Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC)
2021 Mashonaland East Rural Livelihoods Assessment Report



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Foreword

In its endeavour to 'promote and ensure adequate food and nutrition security for all people at all times', the Government of Zimbabwe continues to exhibit its commitment towards reducing food and nutrition insecurity, poverty and improving livelihoods amongst the vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe through operationalization of Commitment 6 of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP). Under the coordination of the Food and Nutrition Council, the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) undertook the 2021 Rural Livelihoods Assessment, the 21st since its inception. ZimVAC is a technical advisory committee comprised of representatives from Government, Development Partners, UN, NGOs, Technical Agencies and the Academia. Through its assessments, ZimVAC continues to collect, synthesize and disseminate high quality information on the food and nutrition security situation in a timely manner.

The 2021 RLA was motivated by the need to provide credible and timely data to inform progress of commitments in the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS 1) and inform planning for targeted interventions to help the vulnerable people in both their short and long-term vulnerability context. Furthermore, as the 'new normal' under COVID-19 remains fluid and dynamic, characterized by a high degree of uncertainty, the assessment sought to provide up to date information on how rural food systems and livelihoods have been impacted by the pandemic. The report covers thematic areas which include the following: education, food and income sources, income levels, expenditure patterns, food security, COVID-19, WASH, social protection and gender-based violence, among other issues.

Our sincere appreciation goes to the ZimVAC as well as the food and nutrition security structures at both provincial and district levels for successfully carrying out the survey. These structures continue to exhibit great commitment towards ensuring that every Zimbabwean remains free from hunger and malnutrition. We also extend our appreciation to Government and Development Partners for the financial support and technical leadership which made the assessment a resounding success. The collaboration of the rural communities of Zimbabwe as well as the rural local authorities is sincerely appreciated. The leadership, coordination and management of the whole assessment displayed by the staff at the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) is also greatly appreciated.

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 rural households vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.

George D. Kembo (DR.)

FNC Director/ ZimVAC Chairperson

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements

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Acknowledgement of Support

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Acronyms

EA	Enumeration Area
FNC	Food and Nutrition Council
FNSP	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
FNSIS	Food and Nutrition Security Information System
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HHS	Household Hunger Score
NNS	National Nutrition Survey
RLA	Rural Livelihoods Assessment
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

Introduction and Background

Introduction

- ZimVAC livelihoods 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, 21 rural and 8 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".
- It has become mandatory for FNC to coordinate annual livelihoods updates with the technical support of ZimVAC.

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 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 performance of the agricultural season, with the disruption of food systems and markets, the COVID-19 pandemic coupled with the prevailing macro-economic environment has affected the livelihoods of the rural population.

- The impact on the livelihoods, which has ripple effects on household wellbeing outcomes, had not been quantified and ascertained hence the need to carry out a livelihoods assessment. The assessment results will be used to:

    - Inform planning for targeted interventions to help the vulnerable people, given the prevailing situation in the country as well as their long term vulnerability context.

    - Inform short, medium and long term interventions that address immediate and long term needs as well as building resilient livelihoods.

    - Monitor and report towards commitments within the guiding frameworks of existing national food and nutrition policies and strategies among them the National Development Strategy 1, the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and the Zero Hunger Strategy.

    - Monitor interventions to ensure adherence to the principles spelt out in regional and international frameworks which Zimbabwe has committed itself to which include the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the SDGs.

    - Guide early warning for early action

Purpose

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

Objectives

The specific objectives of the assessment were:

- To estimate the population that is likely to be food insecure in the 2021/22 consumption year, their geographic distribution and the severity of their food insecurity.
- Assess impact and severity of COVID-19 on rural livelihoods.
- To assess the nutrition status of children of 6 – 59 months.
- To describe the socio-economic profiles of rural households in terms of such characteristics as their demographics, access to basic services (education, health services and water and sanitation facilities), assets, income sources, incomes and expenditure patterns, food consumption patterns and consumption coping strategies.
- To determine the coverage of humanitarian and developmental interventions in the country.
- To identify development priorities for communities.
- To determine the effects of shocks experienced by communities on food and nutrition security.
- To measure household resilience and identify constraints to improving their resilience.
- To identify early recovery needs in order to determine short to long term recovery strategies.

Background

- The 2021 RLA was undertaken against a continuously evolving food and nutrition security situation.
- Since its genesis, the COVID-19 pandemic has continued to wreak havoc on both urban and rural populations. The ‘new normal’ under COVID-19 remains fluid and dynamic, characterized by a high degree of uncertainty. The pandemic has had implications on food security and nutrition as food systems have been affected and threatened people’s access to food via multiple dynamics.
- Food supply chains have been disrupted due to lockdowns triggered by the global health crisis, but also a major global economic slowdown. This has led to lower incomes and higher food prices, making food out of reach for vulnerable households. The strict and widespread control measures are unsustainable in the long term. The impact of the pandemic amidst other shocks will likely cause significant deterioration and erosion of livelihoods, productive assets as well as the food and nutrition security of vulnerable households. The closure of rural food and livestock markets will affect the incomes of rural livelihoods. At the same time, closures of restaurants and hotels will continue to reduce the demand for fresh produce, meat and fish, reducing the incomes of farmers, livestock keepers and suppliers.
- The vulnerable rural households have little to nothing to cushion the effects of the shock (pandemic). As they experience market failures, they have little or no access to formal insurance, and credit and risk management mechanisms. The vulnerable households have challenges in accessing liquidity, worsened by reduced casual labour opportunities and the closure of informal markets where they tend to sell their products. The enforcement of social distancing combined with the covariate nature of the crisis will likely overwhelm and/or reduce the rural households’ access to traditional community networks and institutions of social reciprocity, which have historically provided a safety net in times of crisis.
- Requirements to maintain social distancing and travel restrictions are negatively impacting programme delivery and humanitarian and developmental activities, which threatens food and nutrition security.

Background

- Travel restrictions and border closures are likely to delay the movement of the essential supplies such as fertilizers which are crucial for the preparation for the 2021/2022 cropping season. The disruption of agricultural inputs supplies is likely to affect the progression of the current agricultural season which is very much needed to start the recovery from the back to back droughts that have been experienced in the recent past and affect farmers' livelihoods. This could have longer-term implications on the food and nutrition security of households.

- Agriculture as one of the key economic sectors fundamental to the projected economic growth aspired for under the Government's Vision 2030 had a good start to the 2020/21 rainfall season. The country experienced Tropical Storm Chalene and Tropical Cyclone Eloise, which increased average cumulative rainfall from October 2020 to end of January 2021. This resulted in improved water availability and access, improved livestock condition, improved pasture quality availability and quality. However, the incessant rains also increased the risk of tick-borne diseases as well as foot rot in livestock.

- The 2020/2021 agriculture season recorded an increase in the area planted to maize and soya beans owing to the overwhelming support by Government and the private sector. However, challenges reported in the sector include crop damage due to Fall armyworm, crop damage due to Tropical Storm Chalene and Tropical Cyclone Eloise (particulalry Chimanimani and Chipinge districts), water logging as well as fertilizer shortages.

- With the majority of the rural population's livelihoods mostly influenced by agriculture (both crops and livestock), the experienced climate related shocks may negatively affect household food and nutrition security.

Background

- Poverty continues to be one of the major underlying causes of vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity as well as precarious livelihoods in Zimbabwe. According to the ZIMSTAT Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 2017 Report, 70.5% of the population were poor whilst 29.3% were deemed extremely poor.
- Year on year inflation for April 2021 was at 194.1%.

Assessment Methodology

Methodology – Assessment Design

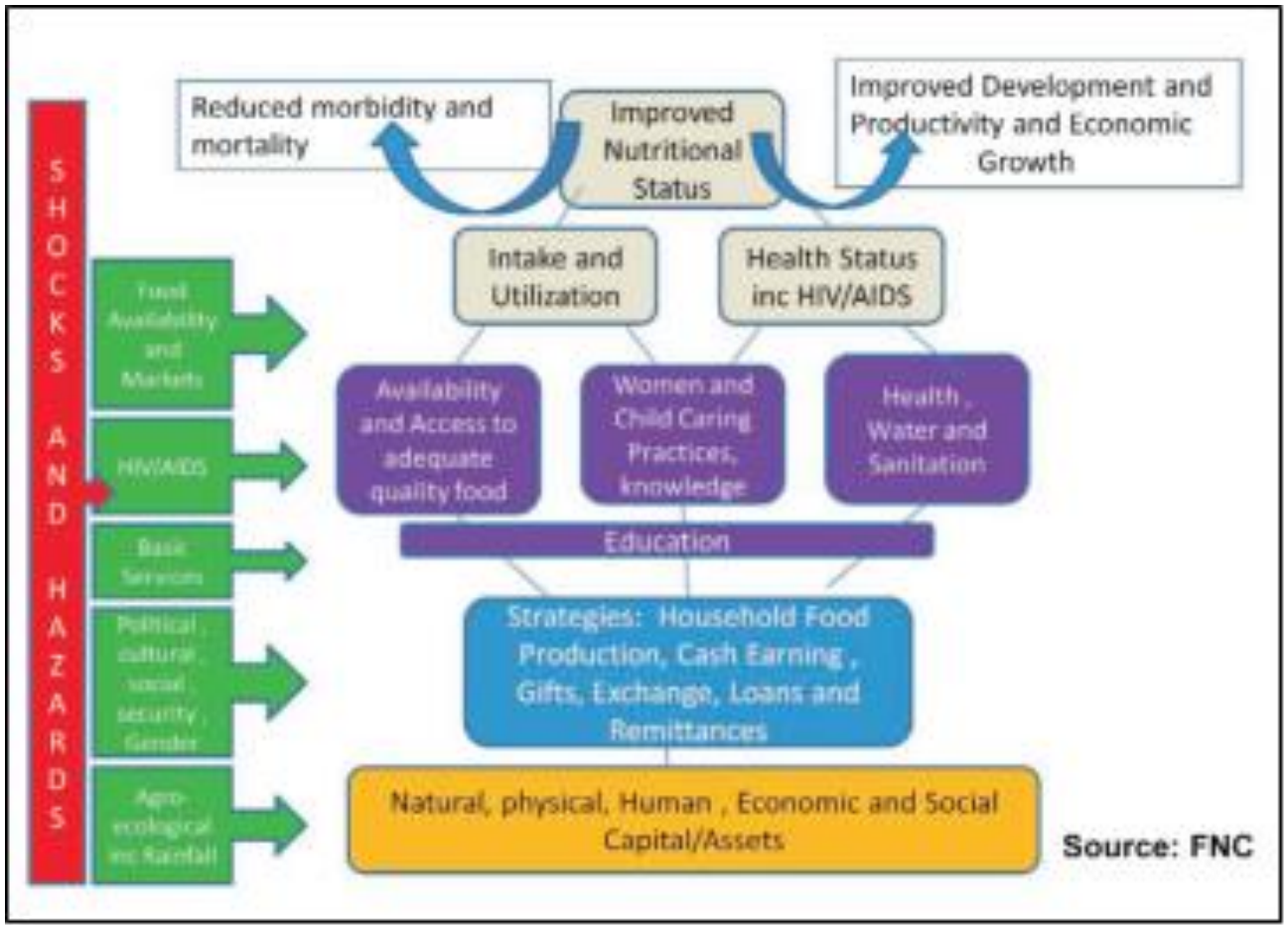


Figure 1: Food and Nutrition Conceptual Framework

- The assessment was a cross-sectional study whose design was guided and informed by the Food and Nutrition Security Conceptual framework (Figure 1), which Zimbabwe adopted in the FNSP (GoZ, 2012), and the conceptual framework on food security dimensions propounded by Jones et al. (2013).
- The assessment was also guided and informed by the resilience framework (figure 2) so as to influence the early recovery of households affected by various shocks.
- 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 energy available to a household from all its potential sources hence the **primary sampling unit** for the assessment was the household.

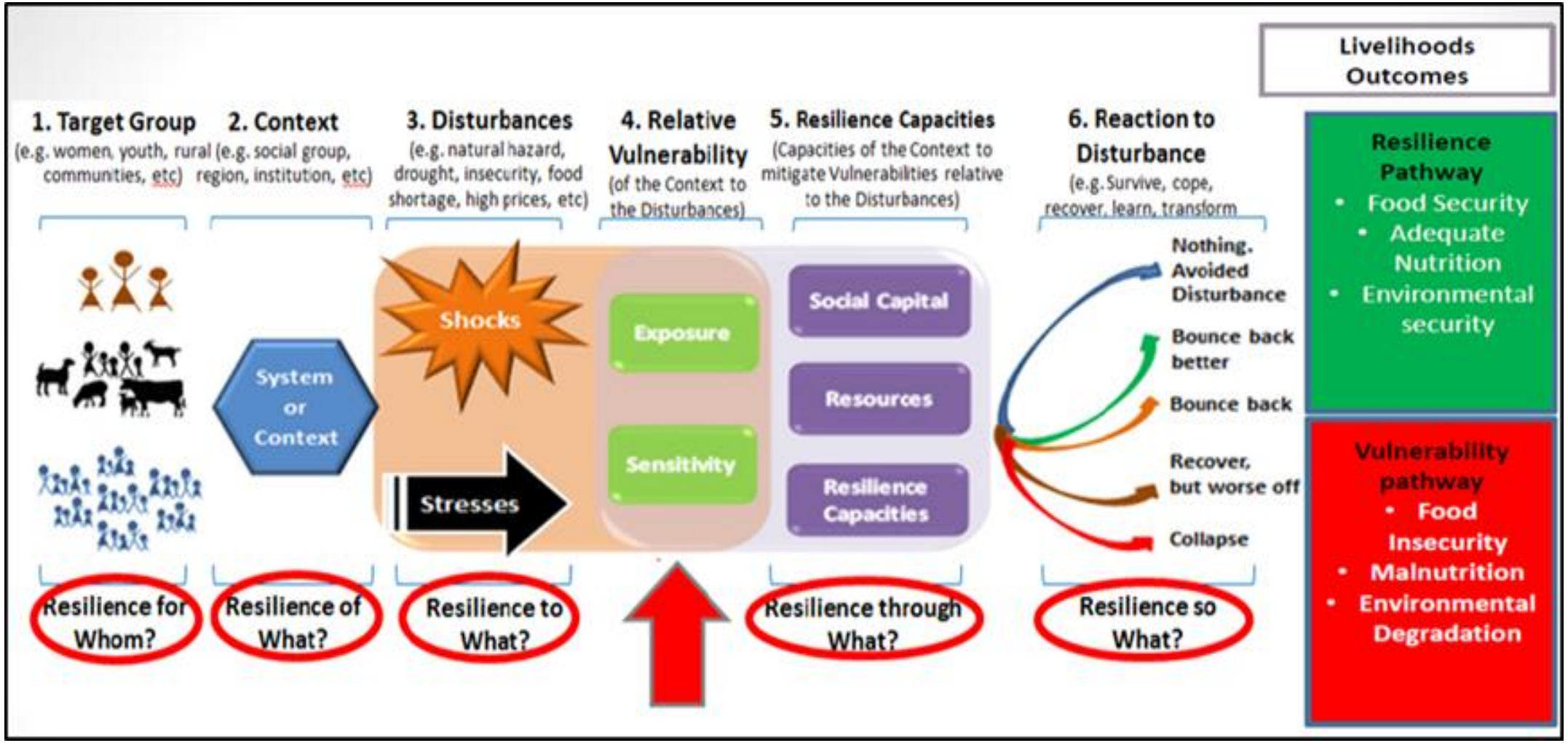
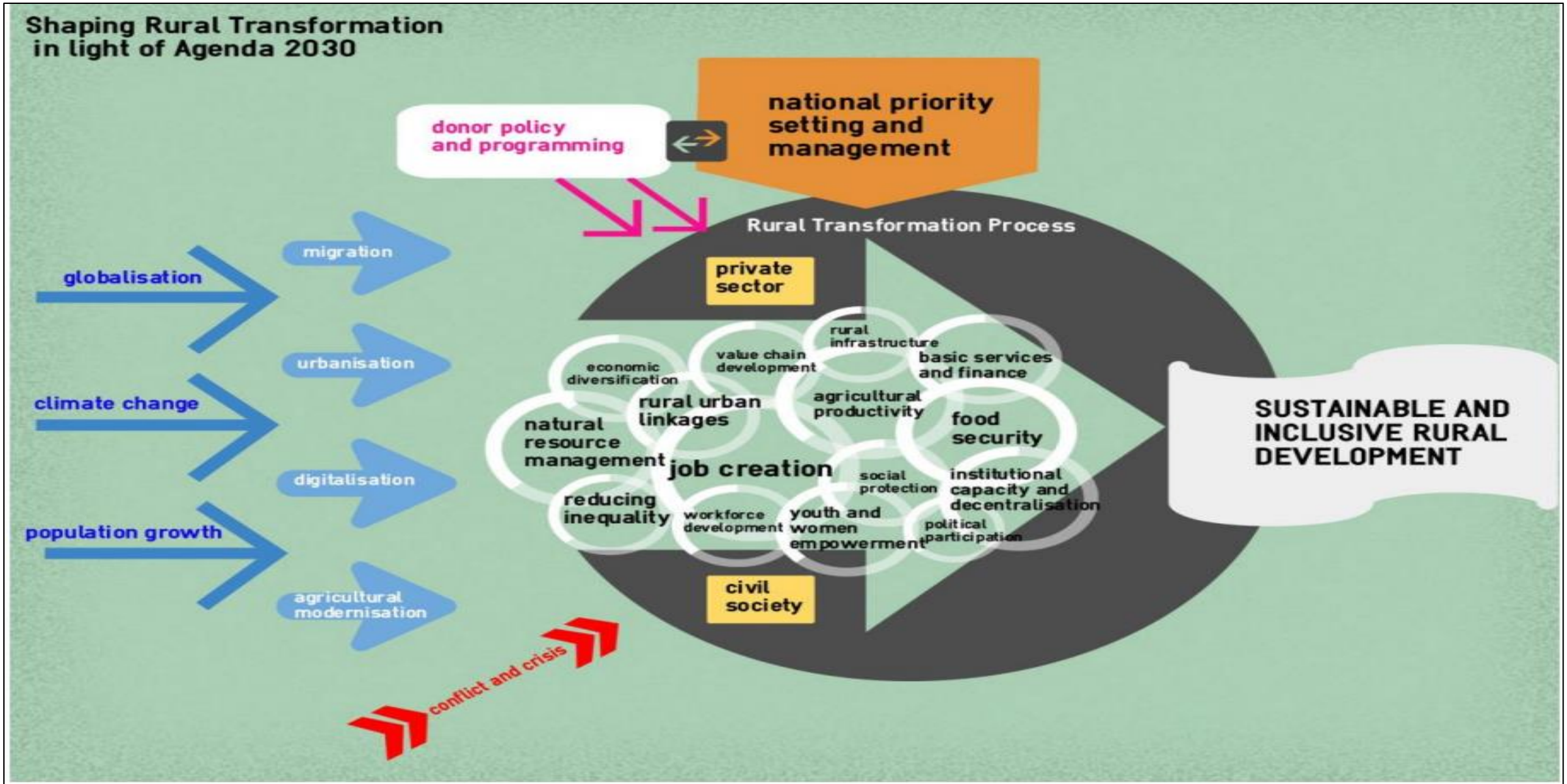


Figure 2: Zimbabwe resilience framework (UNDP Zimbabwe, 2015)



Source: Internal Working Document, GIZ Sectoral Project Rural Development (2016)

Methodology – Assessment Process

- ZimVAC, through multi-stakeholder consultations, developed an appropriate assessment design concept note and data collection tools informed by the assessment objectives.
- The primary data collection tools used in the assessment were the android–based structured household questionnaire and the community Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guide.
- ZimVAC national supervisors (including Provincial Agritex Extension Officers and Provincial Nutritionists) 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 both supervisors and 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 which guided processes from survey planning to data collection.
- The Ministry of Local Government, through the Provincial Development Coordinators' offices coordinated the recruitment of district level enumerators and mobilisation of provincial supervision and district enumeration vehicles. Enumerators for the current assessment were drawn from an already existing database of those who participated in one or two previous ZimVAC assessments. Four enumerators were selected from each district for data collection. In selected districts, two additional enumerators were recruited as anthropometrists.

Methodology – Assessment Process

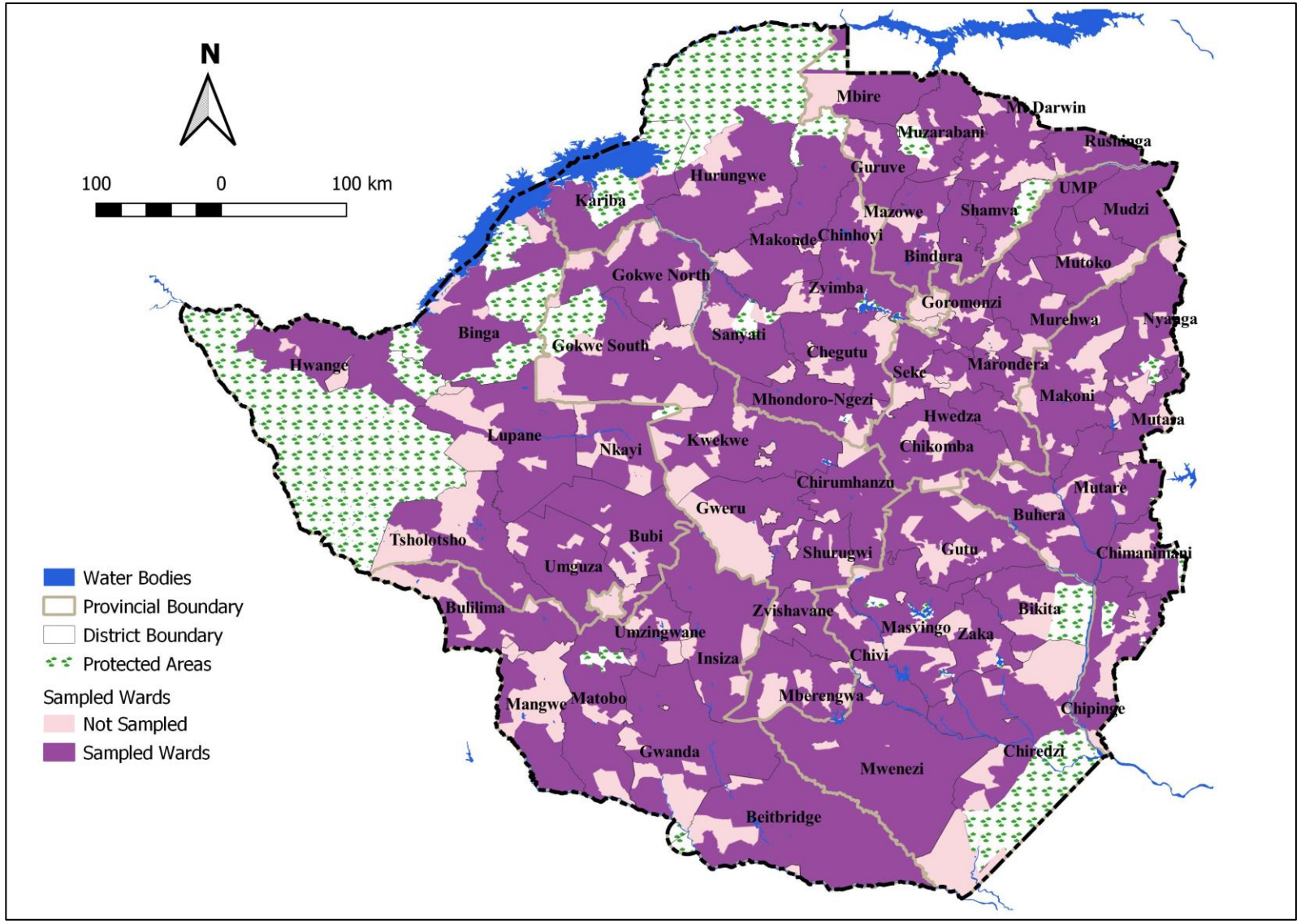
- Primary data collection took place from 3 to 20 July, 2021. In recognising the risk of spreading COVID-19 during data collection, innovative approaches were used to collect vital information without causing any harm. The RLA was guided by global and country specific recommendations and all necessary precautions were taken to avoid potential transmission of COVID-19 between enumerators and community members.
- In order to reduce exposure to COVID-19 through person to person physical contact, primary caregivers were capacitated to measure their children using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes and assessment of oedema. In the case of anthropometrists recruited from MoHCC, additional appropriate PPE was provided (gloves, disposable plastic aprons) to enable them to measure participants aged 5 to 19 years in twenty selected districts.
- Data analysis and report writing ran from 23 May to 3 June 2021. Various secondary data sources and field observations were used to contextualise the analysis and reporting.

