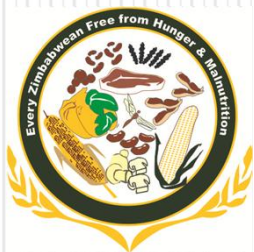


# Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee(ZimVac)

## Urban Livelihoods Assessment April 2011 Report

ZIMVAC is coordinated by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) housed at  
SIRDC: 1574 Alpes Road, Hatcliffe, Harare, Tel: 04-860320-9



**Food & Nutrition Council**



# Acknowledgements

ZimVac conducted the 2011 Urban Livelihoods Assessment with support and participation of its members. These worked together in developing the survey design, enumerator trainings, data collection, data analysis and report writing. ZimVac members contributed vehicles, personnel, cash and other resources that made the assessment possible. For all this ZimVac remain heavily indebted and we wish to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation for all this support and contributions.

We sincerely hope the Government of Zimbabwe and its development partners will find the results of this assessment of immense value to their development planning and policy formulation and through this the assessment results are expected to contribute towards improvements of the livelihoods of Zimbabweans.



George D. Kembo  
FNC-Director/ZimVac Chairperson



**Food & Nutrition Council**



Dr Robson M. Mafoti  
Chief Executive Officer



# ZimVac and Urban Assessment

- ZimVac is a consortium of Government, UN agencies, NGOs and other International Organisations led and regulated by Government.
- It is Chaired by the Food and Nutrition Council, a Department in the Office of the President and Cabinet, housed within the SIRDC.
- ZimVac has the mandate to generate information on the Zimbabwean population's vulnerability to food insecurity and other related socio-economic factors for use in planning, programming and decision making by Government and its development partners
- To date ZimVac has conducted four urban assessments; 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2011
- The assessments focus on high density areas, peri-urban, small towns and townships.

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

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

# Background and Introduction

Including Assessment objectives

# Socio-economic Developments Since 2009

- Introduction of the multi-currency and other economic policies resulted in
  - Some economic stabilisation , i.e. ;
    - Supply of goods(food and non-food) and services improved significantly
    - Capacity utilisations in most sectors of the economy improved
    - Inflation dropped from hyperinflation levels to below 5percent on the year on year basis in 2009 and 2010.
  - The economy registered positive GDP growth in 2009(5.7%) and 2010(8.1%)
  - Provision of social services( water and sanitation, health, education) also improved from 2009 to 2011
  - Social infrastructure repairs and maintenance improved from 2009 and continued into 2011.

# Assessment Objectives

- To determine the prevalence of food insecurity and its severity amongst low-income urban households
- To identify and describe food insecure households
- To describe ways and means low-income urban households are employing to earn a living.
- To identify and describe the socio-economic factors that determines the food security situation of low-income urban households
- To assess levels of service provision in low income urban areas(high density and peri-urban areas)
- To provide recommendations on immediate, medium and long term interventions necessary to improve the livelihoods of poor urban households.

# Information was collected on:

- Households demography
- Water and Sanitation
- Access to social services: education, accommodation, lighting and cooking energy.
- Poverty, Income levels and sources including remittances
- Expenditure patterns and levels
- Food sources and consumption patterns
- Food Security
- Urban agriculture
- Household challenges and shocks



# ZimVAC Urban Assessment Methodology

# Data Collection

- Primary data was collected from
  - All ten provinces
  - 53 districts
- Primary data was collected using household questionnaire on Personal Digital Assistants(PDAs)
- 2848 households were interviewed
  - From 243 Enumeration Areas(EAs), and 12 households were interviewed per EA.

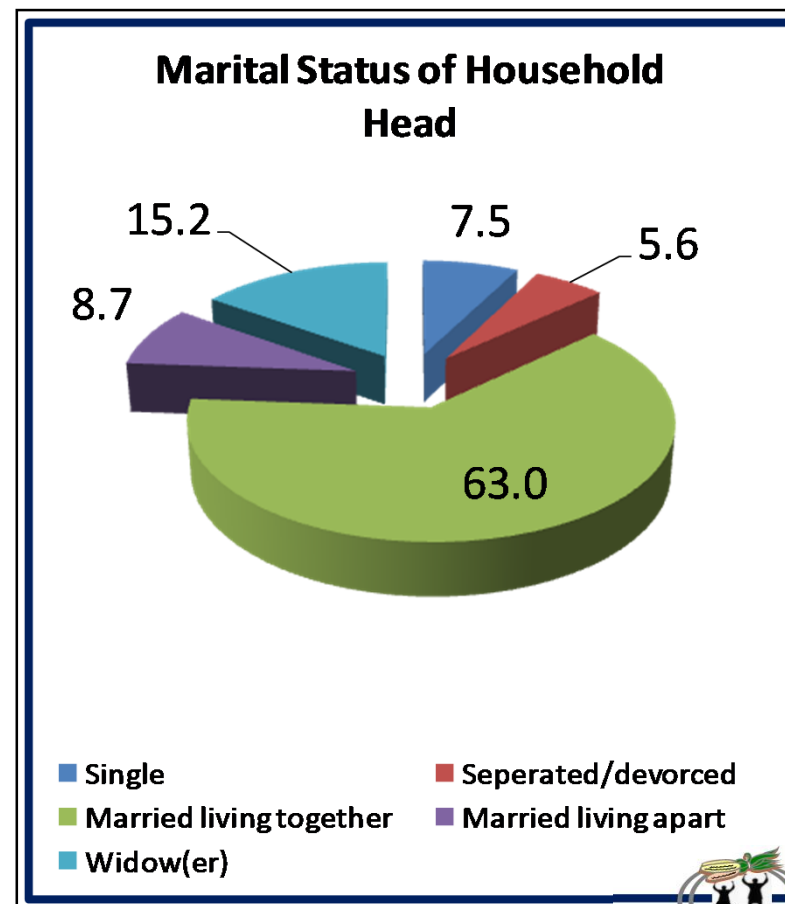
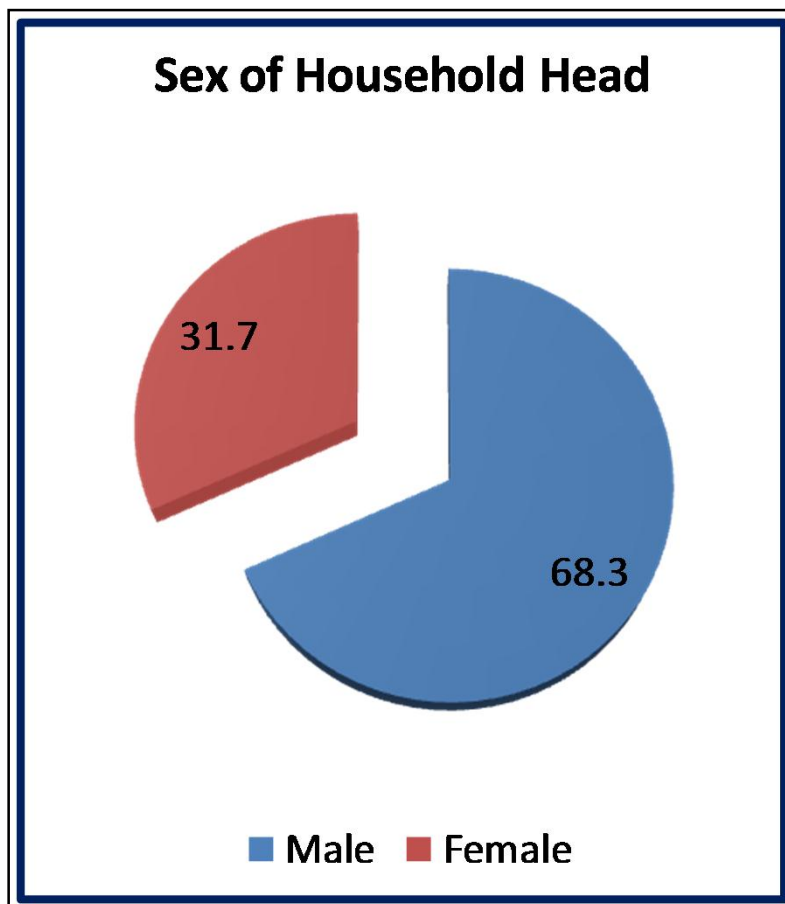
# Survey Sample by Province and Urban Areas

Province	Urban Areas	Number Of Interviewed Households
Harare	Harare High Density, Chitungwiza, Epworth , Harare Peri-urban	383
Bulawayo	Bulawayo High Density	255
Mashonaland Central	Bindura, Trojan Mine, Glendale Mvurwi, Shamva	260
Mashonaland East	Marondera, Chikomba, Chivhu, Mutoko, Murehwa, Ruwa	244
Mashonaland West	Chinhoyi, Kadoma , Chegutu , Kariba , Norton ,Karozi, Mt Hampden	241
Manicaland	Mutare, Rusape, Chipinge	327
Matabeleland North	Hwange, Victoria Falls, Lupane	269
Matabeleland South	Gwanda, Beitbridge, Plumtree	231
Masvingo	Masvingo, Mashava, Chiredzi, Gutu	347
Midlands	Gweru, Kwekwe, Redcliff, Zvishavane	291
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2848</b>



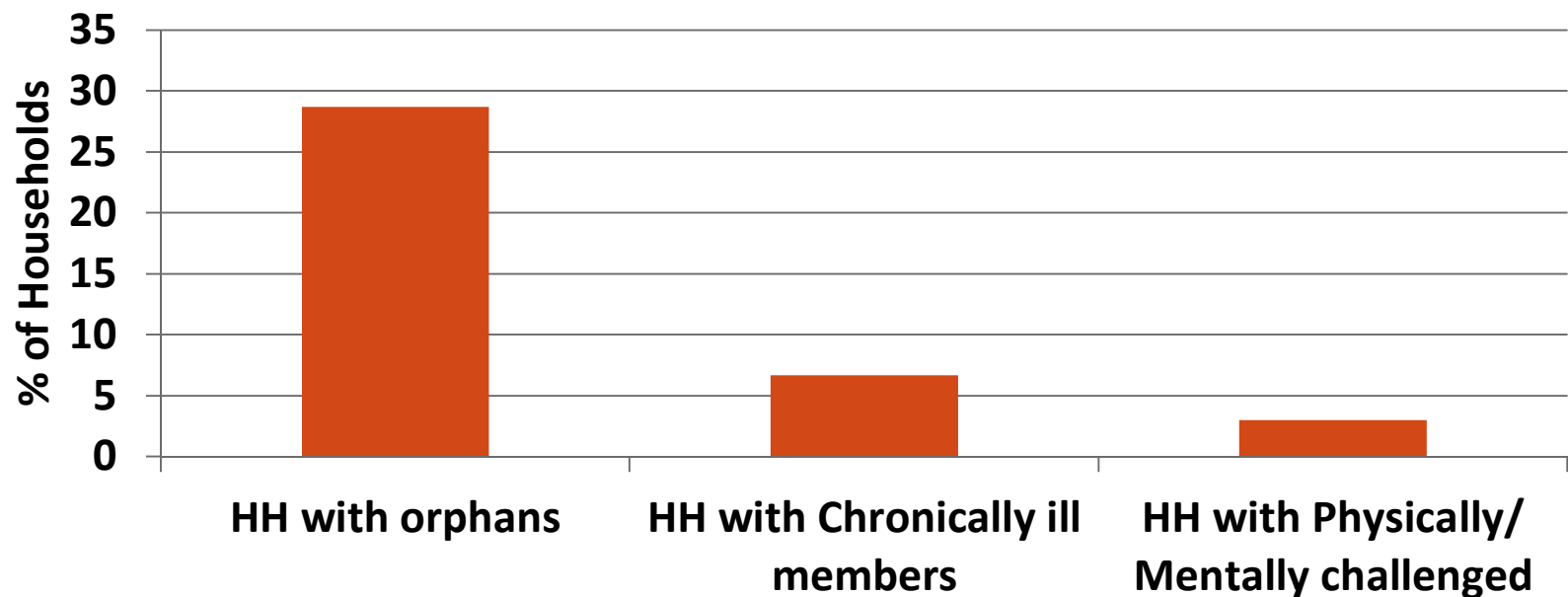
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# Sample Demographics



# Sample Demographics

- “ Average age of Household head : 41 years
- “ Average household size: 5
- “ Average effective dependence :1.97
- “ Percent of Elderly headed households: 10%



## Sampled Population By Age Groups and Sex

Age Category	Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total
Years			
< 5years	17	15	16
5-17 years	31	29	30
18-59years	50	53	51
>60years	3	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

These demographic characteristics are similar to those for the 2006 and 2009 ZimVac urban assessments

# Demographic Vulnerability Factors

# Orphans

- About 29% of the interviewed households had at least one orphan. This situation is similar to results from the 2009 assessment that found 31% of the sampled households housing any orphan.

