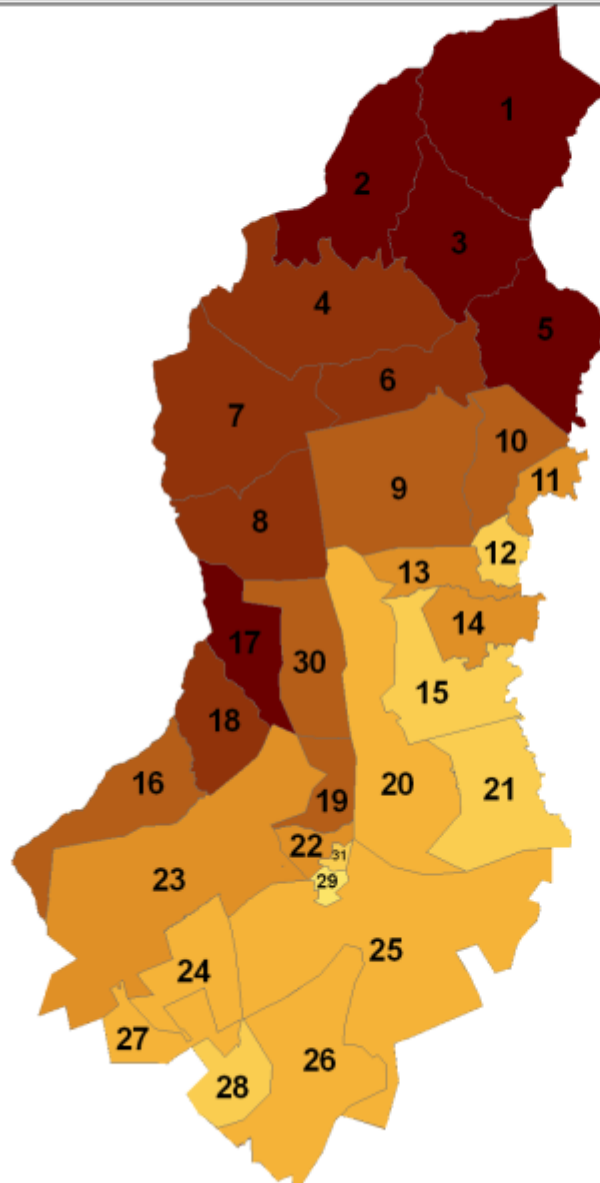
Creation Date: 10 June 2010
Project/Status: Arc 1980

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

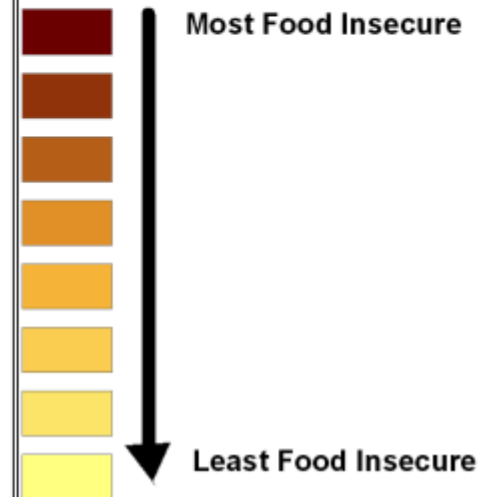
Map Data Source (s):
Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

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 district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub-district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

NYANGA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



Recommended use: To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes. It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.

Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Project/Output: Arc 1990

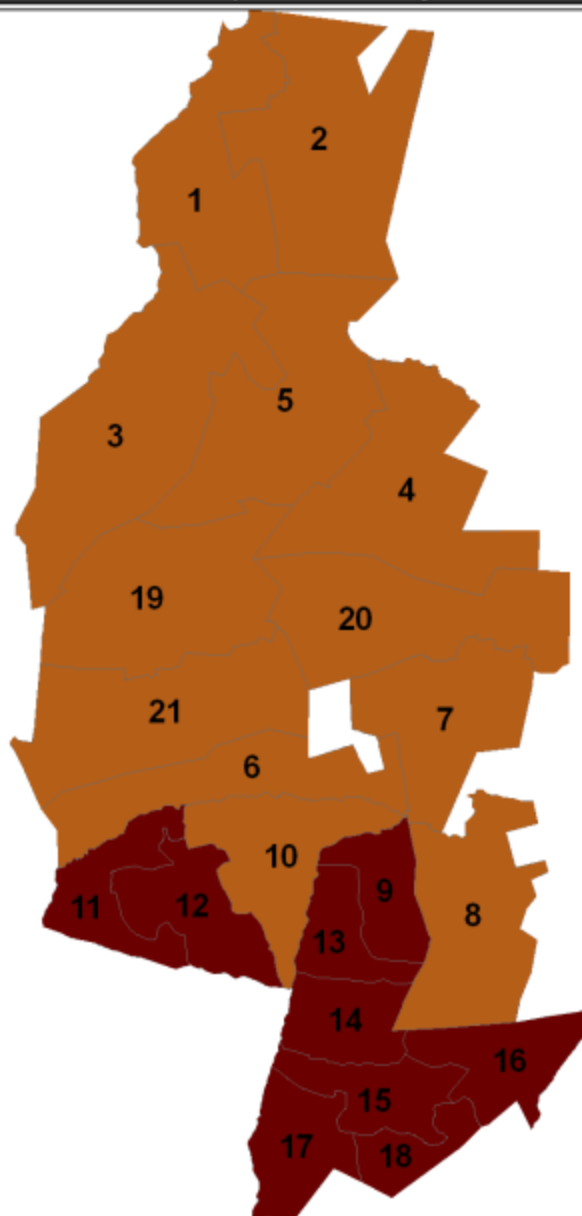
0 4.5 9 18 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 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 district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub-district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

Mashonaland Central

BINDURA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



Recommended use: To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes. It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.

Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Project/Datum: Arc 1950

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

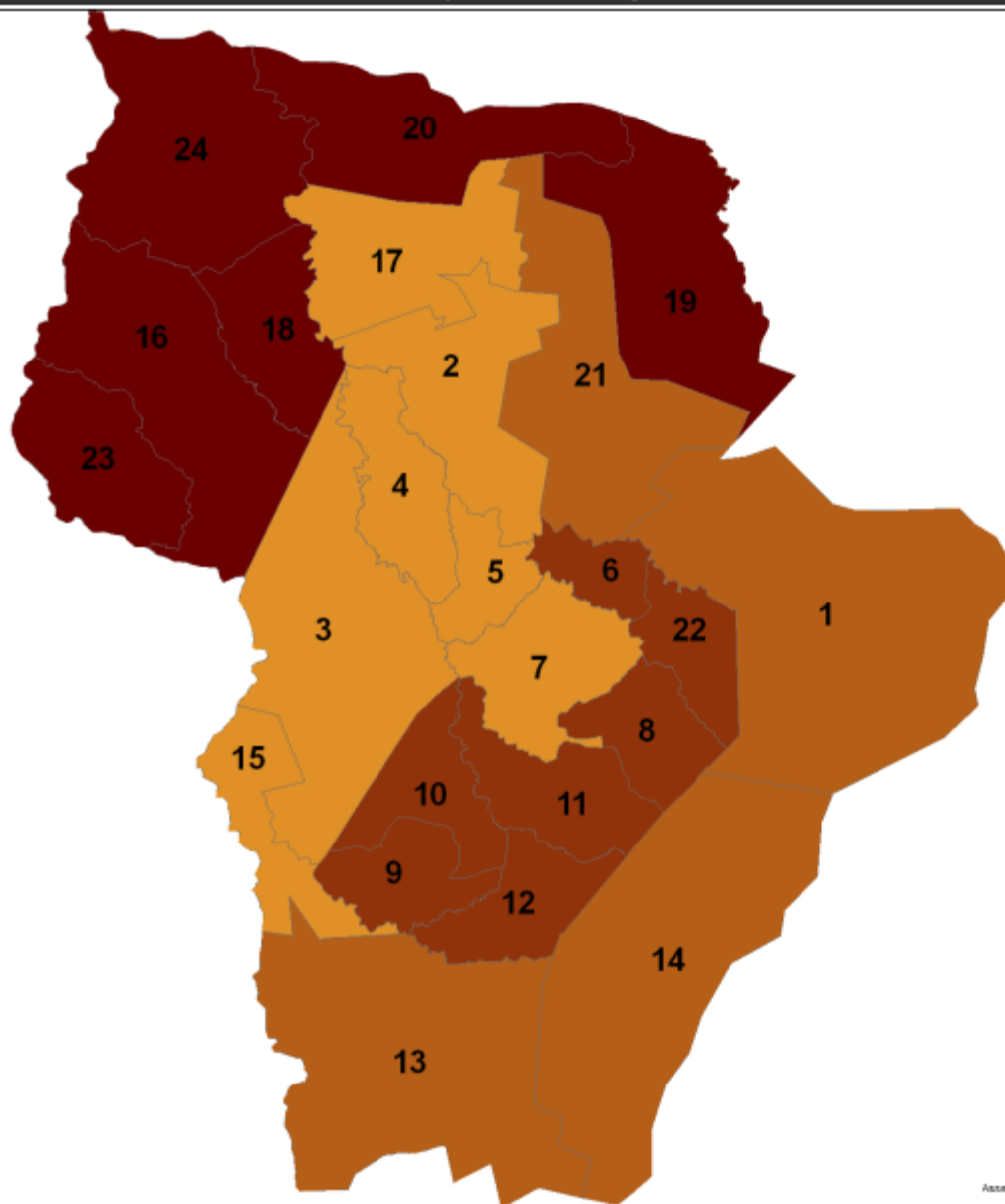
Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

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 district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

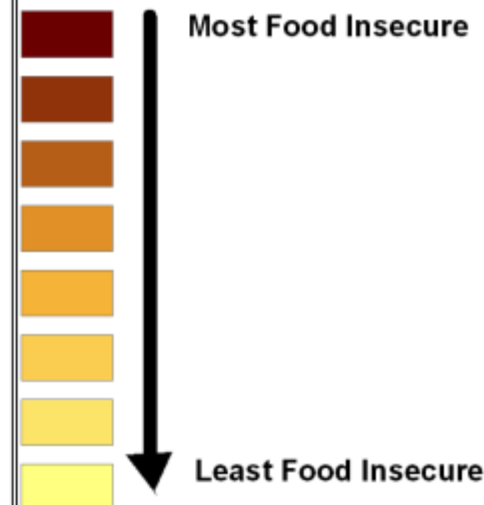


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 Assessment Committee

GURUVE DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



Recommended use: To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes. It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.

Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection/Date: Arc 1950

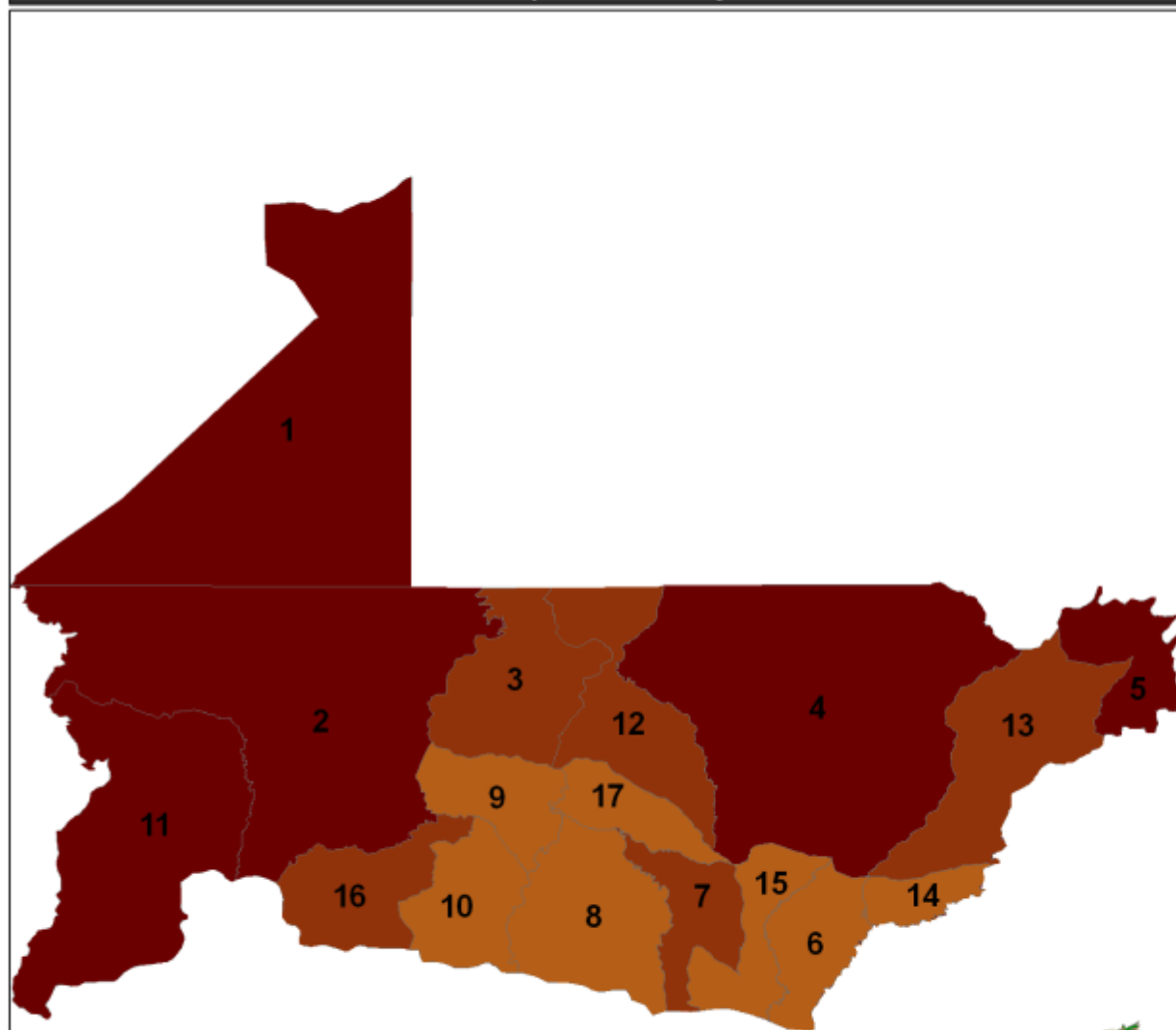
0 3.75 7.5 15 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

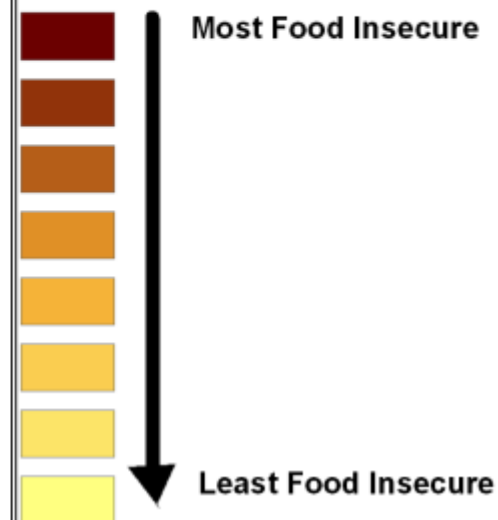
Map Data Source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



MBIRE DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection: Arc 1950

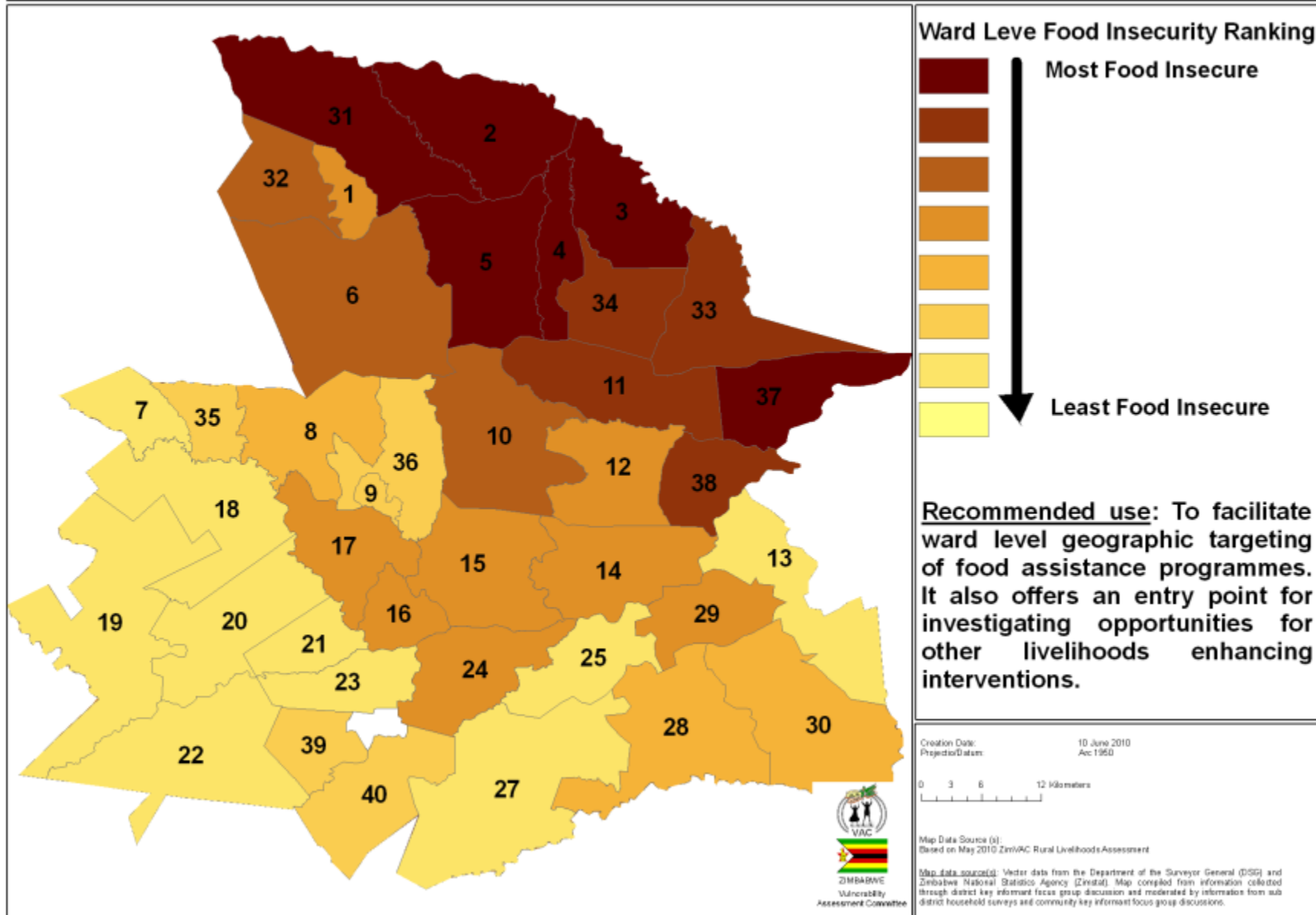
0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

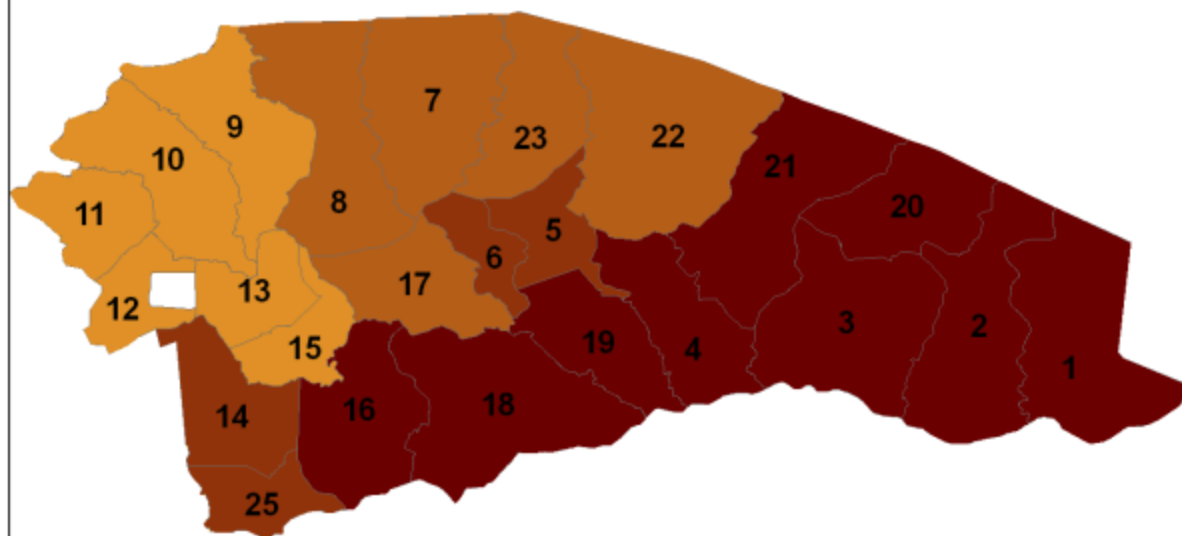
Map data provided: Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSS) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



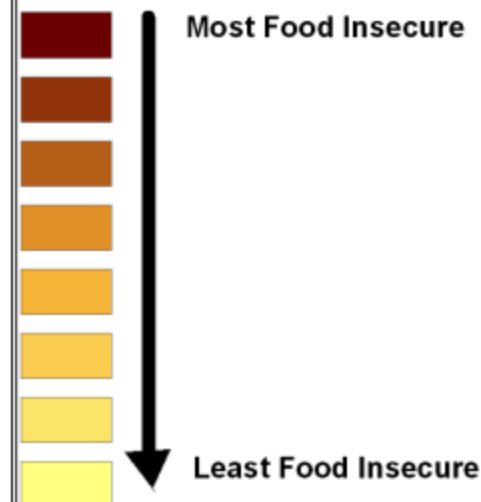
MT DARWIN DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



RUSHINGA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection/Datum: Arc 1960

0 3.75 7.5 15 Kilometers

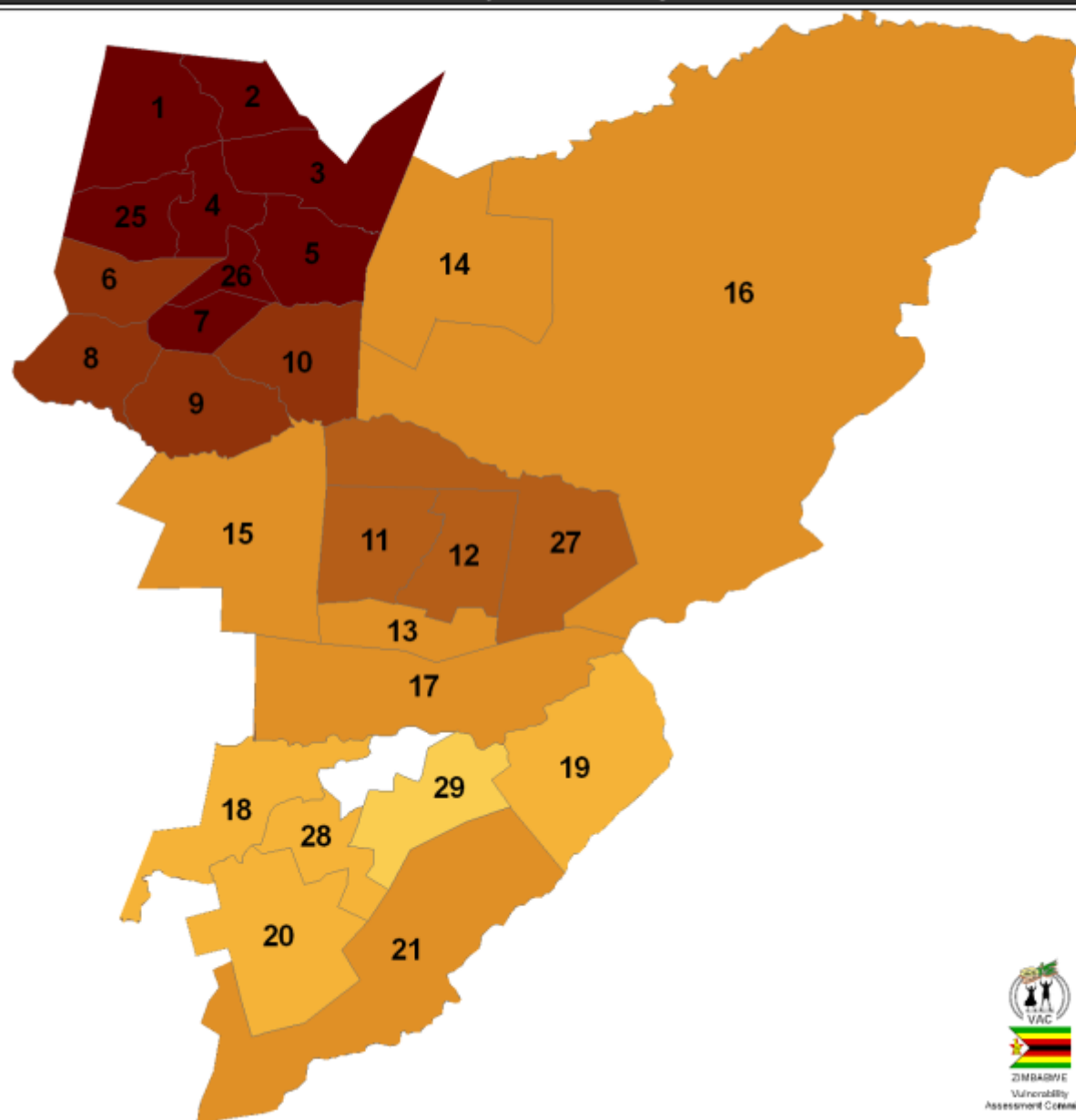
Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

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 district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

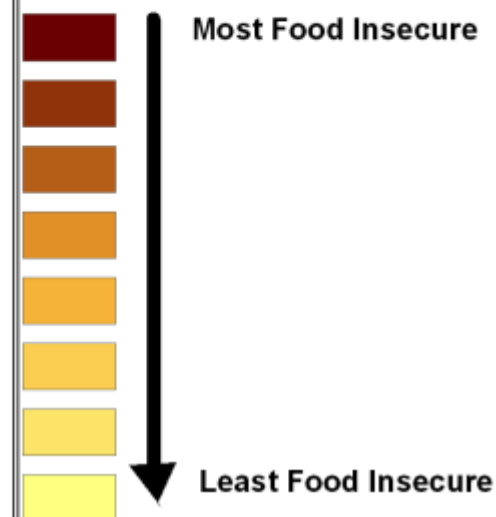


SHAMVA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011

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Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
Projection/Datum: Arc 1960

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
Based on May 2010 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 district key informant focus group discussions and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

