Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

(ZimVAC)

ZIMBABWE
Vulnerability
Assessment Committee

2019 Urban Livelihoods Assessment Report

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Foreword

The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) successfully carried out the seventh Urban Livelihoods Assessment (ULA) in August 2019 under the overall coordination of the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC). This report provides updates on pertinent urban household livelihoods issues such as demographics, housing, education, health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, energy, social protection, food consumption patterns, food and income sources, income levels, expenditure patterns, debts, coping strategies and food security. The purpose of the report is to give both Government and Development Partners the much-needed empirical evidence for planning, programming and decision making which in turn will result in targeted urban community interventions.

We would like to express our profound gratitude to ZimVAC for successfully conducting this survey, without under-estimating the active role played by the food and nutrition security structures at both provincial and district levels. All their efforts are greatly appreciated. This whole process received financial support and technical leadership from the Government of Zimbabwe and its Development Partners. Without this support, the 2019 Urban Livelihoods Assessment would not have been successful. We would also like to thank the urban communities of Zimbabwe as well as the local authorities for cooperating and supporting this assessment.

We submit this report to you 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 urban households vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.

George D. Kembo (Dr)

FNC Director/ ZimVAC Chairperson

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Acknowledgements

- Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC)
- Ministry of Finance
- Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT)
- Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement
- 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 Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
- Meteorological Services Department (MSD)
- SADC RVAA
- CARE International
- Plan International
- Red Cross
- OXFAM
- National Aids Council (NAC)
- Mavambo Trust
- Child Line
- AMALIMA
- World Vision
- Save the Children
- Family Aids Caring Trust (FACT - Mutare)
- SOS Children's Village
- ADRA Zimbabwe
- Restless Development
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- CP Trust
- CADS
- WHH
- Sizimele
- Melana
- Aquaculture
- Urban and Rural Local Authorities

Introduction

- ZimVAC, a consortium of Government, Development Partners and Academia, acts as a technical advisory committee which focuses on designing and implementing a national Food and Nutrition Security Information System.

- ZimVAC was established in 2002 and is chaired by FNC, a department in the Office of the President and Cabinet whose mandate is to promote a multi-sectoral response to food and nutrition security challenges with the vision of ensuring that every Zimbabwean is free from hunger and malnutrition.

- ZimVAC undertakes urban and rural Livelihoods Assessments to generate information to be used for policy formulation and programming by Government and its Development Partners.

- ZimVAC supports Government, particularly FNC in:

  - Convening and coordinating stakeholders on 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 insecurity, and:

    - Supporting and building national capacity for food and nutrition security including at sub-national levels.

- To date, ZimVAC has conducted seven urban livelihoods assessments since its inception, the 2019 Urban Livelihoods Assessment being the seventh.

Background

- The assessment was carried out in an environment where the Government had set in motion a Transitional Stabilization Programme (TSP) in a bid to set the economy on a recovery path after years of stagnation. The TSP has been set to run from October 2018 to December 2020 with the aim of operationalizing Vision 2030 which seeks to transform Zimbabwe into an upper middle-income country with a monthly per capita income of USD 3 500 per person.

- The programme focuses on the following factors:

  - Stabilizing the macro-economy, and the financial sector;

  - Introducing necessary policy and institutional reforms to translate to a private sector-led economy;

  - Addressing infrastructure gaps and launching quick-wins to stimulate growth.

  - Stimulating domestic production, exports, rebuilding and transforming the economy to an upper middle income status by 2030.

- As Zimbabwe is going through a radical economic transformation that is supposed to see the country becoming an upper middle-income economy by 2030, a number of challenges militate against this positive trajectory.

Background

- The economy faced the following challenges:

    - Lack of decent and secure employment,

    - Liquidity challenges for both local and foreign currency,

    - The use of alternative modes of payment leading to multiple prices of the same commodity and price distortions,

    - Fast changing prices of basic commodities resulting in depressed purchasing power of the vulnerable populations in the country which was exacerbated by stagnant salaries and wages.

- The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Zimbabwe is worth 23 billion US dollars (ZimSTAT, 2018) and the Food Poverty Line (FPL) for an average household of five persons was $639.63 as of July 2019.

- At least 38% of urban households are considered to be poor and 6% extremely poor.

Assessment Purpose

To provide an update on livelihoods in Zimbabwe's **urban** areas, for the purposes of **informing policy formulation** and **programming appropriate interventions**.

Assessment Objectives

- To estimate the urban population that is likely to be food and nutrition insecure in the 2019/20 consumption year, their geographic distribution and the severity of their food insecurity.

- To describe the socio-economic profiles of urban households in terms of demographics, access to basic services (education, health services and water and sanitation facilities), income sources, incomes and expenditure patterns, food consumption patterns and coping strategies;

- To identify shocks and challenges to food and nutrition security in urban areas.

Technical Scope

The 2019 Urban Livelihoods Assessment collected and analysed information on the following thematic areas:

- Social protection

- Education

- Food consumption patterns and dietary diversity

- Income and expenditure patterns

- Livelihoods coping strategies

- Savings and debts

- Health and nutrition

- Water, sanitation, hygiene and energy

- Markets

- Agriculture

- Food security

- Shocks and hazards

Assessment Methodology

Assessment Process

- The assessment design was informed by the multi-sectoral objectives generated through a multi-stakeholder consultation process.

- An appropriate survey design and protocol, informed by the survey objectives, was developed.

- The assessment used android based questionnaires as the primary data collection instrument.

- The Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing coordinated the recruitment of enumerators and mobilisation of vehicles.

- ZimVAC national supervisors (Provincial Social Welfare Officers included) and enumerators were recruited from Government ministries/departments, United Nations and Non-Governmental Organisations and underwent training in all aspects of the assessment (background, data collection tools, assessment sampling strategy and assessment supervision).

- Each enumeration team had four enumerators and two anthropometrists.

- Primary data collection took place from 8 – 22 August 2019.

- Data analysis and report writing ran from 26 August -2 September 2019

- Other relevant secondary data sources were used to contextualise the analysis and reporting

Sampling

- The sample design was such that key livelihood indicators, particularly food insecurity prevalence, could be reported at domain level with at least 95% confidence.

- The sample was drawn from 37 reporting domains made up of cities, towns, service centres and growth points.

- It focused on urban households residing in the medium-density, high density, and peri-urban areas of Zimbabwe. It covered Urban Council Areas (UCAs), Administrative Centers (ACs), Growth Points (GPs) and Other Urban Areas. The sector consists of designated areas comprising of usually 2500 households or more with compact settlement pattern and at least 50 percent of the employed persons are engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

- The 2012 ZimSTAT master sampling frame was used to draw 25 enumeration areas (EAs) for each domain using Probability Proportional to Population Size (PPS) method.

- The households enumerated were selected using systematic random sampling within the sampled EAs.

- A total of **10,872** households were interviewed

Sample Characterization - Domains

Province	Domains
Bulawayo	Bulawayo 1 (Nkulumane, Mpopoma, Matshobana, Njube, Lobengula, Mabuthweni, Pelandaba, Sizinda, Tshabalala, Nketa, Emgwanwini); Bulawayo 2 (Mzilikazi, Entumbane, Emakhandeni, Lobengula (West & New), Magwegwe, Gwabalanda, Luveve, Pumula, Cowdry Park)
Manicaland	Mutare; Rusape; Buhera, Chipinge and Chimanimani
Mashonaland Central	Bindura Urban; Mazowe and Mvurwi
Mashonaland East	Marondera Urban; Murehwa, Mutoko and Mudzi; Chivhu, Seke and Hwedza; Ruwa, Domboshava and Goromonzi
Mashonaland West	Kadoma; Chegutu; Chinhoyi; Kariba and Karoi; Norton; Banket, Mutorashanga and Murombedzi
Matabeleland North	Hwange and Victoria Falls; Binga, Lupane and Nkayi
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge; Gwanda; Plumtree
Midlands	Gweru; Kwekwe; Redcliffe; Zvishavane; Gokwe Centre, Nembudziya;
Masvingo	Masvingo; Bikita, Gutu and Zaka-Jerera; Chiredzi
Harare	Harare South (Hopley, Southlea and Ushewokunze); Greater Harare 1 (Mbare and Sunningdale); Greater Harare 2 (Glen View, Glen Norah, Budiriro, Mufakose and Highfields); Greater Harare 3 (Hatcliffe, Tafara, Mabvuku and Caledonia); Greater Harare 4 (Kuwadzana, Warren Park, Dzivarasekwa); Epworth, Chitungwiza

Sample Characterization - Households

Province	Households	Average Household Size	Questionnaire Completeness (%)			Suburb Type (%)				Respondent's Sex		
			Completed	Partially Completed	Refused	High Density	Medium Density	Informal Settlement	Low Density	Male	Female	Respondent's Average Age
Bulawayo	589	4.3	96.9	3.1	0.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	22.4	77.6	40
Manicaland	831	4.3	98.4	1.5	0.1	72.6	13.0	0.4	14.1	16.1	83.9	37
Mashonaland Central	593	4.1	76.1	23.8	0.2	68.6	18.1	0.0	13.3	21.1	78.9	34
Mashonaland East	1208	4.2	98.2	1.3	0.6	57.3	28.7	0.5	13.4	21.9	78.1	35
Mashonaland West	1823	4.3	95.2	4.8	0.0	90.4	3.9	0.4	5.2	15.7	84.3	36
Matabeleland North	573	4.2	97.7	2.3	0.0	86.7	10.1	0.0	3.1	23.3	76.7	35
Matabeleland South	887	4.2	97.7	2.3	0.0	77.4	12.1	0.0	10.5	16.7	83.3	34
Midlands	1454	4.4	97.9	2.1	0.0	79.4	6.3	1.7	12.7	16.5	83.5	36
Masvingo	823	3.9	98.0	1.7	0.2	84.8	11.1	0.1	4.0	14.8	85.2	35
Harare	2091	4.2	89.2	10.8	0.0	85.3	5.4	9.1	0.2	16.8	83.2	36
National	**10872**	**4.2**	**94.6**	**5.3**	**0.1**	**80.6**	**10.1**	**2.1**	**7.2**	**17.8**	**82.2**	**36**

- A total of 10,872 households were interviewed with 80.6% in high density, 10.1% in medium density, 7.2% in low density suburbs and 2.1% in informal settlements. More households were sampled from high density areas where most of the vulnerable populations reside.

- Approximately 94.6% of the questionnaires were completed whilst 5.3% were partially completed and 0.1% were complete refusals.

- The average age of the respondents was 36 years and about 82% of them were females.

Sample Characterization - Children

Province	Children 0-59 months	Child Sex		Age groups			
		Boys	Girls	6 - 11 months	12 - 17 months	18 - 23 months	24 - 59 months
Bulawayo	414	50.2	49.8	11.4	9.5	11.2	68.0
Manicaland	593	49.7	50.3	9.8	12.9	9.7	67.6
Mashonaland Central	503	49.5	50.5	13.9	9.5	10.9	65.6
Mashonaland East	968	48.7	51.3	13.4	12.6	10.7	63.3
Mashonaland West	1428	48.7	51.3	12.5	12.8	11.8	62.9
Matabeleland North	452	48.9	51.1	13.4	12.7	12.1	61.8
Matabeleland South	623	48.3	51.7	14.4	9.8	13.3	62.4
Midlands	1224	49.4	50.6	12.3	11.7	10.9	65.1
Masvingo	628	49.2	50.8	13.6	12.9	8.6	64.9
Harare	1522	50.1	49.9	11.5	12.1	10.3	66.1
National	**8355**	**49.3**	**50.7**	**12.5**	**11.9**	**10.9**	**64.7**

- A total of 8,355 children had their anthropometric measurements taken with a gender representation ratio of approximately 1:1
- Of the measured children of 6 to 59 months age, about 13% , 12%, 11% and 65% were of the 6-11, 12-17, 18-23 and 24-59 months age groups respectively.

Assessment Findings

- The findings of this report are based on primary data collected during August 2019, complemented by secondary data and the analysis compares this data with that of previous years to determine the degree of household vulnerability.

- The report is in effect a profiling of urban households' circumstances as of end of August 2019.

- There is no attempt to project forward the implications of significant inflationary pressures and continued economic challenges facing most households.

- It is acknowledged that the profound increases in the price of basic commodities (e.g. maize meal, fuel, transport and energy) will have significant implications and are likely to increase the overall urban vulnerability.

- Further pressure on the proportion of households' spending on food will negatively impact their ability to cover other essential costs and these price increases will push many more households into cereal food insecurity.

Household Demographics and Characteristics

Household Characteristics

Households	Proportion of Households (%)		
	2016	2018	2019
Male headed	69	71	74
Female headed	31	29	26
Child headed	0.2	0.4	0.1
Elderly headed	11.9	12.3	11
Presence of at least one orphan	13.9	24.1	12
Presence of chronically ill person	1	10.4	34.1
Presence of disabled person	1.7	4	6
Average household size	4		4.2

- The proportion of households with at least one chronically ill person increased from 10.4% in 2018 to 34.1% in 2019 and this could be attributed to more people disclosing their health status than previous.

- The average household size was 4.2.

- The household characteristics are comparable to those from previous assessments.

Child and Elderly Headed Households

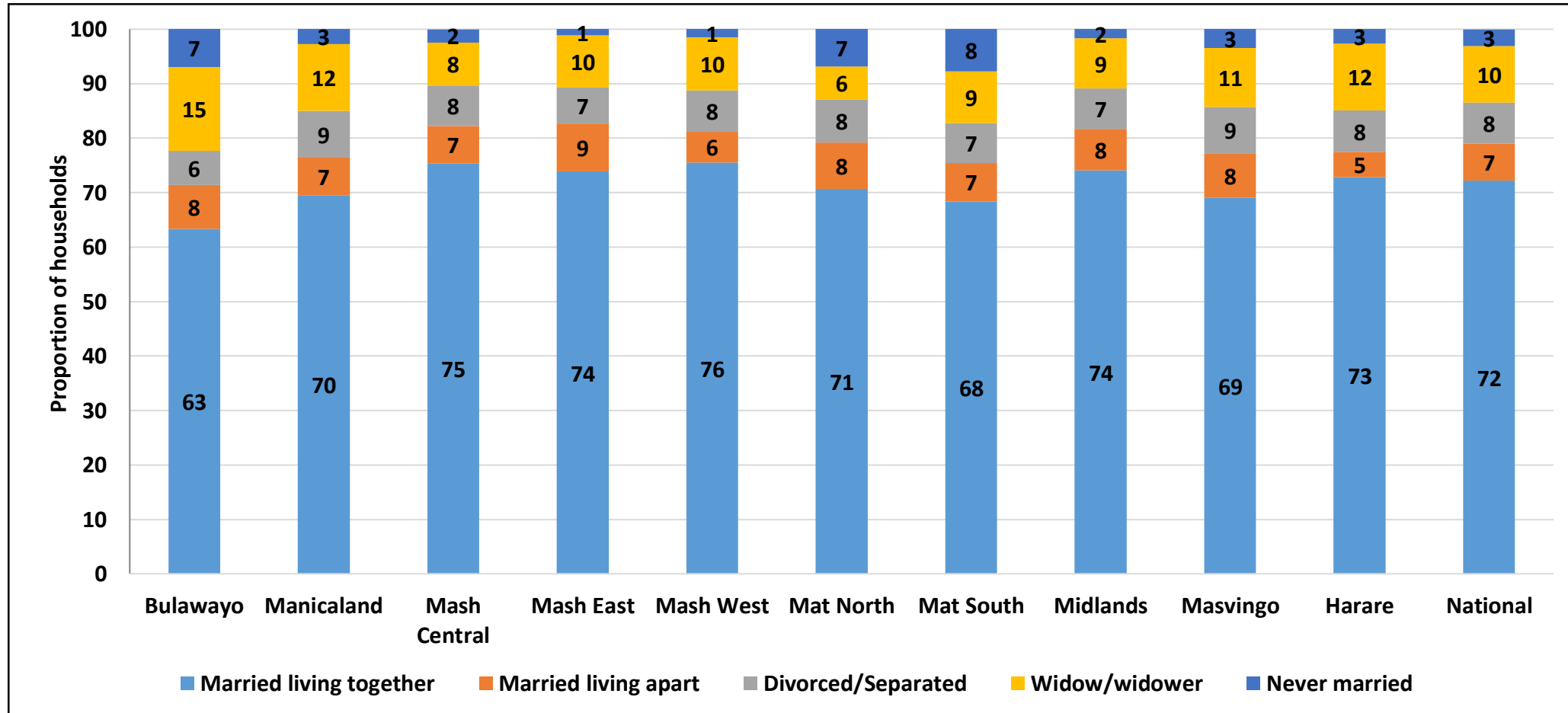**Child Headed Households**
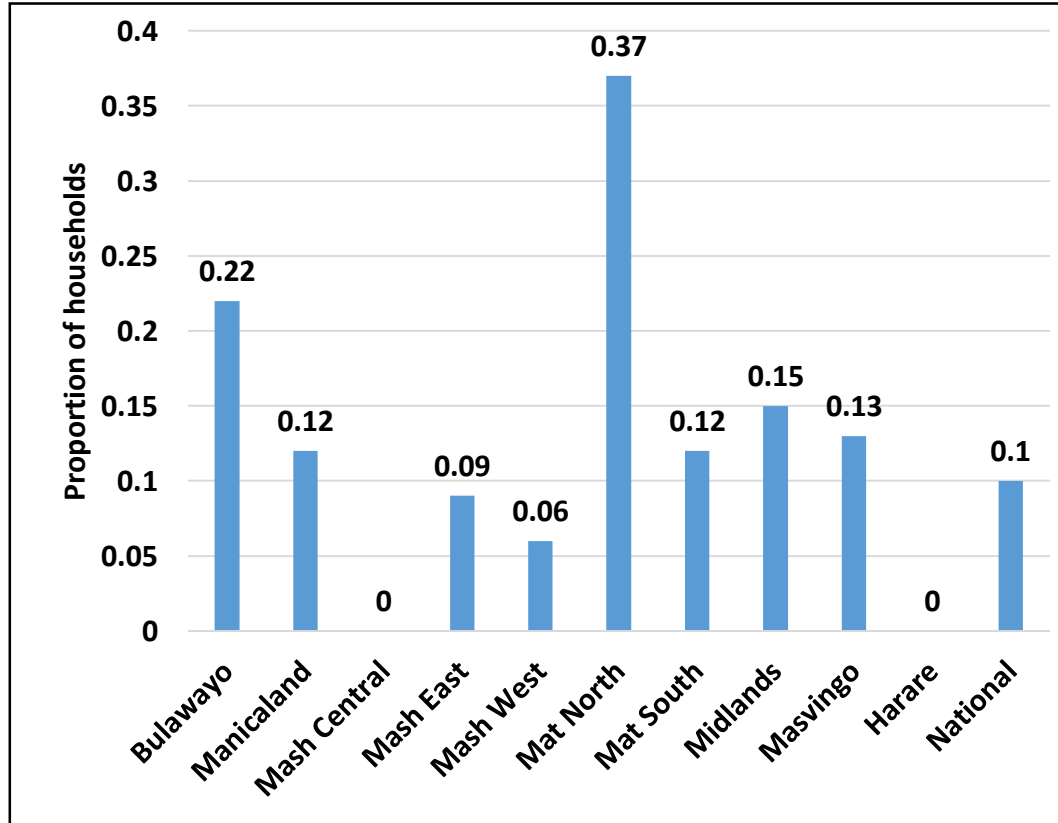
Elderly Headed Households
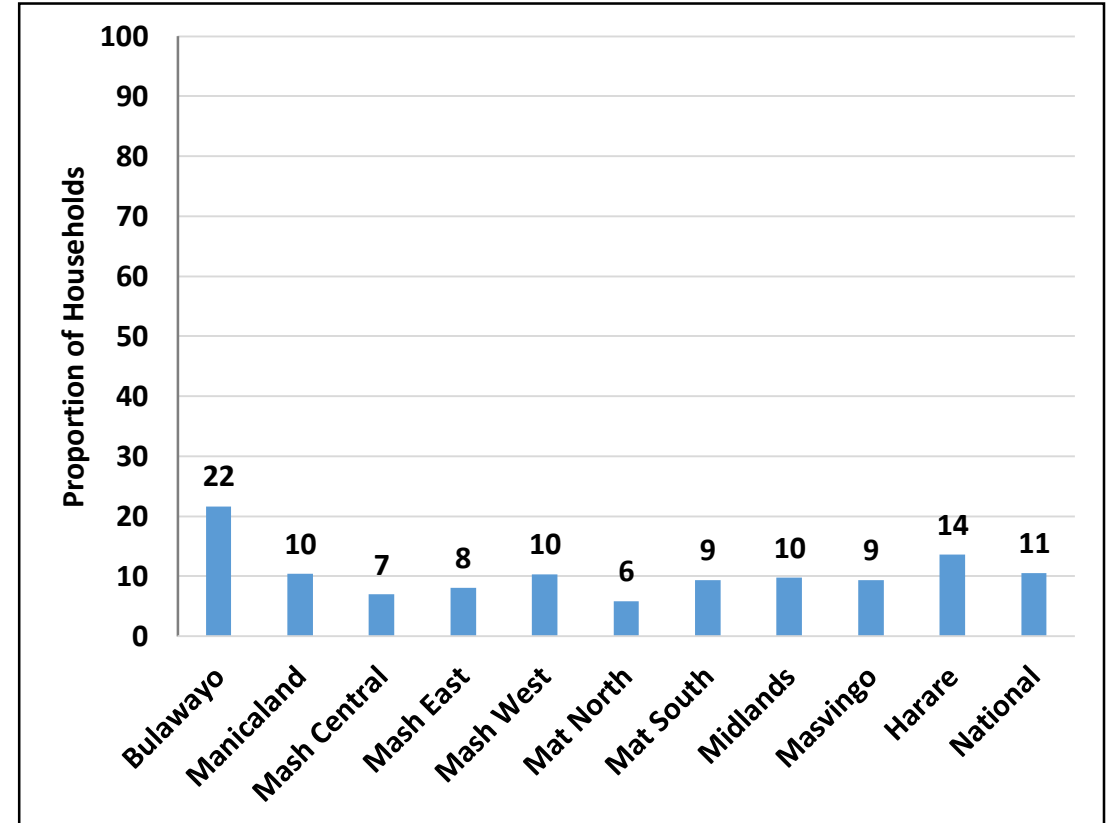
- Matabeleland North (0.37%) had the highest proportion of child-headed households.
- Nationally, 11% of the household heads were elderly.
- Bulawayo had the highest proportion of elderly headed households (22%) and the least proportion was recorded in Matabeleland North (6%).

Marital Status of Household Head

- Nationally, 10% of the sampled household heads were widowed, 8% were divorced ,7% were married but living apart while 3% were never married.
- Bulawayo had the highest proportion of household heads who were widowed (15%).

Education Level of Household Head

| Province	None (%)	Primary (%)	O' Level (%)	A' Level (%)	Tertiary (%)
Bulawayo	2	30	44	5	18
Manicaland	1	20	58	7	14
Mashonaland Central	2	18	54	7	18
Mashonaland East	1	17	61	7	13
Mashonaland West	5	22	59	5	9
Matabeleland North	3	31	43	4	20
Matabeleland South	4	25	51	8	13
Midlands	3	20	56	5	15
Masvingo	1	17	54	8	20
Harare	2	24	58	7	9
National	3	22	56	6	13

- Approximately 97% of household heads had attained at least primary level certification while 75% of household heads had attained at least O' Level certification.

- The range of the proportion of that had not attained at least primary level certification was 1 to 5 with 5 being in Mashonaland West

Employment Status of Household Head
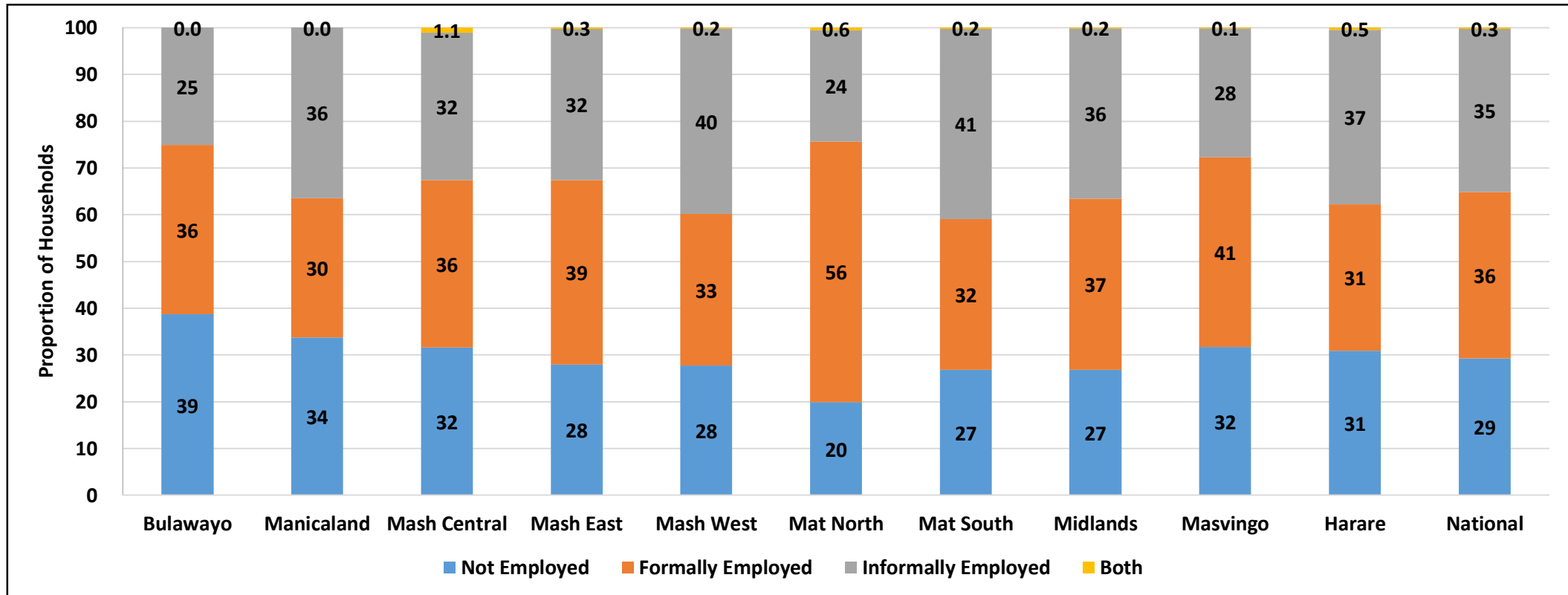
- Nationally, 29% of household heads indicated that they were not employed with the highest proportion in Bulawayo (39%) and the lowest in Matabeleland North (20%).

- Most provinces had more formally employed household heads compared to the informally employed except for Manicaland (30%; 36%), Mashonaland West (33%; 40%), Matabeleland South (32%; 41%) and Harare (31%; 37%)

- Both Matabeleland South and Mashonaland West had the highest proportion of informally employed household heads.

Orphans by Province
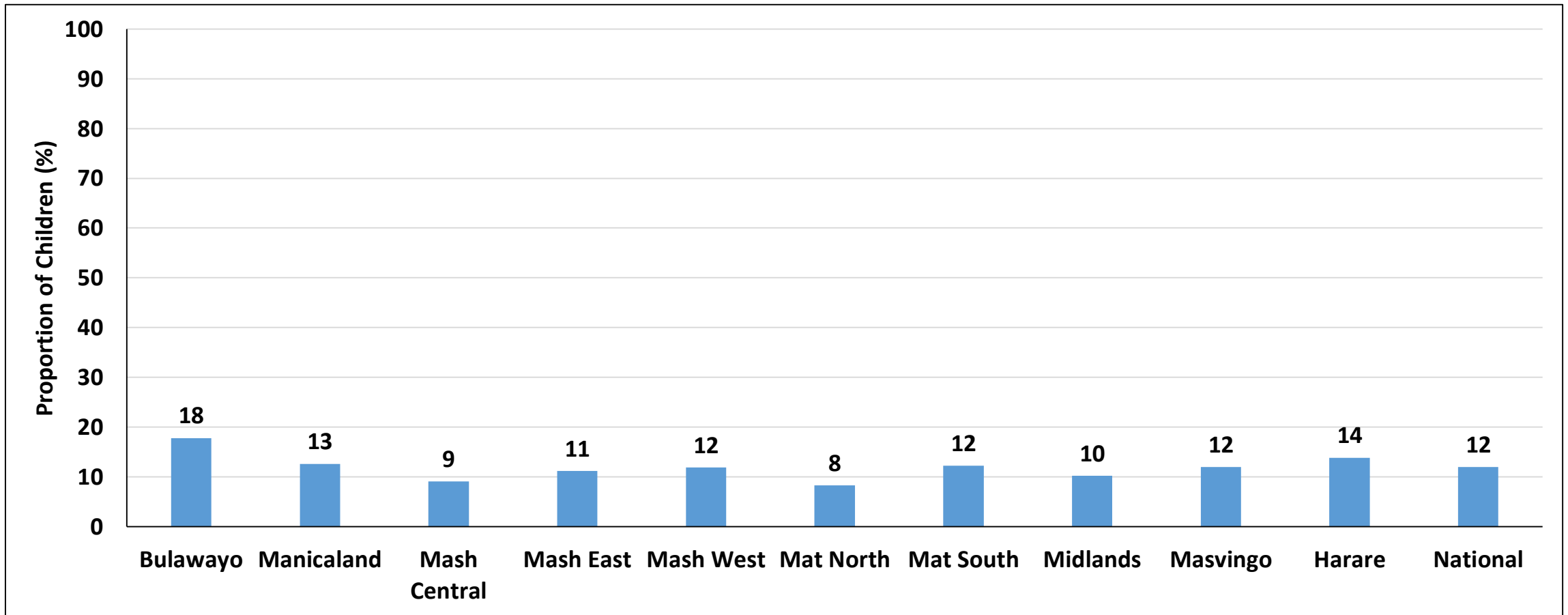
- According to UNICEF, an orphan is a child under 18 years who has lost one or both parents due to any cause of death, (www.unicef.org).

- Nationally, 12% of children in urban areas are orphans.

- Bulawayo (18%) and Harare (14%) had the highest proportion while Matabeleland North (8%) had the lowest.

Forms of Disability by Province

| Province	Physical impairment %	Mental impairment %	Visual impairment %	Hearing impairment %	Intellectual impairment %	Other %
Bulawayo	53	13	13	13	5	3
Manicaland	55	16	14	5	7	5
Mashonaland Central	43	4	17	9	13	13
Mashonaland East	43	13	27	5	7	5
Mashonaland West	34	13	30	9	6	10
Matabeleland North	59	11	7	0	11	11
Matabeleland South	35	15	15	12	14	8
Midlands	40	14	23	5	6	9
Masvingo	56	17	7	7	10	2
Harare	33	15	30	5	11	4
National	40	14	24	6	9	7

- The highest proportion of households with members having physical impairment was recorded in Matabeleland North (59%).

- Mashonaland West and Harare provinces had the highest proportion of households with visual impairment (30%).

- Nationally, out of the sampled households, physical impairment had the highest proportion of (40%), with visual impairment at 24 %.

# Physical or Mental Challenges
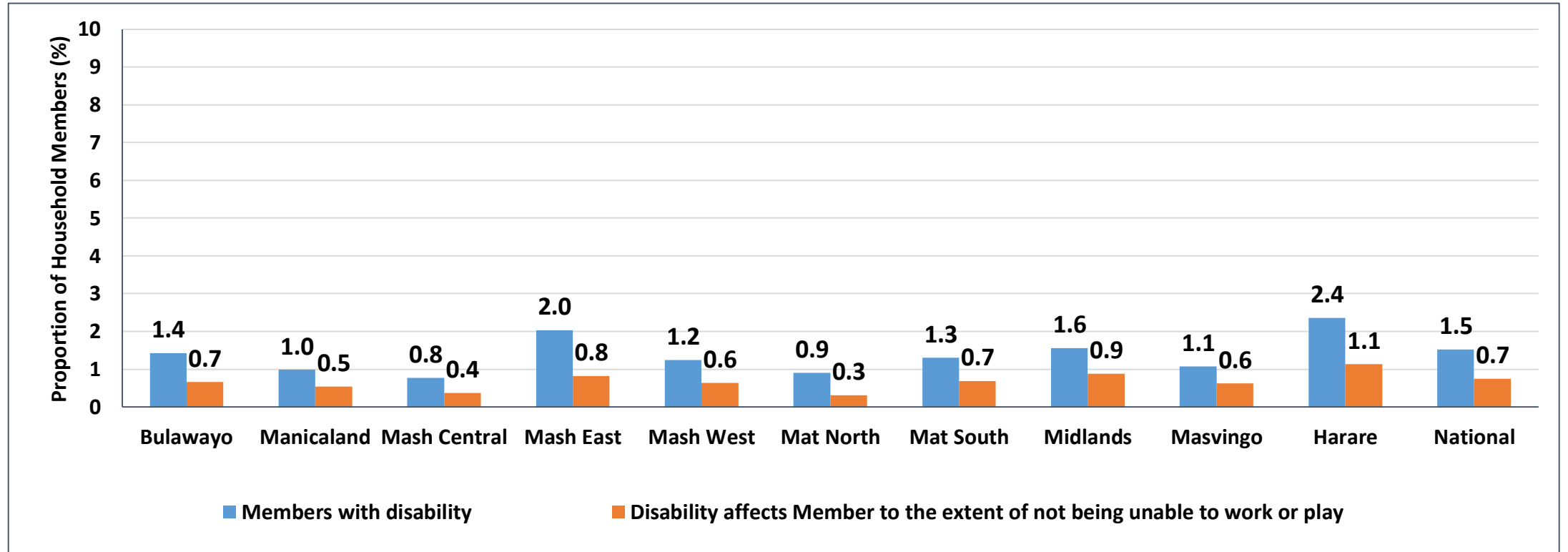
- Nationally, 1.5% of urban household members were reported to be physically or mentally challenged.

- Harare (2.4%) and Mashonaland East (2%) had the highest proportion while Mashonaland Central had the least (0.8%).

- The proportion of members whose physical or mental challenges affected them to the extent of not being able to work or play was 0.7%.
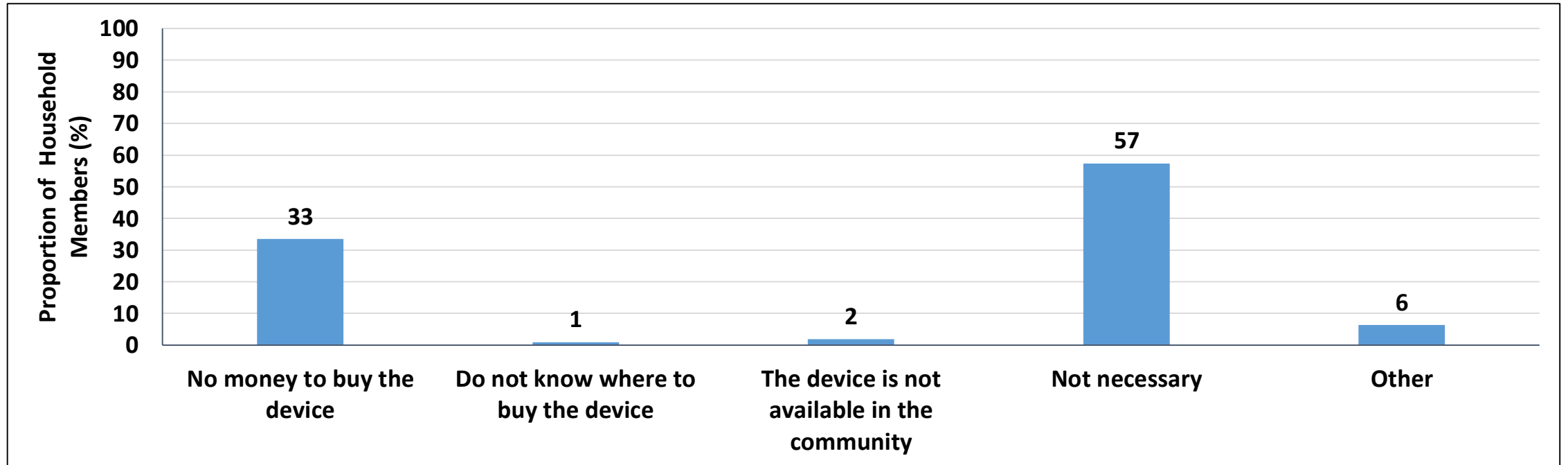
Use of Assistive Devices
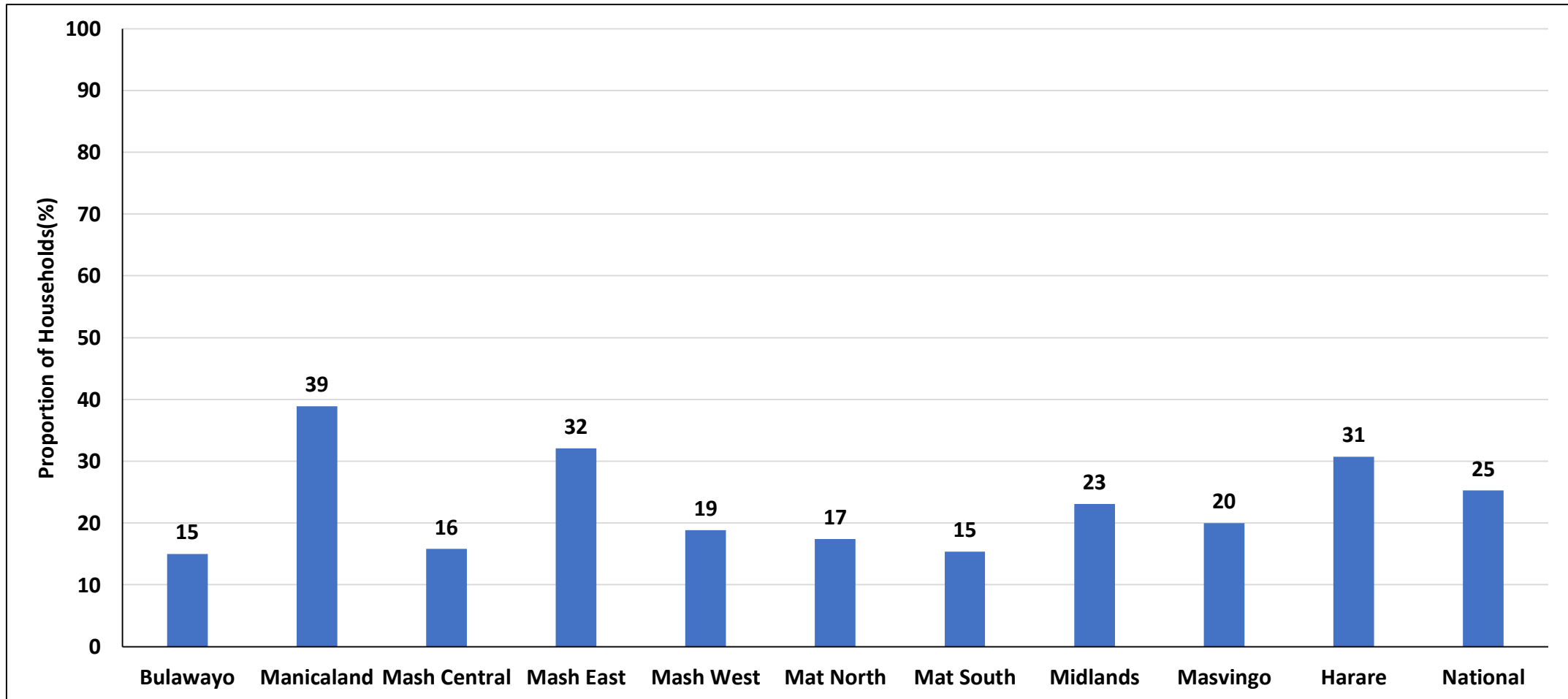
- Assistive devices help people overcome a handicap such as a mobility, vision, mental, dexterity or hearing loss.

- Nationally, 25% of people living with disabilities used assistive devices.

- The greatest proportion of people who used assistive devices was recorded in Manicaland (39%).

Disabled Members Adequately Assisted by Use of Devices
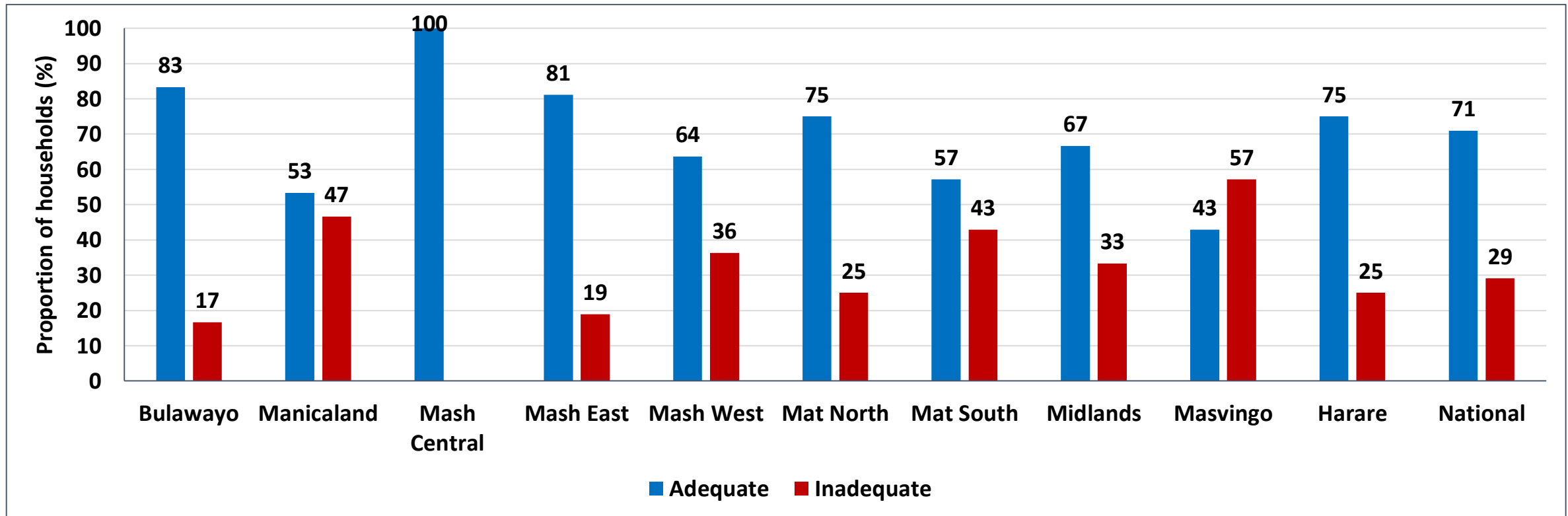

- Of the 25% who used assistive devices, 71% indicated that they were being adequately assisted by the devices.

Reasons for not Using Assistive devices

- Of the 75% who did not use assistive devices, a great proportion (57%) indicated that the nature of the handicap did not warrant having any assistive device while 33% did not have money to buy, 2% indicated the requisite device was not available on the local market and 1% were not aware of where they could buy the devices.

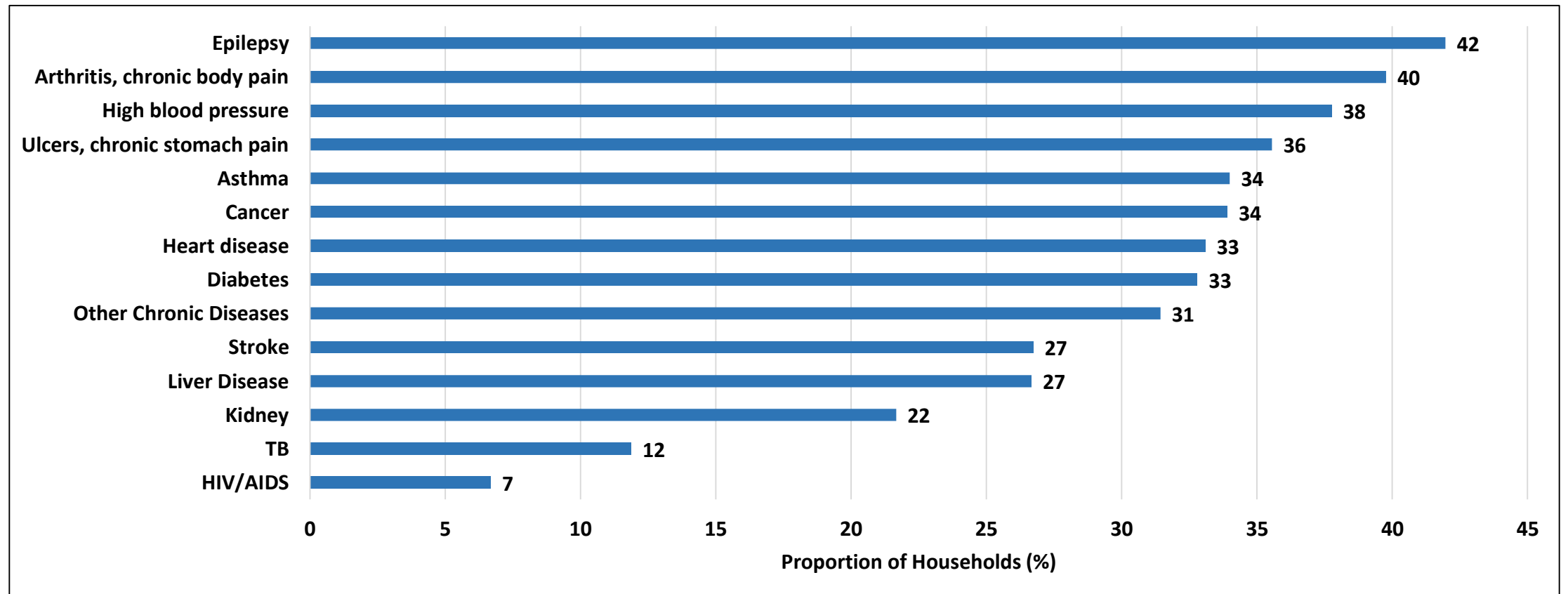# Households with at Least one Member with Chronic Illness
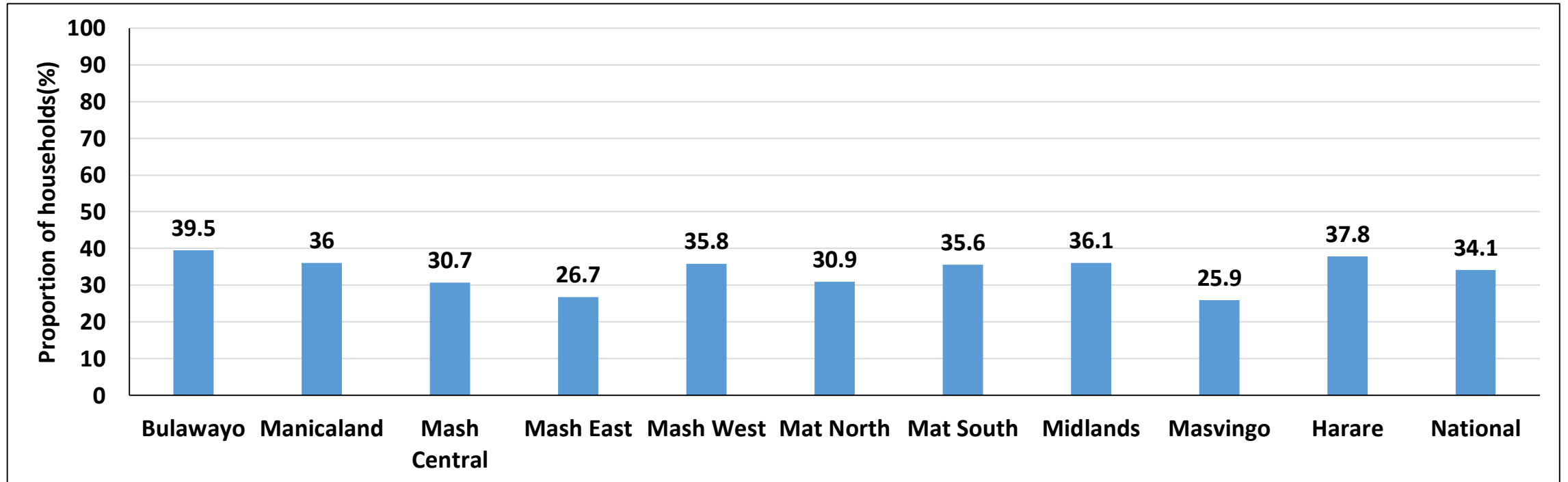
- Nationally, the proportion of households with at least one member with a chronic illness was 34.1%.

