Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) 2015

Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Food & Nutrition Council
Every Zimbabwean Free from Hunger & Malnutrition

VAC
ZIMBABWE
Vulnerability
Assessment Committee

SIRDC

ZimVAC is coordinated by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) at SIRDC: 1574 Alpes Road, Hatcliffe, Harare, Tel: 04-883405, 860320-9 www.fnc.org.zw

FOREWORD

The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC), as has become the tradition since 2002, conducted the 14th annual Rural Livelihoods Assessment (RLA). The assessment is part of a comprehensive information system that informs government and its development partners on programming necessary for saving lives and strengthening rural livelihoods in Zimbabwe. ZimVAC is the central pillar around which the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) plans to build its strategy to fulfil the 6th Commitment of the Government of Zimbabwe's Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) and monitor implementation of the ZimASSET.

The 2015 RLA covers and provides updates on pertinent rural household livelihoods issues such as education, food and income sources, income levels, expenditure patterns, crop and livestock production and marketing, crop post-harvest management and nutrition. In addition to paying particular focus on, and putting households at the centre of its analysis, the RLA also collects and records rural communities' views on their livelihoods challenges as well as their development needs. The RLA recognises and draws from other national contemporary surveys that define the socio economic context of rural livelihoods. Most notable amongst these are the Crop and Livestock Assessments, the Demographic and Health Surveys, the National Census, the Poverty Assessment Surveys and National Economic Performance reviews.

We want to express our profound gratitude to all our development partners in the country and beyond for their support throughout the survey. Financial support and technical leadership were received from the Government of Zimbabwe, FAO, WFP Regional Office, OXFAM, UNDP, UNOCHA, UNICEF, USAID, FEWSNET and SADC Secretariat. Without this support this RLA would not have been the success it was. We also want to thank our staff at FNC for providing leadership, coordination and management to the whole survey. We would also like to thank the rural communities of Zimbabwe as well as the local leadership for cooperating with and supporting this survey.

We submit this report to you all for your use and reference in your invaluable work. We hope it will light your way as you search for lasting measures in addressing priority issues keeping many of our rural households vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity. It is our joint honour and pleasure to present this report that should serve as a guideline for improving the quality of life amongst rural Zimbabweans.

George. D. Kembo
ZimVAC Chairperson

Prof. Robson M. Mafoti
Chief Executive Officer - SIRDC

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Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe, SIRDC and FNC wish to express their sincere gratitude and appreciation to the following ZimVAC members for their technical, financial, material support and contributions to the 2015 RLA:

- Office of the President and Cabinet
- Ministry of Finance
- SADC RVAC
- Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development
- Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
- Ministry of Health and Child Care
- Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing
- Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Organisation for Rural Associations for Progress (ORAP)
- All Rural District Councils
- Cluster Agricultural Development Services (CADS)
- OXFAM
- GOAL
- CARE International
- Plan International
- Christian Care
- Action Contre le Faim
- CARITAS
- Red Cross
- Batanai HIV and AIDS Support Organisation (BHASO)
- ACQUACULTURE
- Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
- SNV
- Heifer International
- AMALIMA
- Germany Agro Action
- HOSS
- Community Technology Development Trust
- Family Aids Caring Trust (FACT) Rusape
- RUDO
- World Vision International
- Save the Children

Background and Introduction

Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC)

ZimVAC is a consortium of Government, UN agencies, NGO's and other international organisations established in 2002, led and regulated by Government. It is chaired by the Food and Nutrition Council, a department in the Office of the President and Cabinet whose mandate is to promote a multi-sectoral response to food insecurity and nutrition problems to ensure that every Zimbabwean is free from hunger and malnutrition.

ZimVAC supports Government, particularly the FNC in:

- Convening and coordinating national food and nutrition security issues in Zimbabwe
- Charting a practical way forward for fulfilling legal and existing policy commitments in food and nutrition security
- Advising Government on strategic directions in food and nutrition security
- Undertaking a "watchdog role" and supporting and facilitating action to ensure commitments in food and nutrition are kept on track by different sectors through a number of core functions such as:
  - Undertaking food and nutrition assessments, analysis and research,
  - Promoting multi-sectoral and innovative approaches for addressing food and nutrition security, and:
  - Supporting and building national capacity for food and nutrition security including at sub-national levels.

Assessment Purpose

Guided by the ZimASSET particularly cluster number 1 and 2 and buttressed in the FNSP, the ZimVAC 2015 RLA aimed to:

- Monitor progress made towards the attainment of ZimASSET set targets for food and nutrition security.
- Update information on Zimbabwe's rural livelihoods with a particular focus on rural households' vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity.
- Identify constraints to improving community resilience and rural livelihoods including opportunities and pathways of addressing them.

Specific Objectives

- To estimate the rural population that is likely to be food insecure in the 2015/16 consumption year, their geographic distribution and the severity of their food insecurity.
- To update the socio-economic profiles of rural households in terms of such characteristics as their demographics, access to basic services (education, healthservices), assets, livelihood sources (including remittances), incomes and expenditure patterns, food consumption patterns and consumption coping strategies.
- To estimate the prevalence of acute malnutrition of rural children of 6 – 59 months and assess their feeding practices.
- To assess the availability and access to agricultural inputs by rural households in the 2014/15 agricultural season.
- To assess the functionality of food, crop and livestock produce markets for rural households in the 2014/15 marketing year.
- To assess rural households' access to agricultural and veterinary extension services in the 2014/15 agricultural season.
- To assess crop post-harvest management practices and identify opportunities for minimising contamination and potential losses.
- To identify shocks and hazards that impacted on food and nutrition security in all rural communities in the 2014/15 consumption year and those likely to impact during the 2015/16 consumption year.
- To identify rural communities' key development challenges, priorities and assess efforts/interventions to address them.

Technical Scope

The 2015 RLA collected and analysed information on the following thematic areas:

- Household demographics
- Access to education and livelihoods information
- Food consumption patterns, food sources and nutrition
- Income and expenditure patterns and levels
- Small-holder agriculture (crop and livestock production and irrigation)
- Post-harvest management
- Market access
- Household food security
- Community livelihood challenges and development priorities.

Information on shocks and hazards is not reported in this report but will be made available in follow on publications.

Assessment Methodology

Methodology and Assessment Process

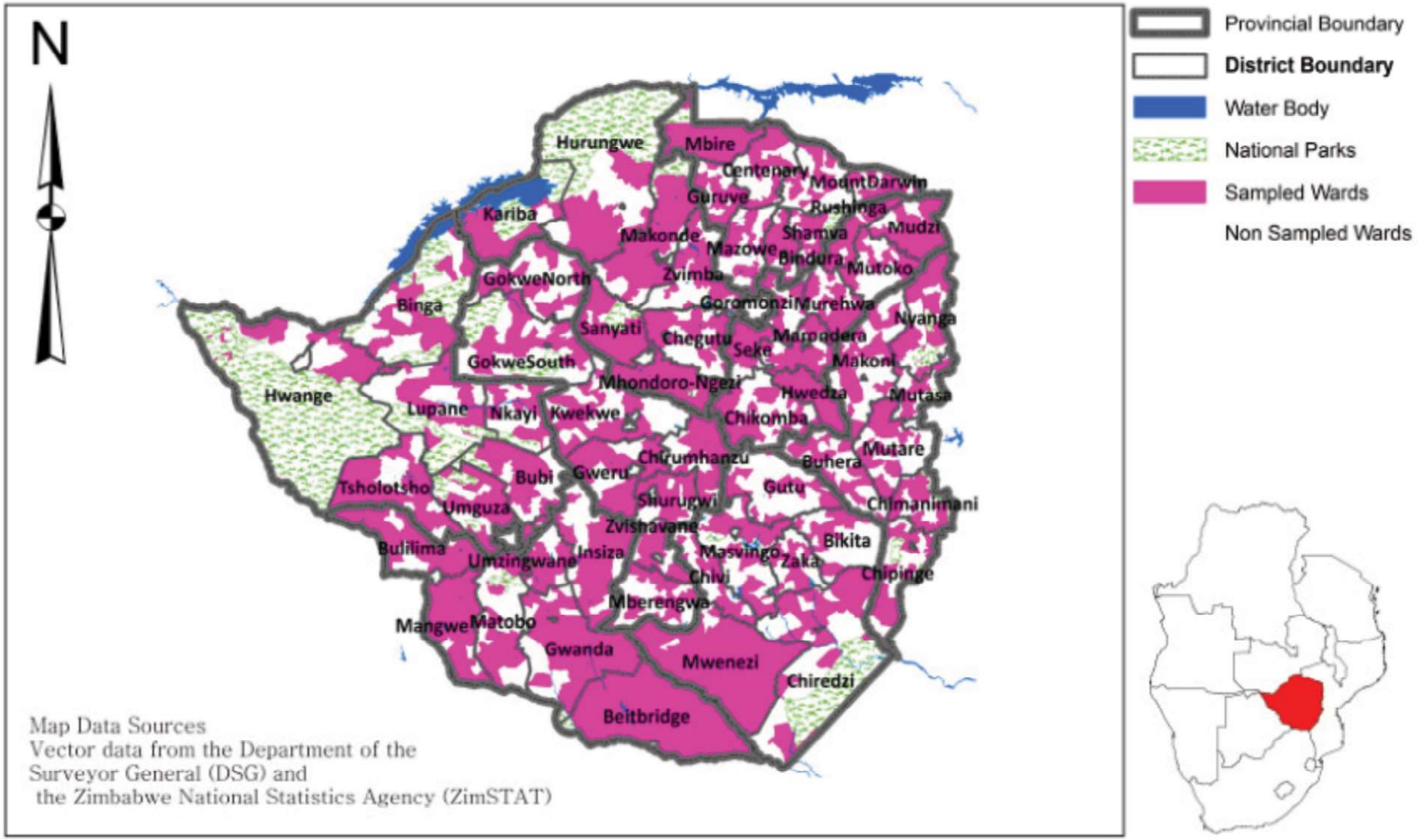
- The assessment design was informed by the multi-sectoral objectives generated by a multi-stakeholder consultation process.
- The assessment used both a structured household questionnaire and a community focus group discussion as the two primary data collection instruments. District key informant interviews were also conducted to provide an understanding of the extent to which previously identified challenges were being addressed.
- ZimVAC national supervisors and enumerators were recruited from Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental Organisations and underwent training in all aspects of the assessment.
- Ministry of Local Government provided 8 Provincial Coordinators for the assessment who in turn coordinated the recruitment of district level enumerators in each of the 60 rural districts of Zimbabwe.
- Furthermore, the Provincial Coordinators mobilised vehicles used by district enumerators from various Government departments as well as NGOs in the respective districts.
- Primary data collection took place from the 9th to the 20th of May 2015, followed by data entry and cleaning from 14 to 27 May 2015.
- Data analysis and report writing ran from 28 May to 3 June 2015. Various secondary data sources were used to contextualise the analysis and reporting.

Data Collection Methods and Sample Size

- The sample for the household interviews was designed such that key assessment variables were statistically representative at district, provincial and national levels.
- Primary data collection was undertaken in 15 enumeration areas (EAs) in each district; mostly 1 in each ward.
- 12 household interviews and 1 community key informant interview were conducted in each EA. For each district, a district key informant interview was conducted.
- The final sample size for the survey was 10,709 structured household interviews and 900 semi-structured community key informant interviews.
- All children aged 6 to 59 months (4,489) in the sampled households were assessed for acute malnutrition and their consumption patterns.

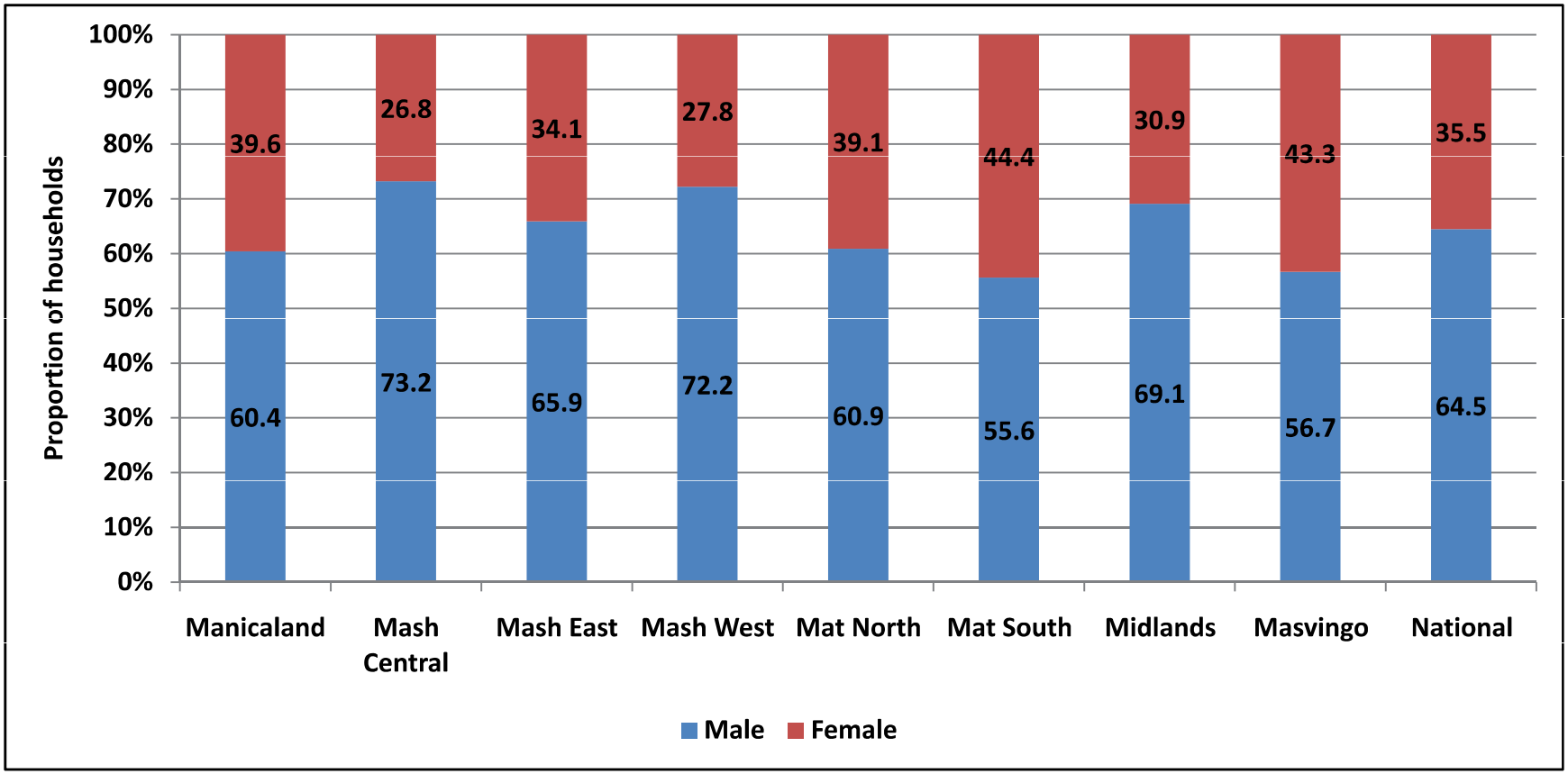
Province	Households
Manicaland	1,244
Mashonaland Central	1,426
Mashonaland East	1,618
Mashonaland West	1,243
Matabeleland North	1,223
Matabeleland South	1,259
Midlands	1,439
Masvingo	1,257
Total	**10,709**

Sampled Wards



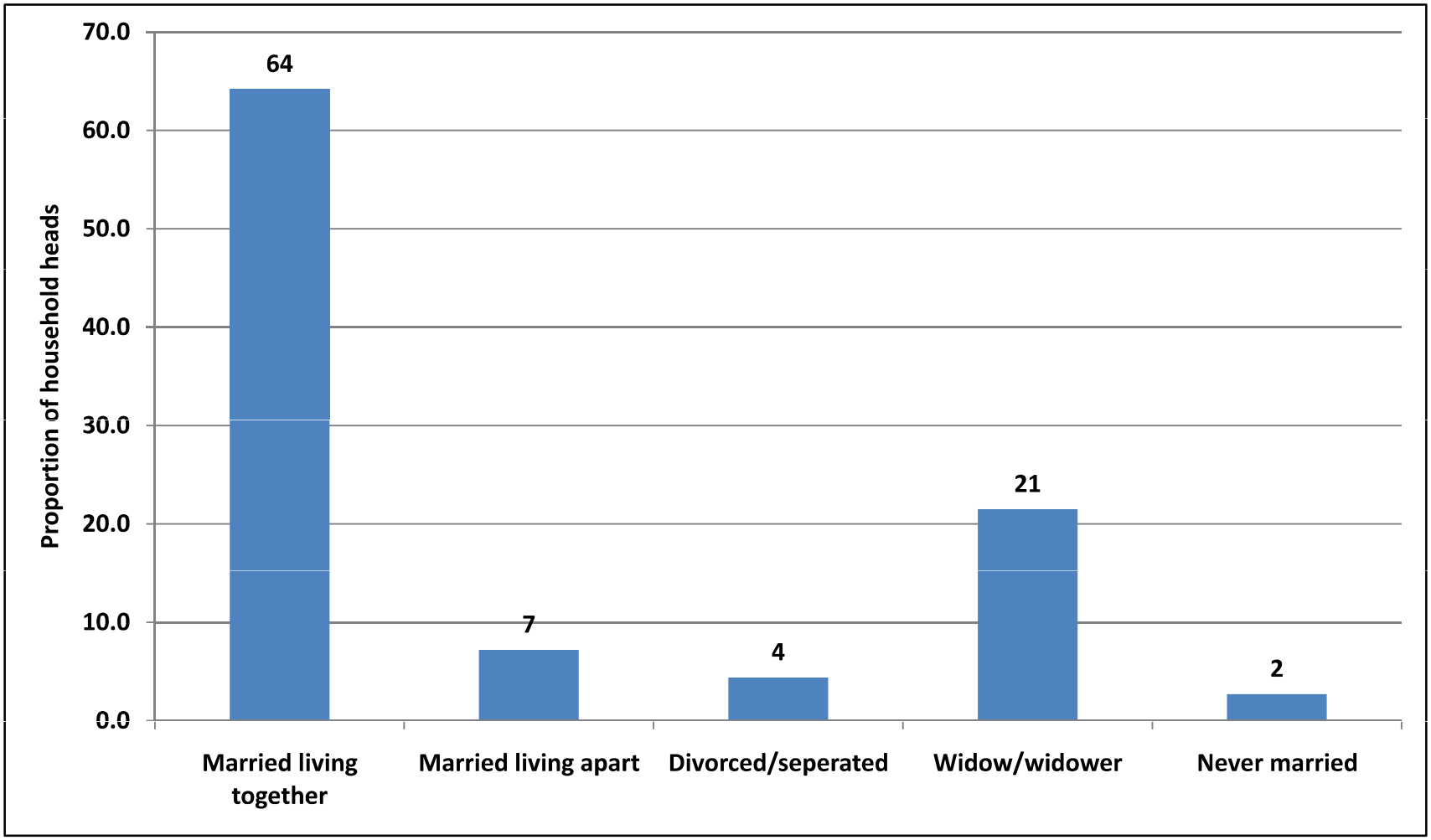
Demographics

Sex and Age of Household Head



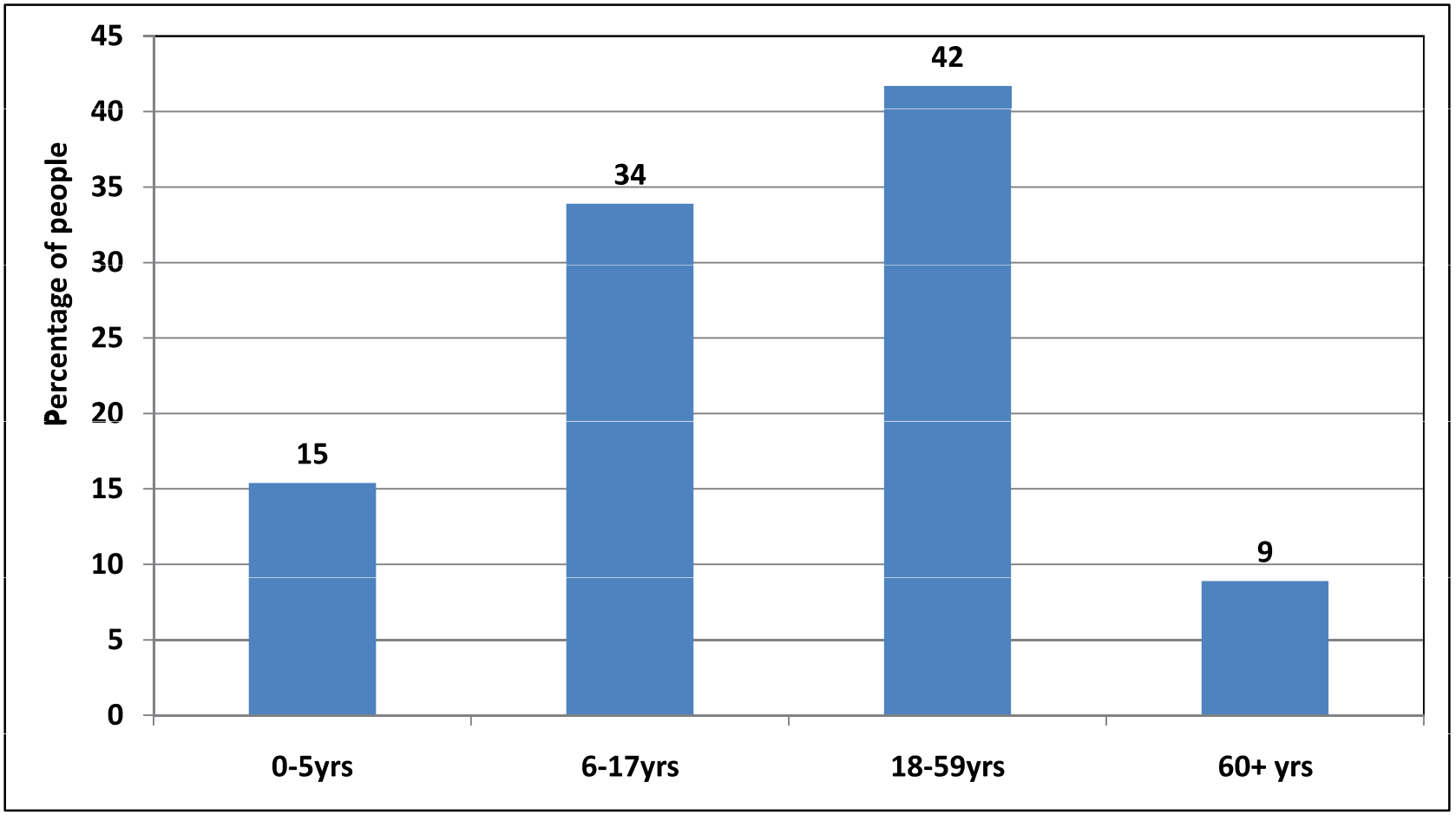
- Most households (64.5%) were male headed while 35.5% were female headed.
- The average household head age was 49 years. This is similar to the proportions reported in the ZimVAC 2013 and 2014 assessments.
- 30% of the sampled households were reportedly being headed by elderly persons and about 0.5% were child headed.
- The average household size was 5.1.

Marital Status of Household Head



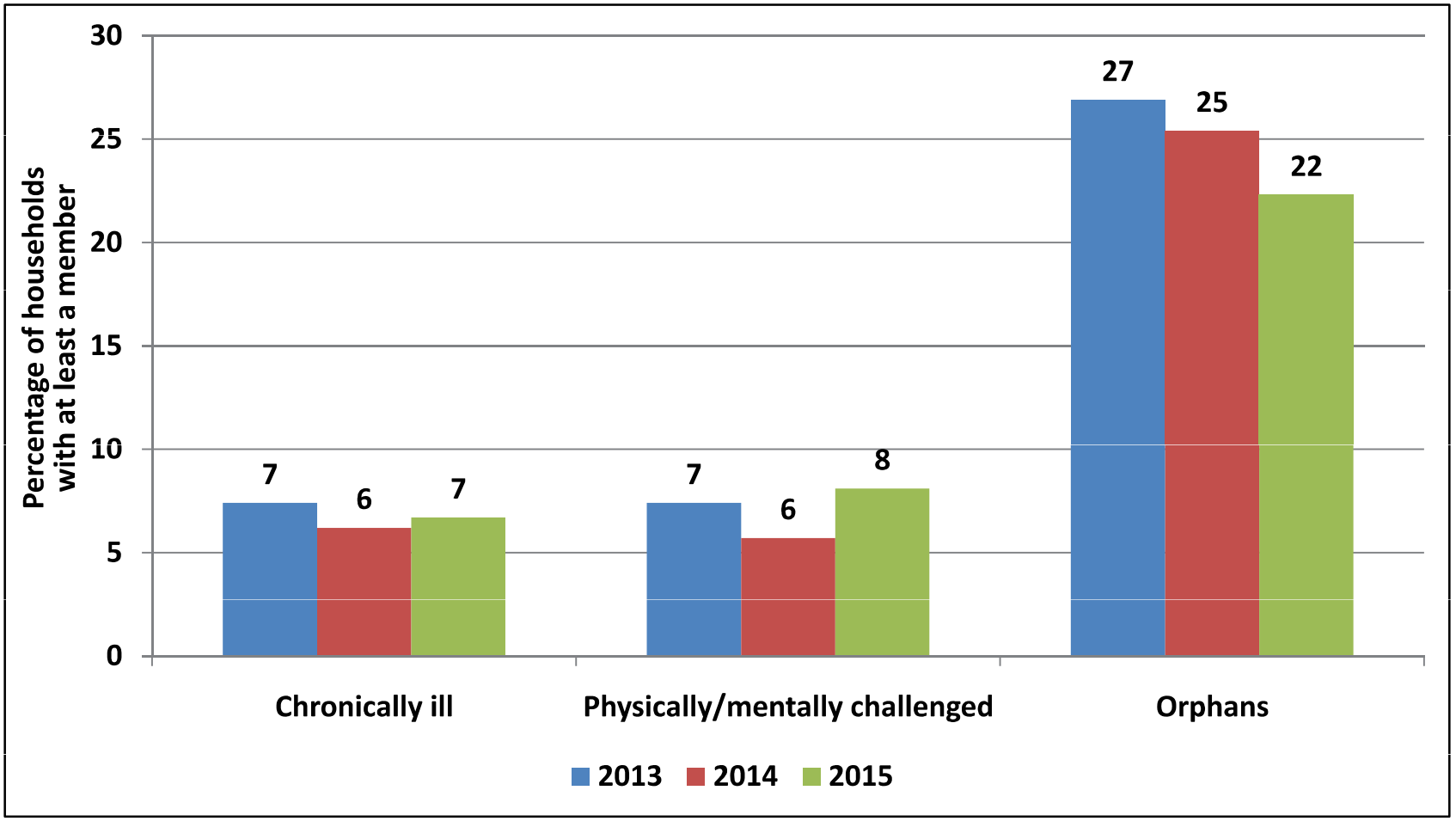
The majority of the household heads (64%) were married and living together with their spouses followed by 21% widows and widowers.

Age Distribution of the Sample



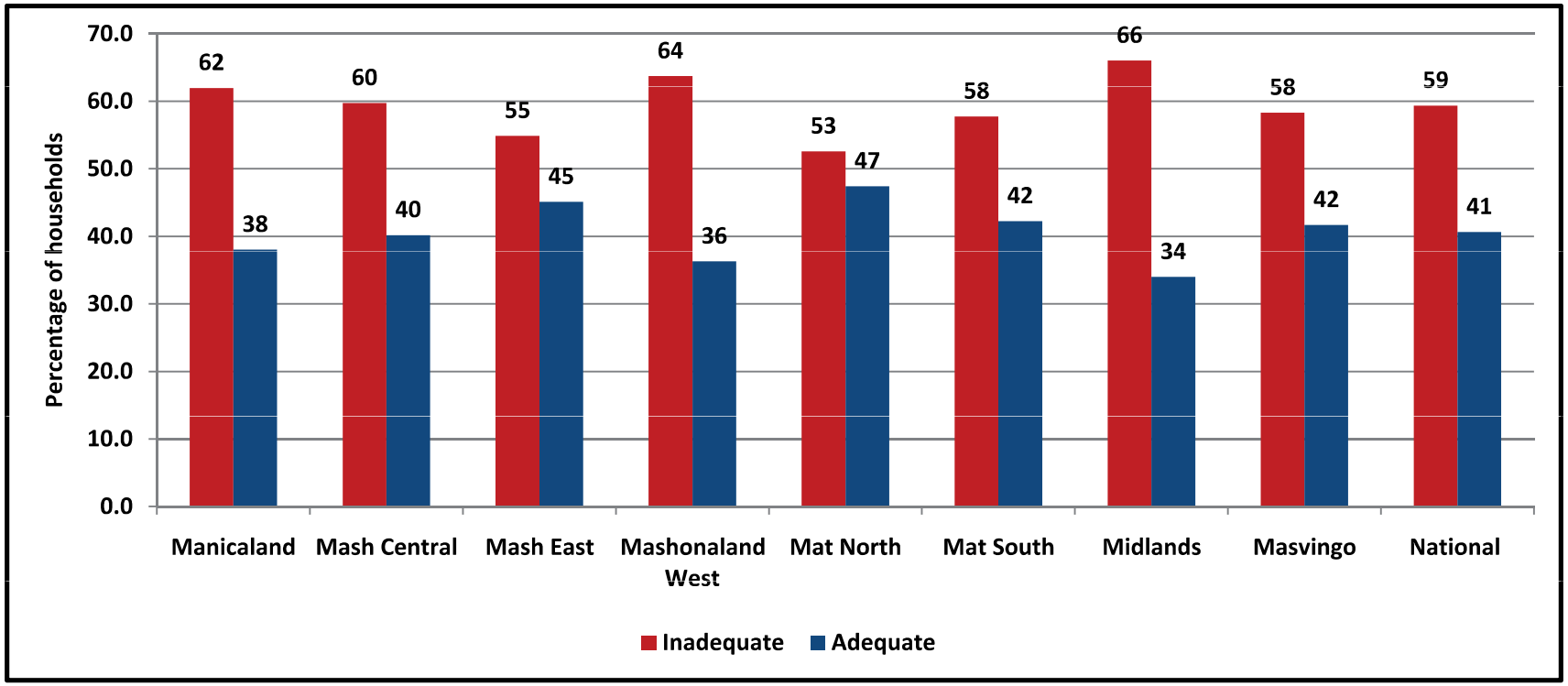
- A total of 42% of the sampled population were aged 18-59 years while 34% were aged 6-17 years.
- The elderly constituted 9% which is comparable with the previous years

Vulnerability Attributes



- Households with at least an orphan were 22%.
- About 7% of the households had a chronically ill member.
- Households with physically or mentally challenged members were 8%.
- This is similar to the situation obtaining in the last two assessments.

Adequacy of Agricultural Labour



- A total of 59% of the households reported having inadequate labour from household members for normal agricultural activities.
- These households may not be able to reach their agricultural potential if they do not get resources (financial and technological) to supplement the available labour.
- 20% of the households reported having hired labour in the 2014/2015 agricultural season.
- The proportion was high in Mashonaland East (26%) with Matabeleland South and Masvingo being the least with 16%.

Dependency Ratio

- Household dependency ratio was computed as follows:

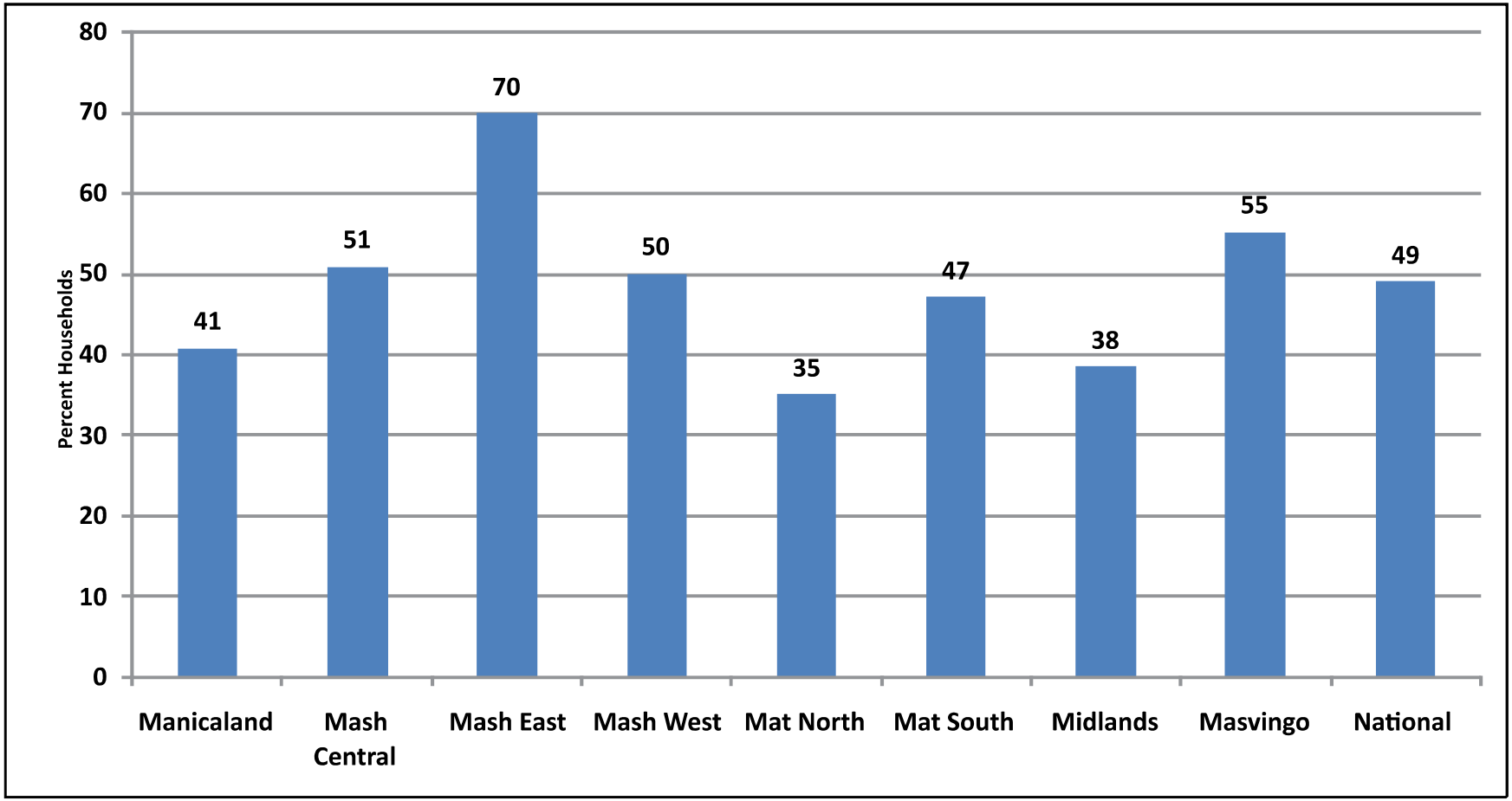
Number of economically inactive members/Number of economically active members.

- The average household dependency ratio was 1.5 and this is lower than that of 2013 and 2014 (1.8).
- Highest dependency ratio was recorded in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Masvingo provinces (1.6).

Province	Dependency Ratio
Manicaland	1.5
Mashonaland Central	1.3
Mashonaland East	1.4
Mashonaland West	1.2
Matabeleland North	1.6
Matabeleland South	1.6
Midlands	1.5
Masvingo	1.6
National	**1.5**

Social Protection

Households Which Received Support



- About 49% received some support in form of food, cash, agricultural inputs or water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) inputs during the 2014/15 consumption year.
- Mashonaland East (70%) had the highest proportion of households which received support while Matabeleland North (35%) had the lowest proportion.

Sources of Support

Province	Government %	UN/NGO %	Churches %	Relatives within rural areas %	Relatives within urban areas %	Relatives outside Zimbabwe %	Other %
Manicaland	31.4	5.1	0.6	4.4	7.3	1.8	0.0
Mashonaland Central	47.3	1.8	0.9	2.4	3.9	0.6	0.3
Mashonaland East	57.9	3.0	1.6	16.4	21.7	5.1	0.5
Mashonaland West	43.1	2.9	1.2	5.0	8.8	2.3	0.4
Matabeleland North	19.1	8.3	1.5	5.6	5.8	5.2	0.4
Matabeleland South	26.5	9.2	1.0	5.6	7.0	16.4	0.4
Midlands	28.6	6.6	0.8	3.5	6.9	2.2	0.1
Masvingo	30.7	11.8	1.9	17.3	14.8	7.6	0.6
National	**36.4**	**5.9**	**1.2**	**7.7**	**9.8**	**5.0**	**0.3**

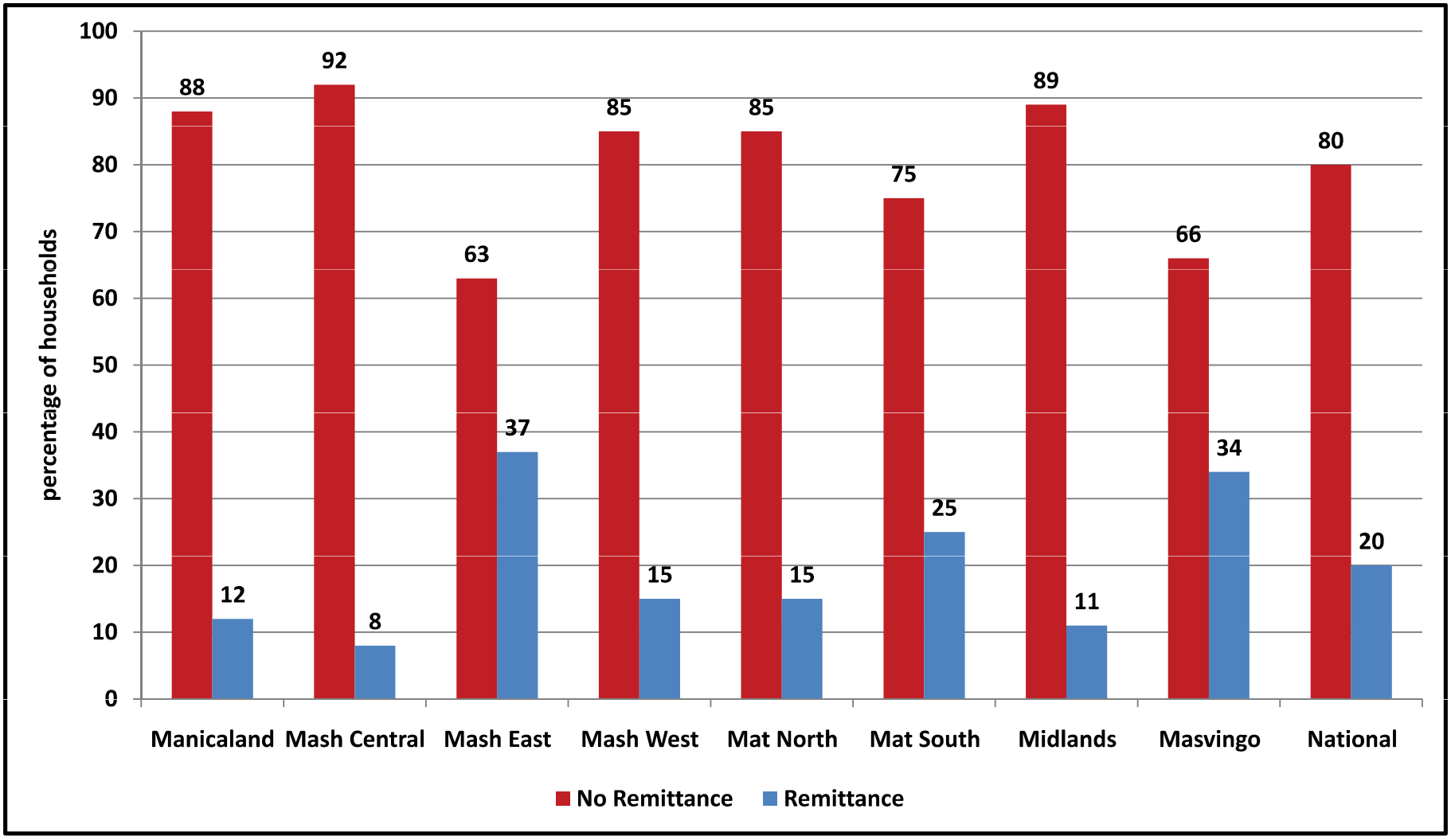
- The support was mostly from Government (36%) and relatives within and outside Zimbabwe (23%).

Forms of Support

Province	Food Support %	Crop Support %	Livestock Support %	Cash Support %	Wash Support %
Manicaland	31.9	72.4	4.1	25.6	1.8
Mashonaland Central	15.9	87.6	3.9	11.3	4.7
Mashonaland East	45.0	80.2	5.8	37.4	3.0
Mashonaland West	25.7	80.2	6.9	25.7	3.2
Matabeleland North	54.0	49.5	5.3	32.3	2.6
Matabeleland South	54.0	58.2	4.7	45.5	4.0
Midlands	33.9	72.7	6.0	23.3	8.7
Masvingo	63.3	59.9	11.1	46.0	22.3
National	**40.4**	**72.0**	**6.1**	**31.4**	**6.4**

The most common forms of support which households received were crop inputs (72%) and food (40%).