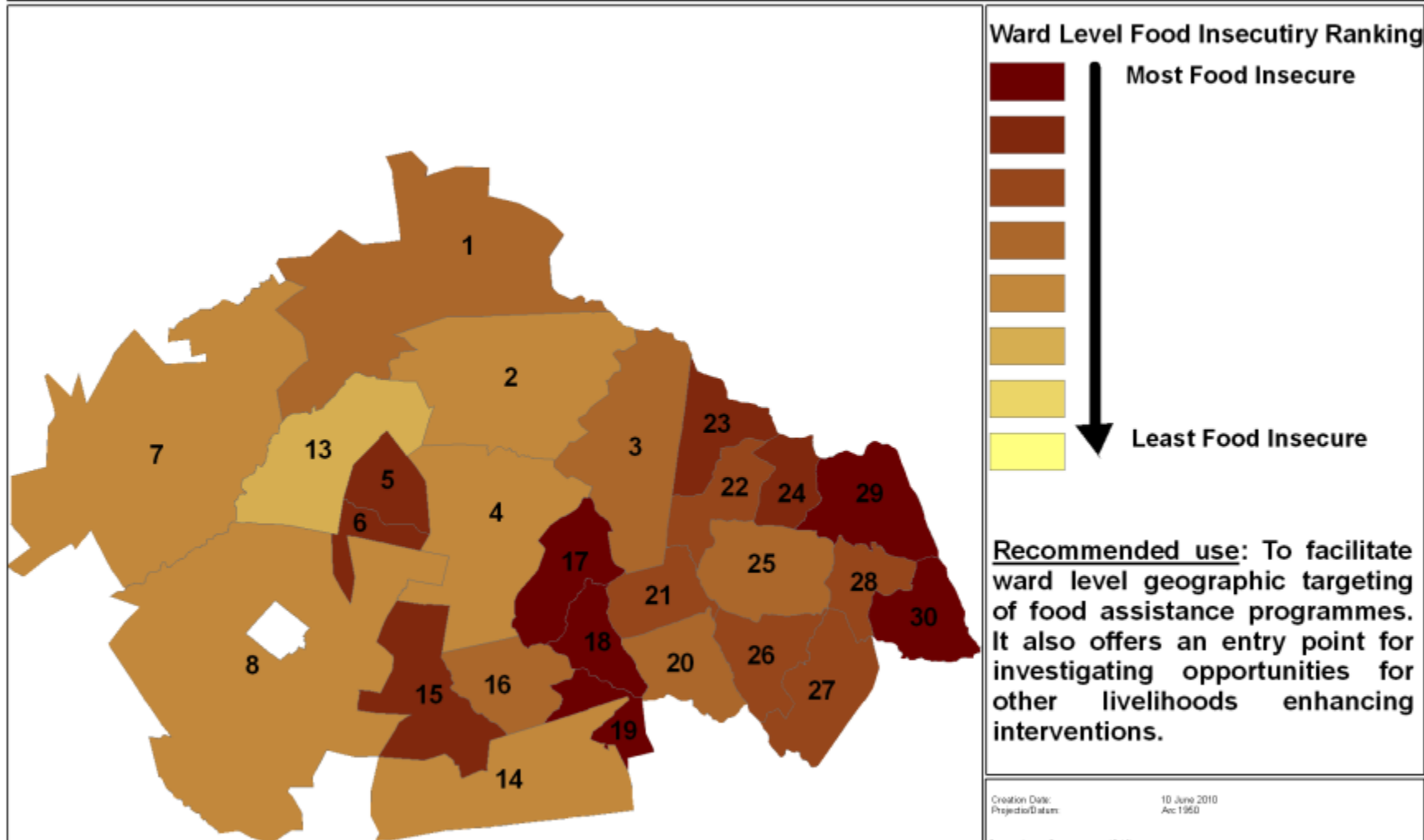


Mashonaland East



ZIMBABWE
Vulnerability
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CHIKOMBA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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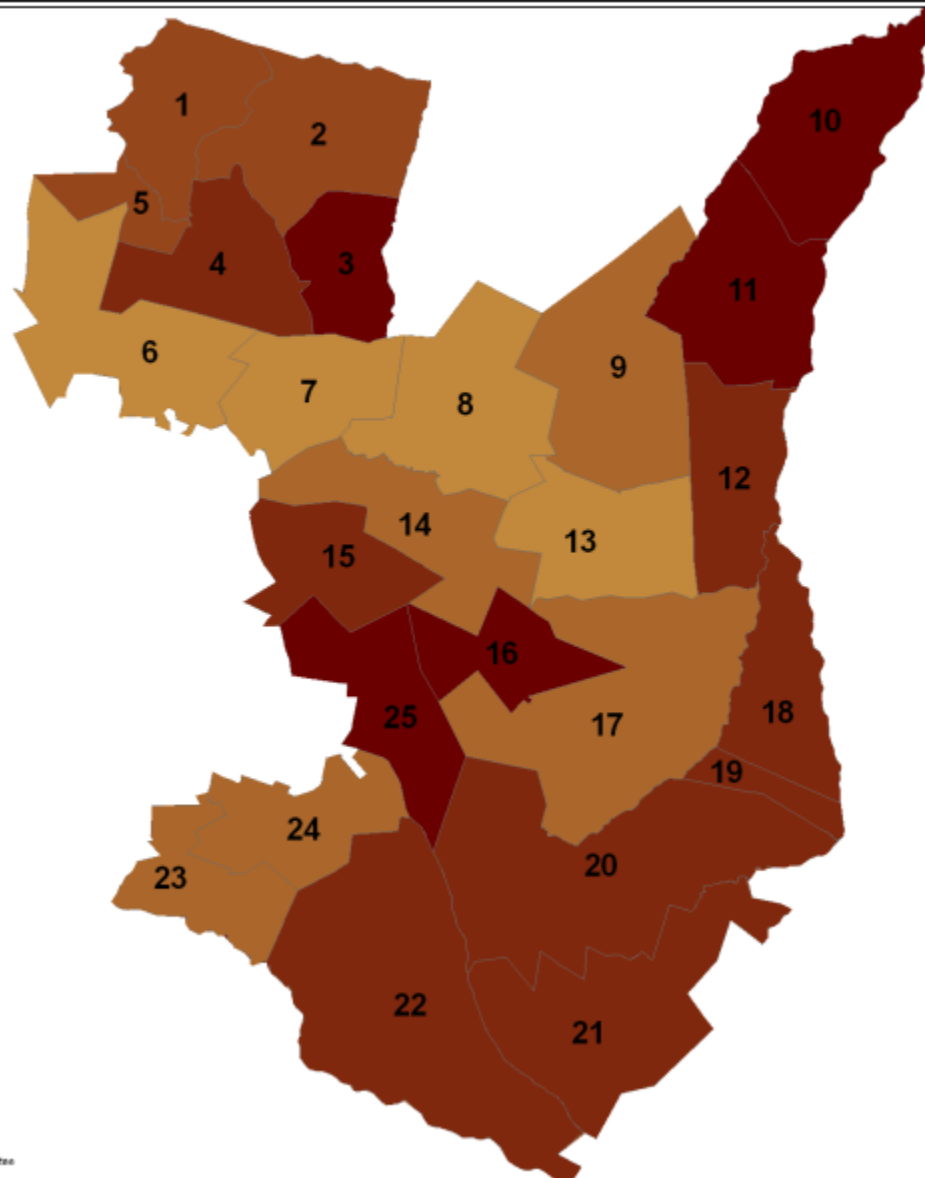
Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection/Datum: Arc 1960

0 4 8 16 Kilometers

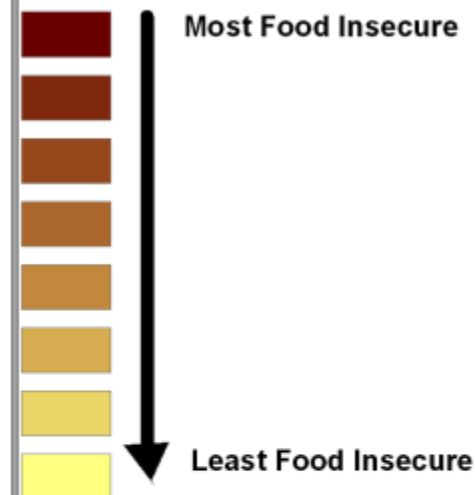
Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

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 district key informant focus group discussion and mediated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

GOROMONZI DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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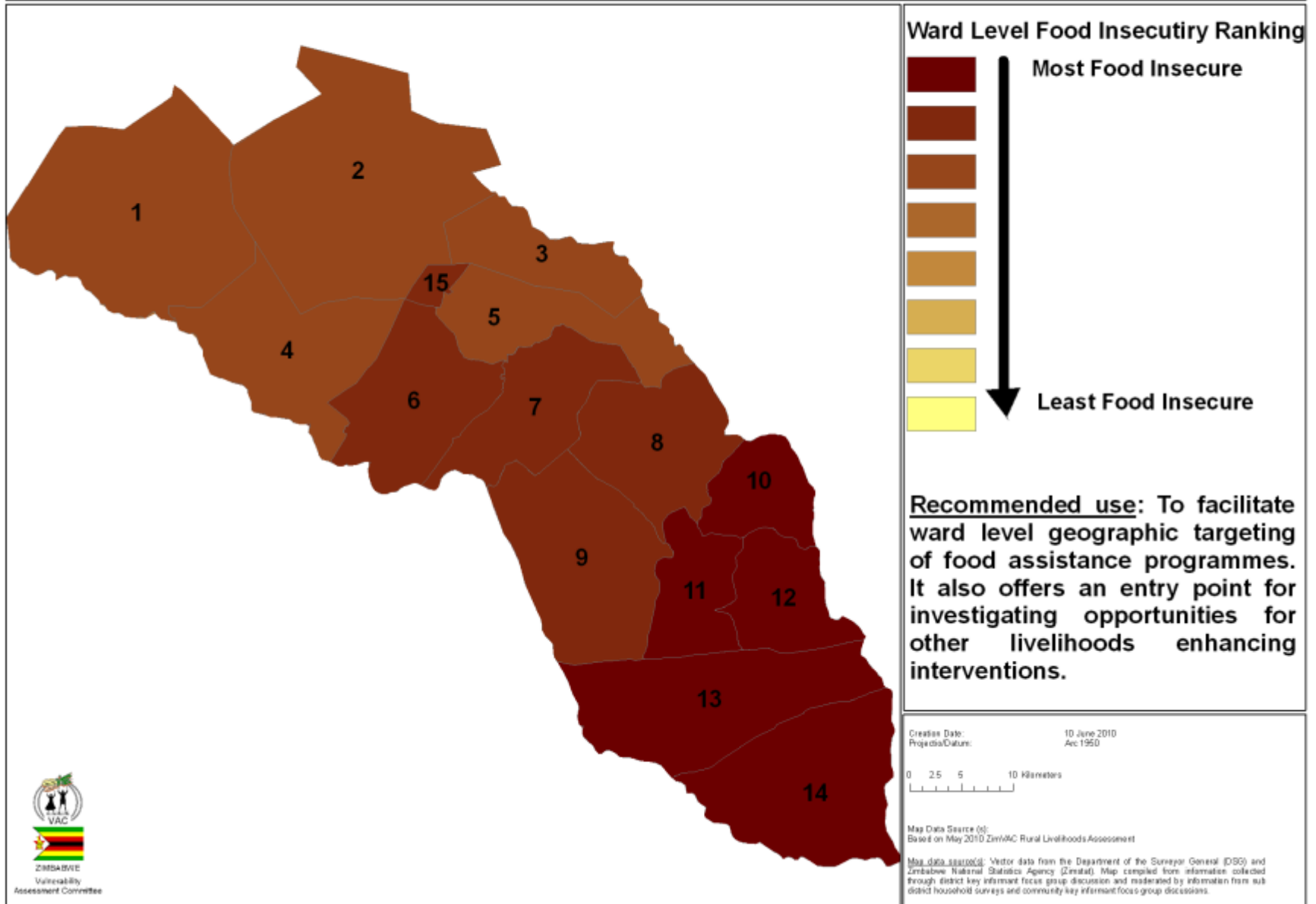
Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection/Datum: Arc 1960

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

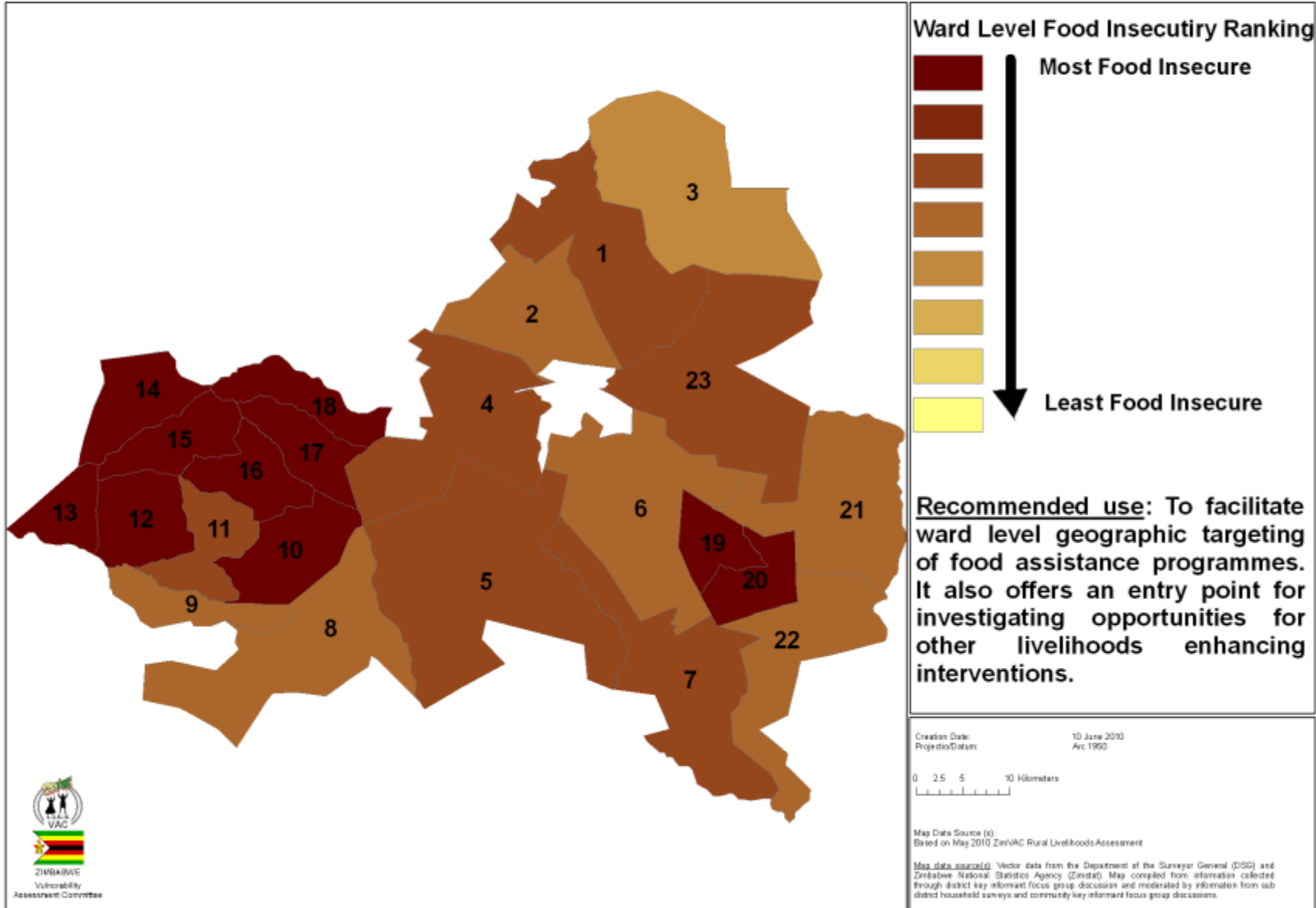
Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

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 district key informant focus group discussion and mediated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

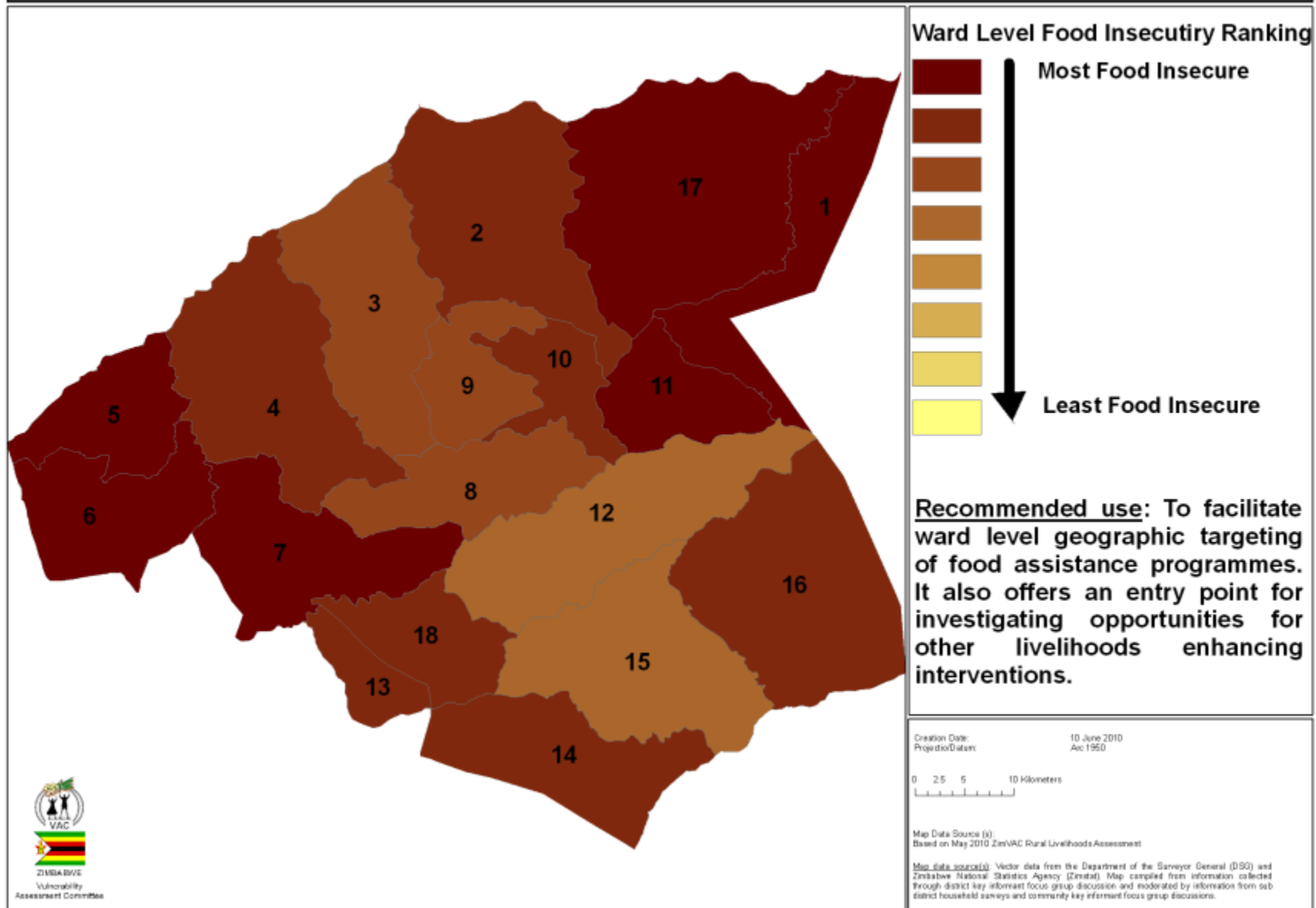
HWEDZA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



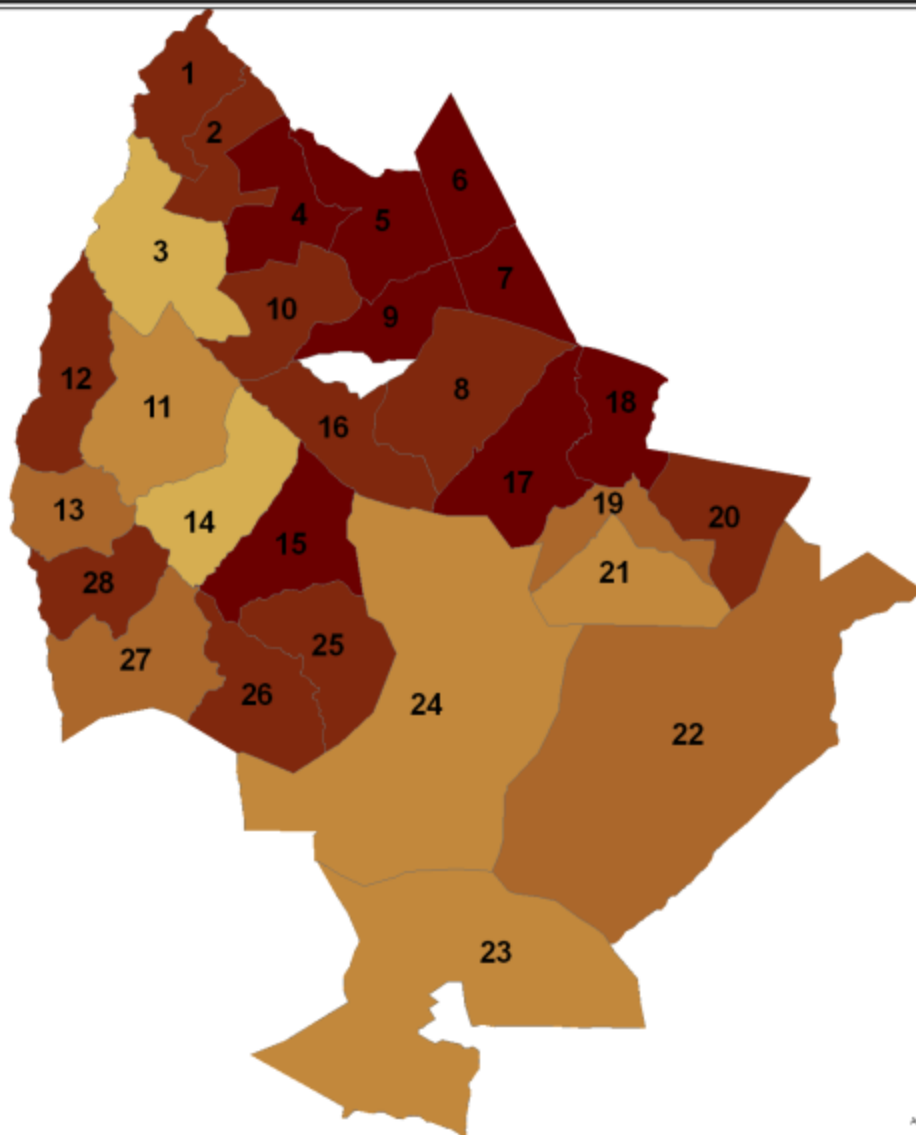
MARONDERA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



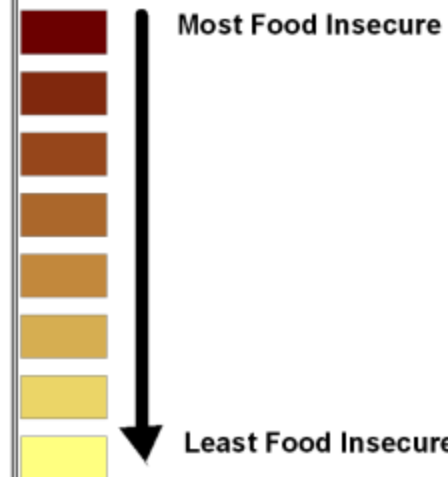
MUDZI DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



MUREHWA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection datum: Arc 1960

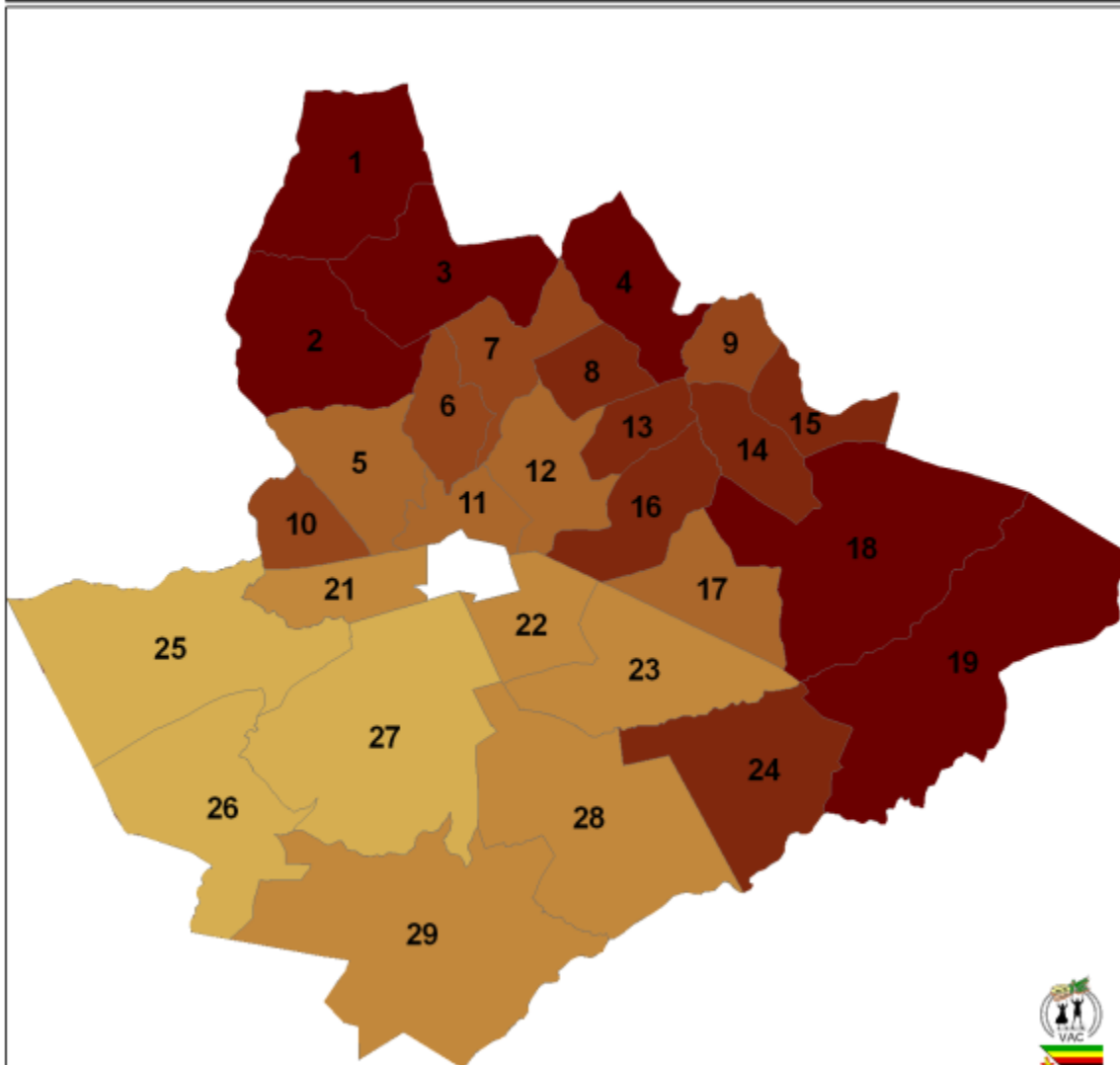
0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