- Bulawayo had the highest proportion (39.5%).

Proportion of Households with Different forms of Chronic illness
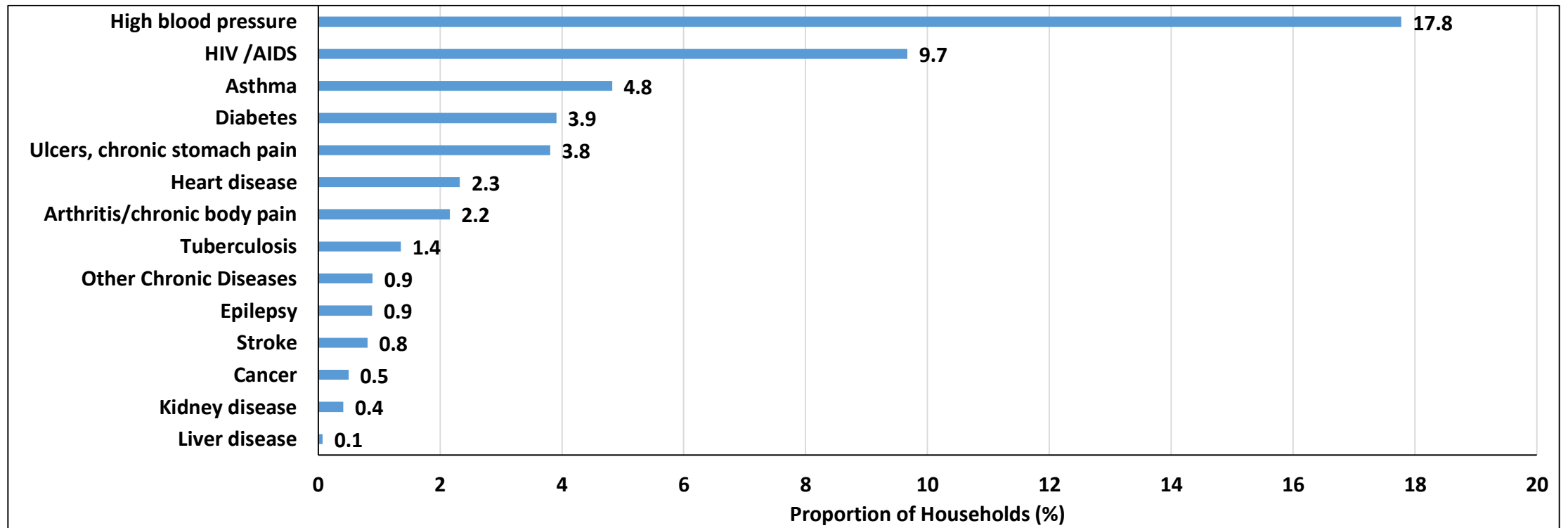
- At least 17.8% of households in the urban areas cited High Blood Pressure as the major chronic illness affecting household members.

Chronically ill Members who Missed Medication 30 days Prior to Survey

Disease	Proportion of Households (%)
Epilepsy	42
Arthritis, chronic body pain	40
High blood pressure	38
Ulcers, chronic stomach pain	36
Asthma	34
Cancer	34
Heart disease	33
Diabetes	33
Other Chronic Diseases	31
Stroke	27
Liver Disease	27
Kidney	22
TB	12
HIV/AIDS	7

- A large proportion of urban households with chronically ill members reported missing doses for major chronic illnesses such as high blood pressure (38%), cancer(34%), diabetes (33%), TB (12) and HIV/AIDS (7%).

Reasons for Missing Medication

Reasons	High blood pressure	Heart Disease	Diabetes	Asthma	HIV/ AIDS	Arthritis	Epilepsy	Stroke	Cancer	TB	Liver Disease	Kidney	Ulcers
Medication too expensive so cannot afford	**81.6**	**84.7**	**87.4**	**84.8**	**31.9**	**89.0**	**72.5**	**137.0**	**85.7**	**69.2**	**50.0**	**100.0**	**87.6**
Do not have the required currency to purchase	**15.8**	**20.0**	**22.4**	**14.0**	**5.8**	**14.0**	**22.5**	**7.4**	**23.8**	**7.7**	**0**	**23.1**	**12.4**
Forgot to take medication	2.3	1.2	2.1	1.1	14.5	0	2.5	0	9.5	0	25.0	0	1.3
Failed to follow the instructions for taking the medicines	1.9	4.7	2.1	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	7.7	0	15.4	0.7
Displacement	0.3	1.2	2.1	1.1	2.9	0	2.5	11.1	4.8	0	0	0	1.3
Was too busy and forgot	0.8	0	0.7	0.6	7.2	1.0	2.5	3.7	4.8	7.7	25.0	7.7	0
Lack of transport to go and collect the drugs	0.5	0	0.7	0	2.9	3.0	2.5	0	4.8	0	0	0	0.7
No money to pay for transport	1.6	2.4	0	1.1	4.3	2.0	5.0	0	4.8	7.7	25.0	0	0.7
Not interested	5.0	1.2	2.1	3.4	2.9	4.0	7.5	3.7	4.8	15.4	0	0	3.3
To avoid side effects	3.0	0	0	2.2	0	1.0	0	14.8		0	0	0	2.6
There was/is stock-out at the health facility	4.1	2.4	2.8	5.6	31.9	2.0	12.5	11.1	4.8	0	0	0	0.7
Failure to access the health facility for more medication	0.8	2.4	2.1	0.6	4.3	1.0	2.5	0	4.8	0	0	0	1.3
Did not have food to eat	0.1	0	0	0	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7
Lost the medication	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7

- The major reasons for skipping medication were mostly due to challenges in accessing adequate financial resources.
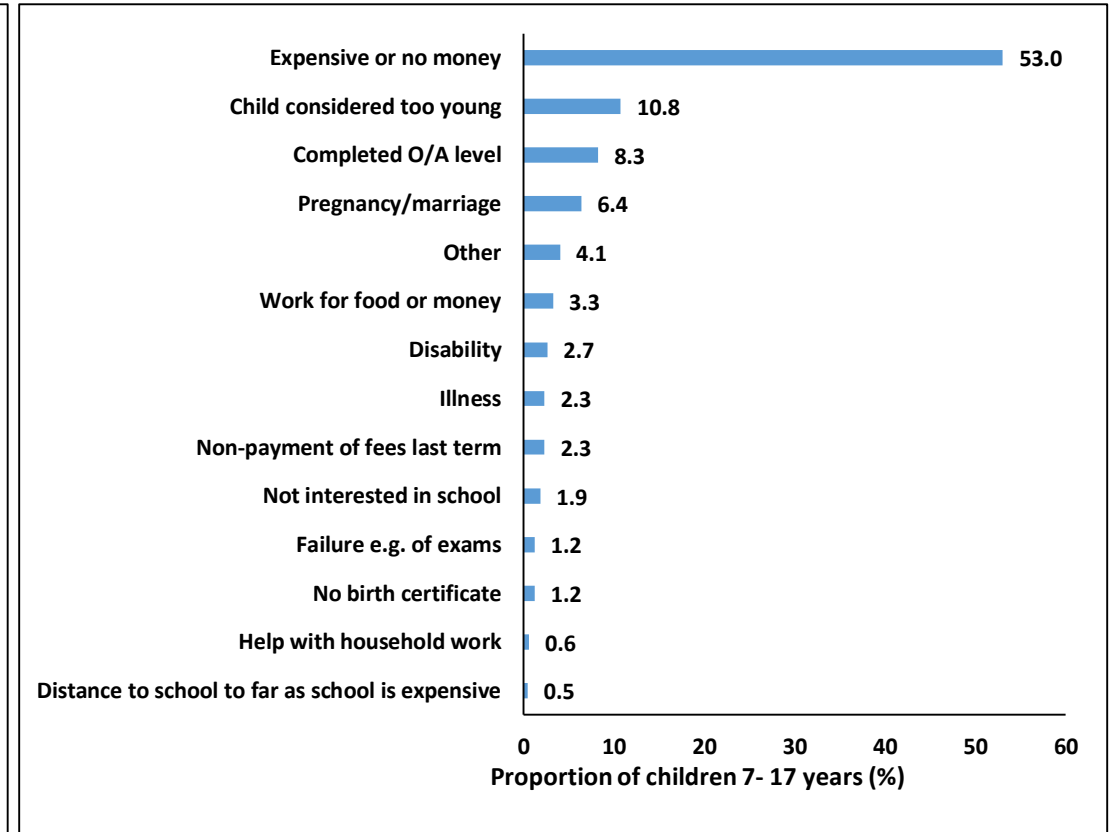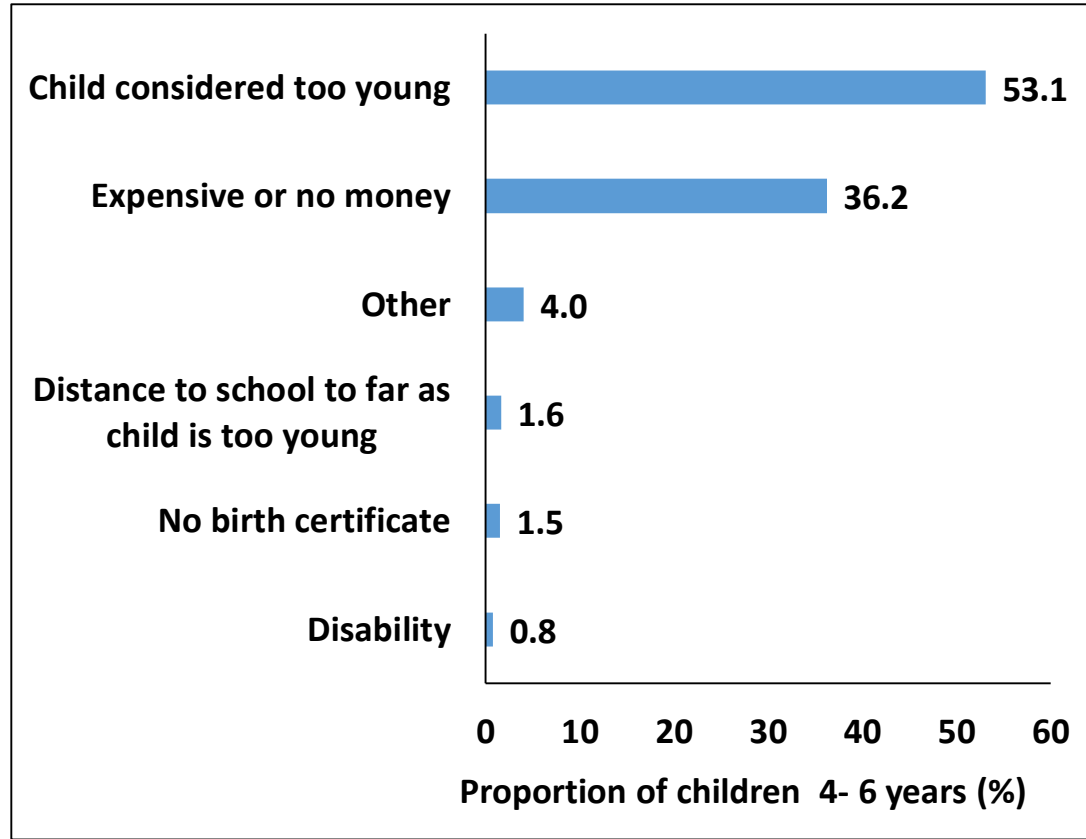
Education

Children Out of School
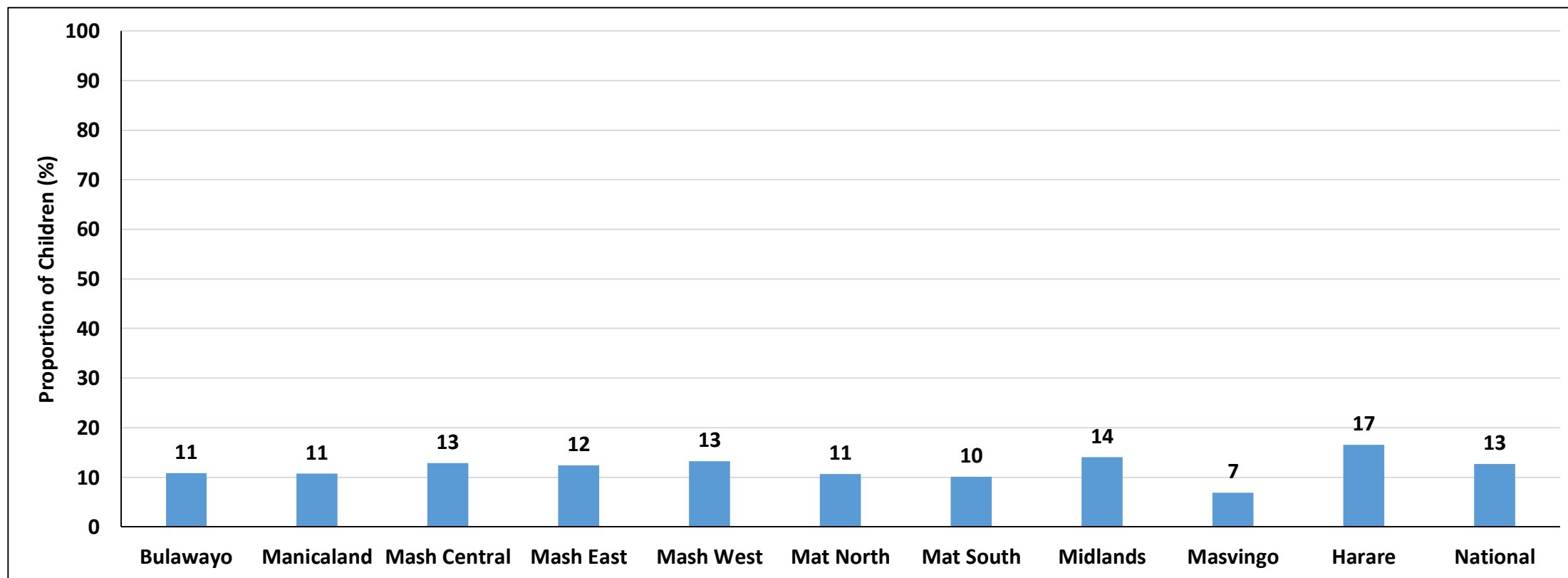
- Approximately 13% of children of school going age in urban areas were not attending school at the time of the survey.
- The highest proportion of those not attending school was in Harare(17%).

Reasons for not Attending School by Age

Proportion of children 4- 6 years (%)

Reason	%
Child considered too young	53.1
Expensive or no money	36.2
Other	4.0
Distance to school to far as child is too young	1.6
No birth certificate	1.5
Disability	0.8

Proportion of children 7- 17 years (%)

Reason	%
Expensive or no money	53.0
Child considered too young	10.8
Completed O/A level	8.3
Pregnancy/marriage	6.4
Other	4.1
Work for food or money	3.3
Disability	2.7
Illness	2.3
Non-payment of fees last term	2.3
Not interested in school	1.9
Failure e.g. of exams	1.2
No birth certificate	1.2
Help with household work	0.6
Distance to school to far as school is expensive	0.5

- The major reasons why children aged 4-6 years were out of school were that they were considered too young (53.1%) and some of the guardians were facing financial constraints (36.2%).
- The main reason why children aged 7-17 years were out of school was financial constraints (53%).
- Approximately 6% of children in the 7-17years age group were not in school, either because they were pregnant or married.

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Children Turned Away Due to Non-Payment of Fees
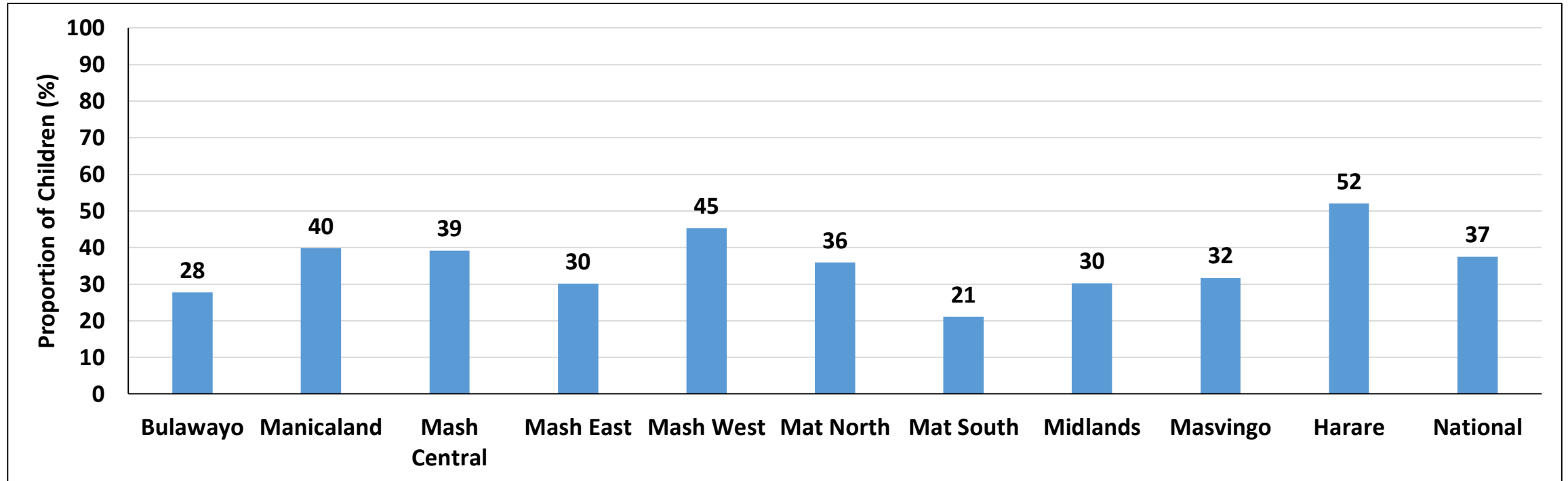
- The proportion of children who were once turned away from school due to non payment of fees in urban areas during the second term of 2019 was 37%.

- Harare(52%) and Mashonaland West (45%) had the highest proportion, while the lowest proportion was in Matabeleland South (21%).

# Social Protection

Households Which Received Support
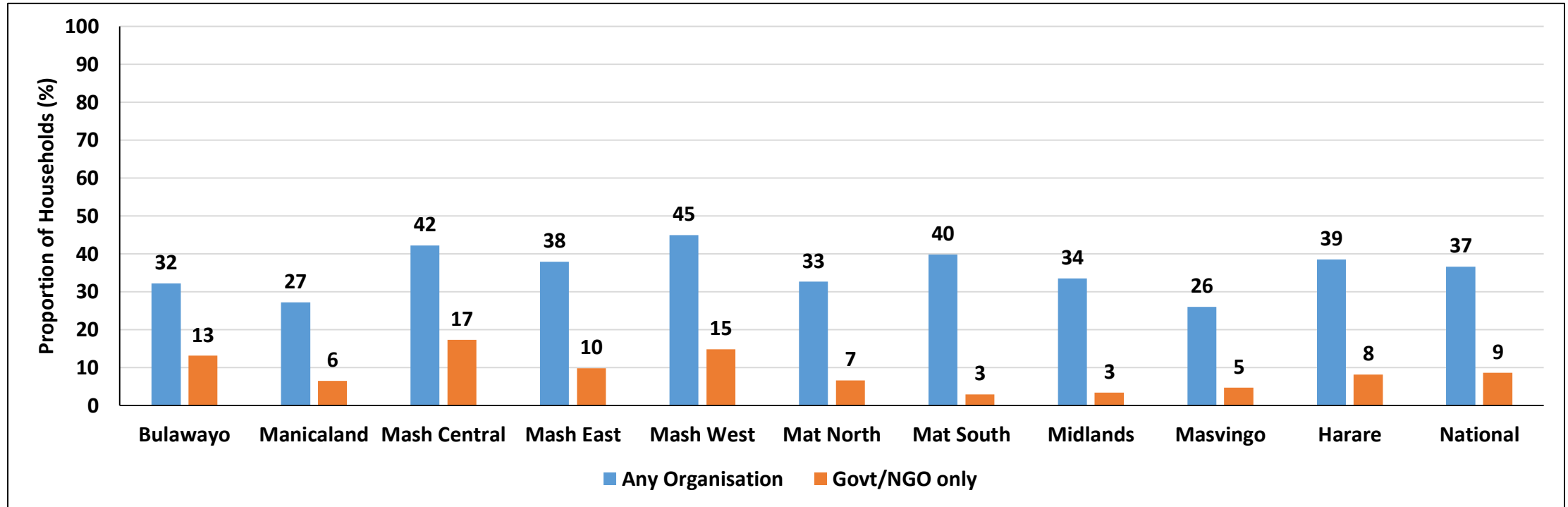
- The proportion of urban households that received support from other sources besides Government and NGOs was 37%.

- Mashonaland West had the highest proportion of households which received support from any other sources (45%).

- The proportion of urban households that received support from Government or NGOs was 9%.

Sources of Support

Sources	Government	NGO/ UN	Churches	Relatives within community (suburb)	Non-relatives within community (suburb)	Relatives outside the community (including rural areas)	Non-relatives outside the community (including rural areas)	Relatives outside Zimbabwe	Mutual help group (including burial societies and women/men groups)	Civic (improving community) group	Charitable group (helping others)	Private Sector
Bulawayo	13	1	2	8	1	10	1	14	0.2	0	0	0.2
Manicaland	3	4	4	10	5	12	3	7	0.4	1	1	0.4
Mash Central	16	1	5	16	8	14	1	9	0.4	1	0	0.4
Mash East	9	2	3	18	11	15	2	10	1	0	0	0.2
Mash West	9	8	4	16	12	18	3	13	0	0.2	1	0.1
Mat North	6	1	4	12	18	10	3	6	0.2	1	0.4	0
Mat South	2	1	11	17	19	20	3	16	1	0.1	0.1	0
Midlands	2	1	6	9	7	16	2	12	2	3	4	0.4
Masvingo	4	1	1	6	3	14	2	8	0.4	0.1	0	0
Harare	5	4	5	12	11	20	4	11	1	1	1	0.3
National	6	3	5	13	10	16	3	11	1	1	1	0.2

- The major sources of support were assistance from relatives (outside the communities (16%), within the community (13%) and outside Zimbabwe (11%)) and non-relatives within the community (10%).

Forms of Support Received from Government or UN/NGOs
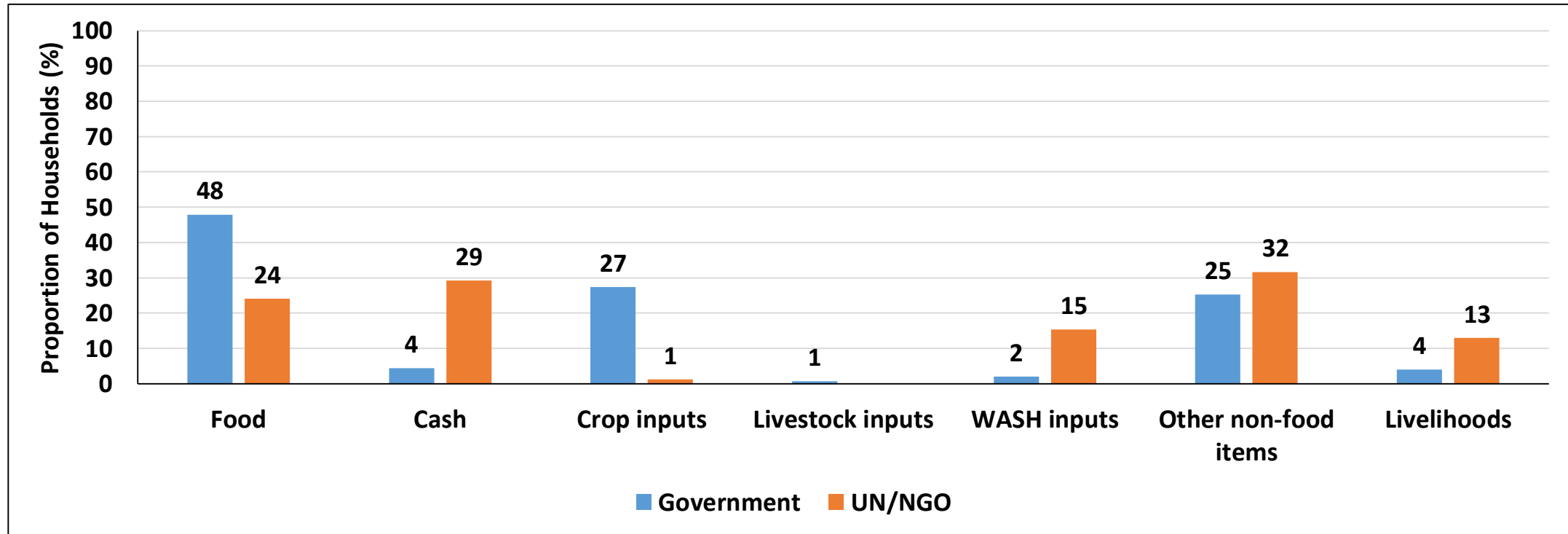
- Of the 6% of households which indicated that they received support from Government, approximately 48% received the support in the form of food, 27% as crop inputs and 25% as other non-food items.

- Support from UN/NGOs was received in form of non-food items (32%), cash (29%) and food (24%).

Urban Agriculture

Households Practising Urban Agriculture
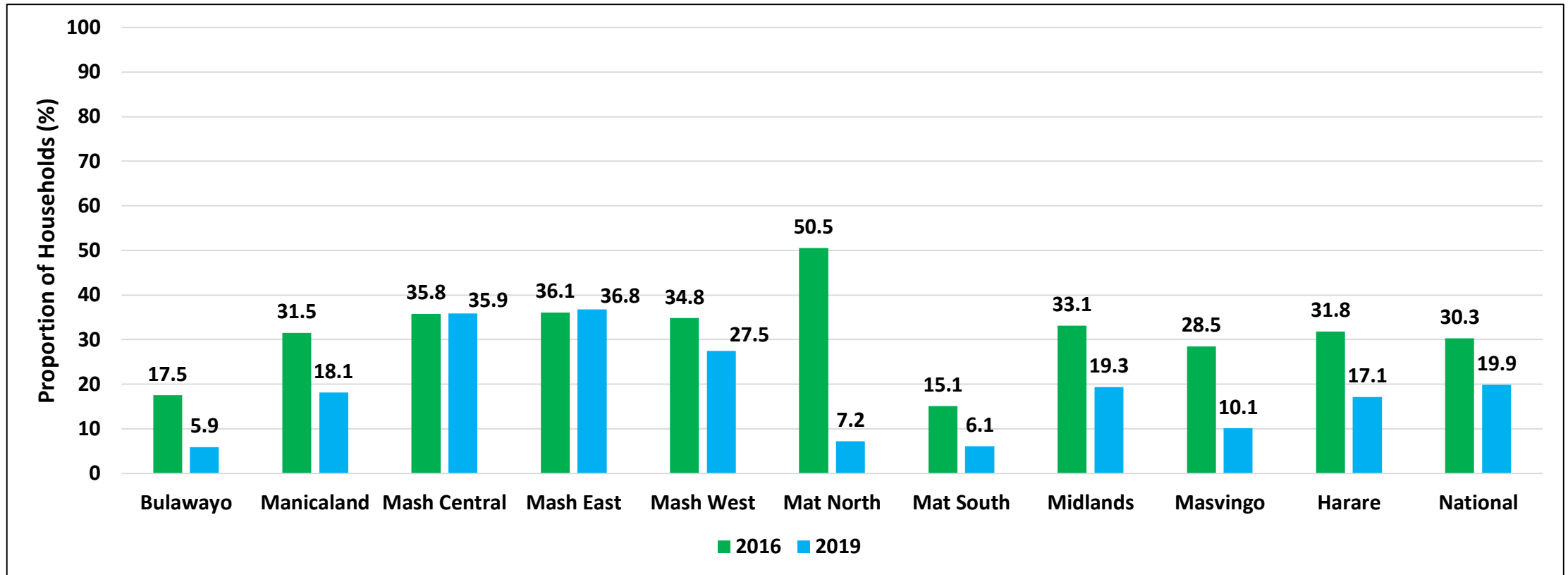
- The proportion of households that engaged in agriculture decreased from 30.3% in 2016 to 19.9% in 2019.

- The greatest drop of households practicing agriculture was observed in Matabeleland North (50.5% in 2016 to 7.2% in 2019).

# Households Practising Crop Production and Livestock Production
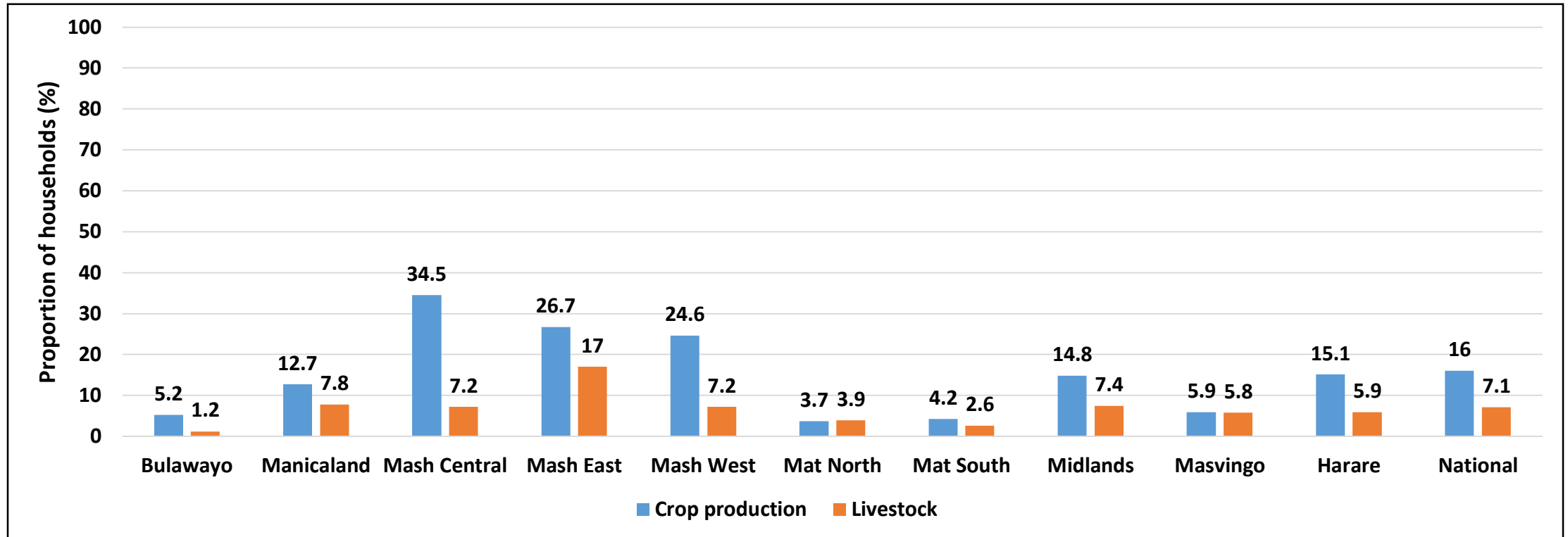
- Nationally, a higher proportion of households (16%) were practising crop production compared to livestock production (7.1%).
- Across all provinces more households were into crop production than livestock production except for Matabeleland North and Masvingo where proportions were almost the same.

Reasons for not Growing Crops

|	No access to land	Viability	Lack of time	Not interested	Late onset of the rains	Other
Bulawayo	72.9	0.2	6.8	13.1	4.8	2.4
Manicaland	90.1	3.6	0.7	3.7	1.4	0.6
Mash Central	74.7	5.6	9.3	5.1	1.6	3.7
Mash East	84.1	2.3	4.1	5.3	1.4	2.8
Mash West	83.8	2.6	3.8	5.9	1.8	2.1
Mat North	73.4	8.8	5.3	4.8	4.9	2.9
Mat South	70.2	5.0	5.3	7.4	9.3	2.8
Midlands	73.1	2.0	4.3	11.6	6.0	3.1
Masvingo	83.2	1.5	4.9	8.1	2.0	0.4
Harare	86.0	2.3	2.8	5.5	1.3	2.1
National	80.0	3.1	4.3	7.1	3.4	2.2

- Of the 84% households which did not practice crop production, 80% cited no access to land as the main reason for not growing crops with 7.1% indicating that they were not interested.

# Harvest as Compared to Last Season
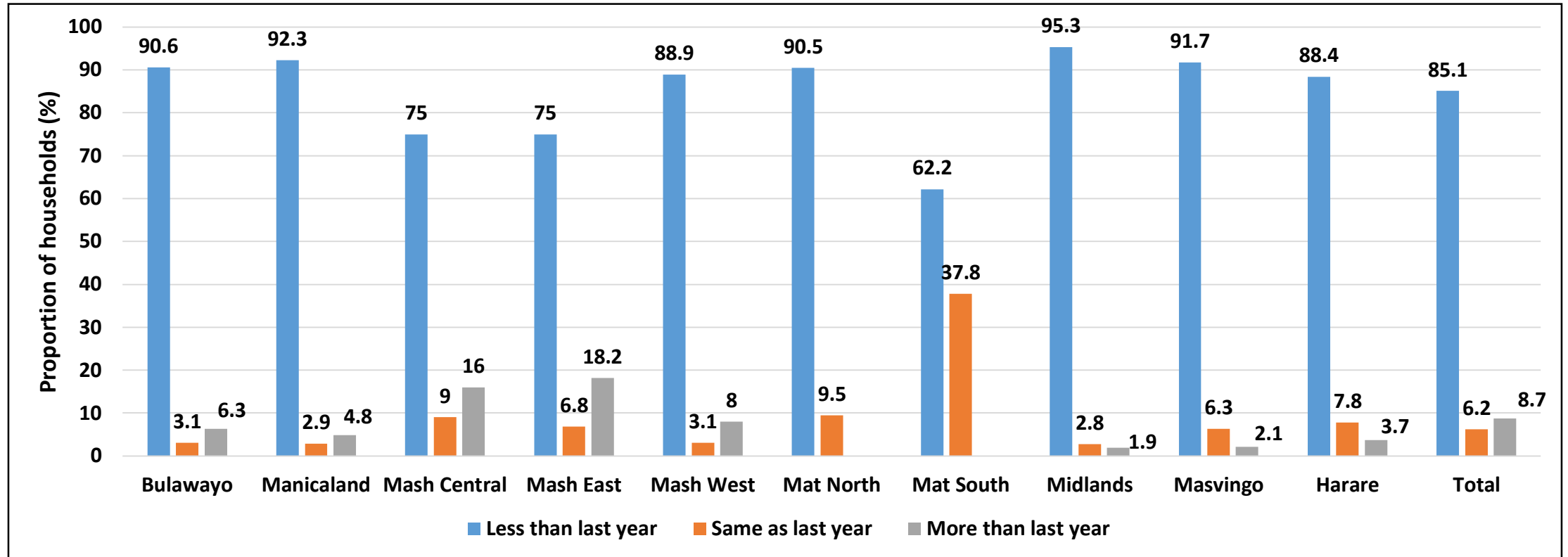
- Nationally, 85.1% of the households which had grown crops, indicated that the season harvest was less than last year.

Reasons for Rearing Broiler Chickens
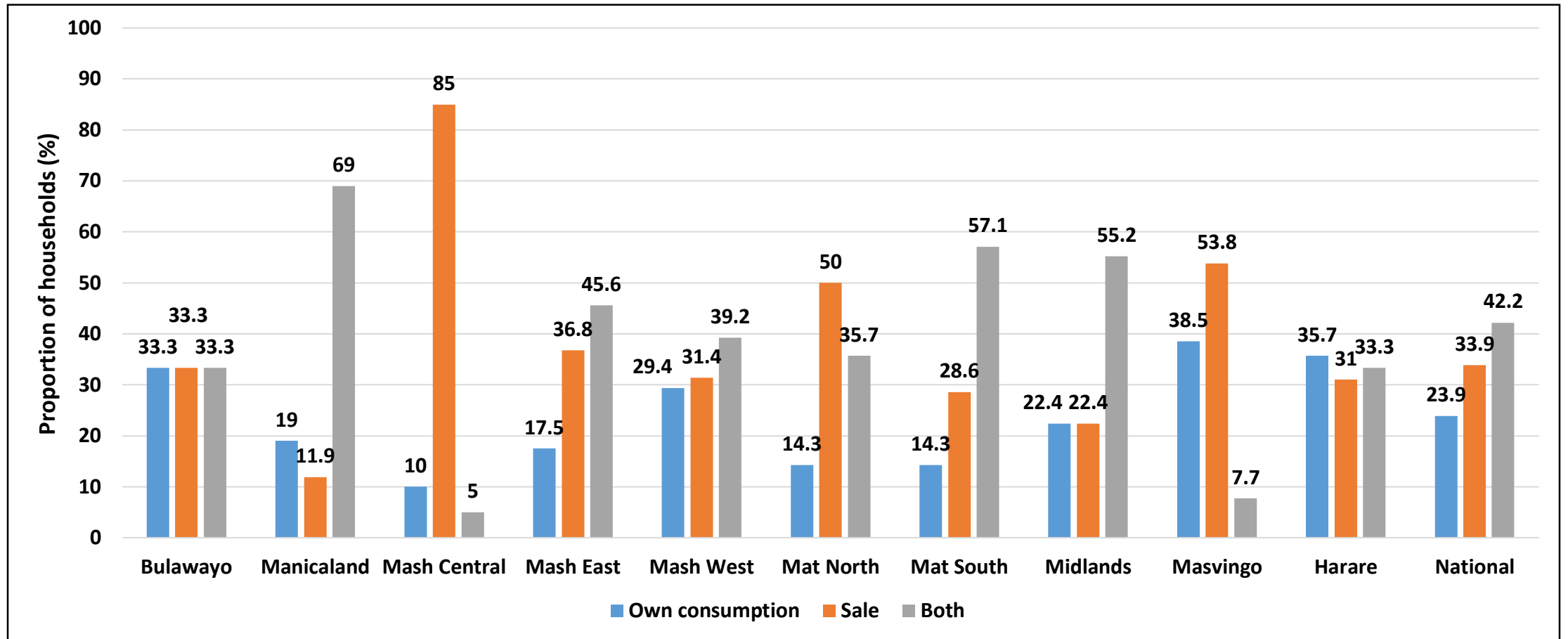
- Nationally 42.2% of households were keeping broilers mainly for both consumption and sale.

- Mashonaland Central had the highest proportion of households (85%) keeping broilers for sale.

Reasons for Rearing Layers
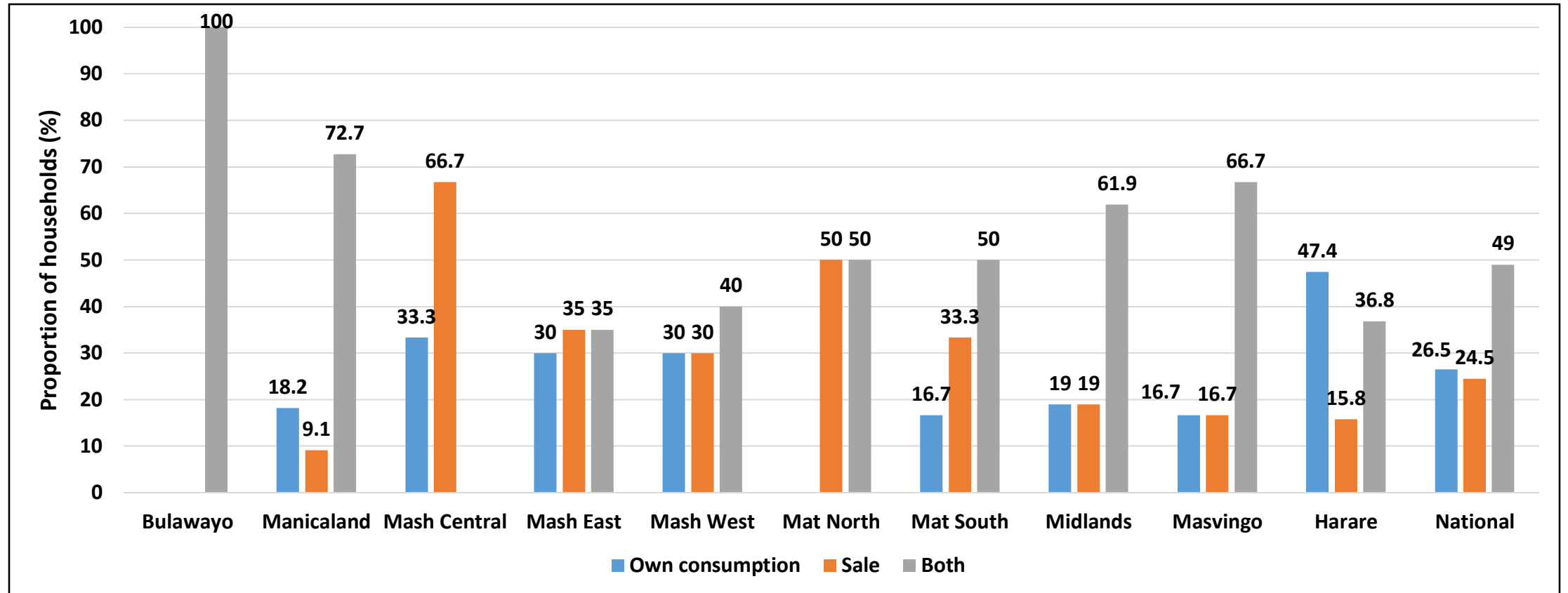
- Nationally 49 % of households were keeping layers for household consumption and sale.
- Bulawayo had the highest proportion of households (100%) keeping layers for both household consumption and sale.
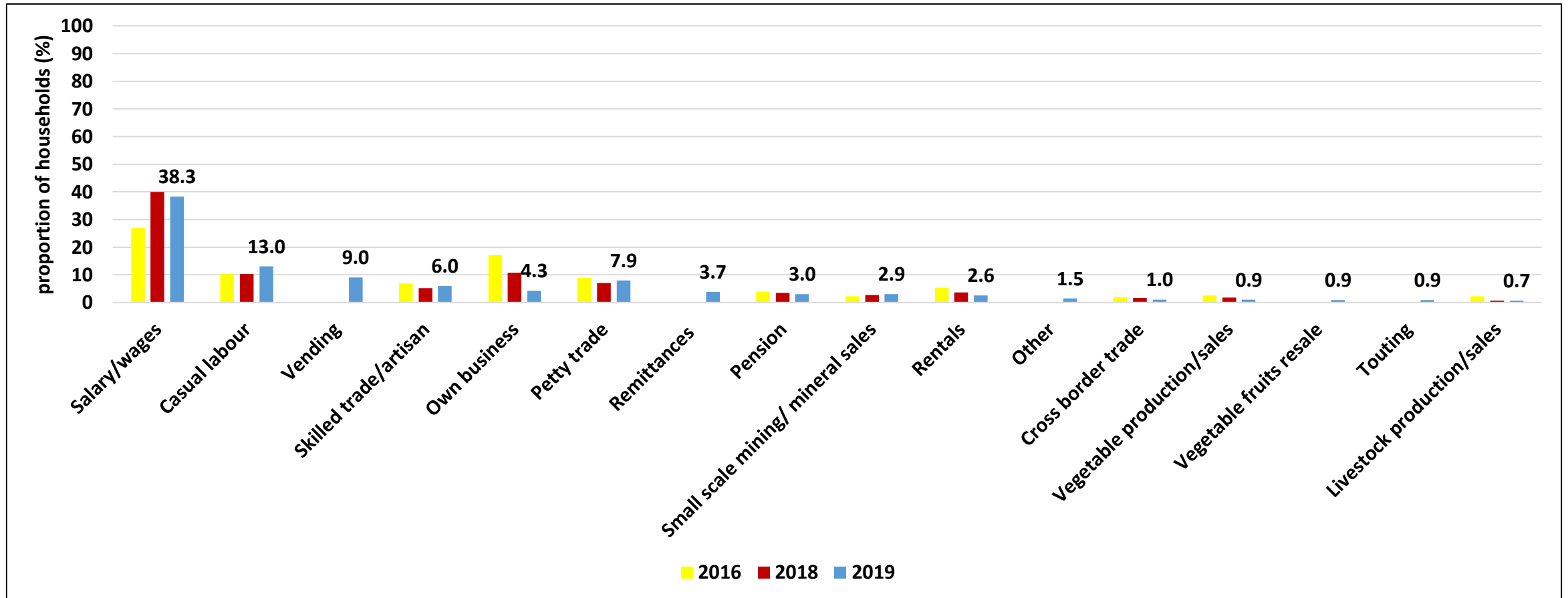
Reasons for Rearing Indigenous Chickens
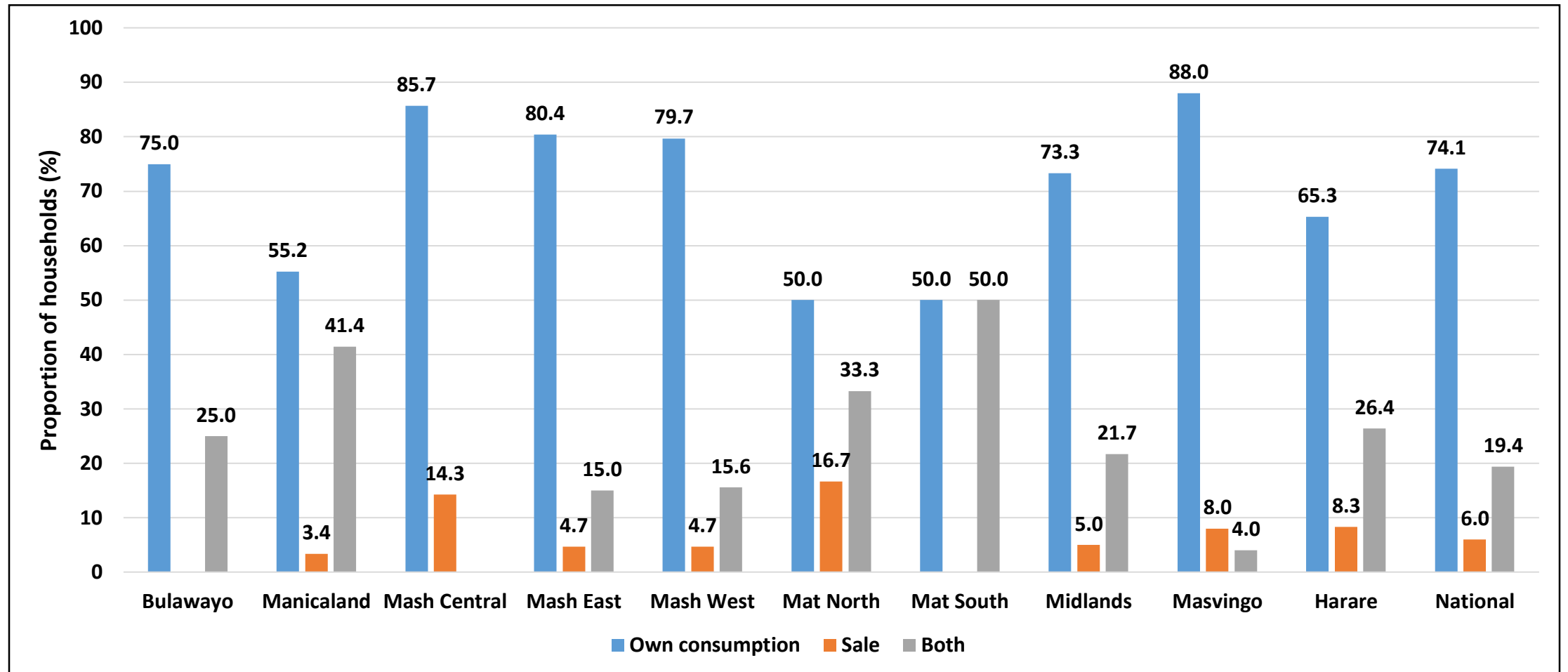
- Across all provinces, the main reason for keeping indigenous chickens was household consumption.