Prevalence of Orphans by Province	
Province	Percentage
Bulawayo	28
Manicaland	24
Mashonaland Central	37
Mashonaland East	34
Mashonaland West	32
Matabeleland North	28
Matabeleland South	32
Midlands	27
Masvingo	25
Harare	20

“The proportion of households with orphans were highest in Mashonaland Central(37%) followed by Mashonaland East provinces.

“The least proportion of households with orphans were found in Harare(20%) followed by Manicaland(24%) and Masvingo(25%).



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# Chronic illness and Dependency

Province	% Households with Chronically ill member(s)	Mean Effective dependency ratio
Bulawayo	7.5	2.27
Manicaland	5.2	1.51
Mashonaland Central	6.5	1.95
Mashonaland East	15.6	2.13
Mashonaland West	7.5	1.52
Matabeleland North	7.4	1.84
Matabeleland South	6.1	2.29
Midlands	13.1	1.91
Masvingo	10.4	1.84
Harare	11.0	2.14
National	9.1	1.97

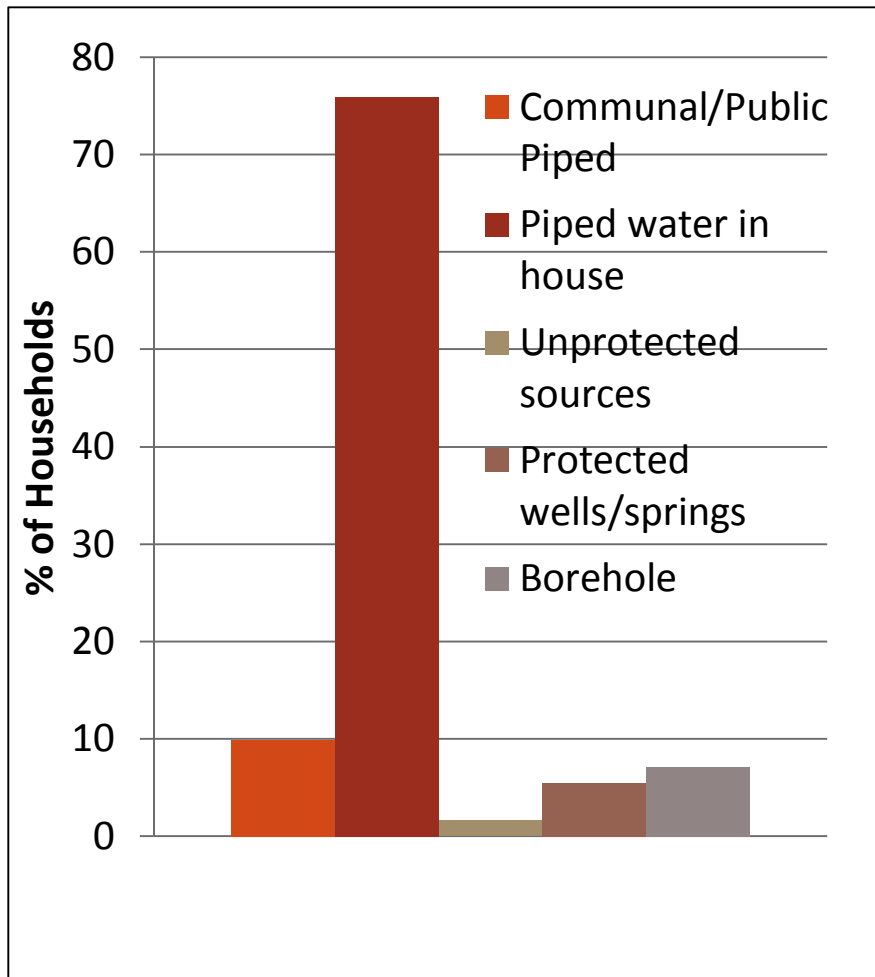
- The proportion of households with chronically ill members was 9% compared to 15% in 2009.
- The prevalence of households with chronically ill members was highest in Mashonaland East (16%) and least in Manicaland (5%)
- Bulawayo (2.27) and Matabeleland South (2.29) had the highest dependency ratio



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# Water and Sanitation

# Primary Household Water Sources



- The Main domestic water source was piped water (86%), which is generally considered safe but supply is regularly interrupted.
- A small percentage (2%) use unprotected water sources
- About 11% of the sampled households reported treating their drinking water
- Of those who reported treating their water, 54% were treating by boiling and 45% were using chemical.



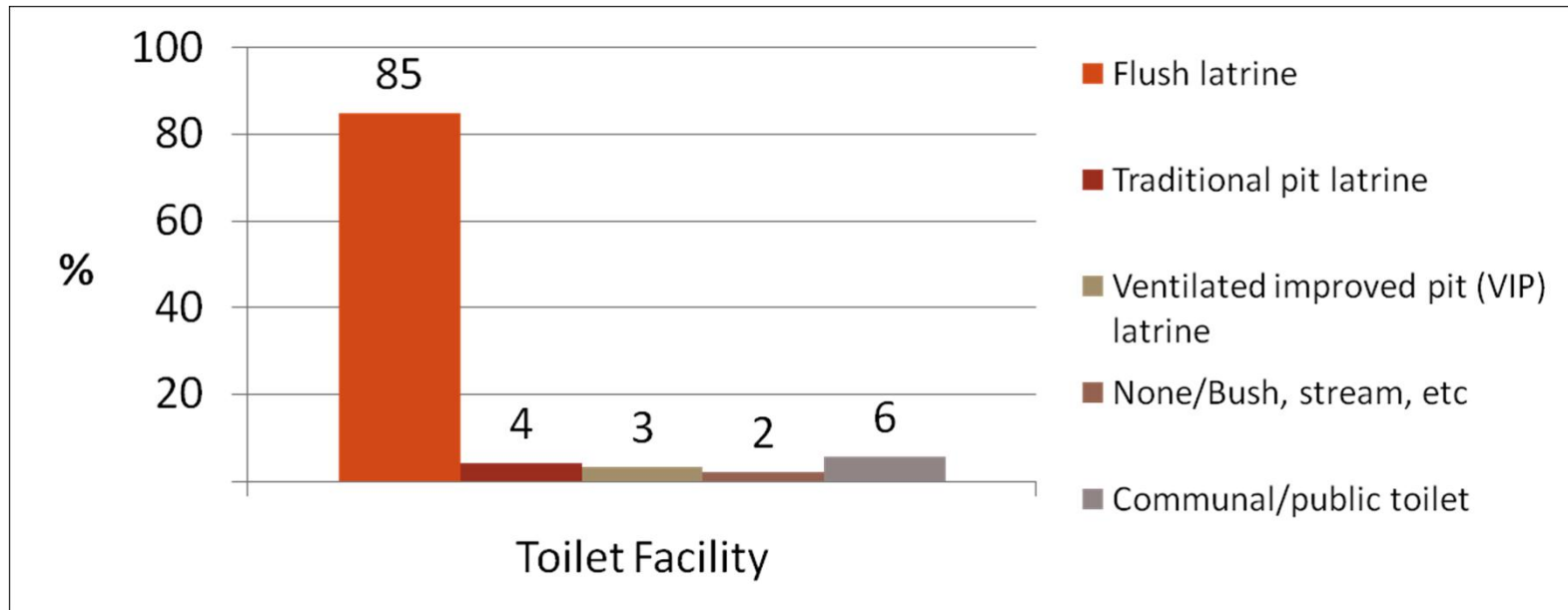
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# Water supply interruptions

Province	Average Number of days in which water supply was of interrupted in February 2011
Bulawayo	2
Manicaland	3
Mashonaland Central	24
Mashonaland East	15
Mashonaland West	18
Matabeleland North	8
Matabeleland South	8
Midlands	5
Masvingo	10
Harare	4
National	9

- About 60% of the sampled households reported to have experienced water supply interruptions in 30 days preceding this assessment
- On average water supply interruptions occurred in about 9 of the survey 30 reference days
- Water supply interruptions were least in)) Manicaland(3days) and Bulawayo(2days), but most often in Mashonaland Central province(24 days).

# Toilet facilities



- 92% of the sampled households were using improved toilet systems, but due to water supply interruptions most flush toilet were using a bucket system.
- 6 % of the households were using communal or public toilets

# Toilet facilities: provincial picture

Province	Flush latrine	Traditional pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine	None/Bush, stream	Communal/public toilet	Other
Bulawayo	98.8	1.2	0	0	0	0
Manicaland	66.4	8.0	4.3	.3	21.1	.0
Mashonaland Central	75.4	3.1	19.2	2.3	.0	.0
Mashonaland East	91.8	4.5	1.2	.4	.4	1.6
Mashonaland West	87.1	4.1	.8	5.0	2.1	.8
Matabeleland North	74.7	1.5	1.9	5.6	16.4	
Matabeleland South	85.7	.4	2.6	.9	10.4	
Midlands	90.4	2.1	2.1	.0	4.8	.7
Masvingo	92.5	1.2	.6	4.0	1.4	.3
Harare	88.0	11.2	.8	.0	.0	.0
National	84.9	4.1	3.2	1.8	5.7	0.3

- Bulawayo had the highest (99% ) prevalence of flush latrines
- Matabeleland North had the highest (6%) reports of respondents without toilet facilities and using the bush
- Manicaland has highest rate of households using communal or public toilets ( 21)% followed by Matabeleland North(16%)

# Sewage Blockage

Province	Average number of days when sewage systems were blocked in February 2011
Bulawayo	1
Manicaland	2
Mashonaland Central	6
Mashonaland East	1
Mashonaland West	3
Matabeleland North	0
Matabeleland South	1
Midlands	1
Masvingo	1
Harare	1
National	1

- About 18% of the sampled households reported to have experienced a sewage blockage during the 30 days preceding the assessment.
- Sewages were, on average, blocked for about 1 day in all the sampled sites, but in Mashonaland Central province broken sewage was experienced for an average of 6 days out of the survey reference period of 30 days.