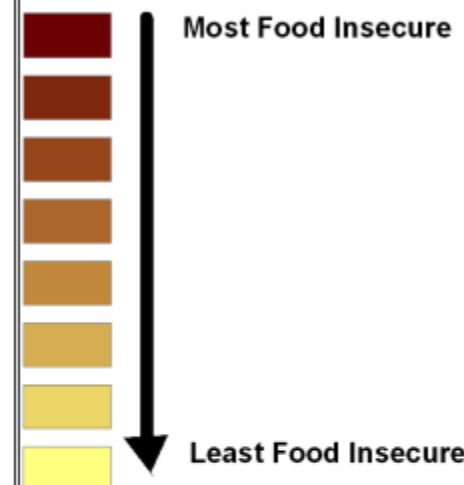
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussions and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



MUTOKO DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection/Datum: Arc 1950

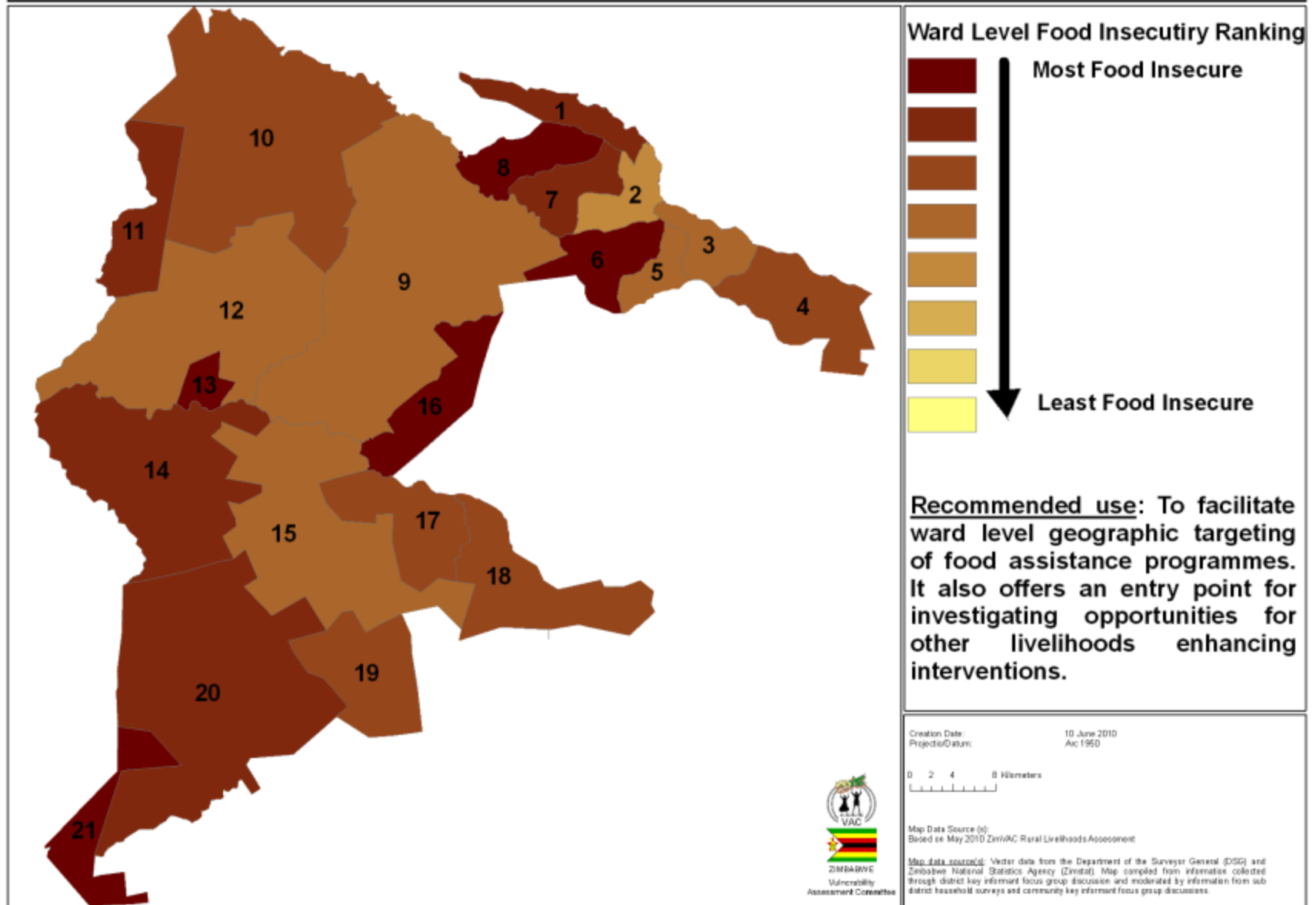
0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

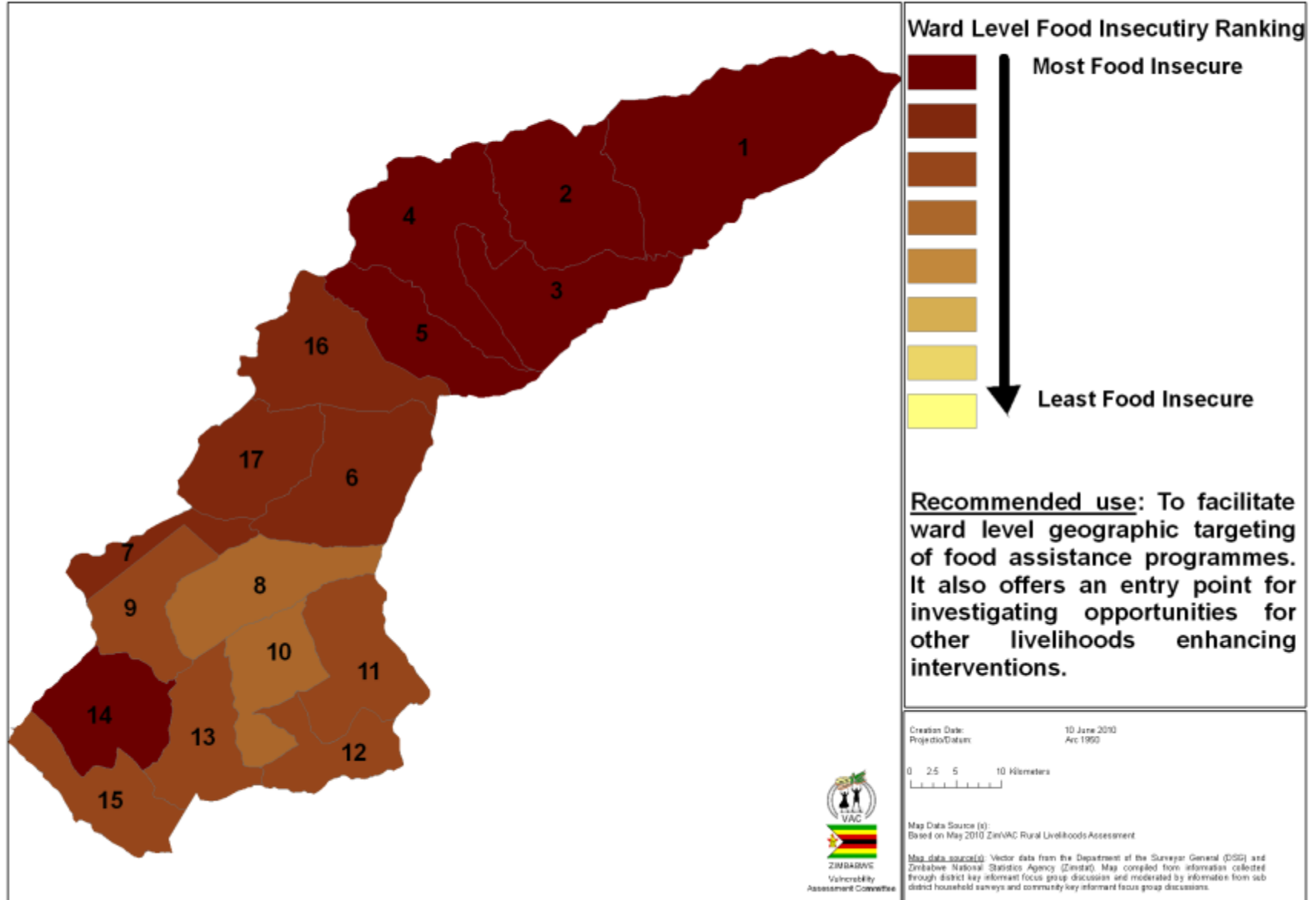
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub-district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



SEKE DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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UMP DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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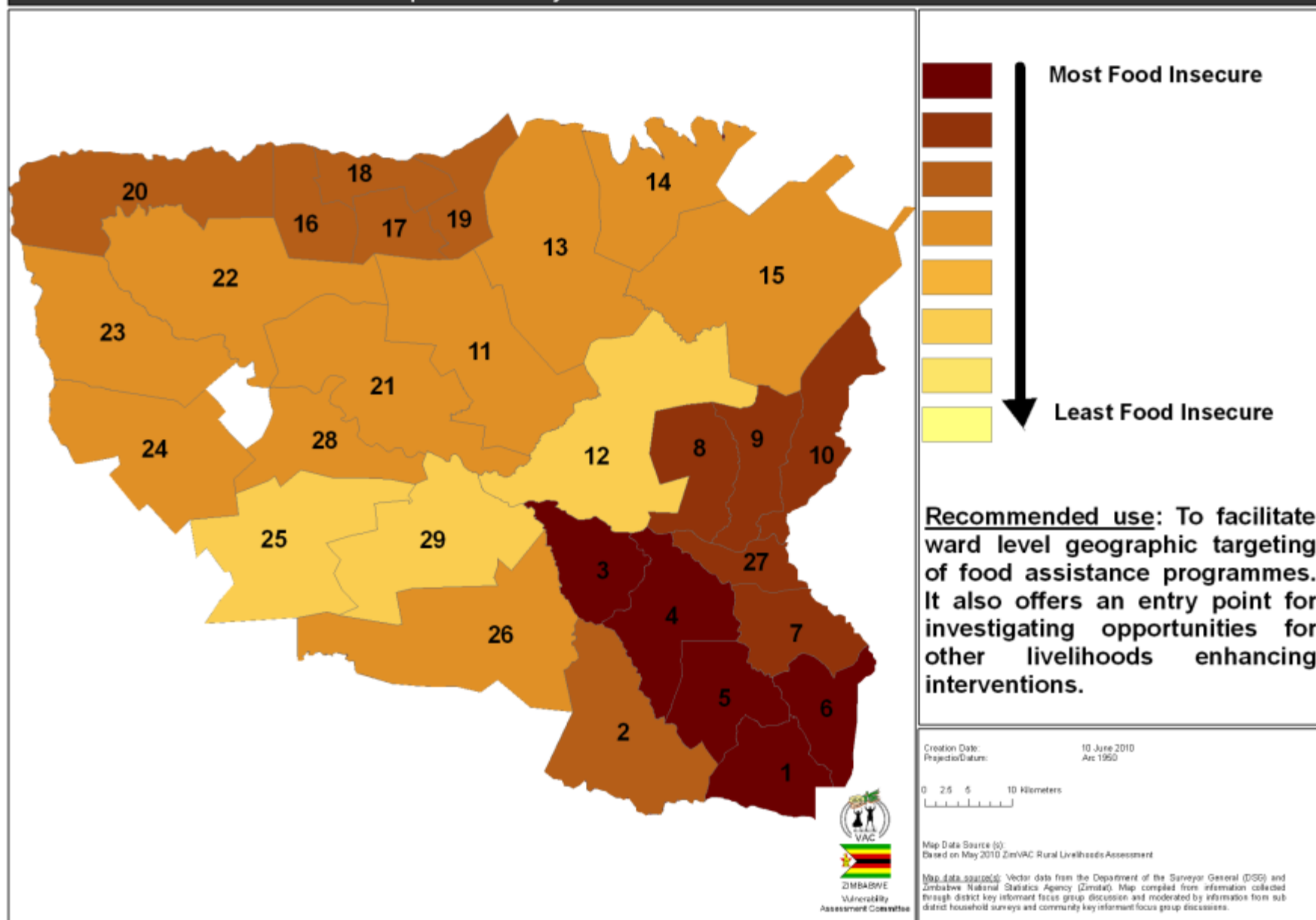


Mashonaland West

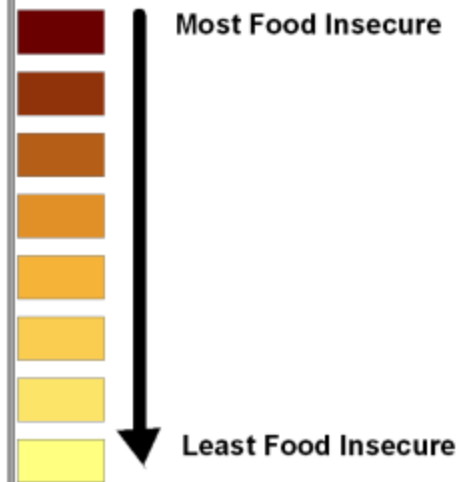
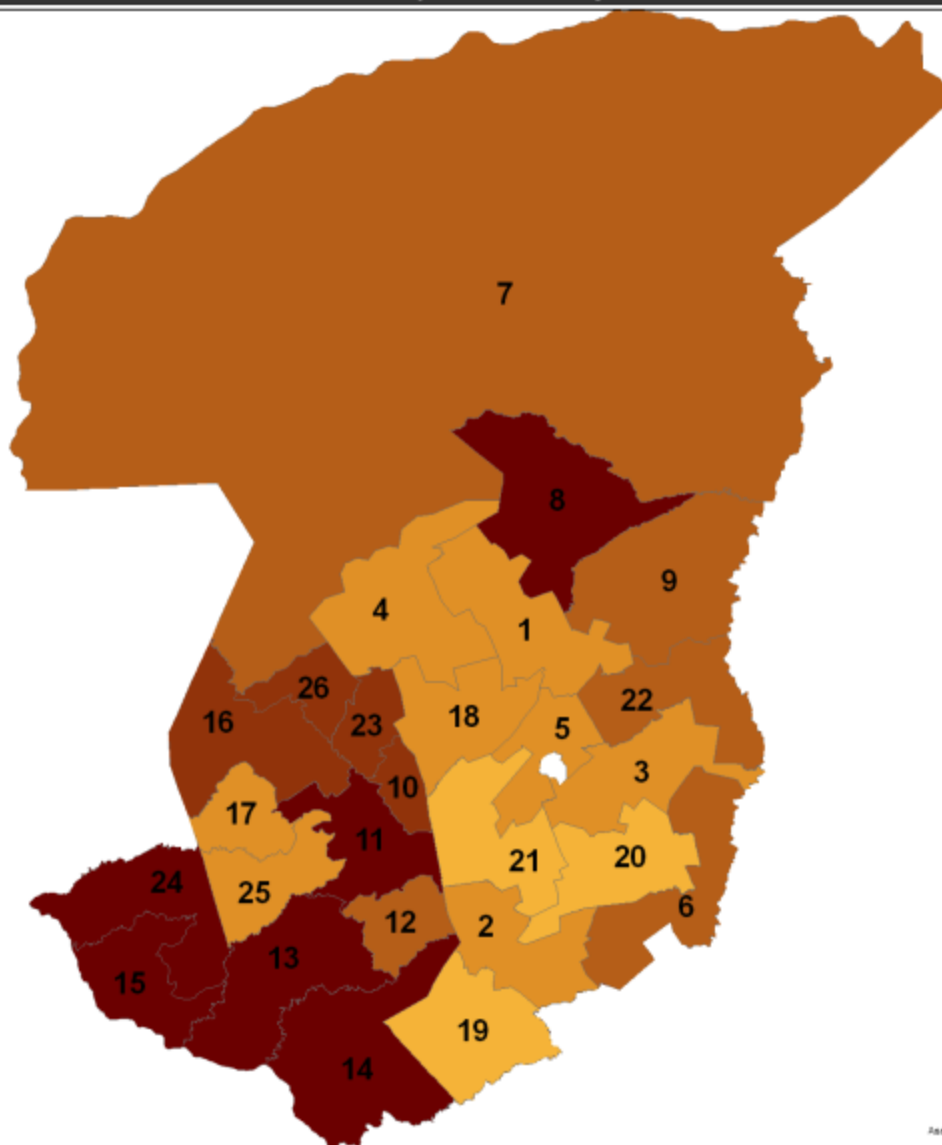


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CHEGUTU DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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HURUNGWE DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Project/Status: Arc 1950

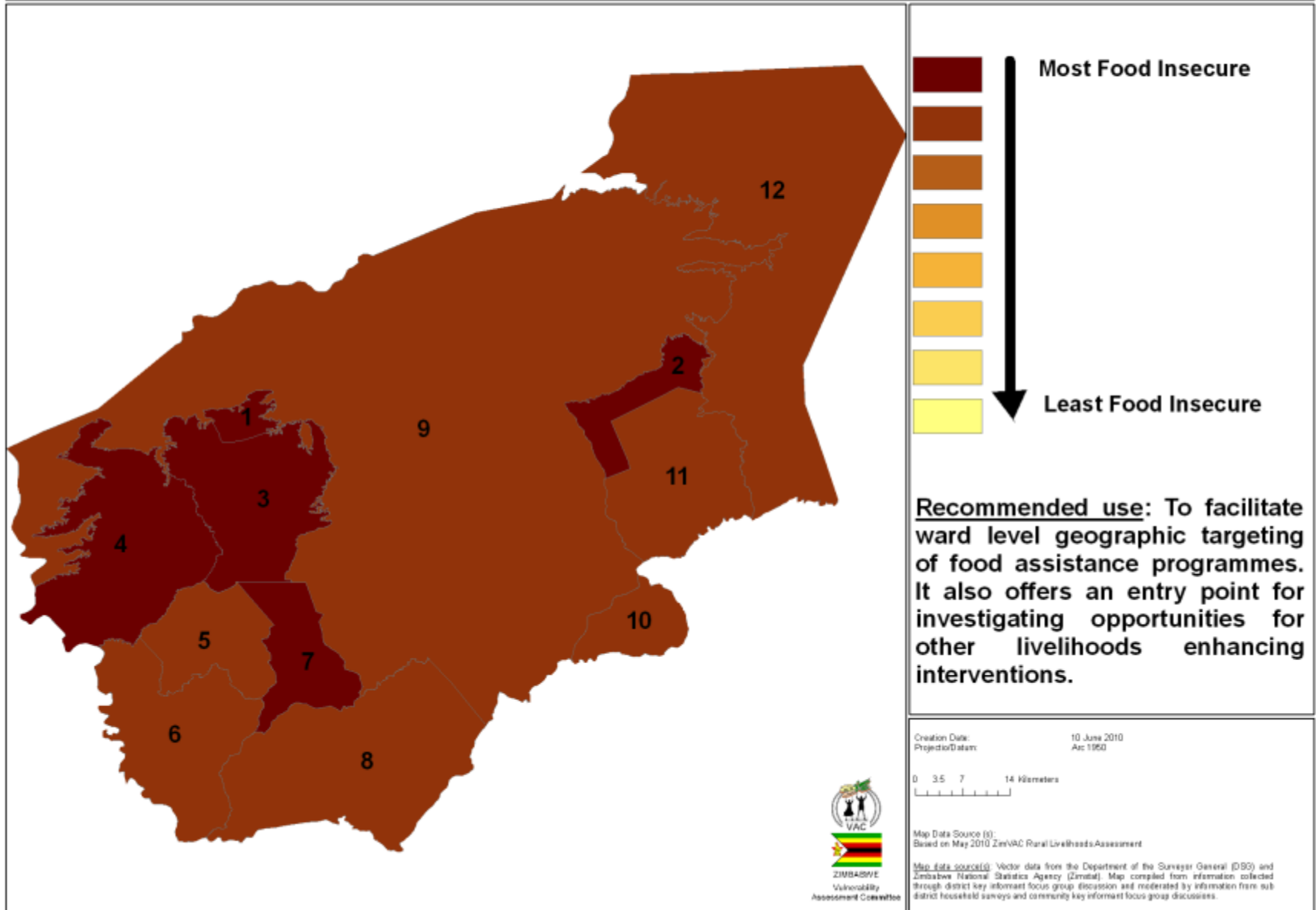
0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

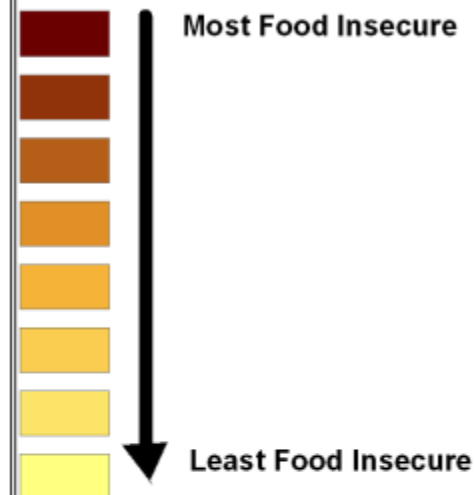
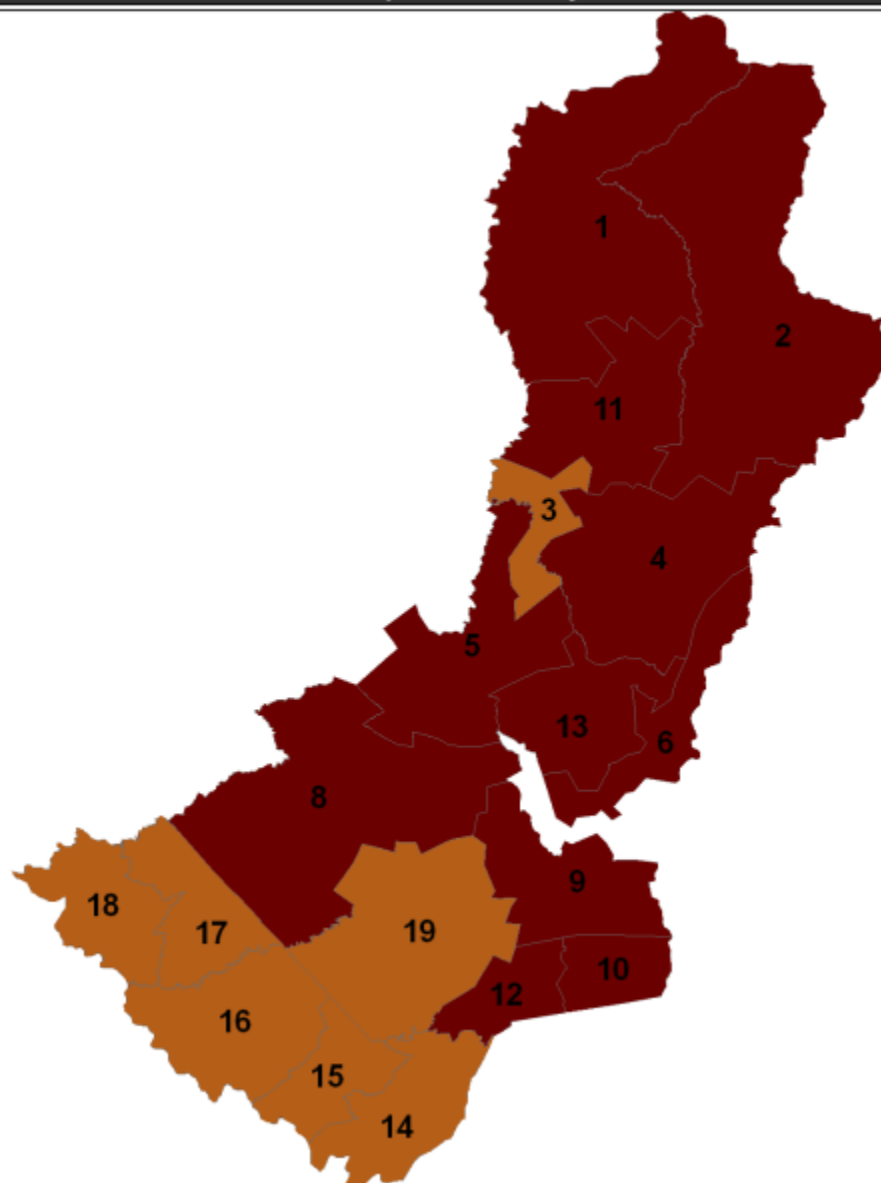
Map data sources: Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussions and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



KARIBA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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MAKONDE DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Project/Output: Arc 1950

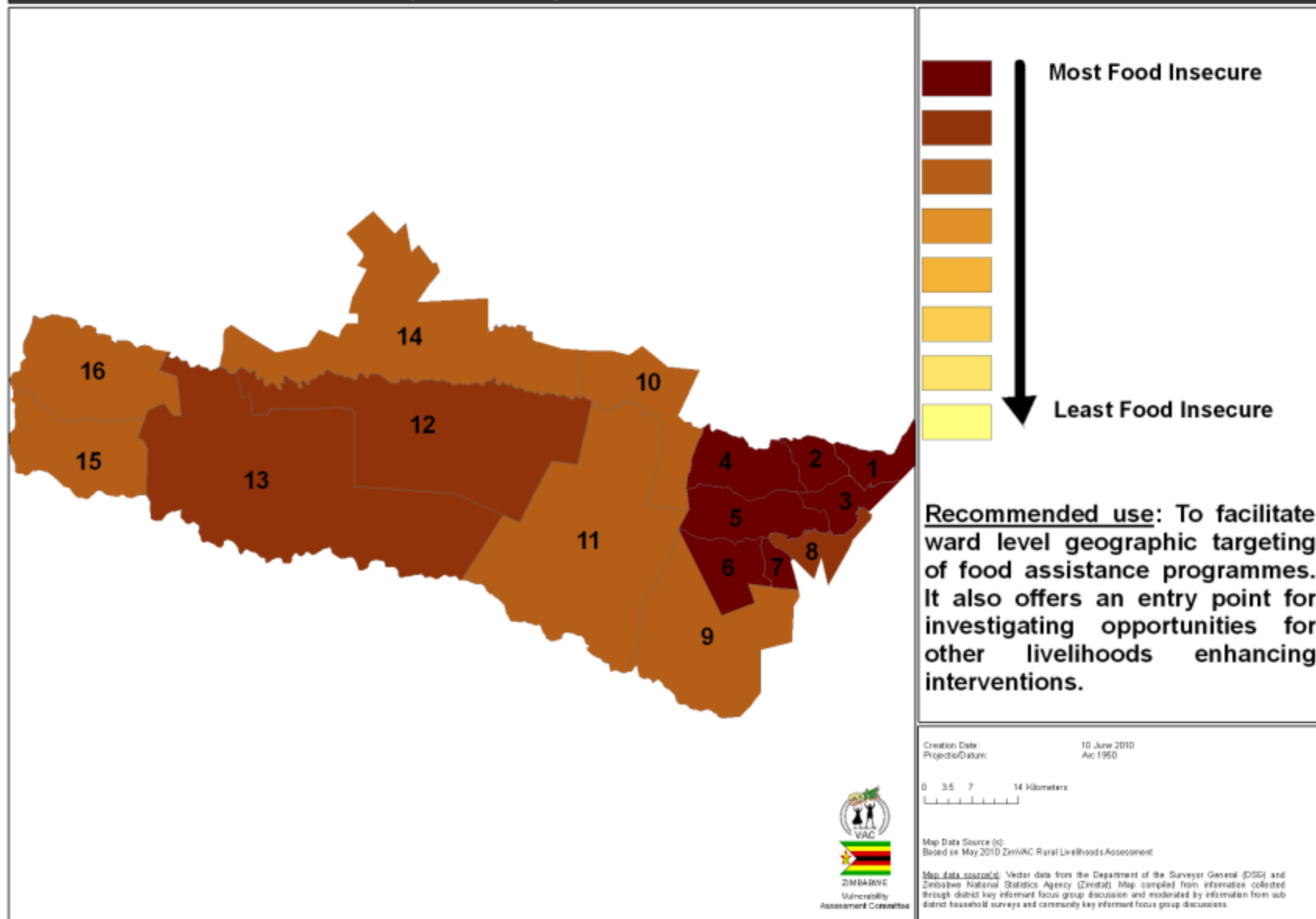
0 4.5 9 18 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