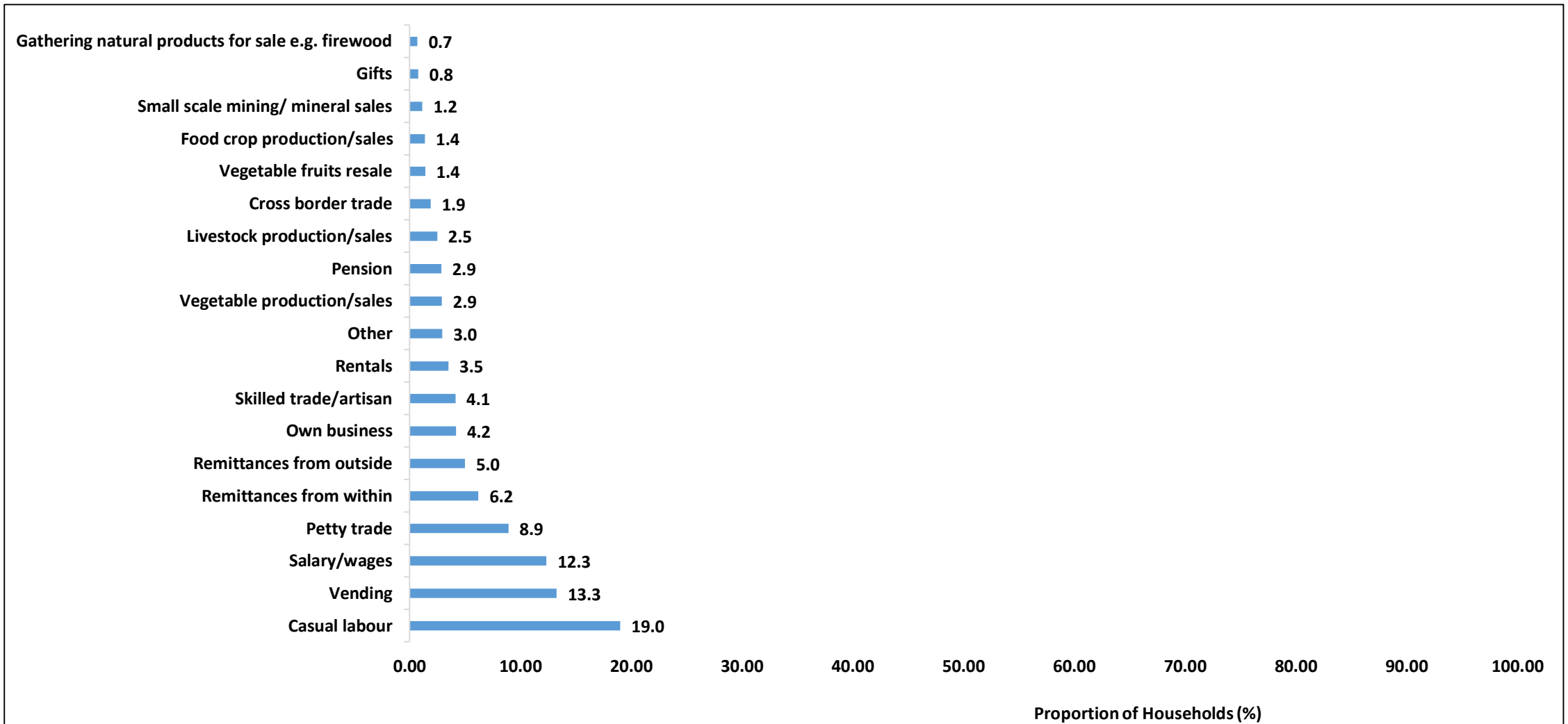- Nationally, 74.1% of households keep indigenous chickens for consumption purposes.

Income, Expenditure and Remittances

Most Important Income Sources by Year

- Salaries and wages (38.3%) were the most important source of income followed by casual labour (13%), while vending was the third with (9%).

- This pattern is similar to previous years except the emerging of vending as a significant source of income.

Alternative Income Sources

Horizontal bar chart — Proportion of Households (%)

| Source	%
Gathering natural products for sale e.g. firewood	0.7
Gifts	0.8
Small scale mining/ mineral sales	1.2
Food crop production/sales	1.4
Vegetable fruits resale	1.4
Cross border trade	1.9
Livestock production/sales	2.5
Pension	2.9
Vegetable production/sales	2.9
Other	3.0
Rentals	3.5
Skilled trade/artisan	4.1
Own business	4.2
Remittances from outside	5.0
Remittances from within	6.2
Petty trade	8.9
Salary/wages	12.3
Vending	13.3
Casual labour	19.0

- Casual labour (19%) was reported as the most important alternative source of income followed by vending (13.3%) while salaries and wages were the third (12.3%).

Main Contributor of Income
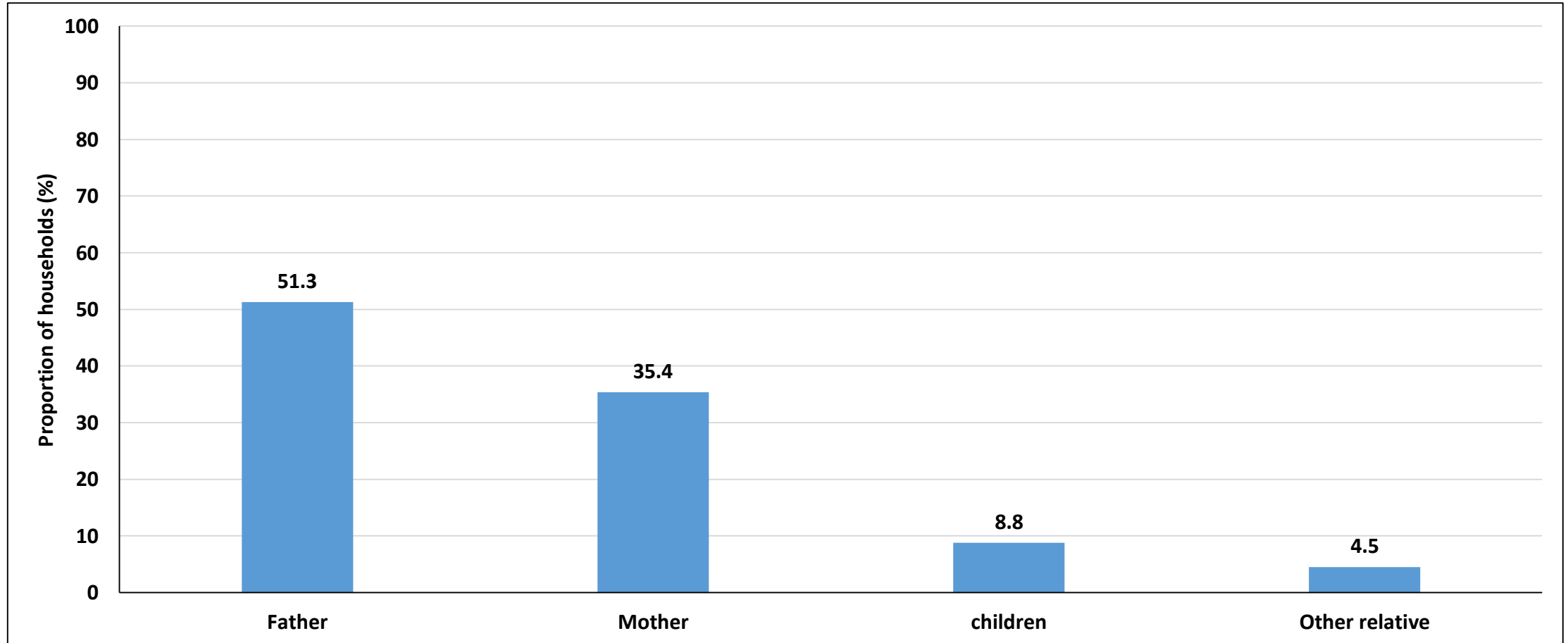
- The most reported main contributors to household income were fathers in 51.3% of the households and mothers were reported in 35.4%.

- Approximately 8.8% of the households had their children as the main income contributors.

# Monthly (July) Household Income
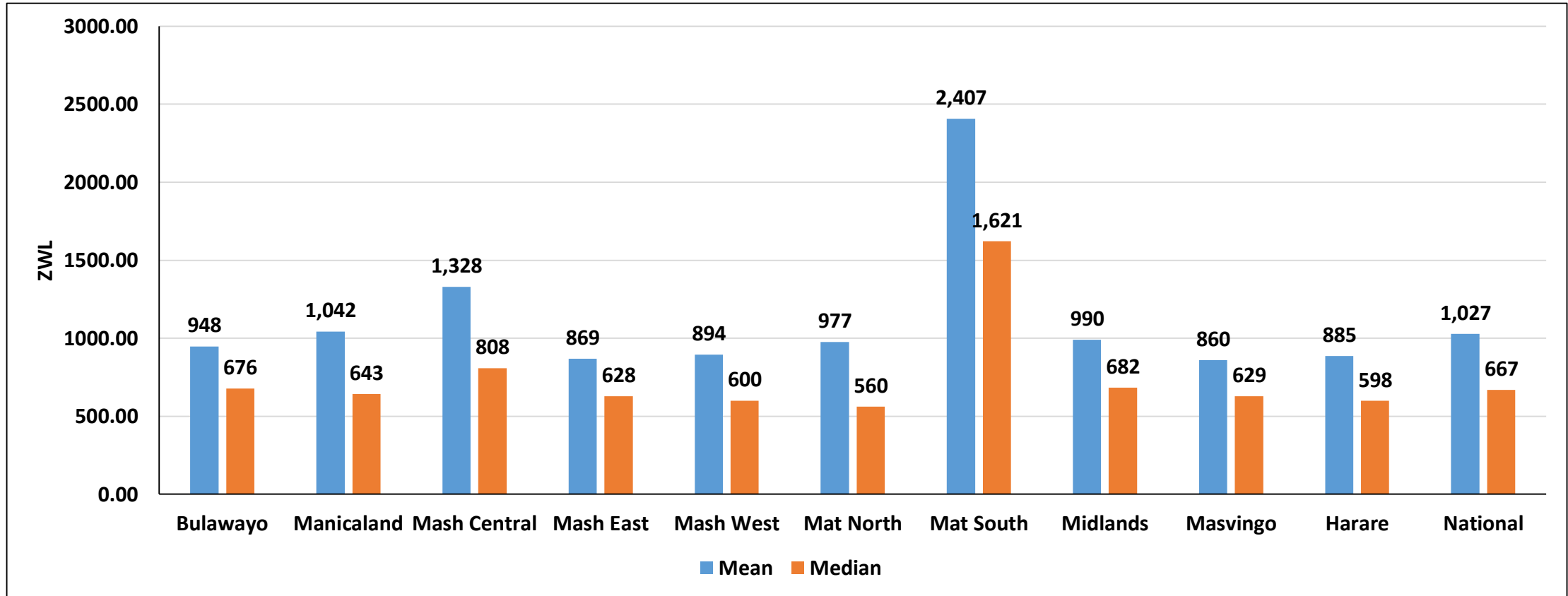
- Matabeleland South had both highest mean and median household income of ZWL 2,407.00 and ZWL1,621.00 respectively, while the lowest median were in Matabeleland North (ZWL 560.00), Harare (ZWL598.00) and Mashonaland West (ZWL 600.00).

- Lowest mean household incomes were recorded in Masvingo (ZWL 860.00) and Mashonaland East (ZWL869.00).

- The income levels observed in Matabeleland South can be attributed to the use of the Rand in Beitbridge and Gwanda (see Annex for domain income).

Average Household Monthly Income
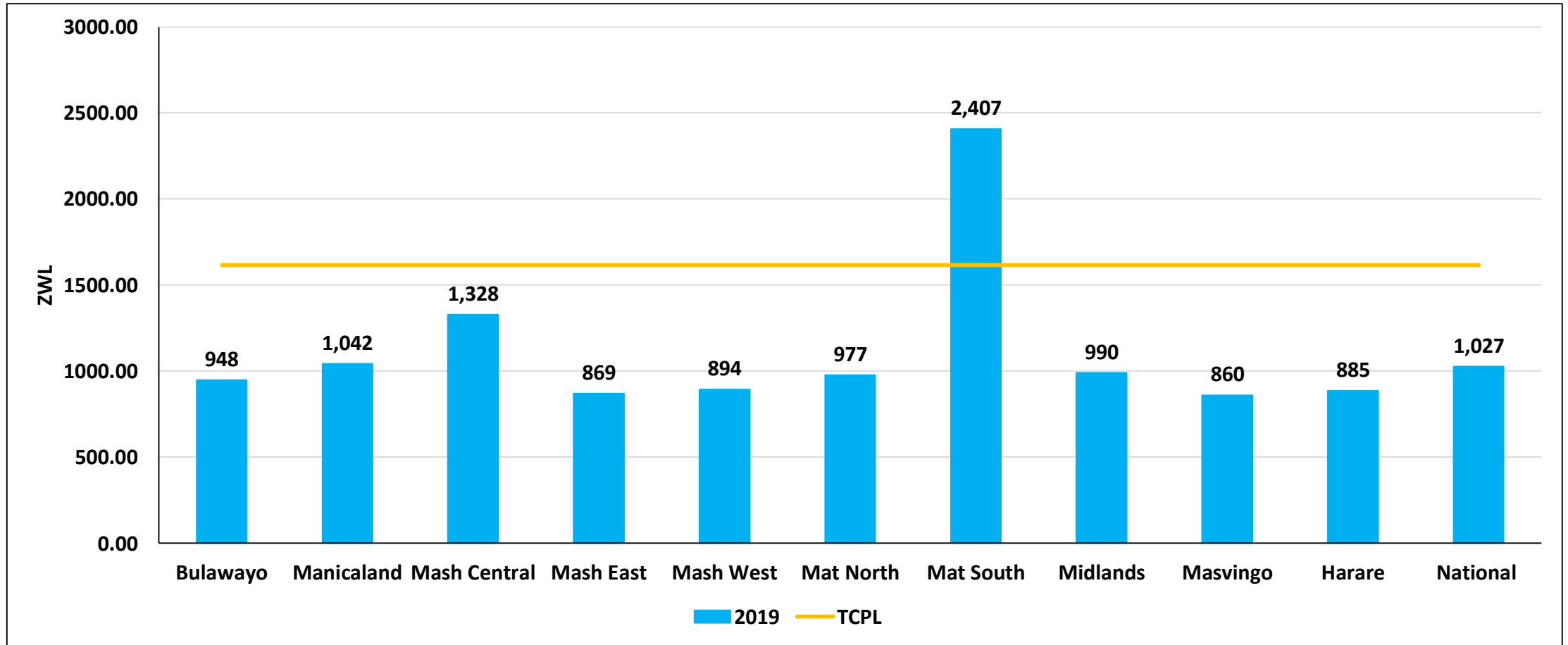
- All the provinces except Matabeleland South had average household income below the total consumption poverty line of ZWL 1617.48.

- The national average household income falls short of the total consumption poverty line (TCPL) by approximately ZWL 600.00

# Average Household Monthly Expenditure
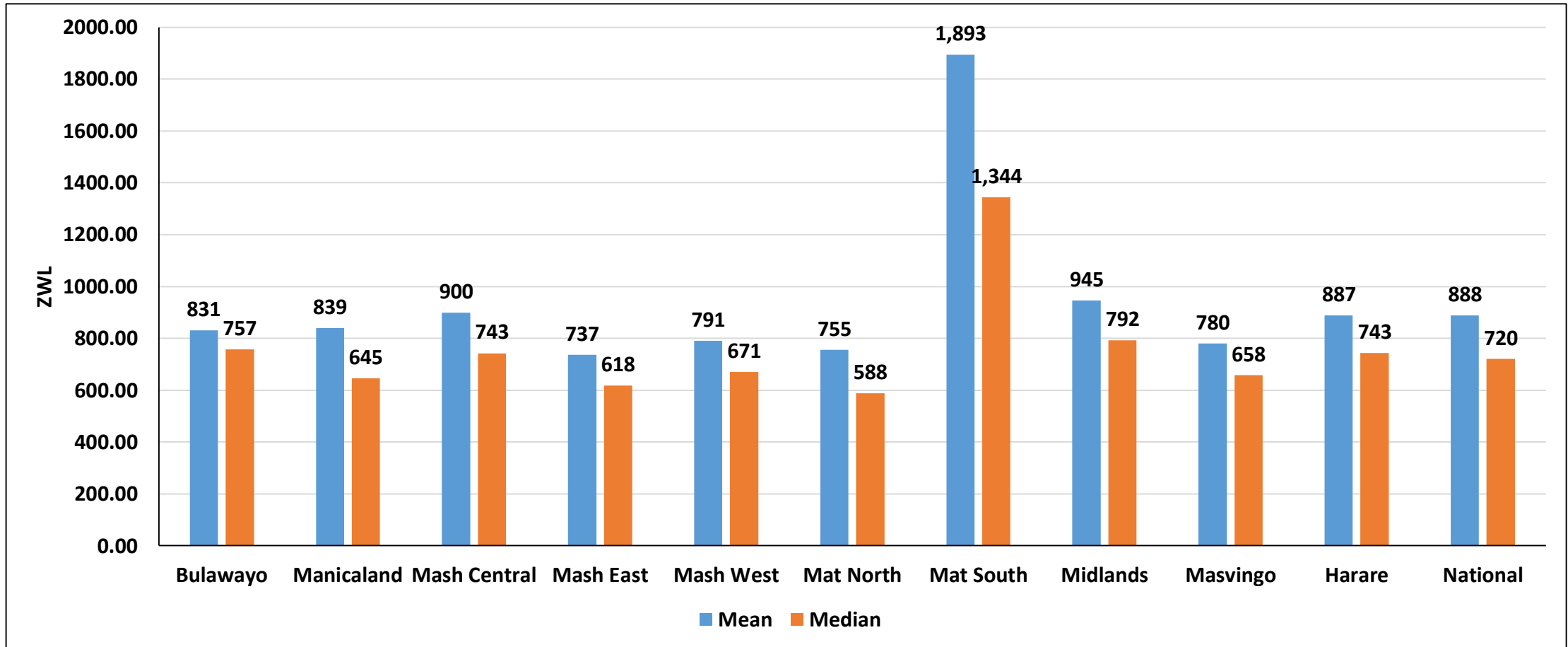
- In 2019 Matabeleland South had the highest average household expenditure of ZWL 1893, while Mashonaland East had the lowest average of ZWL 737.

# Ratio of Food and Non Food Expenditure
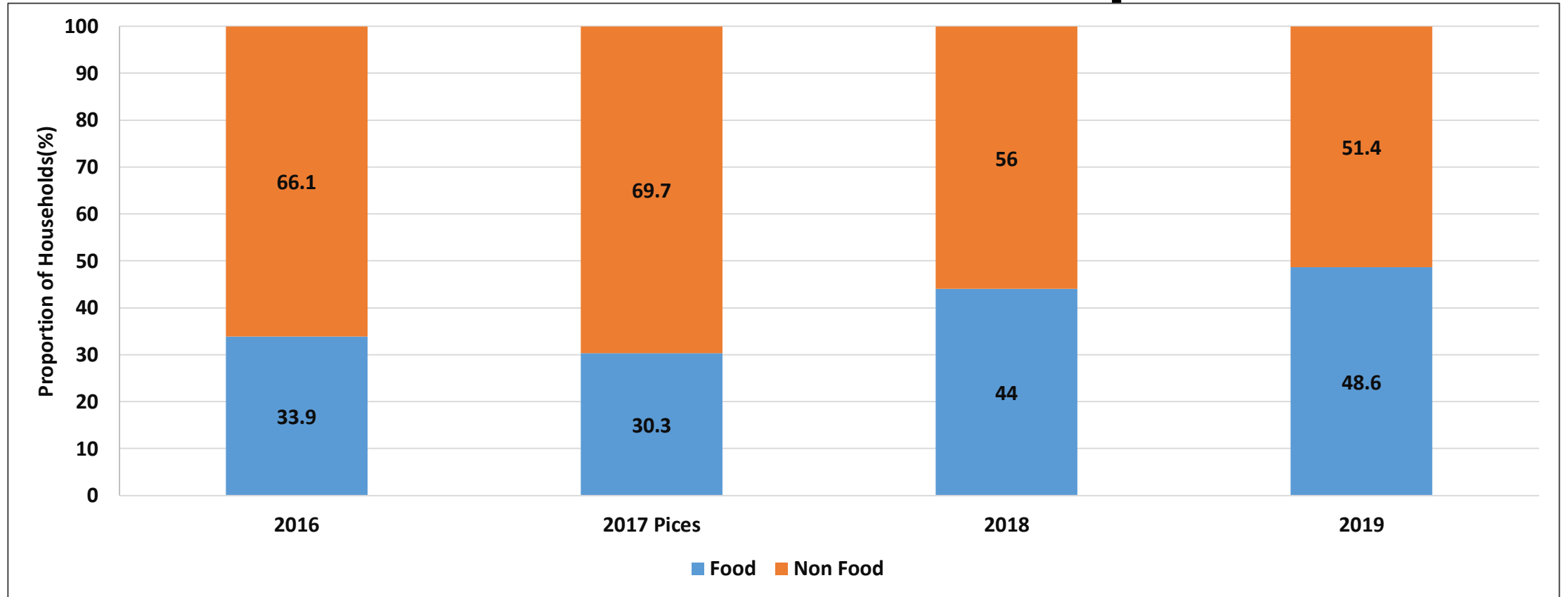
- Household expenditure share increased from 33.9% (2016) to 48.6% in 2019, an indication that households were now spending more on food items than before.

- An increasing food expenditure share is an indication of increasing vulnerability.

Food Expenditure
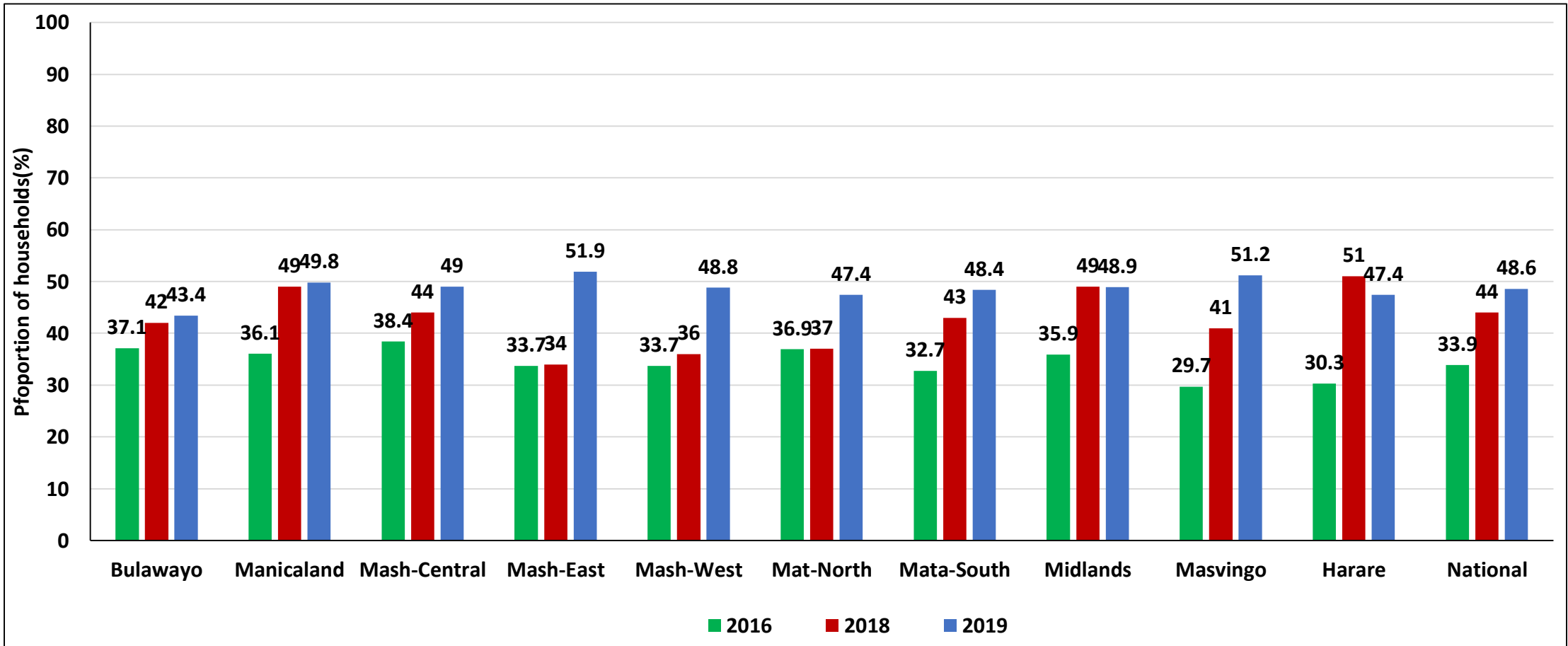
- Mashonaland East had the highest proportion of food expenditure (51.9%) followed by Masvingo (51.2%) and Manicaland (49.8%).

- There was an upward trend in the proportion of food expenditure in most provinces compared to the 2 previous years, except in Harare.
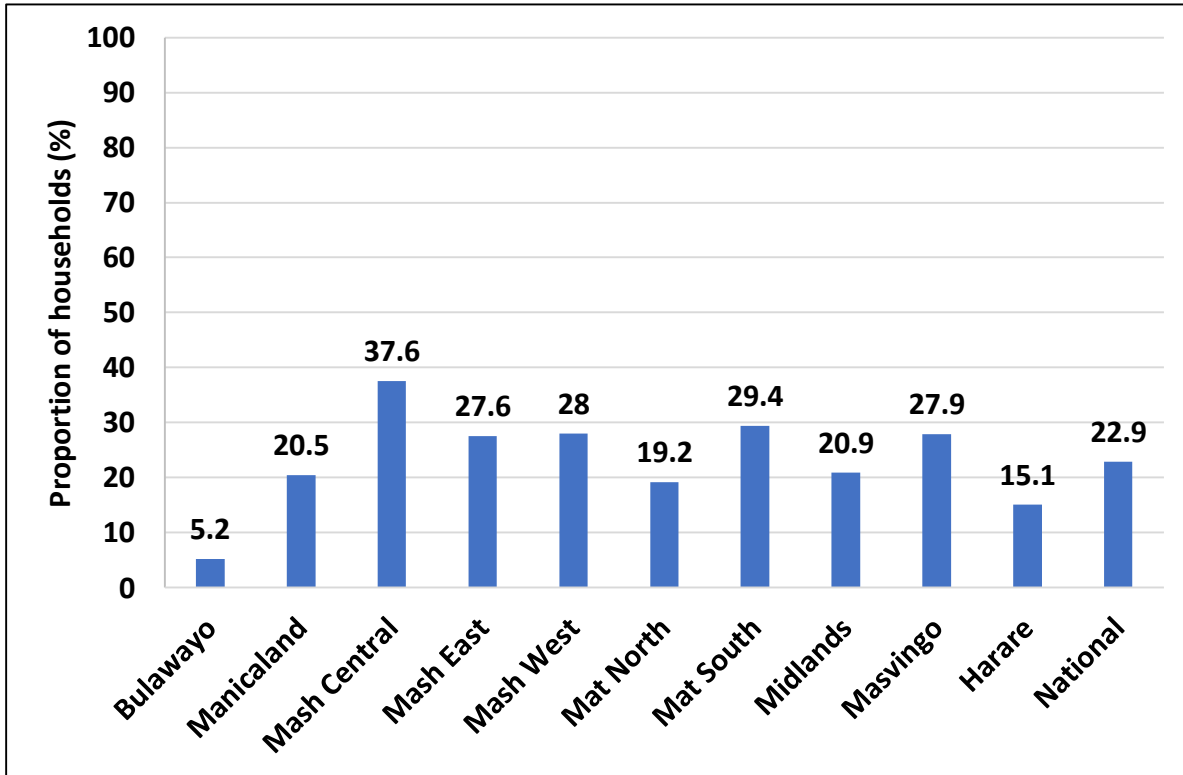
Average Household Expenditure for 6 months
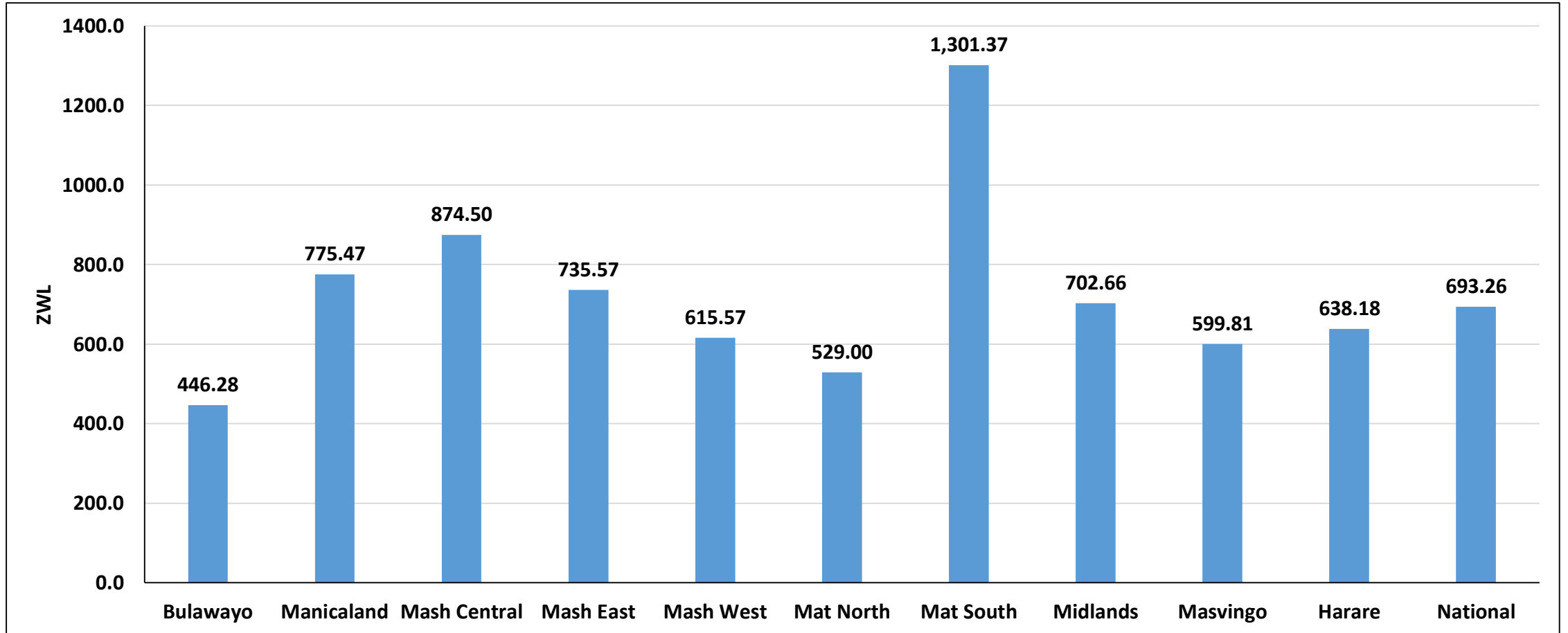
- Nationally, average household expenditure for six months was ZWL693.26.
- Average household expenditure for 6 months was highest in Matabeleland South (ZWL 1301.37) followed by Mashonaland Central (ZWL 874.50) and Bulawayo had the lowest (ZWL 446.28).

Remittances Given Out in Cash or Kind

Proportion of Households

Recipients of the Remittances
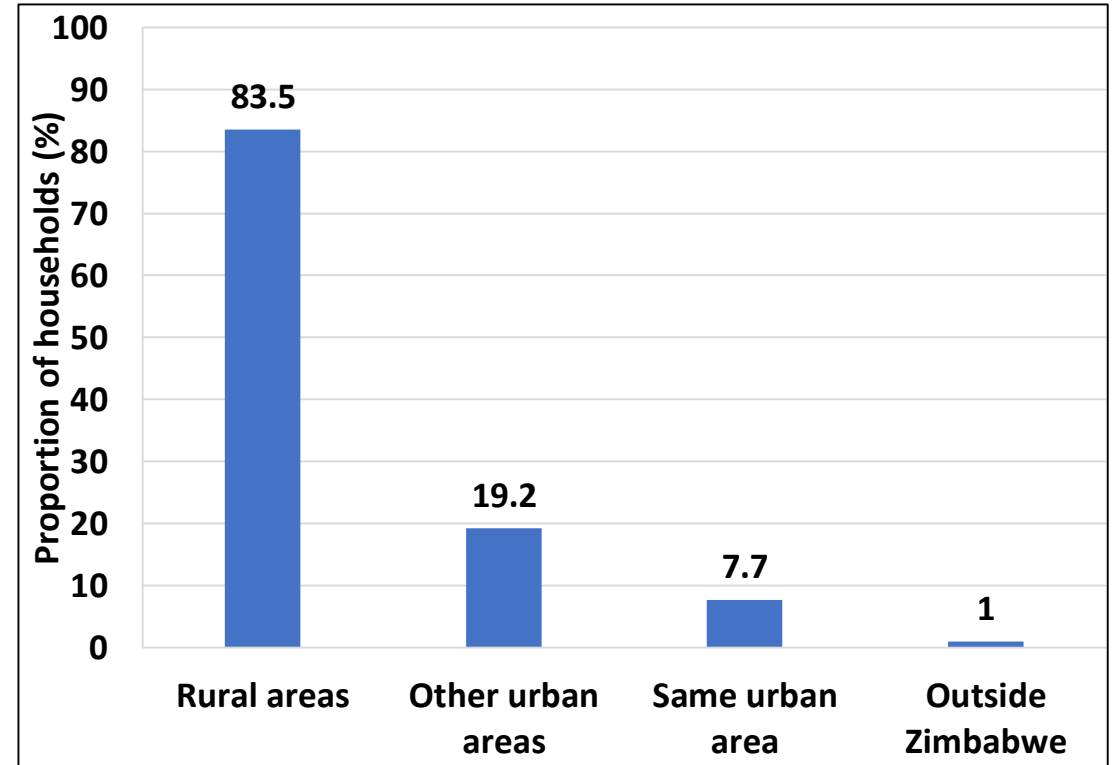
- Nationally, 22.9% of households gave out remittances, of which 83.5% remitted to rural areas, 19.2% remitted to other urban areas and 7.7% remitted to the same urban areas.

- Mashonaland Central (37.6%) had the highest proportion of households remitting out, while Bulawayo has the least (5.2%).

Household Remittances Given Out by Domain
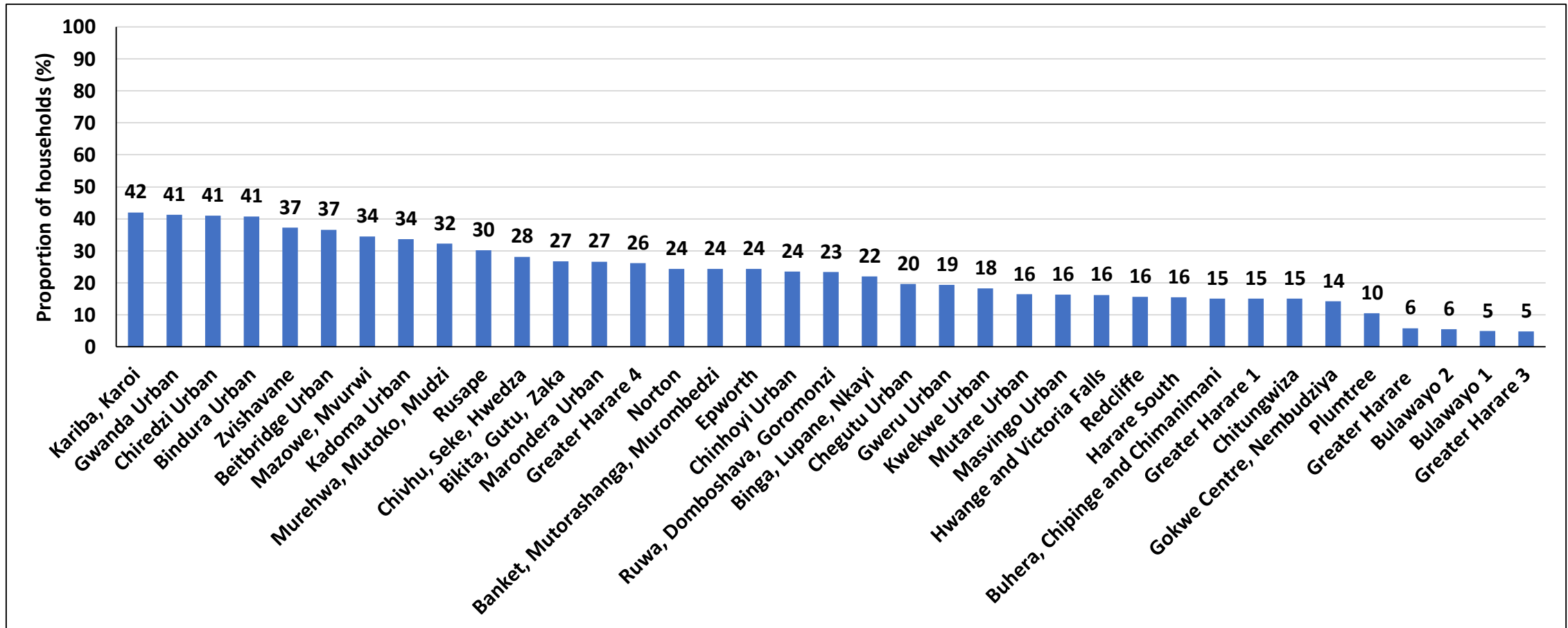
- Kariba and Karoi domain had the highest proportion of households giving out remittances, (42%), while Greater Harare 3 (Hatcliffe, Caledonia, Mabvuku, Tafara) and Bulawayo1 had the least proportion (5%).

Debts and Savings

Households with Outstanding Debts

Chart: proportion of households(%) with outstanding debts by province for 2016, 2018, and 2019

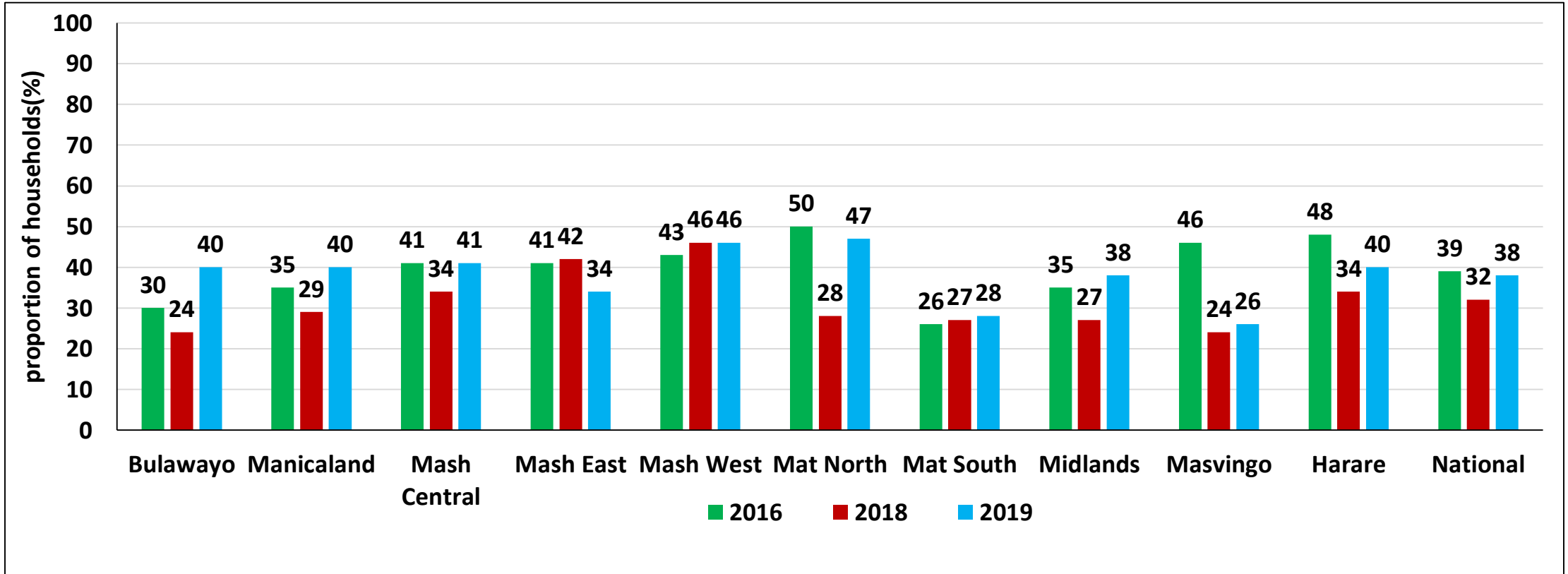| Province	2016	2018	2019
Bulawayo	30	24	40
Manicaland	35	29	40
Mash Central	41	34	41
Mash East	41	42	34
Mash West	43	46	46
Mat North	50	28	47
Mat South	26	27	28
Midlands	35	27	38
Masvingo	46	24	26
Harare	48	34	40
National	39	32	38

- Nationally, 38% of households reported that they had outstanding debts which was an increase from 32% in 2018.

- Matabeleland North (47%) had the highest proportion of households with outstanding debts, followed by Mashonaland West (46%).

- Masvingo had the lowest proportion of households (26%) with outstanding debts.

- Mashonaland East (42% in 2018 and 34% in 2019) is the only province that experienced a decrease in the proportion of households with outstanding debts.

Households with Outstanding Debts by Domain
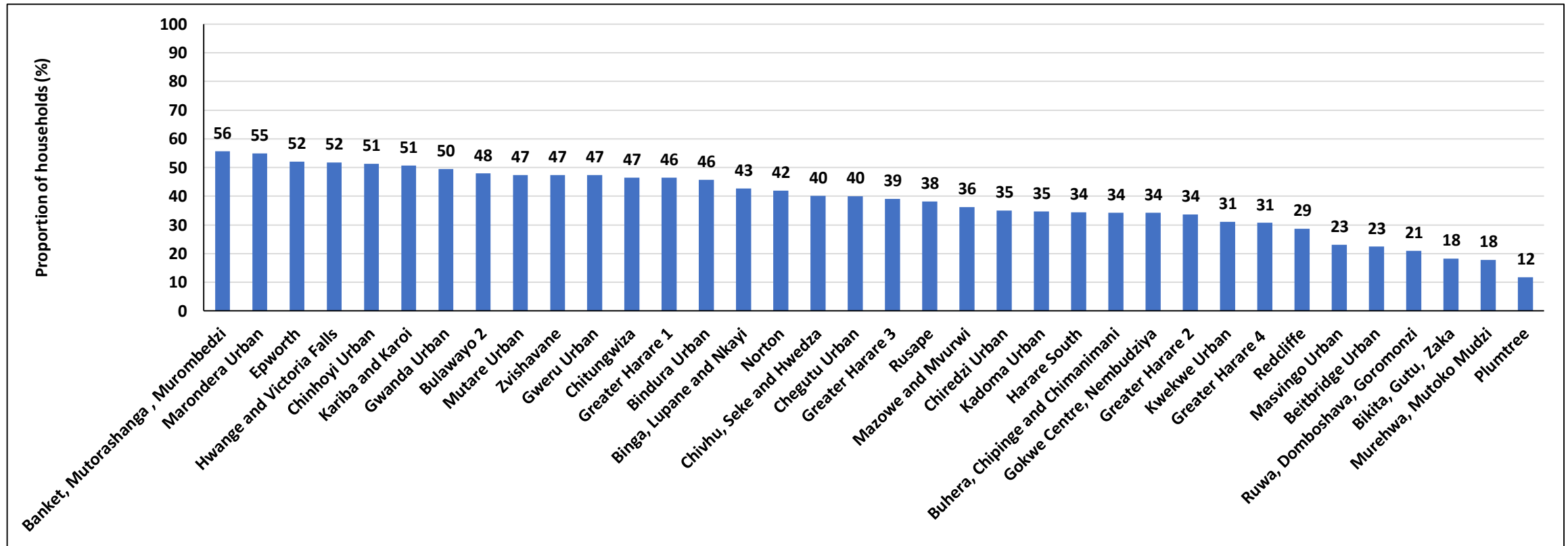
- Banket, Mutorashanga and Murombedzi domain had the highest proportion of households with outstanding debts (56%) followed by Marondera (55%).

