

# Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC)

## 2023 Urban Livelihoods Assessment

### Report



*Towards Transformed Livelihoods for Improved Food and  
Nutrition Security in Urban Areas*



# Foreword

In recognising the importance of multi-stakeholder participation in multi-faceted assessments, FNC undertook the 2023 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Urban Livelihoods Assessment. The assessment was guided by the Government of Zimbabwe's unwavering commitment to ensuring a national integrated food and nutrition security information system that provides timely and reliable information on the food and nutrition security situation and the effectiveness of programmes and informs decision-making. As part of the continued operationalisation of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, ZimVAC plays a significant role in fulfilling Commitment Six. Since 2002, ZimVAC livelihoods assessments' results have become an important tool for informing and guiding policies and programmes that respond to the prevailing food and nutrition security situation with 10 Urban and 22 Rural Livelihoods Assessments having been undertaken to date.

This report provides updates on pertinent urban household livelihoods issues such as demographics, housing, education, health, nutrition, WASH, energy, social protection, food consumption patterns, food and income sources, income levels, expenditure patterns, debts, coping strategies, shocks and food security. This Urban Livelihoods Assessment places households and their members at the centre of analysis and decision making, with the implication that household-centred analysis must play a role in developing an understanding of livelihood strategies, programmes, project planning and evaluation. The methodology used in this assessment is contextual and attempts to capture a social phenomena within its social, economic and cultural context, whilst acknowledging the complex nature of urban livelihoods.

We continue to express our gratitude to ZimVAC stakeholders for undertaking the assessment, with tremendous support from the food and nutrition security structures at both provincial and district levels. The assessment received financial support and technical leadership from the Government of Zimbabwe and its Development Partners. Without this support, the 2023 Urban Livelihoods Assessment would not have been successful. We would like to appreciate 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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- Office of the President and Cabinet
- Food and Nutrition Council
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT)
- Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development
- Ministry Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
- Ministry of Health and Child Care
- Ministry of Local Government and Public Works
- Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
- Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development
- Marondera University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology
- Bindura University of Science Education
- University of Zimbabwe
- National University of Science and Technology
- Midlands State University
- United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO)
- United Nations Development Programme-ZRBF
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- Urban Councils
- Mavambo Trust
- Save the Children
- Mwenezi Development Training Centre
- Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
- Africa Ahead
- Plan International
- Goal
- Catholic Relief Services
- Dan Church Aid
- National Aids Council
- Aquaculture Zimbabwe
- Redcross
- OXFAM
- LID Agency
- Mercy Corps
- World Vision

# Acknowledgement of Financial Support



# Acronyms

<b>EA</b>	Enumeration Area
<b>FNC</b>	Food and Nutrition Council
<b>FNSP</b>	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
<b>FNSIS</b>	Food and Nutrition Security Information System
<b>HDDS</b>	Household Dietary Diversity Score
<b>HHS</b>	Household Hunger Score
<b>OVC</b>	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
<b>ULA</b>	Urban Livelihoods Assessment
<b>SAM</b>	Severe Acute Malnutrition
<b>ZimVAC</b>	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

# Introduction

# Introduction

- ZimVAC livelihood assessments' results continue to be an important tool for informing and guiding policies and programmes that respond to the prevailing food and nutrition security situation. To date, 22 rural and 10 urban livelihoods updates have been produced.
- ZimVAC plays a significant role in fulfilling Commitment Six, of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) (GoZ, 2012), in which the “Government of Zimbabwe is committed to ensuring a national integrated food and nutrition security information system that provides timely and reliable information on the food and nutrition security situation and the effectiveness of programmes and informs decision-making”.



# Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC)

ZimVAC is a consortium of Government, Development Partners, UN, NGOs, Technical Agencies and the Academia. It was established in 2002 and is led and regulated by Government. It 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 insecurity and nutrition problems in a manner that ensures that every Zimbabwean is free from hunger and all forms of malnutrition.

ZimVAC supports Government, particularly FNC in:

- Convening and coordinating national food and nutrition security issues in Zimbabwe.
- Charting a practical way forward for fulfilling legal and existing policy commitments in food and nutrition security.
- Advising Government on the strategic direction in food and nutrition security.
- Undertaking a “watchdog role” and supporting and facilitating action to ensure sector commitments in food and nutrition are kept on track 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.

# Assessment Rationale

The assessment results will be used to guide the following:

- Evidence based planning and programming for targeted interventions.
- Development of interventions that address immediate to long term needs as well as building resilient livelihoods.
- Early warning for early action.
- Monitoring and reporting progress towards commitments within the guiding frameworks of existing national and international food and nutrition policies and strategies such as the National Development Strategy 1, the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, SDGs and the Zero Hunger strategy.

# Purpose

The overall purpose of the assessment was to provide an annual update on livelihoods in Zimbabwe's urban areas, for the purposes of informing policy formulation and programming appropriate interventions.

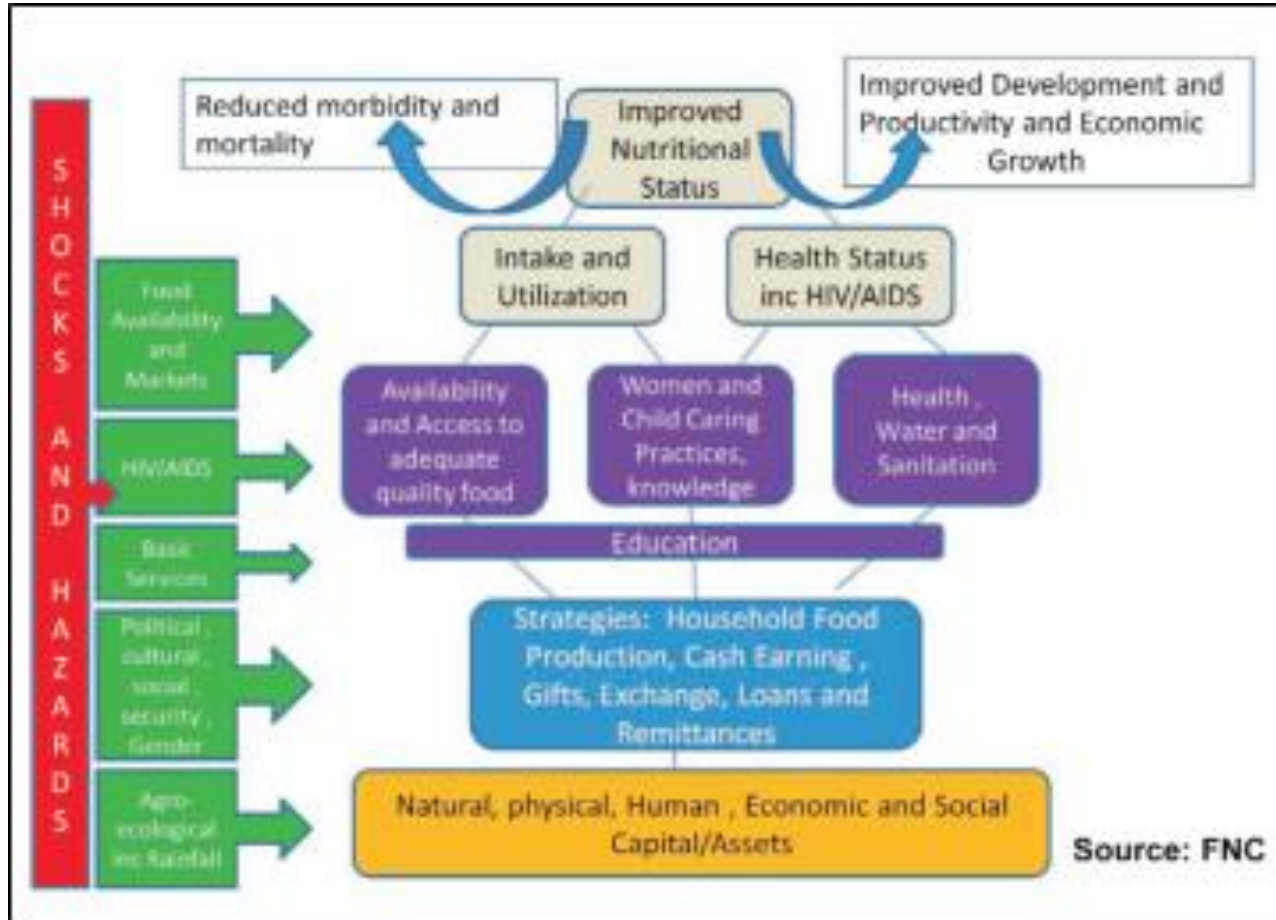
# Objectives

The specific objectives of the assessment were;

1. To estimate the urban population that is likely to be food insecure in 2023, their geographic distribution and the severity of their food insecurity.
2. To assess the nutrition status of children of 6 – 59 months and 5 to 19 years age groups.
3. To describe the socio-economic profiles of urban households in terms of such characteristics as their demographics, access to basic services (education, health services and water, sanitation and hygiene services), assets, income sources, urban agriculture, incomes and expenditure patterns, food consumption patterns and consumption coping strategies.
4. To determine the coverage of humanitarian and developmental interventions.

# **Assessment Methodology**

# Methodology – Assessment Design



- The assessment was a cross-sectional study whose design was guided and informed by the Food and Nutrition Security Conceptual framework (Figure 1), and the conceptual framework for food security dimensions propounded by Jones et al. (2013).
- The assessment looked at food availability and access as pillars that have confounding effects on food security as defined in the FNSP (GoZ, 2012).
- Accordingly, the assessment measured the amount of food energy available to a household from all its potential sources hence the **primary sampling unit** for the assessment was the household.

**Figure 1: Food and Nutrition Conceptual Framework**

# Methodology – Assessment Process

- ZimVAC, through multi-stakeholder consultations, developed an appropriate assessment design and data collection tools informed by the assessment objectives.
- The primary data collection tool used in the assessment was the android–based structured household tool.
- ZimVAC national supervisors and enumerators were recruited from Government, United Nations, Technical partners and Non-Governmental Organisations. These underwent training in all aspects of the assessment. In order to minimise risk of spreading COVID-19, training for enumerators was done virtually.
- The Ministry of Health and Child Care was the lead ministry in the development of the Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) guidelines for the assessment. These were used to train all enumerators and supervisors on how to practice IPC measures during the whole assessment process.
- The Ministry of Local Government and Public Works, through the Provincial Development Coordinators' offices coordinated the recruitment of domain level enumerators and mobilisation of provincial and district enumeration vehicles. Enumerators were drawn from an already existing database of those who participated in one or two previous ZimVAC assessments. Four enumerators (including an anthropometry specialist) were selected from each domain for data collection.

# Methodology: 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 50 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 2022 ZimSTAT master sampling frame was used to draw 25 Enumeration Areas (EAs) for each domain using the Probability Proportional to Population Size (PPS) method. For domains in Harare and Bulawayo, 30 enumeration areas were sampled in each domain. A total of 13,384 households were interviewed.
- The households enumerated were selected using systematic random sampling within the sampled EAs.
- Enumerator training was held from 23 to 24 January 2023. Primary data collection took place from 25 January to 10 February 2023. Data analysis and report writing ran from 15 to 23 February 2023. Various secondary data sources and field observations were used to contextualise the analysis and reporting.



# Sample Characterisation - Domains

Province	Domain
Harare	1. Harare South (Hopley, Southlea, Ushewokunze)
	2. Greater Harare 1 (Mbare - Sunningdale)
	3. Greater Harare 2 (GlenView, Glenorah - Budiro, Mufakose, Highfields)
	4. Greater Harare 3 (Tafara - Mabvuku)
	5. Greater Harare 4 (Kuwadzana, Warren Park, Dzivarasekwa)
	6. Epworth
	7. Chitungwiza (Seke)
	8. Chitungwiza (Zengeza)
	9. Chitungwiza (St Mary's, Manyame)
	10. Caledonia
	11. Hatcliffe
Bulawayo	12. Bulawayo North (Makokoba, Nguboyenja, Thorngrove)
	13. Emakhandeni (Emakhandeni, Mpopoma, Entumbane, Matshobana, Pelandaba, Njube, Old Lobengula, Lobengula Extension)
	14. Luveve (Luveve, Gwabalanda, Cowdry Park, Enqameni)
	15. Magwegwe-Pumula (Pumula, Magwegwe, Hyde Park, Pelandaba West)
	16. Lobengula (all except Extension and Old)
	17. Nketa-Emganwini (Nketa, Emganwini, Rangemore)
	18. Nkulumane-Tshabalala-Sizinda (Nkulumane, Tshabalala, Sizinda)
Manicaland	19. Mutare Urban
	20. Rusape
	21. Chipinge-Chimanimani
Mashonaland Central	22. Bindura Urban
	23. Mazowe-Mvurwi
	24. Mt. Darwin-Shamva
Mashonaland East	25. Marondera Urban
	26. Murehwa-Mutoko-Mudzi
	27. Chivhu
	28. Ruwa-Domboshava-Goromonzi

# Sample Characterisation - Domains

Province	Domain
<b>Mashonaland West</b>	29. Kadoma
	30. Chegutu
	31. Chinhoyi
	32. Kariba-Karoi
	33. Norton
<b>Matabeleland North</b>	34. Victoria Falls
	35. Hwange
	36. Binga-Lupane
<b>Matabeleland South</b>	37. Beitbridge Urban
	38. Gwanda Urban
	39. Plumtree
<b>Midlands</b>	40. Gweru Urban
	41. Kwekwe Urban
	42. Redcliff
	43. Mvuma - Lalapansi
	44. Zvishavane Urban
	45. Gokwe Centre, Nembudziya
<b>Masvingo</b>	46. Masvingo Urban
	47. Gutu- Bikita
	48. Zaka-Jerera
	49. Chiredzi Urban
	50. Rutenga-Neshuro-Ngundu

# Data Preparation and Analysis

- Primary data was transcribed using CSEntry and CSPro, then consolidated, converted and analysed using SPSS, STATA, ENA, Microsoft Excel and GIS packages for household structured interviews.

The analysis centred on the following broad areas:

1. **Contextualised analysis**- exploring the major economic, social, cultural and resource based issues affecting households.
2. **Vulnerability context**- understanding the wider shocks and stresses to which livelihood strategies were subjected to.
3. **Differentiation**- understanding of social and economic differentiation between households
4. **Disaggregated analysis**- understanding the situation of diverse individuals, gender and other generational roles and issues within the household.

# Technical Scope

The 2023 ULA collected and analysed information on the following thematic areas:

- Education
- Health
- WASH
- Housing and Energy
- Infrastructure
- Nutrition
- Agriculture and other urban livelihoods activities
- Food Security
- Shocks and stressors
- Social Protection
- Gender Based Violence
- Youth
- Linkages amongst the key sectoral and thematic areas
- Cross-cutting issues such as gender, disability

# Contextual Analysis - Background

- The performance of the agricultural season, the current geo-political events in Europe and devastating effects of COVID-19 have negatively impacted the livelihoods of urban households. This impact, which has ripple effects on household wellbeing outcomes, has not been quantified and ascertained hence the need to carry out an Urban Livelihoods Assessment.
- The assessment results will be used to inform planning of targeted interventions to help the vulnerable population. Thus, the assessment seeks to inform short, medium and long term interventions that address immediate and long term needs as well as building resilient livelihoods.
- In order to facilitate a coordinated approach, the interventions will be implemented within the guiding frameworks of National Development Strategy 1, the existing national food and nutrition policies and strategies among them the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, the Food Fortification Strategy and the Zero Hunger strategy. In addition, the interventions and programmes need to adhere to the principles spelt out in regional and international frameworks Zimbabwe has committed itself to. These include the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the SDGs, and the Human Rights Charter.

# Contextual Analysis - Background

- Following multiple Government measures instituted in recent months to contain the steep rise in parallel market exchange rates and commodity prices, the rates of increase have now slowed. There has now been stability in exchange rates and prices since September 2022. The gap between the official interbank and the parallel market exchange rates continues to narrow, with the rates nearly converging as of January 2023.
- Given stable ZWL exchange rates and global price trends, prices of most basic commodities have either remained stable or somewhat decreased, while price reductions were mainly noted in USD terms.
- The general stabilisation in parallel market exchange rates is expected to continue and will stabilise prices of some goods and services in both USD and ZWL. The Government may need to introduce additional measures to reinforce this trend.
- Fuel prices have been marginally decreasing since the peak in June 2022. Anticipated stable fuel prices are expected to contribute to stability in the prices of goods and services. However, inflationary pressures remain from other non-fuel drivers like utility rates, transportation and production costs.

# Contextual Analysis - Background

- Cross-border trade activities, although increasing, have yet to return to pre-pandemic levels due to limited capital, below-average demand for goods and above-average transportation costs. To attempt to earn money elsewhere, an increased number of households are engaging in petty trading. However, income earned through this coping strategy has been low given the surplus of participating households and the below-average demand for goods.
- Urban areas remain seized with mushrooming of unplanned settlements which mostly occur in areas with limited or no service provisions. Whilst Government has been making measures to formalise some of the settlements, their continued mushrooming places health risks to households.
- The rainfall forecasts indicate normal to above-average rainfall was likely. Favourable rainfall was expected to enhance crop production in all sectors, although the risks of cyclones, floods, waterlogging, leaching, and crop and livestock diseases remain high, with a high likelihood of damage to infrastructure, including roads and bridges, negatively impacting access to markets and some livelihoods and coping strategies.

# Contextual Analysis – Government Mitigatory Measures

The following people centered measures were implemented to ensure food and nutrition security for all

- **Supporting the vulnerable groups** through distribution of food aid (in-kind) and cash transfers; cash transfer for cereals, harmonised social cash transfer.
- **Presidential Borehole Drilling Scheme:** In order to alleviate the prevailing water scarcity challenges and climate change, Government is implementing the Presidential Borehole Drilling Scheme. The scheme aims to facilitate the provision of clean water to urban areas and will help to avert the potential threats of waterborne diseases. The solar powered boreholes will also avail the much needed water for consumption and hygiene, especially given the current context of COVID-19.
- **Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Programmes:** The urban areas had various agriculture input support programmes. Under Pfumvudza, 400,000 farmers were targeted with an input package of maize seed, basal and top dressing fertilizer and chemicals for controlling fall armyworm. Under the livestock support scheme, households received indigenous chickens, stress pack, indigenous poultry meal and antibiotics. The AGRIC4SHE programme also saw farmers receiving a combined package of Pfumvudza inputs and livestock support.
- **Strengthening of Multi-Sectoral Structures** in order to operationalise a cohesive response to the food and nutrition challenges.



# Government Mitigatory Measures

- **Emergency Road Rehabilitation Programme** – the Government of Zimbabwe through Statutory Instrument 47 of 2021 declared all roads to be a state of national disaster on 9 February 2021. The second Emergency Road Rehabilitation Programme (ERRP II) was launched and the objectives of the programme are to improve the road network, which was extensively damaged during the rainy season and to harness the potential of the transport system in promoting economic growth.
- **National Public Infrastructure Investment Programme** prioritises and embraces projects identified by communities. Major trunk roads are now being upgraded, new infrastructure being constructed, and additional raw water sources are being delivered to mitigate the impact of climate change. The Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy was launched in September 2021 and its thrust is to achieve well-planned and governed human settlements as the country gravitates towards Vision 2030.

# Economic Stabilisation Measures

- The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe maintained a tight monetary policy stance and adjusted policy rates to align them with positive inflation developments to consolidate and sustain the current price stability and resilience of the domestic economy.
- The monetary policy measures implemented by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe since the issuance of the Mid-Term Monetary Policy Statement in July 2022 have proved to be effective. Inflationary pressures significantly dissipated leading to general stability in prices and the exchange rate. Notably, month-on-month inflation, which reached a peak of 30.7% in June 2022 decelerated to less than 2.5% by end of 2022 (RBZ, 2022).
- Annual inflation in January 2023 stood at 101.5% from 105.5% in December 2022. Monthly inflation declined from a peak of 18% in June 2022 to close the year at 1.3% in December 2022 and was much lower at 0.7% in January 2023.
- On the domestic front, the current tight monetary policy stance has allowed the Bank to anchor inflation and exchange rate expectations through measures designed to sustain price and exchange rate stability. The monetary policy measures implemented in 2022 also provided some resilience in the economy against both domestic and global shocks and headwinds.
- This has seen inflation trending down, especially in the last quarter of 2022 as business confidence, industry activity and exports improved significantly. Foreign currency receipts increased from USD 9.86 billion in 2021 to USD 11.6 billion in 2022 against total foreign currency payments of USD8.6 billion, thus, significantly contributing to foreign currency liquidity in the economy.

# Demographics

# Characteristics of Respondents

Province	N	Average Age Of Respondent (Years)	Suburb Type				Respondent Sex	
			High Density (%)	Medium Density (%)	Informal Settlements (%)	Low Density (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Bulawayo	2084	42	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	21.7	78.3
Manicaland	750	39	74.7	18.5	0.0	6.8	23.7	76.3
Mash Central	726	41	88.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	13.4	86.6
Mash East	1000	39	73.2	21.5	0.1	5.3	20.3	79.7
Mash West	1242	41	87.1	8.8	0.8	3.3	20.8	79.2
Mat North	751	36	83.8	14.0	0.0	2.3	23.7	76.3
Mat South	750	37	83.0	13.7	0.0	3.3	18.5	81.5
Midlands	1501	39	91.9	4.9	0.3	2.9	18.9	81.1
Masvingo	1251	37	86.7	6.2	0.2	7.0	18.0	82.0
Harare	3319	38	93.3	2.7	3.4	0.7	18.1	81.9
<b>National</b>	<b>13384</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>

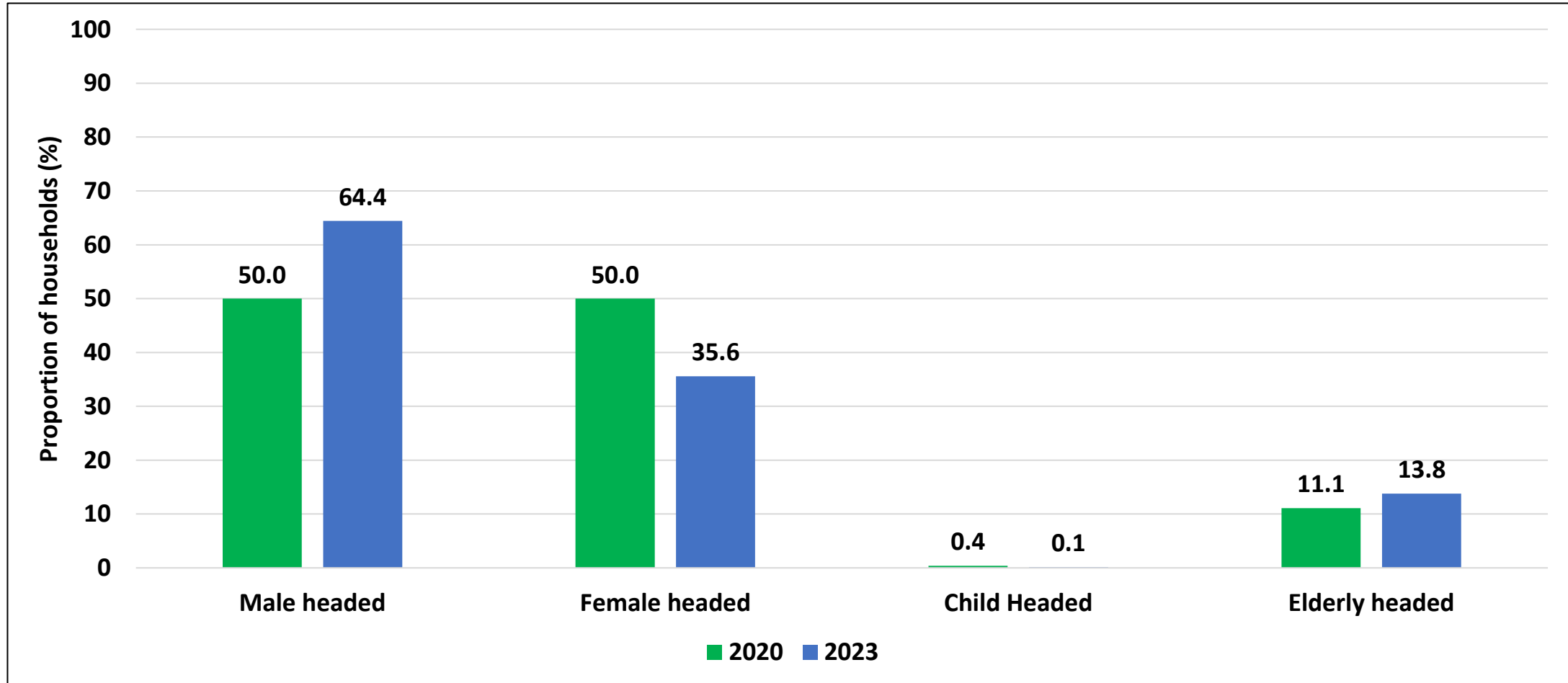
- A total of 13,384 respondents were interviewed.
- About 89.1% were in the high density and informal settlements (1%).
- Females (80.5%) were the majority of the respondents.

# Household Characteristics

Province	Household Size	Sex		Age Group								
		Male (%)	Female (%)	0-4 years (%)	5-9 Years (%)	10-19 years (%)	20-29 Years (%)	30-39 Years (%)	40-49 Years (%)	50-59 Years (%)	60+ Years (%)	Don't know (%)
Bulawayo	4.6	42.8	57.2	11.6	10.6	18.8	16.6	14.3	10.4	7.7	10.0	0.2
Manicaland	4.9	45.1	54.9	10.8	9.9	18.5	16.2	17.8	12.7	8.1	6.0	0.1
Mash Central	4.4	43.4	56.6	12.4	11.4	19.1	17.1	16.6	9.5	6.7	6.8	0.4
Mash East	4.1	46.1	53.9	13.9	11.1	15.0	18.9	17.1	12.5	6.2	5.1	0.3
Mash West	4.7	45.3	54.7	11.1	10.8	19.4	17.6	15.2	12.7	7.7	5.4	0.2
Mat North	4.0	46.0	54.0	9.8	9.7	17.7	17.5	20.7	14.0	7.3	2.8	0.6
Mat South	4.3	41.9	58.1	12.5	9.9	14.3	19.8	19.2	12.1	6.3	5.6	0.2
Midlands	4.6	44.4	55.6	12.9	11.2	18.6	16.9	16.3	11.7	5.9	6.0	0.5
Masvingo	4.3	42.7	57.3	10.5	9.1	16.0	19.2	18.1	14.8	6.9	5.2	0.2
Harare	4.5	45.0	55.0	13.9	11.2	17.2	16.6	17.1	11.8	6.6	5.5	0.2
National	4.5	44.3	55.7	12.3	10.6	17.6	17.3	16.8	12.0	6.9	6.2	0.3

- The average household size was 4.5.
- The majority of household members were females (55.7%).

# Household Head Characteristics



- The proportion of male-headed households was (64.4%) whilst female-headed households were 35.6%.

# Child and Elderly Headed Households

Province	Child- headed (%)	Elderly- headed (%)
Bulawayo	0.1	<b>24.2</b>
Manicaland	0.0	13.2
Mash Central	0.0	16.1
Mash East	0.2	10.0
Mash West	0.1	13.2
Mat North	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Mat South	0.0	11.5
Midlands	0.2	14.2
Masvingo	0.1	10.1
Harare	0.2	11.8
National	<b>0.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>

- The proportion of child headed households was 0.1% and was highest in Matabeleland North (0.3%).
- Elderly headed households were about 13.8%.
- Bulawayo had the highest proportion of households headed by the elderly (24.2%).

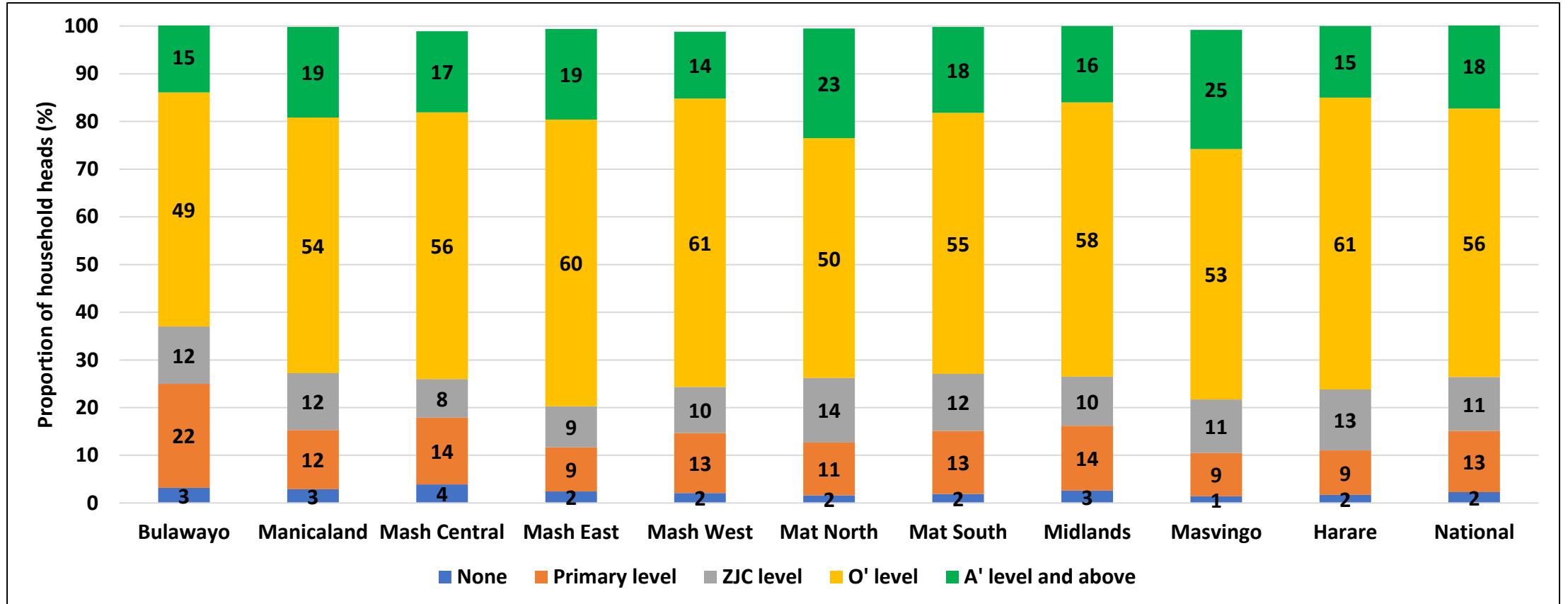
# Age and Marital Status of Household Head

Province	Average Age (Years)	Married Living Together (%)	Married Living Apart (%)	Divorced/Separated (%)	Widowed (%)	Cohabiting (%)	Never Married (%)
Bulawayo	48	46.3	7.0	10.5	20.5	2.2	13.6
Manicaland	44	58.0	14.5	9.3	13.7	0.4	4.0
Mash Central	44	63.9	6.2	10.7	14.9	0.1	4.1
Mash East	42	62.3	11.4	10.6	10.8	0.2	4.7
Mash West	44	60.7	7.2	12.6	14.2	0.6	4.8
Mat North	41	61.1	8.5	12.5	9.1	0.9	7.9
Mat South	42	55.1	10.4	9.1	13.2	2.3	10.0
Midlands	43	60.8	8.7	11.9	14.3	0.1	4.2
Masvingo	42	57.0	11.7	12.9	13.6	0.3	4.5
Harare	42	67.6	4.8	10.3	12.8	0.7	3.8
<b>National</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>

- The average age of the household head was 43 years.
- The highest proportion of divorced/separated household heads was in Masvingo (12.9%). Bulawayo (20.5%) had the highest proportion of widowed household heads.

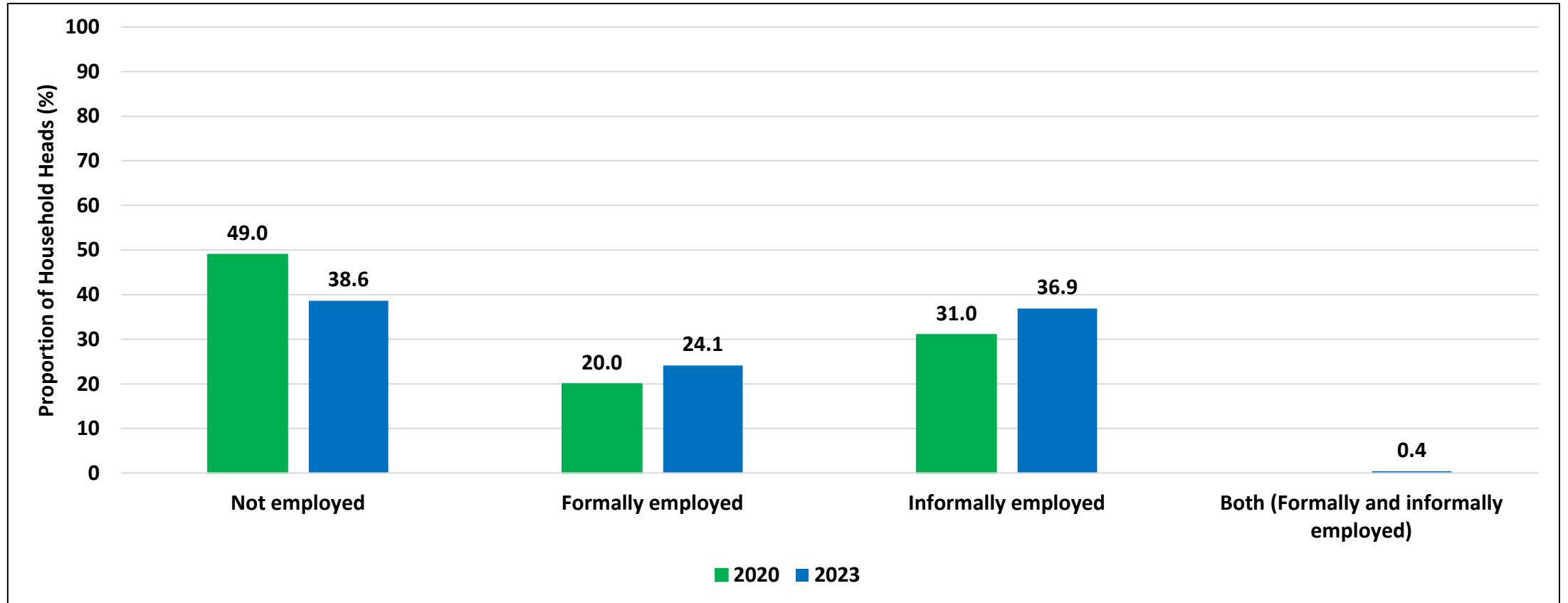


# Education Level of the Household Head



- Zimbabwe's urban areas continue to be characterised by high literacy levels as evidenced by most household heads (74%) having attained at least O' Level. The highest proportion of household heads with A' level and above was in Masvingo (25%).

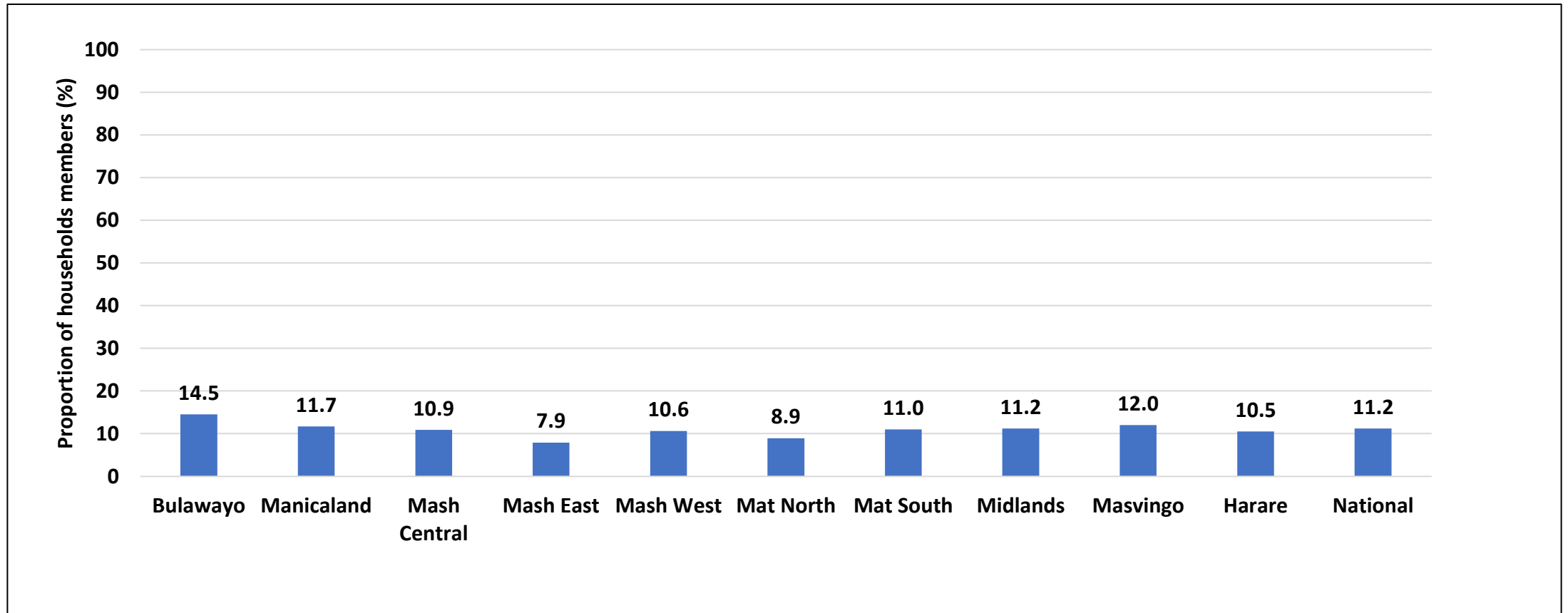
# Employment Status of Household Head



- There has been a decrease in unemployment status for household heads from 49% to 38.6%. Government is commended for creating an enabling environment that facilitates both formal employment whilst pushing the entrepreneurial aspect as evidenced by the informal employment which rose from 31% in 2021 to 36.9% 2022.

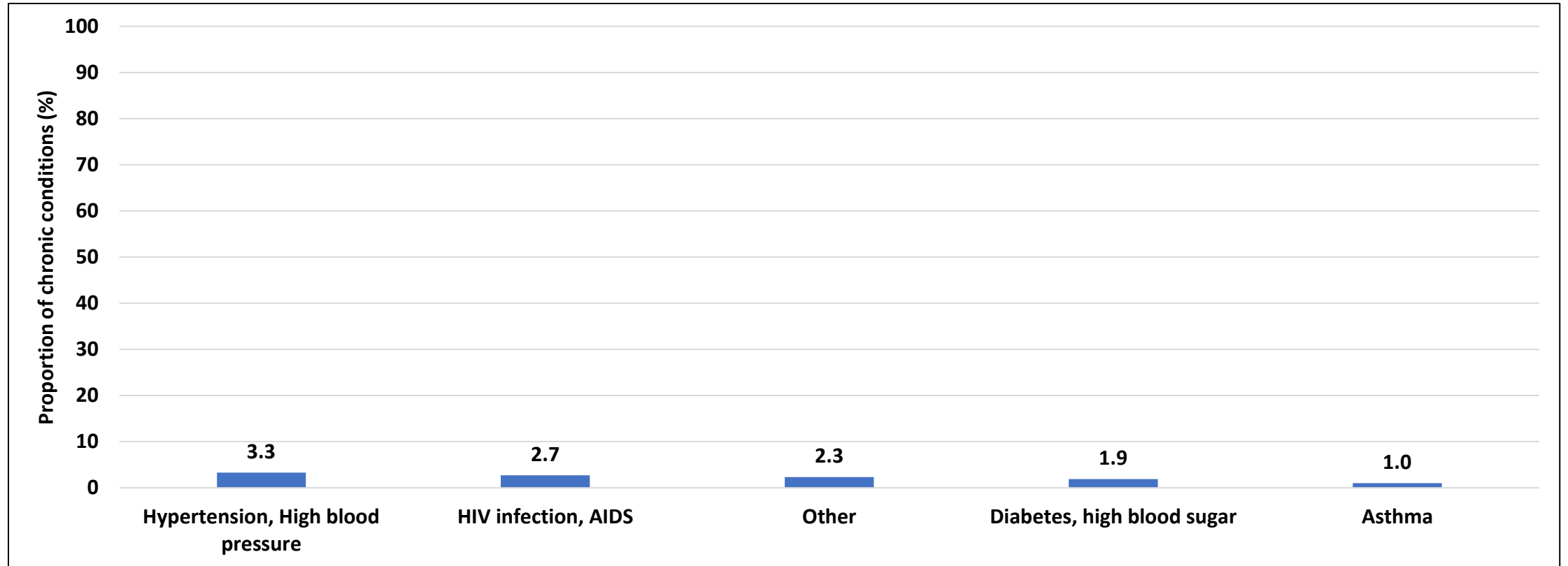
# **Chronic Conditions**

# Household Members with Chronic Conditions



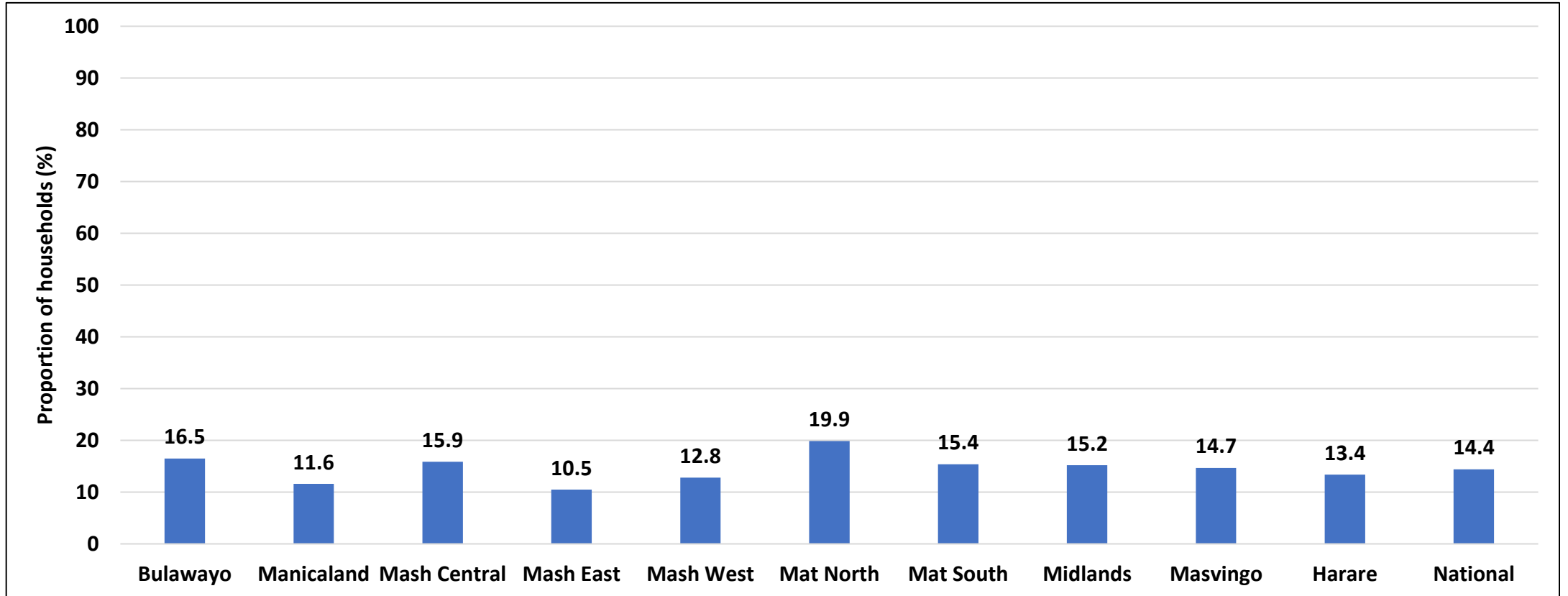
- About 11.2% of the household members had a chronic condition and the highest proportion was in Bulawayo (14.5%).

# Chronic Conditions



- The most common chronic conditions were hypertension/high blood pressure (3.3%) and HIV infections, AIDS (2.7%).

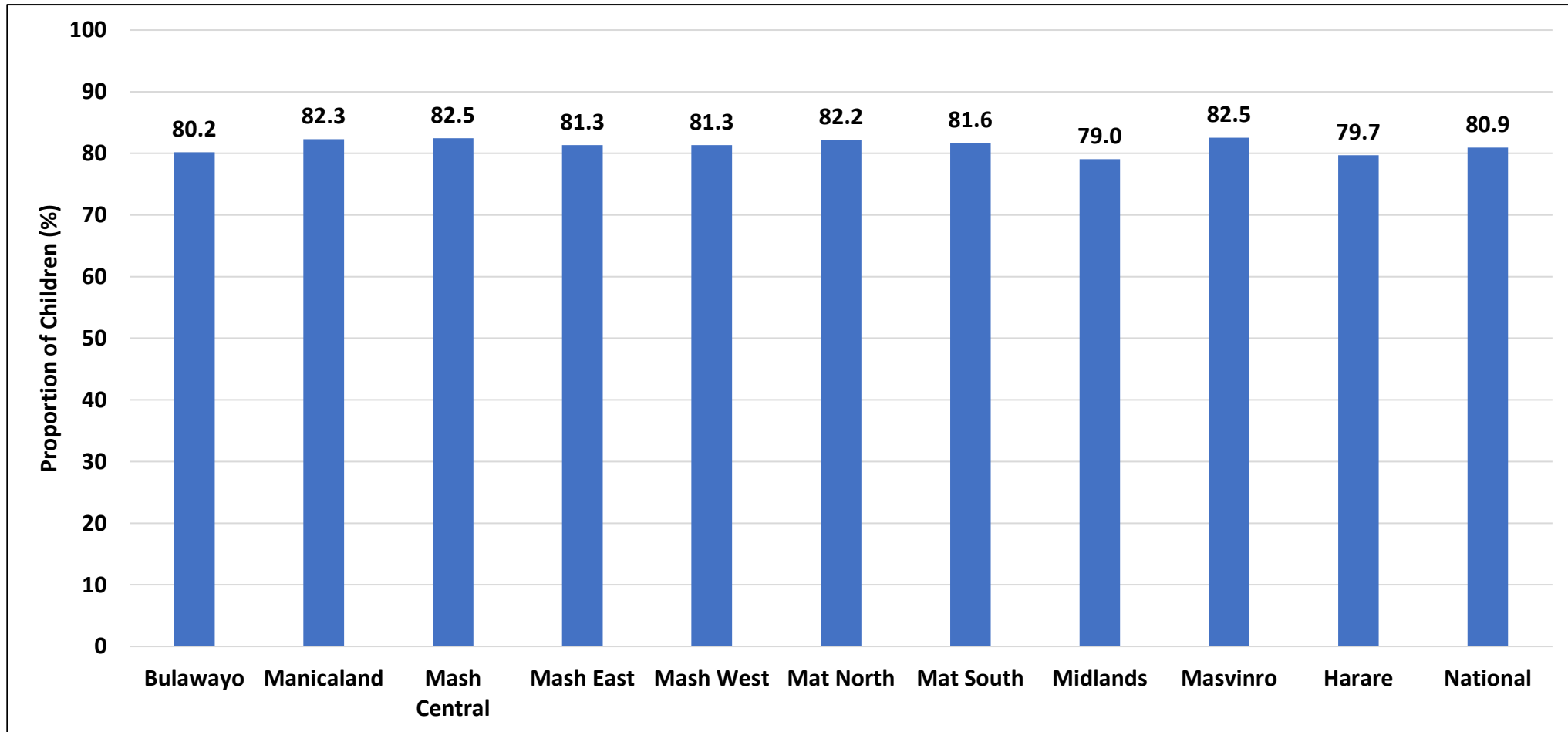
# Orphans



- About 14.4% of households had at least an orphan.
- Matabeleland North (19.9%) had the highest proportion whilst Mashonaland East (10.5%) had the lowest.

# Education

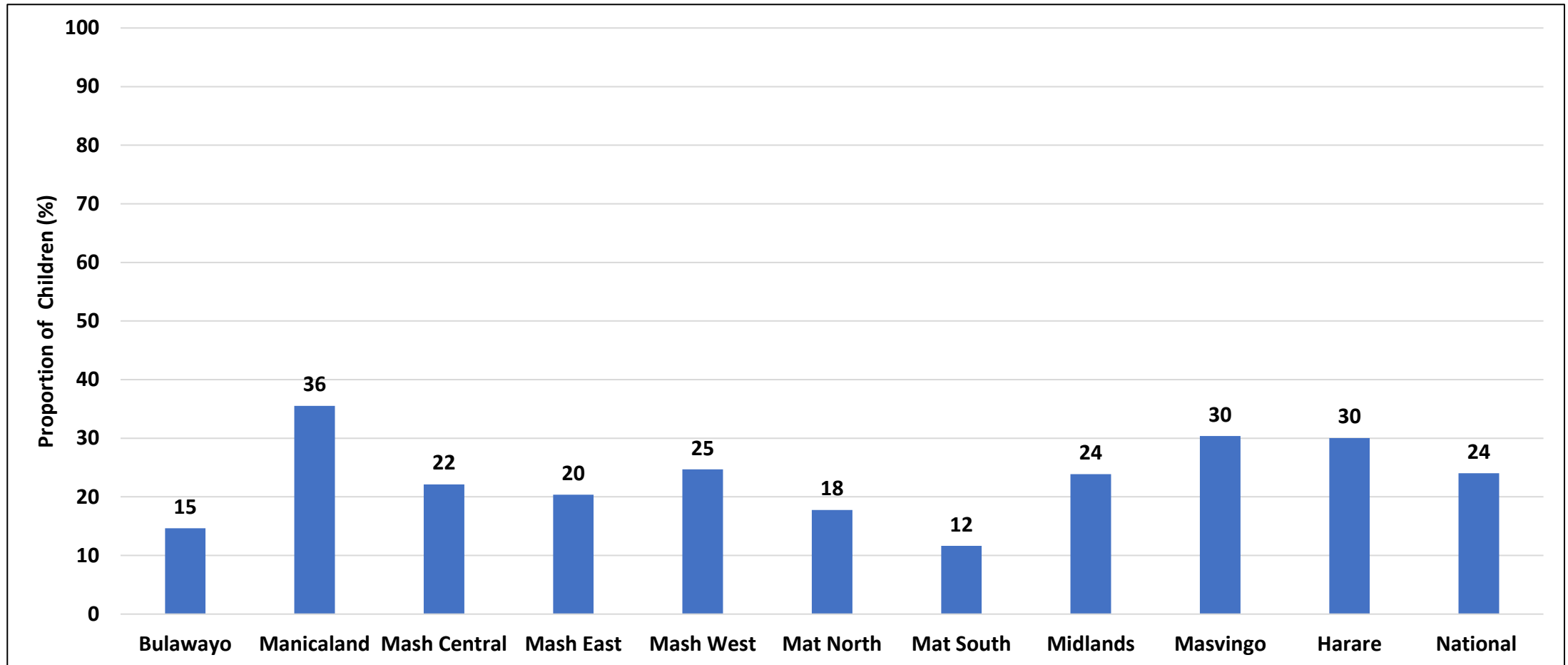
# School Attendance



- Access to education continued to be high with 80.9% of children of school going age attending school at the time of the assessment.
- Of those who were out of school, the majority were waiting for O' Level and A' Level results.



# Children Ever Sent Away from School for Non-Payment of Fees



- There is need to continue enforcement of Government's policy of education for all. Attention should be directed to those schools whose action resulted in at least 24% of the children having been at one point sent away from school due to non-payment of school fees during the first term of 2023.

# **Disability Conditions**

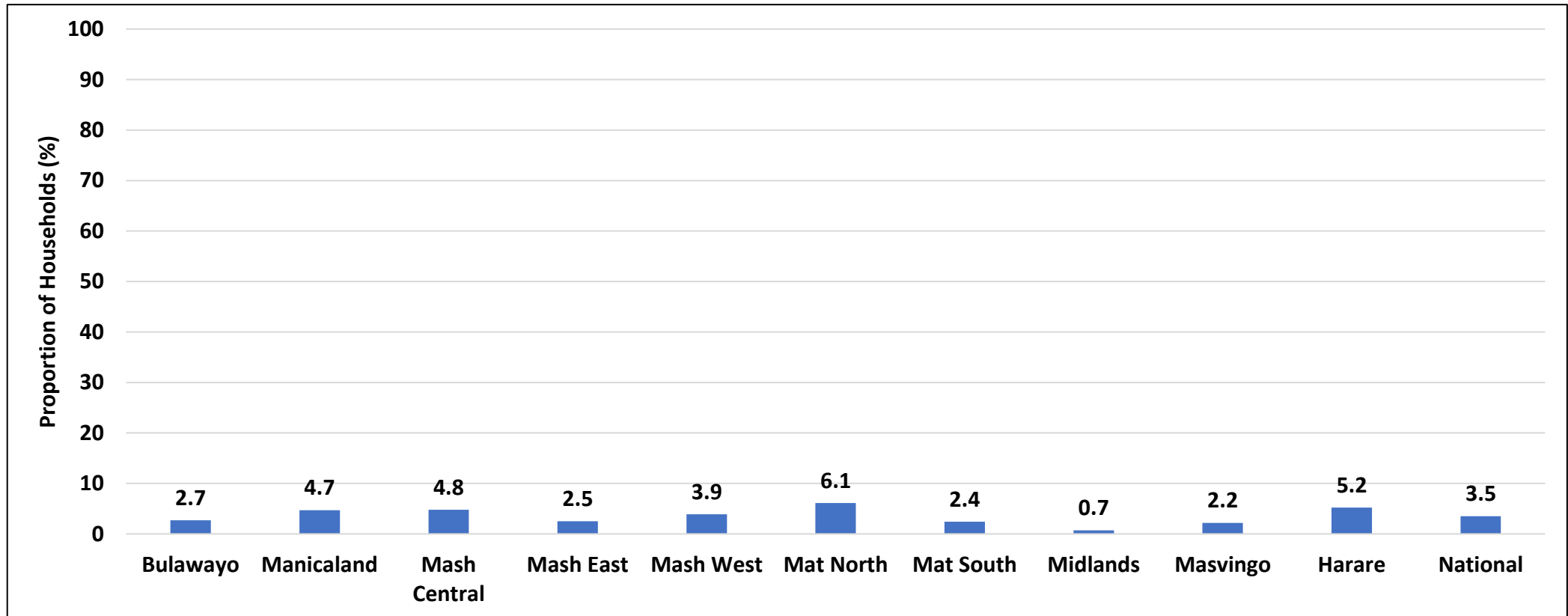
# Disability Conditions

Province	Seeing, even if wearing glasses (%)	Hearing, using a hearing aid (%)	Walking or climbing steps (%)	Remembering or concentrating (%)	Communicating, for example understanding or being understood (%)	With self-care such as washing all over or dressing (%)	No difficulty (%)
Bulawayo	3.4	<b>0.8</b>	3.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	91.4
Manicaland	2.8	1.2	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	89.8
Mash Central	2.6	0.3	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	94.1
Mash East	1.6	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	95.0
Mash West	2.3	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	93.9
Mat North	<b>3.6</b>	0.4	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	93.1
Mat South	2.7	0.6	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	93.7
Midlands	2.4	0.6	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	93.7
Masvingo	2.9	0.5	3.0	0.3	0.2	<b>0.7</b>	92.4
Harare	3.5	<b>0.8</b>	2.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	91.4
National	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>94.4</b>

- About 2.9% of the households had a member who had difficulty seeing, even if they were wearing glasses.
- This was followed by those with difficulty in walking or climbing steps (2.7%).