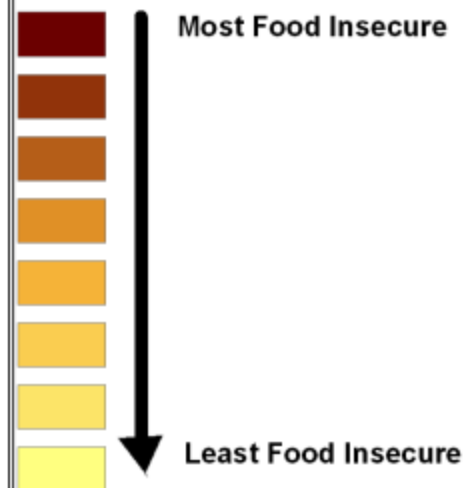
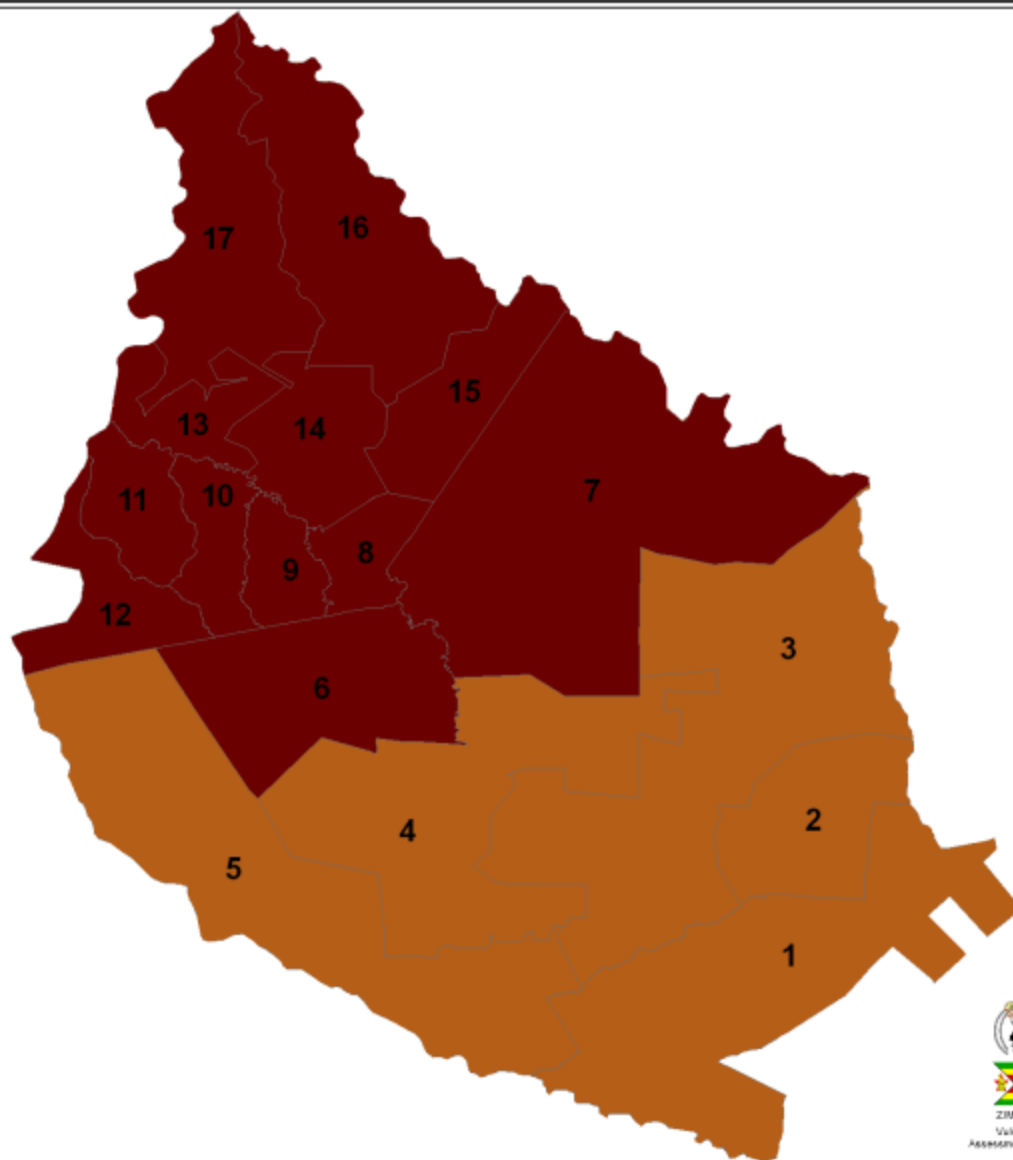
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and validated by information from sub-district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



MHONDORO-NGEZI DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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SANYATI DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection/Datum: Arc 1960

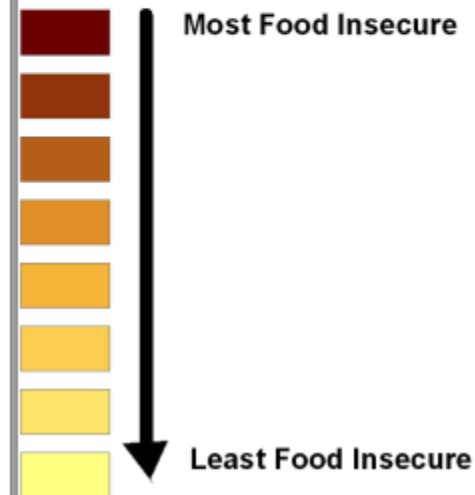
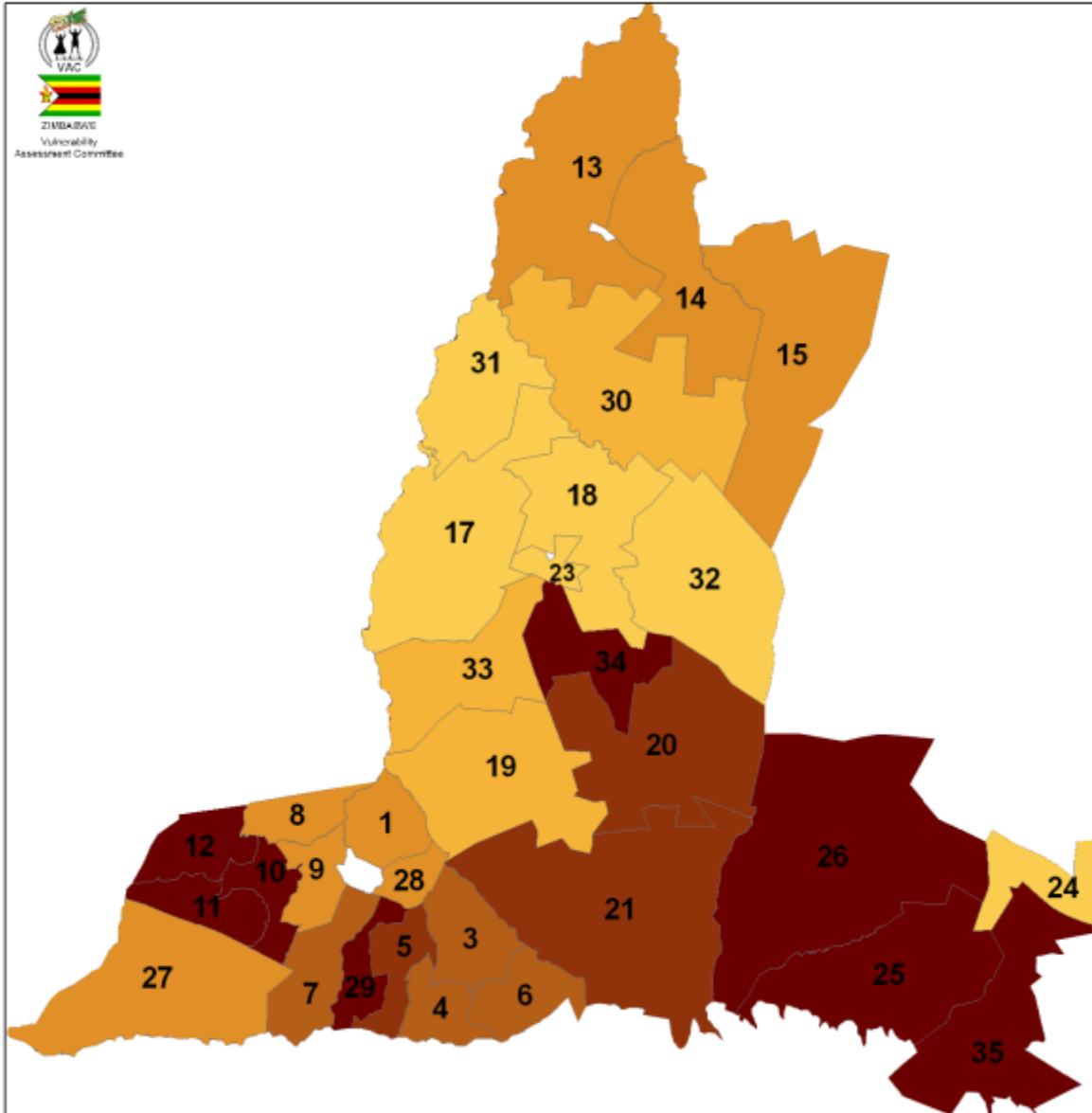
0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 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 district key informant focus group discussions and mediated by information from sub-district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



ZVIMBA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection: Arc 1950

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

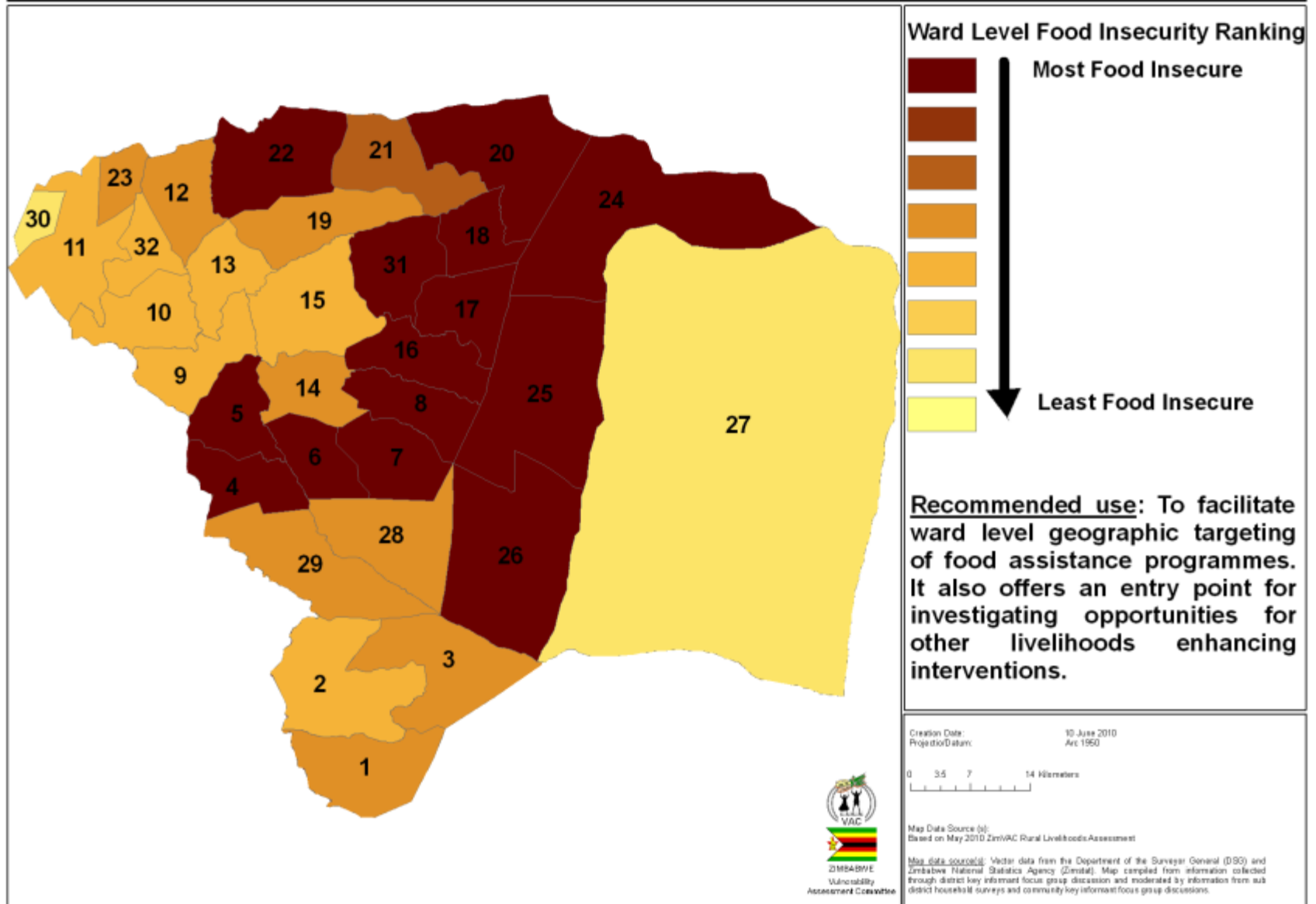
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Survey General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

Masvingo

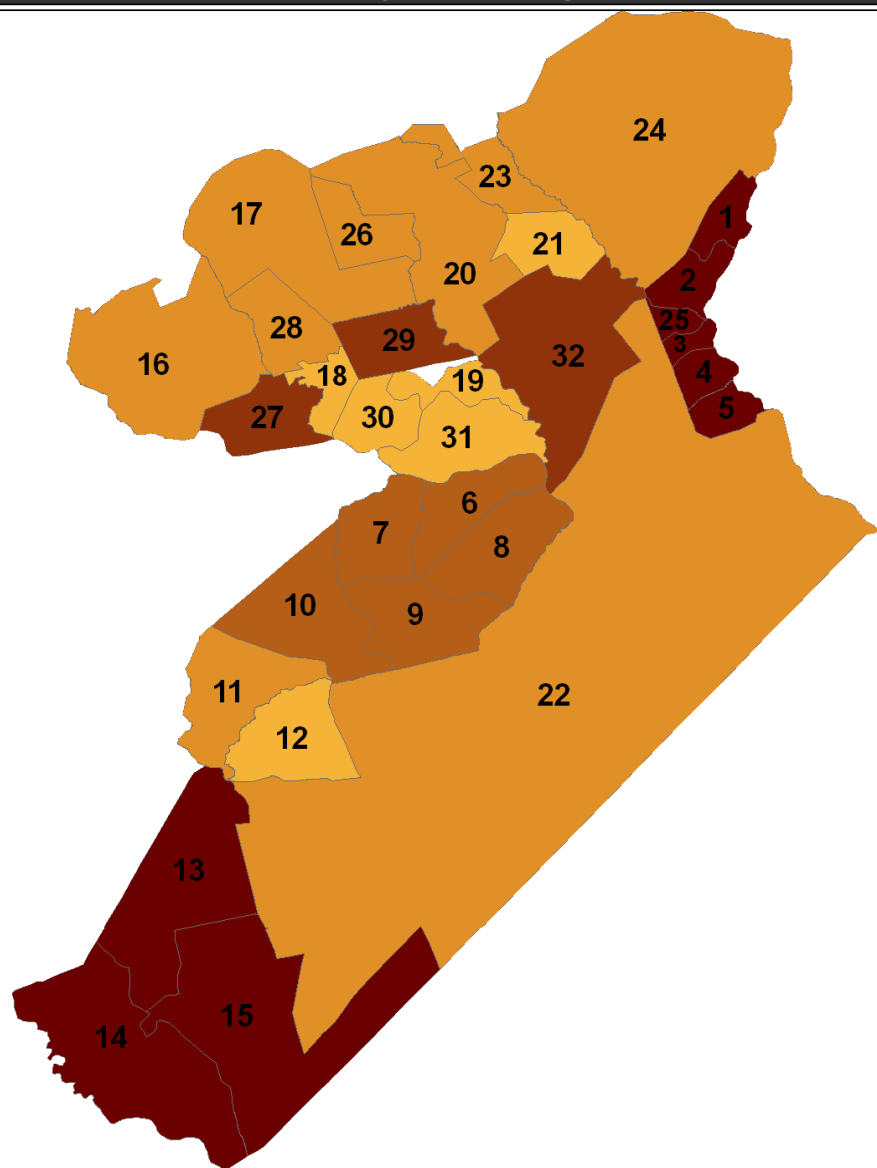


ZIMBABWE
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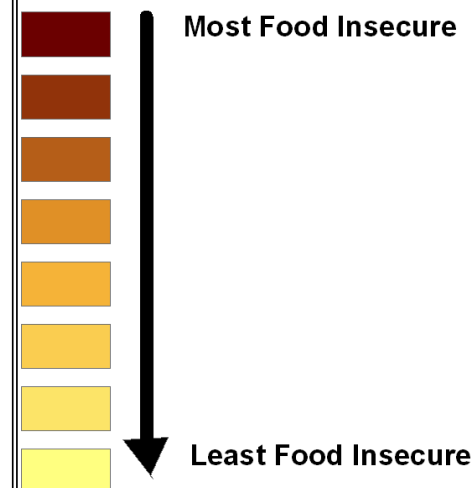
BIKITA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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CHIREDDI DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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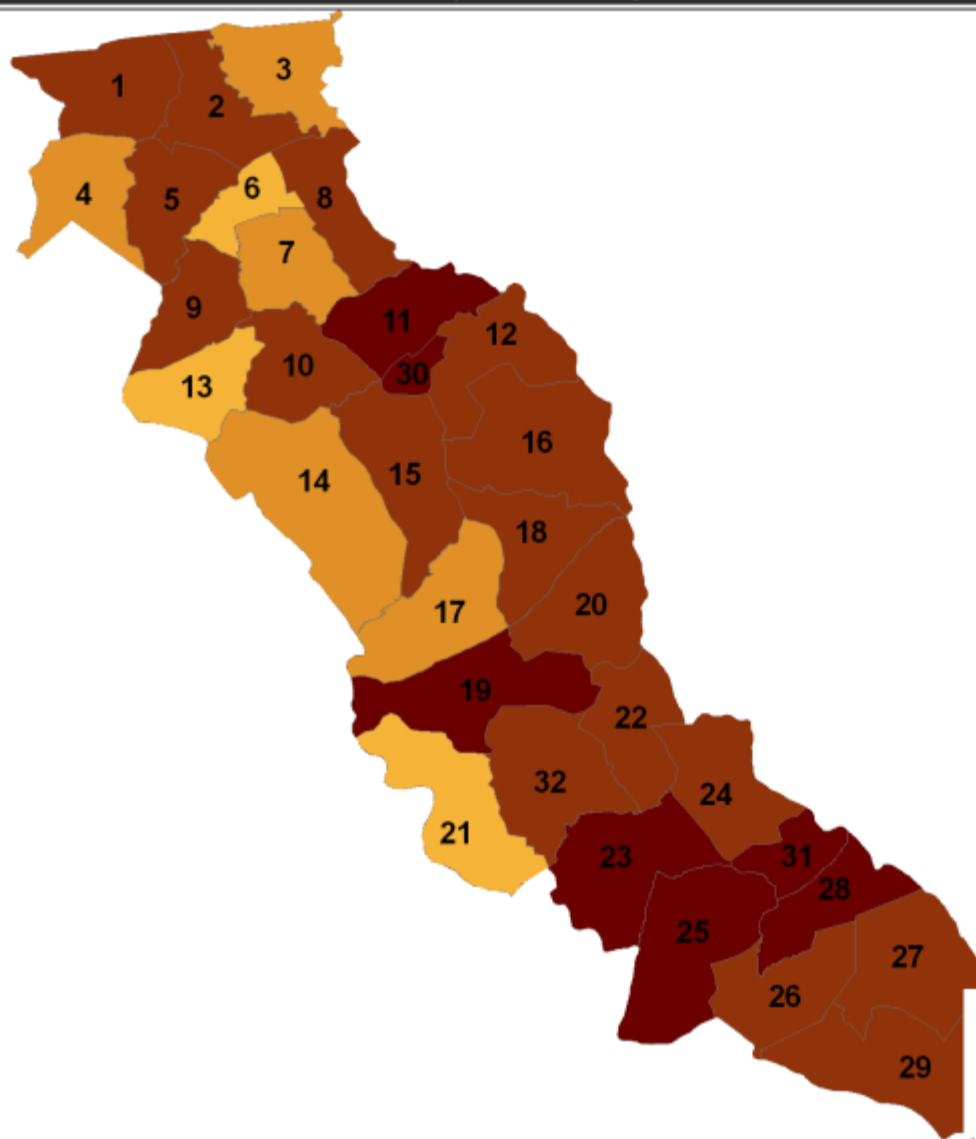
Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection/Datum: Arc 1950

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

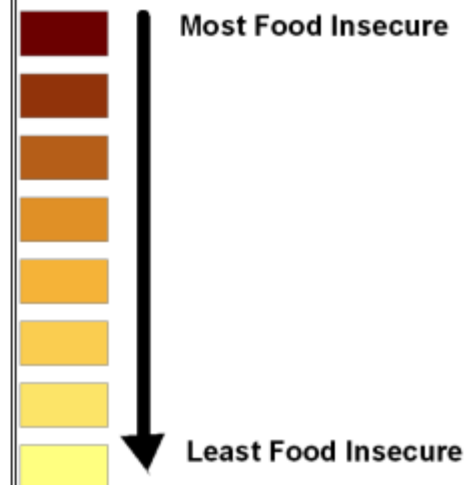
Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

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 district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

CHIVI DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection: Arc 1960

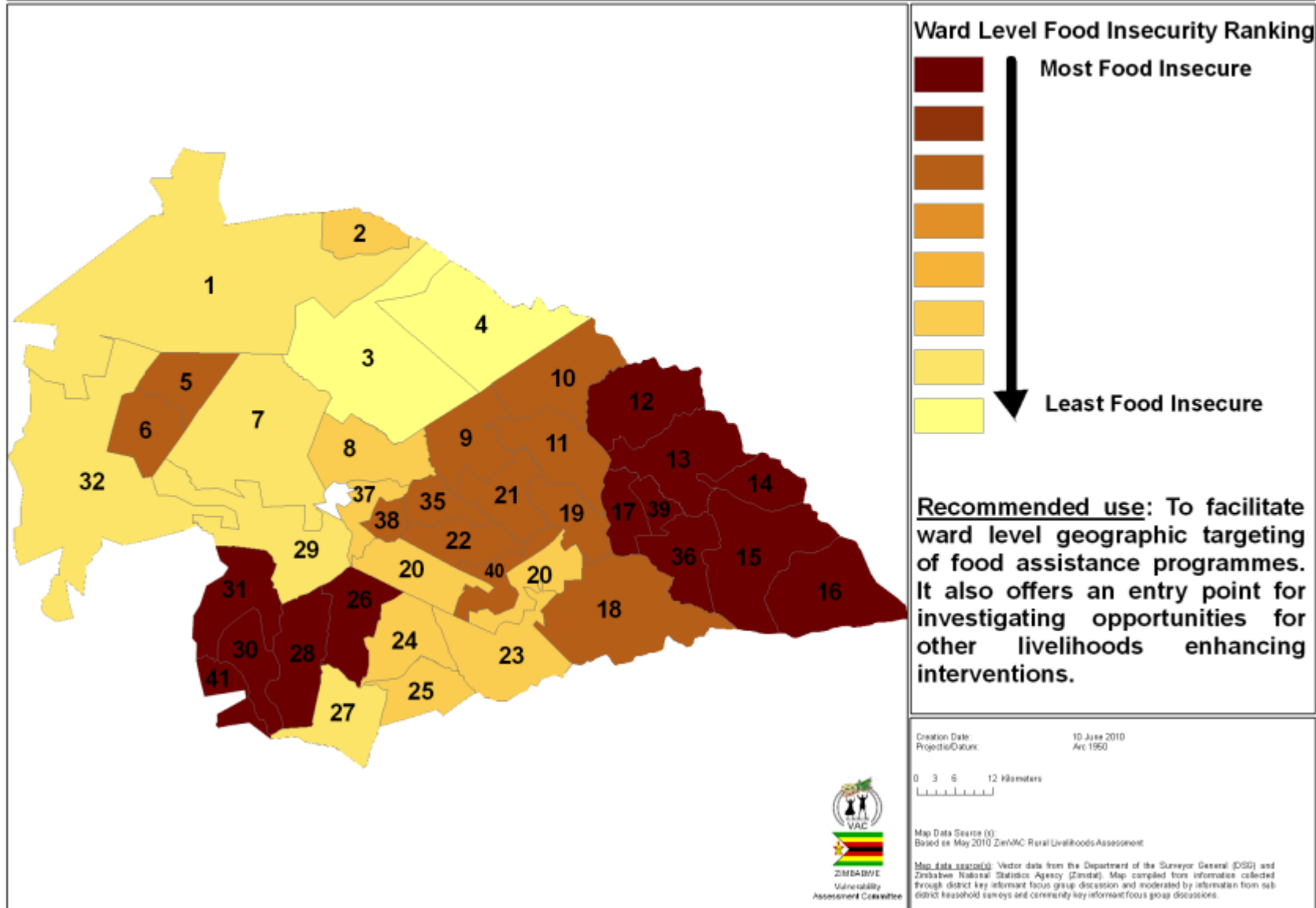
0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