# Refuse Collection

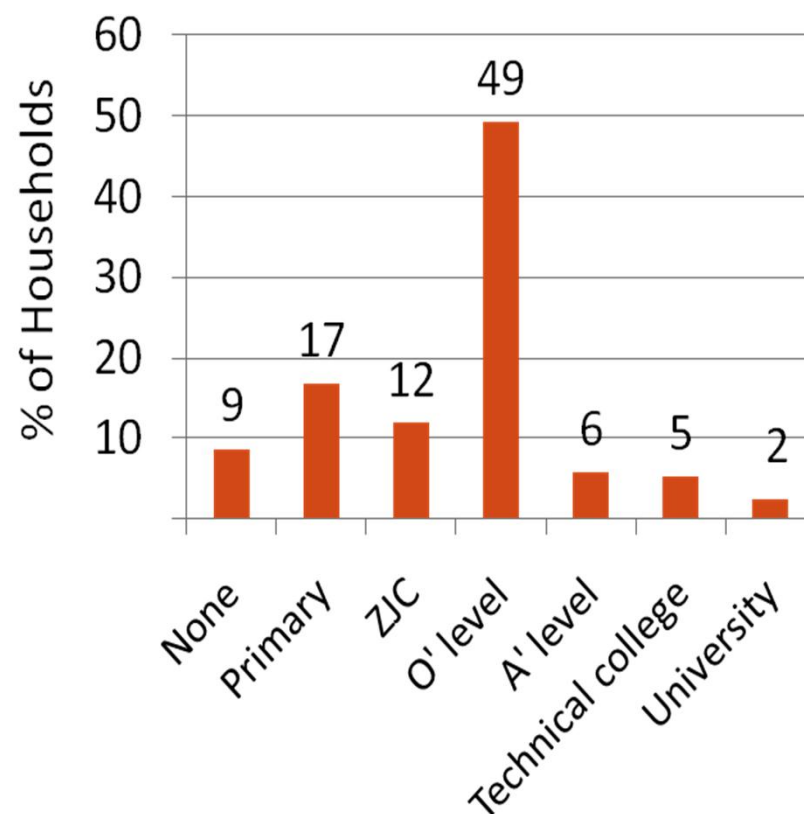
- 56% of the sampled households reported that refuse was being collected at an average of four times in a month.
- The proportions of households accessing refuse collection services were highest in Masvingo(80%) , Harare(76%), Bulawayo(70%)
- The proportions of households accessing refuse collection services were lowest in Midlands(22%) and Mashonaland Central(23%) These households are dependant mostly on burying and burning (50-56% of sampled households)in their refuse.
- 28% of the households were burying or burning their refuse in their back yards
- 14% were dumping their refuse in the nearest open municipal or council spaces.



# EDUCATION

# Educational Status of Household Head

- “ Close to 50% of household heads from the sample had attained an O’Level certification
- “ Nine percent of them were had educational qualifications below grade seven.
- “ About 13% of the household heads had educational qualifications higher than O’level



# Children School Attendance

Province	Percentage of Children Attending school
Bulawayo	93.5
Manicaland	94.7
Mashonaland Central	93.6
Mashonaland East	93.3
Mashonaland West	94.5
Matabeleland North	95.3
Matabeleland South	94.1
Midlands	95.4
Masvingo	96.9
Harare	91.1
National	94.2

- “ An average of 94% of the sampled children between 5 and 17 years of age were attending school
- “ The highest school attendance was in Masvingo(97%) and Harare(91%) had the least school attendance at the time of the survey.
- “ Less than 6% of the sampled children that should be in school were not attending school for, mainly, the following reason;
  - “ the lack of money or the schools fees being too expensive,
  - “ the children were considered too young to be enrolled and
  - “ that some of the children had failed through examinations

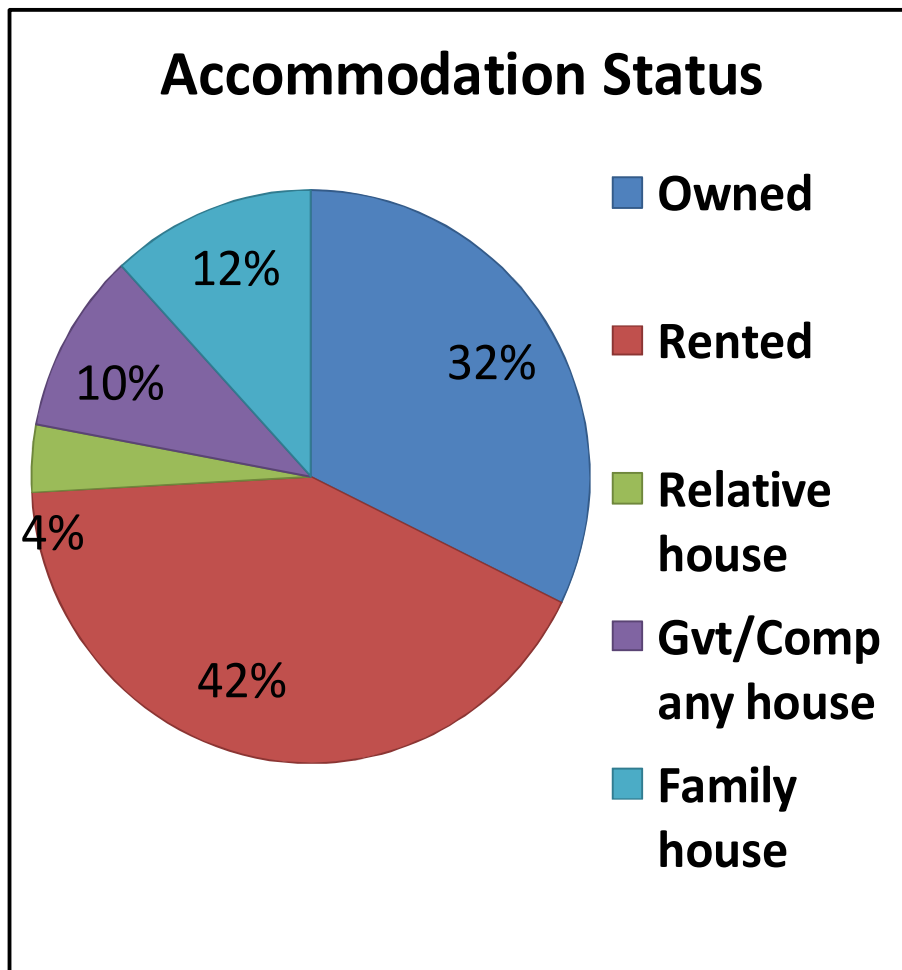
# Household Cost of EDUCATION

Province	Expenditure on education %	Average expenditure \$	Arrears \$
Bulawayo	68.4	126.4	83.1
Manicaland	74.0	142.4	74.1
Mashonaland Central	73.8	92.5	64.9
Mashonaland East	76.6	155.2	56.5
Mashonaland West	72.2	111.6	63.3
Matabeleland North	65.8	114.9	72.9
Matabeleland South	72.3	119.2	87.0
Midlands	77.7	153.0	94.0
Masvingo	78.7	156.3	80.6
Harare	68.4	164.5	78.3
National	72.8	134.0	74.2

- " About 73% of the sampled households reported incurring expenditure on education between August 2010 and February 2011. These households reported spending an average of USD134 on education expenditure over this period.
- " Masvingo province had the highest proportion of sampled households(79%) spending on education, while Matabeleland North province had the least(66%)
- " Harare had the highest average household expenditure on education of \$165 and Mashonaland Central had the lowest average expenditure of USD93
- " About 32% of the sampled households had arrears on education payments. These averaged USD74 in February 2011. Average education arrears in Midlands of about USD94 were highest while the average education arrears for Mashonaland East of USD57 were the lowest.

# ACCOMMODATION

# ACCOMMODATION: Ownership Status



- “ Amongst all the surveyed households Rented accommodation(42%) was the most prevalent followed by owned accommodation(32%).
- “ The proportion of households owning their accommodation was highest in Bulawayo province (41%) and this picture is consistent with 2006 urban assessment
- “ Family houses are most prevalent in Bulawayo(25%)
- “ Matabeleland North(31%) and Mashonaland Central (25%) had the highest percentage of households staying in company houses



# ACCOMMODATION: Room and Available Space

“Households in the sample had an average of 3 rooms

“The average number of rooms available per household was least(2 rooms) in Manicaland, Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland North

“Room occupation rate averaged 2 persons per room for all surveyed households.

“ Households in Manicaland were found to have the highest room occupancy rate of about 3 people per room.

“ Bulawayo and Midlands provinces had the lowest room occupancy rates of below 2 persons/room; approximating the ideal situation.

Province	Average rooms used/household	Number of Persons /room
Bulawayo	3.4	1.7
Manicaland	2.4	2.5
Mashonaland Central	2.4	2.4
Mashonaland East	2.7	2.2
Mashonaland West	2.9	2.1
Matabeleland North	2.4	2.2
Matabeleland South	2.5	2.2
Midlands	3.1	1.8
Masvingo	2.7	2.2
Harare	2.6	2.4
National	2.7	2.2



# ACCOMMODATION: RENTALS

“ Household expenditure on rent averaged USD48 for the month of February 2011 for all the sampled households

“Households in Matabeleland South incurred the highest rentals(USD78), while those in Matabeleland North recorded the least rentals(USD29) for February 2011.

“ About 6% of households reported having arrears on their rental payments. The arrears averaged USD98 in February 2011.

“ The average households rent arrears were highest in Manicaland(USD 157) and lowest in Mashonaland Central(USD31).

Province	Average rent \$	Average Arrears on rent
Bulawayo	38.98	119.56
Manicaland	37.58	157.26
Mashonaland Central	31.77	31.11
Mashonaland East	49.00	48.06
Mashonaland West	41.77	49.86
Matabeleland North	28.59	63.33
Matabeleland South	78.22	101.15
Midlands	50.88	151.71
Masvingo	56.04	55.82
Harare	65.73	139.09
National	48.42	98.34



# Household Cooking and Lighting Energy

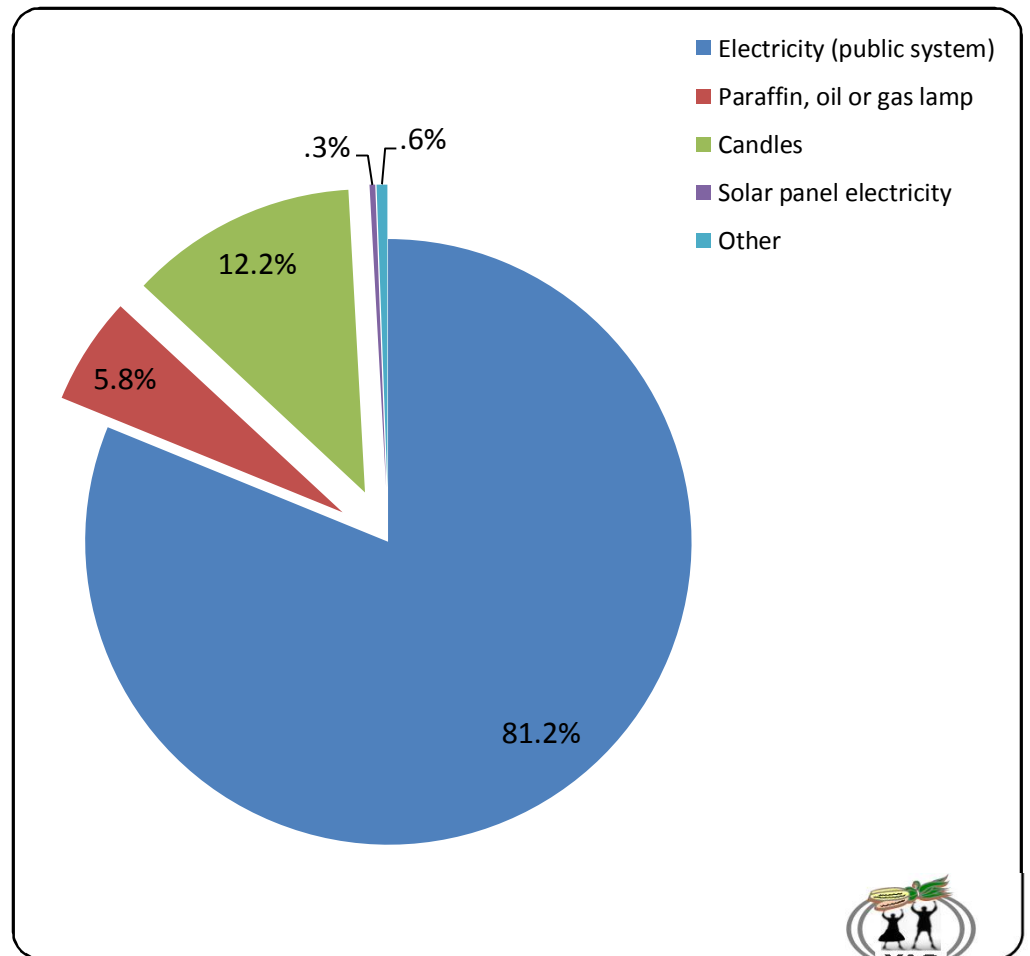
# Main source of fuel for lighting

“About 81% of the sampled households reported using electricity as the main source of lighting, followed by candles (12%) and paraffin (6%).