# **Drug and Substance Abuse**

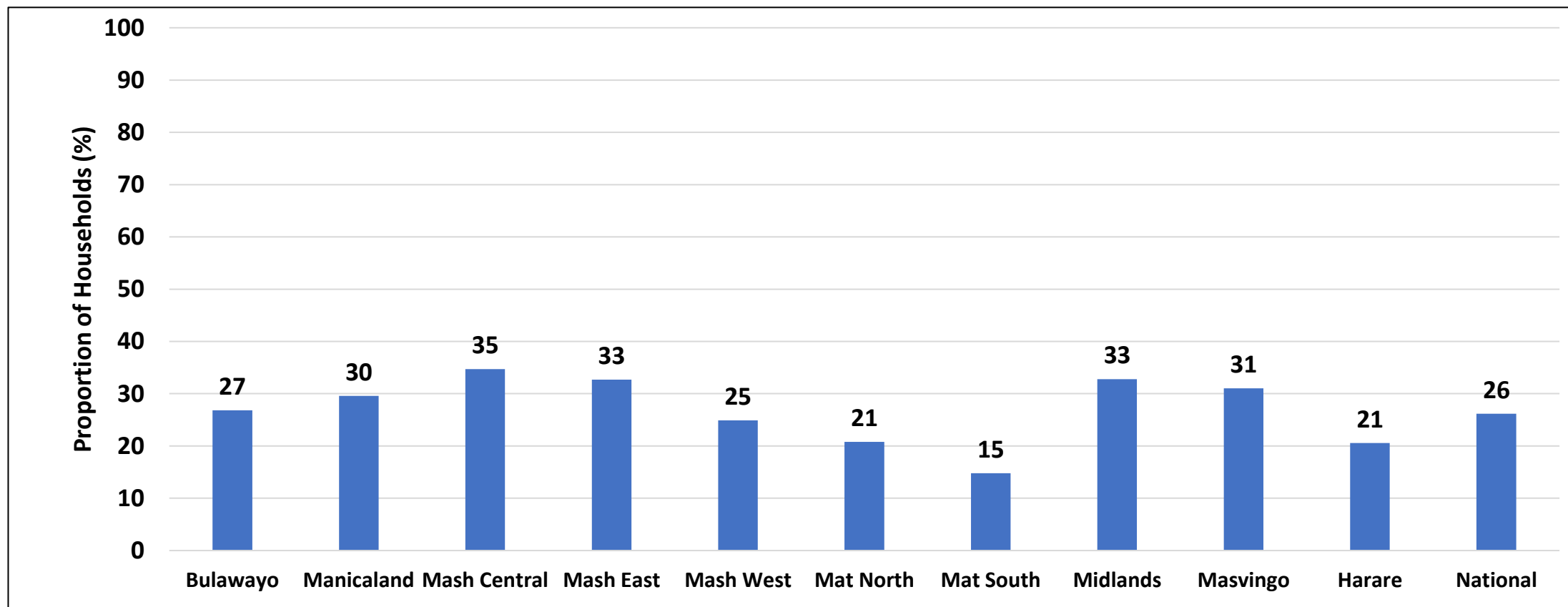
# Households with Members Abusing Drugs and Illegal Substances



- At least 3.5% of the households had a member who was abusing drugs and illegal substances.

# **Social Protection**

# Social Support from Any Source



- Nationally, 26% of the sampled households received some form of support from one or more sources.
- Mashonaland Central (35%) had the highest proportion of households which received support whilst Matabeleland South had the least proportion (15%).

# Sources of Support

	Government (%)	UN/NGO (%)	Churches (%)	Support from Relatives Within (%)	Remittances from outside Zimbabwe (%)	Groups (%)
Bulawayo	8.0	5.5	2.1	9.5	10.4	0.6
Manicaland	15.7	3.6	2.3	14.5	5.9	0.0
Mash Central	28.1	0.7	2.2	7.2	3.4	0.6
Mash East	17.7	6.2	1.5	15.9	6.9	0.4
Mash West	5.8	4.3	2.8	14.9	6.7	0.2
Mat North	2.9	5.1	1.9	11.5	5.3	1.1
Mat South	0.8	4.8	1.6	3.6	6.7	0.1
Midlands	13.4	7.1	2.7	12.2	5.3	0.2
Masvingo	11.7	9.1	2.1	12.2	6.3	0.6
Harare	3.7	4.5	2.4	9.5	6.2	0.2
National	<b>9.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>

- The findings give evidence on the benefits of Zimbabwe's economic growth trajectory, which translates into household economy.
- About 17.7% of the households were able to receive support from relatives.
- Institutionally, Government was the main source of support (9.2%) followed by development partners (5.3%) and churches (2.2%). In line with NDS 1, the Government facilitated implementation of social safety nets to ensure that the vulnerable population are well protected.



# Forms of Support Received from Government and UN/NGOs

Government

	Food (%)	Cash transfers (%)	Vouchers (%)	Crop inputs (%)	Livestock (%)	WASH & NFI (%)	Other (%)
Bulawayo	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.7	4.3
Manicaland	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
Mash Central	4.2	0.1	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
Mash East	1.1	0.5	0.1	15.0	0.1	0.4	0.6
Mash West	0.3	0.5	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.6
Mat North	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9
Mat South	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Midlands	0.6	0.8	0.1	10.4	0.0	0.6	0.9
Masvingo	1.7	1.5	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Harare	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.7
National	0.8	0.9	0.1	5.9	0.0	0.3	1.2

UN/NGO

	Food (%)	Cash transfers (%)	Vouchers (%)	Crop inputs (%)	Livestock (%)	WASH & NFI (%)	Other (%)
Bulawayo	0.7	2.6	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Manicaland	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2
Mash Central	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mash East	0.7	0.5	3.9	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0
Mash West	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Mat North	0.9	2.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.0
Mat South	0.2	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Midlands	0.7	4.1	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
Masvingo	1.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1
Harare	0.4	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
National	0.6	2.4	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1

- The main form of support from Government was in form of crop inputs (5.9%). Government is commended for providing support that aims to increase productivity and helps to build resilience.
- The main form of support from UN/NGOs was cash transfers (2.4%).

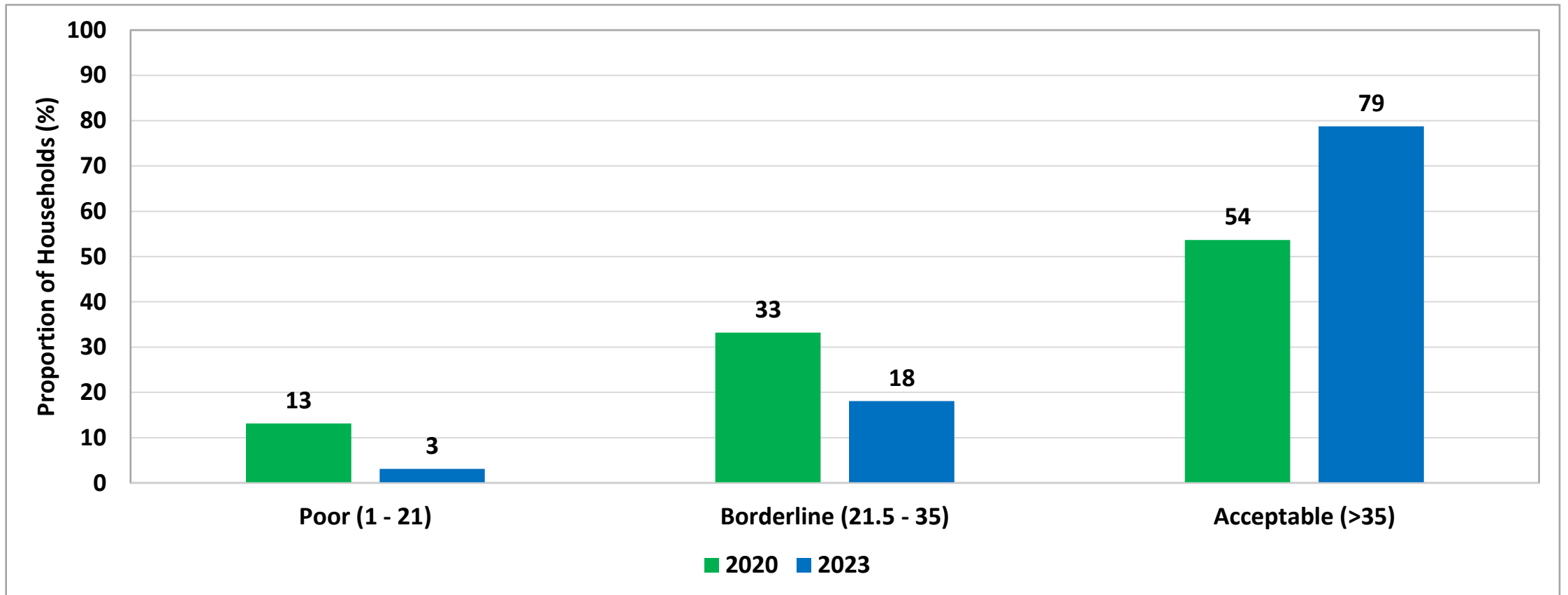
# **Household Consumption Patterns**

# **Food Consumption Score**

# Food Consumption Score

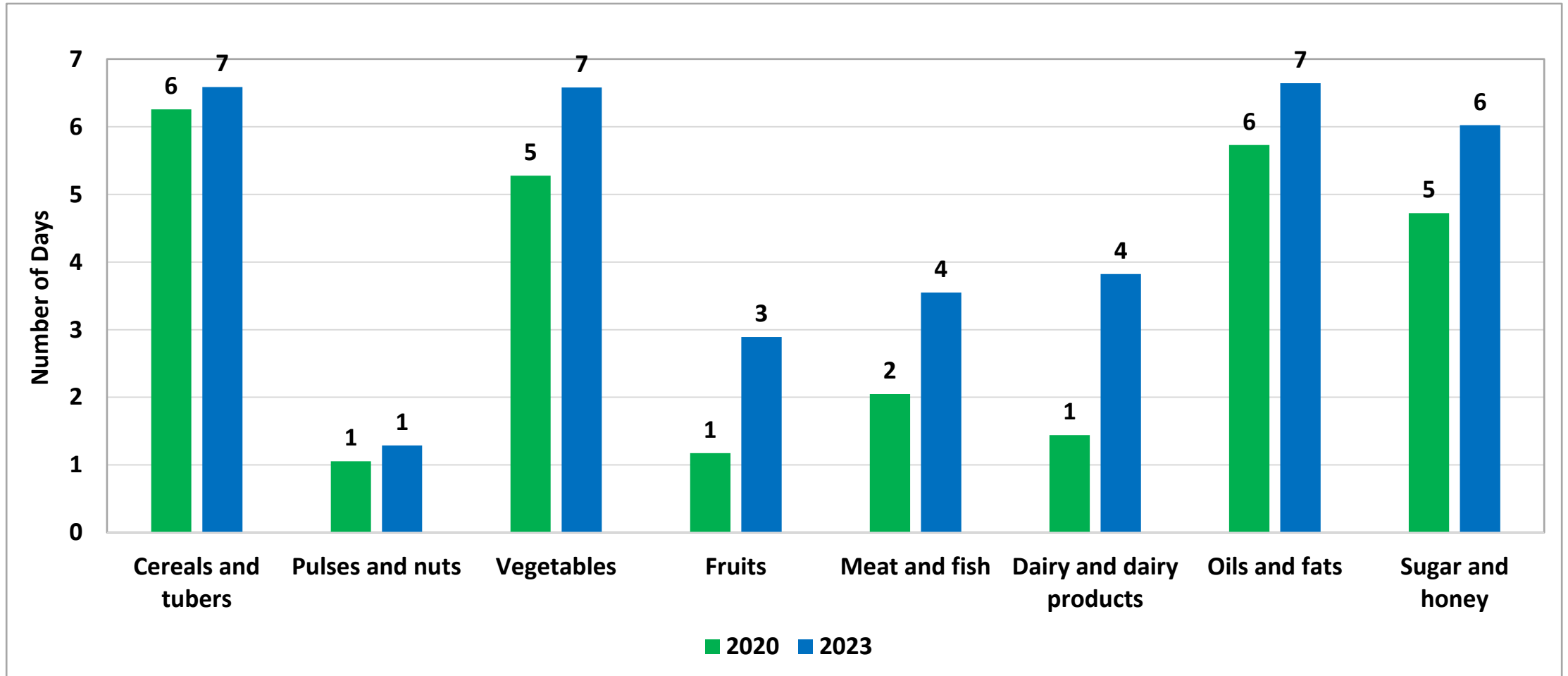
Food Consumption Score Groups	Score	Description
<b>POOR</b>	<b>0-21</b>	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 5-6 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 1 day a week, while animal proteins are totally absent
<b>BORDERLINE</b>	<b>21.5-35</b>	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 6-7 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 3 days, meat/fish/egg/pulses 1-2 days a week, while dairy products are totally absent
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	<b>&gt;35</b>	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 (FCS) Groups



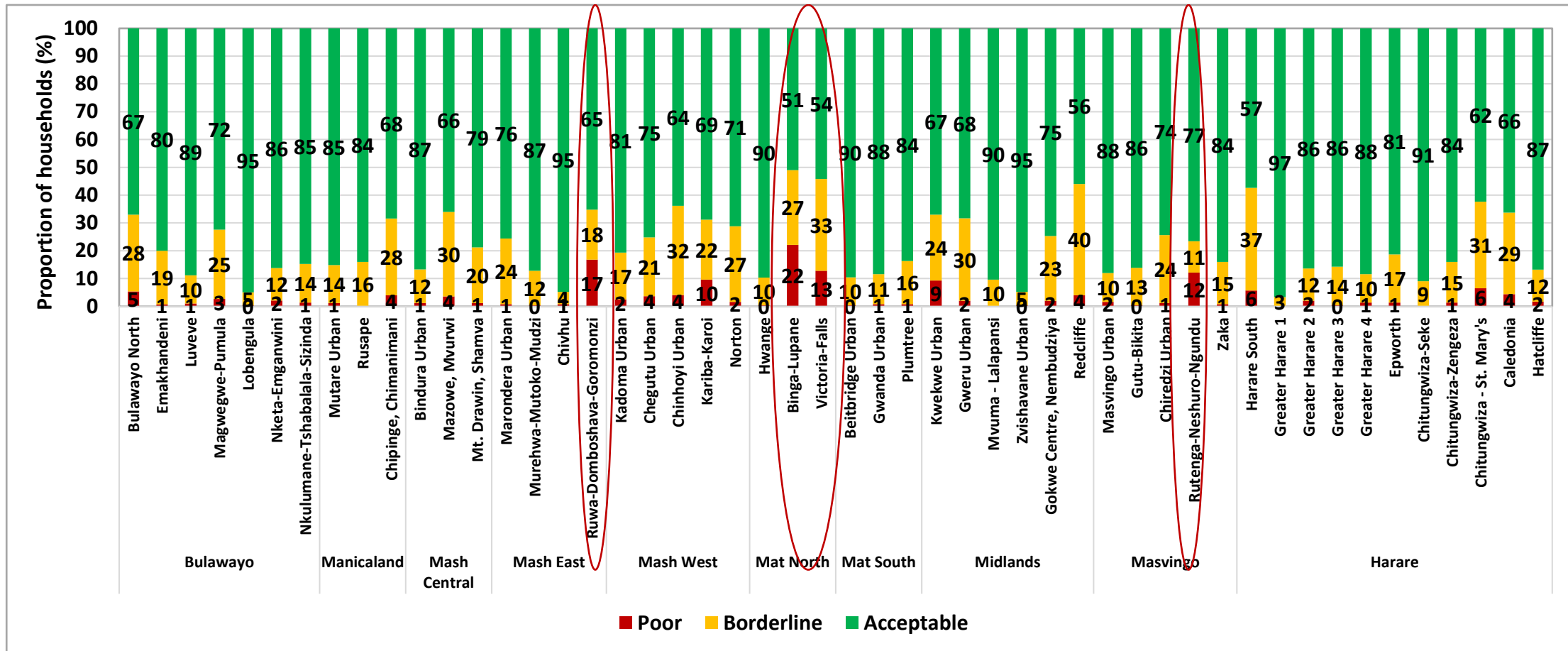
- Government is commended for ensuring an enabling environment and putting the necessary measures aimed at improving the people's quality of life.
- There has been an improvement in household caloric availability as 79% of the households had food diversity and frequency in the acceptable category.

# Average Frequency of Food Group Consumption



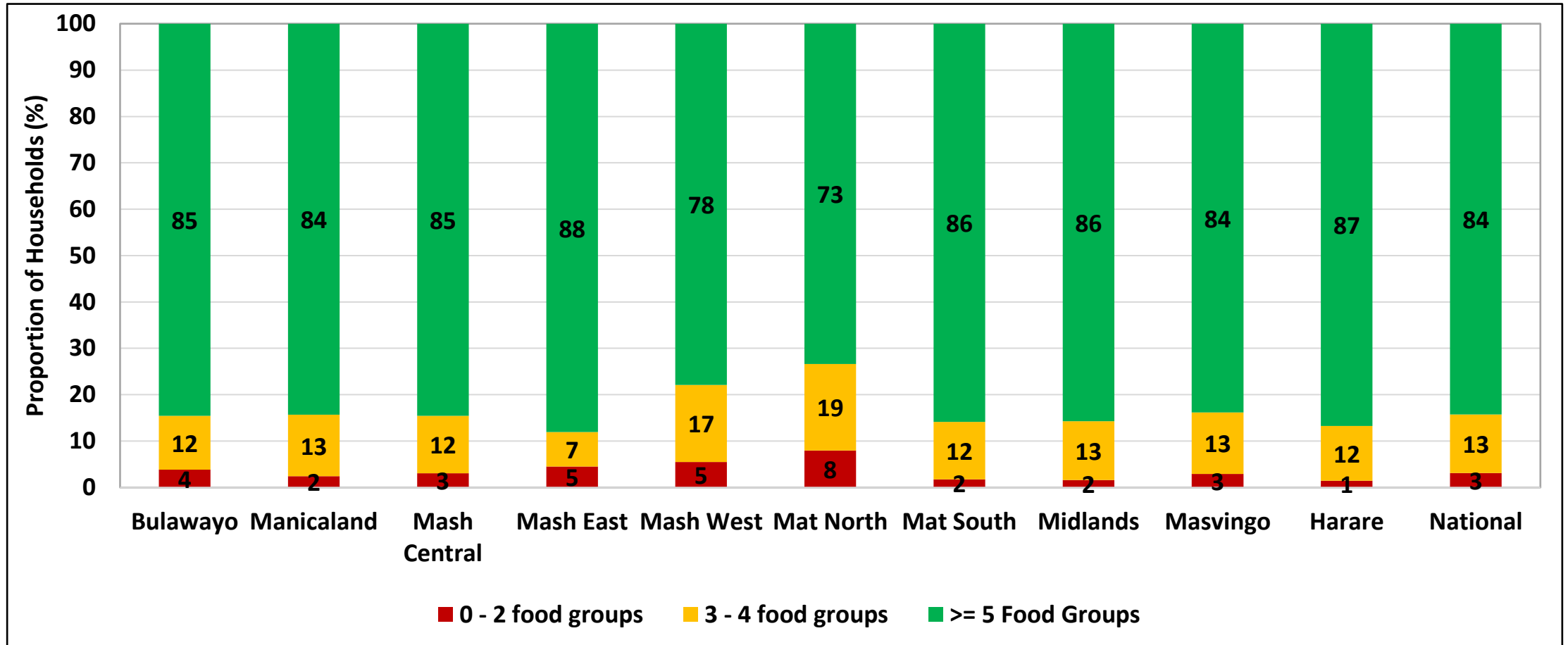
- Average number of days of food group consumption has improved across all food groups.

# Food Consumption Score By Domain



- Though nationally 3% of households had poor consumption patterns, there were domains with more than 10% of households with poor consumption patterns.
- These include Binga-Lupane (22%), Ruwa-Domboshava-Goromonzi (17%), Victoria-Falls (13%) and Rutenga-Neshuro-Ngundu (12%).

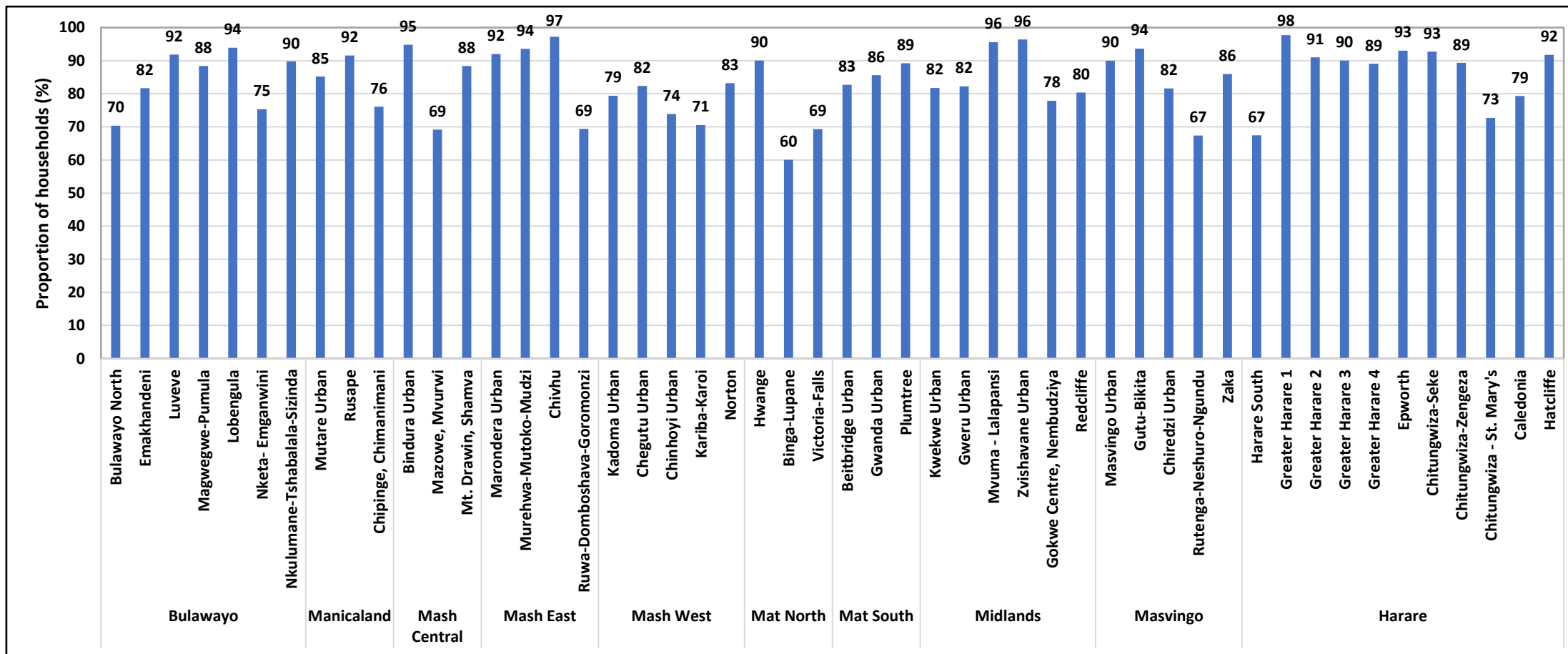
# Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)



- Consumption of more food groups has increased - a reflection of improved food access.
- Household Dietary Diversity Score was high across the provinces with 84% of households at national level consuming 5 or more food groups.

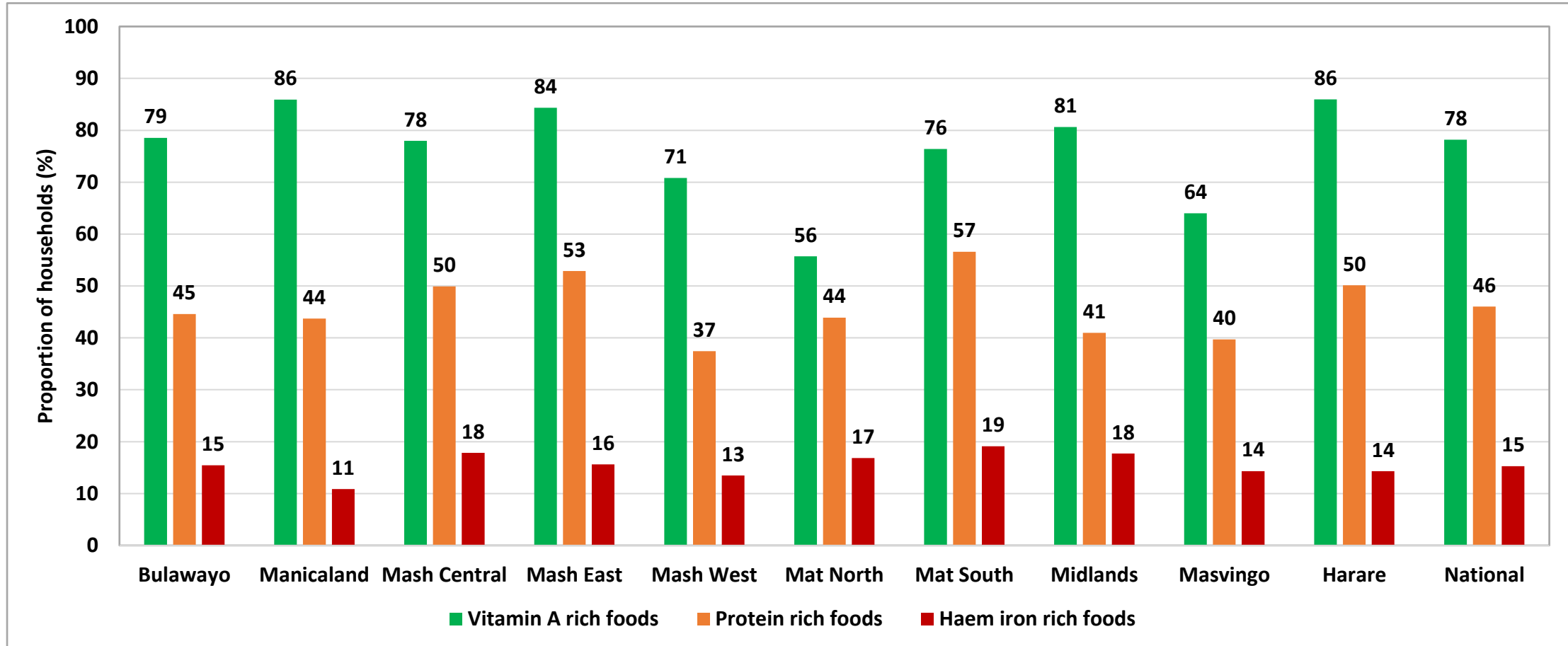


# Households Consuming $\geq 5$ Food Groups



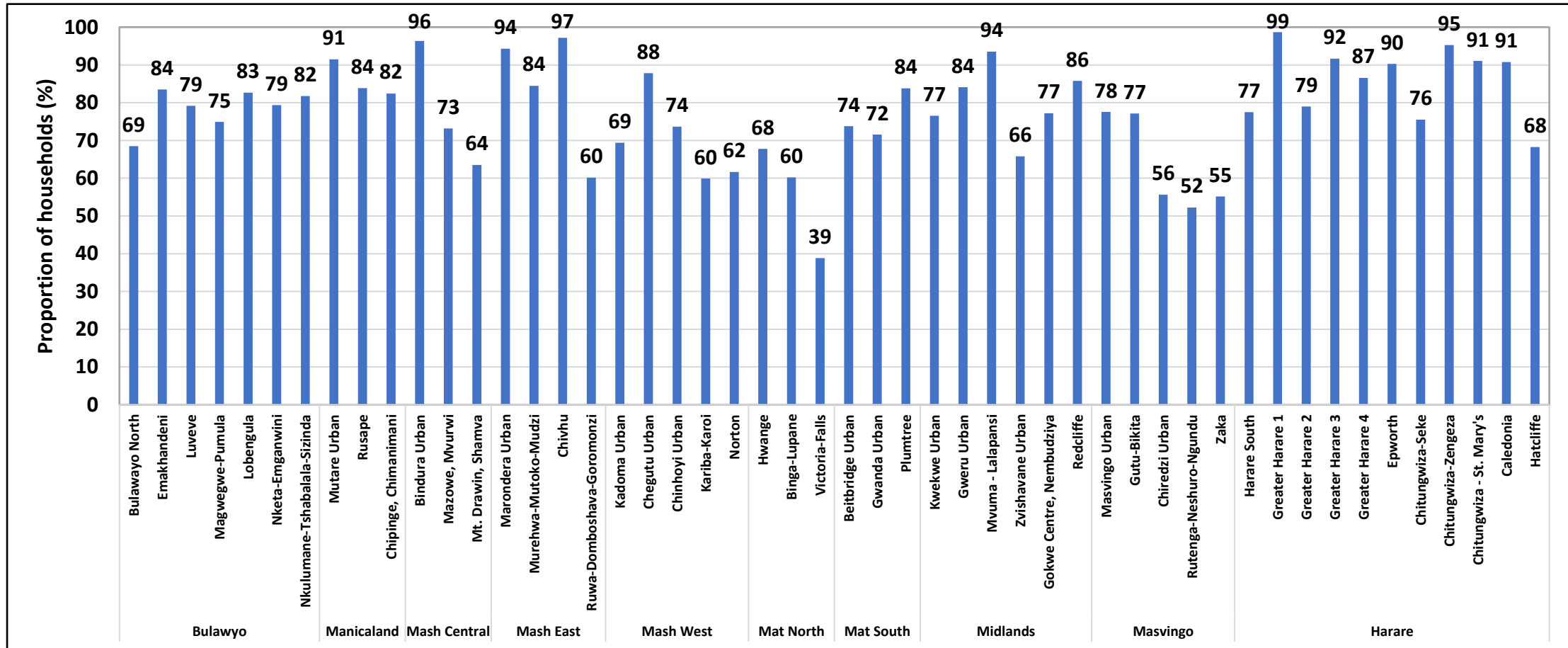
- All domains had over 50% of their households consuming at least 5 food groups.
- The lowest proportion was in Binga-Lupane (60%) and the highest was in Greater Harare 1 (98%).

# Household Consumption of Protein, Iron and Vitamin A Rich Foods



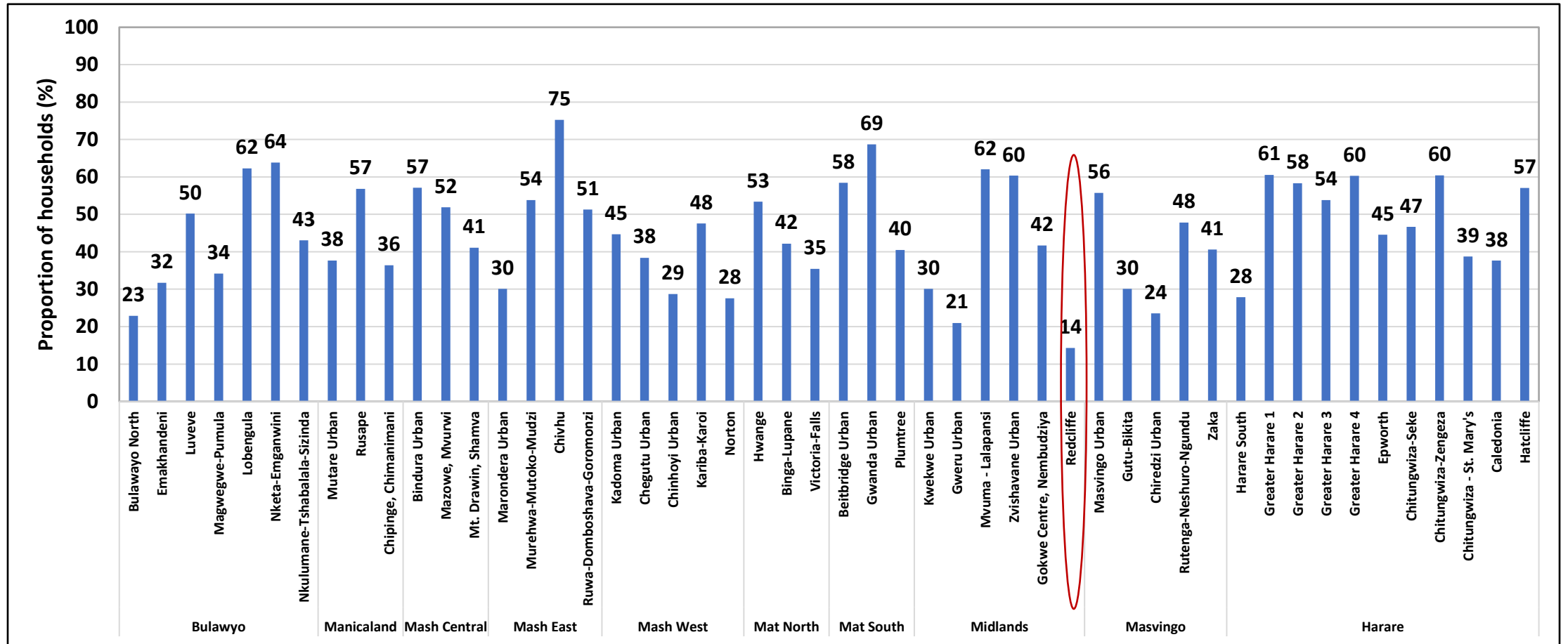
- Consumption of Vitamin A rich foods was high across all provinces while attention should be given to low consumption of Haem Iron (15%).

# Households Consuming Vitamin A Rich Foods



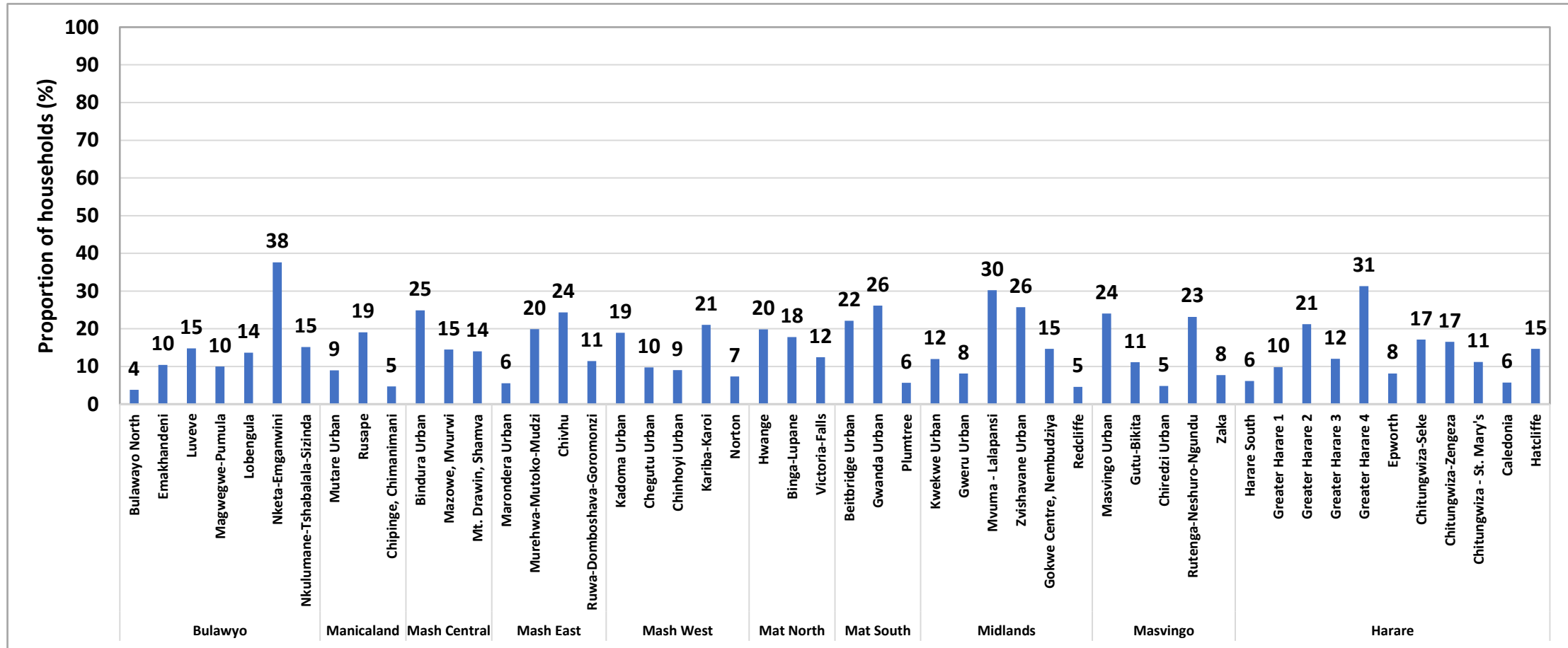
- Greater Harare 1 had 99% of households consuming Vitamin A rich foods.

# Households Consuming Protein-Rich Foods



- Redcliffe (14%), Gweru (21%), Bulawayo North (23%) and Chiredzi (24%) had the lowest proportions of households consuming protein rich food.

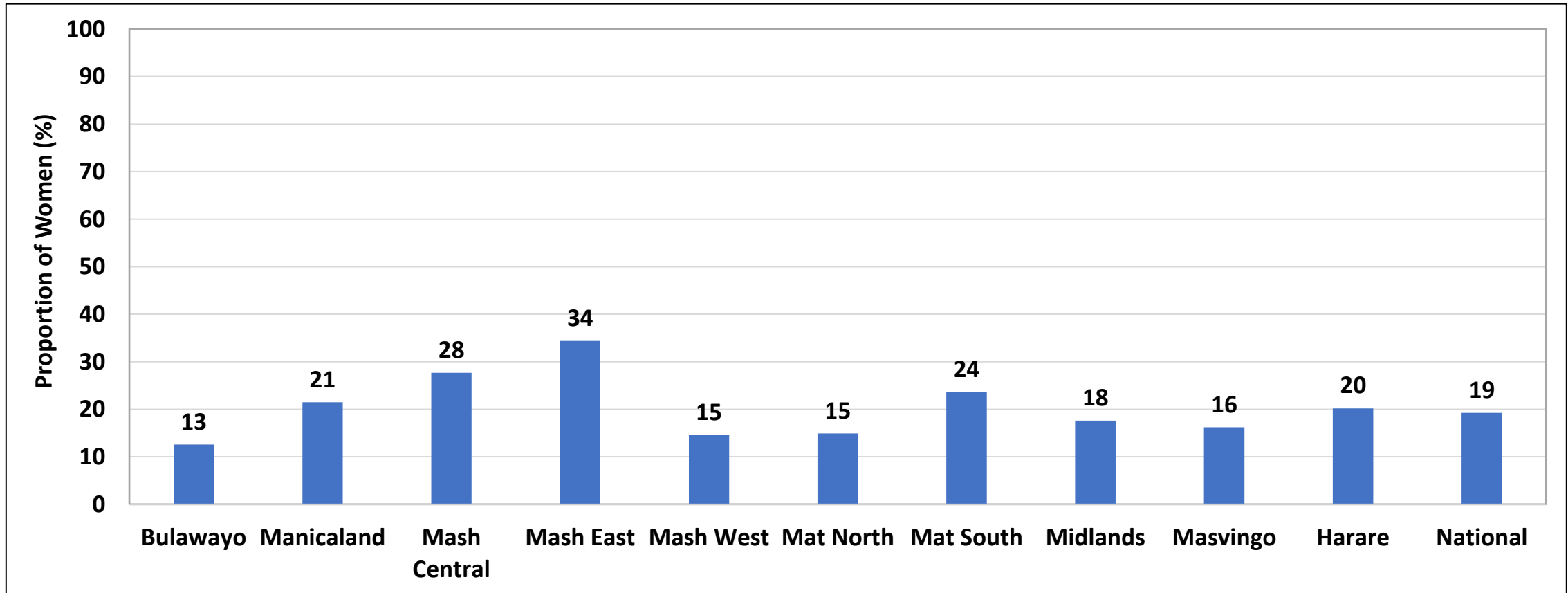
# Households Consuming Haem Iron-Rich Foods



- The Nketa-Emganwini domain had the highest proportion of households consuming haem iron rich foods (38%).

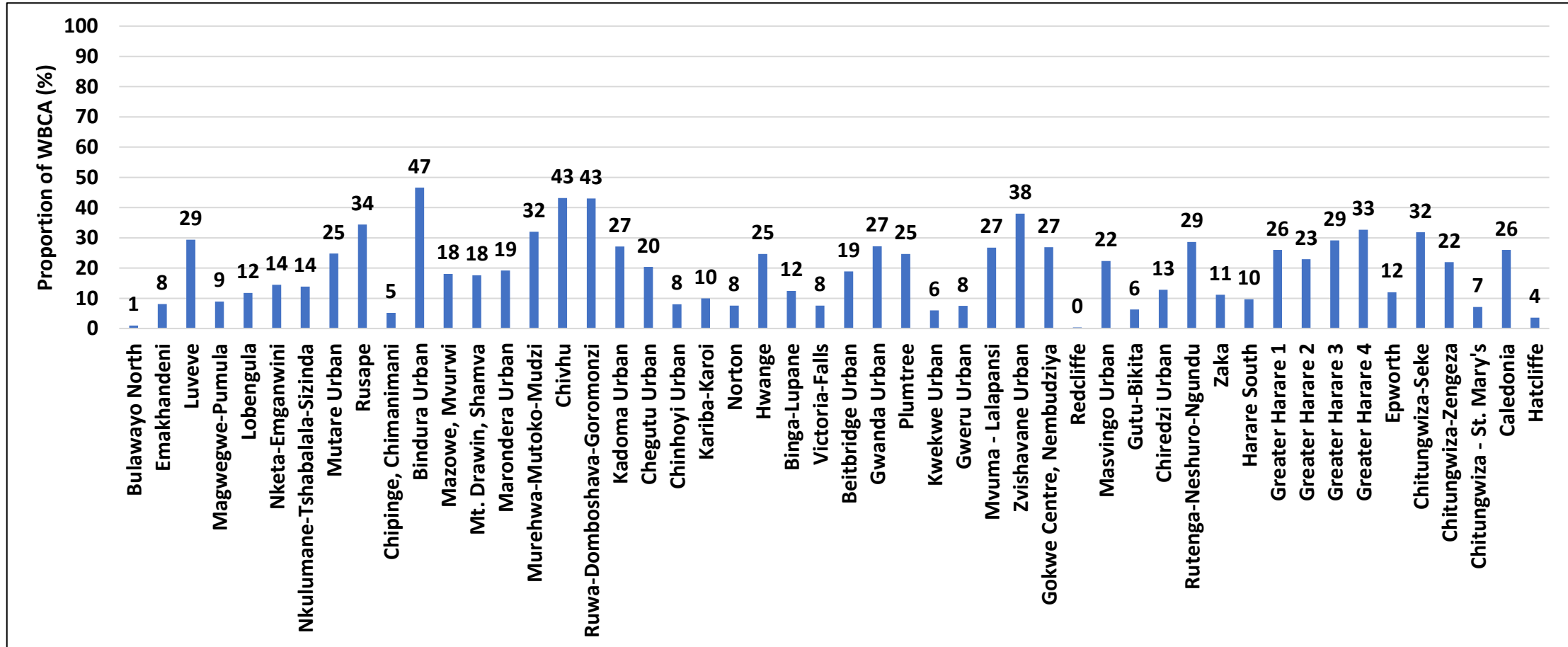
# **Women (15-49yrs) Minimum Dietary Diversity (WMDD)**

# Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of Childbearing Age



- The proportion of women of childbearing age consuming a minimum dietary diversity during the 24 hours prior to the survey was 19%.

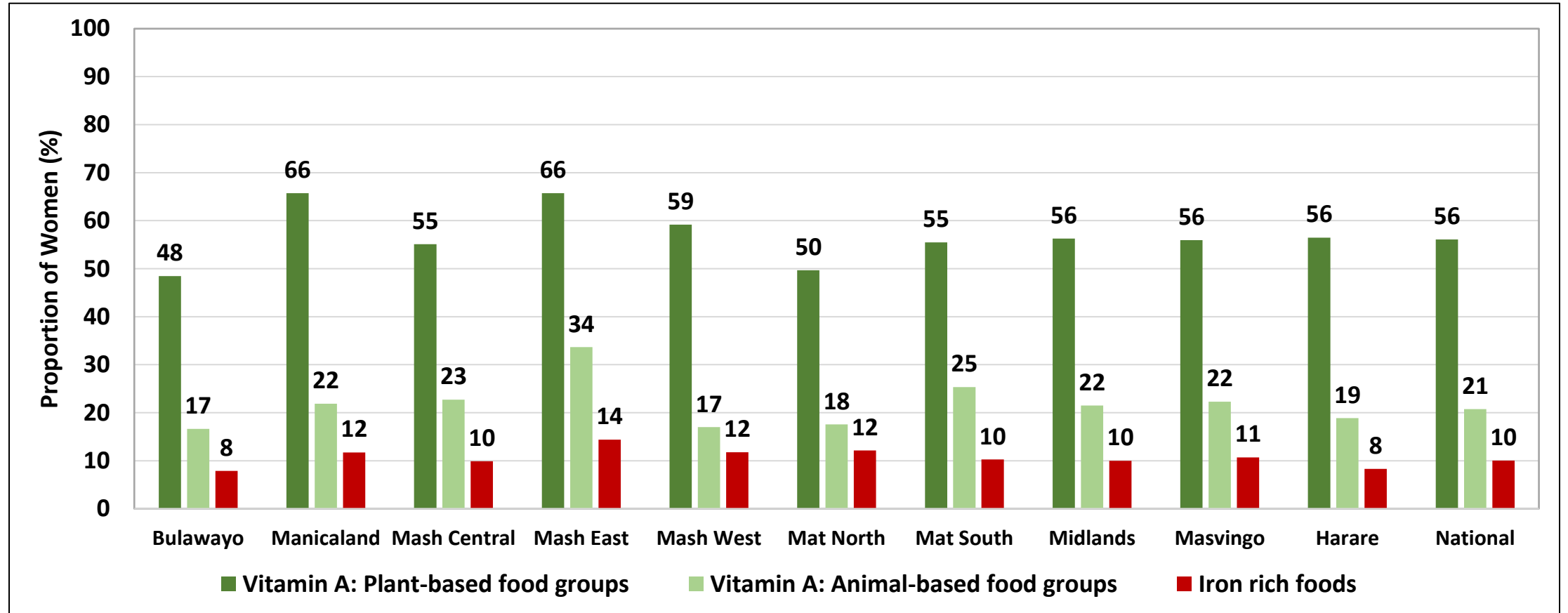
# Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women by Domain



- Bindura (47%) had the highest proportion of women of child bearing age who had the minimum dietary diversity.



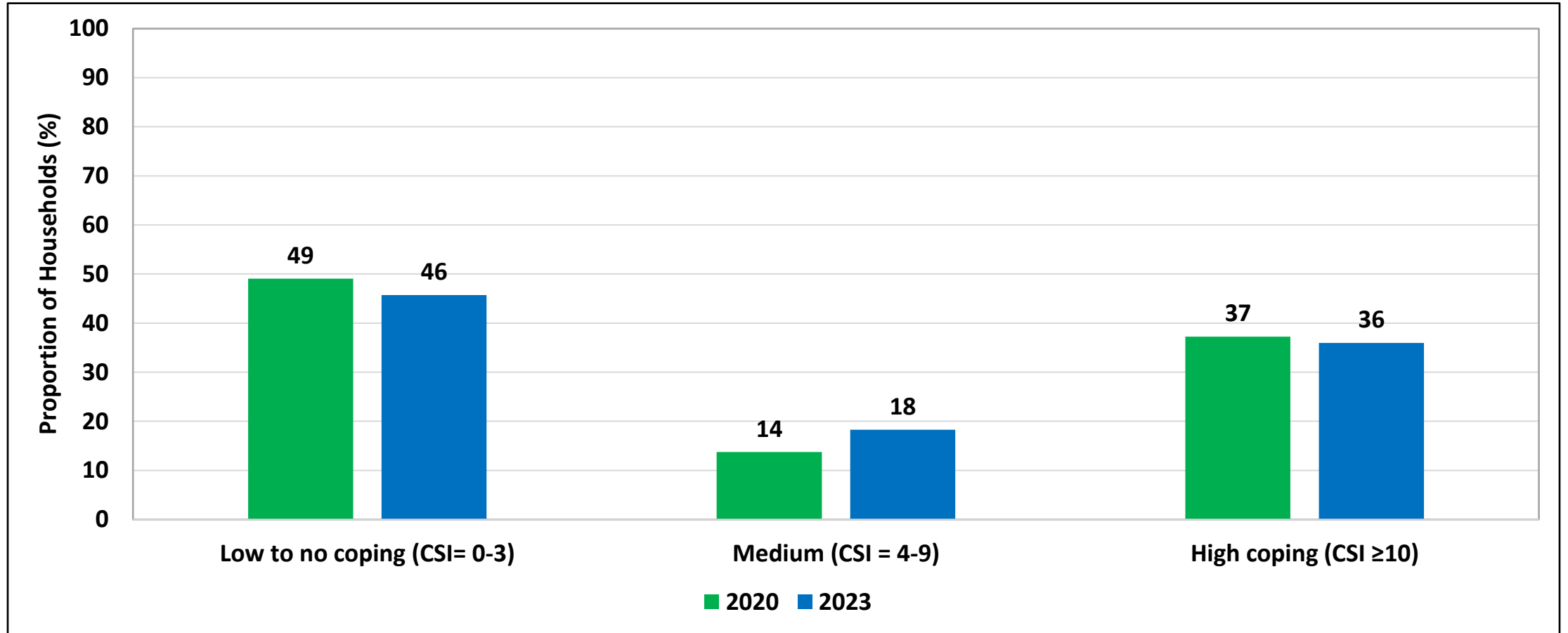
# Consumption of Iron and Vitamin-A Rich Foods by WCBA



- The majority of women of childbearing age (56%) were consuming Vitamin A rich plant foods.