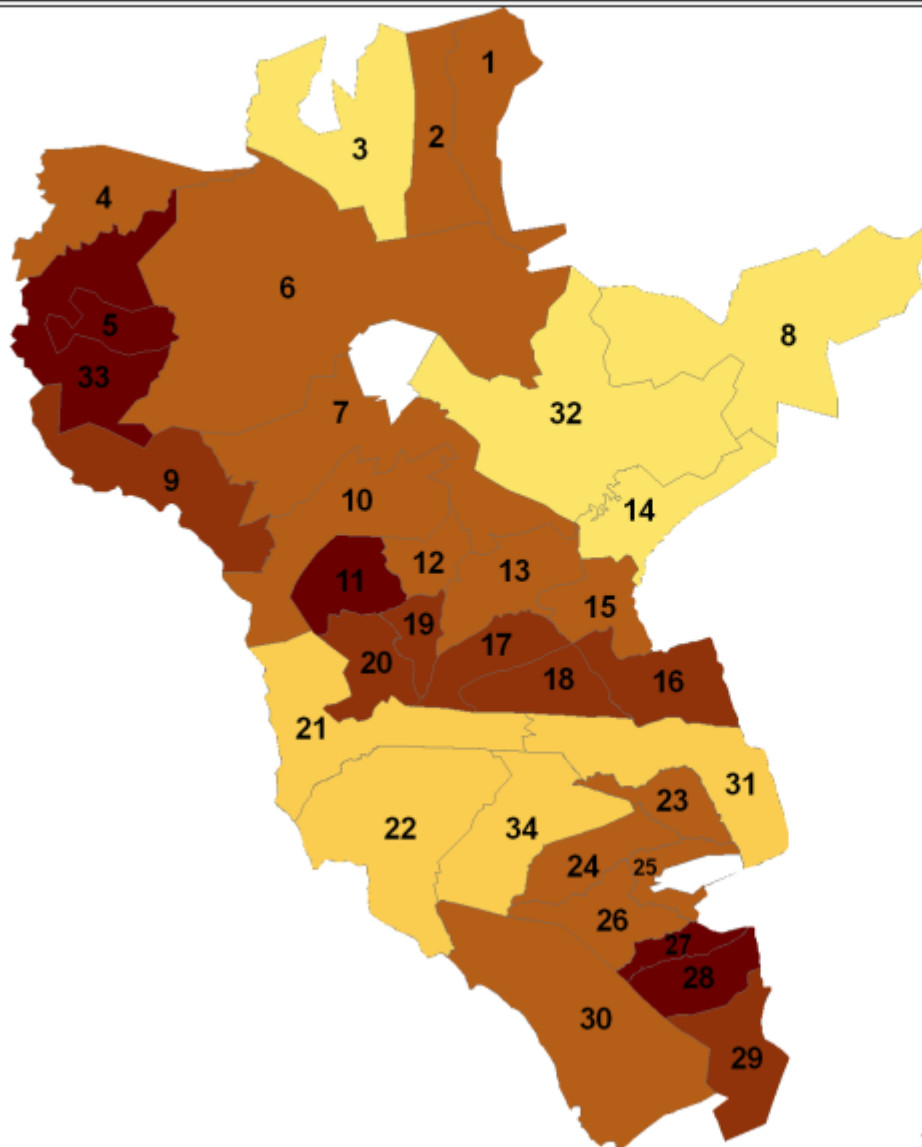
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Survey General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



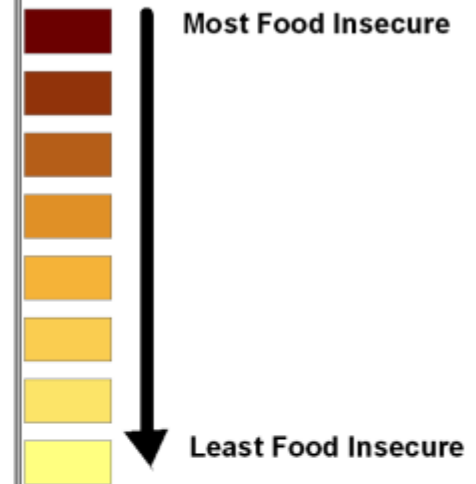
GUTU DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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MASVINGO DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Project/Date: Av. 1950

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

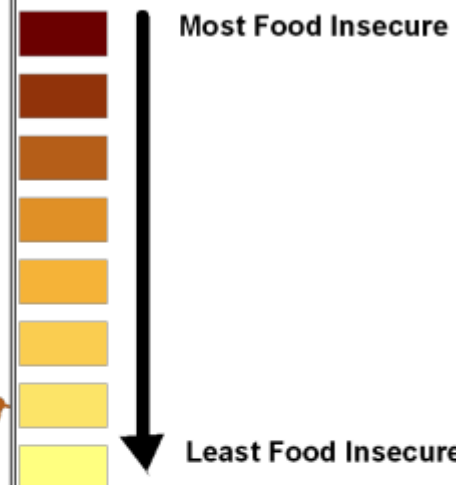
Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

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 district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



MWENEZI DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Project/Output: Arc 1950

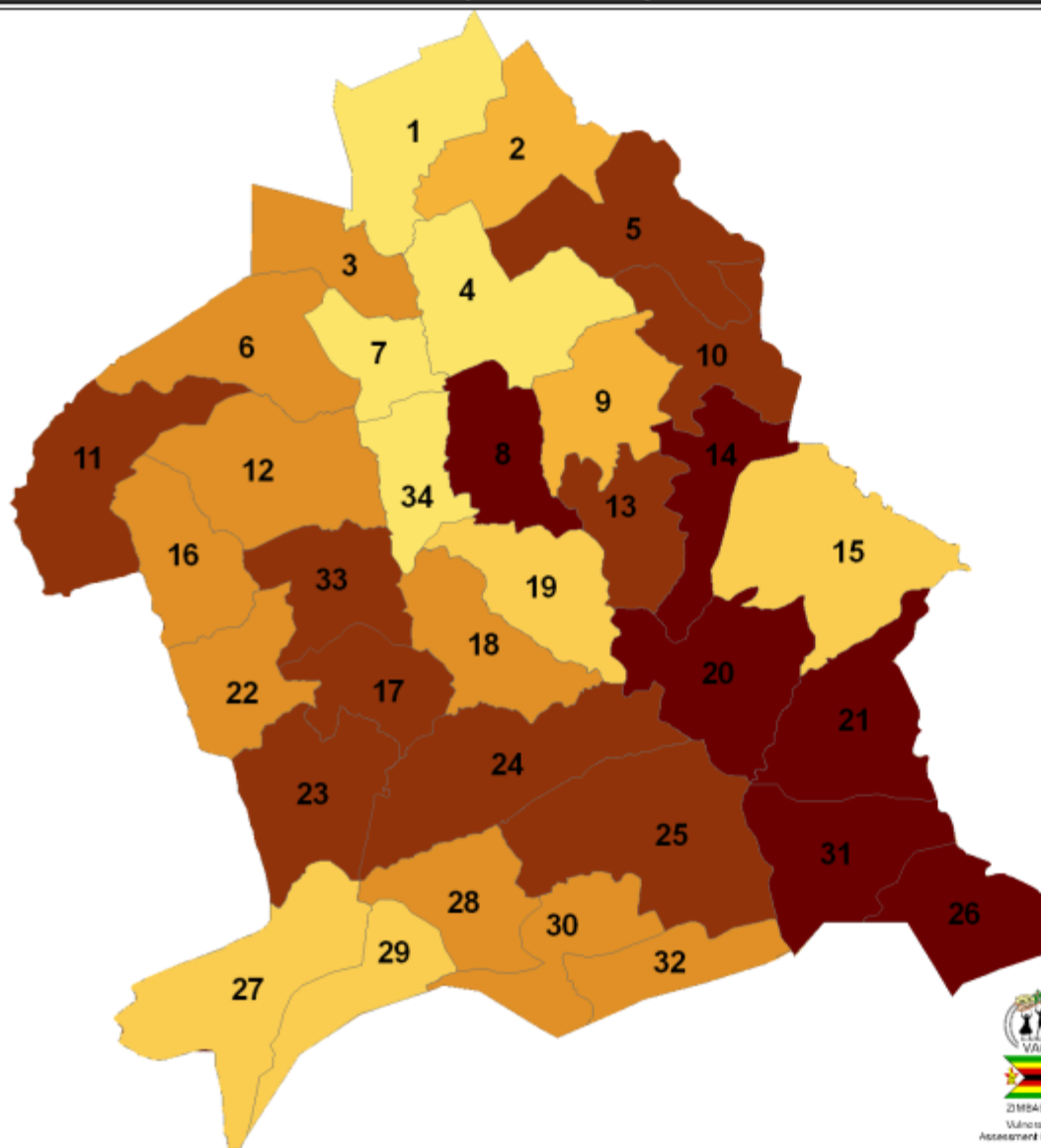
0 4.5 9 18 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

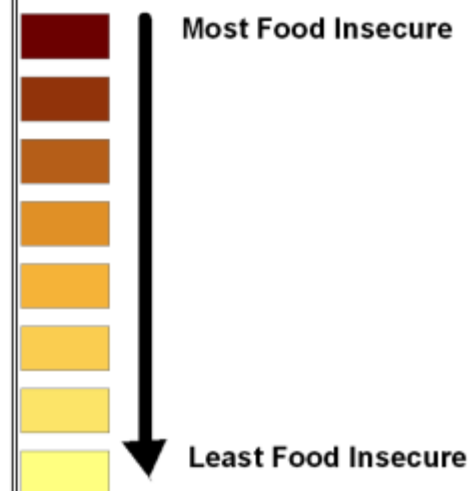
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



ZAKA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection/Datum: Arc 1950

0 2 4 8 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
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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 district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

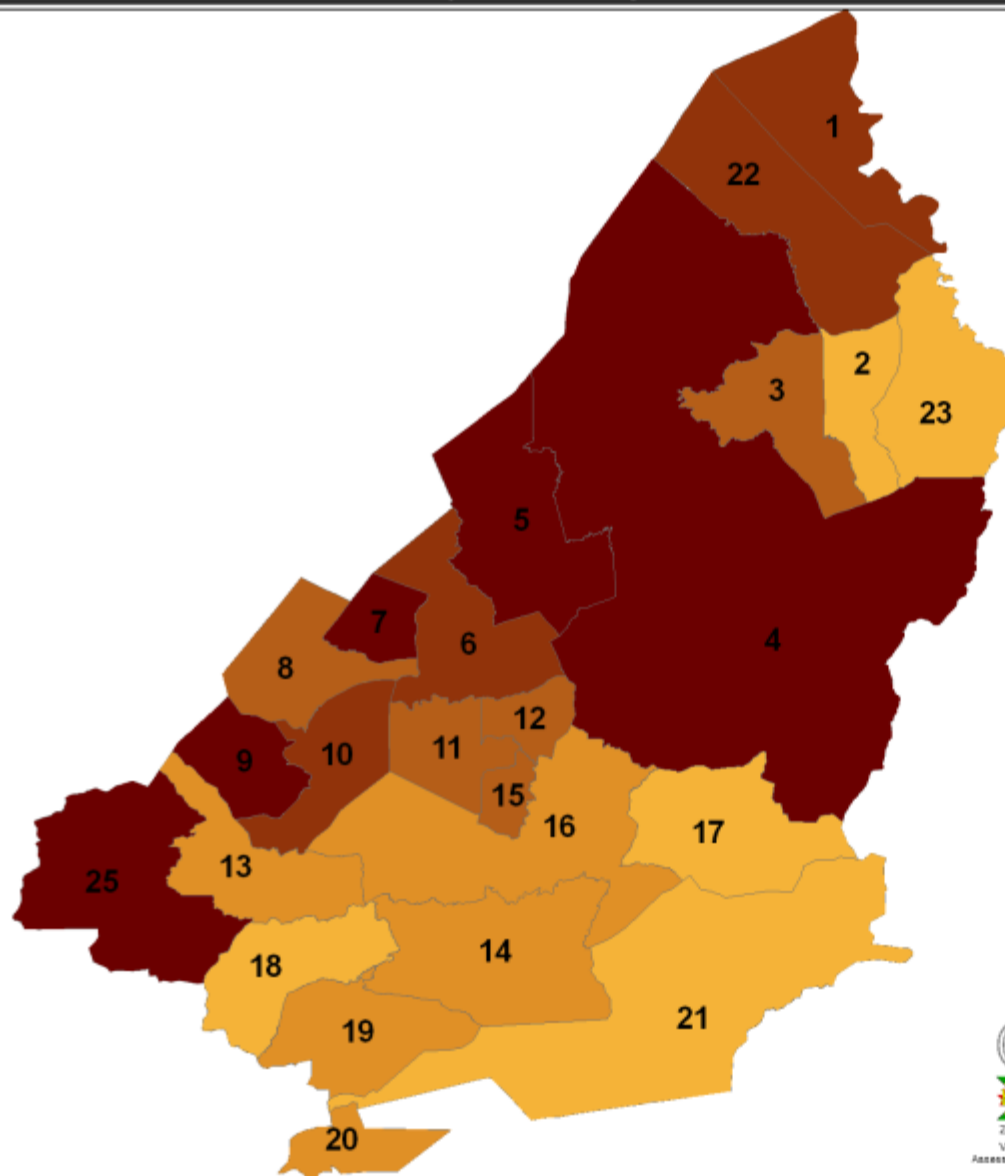


Matabeleland North

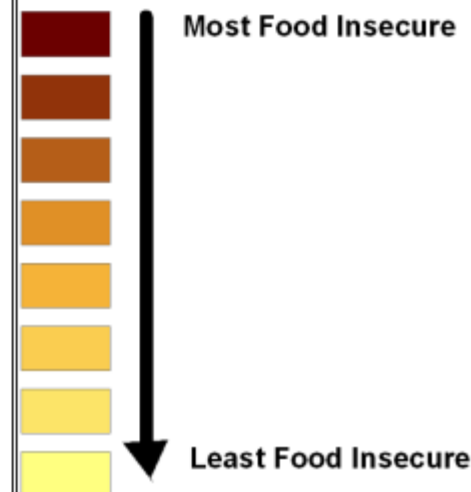


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Vulnerability
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BINGA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Create Date: 10 June 2010
 Project/Date: Arc 1950

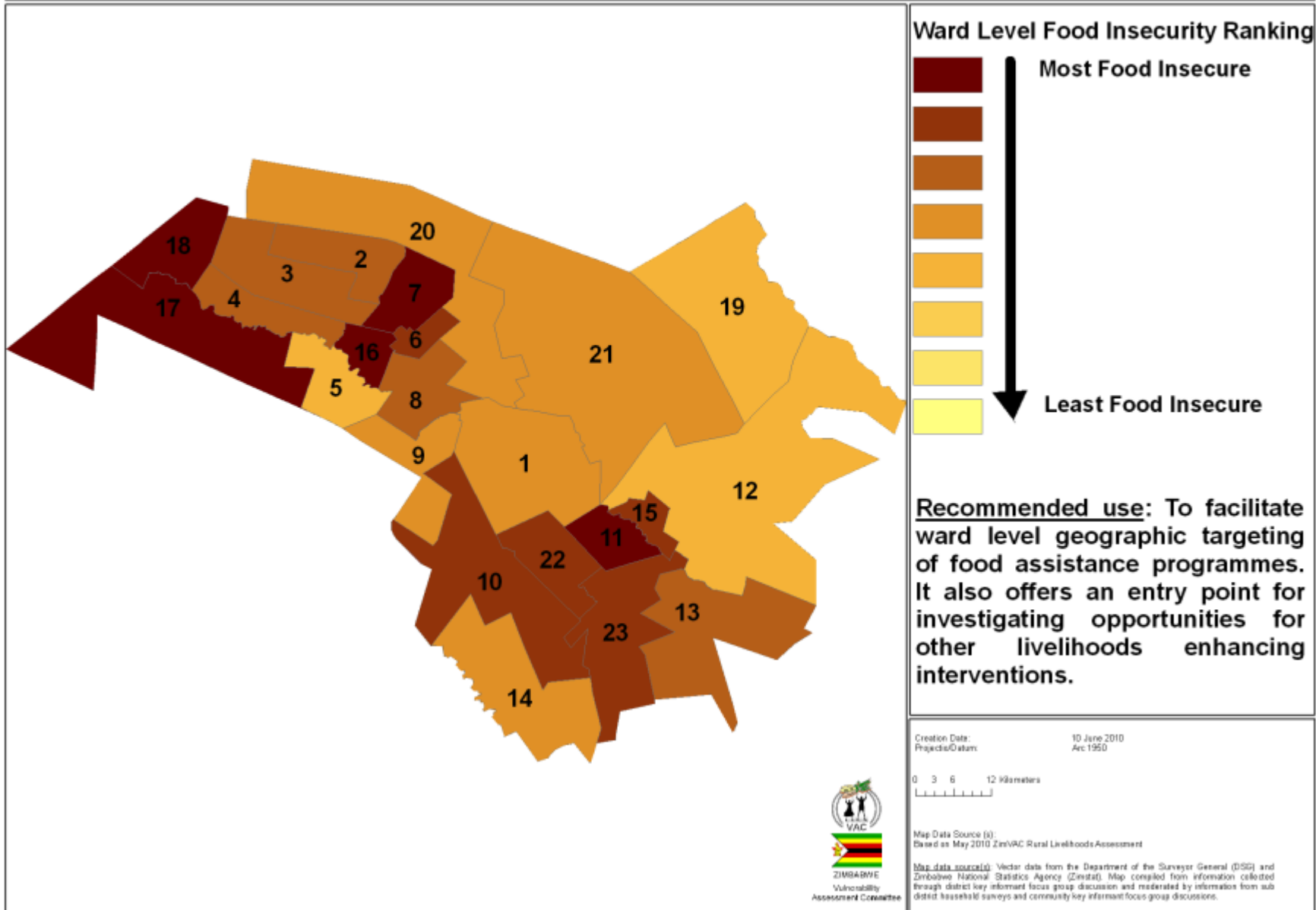
Scale: 3.75 7.5 15 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

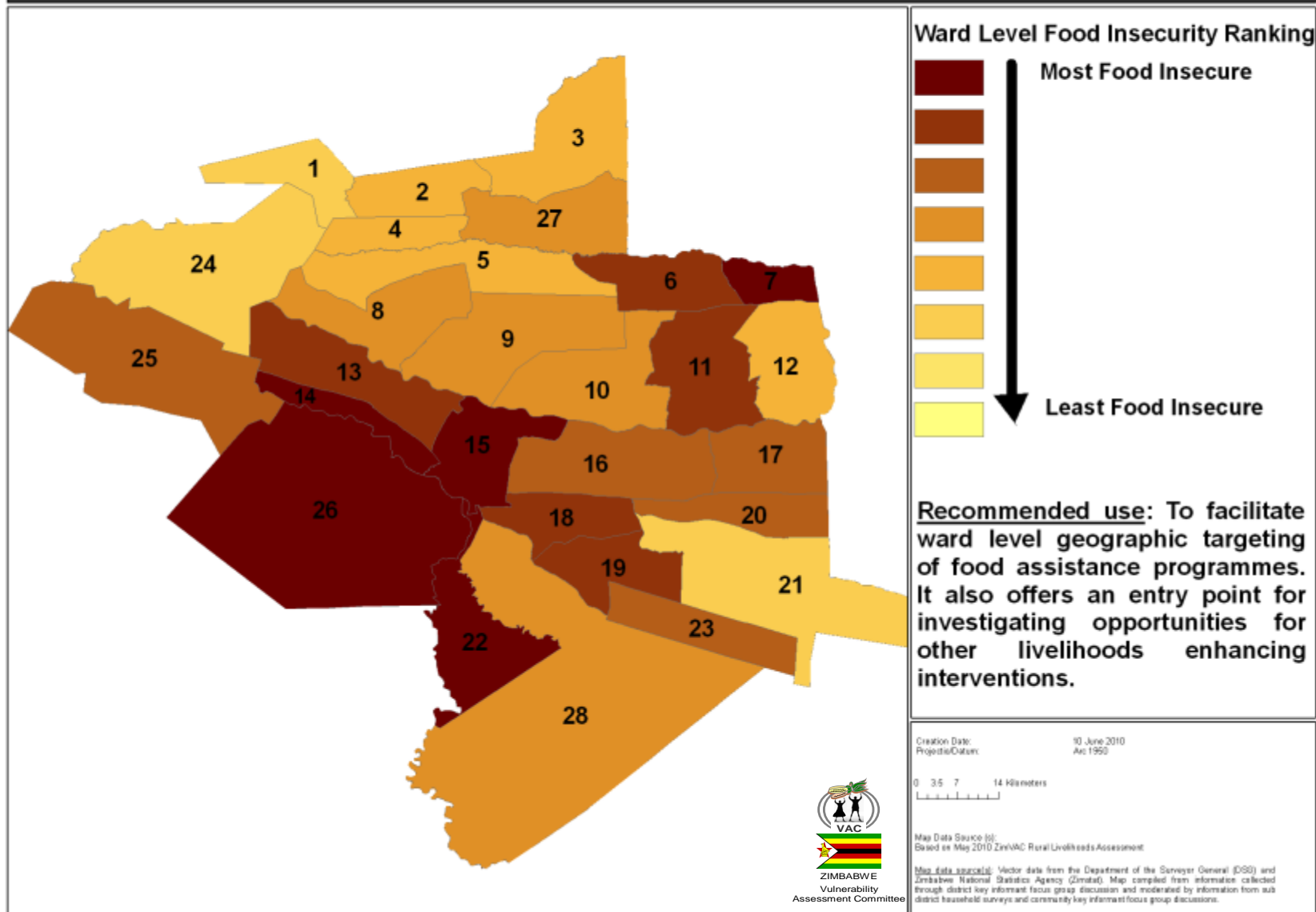
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



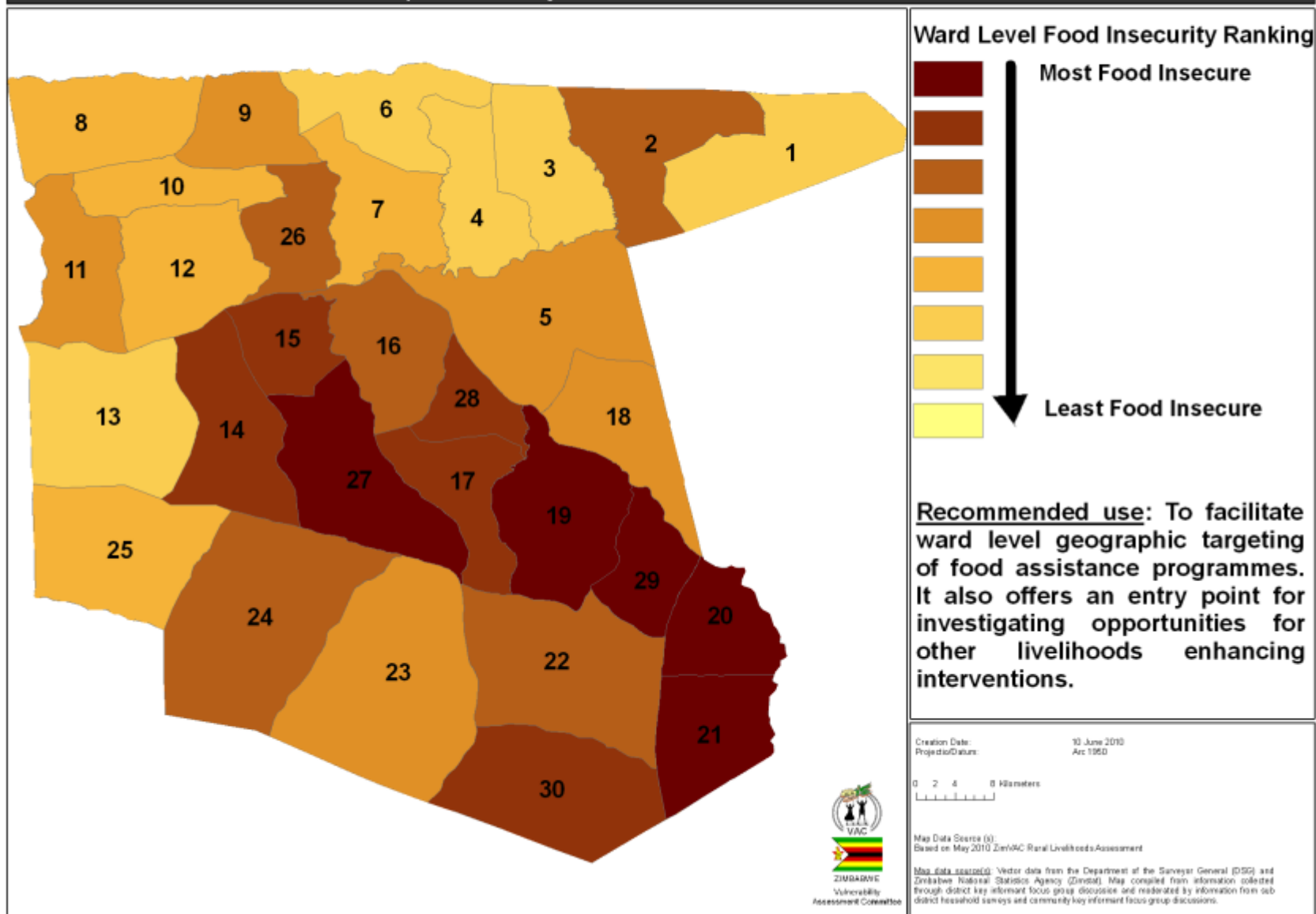
BUBI DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