“Less than 1% of the households reported solar panels as their main source of lighting.

“These results show a similar pattern on lighting sources to that found in 2006(88% of the households were using electricity and 7% of the households were using paraffin in 2006)

“The assessment however showed a significant increase in the proportion of households using candles when the 2006 picture is compared to that of 2011(5% in 2006 and 12% in 2011)

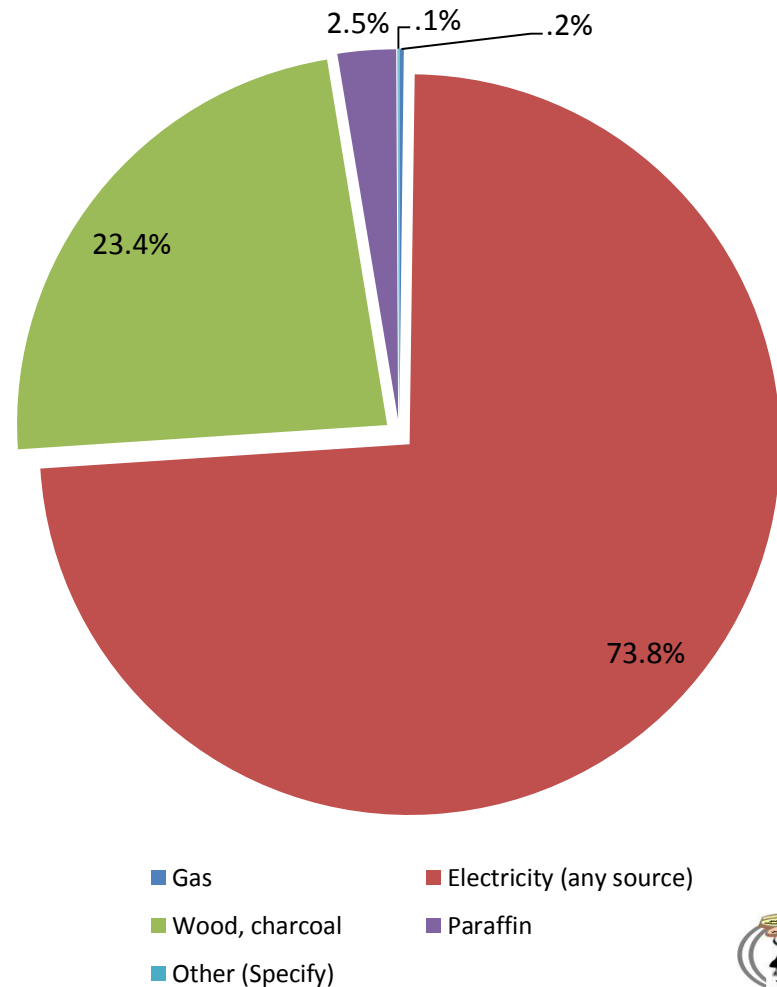


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# Main source of fuel for cooking

“The survey results show that the common sources of fuel for cooking were electricity, fire wood and paraffin.

“Most of the households were using electricity (74%) as their main energy source for cooking.



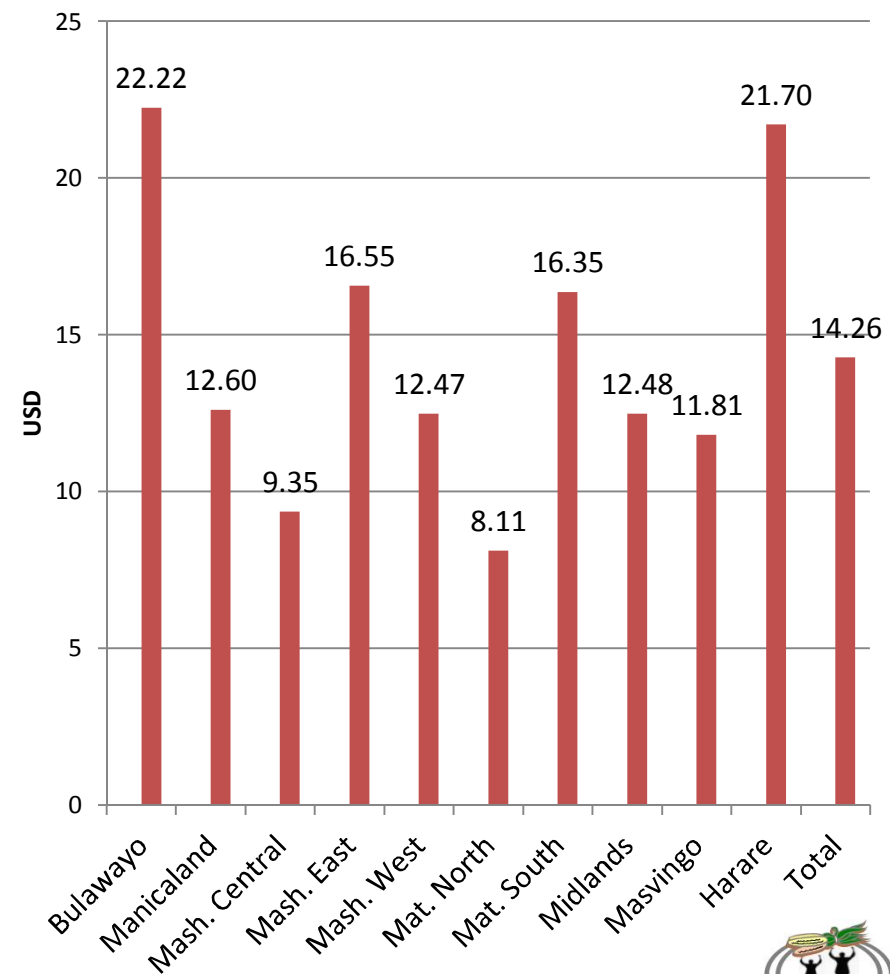
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# Household expenditure on Energy

“Surveyed households reported spending an average of USD14.26 in February 2011 on domestic energy.

“It was only in major cities such as Harare and Bulawayo where households spent more than USD20.00 per household on domestic energy in February.

“In Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland North, households spent less than USD10.00 per household.



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# Electricity Arrears

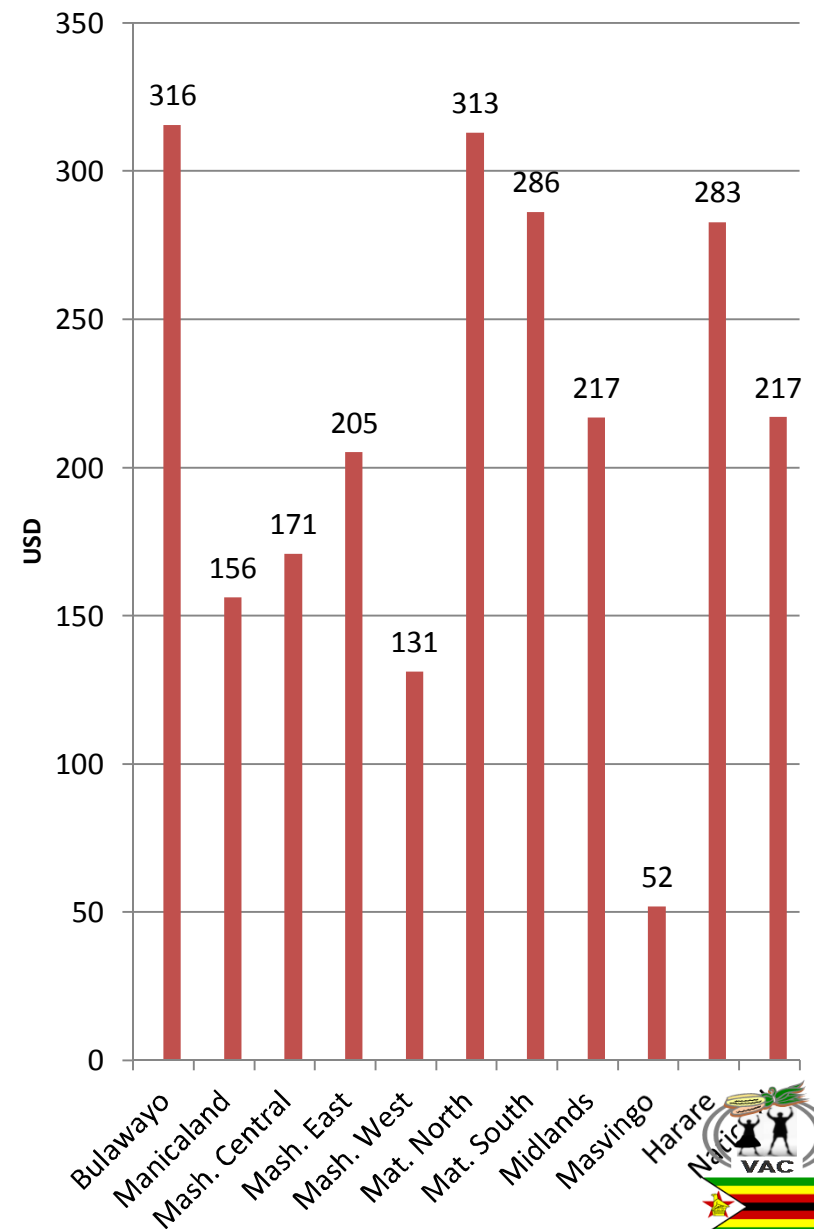
"The survey also looked at how much was being owed by the households on electricity.

"About 50% of the sampled households reported having arrears on electricity at the time of the assessment.

"These averaged USD217 per household.

"Bulawayo (USD316), Matabeleland North (USD313), Matabeleland South (USD286) and Harare (USD283) had average households arrears above the national average.

"Average household arrears on electricity in Masvingo province(USD52) were the least.



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# Income Sources and Poverty Levels

# Household Income Sources

“About 47% of people in the sampled households were reported to be economically active and contributing some income to their household.

“About 47% of these reported being self employed, while 43% reported to be formally employed

“Only 3% of the economically active household members reported cash remittances as their source of income

“The three sources had highest percentage reported in 2011 as well as in 2009 assessment

Main source of income	% of Economically active persons	
	2011	2009
Self employment (petty trade, services, production, etc)	47%	43%
Salaried employment	43%	30%
Cash remittances all	3%	2%

# Total Household Income – February 2011

“The average monthly household income for February 2011 was estimate at USD340

“Households in Harare had the highest average monthly income of US\$475, and

“Those in Mashonaland Central had the lowest monthly income of US\$272.

Province	Estimated Household Monthly Income(USD)
Bulawayo	311.53
Manicaland	293.97
Mashonaland Central	271.56
Mashonaland East	368.38
Mashonaland West	308.41
Matabeleland North	304.01
Matabeleland South	349.53
Midlands	359.16
Masvingo	331.84
Harare	475.25
National	340.11



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# Food Poverty Line

“The food poverty datum line (FPL) represents the minimum consumption expenditure necessary to ensure that each household member can (if all expenditures were devoted to food) consume a minimum food basket representing 2 100 kilo calories.

“An individual whose total consumption expenditure does not exceed the food poverty line is deemed to be very poor.

“Only 15 % of interviewed households found living below the food poverty line.

“Mashonaland Central (26%) had the highest percentage of household who were living below the FPL, while Harare(6%) had the lowest percentage of the household that were living below the FPL.