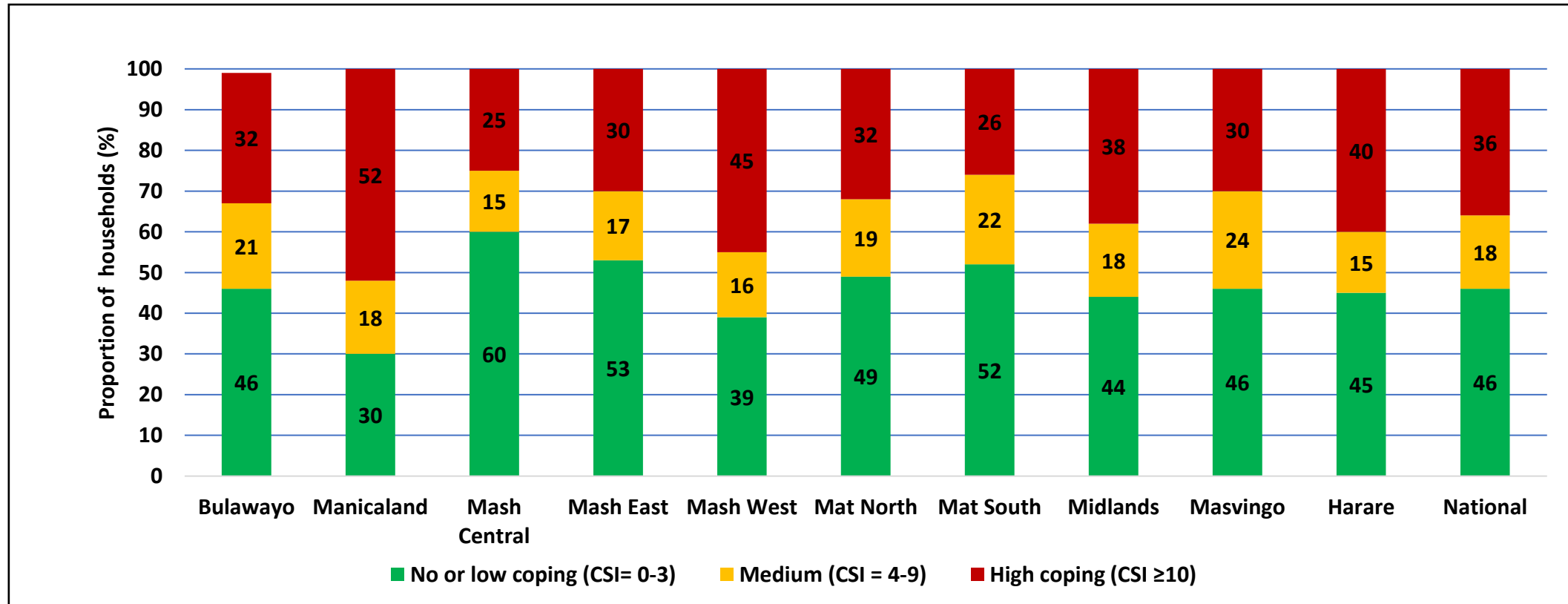
# **Reduced Consumption Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)**

# Reduced Consumption Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



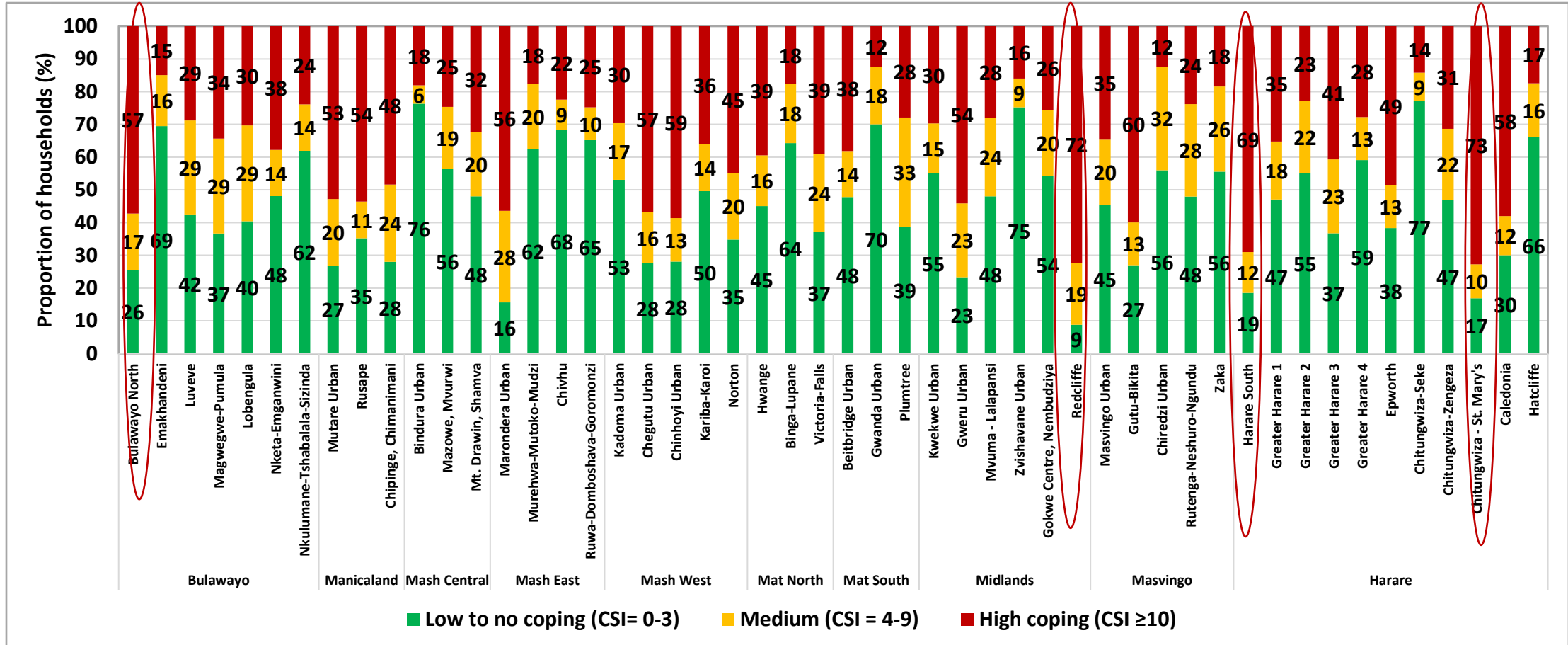
- Forty six percent of the households had low to no coping.

# Reduced Consumption Coping Strategy Index By Province



- Mashonaland Central (60%) had the highest proportion of households with low to no coping.

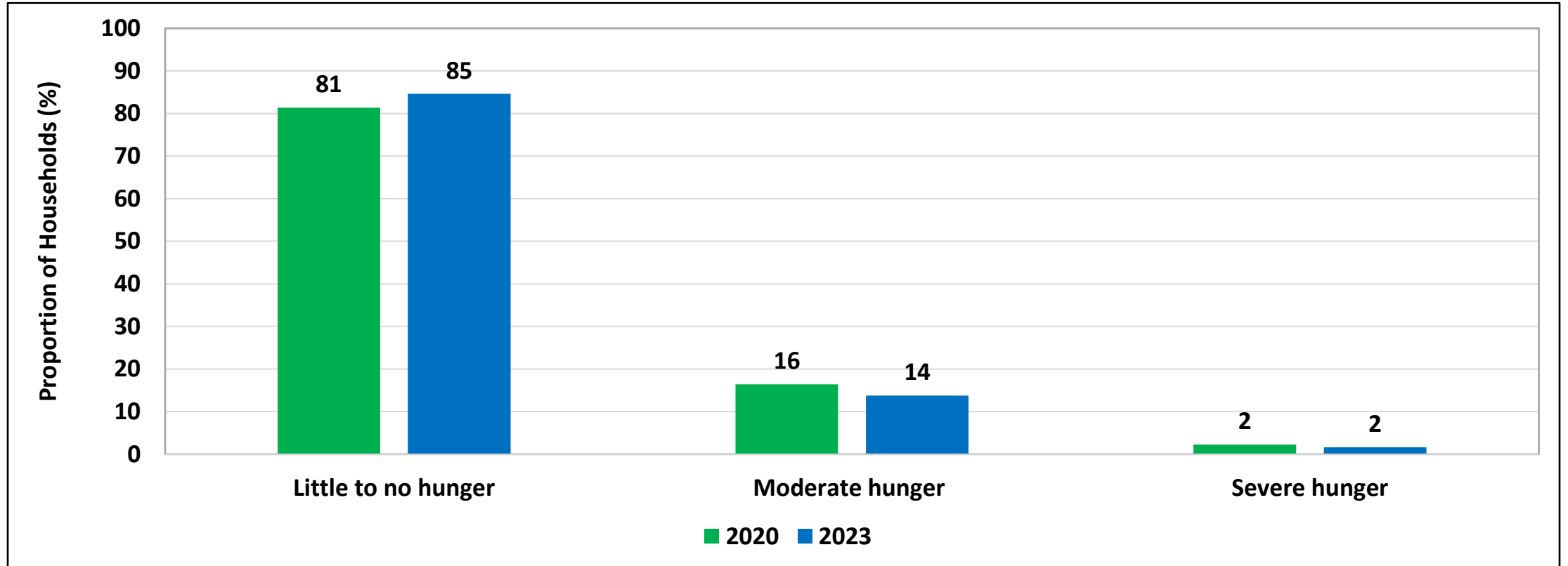
# Reduced Consumption Coping Strategy Index by Domain



- Chitungwiza St Mary's (73%), Redcliffe (72%) and Harare South (69%) had the highest proportion of households engaging in high coping.
- High coping was lowest in Gwanda and Chiredzi.

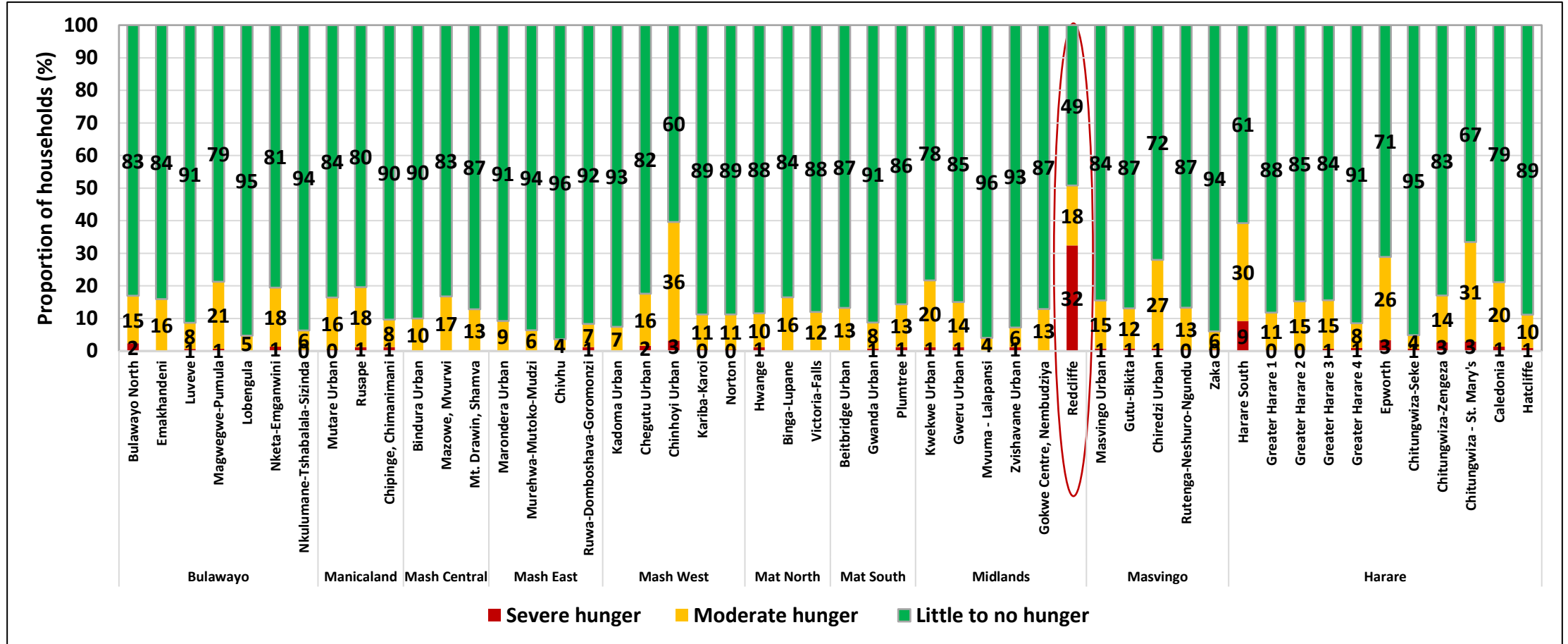
# Household Hunger Scale

# Household Hunger Scale



- Household Hunger Scale produces valid and comparable results across cultures and settings.
- The results show that the majority of households (85%), never experienced any deprivation of food.
- The Government is commended for efforts towards ensuring that no-one goes hungry, and is encouraged to continue implementing strategies towards eliminating hunger in urban areas.

# Household Hunger Scale (HHS) by Domain



- Redcliffe (32%) had the highest proportion of households which had experienced severe hunger 30 days prior to the assessment.

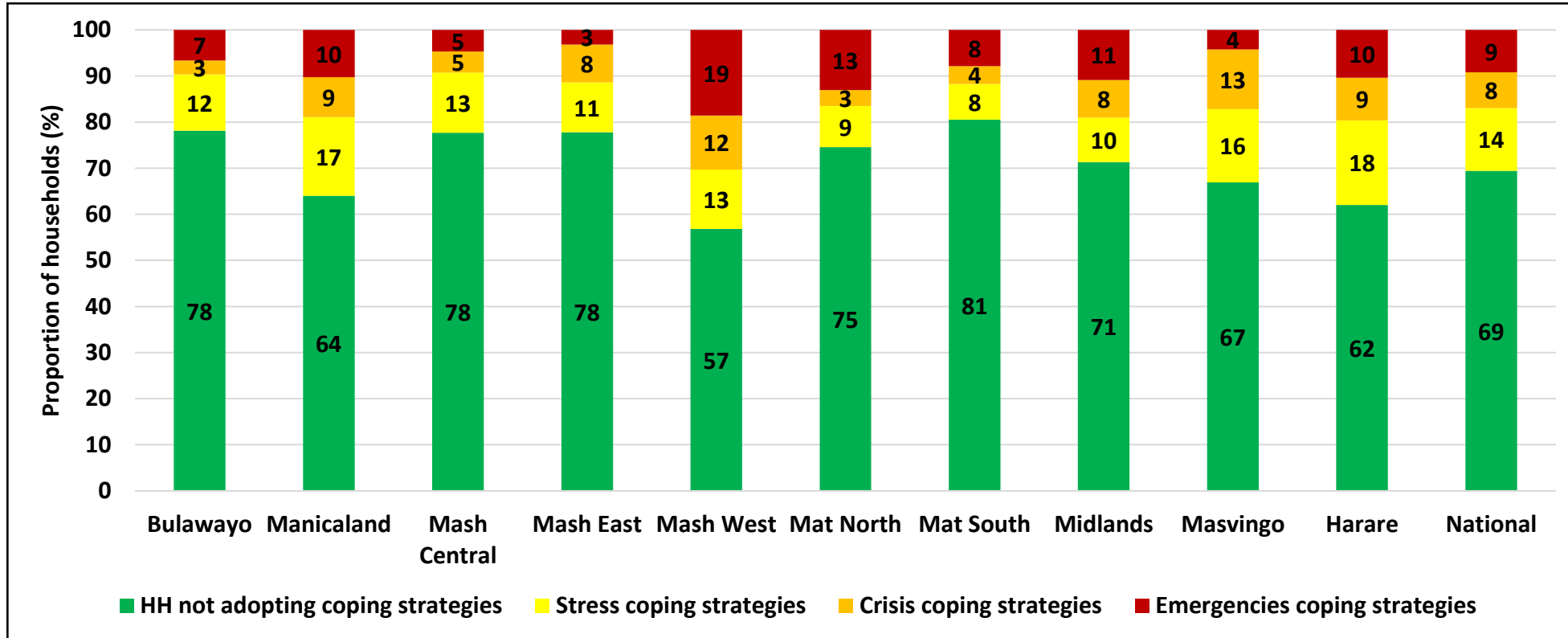


# **Livelihood Based Coping Strategies**

# Household Livelihood Coping Strategies

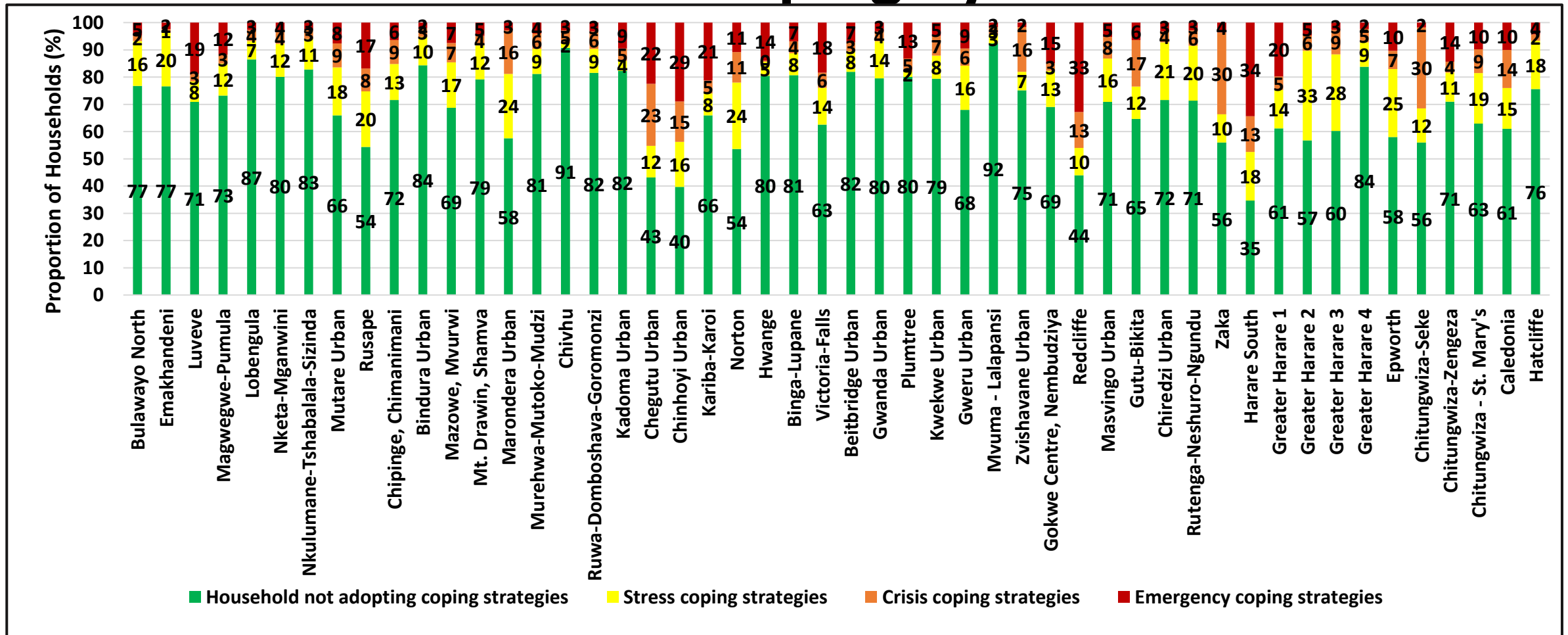
Category	Coping Strategies
Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Borrowing money, spending savings, selling assets and selling livestock than usual</li></ul>
Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Selling productive assets, directly reducing future productivity, including human capital formation.</li><li>• Withdrawing Children from school</li><li>• Reducing non-food expenditure</li></ul>
Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Selling one's land thus affecting future productivity</li><li>• Begging of food</li><li>• Selling the last breeding stock to buy food</li></ul>

# Maximum Coping Strategies Categories



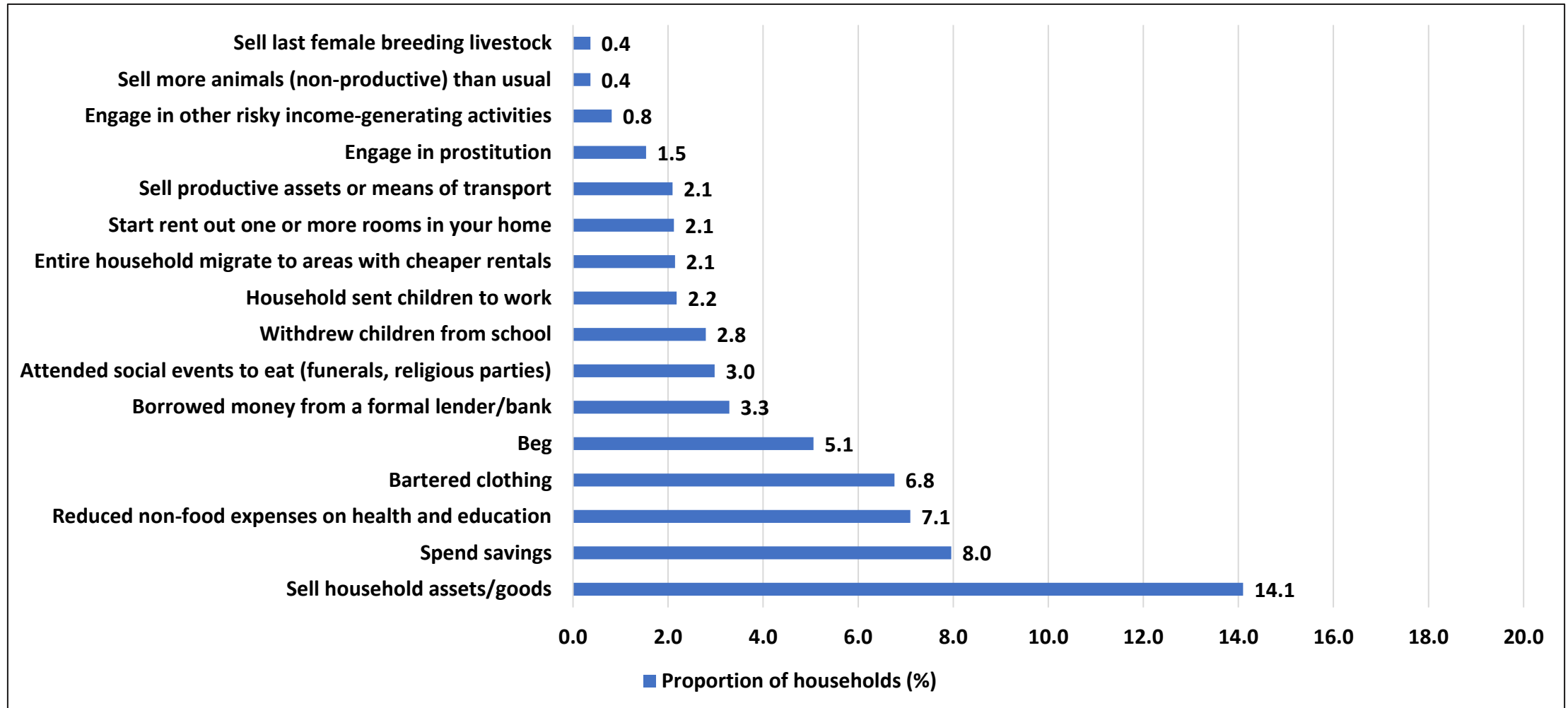
- The majority (69%) of households did not adopt any livelihood based coping strategies to deal with challenges in accessing essential goods and services.
- However urgent attention should be given to those households (9%) implementing the emergency coping strategies

# Maximum Coping by Domain



- Mvuma – Lalapansi (92%) and Chivhu (91%) had the highest proportion of households not adopting any coping strategies at the time of the assessment.

# Coping Strategies Employed by Households



- The most common livelihood coping strategies were selling of household goods/assets (14.1%) followed by spending household savings (8%), reduction on non-food expenses on health and education (7.1%) and bartering of clothes (6.8%).
- The least employed strategies were selling of last female breeding livestock and more animals (non-productive) than usual (0.4%).

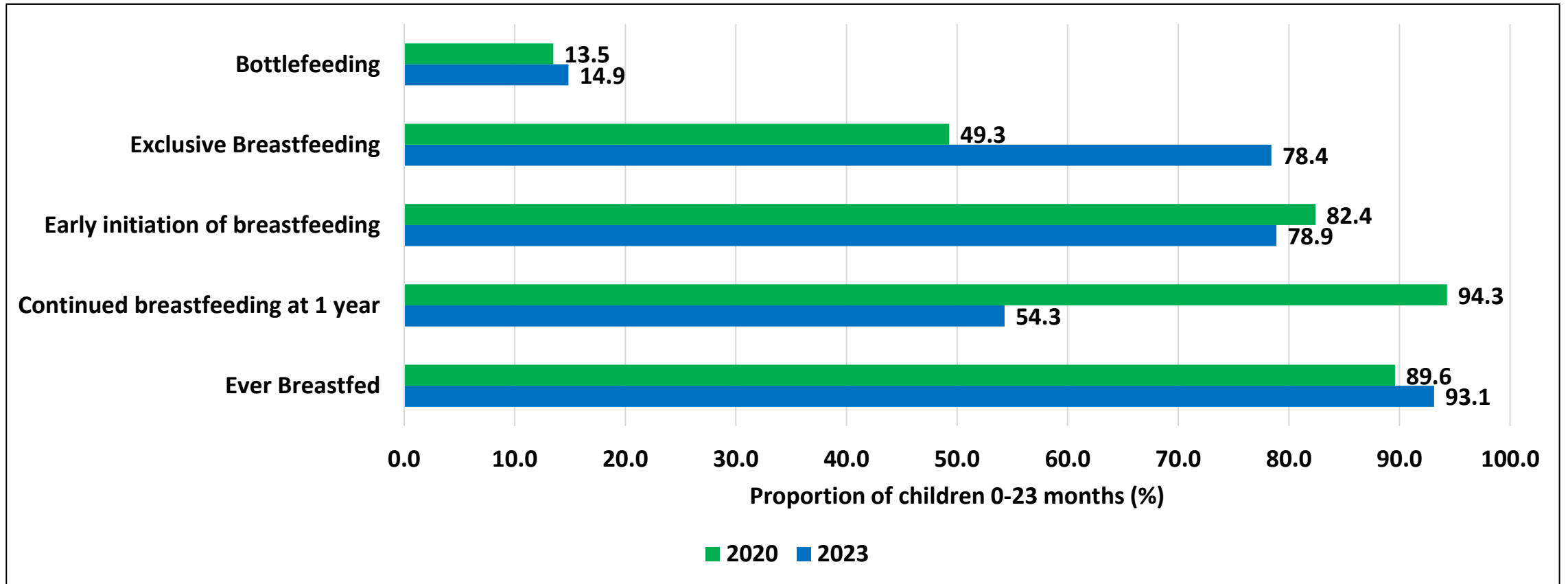
# **Child Nutrition**

0-59 months age group

# Infant and Young Child Feeding

- Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices directly affect the health, development and nutritional status of children less than two years of age and, ultimately, impact child survival. Improving IYCF practices in children 0–23 months of age is therefore critical to improved nutrition, health and development.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends breastfeeding practices that consist of early initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth, exclusive breastfeeding for six months, and continued breastfeeding with complementary feeding for at least two years.
- WHO recommends that children aged 6–23 months be fed a variety of foods to ensure that nutrient needs are met. Food group diversity is associated with improved linear growth in young children. A diet lacking in diversity can increase the risk of micronutrient deficiencies, which may have a damaging effect on children's physical and cognitive development.
- Poor-quality diets are one of the greatest obstacles to children's survival, growth, development and learning. During the first two years of life, diets lacking in essential vitamins and minerals can irreversibly harm a child's rapidly growing body and brain and increase the risk of stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies. Meanwhile, foods high in sugar, fat or salt can set children on the path to unhealthy food preferences, overweight and diet-related diseases.

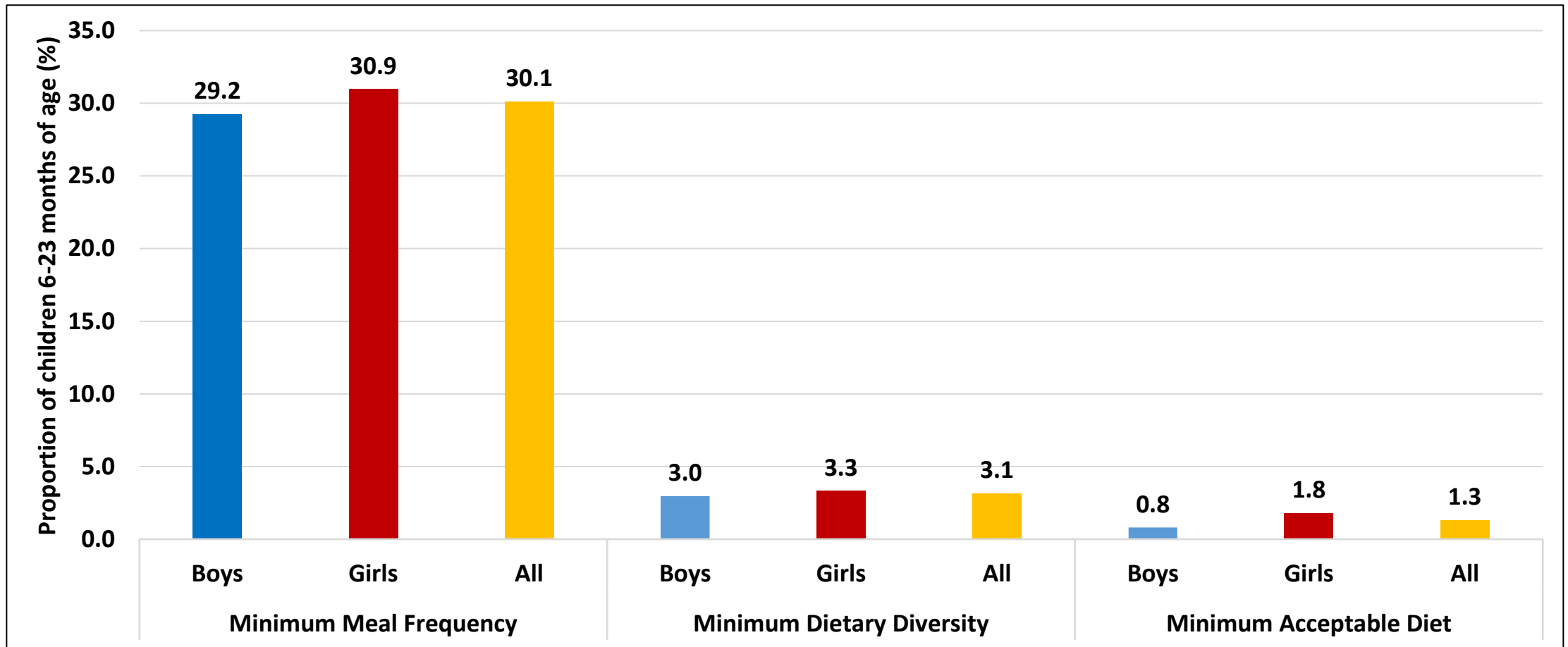
# Summary of Breastfeeding Practices



- A cocktail of strategies and measures being implemented by Government, particularly from the Ministry of Health has seen improvement in exclusive breastfeeding practices.
- The proportion of children exclusively breastfed increased from 49.3% in 2020 to 78.4%.

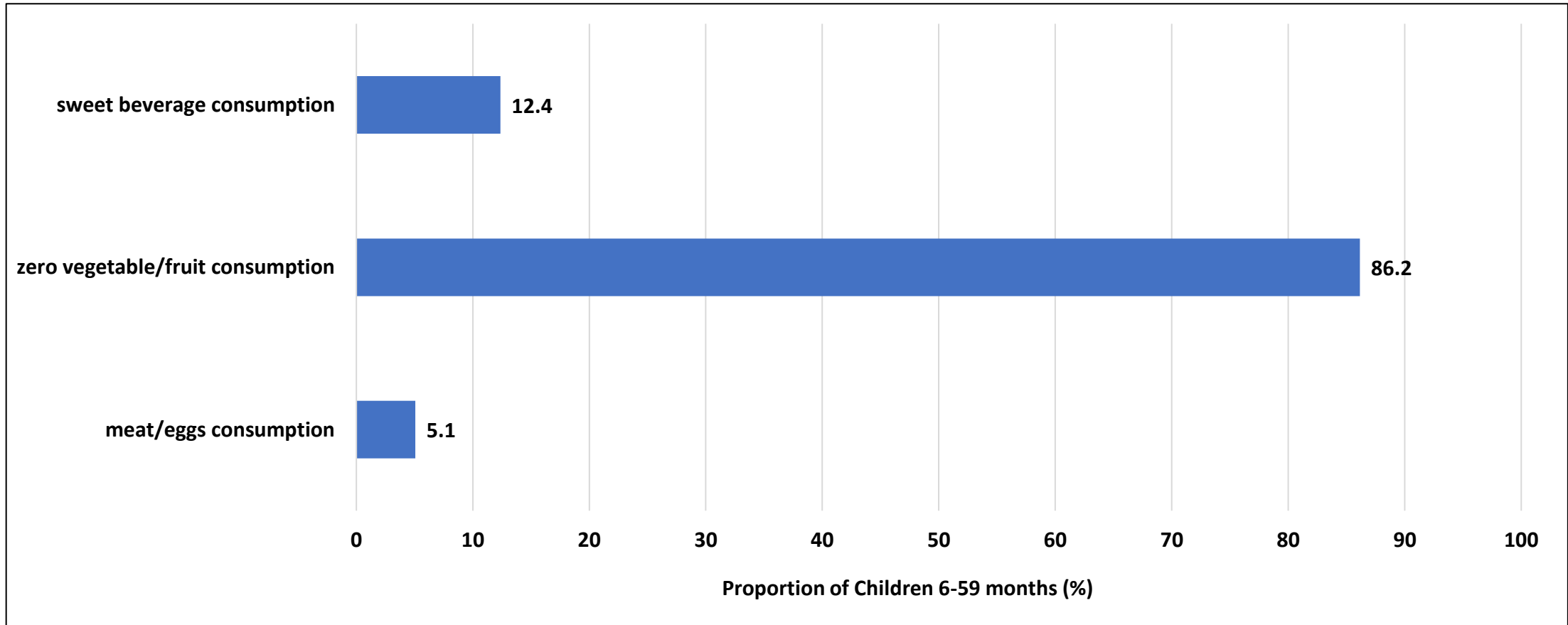


# Infant and Child Feeding Diet Quality



- Nationally, 30.1% of children consumed a minimum meal frequency.
- Attention should be given to infant and child feeding practices to continue improving the situation in urban households.

# Dietary Patterns for Children 6-23 Months



- Dietary patterns were computed for the 24-hours prior to the enumeration day.
- Nationally, 86.2% of children 6-23 months were not fed any vegetable or fruit 24-hours prior to the survey.
- Meat (flesh food) and eggs were consumed by 5.1% of children aged 6 to 23 months of age.

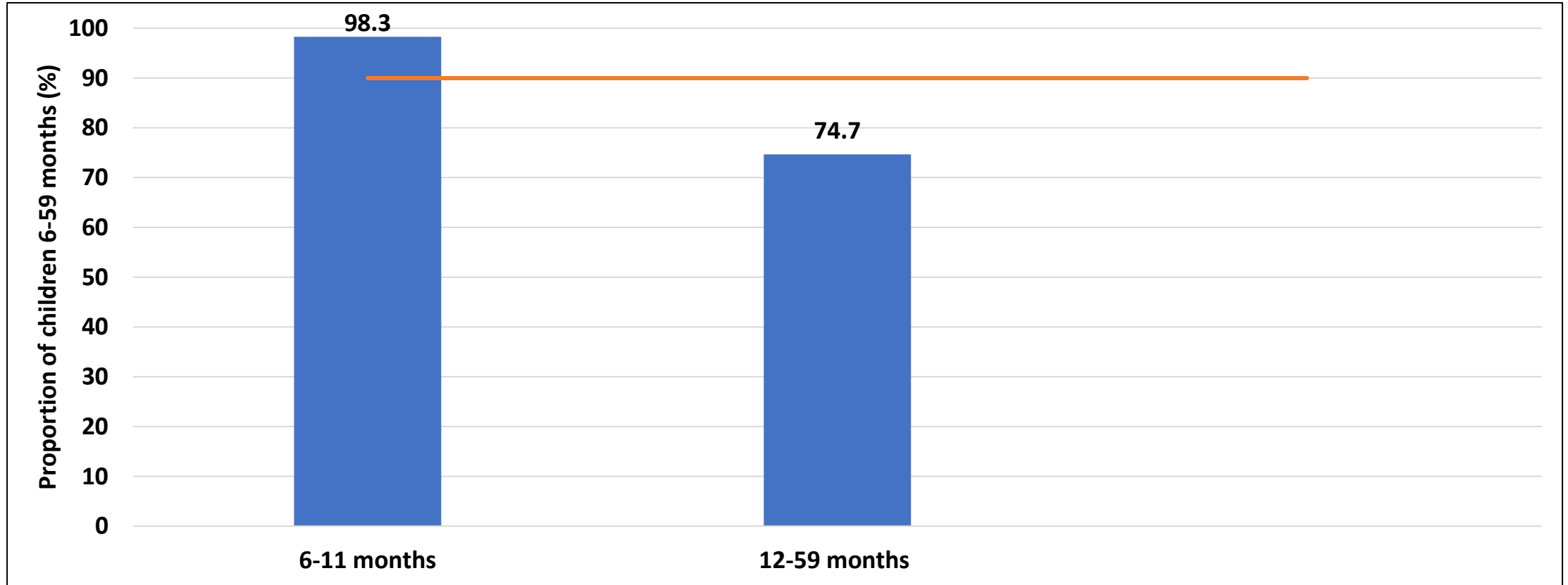
# Vitamin A Supplementation for Children 6-59 Months

- The World Health Organization recommends Vitamin A Supplementation (VAS) once every six months for children in the age group of 6-59 months. VAS is proven to reduce all-cause mortality, incidence of diarrhea and measles in children.
- The Zimbabwe VAS schedule is presented below:

Age group	Dosage	Timing for the administration
Below 6 months	Do not give	N/ A
6-11 Months	100,000 IU	Once at age 6 months
12-59 Months	200,000 IU	Once every 12 months from age 6 months, till 5 years



# Vitamin A Supplementation of Children 6-59 Months



- Government is commended for surpassing the 90% target for vitamin A supplementation of children 6-11 months.
- The proportion of children who received the recommended Vitamin A supplementation in the past 12 months was 98.3% (6-11 months age group) and 74.7% (12-59 months age group).

# **Child and Adolescent Nutrition Status**

To assess the nutritional status (anthropometry) in children 6-59 months, 5-19 years of age, focusing particularly on the prevalence of stunting, underweight, wasting and obesity

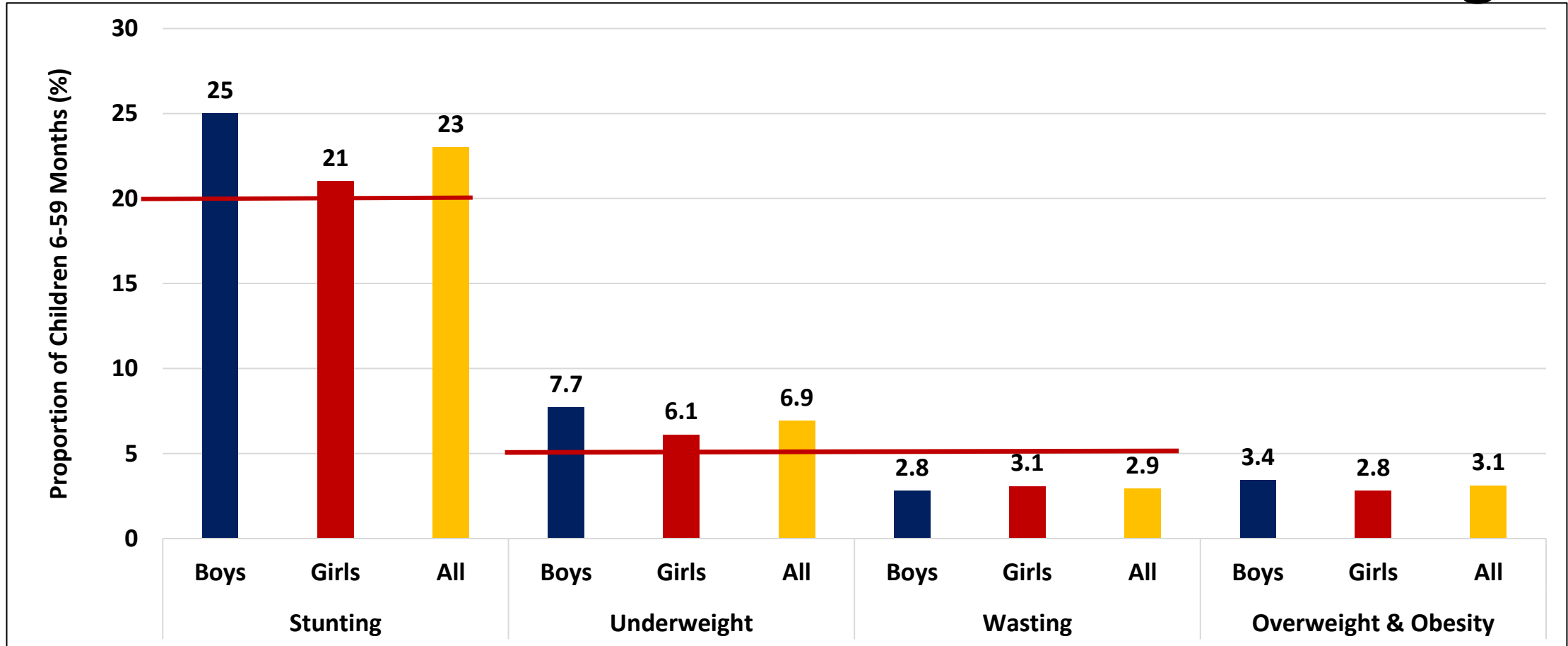
# Child Nutrition Status

- Nutritional status can be defined as the physiological condition of an individual that results from the balance between nutrient requirements and intake and the ability of the body to use these nutrients.
- Height-for age* is an index used for assessing **stunting** (chronic malnutrition in children). Stunted children have poor physical and intellectual performance and lower work output leading to lower productivity at individual level and poor socioeconomic development at the community level. Stunting of children in a given population indicates the fact that the children have suffered from chronic malnutrition so much so that it has affected their linear growth.
- Weight-for-height is an index used for assessing wasting (acute malnutrition). Wasting is defined as a low weight for the height of the child compared to the standard child of the same height. Wasted children are vulnerable to infection and stand a greater chance of dying.
- Weight-for-age* is an index used in growth monitoring for assessing children who may be underweight.

Anthropometric Indicator	Prevalence Thresholds (%)				
	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
<b>Stunting: Percentage of children age 0–59 months</b> (height-for-age < -2 z-score)	< 2.5	2.5–9	10–19	20–29	≥30
<b>Wasting: Percentage of children age 0–59 months</b> (weight-for-height < -2 z-score)	<2.5	2.5 – < 5	5–9	10–14	≥15
<b>Overweight: Percentage of children age 0–59 months</b> (weight-for-height >+ 2 z-score)	<2.5	2.5 – < 5	5–9	10–14	≥15



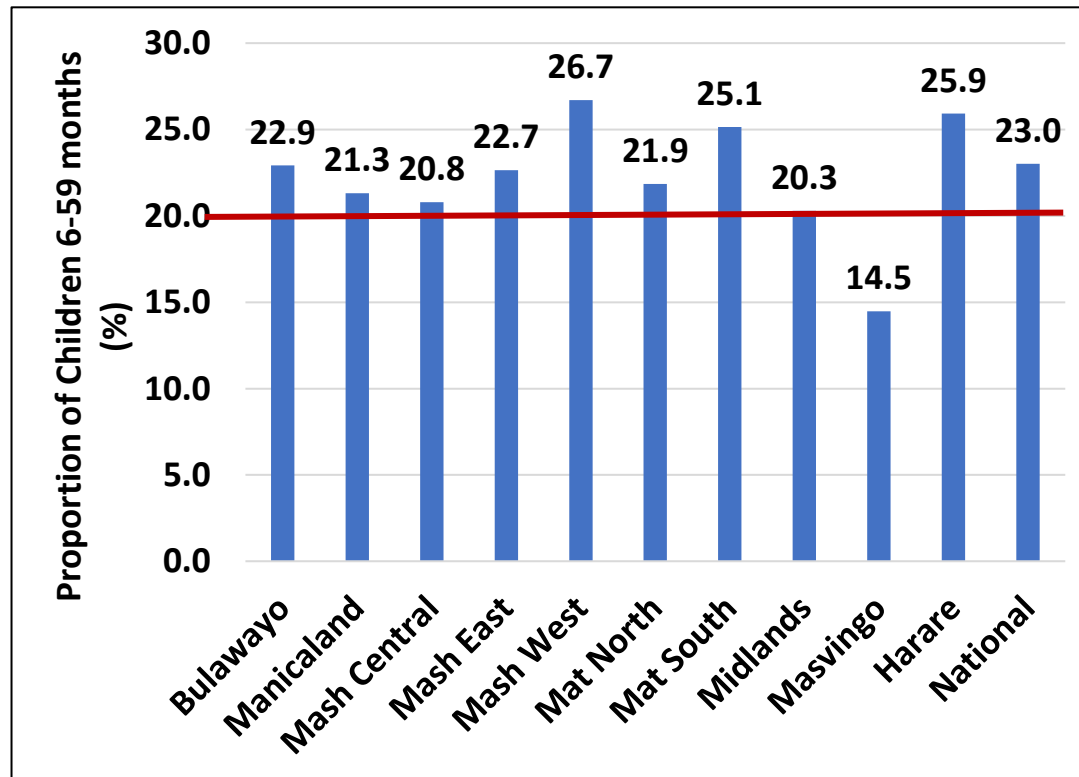
# Nutrition Status for Children 6-59 Months of Age



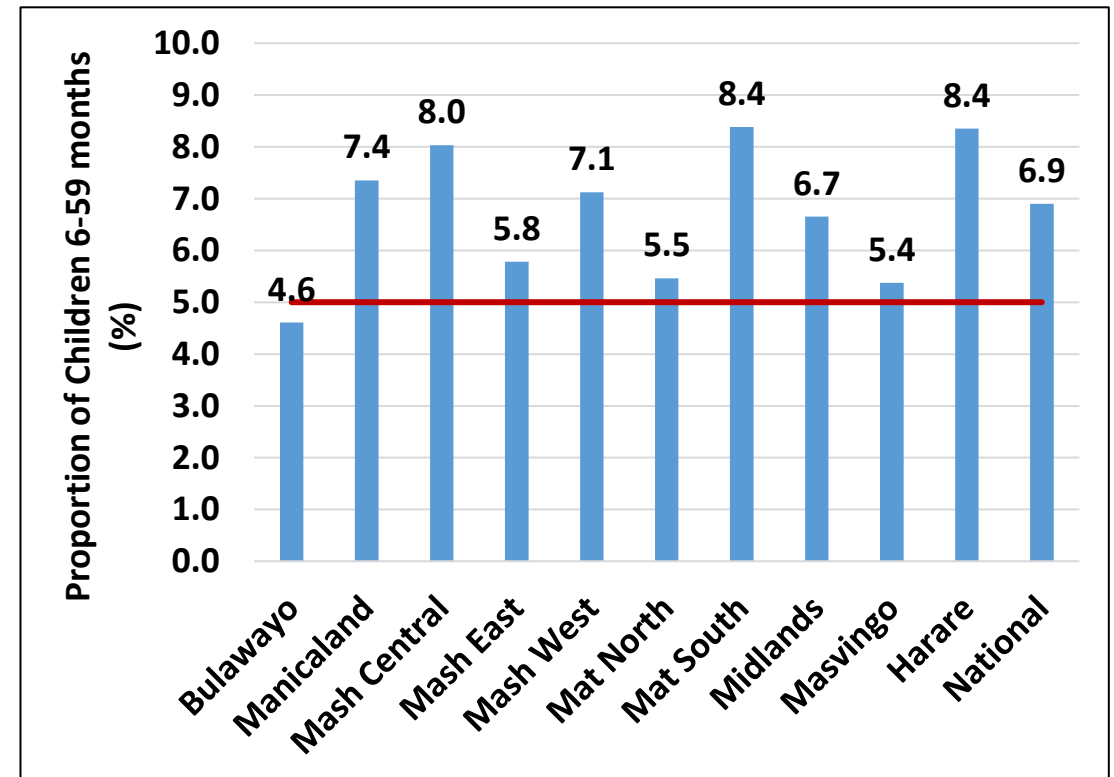
- Nationally, 23% of children 6-59 months of age were stunted and this is classified as high according to the WHO classification.
- Underweight prevalence (6.9%) was above the WHO 5% threshold for a public health emergency.
- Generally, boys were most affected in most nutrition status indices than girls, except in wasting.

# Nutrition Status for Children 6-59 Months of Age

## Stunting



## Underweight

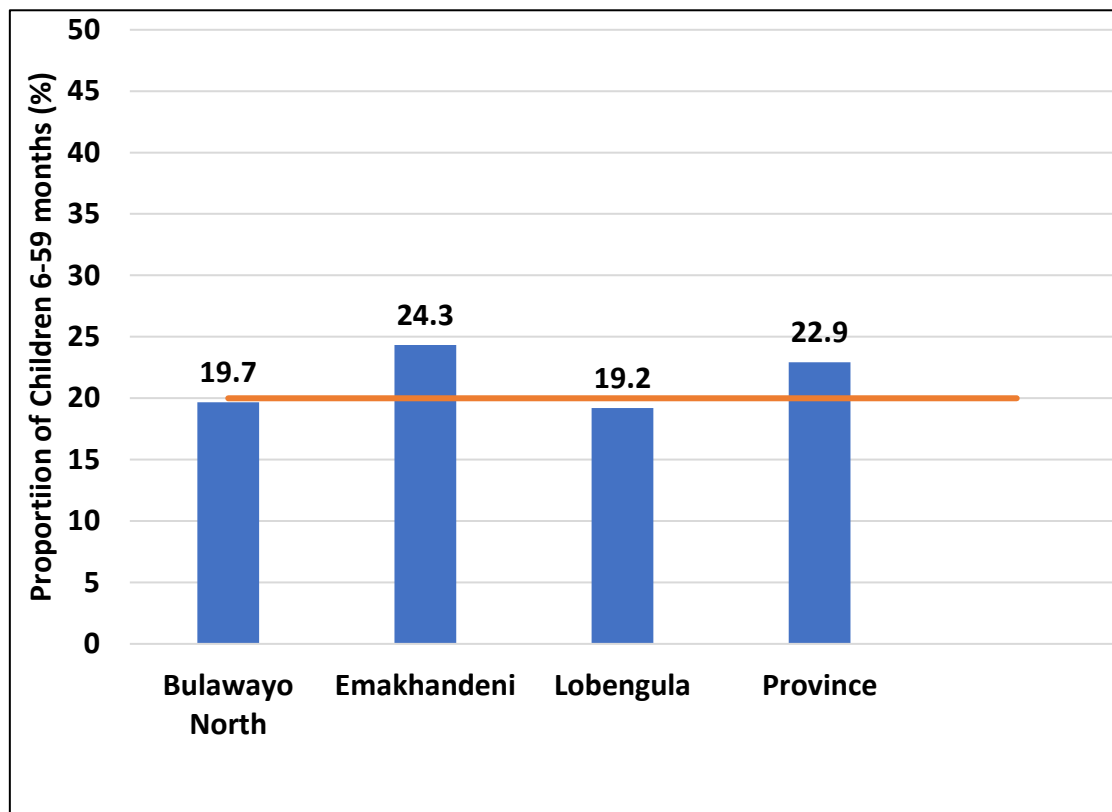


- Most of the provinces had stunting prevalence in the high category according to the WHO classification except for Masvingo (14.5%).
- Underweight prevalence was above 5% for most of the provinces, which is a WHO cut-off for emergency public health response.