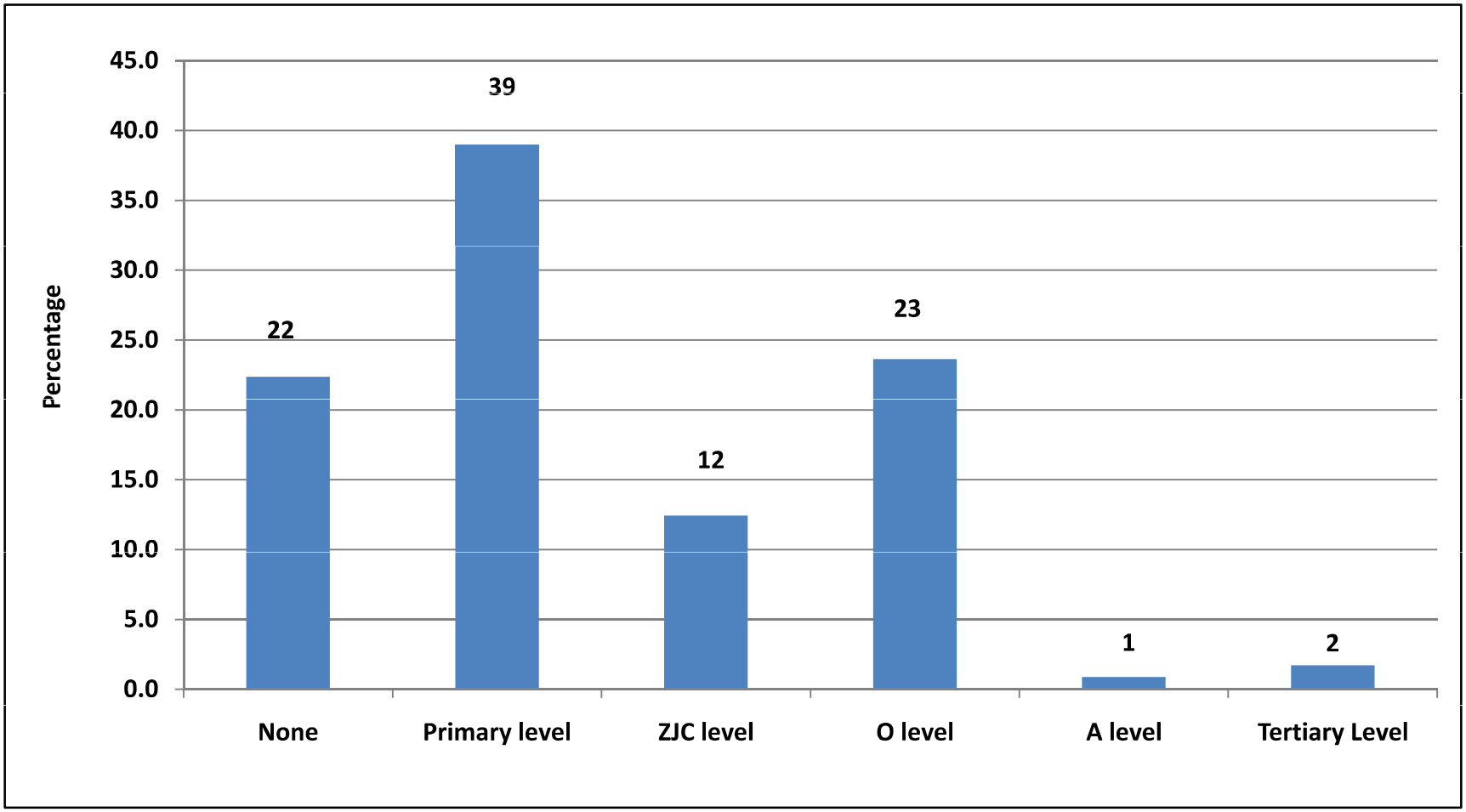
Remittances by Province



Mashonaland East had the largest proportion of households receiving remittances (37%) while Mashonaland Central had the least support from remittances (8%).

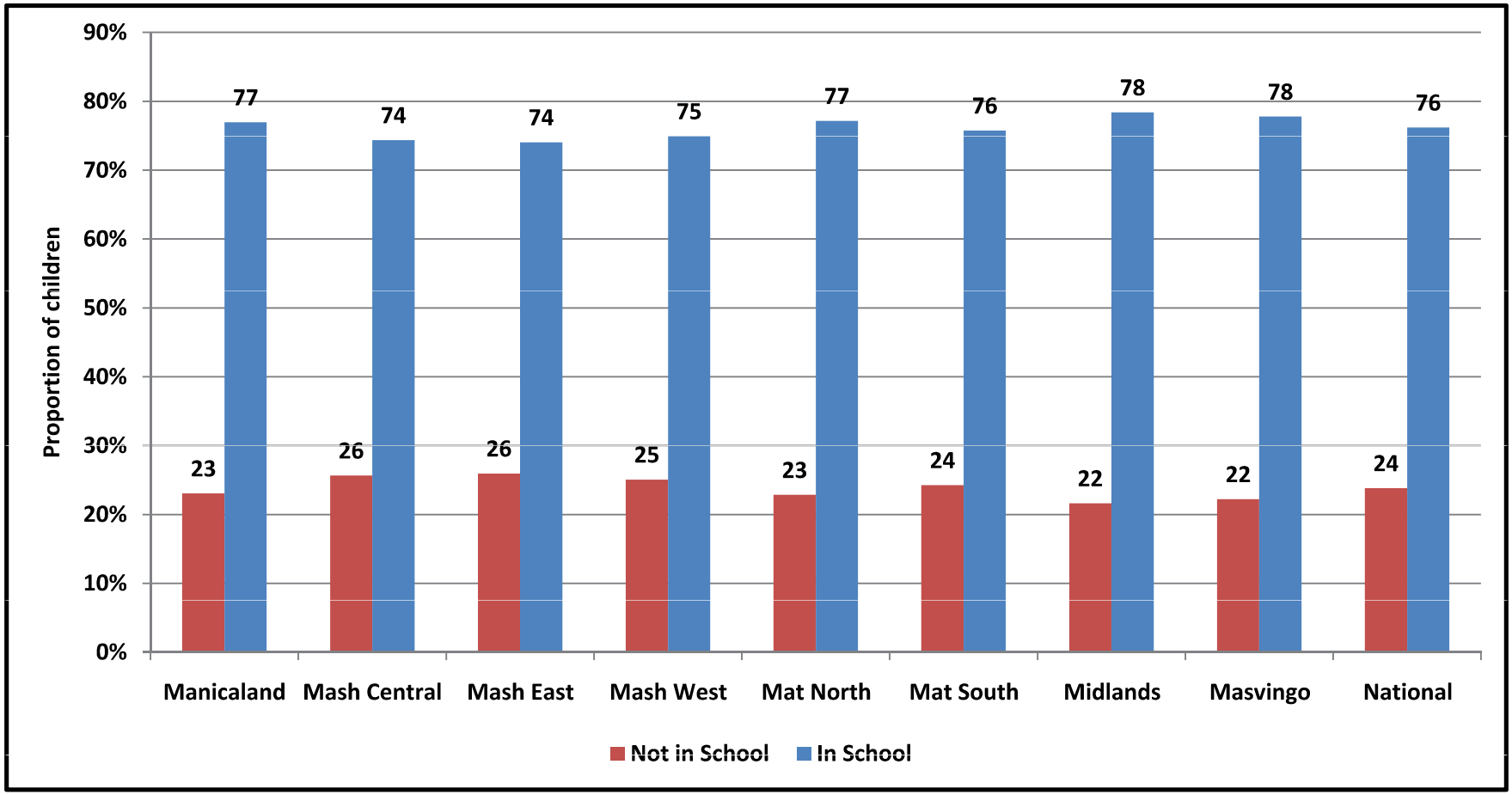
Education

Educational Level of Household Head



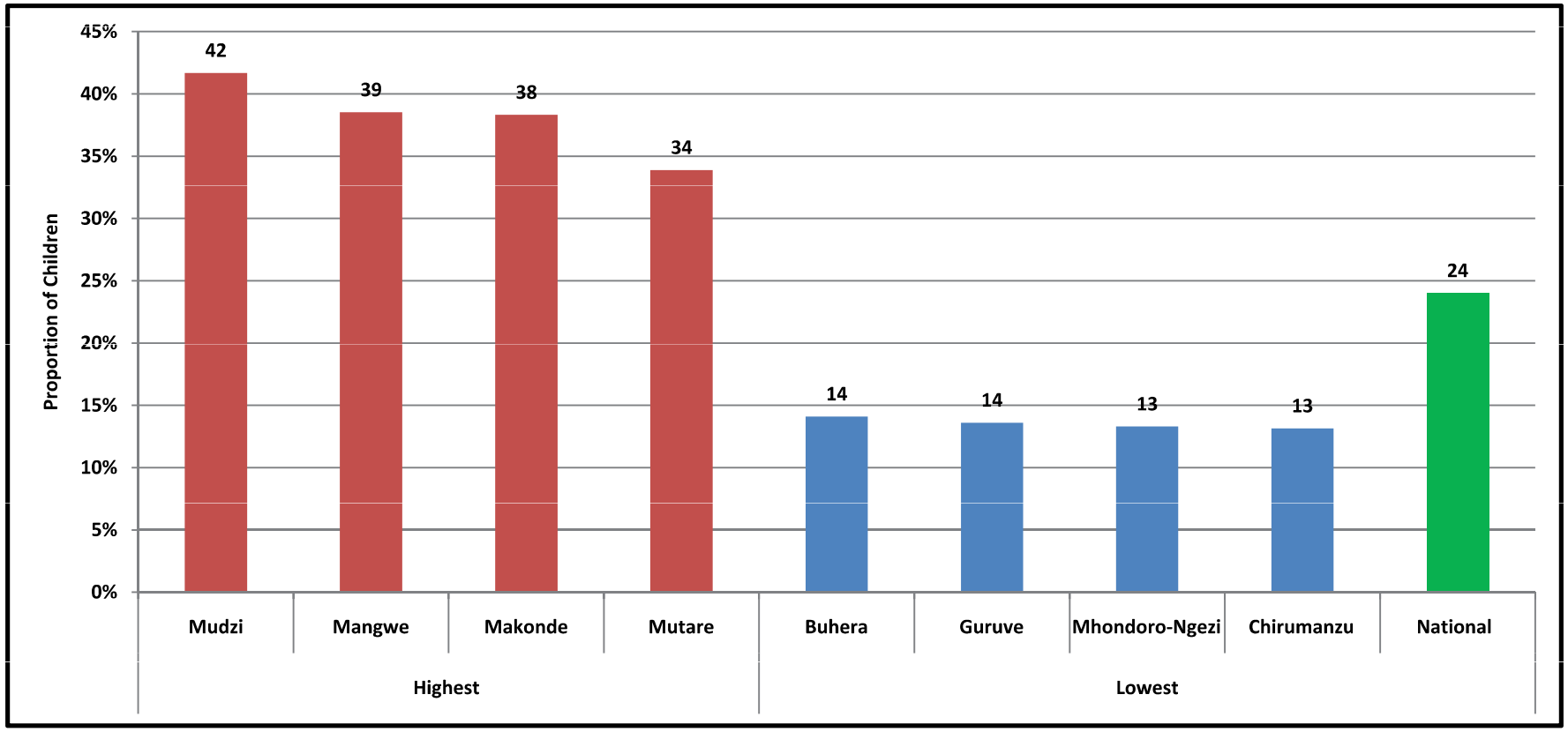
- About 78% of the household heads reported having completed at least primary level education and 22% had not completed this level of education.
- Any interventions should take this into consideration.

School Attendance by Children



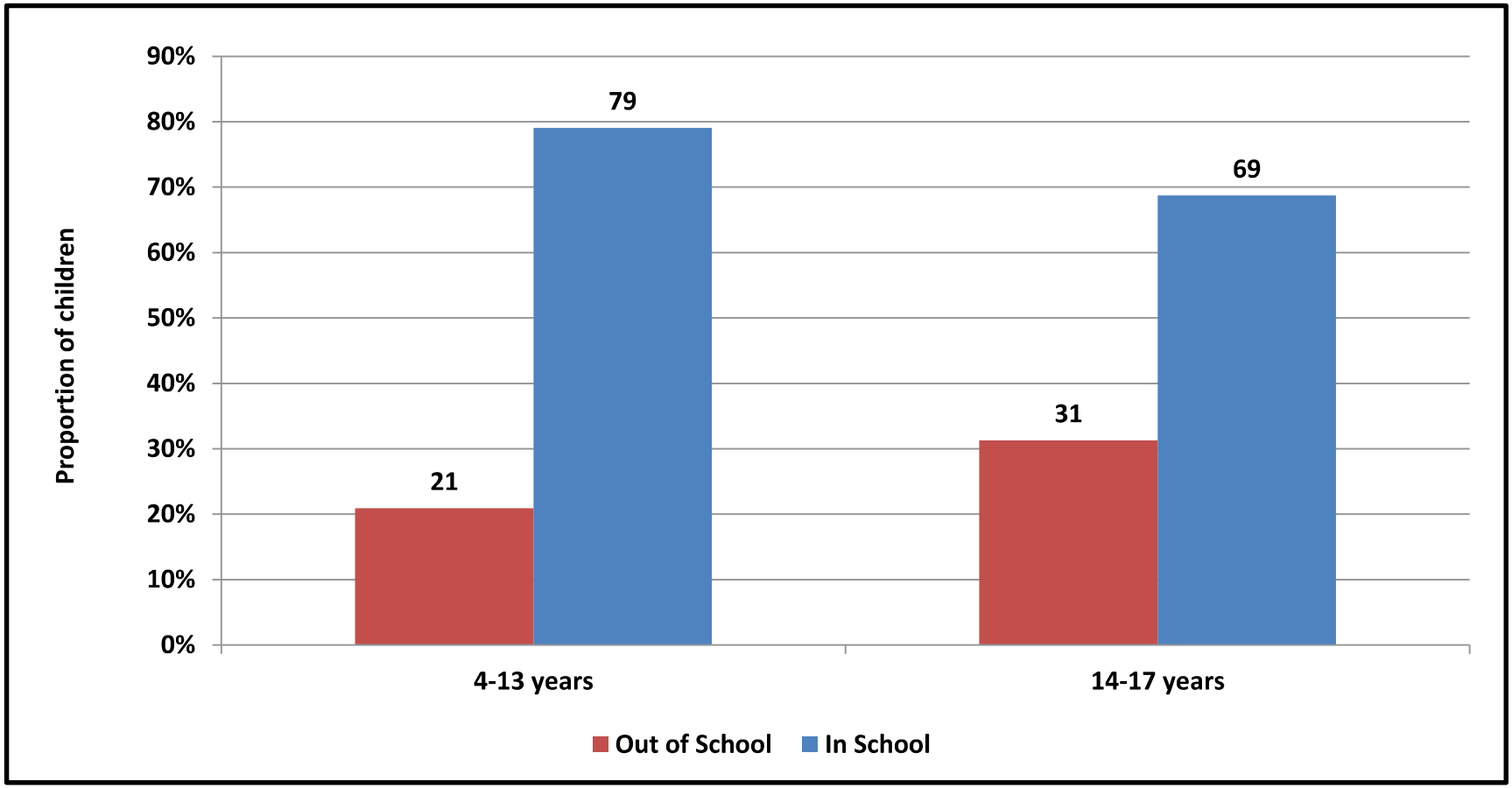
- Nationally, about 76% of the children were attending school while 24% were not in school. About 3% of those not in school had completed Ordinary or Advanced level.
- Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East (26%) had the highest proportion of children out of school.
- 75% of boys and 77% of girls of school going age were in school at the time of the assessment.

Districts with the Highest and Lowest Proportions of Children Out of School



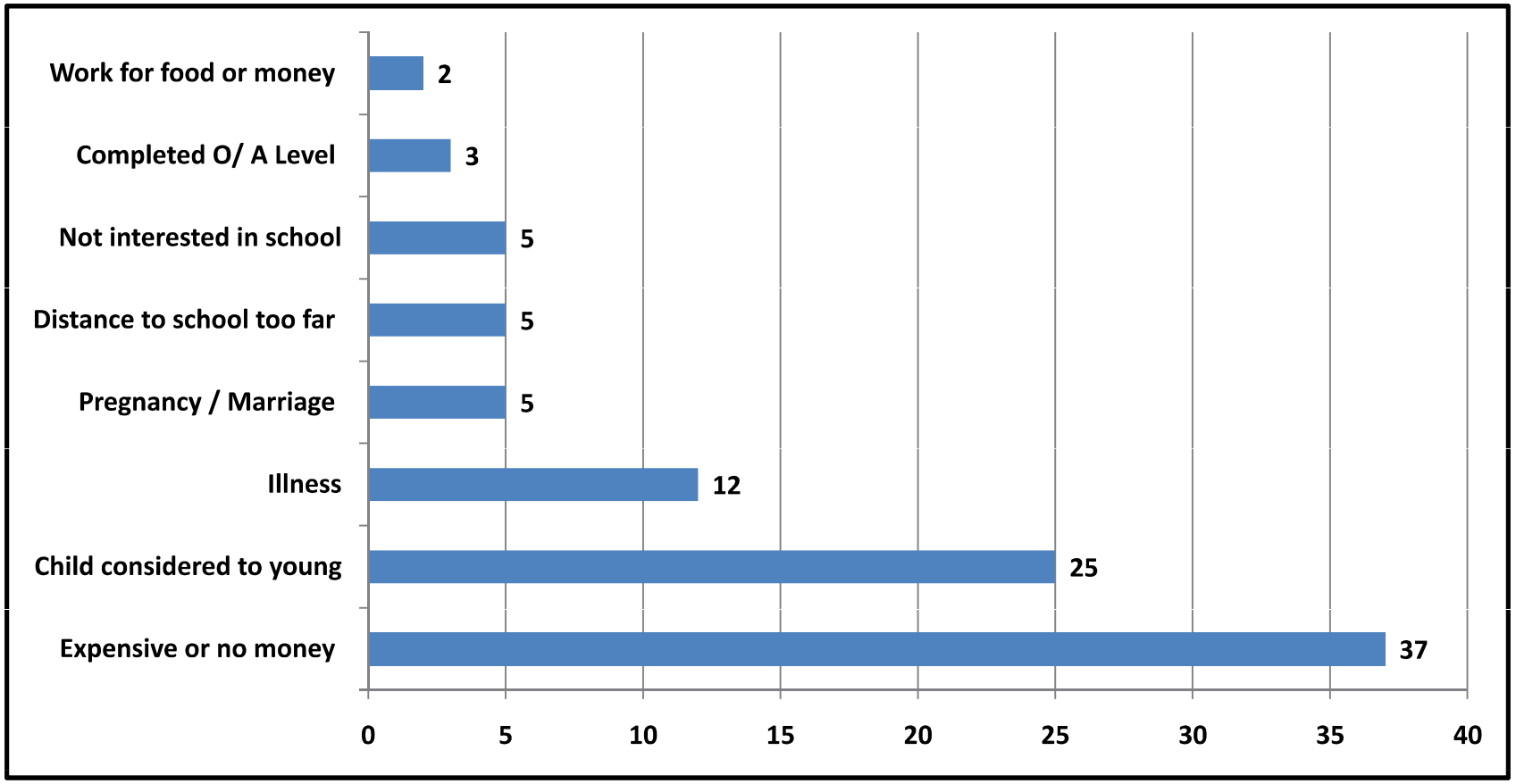
- The proportion of children who were not going to school was highest in Mudzi (42%) and Mangwe (39%).
- The proportion of children who were not in school was lowest in Mhondoro Ngezi and Chirumanzu both at 13%.

School Attendance by Age Category



- Of the children of school going age aged 4 to 13 years, 79% were in school while 21% were out of school.
- Of those aged 14 to 17 years, 69% were in school while 31% were out of school.

Reasons for not Attending School

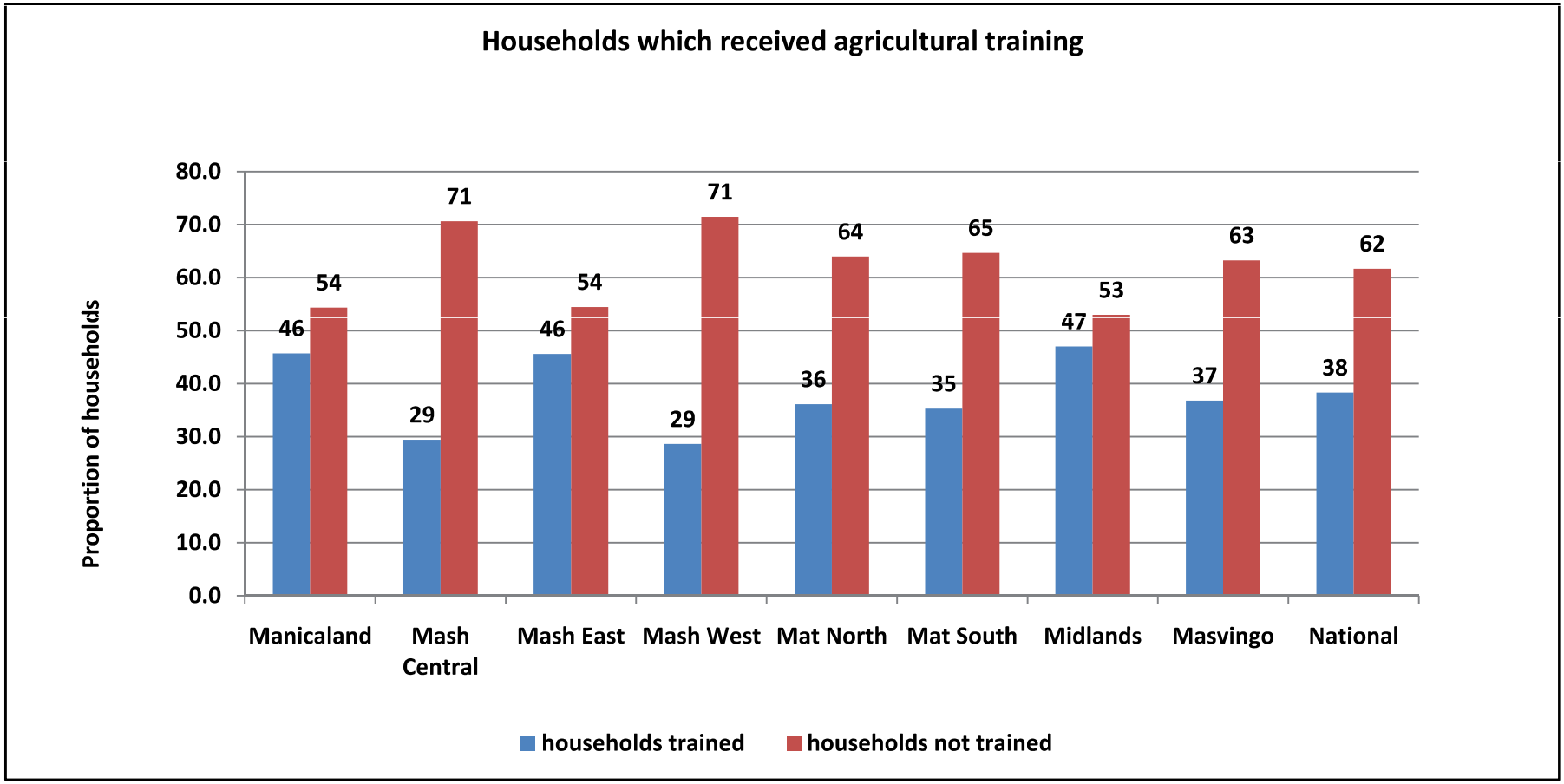


- The most common reason for children being out of school was financial constraints (37%) followed by children being considered too young (25%).
- Though small (5%), the responses noting children not going to school due to pregnancy or marriage was significant.

Access to Extension Services

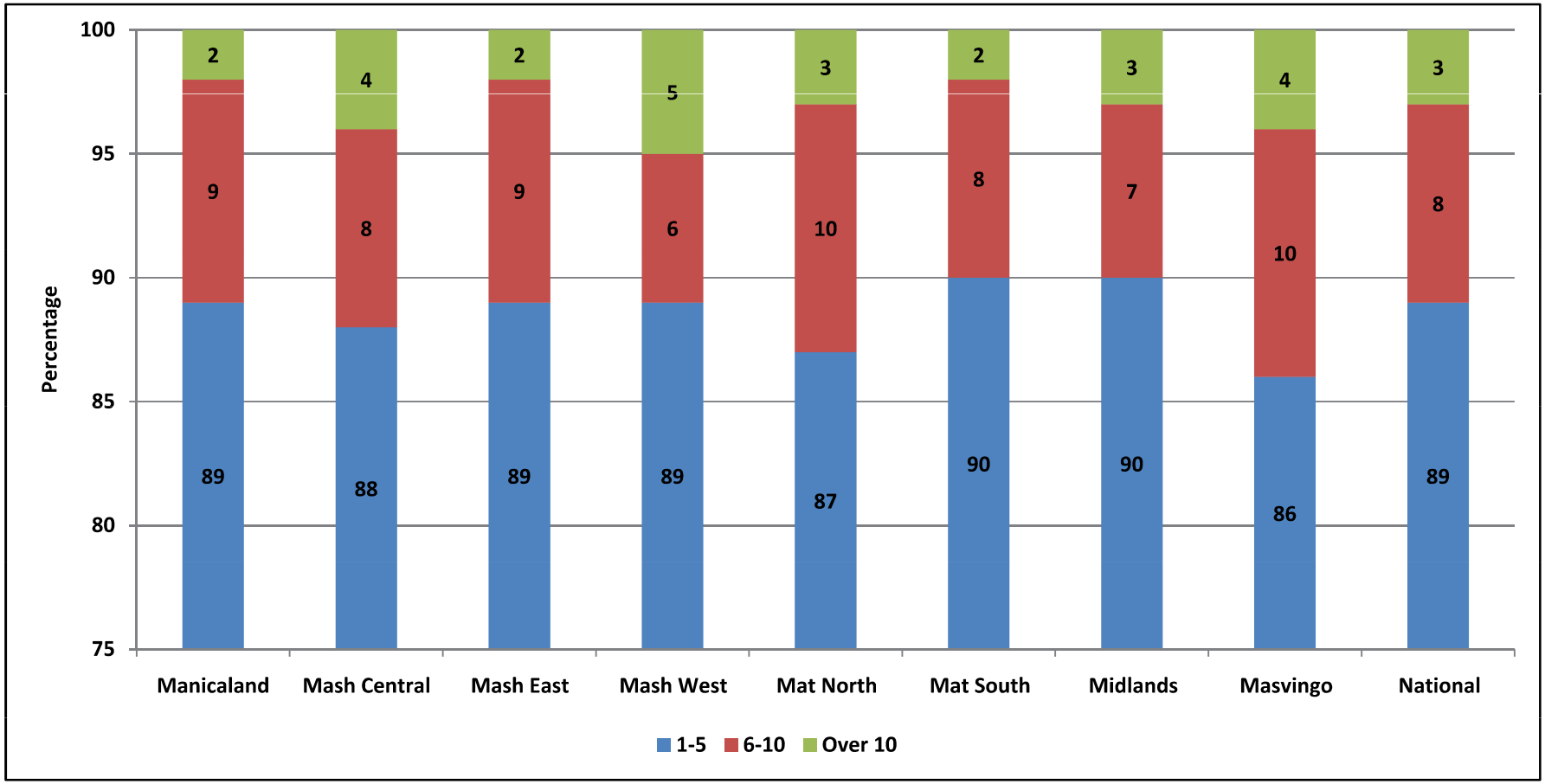
To assess the availability and access to agricultural extension and veterinary services to small-holder farmers and identify challenges they are facing

Access to Agricultural Training



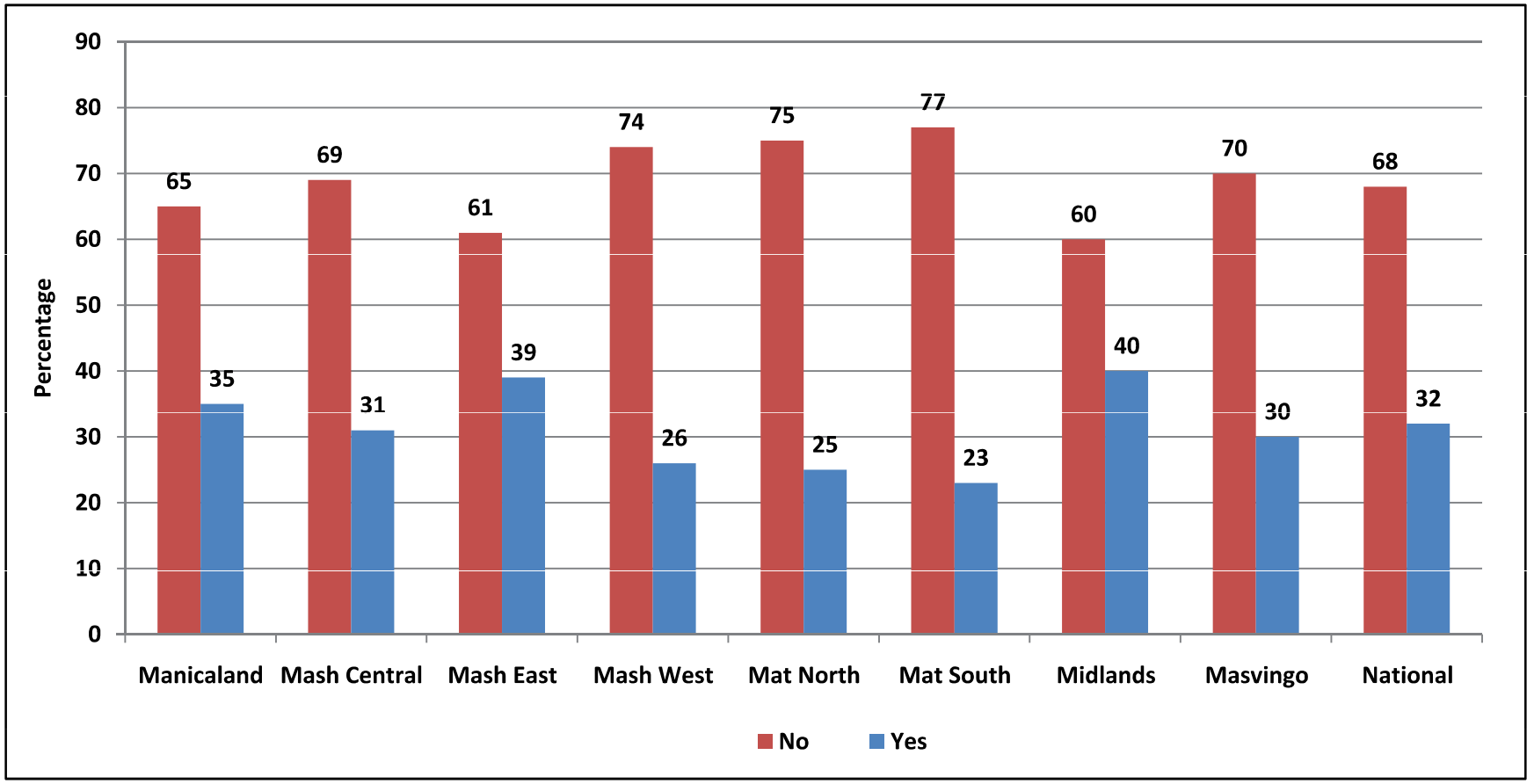
- About 38% received some training during the agricultural season.
- Of these, 85% received between 1 and 5 trainings during the entire growing season.
- 95% of extension training came from the Government.

Number of Extension Visits Received by Households



- During the 2014/15 agricultural season, 33% of the households received agricultural extension visits from extension providers.
- Of these, 89% received 1 to 5 visits.
- Government extension workers provided 96% of the visits.
- Households which sought extension advice out of their own initiative were 26%.

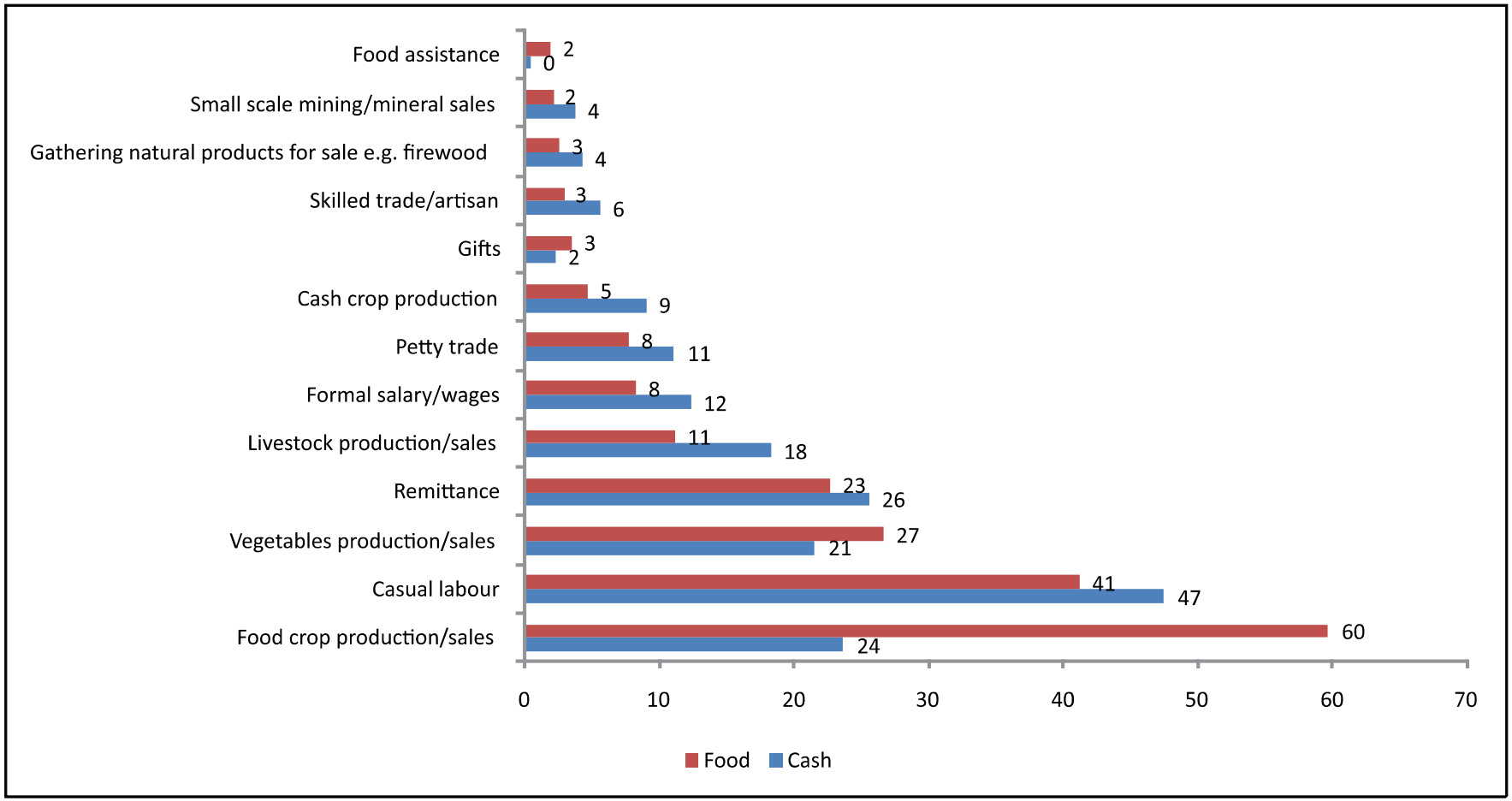
Access to Veterinary Services by Livestock Owners



- About 32% of households which owned livestock sought veterinary services from April 2014 to March 2015.
- Matabeleland provinces which rely more on livestock had the lowest proportion of households which sought veterinary services.

Household Income and Expenditure

Most Important Sources of Cash and Food



- Food crop production and sales (60%) was the most common food source.
- Casual labour was reported as the most important cash income source by 47% of the households.
- This was followed by remittances (26%).

Most Important Income (Cash) Source by Province

Main Sources of Cash	Manicaland %	Mash Central %	Mash East %	Mash West %	Mat North %	Mat South %	Midlands %	Masvingo %
Casual labour	50	51	41	53	48	44	43	51
Food crop production/sales	27	30	29	27	17	18	21	19
Remittances	21	19	28	17	25	38	26	31
Vegetable production/sales	20	20	28	15	13	23	24	26
Livestock production/sales	14	19	12	14	22	24	19	23
Cash crop production	13	20	10	15	2	2	6	2
Formal salary/wages	13	11	18	12	9	9	8	17
Petty trade	12	11	11	7	9	14	11	14
Skilled trade/artisan	6	5	5	5	5	6	4	9
Gathering natural products for sale e.g. firewood	6	2	2	2	4	9	4	6
Pension	4	3	4	1	3	6	3	3

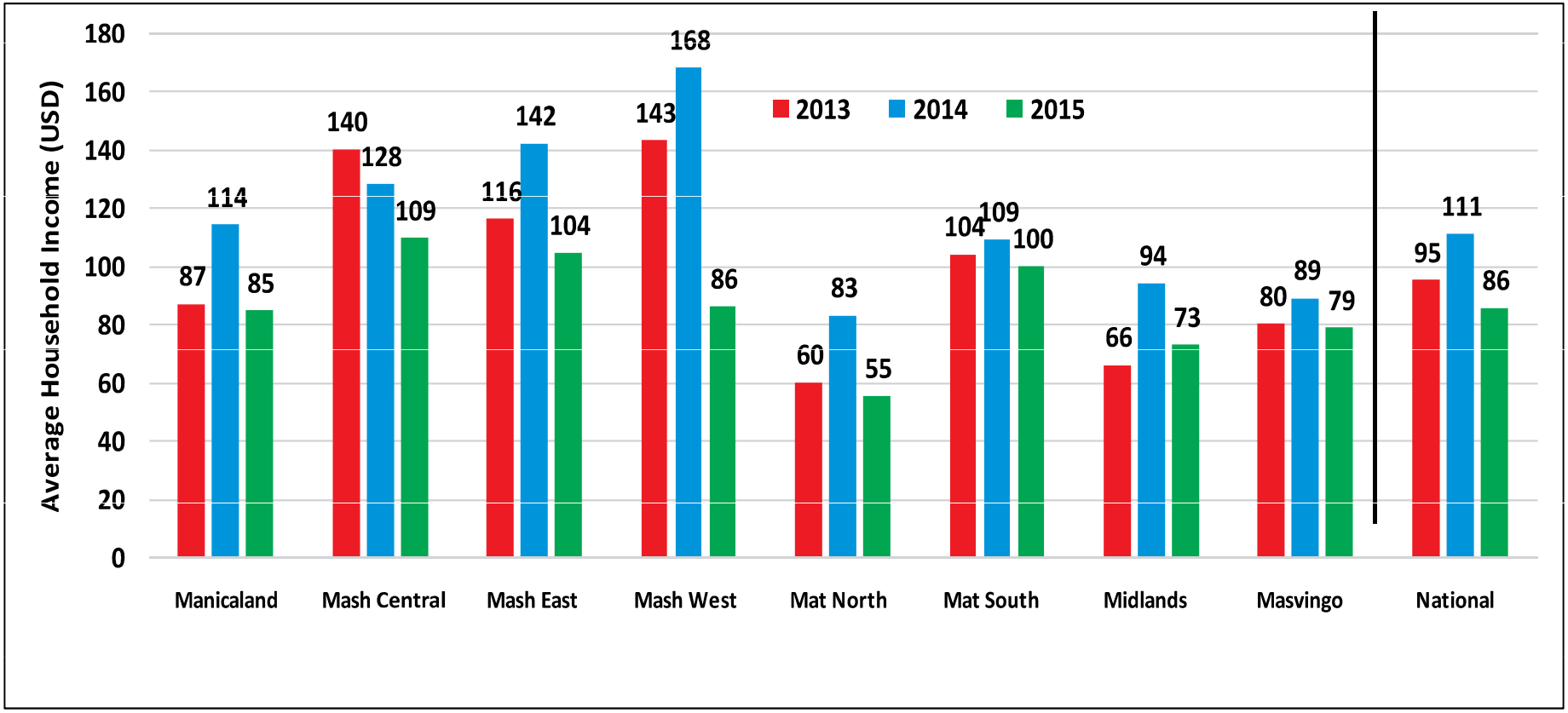
- Casual labour was ranked the most important source of cash income by all provinces.
- Remittances were highly reported in Matabeleland South (38%), followed by Masvingo (31%) and Mashonaland East (28%).

Most Important Sources of Food by Province

Main Sources of Food	Manicaland %	Mash Central %	Mash East %	Mash West %	Mat North %	Mat South %	Midlands %	Masvingo %
Food crop production/sales	72	68	65	57	56	51	59	48
Casual labour	38	47	33	50	40	36	38	49
Vegetable production/sales	35	31	32	18	13	21	29	31
Remittances	14	17	29	17	22	33	21	28
Formal salary/wages	7	7	10	9	5	7	5	15
Cash crop production	7	7	6	9	2	3	2	2
Petty trade	7	6	7	6	8	10	7	11
Livestock production/sales	6	10	5	10	13	20	9	18
Gifts	3	1	3	3	8	5	2	3
Gathering natural products for sale e.g. firewood	2	1	1	2	3	7	2	4
Skilled trade/artisan	2	2	2	4	3	5	2	6

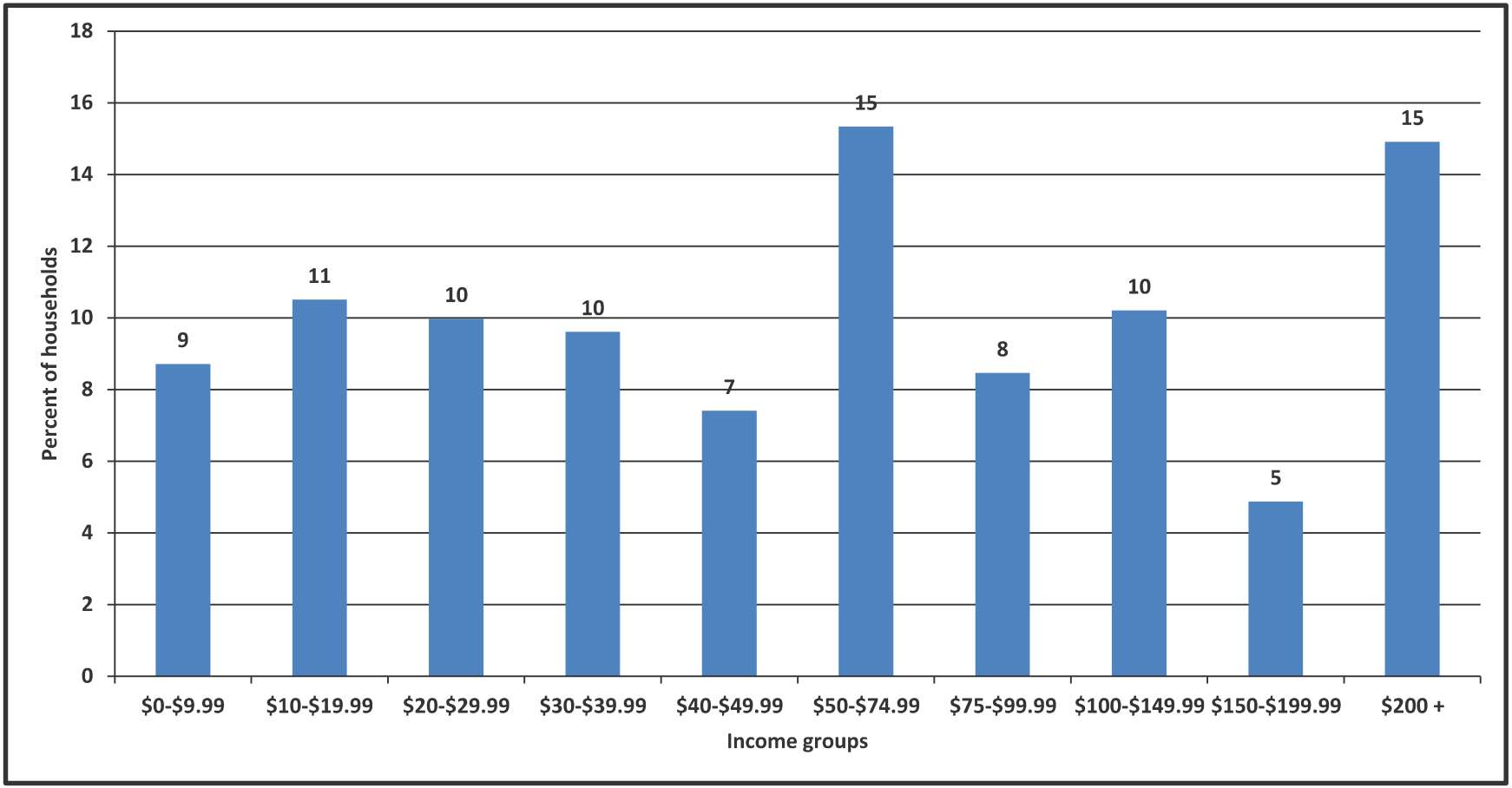
Own production was reported as the most common important food source in all provinces except Masvingo where casual labour was the most common important food source.