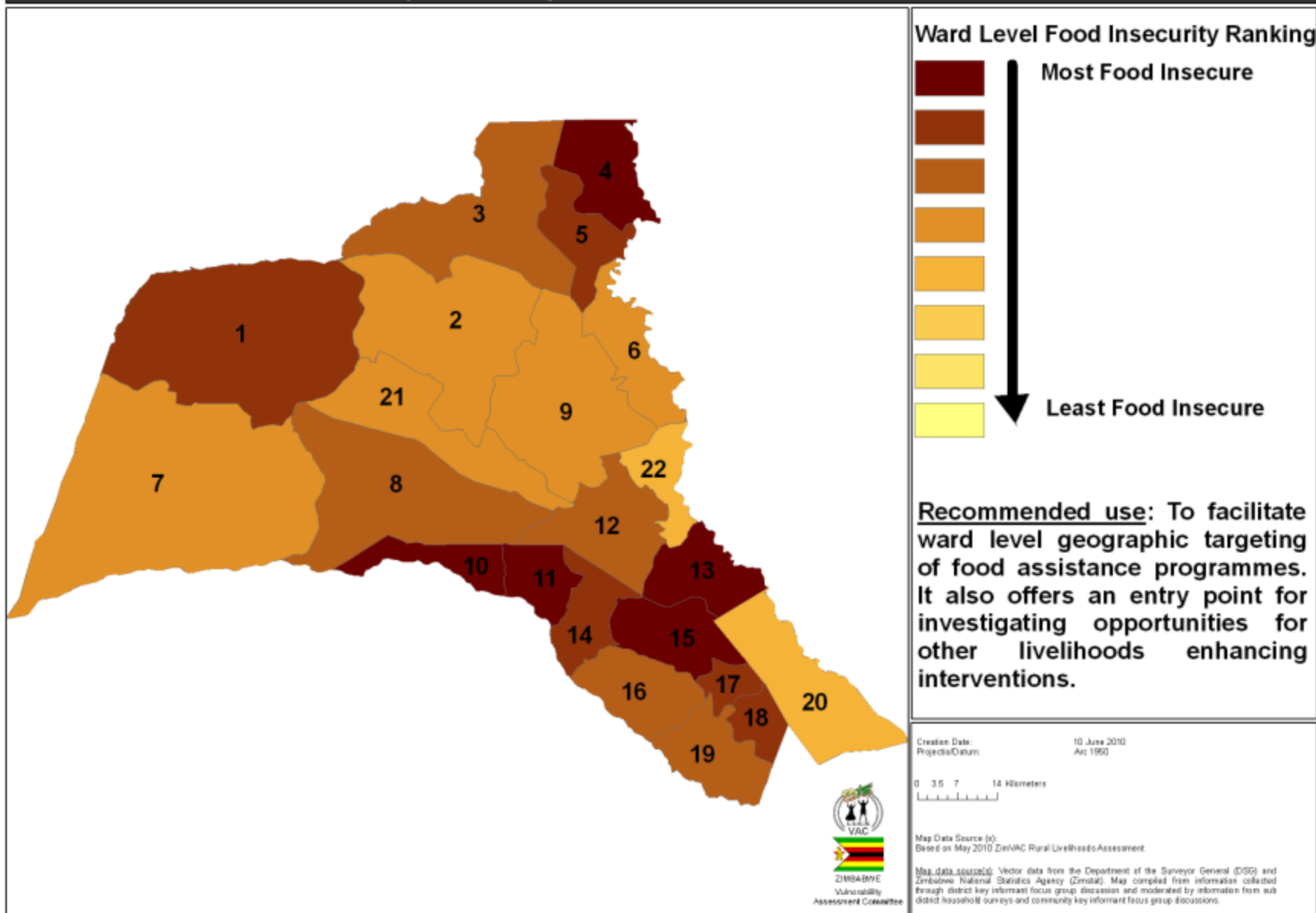
LUPANE DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



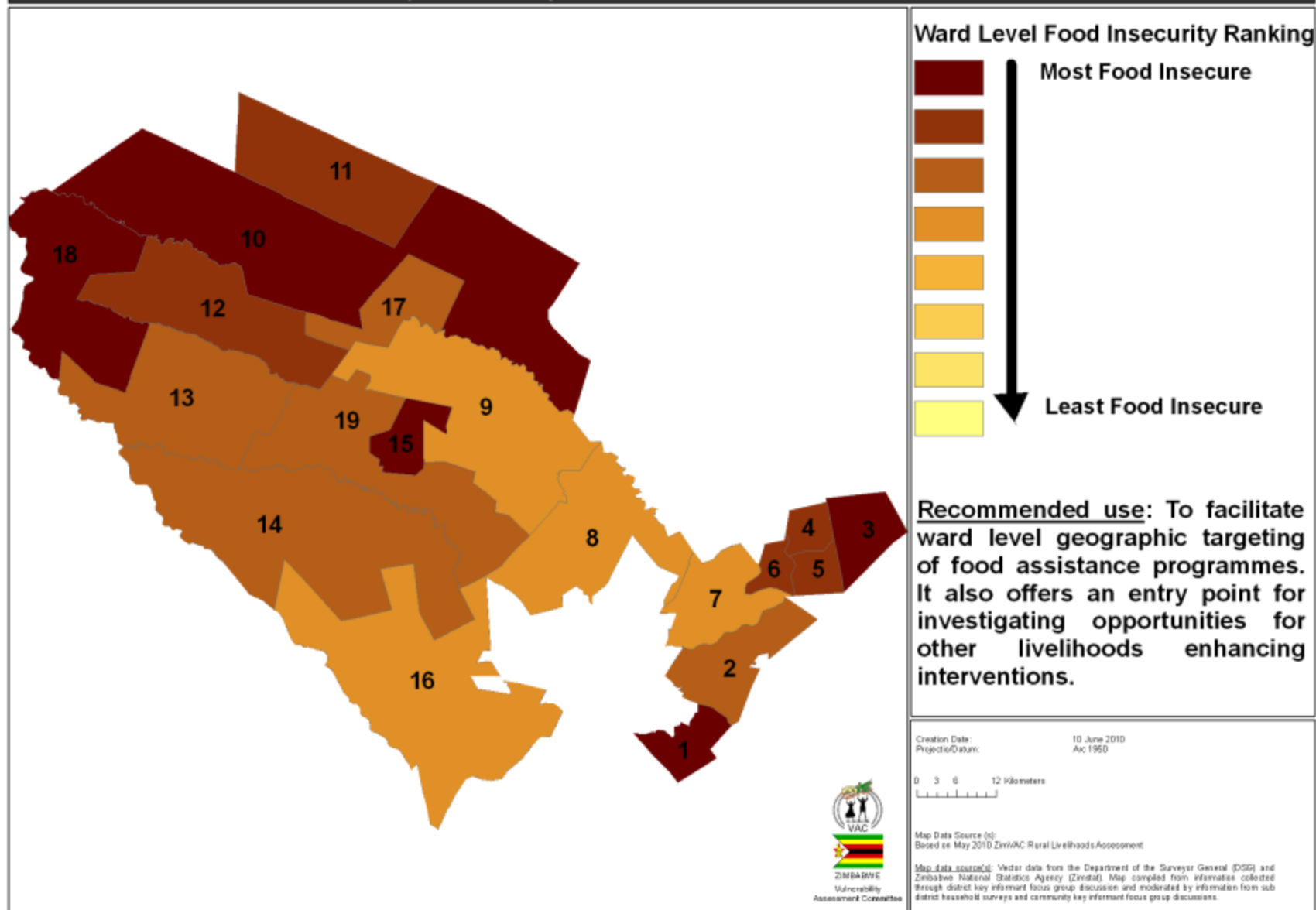
NKAYI DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



TSHOLOTSHO DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



UMGUZA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment

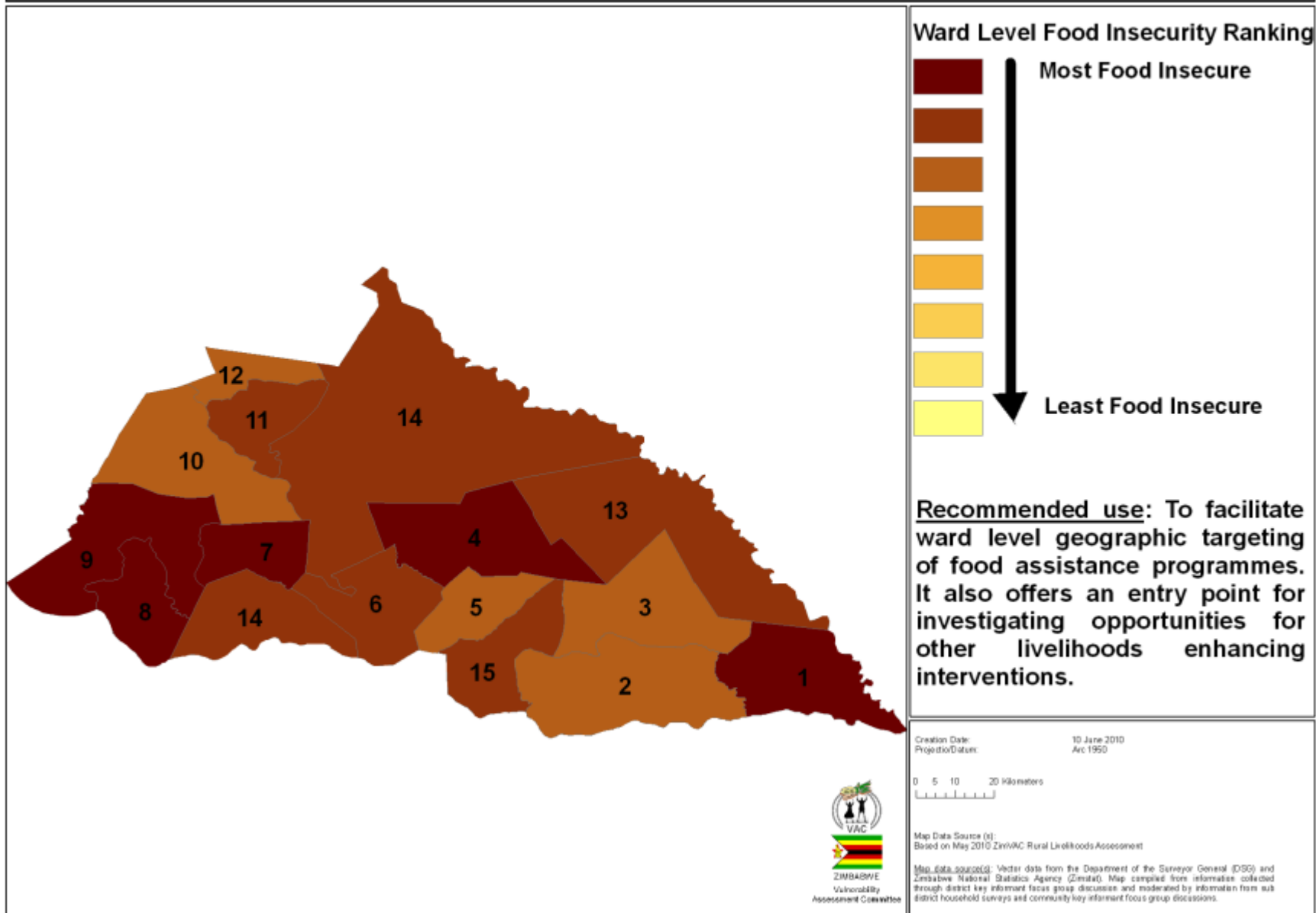


Matabeleland South

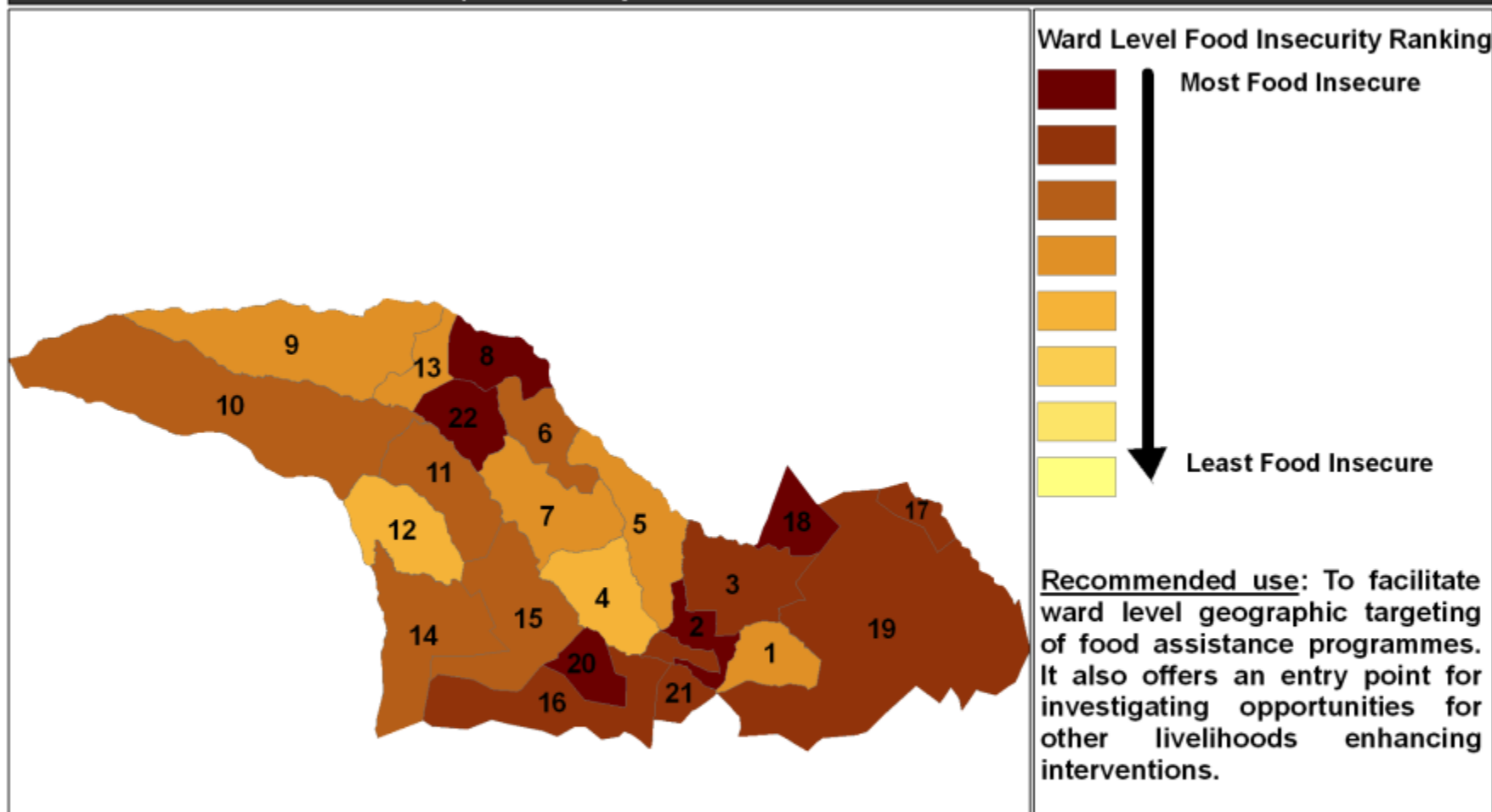


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BEITBRIDGE DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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BULILIMA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Project/Date: Arc 1950

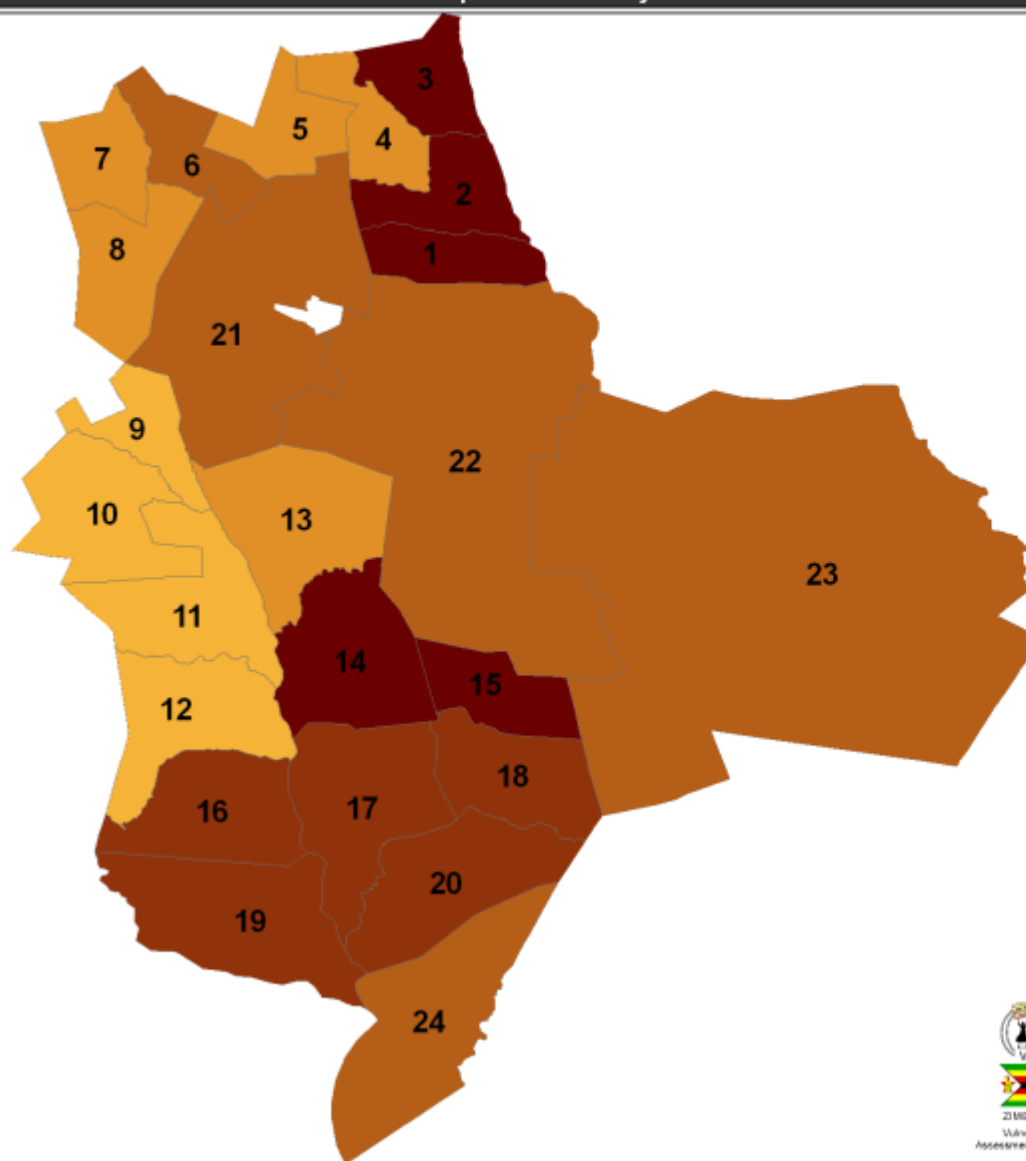
0 3.75 7.5 15 Kilometers

Map Date Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

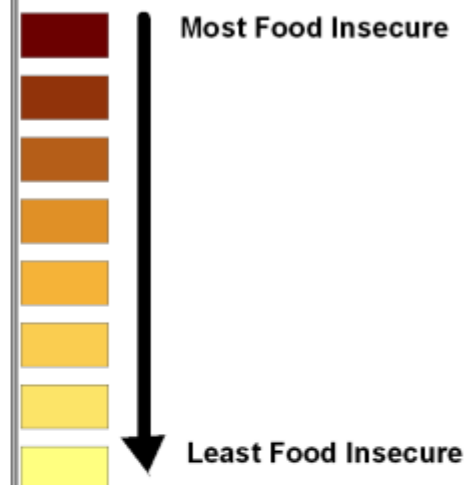
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



GWANDA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



Recommended use: To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes. It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.

Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection: UTM

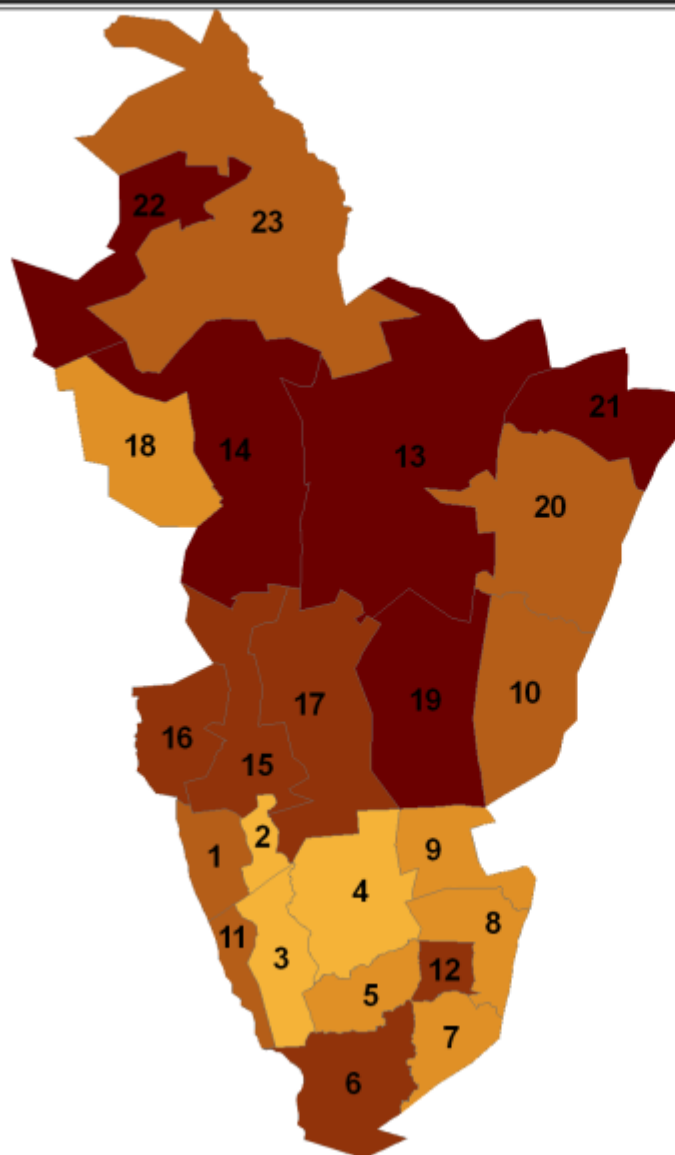
0 3 6 12 Kilometers

Map Data Source(s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

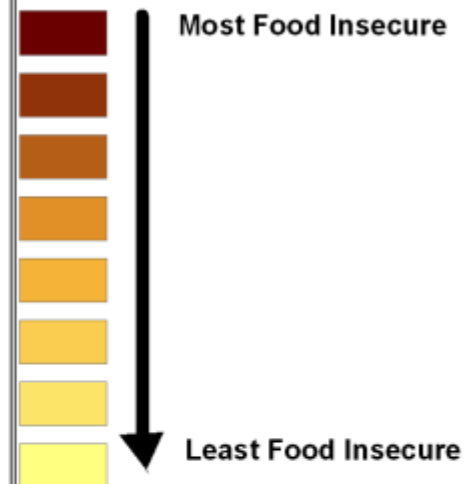
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub-district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



INSIZA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



Recommended use: To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes. It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.



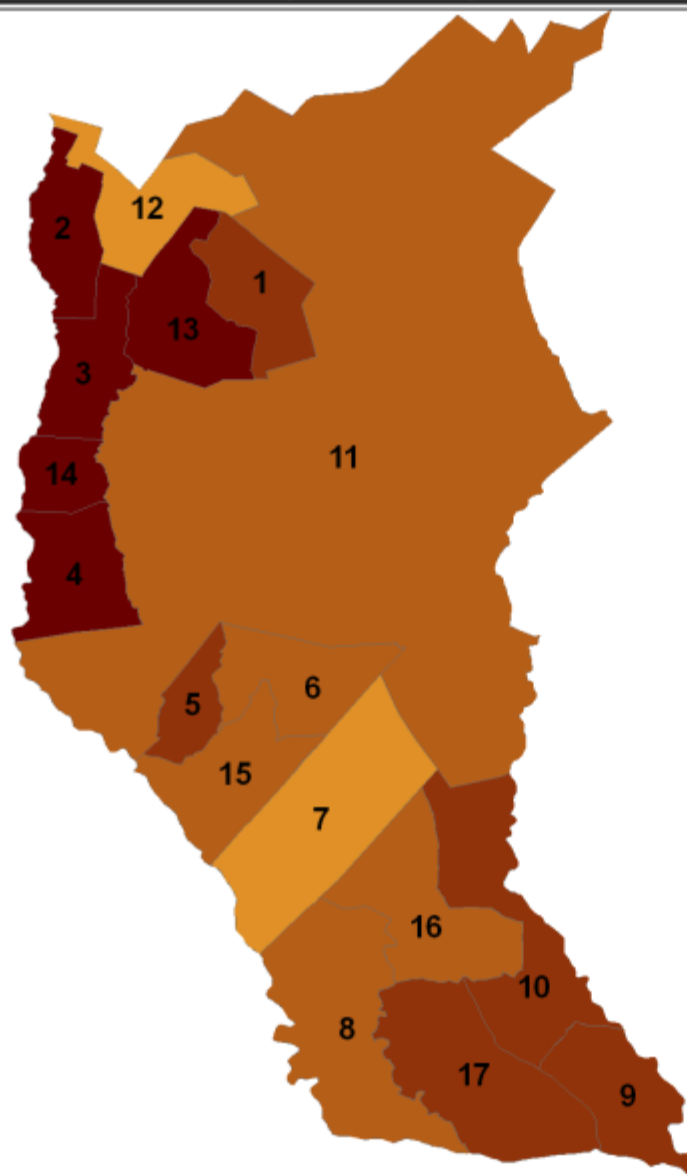
Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Project/Output: Arc 1950

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

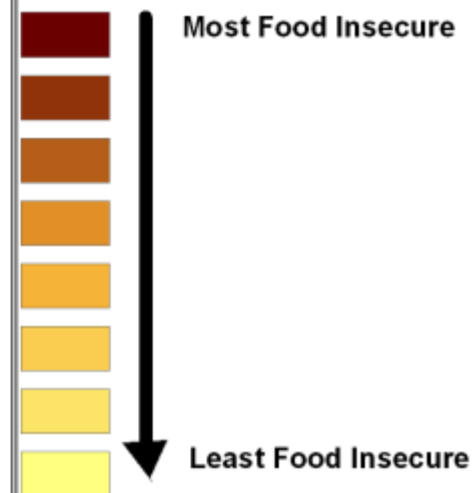
Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

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 district key informant focus group discussion and corroborated by information from sub-district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

MANGWE DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



Recommended use: To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes. It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.

Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Projection: Arc 1960

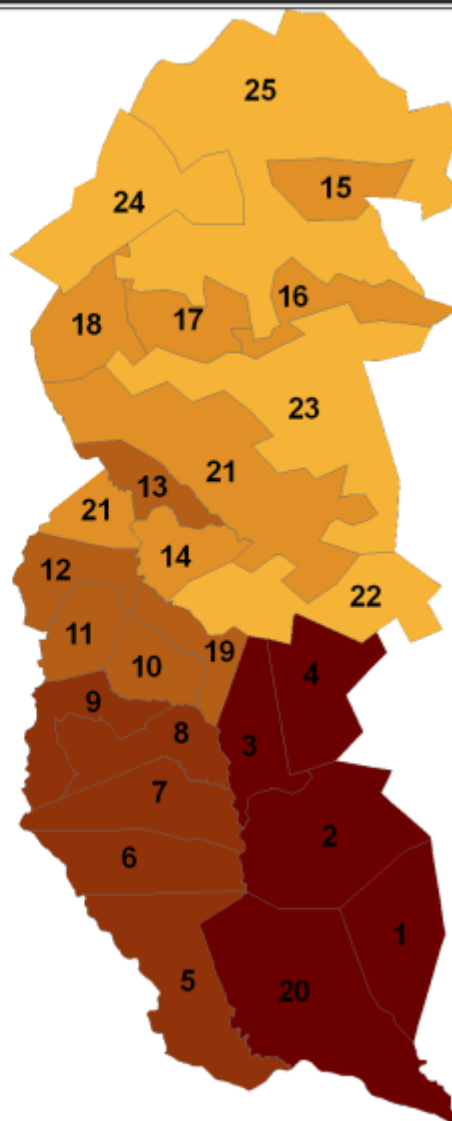
0 2 4 8 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

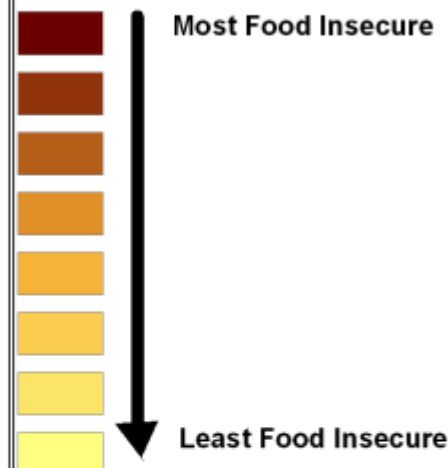
Map data source(s): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



MATOBO DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



Recommended use: To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes. It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.

Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Project/Date: Arc 1960

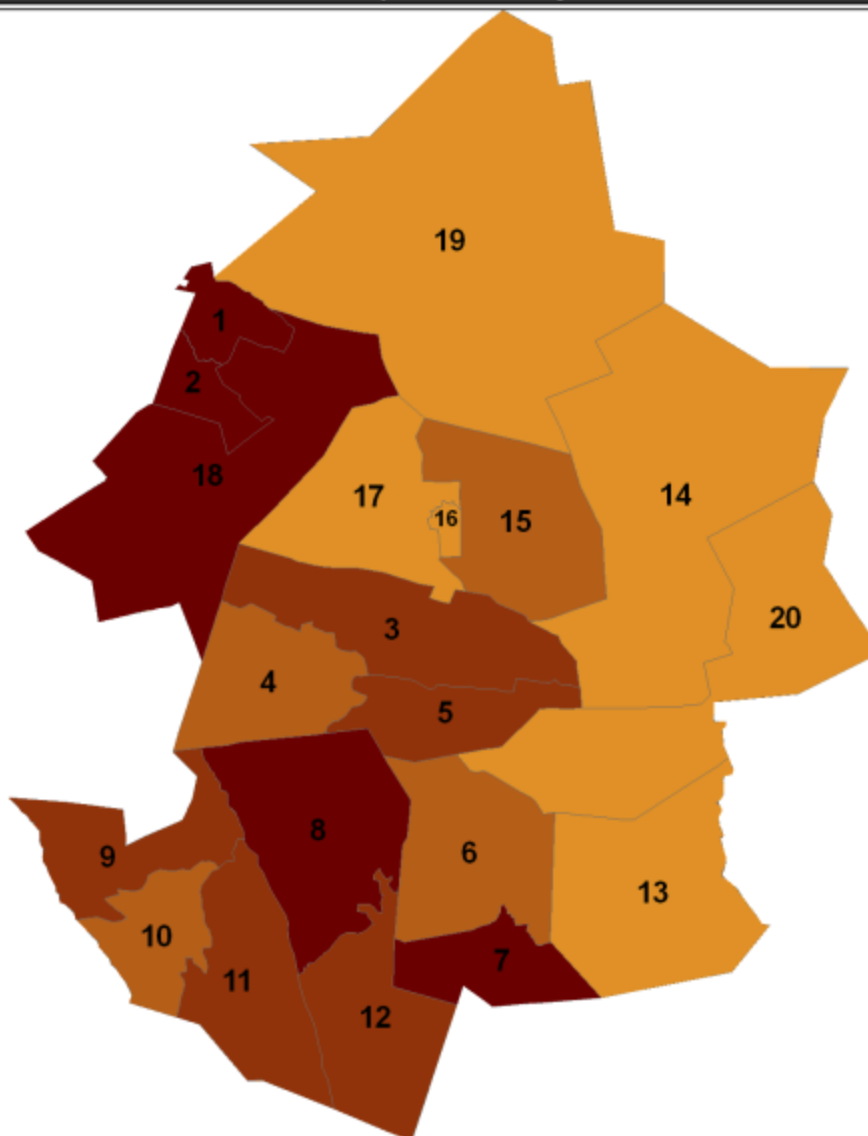
0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map Date Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

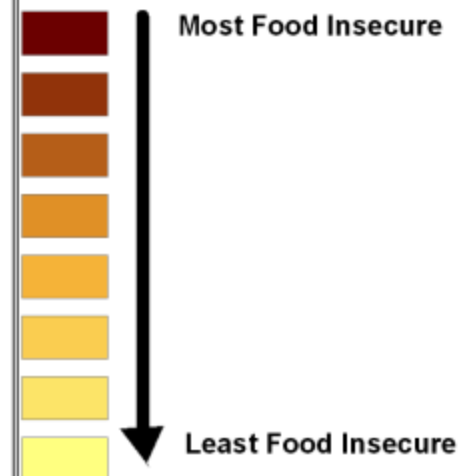
Map data provided: Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DGS) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and mediated by information from sub-district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.



UMZINGWANE DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



Recommended use: To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes. It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.

Creation Date: 10 June 2010
 Project/Datum: Arc 1960

0 1.252.5 5 Kilometers

Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data (optional): Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussions and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

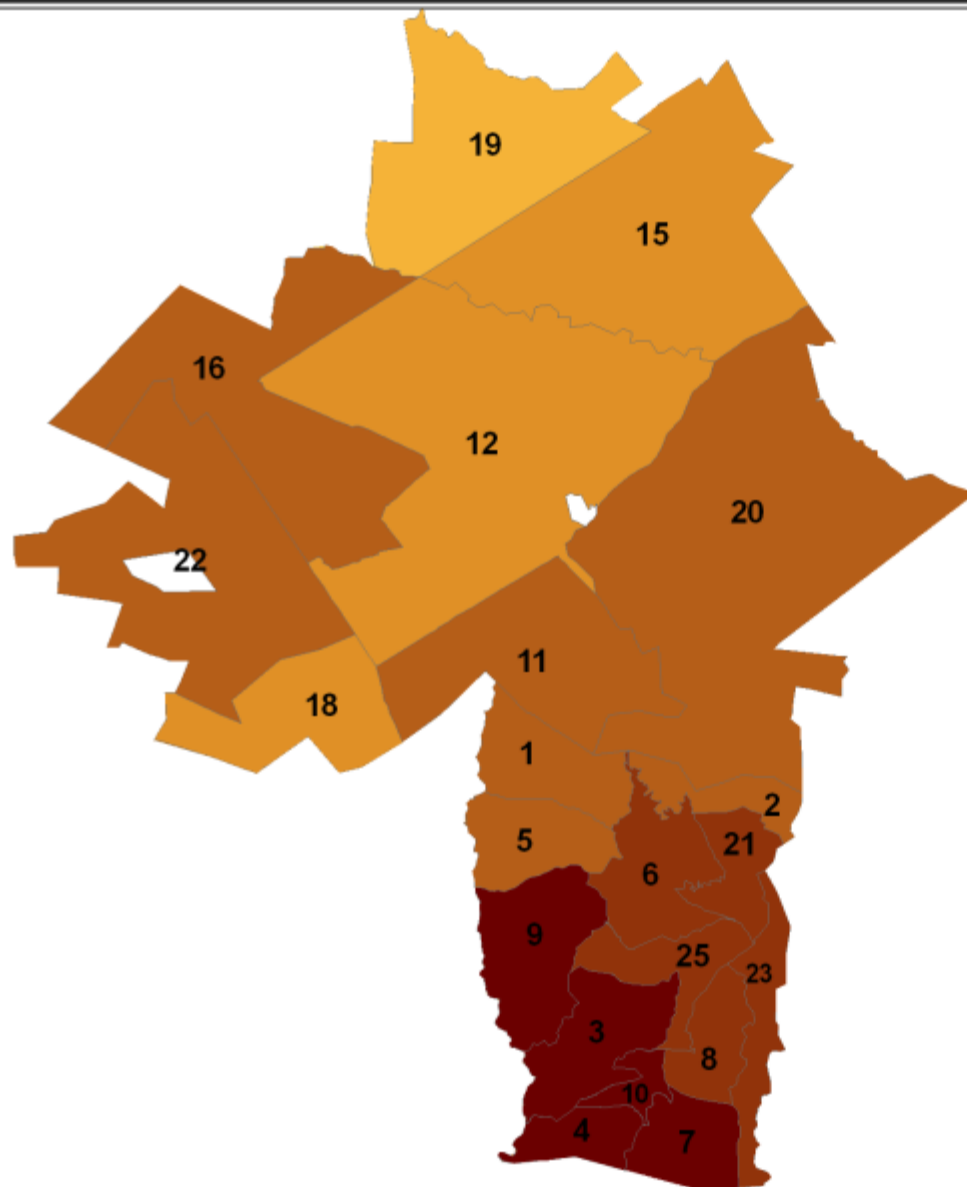


Midlands

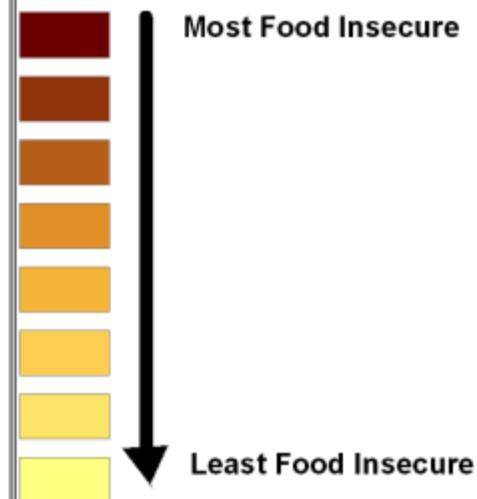


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CHIRUMHANZU DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
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Ward Level Food Insecurity Ranking



Recommended use: To facilitate ward level geographic targeting of food assistance programmes. It also offers an entry point for investigating opportunities for other livelihoods enhancing interventions.

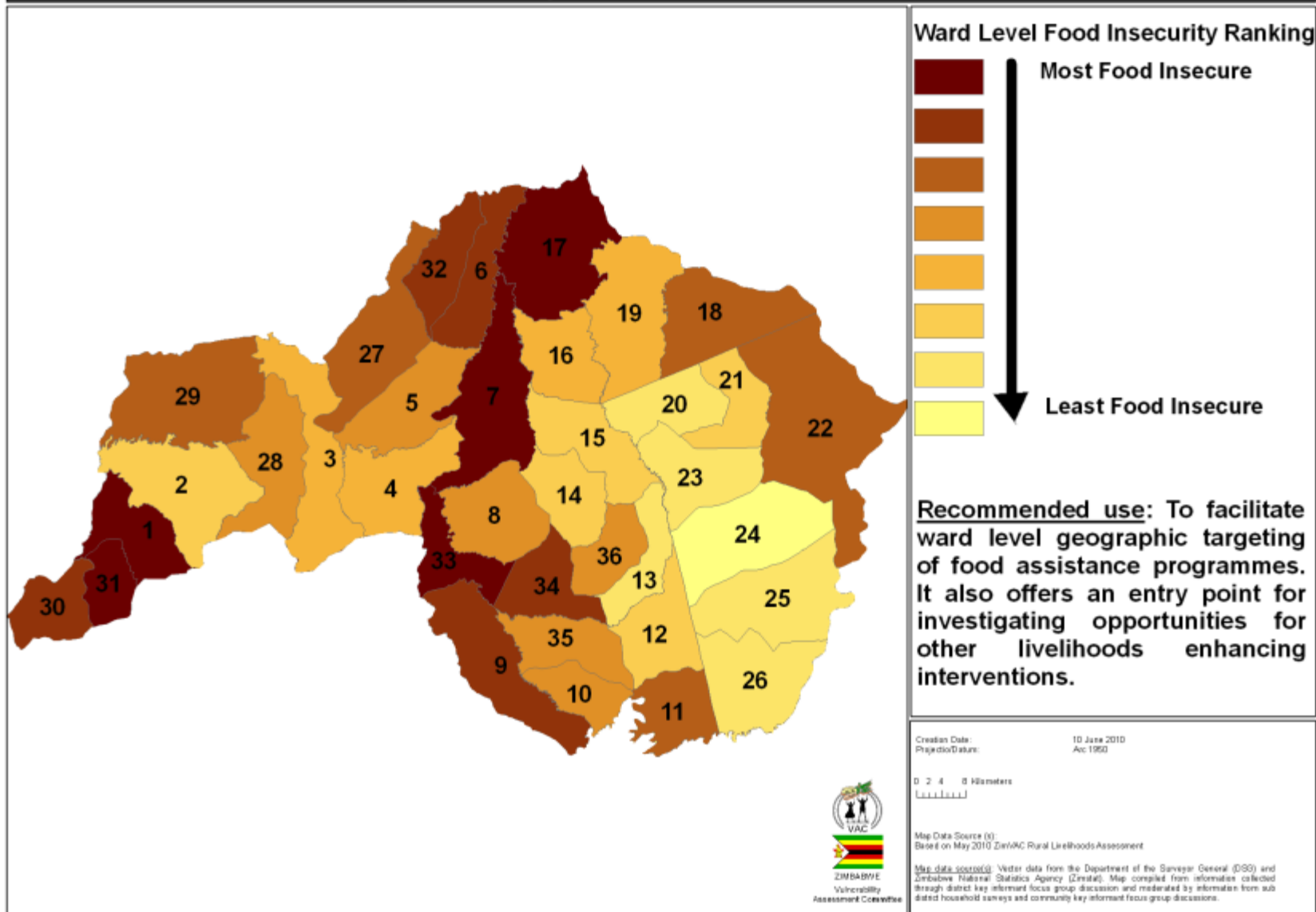
Creation Date: 10 June 2010
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 Scale

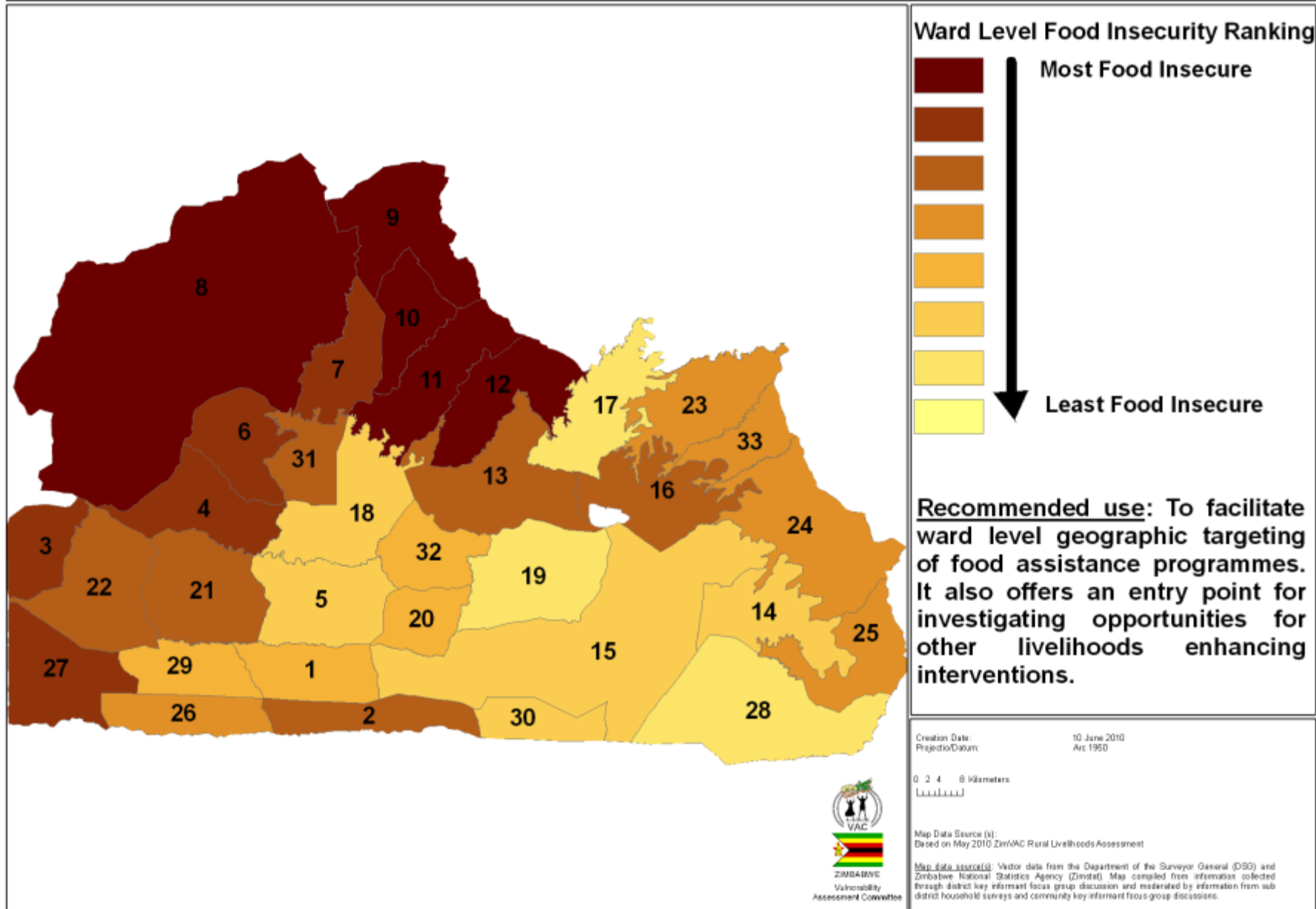
Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Map data provided: Vector data from the Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (Zimstat). Map compiled from information collected through district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

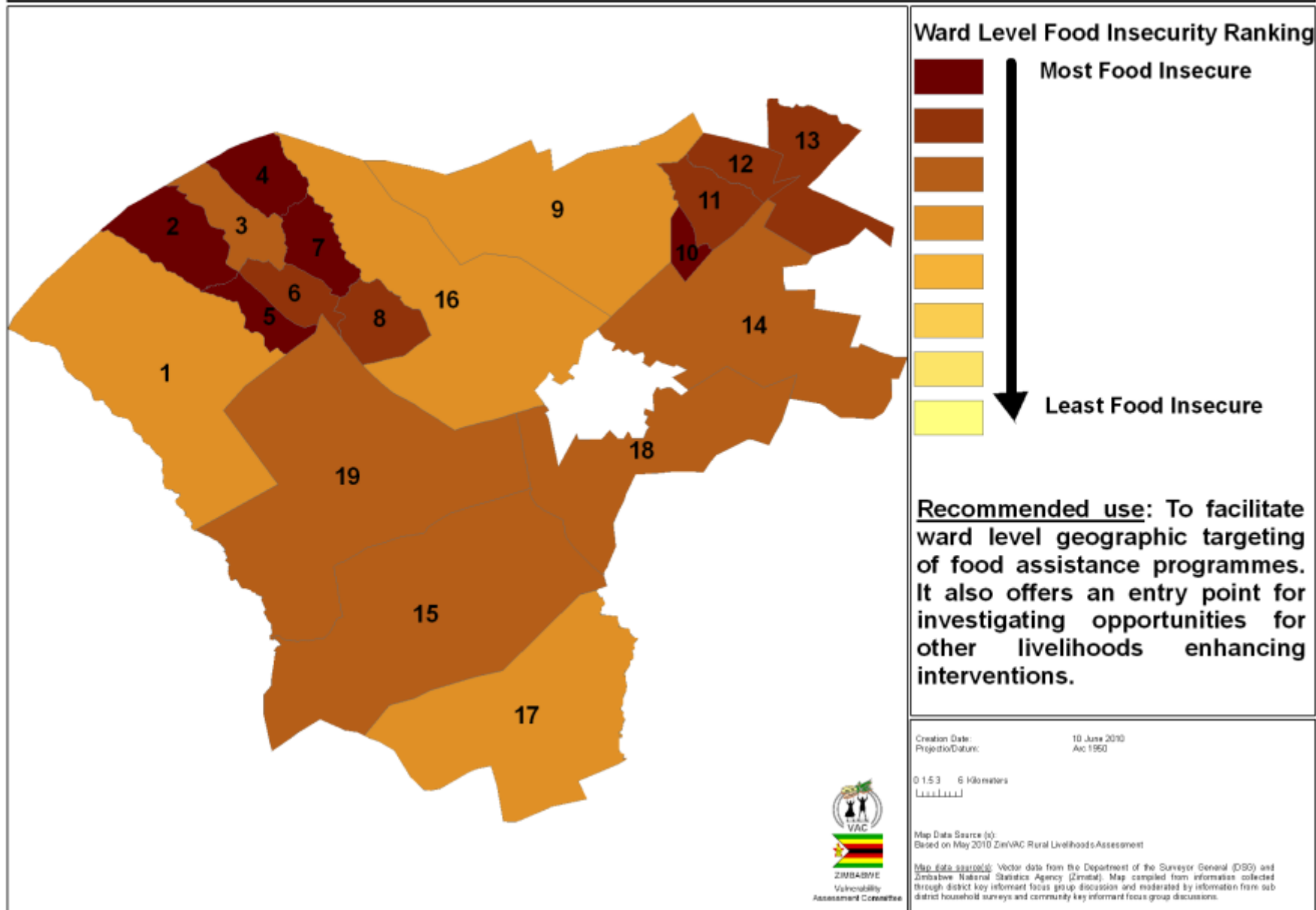
GOKWE NORTH DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



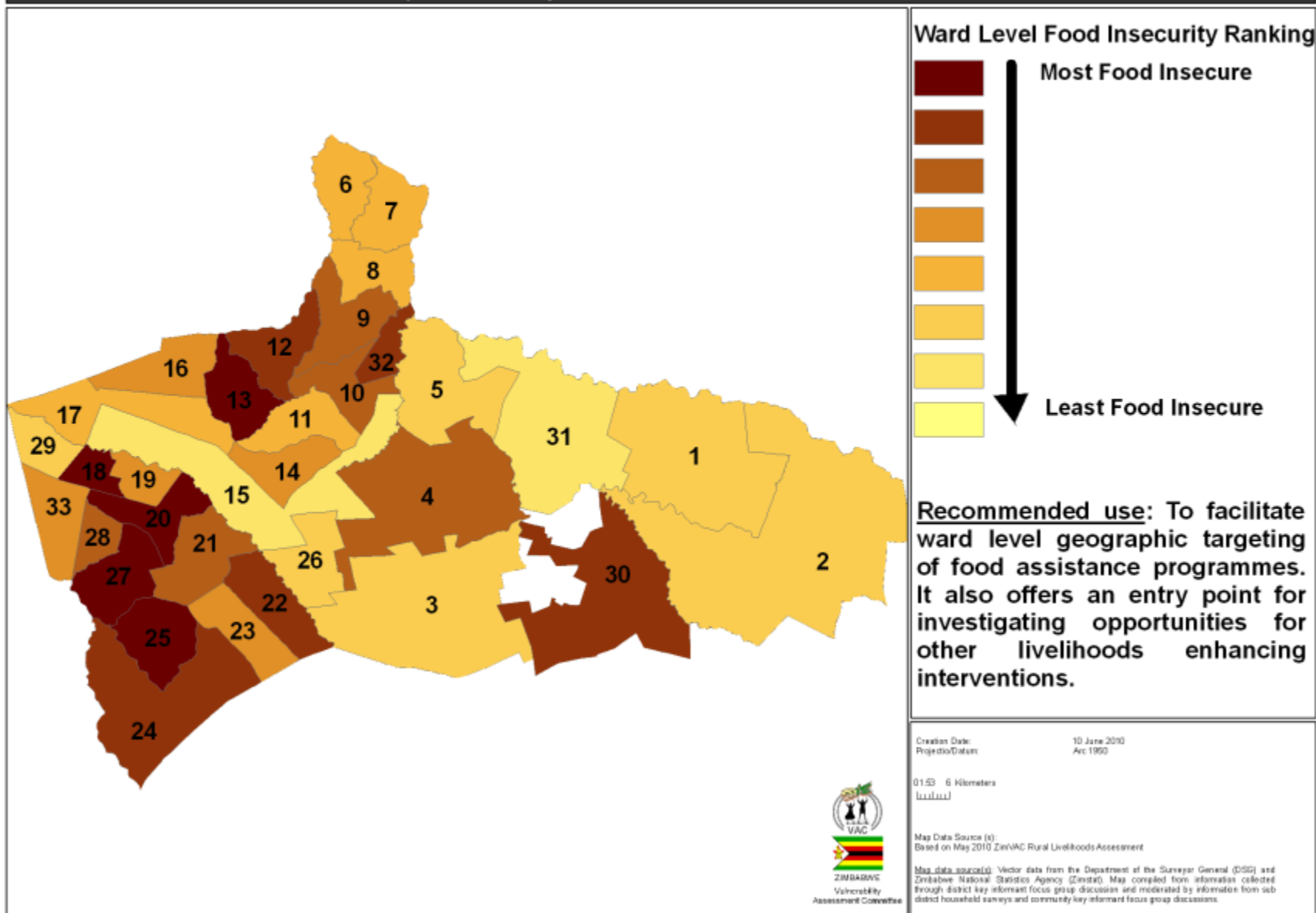
GOKWE SOUTH DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



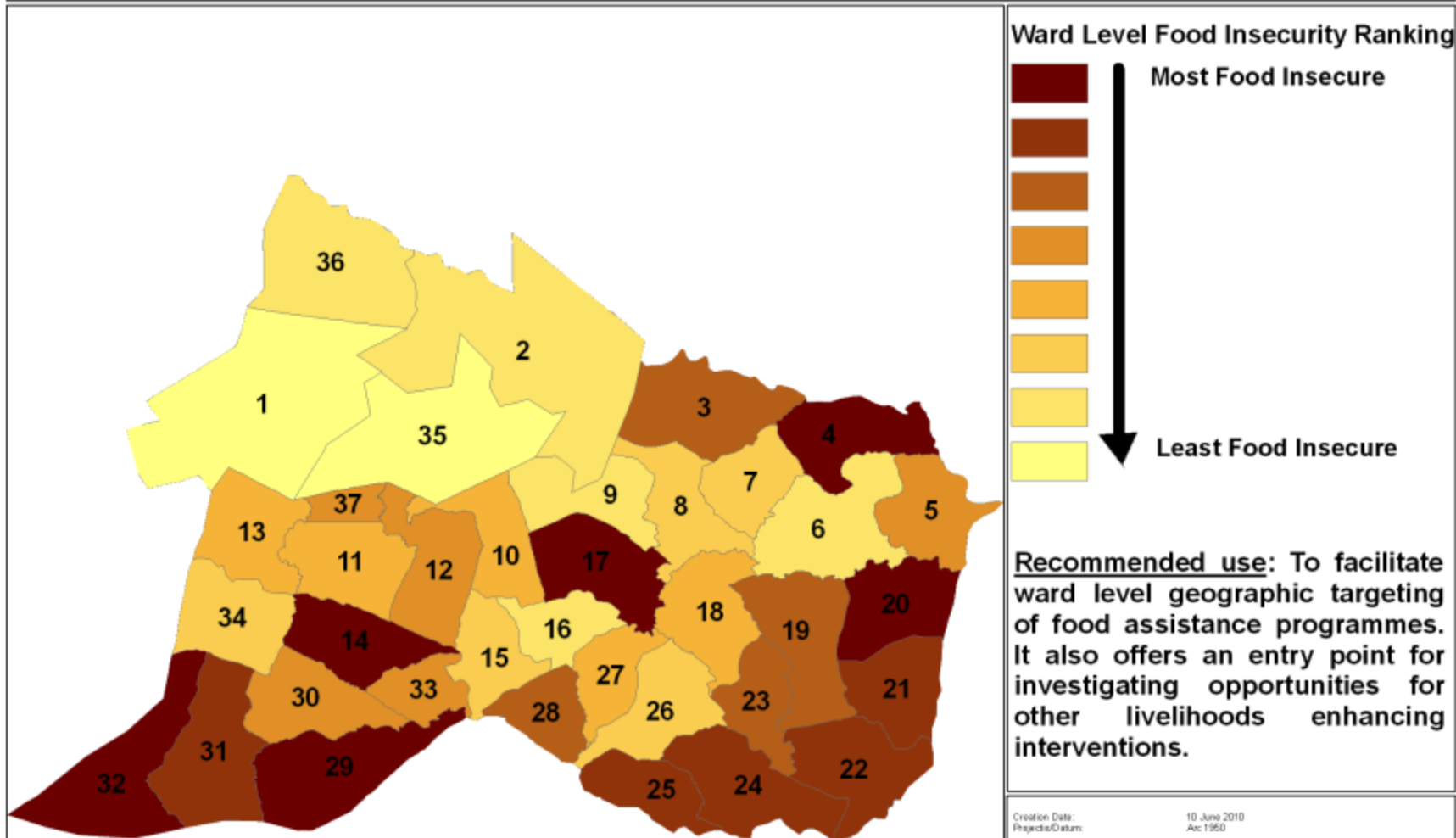
GWERU DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