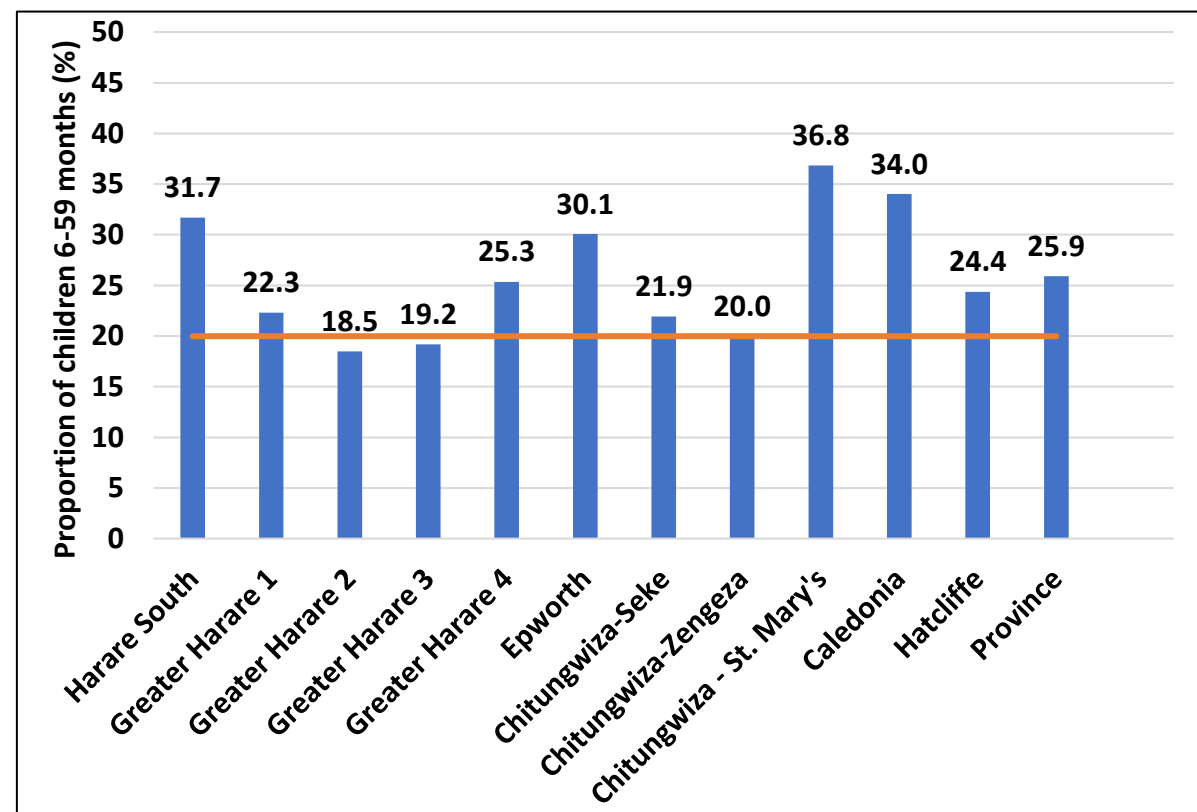


# Stunting 6-59 Months

## Bulawayo

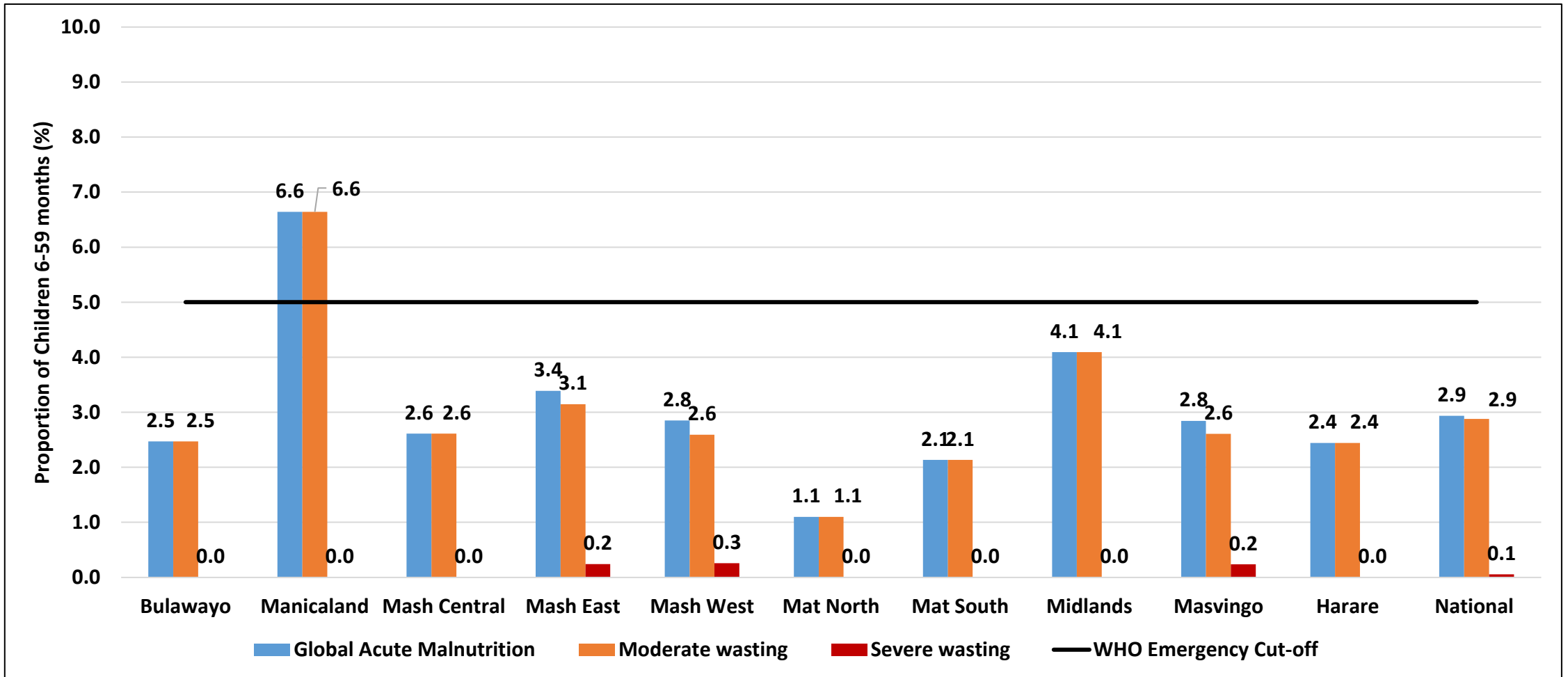


## Harare



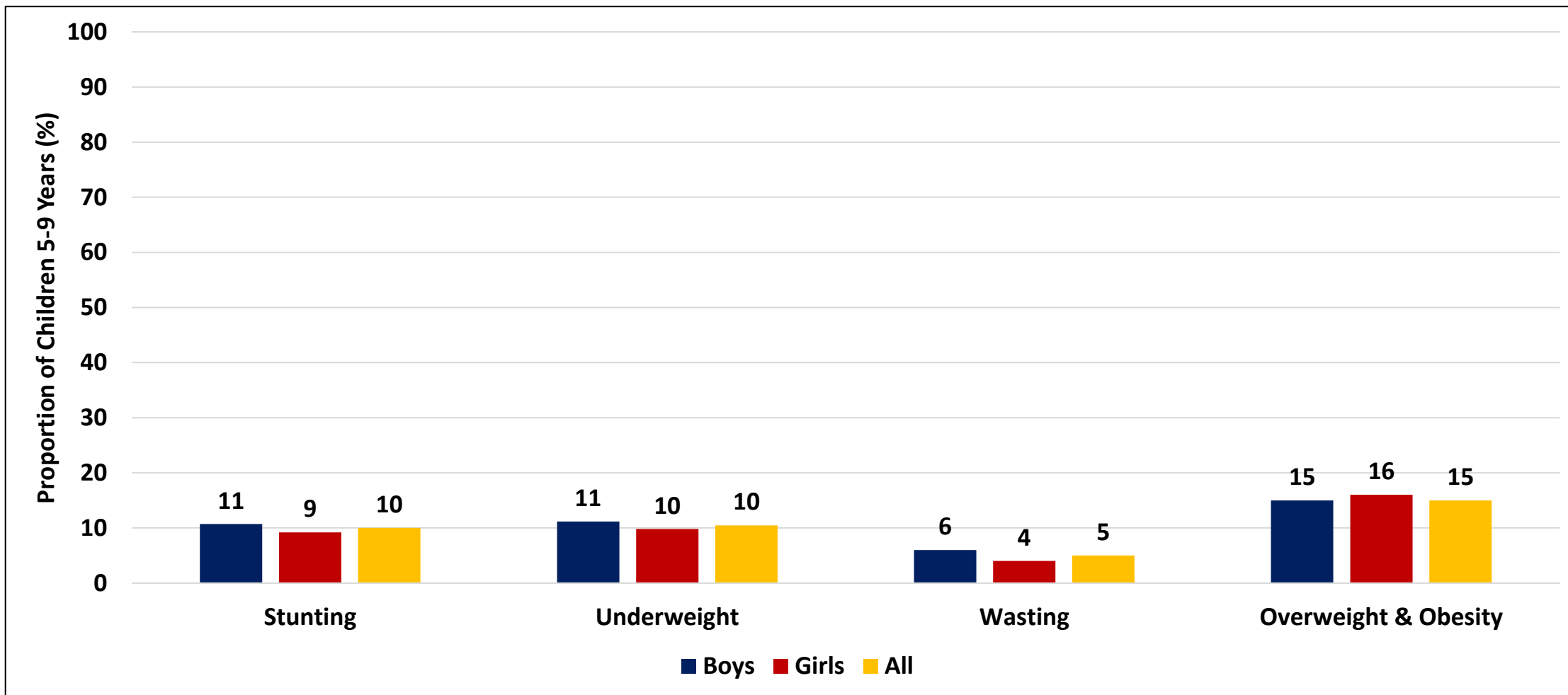
- Chitungwiza St Mary's (36.8%), Caledonia (34%), Harare South (31.7%) and Epworth (30.1%) had stunting levels above 30% which is classified high according to WHO categorisation.

# Acute Malnutrition for Children 6-59 Months



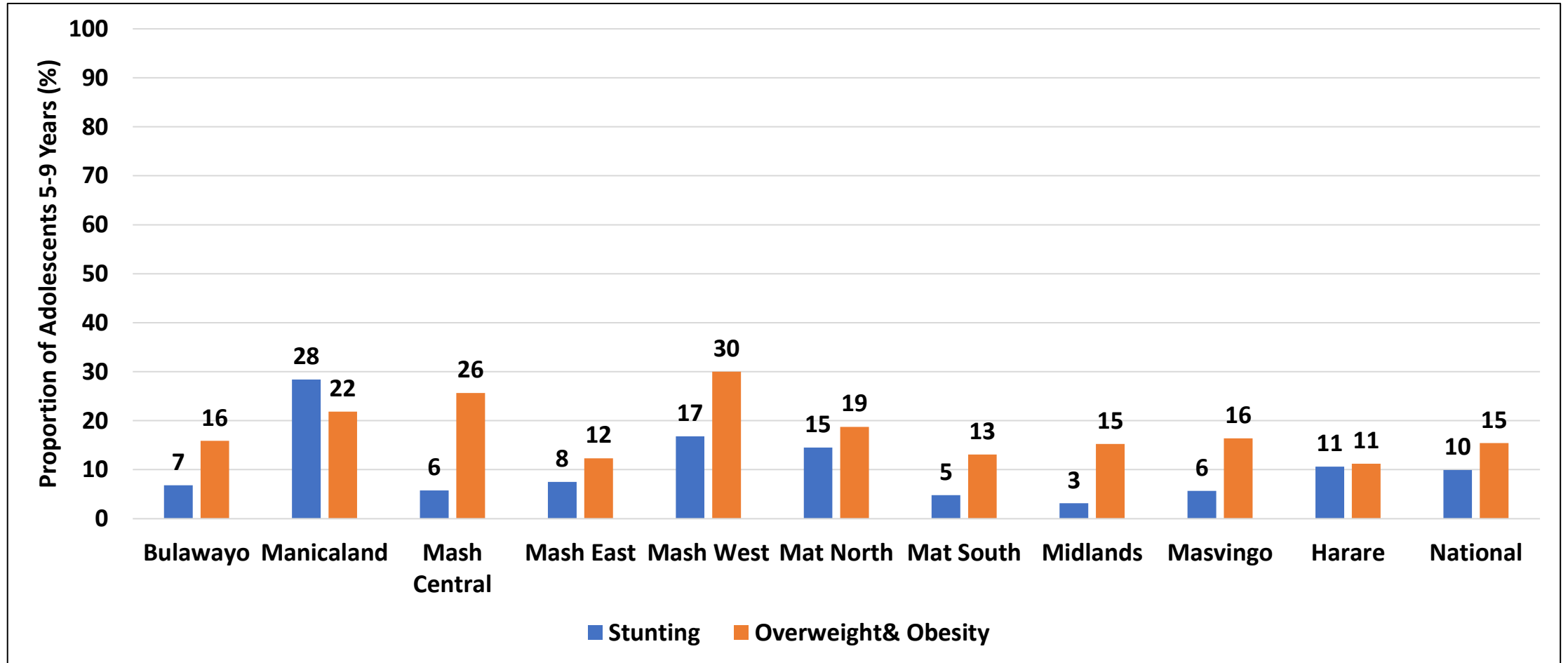
- Nationally, the Global Acute Malnutrition rate was 2.9%.
- Manicaland (6.6%) had the highest Global Acute Malnutrition rate which was above the WHO threshold of public health significance.

# Nutrition Status of Children aged 5-9 Years



- The prevalence of stunting and underweight was 10% and was higher in boys than girls.
- According to WHO thresholds, wasting was in the medium classification with public health significance.
- However, overweight and obesity were also prevalent at 15% and girls were more affected than boys.

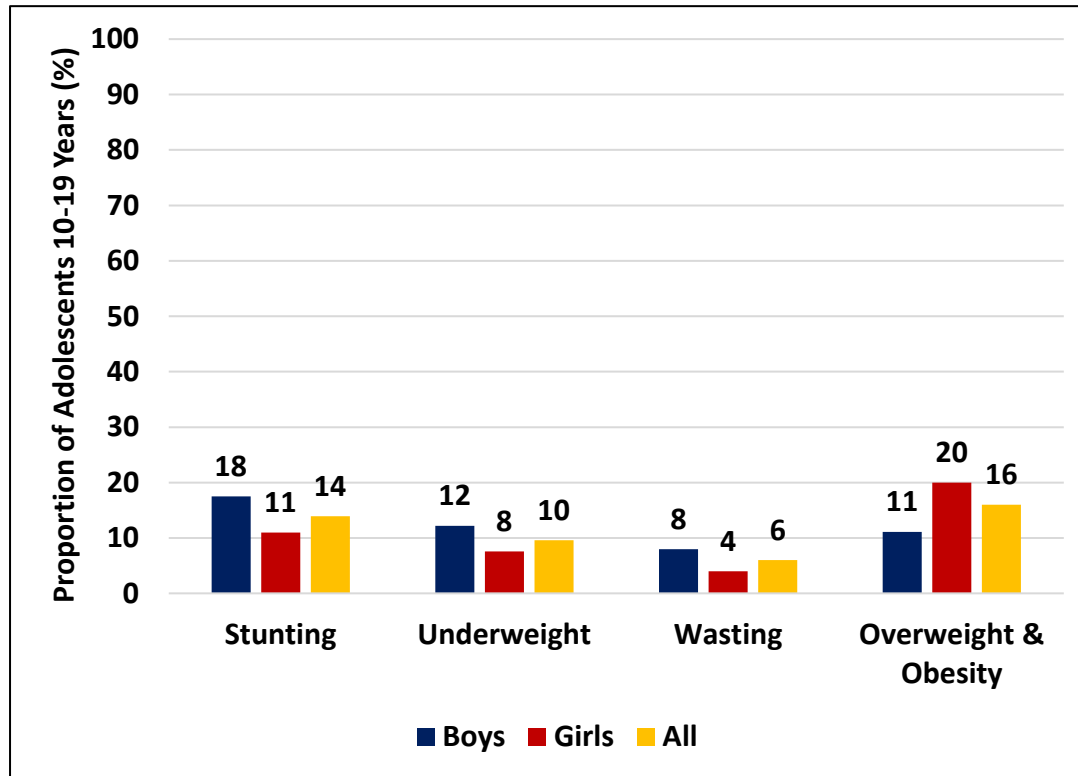
# Stunting and Overweight for Children 5-9 Years



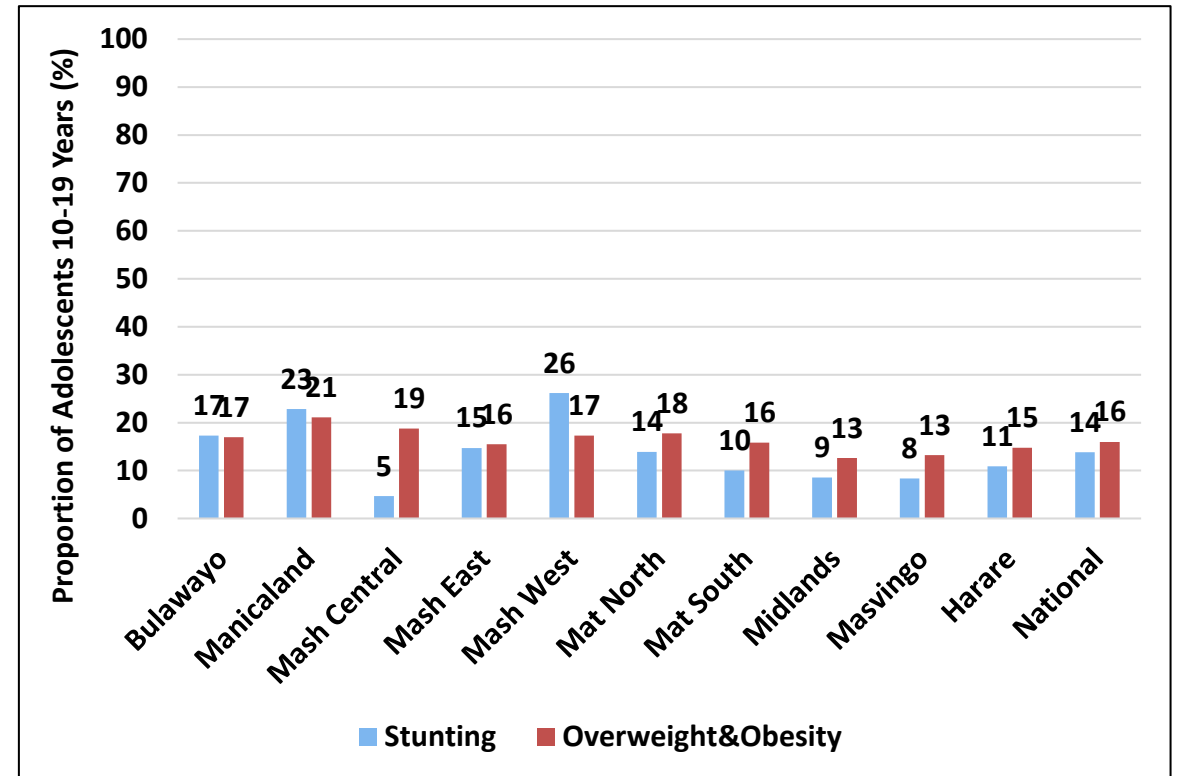
- Manicaland (28%) had the highest prevalence of stunting in children aged 5 to 9 years.

# Nutrition Status of Adolescents aged 10-19 Years

By Sex

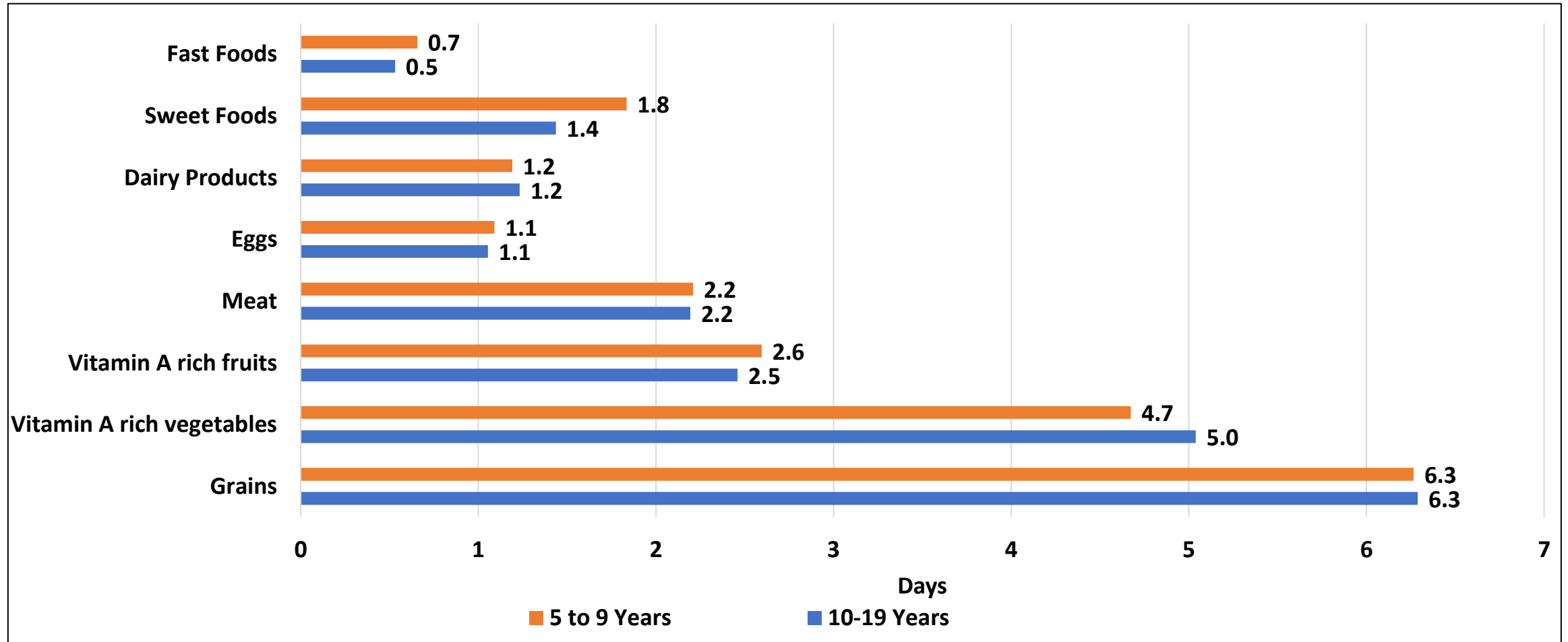


By Province



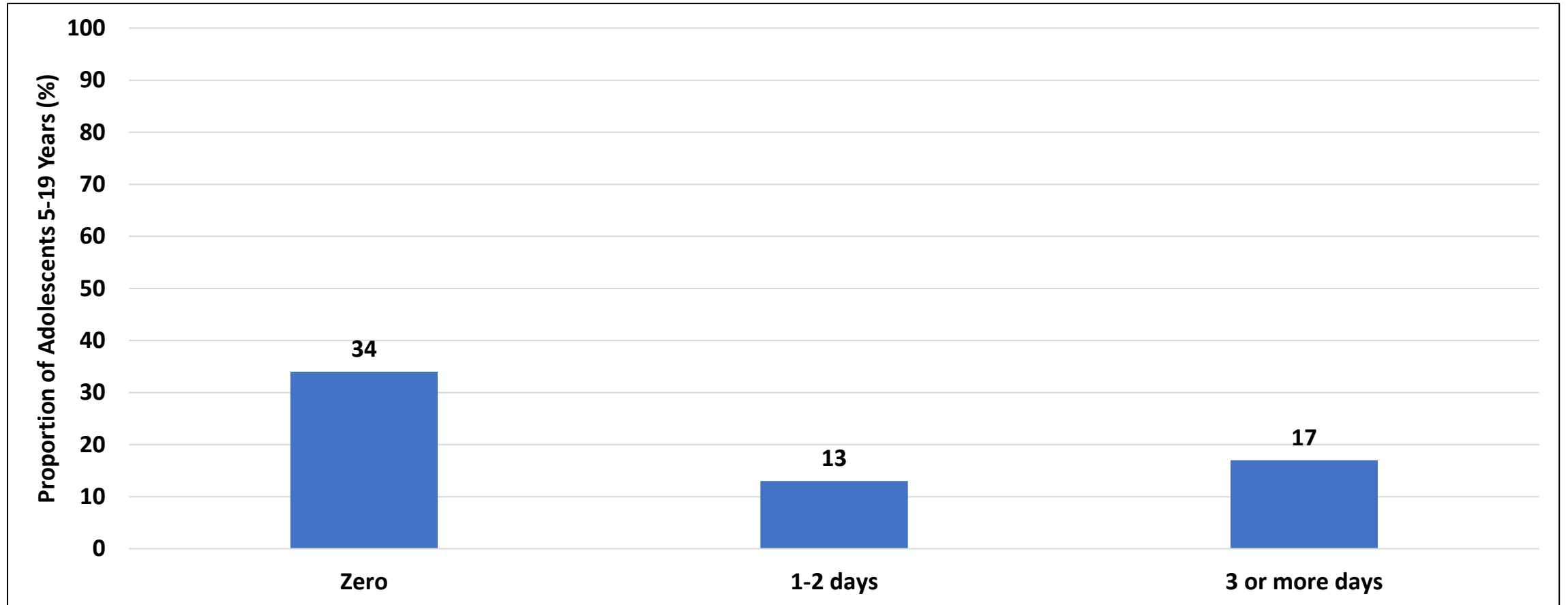
- There was a higher proportion of girls who were overweight and obese (20%), compared to boys (11%).
- The highest proportion of adolescents 10 to 19 years who were stunted was in Mashonaland West (26%) and Manicaland (23%).

# Dietary Patterns for Children aged 5-19 Years



- Dietary patterns were similar across both age groups with diets being mostly composed of grains and vitamin A rich vegetables.
- Despite the physiological benefits of consuming vitamin A rich fruits, meats, eggs and dairy products food groups, they were consumed for fewer days.
- Adolescents were also consuming unhealthy foods such as sweet foods.

# Physical Activity for Children aged 5 to 19 Years

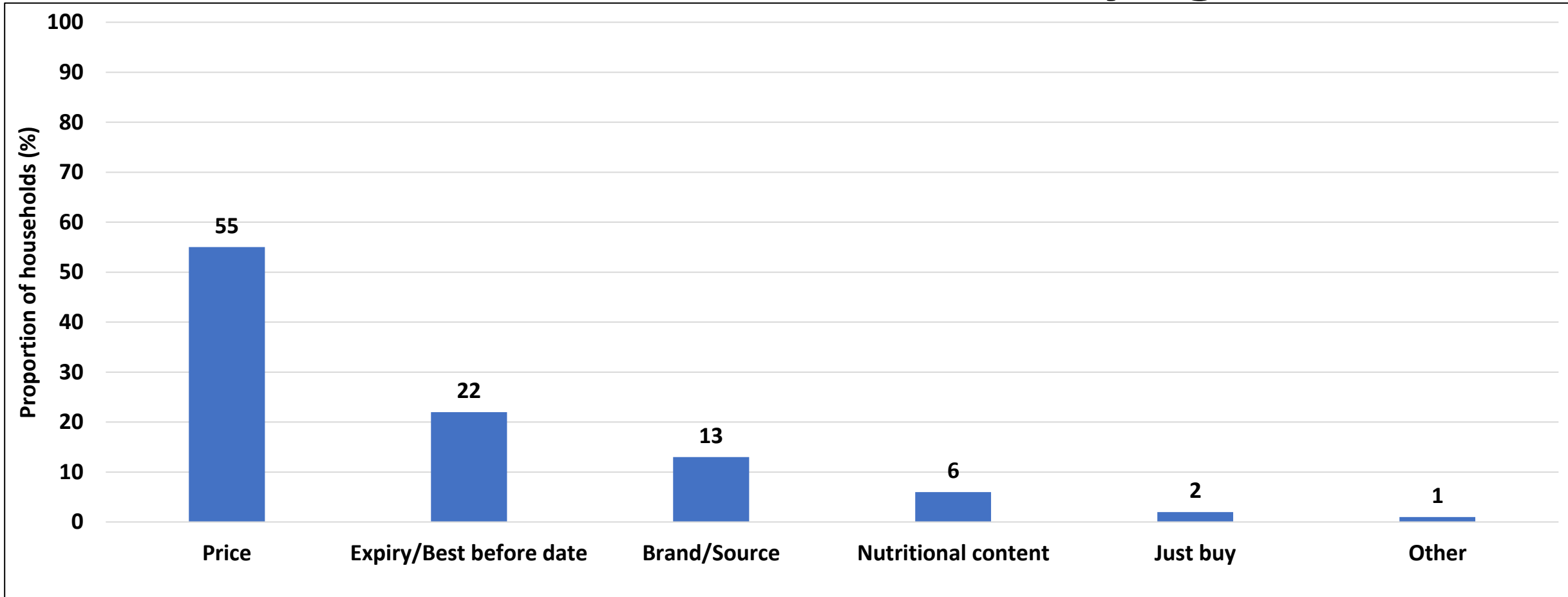


- About 34% of adolescents were not engaging in any moderate or vigorous physical activity for at least sixty minutes a day within the seven-day recall period as recommended by WHO.
- However, about 17% were engaging in physical activity for 3 or more days per week.

# **Food Safety**

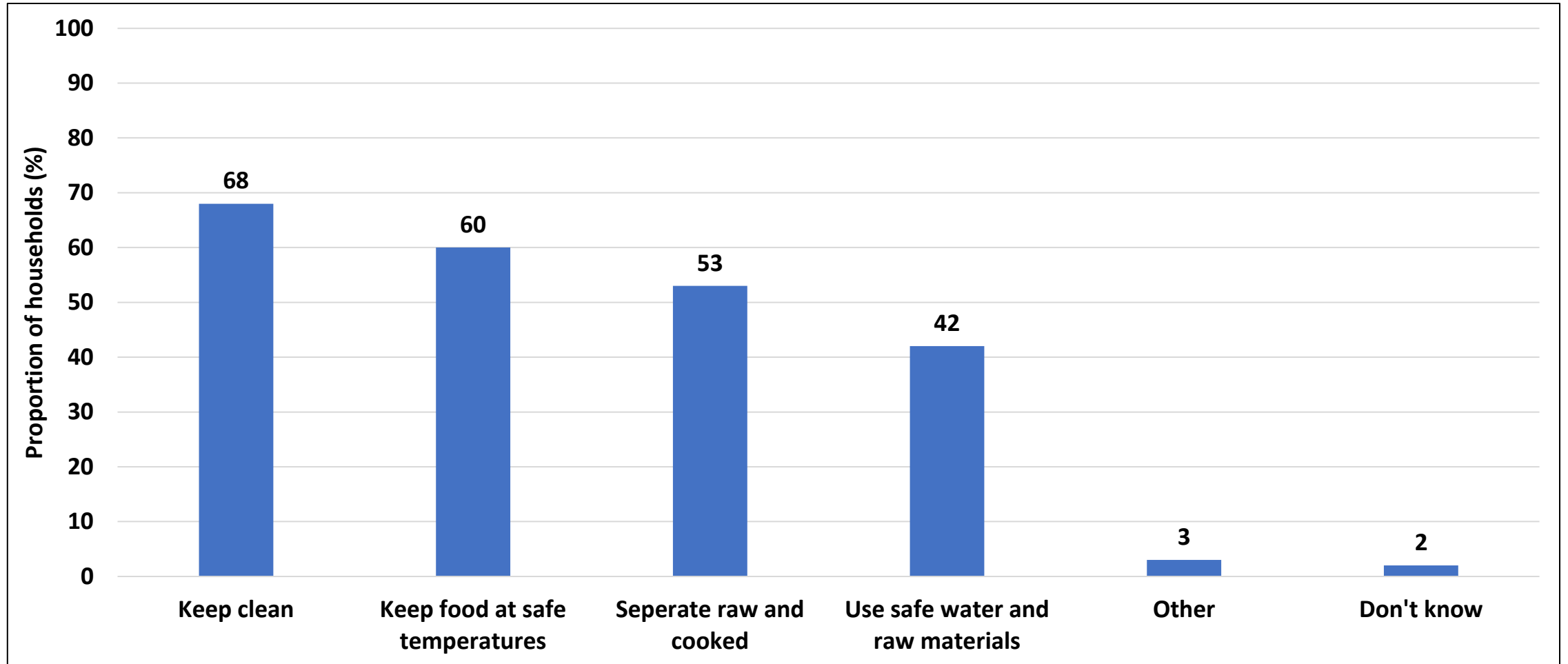


# Factors Most Considered When Buying Food



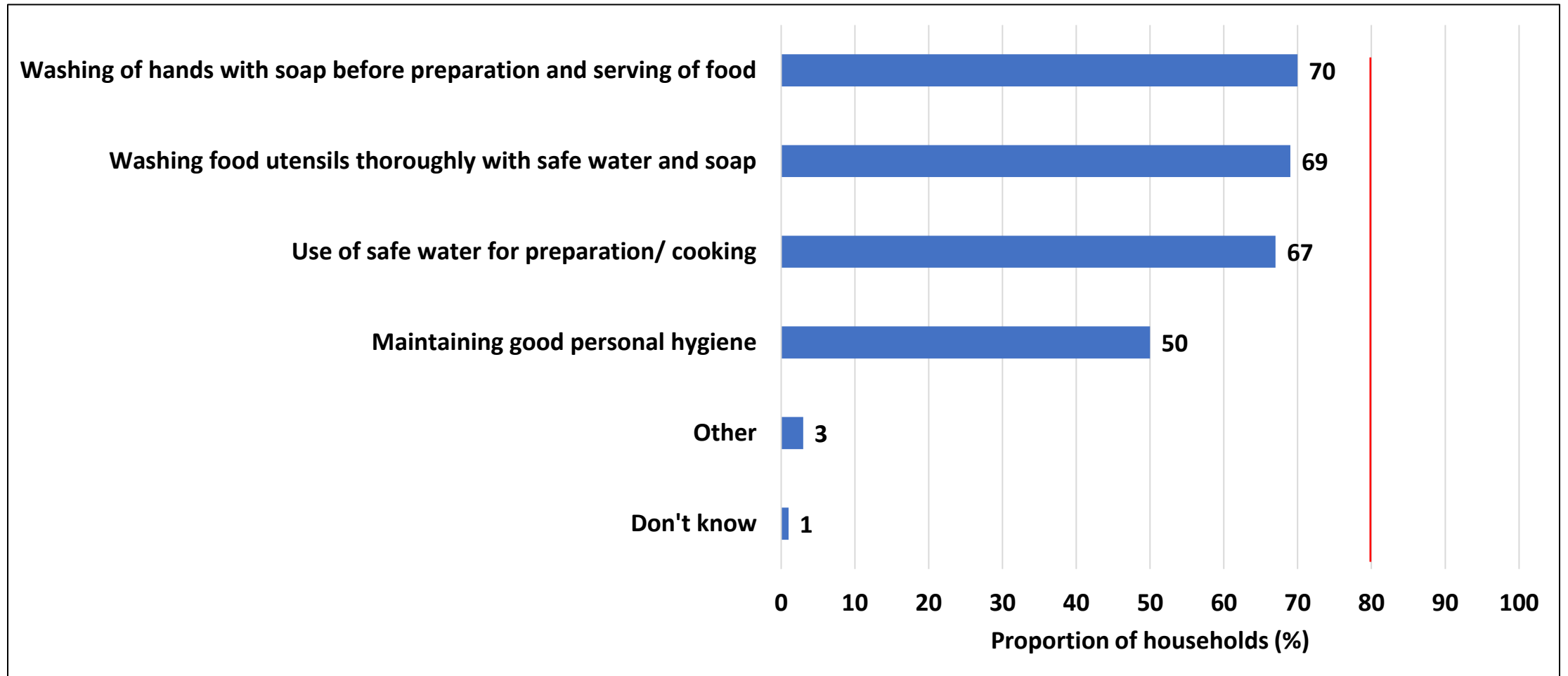
- Nationally, price (55%) was the factor most considered when buying food for the household. Only 22% of households considered expiry/best before date, which is a major food safety and health risk.
- Nutritional content was among the least considered factors (6%), despite being critical for good health.

# Knowledge on Food Safety



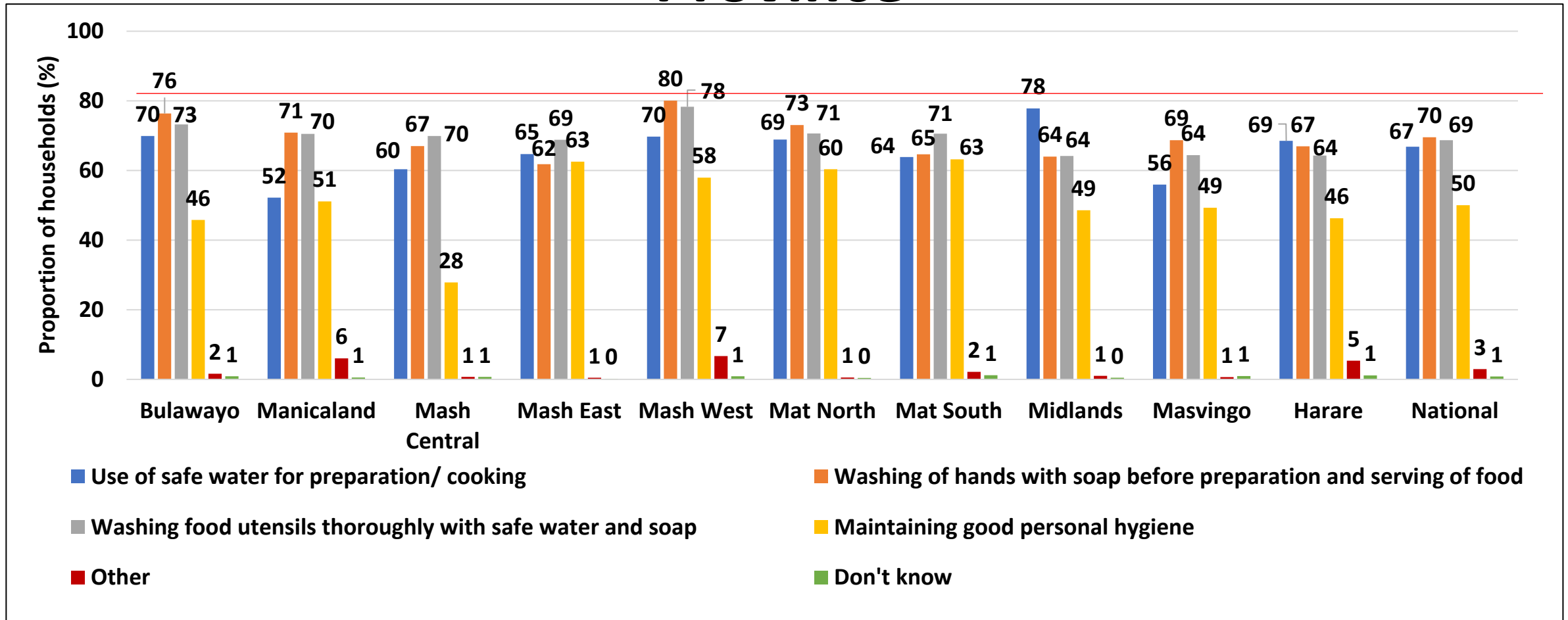
- There was low knowledge on the recommended food safety measures among households.
- Use of safe water and raw materials (42%) was among the least known recommended food safety measures by households.

# Households Employing Food Safety Measures



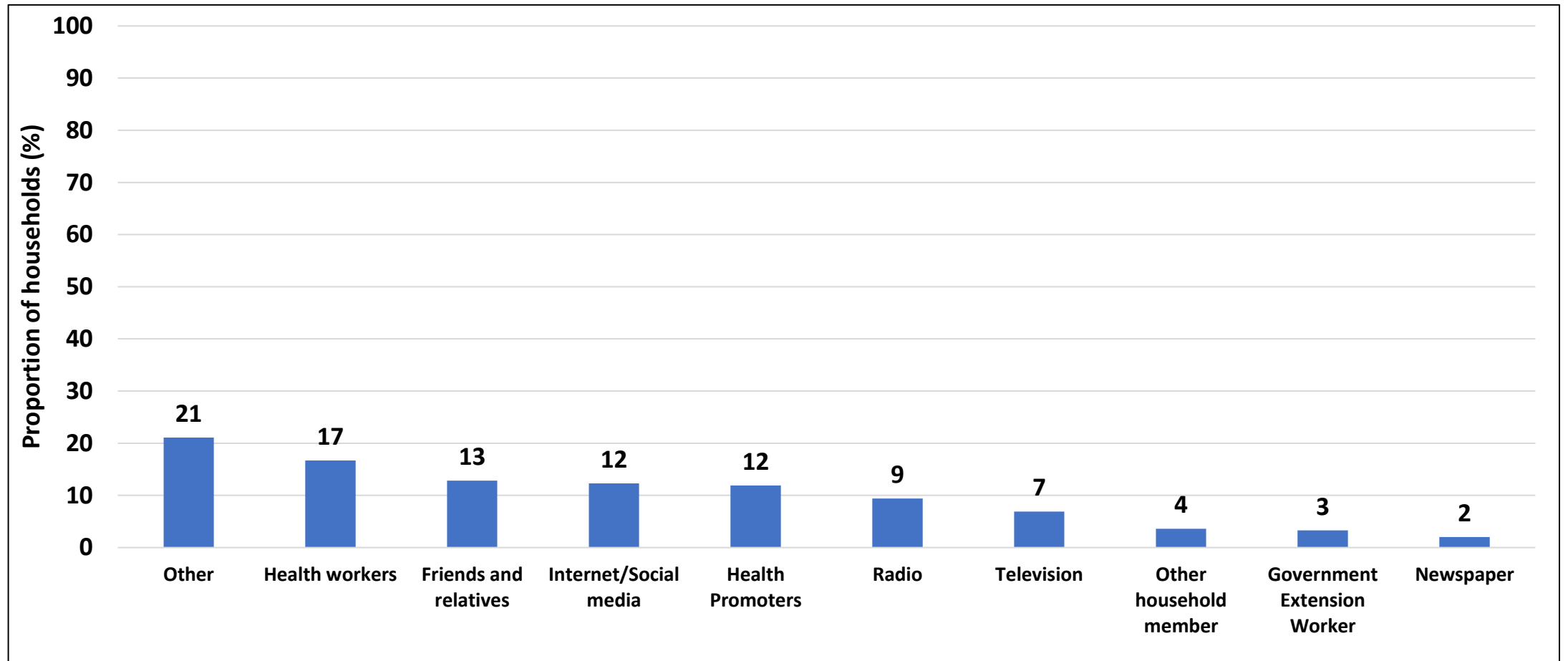
- About 50% of households maintained good personal hygiene during food preparation. This coverage is low and needs to increase to 80% or above to have public health significance.

# Households Employing Food Safety Measures By Province



- Mashonaland West had the highest proportion of households (80%) washing hands with soap before preparing and serving food.
- Mashonaland Central had the lowest proportion of households (28%) maintaining good personal hygiene.

# Sources of Food Safety Information



- Health workers (17%), friends and relatives (13%) and social media (12%) were also key sources of food safety information.

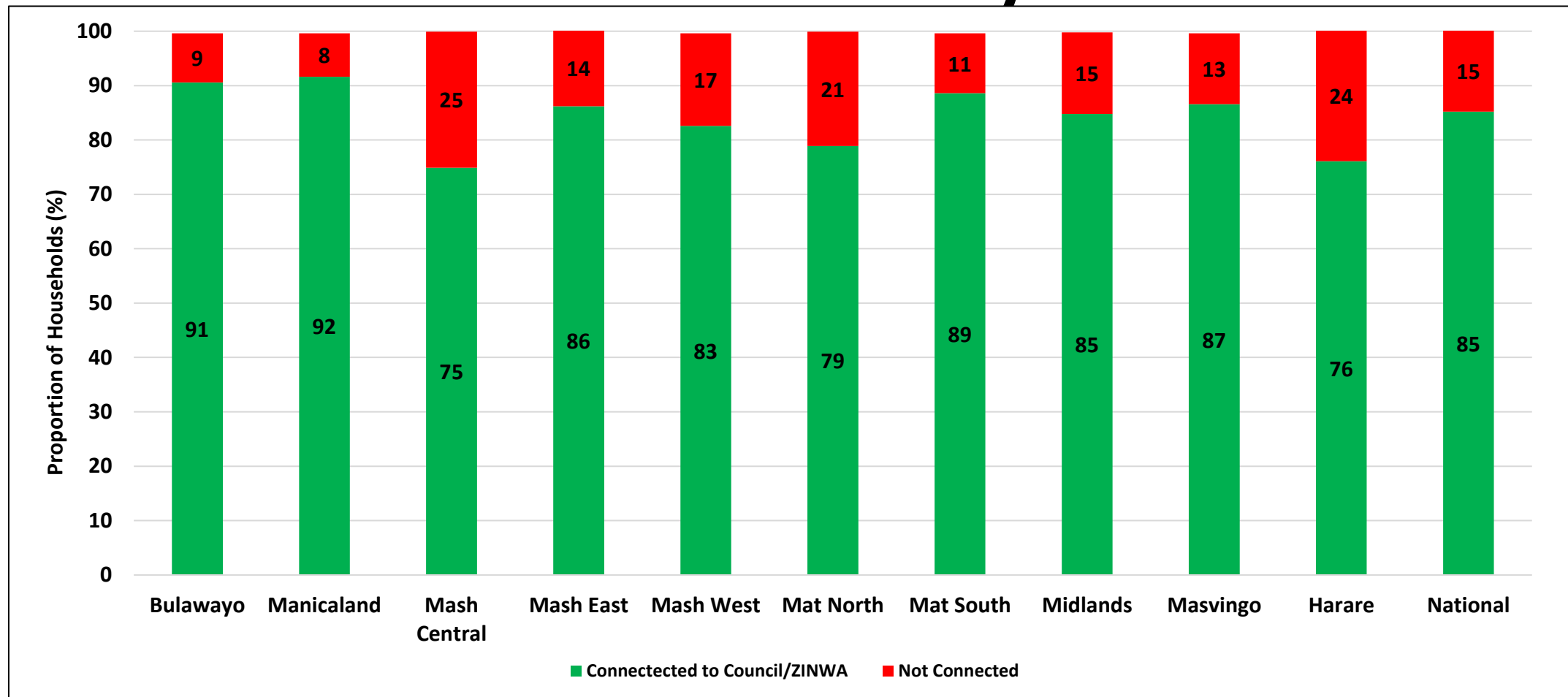
# Sources of Food Safety Information by Province

Province	Radio (%)	Other Household Member (%)	Television (%)	Newspaper (%)	Internet/ Social media (%)	Government Extension Worker (%)	Health Workers (%)	Health Promoters (%)	Friends and Relatives (%)	Other (%)
Bulawayo	8.8	2.3	7.4	2.8	18.6	0.5	23.3	2.8	5.1	28.4
Manicaland	16.7	2.8	9.4	2.8	14.6	3.5	18.8	9.0	10.1	12.5
Mash Central	13.1	5.8	7.3	1.5	3.6	2.2	21.2	19.0	8.8	17.5
Mash East	8.6	9.2	7.6	5.4	3.2	4.3	13.5	5.4	17.8	24.9
Mash West	11.8	1.4	11.3	2.3	9.5	0.3	13.3	17.3	13.0	19.7
Mat North	11.2	7.3	7.0	1.7	15.4	8.4	18.9	11.2	12.2	6.6
Mat South	7.7	3.8	5.1	1.3	20.5	5.1	21.8	12.8	9.0	12.8
Midlands	5.2	1.9	1.9	1.3	11.0	4.5	21.1	8.1	27.6	17.2
Masvingo	3.5	2.6	5.2	1.7	13.4	7.8	20.3	7.8	11.7	26.0
Harare	8.0	2.6	5.9	0.9	13.0	0.7	9.1	18.3	9.3	32.2
National	9.4	3.6	6.9	2.0	12.3	3.3	16.7	11.9	12.8	21.1

- In Bulawayo and Matabeleland South, a higher proportion of households obtained food safety information from social media and health workers.

# **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

# Connection to Council/ZINWA and Water Availability



- Eighty-five percent of the surveyed households were connected to either council or Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) water.
- Manicaland (92%) and Bulawayo (91%) had the highest proportion of households connected to either council or ZINWA water.



# Availability of Council/ZINWA Water per Week

*(Those Connected- subsample)*

Province	1 day (%)	2 days (%)	3 days (%)	4 days (%)	5 days (%)	6 days (%)	7 days (%)	Irregular/random (%)	Never (%)
Bulawayo	6	25	34	20	2	1	3	8	0
Manicaland	6	8	10	4	7	3	45	16	2
Mash Central	11	12	9	4	2		3	47	12
Mash East	1	7	21	8	3	2	28	28	2
Mash West	4	13	10	10	7	4	27	21	5
Mat North	1	3	5	3	4	6	70	8	1
Mat South	1	7	18	21	20	4	11	18	1
Midlands	1	8	7	9	9	5	41	13	3
Masvingo	8	14	11	5	4	1	20	34	2
Harare	11	8	3	4	16	7	36	12	3
National	6	13	16	11	7	3	25	17	2

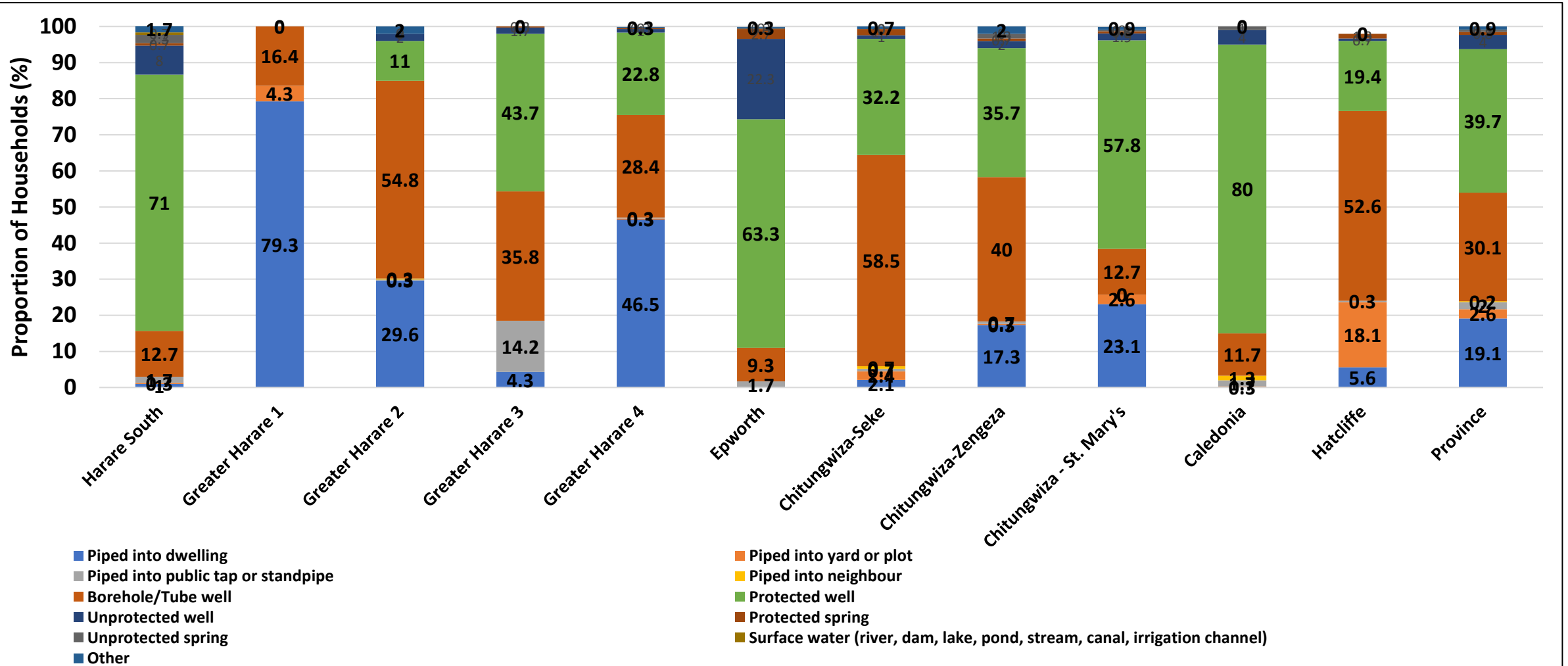
- Only 25% of the connected households accessed water seven days a week, while 6% accessed water only one day per week.

# **Preferred** Main Drinking Water Sources

Province	Main Drinking Water Source									
	Piped into dwelling (%)	Piped into yard or plot (%)	Piped into public tap or standpipe (%)	Piped into neighbour (%)	Borehole/Tube well (%)	Protected well (%)	Unprotected well (%)	Protected spring (%)	Unprotected spring (%)	Surface water (%)
Bulawayo	86.5	11.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Manicaland	54.8	28.0	1.6	1.3	4.3	6.4	1.1	1.6	0.8	0
Mash Central	43.8	17.2	1.5	2.2	14.6	19.4	0.7	0.3	0	0
Mash East	20.5	18.4	2.5	0.9	19.3	33.6	3.9	0.4	0.4	0
Mash West	47.4	8.0	5.2	3.9	20.0	12.8	1.5	0.2	0	0.2
Mat North	69.1	11.9	14.9	0.9	1.3	0	0.1	0	0	1.3
Mat South	73.9	7.3	1.6	1.6	8.4	0	0.1	0	0	0.1
Midlands	51.9	16.3	8.4	1.5	16.2	4.3	0.1	0	0	0
Masvingo	53.1	26.4	1.0	1.3	11.2	5.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0
Harare	19.1	2.6	2.0	0.2	30.1	39.7	4.0	0.8	0.5	0.1
National	48.4	12.4	3.5	1.2	15.2	16.0	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1

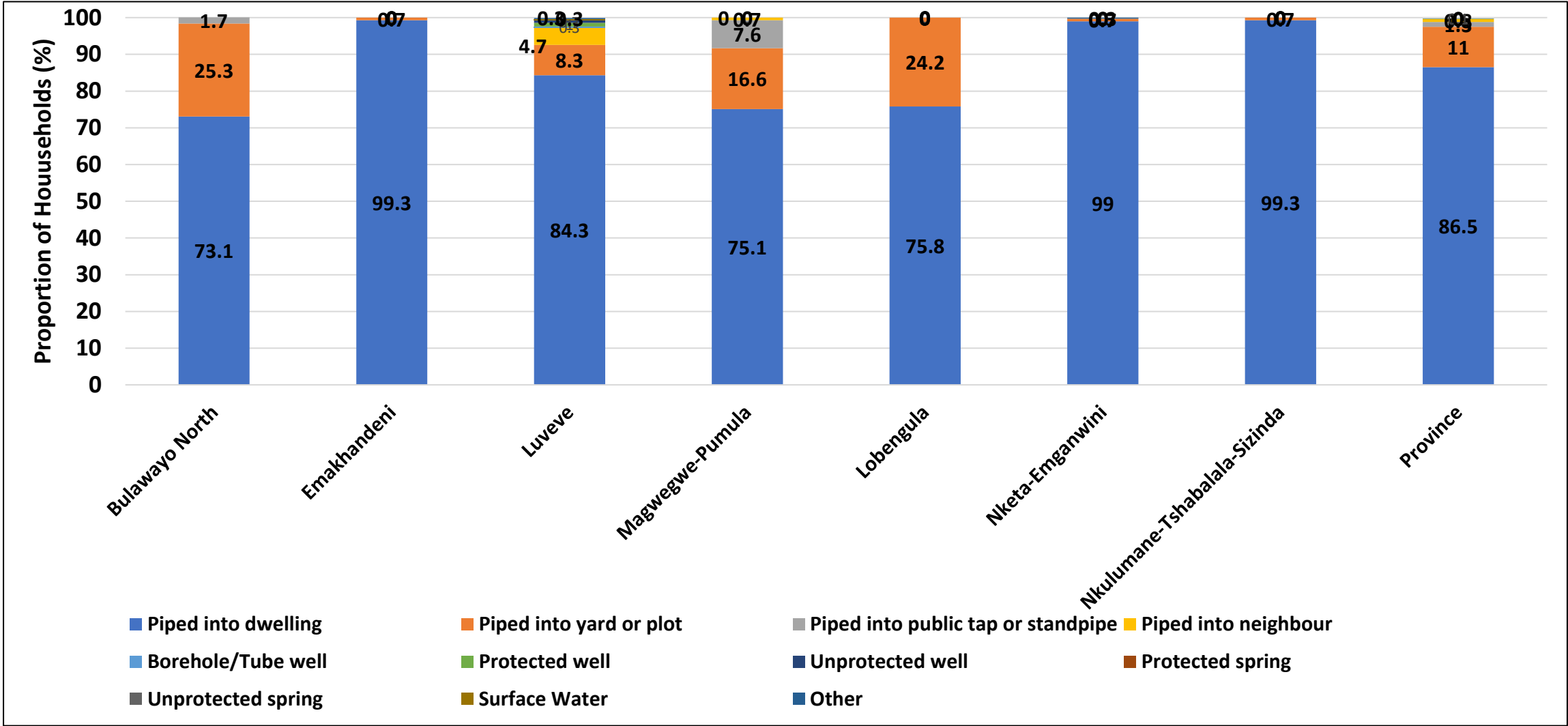
- The proportion of households which had water piped into their dwellings as their preferred main drinking water source was 48.4%.
- Government is encouraged to continue with the borehole drilling programme as the majority of households have trust with their water source.
- In addition, measures should be put in place to build household confidence in Council/ Municipality water especially for Harare.

# Harare Domains – Preferred Sources of Drinking Water



- Most households in Harare preferred protected wells (39.7%) and boreholes (30.1%) for their drinking water.
- Only 19.1% preferred drinking water piped into their dwellings.