Average Household Income by Province April 2015



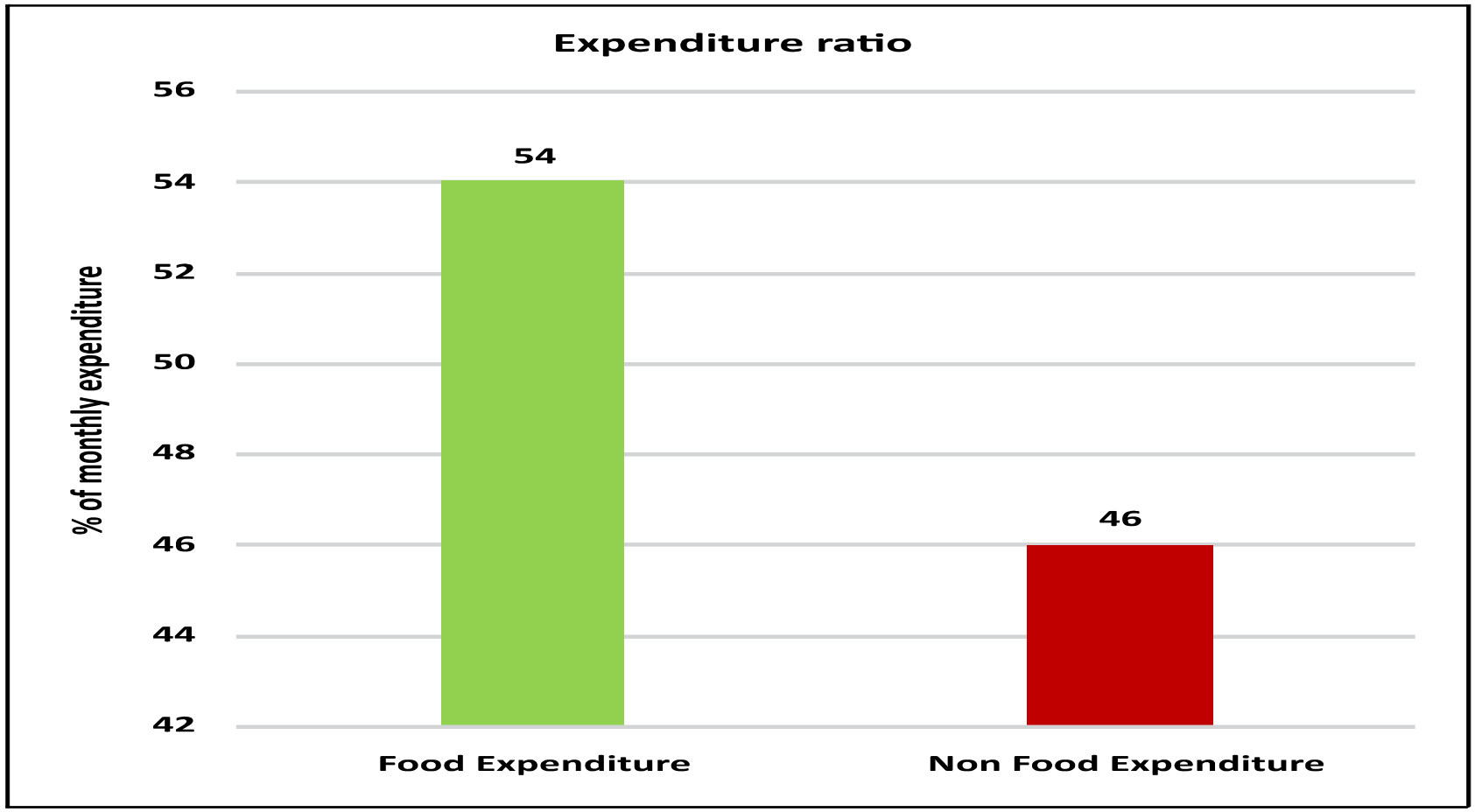
- Average household income was USD86 for April 2015 compared to USD111 for the same month last year.
- The highest average monthly household income was reported in Mashonaland Central (USD109), followed by Mashonaland East (USD104).
- Matabeleland North reported the least amount of average income of USD55.

Average Household Income Distribution: April 2015



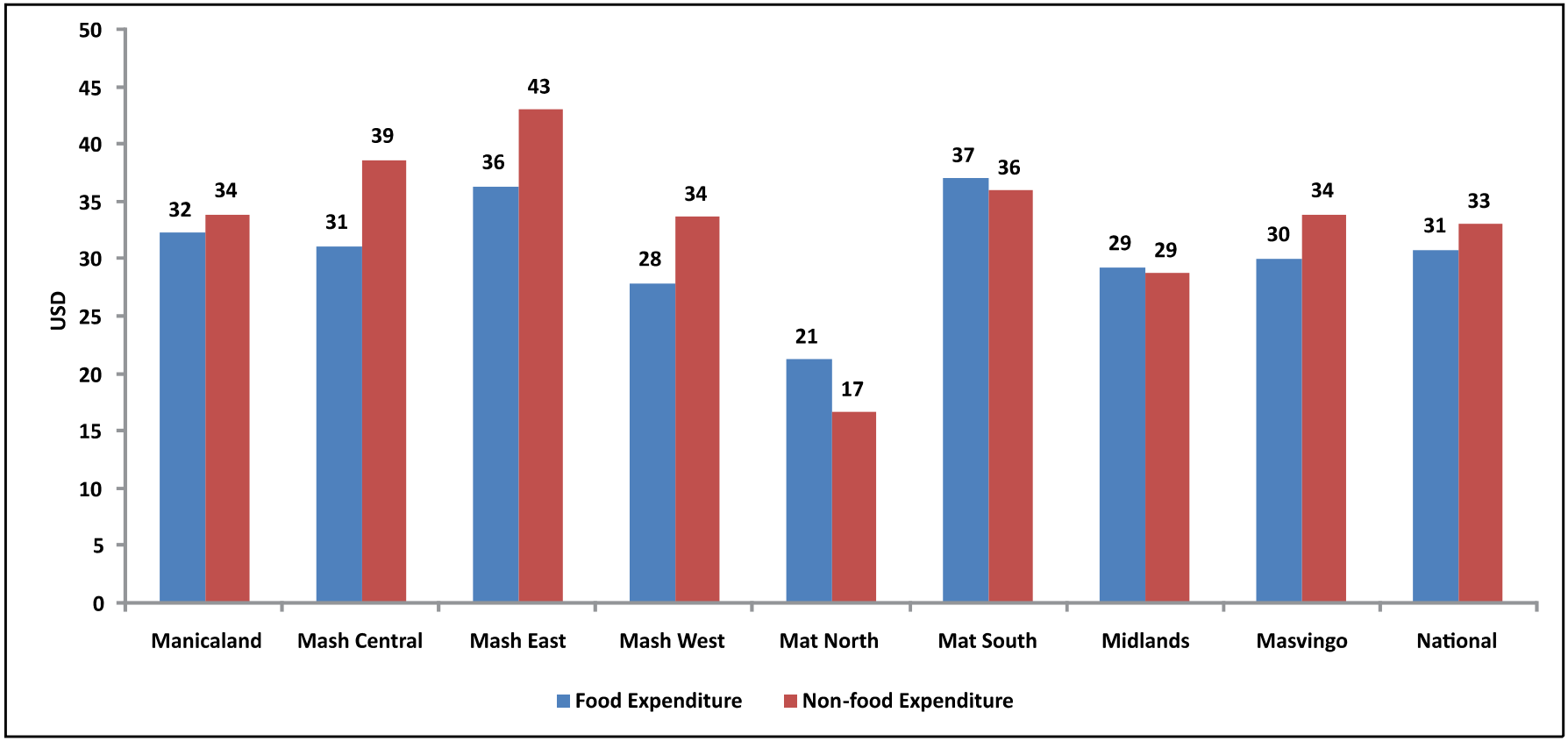
The graph shows categories of households with incomes ranging from USD 0 to over USD200, and it can be noted that about 47% of the rural population earned $50 or less, which is lower than the national average of USD86.

Average Expenditure



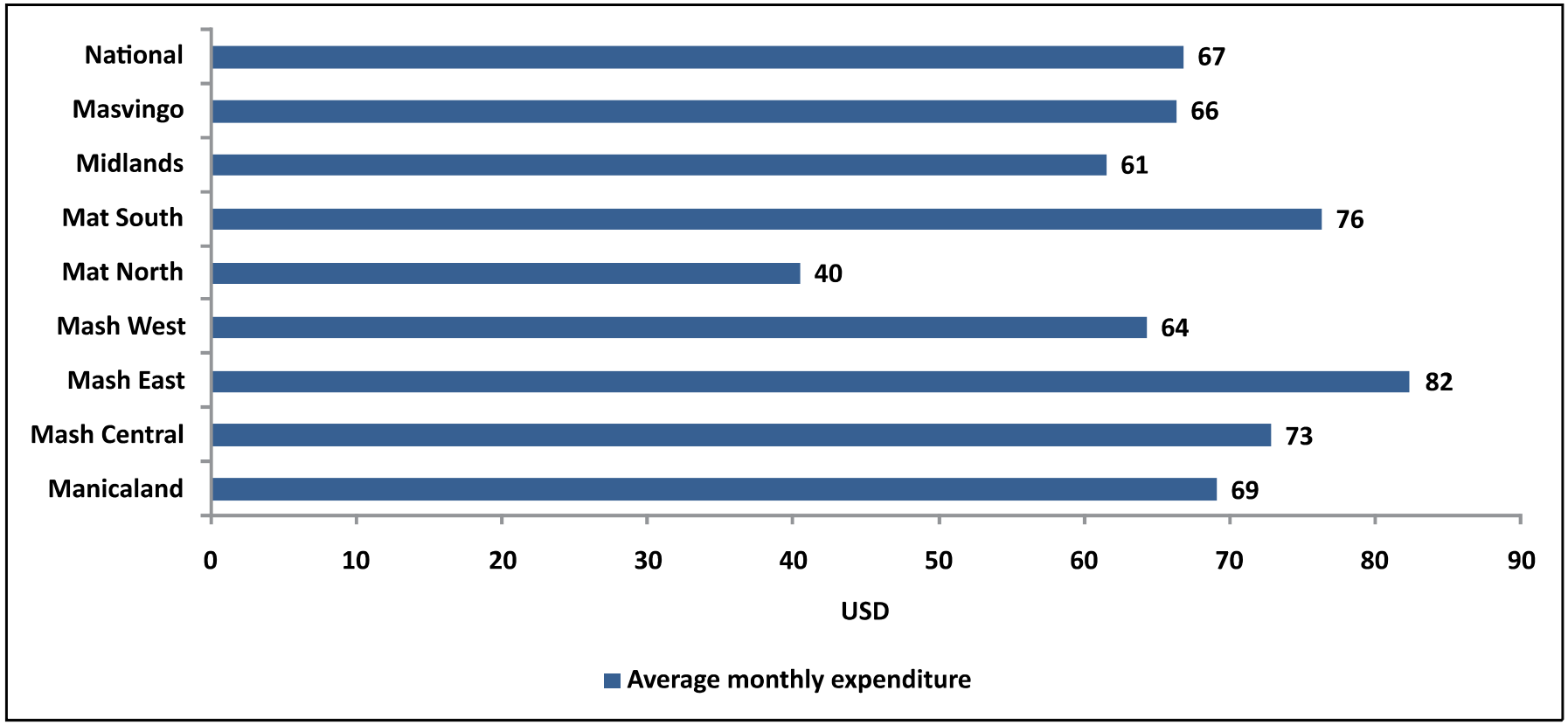
- The average expenditure for all households was USD67, with food items costing USD31 and non-food items USD33.
- Food items constituted the greatest share of most rural households' expenditure at 54% compared to the share of non-food items at 46%.

Food and Non Food Expenditure by Province



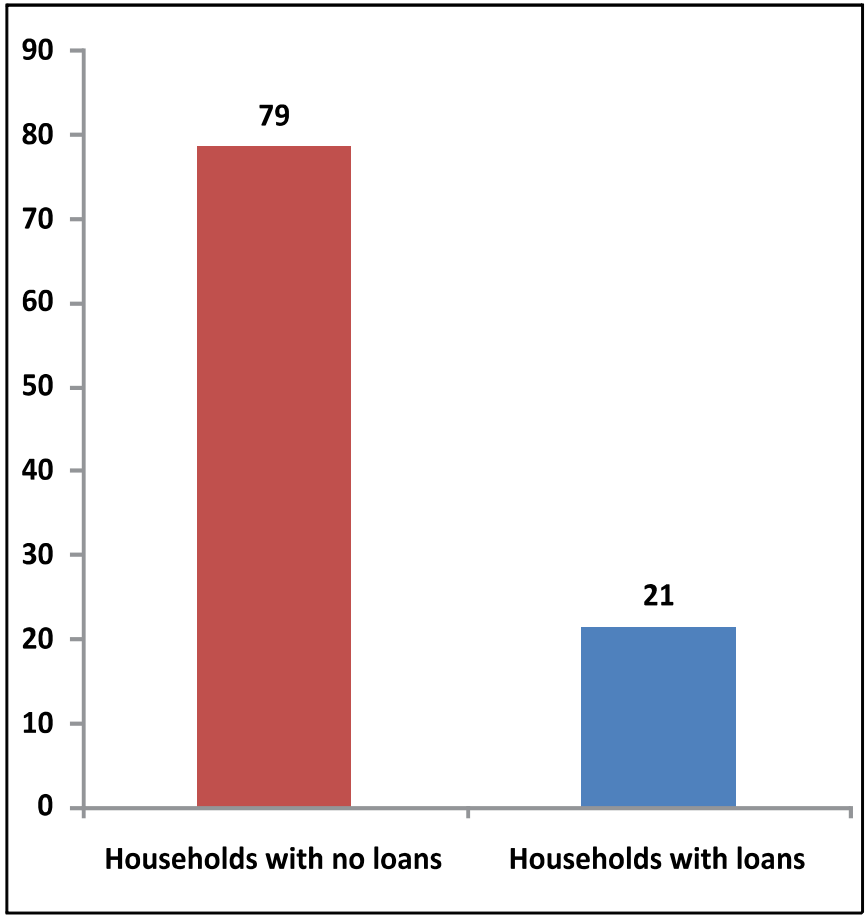
- Matabeleland South had the highest expenditure on food items (USD37) followed by Mashonaland East (USD36) and Manicaland (USD32).
- Mashonaland East had the highest expenditure on non-food items at USD43.

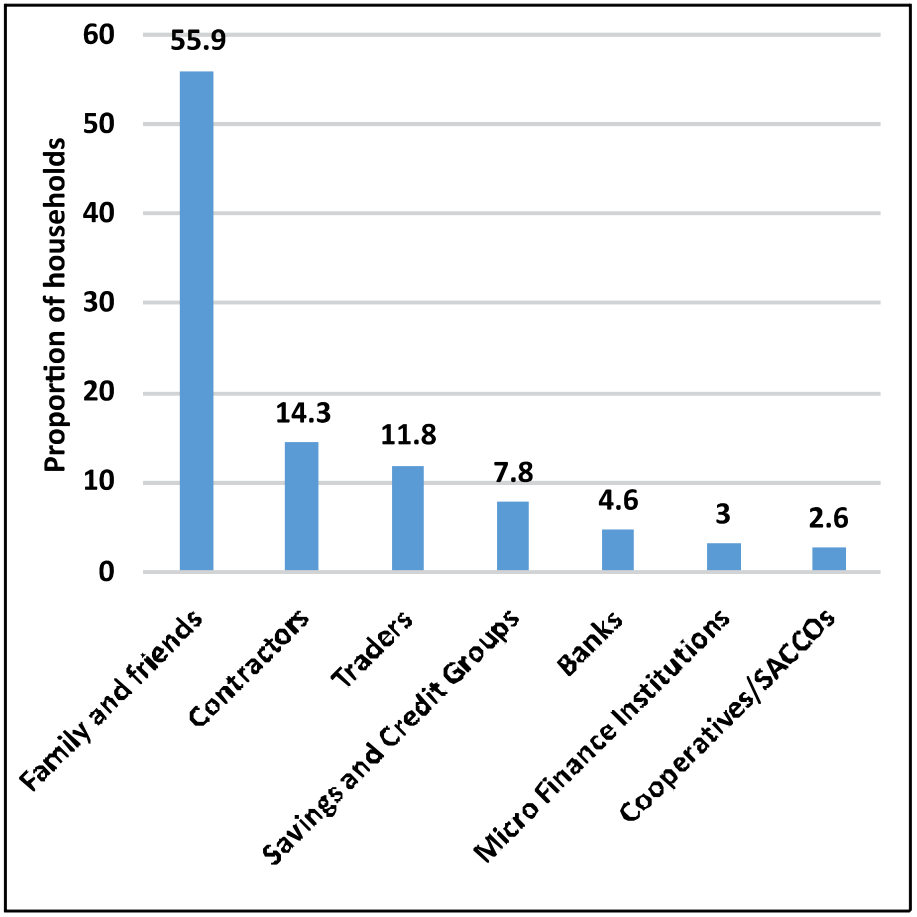
Average Household Monthly Expenditure for April 2015 by Province



- Mashonaland East had the highest average expenditure of USD82, while Matabeleland North had the lowest expenditure of USD40.
- Matabeleland North reported the lowest income (USD55) and expenditure (USD40) which is consistent with the Zimbabwe Poverty report 2011/12 which reported that it has the highest percentage of households in poverty (82%) and extreme poverty (37%).

Loan Sources





- Of the 21% of households which took loans, the majority (56%) received them from family and friends followed by contractors (14%) and traders (12%).
- The loans/debts amounted to USD90 on average.

Group Benefits

	Commodity Associations %	ISAL %	SACCO %	Credit %	Agriculture Extension %	Burial Society %
Pooling resources for production	28	31	20	15	21	15
Information sharing	18	13	18	12	32	12
Access to credit/loans	13	27	14	27	5	10
Learning from each other	13	9	19	7	24	6
Social capital	12	15	8	21	7	41
Group marketing	8	1	1	3	6	0.4
Other	8	4	20	16	5	15

- About 22% of households reported being a member of a group.
- Most groups have multiple benefits to members.
- Group marketing was least mentioned as a benefit by many group members including those belonging to commodity associations and extension groups.

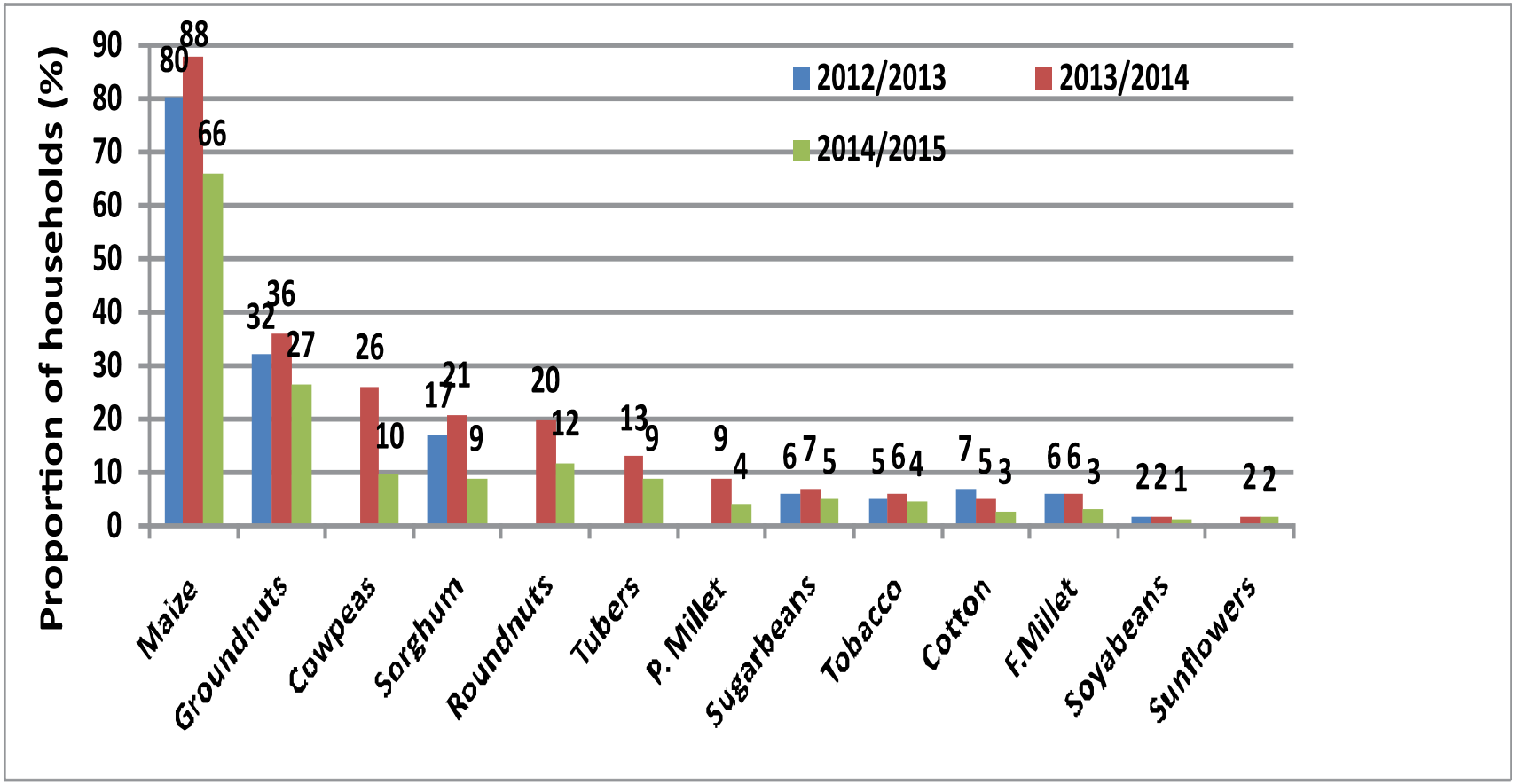
Access to Information by Group Membership

Type of Group	Type of Information						
	Weather Pattern %	Rainfall Prospects %	Livestock Diseases %	Livestock Prices %	Borrowing Opportunities %	Food Market Prices %	Input Market Prices %
Commodity Associations	61	67	56	41	32	44	49
ISAL	63	78	77	50	53	50	53
SACCO	63	88	75	75	63	63	75
Agriculture Extension Group	71	77	68	55	43	36	65
Credit Unions	88	88	75	63	25	38	50
Burial Society	70	76	59	53	31	51	49

- One of the benefits of group membership was access to information.
- Some groups were providing expected information to their members however access to some type of information such as livestock prices for Commodity Associations was relatively low.

Crop Production

Proportion of Crop Producing Households



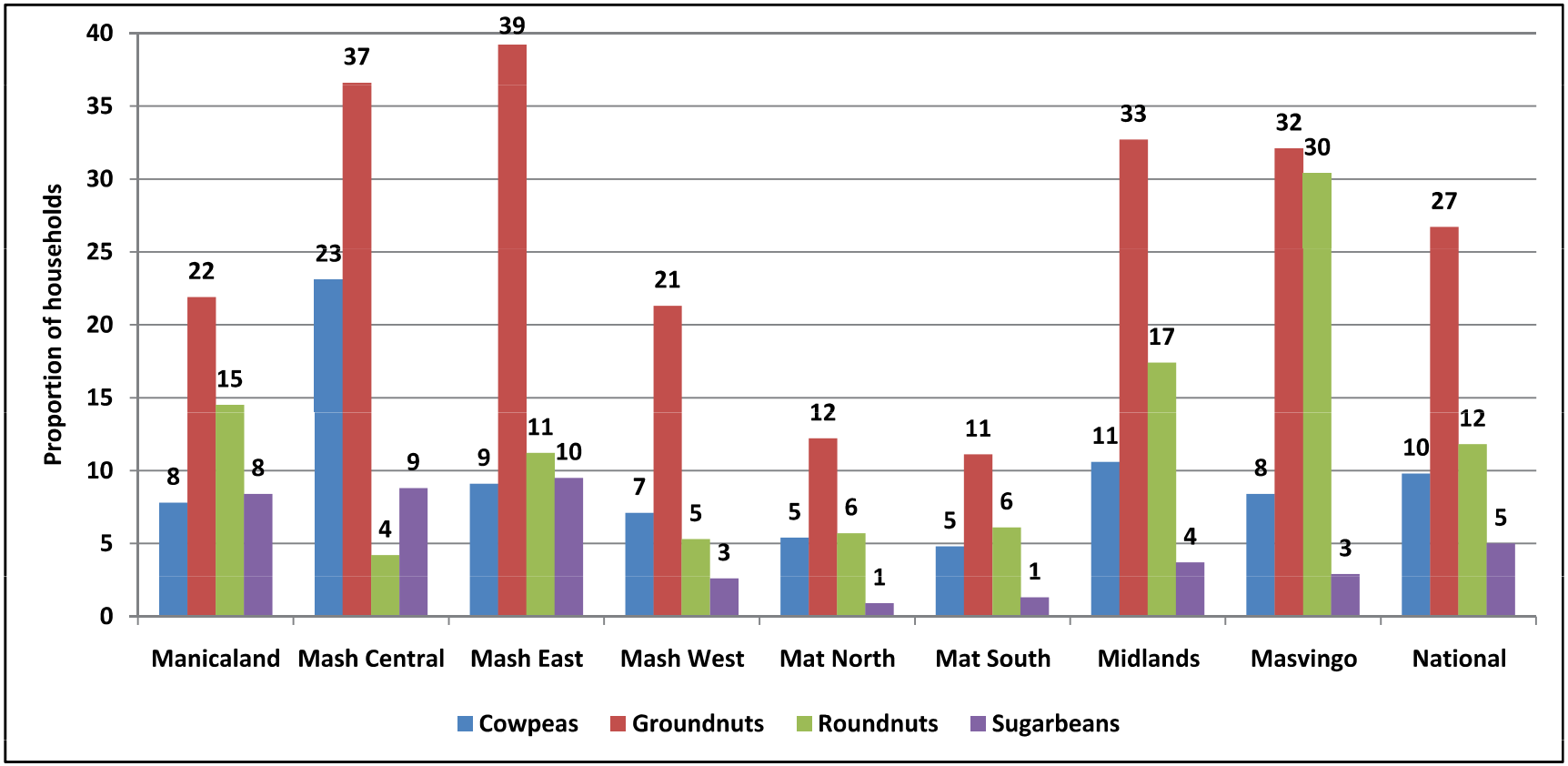
- There was a general decline in the proportion of households producing all crops compared to the previous season.
- 66% of the households produced maize compared to 88% from theprevious season.
- Maize and groundnuts were the most common crops produced by households.

Sources of Seeds Used by Households During the 2014/15 Agricultural Season

	Purchase %	Gvt %	NGOs %	Carryover %	Retained %	Remittances %	PVT contractors %	Other %
Maize	41	30	1	6	14	5	0.3	1.5
Sorghum	20	10	2	15	40	12	0.4	3.2
Finger millet	20	4	1	14	48	11		2.1
Pearl Millet	17	5	1	14	51	10		2.1
Tubers	19	1	1	18	46	12	0.1	3.9
Cowpeas	19	3	2	15	46	14		1.7
Groundnuts	24	2	1	15	48	8		1.8
Roundnuts	23	2	1	15	50	8		2.0
Sugar beans	52	4	1	12	26	4	0.5	1.2

- While Government's contribution to maize seed support decreased from 45% to 30%, it was the second most common source of maize seed.
- Purchases, retained seeds , carry-over seeds, Government and remittances were the sources of seeds used by most households.
- Use of retained seed remains high for most crops with the exception of maize and sugar beans.

Proportion of Households Producing Legumes



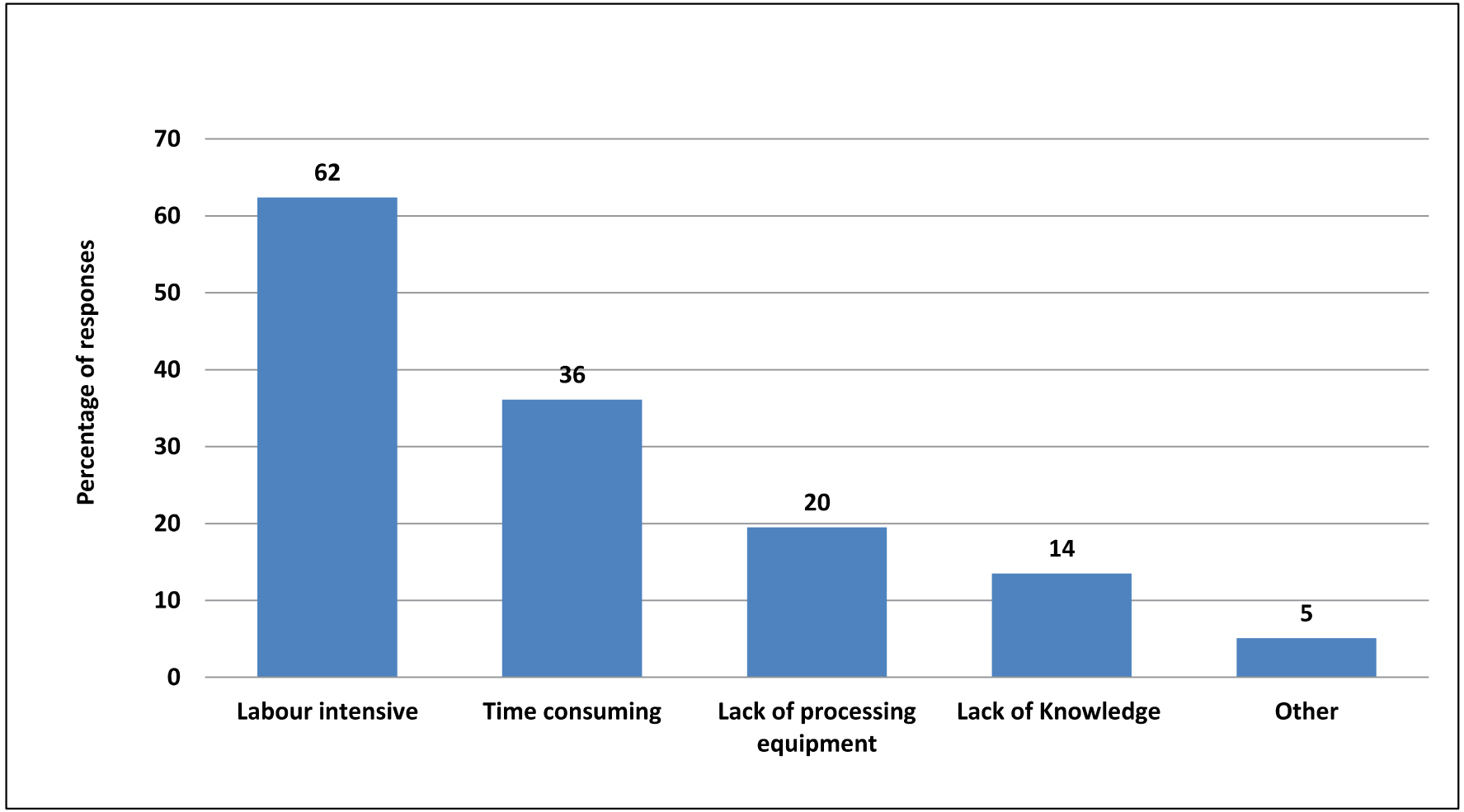
- Groundnuts was the most produced legume followed by roundnuts.
- Mashonaland Central had the highest proportion of households producing cowpeas.
- Mashonaland East and Masvingo had the highest proportion of households producing groundnuts and roundnuts, respectively.

Average Household Cereal Production by Province

Province	Maize (kg)		Small Grains (kg)		Total Cereals (kg)	
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2013/2014	2014/2015	2013/2014	2014/2015
Manicaland	396.3	292.4	16.6	24.8	412.9	317.2
Mashonaland Central	468.5	525.8	13.1	32.8	481.6	558.6
Mashonaland East	444.3	367.0	4.6	15.1	448.9	382.1
Mashonaland West	771.9	462.2	2.2	5.4	774.1	467.6
Matabeleland North	370.3	142.8	93	127.1	463.3	269.8
Matabeleland South	375.1	74.6	81.5	15.3	456.6	89.9
Midlands	654	292.7	18.6	10.1	672.6	302.9
Masvingo	399.7	136.4	126	14.7	525.7	151.1
National	**485**	**293.5**	**44.5**	**29.5**	**529.5**	**323.1**

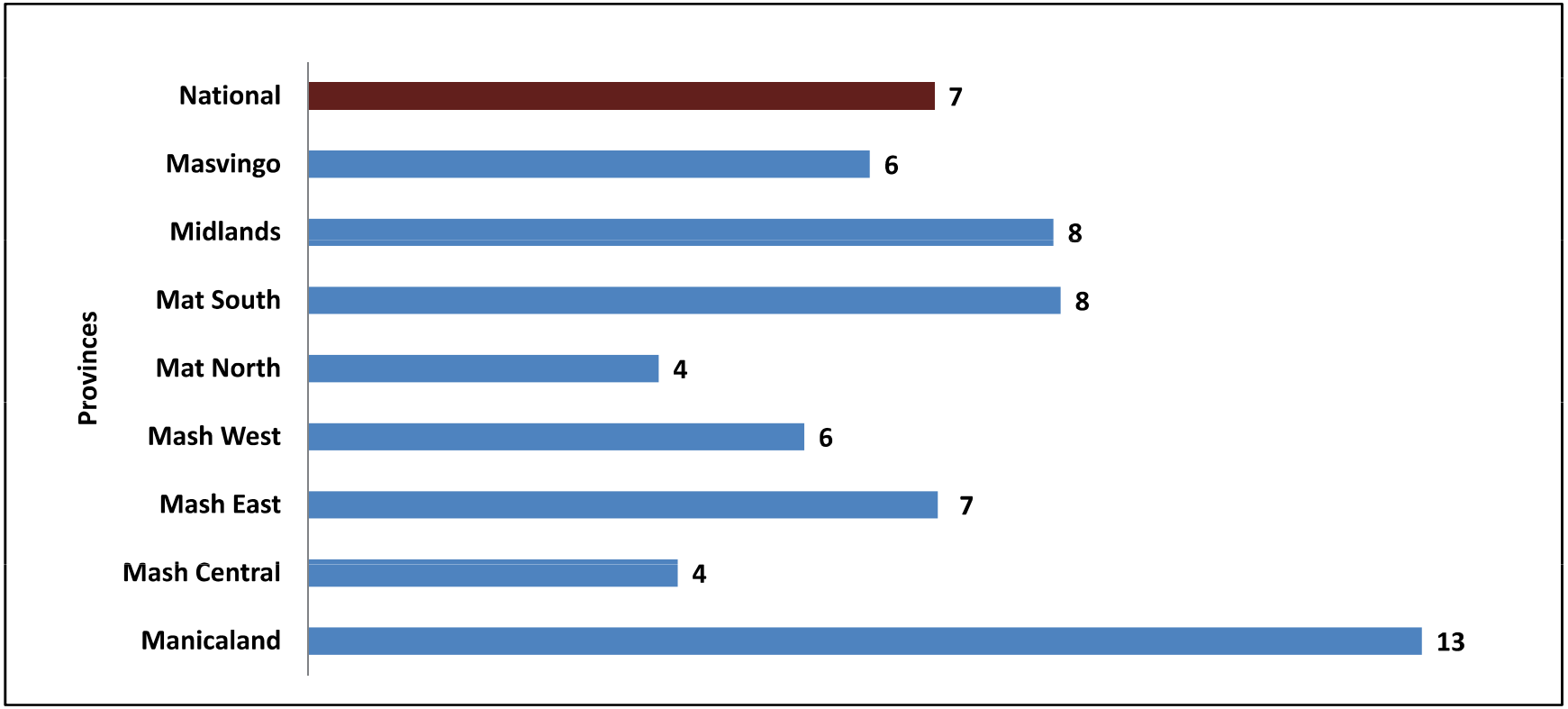
- There was a decline in maize production across provinces compared to last year with the exception of Mashonaland Central which recorded an increase.
- There was an increase in small grain production for Matabeleland North, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East and Mashonaland West.

Challenges In Small Grains Production



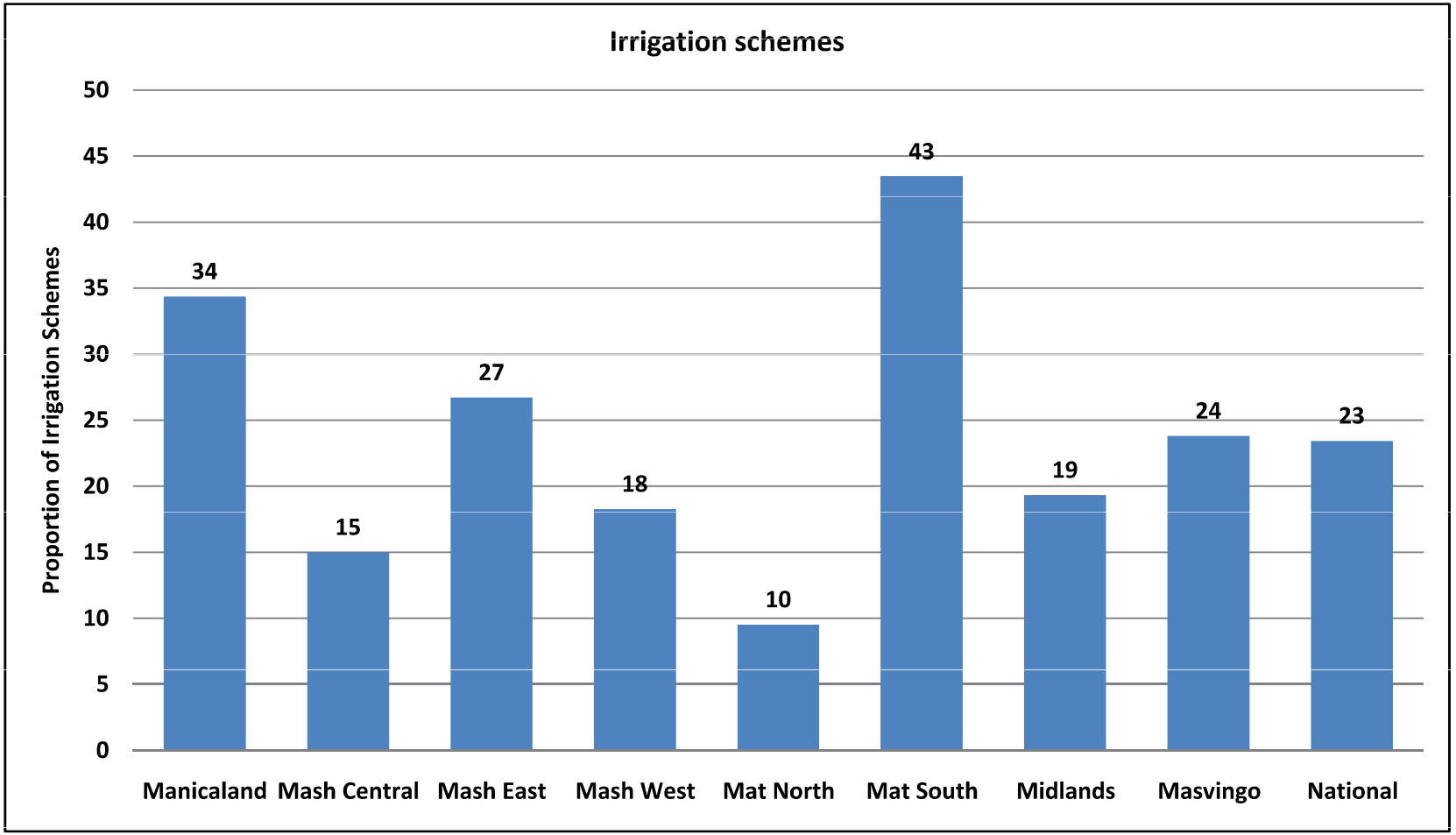
High labour intensity (62%) was the major challenge faced by households in processing small grains into meal.