Methodology - Sampling and Sample Size

- Household food insecurity prevalence was used as the key indicator to determine the sample to ensure 95% confidence level of statistical representativeness at district, provincial and national level.
- The survey collected data from 1500 randomly selected Enumerated Areas (EAs):
- A two staged cluster sampling was used and comprised of;
  - Sampling of 25 clusters per each of the 60 rural districts, denoted as EAs in this assessment, from the Zimbabwe Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) 2012 master sampling frame using the PPS methodology
  - The second stage involved the systematic random sampling of 10 households per EA (village).
- At most, 250 households were interviewed per district, bringing the total sampled households to 2255.
- 5 FGDs were held per district.

Districts	Number of Sampled Households
Chikomba	249
Goromonzi	253
Hwedza	250
Marondera	251
Mudzi	251
Murehwa	251
Mutoko	249
Seke	250
UMP	251
Mash East	2255

Methodology – Sampled Wards



Data Preparation and Analysis

- Primary data was transcribed using CSEntry on android gadgets and using CSPro. It was consolidated and converted into SPSS, STATA and DBF datasets for:
    - Household structured interviews
    - District key informant Focus Group Discussion (transcribed in excel)
- Data cleaning and analysis were done using SPSS, STATA, ENA, Microsoft Excel and GIS packages.
- Analyses of the different thematic areas covered by the assessment were informed and guided by relevant local and international frameworks, where they exist.
- Gender, as a cross cutting issue, was recognised throughout the analysis.

Technical Scope

The 2021 RLA collected and analysed information on the following thematic areas:

- Education
- Health
- WASH
- Nutrition
- Agriculture and other rural livelihoods activities
- Food security
- Resilience
- Social protection
- Linkages amongst the key sectoral and thematic areas
- Cross-cutting issues such as gender, disability

Assessment Findings

Demographic Description of the Sample

Household Characteristics: Household Size

District	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Chikomba	3.3	1.0	8.0
Goromonzi	4.1	1.0	10.0
Hwedza	4.0	1.0	13.0
Marondera	4.0	1.0	11.0
Mudzi	4.0	1.0	10.0
Murewa	3.8	1.0	11.0
Mutoko	3.9	1.0	15.0
Seke	3.4	1.0	12.0
Uzumba-Maramba-Pfungwe (UMP)	4.6	1.0	11.0
Mash East	3.9	1.0	15.0

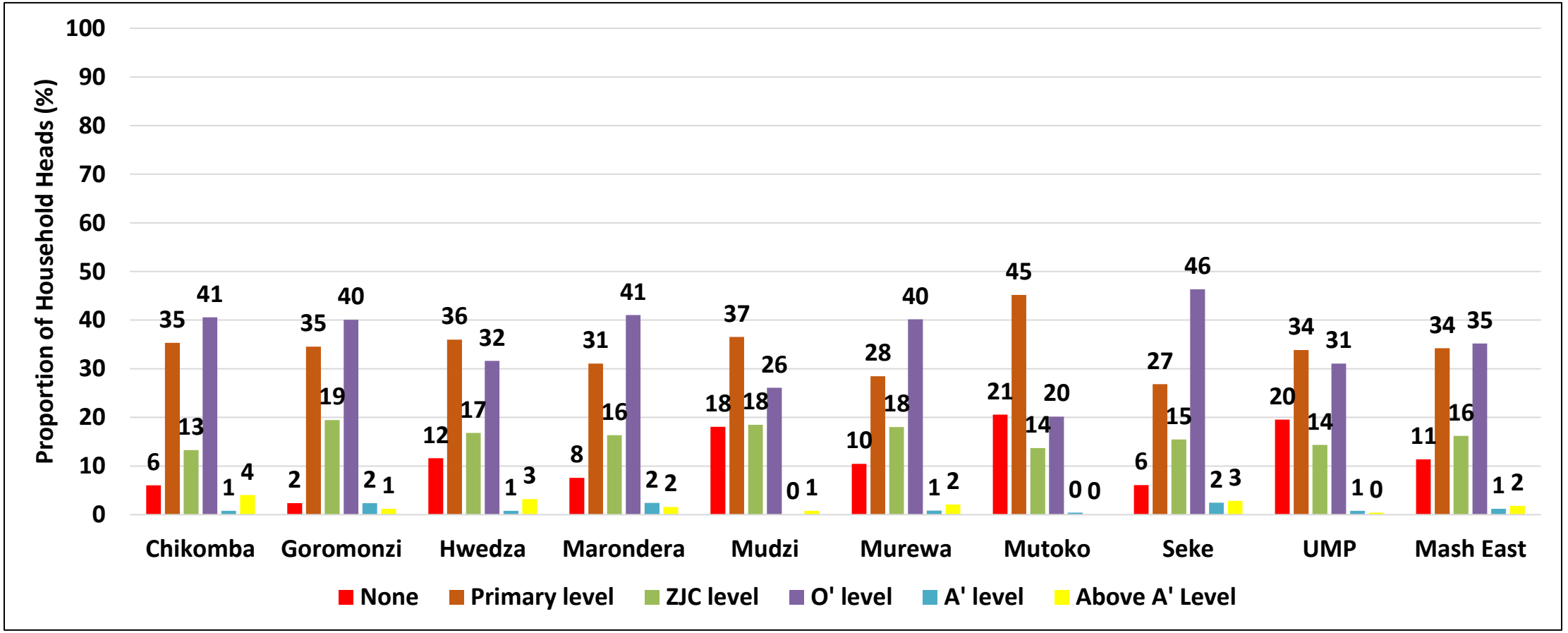
- The average household size was 3.9.

Characteristics of Household Head: Sex and Age

	Household Head Sex (%)		Household Head Average Age	
District	Male	Female	Average	Minimum
Chikomba	52.6	**47.4**	55.2	18.0
Goromonzi	66.0	34.0	48.2	20.0
Hwedza	54.8	45.2	58.9	21.0
Marondera	70.9	29.1	61.9	21.0
Mudzi	60.6	39.4	51.9	18.0
Murewa	63.7	36.3	53.5	19.0
Mutoko	67.5	32.5	56.9	20.0
Seke	66.4	33.6	46.1	18.0
Uzumba-Maramba-Pfungwe (UMP)	67.3	32.7	51.0	19.0
Mash East	**63.3**	36.7	**53.7**	18.0

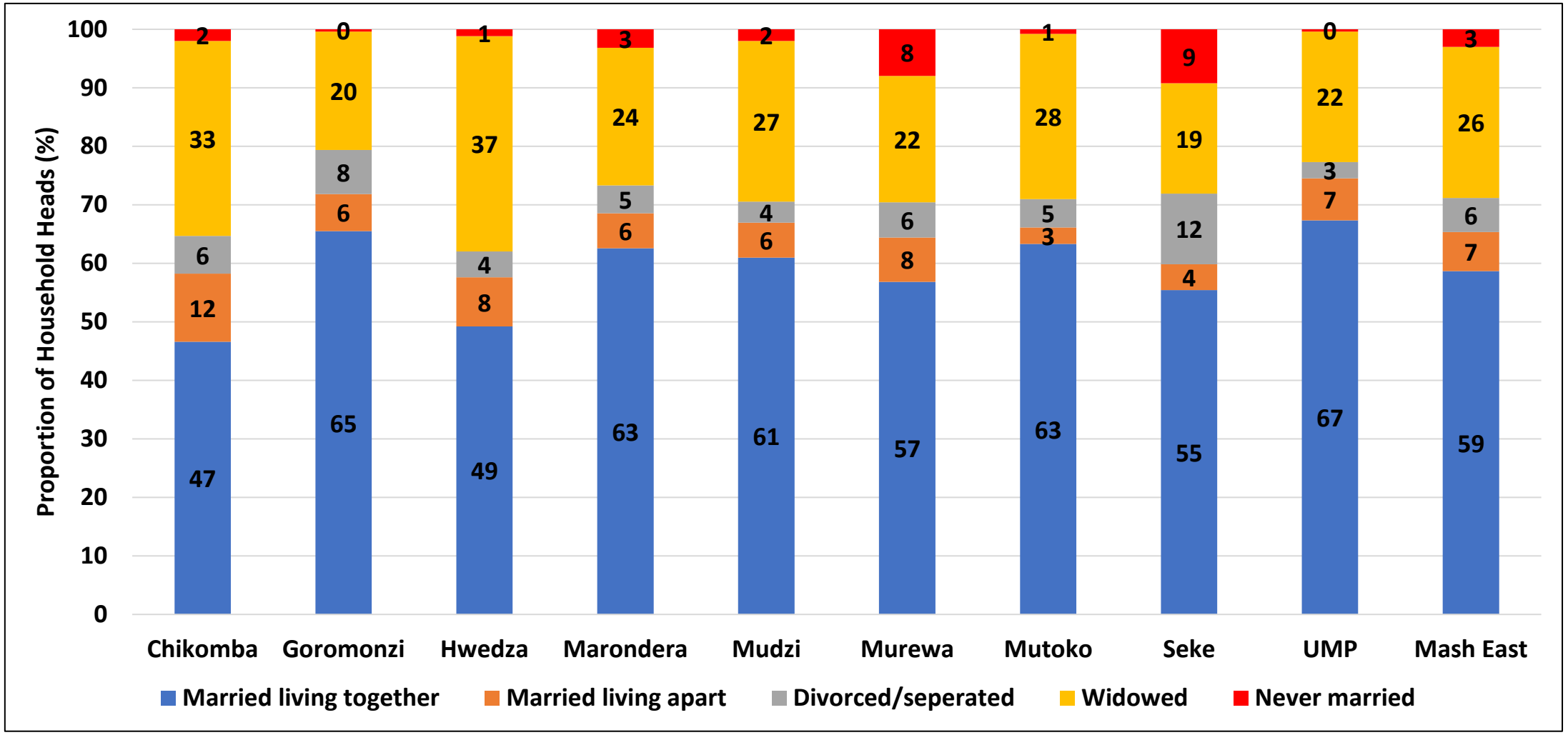
- About 63.3% of households were male headed.
- The highest proportion of female headed households was in Chikomba (47.4%).
- The average household age was 53.7 which is within the productive age group.

Characteristics of Household Head: Education Level Attained



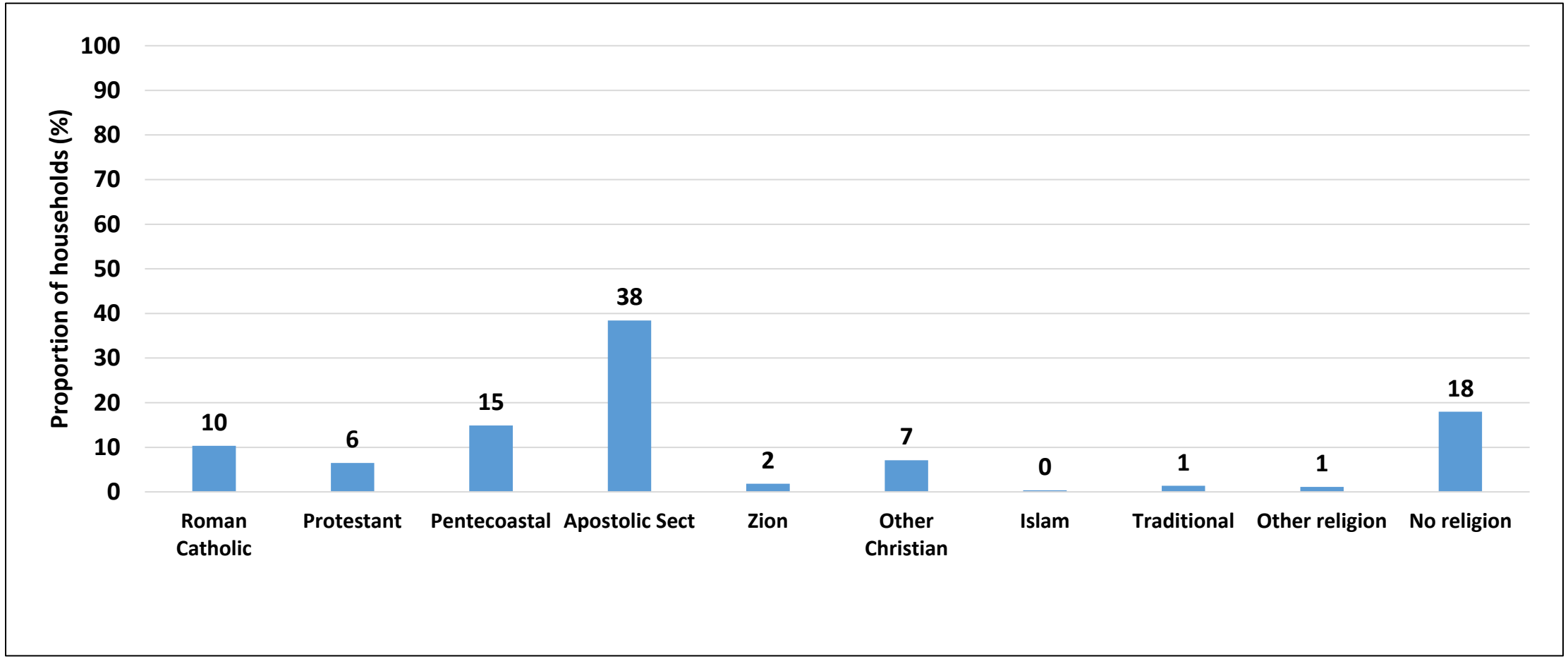
- The majority of the household heads had attained at least primary level (89%).
- Seke (51%) had the highest proportion of household heads who had attained O’ level education and above.

Characteristics of Household Head: Marital Status



- About 59% of household heads were married and living together.
- Hwedza had the highest proportion of household heads who were widowed, 37%.

Household Head Religion



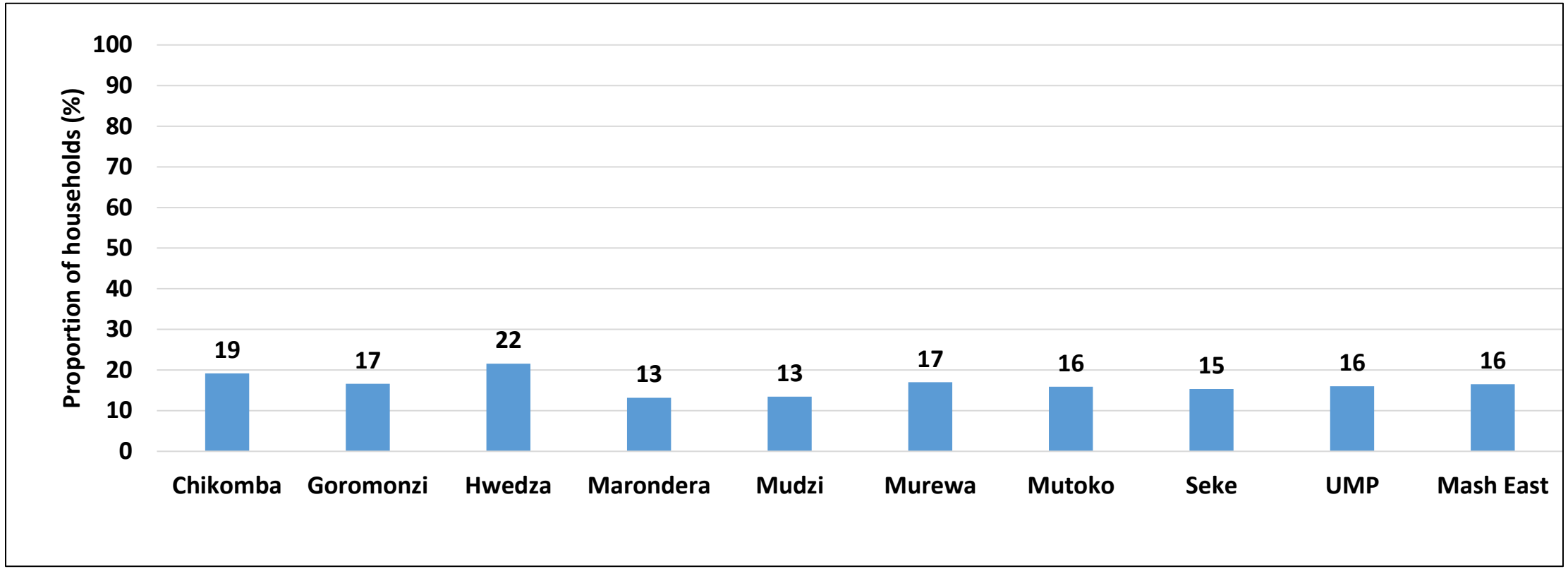
- The greatest proportion of household heads were from the Apostolic Sect (38%).
- This was followed by those that had no religion and Pentecostal 18% and 15% respectively.

Characteristics of Household Head: Religion

	Roman Catholic (%)	Protestant (%)	Pentecostal (%)	Apostolic Sect (%)	Zion (%)	Other Christian (%)	Islam (%)	Traditional (%)	Other religion (%)	No religion (%)
Chikomba	9.2	11.6	17.7	37.3	3.6	10.4	0.0	0.4	2.0	7.6
Goromonzi	10.3	1.2	16.7	36.1	0.8	7.9	0.4	0.0	2.4	24.2
Hwedza	22.4	9.6	11.6	36.0	1.2	11.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	6.8
Marondera	13.9	9.6	21.1	33.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	21.1
Mudzi	4.0	1.6	11.2	**53.0**	1.6	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	22.3
Murewa	10.4	0.8	12.0	40.0	2.8	11.6	0.8	0.0	4.8	16.8
Mutoko	12.5	11.7	20.6	29.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	23.8
Seke	7.6	6.0	14.9	35.7	3.2	9.2	1.2	6.0	0.4	15.7
Uzumba-Maramba-Pfungwe (UMP)	2.8	6.4	8.4	45.0	1.6	7.2	0.0	4.8	0.4	23.5
Mash East	10.4	6.5	14.9	**38.4**	1.9	7.1	0.4	1.4	1.2	18.0

- About 53% of household heads in Mudzi were of the Apostolic Sect. This was higher than the provincial average of 38.4%.

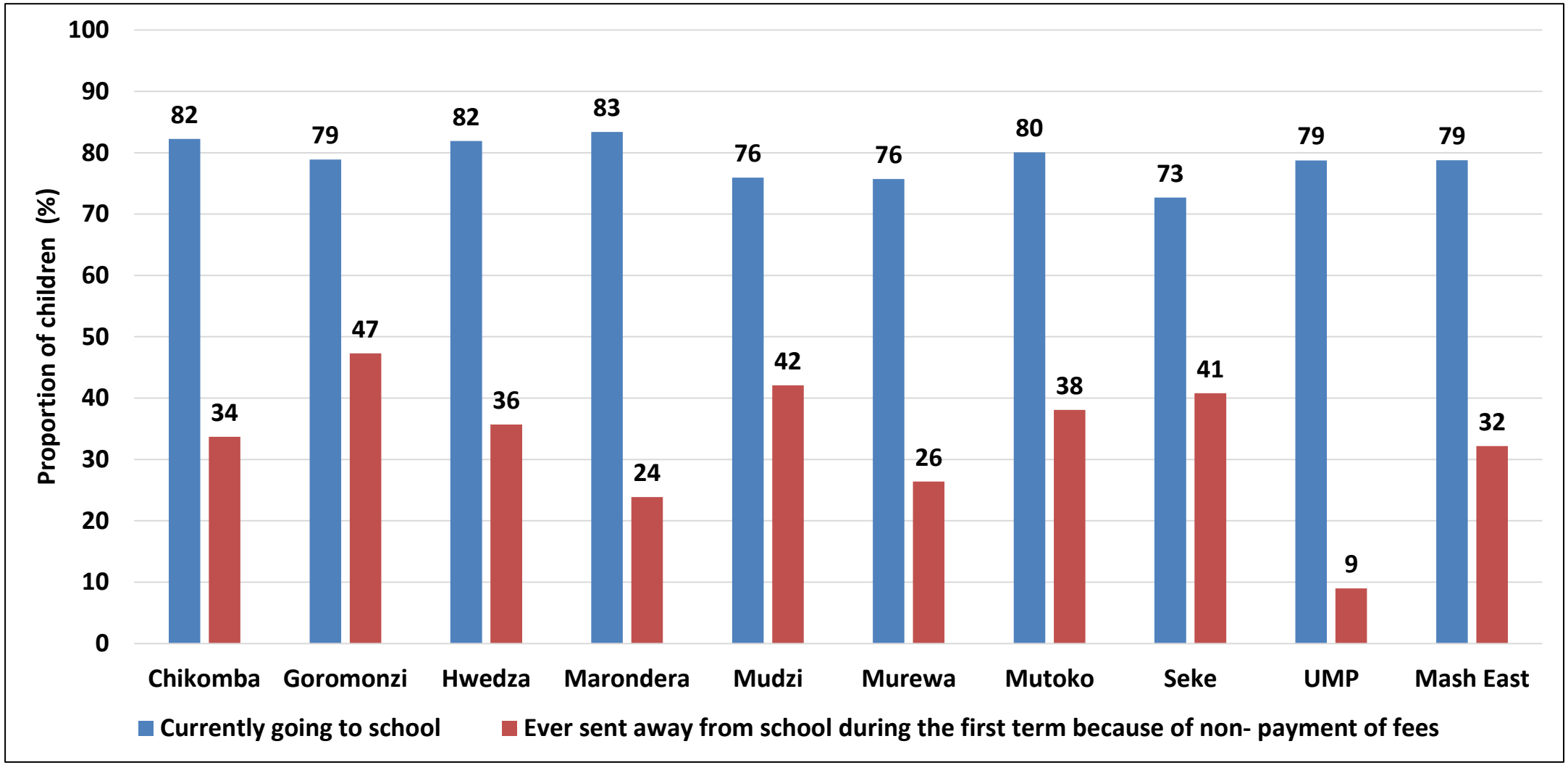
Orphaned Children



- Approximately, 16% of the households had orphans in Mashonaland East.
- The highest proportion of orphans was in Hwedza (22%).

Education

School Attendance



- The highest proportion of children who were going to school at the time of the survey was in Marondera, 83%.
- Generally, 32% of children were ever sent away during last term because of non payment of fees.