KWEKWE DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



MBERENGWA DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



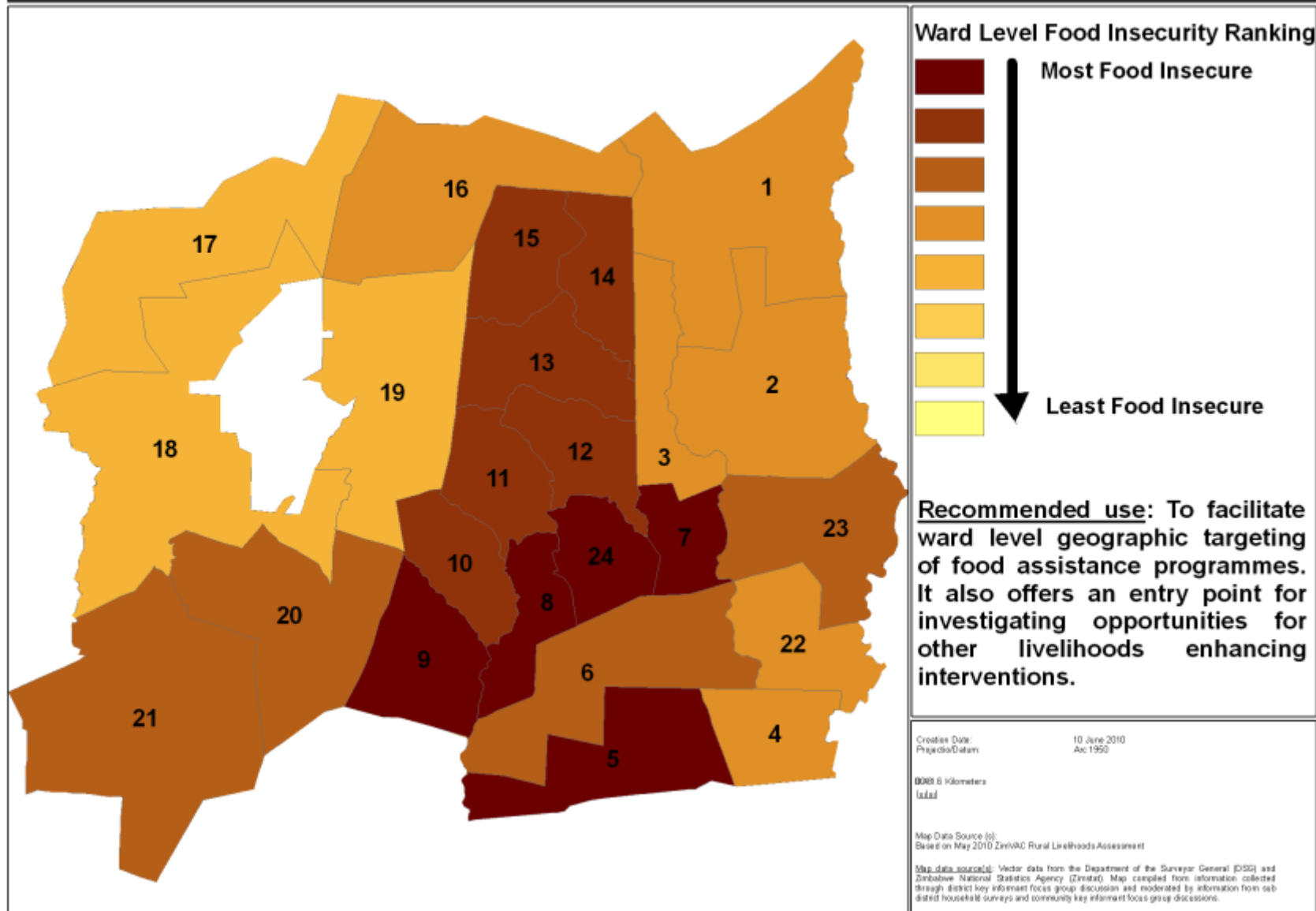
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 Project/Datum: Arc 1960

0.5:2 Kilometers
 Scale

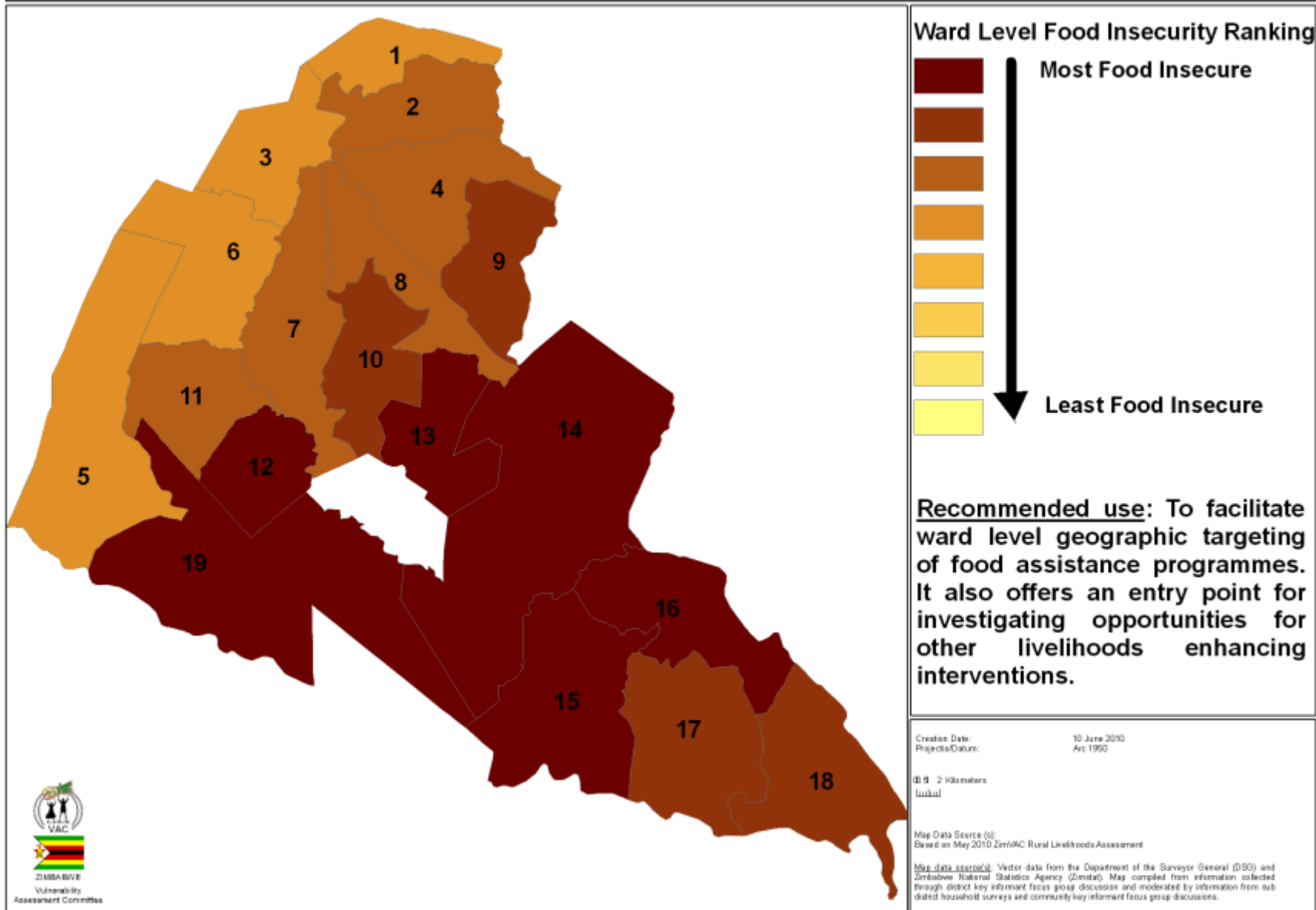
Map Data Source (s):
 Based on May 2010 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment

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 district key informant focus group discussion and moderated by information from sub district household surveys and community key informant focus group discussions.

SHURUGWI DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



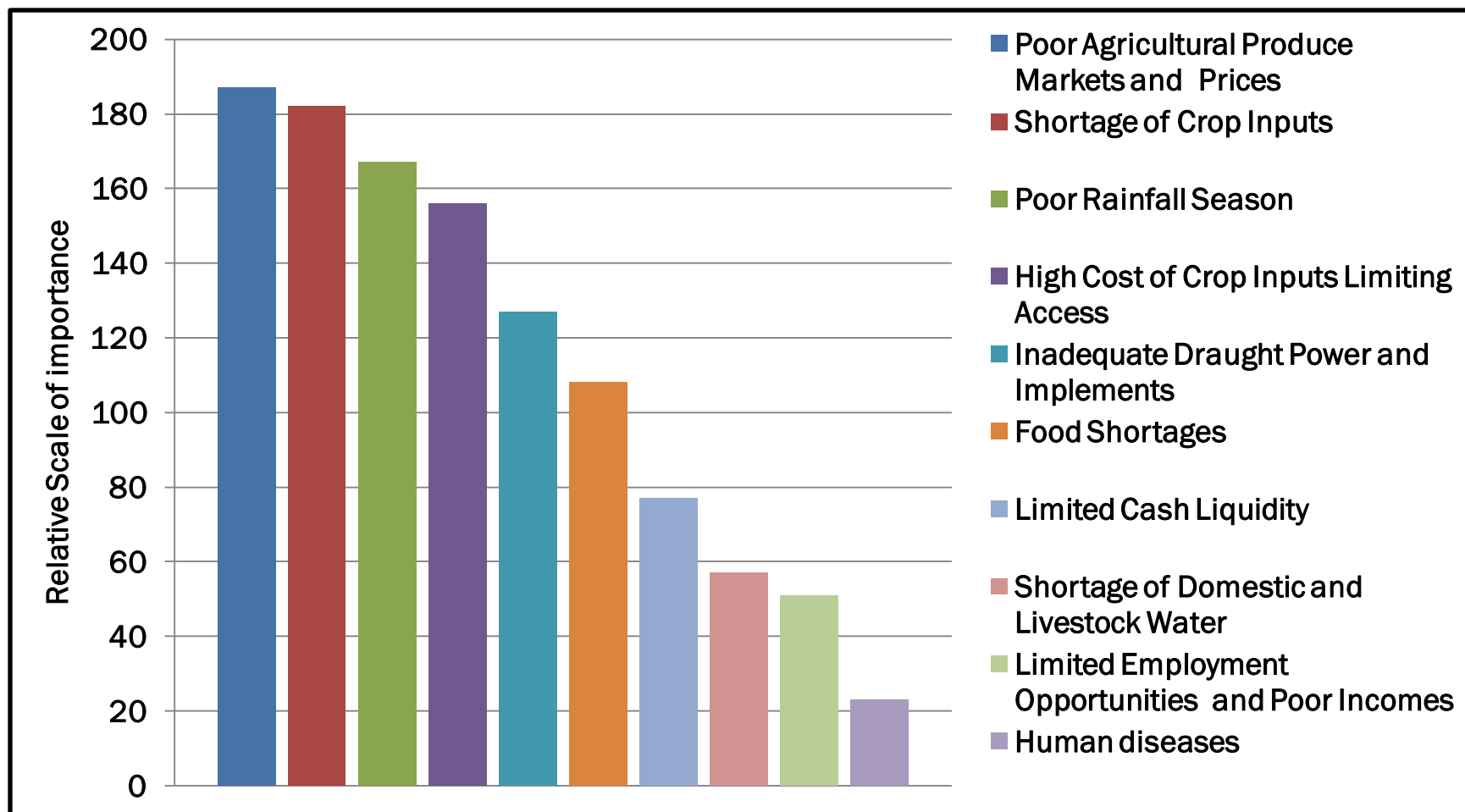
ZVISHAVANE DISTRICT: WARD LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY RANKING : APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011
As per ZimVAC May 2010 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Community Challenges and Development Priorities

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

Community Challenges



- Means of production were ranked highly (Inputs, Draught Power, water etc)
- No major difference in the top Ten community challenges at provincial level were found. However, their relative ranking of importance differed from one province to another.

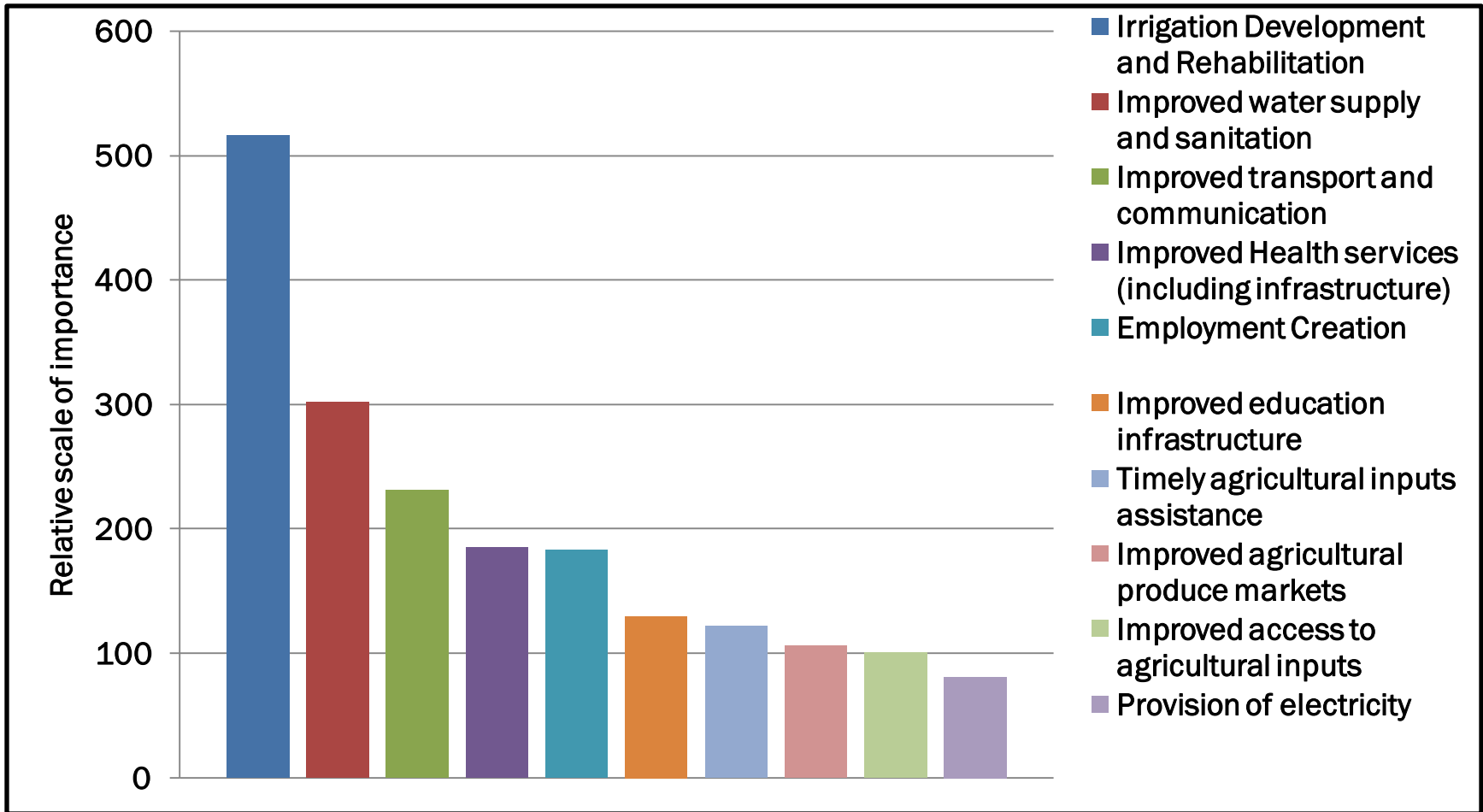
Provincial Challenges

	Provincial Challenges Ranking							
	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo
Poor Agricultural Produce Markets and Prices	3	2	5	1	2	3	3	4
Shortage of Crop Inputs	4	3	2	4	4	-	1	6
Poor Rainfall Season	5	5	1	7	7	1	2	1
High Cost of Crop Inputs Limiting Access	1	4	3	2	8	-	5	-
Inadequate Draught Power and Implements	2	7	4	3	6	8	6	-
Food Shortages	-	1	7	5	3	7	8	2
Limited Cash Liquidity	6	9	-	6	5	5	4	9
Shortage of domestic and livestock water	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	3
Limited employment	-	8	6	9	-	2	-	5
Human diseases	-	-	7	-	-	-	9	-

Provincial Challenges cont'd

- The majority of provinces are highlighting poor agricultural produce markets and prices as a major challenge followed by shortage of crop inputs.
- In the southern provinces the use of different exchange rates was highlighted as a challenge, this is due to the prevalent use of the rand and pula.

Community Development Priorities



- Development priorities generally linked/addressed challenges though on a medium to long term basis.
- At Provincial level the same priorities are highlighted though not having the same rank as at national level

Provincial Development Priority Ranking

	Development Priorities Ranking							
Development Priority	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo
Irrigation Development and Rehabilitation	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Improved water supply and sanitation	2	3	4	1	1	1	3	3
Improved transport and communication	5	2	5	6	4	3	2	5
Improved Health services (including infrastructure)	4	4	8	4	3	4	4	6
Employment Creation	3	6	3	5	8	5	9	2
Improved education infrastructure	9	5	9	3	6	-	6	8
Timely agricultural inputs assistance	6	9	2	10	-	-	-	9
Improved agricultural produce markets	7	10	10	-	5	6	10	4
Improved access to agricultural inputs	8	8	6	7	10	-	5	-
Provision of electricity	-	7	7	9	-	-	7	-

Provincial Development Priority Ranking Cont'd

- Irrigation development and rehabilitation was highly ranked in all the provinces as a major development priority followed by improved water & sanitation and improved transport and communication.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Recommendations-Water and Sanitation

- Effort should be made to establish reliable perennial sources of clean water to avoid households resorting to unsafe and distant water sources when their main sources get exhausted;
- More effective hygiene promotion on water supply, excreta disposal, vector control, solid waste disposal, and drainage;
- Human resources capacity building in WASH for extension services and monitoring;
- Promote and enhance community-based management and initiatives in WASH for sustainable clean and safe water supply, good hygiene and sanitation practices;
- Education to ensure knowledge on the links between poor water and sanitation, poor hygiene and diseases;
- WASH programming should be targeted at both household and institutional level (e.g. schools, clinics, and other public places for sustainable impact in communities;

Recommendations cont.- Water and Sanitation

- Close coordination of interventions by various agencies and between sectors; a functional monitoring and evaluation system and information dissemination fora;
- Multi-sectoral efforts to be made to attain and maintain WASH targets as guided by such instruments as the Sphere Minimum Standards, the Millennium Development Goals and sectoral specifications.
- Proper disposal of all waste as well as control of the carriers of communicable diseases, including mosquitoes, rats, mice and flies, is crucial to mitigate health risks and prevent epidemics;
- Research into links between climate change, economic, social and political developments, and poor water and sanitation and establish mitigation measures

Recommendations – Food Security

- Our analysis is premised on the assumption that the national cereal deficit estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development's 2nd Crop and Livestock Assessment will be covered by imports within the 2010/11 consumption year. Coordination of this endeavour by Government, private sector and the humanitarian agencies will ensure efficient use of resources.
- 46 % of the rural population is estimated to have the means to purchase cereals from the market but some are in cereal deficit areas, therefore measures which promote the functioning of food markets should be encouraged and promoted in these areas.

Recommendations-Food security

- The household Survey estimates 2 211 000 rural people to currently have insufficient means to access adequate food and this number is projected to increase to 1.3million people during the peak hunger period in January. It is therefore recommended that food assistance be immediately provided to the affected population using strategies that recognise the general availability of basic food stuffs on the market.
- National Level Food Assistance Interventions can be prioritised on the basis of indicative district level food insecure populations provided in Annex 1 and within district prioritisation can be guided by ward level food insecurity ranking maps also provided in accompanying this report.

Recommendations- Food Security

- 11% of the food insecure households are labour constrained, It is therefore recommended that these households be provided with **free assistance**.
- Improvement in the local infrastructure so that people in grain deficit areas have better connections to markets for cereals.

Recommendations- Food Security

- Non-food household needs such as transport, agricultural inputs and education were amongst the major household expenditure items and such expenditure was compromising some households' food security status. Hence humanitarian interventions should be diversified to have a broader social protection focus. Possible interventions may include;
 - Cash transfers to poor rural households to improve access to the non-food essential services and **also creating a market for those households with excess agricultural produce**.
 - Short- to medium term income generating activities for poor households with economically active members.
 - Improved agricultural commodity (including livestock) marketing arrangements should be encouraged to ensure households, many of whom depend on selling agricultural produce, to realise good value for their produce.

Recommendations- Food Security

- Given the national deficit, it is recommended the current regime on import duties for food stuffs be maintained.
- Cash transfers are recommended in food surplus areas, to create markets for food
- The proportion of households food secure from own crop production is low, there is need to promote small holder crop production (improvement of input and output markets)

Recommendations- Agriculture

- Given that deaths of livestock were significant mainly due to diseases, it is recommended that programs which improve the management of livestock production should be established and ongoing interventions enhanced
- Significant proportion of households were planning to grow vegetables with the objective of selling, it is therefore recommended that market linkages should be promoted to absorb surplus production
- Given that production of cash crops is significantly low compared to other crops mainly due to market prices, it is recommended that cash crop markets should be reviewed, strengthened and monitored in order for households to realize benefits

Recommendations- Rural Development Priorities

- Rural livelihoods enhancement interventions by Government and its development partners should be informed by the community development challenges and development priorities articulated by the communities themselves in this assessment.

Thank You

Ndatenda
Siyabonga
Twalumba

Annex 1

Indicative District Food Insecure Population

District Name	Projected Rural Population Aug 2010	Food Insecure Population	Percentage of Food Insecure People
Kariba	42,438	13,193	31
Hwange	62,805	18,502	29
Mbire	94,728	27,065	29
Binga	151,878	42,665	28
Chivi	155,442	40,733	26
Mwenezi	152,364	36,823	24
Beitbridge	94,435	22,206	24
Mudzi	148,947	34,948	23
Zaka	184,814	42,208	23
Mberengwa	187,433	42,671	23
Zvishavane	69,613	15,832	23
Matobo	109,833	24,681	22
Mangwe	76,337	17,137	22
Rushinga	67,134	14,873	22
Bikita	157,623	33,864	21
Muzarabani	155,148	33,109	21
Gwanda	131,011	27,770	21
Tsholotsho	125,033	25,713	21
Bulilima	105,246	20,503	19
Chipinge	266,213	50,977	19



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District Name	Projected Rural Population Aug 2010	Food Insecure Population	Percentage of Food Insecure People
Gutu	198,031	37,498	19
Buhera	231,628	43,494	19
Mutare	226,777	42,307	19
Masvingo	224,526	41,619	19
Chimanimani	112,824	20,018	18
UMP	125,099	21,671	17
Nyanga	113,622	19,256	17
Umzingwane	59,058	9,799	17
Insiza	106,030	17,209	16
Chirumanzu	69,339	10,633	15
Mutoko	117,720	17,687	15
Shurugwi	72,595	10,427	14
Mt. Darwin	219,557	31,378	14
Chiredzi	256,083	36,158	14
Mutasa	161,193	22,292	14
Lupane	97,719	13,388	14
Nkayi	111,118	14,606	13
Bubi	52,584	6,596	13
Kwekwe	172,191	21,386	12
Gokwe South	343,097	42,290	12



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District Name	Projected Rural Population Aug 2010	Food Insecure Population	Percentage of Food Insecure People
Gokwe North	268,825	32,838	12
Chikomba	110,281	13,418	12
Umguza	85,294	9,340	11
Hurungwe	319,114	31,430	10
Makoni	251,899	24,376	10
Gweru	84,075	8,104	10
Wedza	71,950	6,294	9
Kadoma	161,199	13,772	9
Guruve	151,748	10,603	7
Murehwa	152,673	9,755	6
Makonde	123,035	6,990	6
Chegutu	137,576	7,509	5
Marondera	102,869	5,597	5
Seke	80,073	4,350	5
Goromonzi	168,245	8,965	5
Shamva	102,534	5,433	5
Bindura	127,285	6,228	5
Mazowe	189,295	9,105	5
Zvimba	213,270	8,643	4
Grand	8,510,506	1,287,937	15



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Annex 2

The survey was conducted by the following ZimVAC technical team members

First Name	Surname
George	Kembo
Blessing	Butaumocho
Douglas	Magunda
Tendai	Mugara
Princess	Gabayi
Kudzai	Kariri
Kuda	Mhwandagara
Innocent	Mangwiro
Nyaradzai	Ruponga
Gift	Magaya
Tinashe	Mubaira
Tiwonge	Machiwenyika
Yvonne	Vhevha
Pritchard	Donga



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First Name	Surname
Fanuel	Cumanzala
Thabisani	Moyo
Justin	Mupeyiwa
Edward	Mazarire
Ruramai	Mpande
Fungai	Gamu
Debra	Maleni
Lameck	Betera
Sandra	Mudzengerere
Mildred	Mapani
Munjira	Mutambwa
Lloyd	Mahere
Tigere	Majoni
Erica	Keogh
John	Mupuro
Ancikaria	Chigumira



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