Proportion of Households with Access to an Irrigation Plot



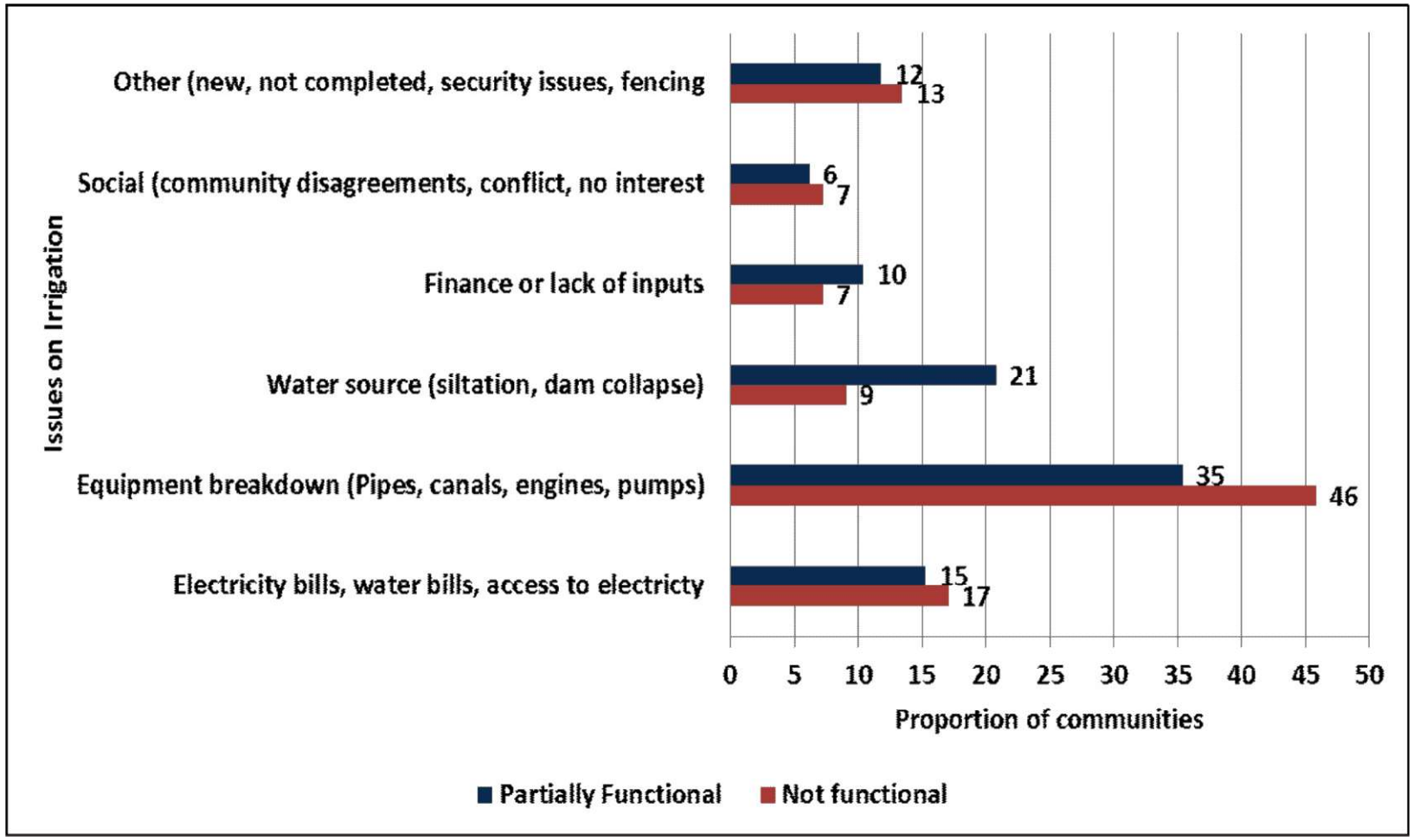
- Households which had access to an irrigation plot were 7%. Of these, 70% had access to a functional irrigation scheme.
- Manicaland had the highest (13%) and Matabeleland North had the lowest proportion of households with access to an irrigation plot (4%).
- Matabeleland North (83%) had a higher proportion of households with access to a **functional** irrigation scheme and Mashonaland West had the least (52%).

Proportion of Wards with Irrigation Schemes



- The highest proportion of irrigation schemes was reported in Matabeleland South (43%).
- The least proportion was reported in Matabeleland North (10%)

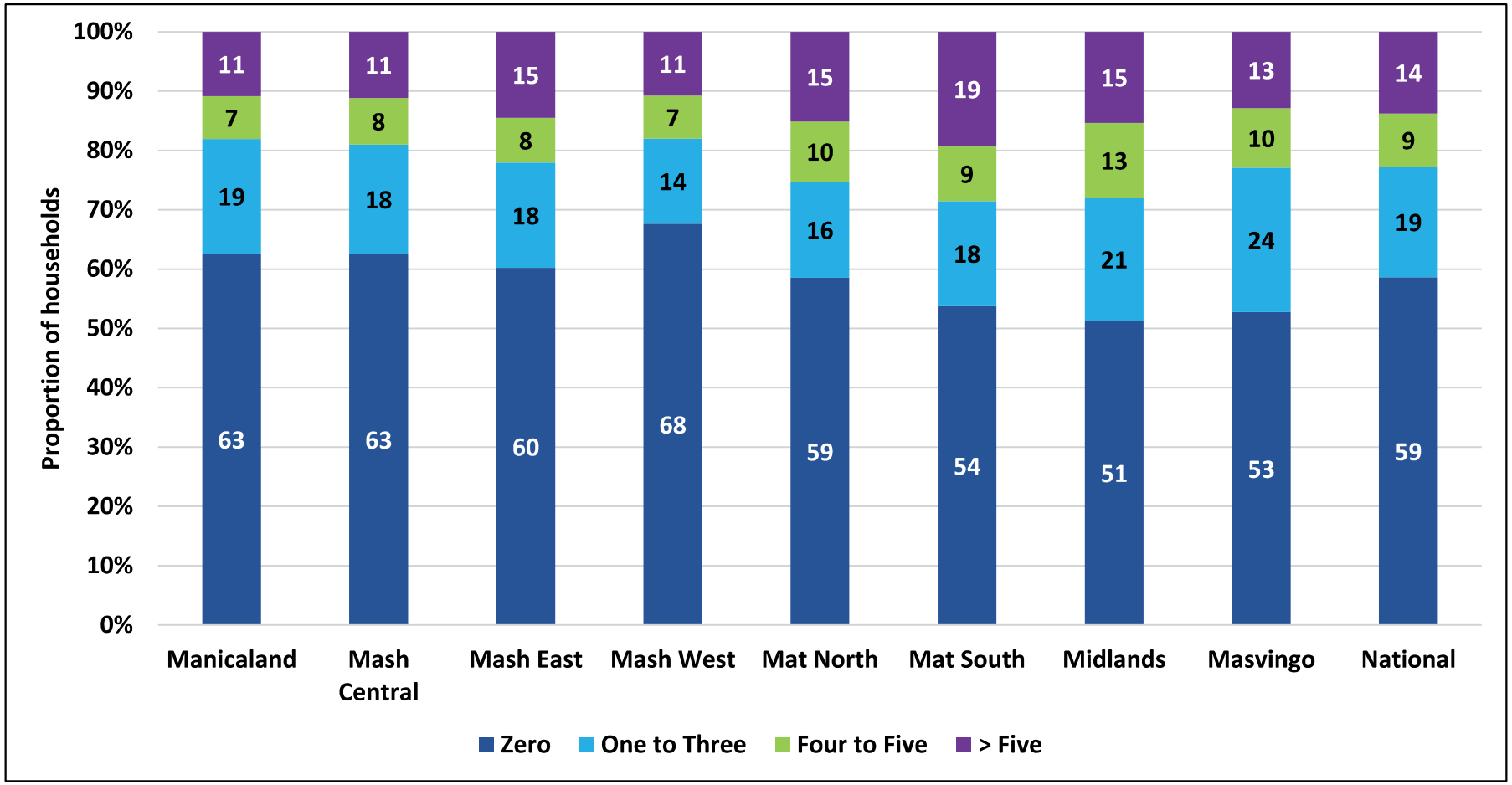
Reasons for Non-functionality of Irrigation Schemes



The most commonly cited reason for non-functionality of irrigation schemes (46%) as well as partial functionality (35%) was breakdown of equipment such as pipes, canals, engines and pumps.

Livestock Production

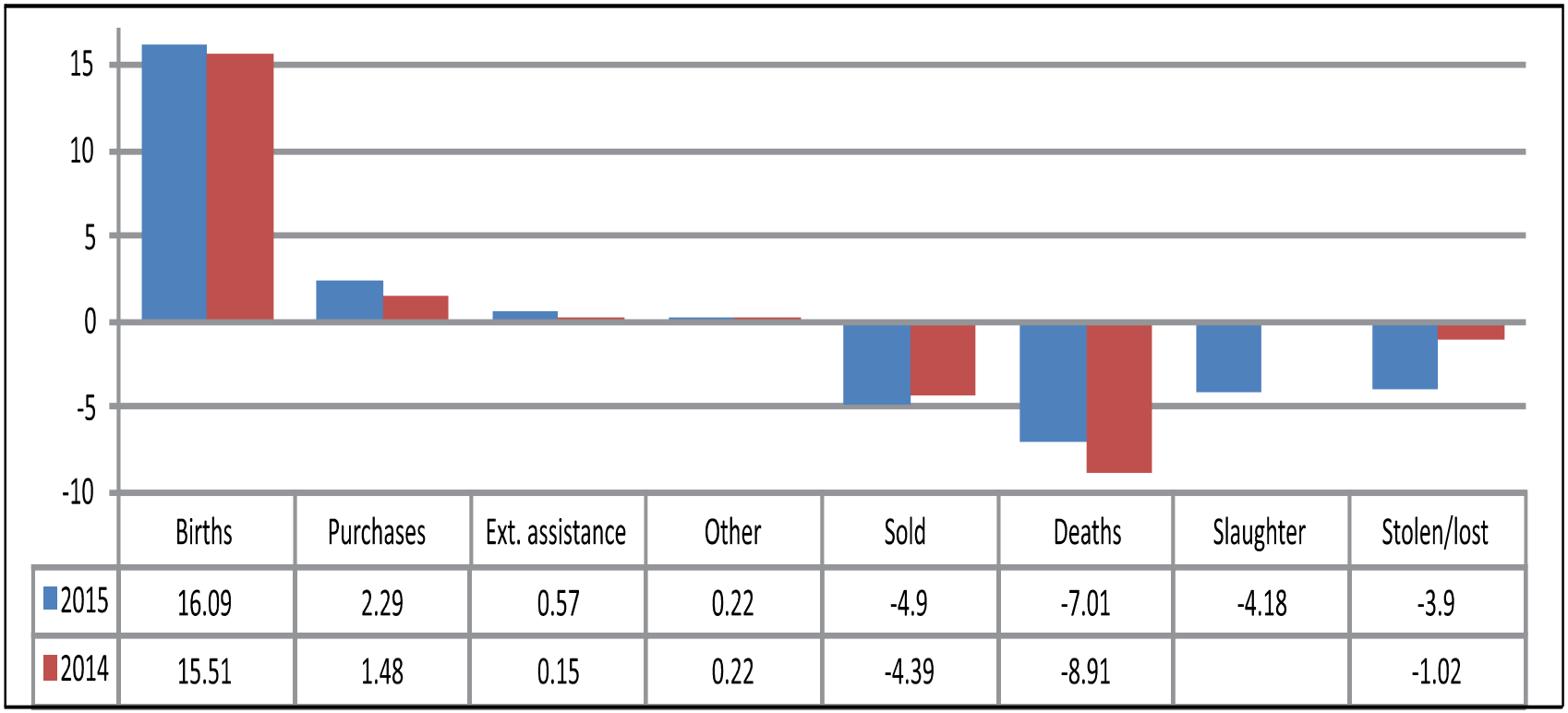
Cattle Ownership



- Households which owned cattle were 42% and 14% owned at least 5 head of cattle per household.
- Mashonaland West had the highest proportion of households (68%) without cattle.

Cattle Herd Dynamics

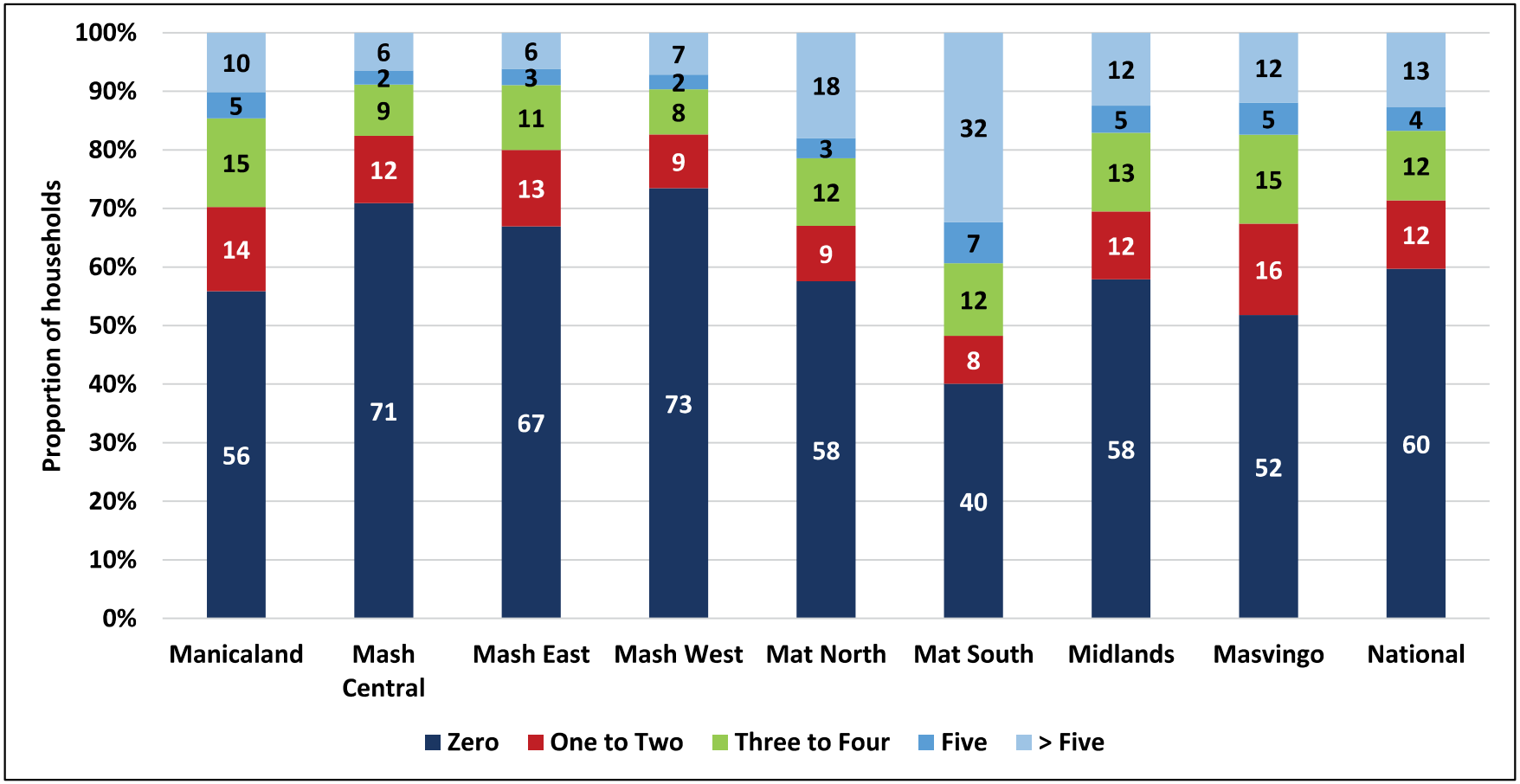
The graph shows factors which contributed to increases and decreases in cattle numbers.



	Births	Purchases	Ext. assistance	Other	Sold	Deaths	Slaughter	Stolen/lost
2015	16.09	2.29	0.57	0.22	-4.9	-7.01	-4.18	-3.9
2014	15.51	1.48	0.15	0.22	-4.39	-8.91		-1.02

- The highest contribution to increase in herd size was from births (16.1%) while the largest contribution to attrition was deaths (7.01%).
- Cattle stolen or getting lost is shown to be on the increase at 3.9% this year, compared to last year's 1.02%
- Offtake for this year increased to 7% from 6% the previous season.

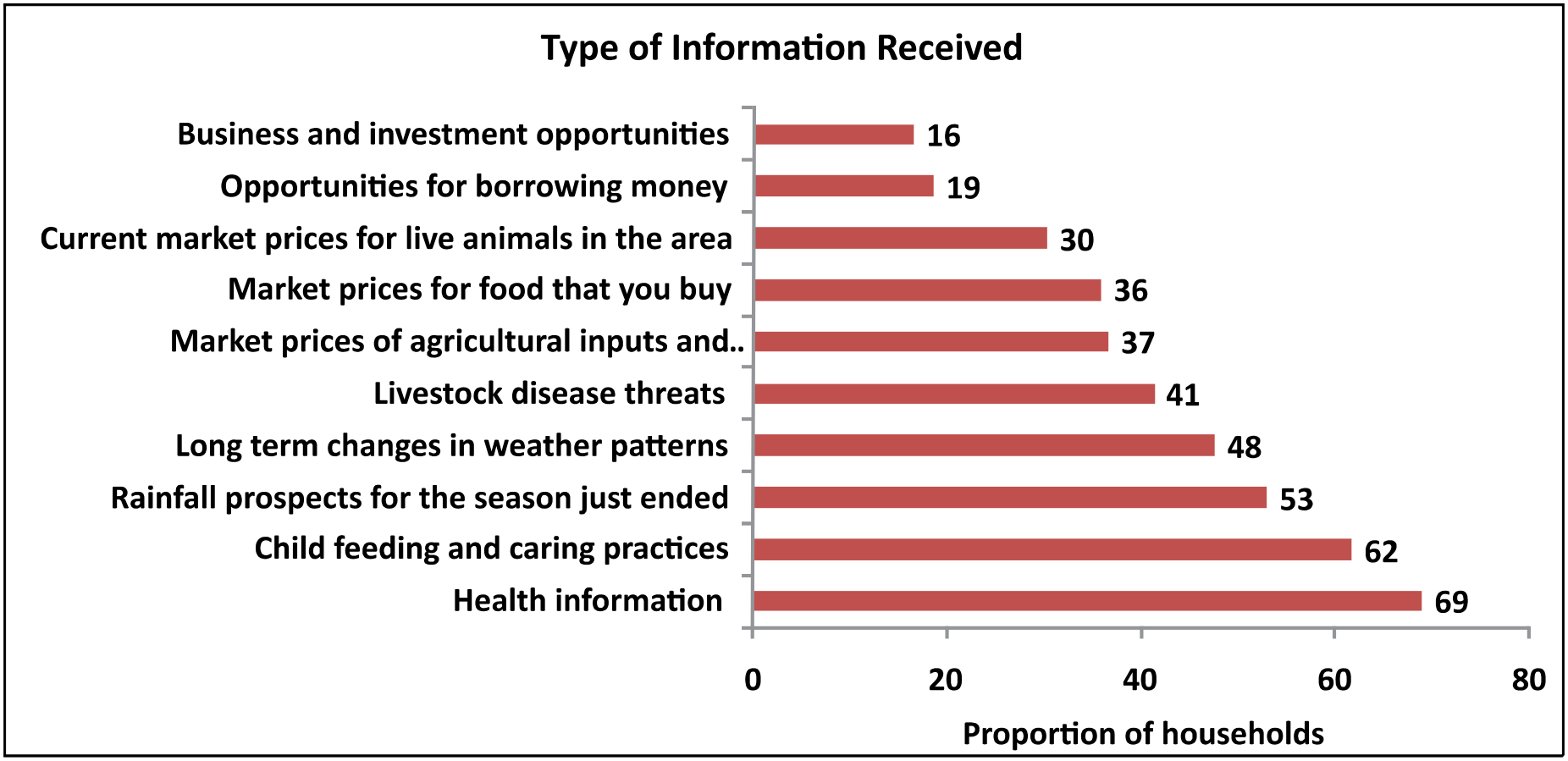
Goats Ownership



- About 60% of rural households did not own goats while 24 % owned between 1-4 goats per household.
- 13% of the rural households owned more than 5 goats.
- Mashonaland provinces had the highest number of households without goats.

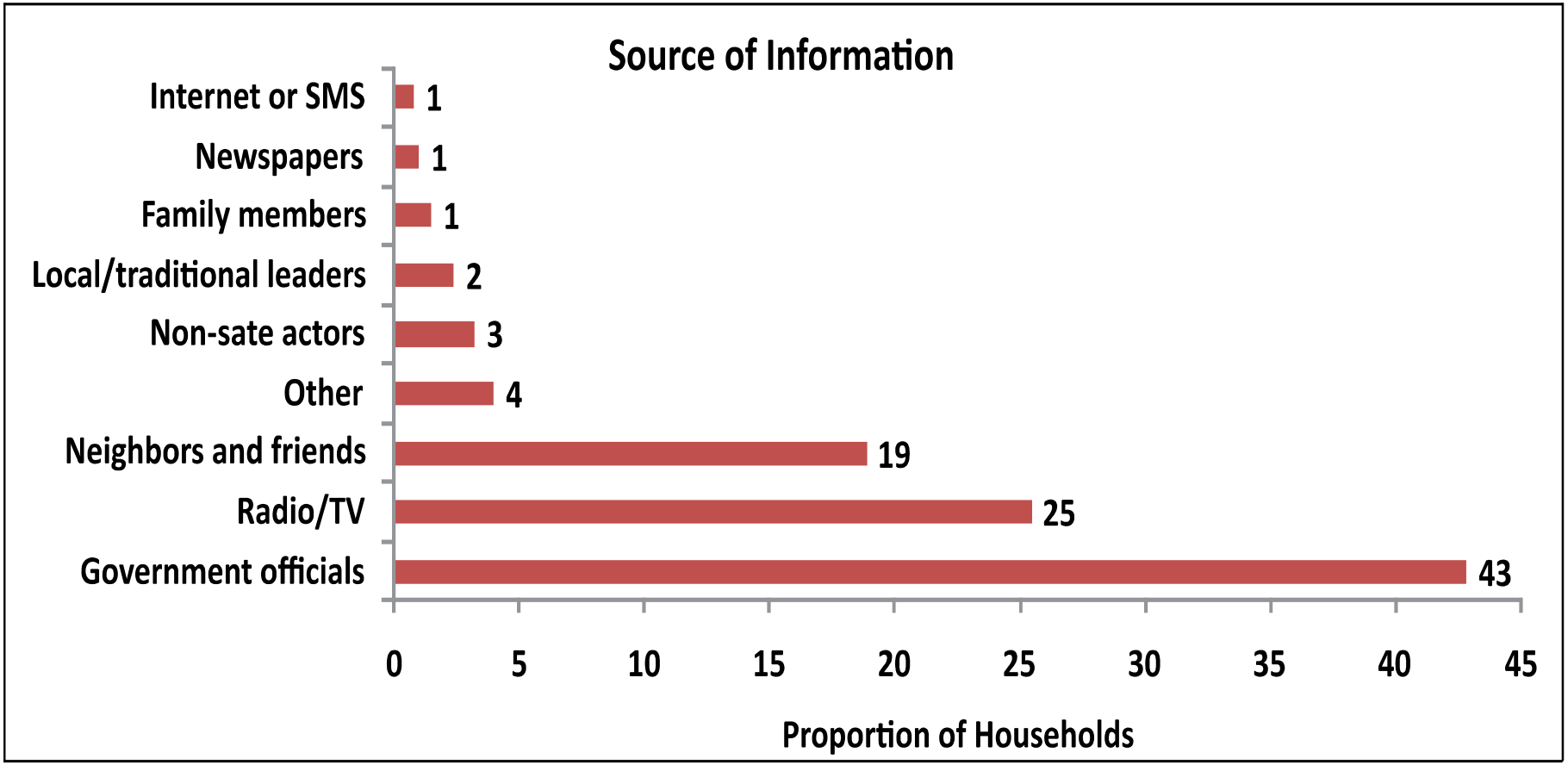
Access to Livelihoods Information

Access to Livelihoods Information



The majority of households (69%) accessed health information followed by those which accessed information on child feeding and caring practices (62%).

Sources of Livelihoods Information

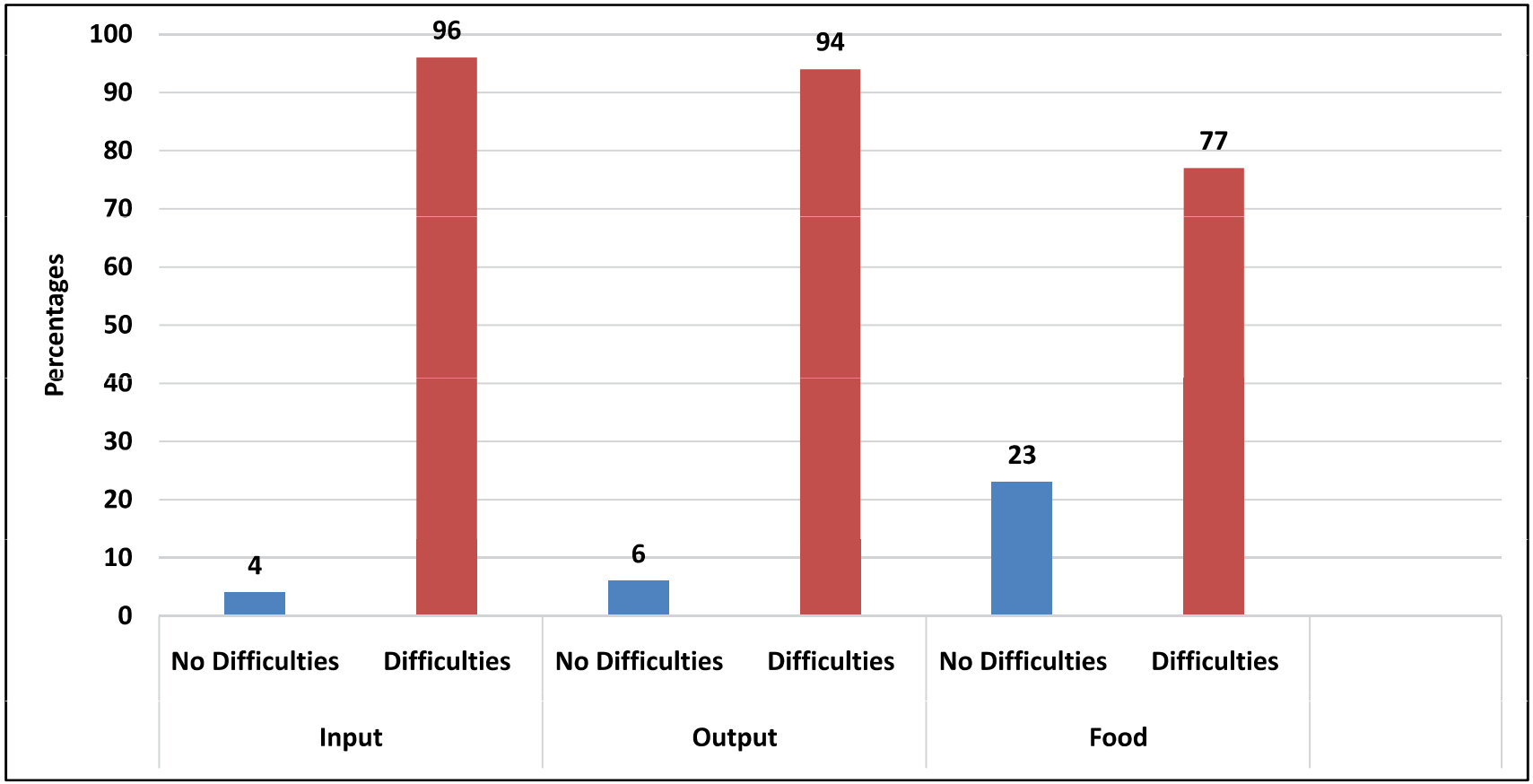


About 43% of the households received information from government officials followed by 25% which received information from radio and television.

Markets Access

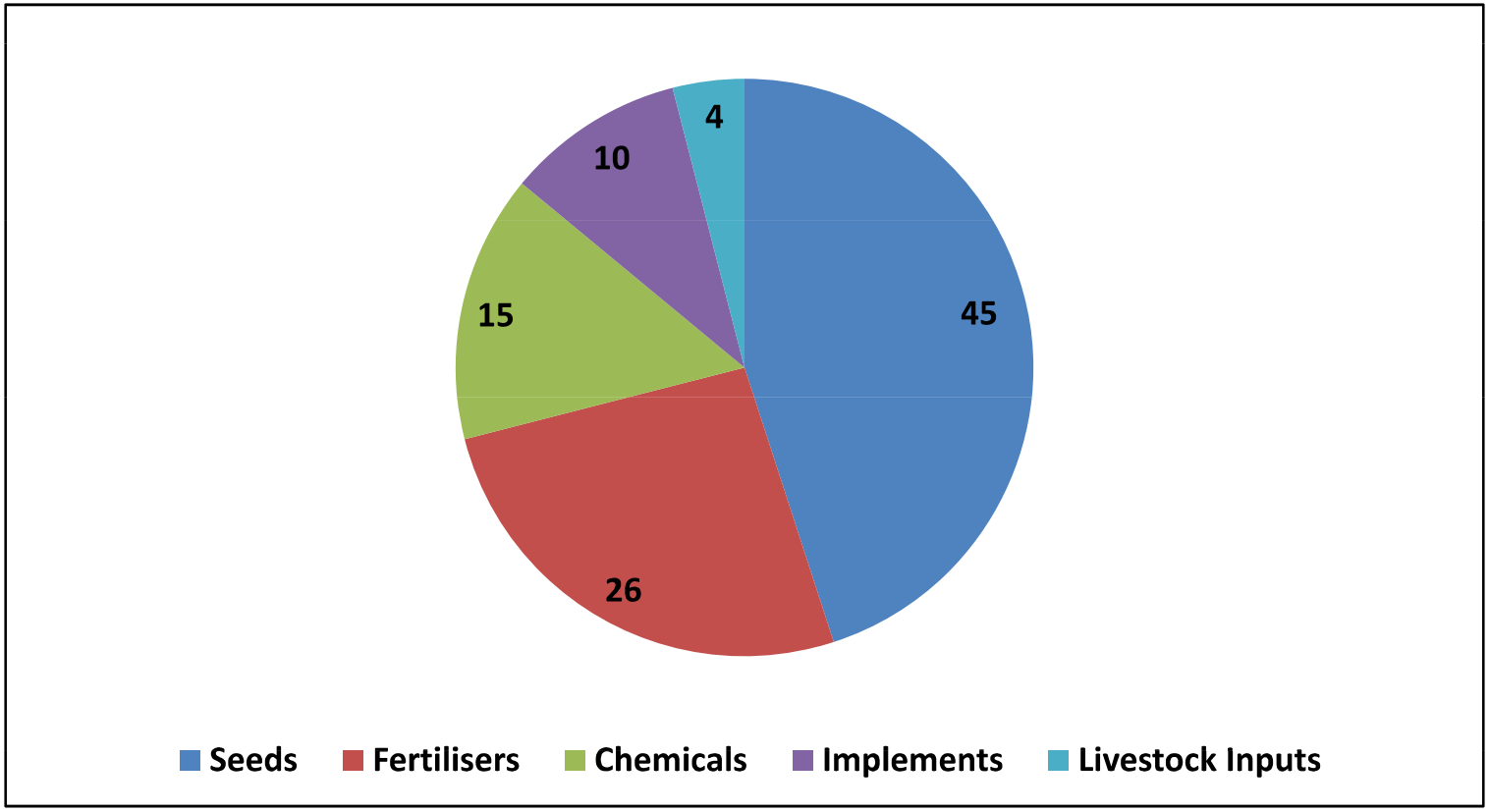
To assess the availability and access to agricultural input and produce markets for small-holder farmers in the 2014/15 consumption year

Community Access to Markets



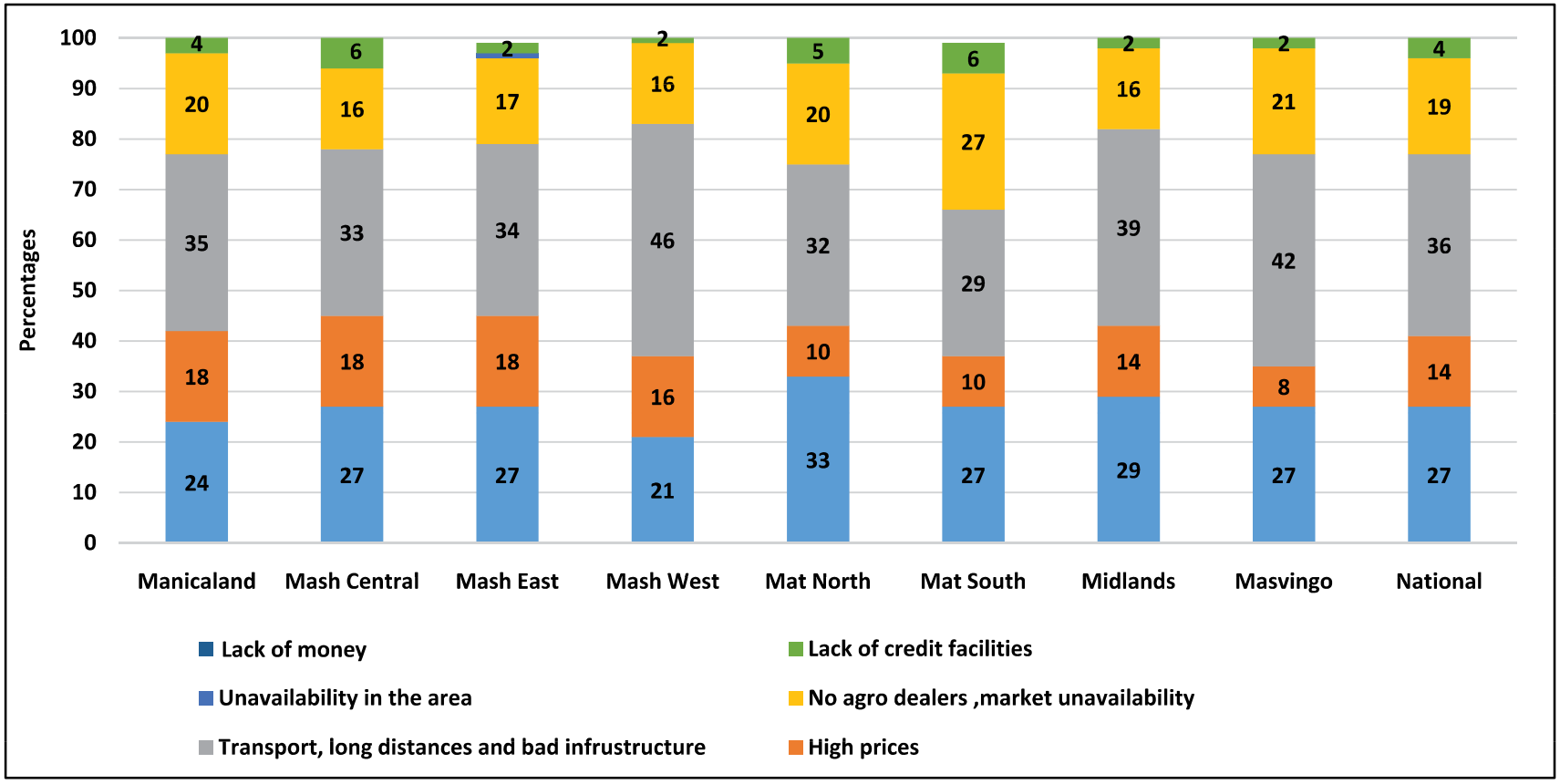
- Most households faced challenges in accessing agricultural input, output and food markets.
- Difficulties in accessing the food markets were relatively lower as compared to other markets, but quite significant for the households.

Input Market: Commodities With Challenges



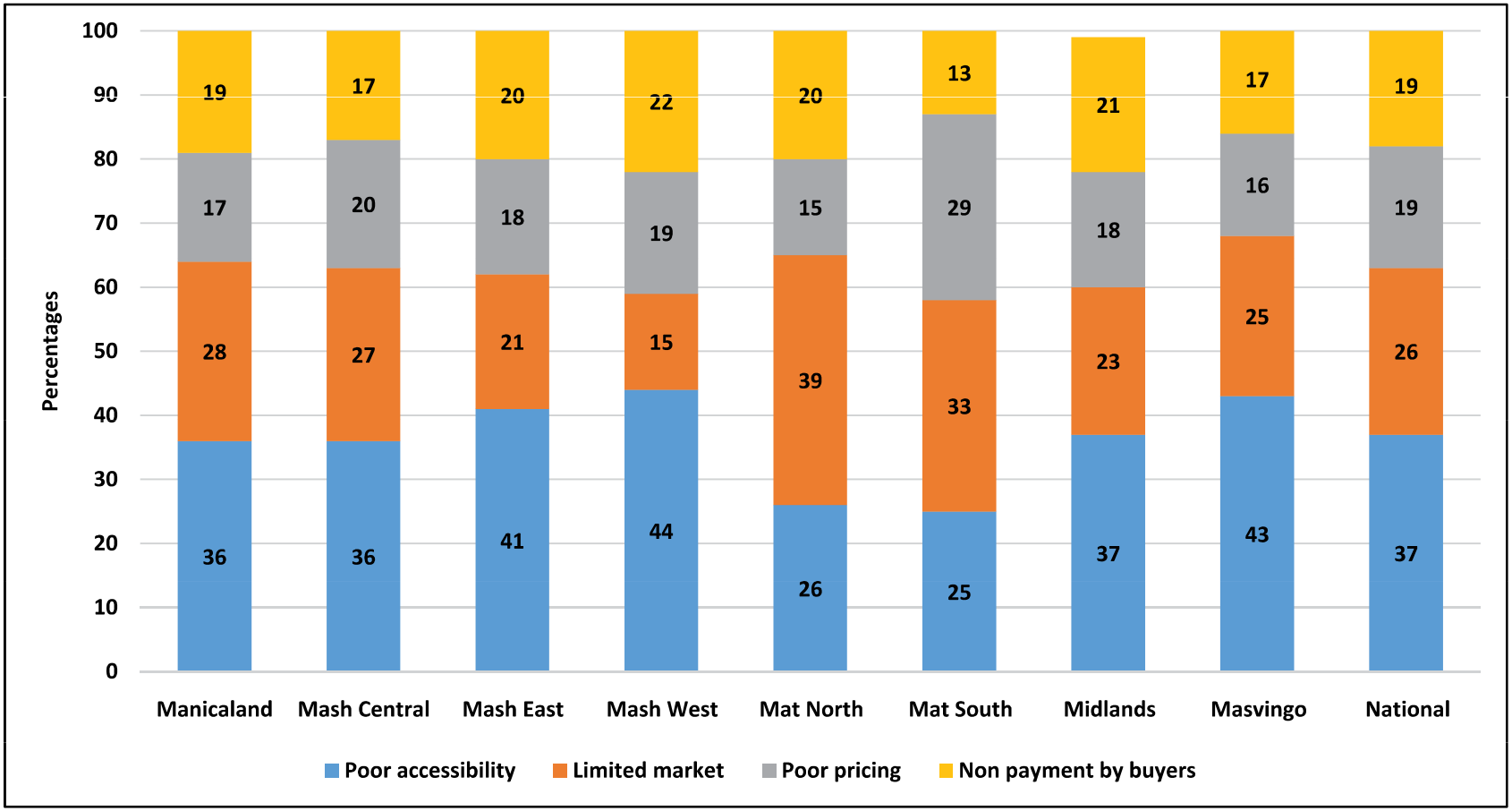
- Communities faced challenges in accessing seeds (45%) and fertilisers (26%).
- The least challenges (4%) were faced in accessing livestock inputs (vaccines and feeds).

Agricultural Input Market Challenges



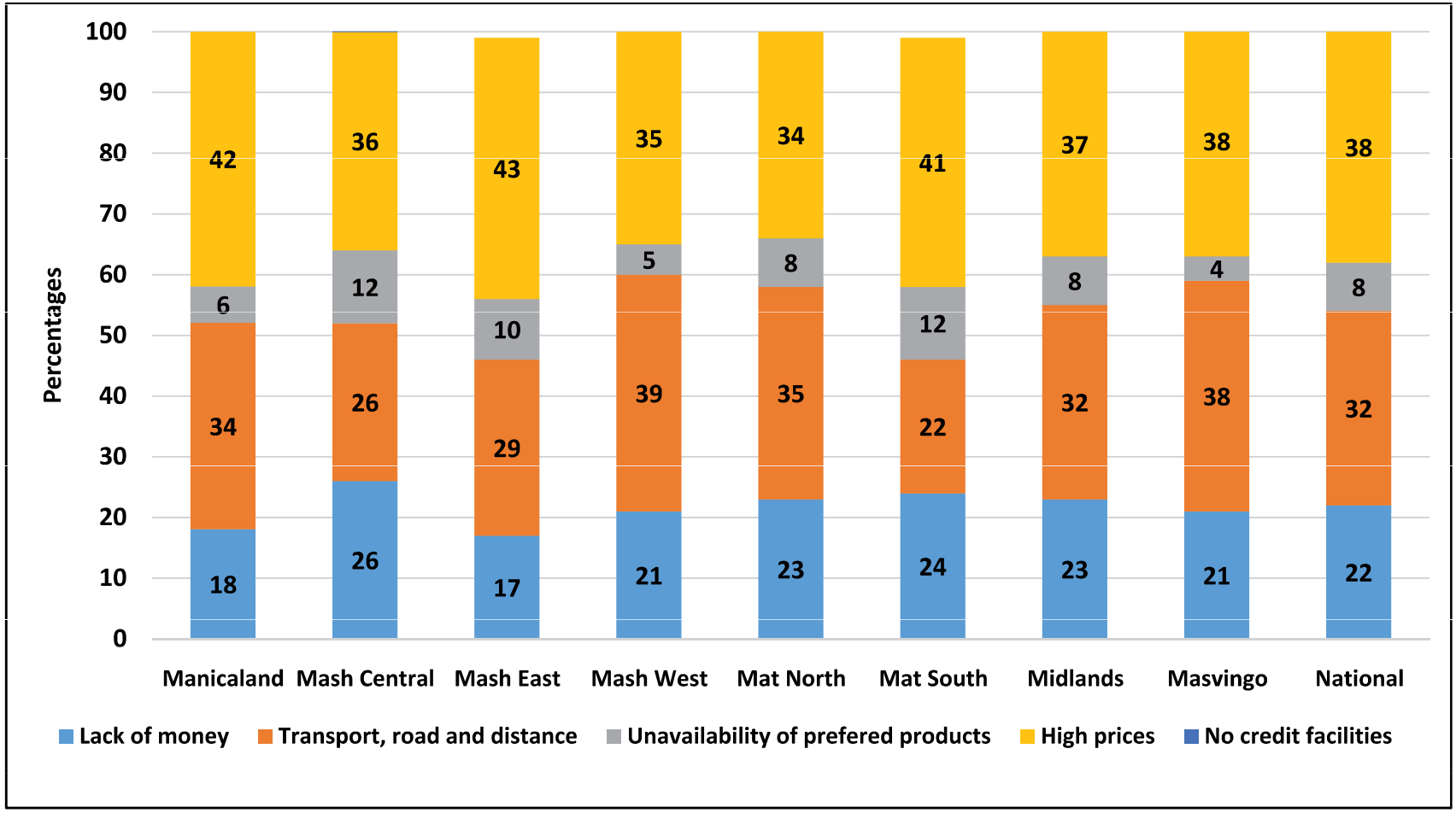
- Transport, long distances travelled and bad roads were the challenges faced by most communities in trying to access the input market, with Mashonaland West reporting the highest proportion (46%), followed by Masvingo (42%).
- Communities reported lack of money as a significant challenge that they faced in accessing agricultural inputs (27%).

Agricultural Output Market Challenges



- Most communities in Mashonaland West (44%), Masvingo (43%) and Mashonaland East (41%) reported having challenges in accessing agricultural outputs markets.
- Limited markets for crops and livestock were most reported in Matabeleland North (39%), Matabeleland South (33%), Manicaland (28%) and Mashonaland Central (27%).