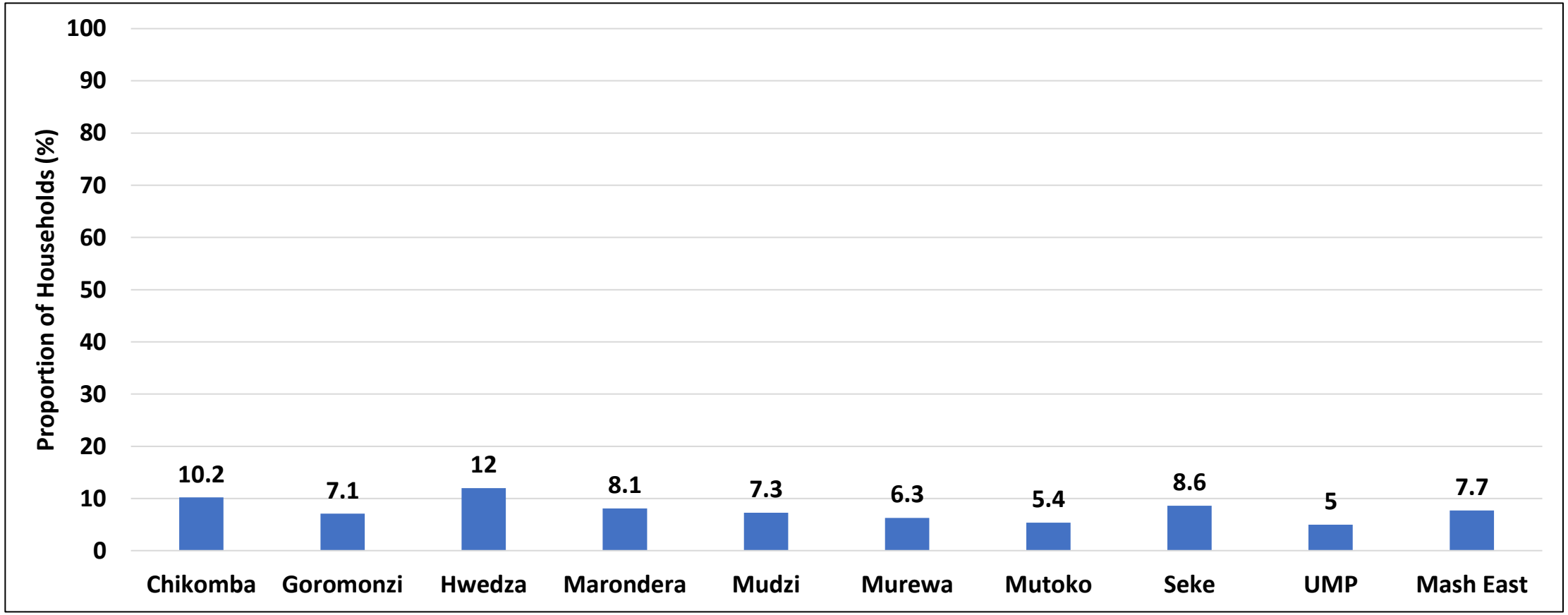
Major Reasons for Children Not Being in School

	Illness (%)	Work for food or money (%)	Help with household work (%)	Not interested in school (%)	Distance to school too far (%)	Expensive or no money (%)	Child considered too young (%)	Pregnancy /marriage (%)	Completed O/A level (%)	No birth certificate (%)	Disability (%)	Non-payment of last term school fees (%)
Chikomba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**50.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**50.0**
Goromonzi	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	28.6	28.6	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	7.1
Hwedza	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	13.3	20.0	6.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marondera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	26.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mudzi	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	11.1	29.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Murewa	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	46.7	26.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mutoko	10.0	6.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.7	20.0	16.7	20.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
Seke	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**33.3**	8.3	**33.3**	16.7	0.0	4.2	0.0
UMP	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	4.5	18.2	11.4	11.4	34.1	4.5	0.0	0.0
Mash East	1.6	2.2	1.1	2.7	1.1	18.8	16.1	19.4	21.5	1.1	1.6	1.1

- About 19% of the children were out of school due to pregnancy/marriage with the highest in Chikomba (50%) and Seke (33.3%).
- Being expensive or no money (18.8%) was one of the major reasons why children were not in school.

Chronic Illnesses

Households with Members who had Confirmed Chronic Illness



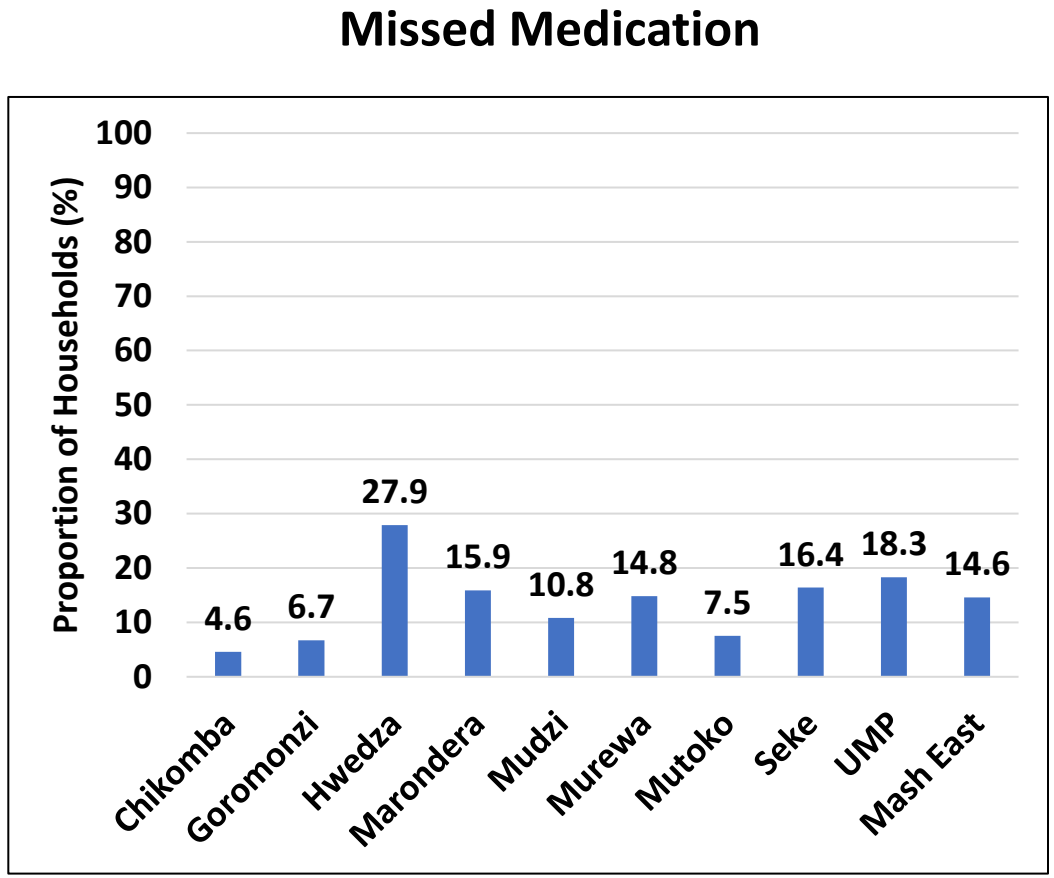
- At provincial level, 7.7% of the households had members who had confirmed chronic conditions.
- Hwedza district (12%) had the highest proportion whilst the least was in UMP (5%) .

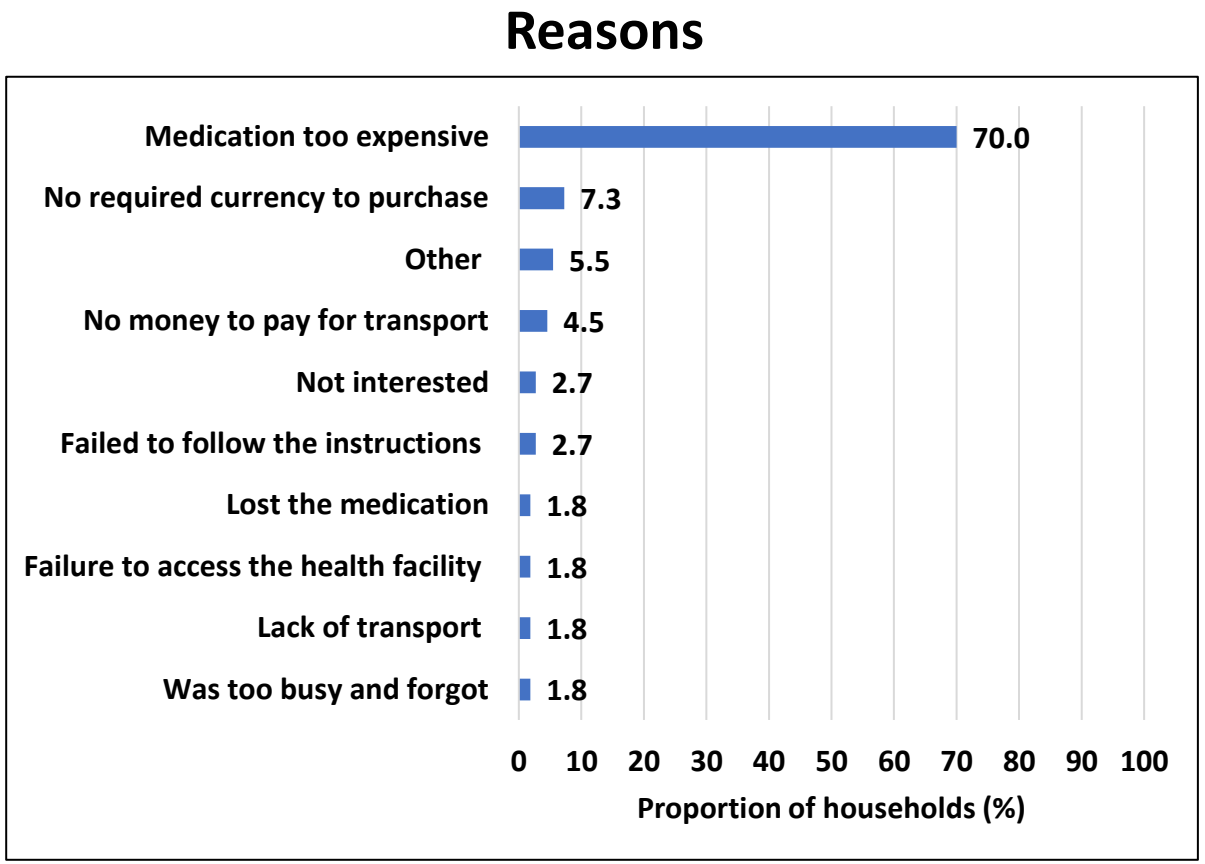
Households with Members who had Chronic Illnesses (7.7%)

District	HIV infection AIDS (%)	Heart disease (%)	Diabetes, high blood sugar (%)	Asthma (%)	Hypertension, High blood pressure (%)	Arthritis, chronic body pain (%)	Epilepsy, seizures, fits (%)	Stroke (%)	Cancer (%)	Tuberculosis (%)	Liver diseases (%)	Kidney diseases (%)	Ulcer, chronic stomach pain (%)	Other (%)
Chikomba	27.3	5.1	**26.3**	6.1	22.2	7.1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Goromonzi	28.2	4.7	22.4	4.7	29.4	3.2	1.2	0	1.2	1.2	0	0	2.4	3.5
Hwedza	17.1	2.4	8.5	3	36	**12.2**	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.8	10.4
Marondera	25.5	1.1	18.1	7.4	28.7	9.6	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	0	2.1	2.1
Mudzi	74.1	1.1	13.8	10.3	33.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	1.1	9.2
Murewa	14.3	2.6	**27.3**	6.5	31.2	2.6	13	1.3	3.9	0	0	0	2.6	5.2
Mutoko	26.2	3.3	13.1	0	**49.2**	1.6	3.3	3.3	1.6	1.6	0	0	0	0
Seke	36.9	1.2	16.7	3.6	14.3	1.2	3.6	3.6	**3.6**	1.2	0	1.2	4.8	9.5
UMP	25.4	0	0	**13.4**	31.3	3	4.5	**4.5**	1.5	1.5	0	0	1.5	6
Mash East	**24.3**	2.4	16.7	5.9	**30.4**	2.3	1.7	1.7	1	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	5.6

- Of the 7.7% households that had members with a chronic conditions, the highest proportions had hypertension (30.4%) and HIV and AIDS infections (24.3%).
- Those households with members with diabetes were highest in Murehwa (27.3%) whilst hypertension was highest in Mutoko (49.2%).

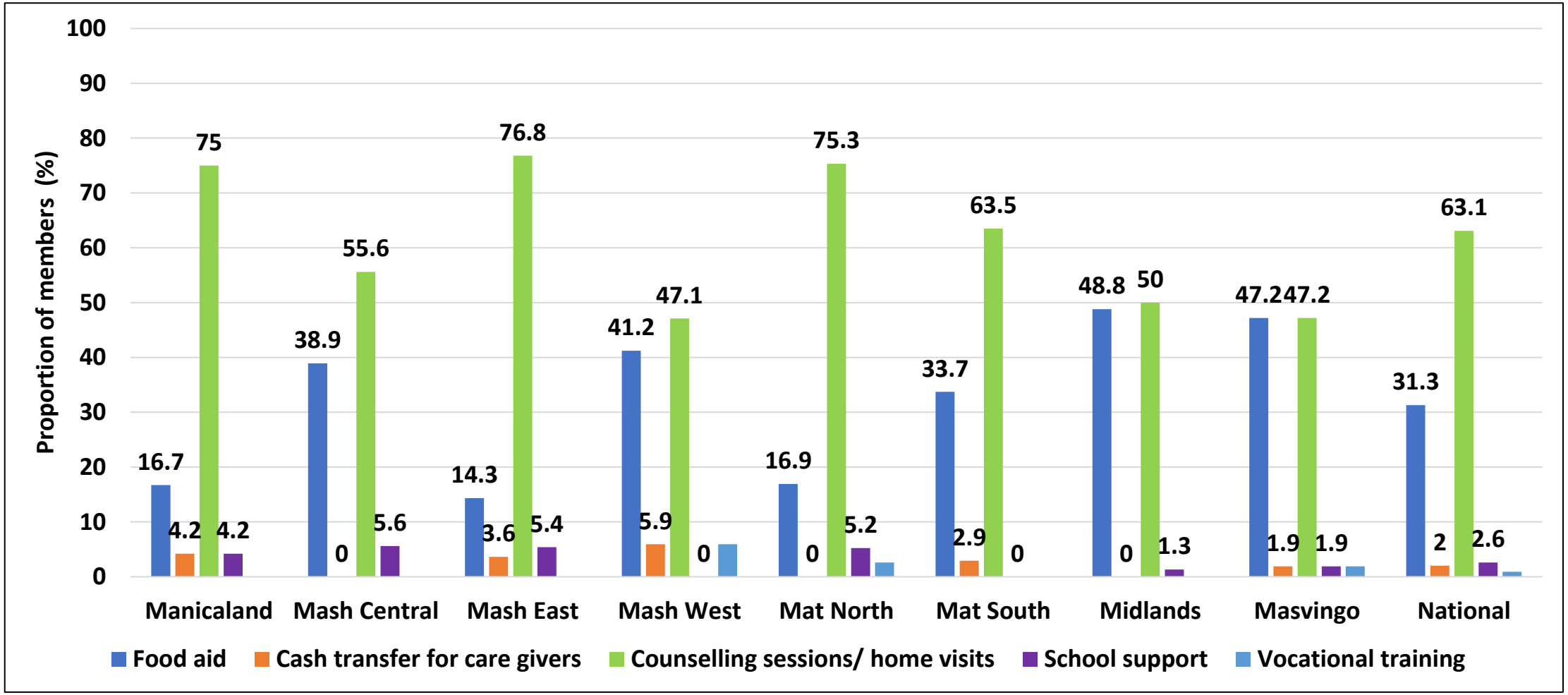
Chronically Ill Persons Who Missed Medication





- At provincial level, the proportion of the households with a chronically ill member who missed their medication was 14.6%. The main reasons were medication too expensive (70%).

HIV Positive Members who Received Support

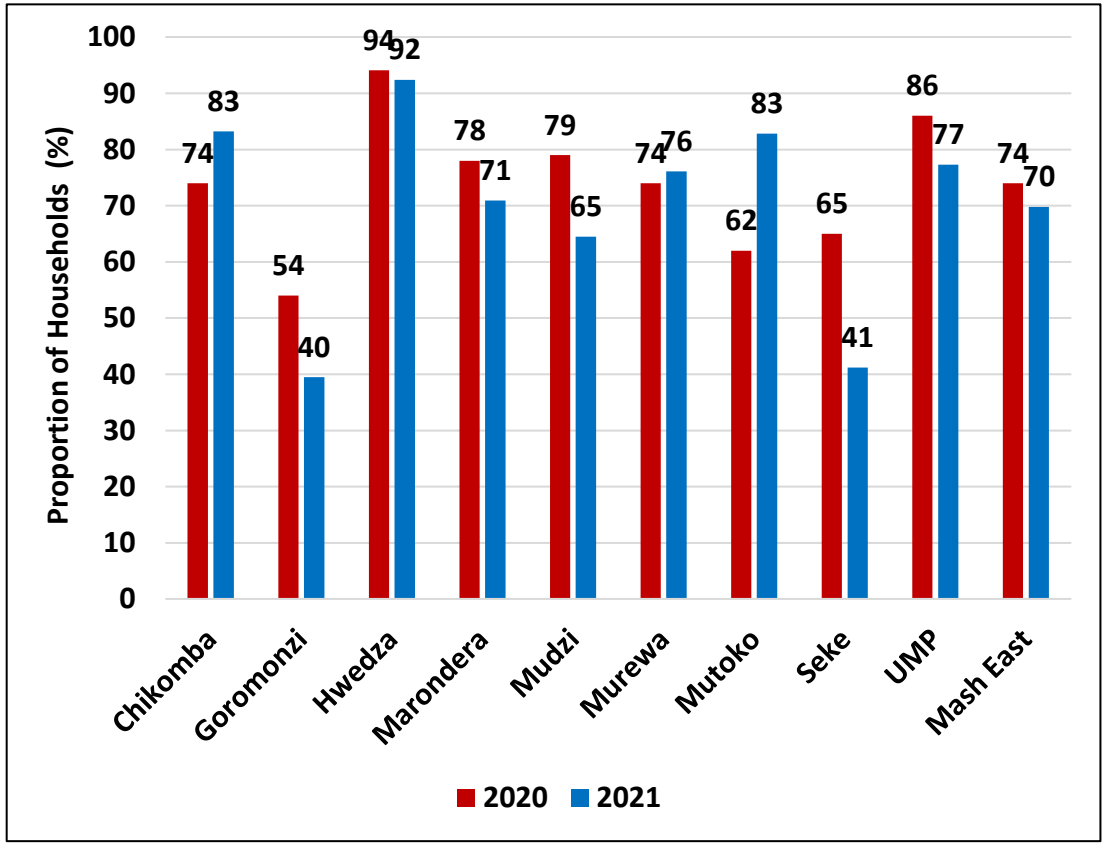


- Nationally, of those members that had HIV/AIDS, the majority received support in the form of counselling sessions/home visits (63.1%) whilst for Mashonaland East the proportion was 76.8%.

Social Protection

Households Which Received any Form of Support

Received Support

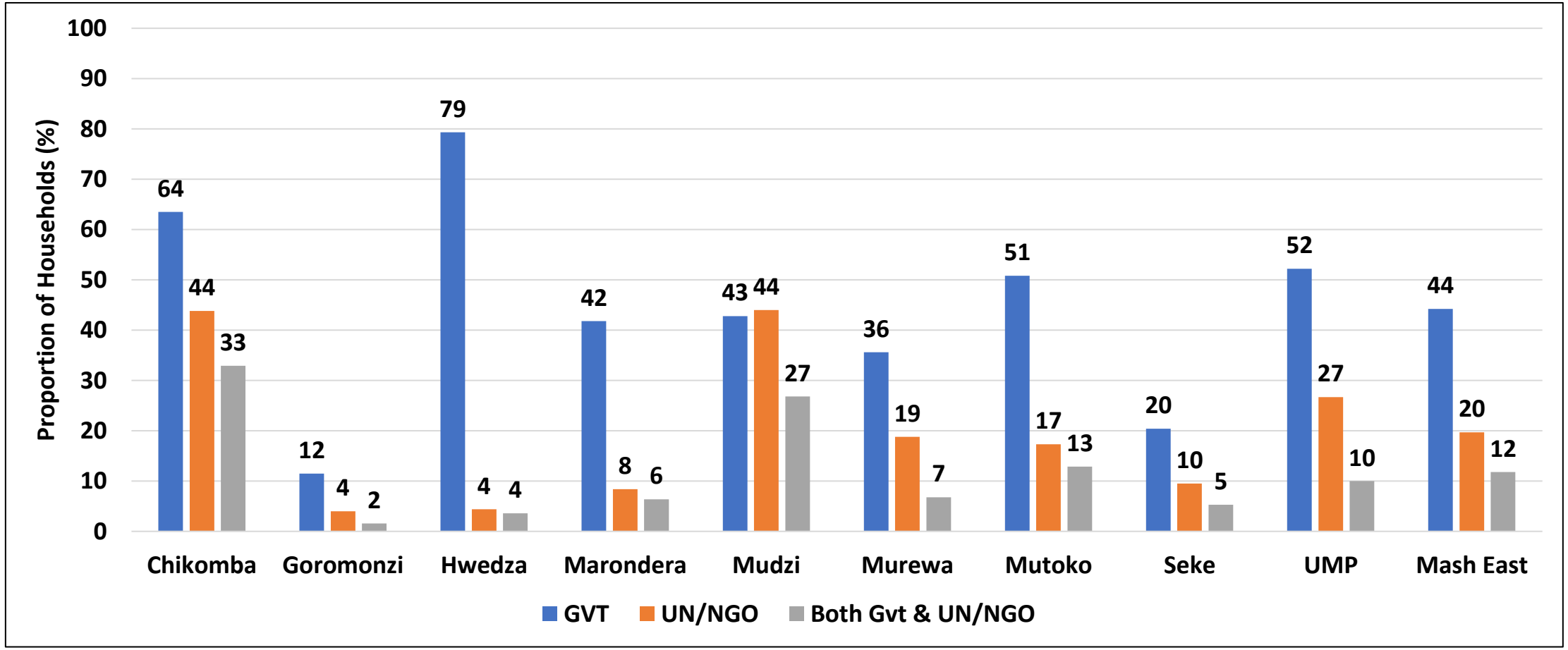


Sources of Support

District	Government Support (%)	UN/NGO Support (%)	Church Support (%)	Rural Relatives (%)	Urban Relatives (%)	Diaspora (%)	Charitable Groups (%)
Chikomba	62	43	10	20	34	18	43
Goromonzi	12	4	4	11	10	7	4
Hwedza	81	12	5	26	45	11	4
Marondera	53	5	6	27	20	5	0
Mudzi	43	42	3	19	15	4	2
Murewa	44	25	5	10	29	11	2
Mutoko	57	19	11	14	7	7	40
Seke	22	9	3	10	11	7	3
UMP	57	28	0	8	8	1	2
Mash East	48	21	5	18	20	8	13

- About 70% of the households in Mashonaland East received some form of support. Hwedza (92%) had the highest proportion of households receiving support.
- Government remains the main source of social protection (48%).

Peak Hunger Period Support



- During the peak hunger period (January to March 2021) , the proportion of households receiving assistance from government was highest in Hwedza (79%) whilst both Government and UN/NGO assistance was low in Goromonzi (12% and 4%) respectively.