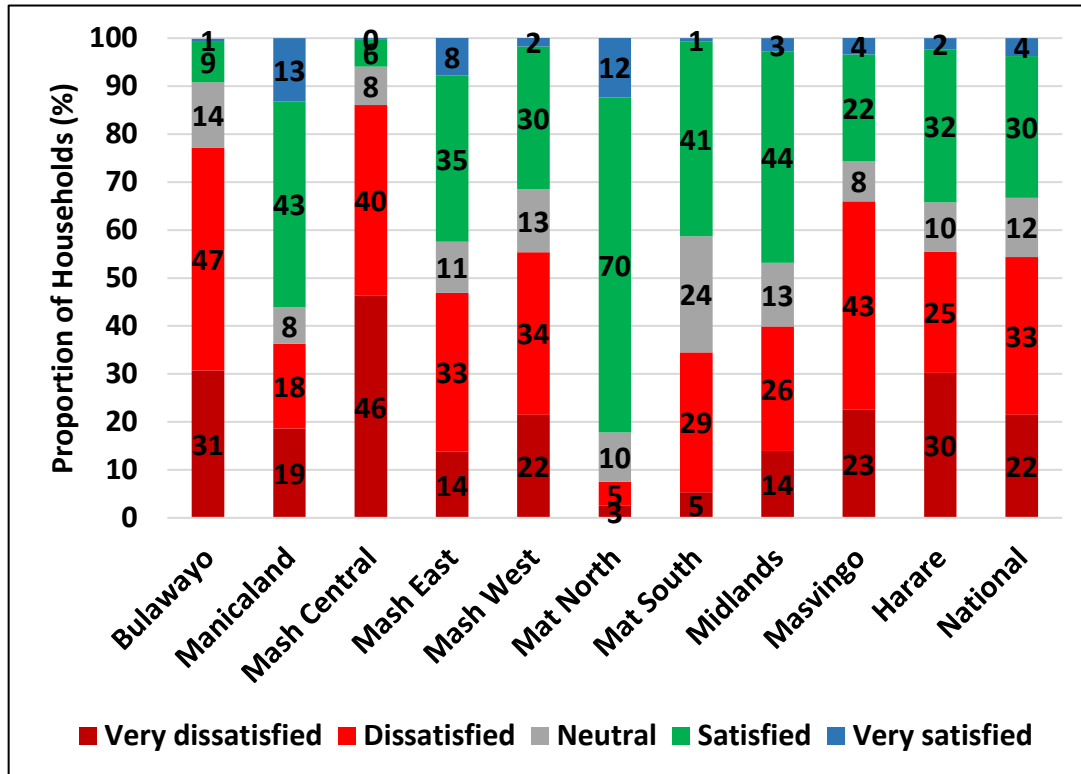
# Bulawayo Domains- Preferred Sources of Drinking Water



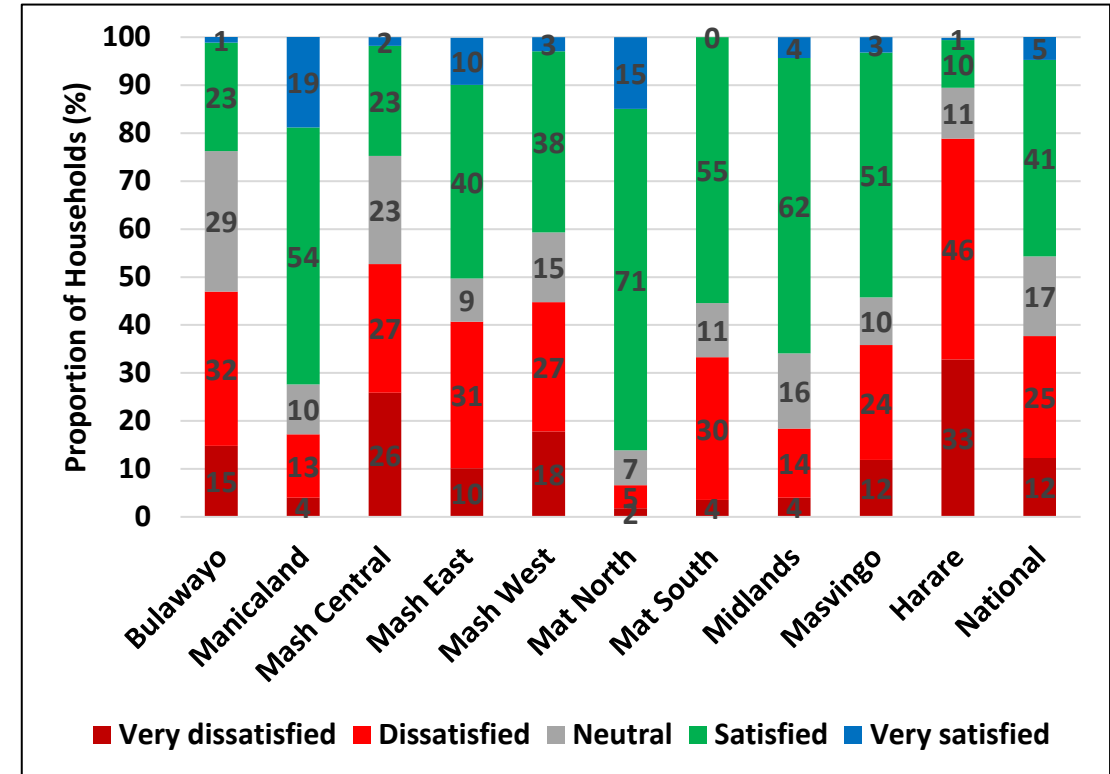
- Most households in Bulawayo (86.5%), preferred water piped into their dwellings for drinking.

# Reliability of Water Supply and Satisfaction with Water Quality (Local Authority or ZINWA)

## Reliability of Water Supply



## Satisfaction with Water Quality



- Most households were not satisfied with water supply service offered by either the local authority or ZINWA, 33% were dissatisfied and 22% very dissatisfied.
- The quality of water provided was said to be satisfactory by 46% of the households. However, 79% of households in Harare were dissatisfied with the water quality.

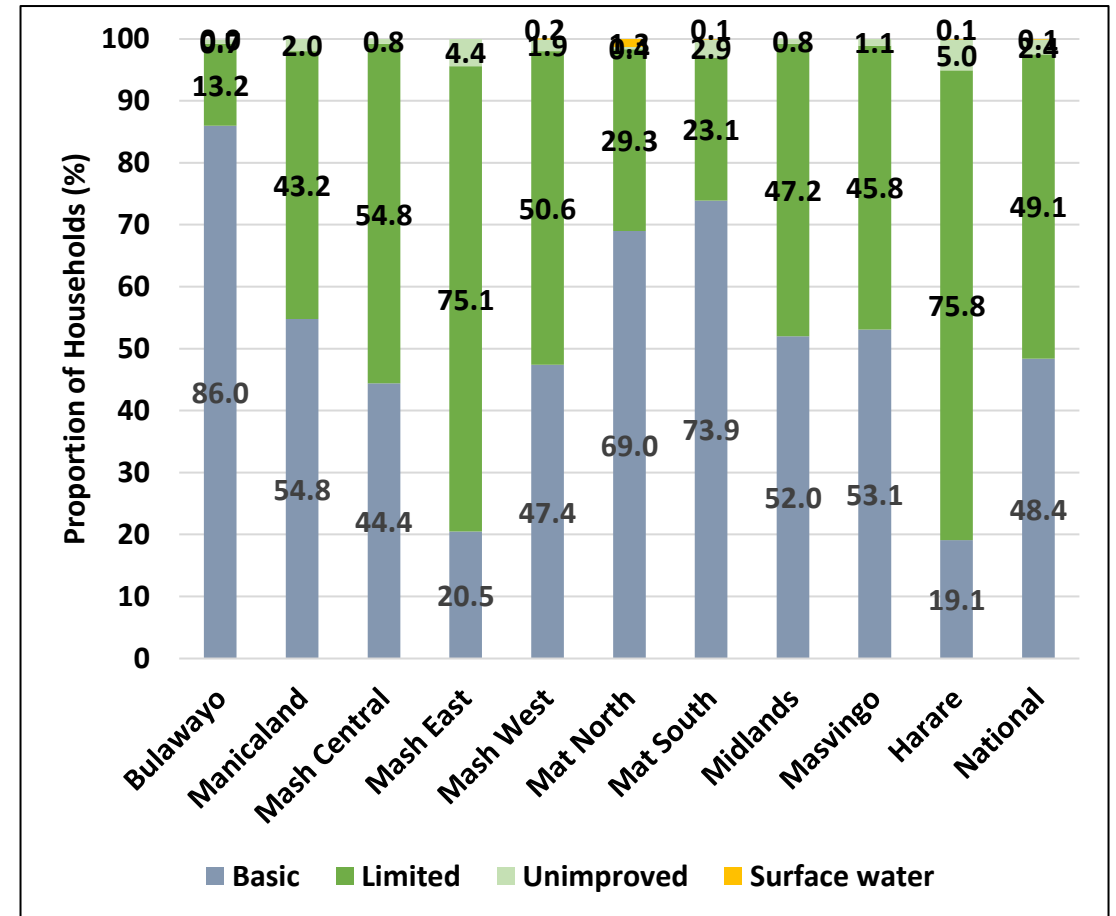
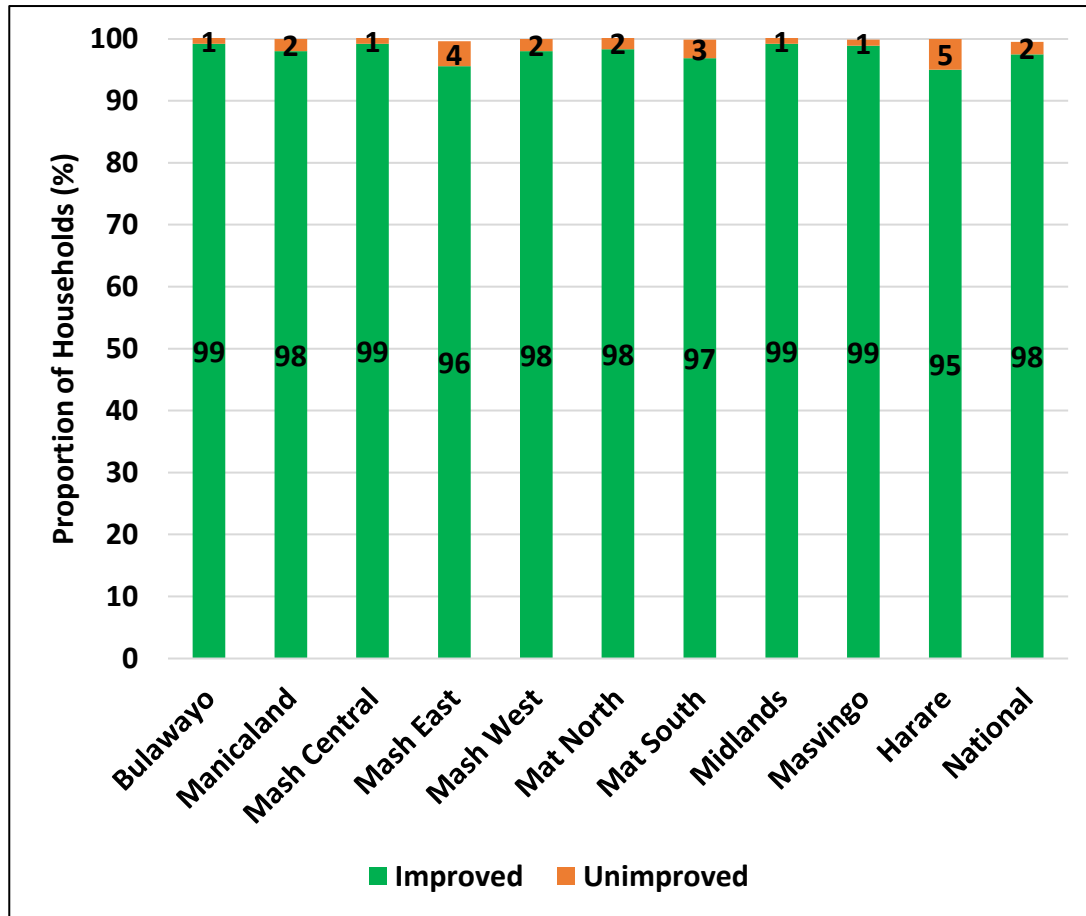
# Ladder for Drinking Water Services (SDG)

Service Level	Definition
<b>Safely Managed</b>	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.
<b>Basic Drinking Water</b>	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.
<b>Limited Drinking Water Services</b>	Limited water services are defined as drinking water from an improved source, where collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.
<b>Unimproved Water Sources</b>	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.
<b>Surface Water Sources</b>	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 Services



- At least 98% of the sampled households were accessing water from improved water sources
- The proportion of households which accessed basic water services for drinking was 48.4% and 49.1% accessed limited services

# Main Drinking Water Services by Domain

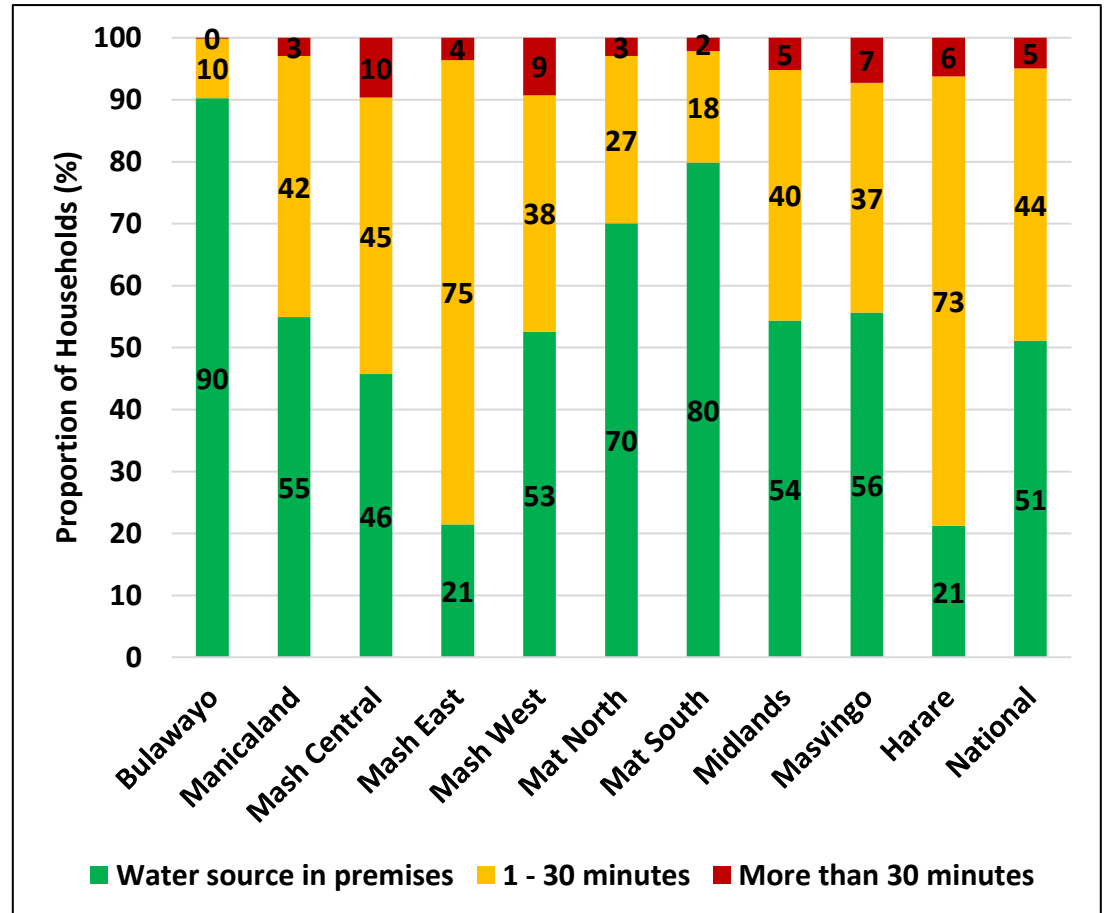
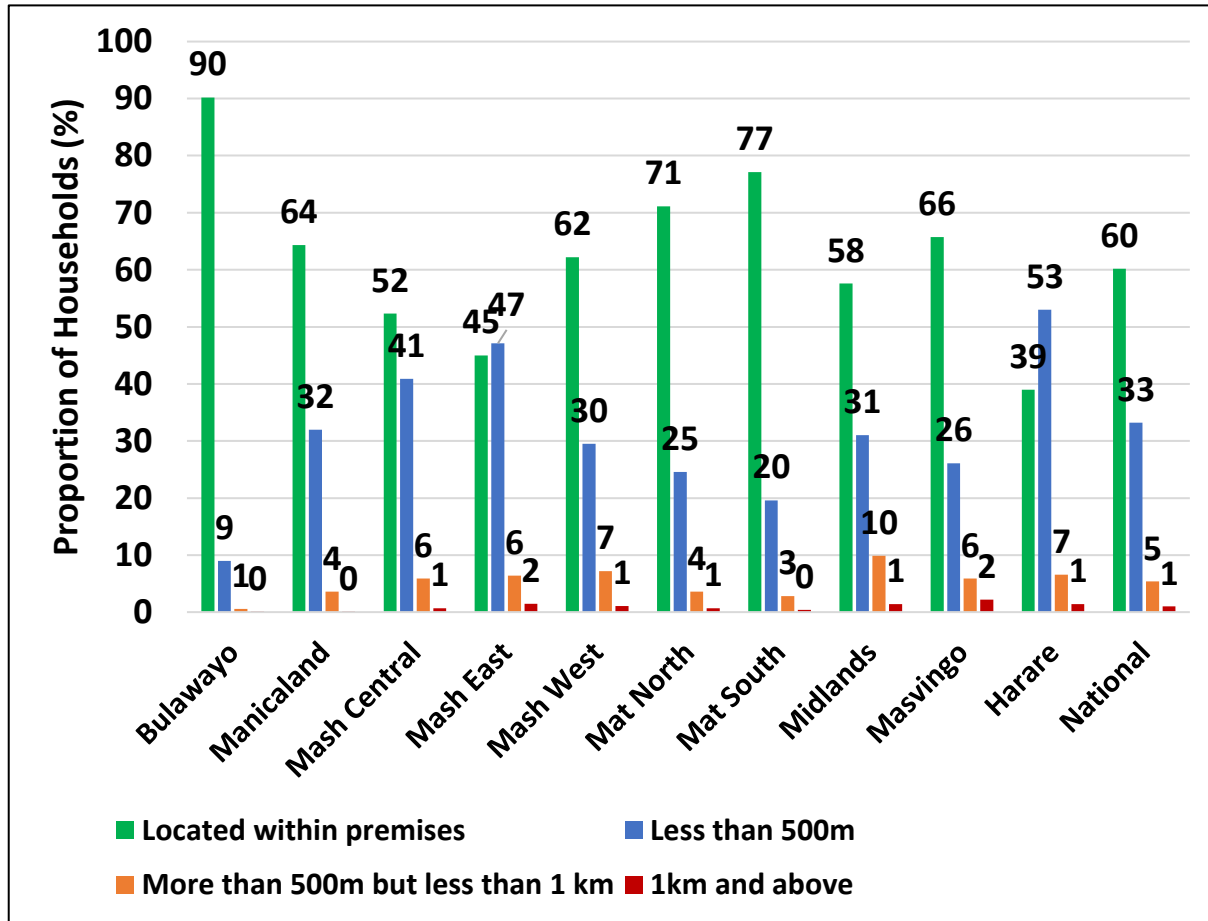
Domain	Basic (improved and less than 30 minutes round trip) (%)	Limited (improved and more than 30 minutes collection time) (%)	Unimproved (unprotected well or spring) (%)
Chitungwiza-Seke	95.2	3.8	1.0
Caledonia	93.7	1.3	5.0
Hatcliffe	89.5	9.9	0.7
Ruwa-Domboshava-Goromonzi	86.9	6.8	6.4
Redcliffe	82.8	17.2	
Greater Harare 3	80.5	17.9	1.7
Gokwe Centre, Nembudziya	79.1	18.5	2.4
Harare South	75.7	9.1	14.6
Chitungwiza-Zengeza	74.7	22.0	3.3
Epworth	73.3	4.0	22.7
Marondera Urban	70.0	29.2	0.8
Chitungwiza - St. Mary's	68.5	28.9	2.6
Chivhu	65.6	33.2	1.2
Zaka	65.6	33.6	0.8
Murehwa-Mutoko-Mudzi	64.4	26.4	9.2
Norton	63.2	36.8	
Mazowe, Mvurwi	62.1	35.7	2.2
Rutenga-Neshuro-Ngundu	59.7	39.5	0.8
Chegutu Urban	58.4	40.8	0
Greater Harare 2	53.8	44.2	2.0
Chipinge, Chimanimani	52.4	42.4	5.2
Gutu-Bikita	51.6	44.8	3.6
Greater Harare 4	50.8	48.2	1.0
Mt. Drawin, Shamva	46.4	53.6	0

Domain	Basic (improved and less than 30 minutes round trip) (%)	Limited (improved and more than 30 minutes collection time) (%)	Unimproved (unprotected well or spring) (%)
Hwange	42.2	57.8	0
Zvishavane Urban	35.6	63.2	1.2
Mutare Urban	35.2	64.4	0.4
Rusape	34.8	64.8	0.4
Beitbridge Urban	33.3	60.6	6.0
Kadoma Urban	30.9	67.5	1.6
Chinhoyi Urban	30.5	64.3	5.2
Binga-Lupane	29.7	65.1	1.2
Bindura Urban	28.5	71.1	0.4
Bulawayo North	26.9	73.1	0
Kariba-Karoi	26.0	71.6	2.4
Lobengula	24.2	75.8	0
Magwegwe-Pumula	23.6	76.4	0
Gweru Urban	21.7	77.9	0.4
Greater Harare 1	18.8	81.3	0
Plumtree	18.7	80.1	0.8
Kwekwe Urban	18.1	81.5	0.4
Chiredzi Urban	16.0	83.6	0.4
Mvuma - Lalapansi	14.8	84.8	0.4
Luveve	13.9	84.1	1.7
Gwanda Urban	11.6	86.4	2.0
Victoria-Falls	6.8	93.2	0
Masvingo Urban	1.6	98.4	0
Nketa-Emganwini	1.0	95.6	3.4
Emakhandeni	0.7	99.3	0
Nkulumane-Tshabalala-Sizinda	0.7	99.3	0

- Most of the households in the majority of the domains were accessing drinking water from basic water services.
- Attention should be given to Epworth (22.7%) and Harare South (14.6%) with significant percentage of households accessing unimproved water. <sup>112</sup>



# Distance and Time Taken to Preferred Main Drinking Water Source

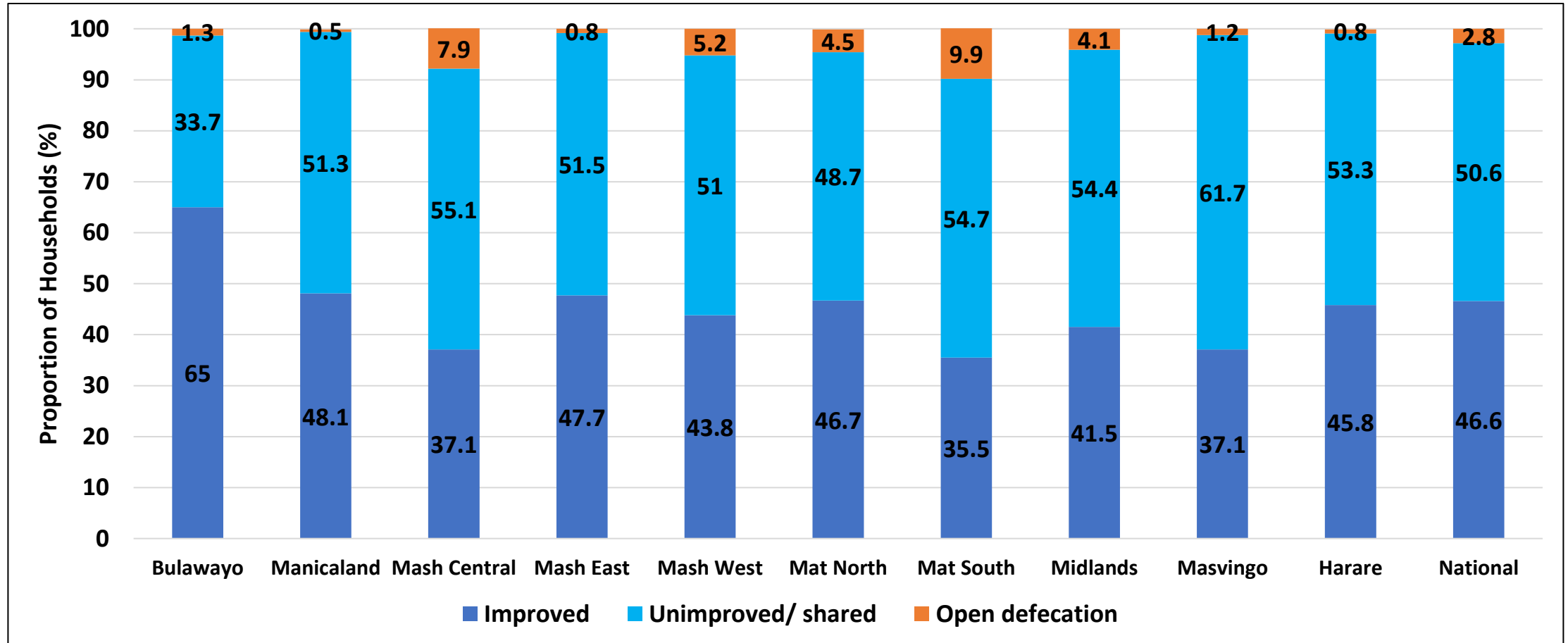


- The majority of urban households (94%) travelled less than 500m to the nearest preferred main drinking water source.
- Nationally, the proportion of households which travelled more than 30 minutes for a round trip to the main drinking water source was only 5%.

# Ladder for Sanitation

Service level	Definition
<b>Safely Managed</b>	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.
<b>Basic Sanitation Facilities</b>	Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households.
<b>Limited Sanitation Facilities</b>	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households.
<b>Unimproved Sanitation Facilities</b>	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.
<b>Open Defecation</b>	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forest, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces or with solid waste.
<b>Note:</b> 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.	

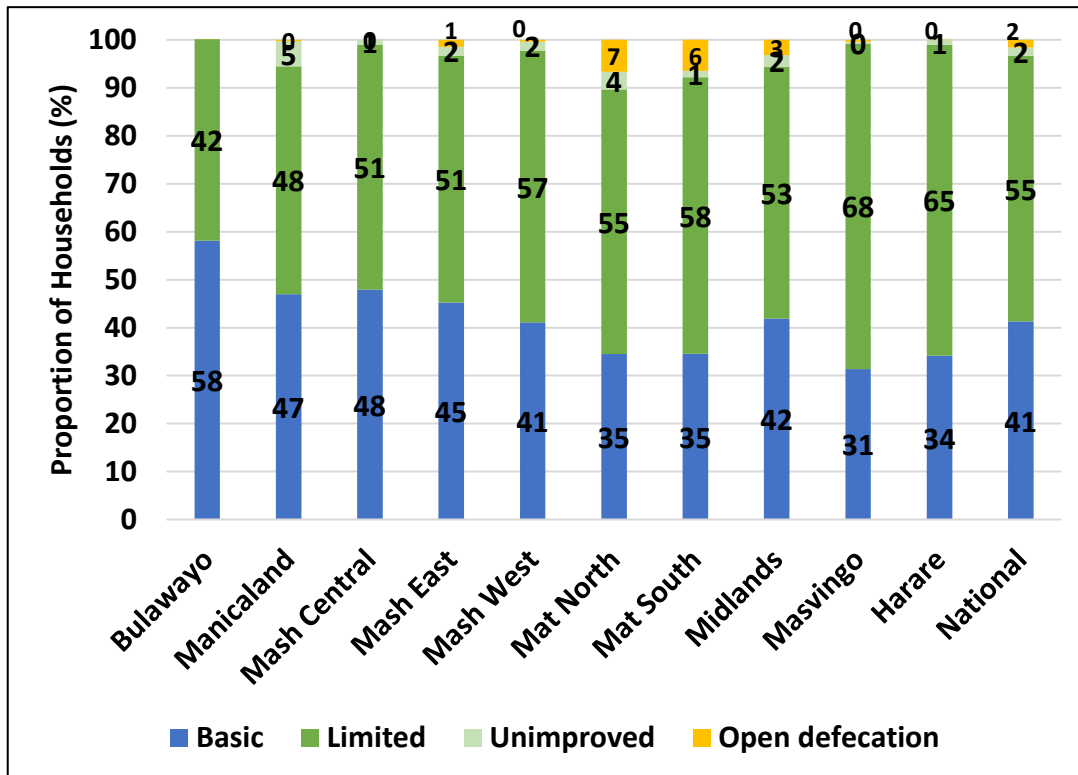
# Access to Sanitation



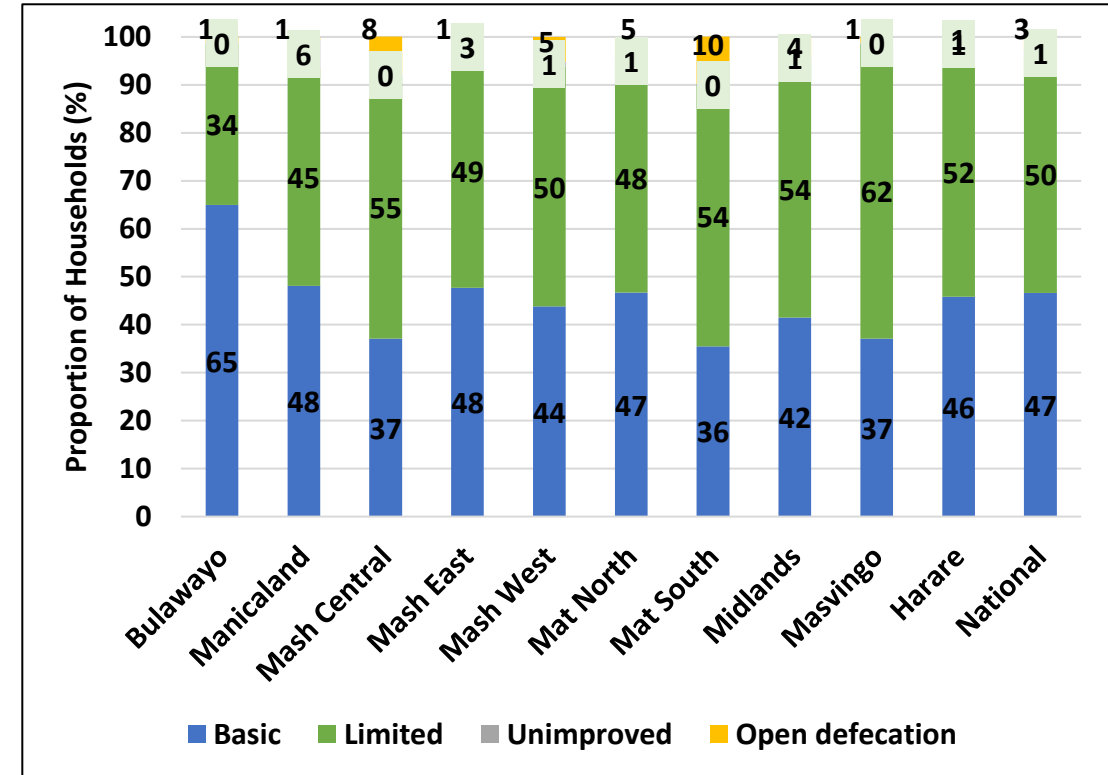
- The proportion of households which accessed improved sanitation was 46.6%.
- Masvingo (61.7%) had the highest proportion of households which used unimproved/ shared sanitation facilities.

# Access to Sanitation Services

2020

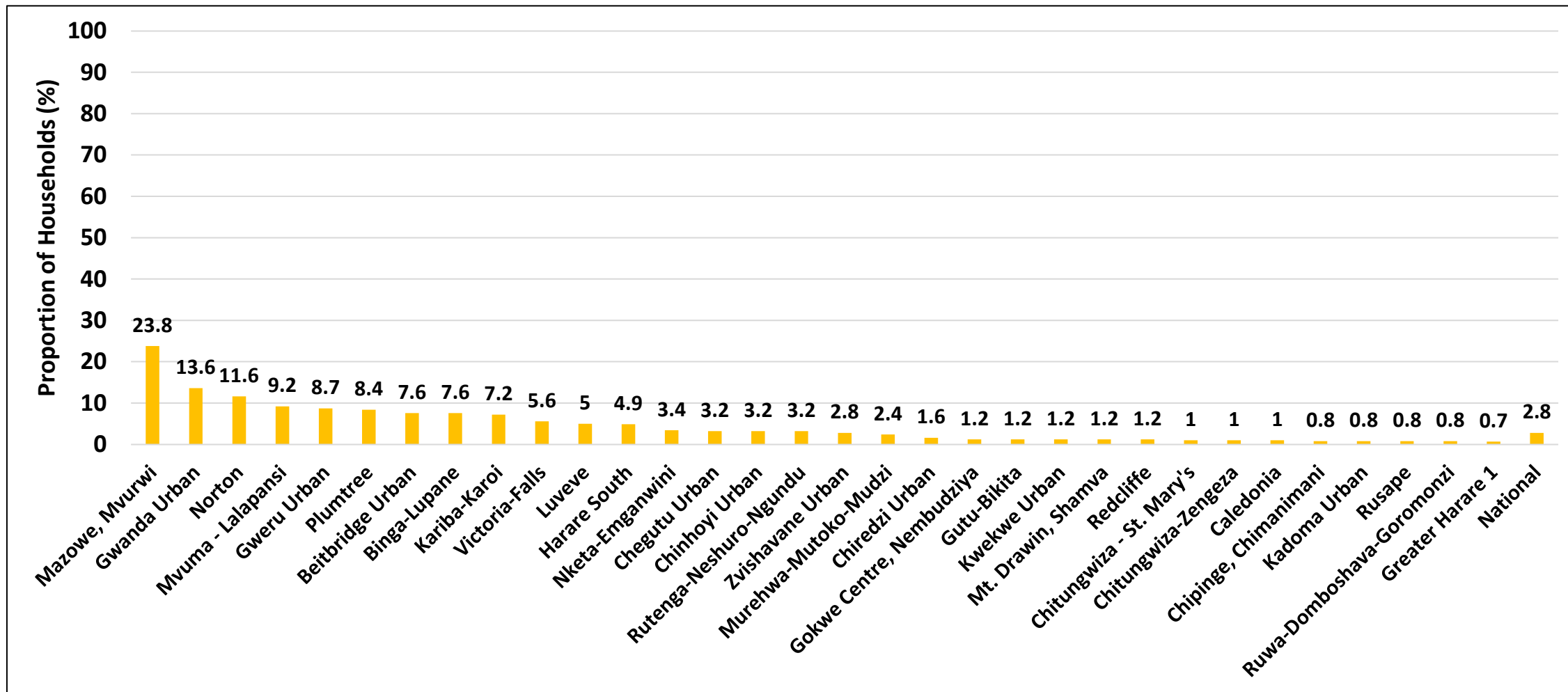


2023



- Attention should be given to Matabeleland South (10%) which had the highest proportion of households practising open defecation.

# Open Defecation by Domain



- Mazowe-Mvurwi domain (23.8%), had the highest proportion of households which practised open defecation.

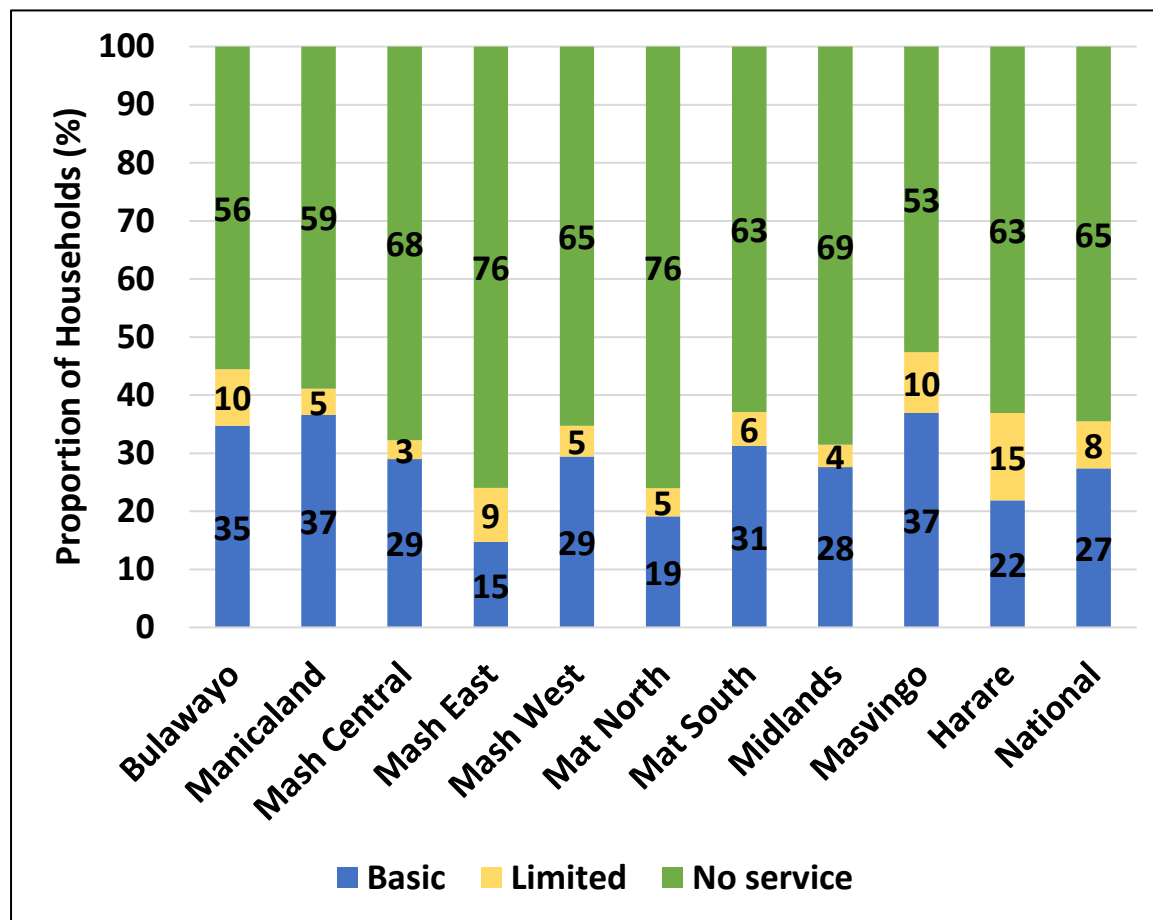
# Ladder for Hygiene

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.

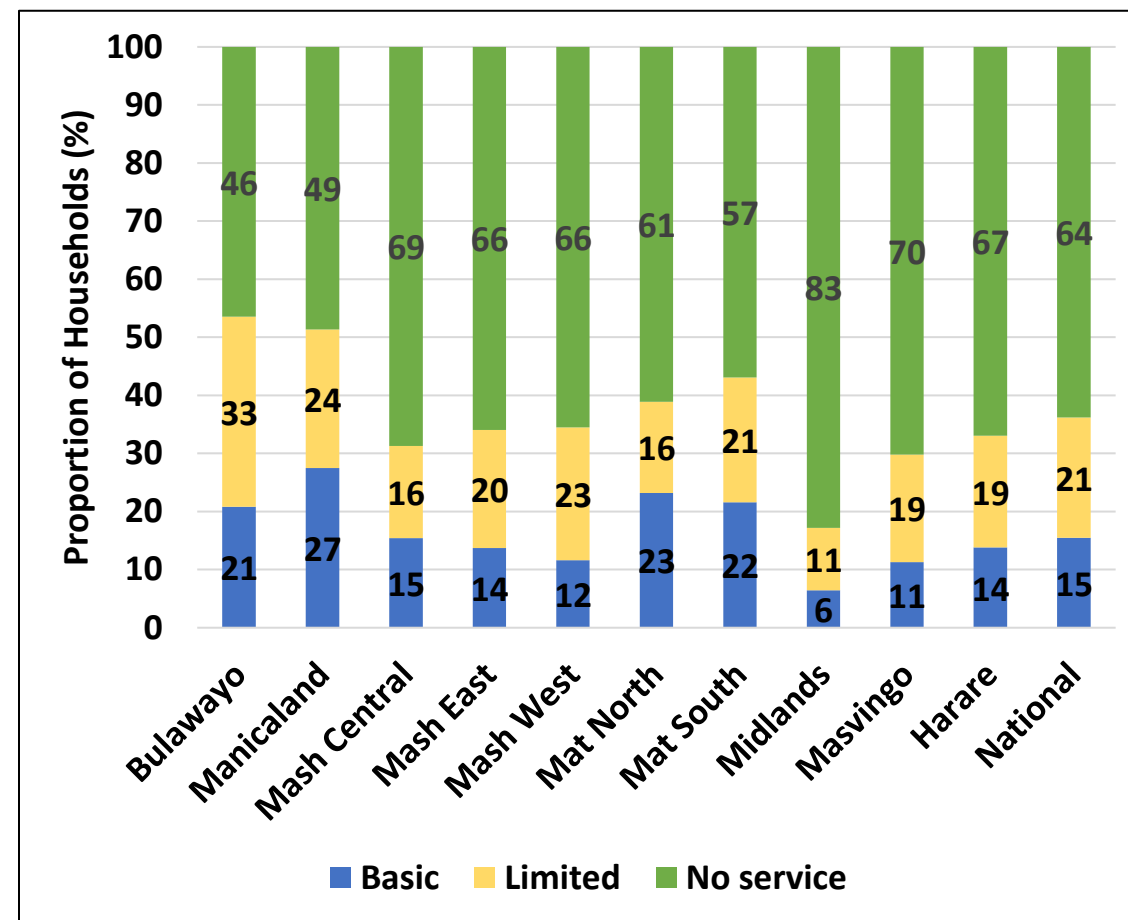
**Note:** handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy taps, and jugs or basins designated for hand washing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powdered detergents and soapy water but does not include sand, soil, ash and other handwashing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

# Access to Handwashing Services

## 2020



## 2023



- Nationally, 64% of households had no handwashing services showing little change from 2020 (65%).

# Frequency of Refuse Collection

Province	Once (%)	Twice (%)	Three times (%)	Four times (%)	Never collected (%)	Don't know (%)
Bulawayo	10.6	1.8	3.9	<b>77.3</b>	5.8	0.6
Manicaland	12.0	6.5	7.2	60.9	11.9	1.5
Mash Central	19.7	16.8	3.2	8	47.4	5
Mash East	4.6	3.4	1.6	22.3	<b>67</b>	1.1
Mash West	13.7	<b>17.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	40.0	15.9	2.3
Mat North	4.8	5.5	4.7	51.4	30.8	2.9
Mat South	8.5	2	9.6	76.3	2.8	0.8
Midlands	12.1	9.9	2.8	25.8	45.9	3.6
Masvingo	<b>16.4</b>	3.7	6.2	43.2	26.9	<b>3.7</b>
Harare	15.1	3.8	1.8	20.5	<b>56.6</b>	2.1
National	12.4	6.3	4.4	40.5	34.2	2.2

- About 34.2% of households reported that refuse was never collected in the four weeks preceding the survey.
- Mashonaland East (67%) and Harare (56.6%) had the highest proportions of households which reported that refuse was never collected in the four weeks before the survey.



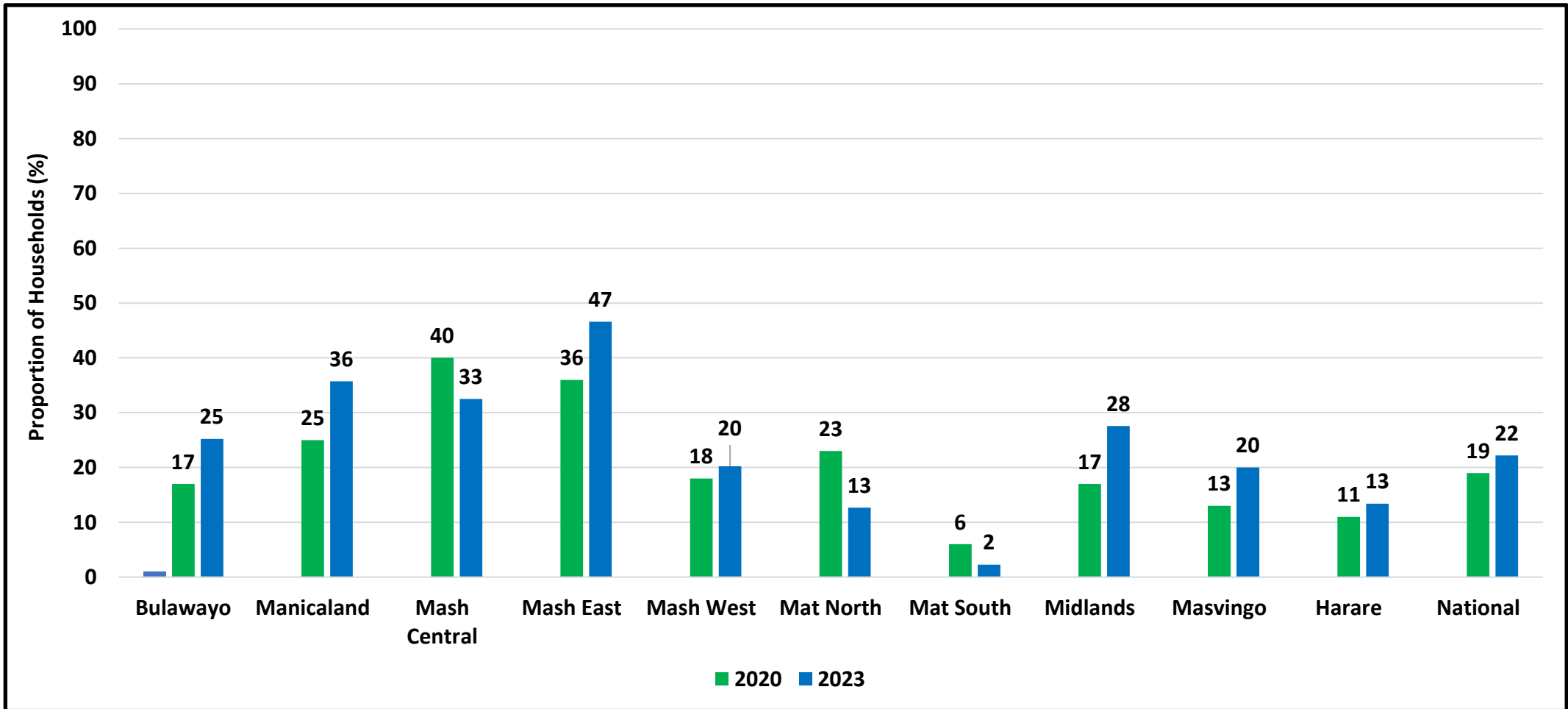
# Disposal of Uncollected Refuse

Province	Throw away in a designated area/Skip bin (%)	Throw away in an undesignated area (%)	Burn (%)	Bury (%)	Other (%)
Bulawayo	4	<b>35.5</b>	30	26.5	4.0
Manicaland	8	21.9	31.4	38	0.7
Mash Central	<b>20.4</b>	36.3	16.4	24.9	2.1
Mash East	3.6	24.5	33.1	<b>35.1</b>	3.6
Mash West	16.6	25.9	20.7	32.4	4.5
Mat North	20	15	33.7	30.3	1
Mat South	19.4	29	22.6	19.4	9.7
Midlands	10.7	23.2	<b>34.6</b>	29.9	1.6
Masvingo	6.1	35.1	32	13.7	<b>13.1</b>
Harare	4.6	34.7	27.2	32.8	0.8
National	7.9	29.7	29.1	30.6	2.6

- When refuse was not collected by local authorities, residents often found ways of disposing it both approved and unapproved.
- About 30.6% of households buried their uncollected refuse and 29.7% threw it away in undesignated areas.

# **Urban Agriculture**

# Households Practising Urban Agriculture



- The proportion of households practising urban agriculture increased from 19% in 2020 to 22% in 2023.
- Mashonaland East (47%) and Manicaland (36%) had the highest proportion of households practising urban agriculture.

# Reasons for not Practising Agriculture

	No access to land (%)	Viability (%)	Lack of time (%)	Not interested (%)	Late onset of the rains (%)	Council by-laws (%)	Inputs (%)	Other (%)
Bulawayo	51.9	3.4	6.9	7.6	0.5	1.4	0.9	5.2
Manicaland	66.8	0.2	1.0	1.8	0.0	2.7	4.0	1.6
Mash Central	58.2	1.2	3.6	5.1	0.0	0.8	6.1	3.1
Mash East	58.7	2.5	5.9	5.3	0.2	0.5	2.0	2.9
Mash West	53.4	2.1	3.0	6.9	0.1	1.6	4.3	6.6
Mat North	54.4	5.5	7.7	4.5	0.0	2.7	0.9	2.3
Mat South	54.4	1.4	3.0	8.0	3.0	5.3	0.4	2.6
Midlands	58.2	2.5	3.4	3.8	0.0	0.2	2.2	7.7
Masvingo	52.8	3.1	9.5	5.5	1.5	0.5	2.3	2.7
Harare	57.0	1.9	3.4	6.1	0.2	3.0	4.1	2.4
National	55.9	2.4	4.8	5.9	0.5	2.0	2.8	3.8

- The major reason why urban households were not practising urban agriculture was no access to land (55.9%).

# Type of Agricultural Activities

Province	Crops/horticulture production (%)	Livestock production (%)	Crops/horticulture and livestock production (%)
Bulawayo	23.0	0.5	1.0
Manicaland	33.1	0.3	2.4
Mash Central	31.0	0.3	1.2
Mash East	43.9	0.1	2.5
Mash West	19.0	0.4	0.8
Mat North	10.5	0.7	1.5
Mat South	1.7	0.3	0.3
Midlands	26.0	0.5	1.1
Masvingo	15.3	1.2	3.5
Harare	12.2	0.5	0.7
national	20.2	0.5	1.3

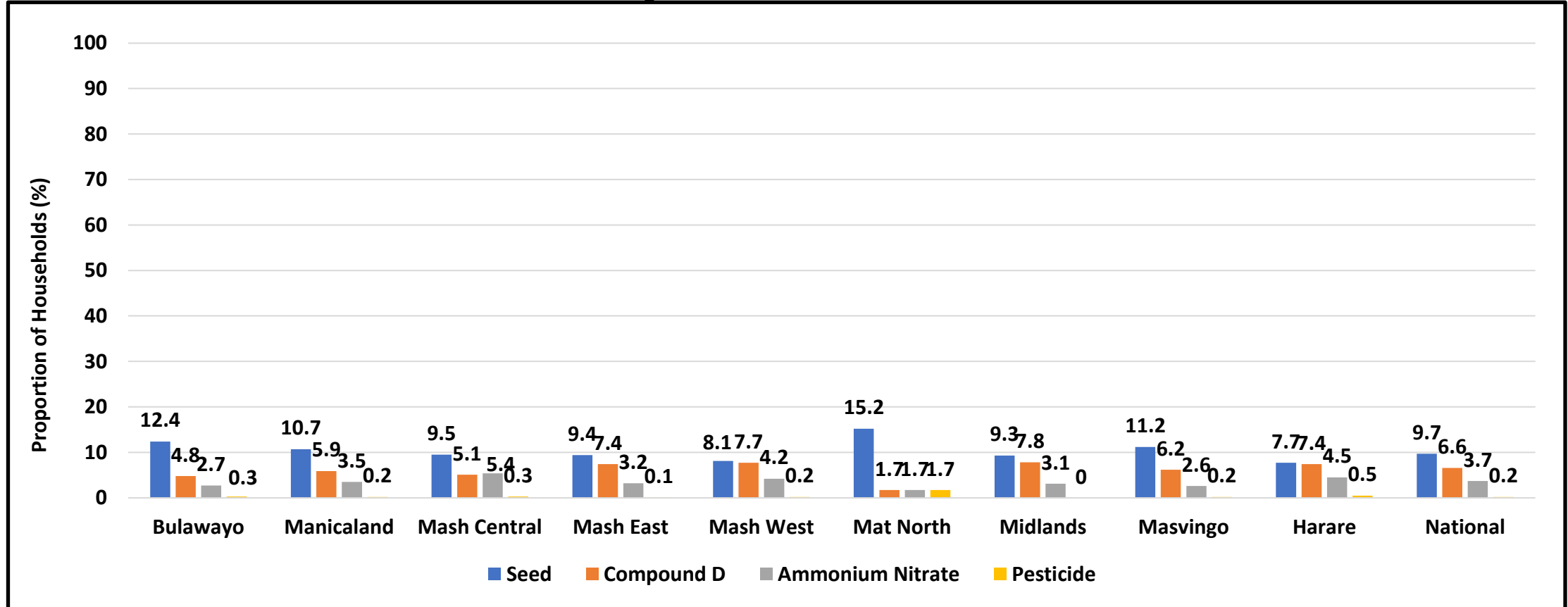
- The proportion of households practising crop/horticulture production was 20.2% and livestock production was 0.5%.