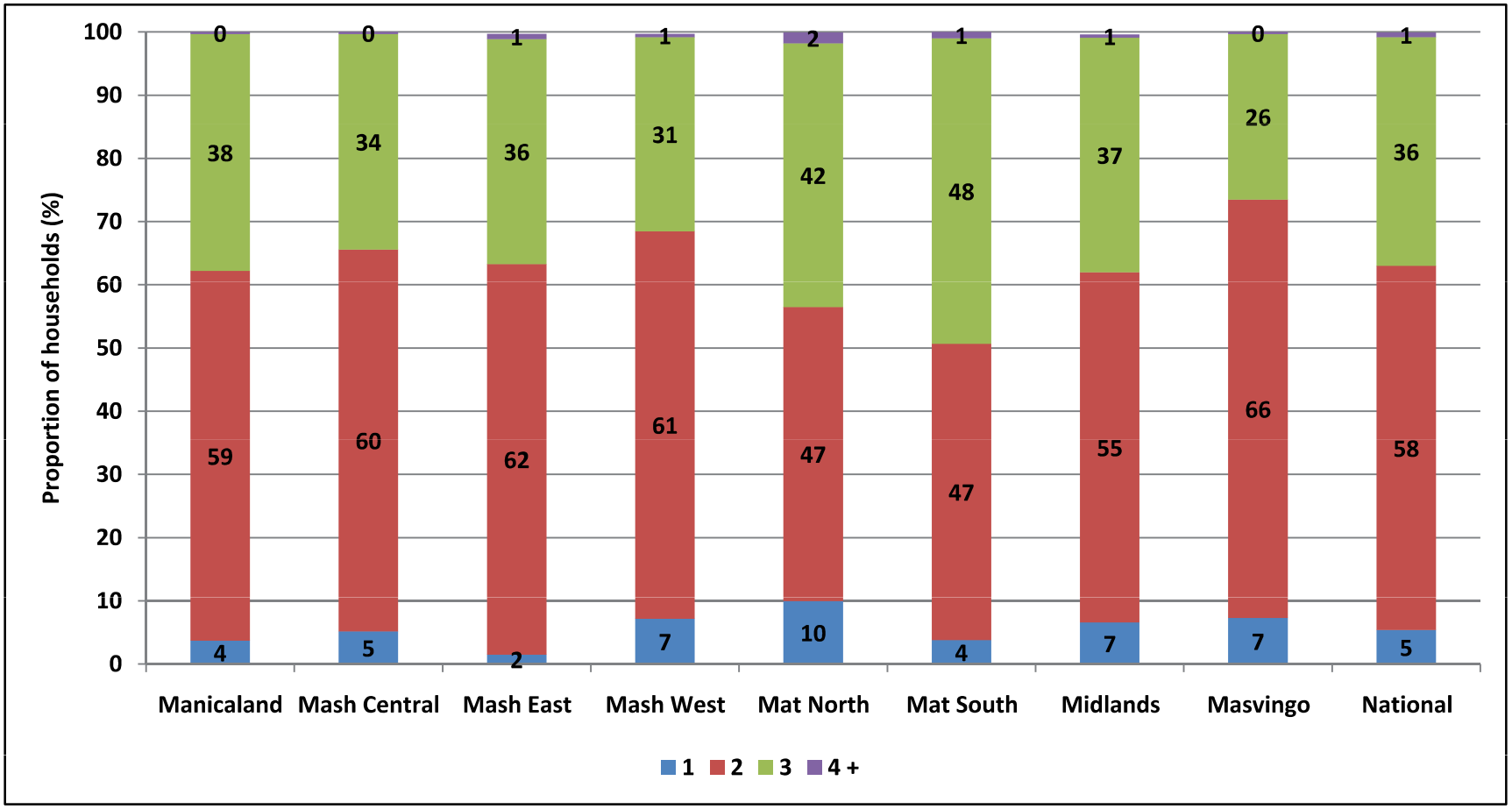
Food Market Challenges



- High prices for food commodities were most reported in Mashonaland East (43%), Manicaland (42%) and Matabeleland South (41%) which were above the national average of (38%).
- Challenges of transport and distance to the food markets were most reported in Mashonaland West (39%), Masvingo (38%) and Manicaland (34%).

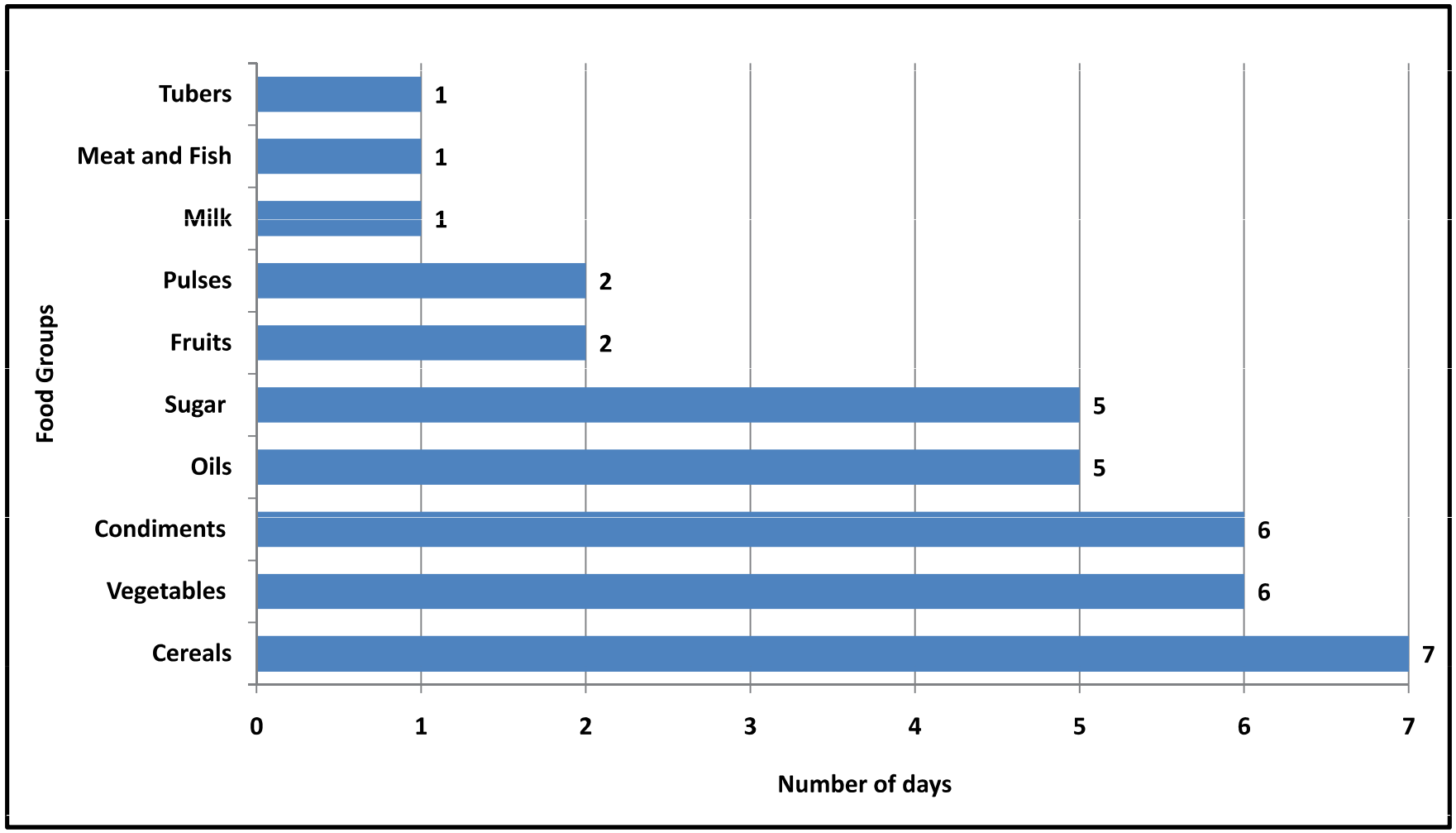
Food Consumption and Nutrition

Number of Meals Consumed by Adults (5 Years and Above)



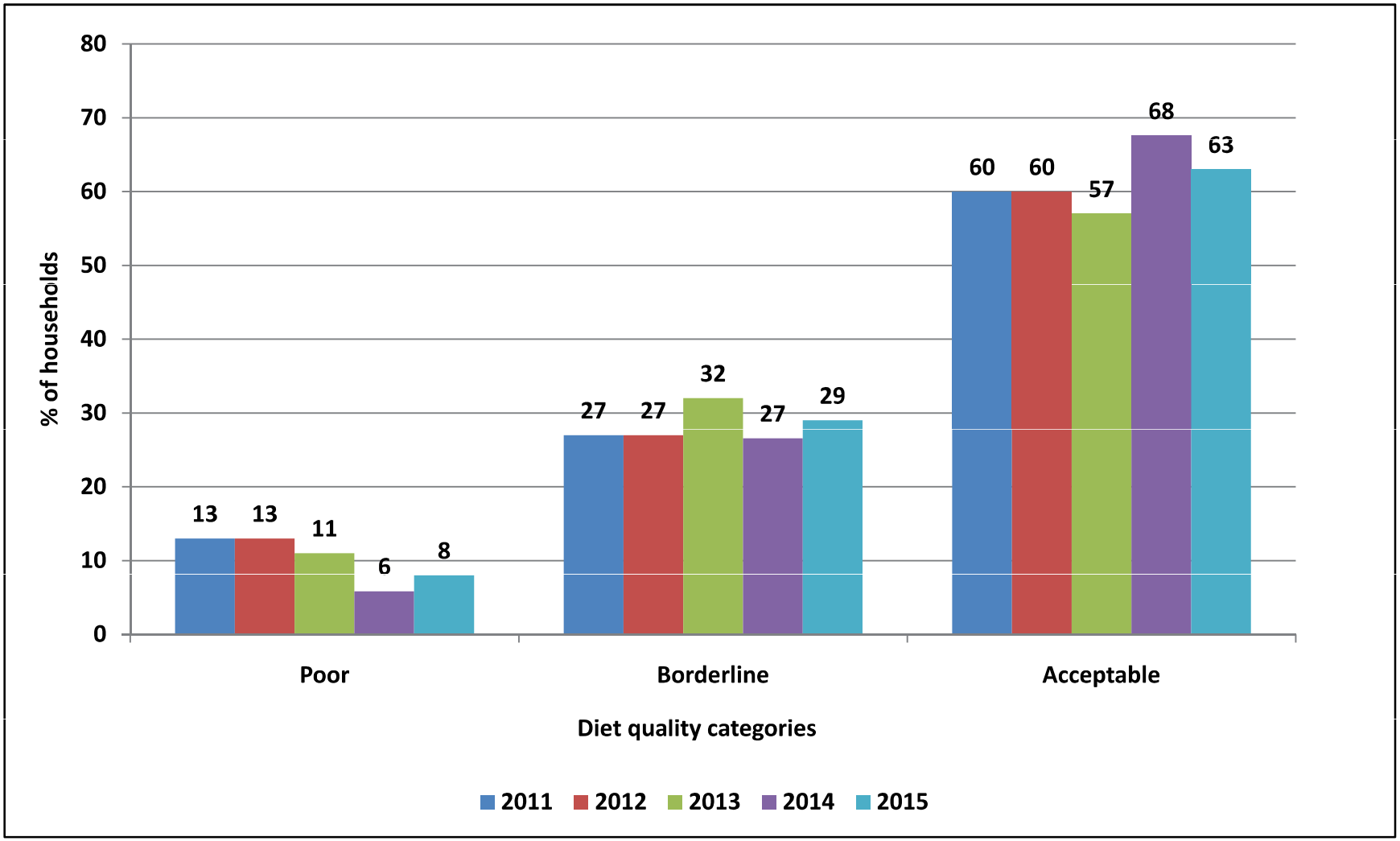
- The highest proportion of households ate 2 meals in a day (58%), followed by those consuming 3 meals a day (36%).
- The Matabeleland provinces had the highest number of households that consumed 3 meals or more a day.
- Masvingo had the highest proportion (73%) of households eating less than 3 meals a day, followed by Mashonaland West (68%).

Mean Number of Days Households Consumed Food from Various Food Groups per Week



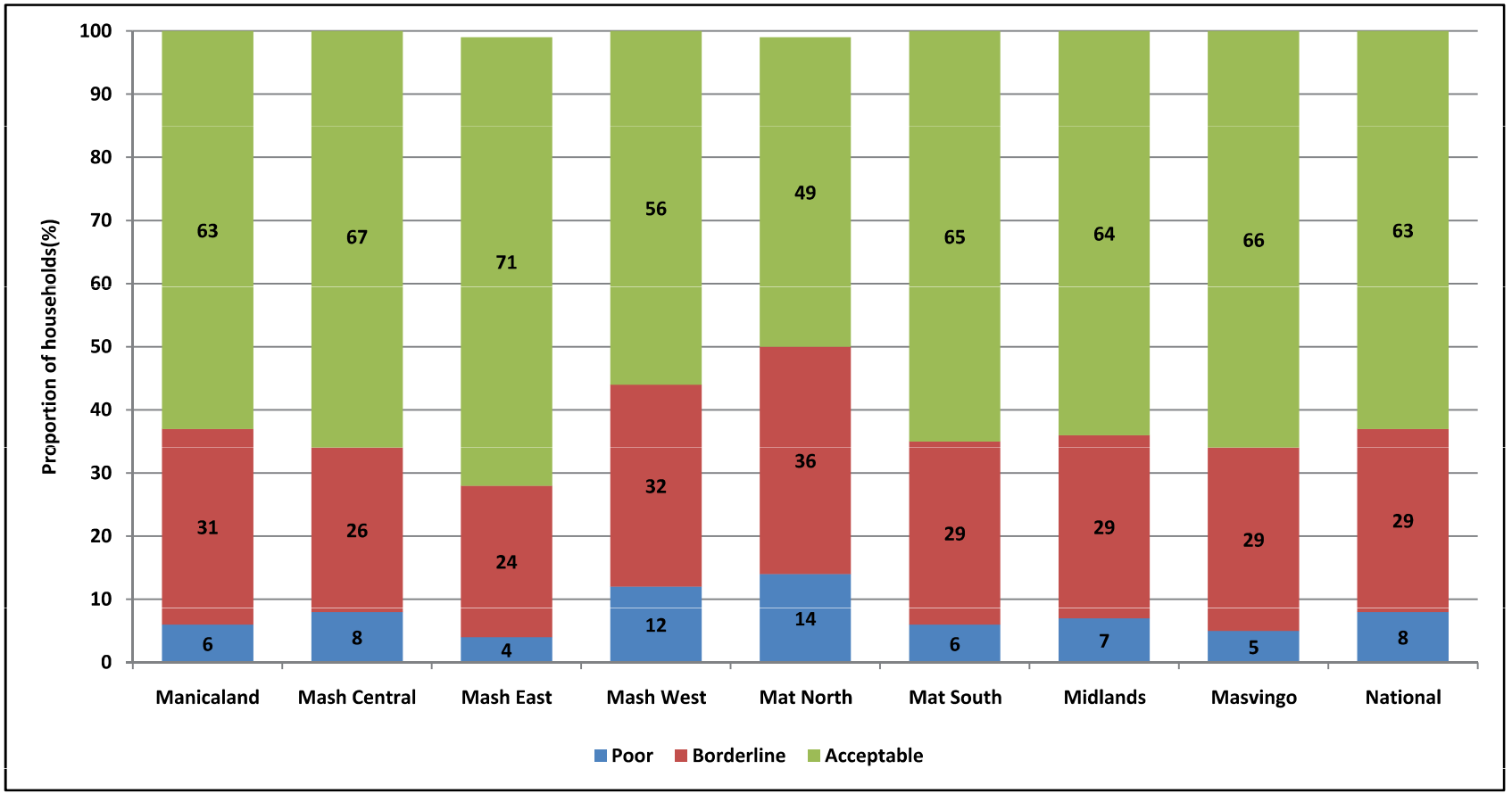
- Most households were consuming predominantly plant-based diets mainly rich in carbohydrates.
- Consumption of protein rich foods (milk, meats and pulses) was limited.

Food Consumption Categories



- Compared to 2014, there was a slight increase in the proportion of households that consumed poor and borderline diets.
- The proportion of households that consumed acceptable diets decreased from 68% in 2014 to 63% in 2015.

Food Consumption Categories by Province



- About two thirds of households across the provinces consumed acceptable diets except for Matabeleland North (49%) and Mashonaland West (56%).
- Mashonaland East province had the highest proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score of 71%, followed by Mashonaland Central (67%).

Child Feeding Practices and Child Nutrition

To estimate the prevalence of acute malnutrition of rural children of

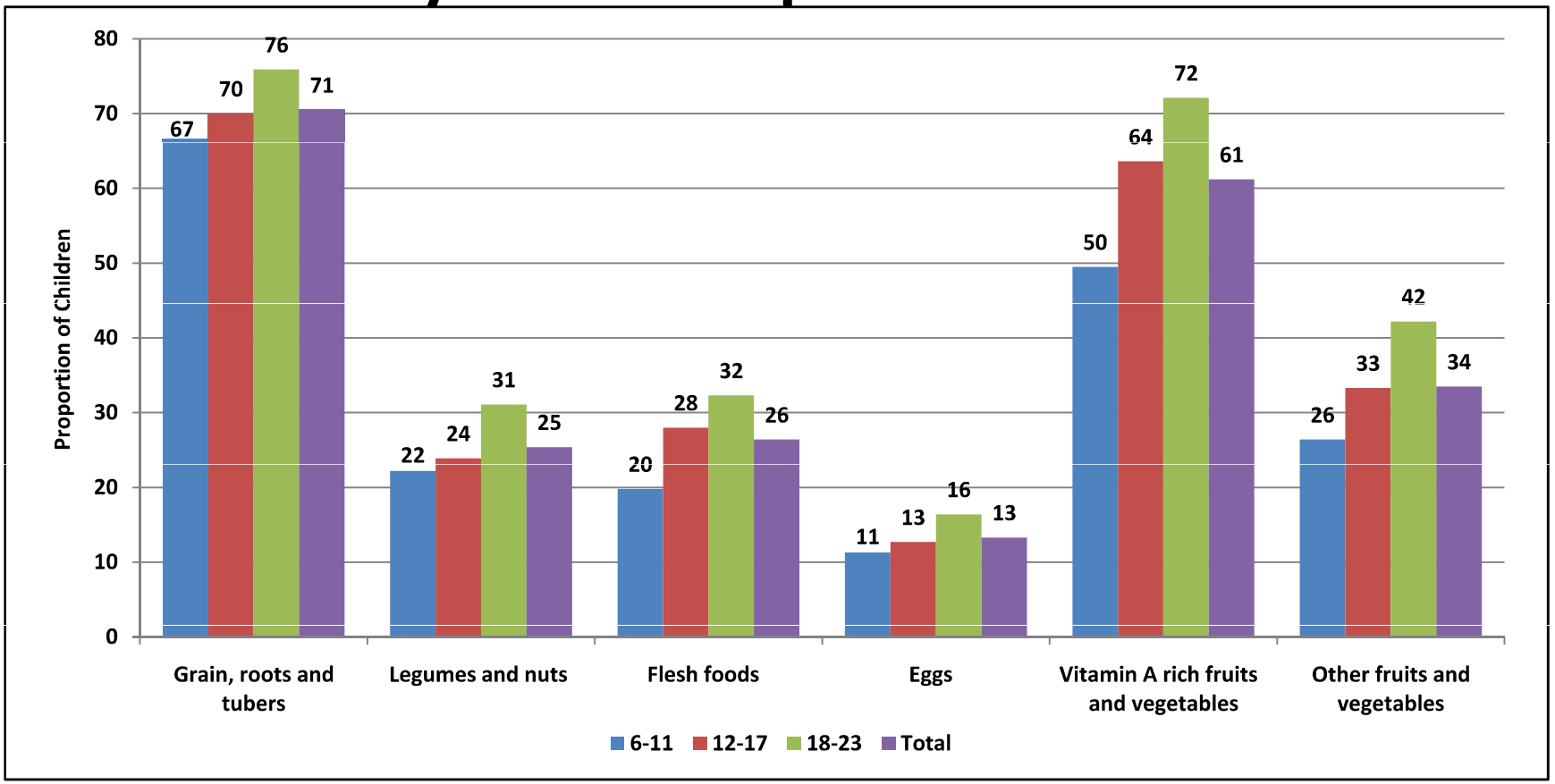
6 – 59 months and assess their feeding practices

Feeding Practices in Children 6-23 Months

Province	Proportion of children 6 - 23 months of age consuming		
	Minimum Dietary Diversity	Minimum Meal Frequency	Minimum Acceptable Diet
Manicaland	14.9	40.8	6.8
Mashonaland Central	23.4	40.1	10.6
Mashonaland East	25.5	63.1	12.9
Mashonaland West	15.3	38.3	6.9
Matabeleland North	10.3	52.5	6.0
Matabeleland South	14.6	52.9	8.4
Midlands	19.1	42.4	7.5
Masvingo	15.0	44.2	6.0
National	**17.7**	**47.0**	**8.3**

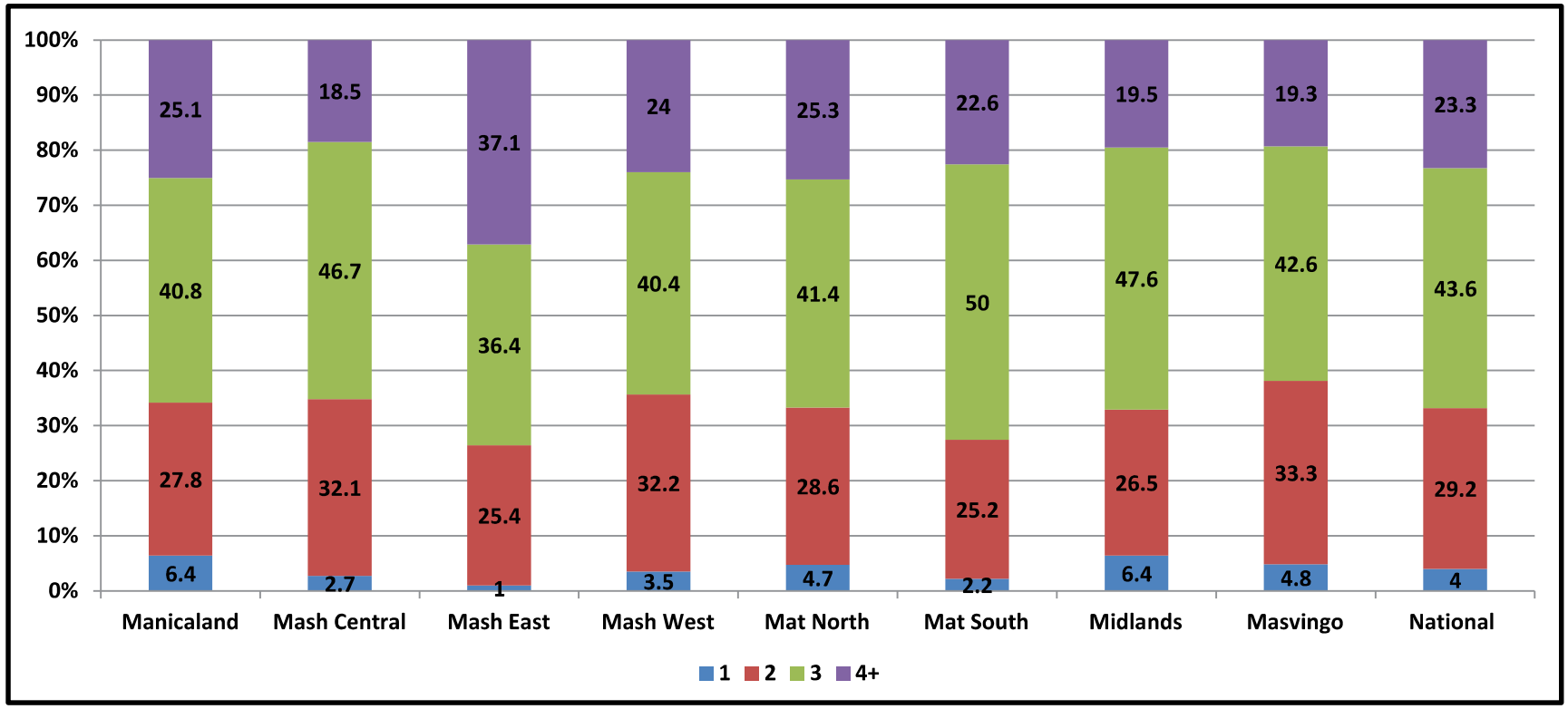
- The proportion of children who consumed minimum dietary diversity (MDD) of at least 4 food groups is 18%.
- Only less than half of the children (47%) received meals in frequency recommended for their age, with only 8% consuming minimum acceptable diets (MAD).
- Child feeding practices remain largely suboptimal and require improvement

Proportion of Children 6-23 months by Age Group by Food Groups Consumed



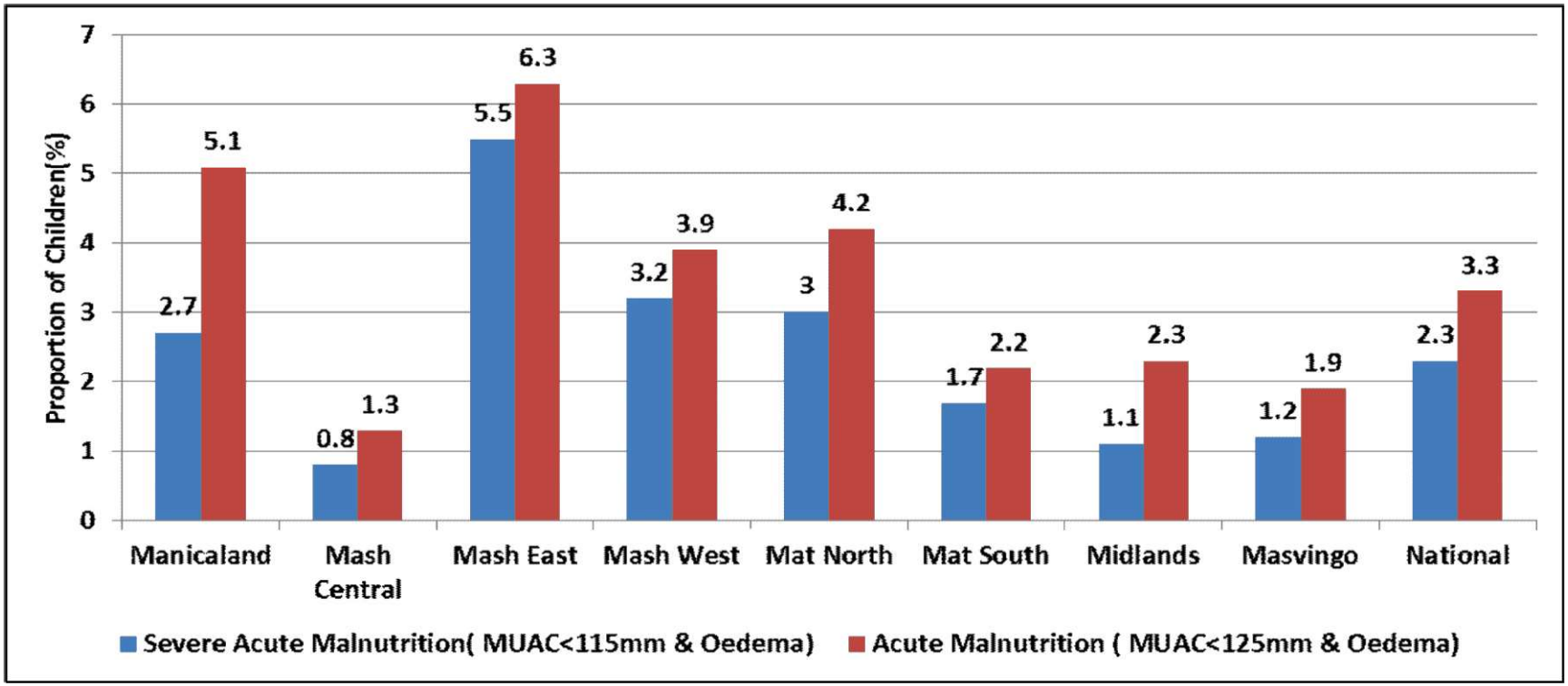
- The proportion of children consuming foods from different food groups increases with the age of the child.
- There was a high proportion of children consuming cereals and vegetables with low consumption of animal source foods (meat and eggs).
- Diets consumed by children, like those of adults, were predominantly plant-based.

Number of Meals Consumed by Children Aged 24 - 59 Months by Province



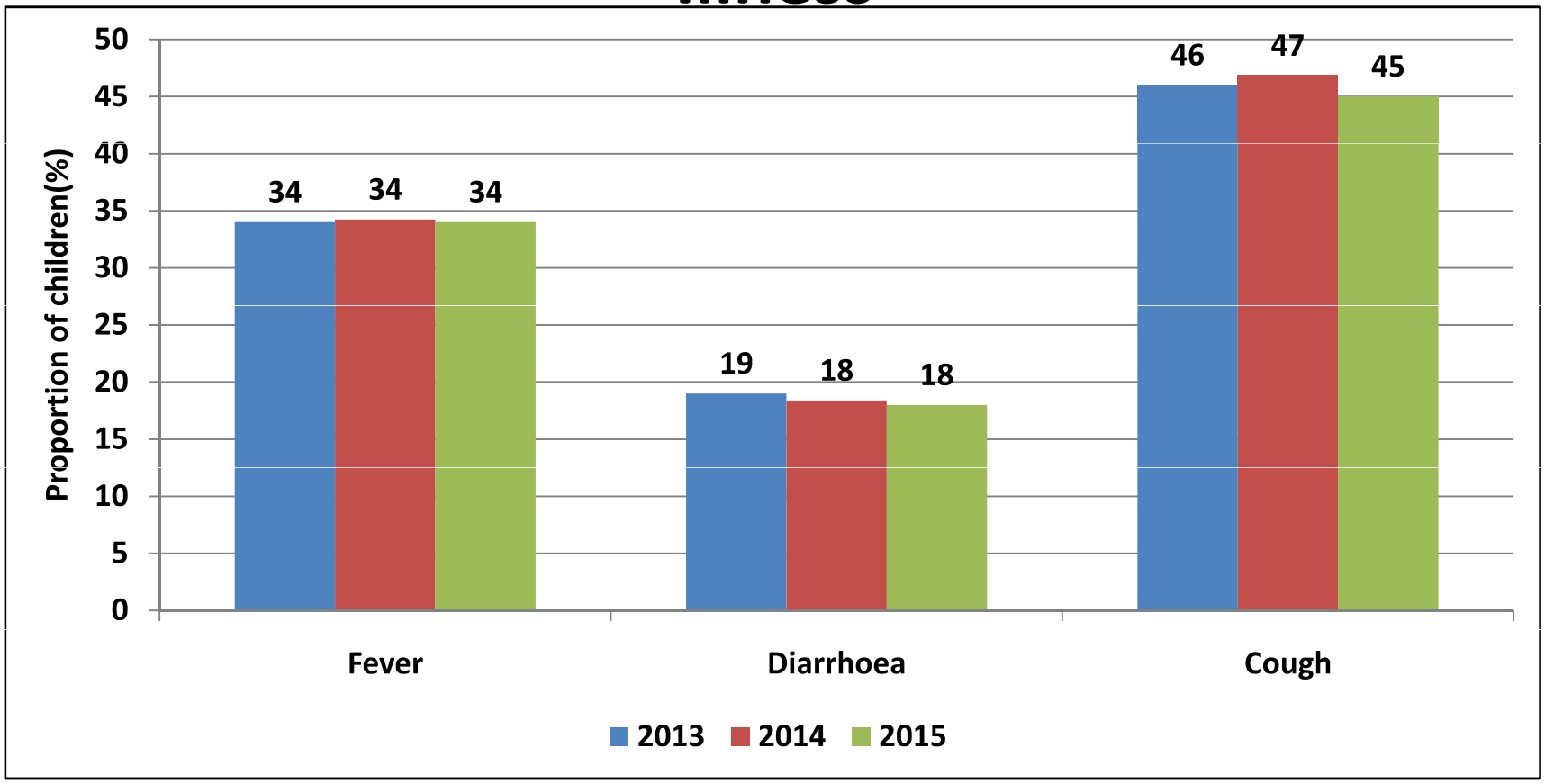
- Apart from Mashonaland East, less than a quarter of children across the other provinces consumed at least 4 meals per day.
- To support optimal growth and good health, children of this age group should consume at least 4 meals a day of a diverse and nutrient-dense diet constituted from animal source foods, pulses, fruits and vegetables and energy giving foods.

Proportion of Children 6-59 Months with Acute Malnutrition by Province



- Overally, 3.3% of the children had acute malnutrition and 2.3% had severe acute malnutrition.
- The highest proportion of children with acute malnutrition(6.3%) was in Mashonaland East followed by Manicaland (5.1%).
- The highest proportion of children with severe acute malnutrition was in Mashonaland East (5.5%) followed by Mashonaland West (3.2%), Matabeleland North (3%) and Manicaland (2.7%). Mashonaland Central had the lowest proportion of children with both acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition.

Proportion of Children 6-59 Months of Age with Illness



- No difference was noted in the proportion of children with fever from 2013 to 2015.
- The proportion of children 6-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey was 18% and this is not different from 2014.
- The proportion of children with cough was 45% and this is not different from what was reported in 2014 and 2013.

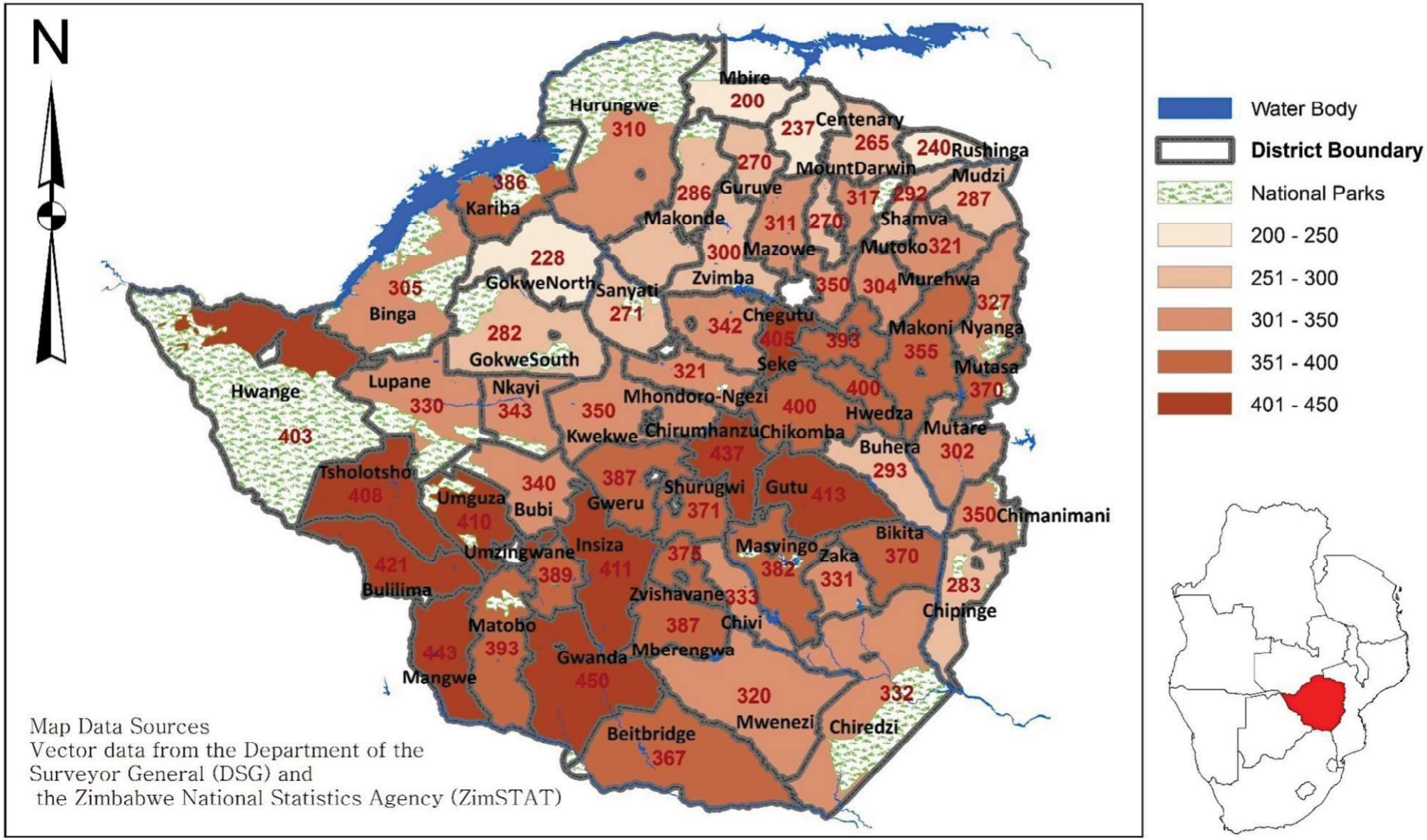
Food Security Situation

To determine the rural population that is likely to be food insecure in the 2014/15 consumption year, their geographic distribution and the severity of their food insecurity

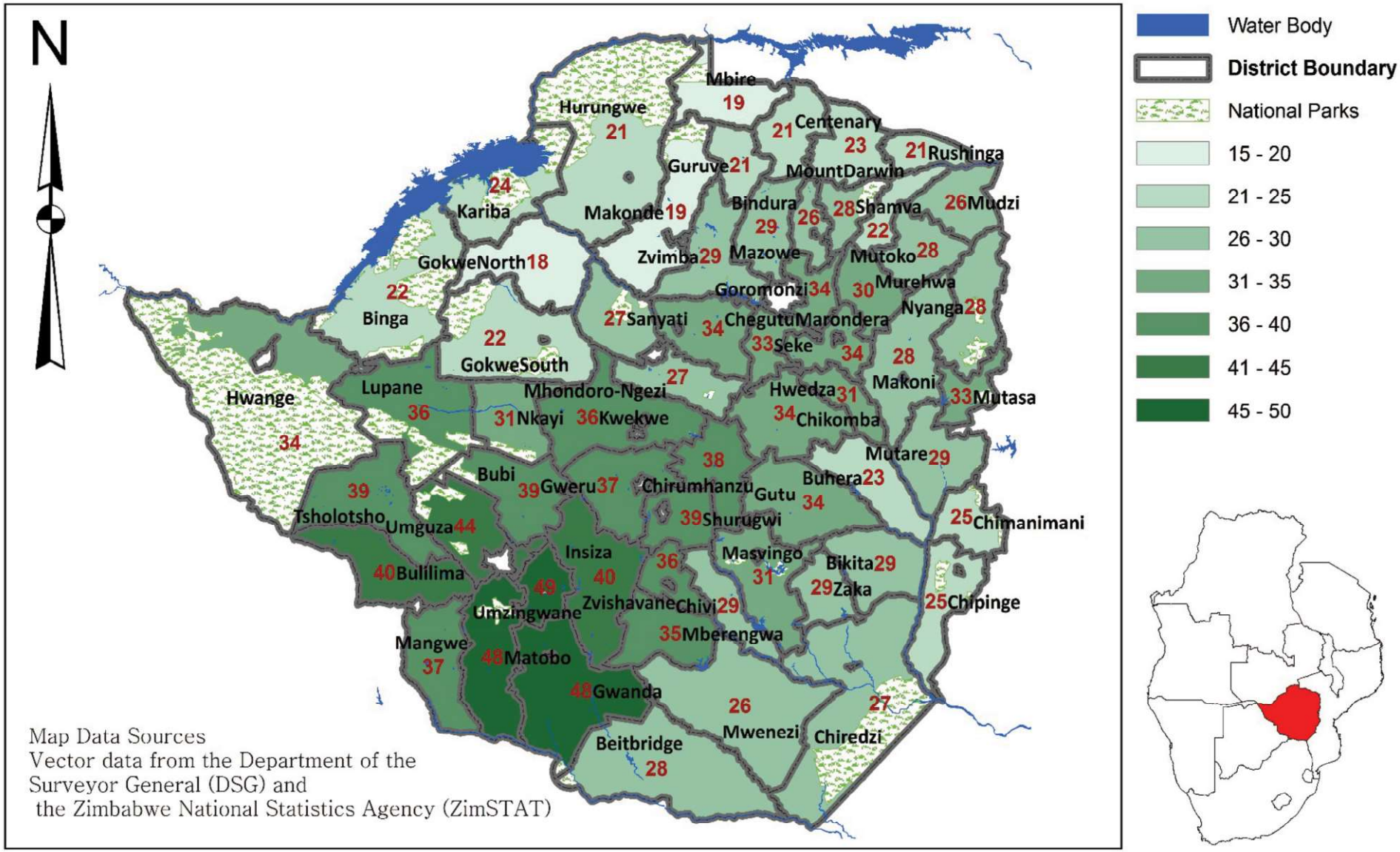
Agricultural Commodity Prices

District Average Maize Grain Prices ($/Kg)

District Average Cattle Prices (USD)

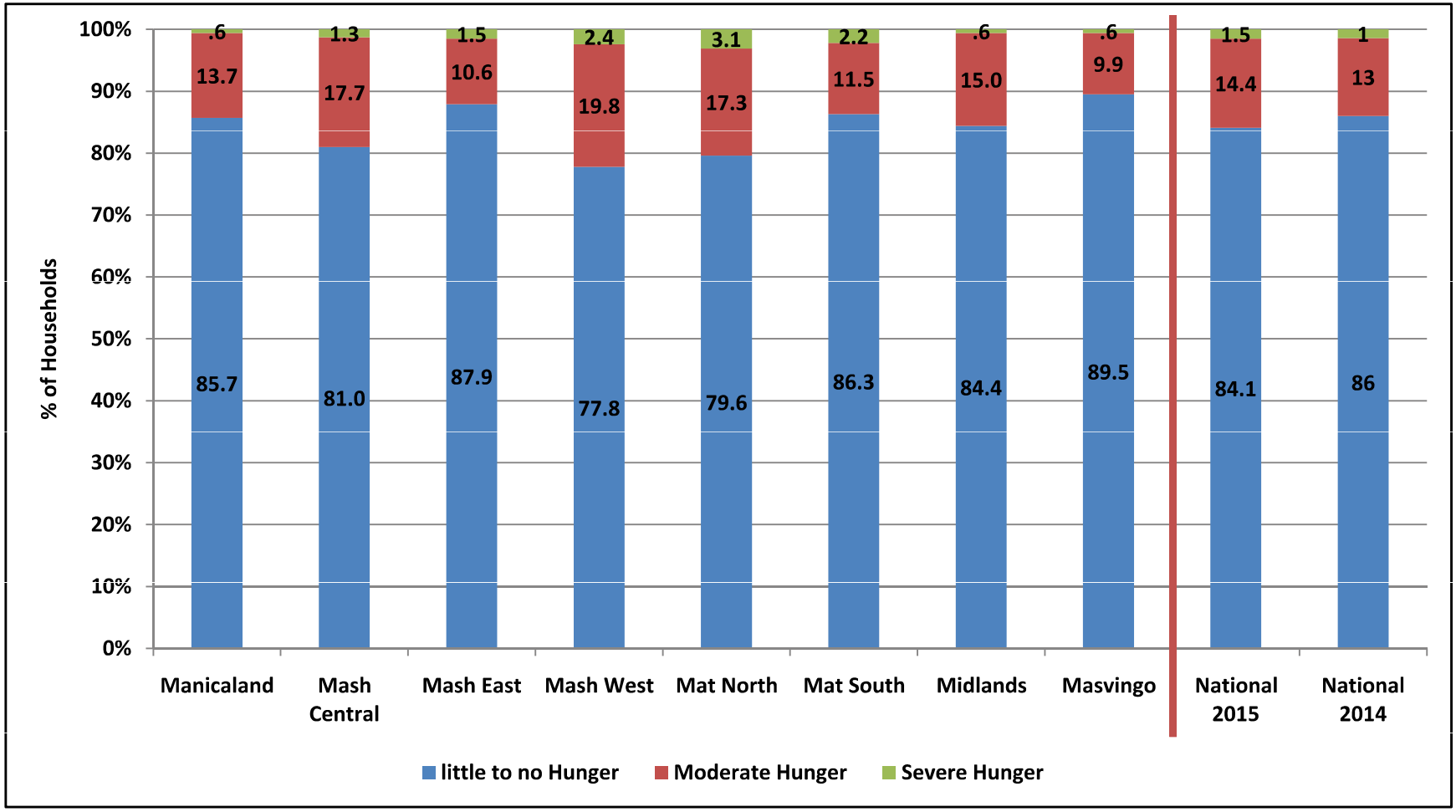


District Average Goats Prices (USD)