Forms of Support by Source

Government

	Food (%)	Cash (%)	Crop inputs (%)	Livestock support: pass-on (%)	Livestock support: Teak grease (%)	Other livestock support (%)	WASH inputs (%)	Weather and climate (%)	Covid-19 related support (%)	Other (%)
Chikomba	39.2	3.9	74.5	0	2	0	0	0.7	2	0
Goromonzi	61.3	0	35.5	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	0
Hwedza	35.8	4.4	**91.7**	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0
Marondera	10.9	0.7	79.6	0	2.2	0	0	0	8.8	4.4
Mudzi	66.4	4.5	**12.7**	0	0.9	1.8	23.6	16.4	16.4	1.8
Murewa	45.9	4.5	68.5	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0.9
Mutoko	69.7	0.7	57.2	0	13.1	0.7	2.1	0	8.3	2.1
Seke	58.9	5.4	50	1.8	0	0	0	0	1.8	5.4
UMP	62.2	0	61.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.
Mash East	**47.2**	2.8	**65.1**	0.1	2.5	0.4	2.7	1.7	4.3	1.4

UN/NGOs

	Food (%)	Cash (%)	Crop inputs (%)	Livestock support: pass-on (%)	Livestock support: Teak grease(%)	Other livestock support (%)	WASH inputs (%)	Weather and climate (%)	Covid-19 related support (%)	Other (%)
Chikomba	93.6	8.3	19.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9
Goromonzi	91.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.3
Hwedza	20	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Marondera	83.3	16.7	8.3	0	0	8.3	8.3	0	8.3	0
Mudzi	67.6	7.4	5.6	0	0	0	**34.3**	9.3	12	1.9
Murewa	98.4	25.8	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutoko	67.4	15.2	26.1	2.2	8.7	2.2	**26.1**	2.2	45.7	0
Seke	95.5	4.5	31.8	0	0	0	22.7	0	4.5	0
UMP	97.4	3.8	3.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0	0
Mash East	**85.7**	9.7	11.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	11.8	2.3	7.8	1.5

- Most of the support received from government was in the form of crop inputs (65.1%) and food (47.2%) whilst from UN/NGOs it was food assistance (85.7%).
- The highest proportion of households that received crop inputs from government were in Hwedza (91.7%) and the lowest was in Mudzi district (12.7%).
- Mudzi (34.3%) and Mutoko (26.1%) had the highest proportion receiving WASH support from UN/NGOs.

Maize Stocks

Cereal stocks as at 1 April 2021

District	Cereal stocks (kgs)
Chikomba	44.6
Goromonzi	14.3
Hwedza	45.2
Marondera	94.4
Mudzi	8.8
Murewa	40.8
Mutoko	29.4
Seke	13.6
UMP	25.7
Mash East	**30.7**

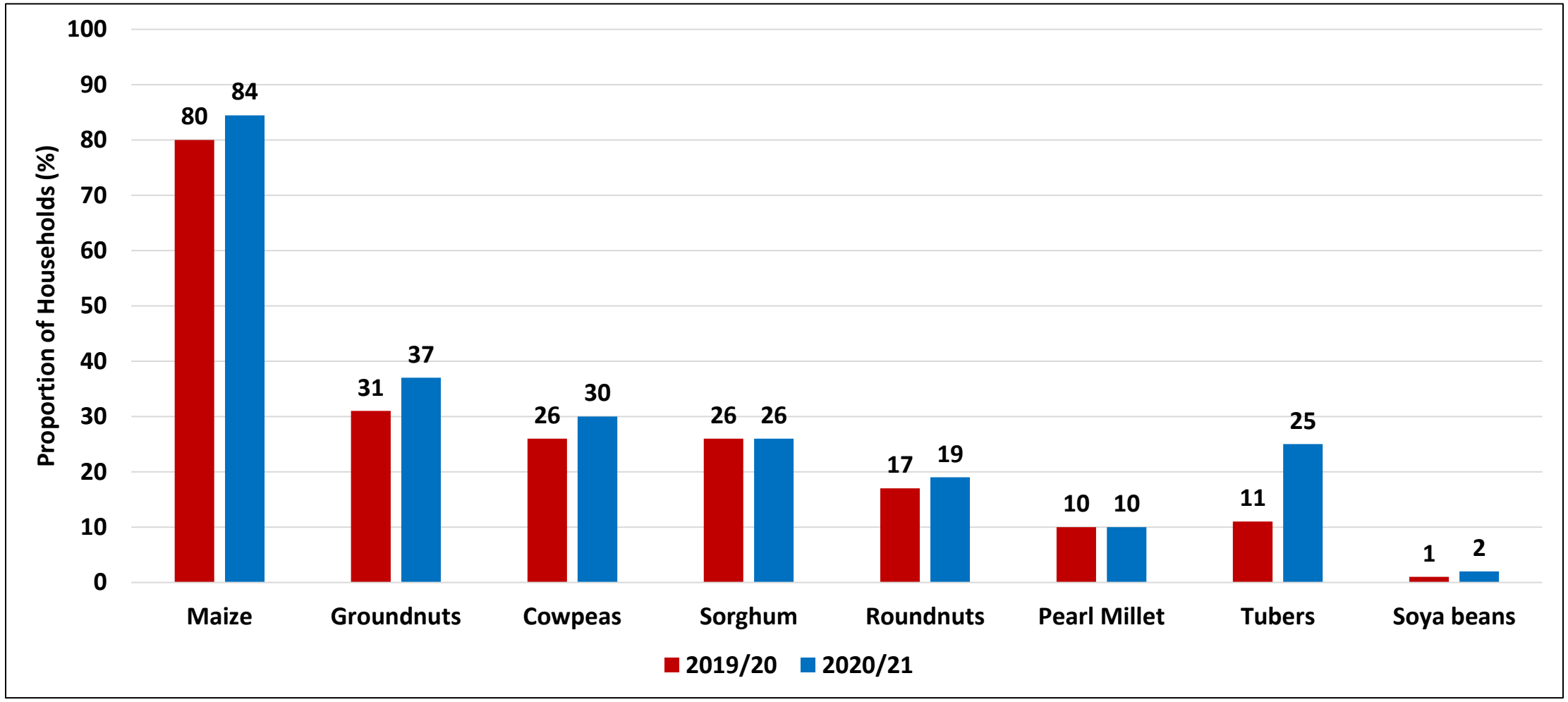
- The average household cereal stocks as at 1 April for the province was 30.7kgs per household.
- Marondera had the highest average stocks (94.4kgs) whilst Mudzi had the least (8.8kgs).

Maize Stocks from Casual Labour and Remittances

	Casual labour (kgs)	Remittances (Kgs)
Chikomba	20.7	0.0
Goromonzi	29.3	0.0
Hwedza	35.3	0.0
Marondera	12.4	4.2
Mudzi	39.7	0.0
Murewa	48.9	1.3
Mutoko	4.3	0.0
Seke	10.0	2.0
UMP	12.6	0.0
Mash East	21.6	0.2

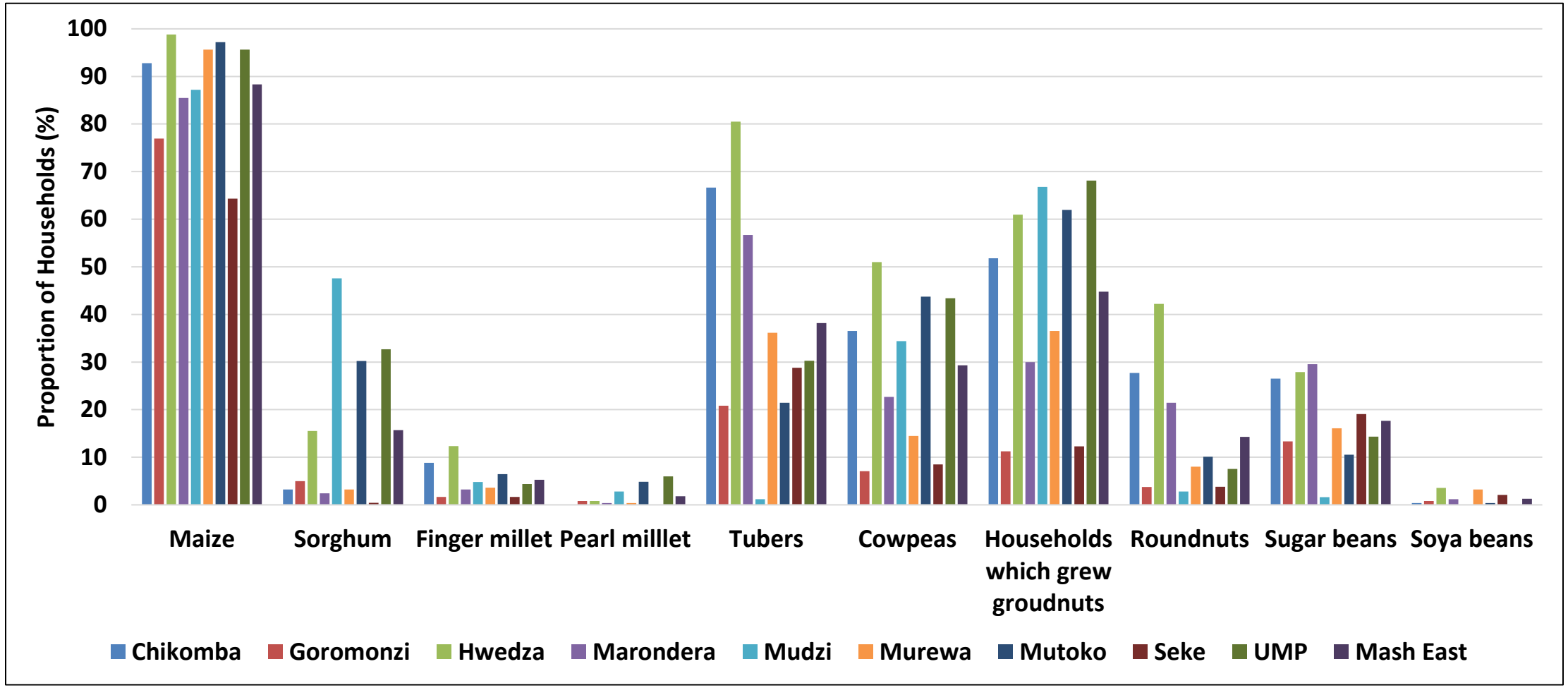
- Mashonaland East had acquired on average 21.6kg of maize grain from casual labour and 0.2kgs from remittances.
- Murehwa (48.9kgs) had the highest average maize stocks from casual labour.

Households which Planted Crops



- Maize remains the most commonly grown crop nationally, with more than 80% of the households having grown it.
- In comparison to the previous season, the proportion of households that had grown the majority of the crops had increased.

Households that Grew Various Crops



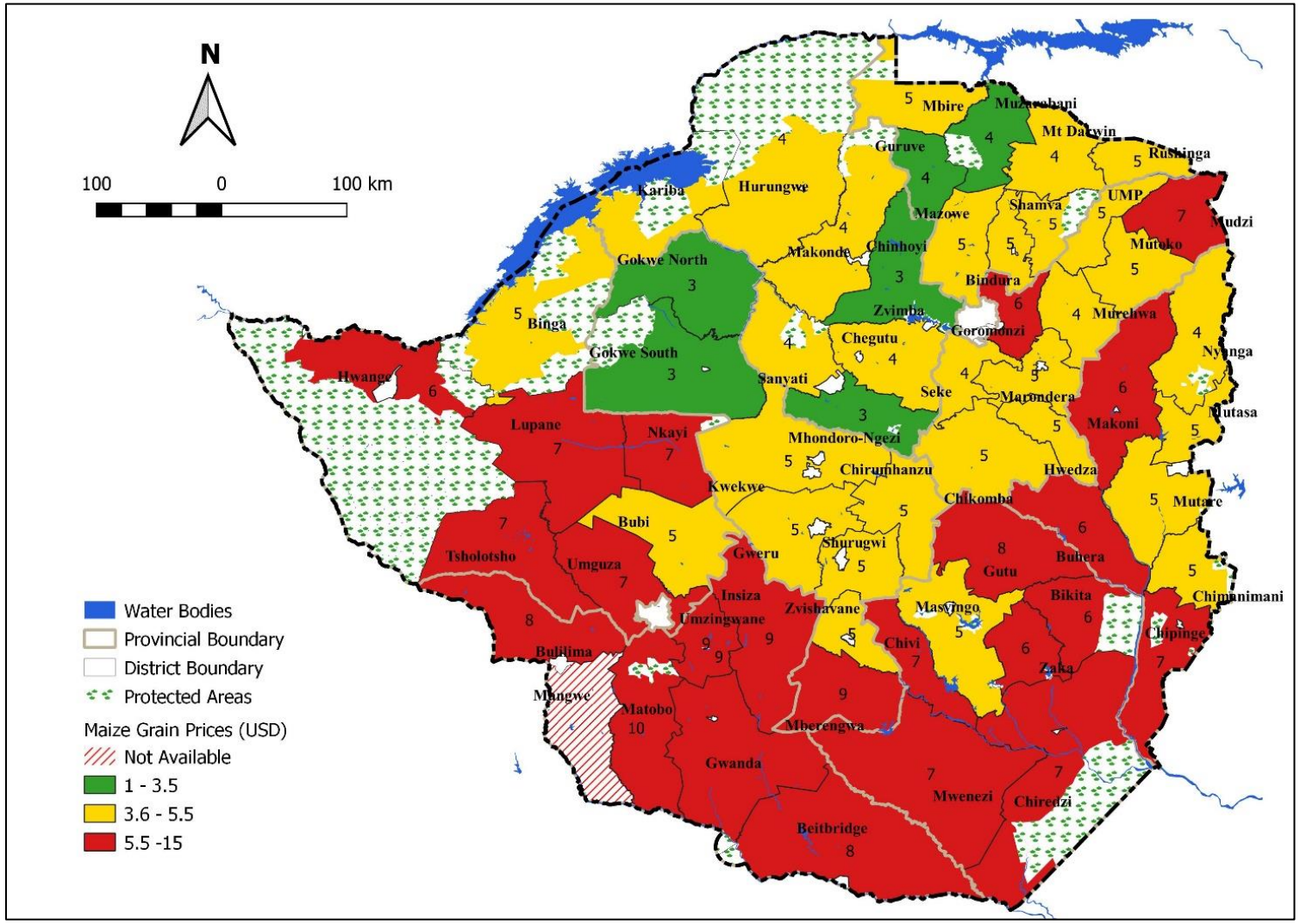
- Maize was most commonly grown crop in the province followed groundnuts, cowpeas and tubers.

Cereal Self Sufficiency

	Districts
0 – 3 Months	
4- 6 Months	
7- 9 Months	
9 – 12 Months	Mudzi
Over 12 months	Chikomba Goromonzi, Seke, UMP, Hwedza, Murehwa, Marondera, Mutoko

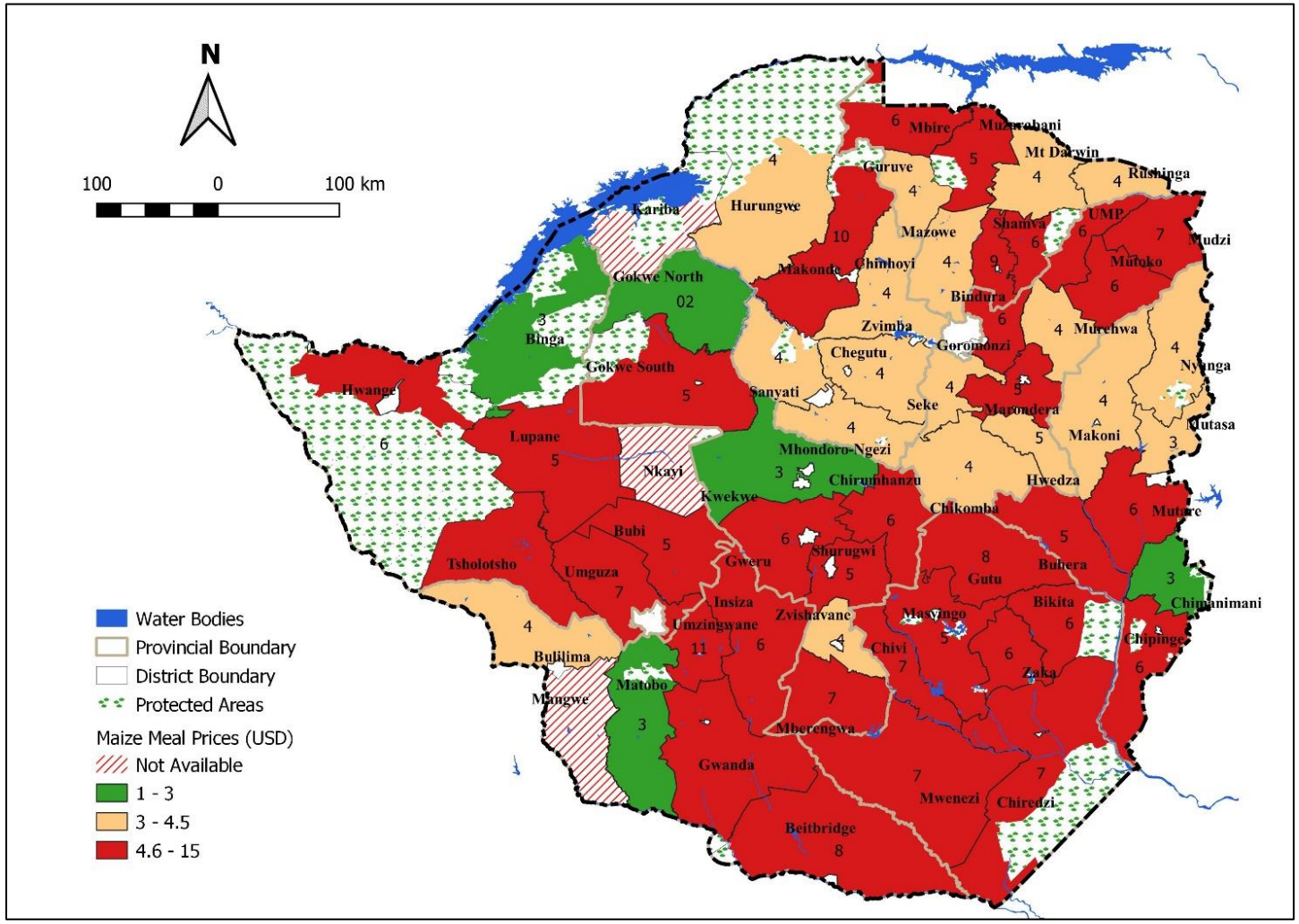
- In the province, 8 out of 9 districts produced over 12 months supply of cereal.
- Thus issues of accessibility need to be addressed so that grain is accessible to wards and districts which are not self sufficient.

Maize Grain Prices



- Mudzi and Goromonzi had the highest average maize grain prices at USD7 /20litre bucket and USD6 ,respectively.

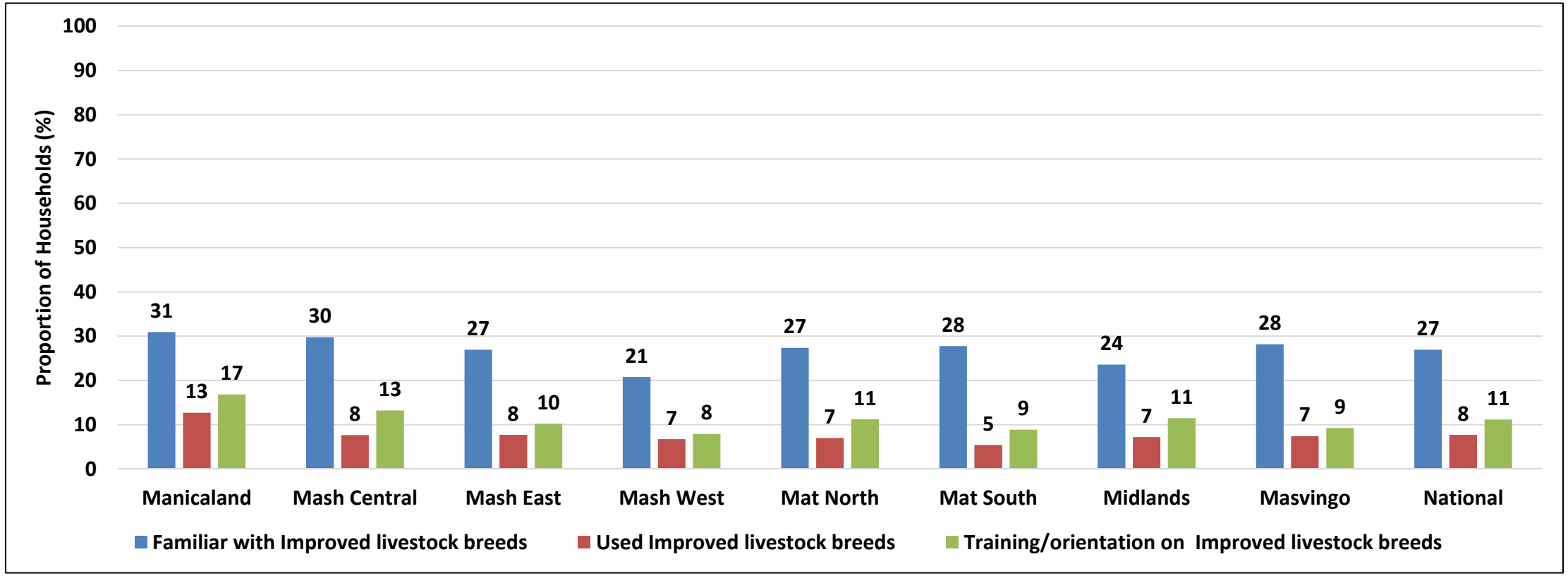
Maize Meal Prices



- All the districts had average maize meal prices above 5USD except for Marondera (4USD).