- The least proportion of households with outstanding debts was in Plumtree (12%).

Burden of Debts by Amount

	Electricity Arrears	Water and Rates Arrears	Rentals Arrears	School Fees and Levies arrears	Loans Repayment Arrears	Hire PurchaseInstalments Arrears	Health Institutions Arrears	Land Arrears
Bulawayo	929	611	350	**358**	1032	220	423	8
Manicaland	119	766	410	259	1258	115	565	697
Mashonaland Central	155	519	118	205	1293	120	314	907
Mashonaland East	507	753	215	280	264	49	635	1680
Mashonaland West	413	665	470	227	956	181	335	2611
Matabeleland North	500	441	524	303	707	130	**1700**	2041
Matabeleland South	1118	605	342	265	1780	200	537	**7269**
Midlands	362	667	344	241	288	440	232	518
Masvingo	63	280	155	216	567	119	167	1464
Harare	**1213**	**1074**	**560**	243	1457	309	378	3921
National	**869**	**709**	**405**	**255**	**997**	**189**	**403**	**2538**

- The highest amount of arrears were reported for loans repayment (ZWL997.00) followed by electricity at an average of ZWL869.00. The trend was consisted with what was reported in 2018.

- Harare had the highest average arrears for electricity arrears (ZWL1213.00), water and rates (ZWL709) and rentals (ZWL560).

Disruption of Services Due to Arrears by Province

	Water cuts		Electricity cuts		Household evicted due to rent/bills arrears	
	2018	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**
Bulawayo	6	0.7	4	1.0	2	7.6
Manicaland	19	5.1	17	1.8	4	7.5
Mashonaland Central	18	5.1	7	0.4	1	10.2
Mashonaland East	28	5.3	8	1.4	6	8.7
Mashonaland West	11	4.2	4	0.6	2	5.9
Matabeleland North	23	1.7	3	2.1	5	3.1
Matabeleland South	15	3.9	4	0.4	5	4.2
Midlands	18	2.5	7	0.5	4	8.1
Masvingo	15	4.2	6	0.8	12	9.3
Harare	9	4.1	9	2.6	4	6.0
National	15	3.8	7	1.2	4	6.9

- There has been a decrease in the proportion of households which experienced water and electricity cuts due to arrears between 2018 and 2019.

- Nationally, 6.9% of households were evicted from their dwellings due to rent/bills arrears which is an increase from 4% in 2018.

- Mashonaland Central (10.2%), Masvingo (9.3%) and Mashonaland East (8.7%) had the highest proportion of households which were evicted due to rent/bills arrears .

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Disruption of Services Due to Arrears by Domain

|	Water cuts (%)	Electricity cuts (%)	Households Evicted due to arrears (%)		Water cuts (%)	Electricity cuts(%)	Households Evicted due to arrears(%)
				Norton	2.3	0.0	4.0
				Plumtree	2.3	1.0	6.4
Kariba and Karoi	10.2	0.4	1.5	Kadoma Urban	2.3	1.6	5.5
Greater Harare 2	9.2	1.9	6.1	Kwekwe Urban	2.3	0.3	12.9
Greater Harare 1	8.8	5.5	9.5	Banket, Mutorashanga& Murombedzi	2.2	0.9	10.2
Beitbridge Urban	8.6	0.0	3.6				
Murehwa, Mutoko and Mudzi	8.4	0.4	3.3	Gwanda Urban	2.0	0.0	2.7
Chivhu, Seke and Hwedza	8.3	3.9	5.1	Binga, Lupane and Nkayi	1.8	0.4	2.4
Chiredzi Urban	7.8	2.1	9.3	Gokwe Centre, Nembudziya	1.7	1.3	12.4
Chinhoyi Urban	6.7	0.0	10.1	Bikita, Gutu and Zaka-Jerera	1.7	0.0	5.0
Buhera, Chipinge and Chimanimani	6.6	1.2	4.8	Harare South	1.7	3.2	4.4
Mazowe and Mvurwi	6.4	0.8	12.9	Hwange and Victoria Falls	1.5	3.9	3.9
Mutare Urban	4.7	2.2	7.0	Epworth	1.3	0.0	6.3
Redcliffe	4.2	0.0	5.9	Marondera Urban	0.9	0.0	3.4
Rusape	4.1	1.8	10.7	Bulawayo 2	0.8	1.7	5.5
Bindura Urban	3.9	0.0	7.7	Greater Harare 3	0.7	1.5	6.3
Gweru Urban	3.6	1.1	7.6	Greater Harare 4	0.7	0.7	6.5
Chitungwiza	3.5	4.0	2.6	Bulawayo 1	0.6	0.6	9.1
Masvingo Urban	2.8	0.0	13.0	Chegutu Urban	0.4	1.2	4.0
Ruwa, Domboshava and Goromonzi	2.7	0.9	26.4	Zvishavane	0.4	0.0	2.1
				National	**3.8**	**1.2**	**6.9**

Household Savings by Province
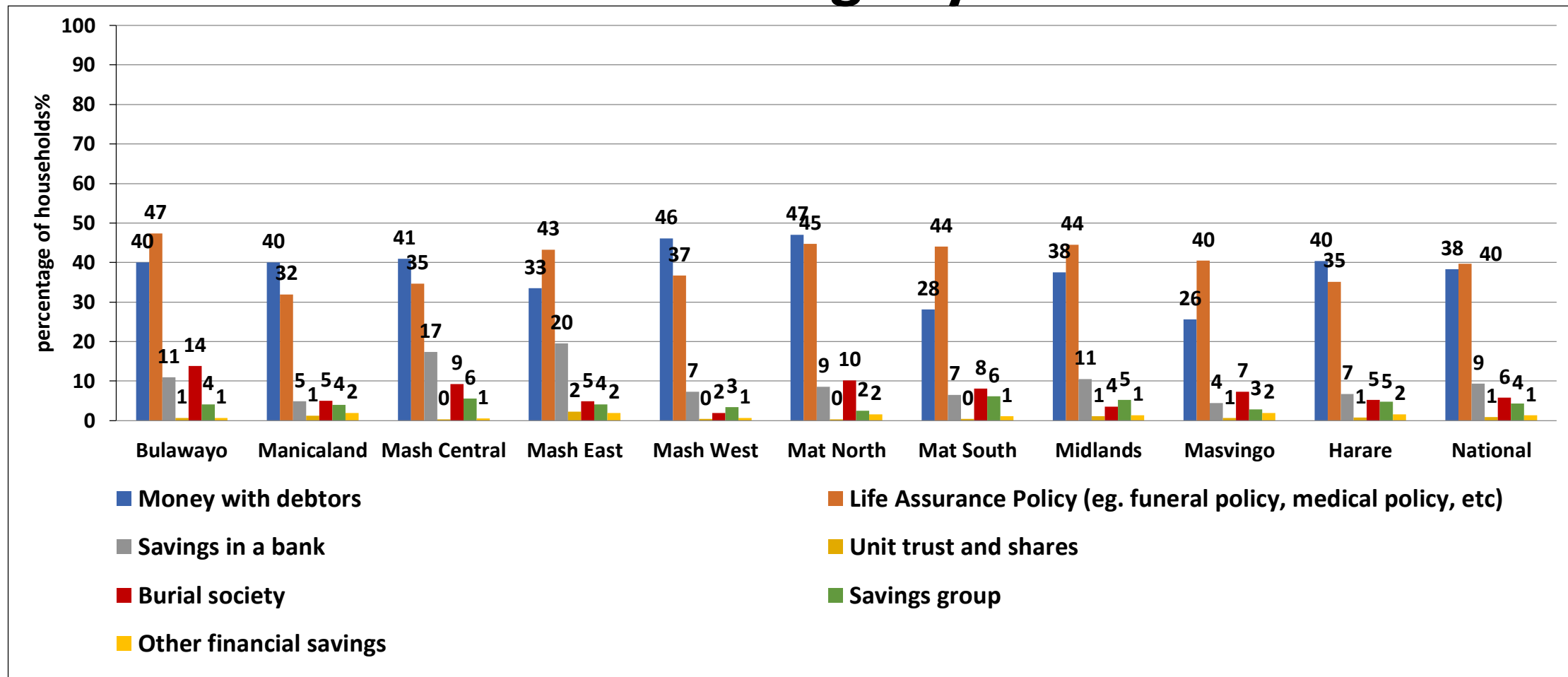
- Nationally, 40% of households had life assurance policies (e.g. funeral policy, medical policy) however the dwindling values on claim assurances coupled with shortfalls is still a cause of concern.
- A small proportion of households were using banks (9%) as custodians for savings with the highest proportions in Mashonaland East (20%) and Mashonaland Central (17%).
- The low uptake is an indication of lack of confidence in using formal institutions for savings.
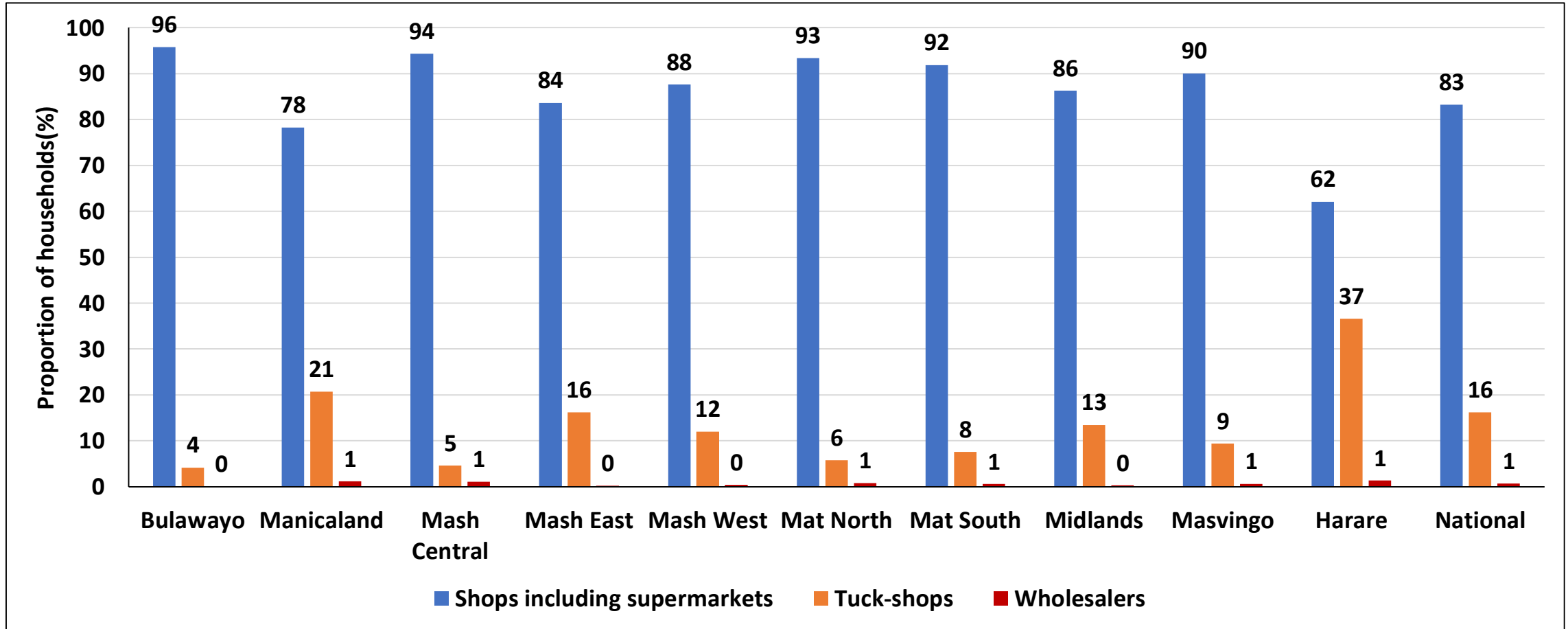
Markets for Basic Commodities

Purchasing of Basic Commodities
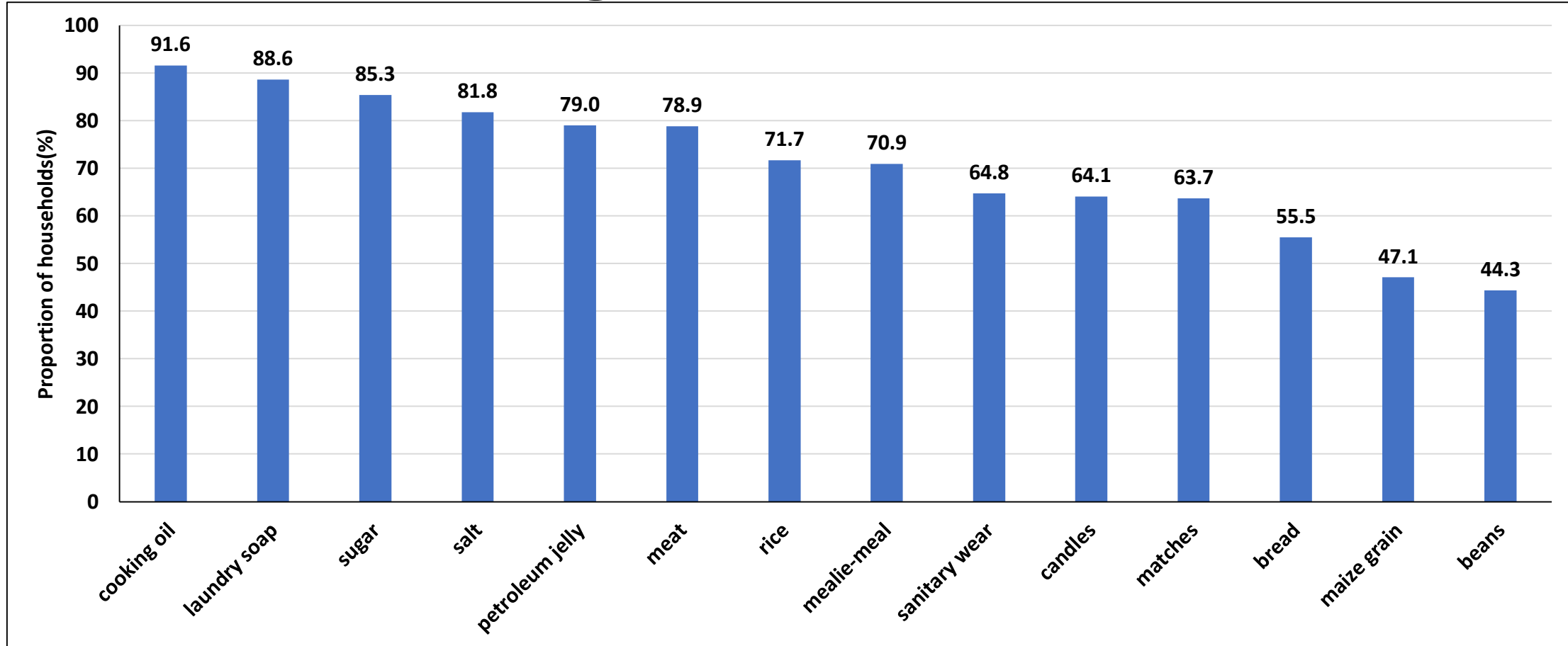
- Beans (44.3%) and maize grain (47.1%) were the least purchased commodities in the last 3months prior to the survey.

- Being expensive was the main reason stated for not purchasing bread (96%), meat (89%), rice (76%), beans (73%) and sanitary wear (71%).

- The most common reason for not purchasing maize grain was that the commodity was still available in the household during the recall period (77%).

# Location and Types of Markets for Basic Commodities

- The main markets for basic commodities were shops including supermarkets (83%) and tuck shops (16%).
- Harare (37%) had the highest proportion of households purchasing basic commodities from tuck shops.

Food Consumption Patterns
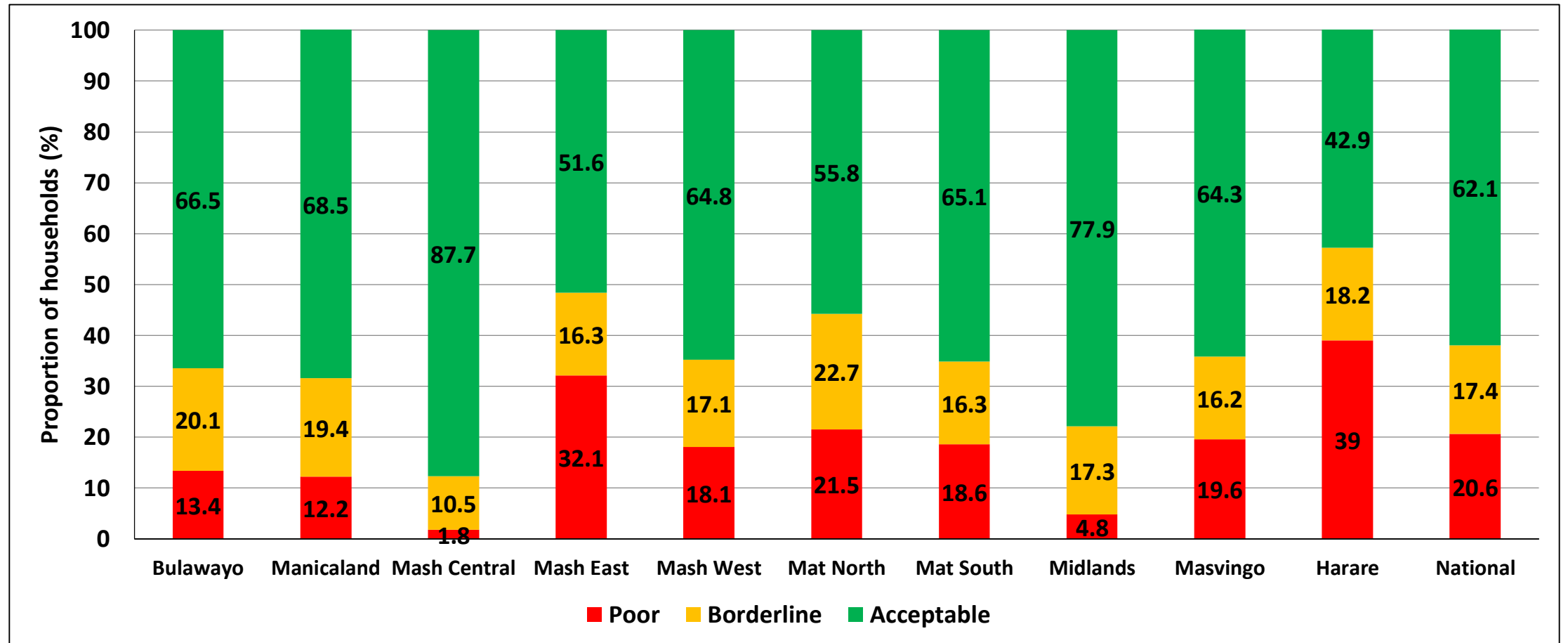
Food Consumption Score Groups

Food Consumption Score Group	Score	Description
Poor	0-21	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 5-6 days, sugar 3-4days, oil/fat 1 day a week, while animal proteins are totally absent
Borderline	21.5-35	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 6-7 days, sugar 3-4days, oil/fat 3 days, meat/fish/egg/pulses 1-2 days a week, while dairy products are totally absent
Acceptable	>35	As defined for the borderline group with more number of days a week eating meat, fish, egg, oil, and complemented by other foods such as pulses, fruits, milk

Food Consumption Score
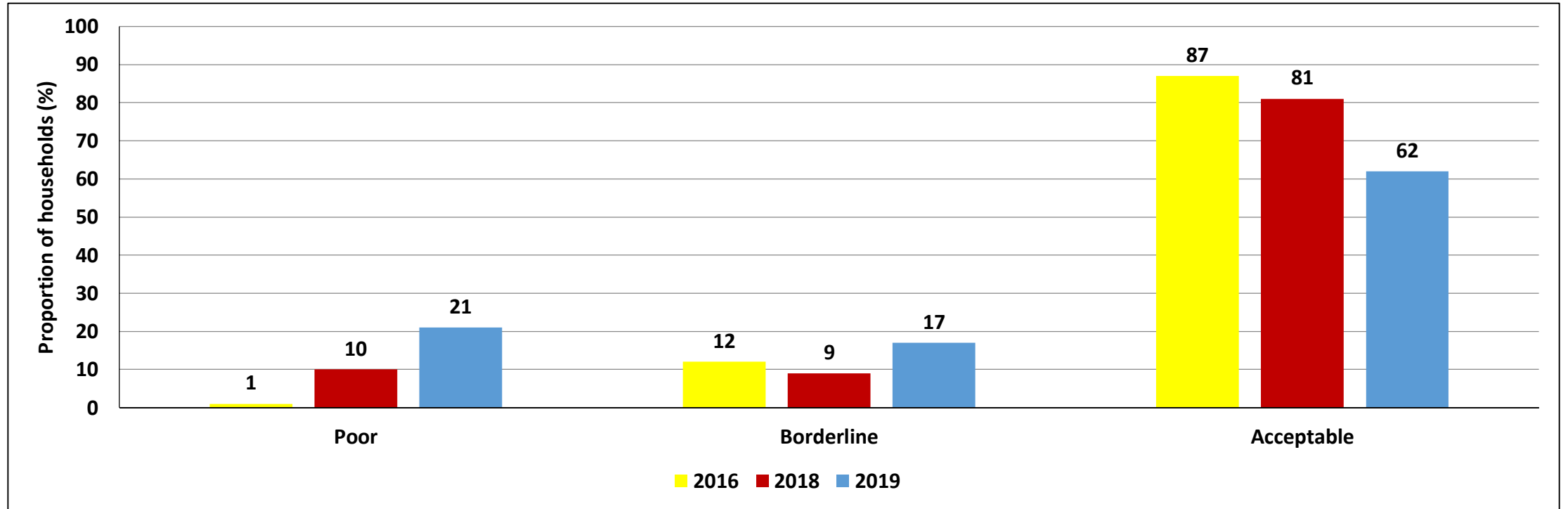
- The doubling of the proportion of households having poor food consumption score (21%) is a cause of concern

- Nationally, only 62% of the households consumed acceptable diets, a decrease from 87% (2016) and 81% (2018).

- The proportion of households consuming poor and borderline diets almost doubled from the year 2018 to 2019.

- The continuous deterioration in the quality of diets consumed by households in urban areas is a cause of concern.

Food Consumption Score

- Harare (39%) and Mashonaland East (32.1%) had the largest proportions of households which consumed poor diets.

- Mashonaland Central (87.7%) had the largest proportion of households consuming acceptable diets.

Food Consumption Score - Nutrition

- The Food Consumption Score –Nutrition(FCS-N) is a build on the Food Consumption Score (FCS) which informs on nutrient rich groups consumed by the household which are essential for nutritional health and well-being.

- The analysis looked at how often a household ate foods rich in protein, iron and vitamin A. An insufficient intake of protein (essential for growth) is a risk for wasting and stunting. Deficiencies in micronutrients, such as vitamin A and iron, over a long period of time, lead to chronic undernutrition. Iron deficiency leads to anemia and Vitamin A deficiency leads to blindness and interferes with the normal functioning of the immune system, growth and development as well as reproduction.

- The notion of FCS-N is that although the nutrient can be obtained from many foods, the number of times a household ate food particularly rich in this nutrient can be used to assess likely adequacy of that nutrient. The categories used are never for 0 times; sometimes (1-6 times) and at least daily (7 times or more) consumption in a week.

Consumption of Iron Rich Foods
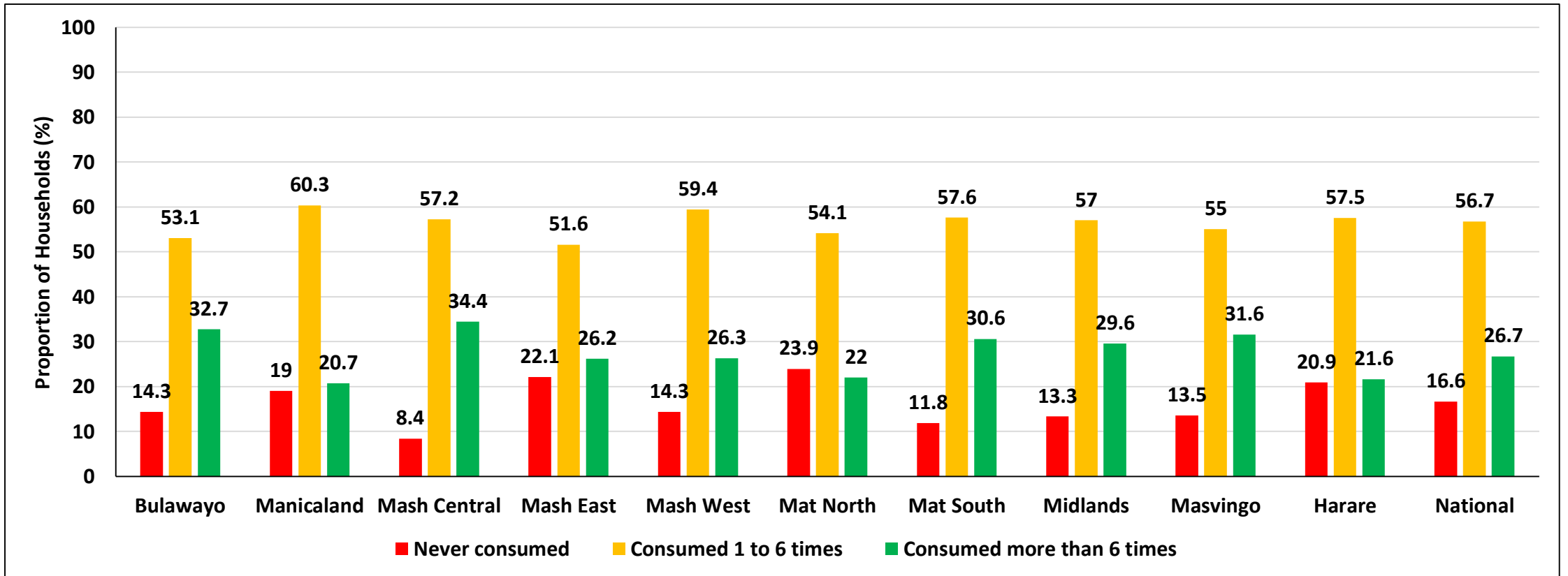
- Only 26.7% of the households consumed iron rich foods daily in the 7 days preceding the survey.

- Consumption of iron-rich foods is low across all the provinces.

- Almost a quarter of the households in Matabeleland North (23.9%) reported never having consumed iron rich foods during the 7 day recall period, exposing such household members to a possible risk of anemia, especially to women of child bearing age.

Consumption of Vitamin A Rich Foods
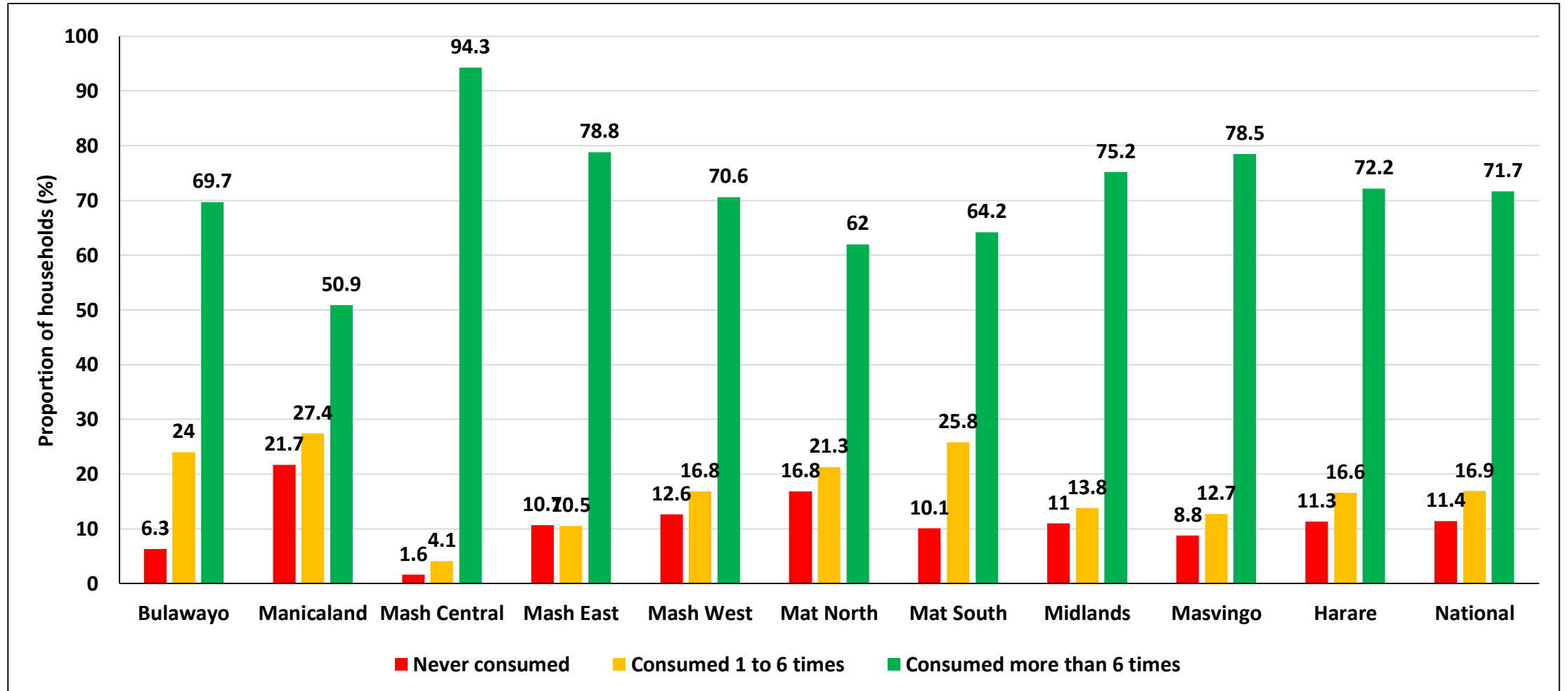
- Manicaland (21.7%) had the largest proportion of households that never consumed vitamin A rich foods during the 7 day recall period.

- Not consuming adequate Vitamin A rich foods predisposes individuals to Vitamin A deficiency which leads to blindness and interferes with the normal functioning of the immune system, growth and development as well as reproduction.

Consumption of Protein Rich Foods
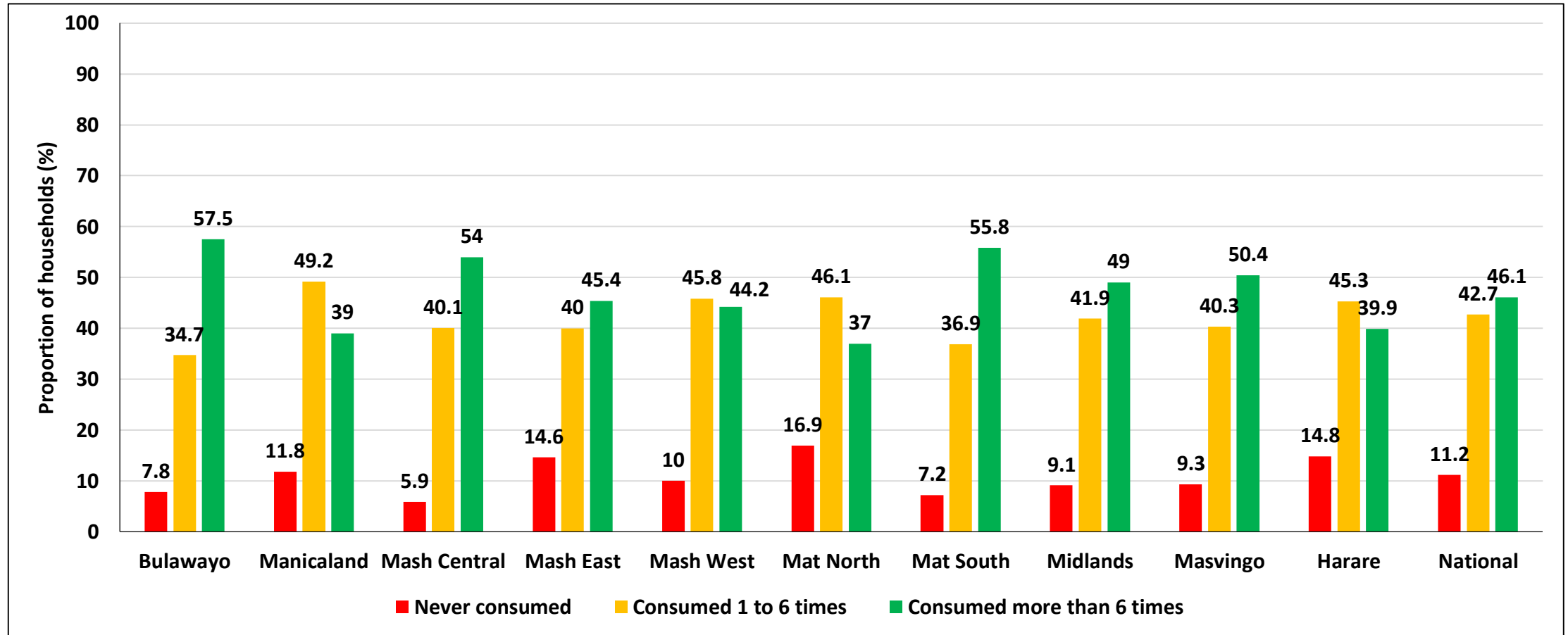
- Less than half of the households (46.1%) consumed protein rich foods more than 6 times during the 7 day recall period. An insufficient intake of protein is a risk for malnutrition.

- Bulawayo (57.5 %) and Matabeleland South (55.8 %) had the greatest proportions of households that consumed protein rich foods more than 6 times in the 7 day recall period.

Household Dietary Diversity Score
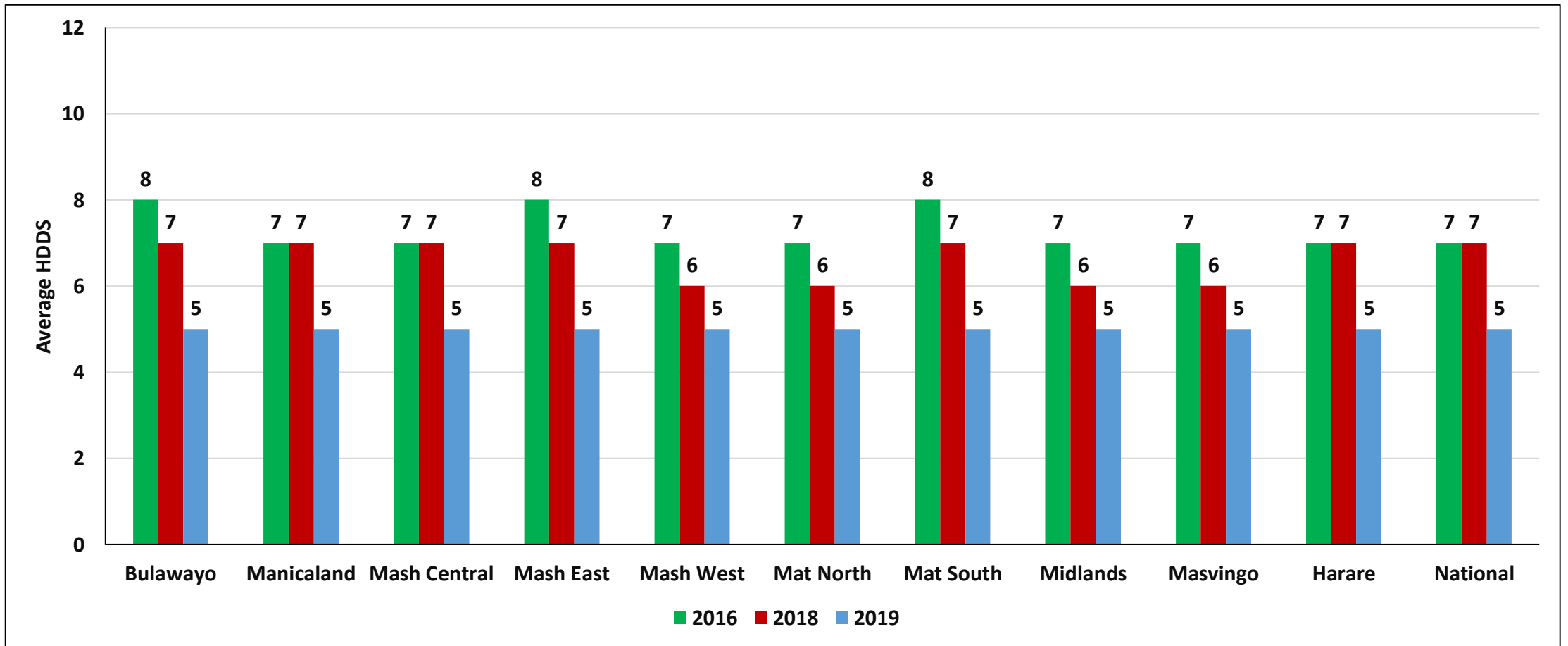
- Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) is used as a qualitative measure of food consumption that reflects household access to a variety of foods over a given period and does not indicate the quantity of food consumed.

- On average, households consumed foods from 5 out of a possible 12 food groups, a decrease from 7 in 2016 and 2018, indicating deterioration of quality of urban diets.

Average Number of Days Food Groups were Consumed
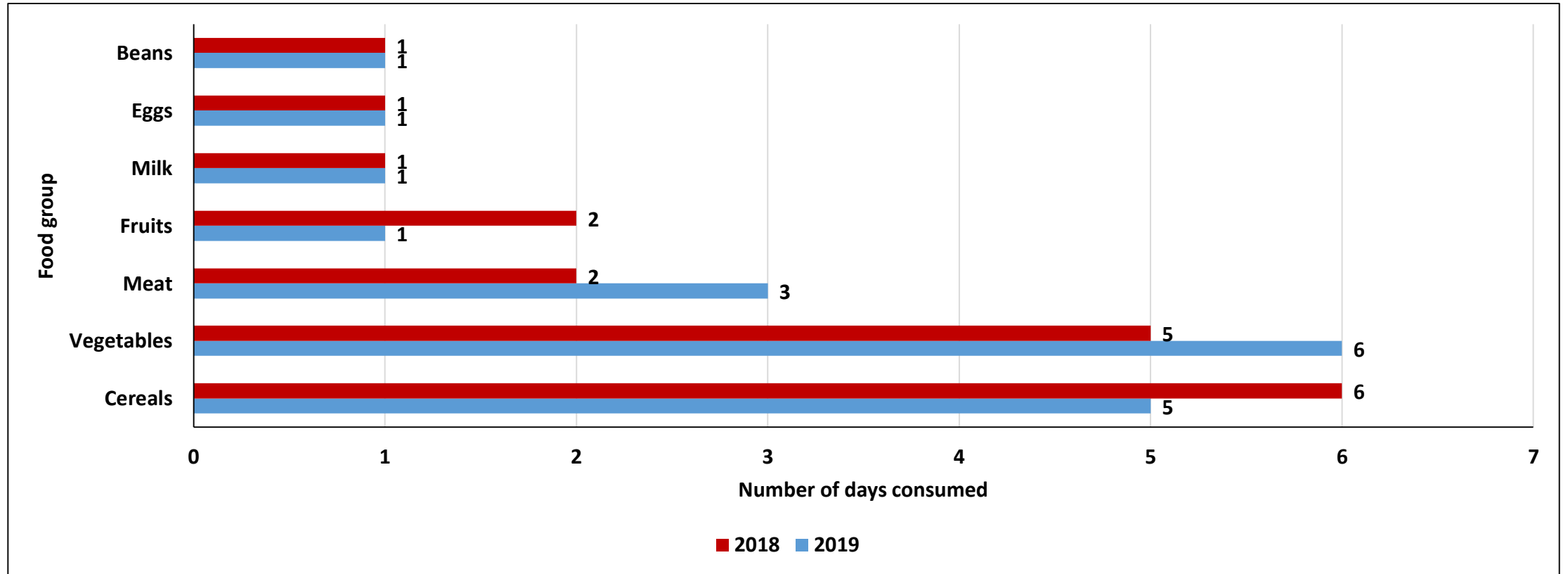
- On average, consumption of cereals and fruits decreased by one day per week when compared to 2018.

- There was an increase in the consumption of meat and vegetables by one day per week when compared to 2018.

Consumption Coping Strategy Index (CSI)
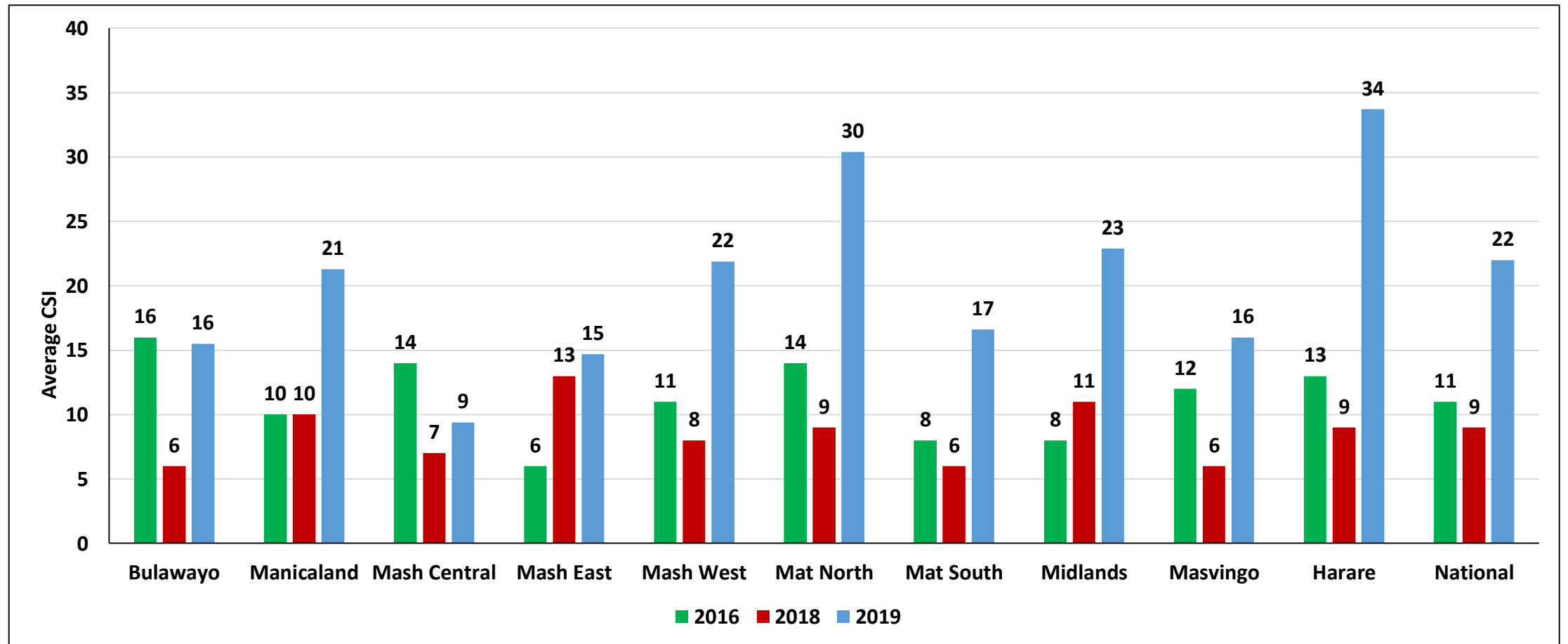
- The national average CSI increased from 9 (2018) to 22 (2019) suggesting households faced more difficulties in accessing food across all the urban areas.

- Harare (34) recorded the highest CSI and Mashonaland East (15) had the lowest CSI.

Consumption Coping Strategy Categories
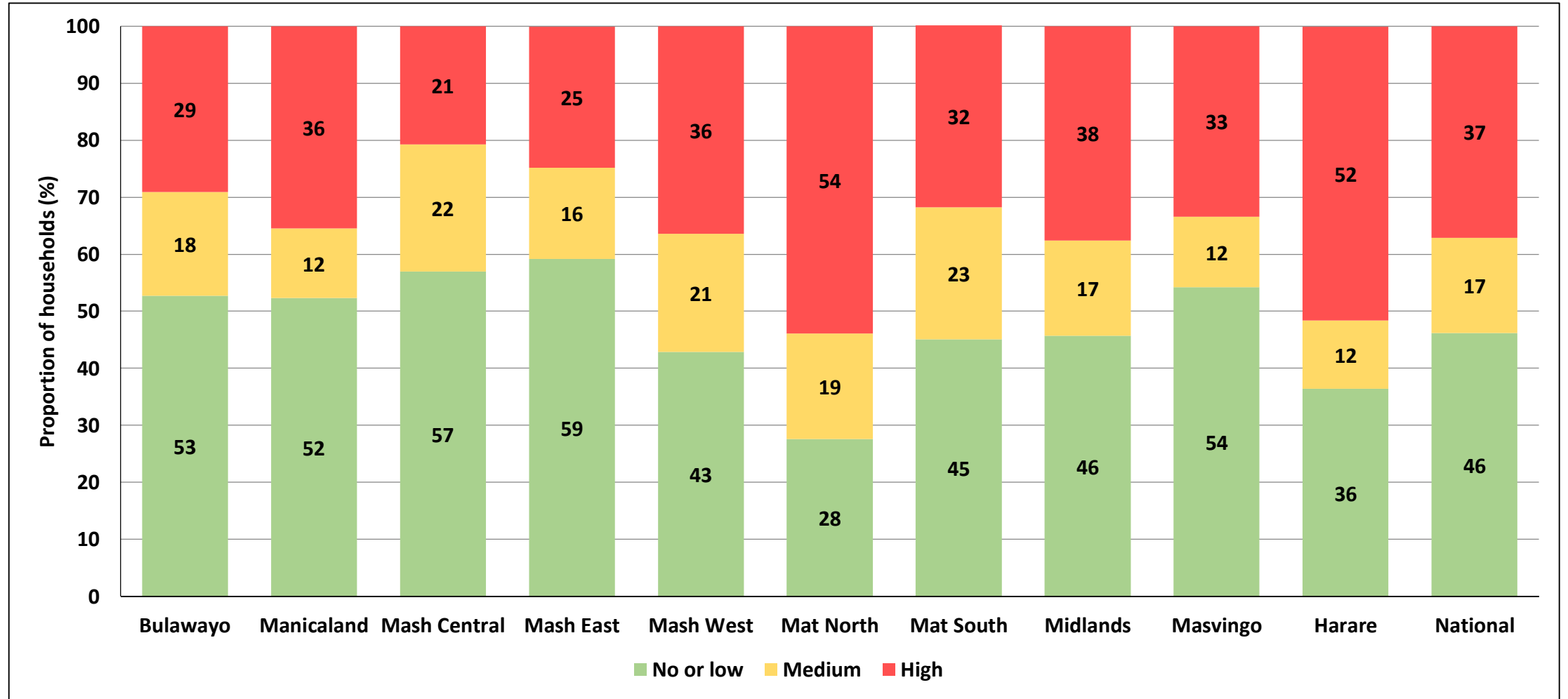
- On average, more than half of the national population (54%) were practicing medium to high coping strategies

- Matabeleland North (54%) and Harare (52%) had the highest proportion of households practicing high coping.