# Types of Food Crops Grown by Households

Province	Green leafy vegetables (%)	Sweet potatoes (%)	Cucumbers (%)	Onions (%)	Tomatoes (%)	Butternut (%)	Potatoes (%)	Yams (%)	Legumes (beans, peas) (%)	Maize (%)	Wheat (%)	Other (%)
Bulawayo	7.5	0.9	0	1.1	0.9	0.1	0	0.0	0.9	8.1	0.1	0.6
Manicaland	6.5	0.4	0	0.3	0.3	0	0.1	0.3	1.6	9.9	0.1	0.6
Mash Central	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.0	1.5	16.3	0.1	0.6
Mash East	5.9	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.1	8.2	0.2	0.2
Mash West	4.9	0.8	0.1	1.2	1.3	0	0	0.0	0.4	10.6	0	0.7
Mat North	13.3	0.2	0	1.3	0.9	0	0	0.2	0.3	3.6	0	0.5
Mat South	5.3	0.0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0.0	1.1	11.7	1.1	0
Midlands	5.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	11.5	0.2	0.4
Masvingo	6.1	0.3	0.1	1.9	2.2	0	0.3	0.0	1.0	7.5	0	0.6
Harare	4.5	0.8	0	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	10.2	0	0.6
National	5.8	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	9.6	0.1	0.5

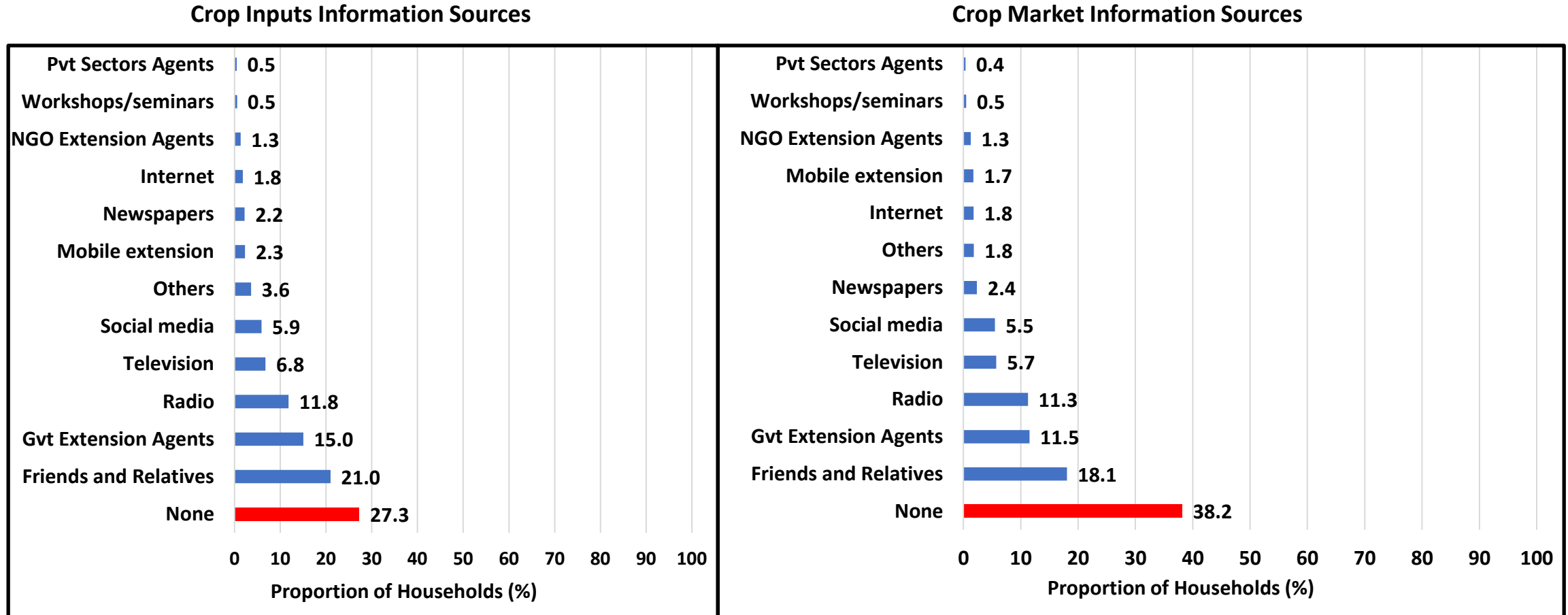
- The highest proportion of households engaged in urban agriculture grew maize (9.6%) and green leafy vegetables (5.8%) as food crops.
- Mashonaland Central (16.3%) and Matabeleland South (11.7%) had the highest proportion of urban households that grew maize as food crop.

# Households that Benefitted from Government Input Scheme



- Of those households which received inputs from Government, 9.7% received seed, 6.6% received Compound D, 3.7% received Ammonium Nitrate and 0.2% received pesticides.

# Sources of Information on Crop Inputs and Markets

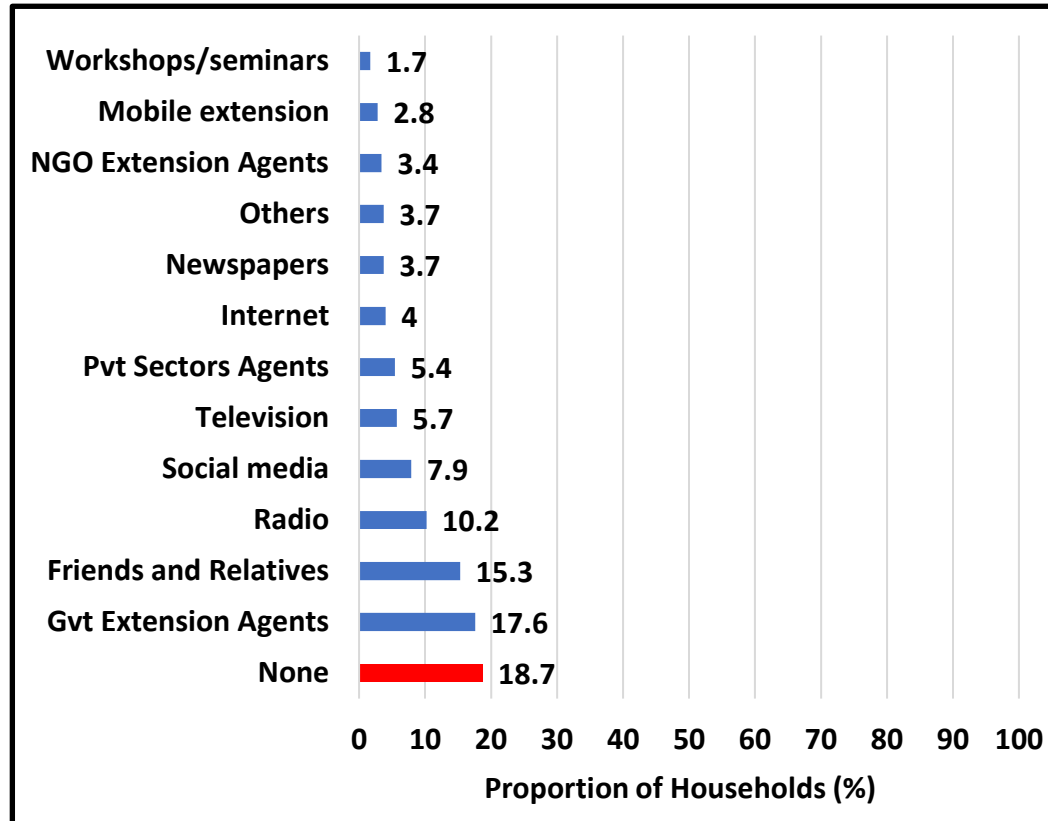


- Friends and relatives and Government extension agents were the most common sources of information for both crop inputs and crop market information.

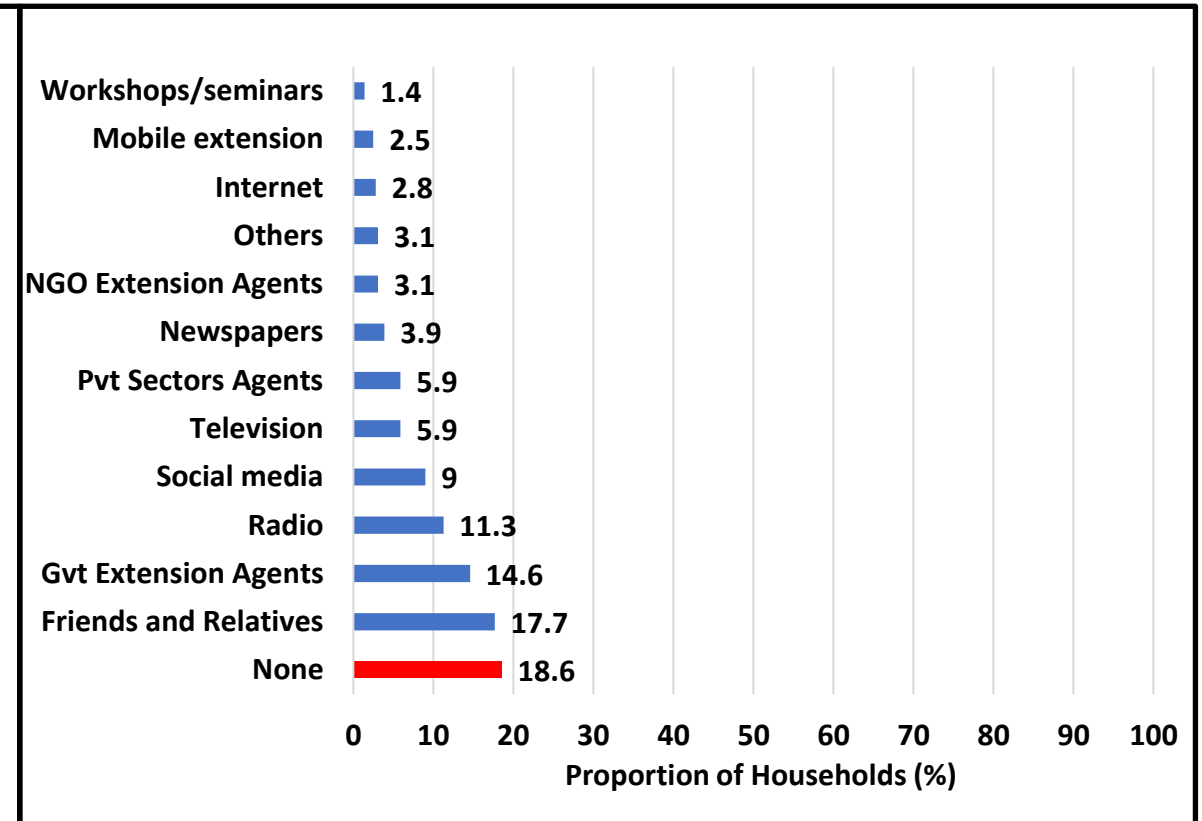


# Sources of Information on Livestock Inputs and Diseases

Livestock Diseases Information Sources

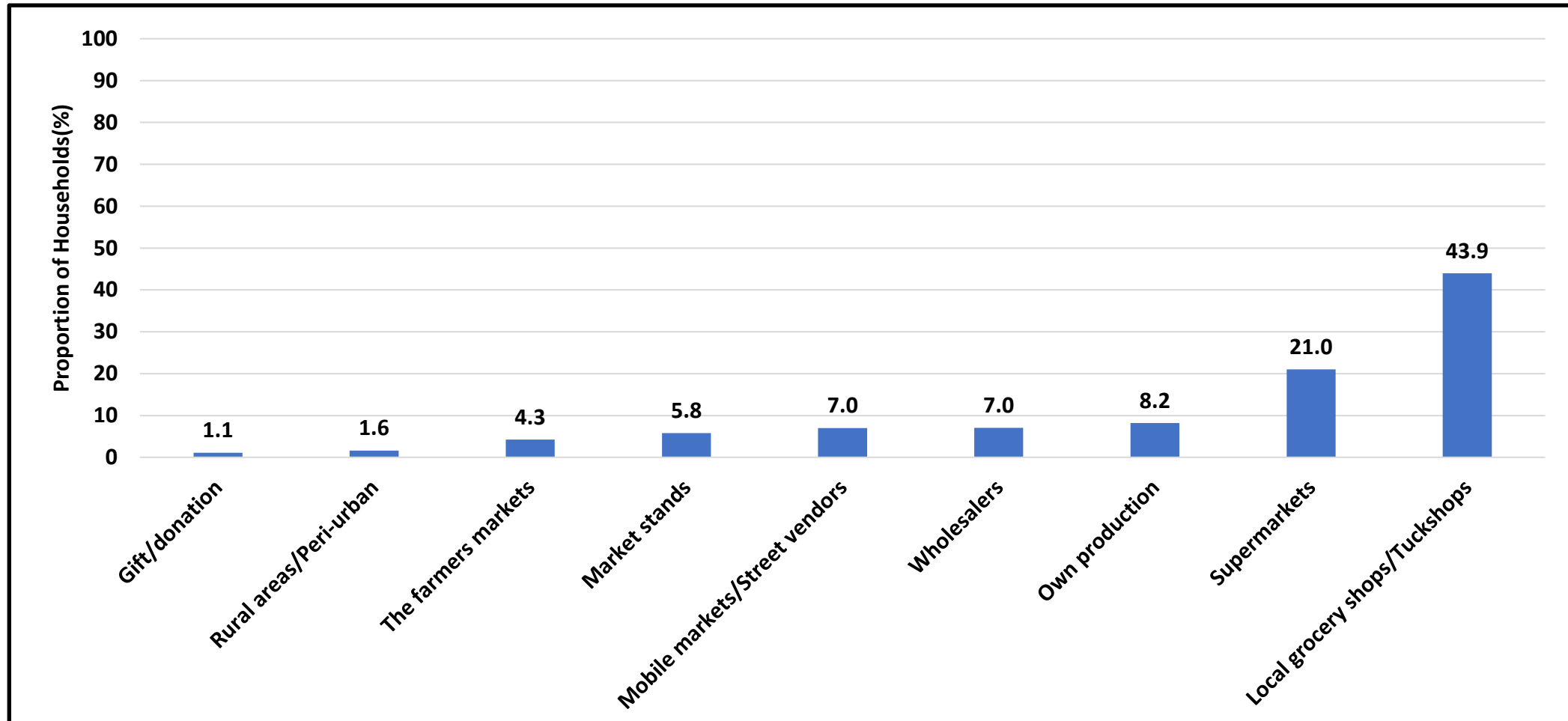


Livestock Input Information Sources



- In terms of livestock diseases information, urban households accessed information from Government extension agents (17.6%), friends and relatives (15.3%).
- Information on livestock input was accessed from friends and relatives (17.7%) and Government extension agents (14.6%).

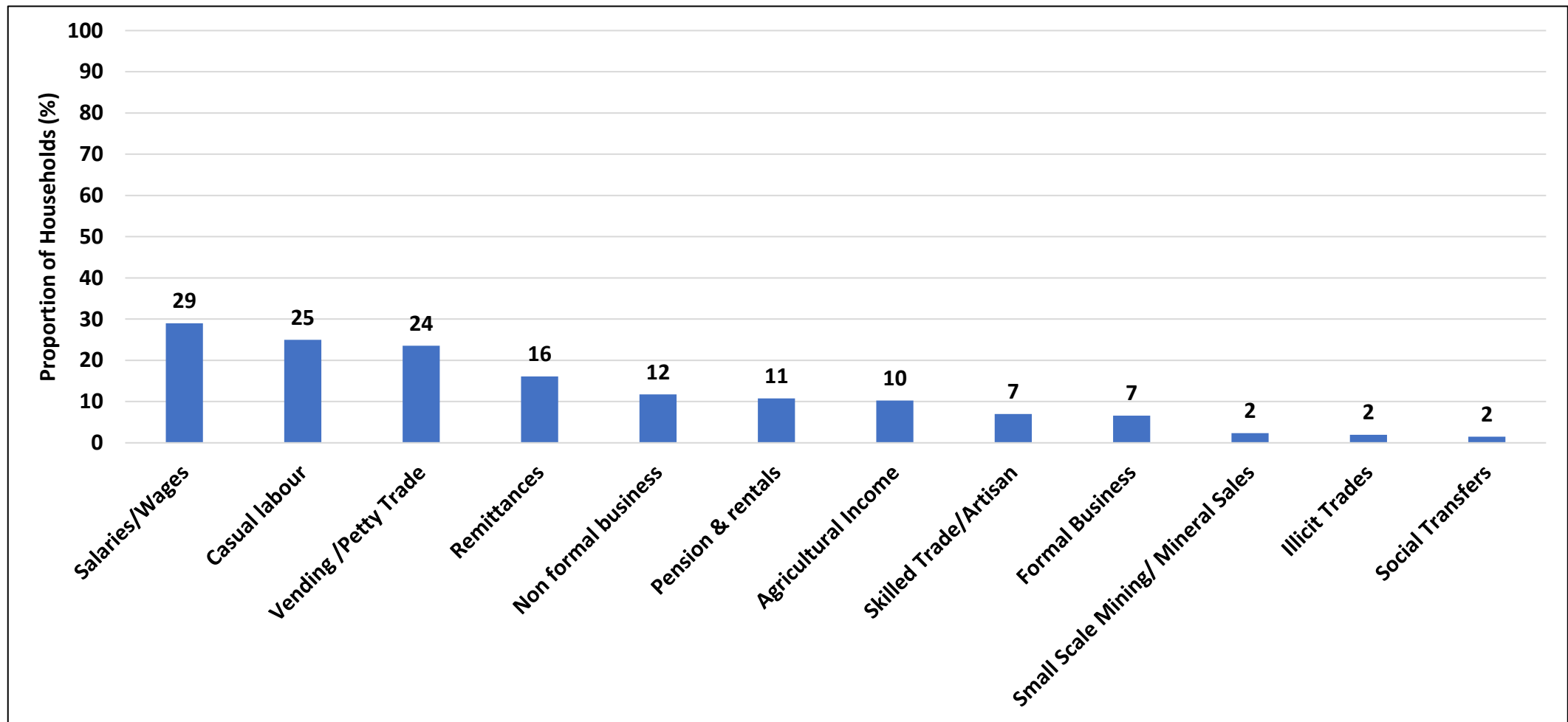
# Sources of Staple Food (Grain/Mealie Meal)



- The majority of households accessed their staple food (grain/mealie meal) from the local grocery shops/ tuckshops (43.9%) and supermarkets (21%).
- About 8.2% of households were relying on grain from own production.

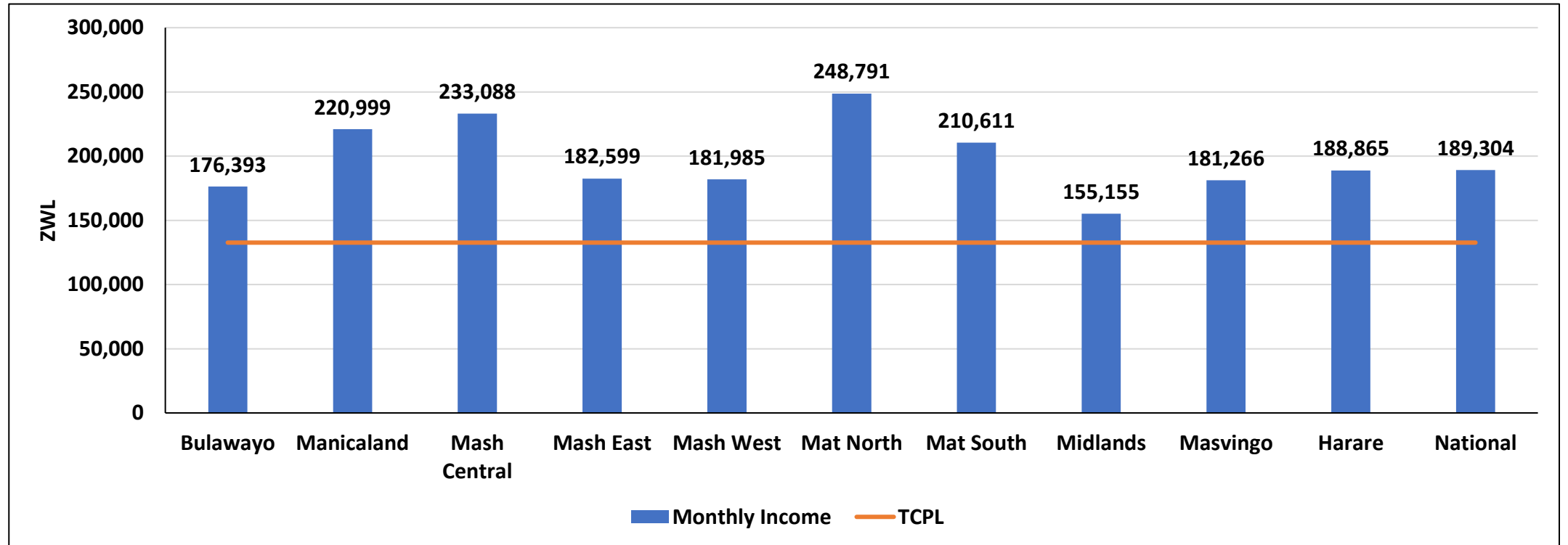
# **Income and Expenditure**

# Household Main Income Sources



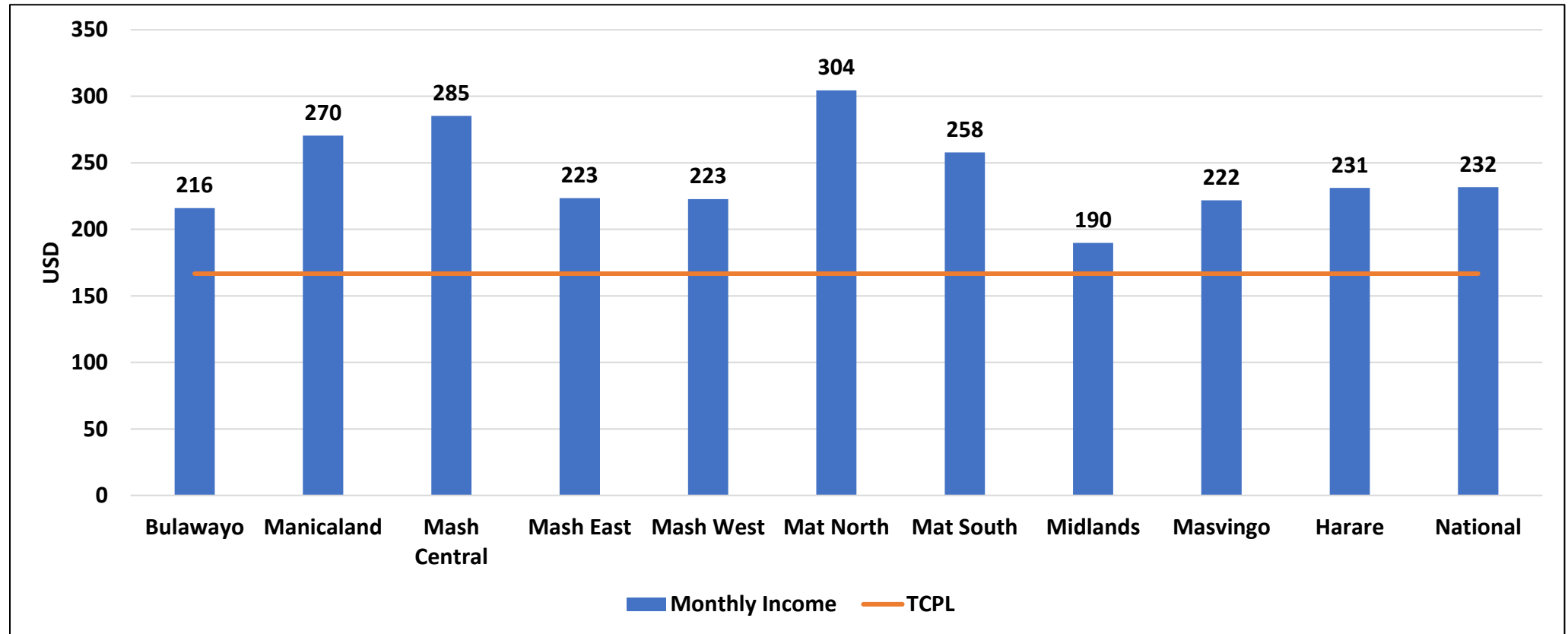
- The main income sources for urban households were salaries/wages (29%), casual labour (25%) and vending (24%).

# Average Household Monthly Income (ZWL)



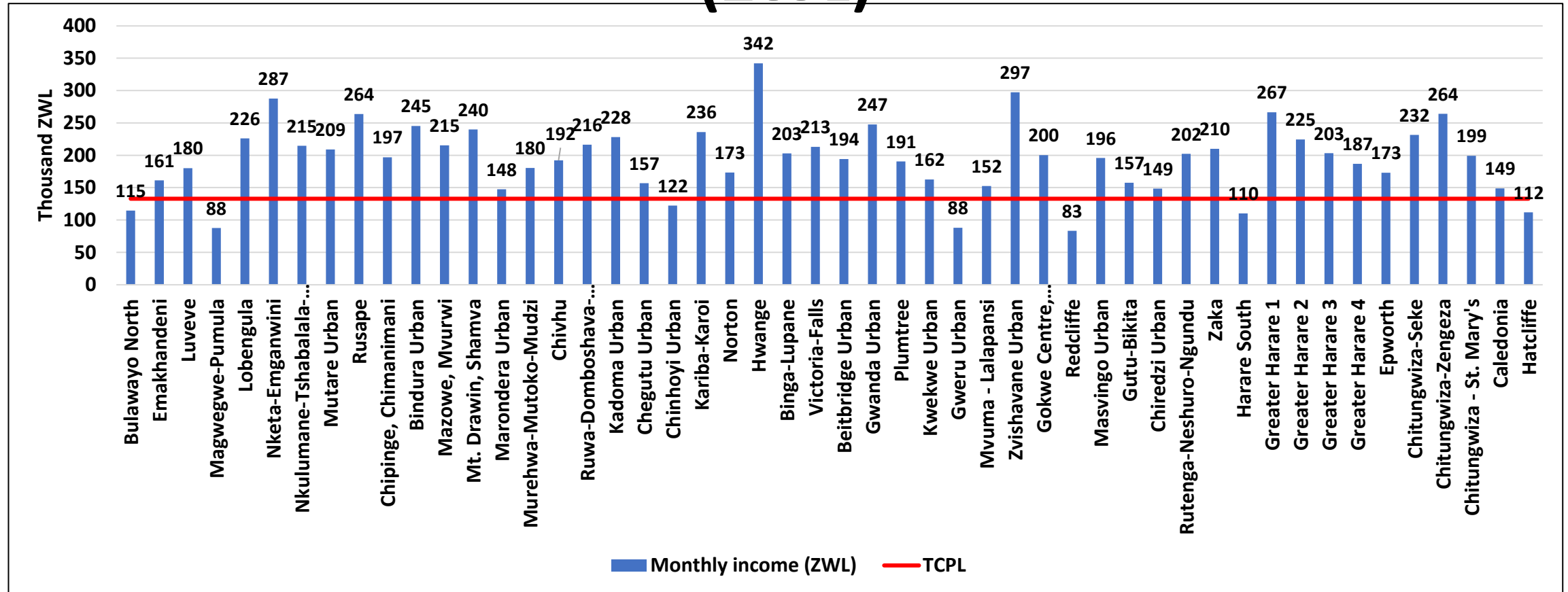
- Government is commended for an improved economic environment that has seen average incomes continue on a positive growth from an average of ZWL15 805 in 2020 to prevailing ZWL189 304.
- The average incomes are above the Total Consumption Poverty Line, a positive picture that facilitates adequacy.

# Average Household Monthly Income (USD)



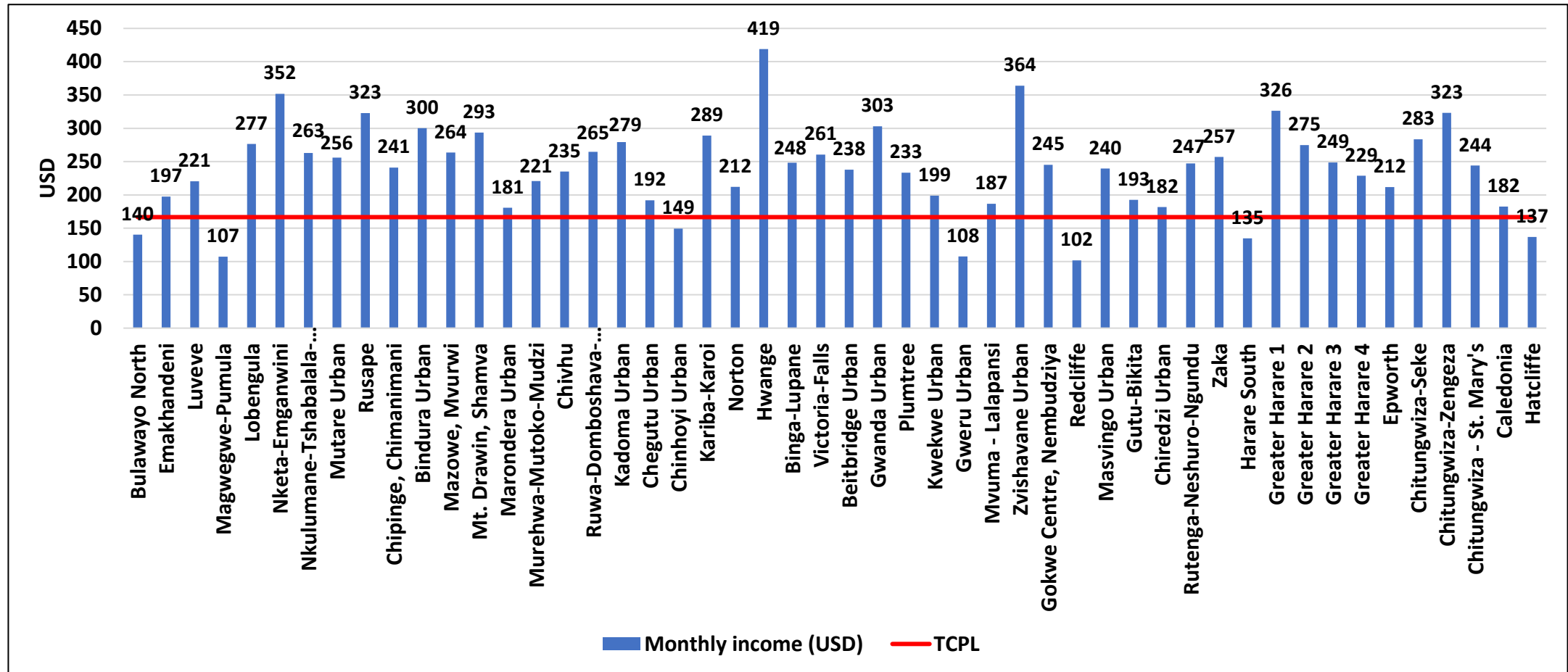
- USD income and expenditure was calculated using the RBZ Auction rate for the last Tuesday of January 2023.
- The findings buttress the prevailing positive performance of the economy as average household monthly income was USD232, way above the Total Consumption Poverty Line.

# Average Household Monthly Income by Domain (ZWL)



- The domains that had average household income below the Total Consumption Poverty Line were Bulawayo North, Magwegwe-Pumula, Chinhoyi, Gweru, Redcliffe, Harare South and Hatcliffe.

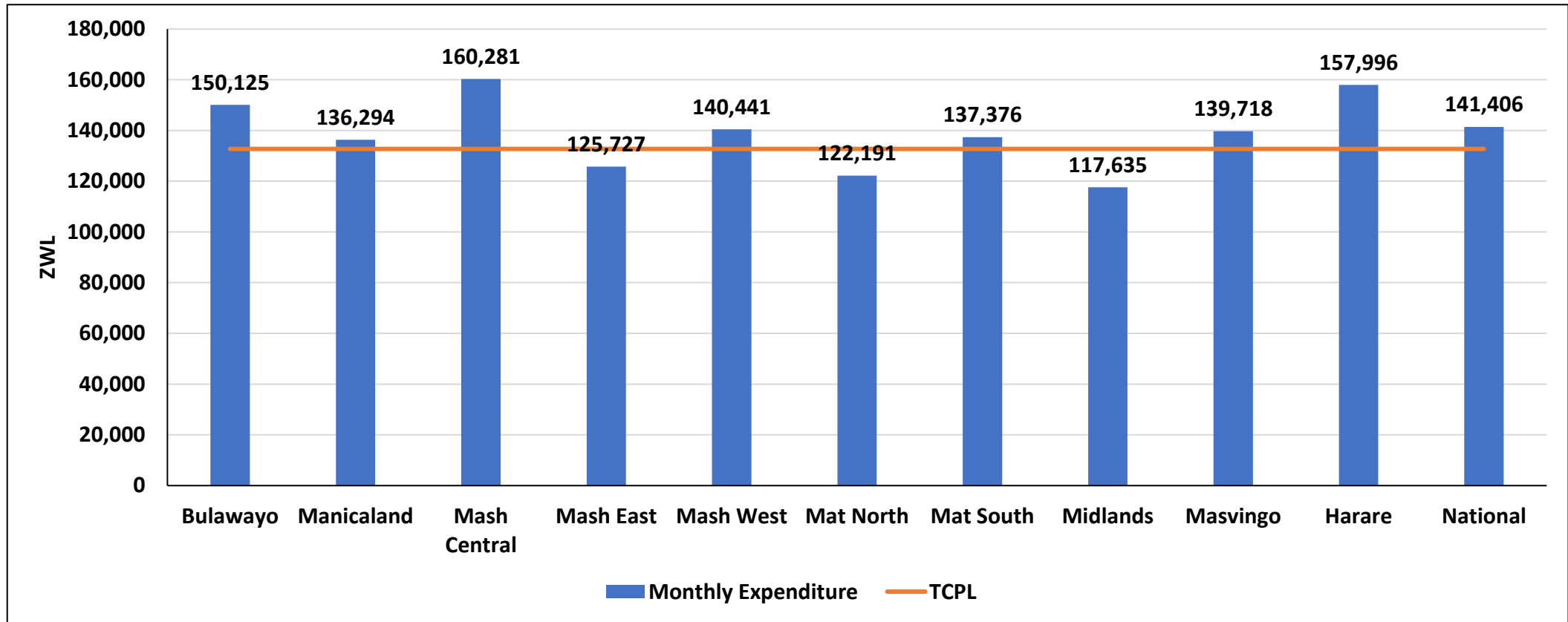
# Average Household Monthly Income by Domain (USD)



- Hwange (USD 419) had the highest average household monthly income.

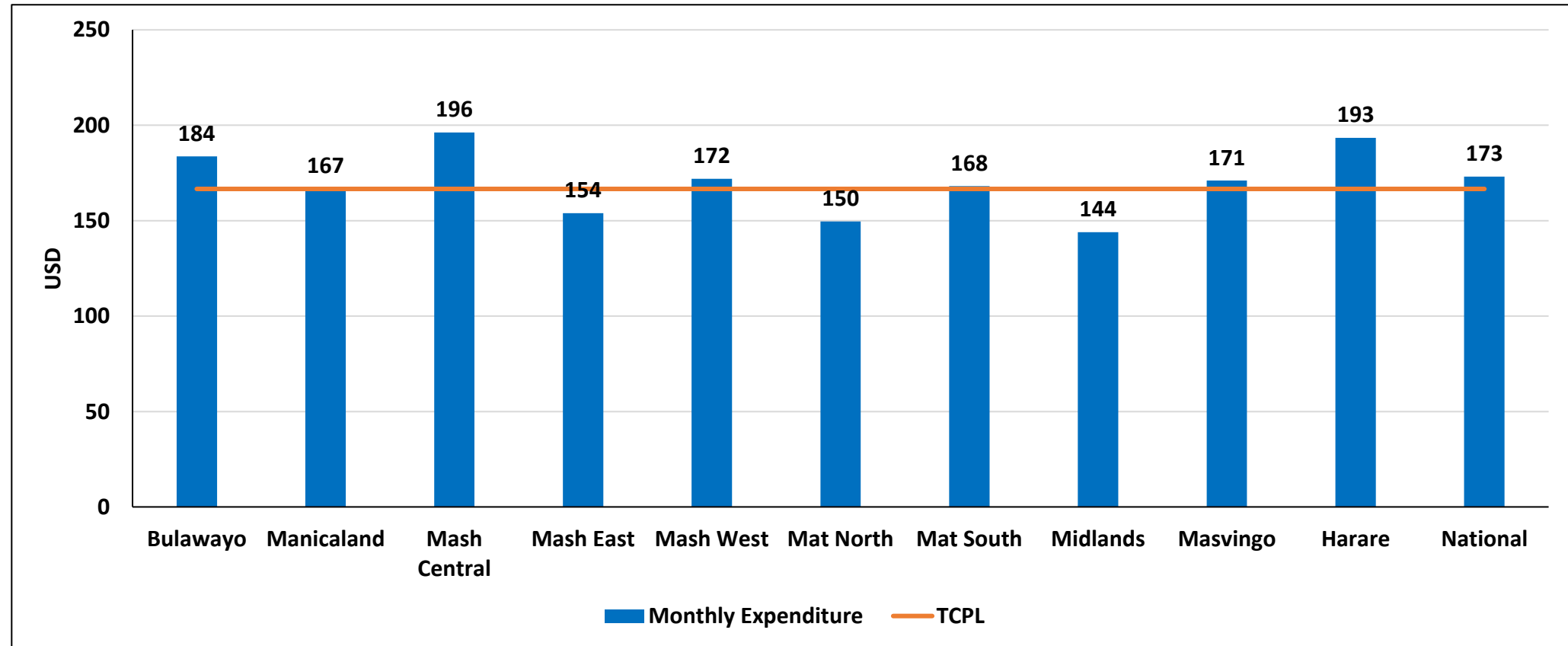


# Average Household Monthly Expenditure (ZWL)



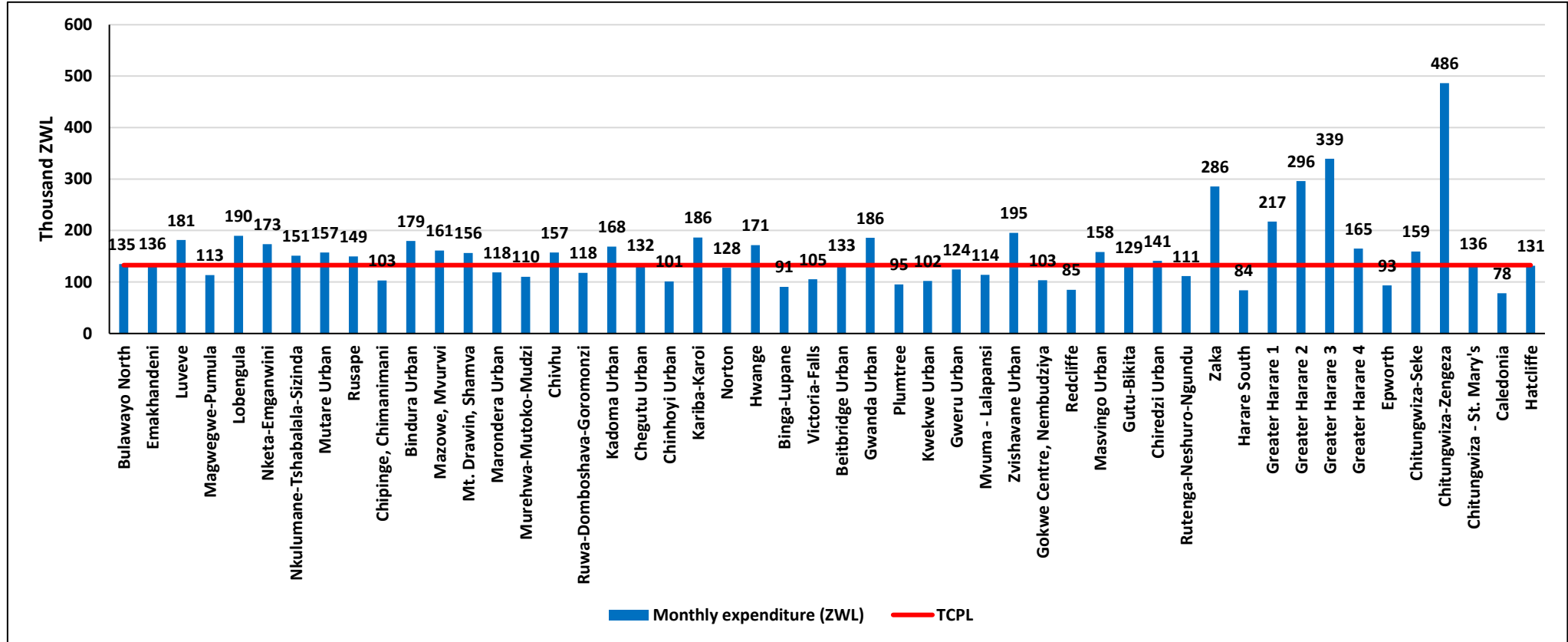
- The national average household monthly expenditure was ZWL 141,406.
- Mashonaland Central had the highest average household monthly expenditure (ZWL 160,281) while Midlands had the lowest (ZWL 117,635).

# Average Household Monthly Expenditure (USD)



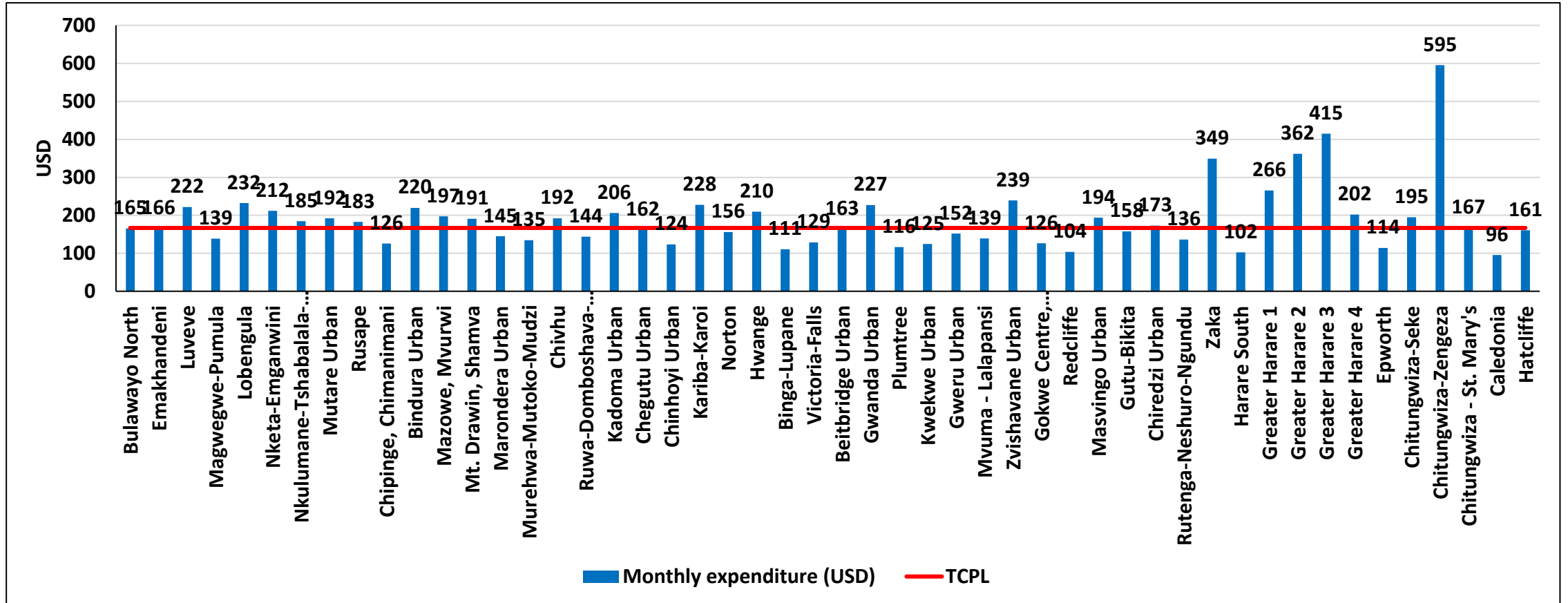
- The national average household monthly expenditure was USD 173.
- Mashonaland Central had the highest average monthly expenditure (USD 196) while Midlands had the lowest (USD 144).

# Average Household Monthly Expenditure by Domain (ZWL)



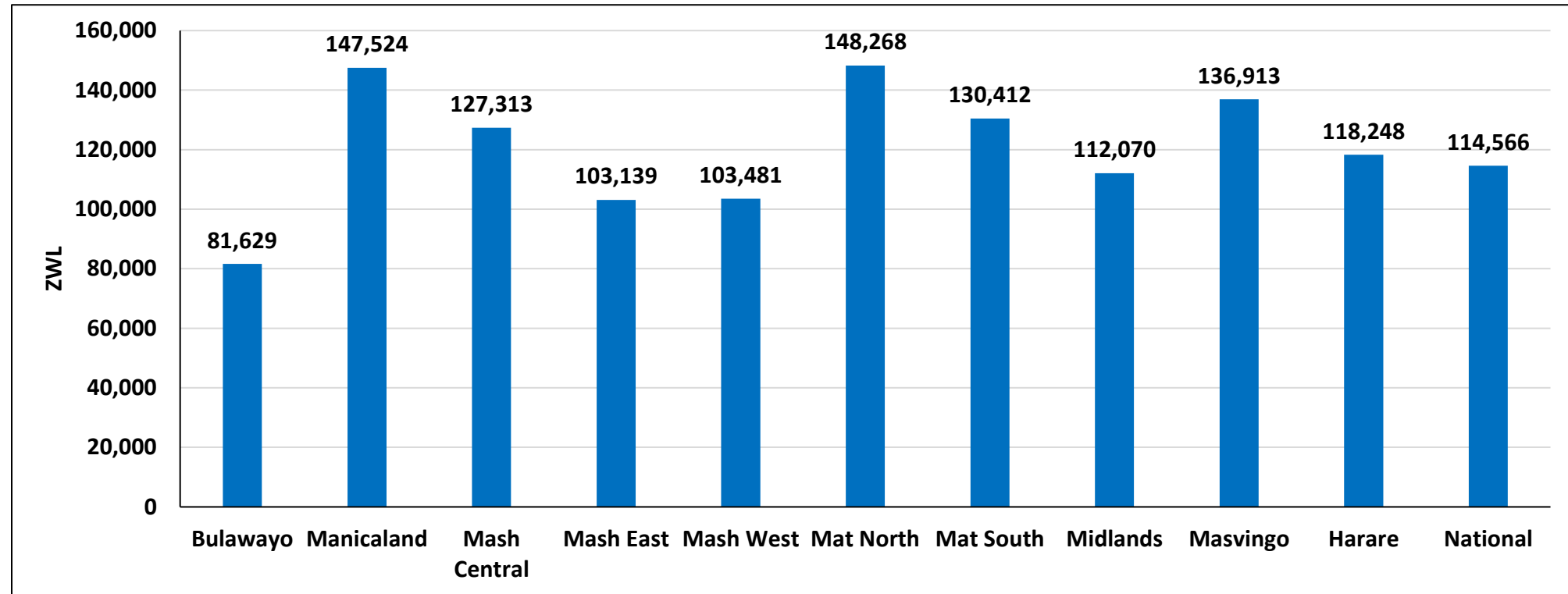
- Chitungwiza had the highest average household monthly expenditure (ZWL 486,000) while Caledonia had the lowest (ZWL 78,000).

# Average Household Monthly Expenditure by Domain (USD)



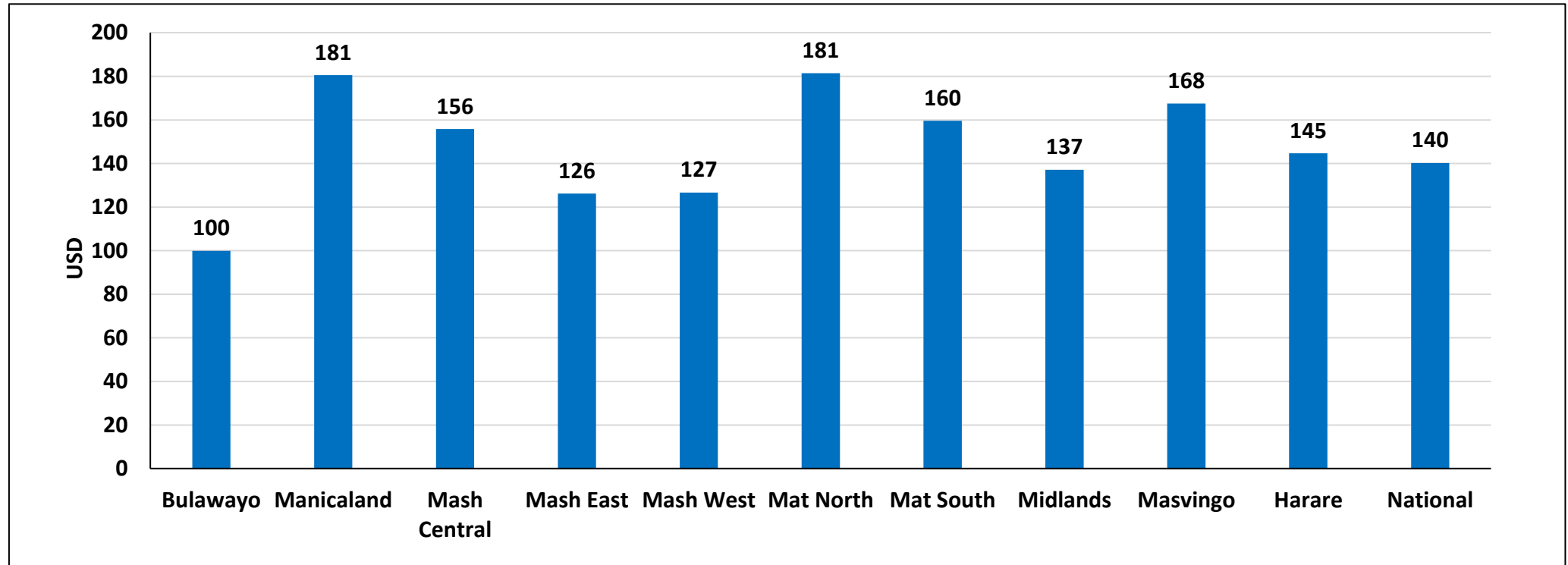
- Chitungwiza had the highest average household monthly expenditure (USD 595) while Caledonia had the lowest (USD 96).

# Average Non-Recurring Household Expenditure for 6 Months (ZWL)



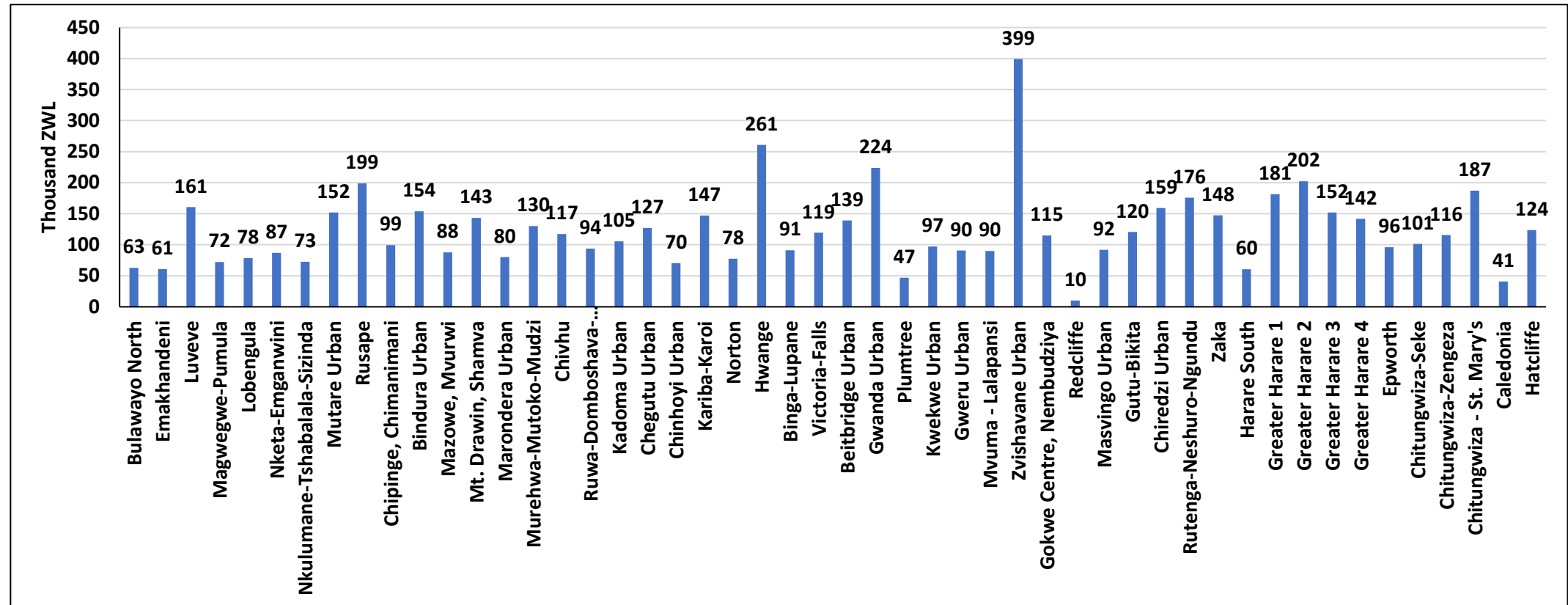
- The national average household expenditure for 6 months preceding the survey was ZWL 114,566.
- Matabeleland North had the highest average household expenditure for 6 months (ZWL 148,268) while Bulawayo had the lowest (ZWL 81,629).

# Average Non-Recurring Household Expenditure for 6 Months (USD)



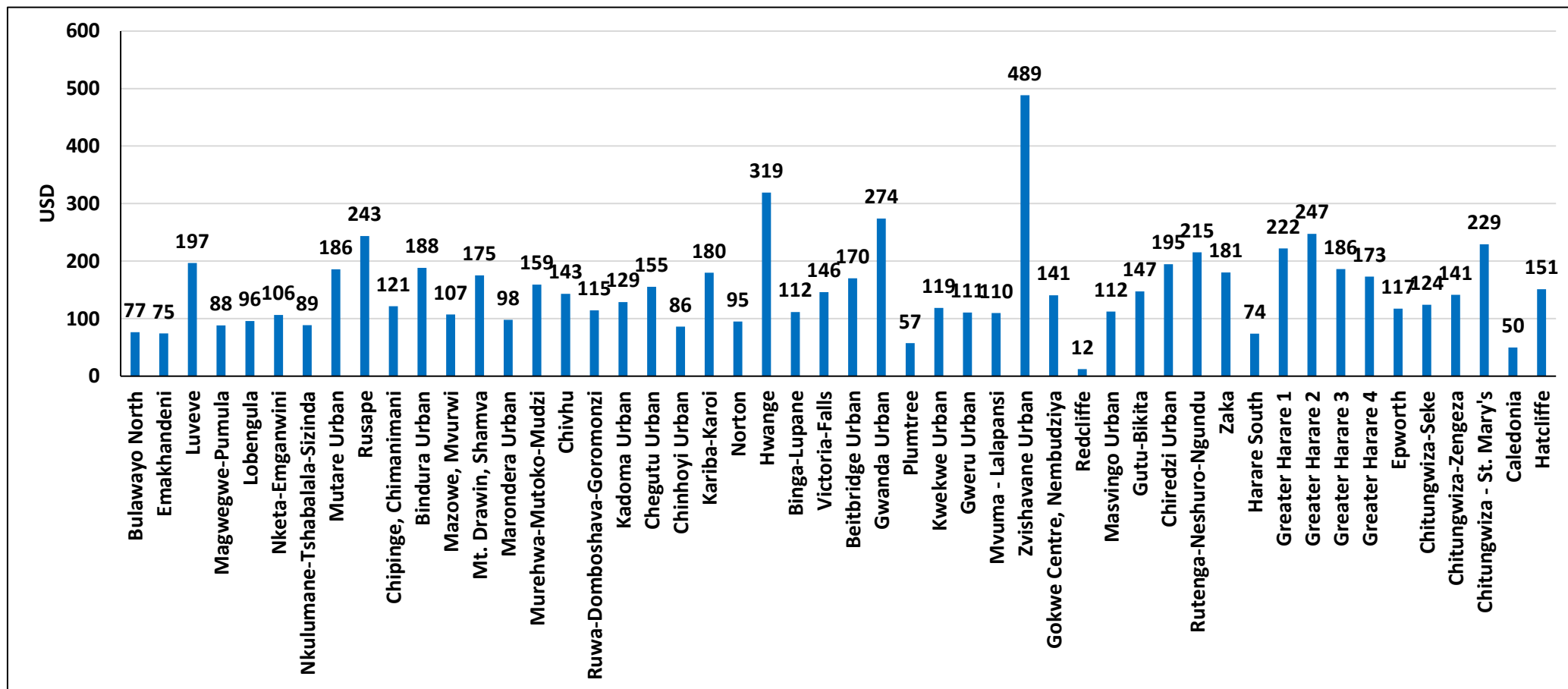
- The national average household expenditure for 6 months was USD 140.
- Matabeleland North had the highest average household expenditure for 6 months (USD 181) while Bulawayo had the lowest (USD 100).