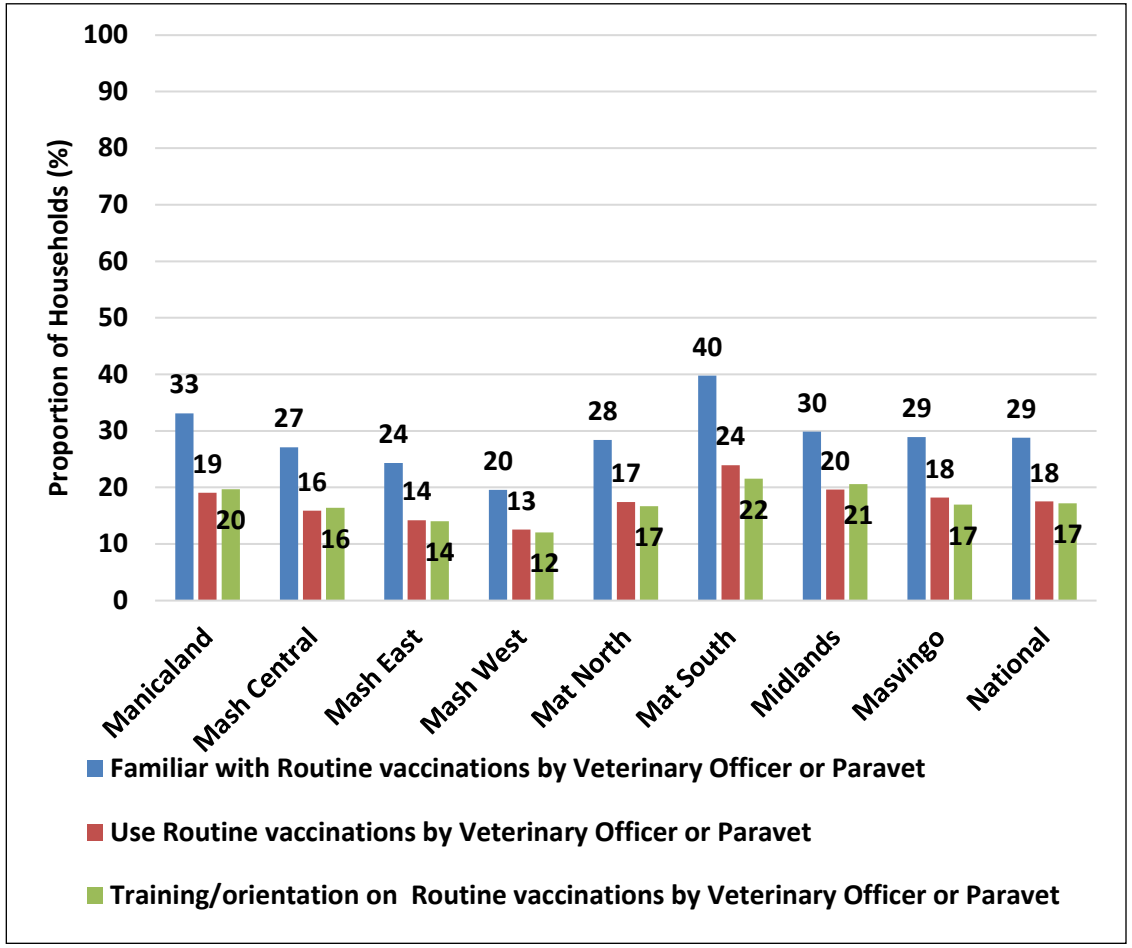
Improved Livestock Practices

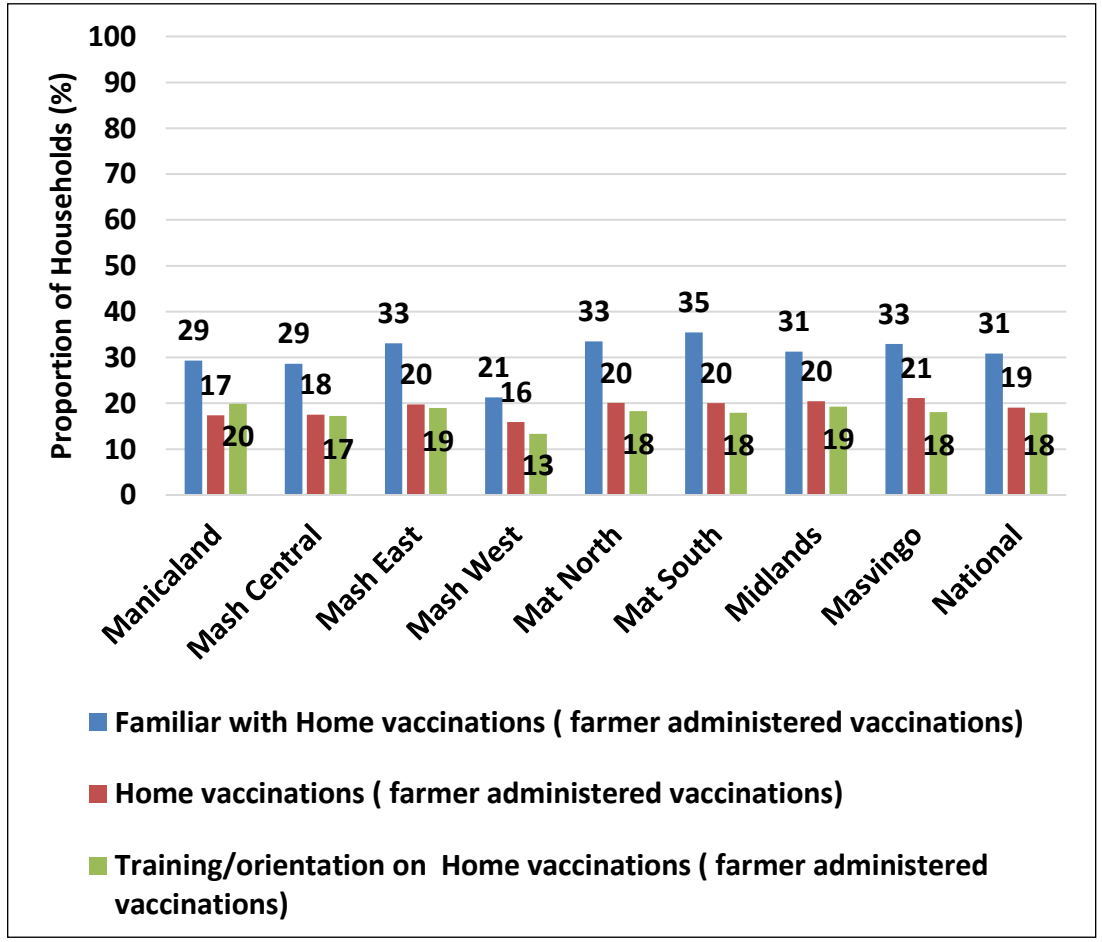
Improved Livestock Breeds



- Only 27% of the households indicated that they were familiar with improved livestock breeds and only 8% had used improved livestock breeds.
- About 10% of the households indicated that they had been trained on improved livestock breeds so as to maximize on improving the livestock herd.

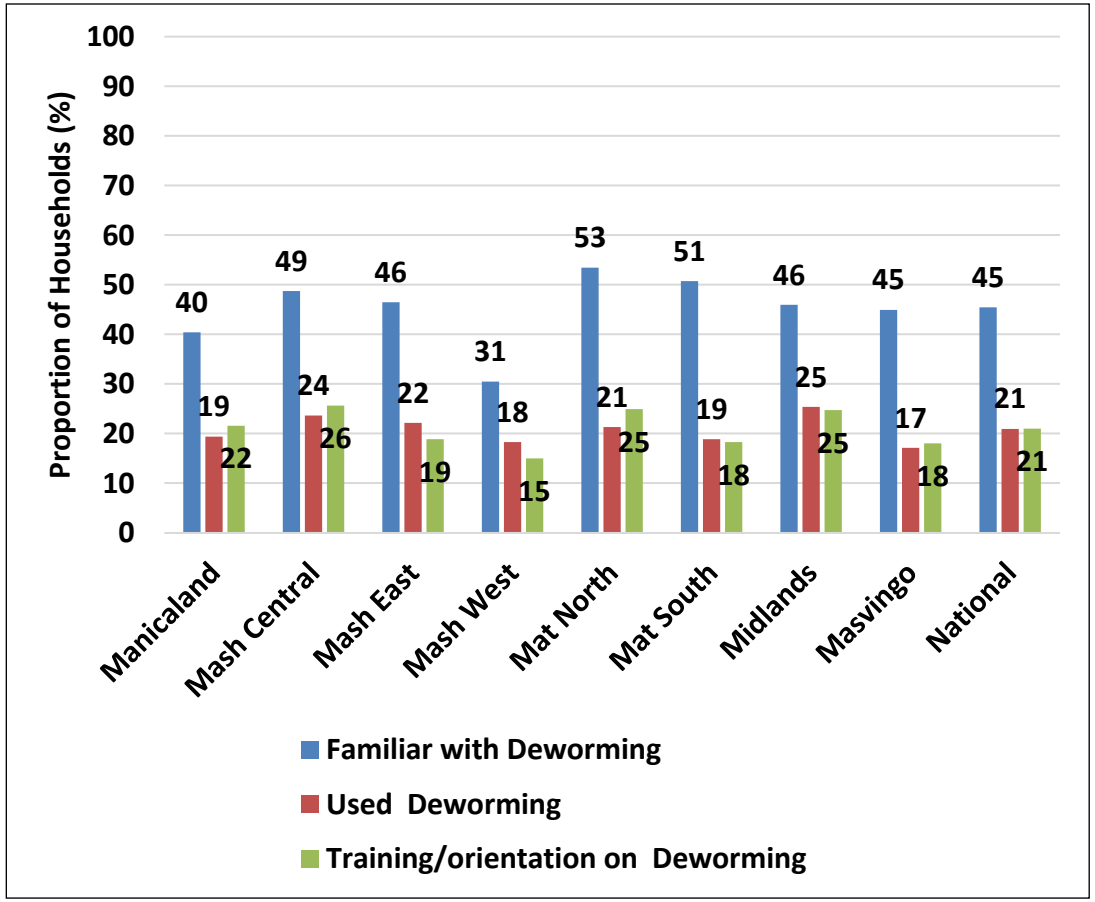
Livestock Vaccinations

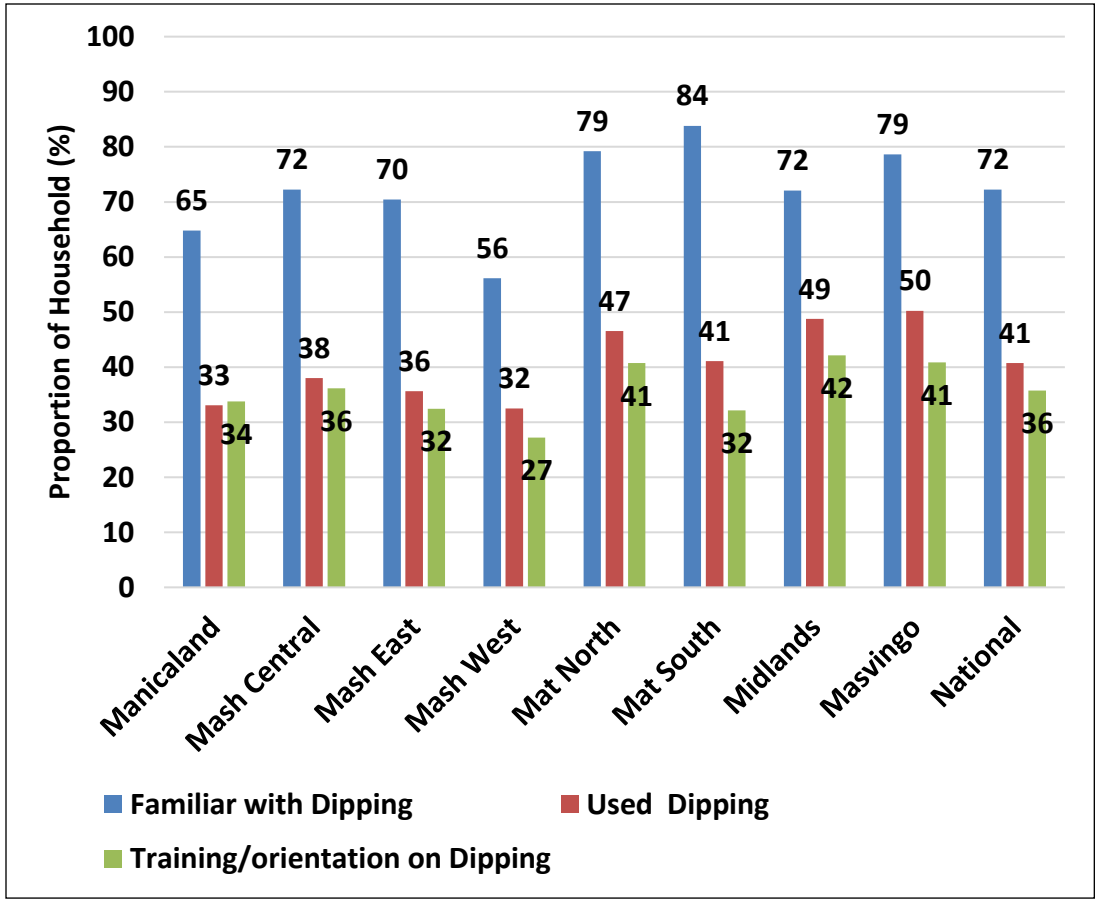




- In Mashonaland East only 24% of the households indicated that they were familiar with routine vaccinations carried out by a veterinary officer and only 14% had used the services of a veterinary officer or paravet for the routine vaccines.
- On the other hand, about 33% of the households indicated that they were aware of home vaccines/ vaccines administered by the farmer and only 20% had done these vaccinations. There is need to upscale awareness and trainings on vaccines so as to prevent disease outbreaks.

Livestock Deworming and Dipping

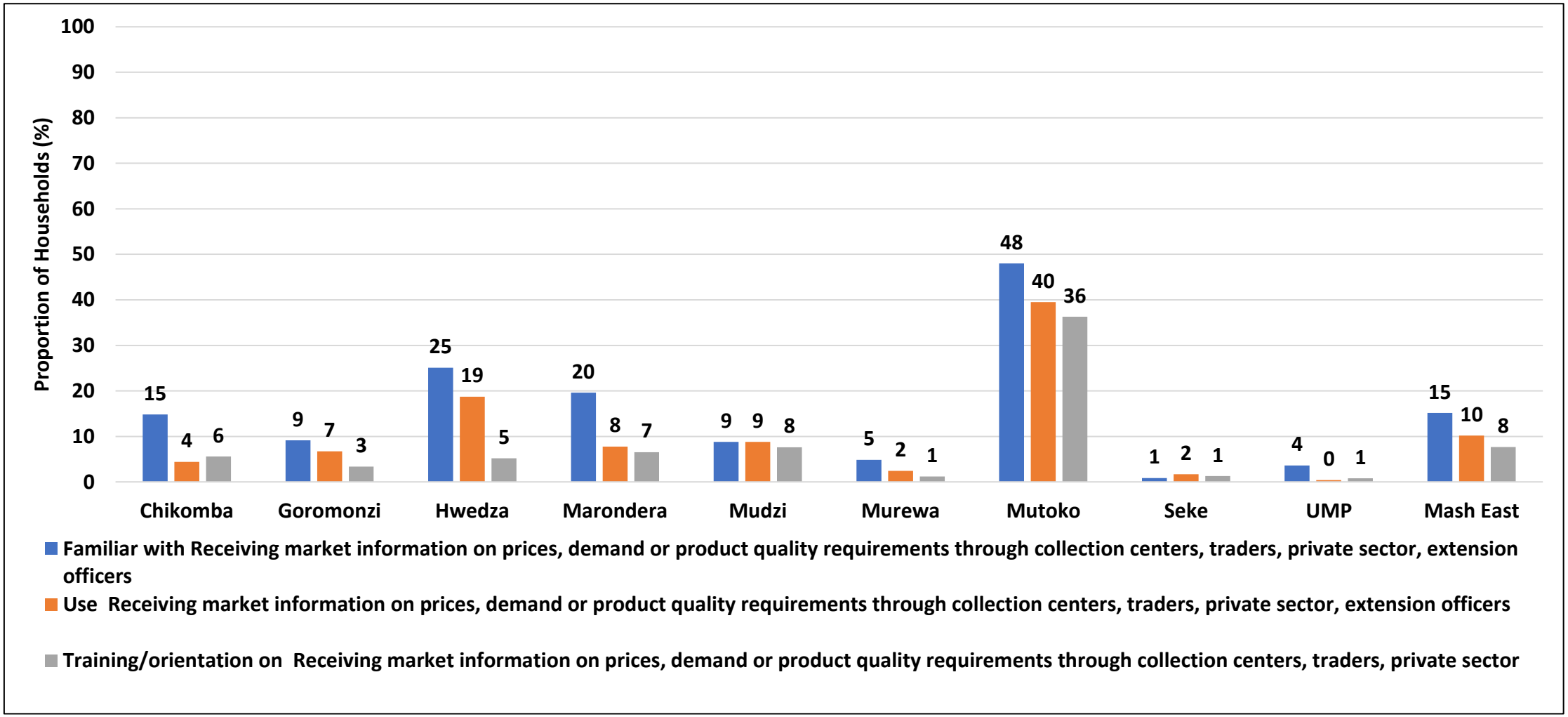




- About 70% of the households were familiar with dipping whilst only 46% were familiar with dosing. This includes those who did not own livestock.
- Only 36% of the households had dipped their livestock whilst only 22% had dewormed their livestock. Dipping is important in preventing tick borne diseases.

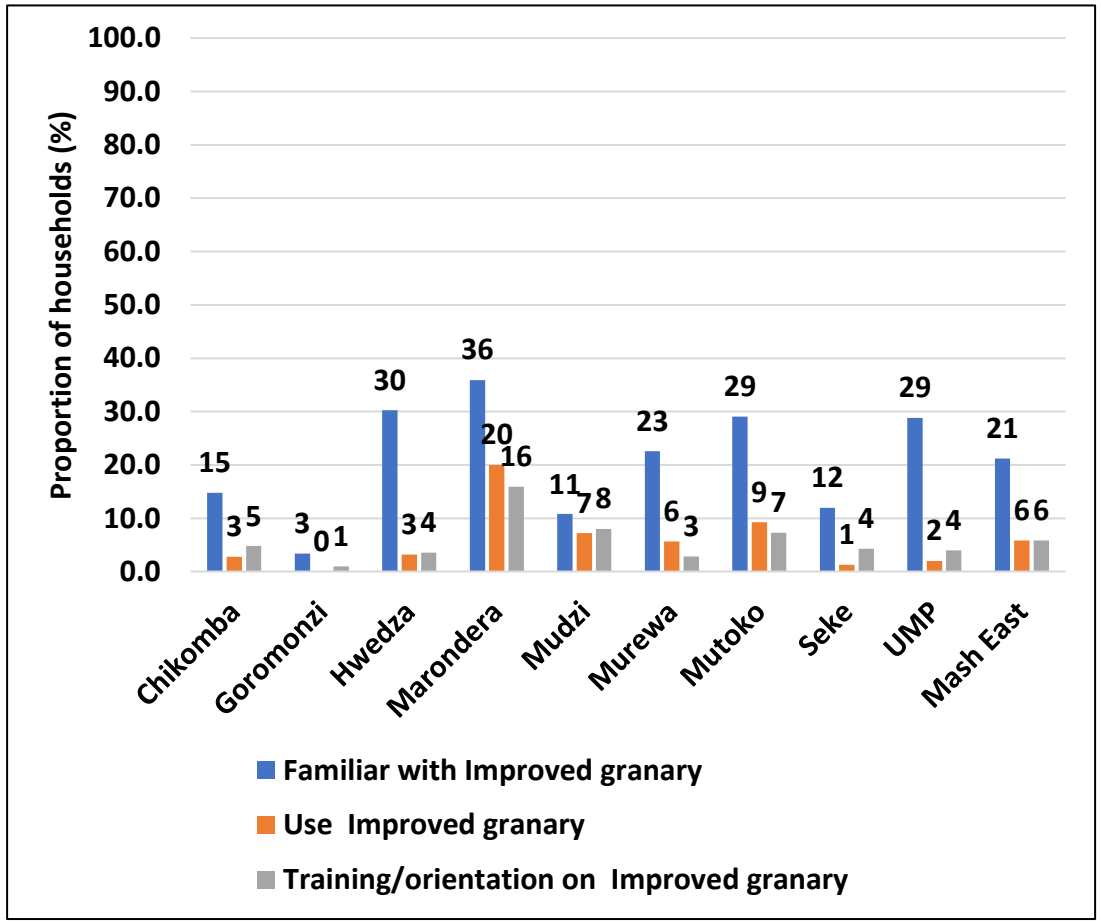
Value Chain Practices

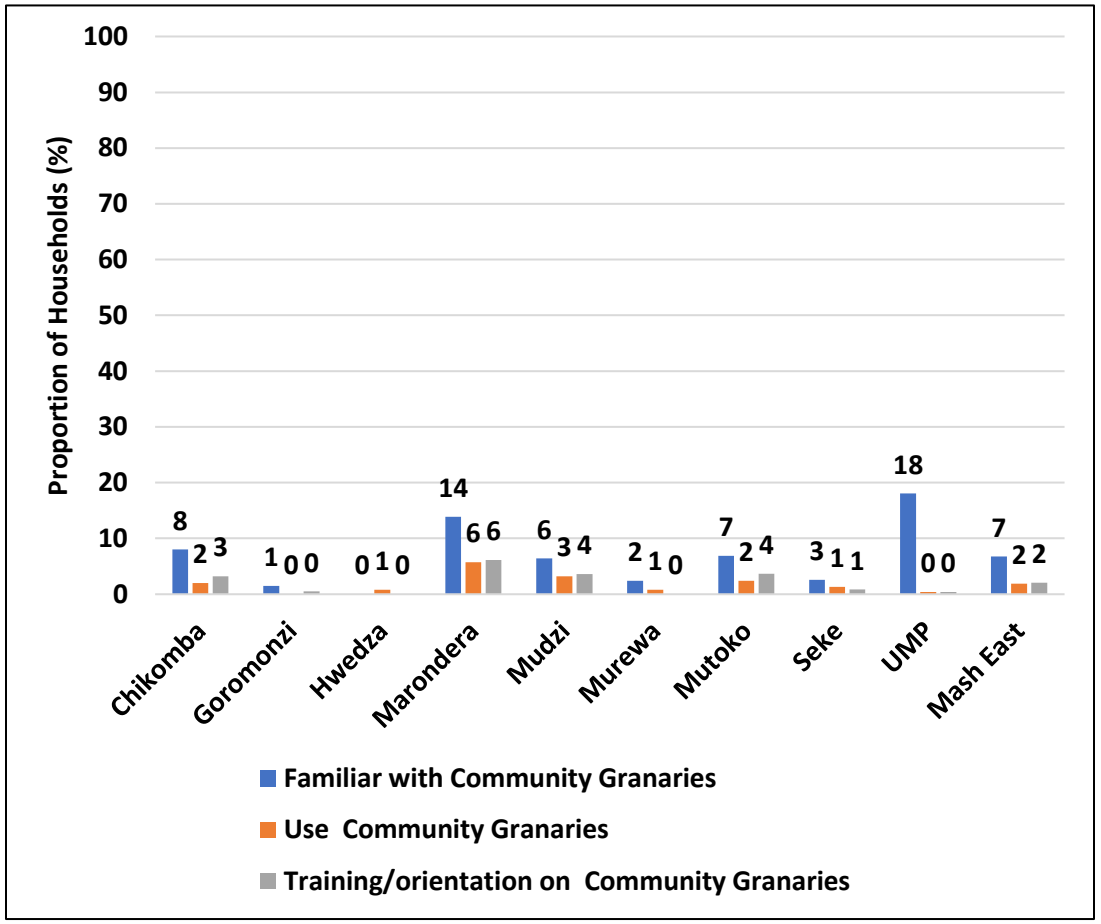
Market Information Access



- About 15% of the households indicated that they had accessed market information through various channels. Access to market information is important for planning purposes.
- Mutoko (40%) had highest proportion of households that used market information on prices, demand or product quality requirements.