Province	Percent of households Below
Bulawayo	17.2%
Manicaland	17.1%
Mashonaland Central	26.2%
Mashonaland. East	17.2%
Mashonaland West	18.3%
Matabeleland North	21.6%
Matabeleland South	7.8%
Midlands	13.1%
Masvingo	11.5%
Harare	6.3%
National	15.2%



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# Total Consumption Line(TCL)

"Total consumption(TCL) is a sum of the FPL and minimum acceptable expenditure on essential non- Food household goods and services.

"Household with incomes below the TCL are considered to be poor.

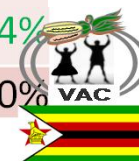
"70% of interviewed households were living below the TCL, therefore considered to be poor.

"Matabeleland North had the highest proportion of households living below TCL

"Poverty levels in Harare(55%) and Matabeleland South province(62%) though high were the least amongst the ten urban provinces of Zimbabwe.

"This shows that most of household were able to provide enough to feed themselves but they failing to met their essential non food consumption.

Province	Percent of Households Below TCL
Bulawayo	75.4%
Manicaland	74.0%
Mashonaland Central	72.3%
Mashonaland East	63.9%
Mashonaland West	75.1%
Matabeleland North	88.8%
Matabeleland South	61.5%
Midlands	67.4%
Masvingo	70.9%
Harare	55.4%
National	70.0%

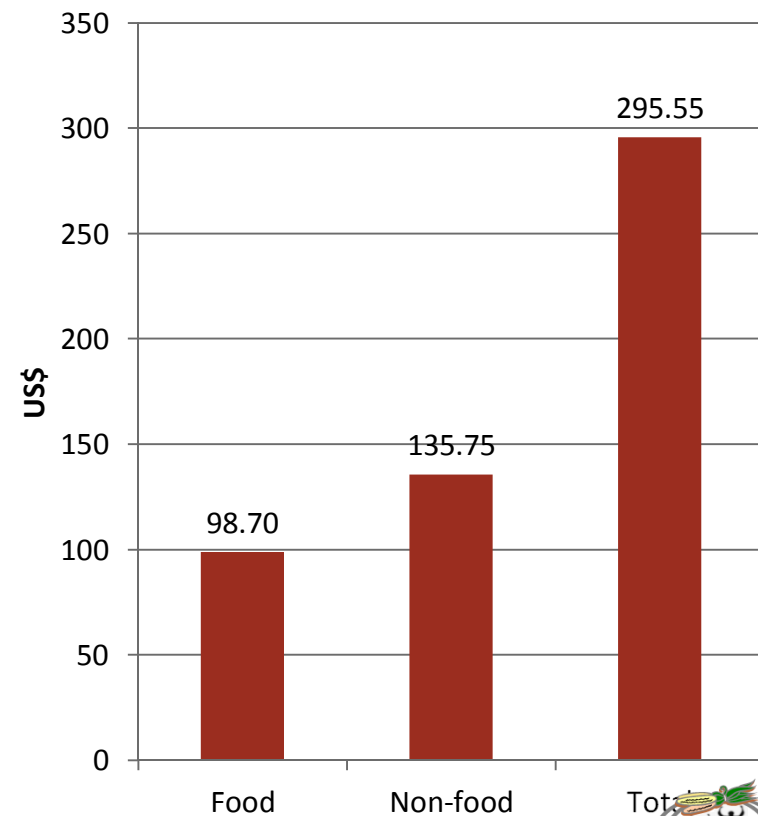


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# Household Expenditure Patterns

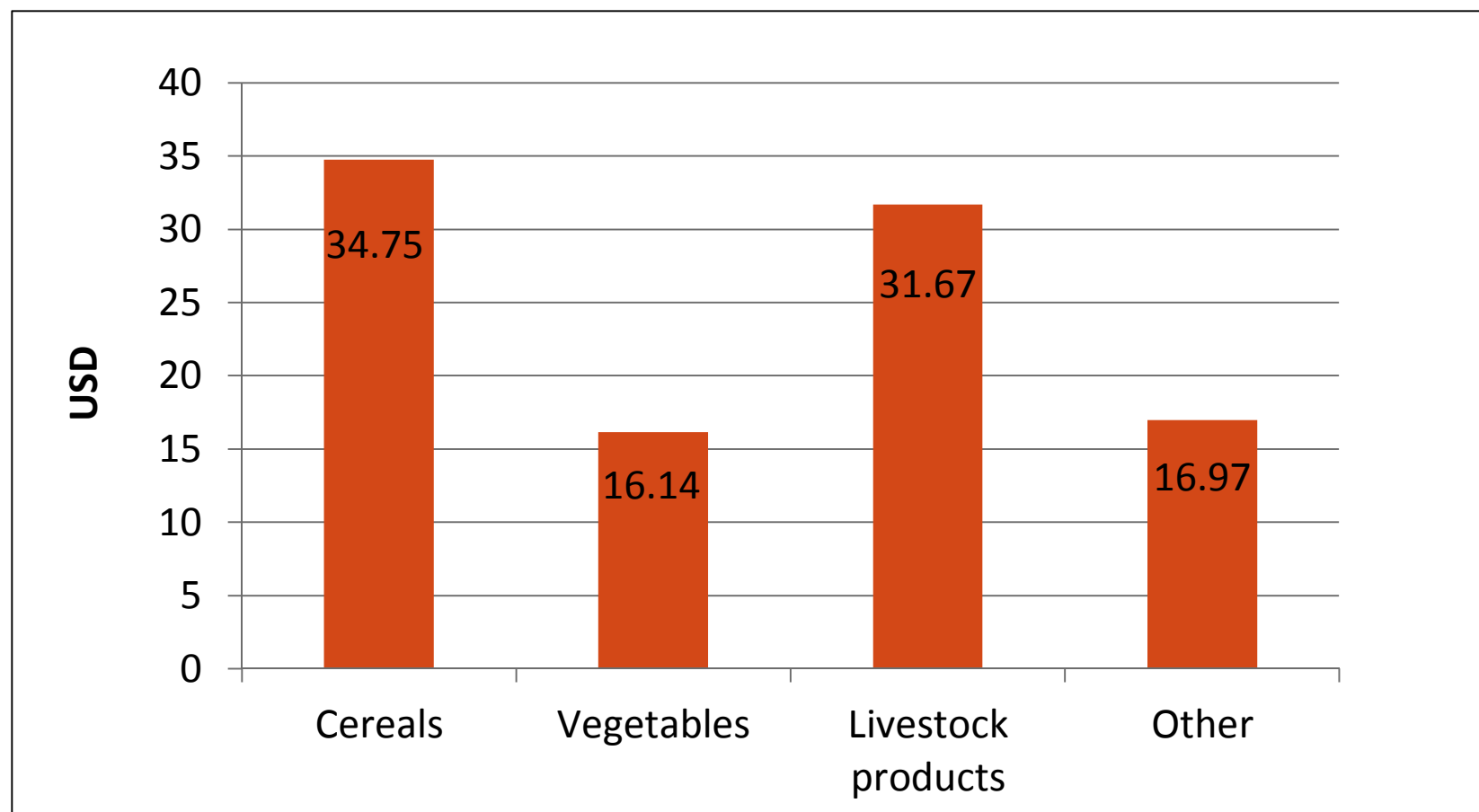
# Average Household Monthly Expenditure

- Sampled households had an average expenditure of USD296 in February 2011
- A quarter of the sampled households (25.1%) had monthly per capita expenditure less than estimated Total Consumption Poverty Line per person per month



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## Average household monthly expenditures on food



- The average household monthly expenditure on food was USD99 for the sampled households

# Household Monthly Food Expenditures by Province

Province	Cereals	Pulses, Fruit & Vegetables	Livestock products	Other food items	Average monthly food exp
Harare	44.92	21.71	39.87	22.12	128.83
Bulawayo	39.56	12.94	29.73	16.49	99.67
Manicaland	31.49	15.35	27.70	17.81	92.46
Mashonaland Central	26.75	16.01	26.64	17.60	86.15
Mashonaland East	31.12	14.47	27.68	16.44	90.08
Mashonaland West	31.55	18.44	32.34	15.91	97.82
Matabeleland North	34.08	13.77	28.45	15.69	92.12
Matabeleland South	39.00	15.29	37.94	14.40	107.78
Midlands	34.17	17.71	36.26	17.83	105.10
Masvingo	33.05	13.98	29.67	14.88	91.64
<b>National</b>	<b>34.76</b>	<b>16.14</b>	<b>31.67</b>	<b>16.97</b>	<b>98.54</b>



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Households in Harare spent the most on food while the household in Mashonaland Central spent the least

## Household Monthly Non-Food Expenditures by Province

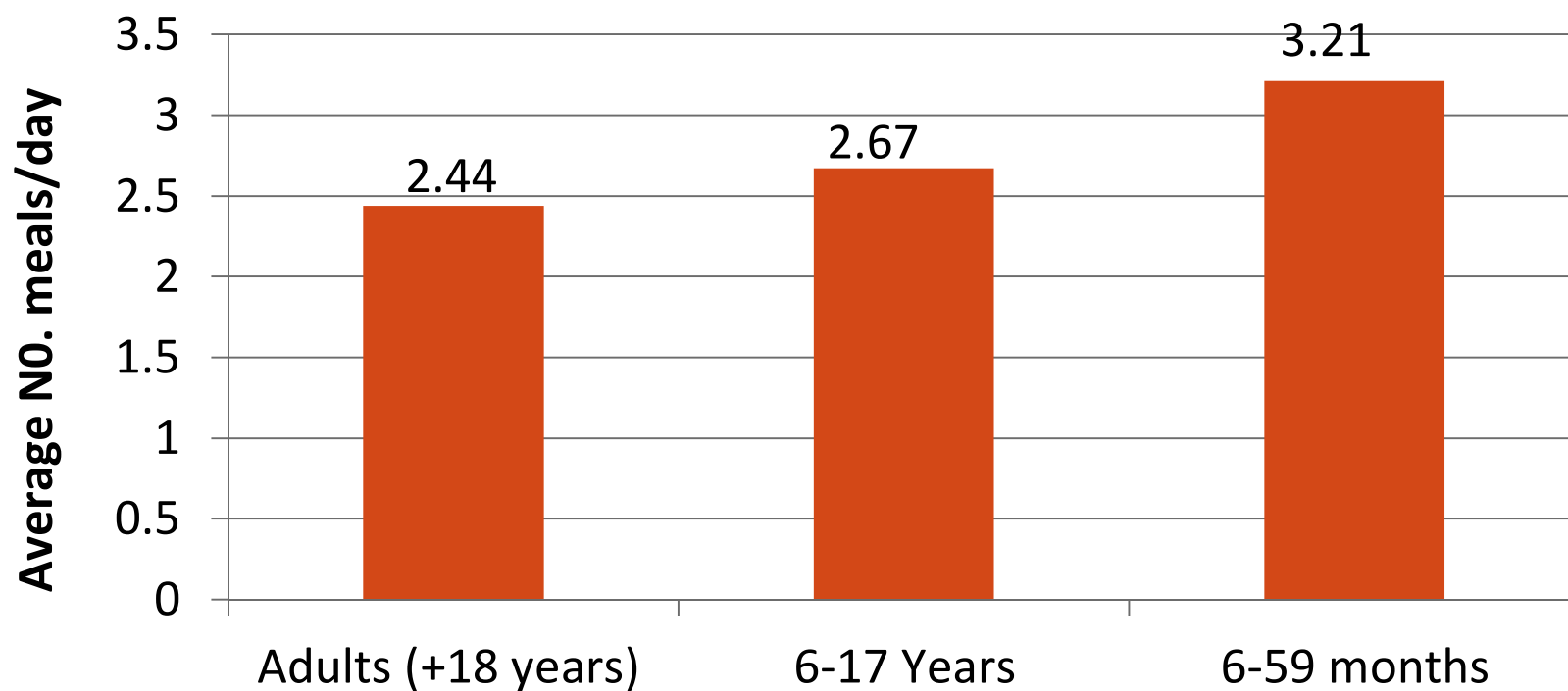
Province	Rent	Electricity	Water	Cooking fuel	Health	Transport	Education	Other non-food	Average monthly non-food exp
Harare	65.73	29.44	26.16	7.50	19.33	27.35	27.42	145.35	231.10
Bulawayo	39.98	27.84	19.86	3.92	15.61	20.33	21.06	64.85	123.85
Manicaland	37.60	17.48	17.35	6.26	17.76	17.78	23.73	76.94	114.18
Mashonaland Central	31.77	18.54	12.96	5.31	16.40	15.57	15.42	82.38	90.64
Mashonaland East	49.00	21.58	14.49	7.30	23.27	22.16	25.86	103.98	146.48
Mashonaland West	41.77	16.71	13.37	8.16	22.61	25.14	18.60	83.10	126.12
Matabeleland North	28.59	22.96	18.20	4.09	13.44	19.15	19.14	80.01	102.54
Matabeleland South	78.21	30.70	23.84	8.14	14.85	21.91	19.87	87.31	153.41
Midlands	50.88	21.05	17.53	6.51	25.02	21.07	25.49	82.44	130.34
Masvingo	56.04	15.46	12.08	7.20	17.97	22.79	26.05	77.93	132.58
<b>National</b>	<b>48.42</b>	<b>21.73</b>	<b>17.71</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>17.77</b>	<b>21.61</b>	<b>22.34</b>	<b>89.06</b>	<b>117.75</b>