Household Hunger Scale
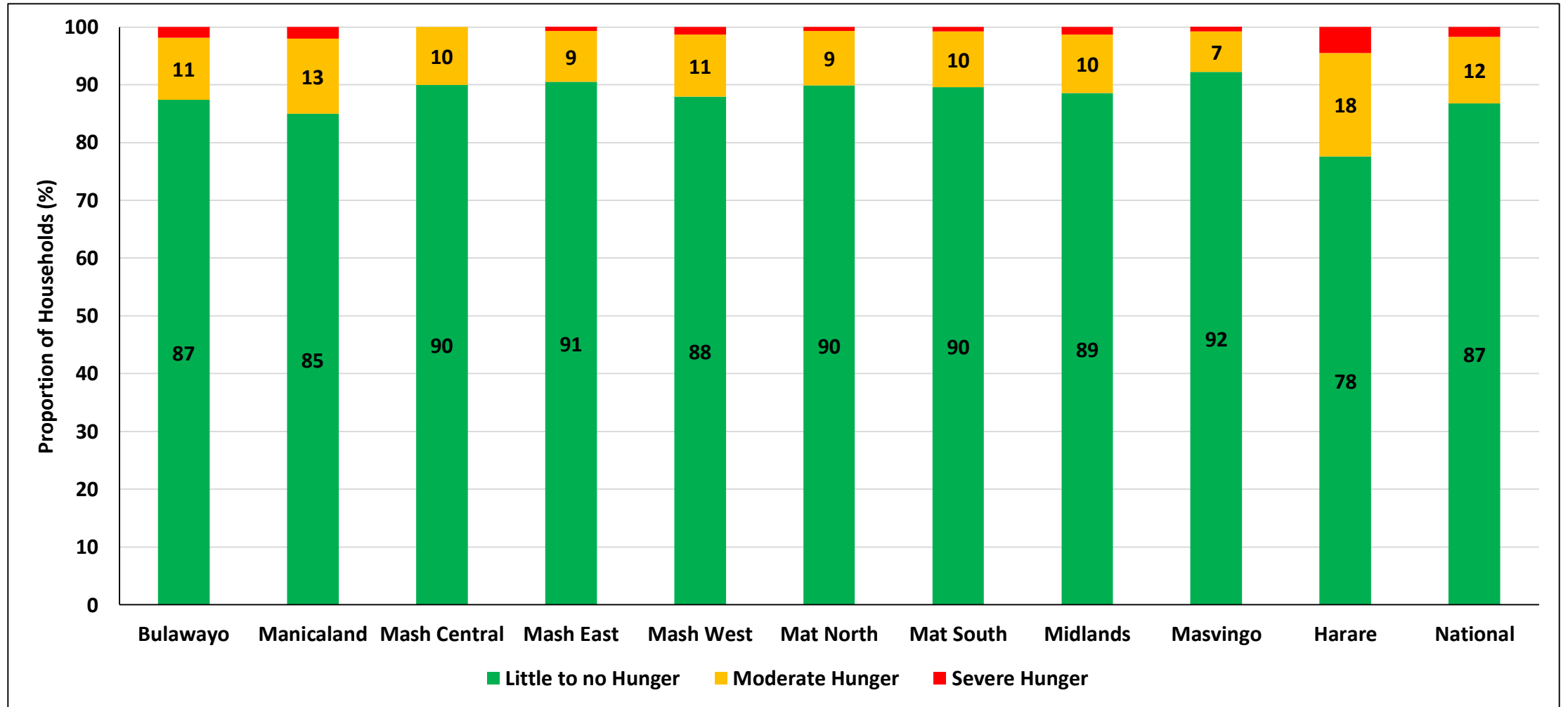
- Approximately 87% of households faced little to no hunger compared to 93% in 2018.

- The proportion of households that experienced moderate hunger increased from 7% in 2018 to 12% in 2019.

- Harare (4%) had the highest proportion of households that experienced severe hunger.

Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies

Category	Coping Strategy
Stress	• Borrowing money, spending savings, selling assets and more livestock than usual.
Crisis	• Selling productive assets, directly reduces future productivity, including human capital formation. • Withdrawing children from school • Reducing non food expenditure.
Emergency	• Selling one's land affects future productivity, strategies are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature. • Begging for food. • Selling the last breeding stock to buy food.

Households Employing at Least One Livelihood Based Coping Strategy
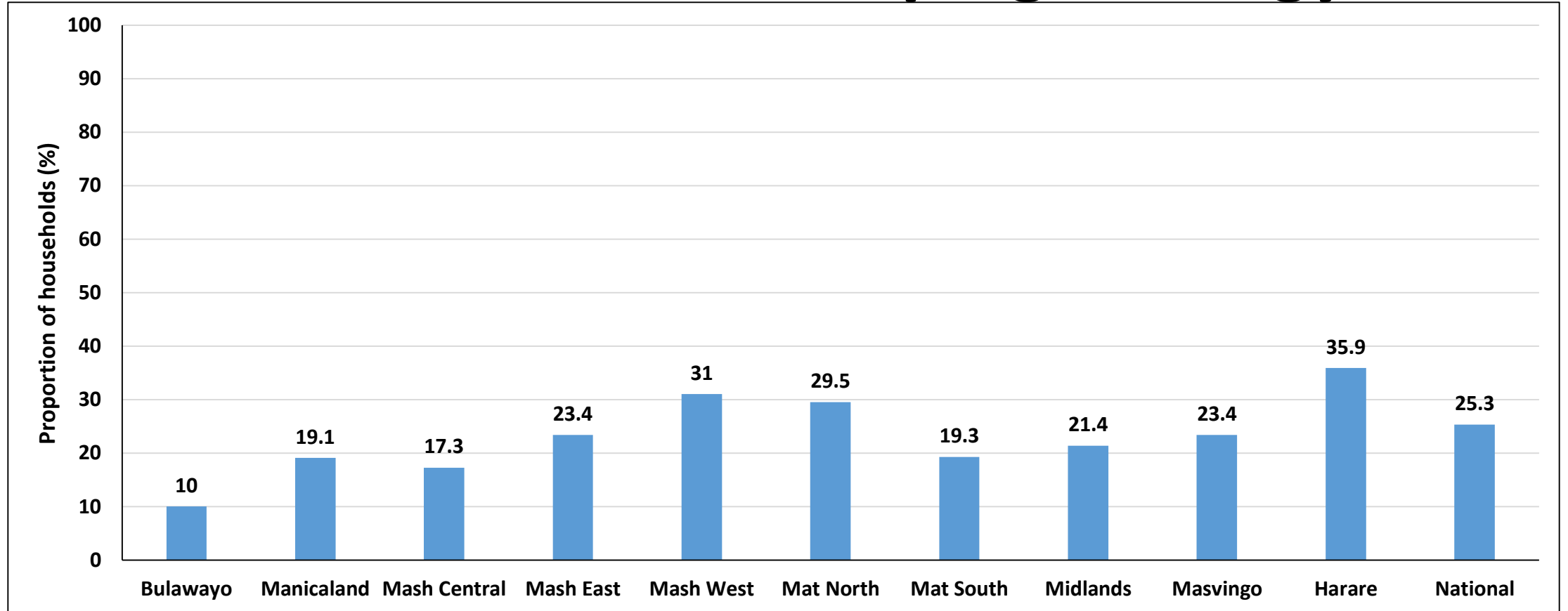
- On average, 25.3% of households across the country employed at least one livelihood based coping strategy.

- Harare (35.9%) had the highest proportion of households that employed at least one livelihood based strategy followed by Mashonaland West (31%) and Matabeleland North (29.5%).

- Bulawayo and Mashonaland Central had the lowest proportions (10% and 17.3% respectively).

Categories of Livelihoods Coping Strategies
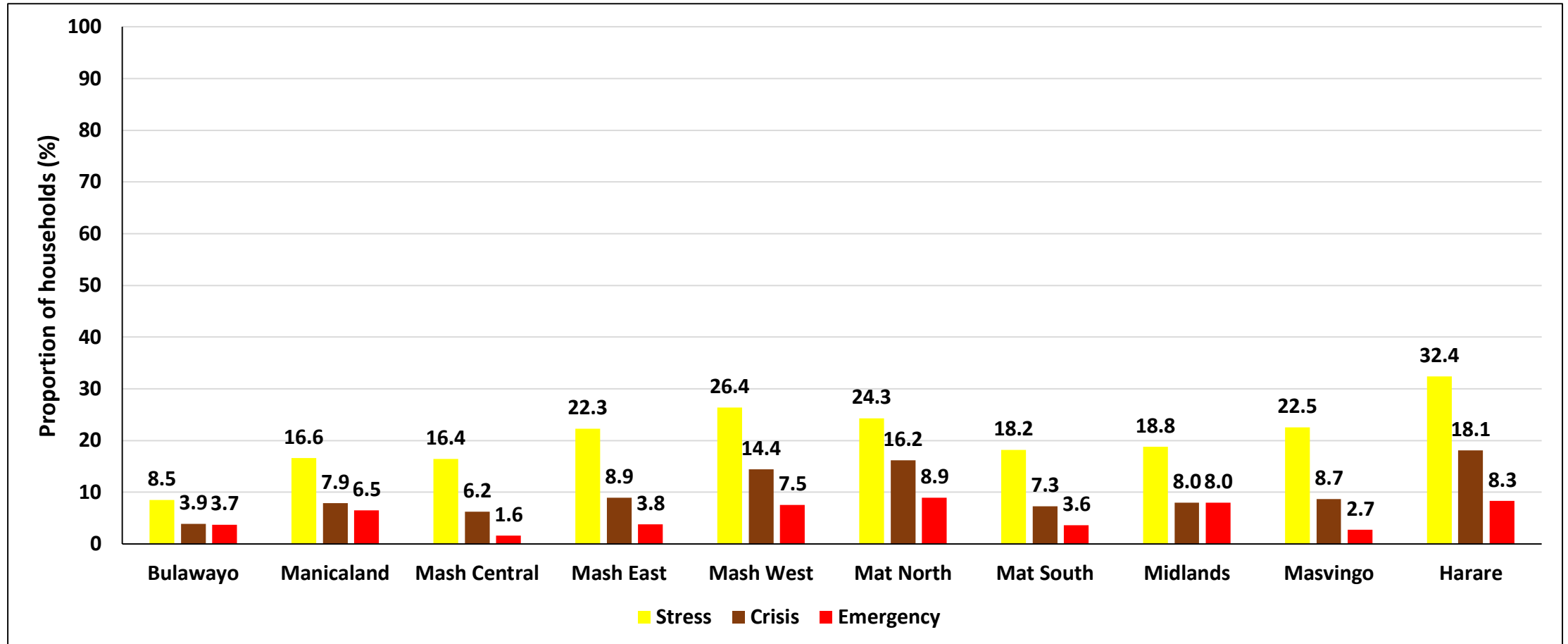
- Of the households employing coping strategies, Harare had the highest proportion of households that engaged in stress (32.4%) and crisis (18.1%) coping strategies.

- Matabeleland North ranked highest with 8.9% of the sampled households employing emergency coping strategies.

Maximum Coping Strategy Category
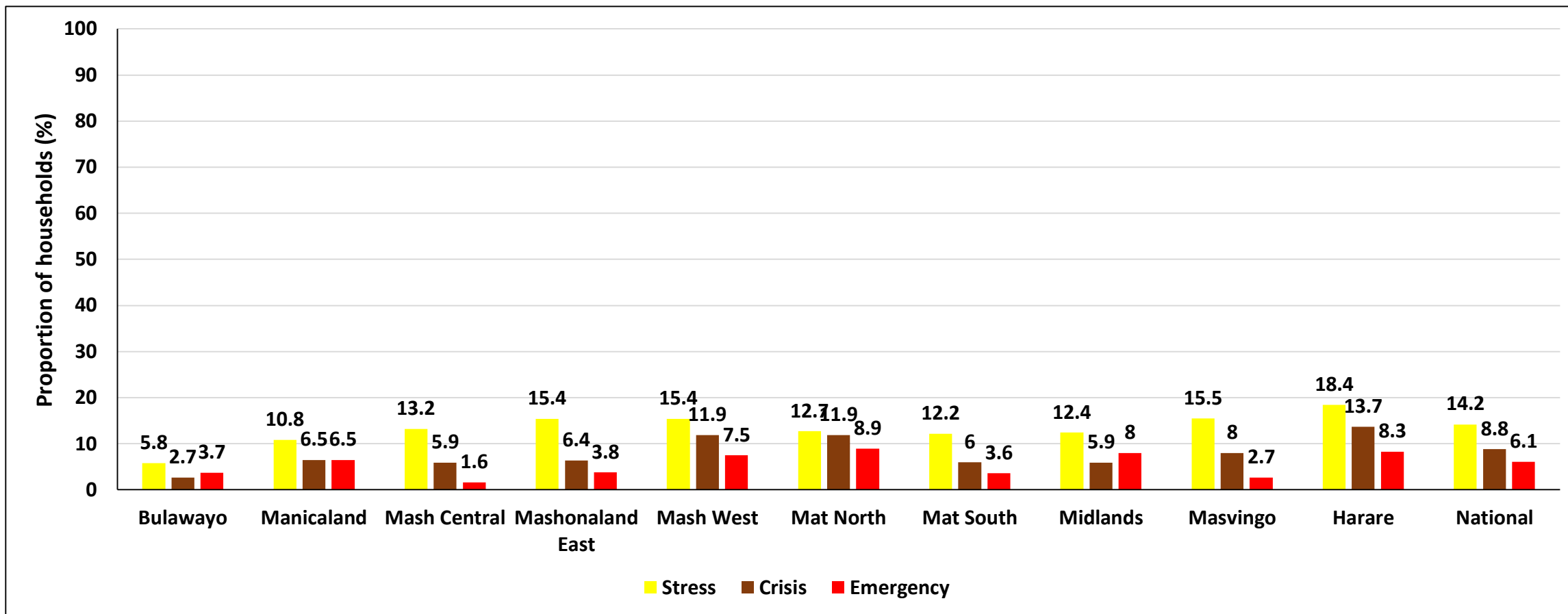
- Stress was the most frequently employed maximum coping strategy by households across all provinces with Harare (18.4%) ranking highest.

- Matabeleland North (8.9%), Harare (8.3%) and Midland (8%) had the highest proportion of households that employed emergency strategies as their maximum coping mechanism.

Needs Met under Each CSI Category

Proportion of needs met (%)

Category	Food	Education	Health Services	Shelter	Other
sold assets (N=1122) — Stress	88.5	5.9	1.5	2.2	1.8
spend savings (N=1293) — Stress	92.5	4.3	1.0	0.6	1.0
borrow money (N=293) — Stress	81.9	9.6	2.4	0.3	5.8
sold more animals (N=75) — Stress	86.7	9.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
non food expenditure (N=725) — Crisis	91.2	3.0	5.5		0.1
withdrew children from school (N=264) — Crisis	86.7	6.1	0.4		6.8
sold productive assets (N=301) — Crisis	85.7	6.0	4.0	2.0	2.3
sold house (N=35) — Emergency	77.1	20.0			2.9
sold breeding livestock (N=170) — Emergency	98.8				0.6
begging food (N=70) — Emergency	71.4	17.1	10.0		1.4

Legend: ■ Food ■ Education ■ Health Services ■ Shelter ■ Other

- Households employed coping strategies mainly to cover food gaps and education costs.

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Child Nutrition

Child Nutrition Status Thresholds

Indicator	WHO Prevalence cut-off values for public health significance
Stunting	< 20% Low Prevalence 20-29% Medium Prevalence 30-39 % High Prevalence ≥ 40% Very High Prevalence
Underweight	< 10% Low Prevalence 10-19% Medium Prevalence 20-29 % High Prevalence ≥ 30% Very High Prevalence
GAM	< 5 % Acceptable 5-9% Poor 10-14 % Serious > 15% Critical

Child Nutrition Status
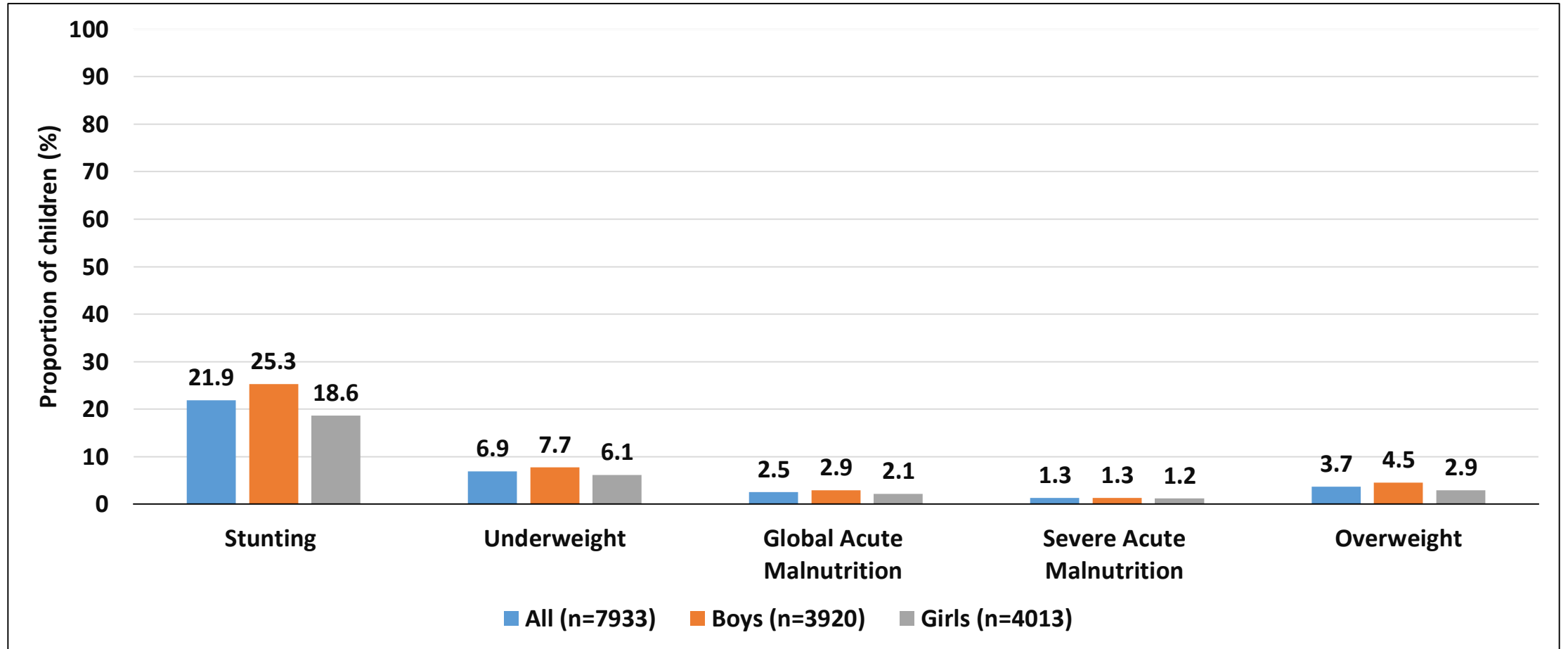
- The prevalence of stunting (21.9%) was within the medium range of the WHO cut-off levels for public health significance.

- Acute malnutrition prevalence was lower than global thresholds for emergency response.

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Acute Malnutrition by Age
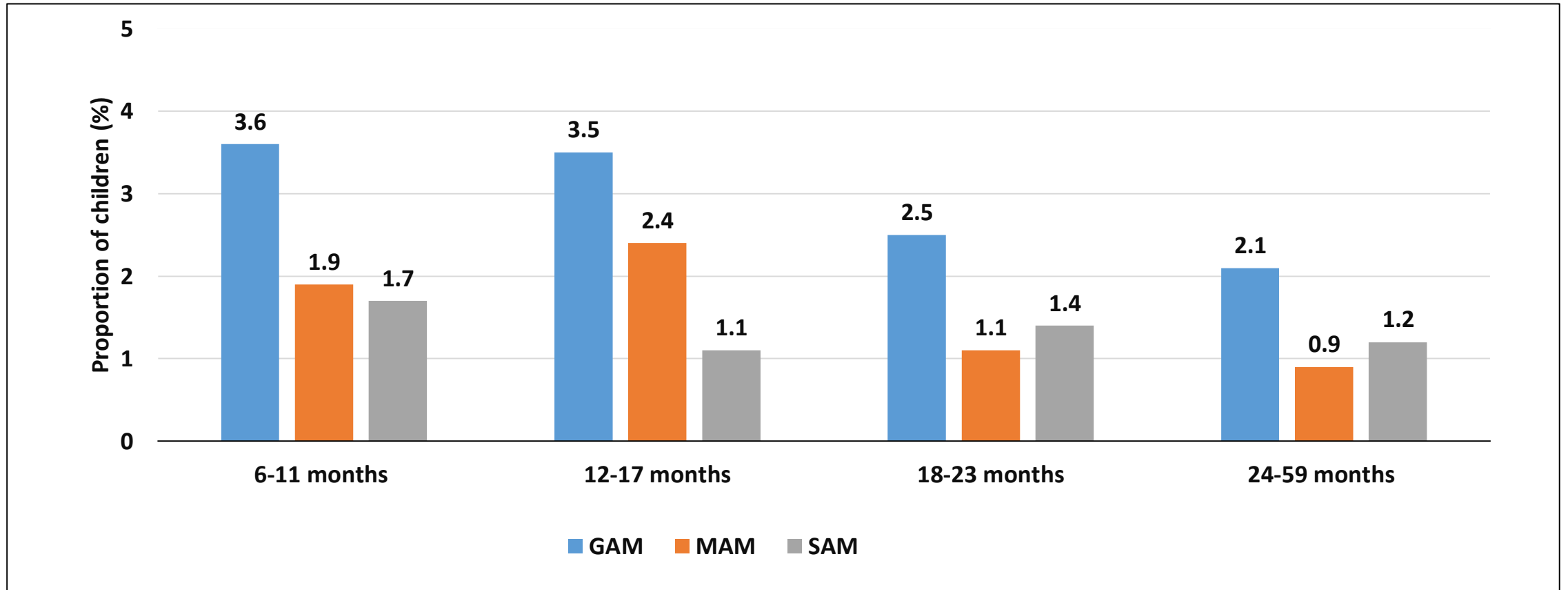
- Global acute malnutrition was higher among children of age groups 6 -11 months and 12 -17months at (3.6% and 3.5% respectively) compared to children from 18 to 59 months.

Child Nutrition Status

Province	Stunting	Underweight	GAM	Overweight
Bulawayo	29.7	11.0	2.9	1.7
Manicaland	28.7	5.6	3.2	7.0
Mash Central	22.7	7.7	2.1	2.5
Mash East	20.7	6.6	2.7	3.6
Mash West	18.7	6.2	3.2	2.7
Mat North	19.5	7.0	4.3	3.6
Mat South	17.5	7.3	1.7	4.1
Midlands	20.2	7.3	1.9	3.5
Masvingo	18.5	5.0	1.8	5.8
Harare	27.0	7.6	2.1	3.2
National	21.9	6.9	2.5	3.7

- Bulawayo and Manicaland provinces had the highest prevalence of stunting (29.7%) and (28.7%) respectively whilst Matabeleland South (17.2%) had the lowest stunting prevalence.

- Matabeleland North (4.3%) had the highest prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition.

- Manicaland (7.0%) had the highest prevalence of Overweight.

Summary of Breastfeeding Practices
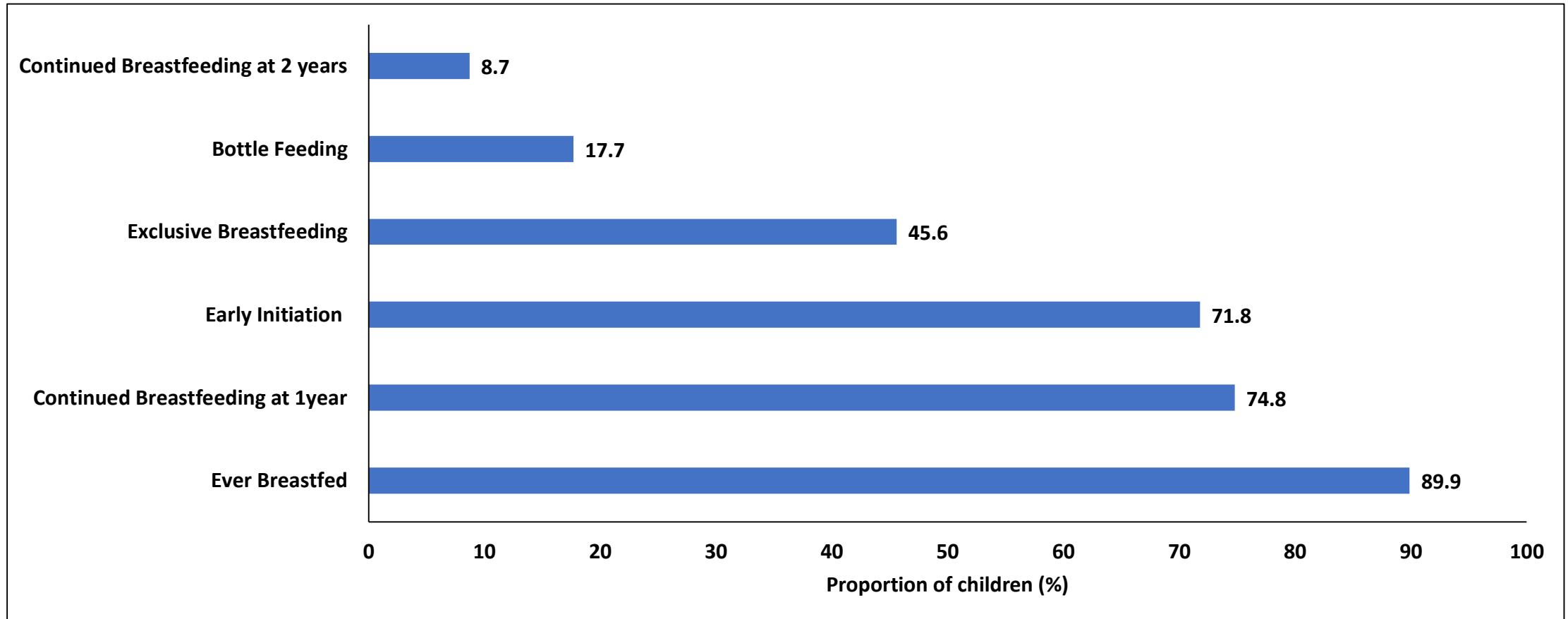
- The proportion of children 0-5 months of age that were exclusively breastfed was 45.6%. This is lower than the global target of 50%.

- The proportion of children who were initiated to breastfeeding within 1 hour after delivery was 71.8% and those who continued breastfeeding after 2 years was 8.7%. This is indicative of inappropriate infant feeding practices.

Quality of Children's Diets
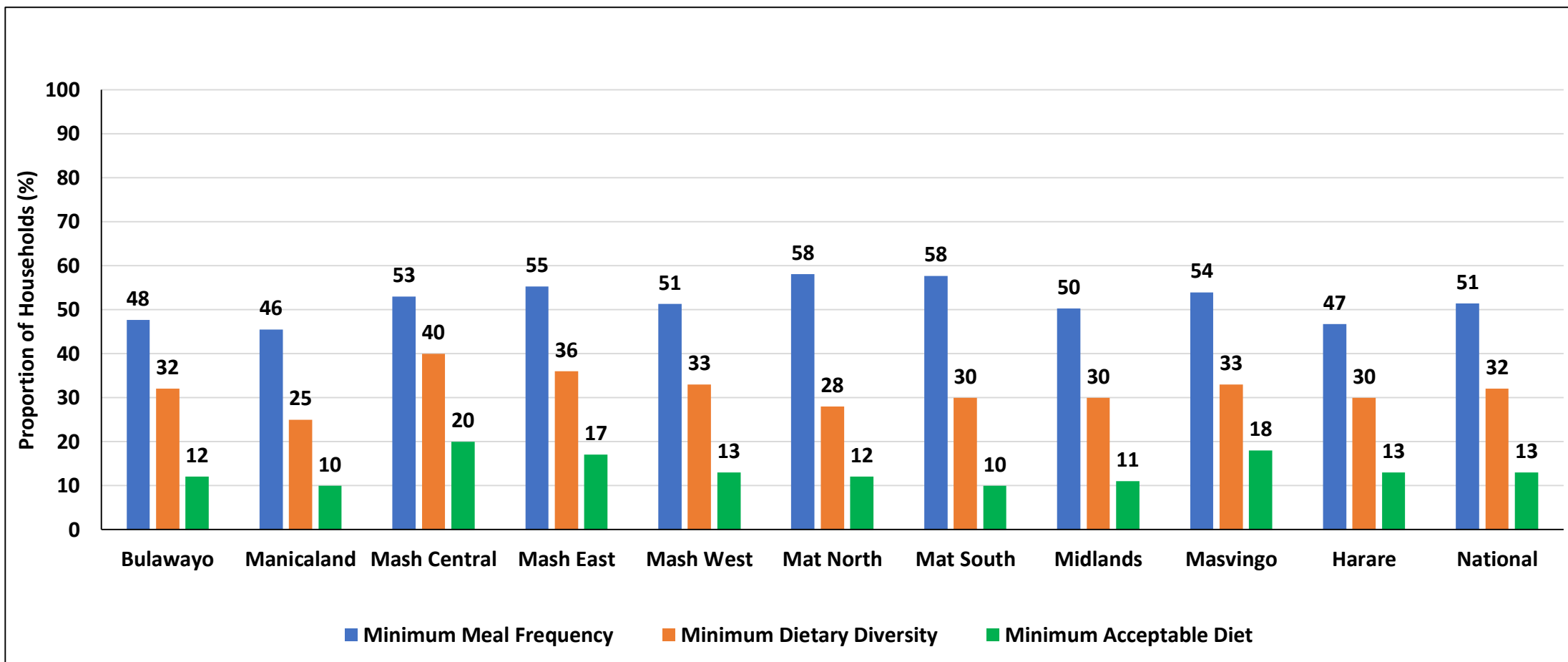
- Only 13% of children consumed minimum acceptable diets. The quality of diets consumed by children was poor across all the provinces and this is a cause for concern.

- Mashonaland Central (20%) had the highest proportion of children consuming minimum acceptable diets.

Child Illness
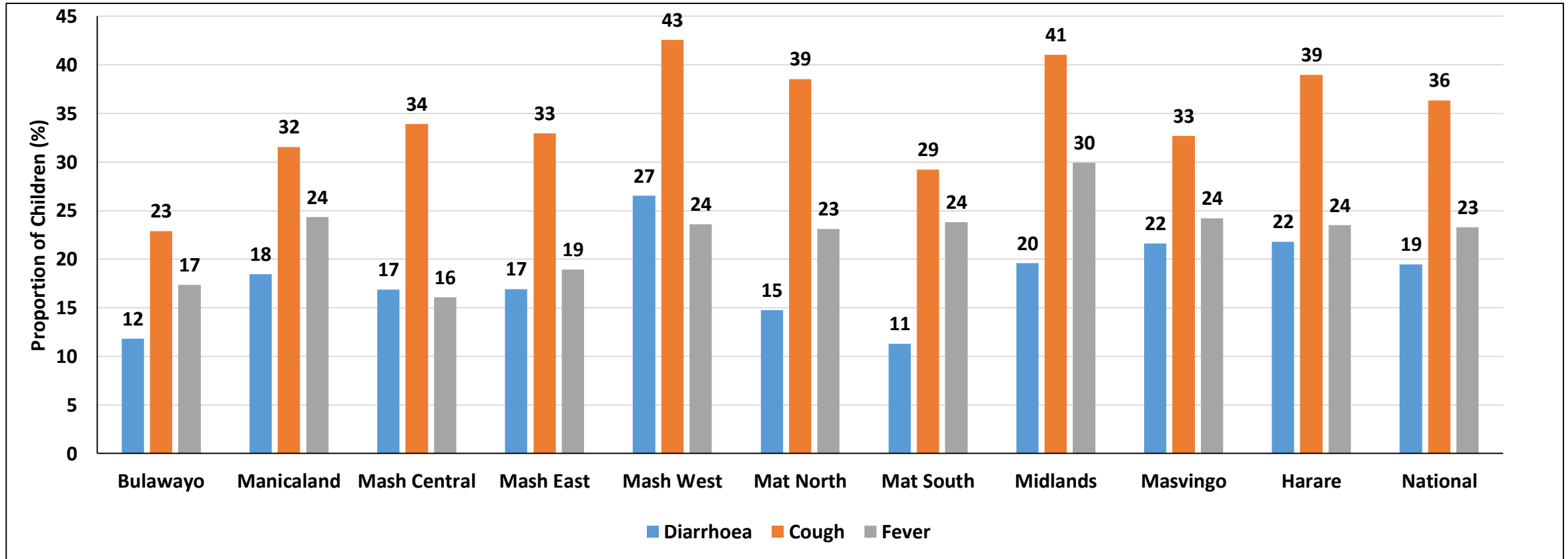
- Cough among children 0 – 59 months was the most prevalent illness across all provinces two weeks prior to the survey.

- Mashonaland West had the largest proportion of children who experienced diarrhea (27%) and cough (43%) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.

Vitamin A Supplementation in the Past 12 Months
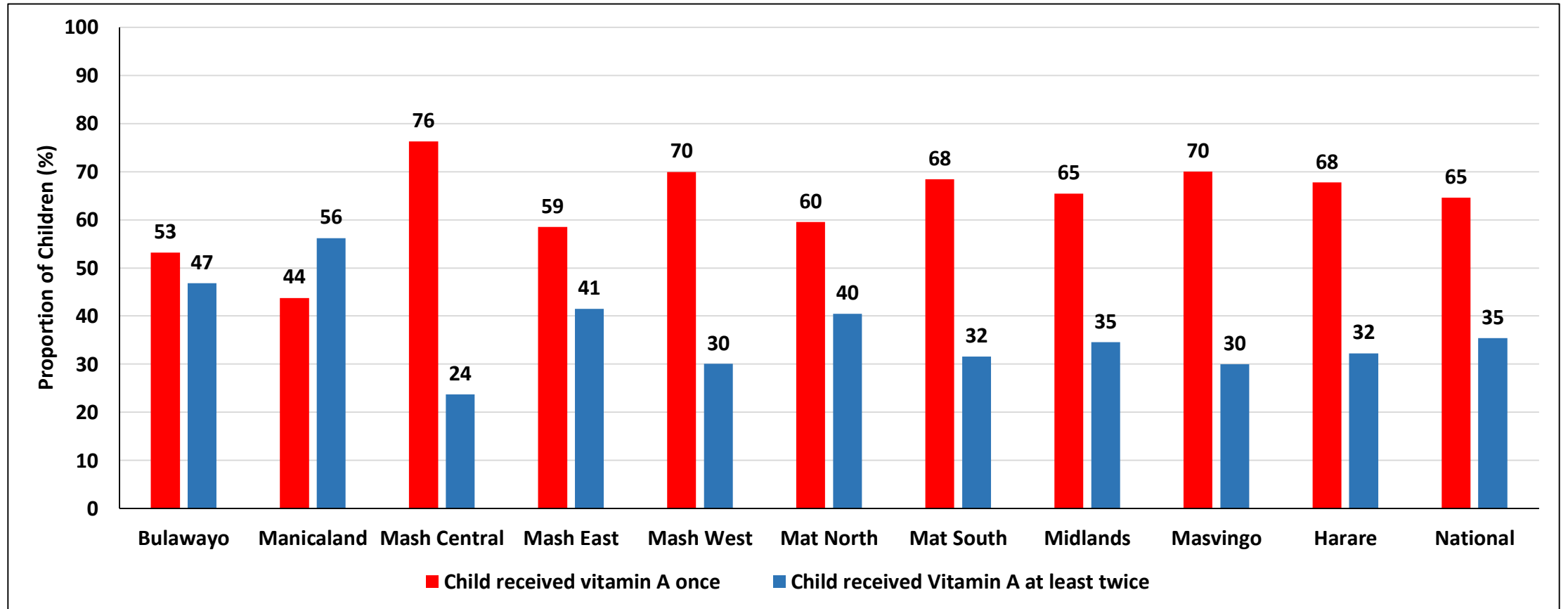
- Nationally, 35% of the children (6-59 months) received Vitamin A at least twice in the past 12 months, which is below the national target of 80%.

Shocks and Hazards

Prevailing Shocks and Stresses in Urban Areas

Shock/Stress	Value
Veld fires	0
By-laws which resulted on demolition of households	1
Weather related (eg. Floods, waterlogging, hailstorms, Frost)	1
By-laws which affected urban agriculture	1
Human wildlife conflict	2
Other shocks and stresses	2
Agricultural related (eg. livestock deaths and diseases, crop pests and diseases)	2
Death of main income earner	2
Other health related (eg Malaria, Cancer, TB, BP)	2
HIV and AIDS illness	3
Diarrheal diseases incidents among household members	5
By-laws that affect petty trade	6
Conflict/social unrest	6
Loss of employment by key household member	6
Theft/burglary/armed robbers	6
Drought (prolonged dry spells)	16
Sharp drops of basic commodities	32
Increases rentals	35
Fiscal policy changes (eg. Abolishing multicurrency, Maize controls)	54
Cash shortages	81
High transport (including fuel) costs	84
Sharp increases of basic commodities	95

- The most prevalent shocks that the urban households were experiencing were sharp price increases of basic commodities (95%), high transport costs (including fuel) (84%) and cash shortages (81%).

- In 2018, cash shortages, high food prices and high transport costs were affecting 64.1%, 57.1% and 16.7% of households respectively.

Impact of Shocks on Households
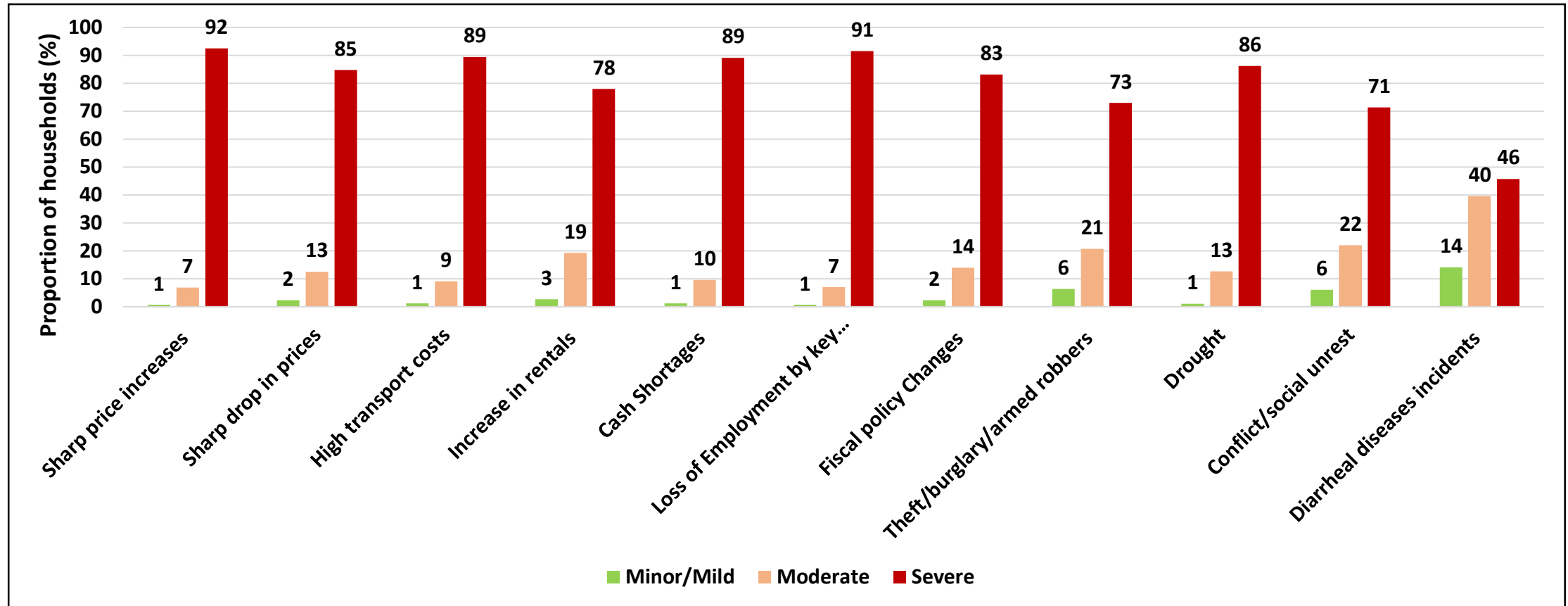
- Households were generally severely affected by the shocks they experienced.
- The shocks that had the highest severity were the price increases of basic commodities, loss of employment, transport costs and cash shortages.

Household Coping Capacity to Different Shocks
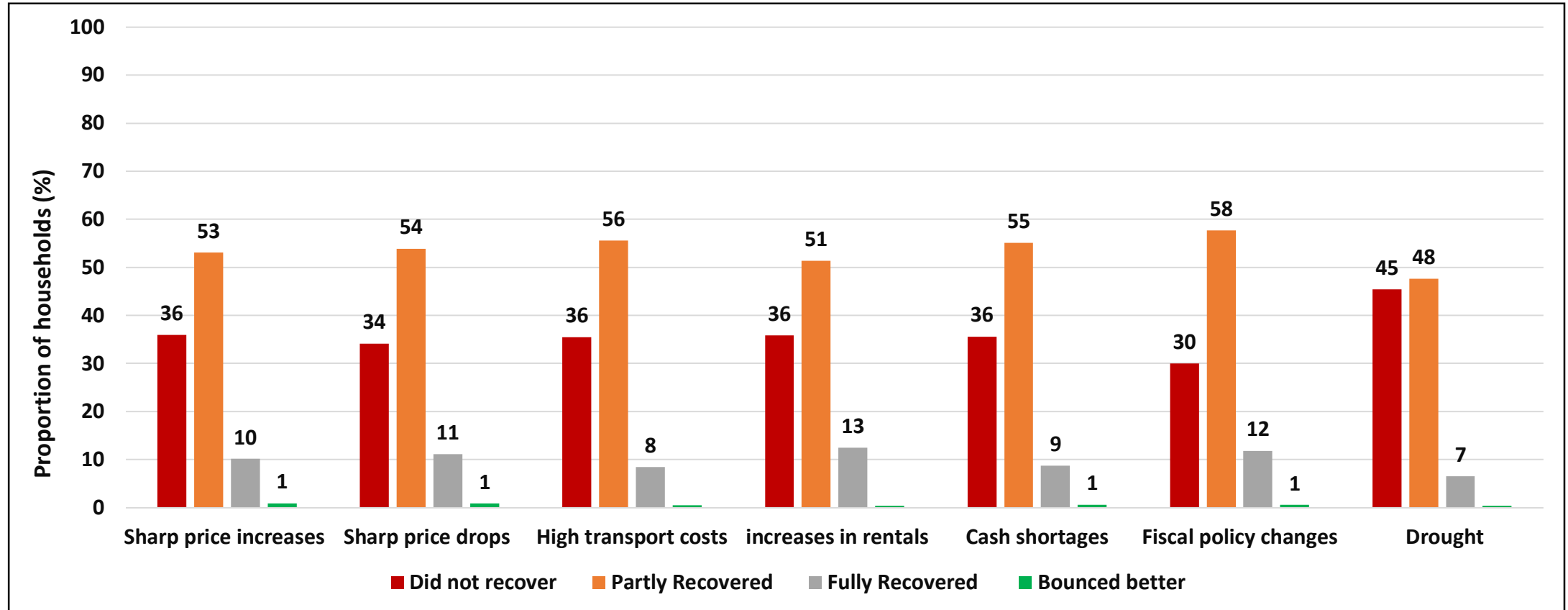
- The majority of households partially recovered or failed to recover from the shocks they experienced.

- More households partially recovered from the fiscal policy changes (58%) compared to other shocks.

- Nationally, 45% of the households failed to recover after experiencing a drought.

Common Strategies Used by Households to Deal with Shocks
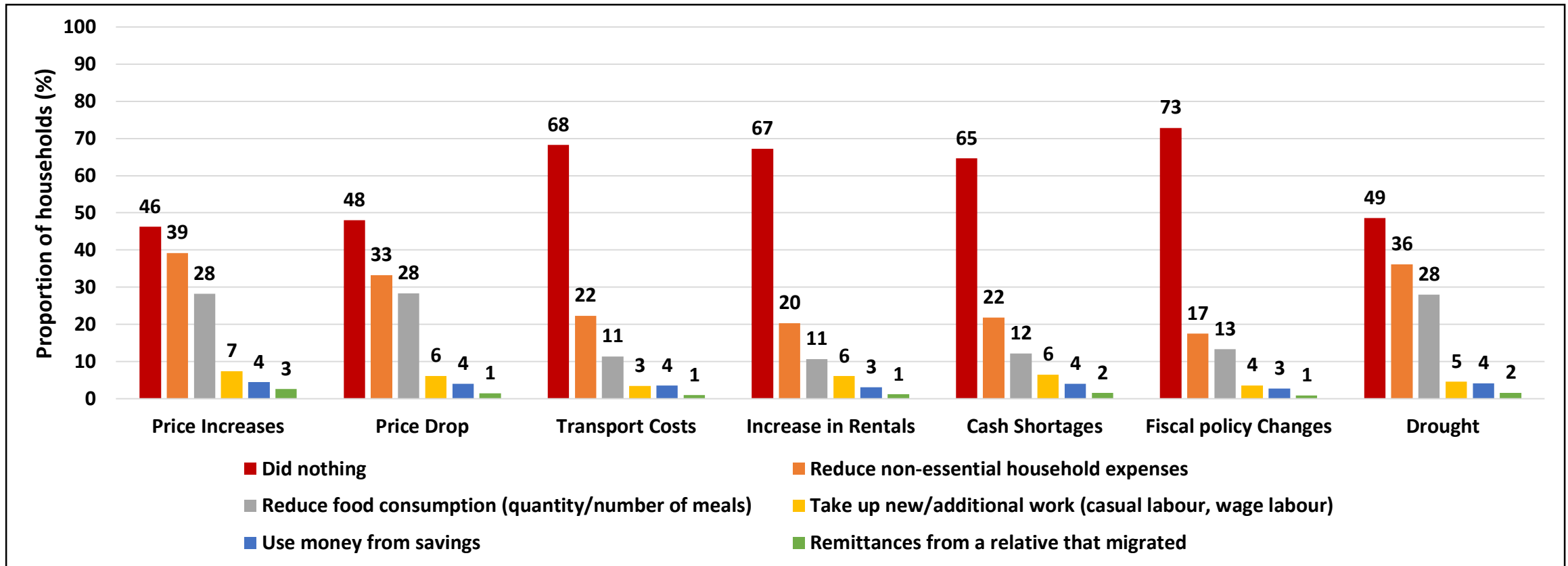
- Generally, households did nothing when faced with different shocks.