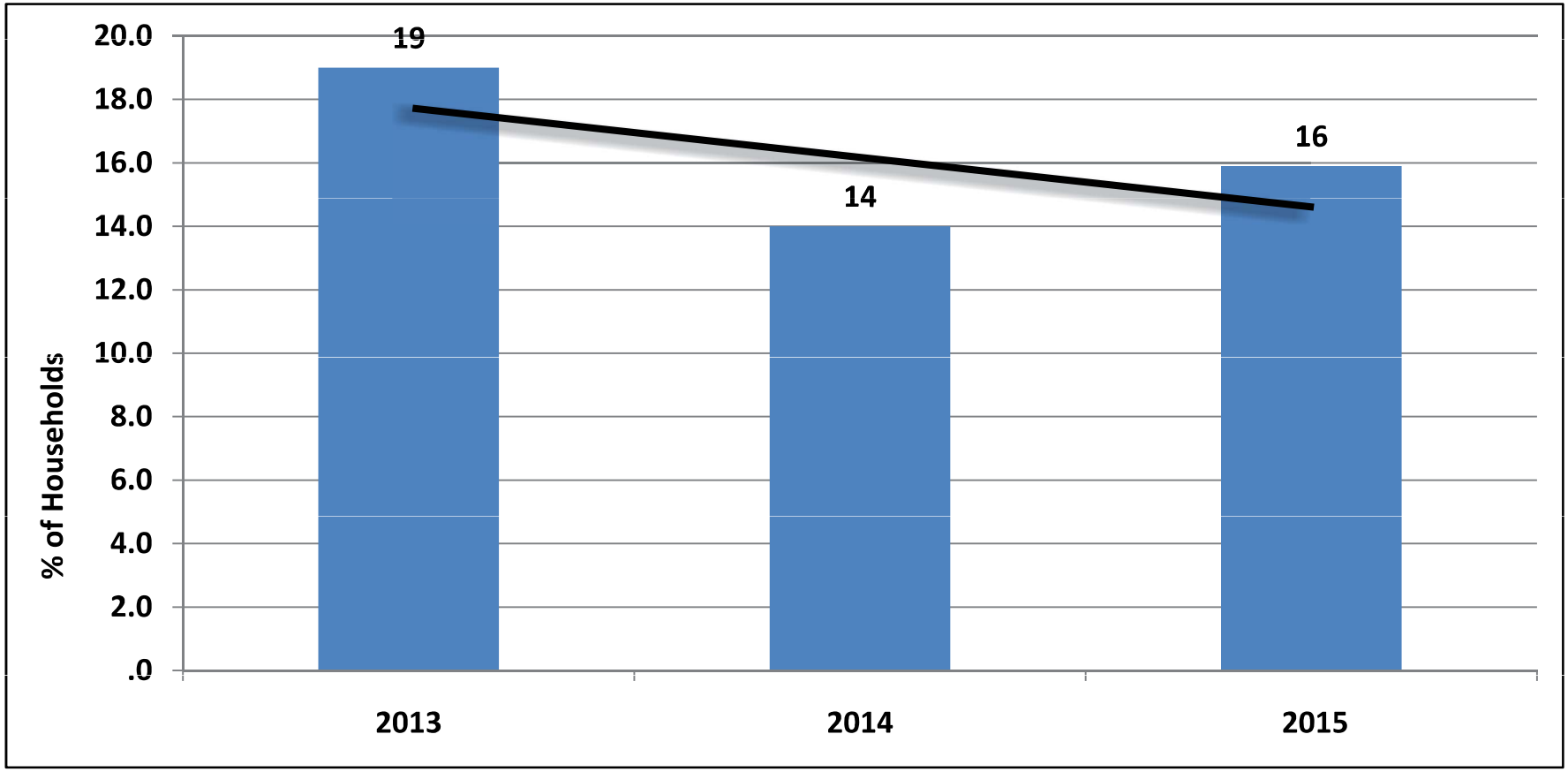
Household Food Access In April/ May 2015

Household Hunger Scale



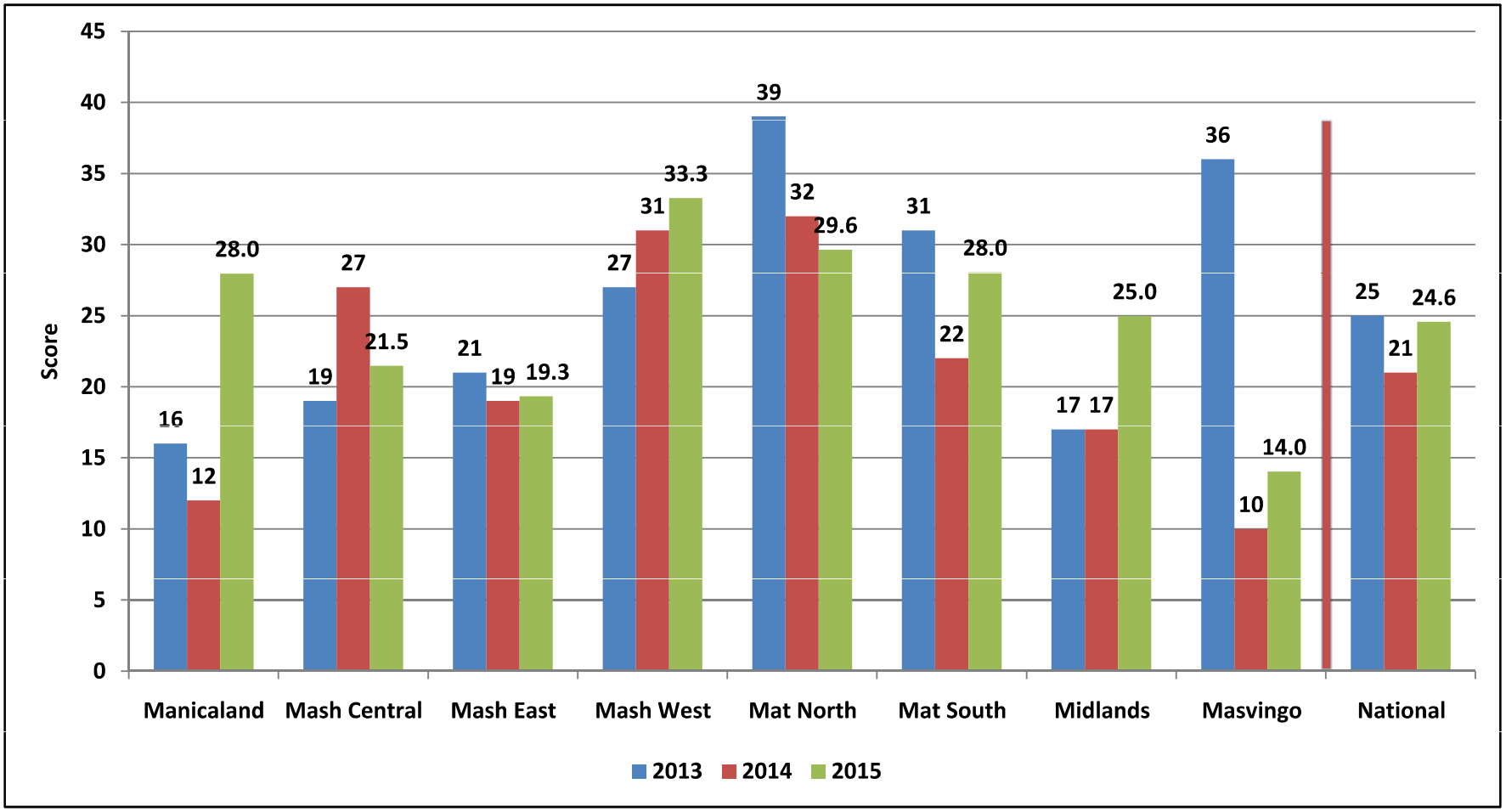
Almost 16% of households had moderate to severe hunger in April 2015. This was an increase of 2% from 14% during the same time in 2014.

Proportion of Households with Moderate to Severe Hunger



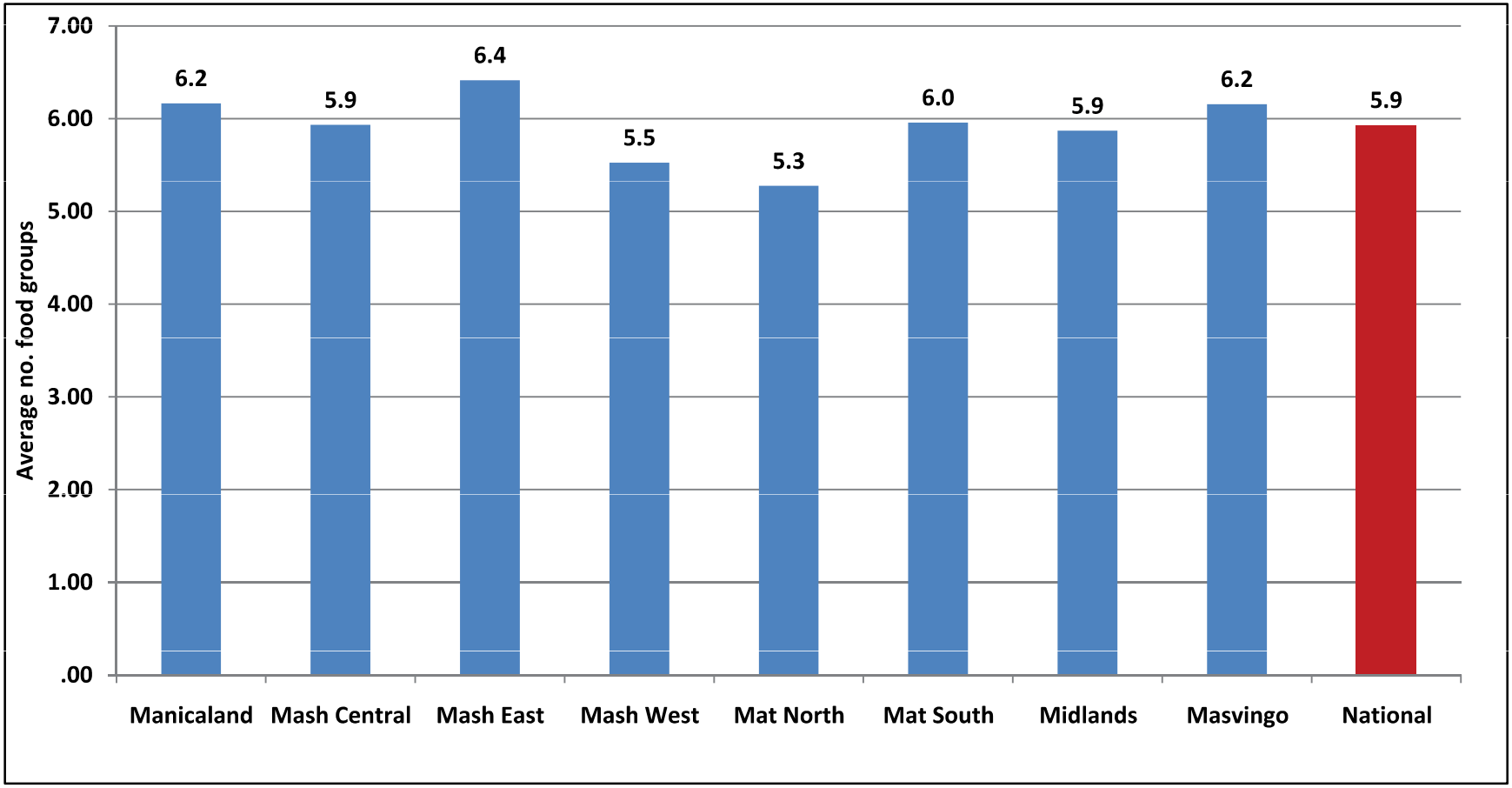
Generally there was a decrease in the proportion of households with moderate and severe food challenges at the beginning of the consumption year.

Consumption Coping Strategies



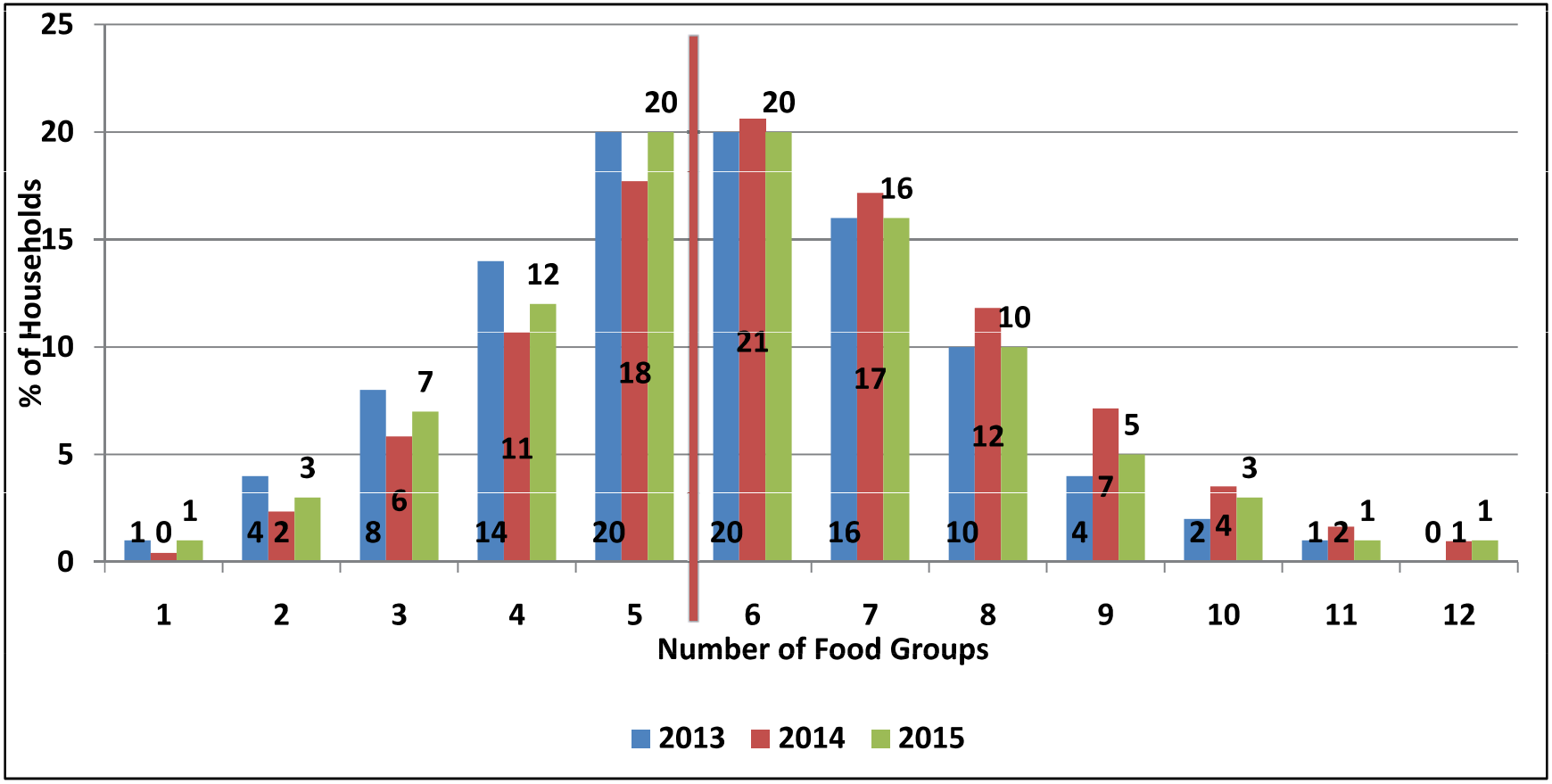
- The coping strategy index was higher this year compared to the same time last year.
- This shows that households were employing more consumption coping strategies than last year.

Average Number of Food Groups Consumed by Households out of 12 Food Groups



- The number of food groups consumed by a household in 24 hours is used as a proxy for food access.
- On average, households were consuming about 6 out of 12 food groups a day before the survey.

Proportion of Households Consuming Different Food Groups out of 12 Food Groups



Households were consuming less food groups in May 2015 compared to the same time last year but better than 2013.

Household Food Security Projections For April 2015 - March 2016

Household Food Access Projections Analytical Framework

- Food Security exists when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food which is safe and consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meettheir dietary needs and food preferences and it is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care allowing for a healthy and active life (FNSP, 2012).
- The four dimensions of food security include:
    - **Availability** of food
    - **Access** to food
    - The safe and healthy **utilization** of food
    - The **stability** of food availability, access and utilization
- Household food security status was determined by measuring the household's potential access to enough food to give each member a minimum of 2100 kilocalories per day in the consumption period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

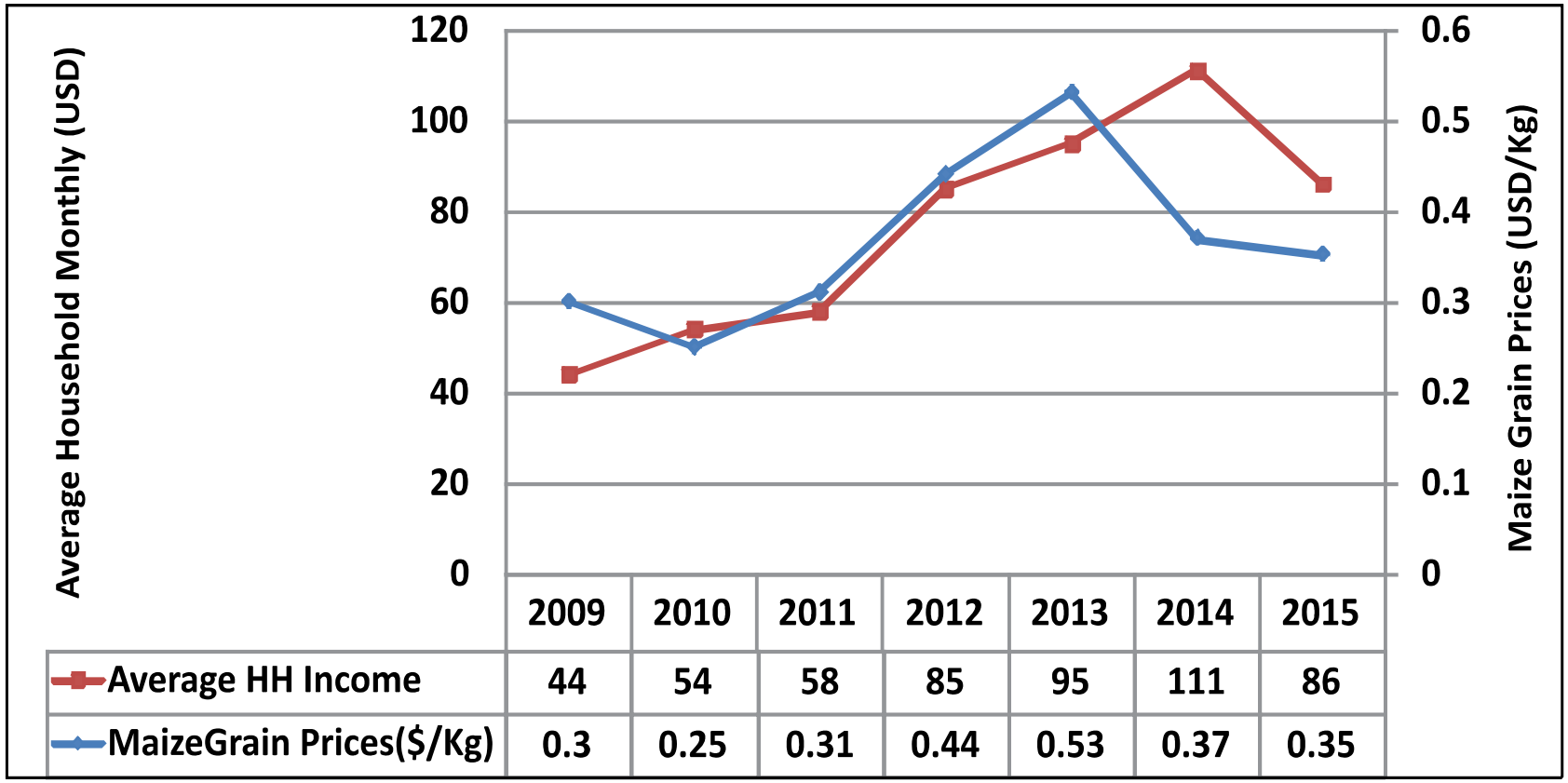
Household Food Access Projections Analytical Framework

- Each of the surveyed households' potential access was computed by estimating the household's likely disposable income in the 2015/16 consumption year from the following possible income sources;
  - cereal stocks
  - own food crop production
  - potential income from own cash crop production
  - potential income from livestock
  - income from other sources such as gifts, remittances, casual labour, pensions and formal employment.
- Total energy that could be acquired by the household from the cheapest available energy source using its potential disposable income was then computed and compared to the household's minimum energy requirements.
- When the potential energy a household could acquire was greater than its minimum energy requirements, the household was deemed to be food secure. When the converse was true, the household was defined as food insecure.
- The severity of household food insecurity was computed by the margin with which its potential energy access was below its minimum energy requirements.

Main Assumptions

- Households' purchasing power will remain relatively stable from April 2015 through the end of March 2016, i.e. average household income levels are likely to track households' cost of living. This assumption is made on the premise that year on year inflation will remain low throughout the consumption year and the economy will grow at roughly the same rate as the population growth rate.
- Staple cereals in the form of maize, small grains (sorghum and millets) or mealie meal will be available on the market throughout the consumption year for cereal deficit households with the means to purchase to do so. This assumption is predicated on the Government maintaining the liberalised maize trade regime.
- Informed by Agritex maize price monitoring data, it is assumed that the 2015/16 maize floor prices will average out around US$0.39/kg nationally, US$0.39/kg in the staple cereal surplus districts and US$0.53/kg in the cereal deficit districts.
- National cotton, tobacco and soya bean producer prices will average out at US$0.6/kg, US$2.90/kg and US$0.50/kg for the whole 2015/16 marketing season respectively.

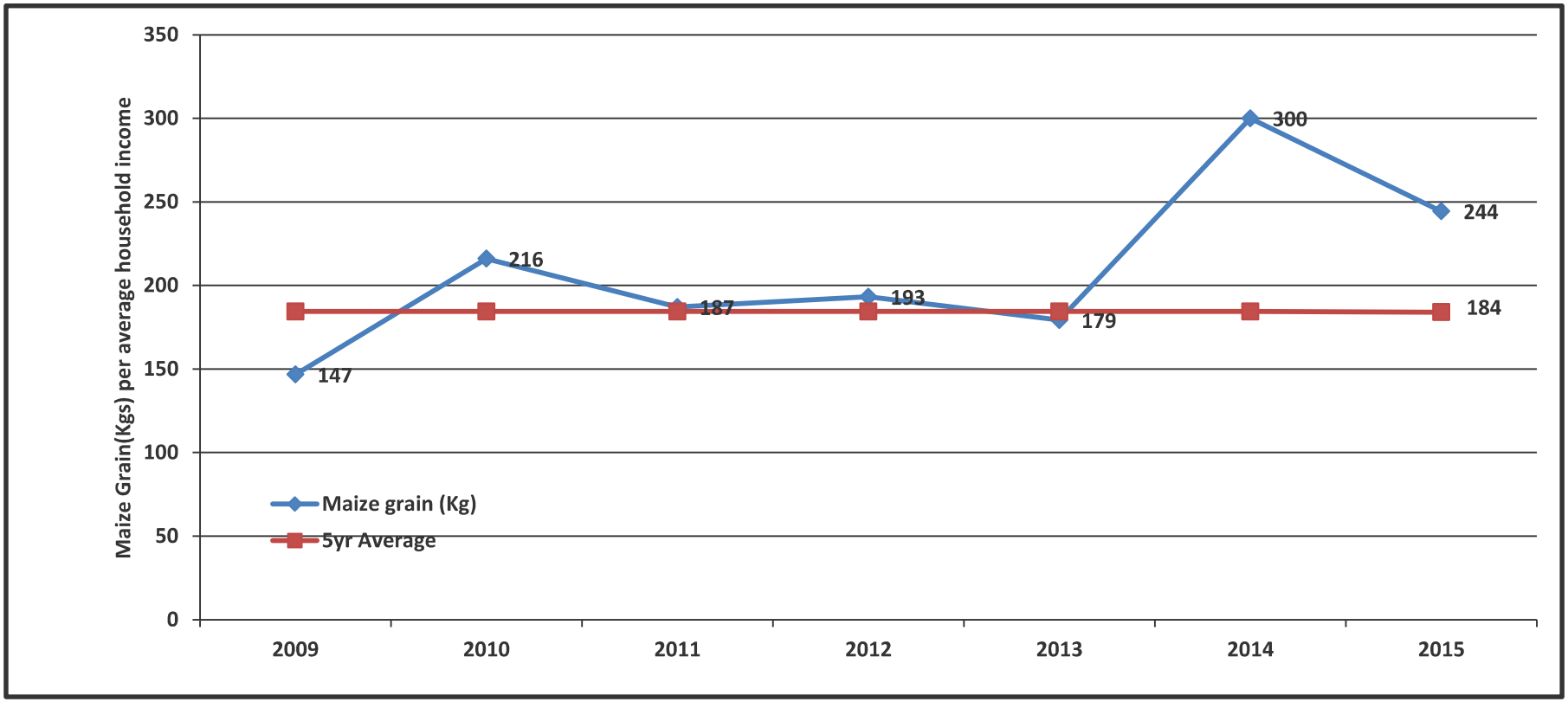
Average Household Income and Maize Grain Price Levels in April 2015



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Average HH Income	44	54	58	85	95	111	86
MaizeGrain Prices($/Kg)	0.3	0.25	0.31	0.44	0.53	0.37	0.35

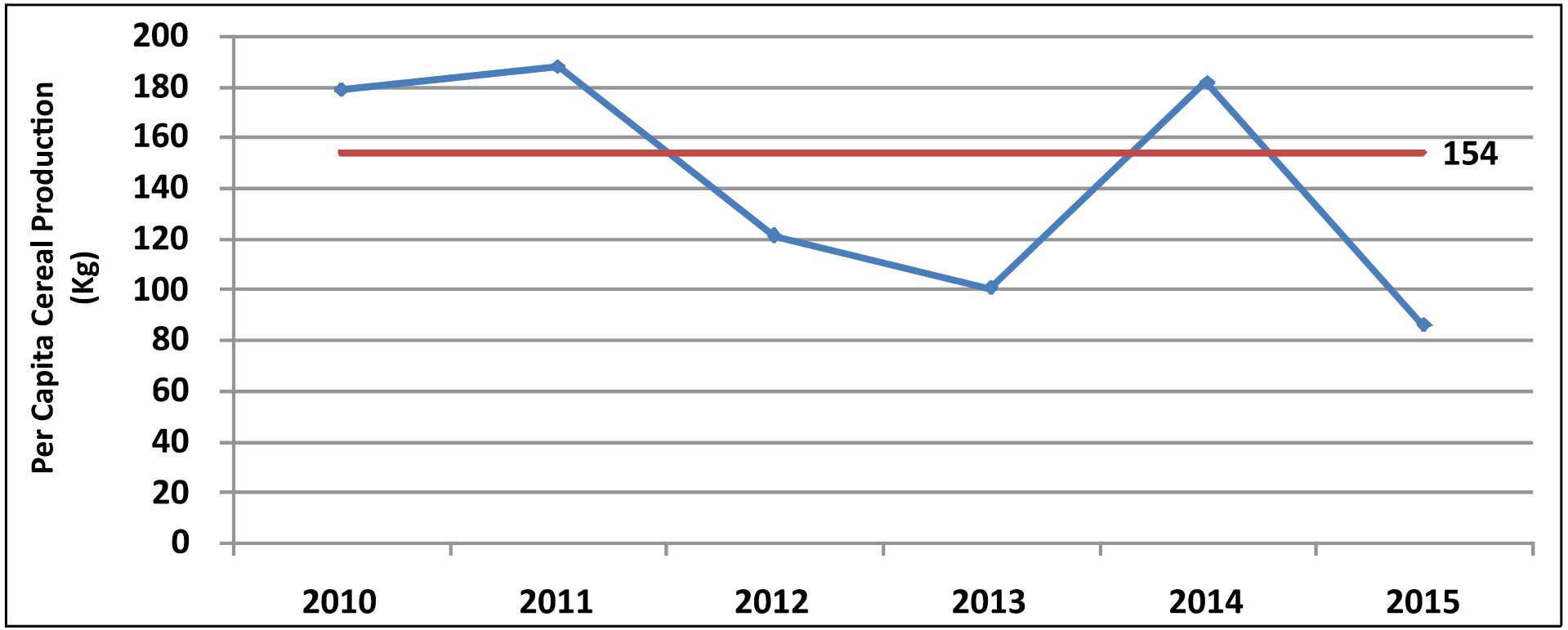
- The average household income was US$86, a decrease from last year's average of US$111.
- Average household monthly income has been on the increase since 2009.
- Average maize grain price was approximately $0.35/Kg a slight decline from last year's average of $0.37/Kg though prices were increasing from 2010 to 2013.

Average Household Income Purchasing Power in Terms of Maize Grain in April 2015



- The average household purchasing power in terms of maize grain calculated as average household income divided by average maize grain prices has declined from an average of 300Kgs to 244Kgs per household.
- The purchasing power remained depressed from 2011 to 2013 remaining below 200Kgs.

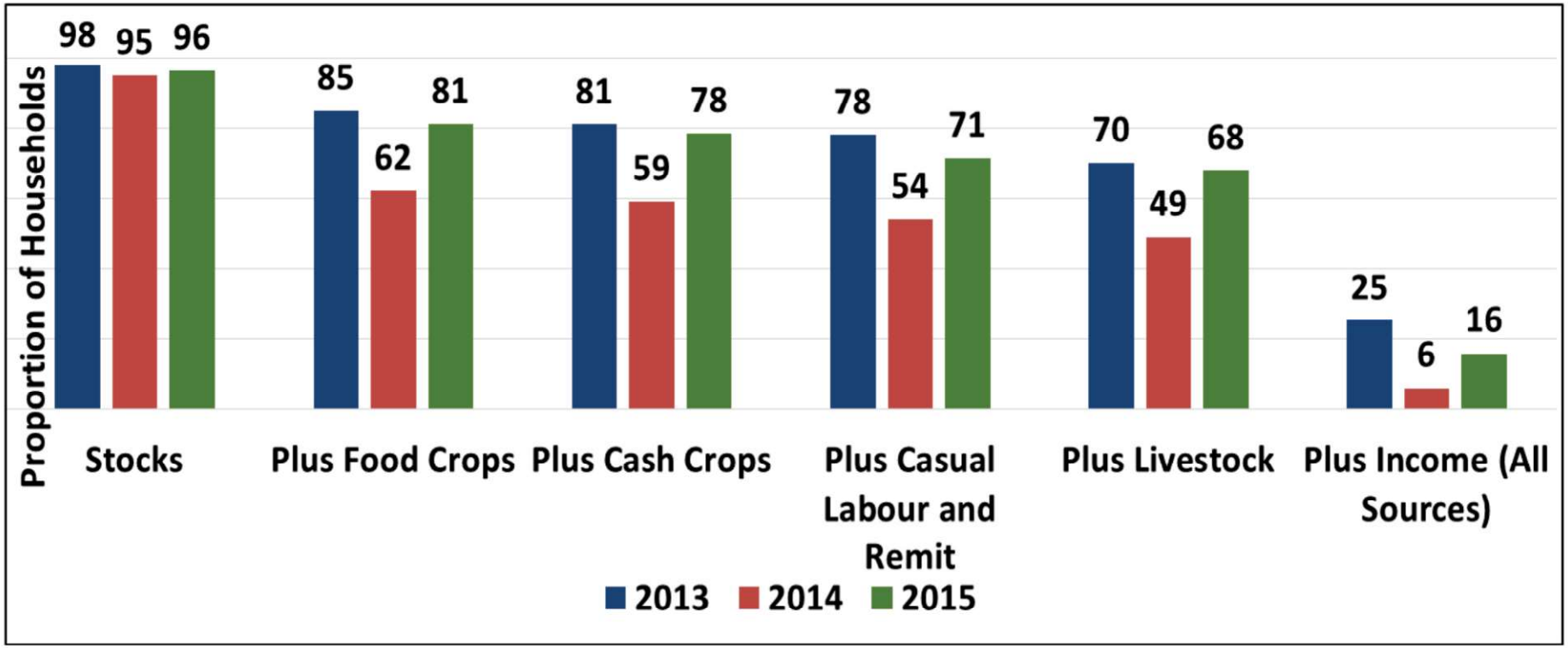
Per Capita Cereal (Kg) 2015 - MAMID



Source: MAMID and ZIMSTAT

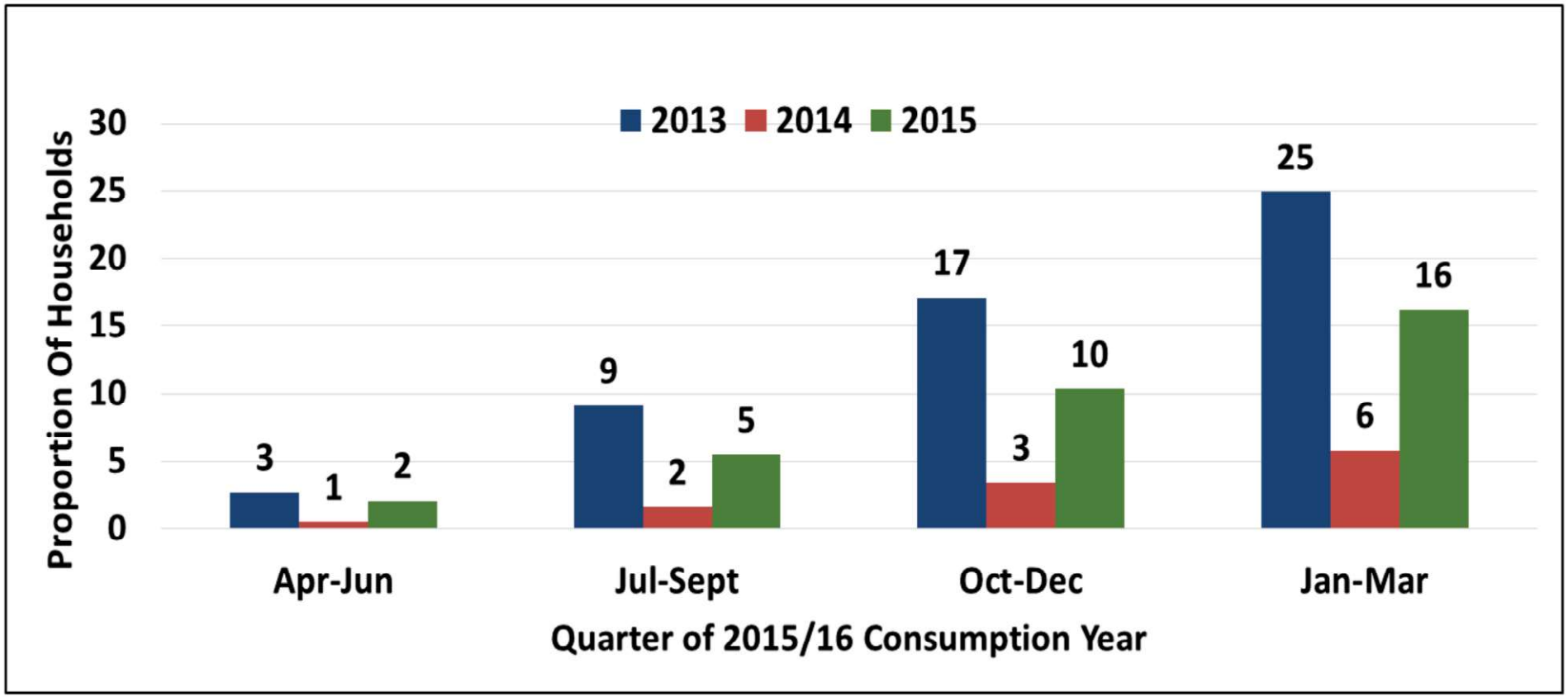
- Per capita cereal production equals to the national cereal production divided by projected rural population for 2015.
- According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development (MAMID) second round crop and livestock assessment the average per capita decreased from 188Kgs in 2011 to 100Kgs in 2013 followed by a rise to 182Kgs in 2014.
- The 2015 per capita averaged at 86Kgs, a drop of 111% from the 2014 per capita.

Food Insecure Proportion by Potential Source



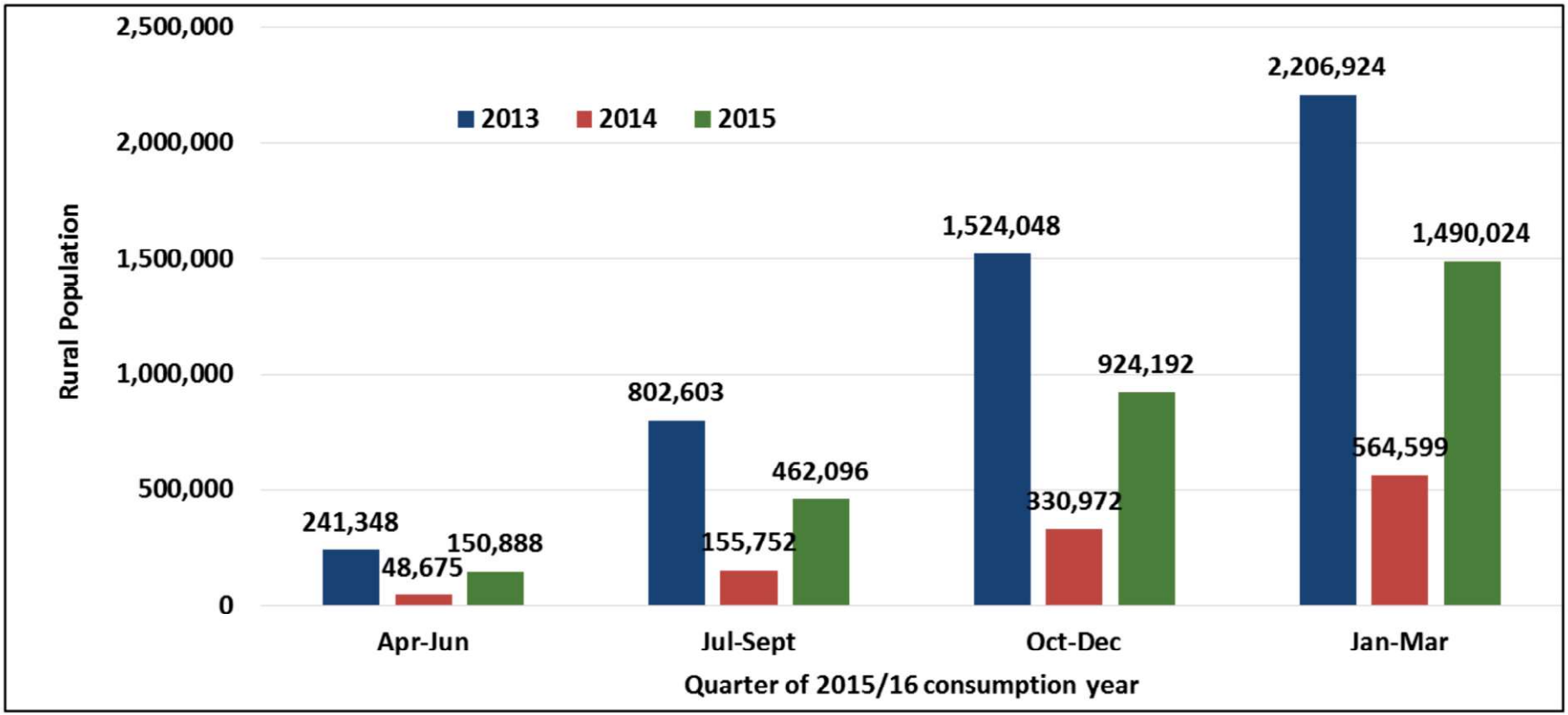
- During the peak hunger period (January to March 2016) of the 2015/16 consumption year, 16% of the rural population is projected to be food insecure.
- The food security situation is mainly influenced by household incomes and food crop production as can be observed during the 2013/14 consumption year when the food insecure proportion decreased from 95% from stocks to 62% when food crops were added.