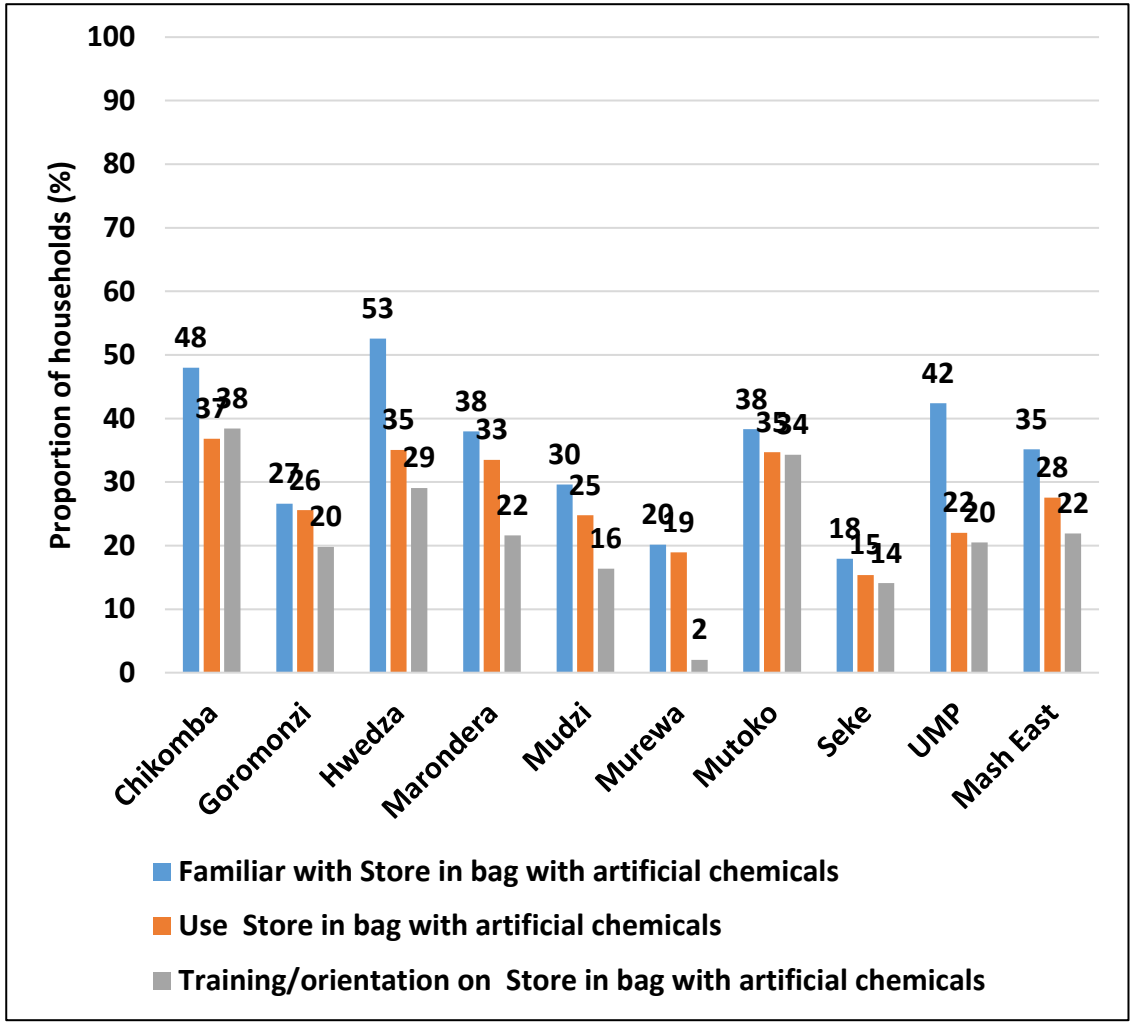
Use of Improved Granaries and Community Granaries

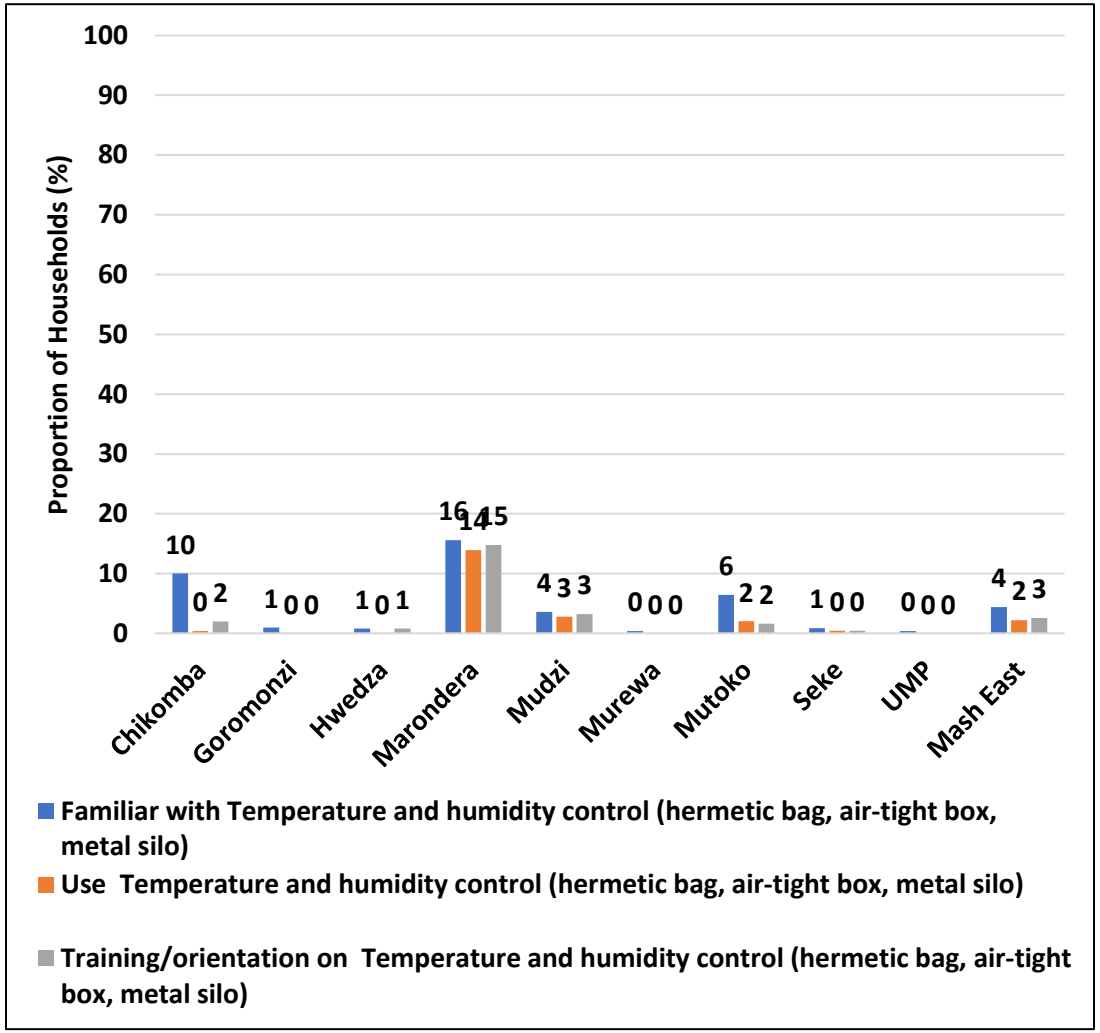




- Use of improved granaries was still limited as only 6% of households indicated that they had used them. About 2% also indicated that they had used community granaries.
- Limited use of improved granaries can have a negative effect on post harvest management and affect the quality of harvest received this season.

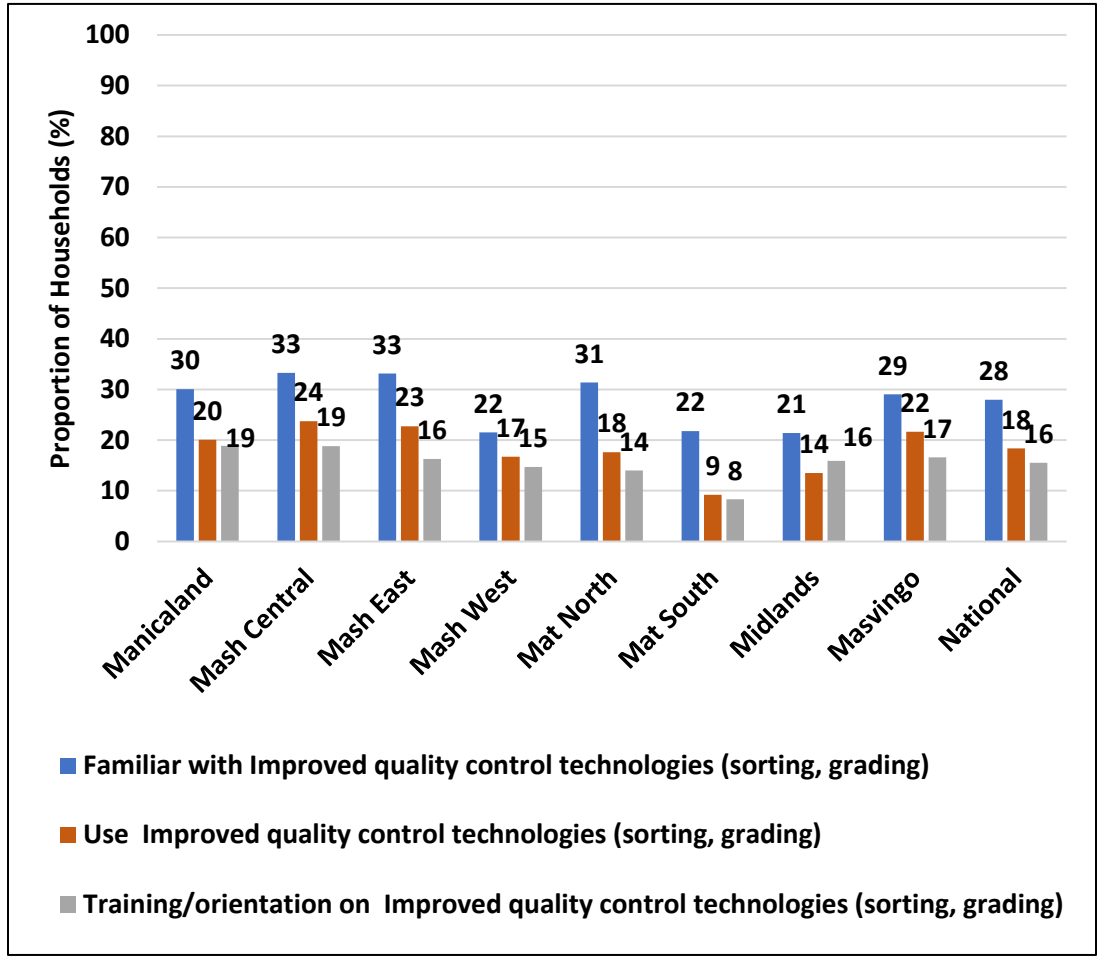
Post- Harvest Grain Storage Conditions

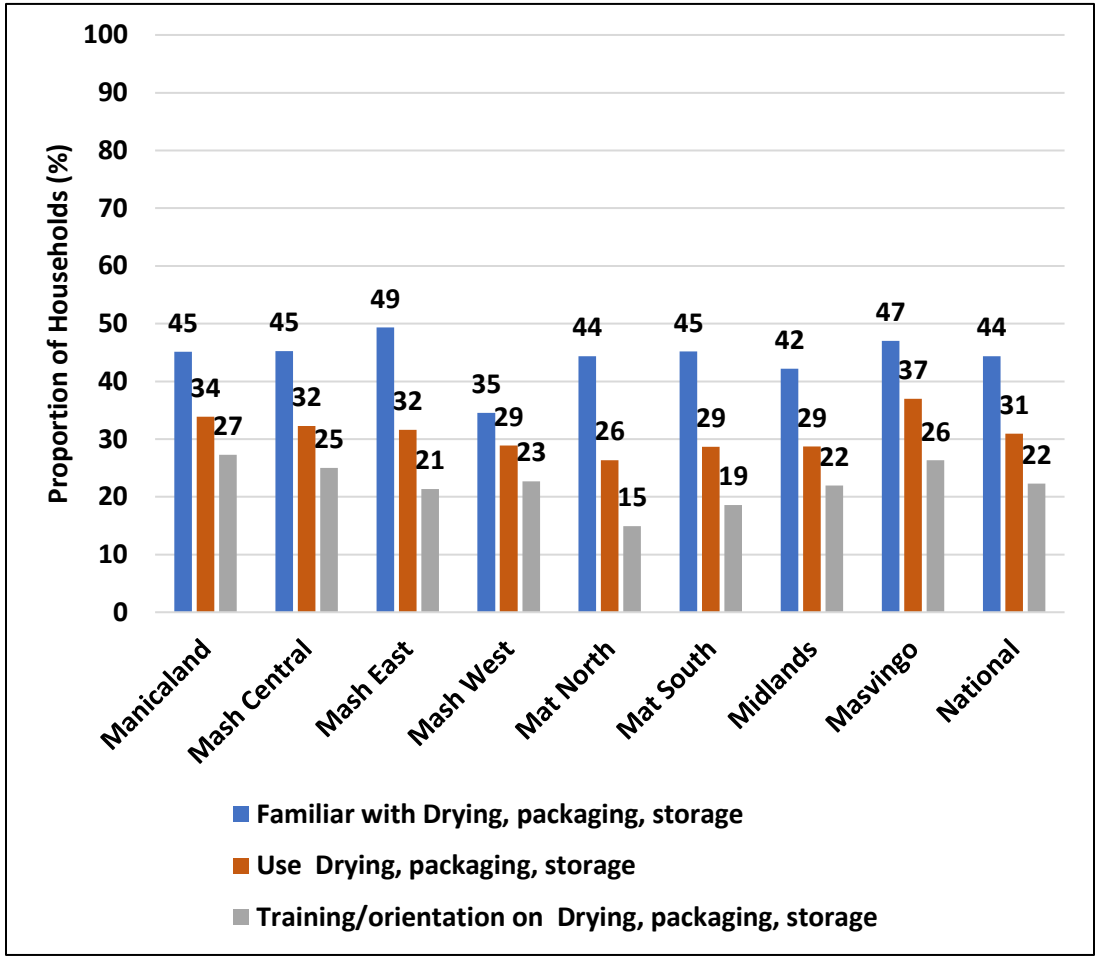




- In the province, about 28% of households were storing their grain in bags and using grain protectants, whilst only 2% were using temperature and air control in grain protection (use of hermetic bags, metal silos, air-tight boxes etc.)

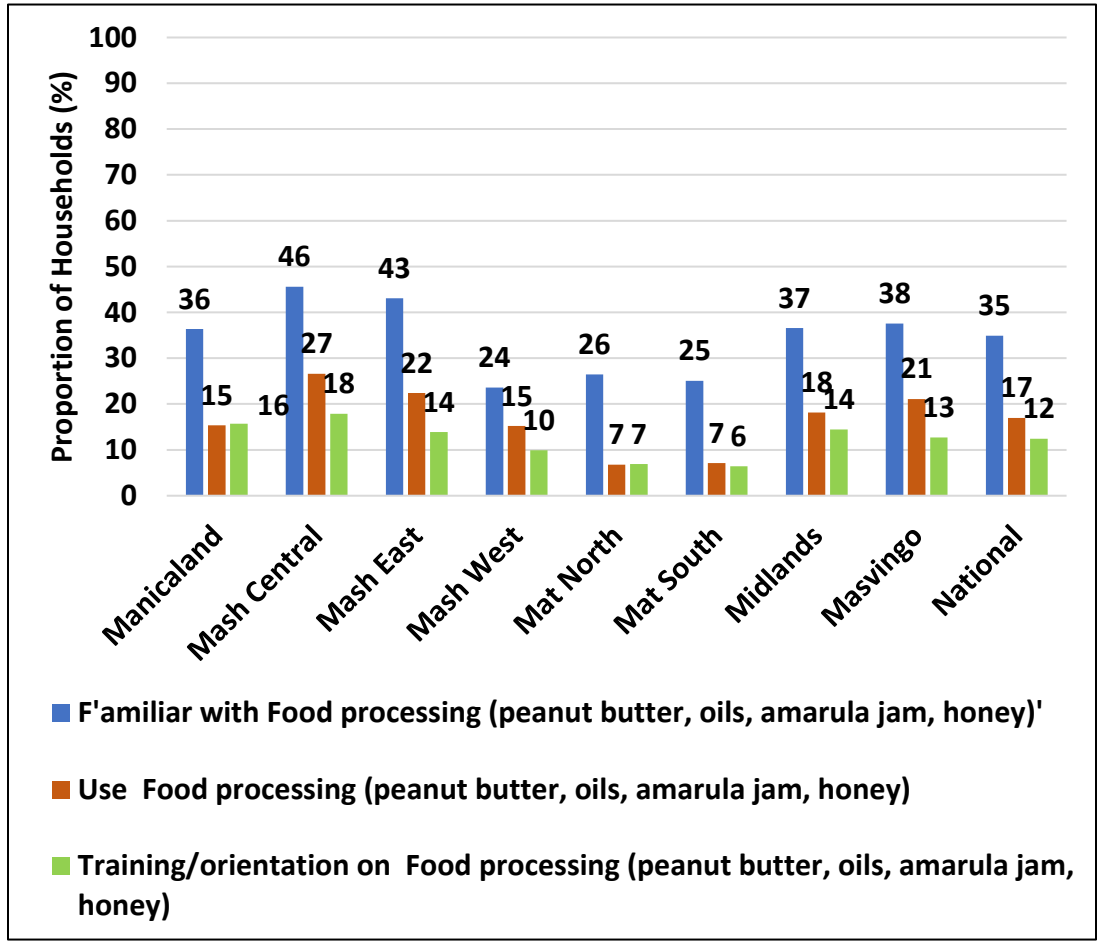
Value Addition- Sorting, Grading, Drying & Packaging

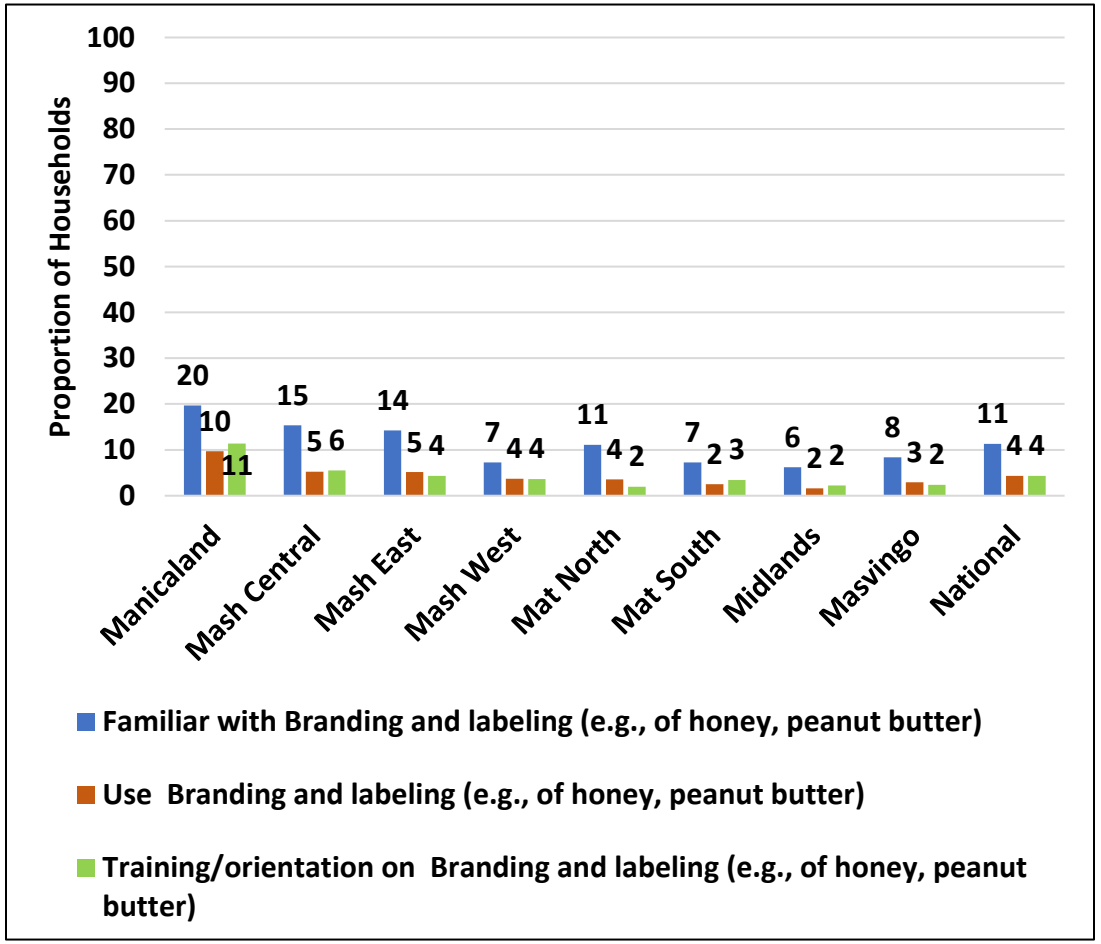




- In Mashonaland East, only 23% of households were using quality control technologies (sorting and grading), whilst only 31% were involved in drying and packaging their agricultural produce.
- There is need for farmers to practice value addition of products in order to improve on the income received form their produce.

Value Addition- Food Processing, Branding & Labeling

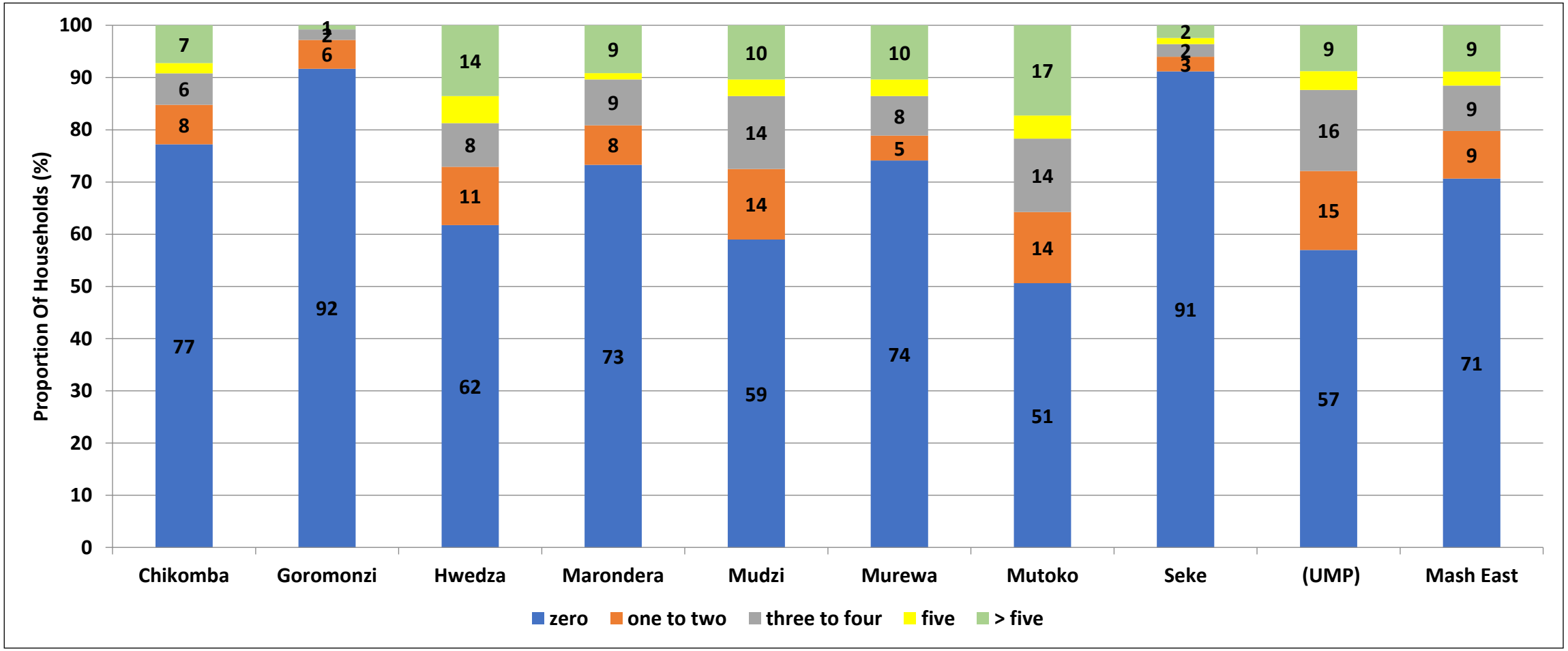




- About 43% of the households were familiar with food processing, whilst only 14% were familiar with branding and labelling.
- However, only 22% had processed their agricultural produce and 5% had branded and labelled their produce.