# Household Consumption Patterns



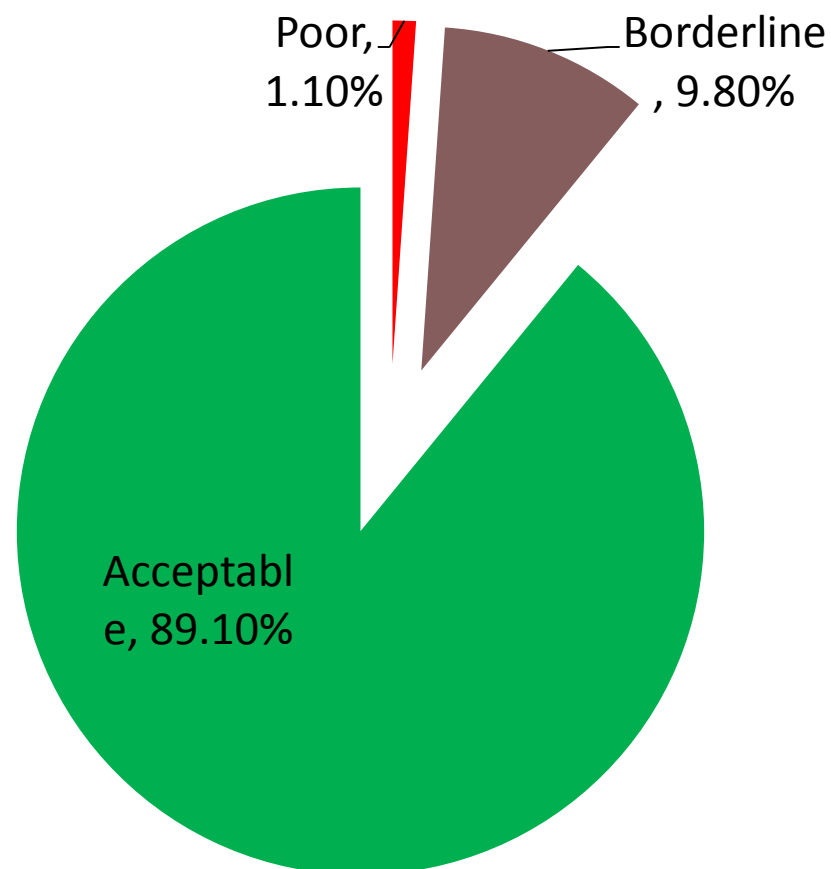
## Average number of meals taken per day – by age group



- On average sampled households were eating more than two meals a day.
- It was encouraging to note that children were eating more meals than adults which suggest good childcare practices.

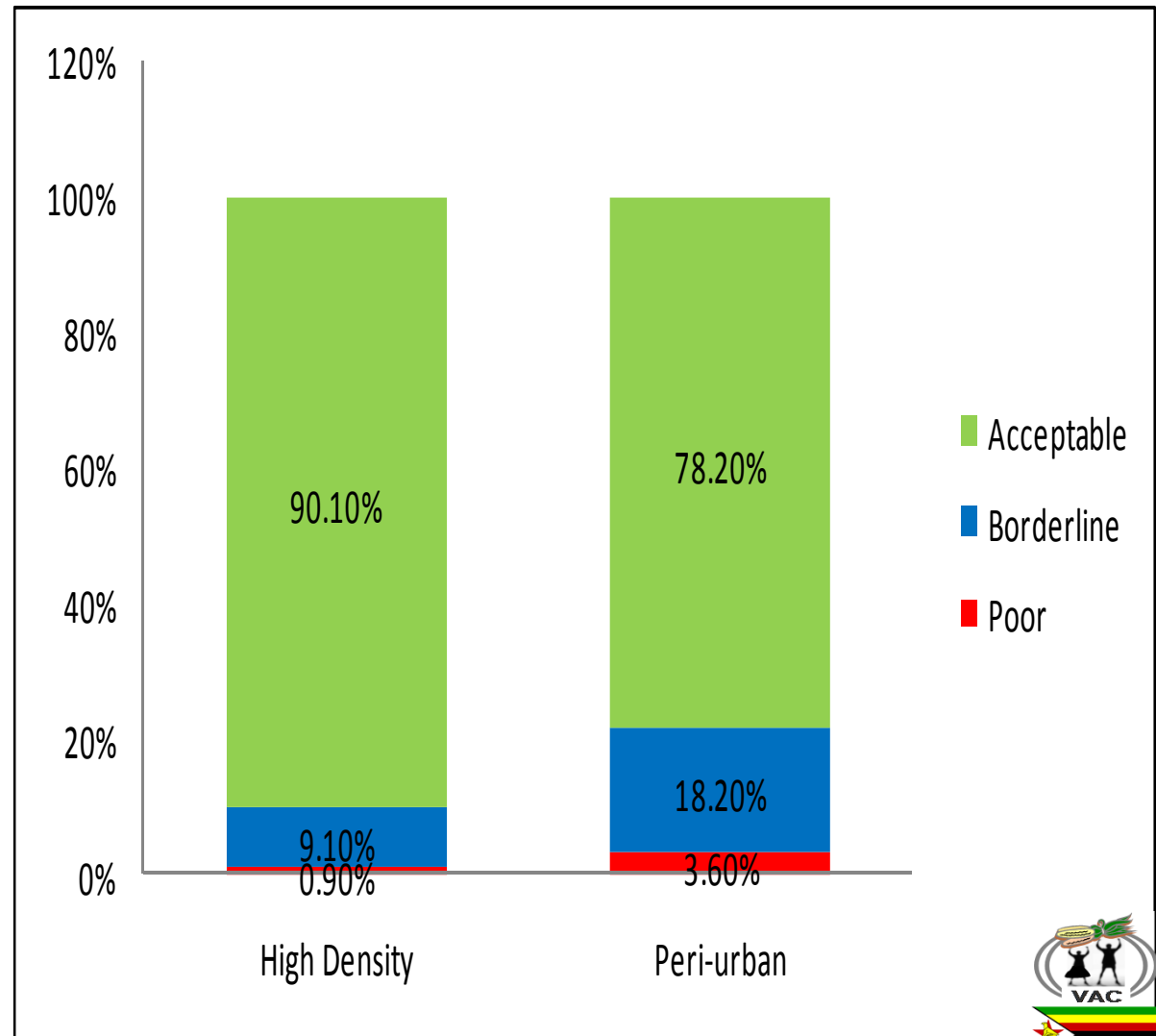
# Household Dietary Diversity

- For the sampled households, an analysis of food consumed 7 days preceding this assessment showed that most households (89%) had access to an acceptable diet and about 1% had a poor diet

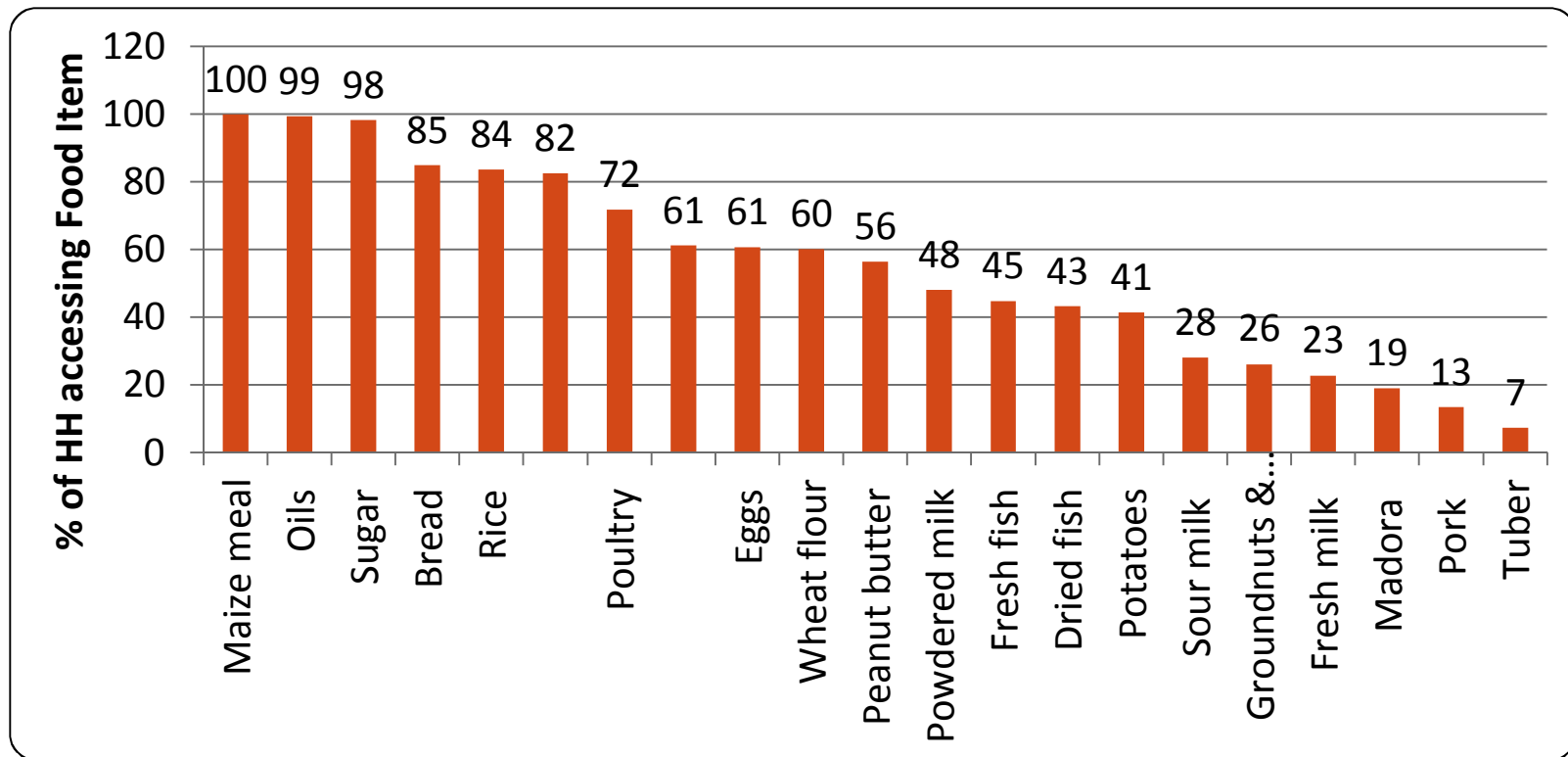


# Household Dietary Diversity – by Suburb type

- For the sampled households, those in the Peri-urban had a poorer diet than those living in high density areas.