Food Insecure Proportion by Quarter



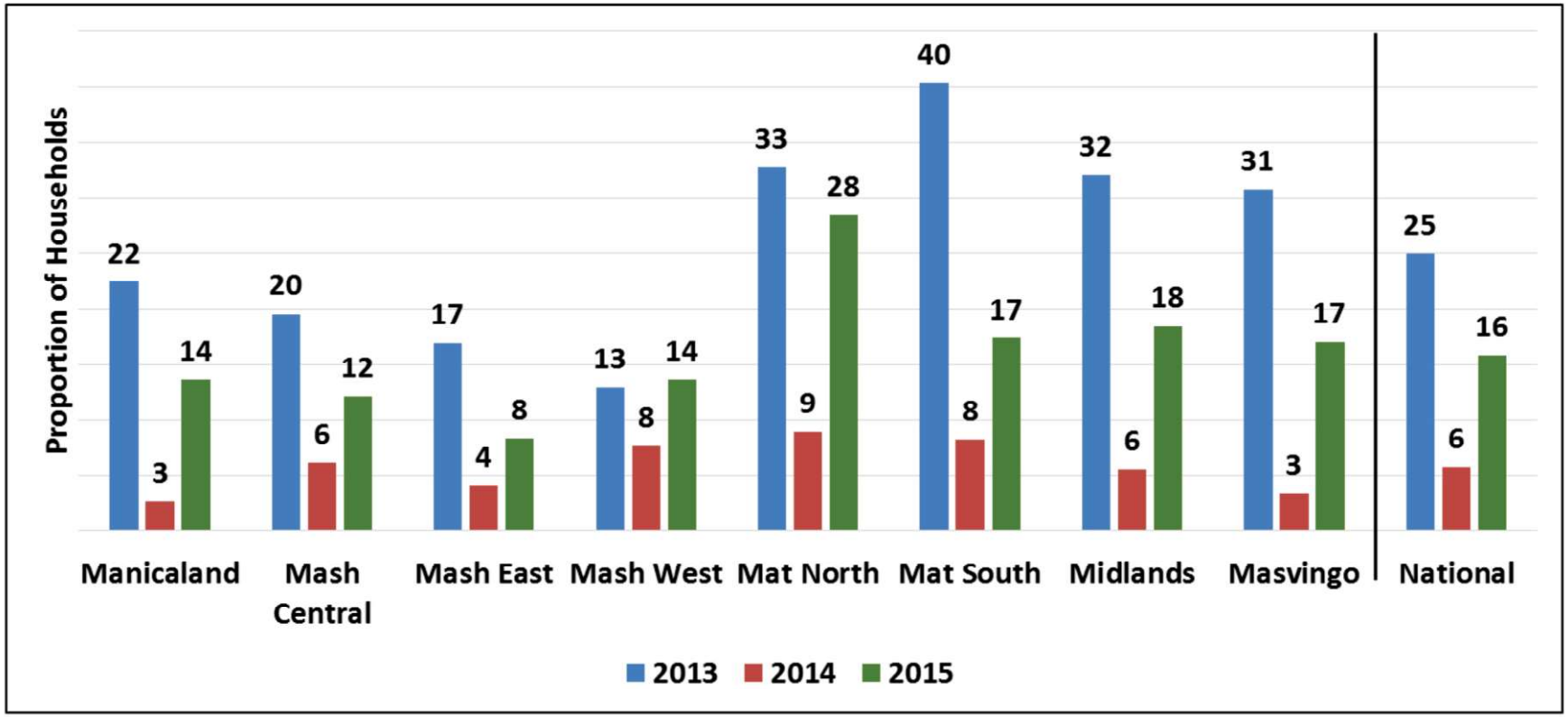
- Compared to the 2014/15 consumption year the 2015/16 consumption year projected an increased food insecure proportion in each quarter.
- The rate of increase from one quarter to the other is double in the 2015/16 consumption year compared to 2014/15 though the increase is slower than in the 2013/14 consumption year.

Food Insecure Population by Quarter



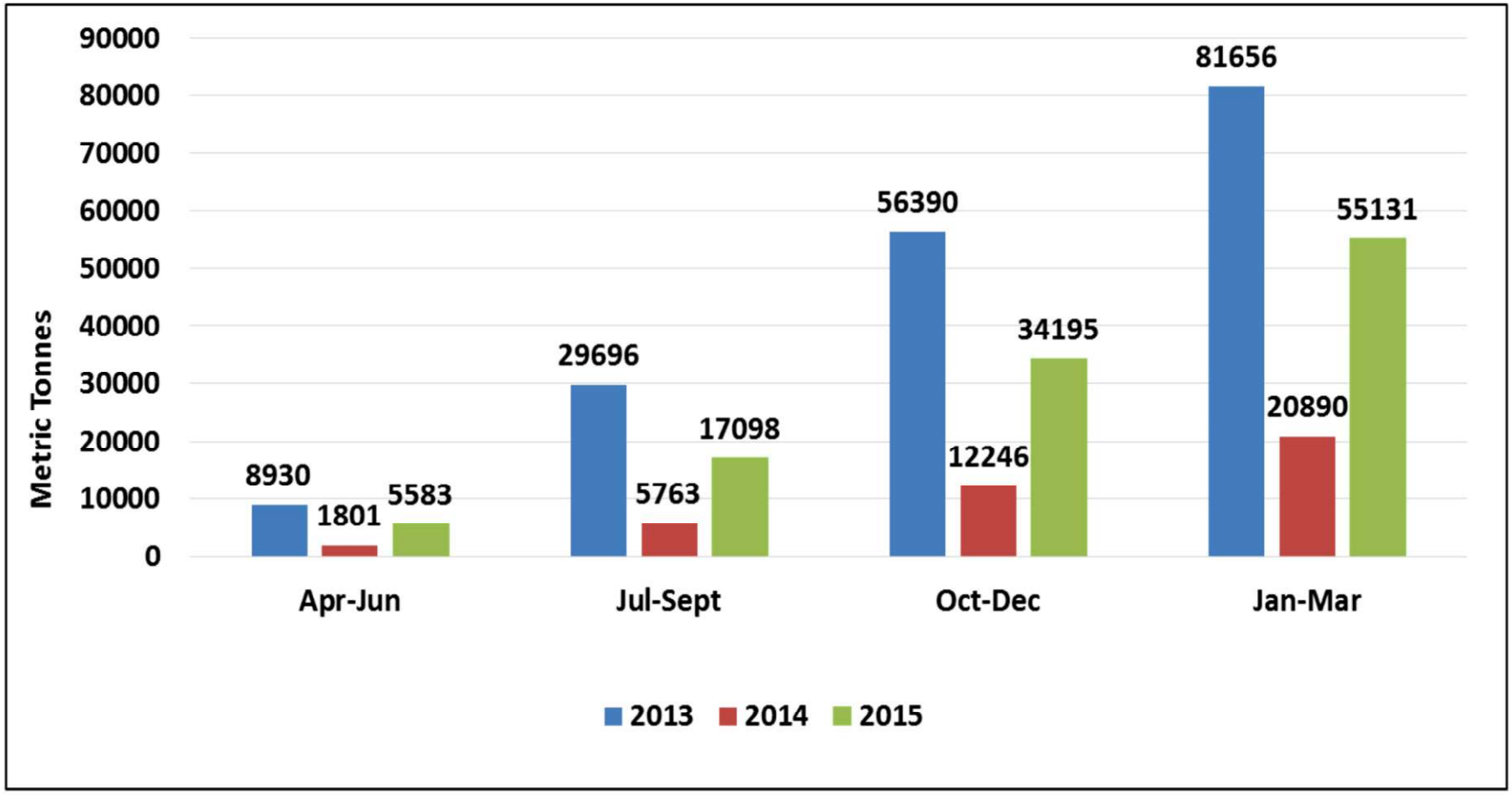
- During the second quarter of the consumption year, approximately 462,000 people are projected to be food insecure which is about 190% increase compared to 2014/15 and 37% decrease compared to 2013/14 consumption year.
- During the peak hunger period (Jan – March) 1,490,024 people are projected to be food insecure which is a 163% increase compared to the 2014/15 consumption year.

Food Insecure Proportion by Province



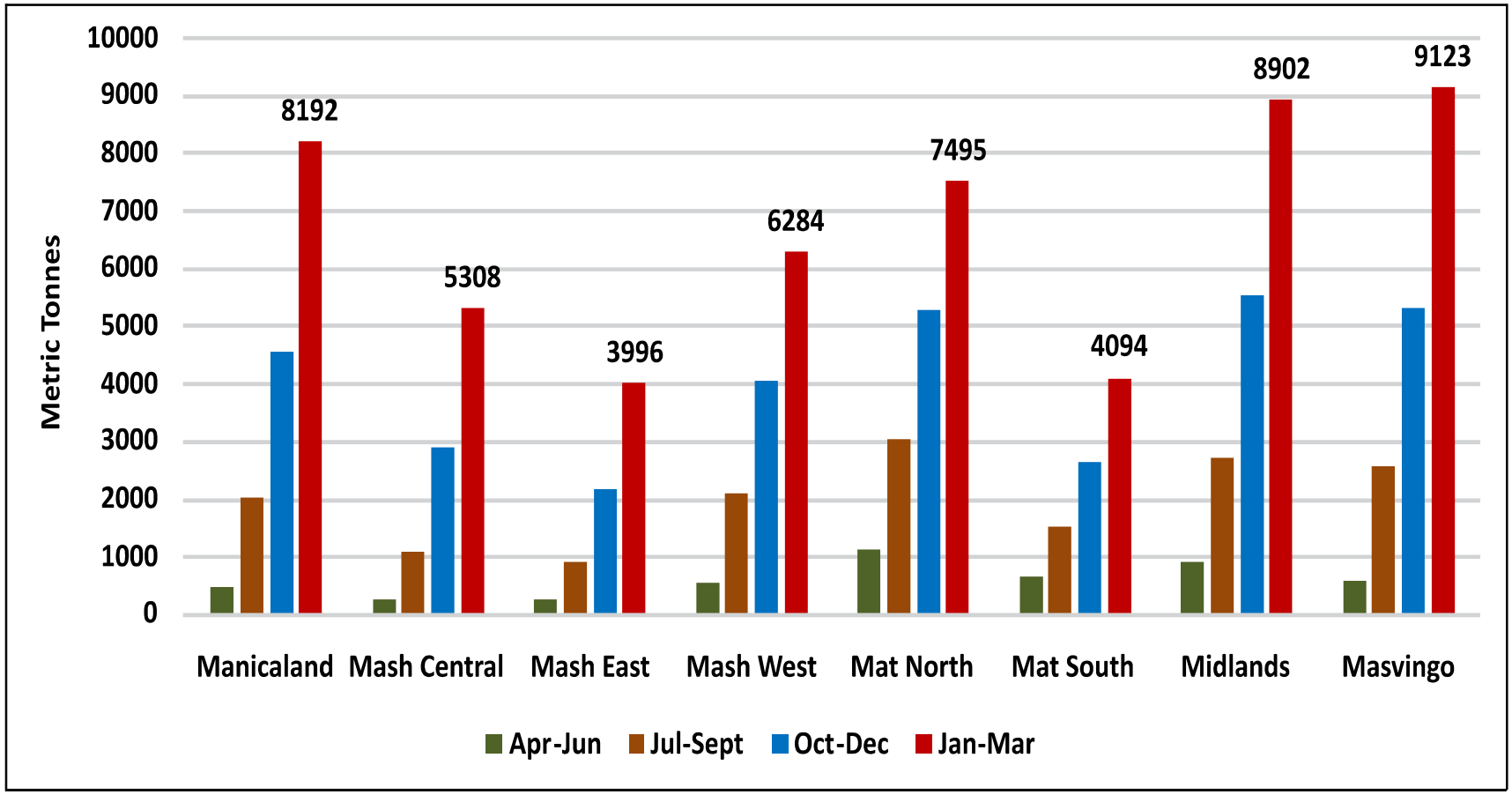
- Matabeleland North (28%) had the highest proportion of its rural proportion being projected to be food insecure during the peak hunger period which is 12% points above the national average and this might be due to depressed average household incomes ($55) and high average maize grain prices.
- Mashonaland East (8%) had the lowest proportion of the food insecure proportion.
- The food insecurity trends have remained relatively the same over the last three years with the Mashonaland provinces having the least proportion and the Matabeleland provinces having the highest proportion of the food insecure rural population.

Cereal Requirements by Quarter (Tonnes)



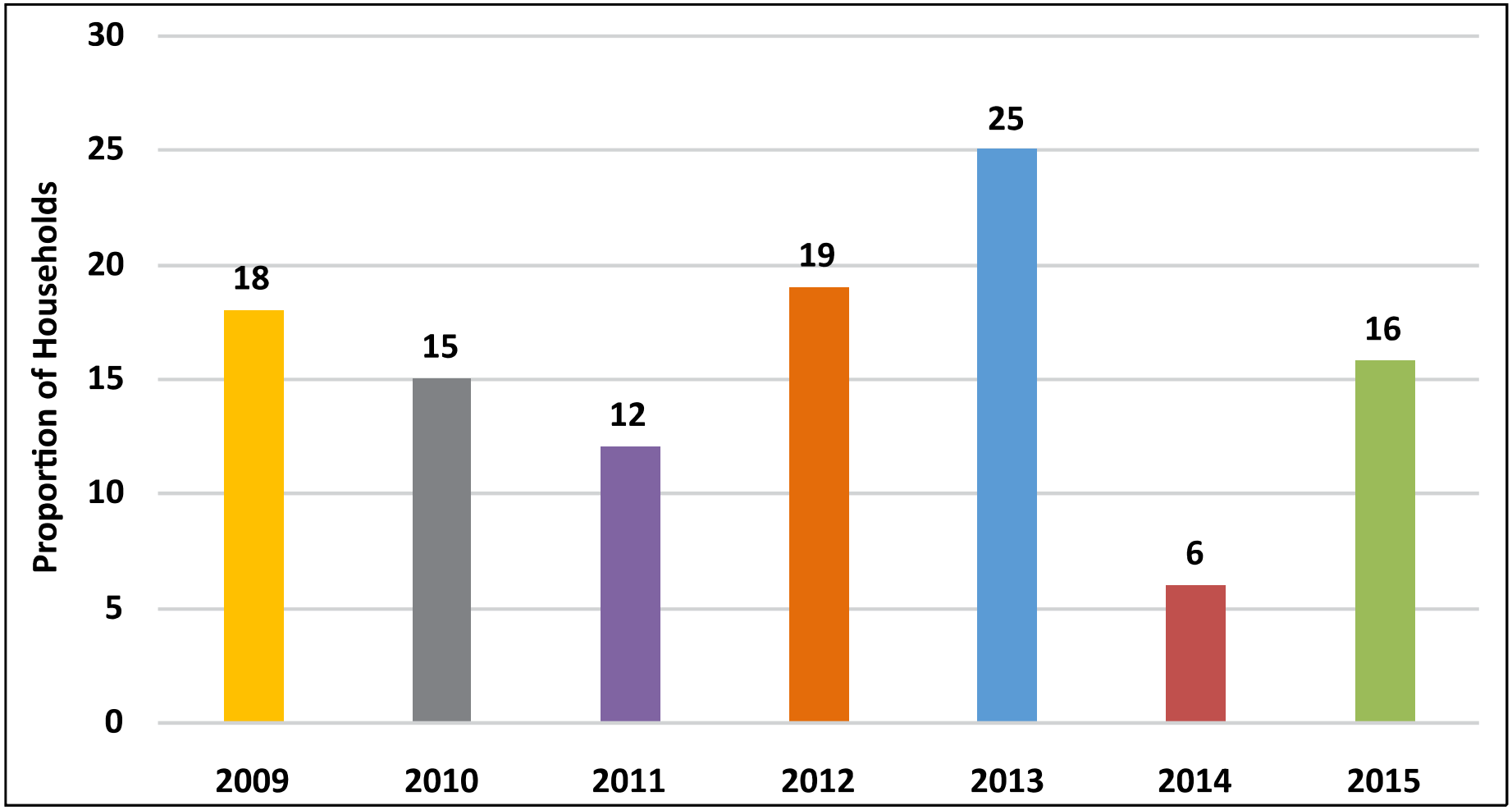
The 16% of rural population who have been forecasted to be food insecure will require an equivalent of 55,131 metric tonnes of maize to cover for their deficit in energy requirement.

Cereal Requirements (Tonnes) by Province



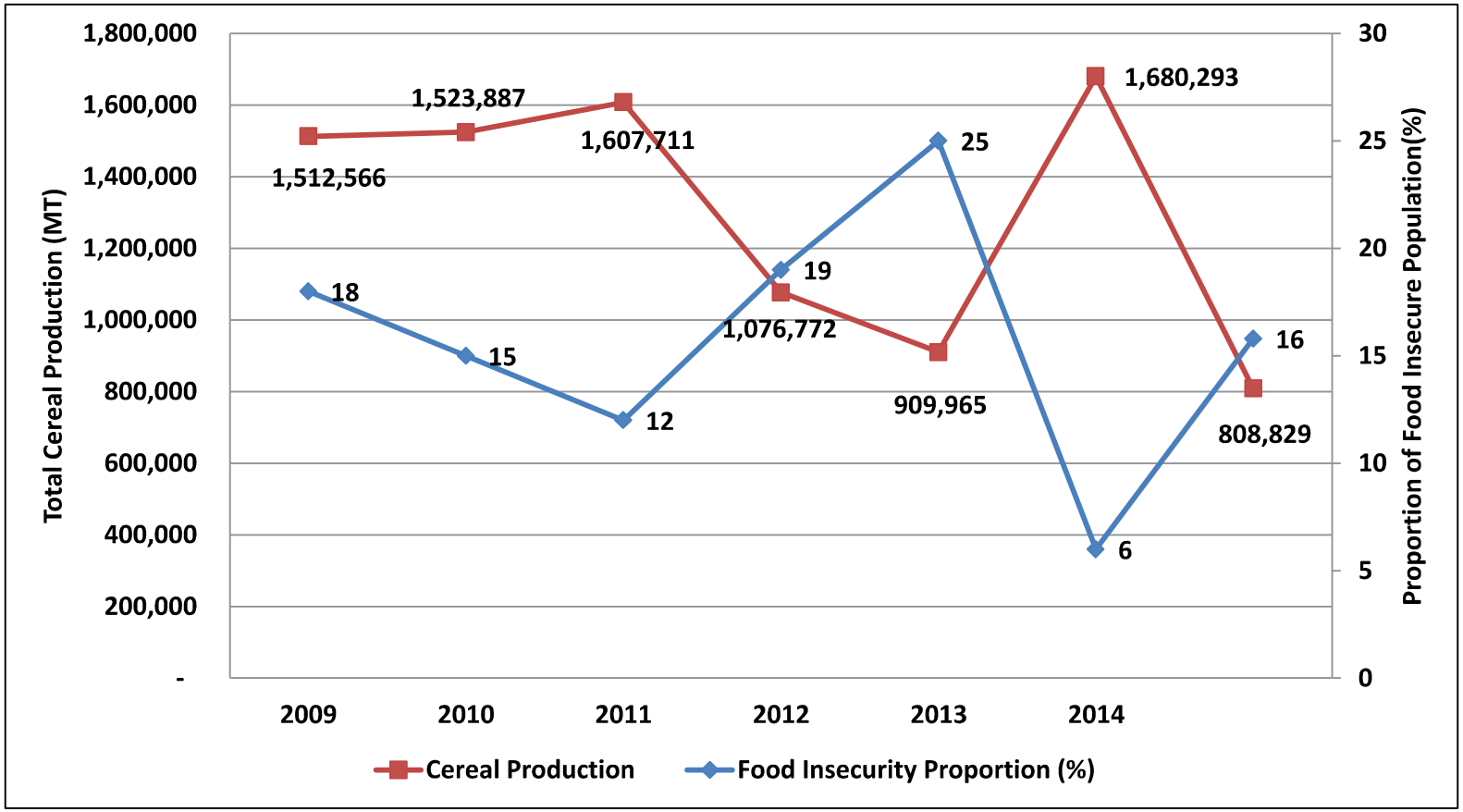
Though Matabeleland North has the highest proportion of food insecure households it is Masvingo province that has the largest gap in energy requirements equivalent to 9,123 tonnes of maize grain.

Food Insecurity Trends



- The food insecure proportion trends indicate that food security in Zimbabwe is not stable but varies with variations in rainfall season quality.

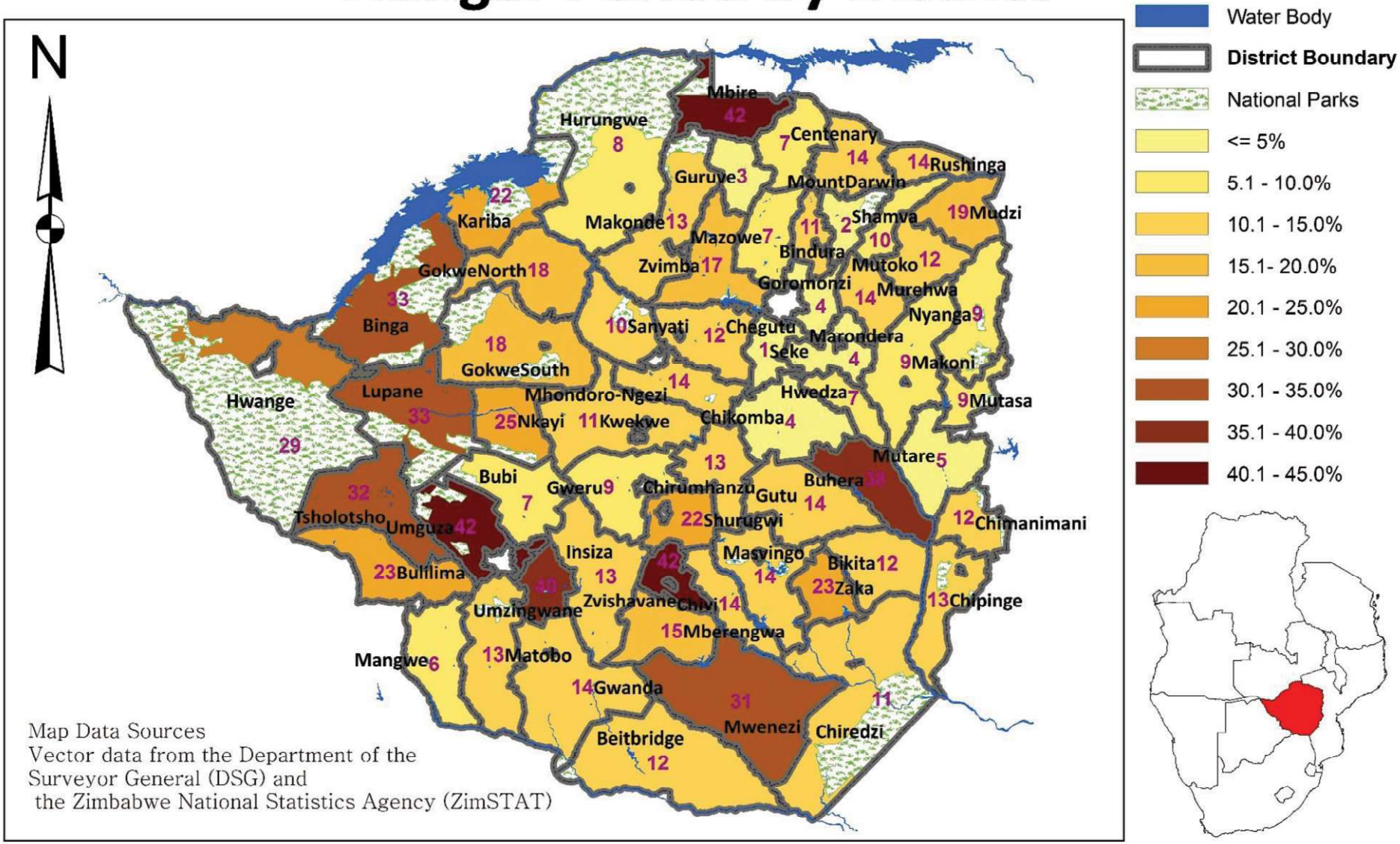
Cereal Production and Food Insecurity Trends



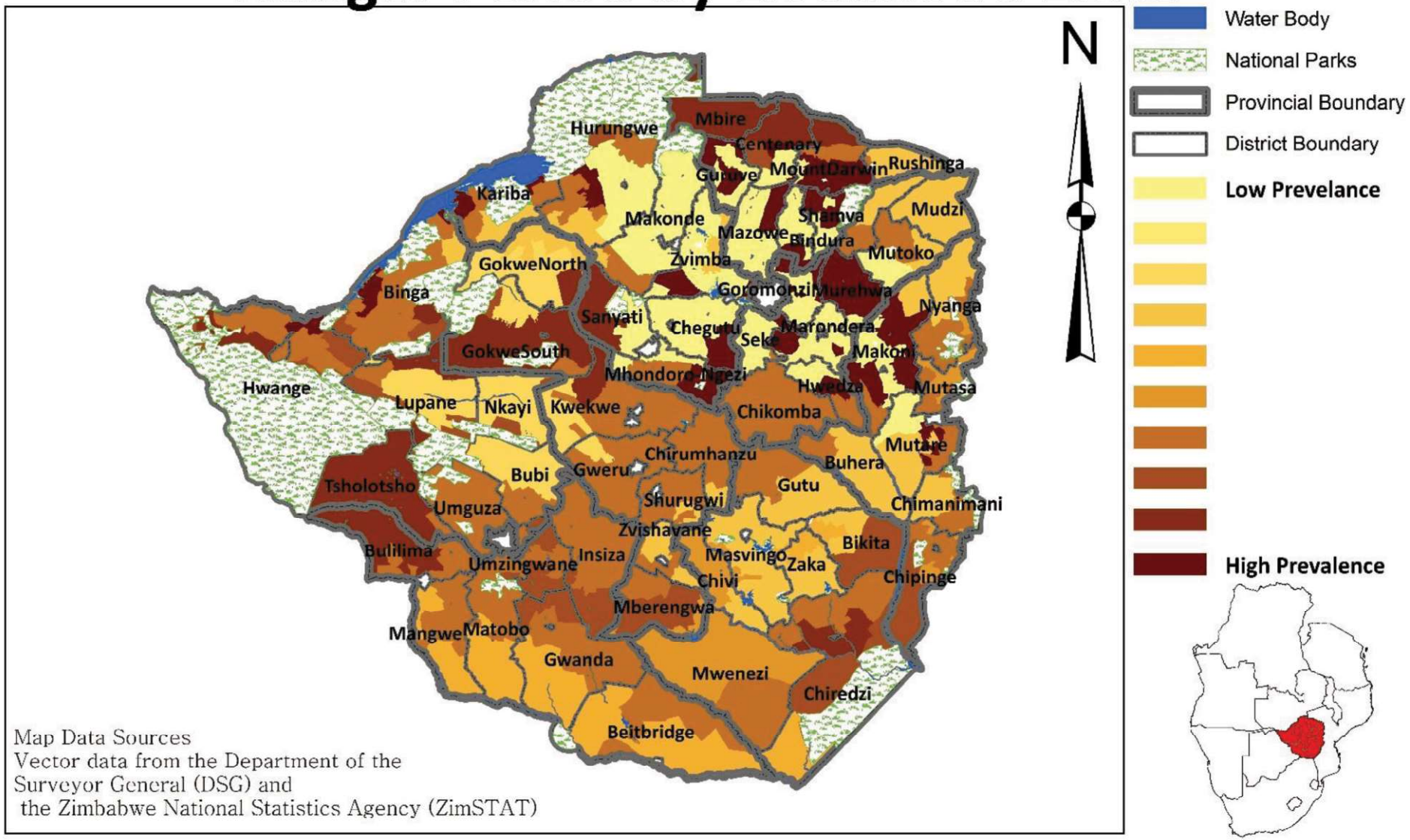
Source: MAMID

- The 2015/16 consumption year at peak (January to March) is projected to have approximately 16% of rural households being food insecure. This is a 166% increase compared to the previous consumption year.
- An inverse relationship between cereal production and food insecurity has been observed.

Proportion of Food Insecure Households at Peak Hunger Period by District



Prevalence of Food Insecurity during the Peak Hunger Period by Livelihood Zone

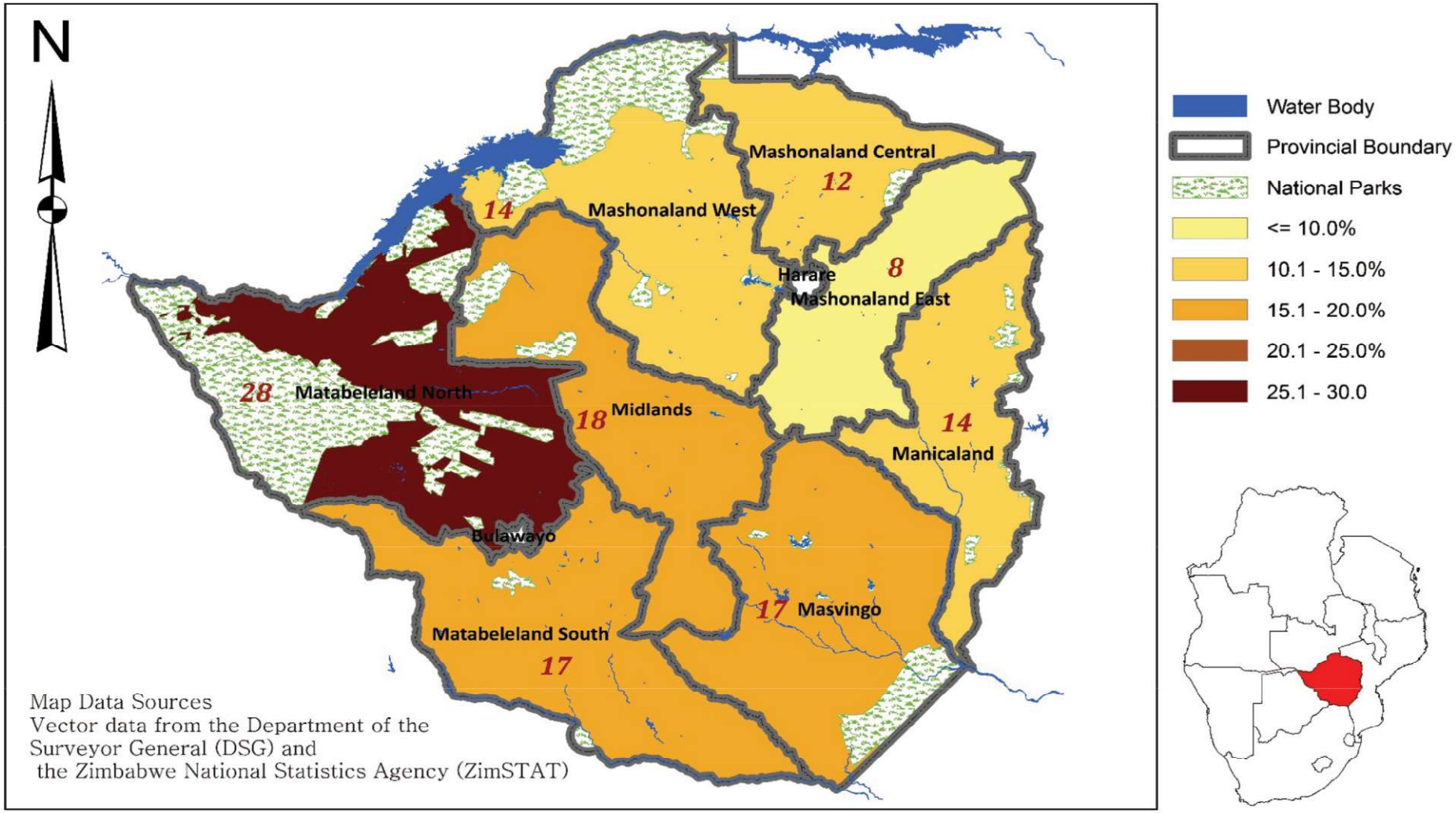


Districts With the Highest and the Lowest Food Insecurity Levels

Highest Food Insecurity Levels			Lowest Food Insecurity Levels		
District	Jan-Mar 2014 %	Jan-Mar 2015 %	District	Jan-Mar 2014 %	Jan-Mar 2015 %
Zvishavane	11.7	42.2	Hwedza	1.7	6.7
Mbire	5.6	41.7	Bubi	1.7	6.7
Umguza	9.4	41.7	Mangwe	10.0	6.1
Umzingwane	17.2	40.0	Mutare	1.1	5.0
Buhera	10.0	37.8	Chikomba	0.0	4.4
Lupane	8.3	33.1	Goromonzi	1.7	3.9
Binga	8.9	32.8	Marondera	0.0	3.9
Tsholotsho	13.9	31.7	Guruve	7.2	3.3
Mwenezi	3.9	31.1	Shamva	6.7	1.7
Hwange	7.2	28.9	Seke	2.2	1.1

- Zvishavane, Mbire and Umguza (42%) had the highest proportions of food insecure populations while Seke (1%) had the least proportion.

Proportion of Food Insecure Households at Peak Hunger Period by Province

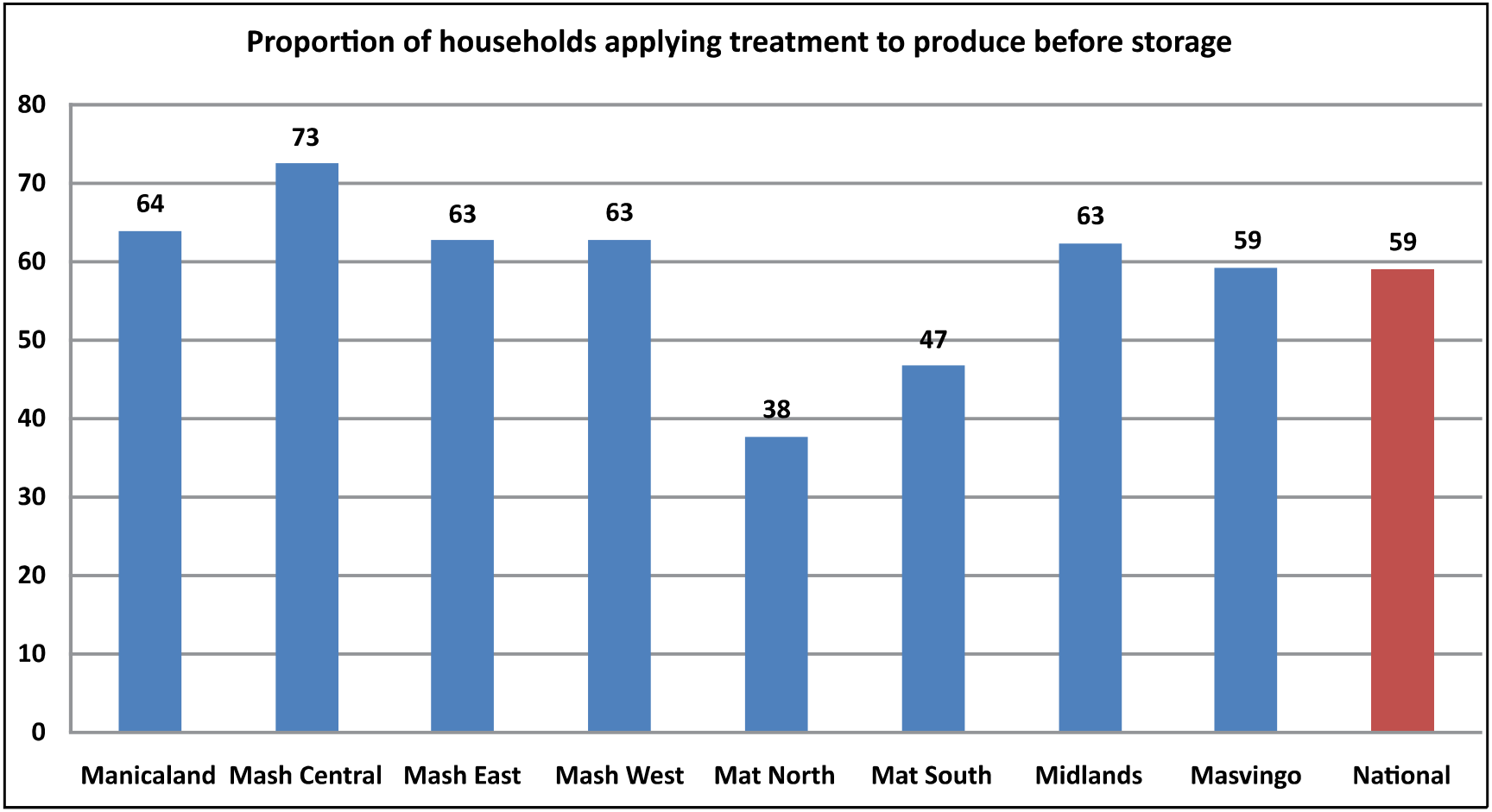


Matabeleland North (28%) had the highest proportion of food insecure population and Mashonaland East (8%) had the least.

Post Harvest Practices

To assess crop post-harvest management practices and identify opportunities for minimising potential losses

Households Treating Stored Produce



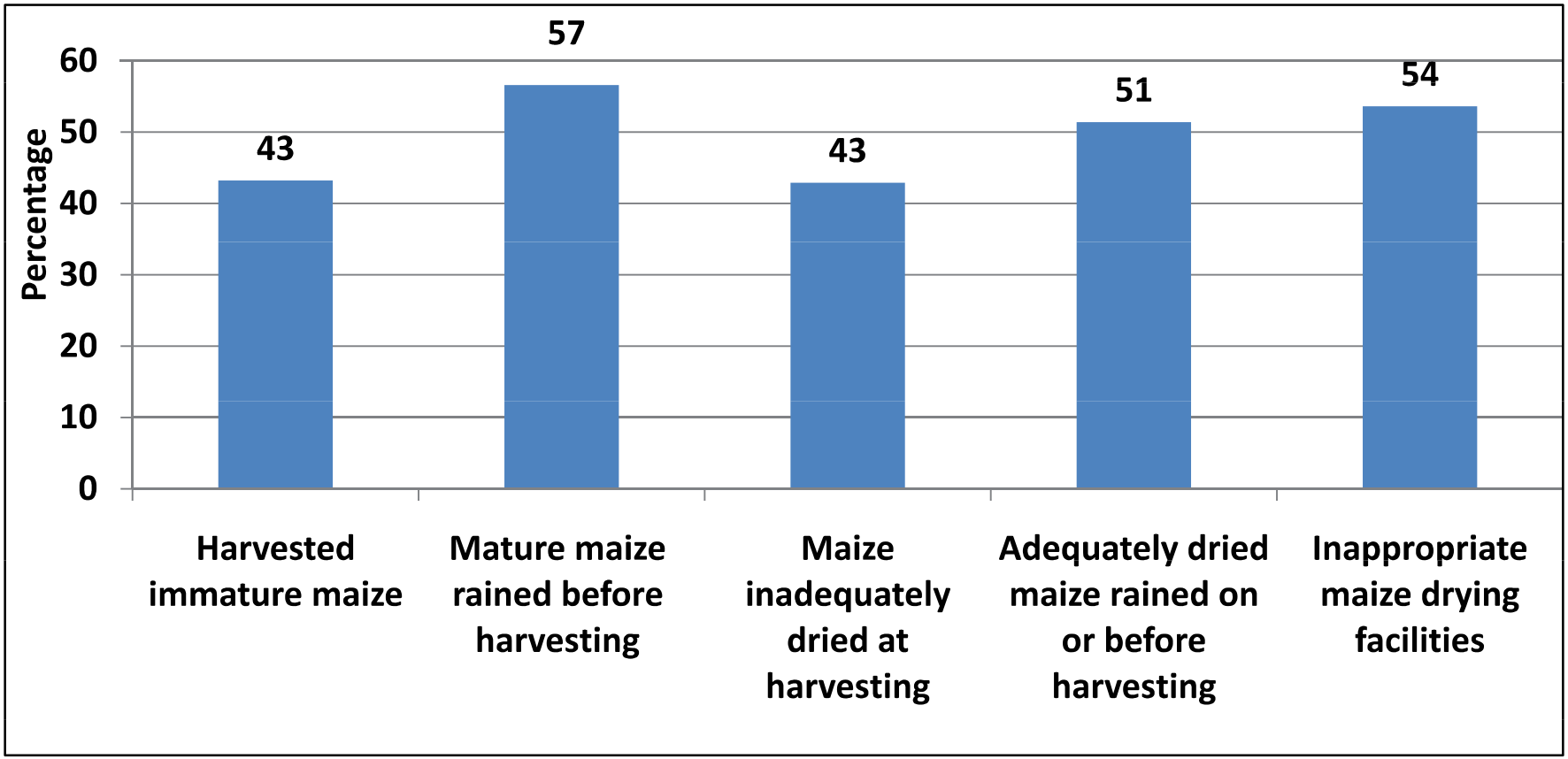
- Approximately 59% of households were applying treatment to produce before storing.
- Matabeleland North had the least proportion (38%).
- Use of an ordinary room to store produce has remained high (75%). This is similar to the findings from the 2014 survey.

Treatment Methods

	Maize		Small Grains		Pulses	
	Traditional %	Chemical %	Traditional %	Chemical %	Traditional %	Chemical %
Manicaland	10	59	2	7	2	9
Mashonaland Central	16	66	7	11	8	20
Mashonaland East	7	66	1	4	3	9
Mashonaland West	9	57	2	2	5	6
Matabeleland North	15	27	9	8	3	3
Matabeleland South	15	40	10	13	3	3
Midlands	10	61	3	9	4	11
Masvingo	8	60	5	18	2	13
National	**11**	**55**	**5**	**9**	**4**	**9**

- Maize was mainly treated using chemical methods (55%).
- Mashonaland Central had a higher proportion of households treating pulses (20%).

Proportion of Households with Maize Grain Exposed to Conditions that can Cause Contamination



- A significant proportion of households had their maize grain exposed to conditions that can cause contamination.
- Households which harvested immature maize were 43%.
- 54% used inappropriate maize drying facilities such as drying on the ground and in the granaries.