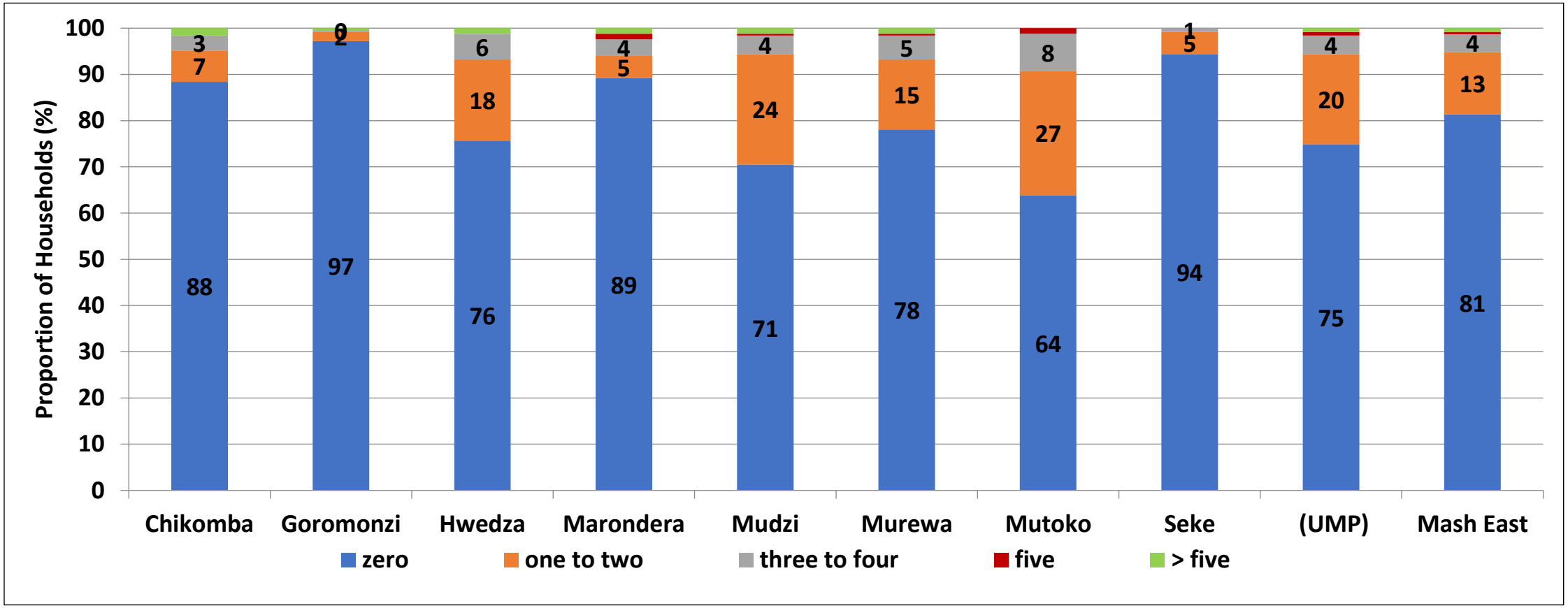
Livestock

Households which Owned Cattle



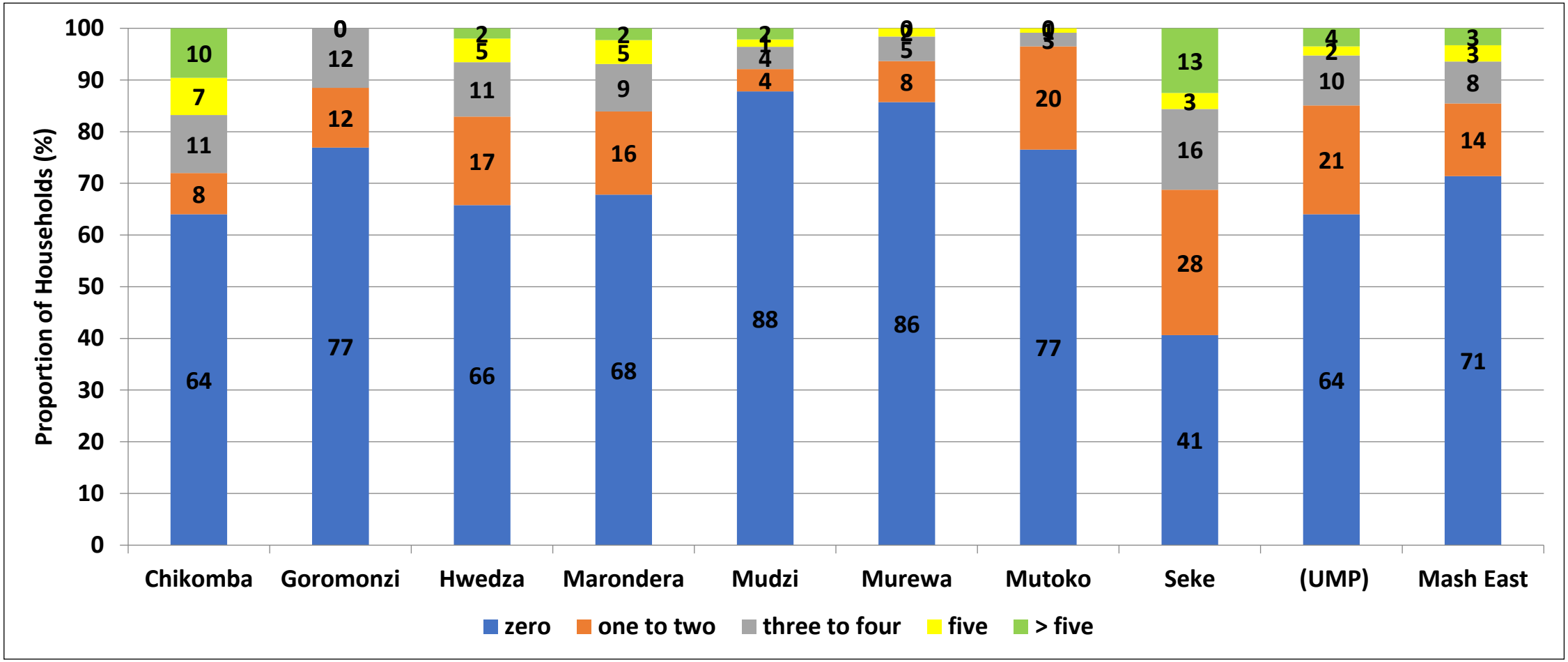
- Majority of the households (71%) did not own any cattle.
- Mutoko (17%) and Hwedza (14%) had the highest proportion of households owning more than five cattle.

Households which Owned Draught Cattle



- At provincial level, 81% of the households did not own draught power and the highest proportion was in Goromonzi district (97%).

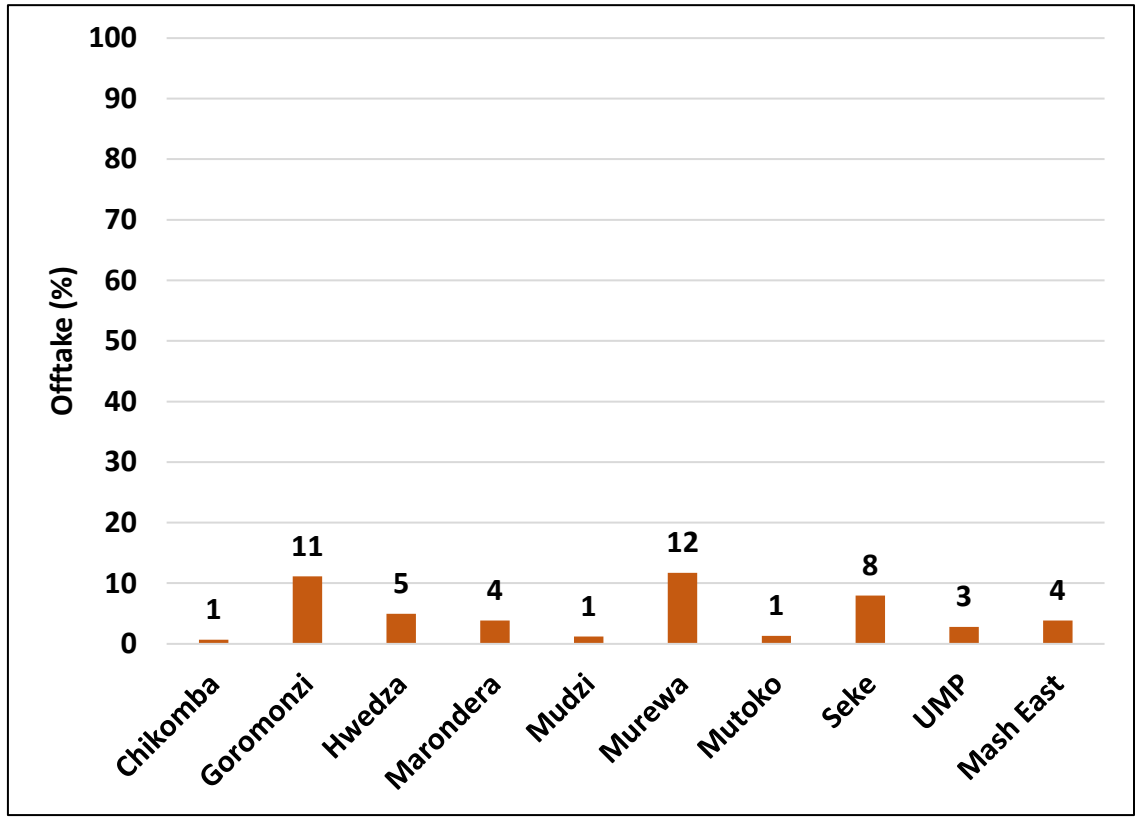
Households which Owned Goats



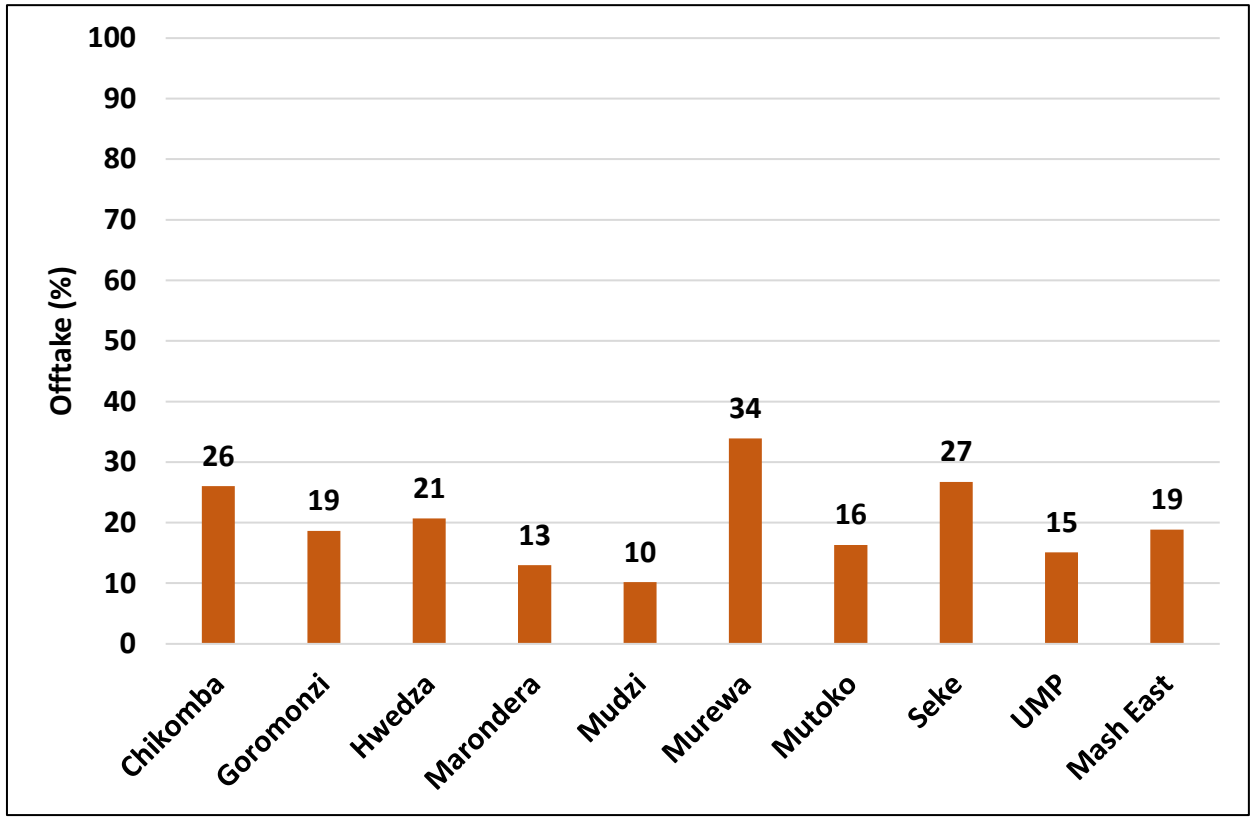
- About 71% of the households did not own any goats.
- Approximately, 3% of the households owned more than five goats whilst only 14% had one to two.

Livestock Offtake Rates

Cattle

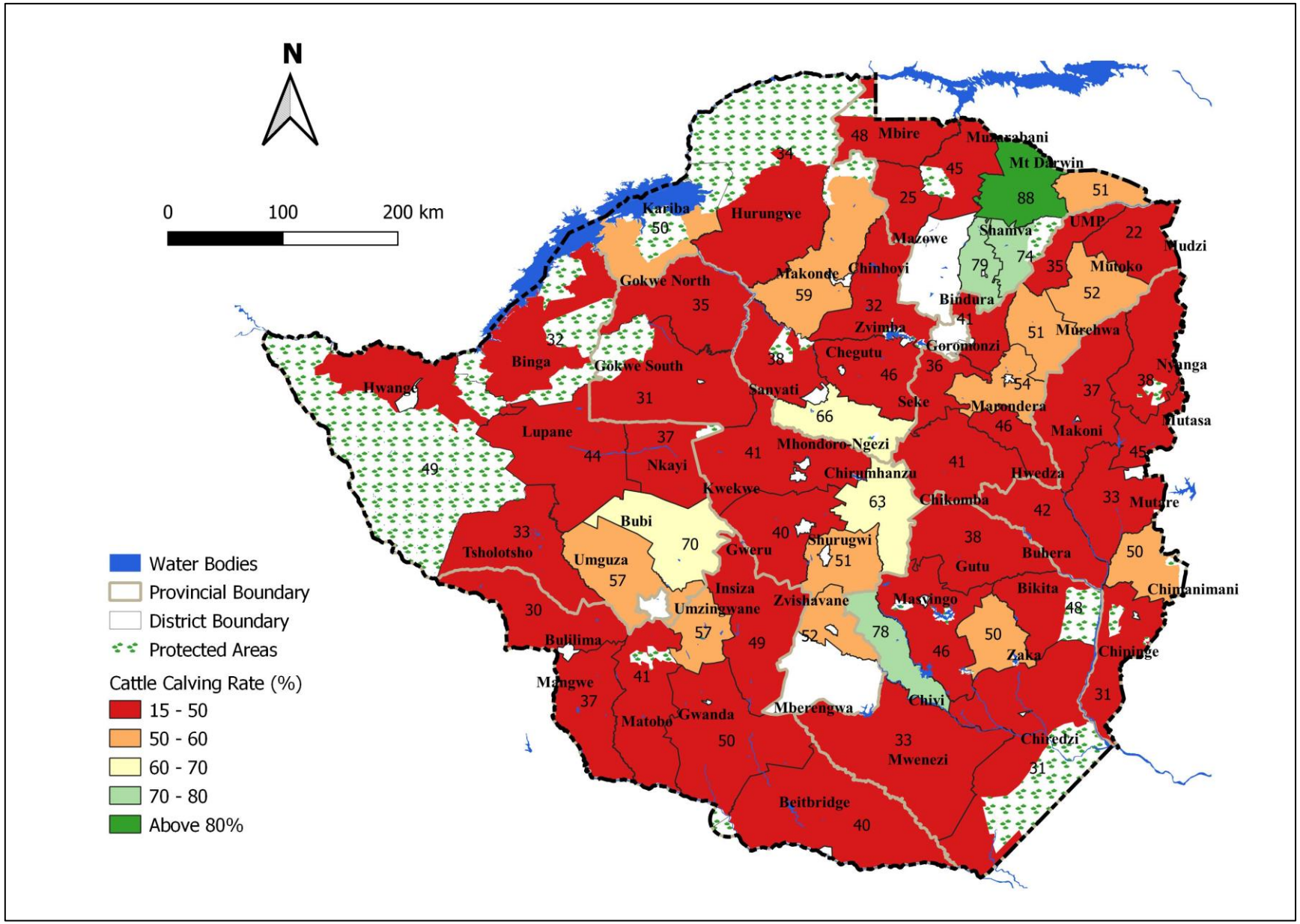


Goat



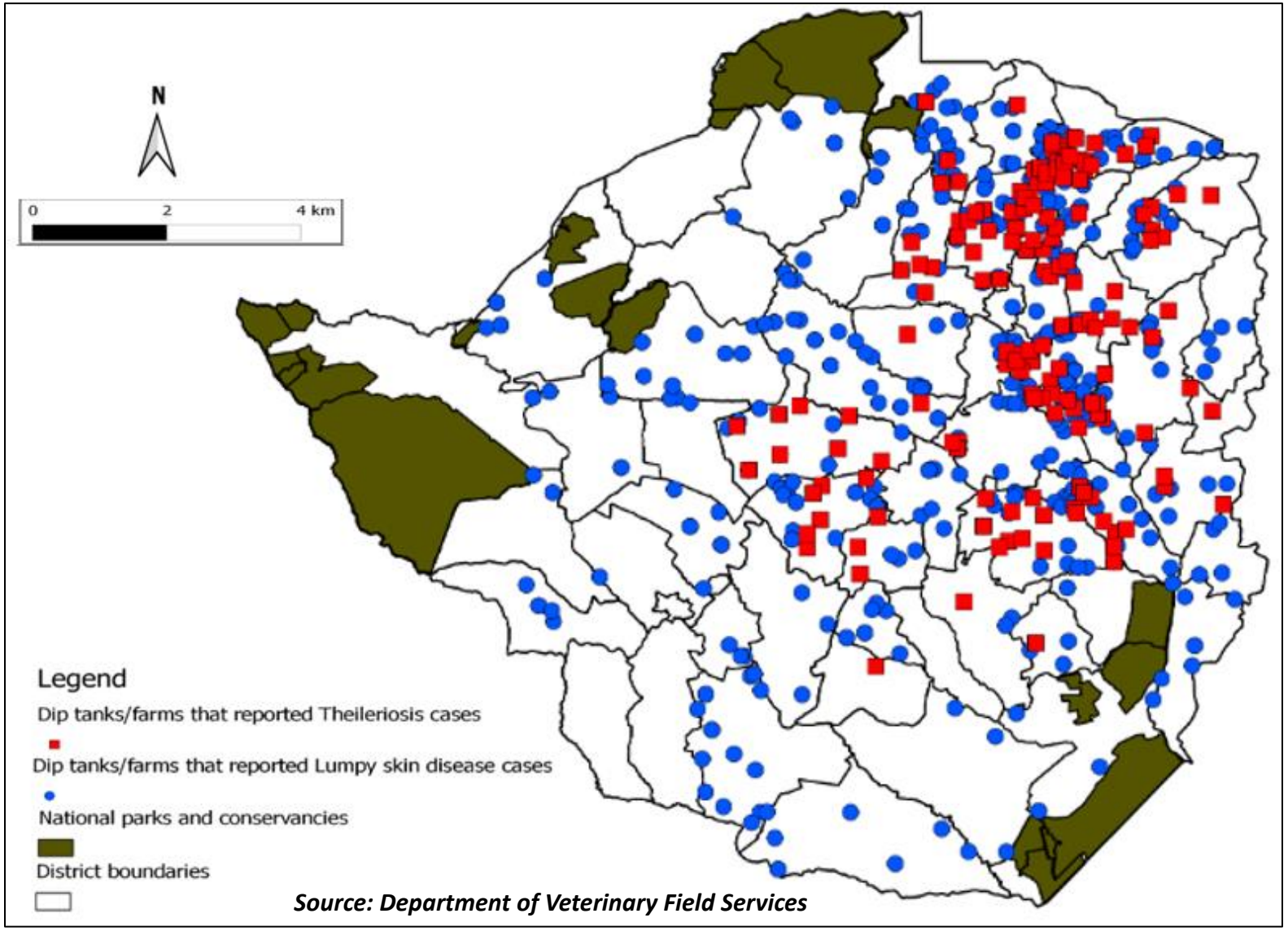
- Provincial cattle offtake rate was 4% whilst for the goat offtake rate was 19%.
- Murewa had the highest offtake rate for both cattle (12%) and goats (34%).

Calving Rate



- Calving rate, defined as the proportion of cows/heifers that dropped calves over a defined period of time, is a measure of productivity of the cow herd.
- The national average calving rate was 45%.
- Calving rate was low (below 50%) across most districts in the province (Mudzi, UMP, Goromonzi, Chikomba , Hwedza , Seke).
- Highest calving rates were reported in Marondera (54%).