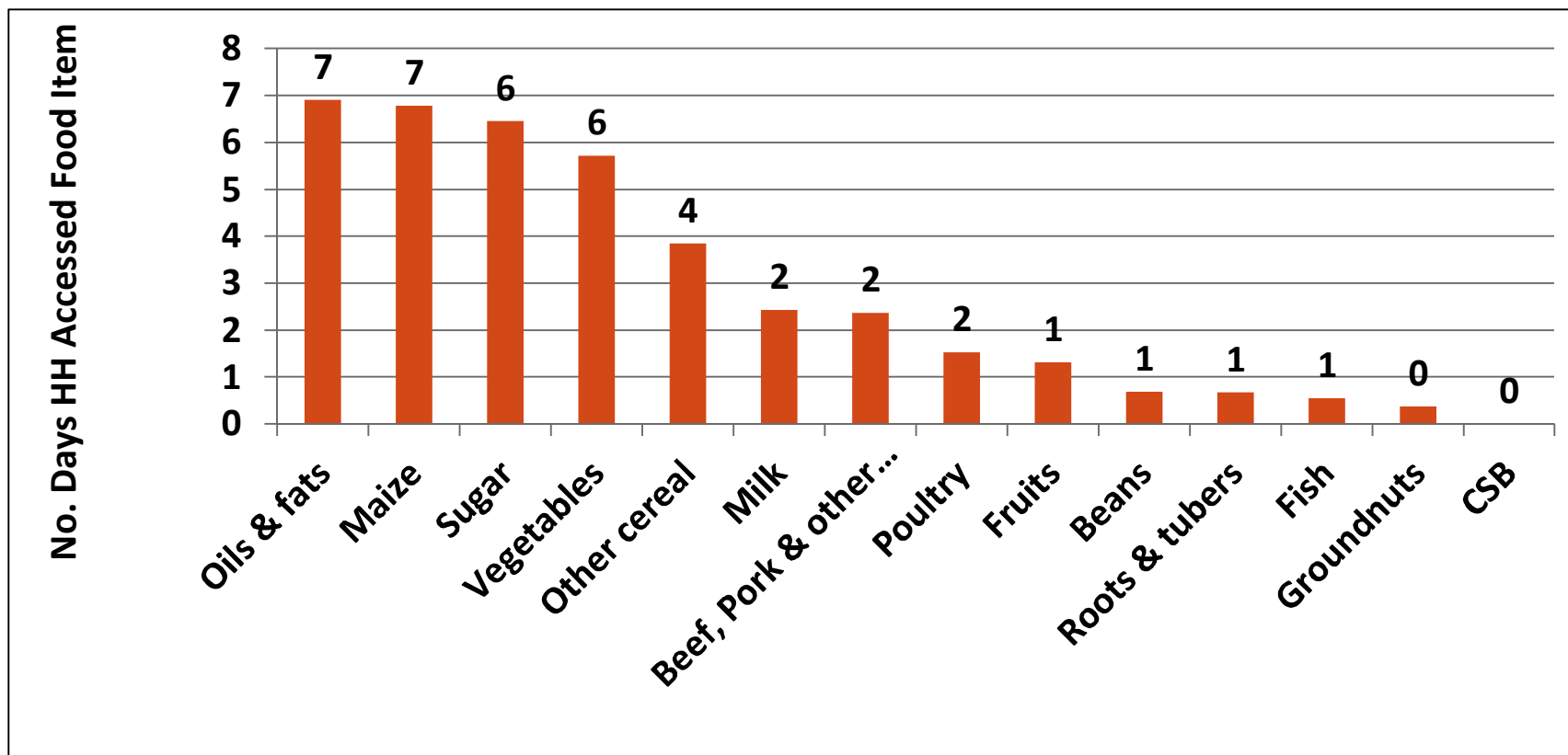


# Households Food Consumption Diversity: February 2011 Consumption



- Almost all the sampled households were eating maize meal, cooking oil, sugar and bread with majority of households also accessing animal and plant protein

## Household Food Consumption Diversity: Seven Day Recall: March 2011.

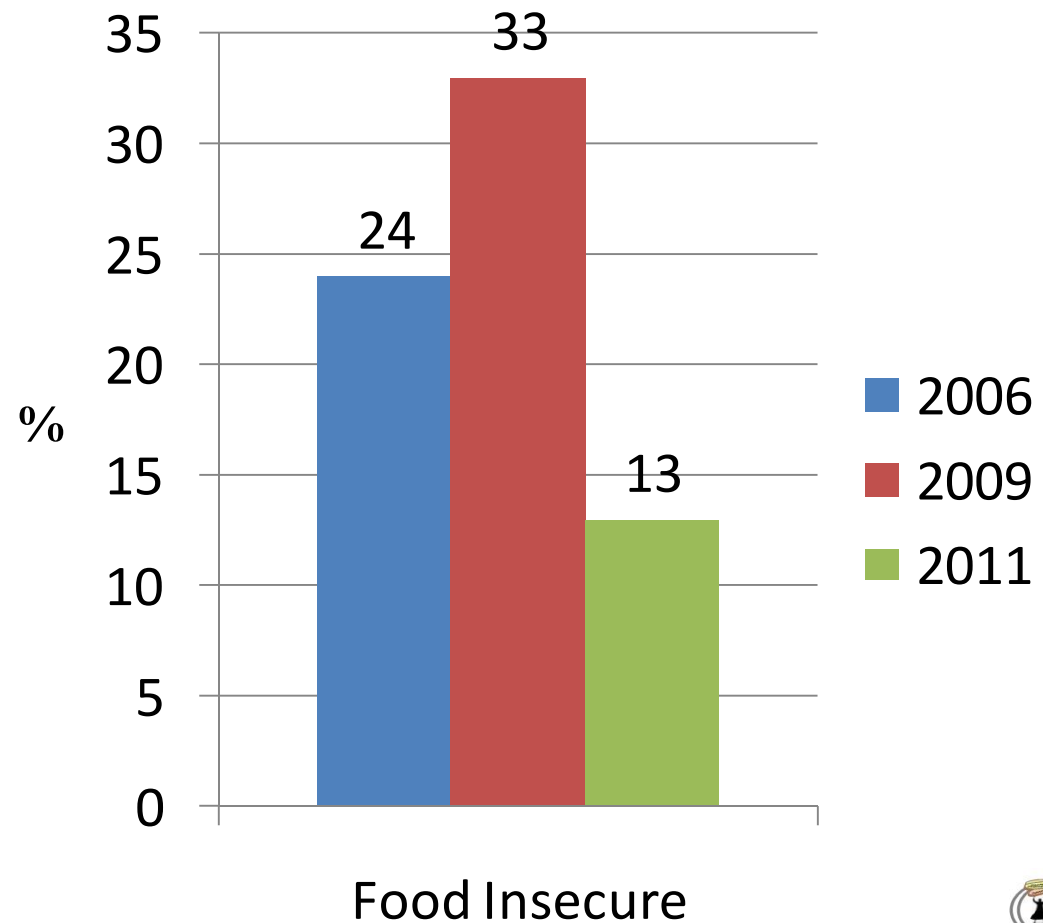


- Most sampled households are eating maize meal and vegetables with oil on daily basis and are taking sugar almost on daily basis.
- Other food sources are accessed but not on daily basis.

# Household Food Security

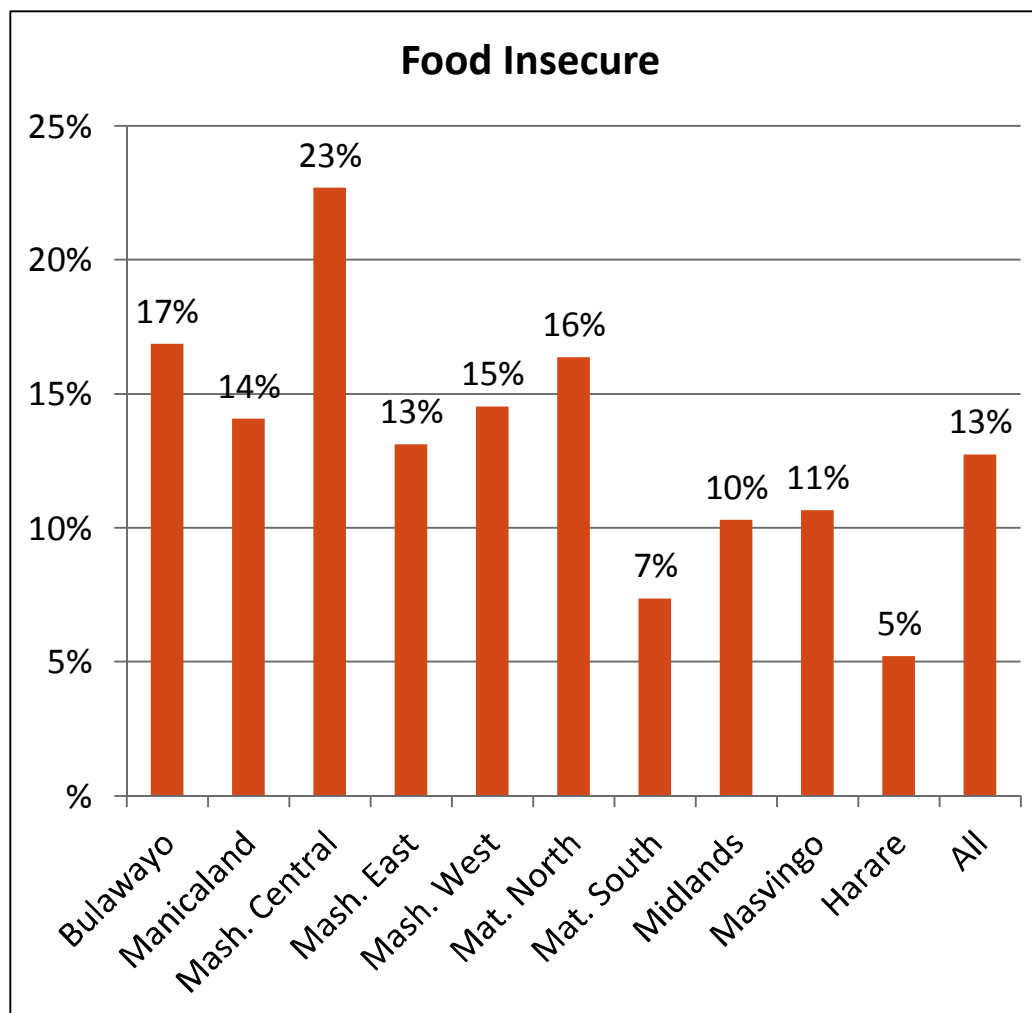
# Food Security Prevalence

- The proportion of households considered food insecure decreased significantly from 33% in 2009 to 13% in 2011.



# Proportion of Food Insecure households by Province

- The highest proportions of food insecure households were found in Mashonaland Central (23%) followed by Bulawayo (16%) and Matabeleland North (16%)
- The lowest proportions were found in Harare (5%) followed by Matabeleland South (7%).





# Characteristics of Food Insecure households

- ***Sex of household head***

- For the sampled households, female headed households were more food insecure (17%) than those headed by men (11%) .

- ***Marital status of household head***

- From the sample, households headed by widows or widowers were more food insecure (24%), followed by divorced or separated (12%) .

- ***Education level of household head***

- Households with household heads who have reached university in the sample were more food secure than households heads who had not yet completed primary education .