- A significant proportion of households engaged in negative coping strategies to deal will shocks e.g. reducing consumption, using savings and reducing non- essential household expenditure.

Food Security

Food Security 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 meet their dietary needs and food preferences and its supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care allowing for a healthy and active live (Food and Nutrition Security Policy, 2013).

- The four dimensions of food security are:

  - Availability of food

  - Access to food

  - The safe and healthy utilization of food

  - The stability of food availability, access and utilization

Food Security Analytical Framework

- Each of the surveyed households' potential to acquire the minimum expenditure food basket was computed by estimating the households' likely disposable income (both cash and non-cash) from all possible income sources.

- Household Cereal Security Status:

  - From the total minimum expenditure food basket (cereals only), the total energy that could be acquired by the household from the cheapest available sources using its potential disposable income was also extracted 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.

Food Insecurity
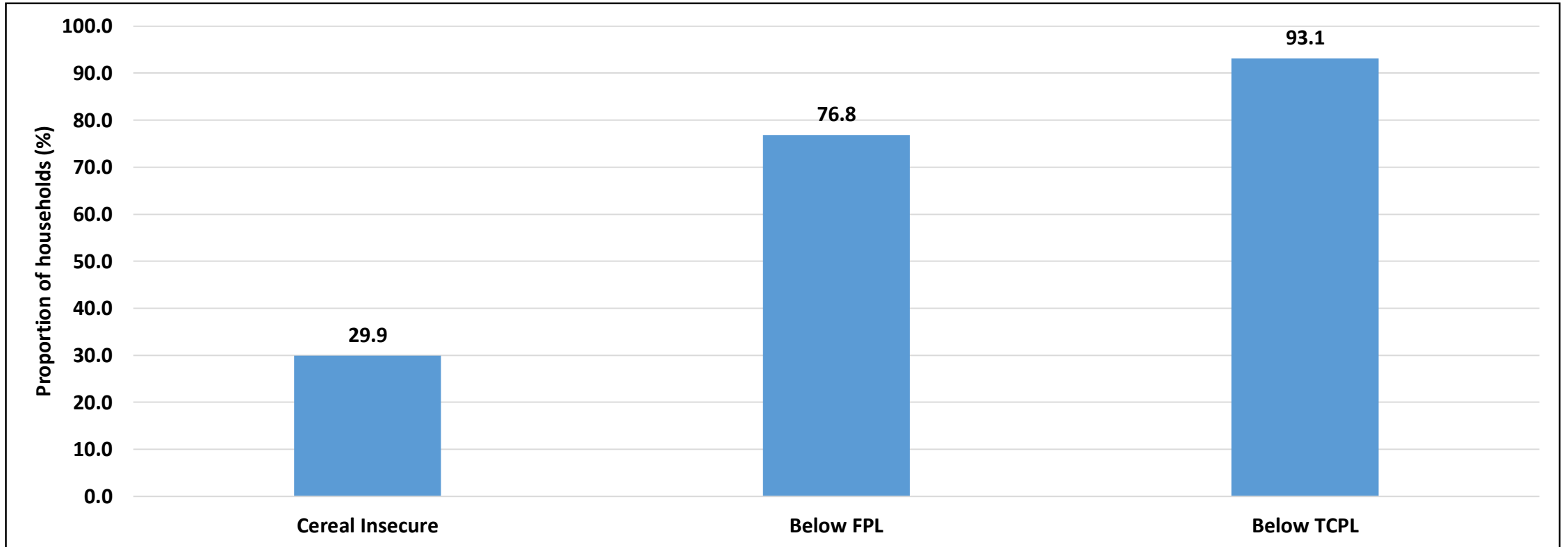
- At least 29.9% of the urban households are cereal insecure. These households are in need of urgent assistance.

- About 76.8% of the households are below the Food Poverty Line. While they are able to meet their cereal requirements, they are unable to meet their other basic needs.

- Approximately 93% of households are below the Total Consumption Poverty Line.

Food Insecurity by Province
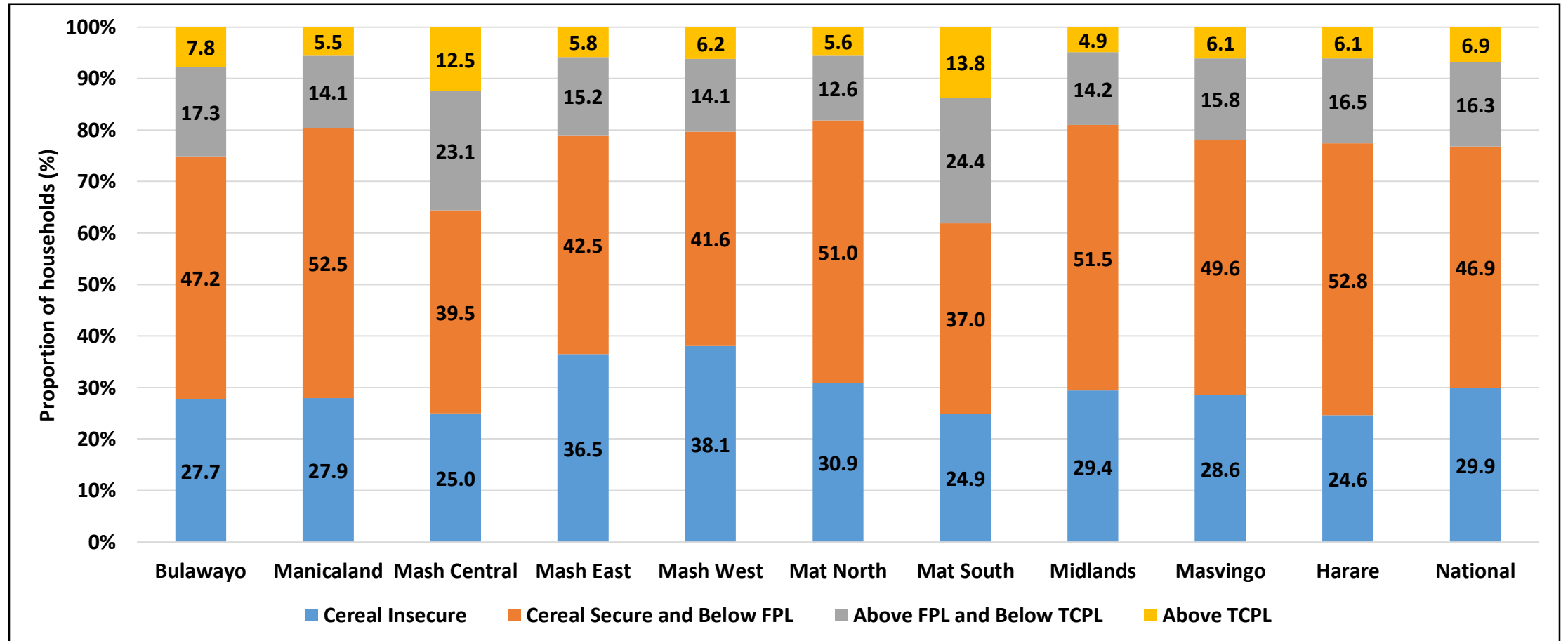
- Mashonaland West (38.1%), Mashonaland East (36.5%) and Matabeleland North (30.9%) had the highest proportions of cereal insecure households, above the national average of 29.9%.

Food Insecure Population by Province

Province	Cereal Insecure	Food Insecure Population	Cereal Requirements (MT)
Bulawayo	27.7	191,928	28,405
Manicaland	27.9	128,235	18,979
Mashonaland Central	25.0	25,557	3,782
Mashonaland East	36.5	82,393	12,194
Mashonaland West	38.1	410,563	60,763
Matabeleland North	30.9	41,575	6,153
Matabeleland South	24.9	34,813	5,152
Midlands	29.4	214,506	31,747
Masvingo	28.6	63,809	9,444
Harare	24.6	879,003	130,092
National	**29.9**	**2,202,714**	**326,002**

Food Insecurity Status by Domain
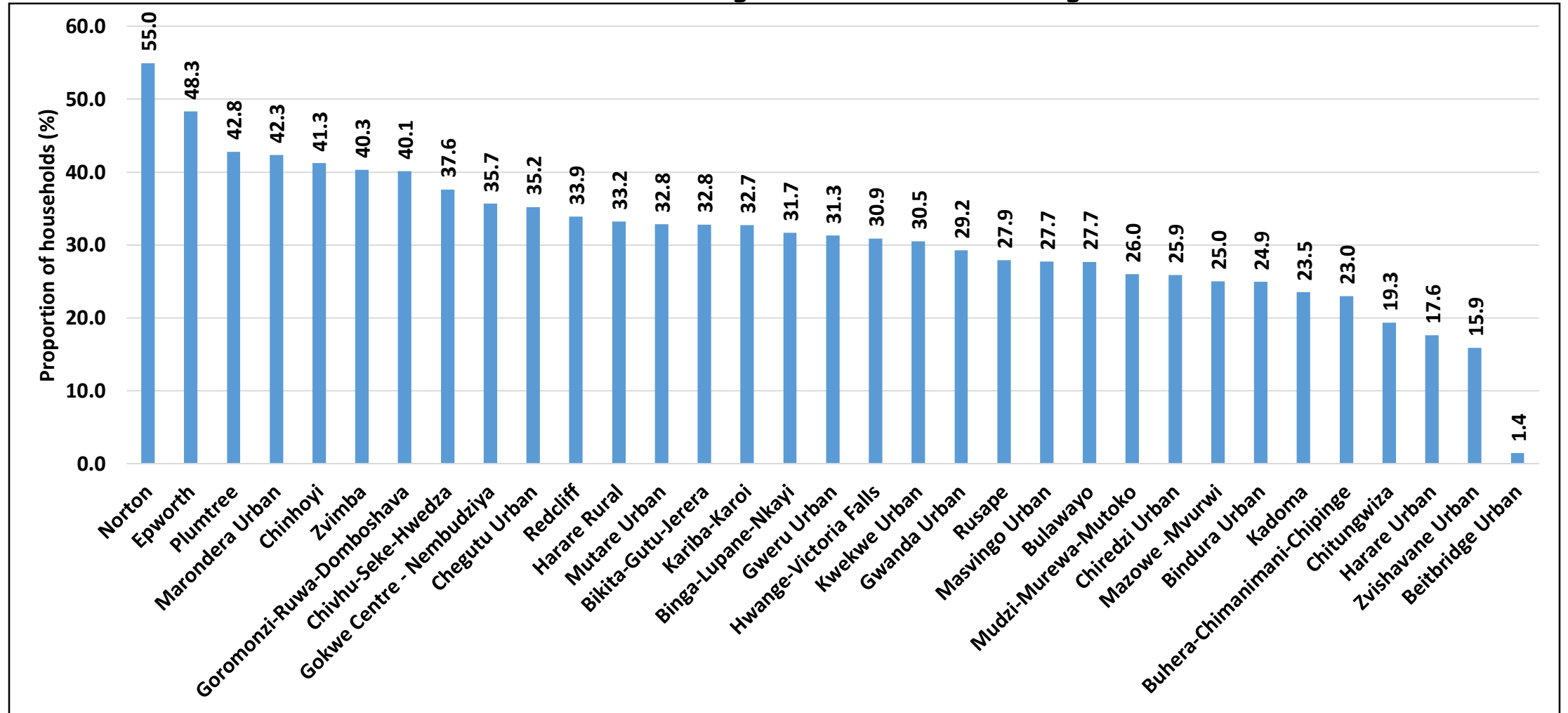
- The proportion of cereal insecure households was highest in Norton (55%) and Epworth (48.3%) and lowest in Beitbridge (1.4%).

Food Insecure Population by Domain

Domains	Proportion of Households (%)	Food Insecure Population	Cereal Requirements	Domains	Proportion of Households (%)	Food Insecure Population	Cereal Requirements
Bulawayo	27.7	191,928	28,405	Hwange-Victoria Falls	30.9	23,574	3,489
Mutare Urban	32.8	66,073	9,779	Beitbridge Urban	1.4	632	94
Rusape	27.9	9,073	1,343	Gwanda Urban	29.2	6,340	938
Buhera-Chimanimani-Chipinge	23.0	20,548	3,041	Plumtree	42.8	5,336	790
Bindura Urban	24.9	11,666	1,727	Gweru Urban	31.3	52,968	7,839
Mazowe -Mvurwi	25.0	13,662	2,022	Kwekwe Urban	30.5	32,986	4,882
Marondera Urban	42.3	28,147	4,166	Redcliff	33.9	13,058	1,933
Mudzi-Murewa-Mutoko	26.0	16,334	2,417	Zvishavane Urban	15.9	7,692	1,138
Chivhu-Seke-Hwedza	37.6	14,150	2,094	Gokwe Centre - Nembudziya	35.7	13,873	2,053
Goromonzi-Ruwa-Domboshava	40.1	53,438	7,909	Masvingo Urban	27.7	26,119	3,866
Kadoma	23.5	23,308	3,450	Bikita-Gutu-Jerera	32.8	9,456	1,399
Chegutu Urban	35.2	19,088	2,825	Chiredzi Urban	25.9	8,446	1,250
Chinhoyi	41.3	34,468	5,101	Harare Rural	33.2	40,467	5,989
Kariba-Karoi	32.7	19,305	2,857	Harare Urban	17.6	280,223	41,473
Norton	55.0	39,822	5,894	Epworth	48.3	86,759	12,840
Zvimba	40.3	45,626	6,753	Chitungwiza	19.3	73,853	10,930
Binga-Lupane-Nkayi	31.7	6,137	908				

*Sorted by provincial codes

Housing, Energy and WASH

Housing

Notes:

- **Rooms occupied:** Refers to enclosed areas within a dwelling which are used by a household for all year-round living. The number of rooms occupied for dwelling excludes bathrooms, toilets, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes. Partially divided rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered as such by the respondent.

- **Dwelling:** A set of living quarters.

- **Sleeping rooms:** Refers to rooms in a private dwelling that are used for sleeping purposes. It also includes rooms designed for other uses during the day such as dining rooms and living rooms. Also included are rooms currently used as bedrooms, even if they were not originally built as bedrooms.

Tenure Status of Households

	Tenure Status of the Household				
Province	Owner/purchaser with title (%)	Owner/purchaser with no title (%)	Tenant/ lodger (%)	Tied accommodation (%)	Other (%)
Bulawayo	42	1.9	45	0.3	10
Manicaland	26	8	58	4	4
Mash Central	20	9	54	9	7
Mash East	26	10	53	4	7
Mash West	16	15	48	9	12
Mat North	12	4	47	31	6
Mat South	22	8	59	3	7
Midlands	16	8	61	7	8
Masvingo	15	6	71	5	3
Harare	25	17	47	4	9
National	21	11	53	7	8

- Nationally, there was no significant change in tenure status. About 53% of households were tenants/lodgers.

- Of the urban households which owned dwellings, 21% had title deeds while 11% did not have.

- The largest proportion of owners with title deeds was in Bulawayo (42%).

- Masvingo had the largest proportion of households that accommodated tenants/lodgers (71%), followed by Midlands and Matabeleland South (61% and 59% respectively).

Owner/Purchaser Without Title by Province
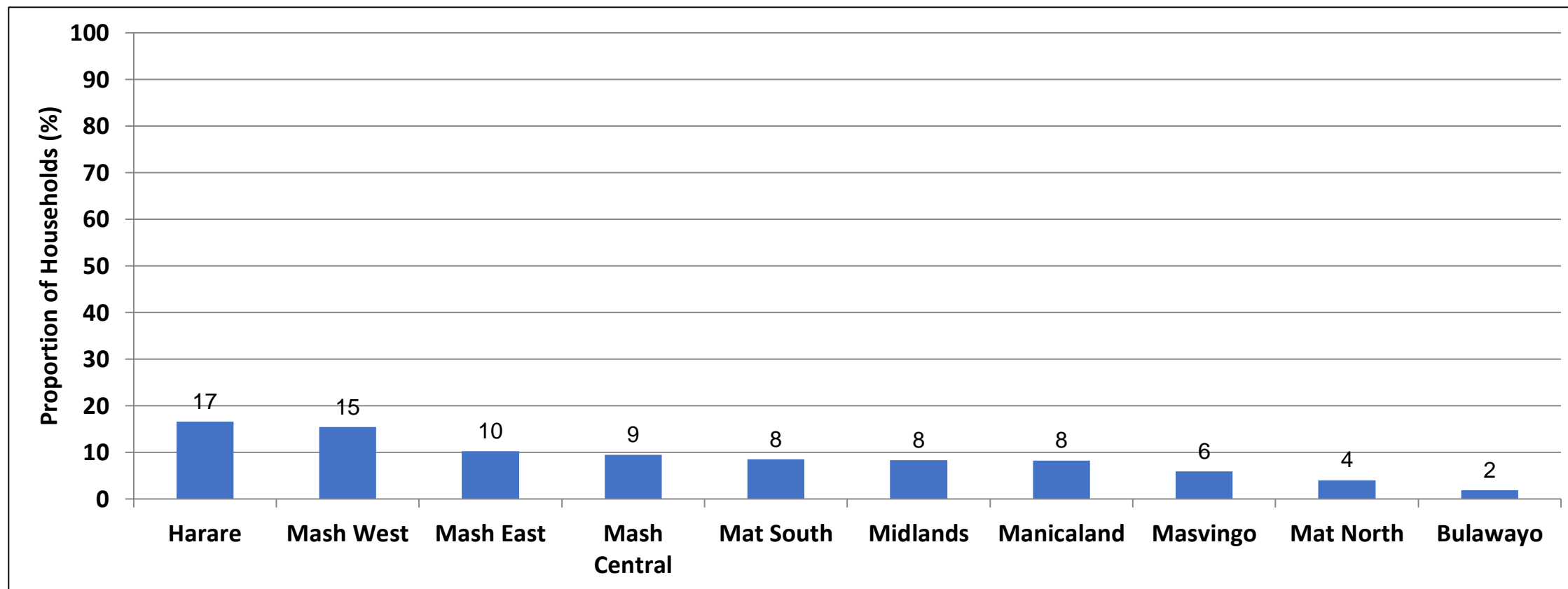
- Harare (17%) and Mashonaland West (15%) had the largest proportion of house owners without title deeds whilst Bulawayo had the least (2%).

Owner/Purchaser Without Title by Domain
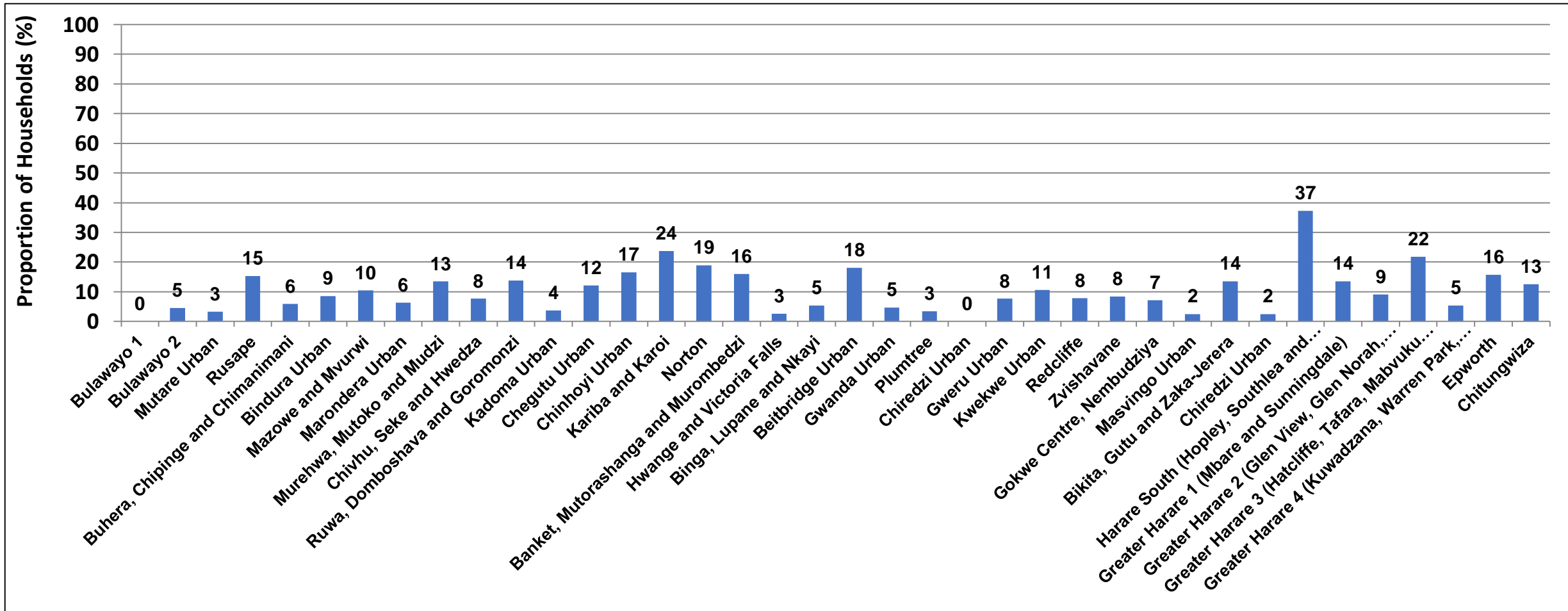
- Harare South (37%), Kariba/Karoi (24%) and Harare East (22%) had the largest proportion without title deeds.

Types of Dwellings

	Traditional (%)	Mixed (%)	Detached (%)	Semi detached (%)	Flat/Townhouse (%)	Wooden cabin (%)	Other (%)
Bulawayo	0	0	64	27	8	0	0
Manicaland	0	1	63	14	20	2	1
Mash Central	0	0	84	11	4	1	0
Mash East	0	0	9	2	0	0	0
Mash West	3	1	68	27	1	1	1
Mat North	5	1	68	18	4	2	3
Mat South	0	1	80	18	1	0	0
Midlands	1	1	68	23	6	0	1
Masvingo	0	2	81	15	2	0	0
Harare	4	3	52	19	16	2	4
National	**2**	**1**	**68**	**19**	**7**	**1**	**1**

- The most reported dwellings in urban areas were detached (68%) and semi detached houses (19%).
- Dwellings of mud, pole and dagga (traditional housing) (2%) were mainly reported in Matabeleland North (Binga; Nkayi and Lupane) and Harare (Epworth and Greater Harare 4 that included Caledonia).

Source of Residential Land
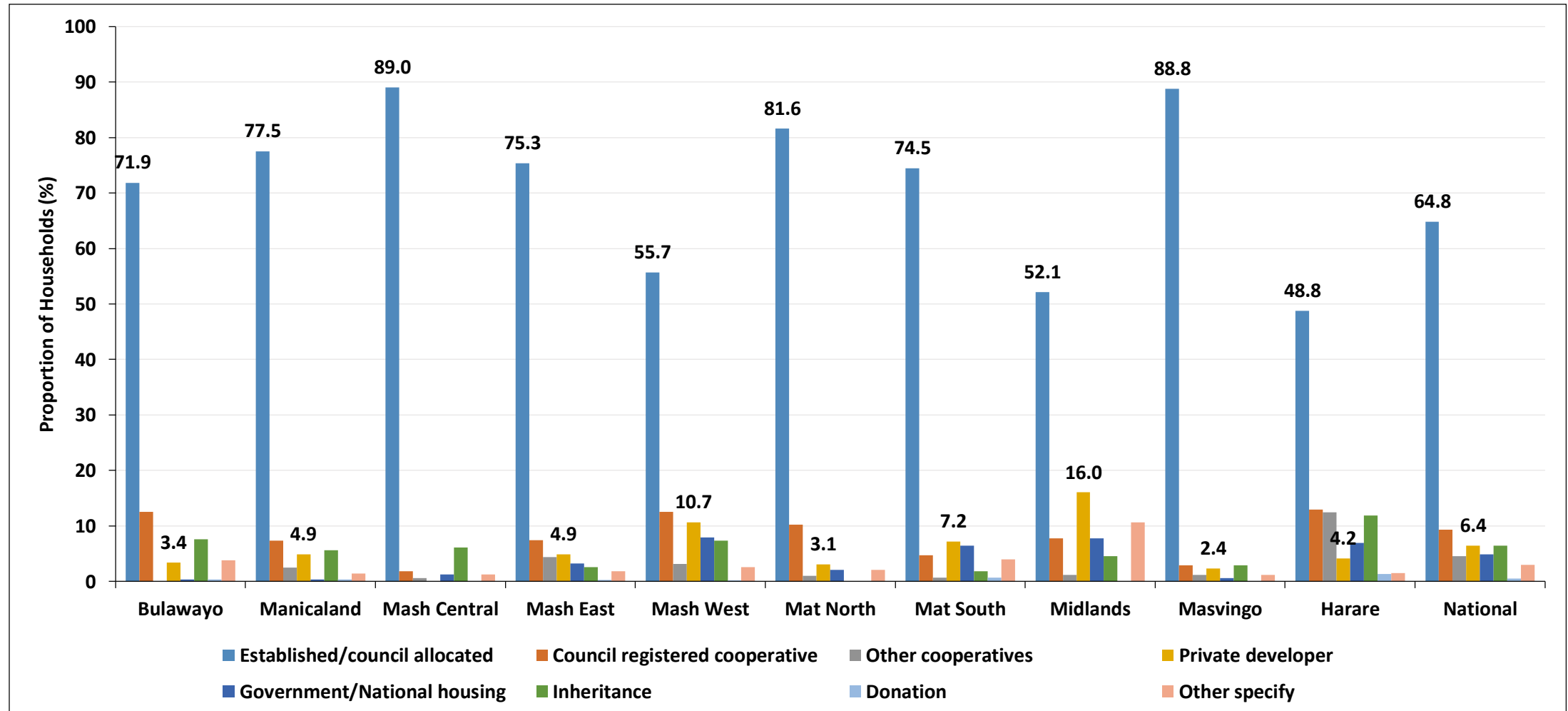
- Nationally, 64.8% of the dwellings were on stands that were established or allocated by local council authorities.

- Midlands province had the largest proportion of private developers' activity at 16%.

Households which Shared Dwellings
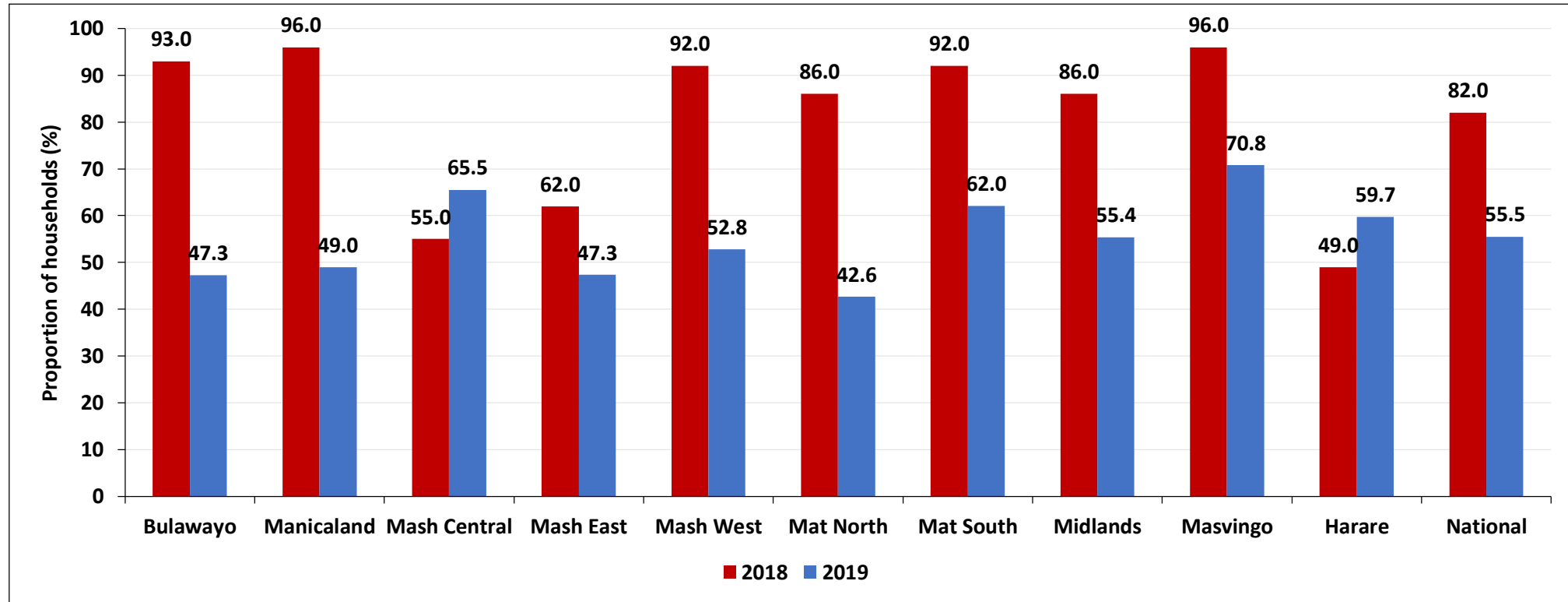
- There was a decline in households sharing dwellings from 82% in 2018 to 55.5% in 2019.

- Harare and Mashonaland Central were the only provinces with marginal increases in 2019 from 49% to 59.7% and 55% to 65.5% respectively.

Number of Households Sharing a Dwelling
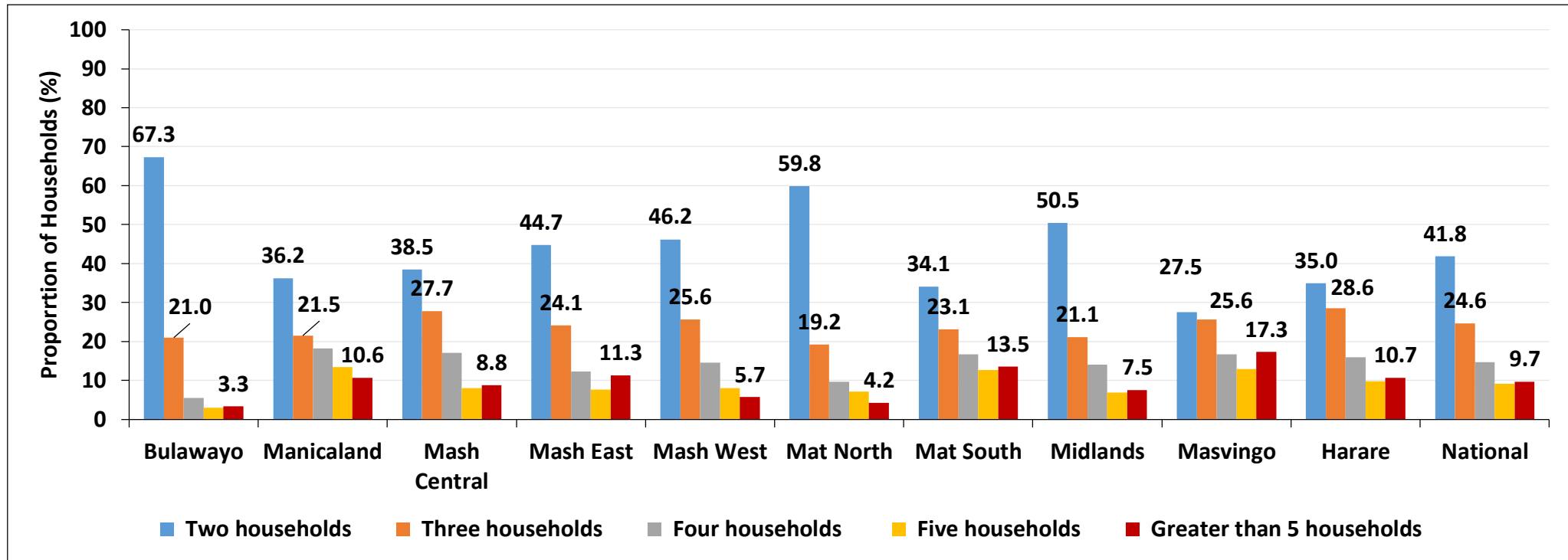
- Nationally, 41.8% of households lived in shared dwellings with at least two households.

- Masvingo Province had the largest proportion of households (17.3%) sharing a dwelling with more than five households.

Energy

Types of Energy Used for Cooking (2018 and 2019)
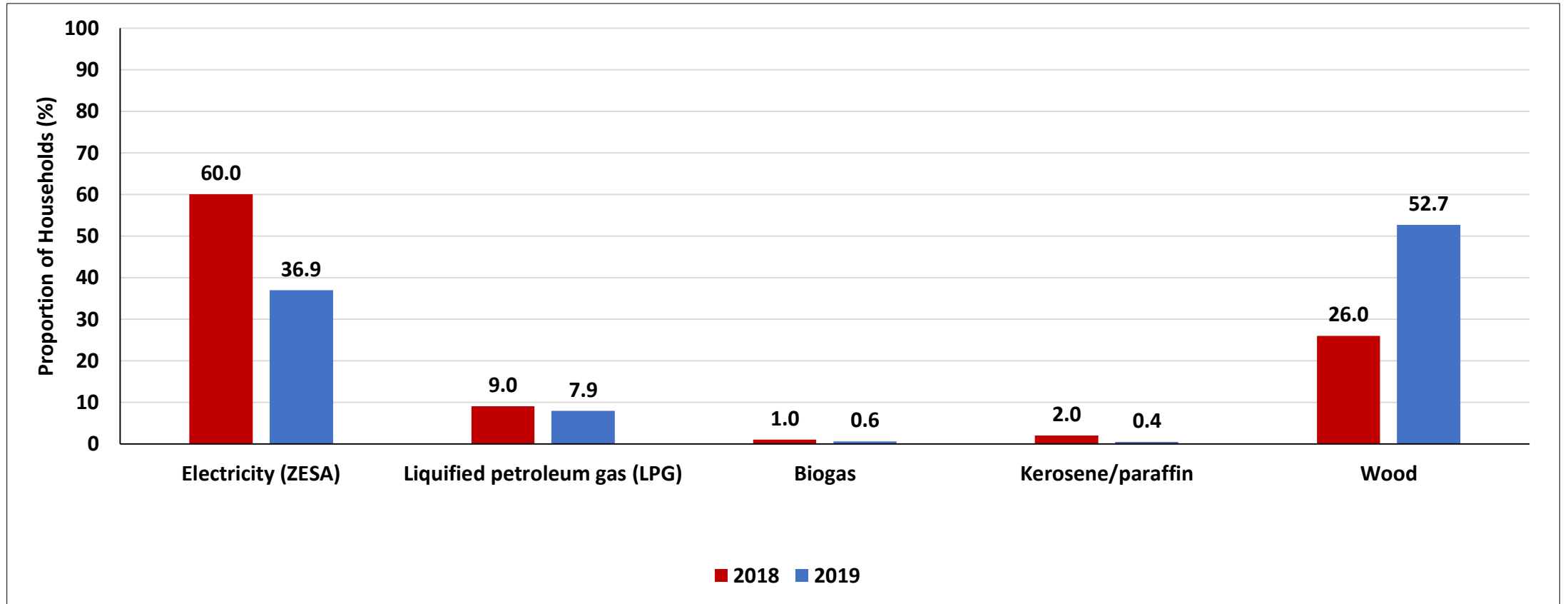
- The proportion of urban households using electricity (ZESA) for cooking decreased from 60% (2018) to 36.9% (2019).

- The proportion of households using wood for cooking increased from 26% in 2018 to 52.7% in 2019. This could be a sign that there was rampant cutting down of trees which could lead to deforestation.

Types of Energy Used for Cooking

	Type of fuel/energy used by household for cooking					
	Electricity (%)	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (%)	Wood (%)	Biogas (%)	Kerosene/Paraffin (%)	Other (%)
Bulawayo	89.3	1.7	8.3	0.2	0.5	8.3
Manicaland	19.1	4.5	72.1	1.1	0.0	3.3
Mash Central	11.2	20.0	67.7	0.0	0.5	0.2
Mash East	9.4	13.2	73.6	2.4	0.1	1.3
Mash West	18.8	7.8	71.9	0.1	0.4	0.9
Mat North	56.1	1.8	39.9	0.5	0.0	1.6
Mat South	45.5	9.4	42.7	0.6	1.0	0.7
Midlands	51.4	2.6	45.4	0.1	0.1	5.6
Masvingo	18.6	2.2	77.3	0.6	0.3	9.8
Harare	55.9	11.7	27.3	0.2	0.9	4
National	**36.9**	**7.9**	**52.7**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**1.6**

- Nationally, about 52.7 % of urban households used wood for cooking, 36.9% used electricity and 7.9% used Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

- Bulawayo had the largest proportion of households (89.3%) using electricity for cooking, while Mashonaland East had the least proportion (9.4%).

- The largest proportion of households using LPG was in Mashonaland Central 20% and Mashonaland East (13.2%).

- Masvingo had the largest proportion of households using wood for cooking (77.3%) followed by Manicaland (72.1%) and Mashonaland West (71.9%) respectively.

Sources of Energy for Cooking

	Filling station (%)	Local vendors (%)	Local shops (%)	Shops outside community (%)	Gathering (%)	Other (%)
Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)	42	26.4	27.3	4.0	0.0	0.3
Kerosene/paraffin	24.5	40.8	26.5	6.1	0.0	2.0
Coal	0.0	50.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0
Charcoal	0.0	80.9	8.9	4.5	2.3	3.4
Wood	0.2	61.7	7.2	0.3	30.0	0.7
Sawdust	0.0	68.7	26.9	1.5	3.0	0.0
Others	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
National	**6.20**	**57**	**10.3**	**1.0**	**25.0**	**0.7**

- The largest proportion of households (57%) sourced all types of energy from local vendors.

Types of Energy Used for Lighting 2018/2019
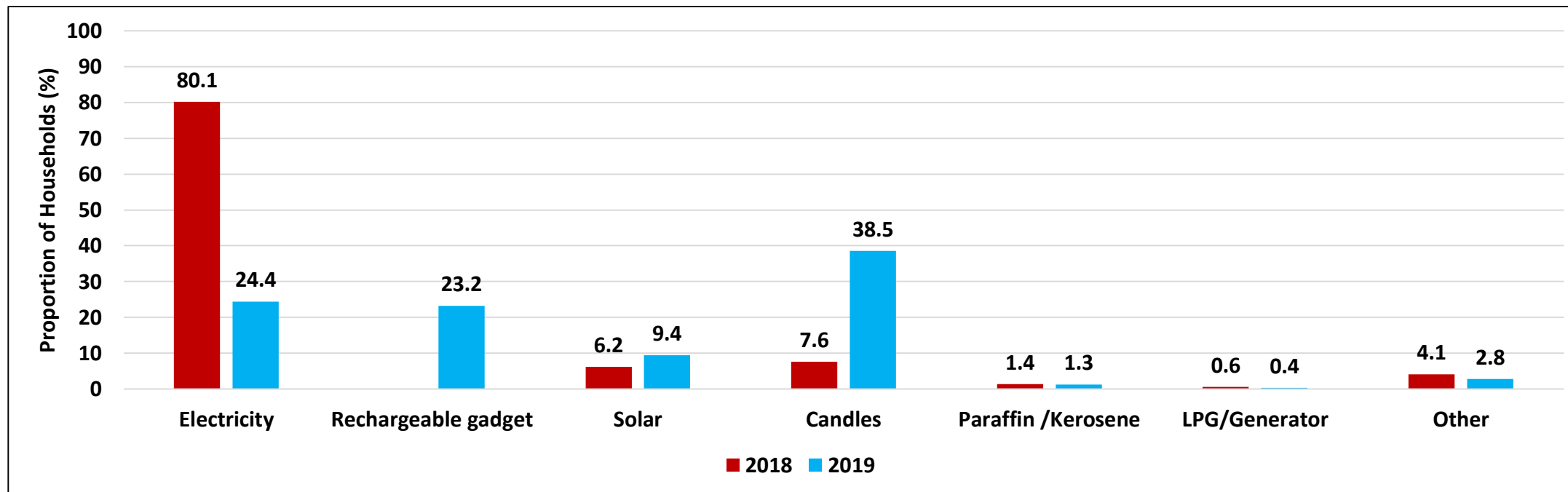
- There was a significant drop in the proportion of households using electricity for lighting compared to 2018.
- The proportion of households using candles for lighting increased from 7.6% to 38.5%.
- There was a slight increase in the use of solar and a sharp increase in the use of rechargeable gadgets.

Types of Energy Used for Lighting 2019

	Source of Energy for lighting							
	Electricity (%)	Rechargeable gadgets (Torch/phone torch) (%)	Solar (%)	Battery (%)	Candle (%)	Kerosene/Paraffin (%)	LPG and Generator (%)	Others (%)
Bulawayo	8.7	17.7	7.7	0.2	57.1	0.5	1.4	7.3
Manicaland	23.4	35.6	9.8	1.6	26.2	2.4	0.6	0.5
Mash Central	54.8	12.5	5.5	4.5	21.6	0.2	0.0	1.0
Mash East	38.9	19.3	10.4	1.3	28.5	0.8	0.1	0.8
Mash West	36.0	25.5	5.6	0.8	30.6	1.0	0.2	0.3
Mat North	4.2	35.3	14.3	1.1	42.7	0.4	0.2	1.9
Mat South	16.5	24.3	9.5	2.2	45.7	0.3	0.3	1.2
Midlands	15.3	28.0	8.6	3.6	42.9	0.4	0.4	0.7
Masvingo	55.8	16.6	5.6	0.5	20.1	0.7	0.1	0.5
Harare	5.4	18.5	14.2	1.6	55.7	3.6	0.5	0.6
National	**24.4**	**23.2**	**9.2**	**1.7**	**38.5**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**1.1**

- Nationally, 38.5% of households were using candles for lighting followed by electricity (24.4%) and rechargeable gadgets (23.2%).

Affordability of Main Energy Sources
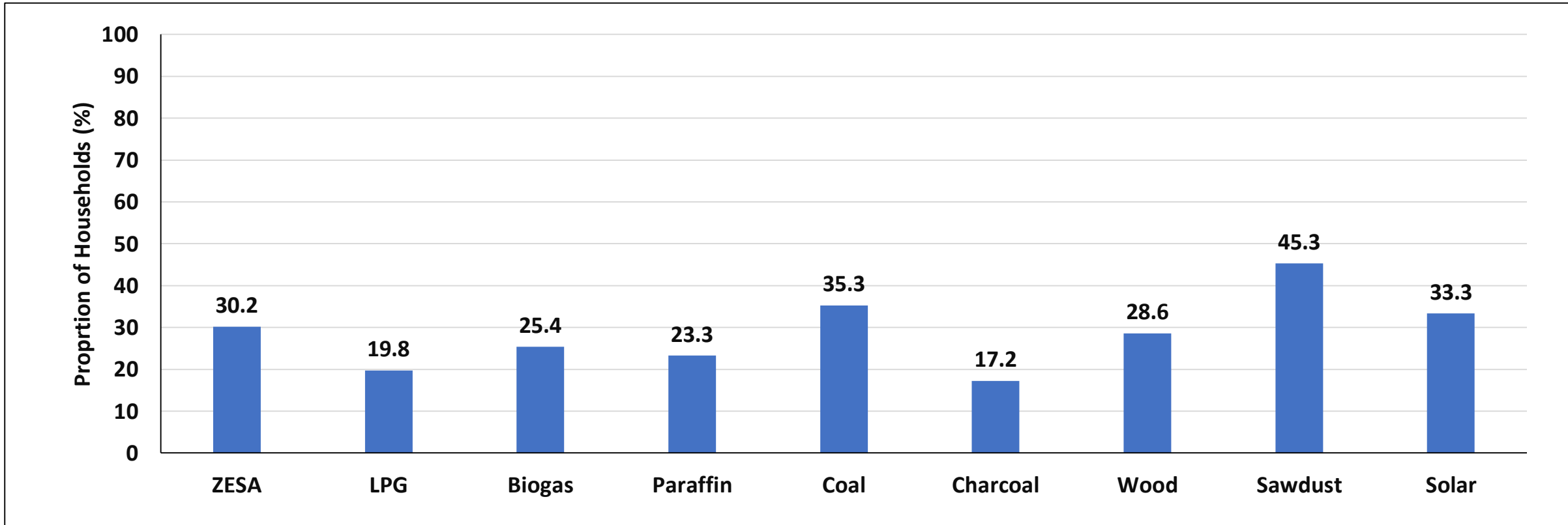
- The most affordable type of energy was sawdust (45.3%) followed by coal (35.3%).

- The least affordable types of energy were charcoal (17.2%) and LPG (19.8%).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Ladder for Drinking Water Services

Service Level	Definition
Safely Managed	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.
Basic Drinking Water	Basic drinking water services are defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.
Limited Drinking Water Services	Limited water services are defined as drinking water from an improved source, where collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.
Unimproved Water Sources	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.
Surface Water Sources	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation channel.

Note :

"Improved" drinking water sources are further defined by the quality of the water they produce, and are protected from faecal contamination by the nature of their construction or through an intervention to protect from outside contamination. Such sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; or rainwater collection. This category now includes packaged and delivered water, considering that both can potentially deliver safe water.