Proportion of Households with Maize Grain Exposed to Conditions that Can Cause Contamination by Province

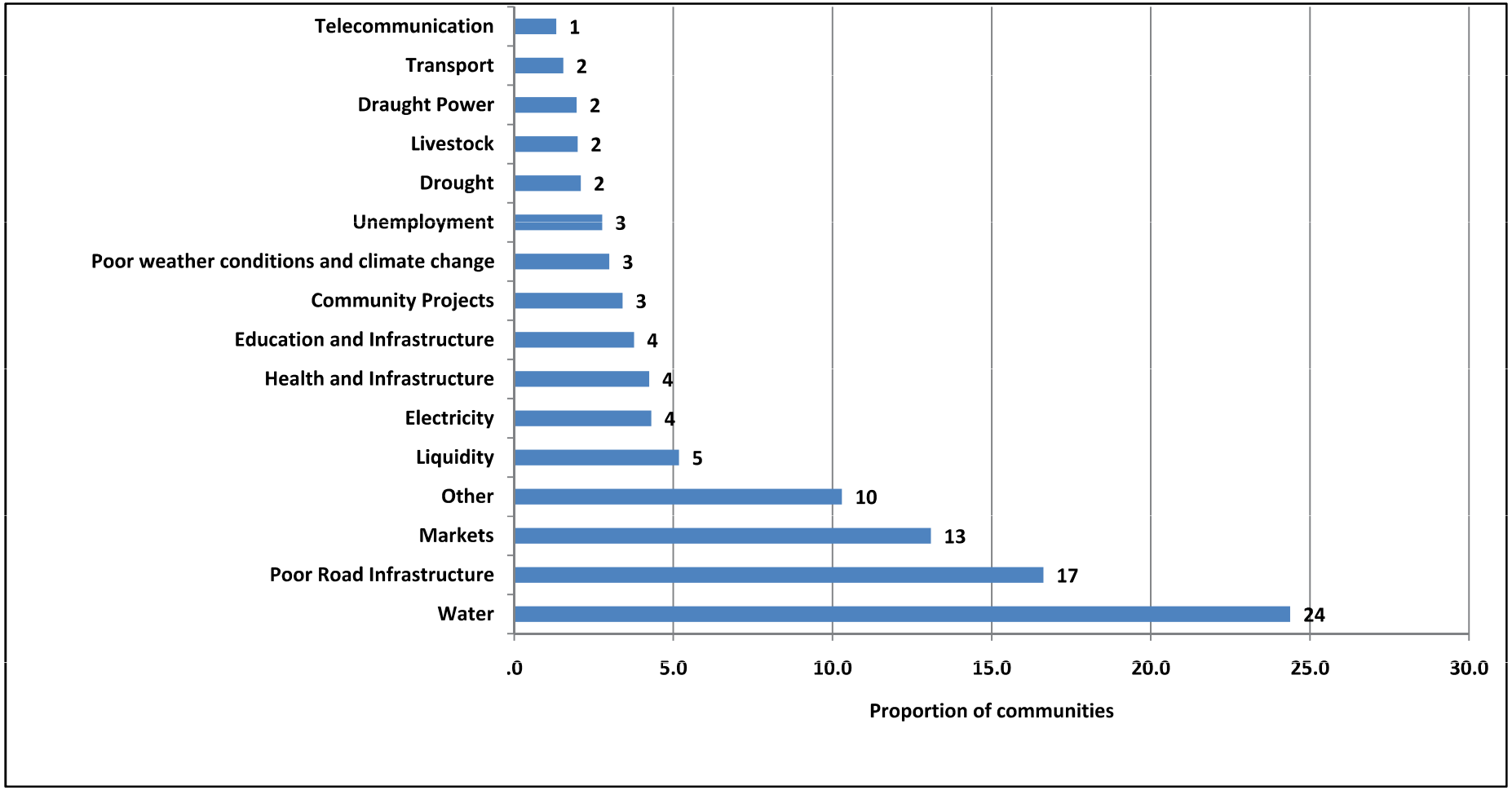
Province	Harvested Immature maize %	Mature maize rained on or before harvesting %	Maize inadequately dried at harvesting %	Adequately dried maize rained on or before harvesting %	Inappropriate maize drying facilities %
Manicaland	47	54	47	51	62
Mashonaland Central	46	70	44	58	52
Mashonaland East	31	50	31	43	65
Mashonaland West	54	52	54	49	50
Matabeleland North	33	61	37	55	48
Matabeleland South	28	33	29	35	45
Midlands	52	69	48	63	55
Masvingo	54	71	54	66	50
National	**43**	**57**	**43**	**51**	**54**

- The same trend was observed across all the provinces, although factors like having maize rained on or before harvesting are beyond the control of farmers.
- However it was observed that about half of the households were not aware of health risks associated with consumption of contaminated cereals and pulses whose quality would have changed due to improper pre and post harvest practices.

Community Challenges & Development Priorities

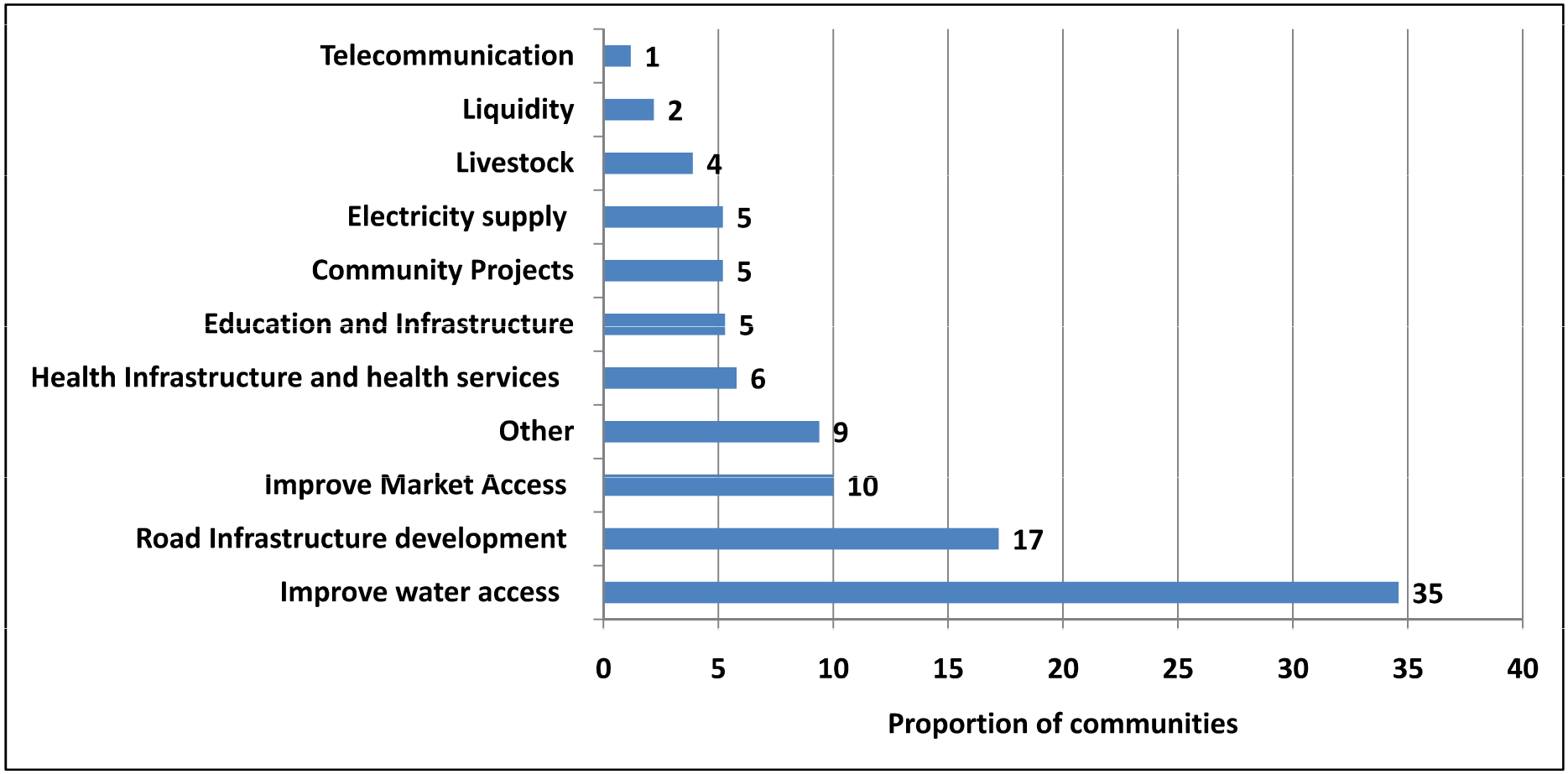
To identify rural communities' key development challenges and priorities

Community Challenges



Water challenges (24%), roads and infrastructure (17%) and markets (13%) were cited as the major community challenges.

Development Priorities



- Improvement of water access (35%) and road infrastructure (17%) continue to be development priorities for communities.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions and Recommendations

- A total of 59% of the households reported having inadequate labour from household members for normal agricultural activities hence it is advisable that Government and its development partners promote affordable labour saving technologies for households to reach their agricultural potential.
- Long distances to school continue to be cited as the major reasons why a significant proportion of children are out of school. In this regard, resources need to be prioritised to improve access to education as enshrined in the ZimASSET's key strategies on the provision of social services which include the construction of schools among other social amenities particularly in the new resettlement areas as well as repairing and maintaining roads and bridges.
- Out of school due to financial constraints remains high and yet the Constitution of Zimbabwe calls for the provision of free and compulsory education. Government needs to put in place mechanism to ensure that children of school going age attend school all the time.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Interventions for households with orphans and vulnerable children need to be scaled-up as the assessment has shown a strong relationship between non-attendance and the presence of vulnerability characteristics in the household.
- The Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) is one of the largest social safety nets aimed at reducing the number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) dropping out of school by covering their tuition fees and other levies.
- The BEAM Process and Impact Evaluation report (2012) shows that BEAM only covers about 38% of children who deserve assistance implying that the other 62% are not covered. There is therefore need to increase funds so that more vulnerable children can be assisted.
- Due to the upward trend of children not attending school due to illness, we recommend the reintroduction of School Child Supplementary Feeding Programmes by the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education in conjunction with the Ministry of Healthy and Child Care.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Average household income for April 2015 was USD 86 which is a decrease from April 2014 of USD 111. This trend is consistent with the general economic downturn, particularly the decline in the agricultural sector; the major source of income or most rural households.
- Not only are rural households' incomes relatively low, theyare highly variable and dependent of vulnerable sources such as weather dependent agriculture and casual labour whose availability and payments are unpredictable.
- Investments in not only expanding rural income sources but also making them more resilient and predictable are called for to ensure sustained migration of rural households out of poverty.
- Although livestock can be an important source of both household food and income, its contribution to these in rural Zimbabwe is low because of relative low proportion of households owning significant numbers of livestock.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Efforts to increase livestock ownership and hence overall production offers great opportunities for increasing and diversifying rural household incomes and dietary quality. These efforts could start with promotion of small livestock production amongst poor rural households, with the necessary labour to viably take on the livestock enterprises.
- Maize continues to be the most popular crop amongst farmers in rural Zimbabwe. While this is understandable given that it is the most preferred staple cereal for Zimbabwe, the growing of protein rich crops like pulses and the more drought tolerant cereal crops like sorghum and millet remain, worryingly, subdued.
- More innovative and sustained efforts to increase crop diversity at the household level could contribute to improved quality and stability of diets and incomes, particularly with increased take up of a diversified cash crop portfolio by more small-holder farmers.
- Crop inputs support programmes, when they are undertaken, offer opportunities to positively influence small-holder farmers to add new crops to the portfolio of crops they grow.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Consistent with the Ministry of Agriculture's crop and livestock assessment reports, households' crop production for the 2014/2015 cropping season declined compared to that of the previous season mainly due to poor rainfall.
- This brings to the fore the susceptibility of small-holder agriculture in Zimbabwe to the vagaries of rainfall variability.
- Adoption of climate smart technologies by small-holder farmers as well as development, rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure are critical complementary strategies that can effectively mitigate these negative impacts of seasonal variability on agricultural production.
- There is continued use of ordinary rooms for produce storage coupled with a relatively low proportion of households that treat their crop before storage. This increases the risk of crop produce contamination and losses. Hence, there is need for continued and accelerated promotion of improved practices including use of improved granaries and metal silos.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Despite numerous attempts that have been made to set up rural finance services over the past five years, the majority of rural households, do not have access to formal finance with 56% indicating to having received a loan from family and friends.
- This shows that financial inclusion of households in rural areas is very low; the majority of these households have little or no access to formal financial markets or microfinance services.
- Rural households depend on agriculture for their livelihood, therefore membership to an agriculture related group offers information and learning that plays an important role in modifying farmers' values by increasing their limited opportunities for interactive learning.
- Rural communities have challenges in accessing markets for agricultural inputs and outputs as well as for food. The communities are generally far from markets to which they are weakly connected by poor transport infrastructure. This imposes a significant constraint to their livelihoods improvement options and resilience.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The over 70,000km all-weather gravel roads in the rural areas do not only need to be increased but to be regularly maintained to improve market access and expand rural livelihoods options.
- Improved market access complemented by improved access to formal and affordable credit as well as strengthened extension delivery are key ingredients for moving rural communities from being overly dependant on vulnerable income sources such as casual labour and petty trade.
- Government remains the dominant source of agricultural (crop and livestock) extension for rural communities whose livelihoods are mainly based on agriculture. About 1 in 3 rural households received agricultural extension in the 2014/15 agricultural season.
- Increasing this coverage would require further strengthening of the Government extension system such as capacity enhancement with mobility and financial resources.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Diets consumed by both adults and children are predominantly plant-based diets. Nutrition interventions aimed at promoting the quality of diets should include promotion of animal source foods and pulses to improve the protein quality of diets.
- Child feeding practices among rural communities in Zimbabwe remain poor in both diversity and frequency of consumption. This underscores the need to scale up both nutrition-specific interventions to promote intake and nutrition-sensitive interventions to promote production of diverse crops.
- There is need for Ministry of Health and Child Care and relevant partners to ensure that active screening (case load identification) of children for malnourished children is strengthened in all areas so as to identify children early and intervene accordingly.
- The analysis of key household food security indicators shows the rural food security situation in the 2015/16 consumption year is likely to be worse-off compared to the previous one.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- About 16% of rural households, approximately 1.5million people, are estimated to have insufficient means to meet their minimum food needs in the 2015/16 consumption year after they have used all their potential income to acquire food. This is an increase of over 160% compared to those that were estimated to be food insecure in the 2014/15 consumption year.
- In the current quarter, April – June 2015, about 2% of the rural households are estimated to have inadequate means to feed themselves. This represents a doubling of this problem compared to the food security scenario during the same time last year.
- Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Masvingo provinces have the highest proportions of households likely to be food insecure in the 2015/16 consumption year. Priority should be given to these provinces in addressing the food insecurity problem.
- This assessment estimates the total requirements for all households deemed to have inadequate resources to feed themselves to be equivalent to 55,130MT of maize.

Annexes

Household Food Security Status by District

Province	District	Proportion of Households	
		Food Secure	Food Insecure
Manicaland	Buhera	62.2	37.8
	Chimanimani	88.1	11.9
	Chipinge	86.5	13.5
	Makoni	90.6	9.4
	Mutare	95.0	5.0
	Mutasa	91.2	8.8
	Nyanga	91.1	8.9
	Province	86.3	13.7
Mashonaland Central	Bindura	88.9	11.1
	Muzarabani	92.7	7.3
	Guruve	96.7	3.3
	Mazowe	93.3	6.7
	Mt Darwin	86.0	14.0
	Rushinga	86.1	13.9
	Shamva	98.3	1.7
	Mbire	58.3	41.7
	Province	87.8	12.2

Household Food Security Status by District

Province	District	Proportion of Households	
		Food Secure	Food Insecure
Mashonaland East	Chikomba	95.6	4.4
	Goromonzi	96.1	3.9
	Hwedza	93.3	6.7
	Marondera	96.1	3.9
	Mudzi	81.3	18.8
	Murehwa	86.1	13.9
	Mutoko	88.1	11.9
	Seke	98.9	1.1
	UMP	90.0	10.0
	Province	91.7	8.3
Mashonaland West	Chegutu	88.3	11.7
	Hurungwe	91.7	8.3
	Kariba	77.8	22.2
	Makonde	87.4	12.6
	Zvimba	83.1	16.9
	Mhondoro-Ngezi	86.1	13.9
	Sanyati	89.9	10.1
	Province	86.3	13.7

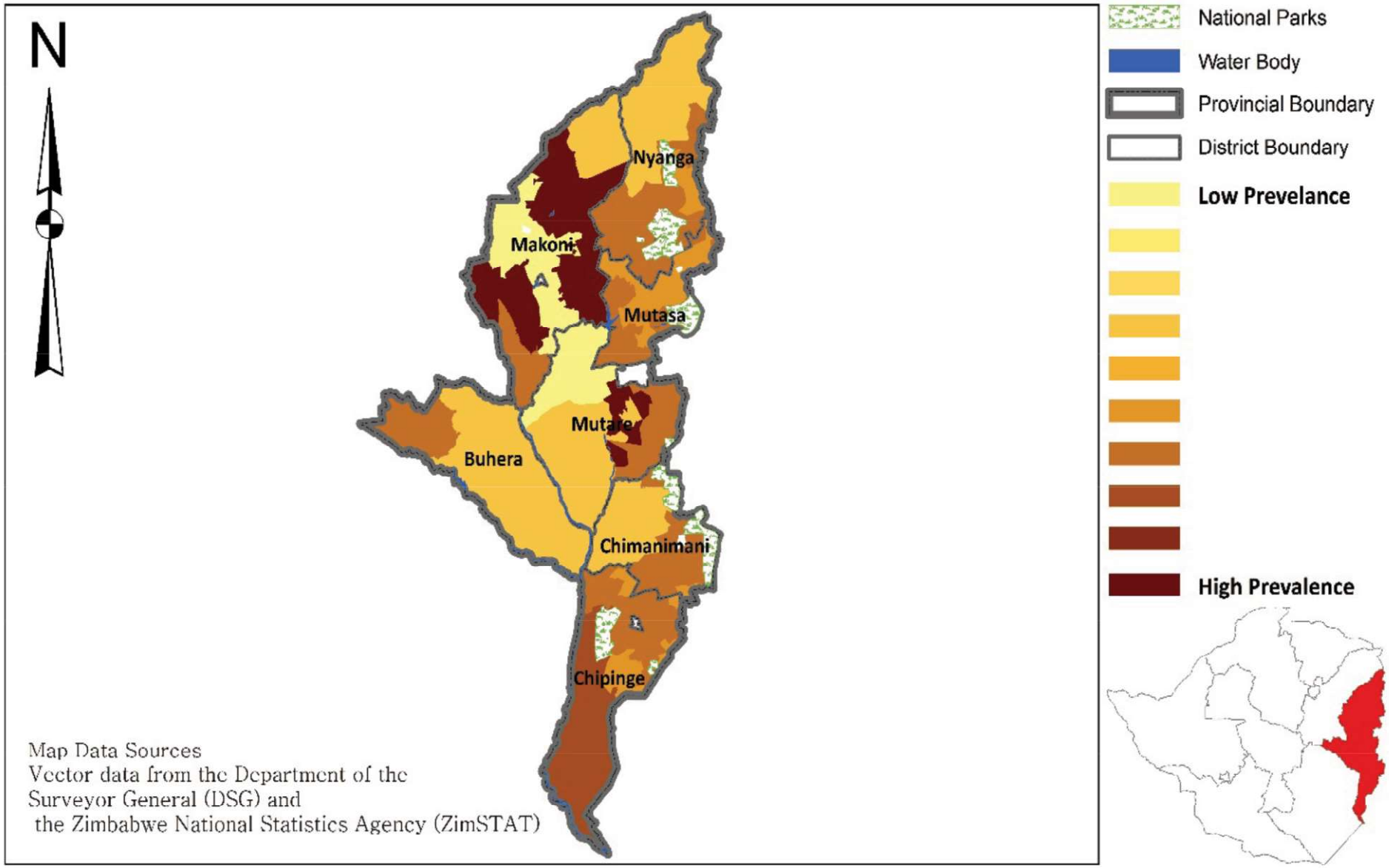
Household Food Security Status by District

Province	District	Proportion of Households	
		Food Secure	Food Insecure
Matabeleland North	Binga	67.2	32.8
	Bubi	93.3	6.7
	Hwange	71.1	28.9
	Lupane	66.9	33.1
	Nkayi	75.3	24.7
	Tsholotsho	68.3	31.7
	Umguza	58.3	41.7
	Province	71.5	28.5
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	88.2	11.8
	Bulilima	76.5	23.5
	Mangwe	93.9	6.1
	Gwanda	86.2	13.8
	Insiza	86.7	13.3
	Matobo	86.7	13.3
	Umzingwane	60.0	40.0
	Province	82.6	17.4

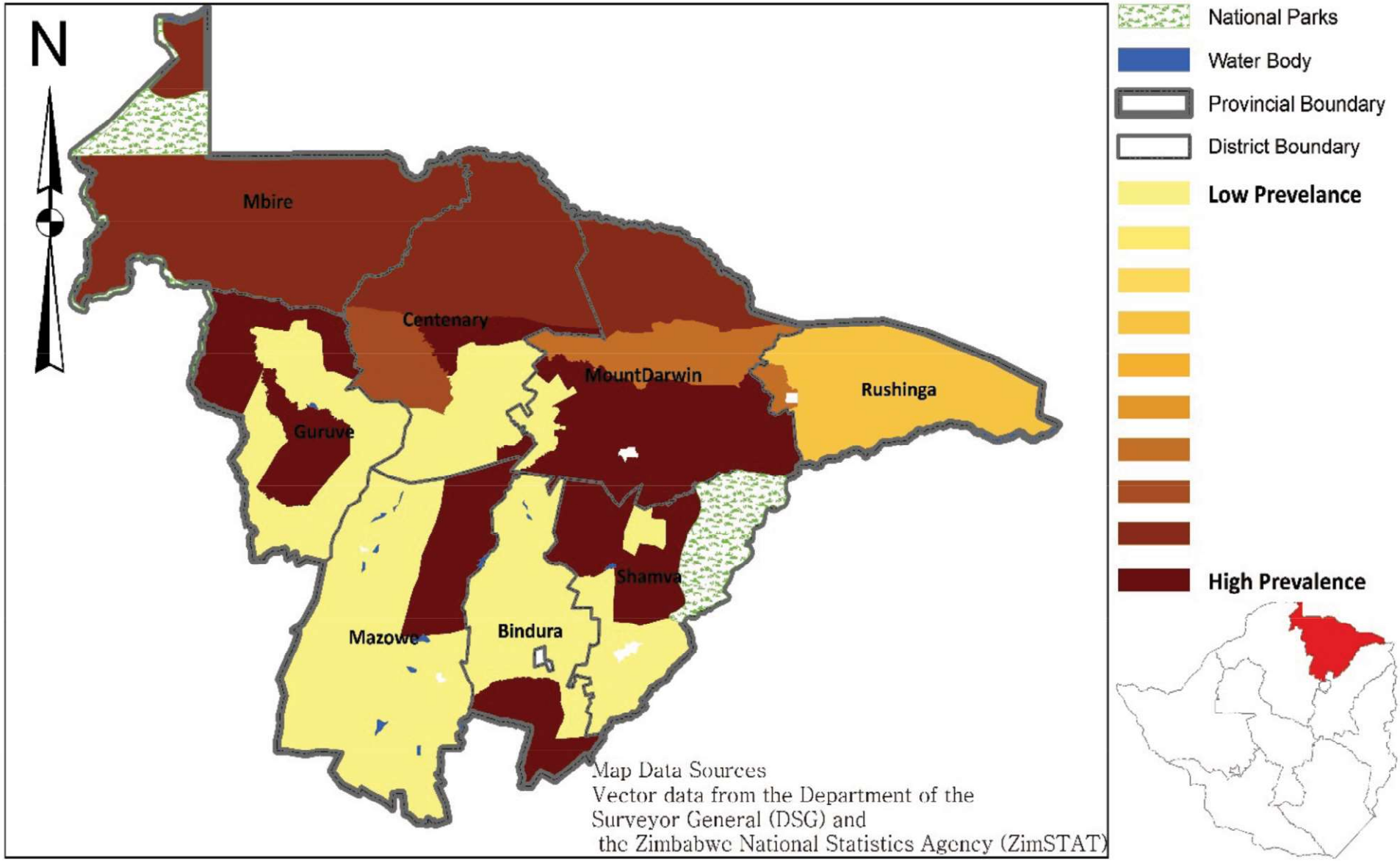
Household Food Security Status by District

Province	District	Proportion of Households	
		Food Secure	Food Insecure
Midlands	Chirumanzu	86.6	13.4
	Gokwe North	82.1	17.9
	Gokwe South	82.3	17.7
	Gweru	91.1	8.9
	Kwekwe	89.4	10.6
	Mberengwa	84.9	15.1
	Shurugwi	77.9	22.1
	Zvishavane	57.8	42.2
	Province	81.5	18.5
Masvingo	Bikita	87.7	12.3
	Chiredzi	88.8	11.2
	Chivi	86.1	13.9
	Gutu	86.1	13.9
	Masvingo	86.1	13.9
	Mwenezi	68.9	31.1
	Zaka	77.2	22.8
	Province	83.0	17.0
National		84.2	15.8

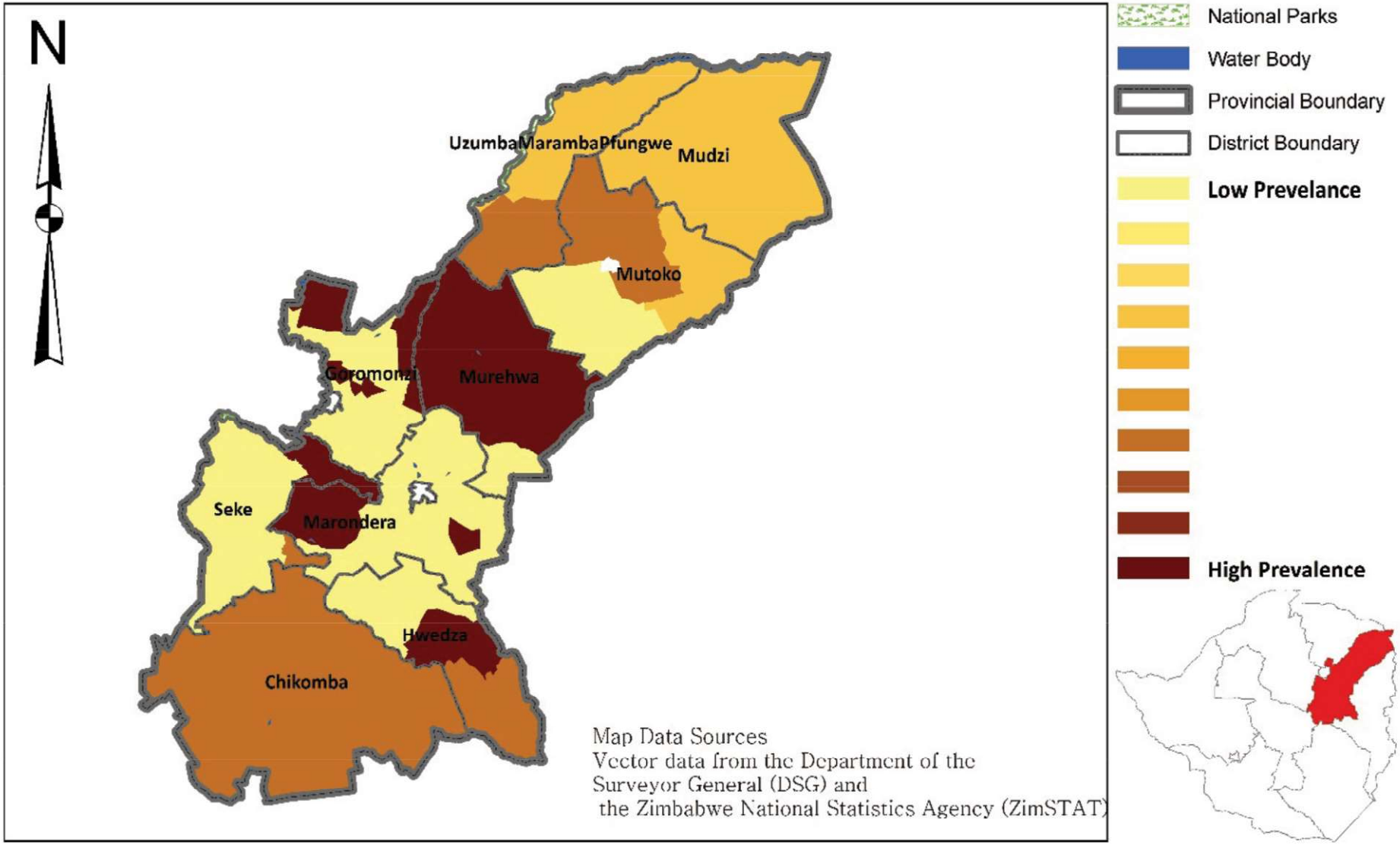
Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone during the Peak Hunger Period - Manicaland Province



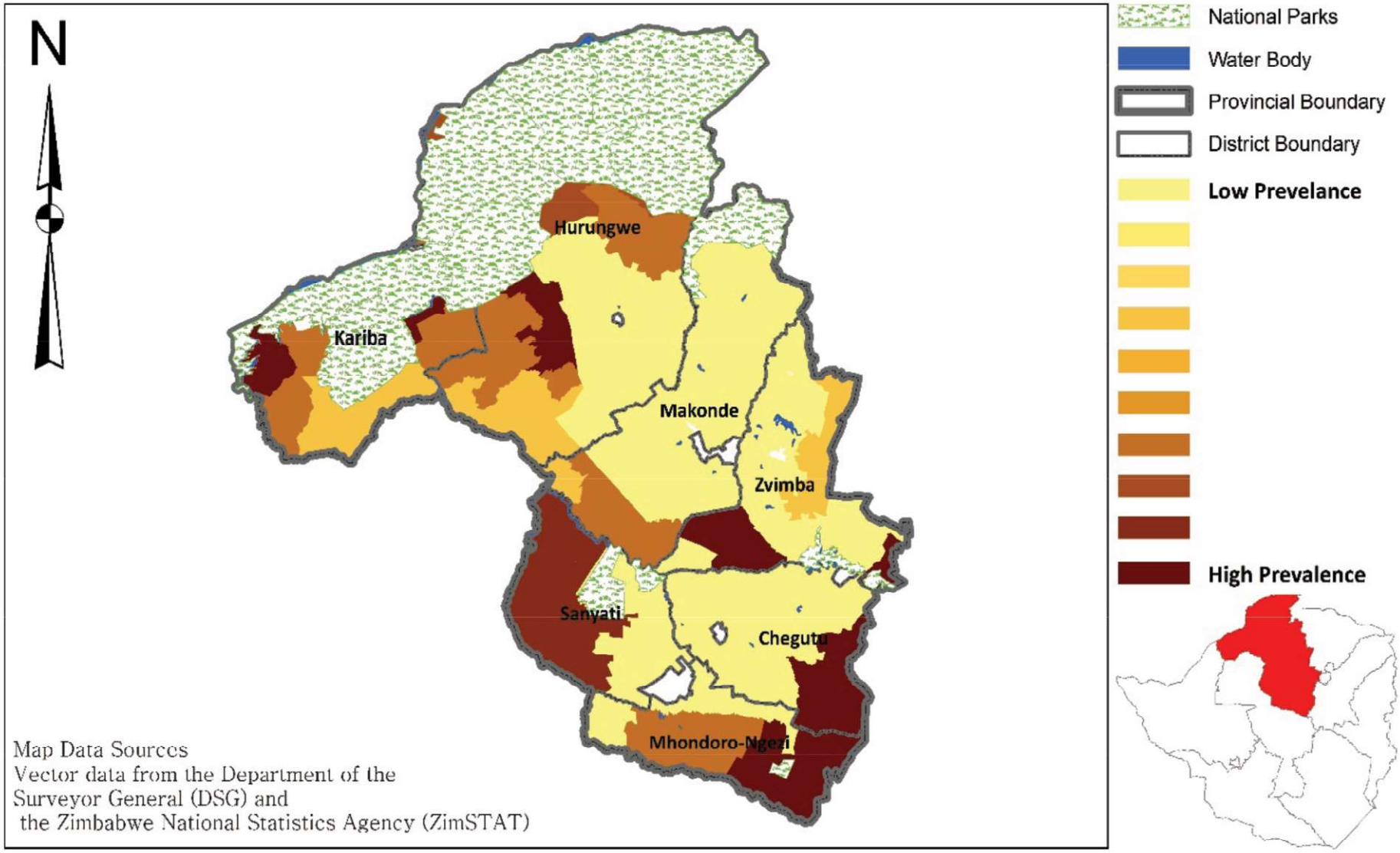
Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone during the Peak Hunger Period - Mashonaland Central Province



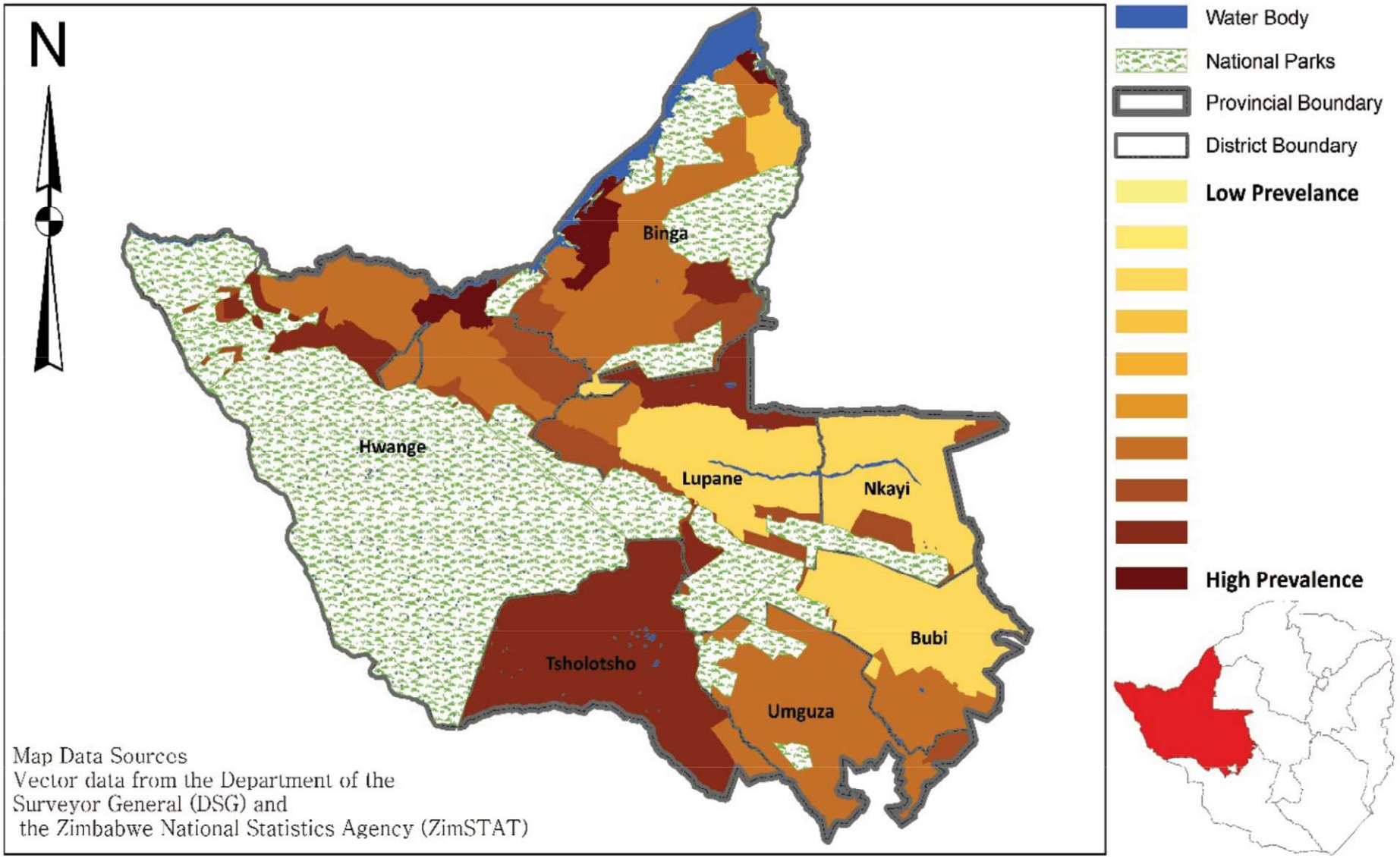
Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone during the Peak Hunger Period - Mashonaland East Province



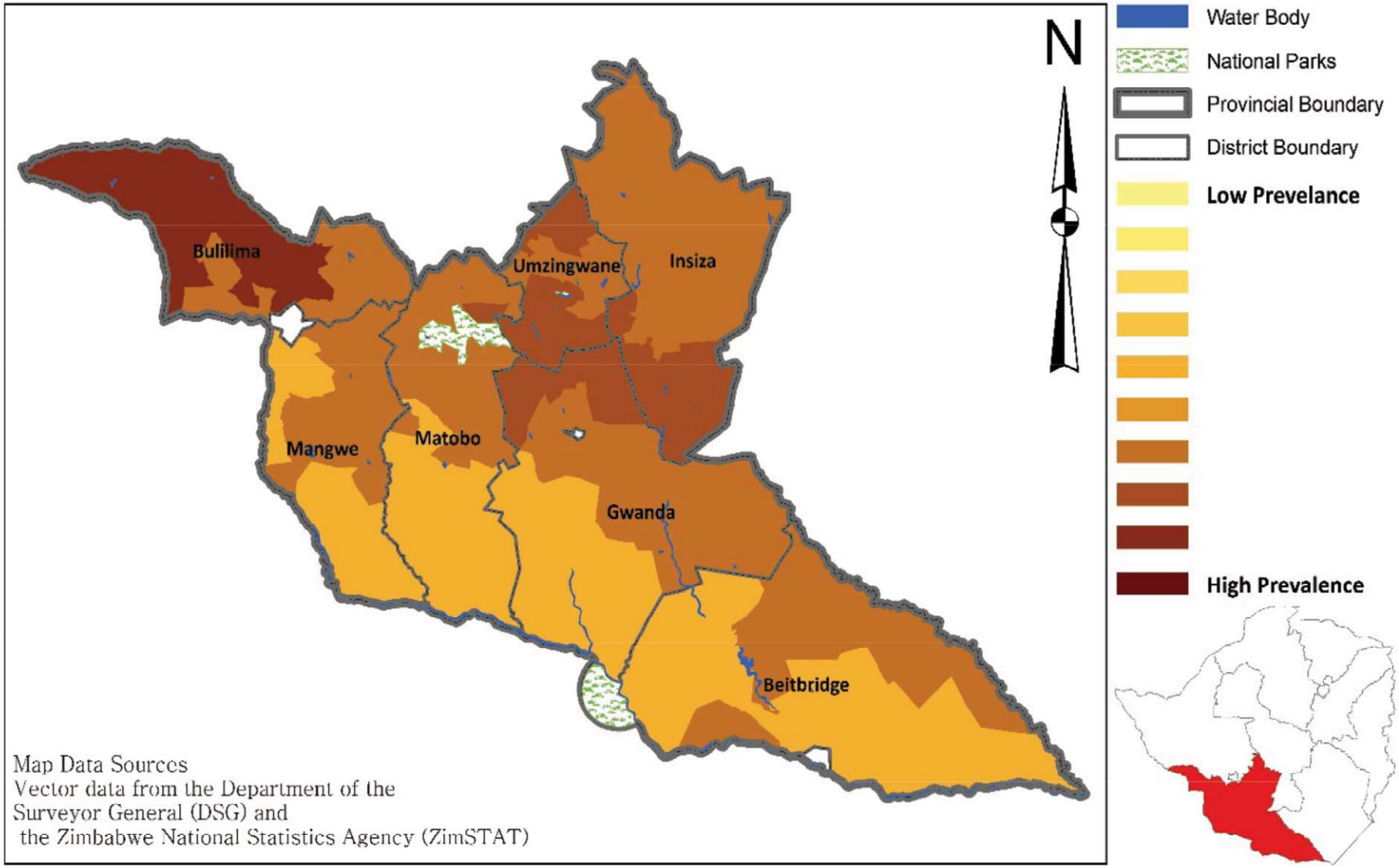
Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone during the Peak Hunger Period - Mashonaland West Province



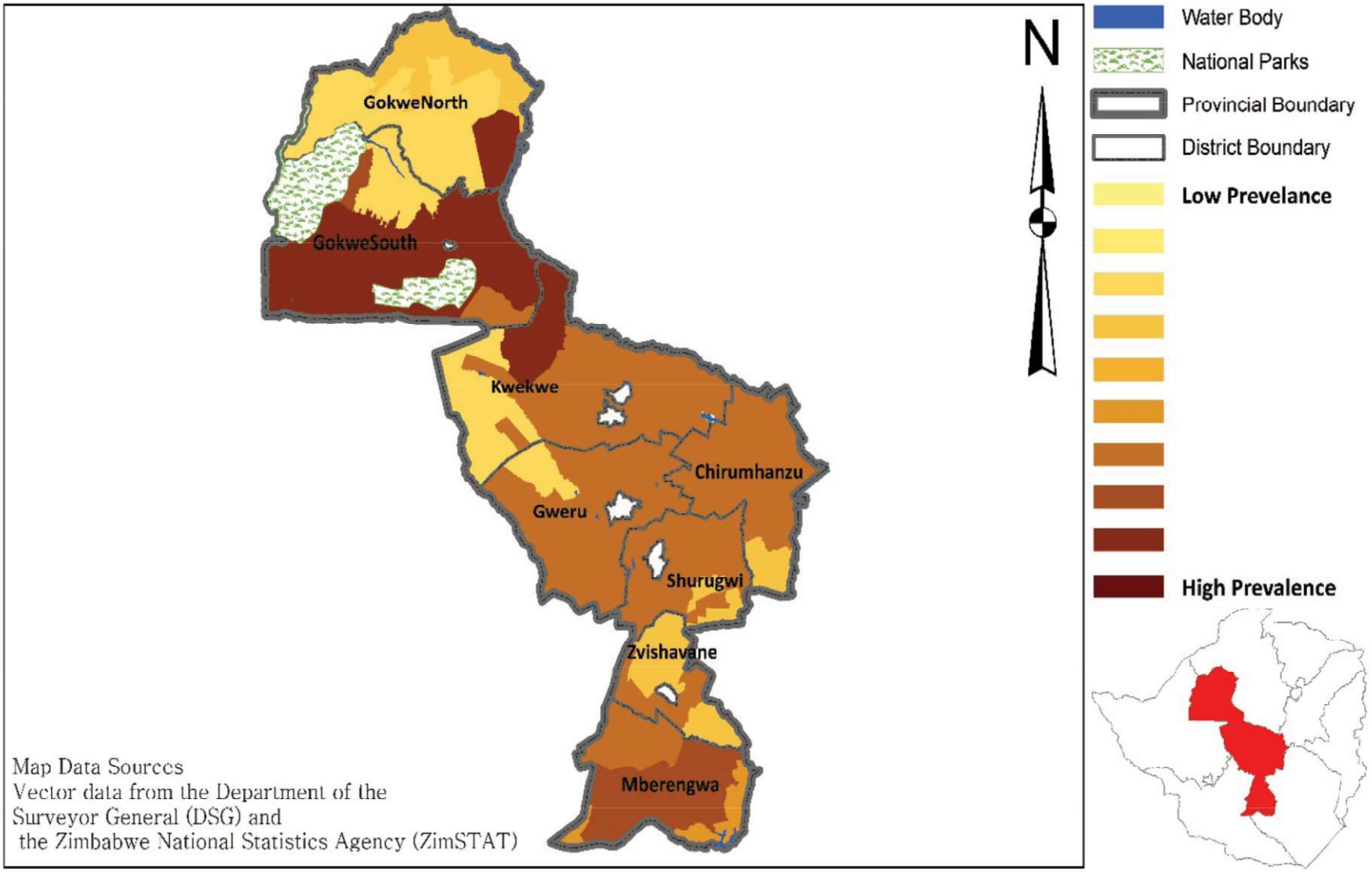
Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone during the Peak Hunger Period - Matabeleland North Province



Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone during the Peak Hunger Period - Matabeleland South Province



Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone during the Peak Hunger Period - Midlands Province



Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone during the Peak Hunger Period - Masvingo Province