# Characteristics of Food Insecure Households

## ***Presence of economically active members in household***

- From the sample, households with no economically active members (25%) are more food insecure than those with at least an economically active member (12%)

## ***Presence of chronically ill members in household***

- Households in the sample with at least a chronically ill member (25%) are more food insecure than those without (12%)

## ***Arrears of household***

- Sampled households with arrears or debt (rentals, education, loans and utility bills) (16%) are more food insecure than those without (5%)

## ***Whether household experienced a shock***

- Households that have experienced at least a shock (14%) are more food insecure than those that did not experience one (9%)

# Demographics of Food Insecure households

Household Demographics		Food Insecure	Food Secure
Sex of your HH head	Male	11.0%	89.0%
	Female	17.1%	82.9%
Age category of HH Head	up to 59 yrs	11.6%	88.4%
	60+ yrs	24.5%	75.5%
Marital status of HH head	Single	5.1%	94.9%
	Separated/divorced	14.4%	85.6%
	Married living together	11.7%	88.3%
	Married living apart	8.9%	91.1%
	Widow(er)	23.8%	76.2%
Educational level of HH head	<Grade 7	36.6%	63.4%
	Primary	19.4%	80.6%
	ZJC	16.7%	83.3%
	O' level	8.4%	91.6%
	A' level	3.1%	96.9%
	Technical college	4.1%	95.9%
	University	1.4%	98.6%
Total		13.0%	87.0%

Household Demographics		Food Insecure	Food Secure
Type of accommodation	Owned	15.7%	84.3%
	Rented	9.3%	90.7%
	Relative house	13.9%	86.1%
	Gvt/Company house	10.3%	89.7%
	Family house	20.5%	79.5%
Economically active members	no	24.9%	75.1%
	yes	11.9%	88.1%
Presents of Chronically ill	no	12.1%	87.9%
	yes	24.5%	75.5%
Arrears	no	5.3%	94.7%
	yes	16.0%	84.0%
Shocks	no	9.3%	90.7%
	yes	14.2%	85.8%

# Urban Agriculture

# Households Practicing Urban Agriculture

"About 29% of the surveyed households reported practising some urban agriculture

"This is a significant drop compared to the 2006 Assessment results that show 64% practicing urban agriculture.

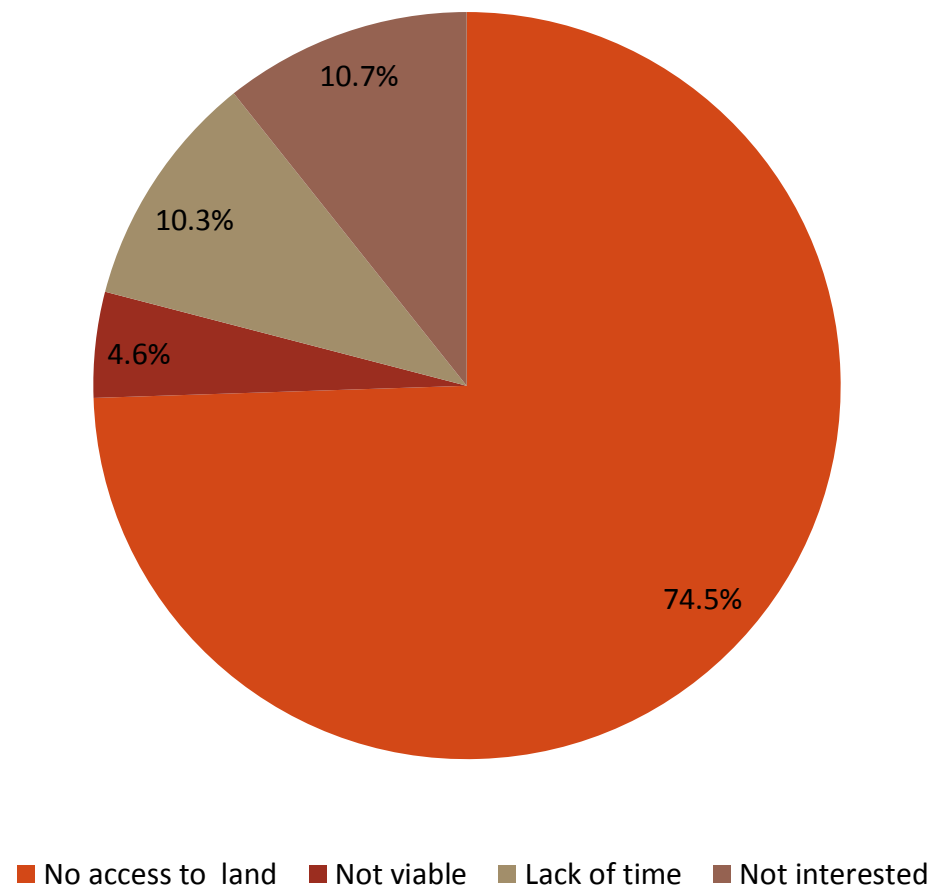
"Mashonaland East (59%) had the highest while Masvingo (5.2%) had the least

Proportion of households practicing urban agriculture	
Province	
Bulawayo	26.5%
Manicaland	30.3%
Mashonaland Central	44.2%
Mashonaland East	59.0%
Mashonaland West	36.9%
Matabeleland North	13.8%
Matabeleland South	18.2%
Midlands	35.1%
Masvingo	5.2%
Harare	31.3%
<b>National</b>	<b>29.3%</b>

# Reasons for not practicing urban agriculture

“Households in the sample that reported not practicing urban agriculture, cited the following reasons :

- “ No access to land (75%)
- “ Not viable (5%)
- “ Lack of time (10%)
- “ Not interested (11%)



# Household Challenges



# Household Livelihoods Challenges

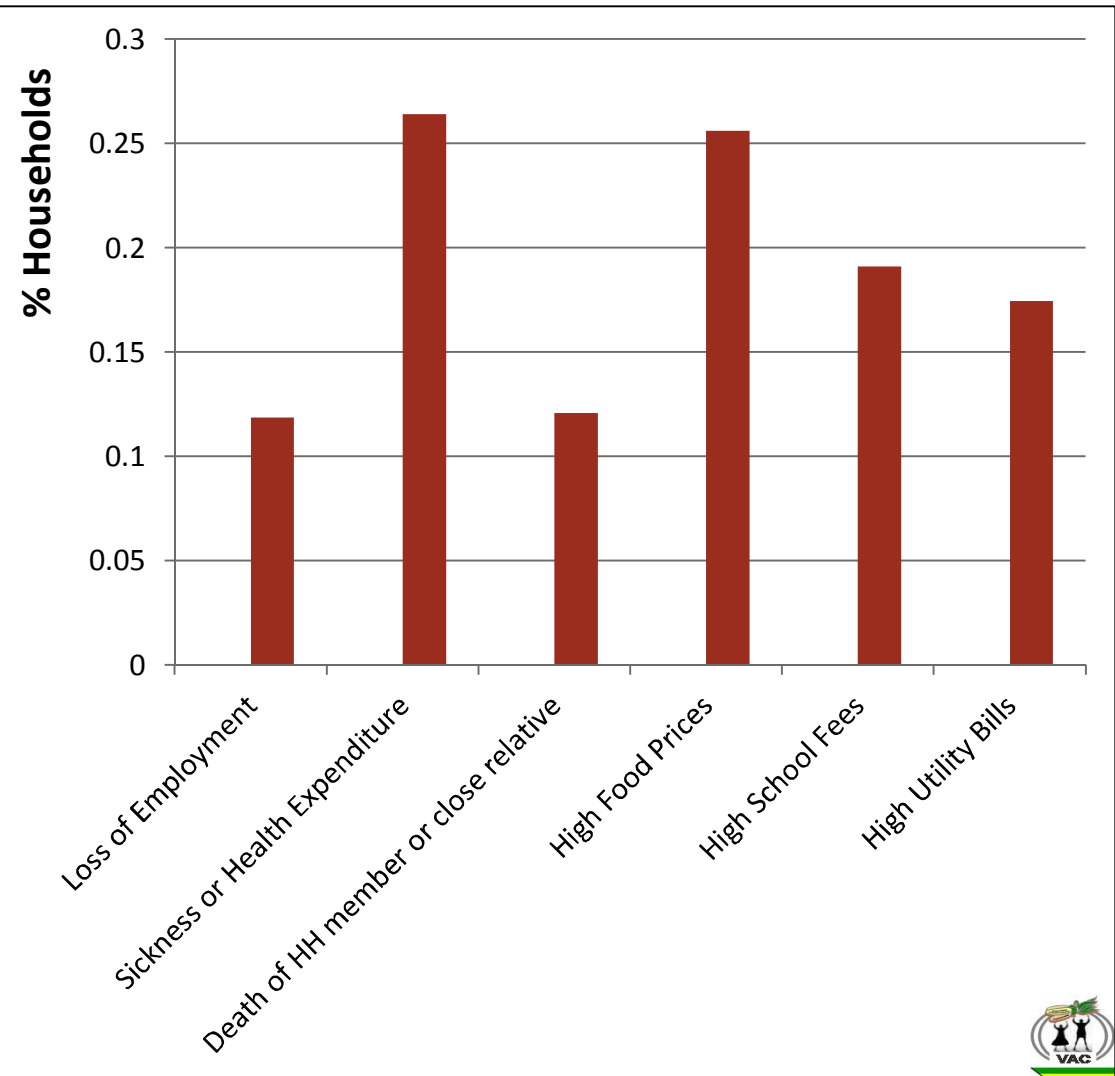
“About 75% of the interviewed households had experienced some livelihoods challenges of one form or another during the 6 months preceding the survey.

“The proportions of these households were highest in Masvingo(85%) and least in Manicaland province(57%)

Province	Percentage of Household that experienced challenges
Bulawayo	76.5%
Manicaland	56.6%
Mashonaland Central	64.2%
Mashonaland East	80.7%
Mashonaland West	78.8%
Matabeleland North	81.8%
Matabeleland South	74.5%
Midlands	71.1%
Masvingo	85.0%
Harare	78.9%
<b>National</b>	<b>74.8%</b>

# Major households livelihood challenges

“Health expenditure and high food prices were the most frequently experienced household livelihoods challenges by the sampled households.



# Conclusions and Recommendations

## Conclusions and Recommendations Cont

- About 70% of the households in the low-income urban areas were found to be poor and having relatively high dependency ratios. Income levels of most of them is only enough to cover their food needs but fail to afford their other basic non food needs resulting in a significant number of these households accruing arrears in rental, medical bills and utility bills.
- This finding amplifies the urgency with which Zimbabwe needs to develop programmes and policies that promote economic growth and employment creation for its able-bodied urban population.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

- Nearly a quarter of the surveyed low-income households use firewood as their main source for cooking and a significant proportion of the 74% that rely on electricity for cooking also use firewood whenever they experience prolonged power cuts. This situation is encouraging accelerated deforestation around the urban areas throughout the country. Viable and strategic measures to stabilize electricity supply should urgently be implemented. These measure should necessary include promotion of use of other forms of renewable energy sources such as solar.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

- Recognizing that use of improved toilet facilities was found to be relatively low in Matabeleland North, Mashonaland Central and Manicaland, it recommended to prioritize Water and Sanitation interventions in these provinces
- The high frequency of water supply interruptions were encouraging secondary storage of domestic water which was not being properly treated before use. This problem was also found to compromise use of flush toilet facilities in urban households. These factors predispose poor urban populations to diseases associated with poor hygiene.
- Renting accommodation , high rental arrears and high population density per room indicate the need for increased interventions to address accommodation issues

## Conclusions and Recommendations Cont

- Since about 47% of the economically active urban population were found to be earning most of their incomes from informal self-employment and about 44% of the low-income urban households own houses in urban areas, employment creation and income level improvement should take advantage of the opportunities inherent in these factors.
- Immediate and short term appropriate social protection measures are required to ensure access to adequate food and other basic households needs for the 13% food insecure households, supporting very poor households with high dependency ratios, the burden of caring for the chronically ill, the mentally and physically disabled as well as the elderly.

## Conclusions and Recommendations Cont

- Recognizing the current and potential role urban agriculture plays in household food access and broader poverty alleviation there is need in integrating this income source in overall develop urban development strategies and policies in manner that ensure that does not negate national poverty alleviation and poverty reduction strategies and policies.



# Appendices

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Vulnerability  
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