Main Drinking Water Sources 2018/2019
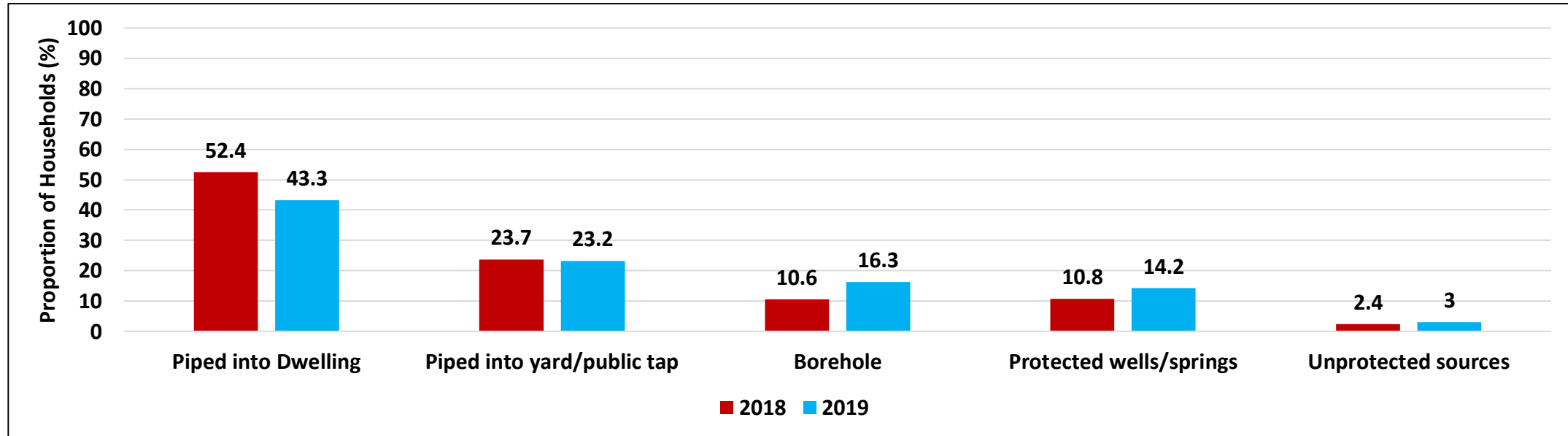
- There was a decrease in households using water piped into dwelling and an increase in households using boreholes and protected wells/springs.
- This is an indication of deterioration of water service provision by responsible authorities.

Drinking Water Sources
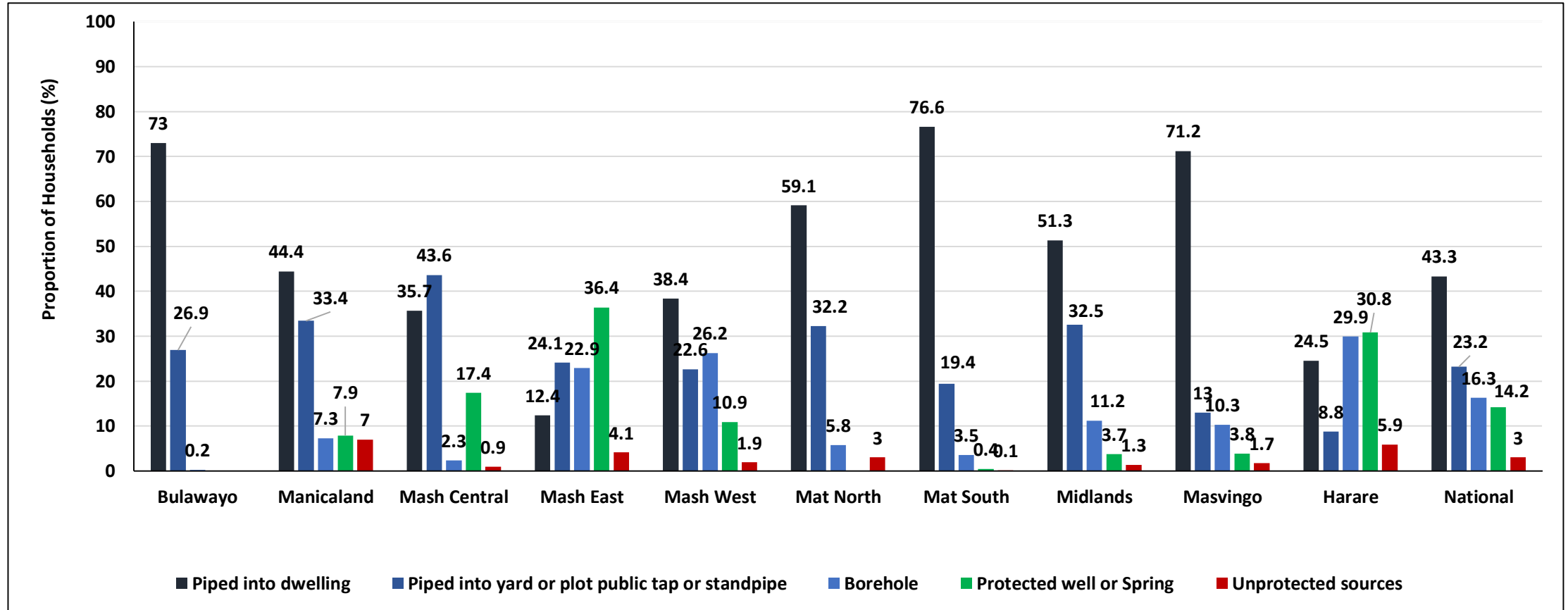
- Nationally, 43.3% of households had water piped into their dwellings.

- Matabeleland South (76.6%) had the largest proportion of households with water piped into their dwellings.

Main Drinking Water Services by Province
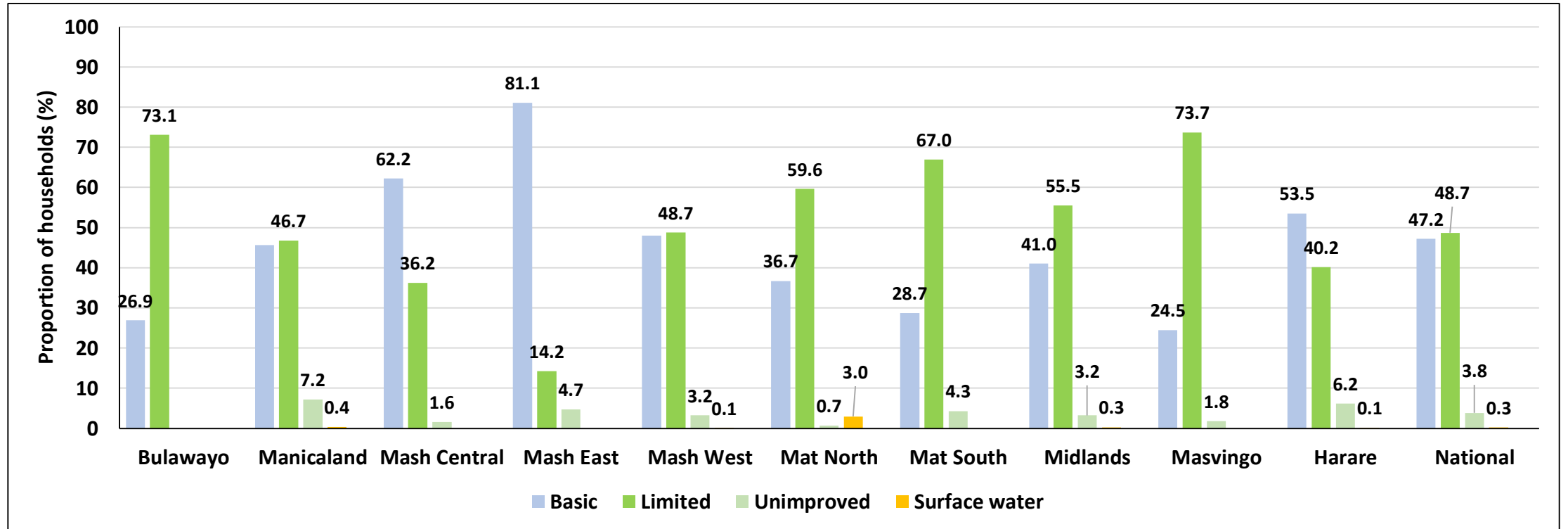
- Manicaland (7.2%) had the largest proportion of households using water from unimproved sources. The use of water from unimproved sources predisposes people to water borne infections.

- Mashonaland East (81.1%) had the largest proportion of households using water from basic sources .

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Main Drinking Water Services by Domain
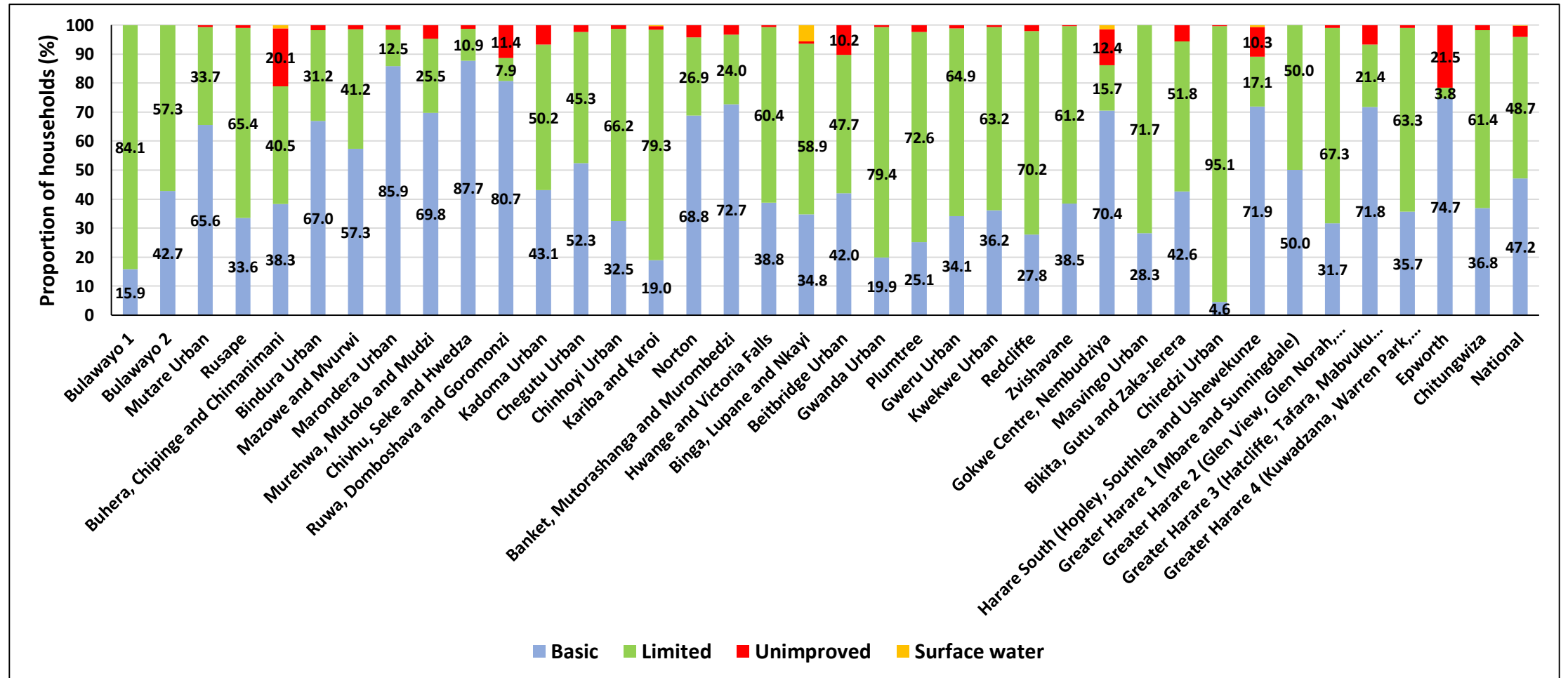
- Epworth (21.5%), Buhera-Chipinge-Chimanimani (20.1%) and Gokwe-Nembudziya (12.4%) had the largest proportion of households who relied on unimproved sources as their main water sources.

- The use of water from unimproved sources in urban areas is a cause for concern.

Alternative Water Sources
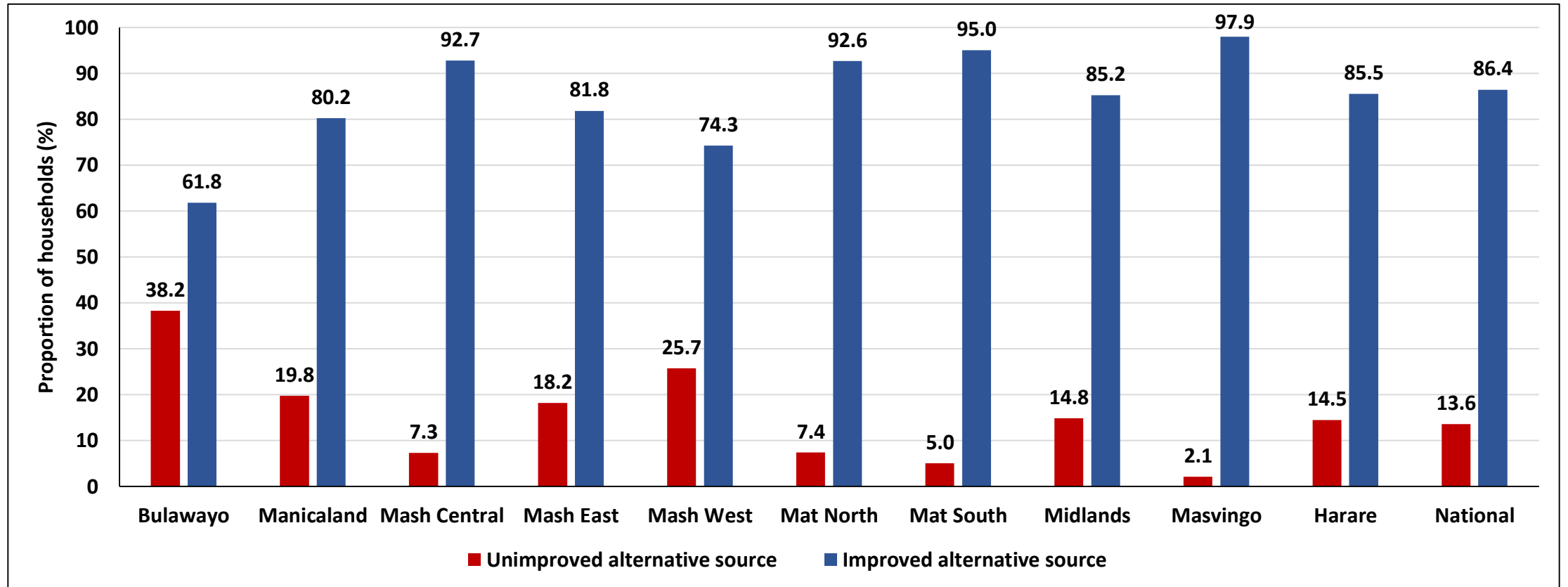
- Nationally, 13.6% of households were using unimproved alternative water sources.
- Bulawayo (38.2%) had the largest proportion of households using unimproved alternative sources of water.

Households Without Water From Main Source on Survey Day
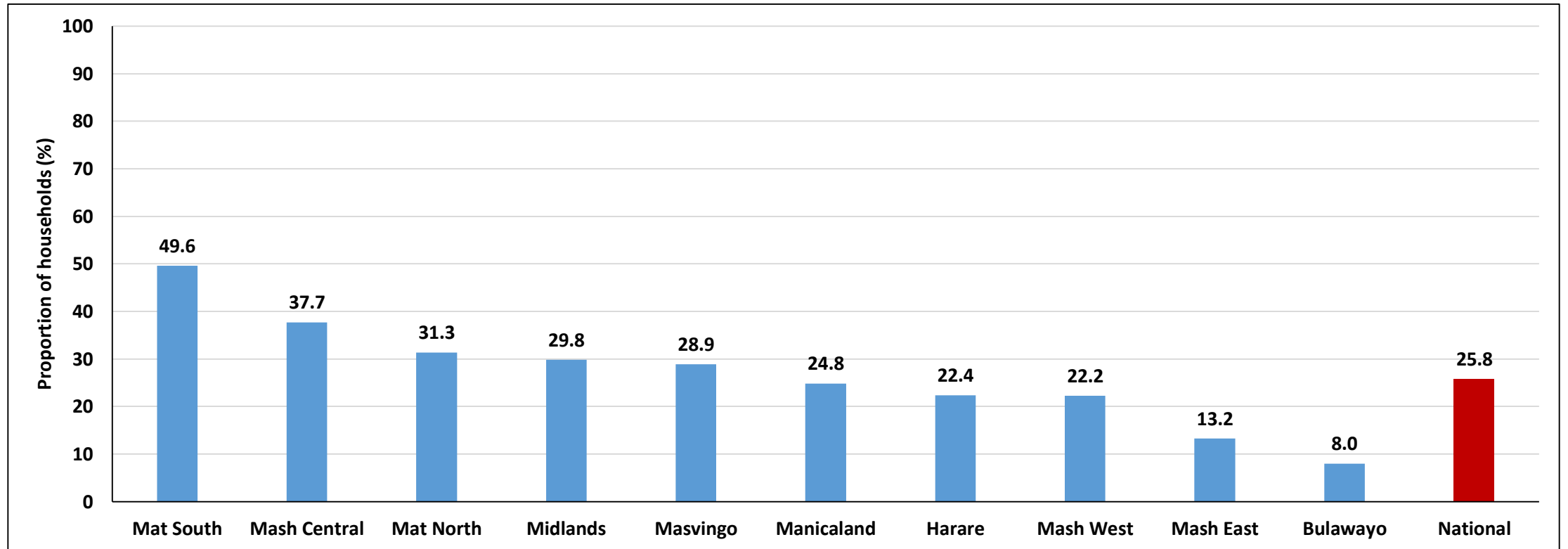
- On the day of the survey, 25.8% of households had no water from the main source, whilst Bulawayo (8%) had the least number of households without water.

Treatment of Household Drinking Water (Main Source)
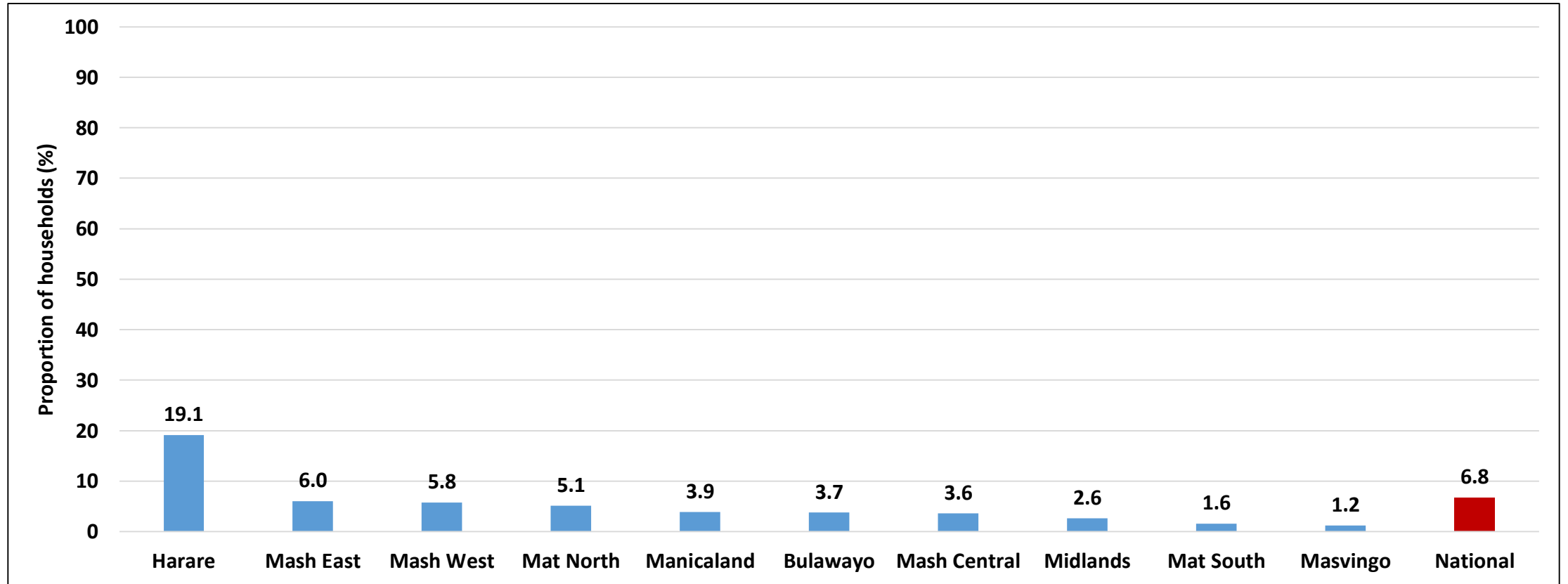
- Harare (19.1%) had the largest proportion of households treating drinking water from the main source whilst Masvingo (1.2%) had the lowest.

Distance to Main Drinking Water Source
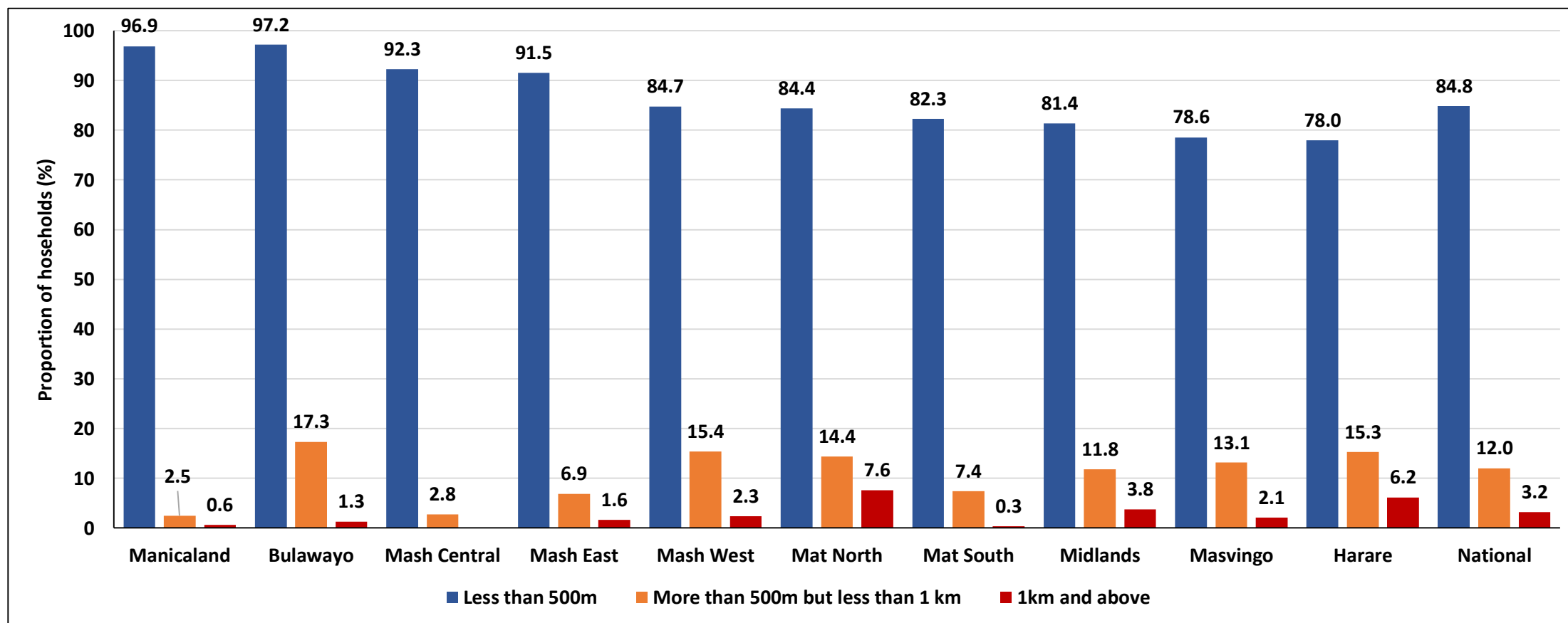
- About 12% of households were accessing water from sources that were more than 500 metres but less than a kilometre away.

Sanitation

Ladder for Sanitation

Service level	Definition
Safely Managed	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite.
Basic Sanitation Facilities	Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households.
Limited Sanitation Facilities	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households.
Unimproved Sanitation Facilities	Facilities that do not ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines.
Open Defecation	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forest, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces or with solid waste.

Note: Improved sanitation facilities: Facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush or pour flush toilet/latrine, Blair ventilated improved pit (BVIP), pit latrine with slab and upgradeable Blair latrine.

Access to Improved Sanitation Services
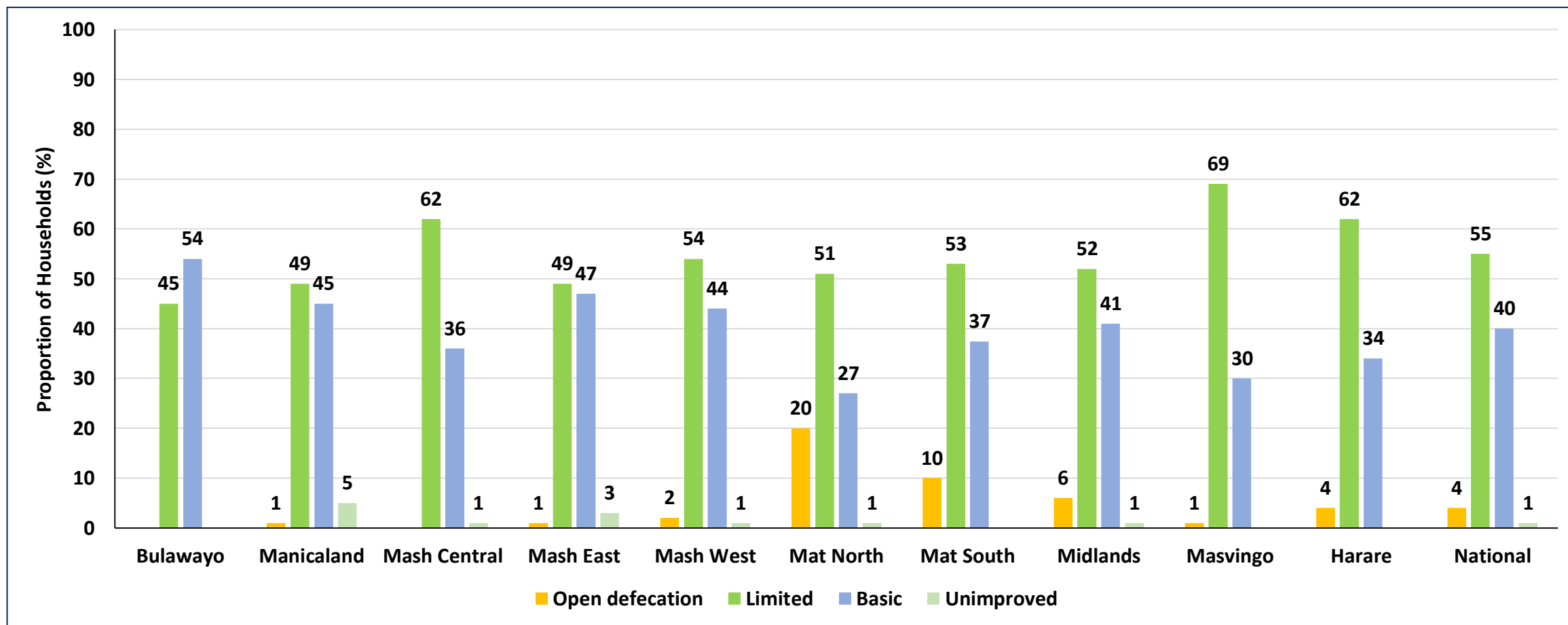
- Nationally, 40% of the households were using basic sanitation facilities and 4% were practising open defecation.

- Matabeleland North (20%) and Matabeleland South (10%) had the largest proportion of households practising open defecation.

- Open defecation is not expected in urban areas and this practice increases the risk of the spread of infectious diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera.

Households Sharing Sanitation Facilities
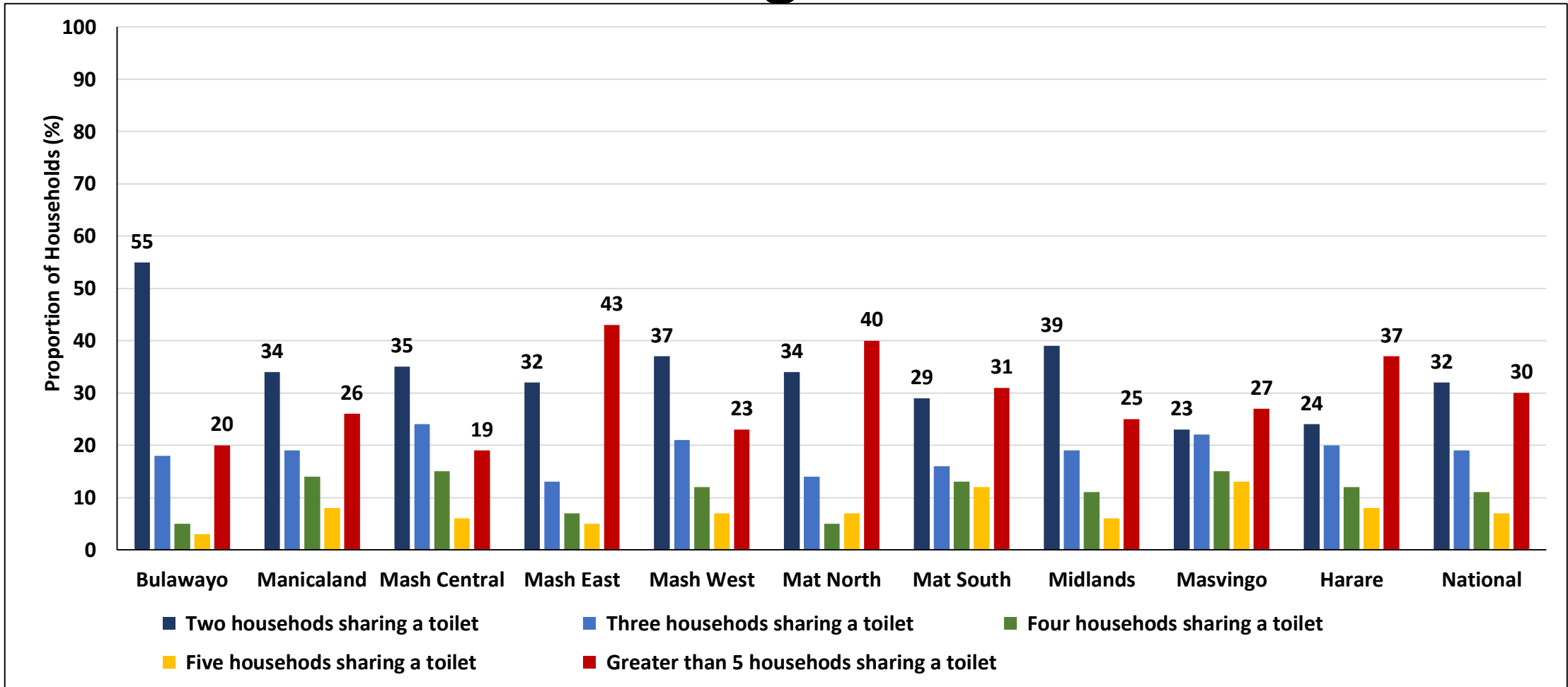
- The proportion of households sharing sanitation facilities with more than five households was 30%, an increase from 6% that was reported in 2016.
- Mashonaland East (43%) and Matabeleland North (40%) had the highest proportion of households sharing sanitation facilities with more than five households.
- Use of shared sanitation facilities indicates limited services.

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Open Defecation by Domain

Domain	Open Defecation (%)	Domain	Open Defecation (%)	Domain	Open Defecation (%)
Binga, Lupane and Nkayi	34.7	Kariba and Karoi	2.0	Chegutu Urban	0.4
Zvishavane	23.1	Chivhu, Seke and Hwedza	2.0	Buhera, Chipinge and Chimanimani	0.4
Greater Harare 4 (Kuwadzana, Warren Park, Dzivarasekwa)	19.1	Chinhoyi Urban	2.0	Greater Harare 1 (Mbare and Sunningdale)	0.4
Beitbridge Urban	13.0	Epworth	1.7	Greater Harare 2 (Glen View, Glen Norah, Budiriro, Mufakose and Highfields)	0.4
Gwanda Urban	9.0	Banket, Mutorashanga and Murombedzi	1.7	Bindura Urban	0.4
Plumtree	6.7	Greater Harare 3 (Hatcliffe, Tafara, Mabvuku and Caledonia)	1.4	Chiredzi Urban	0.4
Kadoma Urban	4.9	Murehwa, Mutoko and Mudzi	1.3	Ruwa, Domboshava and Goromonzi	0.3
Hwange and Victoria Falls	4.4	Rusape	1.1	Norton	0.3
Gokwe Centre, Nembudziya	3.6	Redcliffe	1.0	Bulawayo 1	0.0
Kwekwe Urban	3.0	Gweru Urban	0.7	Mutare Urban	0.0
Bikita, Gutu and Zaka-Jerera	2.4	Chitungwiza	0.7	Mazowe and Mvurwi	0.0
Harare South (Hopley, Southlea and Ushewekunze	2.4	Marondera Urban	0.7	Masvingo Urban	0.0
		Bulawayo 2	0.4		
National	3.7				

- Open defecation was prevalent in Binga-Lupane-Nkayi (34.7%), Zvishavane (23.1%) and Greater Harare 4 (19.1%).
- Sanitation service provision is expected at each dwelling in urban areas.

Ladder for Hygiene

Service level	Definition
Basic	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water.
Limited	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water.
No Facility	No hand washing facility on premises.

Note: handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy taps, and jugs or basins designated for hand washing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powdered detergents and soapy water but does not include sand, soil, ash and other handwashing agents.

Hand Washing at Critical Times
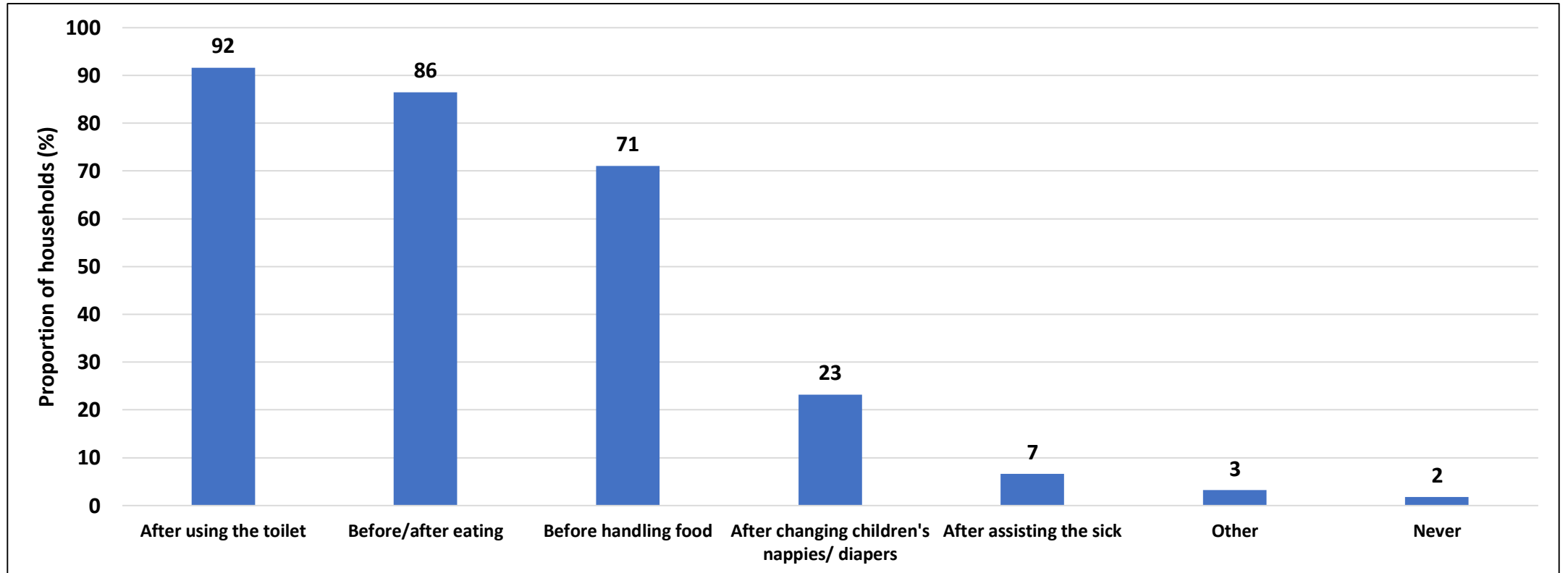
- The most critical times promoted for hand washing were after using the toilet (92%), before/after eating (86%) and before handling food (71%).

Access to Hand Washing Facilities
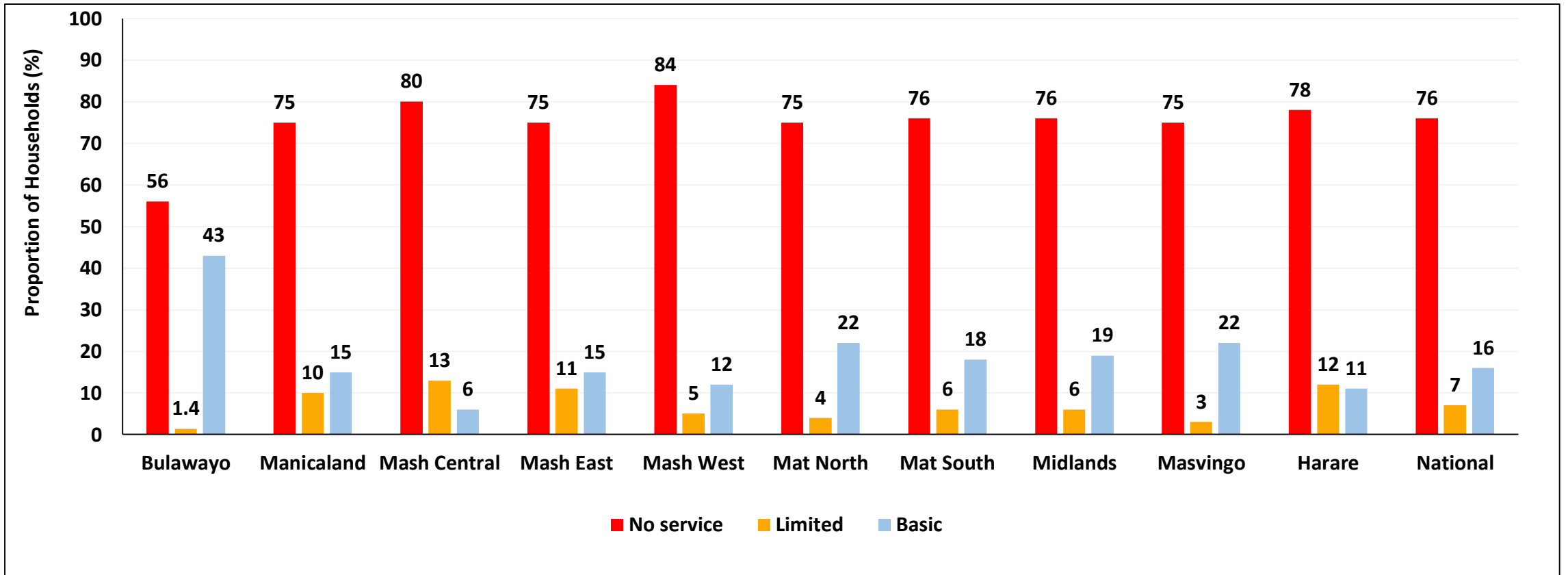
- Nationally, only 16% of households had access to basic hand washing services at their toilets.

- Mashonaland West (84%) had the largest proportion of households without hand washing services.

Frequency of Refuse Collection per Month
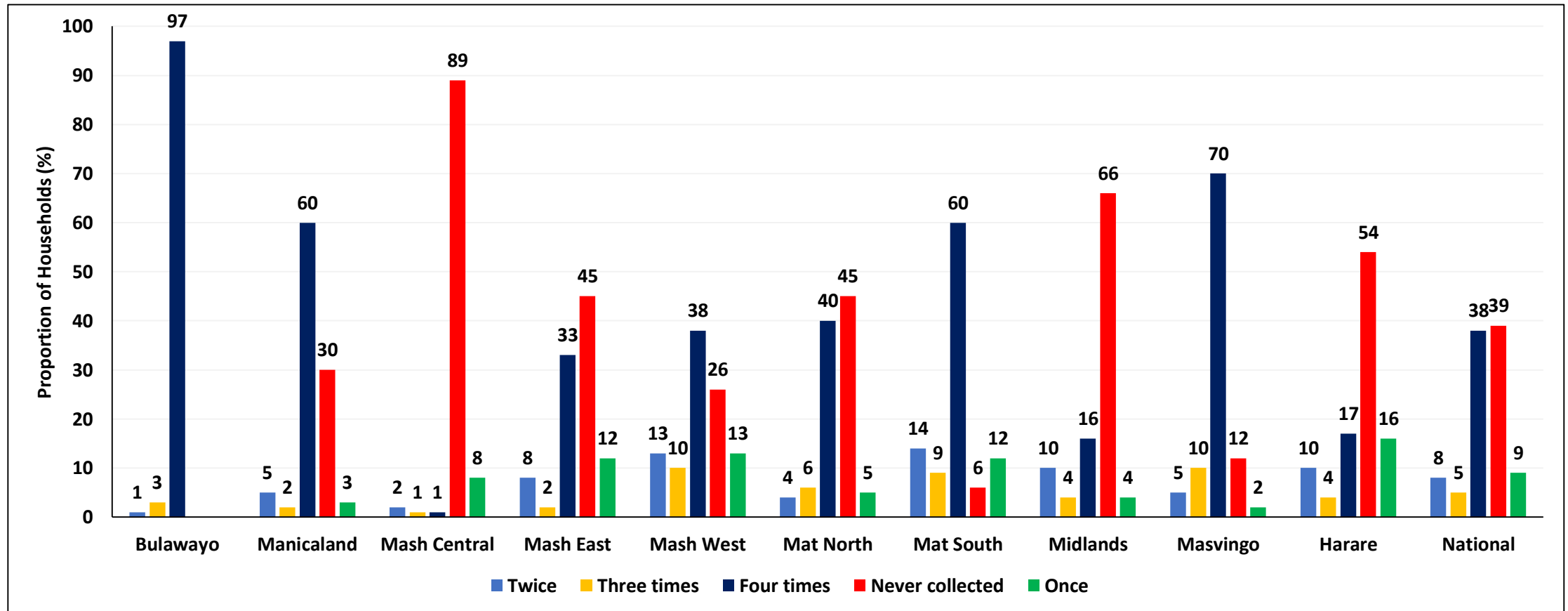
- Refuse was being collected once a week for 38% of the households.

- About 97% of households in Bulawayo had their refuse collected once a week.

- Mashonaland Central had the highest proportion of households (89%) where refuse was never collected.

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Disprosal of Uncollected Refuse
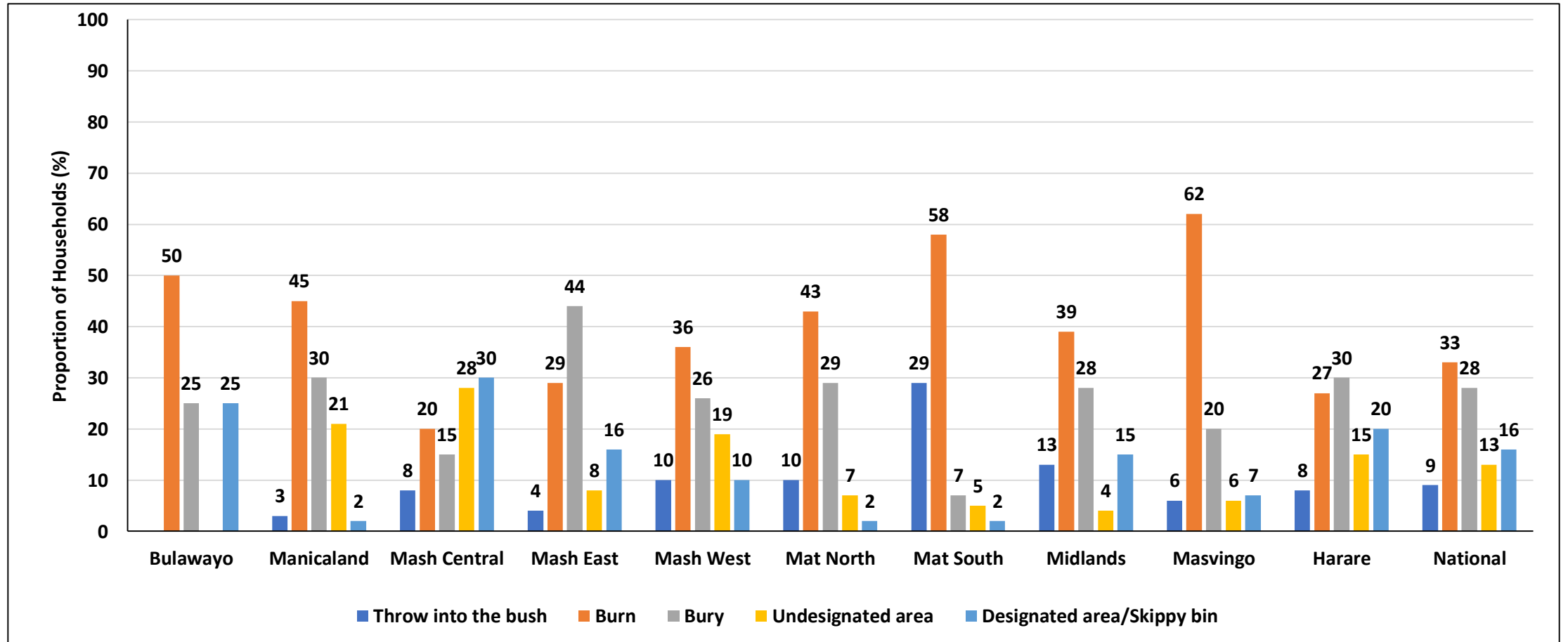
- Nationally, a considerable proportion of households burnt their uncollected refuse (33%).

- It is also worrying that 13% of households were dumping uncollected refuse at undesignated areas, whilst 16% were throwing it in the bush.