# Average Recurring Household Expenditure for 6 Months (ZWL)



- Zvishavane had the highest average 6 months expenditure (ZWL 399,000) while Redcliffe had the lowest (ZWL 10,000).

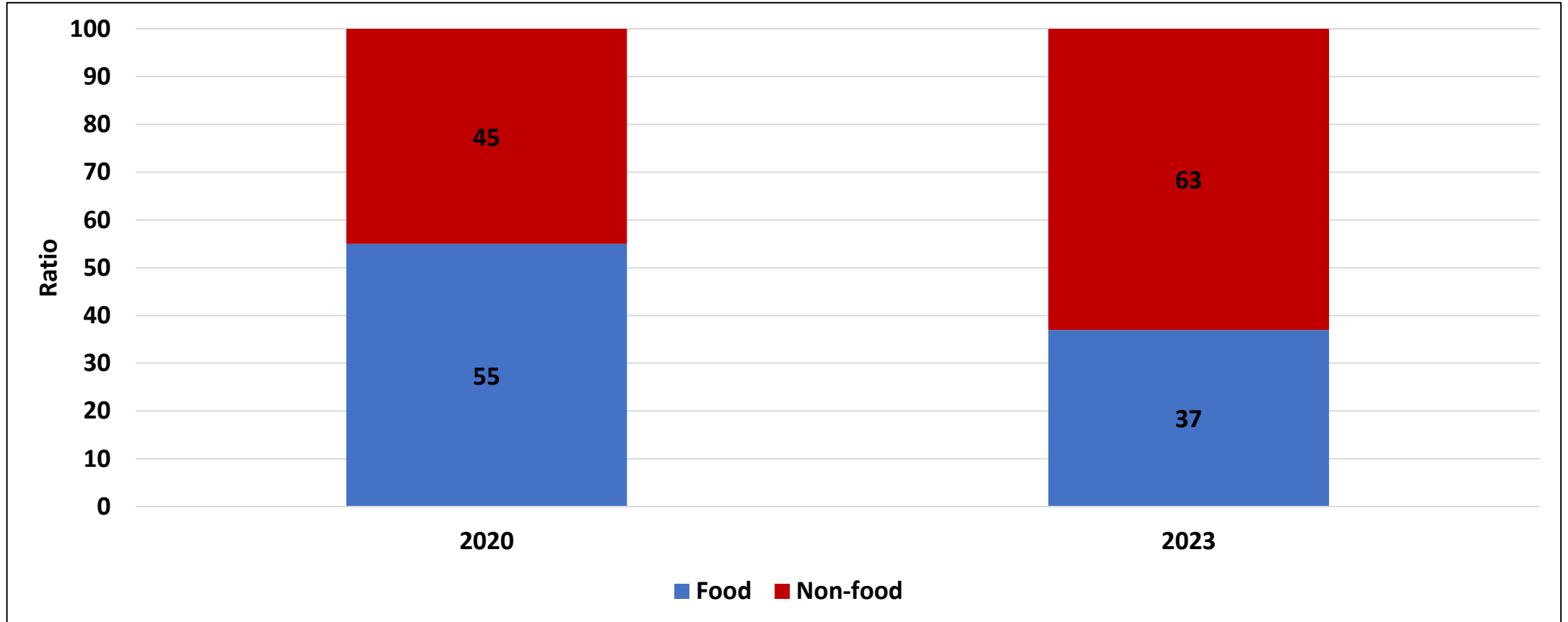
# Average Recurring Household Expenditure for 6 Months (USD)



- Zvishavane had the highest average 6 months expenditure (USD 489) while Redcliffe had the lowest (USD 12).

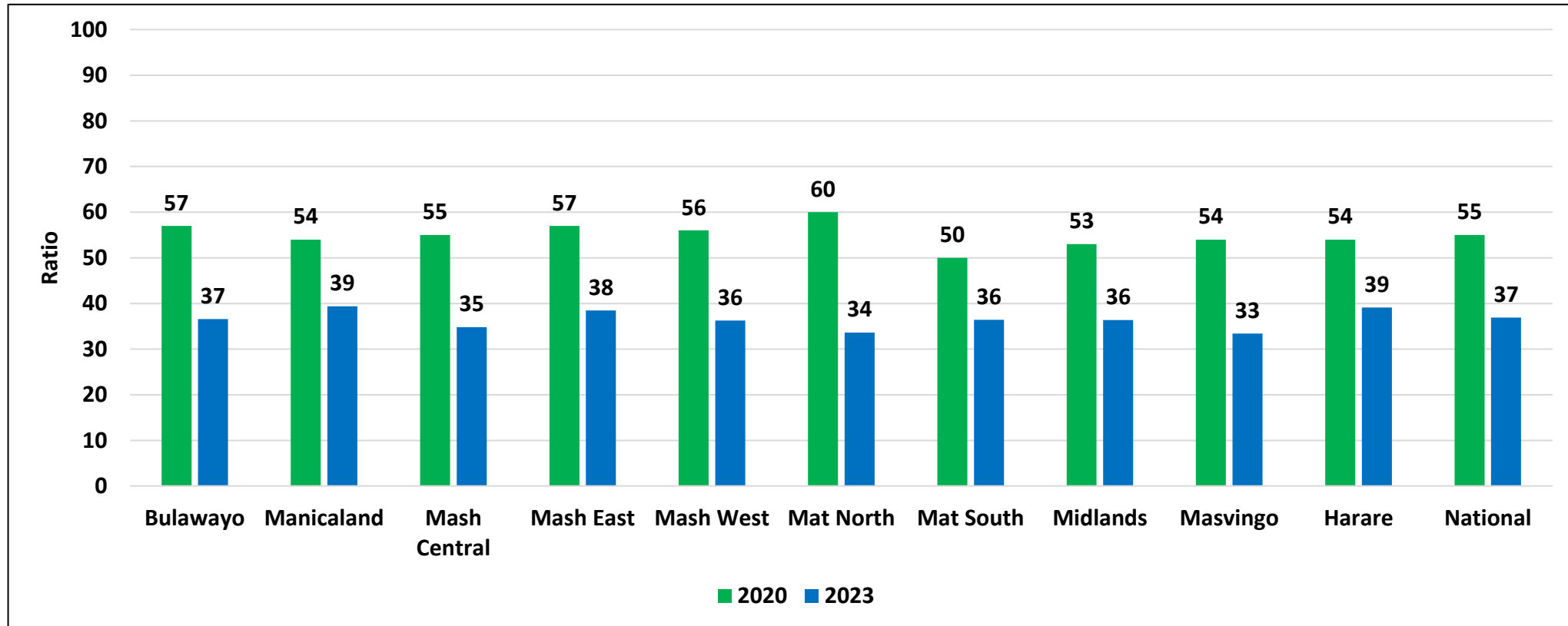


# Food Expenditure Ratio



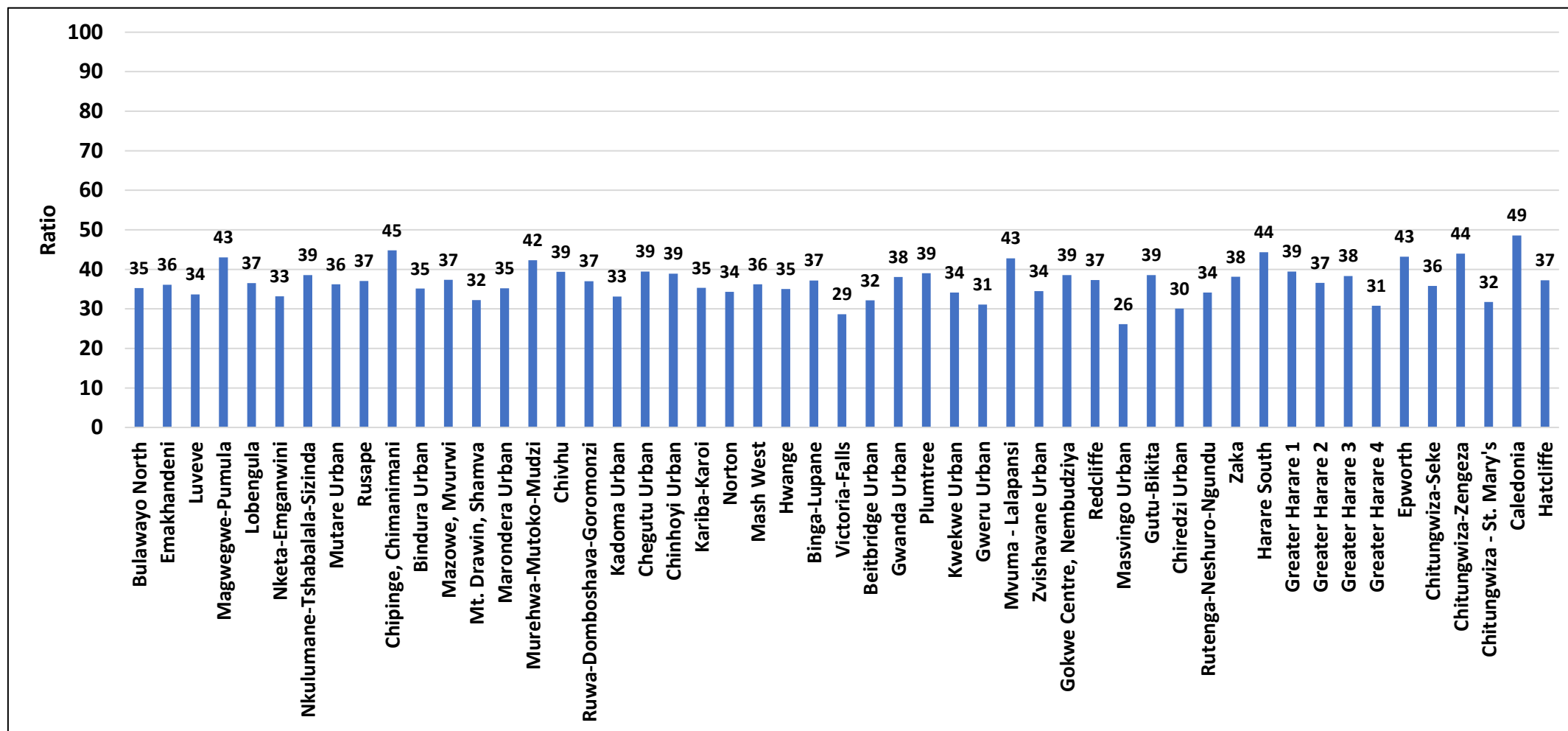
- Food expenditure ratio measures household economic vulnerability. The Food Expenditure ratio was 37% of income, a decrease from 55% in 2020. Government is commended for implementing strategies that have resulted in increase of average income whilst managing food inflation, thereby improving food expenditure ratio.
- This positive picture is associated with lower levels of food insecurity and mainly attributed to broader economic development.

# Food Expenditure Ratio



- Manicaland (39%) and Harare (39%) had the highest food expenditure ratio while Masvingo (33%) had the least.

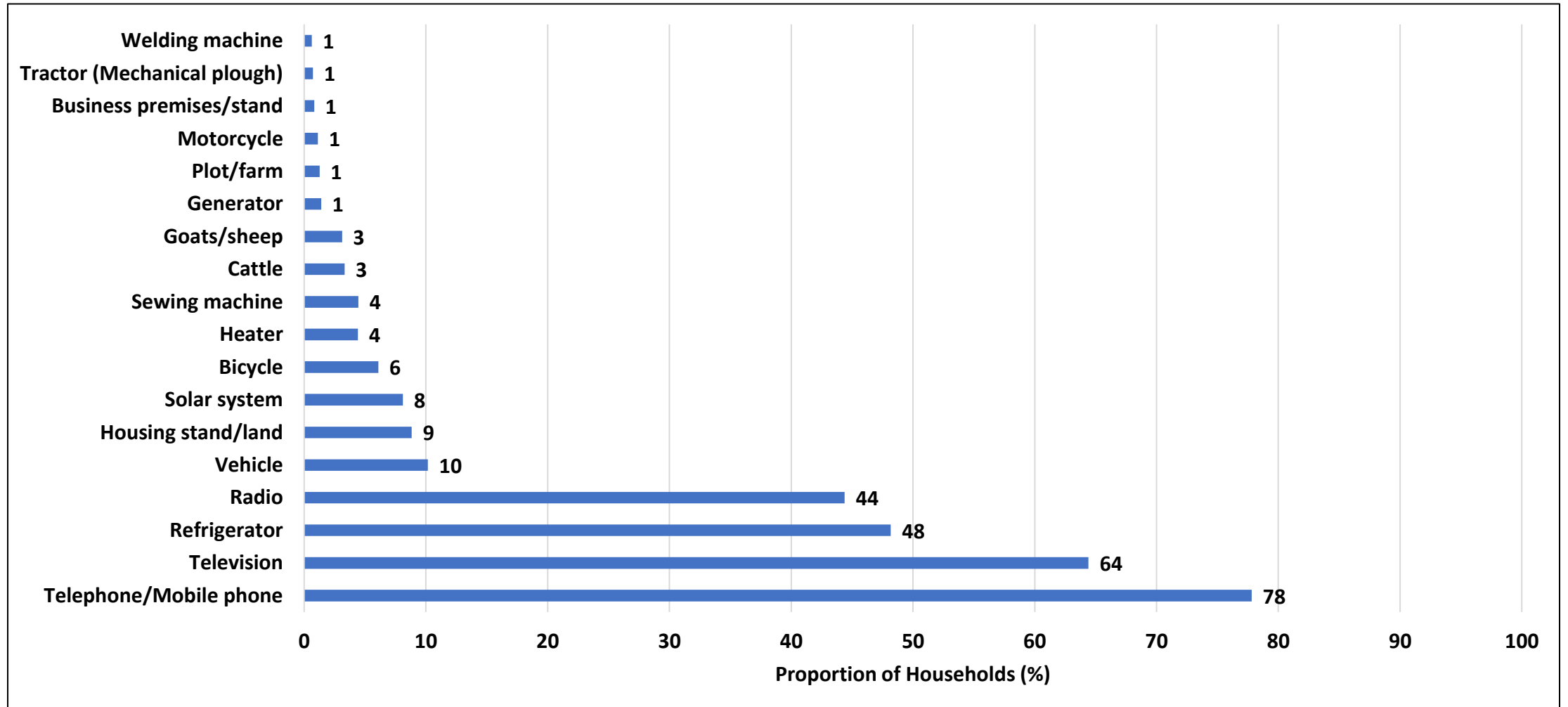
# Food Expenditure by Domain



- Caledonia had the highest ratio of food expenditure (49%), whilst Masvingo had the lowest (26%).

# Household Assets

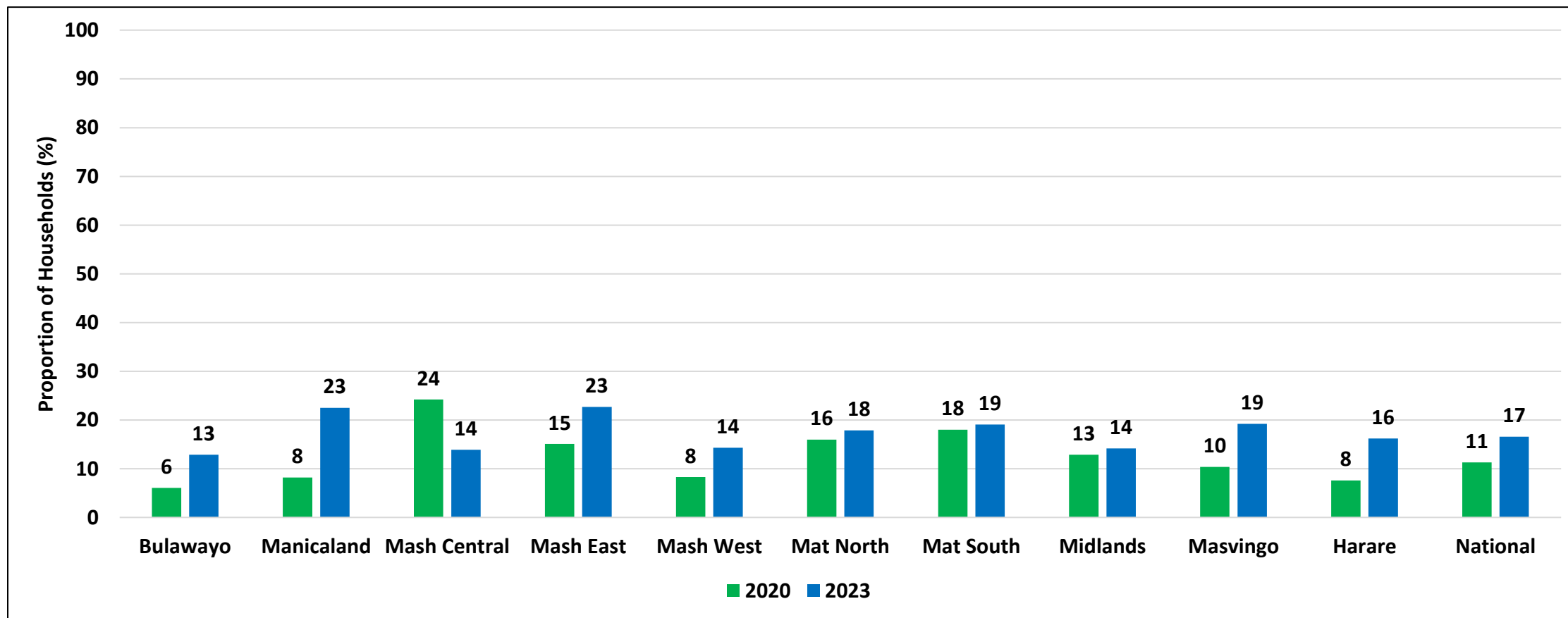
# Household Assets



- The most commonly owned assets in urban areas were the telephone/ mobile phones (78%) and televisions (64%).
- Only 9% of the households owned a housing stand or land.

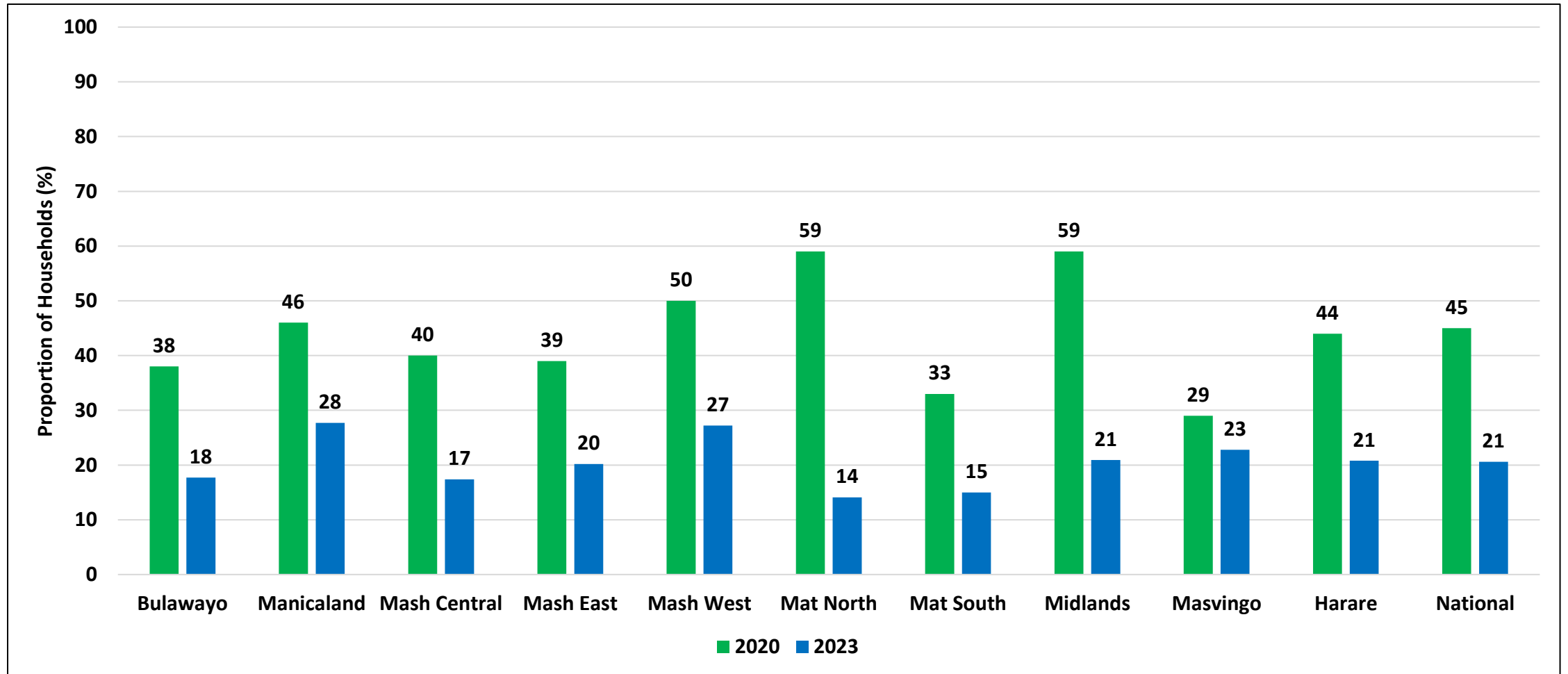
# **Remittances, Loans and Debts**

# Households that Gave out Remittances



- A significant proportion of urban households were able to provide social support to their extended families.
- Nationally, 17% of households had given out remittances.
- Manicaland and Mashonaland East had the highest proportion of households (23%) that had given out remittances

# Households with Outstanding Debts



- The assessment found a positive trend in the economy as 50% of households were able to reduce their debt burden.
- Nationally, 21% of the households had outstanding debts, a reduction from 45% found in 2020.



# Burden of Debts by Province

	Electricity Arrears (ZWL\$)	Water and Rates Arrears (ZWL\$)	Rentals Arrears (ZWL\$)	School Fees and Levies Arrears (ZWL\$)	Loans Repayment Arrears (ZWL\$)	Health Institutions Arrears (ZWL\$)
<b>Bulawayo</b>	72,809	75,998	96,197	104,857	91,636	41,316
<b>Manicaland</b>	11,000	68,445	77,531	86,594	139,893	<b>119,800</b>
<b>Mash Central</b>	<b>174,000</b>	61,897	53,447	111,454	150,143	35,000
<b>Mash East</b>	17,500	60,774	52,592	76,047	107,500	95,750
<b>Mash West</b>	18,231	55,118	78,938	80,807	105,027	72,873
<b>Mat North</b>	70,200	75,247	104,951	123,618	<b>208,149</b>	20,000
<b>Mat South</b>	36,000	63,946	31,941	141,243	98,808	117,600
<b>Midlands</b>	82,917	58,337	108,516	92,428	128,550	54,286
<b>Masvingo</b>	7,143	38,250	54,180	100,818	93,409	102,072
<b>Harare</b>	99,218	82,215	59,635	77,955	118,750	92,628
<b>National</b>	78,775	67,294	76,274	<b>95,639</b>	<b>124,780</b>	75,732

- The largest burden of debts was reported in loan repayments (ZWL 124,780), followed by school levies (ZWL 95,639).
- Mashonaland Central had the highest burden in electricity arrears (ZWL174,000), while Matabeleland North had the highest burden in loans (ZWL 208,149).

# Disruption of Services Due to Arrears

	Households Evicted due to Rent/ Bills Arrears (%)		Electricity Cuts (%)		Water Supply Cuts (%)	
	2020	2023	2020	2023	2020	2023
<b>Bulawayo</b>	10.3	1.4	2	2.0	1.4	4.9
<b>Manicaland</b>	8.9	4.0	4.1	6.7	4.6	7.1
<b>Mash Central</b>	8.5	2.6	1.3	3.2	4.2	9.8
<b>Mash East</b>	9.1	3.4	1.4	0.6	2.4	2.1
<b>Mash West</b>	8.1	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.5	5.6
<b>Mat North</b>	10.9	1.9	2.0	1.3	4.7	3.5
<b>Mat South</b>	7.6	1.7	0.4		3.9	5.5
<b>Midlands</b>	13.7	3.9	8.9	1.2	10.5	10.9
<b>Masvingo</b>	7.8	2.5	14.0	2.5	5.2	8.6
<b>Harare</b>	10.2	2.4	6.3	2.3	2.9	2.3
<b>National</b>	9.7	2.7	5.1	2.3	4.7	5.5

- About 2.7% of the households had been evicted due to rent arrears, 2.3% had electricity supplies cut due to arrears and 5.5% had water supplies cut due to arrears.

# Households with Financial Assets

	Funeral Policy (%)	Insurance Policy (%)	Medical Policy (%)	Savings at Bank (%)	Unit Trust and Shares (%)	Burial Society (%)	Other (%)
<b>Bulawayo</b>	72.0	7.5	18.6	1.2	0.0	31.1	0.0
<b>Manicaland</b>	93.3	13.3	26.7	16.7	0.0	3.3	0.0
<b>Mash Central</b>	66.7	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
<b>Mash East</b>	86.3	9.6	52.1	6.8	0.0	5.5	2.7
<b>Mash West</b>	88.9	4.4	26.7	4.4	0.0	4.4	6.7
<b>Mat North</b>	75.0	9.1	45.5	34.1	2.3	40.9	2.3
<b>Mat South</b>	94.9	1.0	42.4	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.0
<b>Midlands</b>	90.3	2.8	37.5	1.4	1.4	5.6	2.8
<b>Masvingo</b>	89.0	4.7	34.6	15.0	0.0	6.3	3.9
<b>Harare</b>	92.7	6.9	39.4	1.5	2.2	4.0	1.1
<b>National</b>	87.1	6.1	35.7	5.7	0.9	11.2	1.9

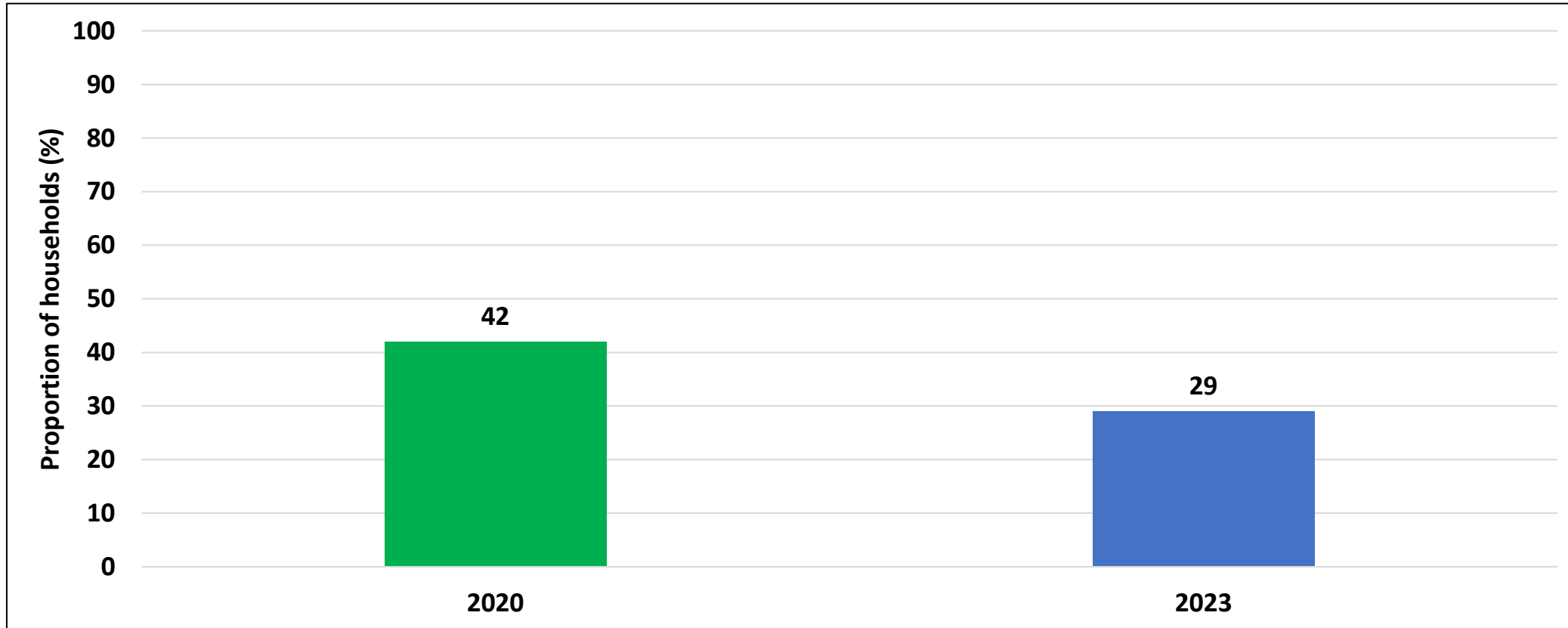
- The most common savings among urban households across provinces were the funeral policy and the medical policy.

# Food Security

# Food Security Analytical Framework

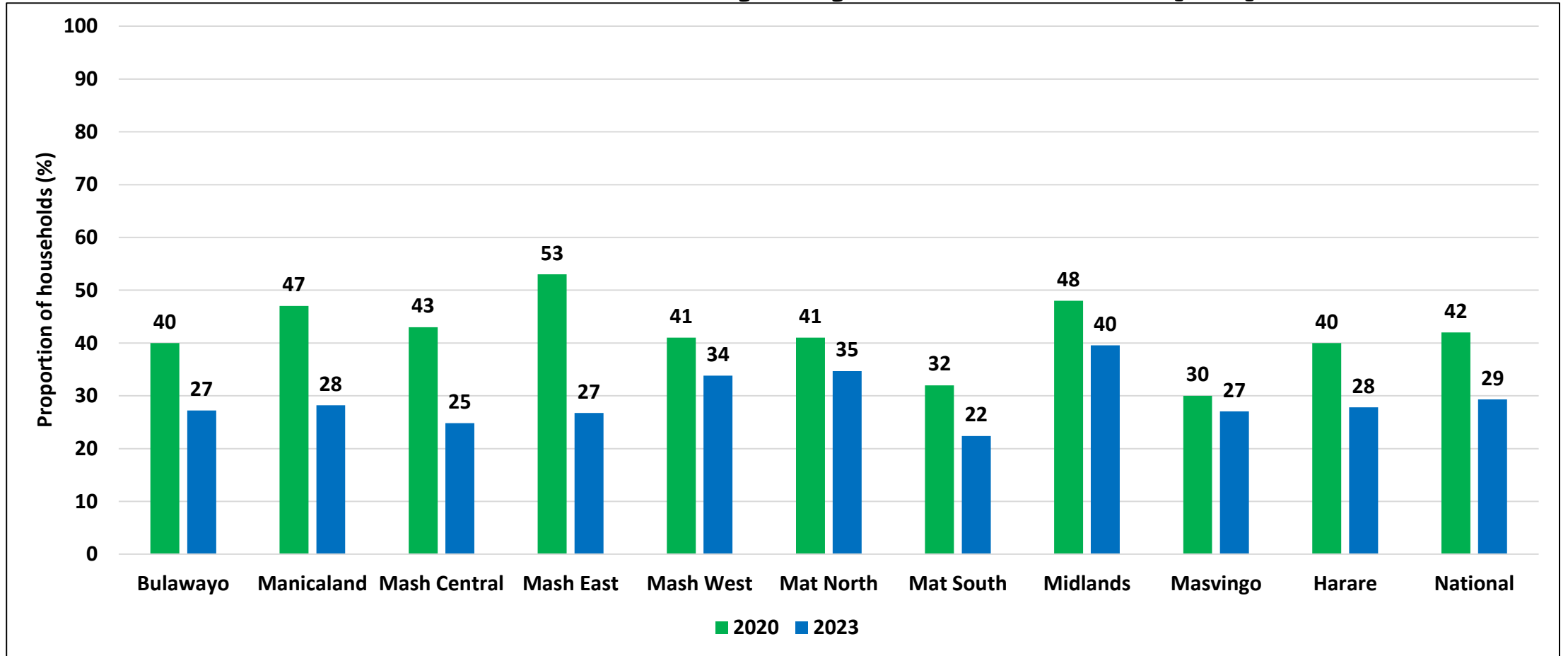
- Food security exists when all people at all times, have physical, social and economic access to food which is safe and consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences and is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care allowing for a healthy and active life (Food and Nutrition Security Policy, 2012).
- The four dimensions of food security are:
  - Availability of food
  - Access to food
  - The safe and health utilization of food
  - The stability of food availability, access and utilization
- Household food security status was determined using four parameters:
  - Food Poverty Line;
  - Household monthly income;
  - Household food consumption score; and
  - Household hunger scale.

# Food Insecurity



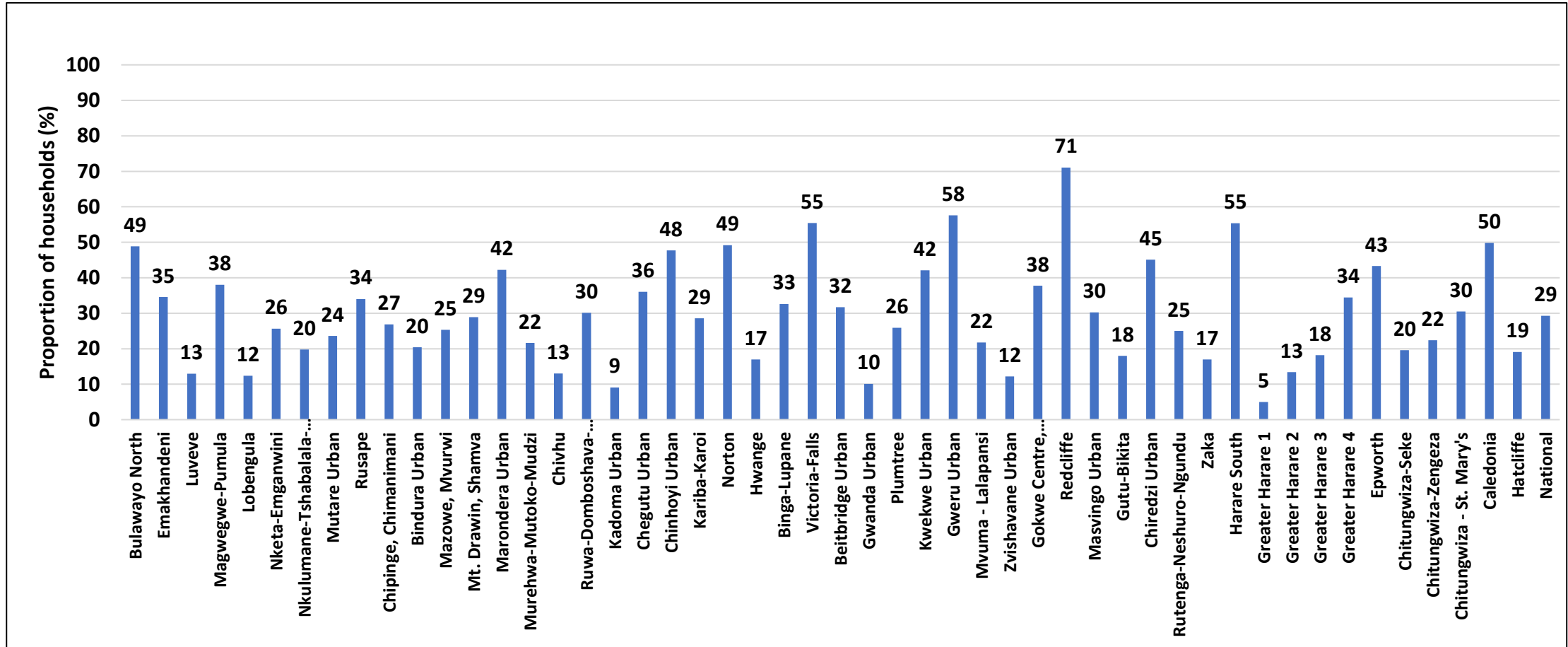
- A cocktail of measures and strategies being implemented within the Zimbabwean environment has resulted in positive outcomes to urban households' food security situation.
- The food insecurity levels for urban areas are projected to have significantly decreased from 42% reported in 2020 to 29% in 2023.

# Food Insecurity by Province (%)



- Midlands (40%) had the highest proportion of households projected to be food insecure.
- Matabeleland South (22%) and Mashonaland Central (25%) had the least proportion of households projected to be food insecure.
- Mashonaland East had a significant decrease in food insecurity from 53% in 2020 to 27% in 2023.

# Food Insecurity by Domains (%)



- Greater Harare 1 (5%), Kadoma (9%) and Gwanda (10%), had the least proportion of households projected to be food insecure.
- Redcliffe (71%) had the highest proportion of households projected to be food insecure.



# Food Insecure Population by Province

Province	Cereal Insecure (%)	Cereal Insecure Population	Monthly Cereal Requirement (MT)	Quarterly Cereal Requirement (MT)	Annual Cereal Requirement (MT)
Bulawayo	27	181,308	2,236	6,708	26,834
Manicaland	28	83,926	1,035	3,105	12,421
Mash Central	25	21,646	267	801	3,204
Mash East	27	103,286	1,274	3,822	15,286
Mash West	34	148,719	1,834	5,503	22,010
Mat North	35	32,918	406	1,218	4,872
Mat South	22	22,417	276	829	3,318
Midlands	40	174,027	2,146	6,439	25,756
Masvingo	27	50,711	625	1,876	7,505
Harare	28	705,480	8,701	26,103	104,411
<b>National</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,533,661</b>	<b>18,915</b>	<b>56,745</b>	<b>226,982</b>

- An estimated 1,533,661 people are estimated to be cereal insecure in the urban areas. They will need 18 915 MT of cereal per month.
- Harare has the highest population of 705 480 which was projected to be cereal insecure. Mashonaland Central (21 646) had the least projected population of cereal insecure people.

# Food Insecure Population by Domain

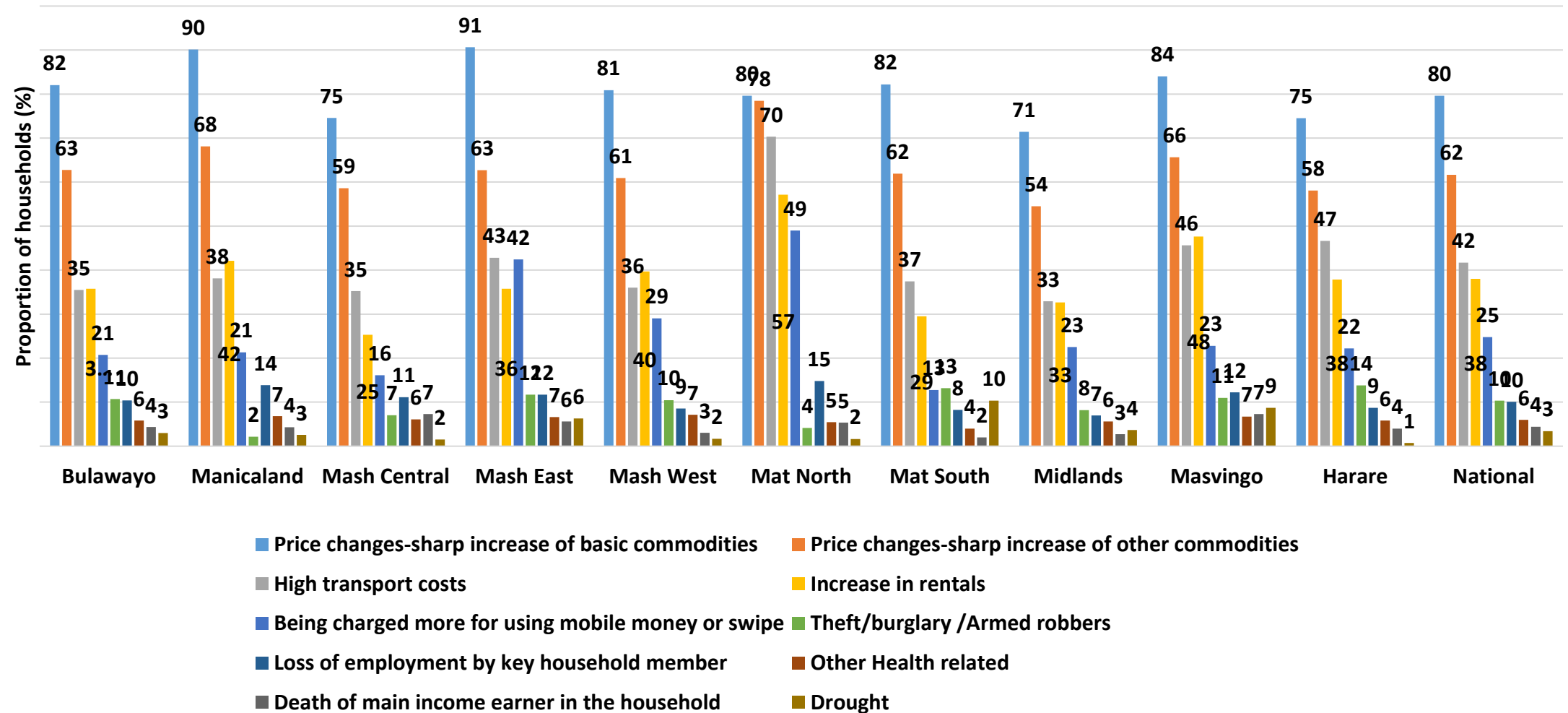
Domain	Cereal Insecure (%)	Cereal Insecure Population	Monthly Cereal Requirement (MT)	Quarterly Cereal Requirement (MT)	Annual Cereal Requirement (MT)
Bulawayo	27	181308	2236	6708	26834
Mutare	24	53002	654	1961	7844
Rusape	34	12891	159	477	1908
Chipinga, Chimanimani	27	9394	116	348	1390
Bindura	20	10488	129	388	1552
Mazowe, Mvurwi	25	3964	49	147	587
Mt. Drawin, Shamva	29	5821	72	215	862
Marondera	42	27946	345	1034	4136
Murehwa-Mutoko-Mudzi	22	10215	126	378	1512
Chivhu	13	2130	26	79	315
Ruwa-Domboshava-Goromonzi	30	77265	953	2859	11435
Kadoma	9	10671	132	395	1579
Chegutu	36	23887	295	884	3535
Chinhoyi	48	49479	610	1831	7323
Kariba-Karoi	29	18707	231	692	2769
Norton	49	42794	528	1583	6333
Hwange	17	6843	84	253	1013
Binga-Lupane	33	6352	78	235	940
Victoria-Falls	55	19521	241	722	2889
Beitbridge	32	18560	229	687	2747

# Food Insecure Population by Domain

Domain	Cereal Insecure (%)	Cereal Insecure Population	Monthly Cereal Requirement (MT)	Quarterly Cereal Requirement (MT)	Annual Cereal Requirement (MT)
Gwanda	10	2736	34	101	405
Plumtree	26	3744	46	139	554
Kwekwe	42	50469	622	1867	7469
Gweru	58	92948	1146	3439	13756
Mvuma - Lalapansi	22	1774	22	66	263
Zvishavane	12	7283	90	269	1078
Gokwe Centre, Nembudziya	38	18653	230	690	2761
Redcliffe	71	29521	364	1092	4369
Masvingo	30	27304	337	1010	4041
Gutu-Bikita	18	4446	55	165	658
Chiredzi	45	18239	225	675	2699
Rutenga-Neshuro-Ngundu	25	4526	56	167	670
Zaka	17	2371	29	88	351
Harare South	55	198257	2445	7336	29342
Harare	18	267207	3296	9887	39547
Chitungwiza	24	89803	1108	3323	13291
Epworth	43	89400	1103	3308	13231
Caledonia	50	53337	658	1973	7894

# **Shocks and Stressors**

# Shocks and Stressors



- The most reported shocks were price changes for basic commodities (80%) , sharp increase in other commodities (62%) and high transport costs (42%).

# Gender Based Violence

- Gender-based Violence (GBV) is violence that is directed against an individual or group of individuals based on their gender. It is rooted in gender inequality, the abuse of power and harmful norms. GBV is a serious violation of human rights and a life-threatening health and protection issue (Cruz and Klinger, 2011).

# Physical and Sexual Abuse

Province	(N)	Physically Abused		Sexually Abused	
		(N)	Yes (%)	(N)	Yes (%)
Bulawayo	1869	(58)	3.1	(20)	1.1
Manicaland	719	(26)	3.6	(14)	1.9
Mash Central	635	(17)	2.7	(4)	0.6
Mash East	914	(33)	3.6	(15)	1.6
Mash West	1179	(48)	4.1	(11)	0.9
Mat North	672	(29)	4.3	(10)	1.5
Mat South	740	(18)	2.4	(1)	0.1
Midlands	1394	(38)	2.7	(20)	1.4
Masvingo	1176	(57)	4.8	(11)	0.9
Harare	3118	(166)	5.3	(28)	0.9
Total	12416	(490)	3.9	(134)	1.1

- At least 3.9% of respondents experienced physical abuse while 1.1% reported sexual abuse.

# Spousal Abuse

Province	(N)	(N)	Economically (%)	(N)	Sexually (%)	(N)	Physically (%)	(N)	Emotionally (%)
Bulawayo	1303	42	3.2	9	0.7	32	2.5	63	4.8
Manicaland	666	51	7.7	15	2.3	20	3	51	7.7
Mash Central	548	9	1.6	9	1.6	14	2.6	16	2.9
Mash East	774	37	4.8	14	1.8	26	3.4	60	7.8
Mash West	1095	92	8.4	17	1.6	49	4.5	108	9.9
Mat North	614	28	4.6	14	2.3	28	4.6	36	5.9
Mat South	588	16	2.7	4	0.7	11	1.9	22	3.7
Midlands	1154	55	4.8	18	1.6	26	2.3	59	5.1
Masvingo	966	59	6.1	12	1.2	40	4.1	81	8.4
Harare	2564	183	7.1	54	2.1	122	4.8	223	8.7
National	10272	572	5.6	166	1.6	368	3.6	719	7

- Of those that experienced spousal abuse, 7% experienced emotional abuse and 5.6% experienced economic abuse.



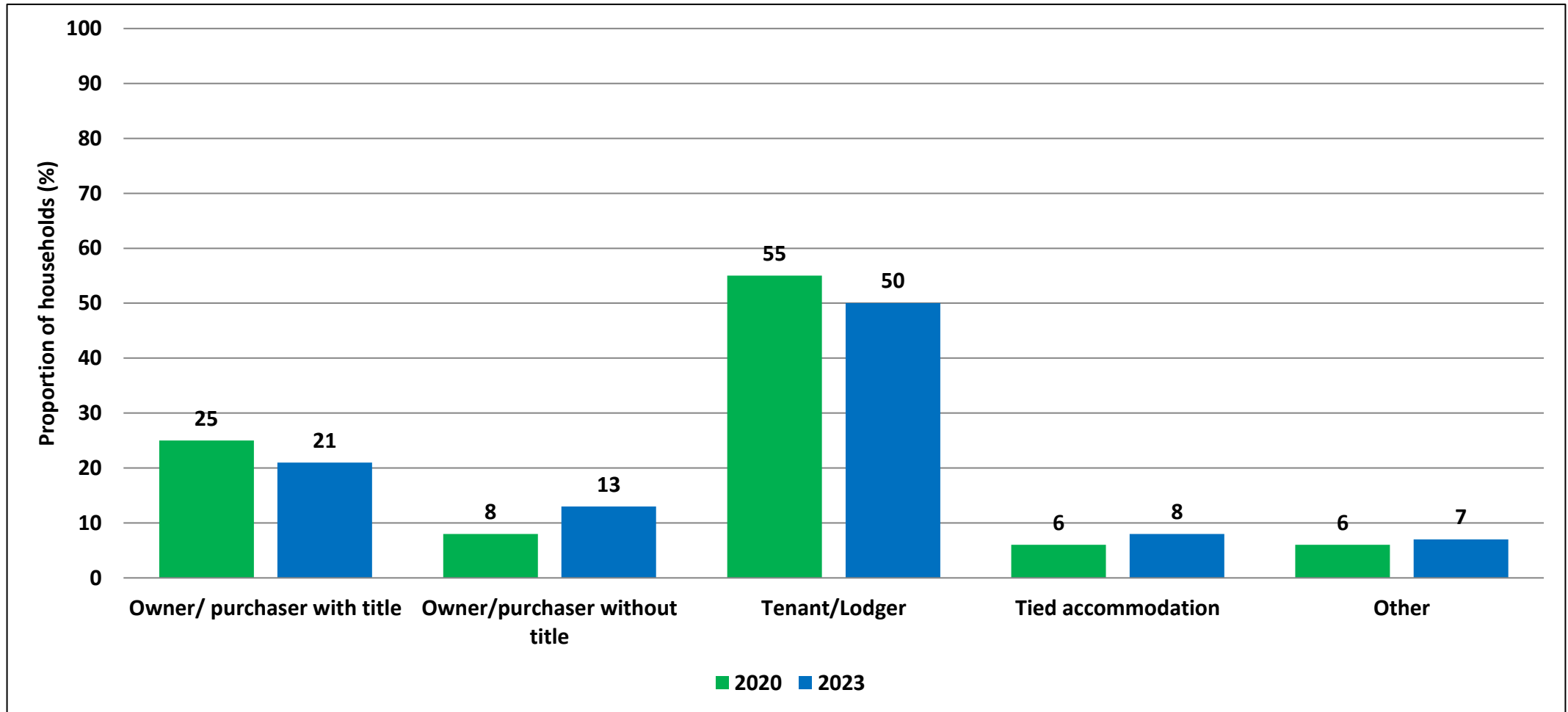
# Housing

# Housing Characteristics

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



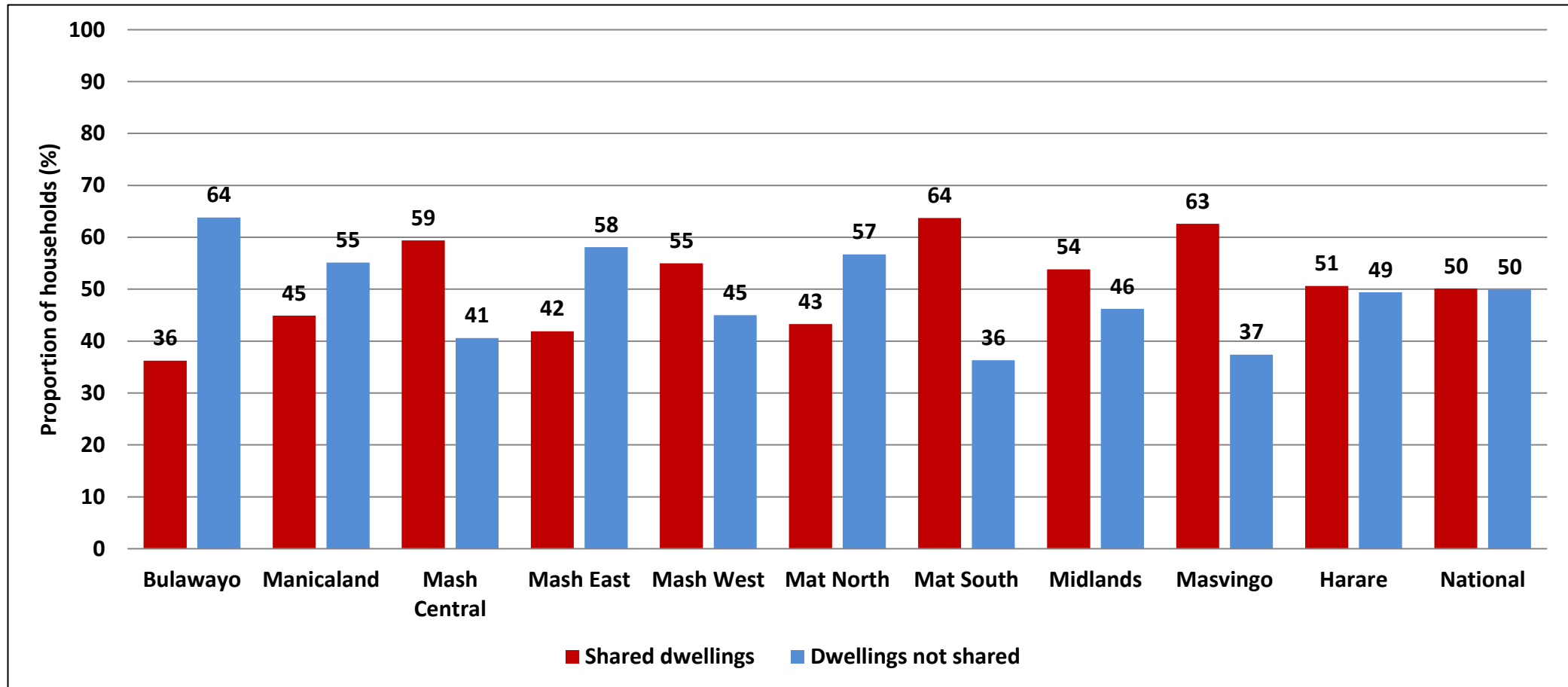
- The majority of urban households (50%) were tenants/lodgers and 8% were using tied accommodation.
- About 21% of urban households had title deeds to their property while 13% owned the property but did not have title deeds.