Access to Information, Infrastructure and Services

Access to Information on Safe Use of Electricity, LPG and Fuel
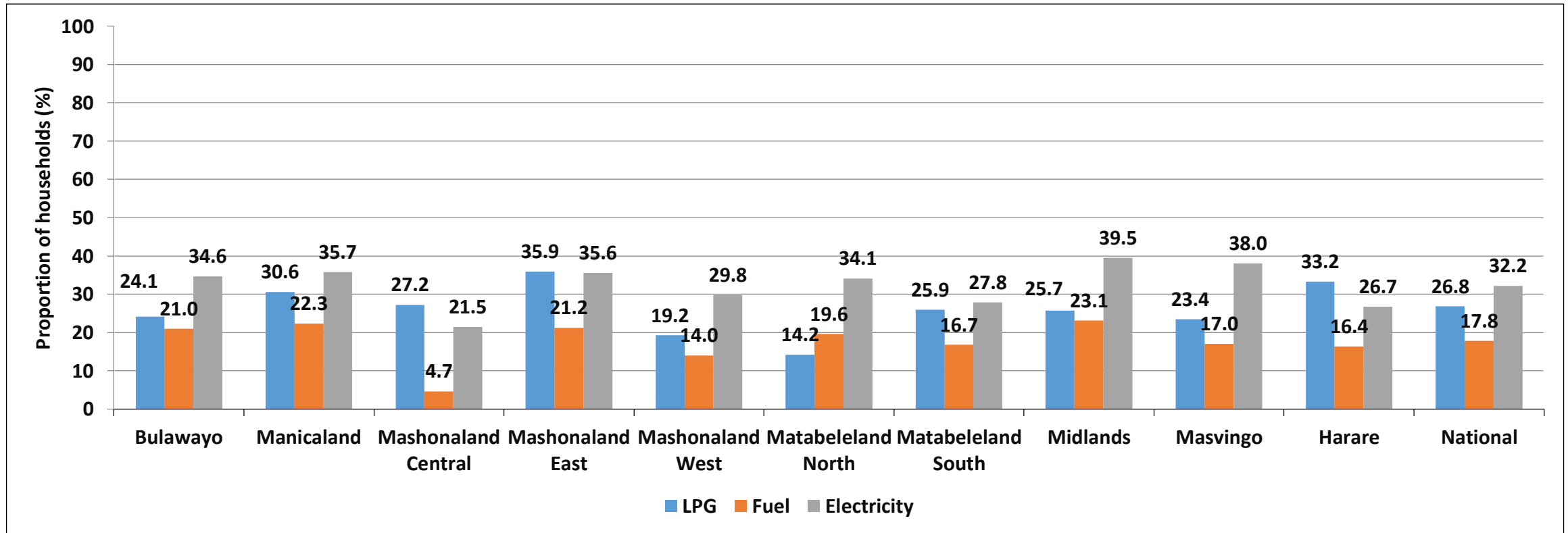
- Nationally, only 32.2% of the households had access to information on safe use of electricity, 17.8% on safe storage of fuel and 26.8% on safe use of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), a situation which can lead to unpleasant occurrences especially with fuel and LPG.

Sources of Information on Safe Use of Electricity

	Radio	Other Households members	Television	Newspaper	Social media	Internet browsing	General technician	Zesa equipment technician	Gvt Extension workers	Friends and relatives	Other specify
Bulawayo	29.6	23.9	1.9		3.5	1.2	3.7	28.2		6.8	1.3
Manicaland	29.5	26.3	4.3	0.6	2.7	1.2	9.8	9.1	1.3	15.1	0.2
Mash Central	15.0	10.6	31.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	29.3		9.1	3.7
Mash East	36.7	11.6	18.0	0.7	1.5	0.7	3.3	20.5	0.3	5.8	1.0
Mash West	20.4	25.8	9.8	0.3	1.0		9.3	20.1	0.6	10.6	2.2
Mat North	8.6	6.5	9.4	3.3	11.2	2.3	4.2	48.4		5.2	0.8
Mat South	14.2	31.7	10.0	1.1	4.8	1.6	5.7	18.9	1.0	9.6	1.6
Midlands	9.6	15.7	19.1	0.8	3.6	0.1	5.4	27.8	0.3	16.7	1.0
Masvingo	11.1	8.1	9.0	1.4	2.9		8.0	52.3	0.5	6.6	
Harare	16.6	33.0	11.8	0.5	1.2	0.3	4.0	9.4	1.1	19.3	2.8
National	18.8	20.4	12.8	0.8	2.8	0.6	5.8	24.2	0.6	11.7	1.5

- Sources of information on safe use of electricity differed with provinces.

- However, ZESA equipment technicians were the most common source in 4 out of 10 provinces (Bulawayo, Matabeleland North, Midlands and Masvingo).

- Radio and other household members were also common in other provinces.

Sources of Information on Safe Use of LPG

	Radio	Other household members	Television	Newspaper	Social media	Internet browsing	LPG sellers	LPG equipment technician	Government Extension workers
Bulawayo	21.6	45.5	2.6		12.0		14.0	2.1	2.1
Manicaland	31.0	18.5	7.1	1.2	3.3		37.0	1.9	
Mash Central	11.5	14.2	0.0	5.4	1.0	50.6	6.2	0.9	
Mash East	38.6	22.6	9.3	0.4	2.3	0.9	24.0	1.9	
Mash West	10.7	33.3	9.1	0.5	4.3	0.8	36.7	4.6	
Mat North	6.9	18.3	5.2	2.3	19.8	9.4	30.8	5.6	1.9
Mat South	13.3	42.2	6.4	0.5	4.9	1.5	26.8	2.9	1.5
Midlands	11.3	19.4	10.4	1.2	7.2	0.1	45.9	4.0	0.4
Masvingo	8.0	10.8	6.6	4.4	6.4	0.1	60.9	1.5	1.4
Harare	9.2	35.6	6.0	0.2	2.6	0.6	37.0	8.6	0.2
National	16.7	27.7	7.9	0.8	4.9	0.9	36.2	4.5	0.5

- Nationally, the main sources of information for LPG were the LPG sellers (36.2%), other household members (27.7%) and radio (16.7%).
- Internet browsing was the most common source in Mashonaland Central (50.6%).

Sources of Information on Proper Storage of Fuel

	Radio	Other HH members	Television	Newspaper	Social media	Internet browsing	Fuel attendant	Zesa equipment technician	Gvt Extension workers	Friends and relatives
Bulawayo	38.2	27.4	0.6	0.2	14.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	10.2	7.3
Manicaland	44.6	13.1	5.2	2.1	2.1	0.0	7.0	1.0	17.6	7.4
Mash Central	11.3	13.1	25.0	0.0	13.1	7.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Mash East	45.1	14.7	13.8	1.2	2.5	0.5	6.9	0.0	12.2	3.2
Mash West	14.9	35.0	6.0	1.9	2.2	0.0	12.2	0.1	21.4	6.3
Mat North	12.5	20.1	9.3	3.3	23.5	5.7	3.0	1.6	17.2	3.9
Mat South	17.0	41.7	9.2	1.6	6.1	0.8	3.8	3.0	13.0	3.7
Midlands	15.7	14.9	12.6	2.8	6.4		4.4	4.6	33.1	5.7
Masvingo	14.4	8.9	6.8	8.9	4.8	1.2	39.5	2.2	9.8	3.5
Harare	19.0	37.1	5.3	0.7	2.5	0.0	9.6	0.9	20.4	4.3
National	23.9	24.2	8.8	2.2	5.4	0.7	9.4	1.7	18.8	4.8

- Sources of information on proper storage of fuel differed with provinces.

- However, radio and other household members was more common in most provinces (Bulawayo, 38.2%; Manicaland 44.6% and Mashonaland East 45.1% for the radio).

Access to Health Services
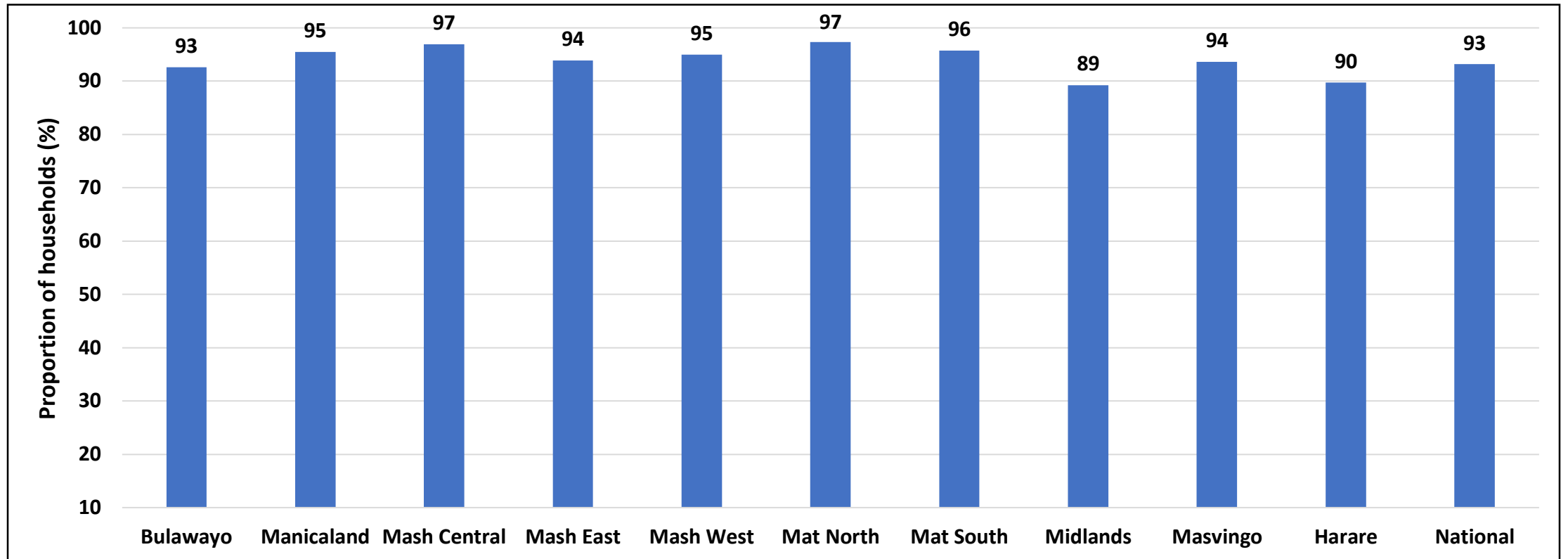
- Access to health services was high across all provinces.

- Nationally, 93% of urban households had access to health services, important for promotion and maintenance of good health and prevention of premature mortality.

Access Health Services Related Information

Bar chart showing "Proportion of households (%)" for access to health services information by province:
- Bulawayo: 80
- Manicaland: 87
- Mash Central: 94
- Mash East: 90
- Mash West: 87
- Mat North: 93
- Mat South: 90
- Midlands: 85
- Masvingo: 91
- Harare: 79
- National: 86
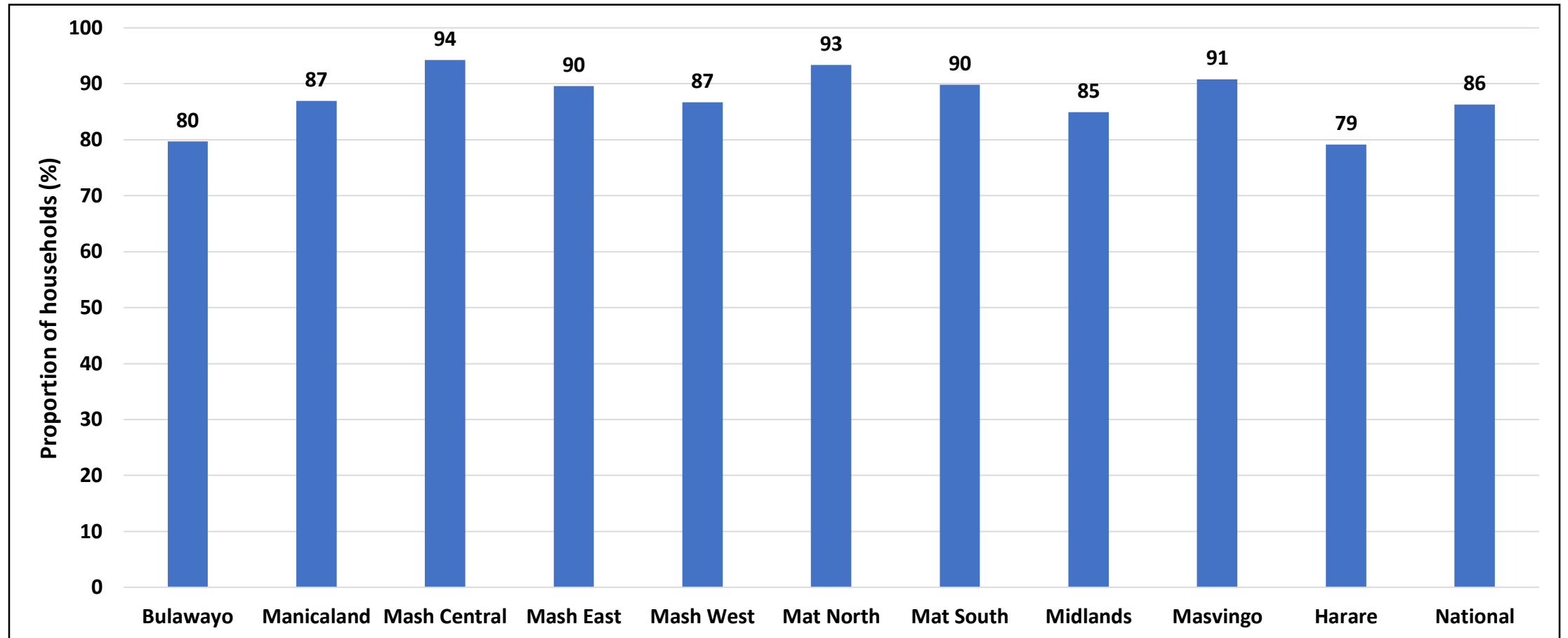
- Generally, access to health services information was high across urban households.

- Mashonaland Central province (94%) had the highest proportion of households reporting to be having access to health information.

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Rating of Services Received from the Health Facility Normally Used

	Very poor	Poor	Average	Good	Excellent
Bulawayo	1.9	4.1	44.6	47.0	2.4
Manicaland	1.7	5.2	30.6	59.0	3.6
Mash Central	2.0	17.0	31.7	47.4	1.8
Mash East	0.1	10.7	39.0	41.9	2.0
Mash West	3.3	9.3	31.8	50.5	5.1
Mat North	1.8	10.2	38.8	46.3	2.9
Mat South	4.1	6.1	36.6	43.0	10.1
Midlands	6.1	11.8	34.5	44.1	3.5
Masvingo	4.2	6.4	30.7	54.4	4.3
Harare	7.0	8.6	35.8	45.4	3.1
National	**4.5**	**9.0**	**35.0**	**47.5**	**4.0**

- Generally, services received from health facilities ranged from average to good.

- Nationally, 47.5% of households rated health services received as good and 35% as fair.

Sources of Health Information

	Radio	Other household members	Television	Newspaper	Social media	Internet browsing	Health facilities	Government Extension workers	Friends and relatives	Other specify
Bulawayo	31.3	13.2	5.2	0.9	1.9	0.4	39.4	0.7	1.8	5.2
Manicaland	13.5	5.3	1.7	0.6	2.7	0.5	59.6	6.5	3.9	5.7
Mash Central	9.5	0.9	4.9	0.5	1.3	1.0	74.1	0.7	1.4	5.6
Mash East	26.6	4.2	1.4	0.4	1.9	0.7	59.4	0.5	0.7	4.1
Mash West	14.2	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	69.5	5.7	3.5	3.5
Mat North	4.0	0.9	0.5		1.6	0.1	88.0	0.8	1.3	2.6
Mat south	7.1	6.4	2.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	74.2	3.5	2.4	2.2
Midlands	9.6	0.8	3.1	0.3	2.0	0.2	71.5	5.6	3.3	3.6
Masvingo	8.1	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	75.8	7.3	0.8	2.9
Harare	12.8	4.8	2.5	0.2	1.3	1.2	61.4	8.3	3.6	4.1
National	13.5	3.7	2.1	0.4	1.3	0.5	67.6	4.7	2.5	3.8

- Across all provinces health facilities were reported to be the main source of health information.

Approximate Distance to Nearest School
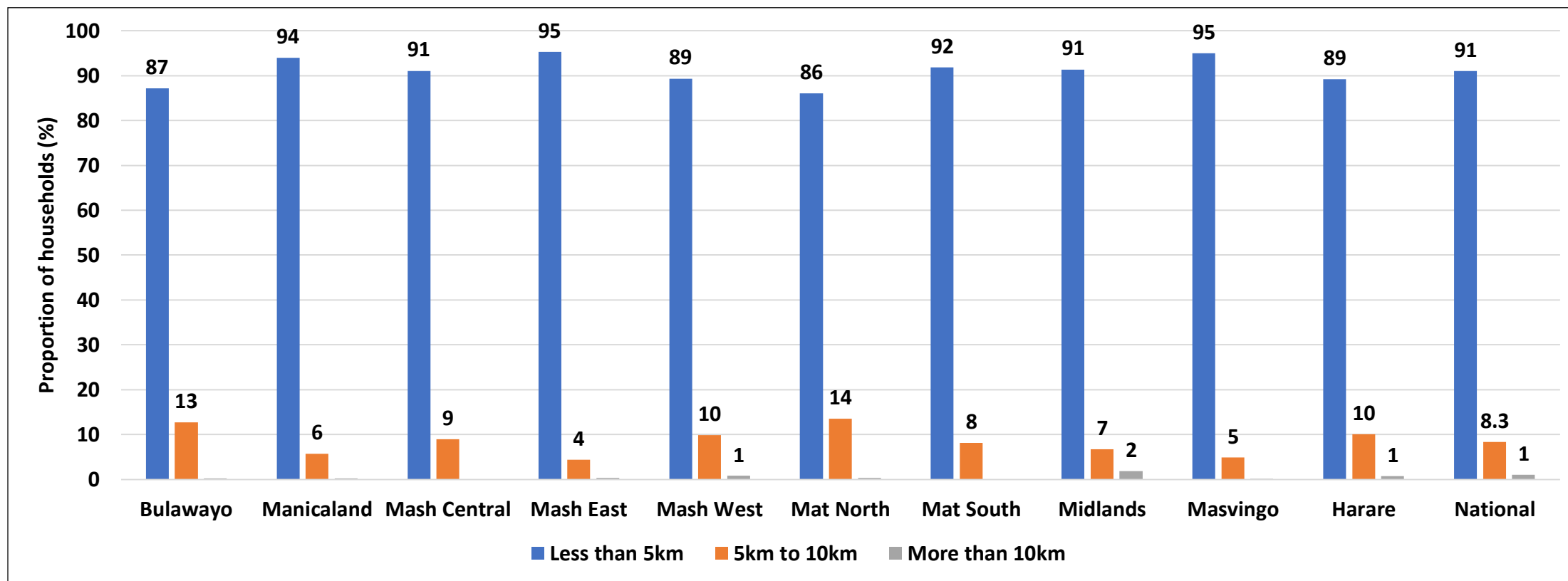
- Generally, the majority of households across all provinces had the nearest primary school in less than 5km radius.

- Nationally, 91% of the households had nearest schools in the 5km radius, 8.3% in the 5 to 10 km radius and only 1% of households had their schools in the more than 10km radius.

Rating of Services Received from the Nearest Primary School

	Very poor	Poor	Average	Good	Excellent
Bulawayo	1.5	2.2	44.1	49.1	3.1
Manicaland	1.7	2.7	31.5	59.0	5.1
Mash Central	1.1	3.0	31.7	58.7	5.5
Mash East	2.7	7.8	38.9	48.3	2.4
Mash West	2.0	5.3	38.8	50.6	3.3
Mat North	0.2	6.3	46.5	45.1	1.9
Mat South	3.2	2.7	38.5	44.9	10.7
Midlands	2.4	6.3	37.6	50.1	3.6
Masvingo	1.8	1.3	24.5	64.9	7.4
Harare	4.2	7.0	36.0	49.2	3.5
National	2.4	5.1	36.7	51.3	4.4

- Generally, services received from primary schools were rated to be at least average by 88% of the households showing a positive service delivery by the responsible ministry and its agencies.

Primary School Attendance to the Nearest School
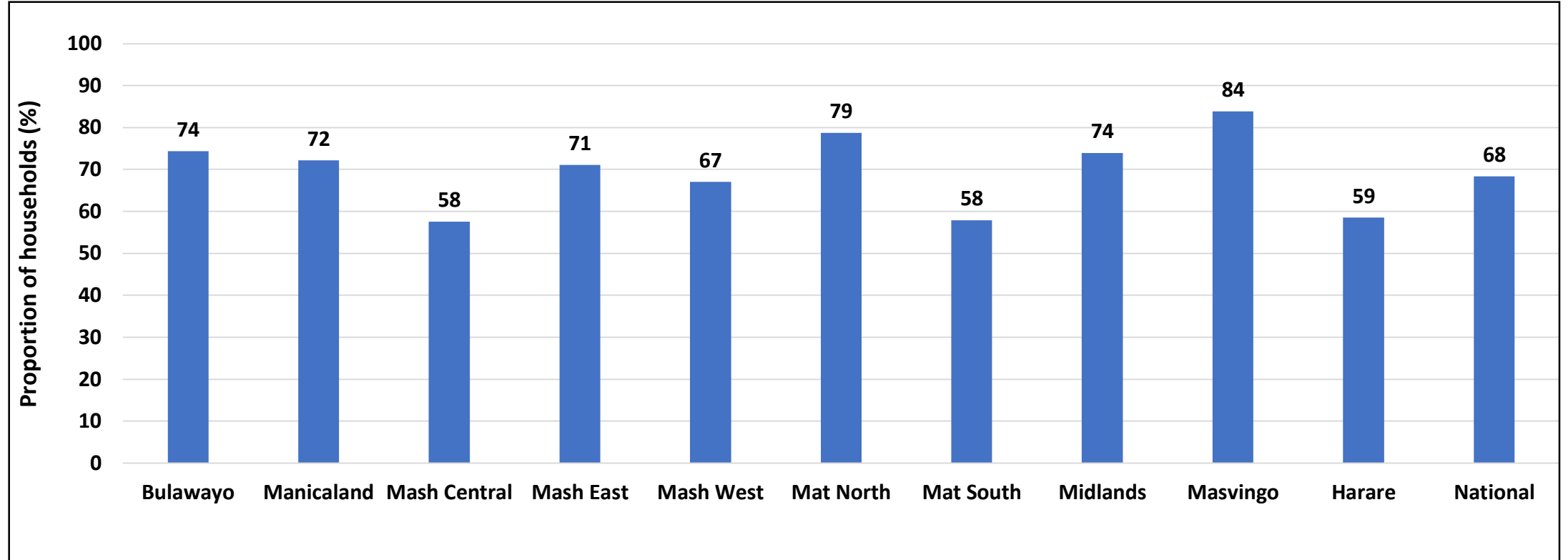
- Nationally, 68 % of households reported that children of primary school age were attending their nearest school.

- Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland South had the least proportion of households with children attending the nearest school (58%).

Reasons for not Attending the Nearest School

	Not happy with the quality of education	Not happy with infrastructure at the school	Could not secure a place	Cannot meet the requirements of the school (eg. fees, levies, etc)
Bulawayo	49	18	22	11
Manicaland	26	9	30	34
Mash Central	11	5	44	40
Mash East	24	8	31	37
Mash West	17	4	42	37
Mat North	32	7	22	39
Mat South	26	4	26	44
Midlands	22	5	34	39
Masvingo	10	5	63	21
Harare	20	5	28	48
National	22	6	34	39

- The main reasons for children not attending the nearest school were not meeting school requirements (39%) and not being able to secure a place (34%).

Access to Police Services
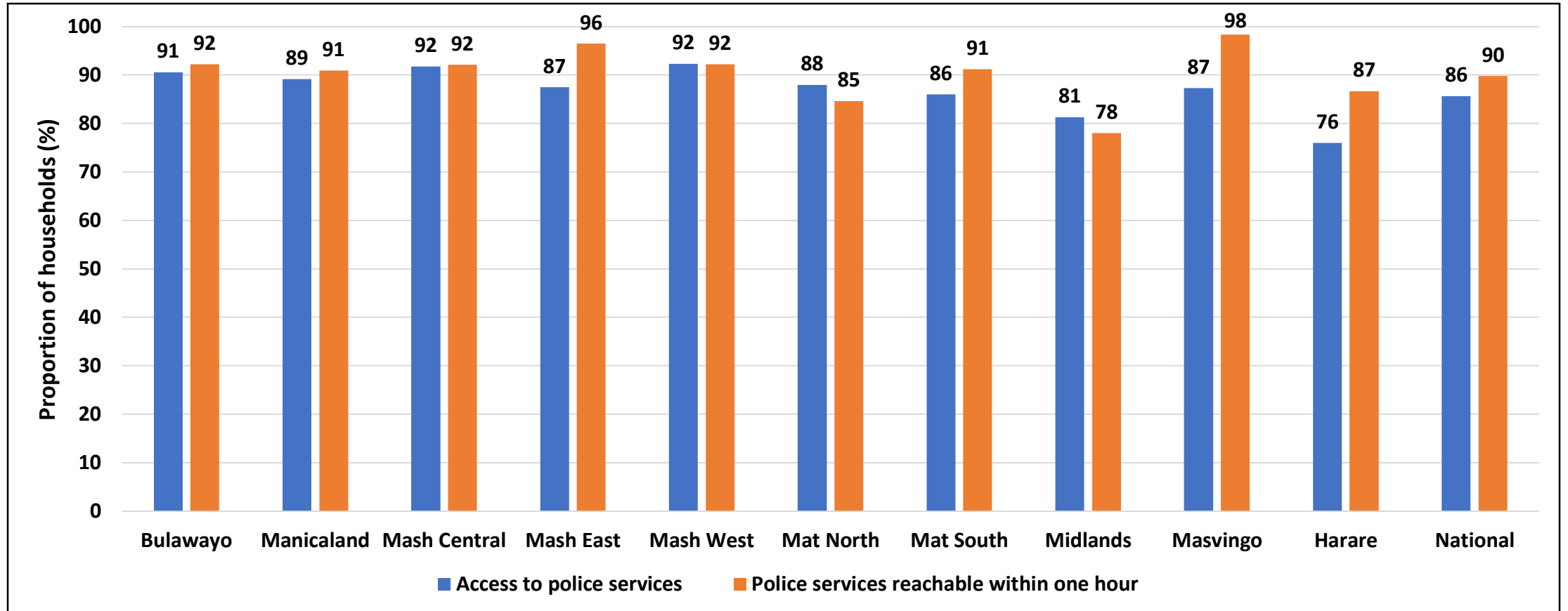
- Nationally, 86% of households reported to have access to police services and of these 90% indicated that they are reachable within one hour.

Fortification

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Proportion of Households with Knowledge on Fortification
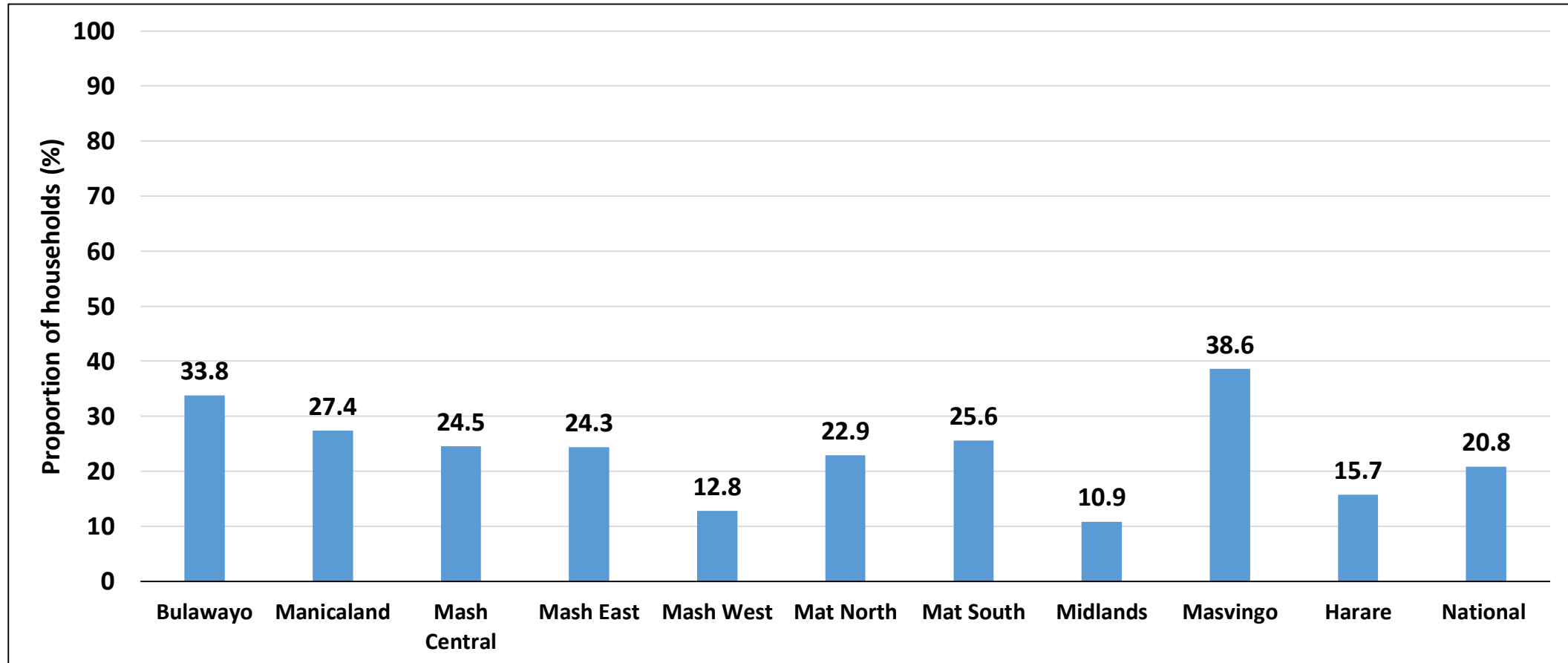
- Nationally, 20.8% of the households had knowledge on fortification with the highest being recorded in Masvingo with 38.6%. Knowledge on fortification is essential to enable the population can make informed food choices with preference to nutritious foods.

Sources of Information on Fortification

	Statement on the packet	Radio	Newspapers	Telephone	Internet	Mobile	Friends and relatives	Workshops and seminars	Social media	Academic institution
Bulawayo	39.7	21.0	3.1	1.0	1.8	0.8	12.8	8.2	8.7	2.8
Manicaland	34.9	17.7	4.5	1.9	3.8	3.8	23.6	4.5	4.0	1.3
Mash Central	52.9	13.2	4.8	0.4	0.4	3.1	11.0	6.2	1.8	6.2
Mash East	31.9	19.3	7.0	2.5	3.5	2.3	15.3	2.5	10.2	5.4
Mash West	23.8	24.7	6.6	0.6	3.0	2.5	23.0	4.7	3.6	7.5
Mat North	34.8	9.2	4.8	1.4	6.3	7.7	11.1	12.1	12.1	0.5
Mat South	36.6	13.7	8.1	5.1	5.6	0.8	11.6	7.0	7.0	4.6
Midlands	37.2	20.8	8.4	1.6	5.6	0.8	12.0	6.0	6.0	1.6
Masvingo	61.1	12.6	3.2	1.8	0.2	0.0	14.0	2.5	3.0	1.6
Harare	41.8	17.9	7.2	0.9	6.8	0.9	11.1	3.6	3.8	6.0
National	**39.1**	**17.5**	**5.8**	**1.8**	**3.7**	**2.0**	**15.1**	**5.1**	**6.0**	**3.9**

- The major reported sources of information on fortification was statement on the packet (39.1%) followed by Radio (17.5%) with the least being the telephone.

Foods Known to be Fortified

	Flour	Cooking oil	Sugar	Mealie-Meal	Salt	Other specify
Bulawayo	12.1	26.0	22.1	18.8	20.5	0.4
Manicaland	8.1	29.3	20.3	14.4	26.9	1.0
Mash Central	8.1	30.1	28.9	12.7	19.4	0.7
Mash East	15.9	25.8	25.5	15.0	17.5	0.2
Mash West	12.9	28.4	25.6	18.8	12.4	1.8
Mat North	11.9	24.4	21.8	21.2	19.6	1.1
Mat South	15.6	28.4	20.2	21.1	13.9	0.8
Midlands	17.2	30.4	26.7	14.5	9.8	1.5
Masvingo	22.1	22.5	21.0	21.7	12.5	0.2
Harare	9.4	31.7	20.6	14.5	21.3	2.6
National	14.0	27.3	22.9	17.6	17.3	1.0

- Cooking oil (27.3%), and Sugar (22.9%) were the foods which were mostly known by households to be fortified.

- The least known food to be fortified was flour (14%).

Comparison of Fortification by Product

Proportion of Households with Fortified Cooking Oil

Proportion of Households with Fortified Sugar
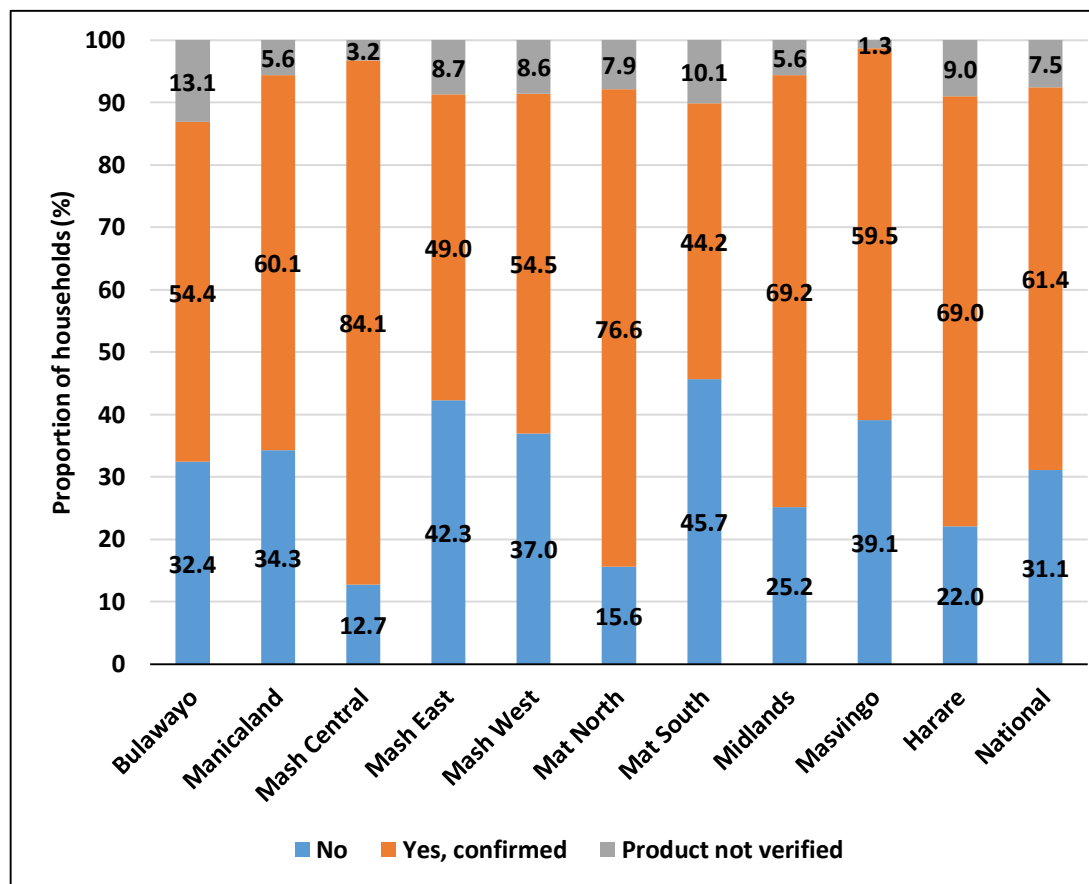
- Nationally, 61.4% of the households were confirmed to have fortified cooking oil, 31.1% did not have fortified cooking oil and for 7.5% of the households, the package was not available.

- Nationally, 67.7% of the households were confirmed to have fortified sugar, 20.5% did not have fortified sugar and for 11.8% of the households, the package was not available.

Proportion of Households Most Likely to Buy Fortified Foods

- Nationally, 57% of the households reported that they are most likely to buy fortified foods.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The prevalence of urban cereal insecure households was 30%, with some domains recording high prevalences such as Norton (55%) and Epworth (48%). There is need for urgent interventions to avoid the continued negative coping strategies reported in urban areas.
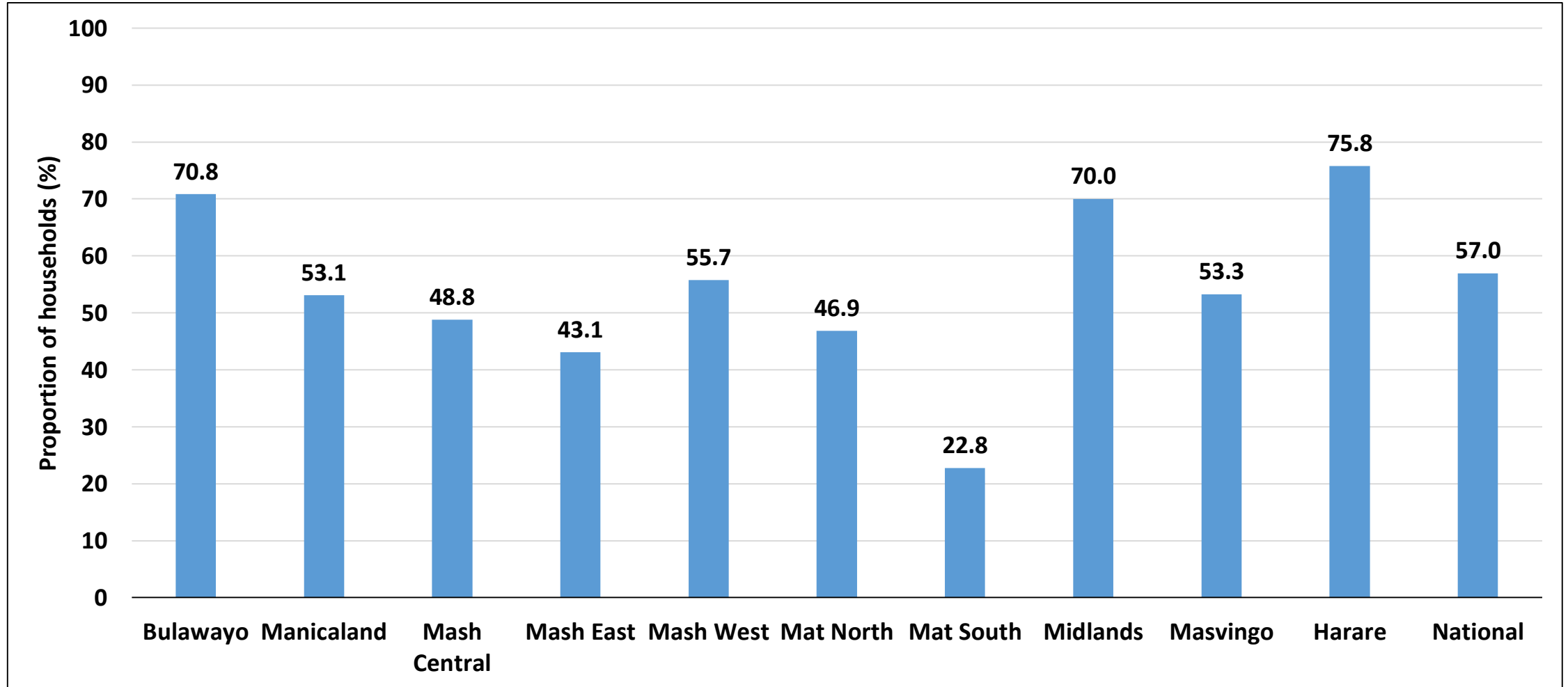
- The majority of households (77%) could not meet their food needs. This calls for an urgent holistic approach to safety nets interventions in urban areas. These interventions should be nutrition sensitive to ensure the dietary diversity improves for urban households.

- There is need for Government and development partners to scale up social safety nets in urban areas, ensure they are timeous and targeted to deserving households. There should also be efforts towards supporting the school feeding initiatives within urban areas to prevent children dropping out of school due to lack of food.

- Government should also ensure that affordable basic commodities are available on the market so that households with incomes can purchase and reduce the burden on social welfare cases.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Although income levels are depicted to have increased in all provinces, from ZWL295.86 in 2016 to ZWL1026,86 in 2019 , this was below the   total consumption   poverty line of ZWL1617.48 except for Matabeleland South. The purchasing power of the RTGS dollar has been heavily eroded by inflation and this could have undermined the ability of urban households to access food and basic services. Efforts should be made to improve the level of household income in line with the currently prevailing cost of living.

- The increase in the debt burden from 32% in 2018 to 38% in 2019 is an indication of increased vulnerability in most urban households. Most of the households owed debts for council rates, electricity and rentals leading to disruption of services and evictions. There is need for responsible agencies to consider other strategies to recover debts other than disruption of basic services as this predisposes households to environmental hazards.

- The increase in expenditure share from 33.9% in 2016 to 48% in 2019 could be attributed to the high inflation rates and regularly increasing food and fuel prices. Government needs to raise the minimum threshold for the 2% transaction tax above the current ZWL20 in line with inflation to cushion the vulnerable.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Salaries and wages (38.3%), casual labour (13.1%) and vending (12.4%) were the most important sources of cash income. This pattern is similar to previous years except the emerging of vending and casual labour as significant sources of income. This might reflect that salaries have been eroded by the current hyperinflation and households might be using casual labour as a coping strategy. We recommend that government and development partners should strategise on creating the conducive environment for vendors to operate in line with by-laws of the local authorities or proffer alternative diversified livelihoods options for urban households.

- Nationally, 40% of households had life assurance policies (e.g. funeral policy, medical policy) however the dwindling values on claim assurances coupled with shortfalls and a demand of cash up-front in some health facilities is still a cause for concern.

- A small proportion of households are using banks (9%) as custodians for savings with the highest proportions in Mashonaland East (20%) and Mashonaland Central (17%). The low uptake is an indication of lack of confidence in using formal institutions for savings. There is need for measures to be put in place so that formal institutions offer these important services, as savings cushions households when faced with shocks and stressors.

Conclusion and Recommendations

- Knowledge on fortification is still low (20.8%) and there are notable proportions of sugar and cooking oil which are not fortified. There is need for the responsible sectors to increase awareness and advocacy activities towards fortification. There is need to strengthen monitoring of fortification activities in country (mandatory fortification) as well as inspection of imported goods at ports of entry.

- Lack of land was cited as the main reason for not practising urban agriculture (80%). It is recommended that Government creates and updates policies that support urban and peri-urban agriculture.

- Most predominant shocks were economically driven except for drought. These shocks were having a severe impact on households and hence failing to recover, thus have resorted to use of negative coping strategies. There is need for Government to ensure economic fundamentals are in place to ensure urban households do not continue engaging in negative coping strategies.

- There was a decrease in the quality of diets consumed by the urban population as reflected by an increase in the consumption of poor diets indicating limited access to quality and diversified food. Child feeding practices remained suboptimal across all the urban areas in the country. There is urgent need for a multi-sectoral approach to food and nutrition issues within urban areas. These approaches should focus on improving child feeding practices, promotion of consumption of diversified diets and safe storage and preparation of food. These should also form the core of stunting reduction initiatives within urban areas.

Conclusions of Recommendations

- Nationally, there was an increase in the use of firewood for cooking within the urban areas which is a sign that there is rampant cutting down of trees around the country. This may lead to deforestation. There is need for Government and partners to prioritize investment in renewable sources of energy to protect the environment coupled with reforestation initiatives.

- The proportion of households which shared dwelling units was 55.5% nationally and in Masvingo, 17.3% of the households had more than five households sharing a dwelling. The Government needs to prioritize decent and affordable housing for populations in urban areas.

- The majority of urban households were using improved water sources, even though availability was not always reliable. Urban local authorities should therefore prioritise provision of potable water to residents at all times as enshrined in Section77 of the Zimbabwean Constitution.

- Open defecation is still an issue in urban areas and was highest in Nkayi-Binga, Lupane (34.7%). This thus defeats the global healthy cities initiative/ approach. There is therefore need for government and local authorities to adhere to housing and sanitation policies as well as urban and town planning laws in order to address such open defecation problems.

- Access to basic hand washing facilities is very low at only 16%. Government and its development partners should promote household-based WASH interventions to address issues to do with hygiene at household level.

Conclusions of Recommendations

- In view of the high levels of unemployment among household heads (29%), we recommend the resuscitation of industries and injection of more resources into the already functional industries in all provinces to create employment opportunities.

- Taking cognisance of the existence of orphans in urban areas as was indicated by the results of the survey, the Government and its partners should scale up the already existing interventions targeting orphans.

- A significant proportion of children were out of school due to financial constraints. There is need for channelling of more resources towards the Basic Education Assistance Module to assist such vulnerable children and for Government to continually regulate the prices for school fees and levies.

- Of the households which had members living with disabilities, 33% reported that they were not able to acquire the requisite assistive devices as a result of not having money. Therefore, it is recommended that the Government, through the responsible Ministry facilitates the availability of affordable assistive devices.

- It was established that people with chronic diseases were missing doses due to economic hardships. Therefore there is need for Government and its partners to work on the establishment of health insurance policies for vulnerable groups and ensure affordable medication is available to the vulnerable communities.

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Annexes

Annex for Burden of Debts by Amount

	Electricity Arrears			Water and Rates Arrears			Rentals Arrears			School Fees and Levies arrears			Loans Repayment Arrears			Hire PurchaseInstalments Arrears			Health Institutions Arrears			Land Arrears		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
Bulawayo	929	20	4500	611	8	3400	350	50	2000	358	10	2500	1032	30	2000	220	220	220	423	14	4368	8	8	8
Manicaland	119	8	600	766	2	19000	410	8	5000	259	6	7000	1258	8	7000	115	30	200	565	40	3000	697	8	3000
Mashonaland Central	155	10	1200	519	5	2400	118	30	600	205	8	1200	1293	8	7700	120	8	226	314	8	1200	907	8	3000
Mashonaland East	507	4	4000	753	5	25000	215	8	2500	280	8	3000	264	8	1700	49	8	200	635	8	7500	1680	8	17500
Mashonaland West	413	8	5276	665	2	8000	470	5	8500	227	5	2000	956	20	12700	181	6	800	335	4	4500	2611	80	16000
Matabeleland North	500	7	5000	441	5	4000	524	20	3000	303	10	2000	707	8	7000	130	8	260	1700	700	2700	2041	8	8640
Matabeleland South	1118	8	15000	605	7	3500	342	25	3700	265	10	3000	1780	125	15000	200	8	800	537	6	4000	7269	150	40000
Midlands	362	5	2600	667	5	16000	344	8	10000	241	6	3300	288	13	3500	440	50	1300	232	9	2000	518	8	2000
Masvingo	63	1	300	280	3	4000	155	8	1000	216	10	1830	567	100	1500	119	25	400	167	8	1000	1464	8	3800
Harare	1213	2	8000	1074	1	17000	560	2	27000	243	2	4789	1457	2	50000	309	2	2300	378	2	6000	3921	2	50000
National	869	1	15000	709	1	25000	405	2	27000	255	2	7000	997	2	50000	189	2	2300	403	2	7500	2538	2	50000

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