# Tenure Status of Households

Province	Owner/ purchaser with title (%)	Owner/purchaser without title (%)	Tenant/ Lodger (%)	Tied accommodation (%)	Other (%)
Bulawayo	38.3	5.0	41.6	1.9	12.7
Manicaland	21.6	18.5	50.9	5.2	3.6
Mash Central	33.6	11.2	48.6	3.0	3.6
Mash East	23.1	13.0	50.0	5.3	8.4
Mash West	18.9	13.6	51.4	5.1	10.8
Mat North	14.5	4.5	57.8	16.5	6.7
Mat South	20.0	10.3	58.4	6.8	4.4
Midlands	20.9	9.9	57.9	4.1	7.0
Masvingo	14.3	11.6	64.5	4.7	4.5
Harare	12.0	21.8	43.6	16.5	5.8
National	21.1	13.1	50.4	7.9	7.3

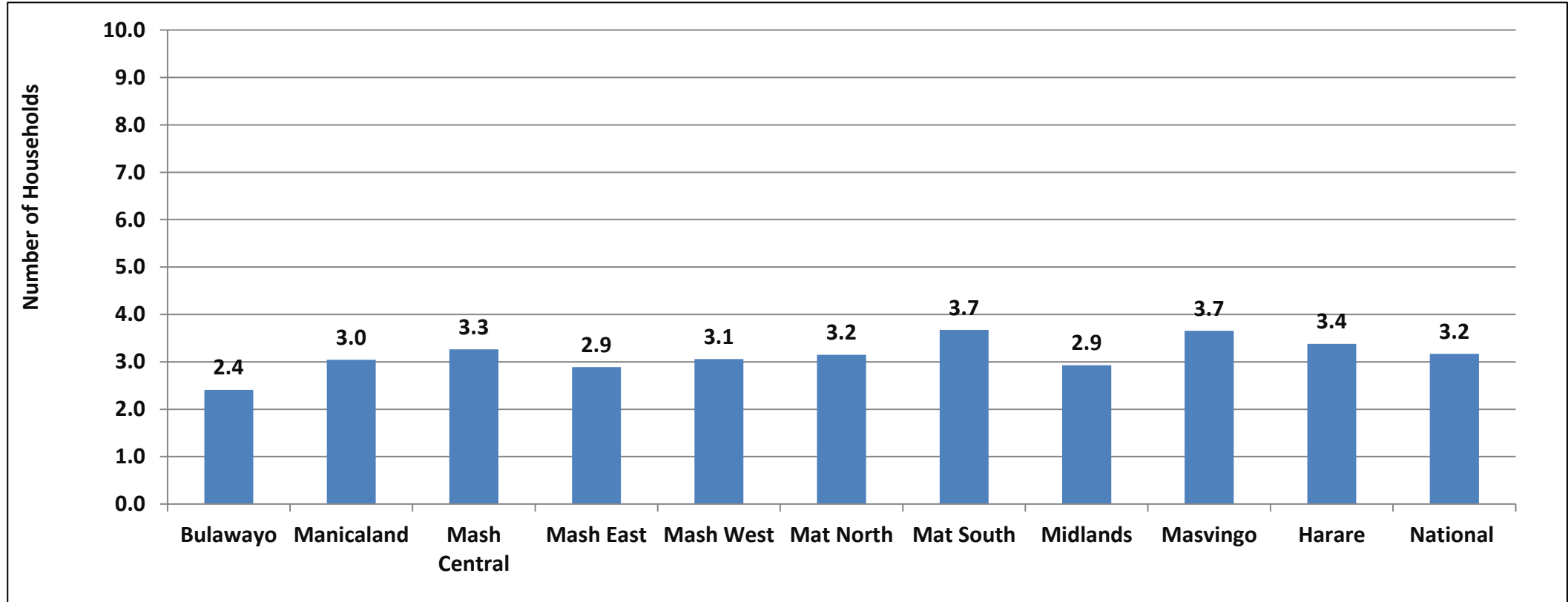
- Bulawayo (38.3%) had the highest proportion of households with title deeds.
- Harare had the highest proportion of households without title deeds (21.8%).
- Masvingo (64.5%) had the highest proportion of households which were tenants or lodgers.

# Households Sharing Dwellings



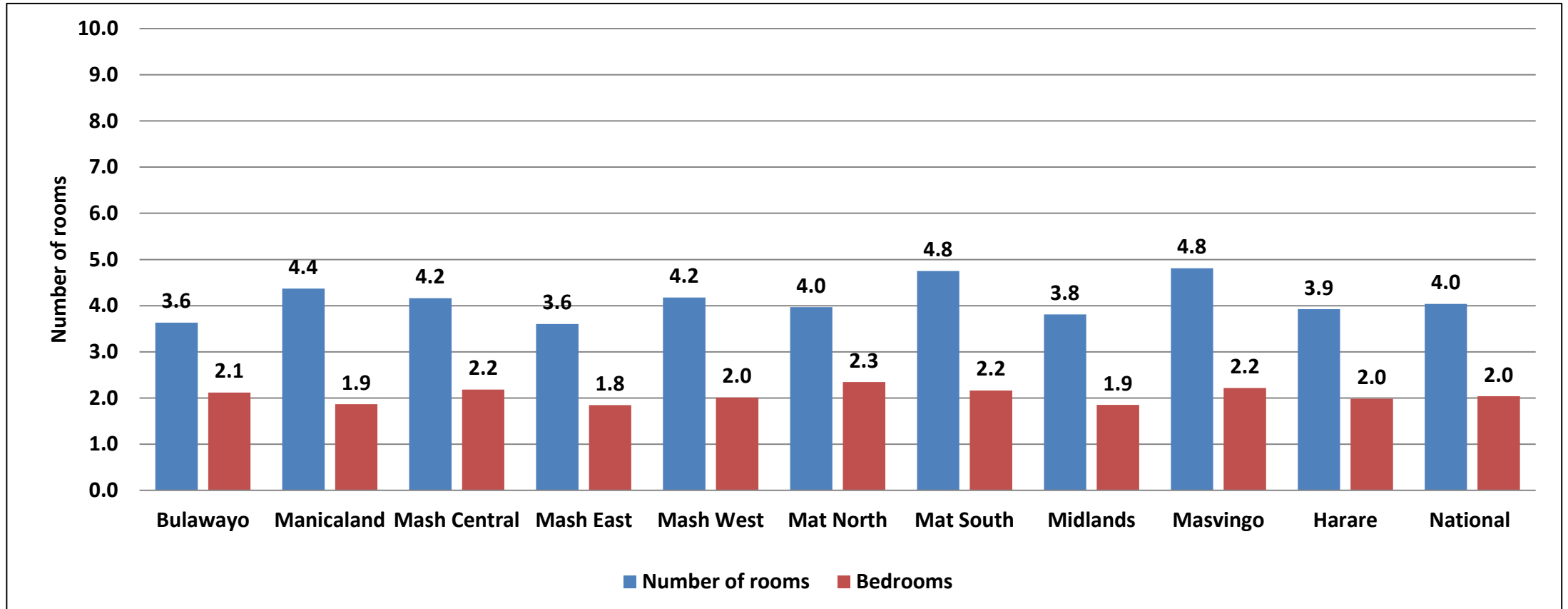
- About 50% of urban households shared dwellings.
- Matabeleland South (64%) and Masvingo (63%) had the highest proportion of households sharing a dwelling.

# Number of Households per Dwelling



- The average number of households per shared dwelling was 3.2.
- Matabeleland South (3.7) and Masvingo (3.7) had the highest number of households sharing a dwelling.

# Number of Rooms Per Household

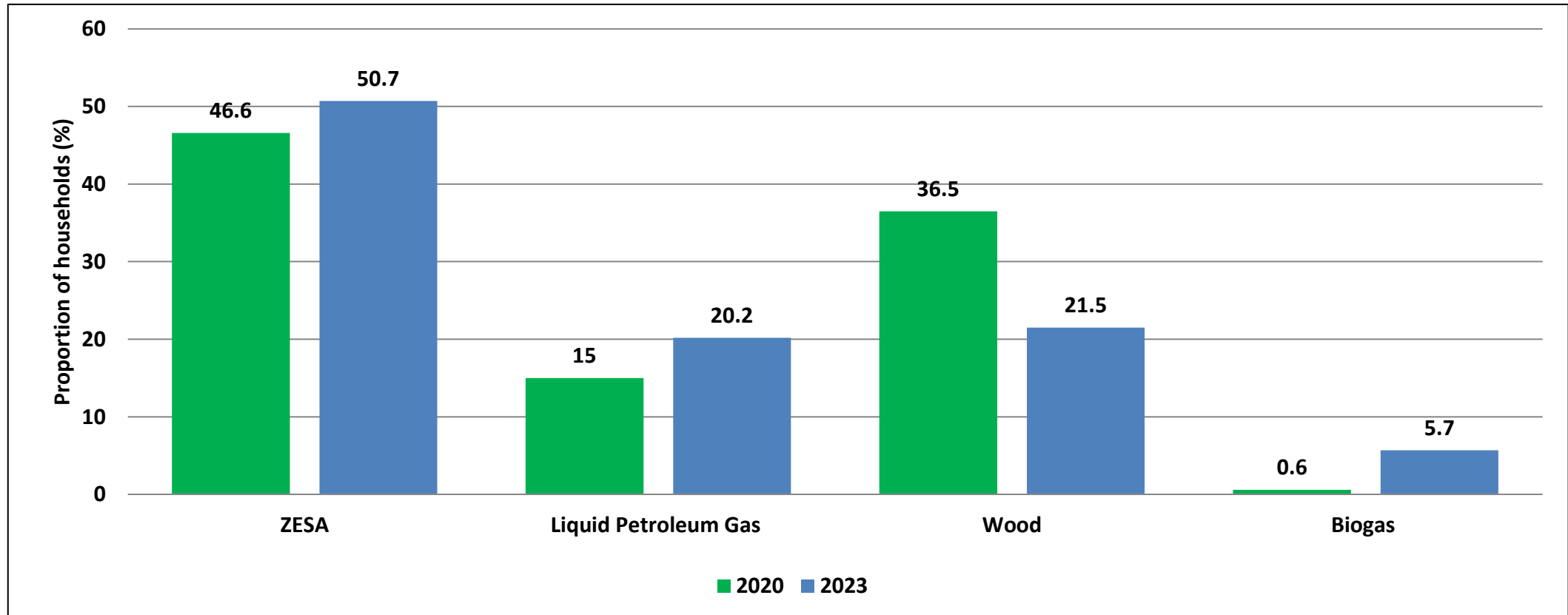


- The average number of rooms per household was 4 and the average number of bedrooms was 2.

# Energy



# Types of Energy Used for Cooking



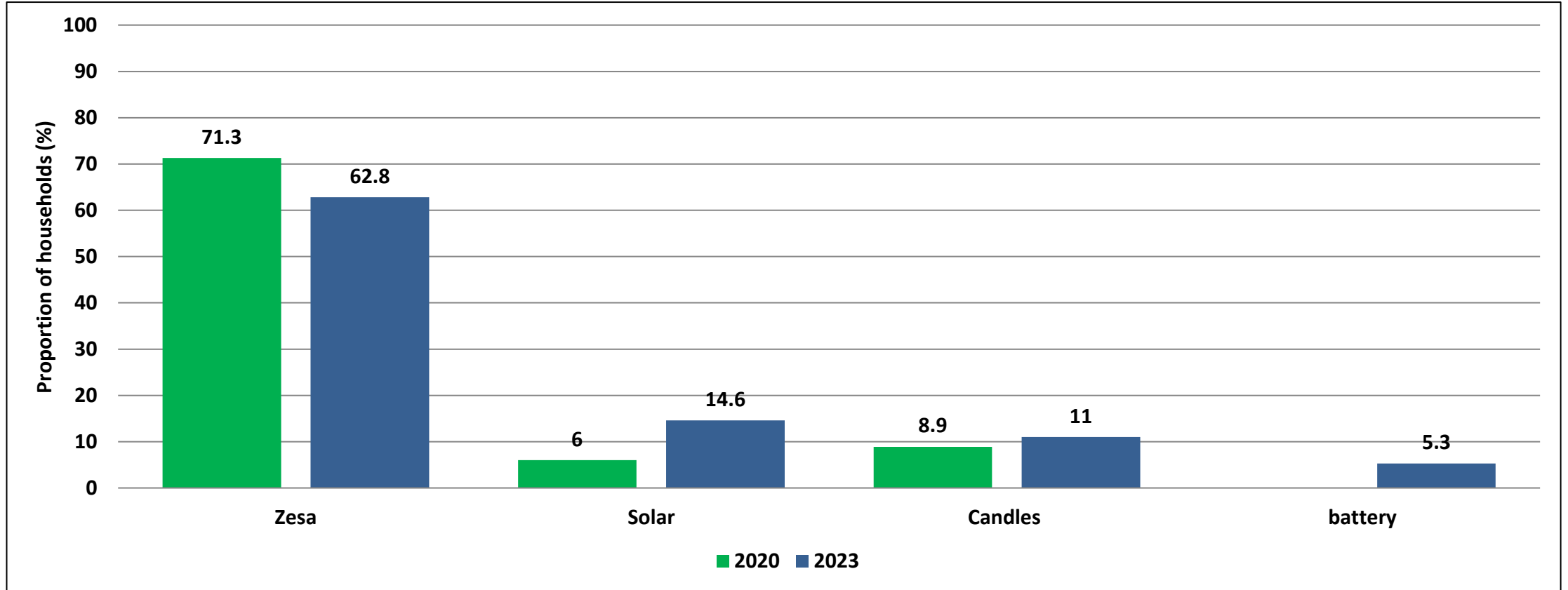
- There was a general increase in the proportion of households using sustainable energy sources such as electricity, Liquid Petroleum Gas and biogas for cooking. The proportion of households using electricity increased to 50.7% from 46.6% in 2020.
- The proportion of households using non renewable energy sources decreased. The proportion of households using wood decreased to 21.5% from 36.5% in 2020.

# Types of Energy Used for Cooking

Province	Electricity) (%)	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (%)	Biogas (%)	Charcoal (%)	Wood (%)	Sawdust (%)
Bulawayo	87.1	8.0	0.2	0.1	4.0	0.2
Manicaland	48.8	17.9	0.4	1.6	31.2	0.1
Mash Central	37.3	40.6	7.7	0.3	13.4	
Mash East	37.3	27.2	6.5		28.5	0.1
Mash West	55.8	19.7	1.5	0.6	21.9	
Mat North	63.9	5.6	1.2	2.7	26.4	0.1
Mat South	53.7	10.1	8.8	0.3	25.9	
Midlands	49.3	13.1	0.6	0.9	35.8	
Masvingo	30.5	14.6	1.1	1.4	52.0	0.1
Harare	37.9	32.9	15.5	0.8	9.6	2.5
National	50.7	20.2	5.7	0.8	21.5	0.7

- Masvingo (52%) had the highest proportion of households using wood for cooking, followed by Midlands (35.8%).
- Bulawayo (87.1%) had the highest proportion of households using electricity for cooking.
- Charcoal was mainly used in Matabeleland North (2.7%), while sawdust was used by 2.5% of households in Harare.

# Types of Energy Used for Lighting



- The majority of households (62.8%) used electricity for lighting.
- The proportion of households using solar increased from 6% in 2020 to 14.6%.

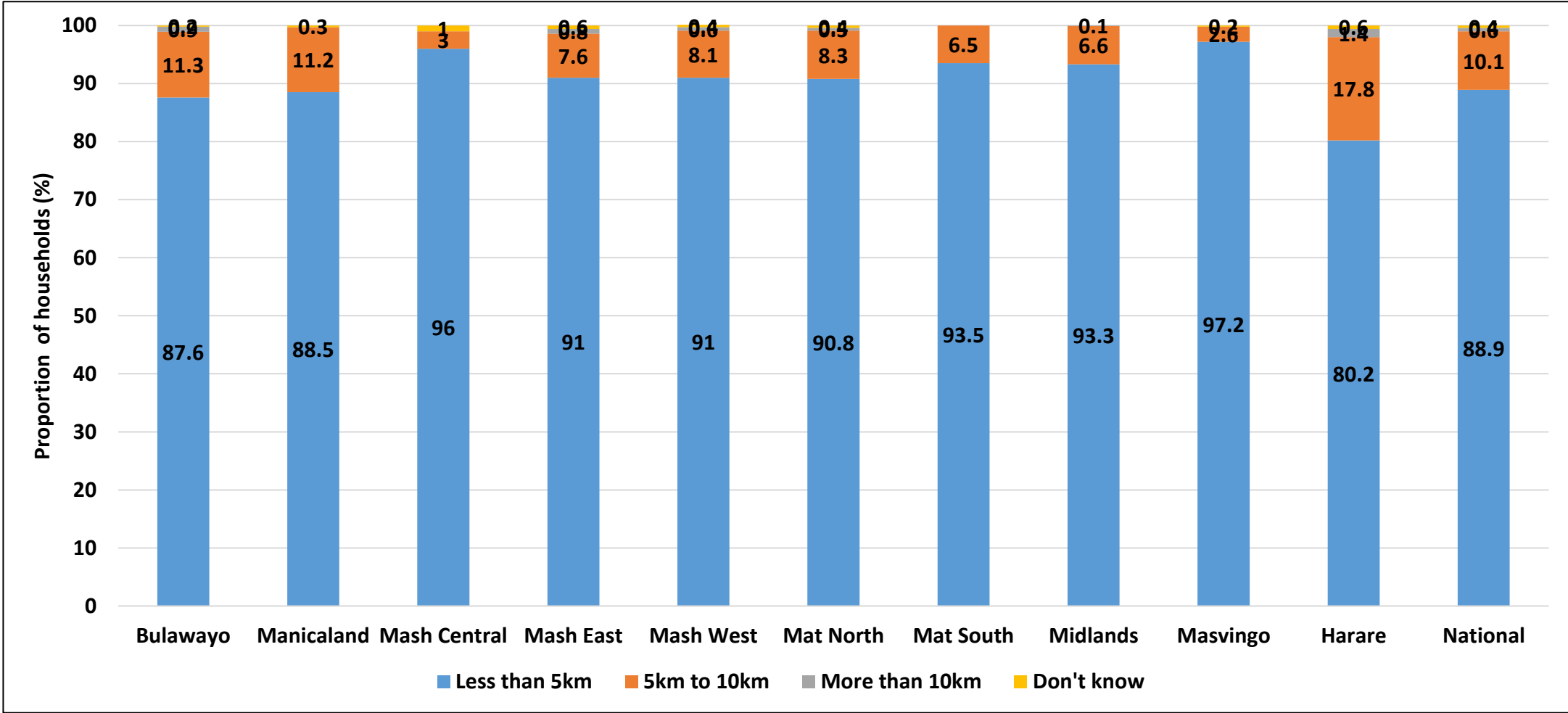
# Types of Energy Used for lighting

Province	Electricity (%)	Solar (%)	Candle (%)	Battery (%)	Other (%)
Bulawayo	84.7	4.4	4.1	2.6	2.7
Manicaland	72.4	8.0	9.3	2.1	6.4
Mash Central	54.8	16.0	13.6	5.2	8.1
Mash East	52.0	25.3	10.0	5.4	4.5
Mash West	73.5	9.0	9.8	2.9	3.8
Mat North	67.5	8.9	10.9	4.0	6.4
Mat South	56.0	15.9	13.6	7.7	6.1
Midlands	69.4	11.5	5.9	6.3	5.5
Masvingo	58.5	18.8	10.3	7.3	3.8
Harare	46.9	21.9	17.7	7.4	4.0
National	62.8	14.6	11.0	5.3	4.6

- Bulawayo (84.7%) had the highest proportion of households using electricity for lighting.
- Mashonaland East had the highest proportion of households using solar (25%)

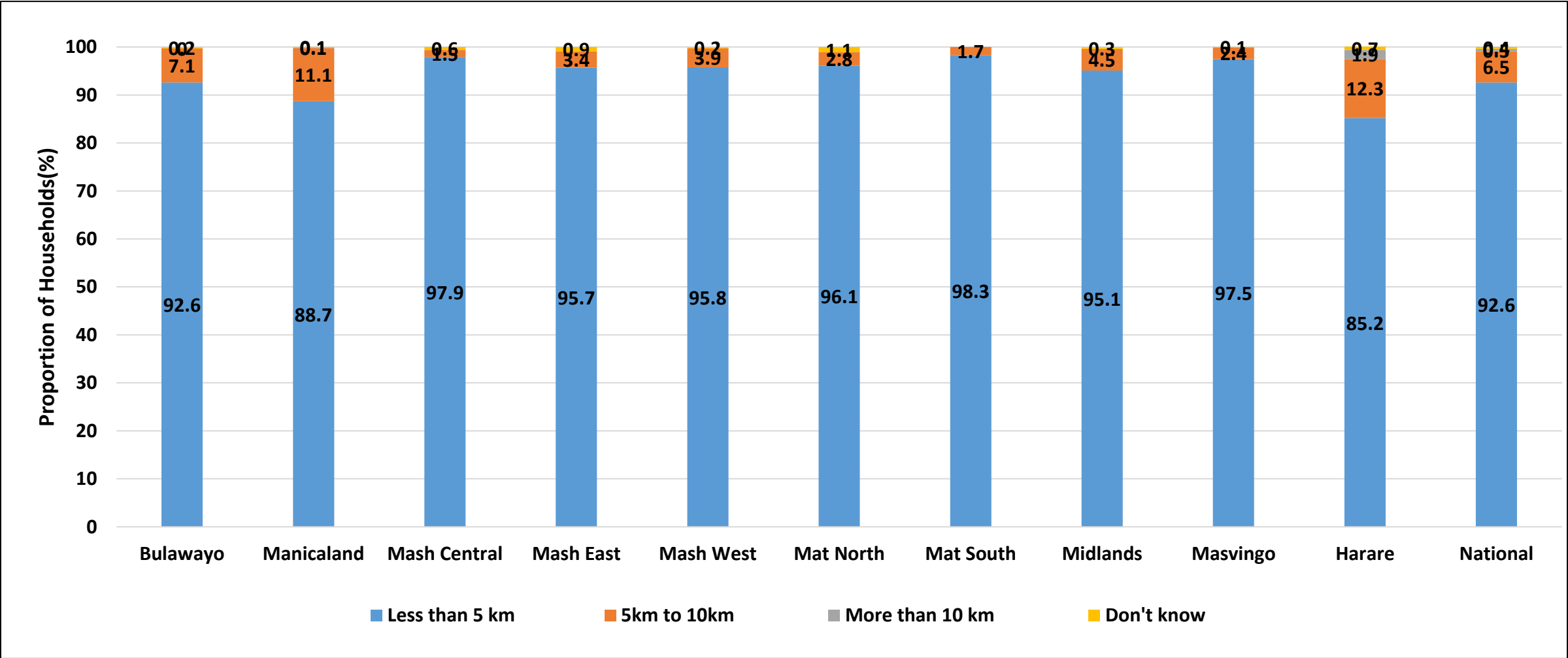
# **Access to Critical Infrastructure**

# Distance to Nearest Health Facility



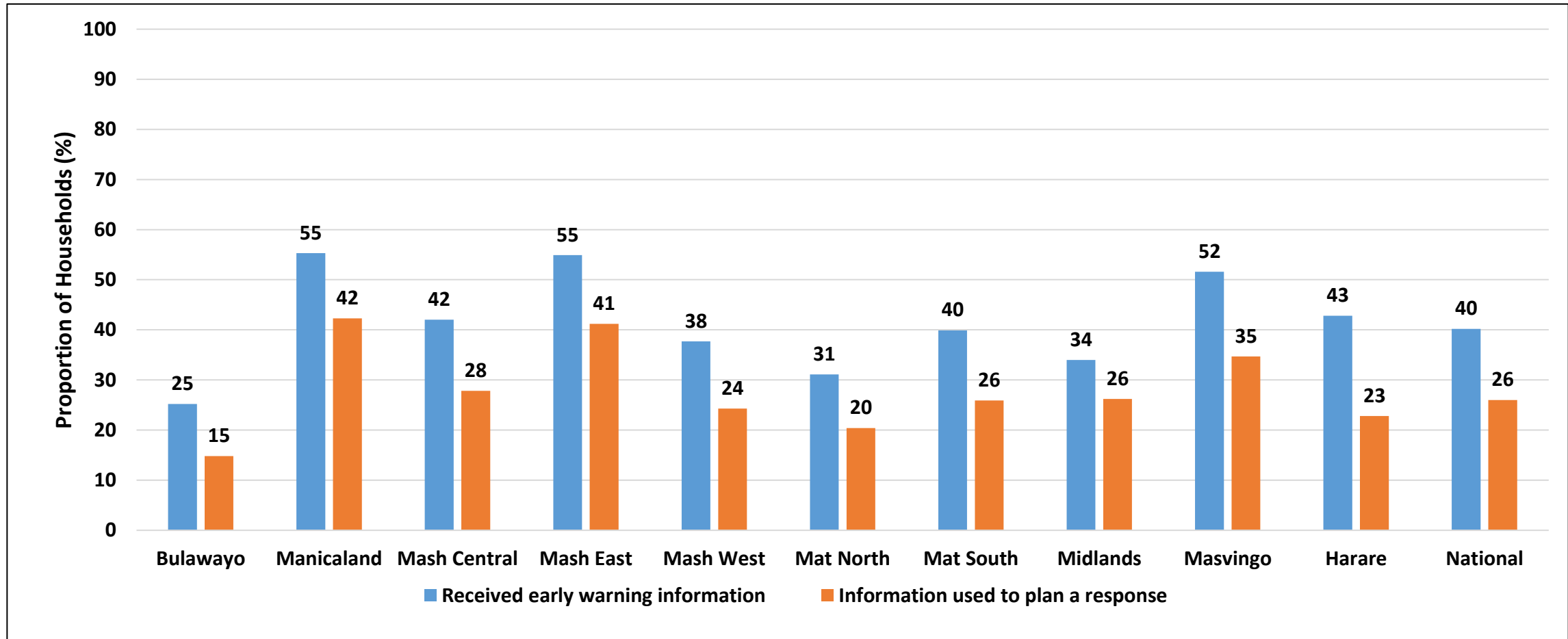
- Government is applauded for ensuring access to health for all as 89% of the household reported access to health services within less than 5km.

# Distance of the Nearest Primary School



- About 92.6% of urban households reported that the average distance to the nearest primary school was less than 5km.

# Early Warning Information Received and Information Used to Plan a Response

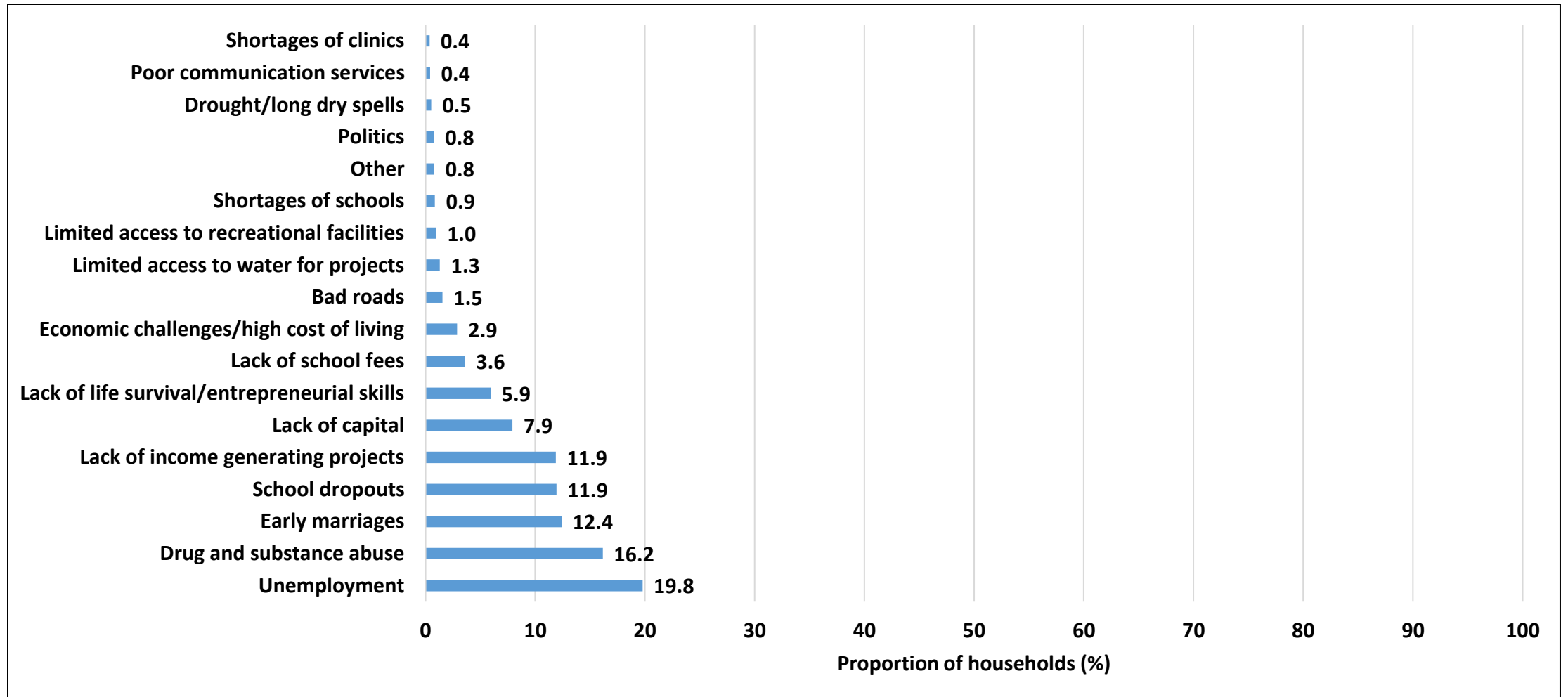


- Although 40% of households received early information for planning, only 26% used the information to plan their response.



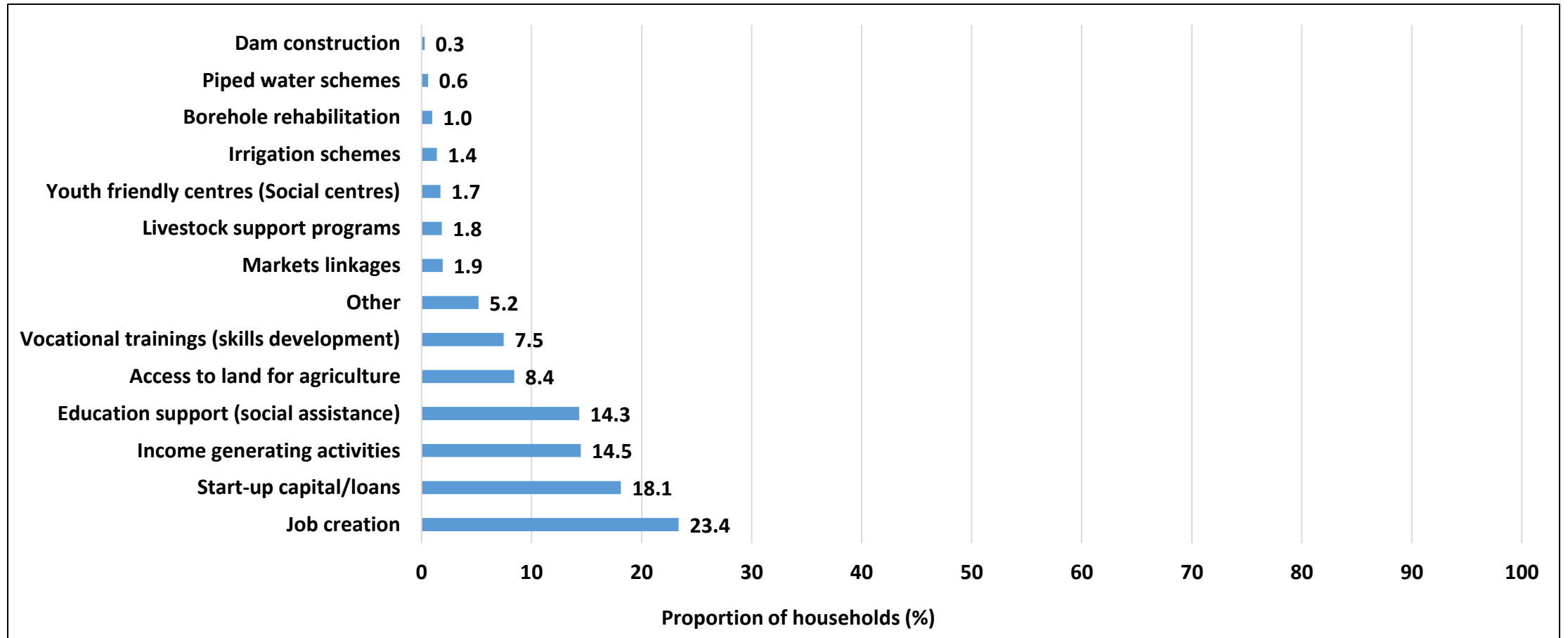
# **Development Challenges and Priorities**

# Youth Development Challenges



- The main youth development challenges cited were unemployment (19.8%), drug and substance abuse (16.2%) and early marriages (12.4%) .

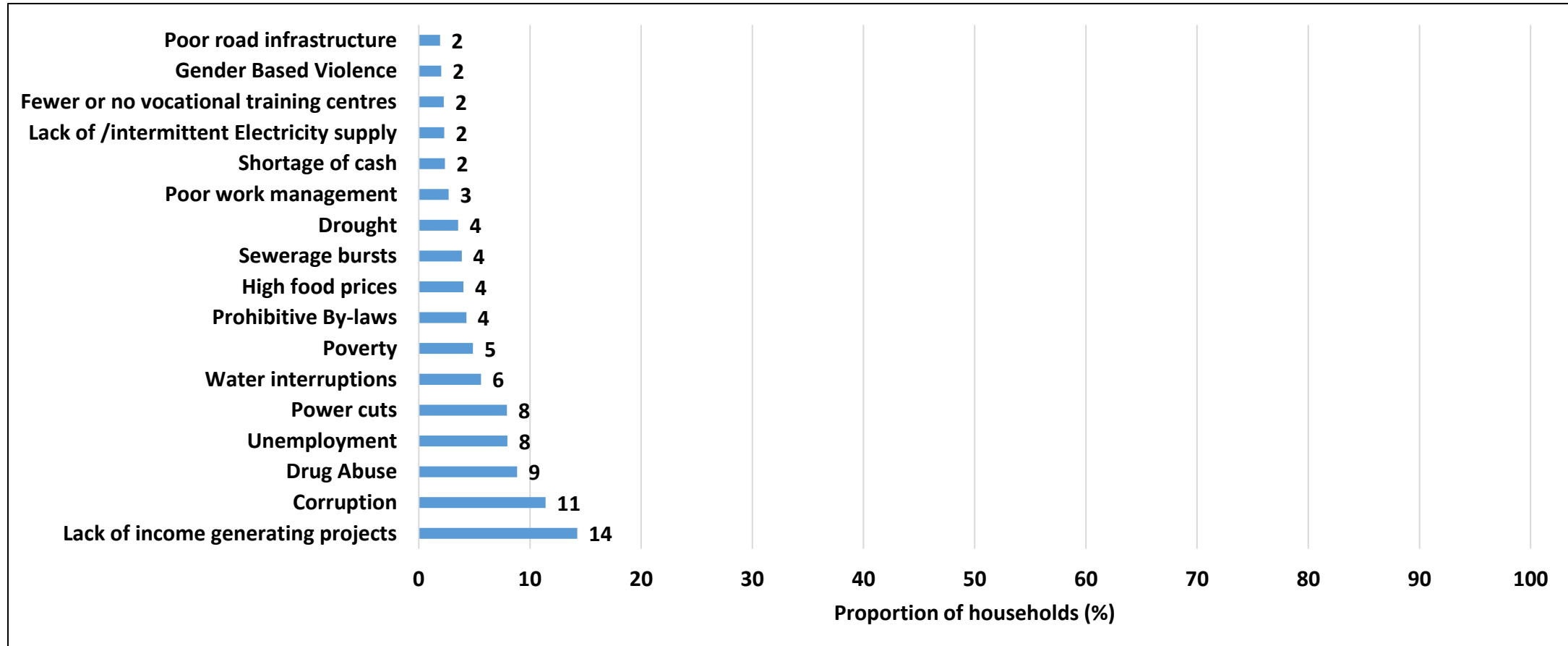
# Youth Development Priorities



- Job creation (23.4%), start up capital/loans (18.1%) and income generating activities (14.5%) were quoted as the main youth development priorities.

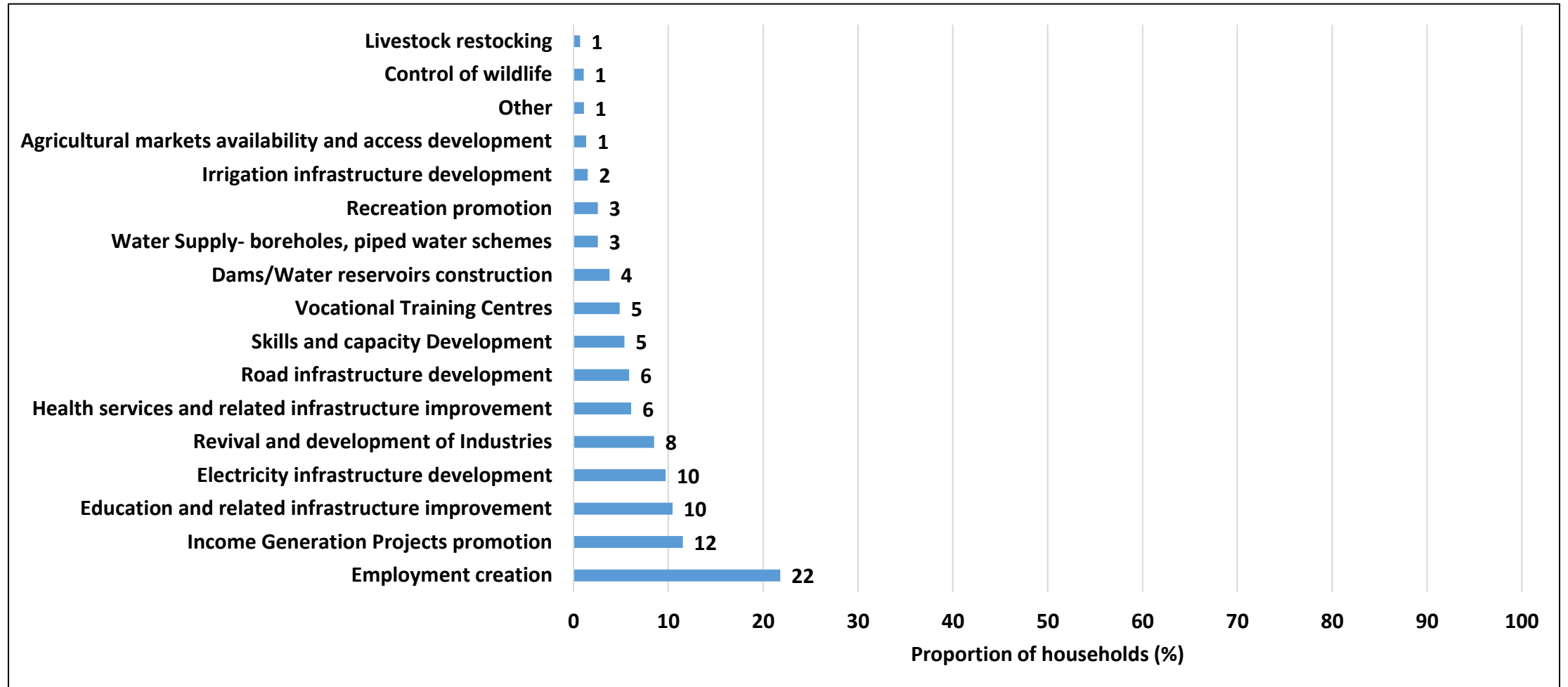
# **Community Development Challenges and Priorities**

# Community Development Challenges



- The main community development challenges reported include lack of income generating projects (14%), corruption (11%) and drug abuse (9%).

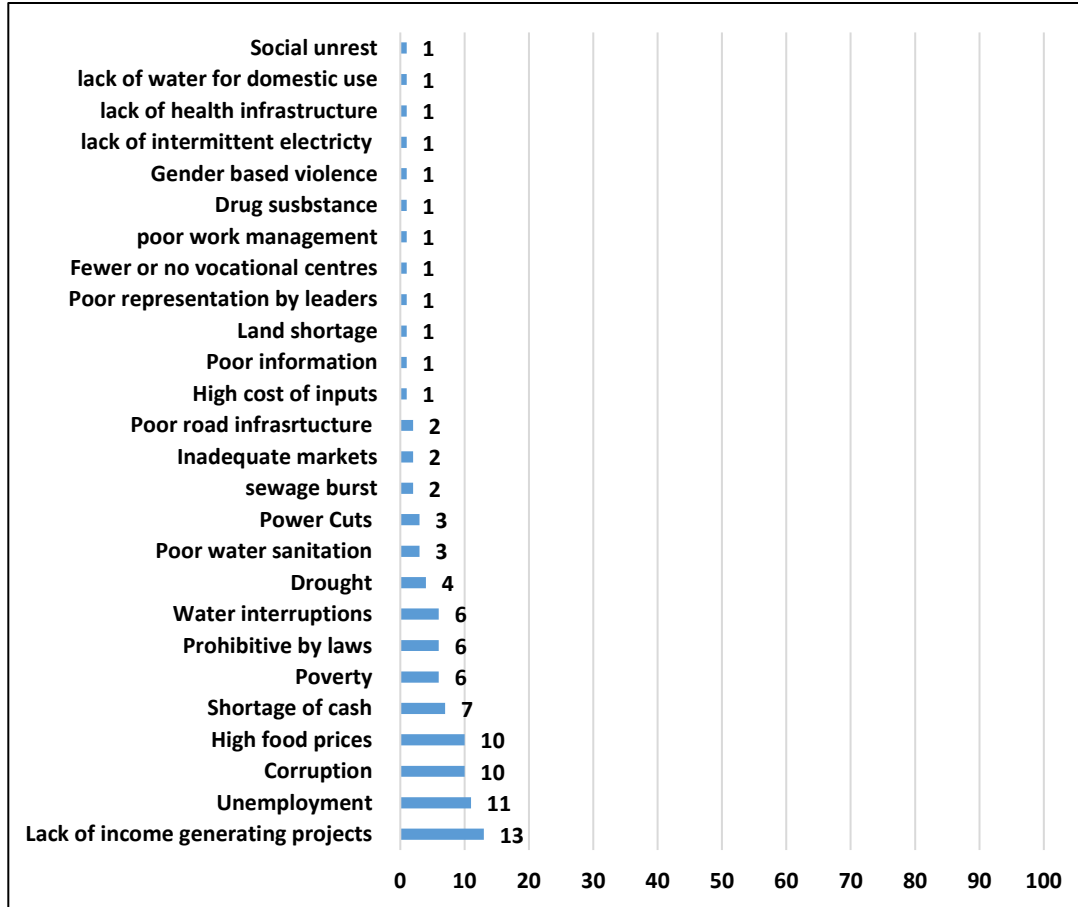
# Community Development Priorities



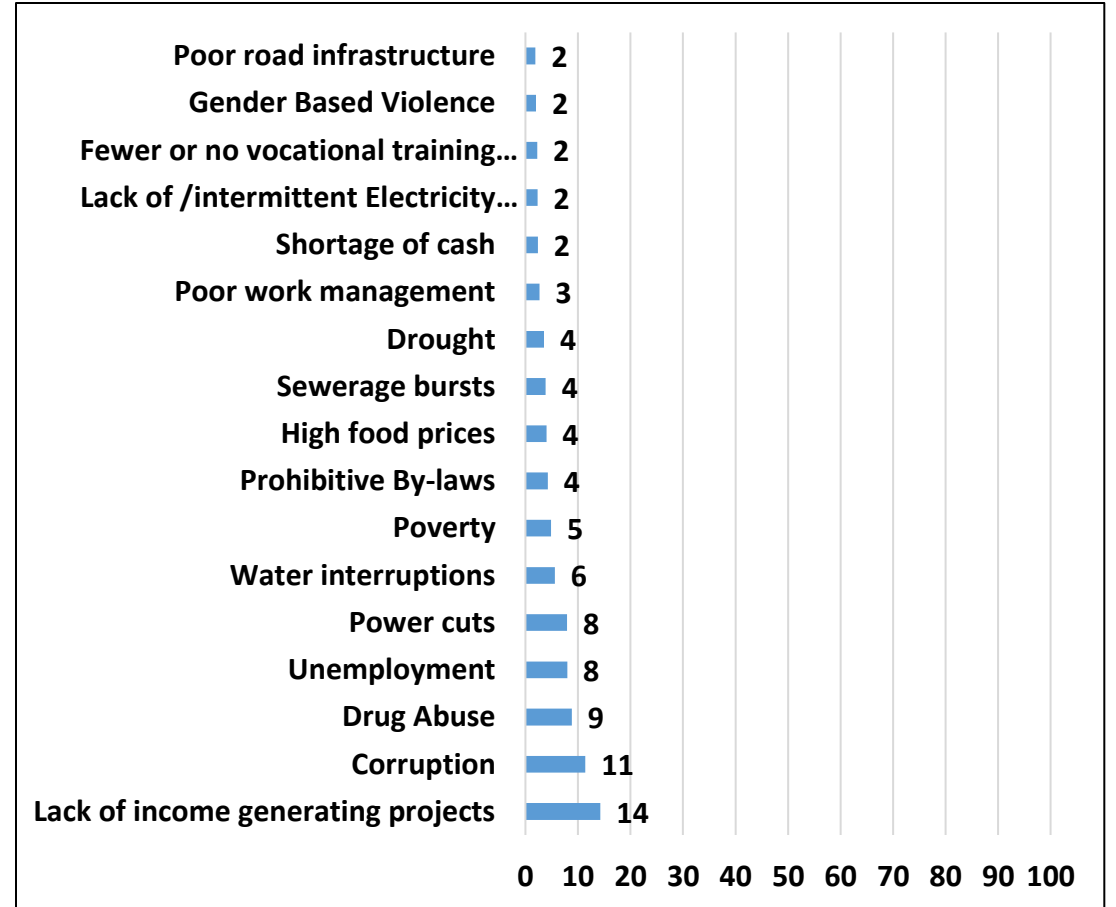
- The most common development priorities cited by households include employment creation (22%), income generating projects (12%) and education and related infrastructure improvement (10%).

# Community Development Challenges by Year

2020



2023



- Lack of income generating projects and corruption remained the major community development challenges.
- Drug abuse (9%) has increased compared to 2020.

# **Conclusions and Recommendations**



# Conclusions and Recommendations

1. About 19.1% of children were out of school at the time of the survey. Government through the Ministries responsible for Education and that of Social Welfare continue implementing the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) programme which is currently targeting 1.5million children.
2. The Government of Zimbabwe is commended for launching a National Drug Masterplan. The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare with support from relevant stakeholders has since established a psychosocial Support Centre in Harare for survivors of drug and substance abuse and their families. Taking into consideration that 3.5% of the households indicated that they had at least a member who was abusing drugs and illegal substances, it is recommended that such centers must be decentralised to districts. The Government through the Zimbabwe Republic Police should continue with its efforts to raise awareness and curb drug trafficking in the country.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

3. The proportion of households which owned dwellings without title deeds increased to 13% from 8% in 2020. There is need for collaborations between ratepayers, councils and deeds office to address bottlenecks to accelerate the acquisition of title deeds by home owners, as this has implications on credit worthiness and access to capital.
4. The proportion of households which were tenants/lodgers was 50%. There is need for the ministry responsible for National Housing and Social Amenities to accelerate programmes aimed at improving access to affordable and quality housing. Focus should be on construction of new housing units and upgrading of informal settlements. There is need for the private sector to complement Government efforts in improving access to decent accommodation.
5. The proportion of households using firewood for cooking still remains high (21.5%). There is need to maintain the trajectory of producing and improving access to energy with minimum environmental damage. There is need for councils and EMA to enforce strategies to protect the natural resource from exploitation for energy, whilst minimising negative impact on livelihoods.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

6. About 48.4% households had access to basic water services. Routine bacteriological testing of water is necessary in order to ascertain that these water services are free from faecal contamination. Being free from faecal and chemical contamination will enable the sources to be classified as safely managed. The Ministry responsible for Health needs to ensure that there is routine testing of water at district level by making sure water testing equipment and consumables are available.
7. Nationally, the proportion of households that had water cuts due to arrears increased from 4.7% in 2020 to 5.5% in 2023. Access to clean, safe water and adequate sanitation facilities is a basic human right. According to the NDS 1, the thrust of improved water supply during the strategy period hinges on ensuring that the proportion of the country's population using a secure, potable drinking water source increases. Lack of secure and potable water can cause outbreaks of water borne diseases like dysentery and cholera. It is recommended that local authorities should engage in other debt recovery measures other than cutting off households' water suppliers.
8. About 64% of urban households did not have hygiene services available i.e., they had no handwashing facility, water and soap. Handwashing after using the toilet is very critical in the prevention of diarrheal diseases. The Ministry responsible for Health and its partners as well as local authorities need to come up with promotional campaigns to encourage urban households to put up handwashing facilities at their dwellings and also making sure there is a constant supply of water and soap at the facilities.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

9. Open defecation was still a practice in some sections of urban areas with Mazowe-Mvurwi (23.8%) and Gwanda (13.6%) having the highest proportion of households. Sanitation is one of the major indicators used to measure the attainment of an Upper Middle Income economy status which the country is aspiring towards. Hence, there is need for major investment in sanitation to ensure that the country does not lag behind on attaining the desired status. Local authorities need to ensure that no people settle on urban dwellings which have no approved sanitation facilities.
10. About (29.7%) of households were resorting to dumping uncollected refuse at undesignated areas hence most Local Authorities need to invest in equipment for waste management, especially in small towns with growing urban areas. The involvement of the Private Sector though public private partnerships can also be pursued to manage waste. There is also need for local authorities, in the interest of creating smart cities, to create programmes that educate residents on waste separation at source and encourage composting of organic refuse so that only a minimum amount needs to be collected.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

11. About 31% of households were engaging in negative livelihood coping strategies. There is need for Government and partners to come up with policies and strategies to focus on resilience building, strengthening and capacitation of households to deal with economic and social shocks in order to ensure sustainable livelihoods and economic growth in urban areas.
12. Food expenditure share decreased from 55% to 37%. Government is commended for creating positive economic growth which increased household income.
13. A low proportion of households (42%) had knowledge on the use of safe water and raw materials for food preparations. About 50% of households maintained good personal hygiene during food preparation. This coverage was low and needs to increase to 80% for public health significance. Urgent food safety Information Education and Communication material development and subsequent Social and Behaviour Change Communication is essential to increase knowledge and practice of recommended food safety measures, including reading food labels, nutritional content and checking expiry dates.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

14. About 22.2% of households were involved in urban agriculture. Therefore, the Government through the Ministry responsible for Agriculture needs to come up with Urban Agriculture Policies and strategies, ensure they are disseminated and that urban farmers receive the necessary support to improve food and nutrition security at household level.
15. The proportion of households engaged in livestock production was 0.5%. Hence, it is recommended that the Ministry responsible for Agriculture should implement strategies that promote the rearing of small livestock such as chickens, fish, guinea pigs and rabbits as this contributes to the national key result area of food and nutrition security. This initiative will go along way in improving the proportion of households consuming protein and iron rich foods.
16. Private Sector participation in urban agriculture is very low in terms of information dissemination for crop inputs (0.5%), crop production (0.3%) and crop markets (0.4%). It is therefore recommended that the Government should craft favourable policies/strategies that ensure participation of the Private Sector through Private Public Partnerships that aim to ensure inclusivity of urban farmers in the agriculture value chain.
17. Only 40.2% of households reported receiving early warning information and 26% utilised it to develop a response plan. The Department of Civil Protection needs to come up with innovative ways to disseminate early warning information.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

18. Given the poor quality of diets for children under five years and early weaning from breastfeeding, the Ministry responsible for Health should deliberately plan interventions that are aimed at improving complementary feeding.
19. Strategies such as counselling on nutrition for food-secure populations whilst food supplements, conditional cash transfers, or a combination of these needs to be implemented for food insecure populations. The Ministry responsible for Social Protection, the Ministry responsible for Education and the Ministry responsible for Health need to begin implementation of Nutrition Sensitive social protection guidelines and protocols which incorporate nutrition indicators in the targeting of beneficiaries for interventions through school based approaches.
20. Nationally, there was a double burden of malnutrition with prevalence of both stunting and obesity. Wasting in adolescents was (5%). The nutrition situation warrants for a comprehensive National Nutrition Survey which will include the various age groups and identify the key hotspots for nutrition interventions whilst building a strong surveillance system for the identified areas. Moreso, there is need for multisectoral coordination within Ministries responsible for health, youth, sports, education and social protection for the scale-up in the implementation of the school health and nutrition activities.
21. Nutrition sensitive multisectoral approaches that target women of child bearing age are recommended to raise awareness on the importance of diversified diets.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

22. The cereal insecurity levels for urban areas in Zimbabwe were projected to have decreased from 42% reported in 2020 to 29% in 2023. Government is commended for implementing people centred policies, particularly those policies aimed at improving people's food security situation. The combination of factors such as an increase in household income, reduced negative consumption coping strategies, reduced negative livelihoods coping strategies and an increase in little-to-no-hunger, speak to this finding of reduced food insecurity.
23. About 1,533,661 people are estimated to be cereal insecure in the urban areas. They will need 18 915 MT of cereal per month. Harare had the highest population of 705 480, which was projected to be cereal insecure. Mashonaland Central (21 646) had the least projected population of cereal insecure people.
24. Unemployment (20%) was the main youth development challenge coupled with lack of income generating projects (14%) for the community in urban areas. There is need to establish urban youth centers, innovation hubs and vocational training centers and job creation through promoting entrepreneurial skills development to ensure that by 2030 Zimbabwe would have developed into an empowered and prosperous upper middle-income society.



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