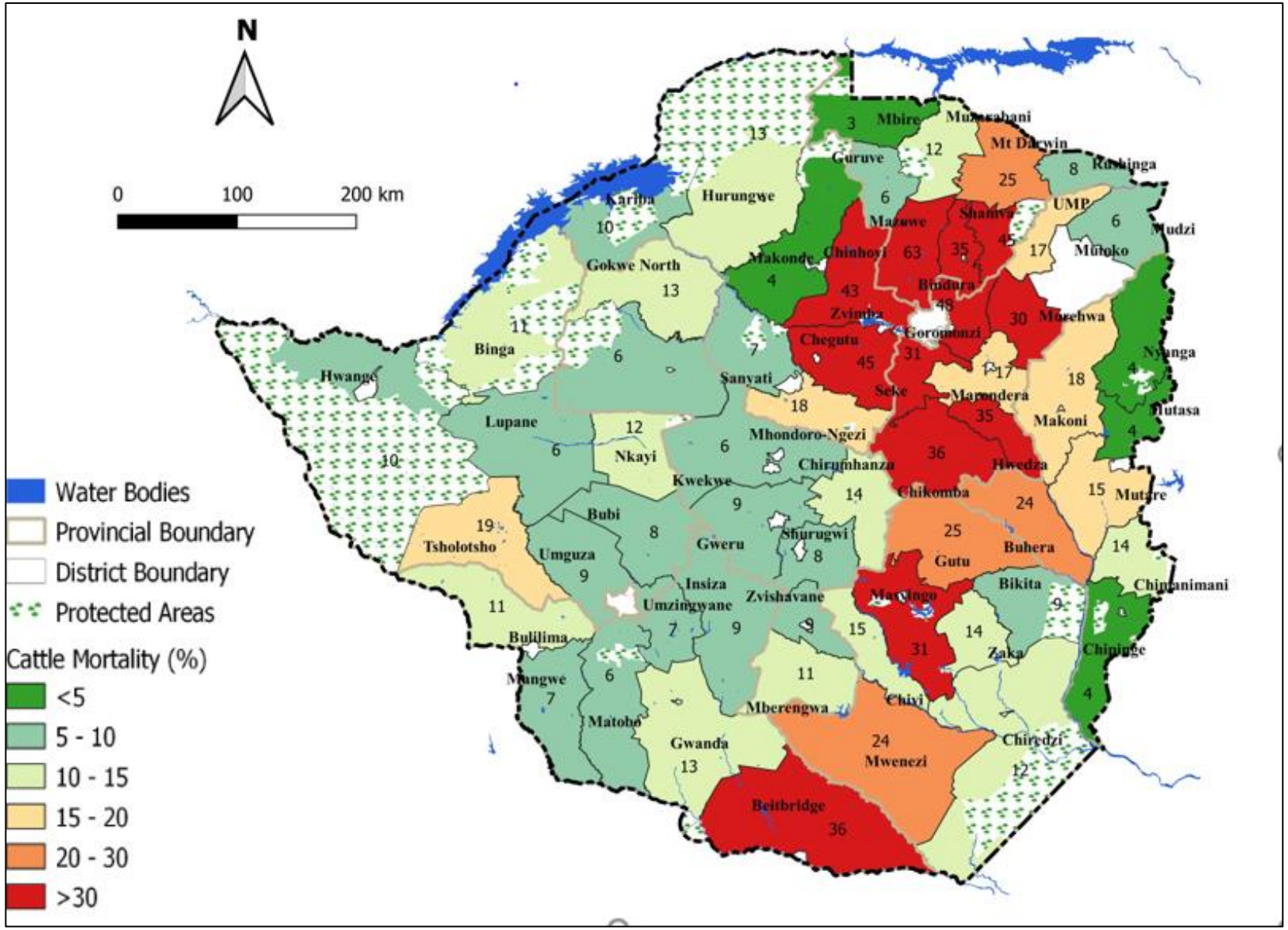
Theileriosis (January Disease) and Lumpy Skin Disease Outbreaks



Source: Department of Veterinary Field Services

- Theileriosis is a tick-borne disease that has caused the most cattle fatalities in the last three years. Case fatality of up to 60% for theileriosis have been reported.
- A total of 28 Districts from Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central, Manicaland, Midlands and Masvingo were affected.
- Outbreaks were highly concentrated in Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East and Manicaland.
- Other major tick-borne diseases of concern were babesiosis, heartwater and anaplasmosis. These diseases commonly occurred concurrently in most situations

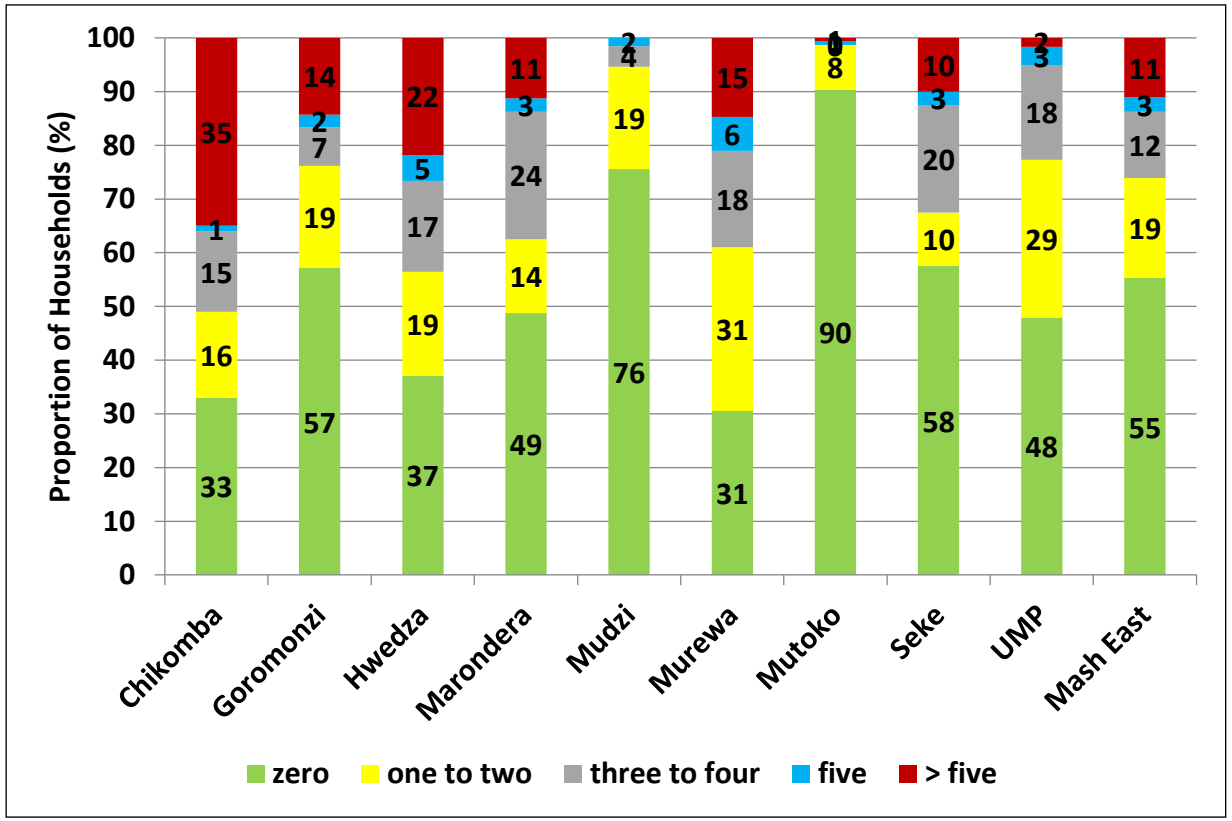
Cattle Mortality Rate



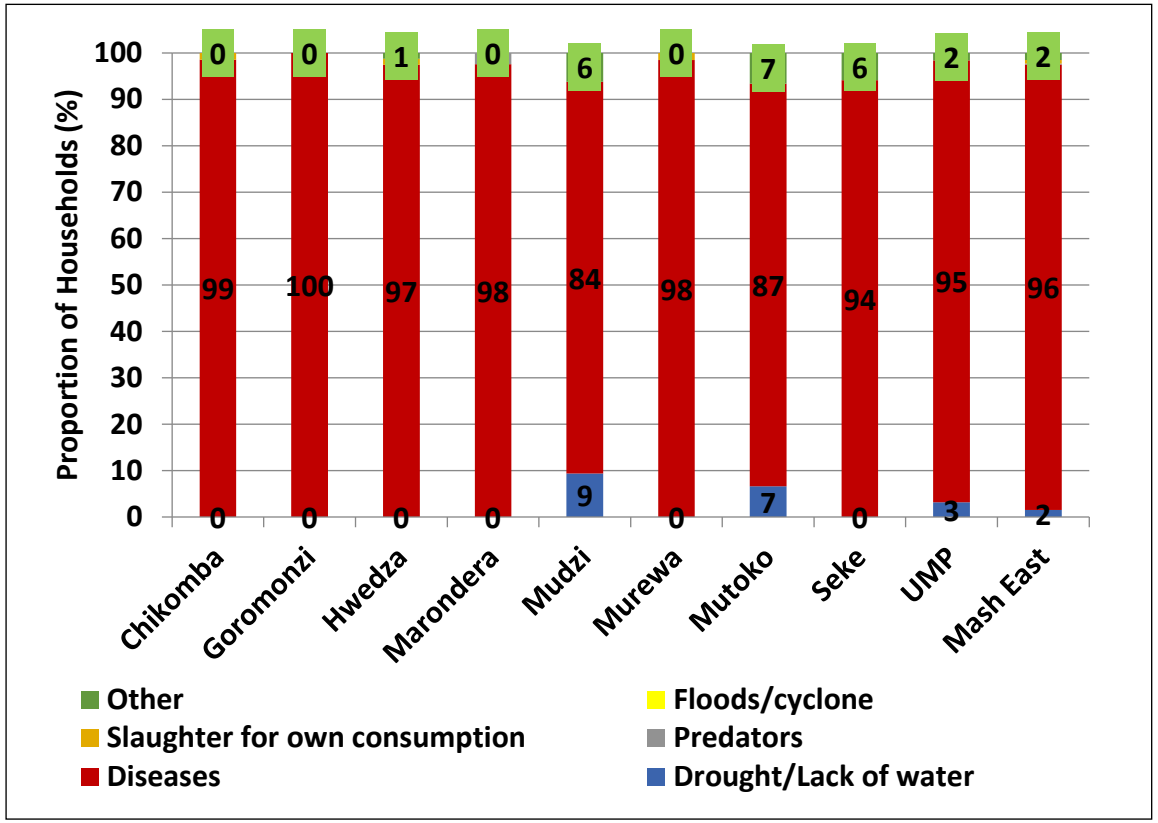
- Mortality rates of above 30% (highlighted in red) were reported in (Hwedza, Chikomba, Seke, Goromonzi, Murehwa,
- **Mashonaland East province had the highest mortality rate.**

Households that Reported Cattle Deaths and Causes of Death

Reported Cattle Deaths

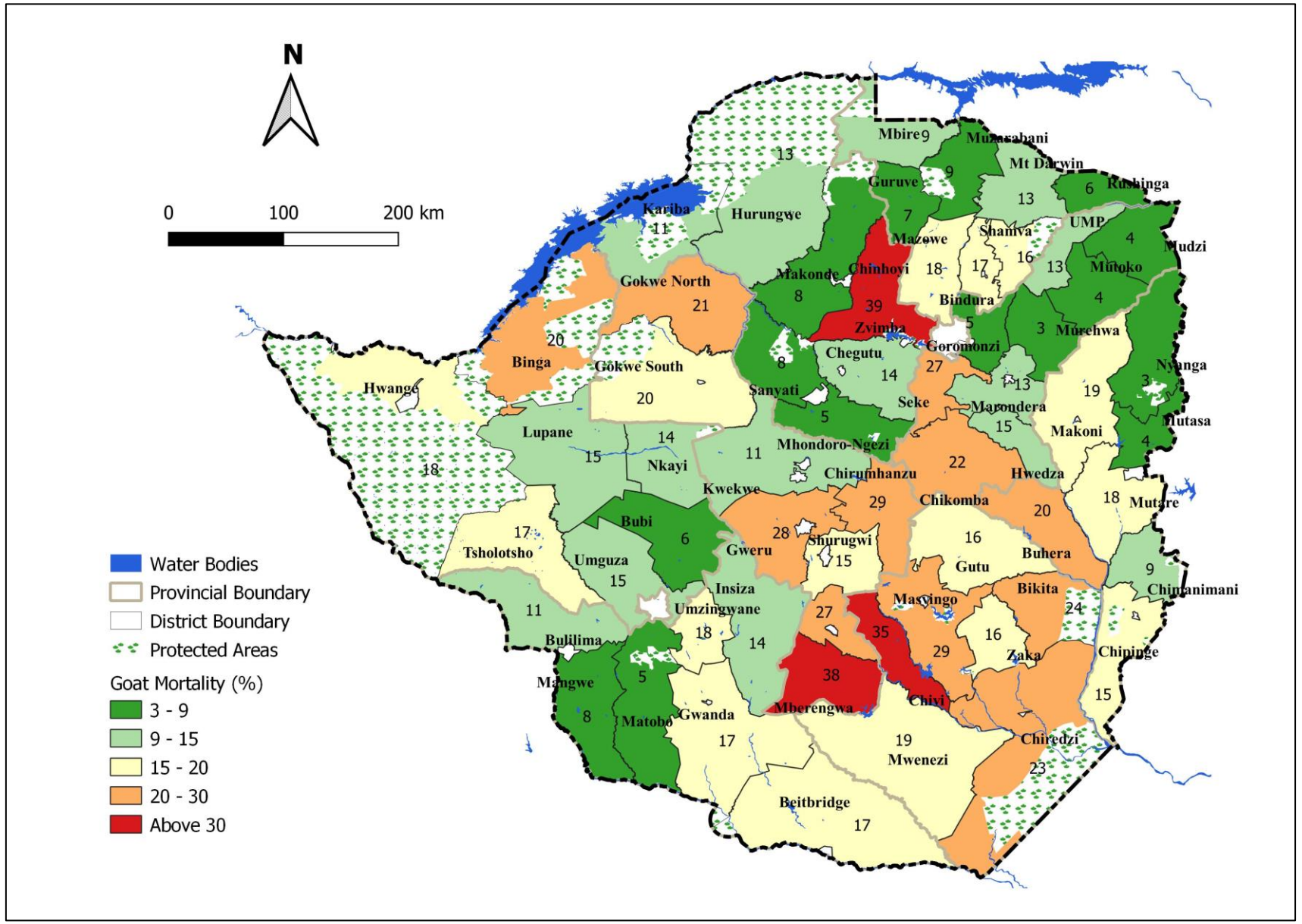


Causes of Deaths



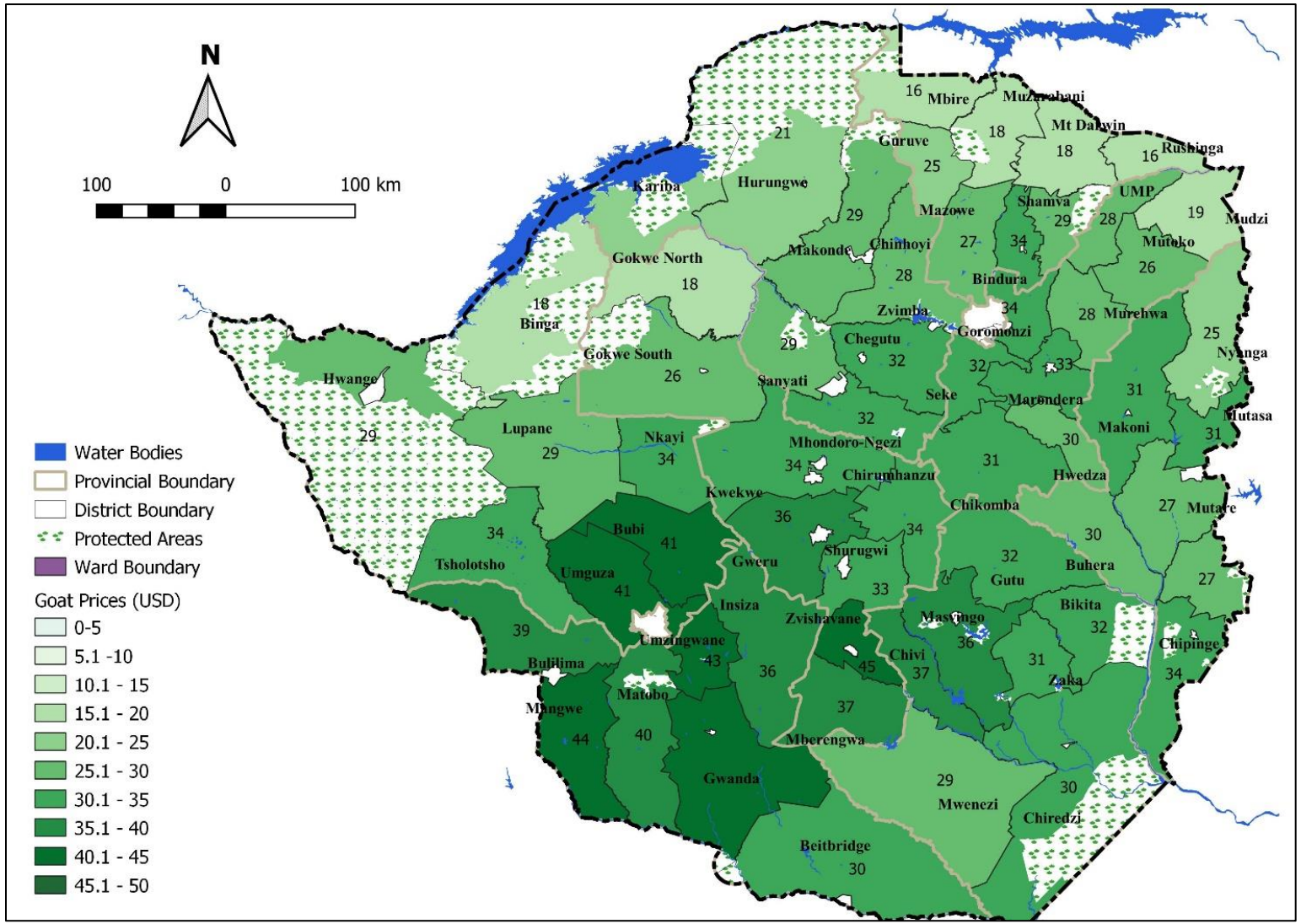
- About 45% of households reported to have lost one or more animals to death.
- Thirty-five percent of households in Chikomba lost more than 5 cattle.
- Diseases (96%) were the main cause of death whilst non were slaughtered for own consumption.

Goat Mortality Rate by District



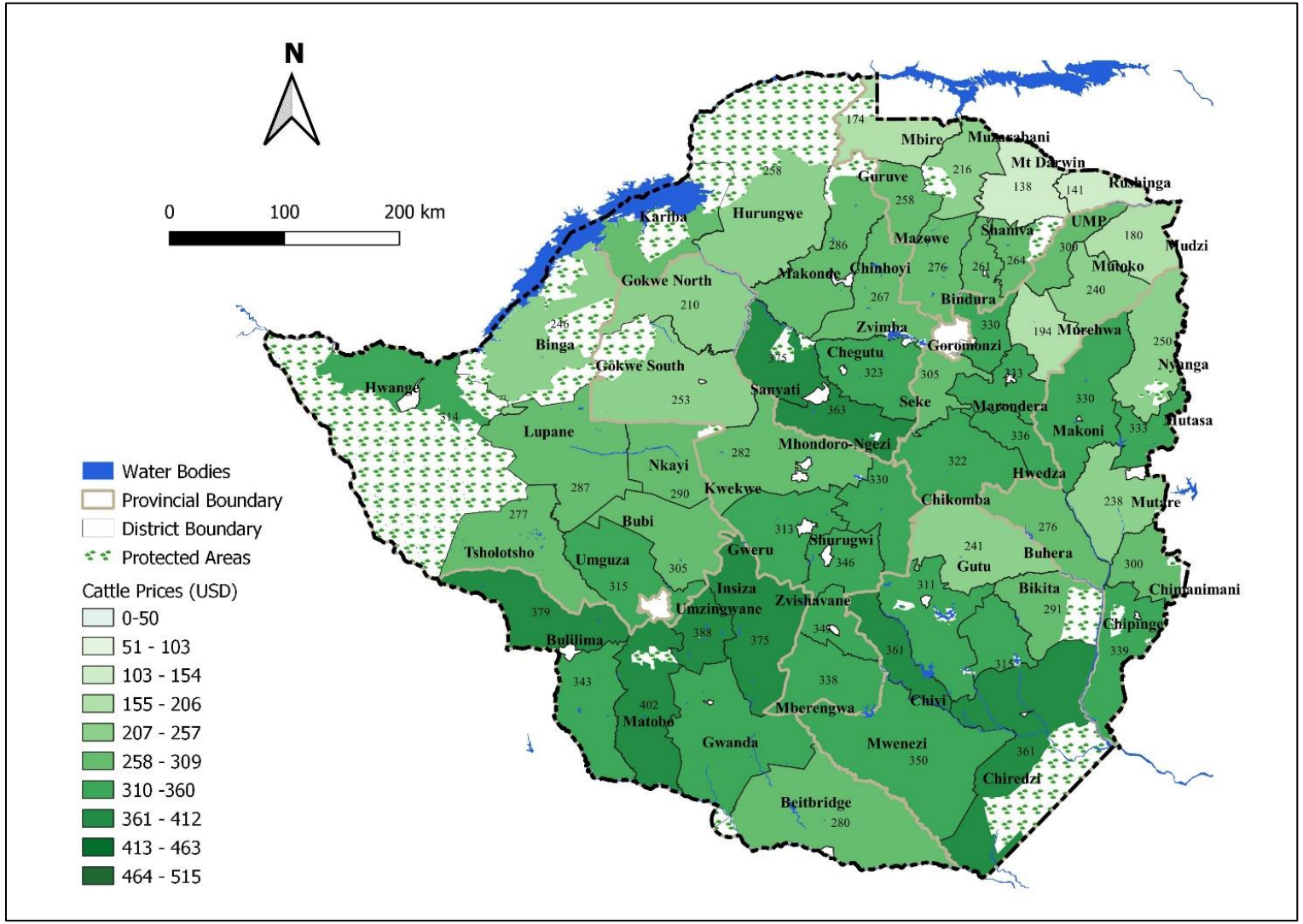
- Seke and Chikomba districts reported goat mortality rates of 27% and 22% respectively, which were …. highest in the province.

Goat Prices (USD)



- Goat prices in the province ranged between USD19-USD34.
- The highest price was in Goromonzi (USD34) whilst the least was Mudzi (USD19).

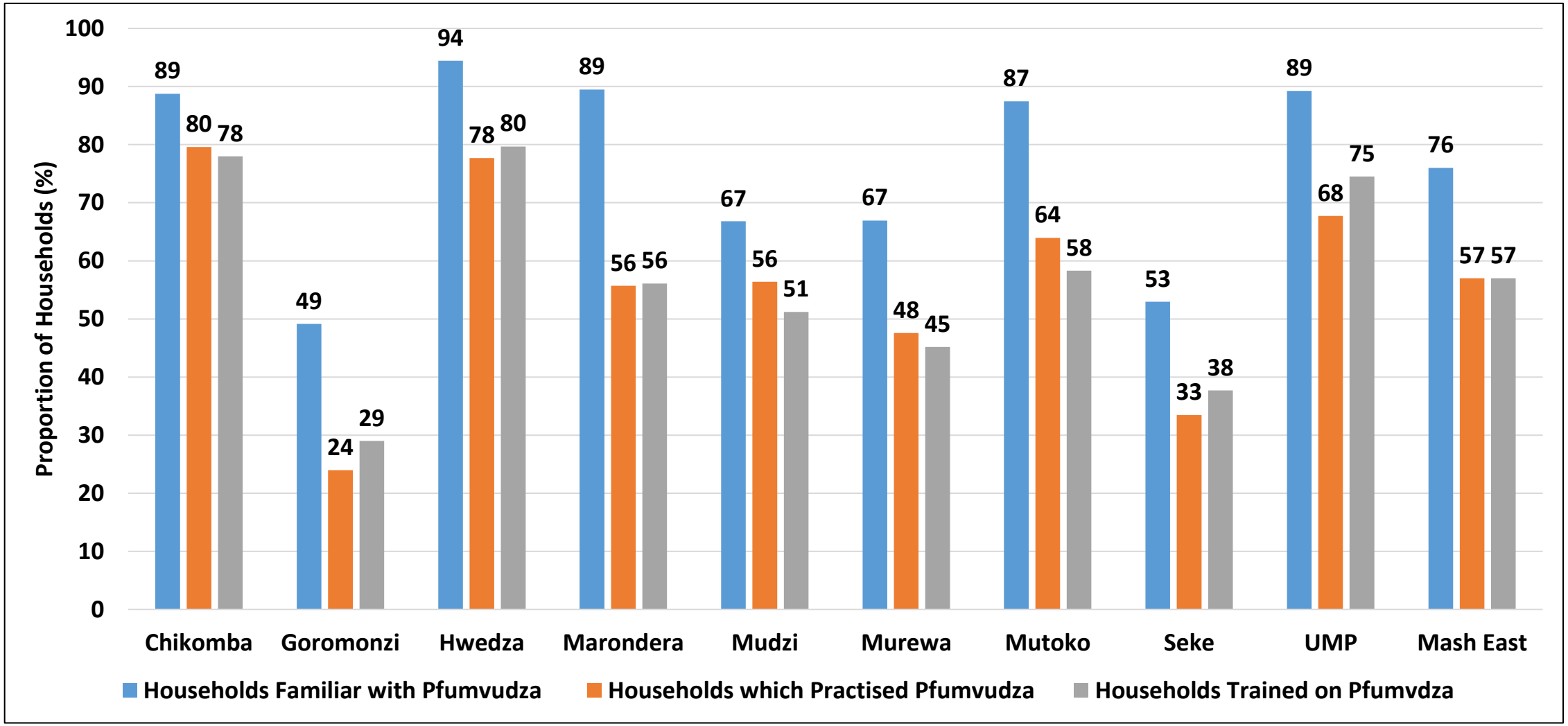
Cattle Prices (USD)



- In Mashonaland East province, cattle prices were between USD150-USD330
- The cheapest price was in Mudzi (USD180) and the highest price of USD333 was in Marondera.

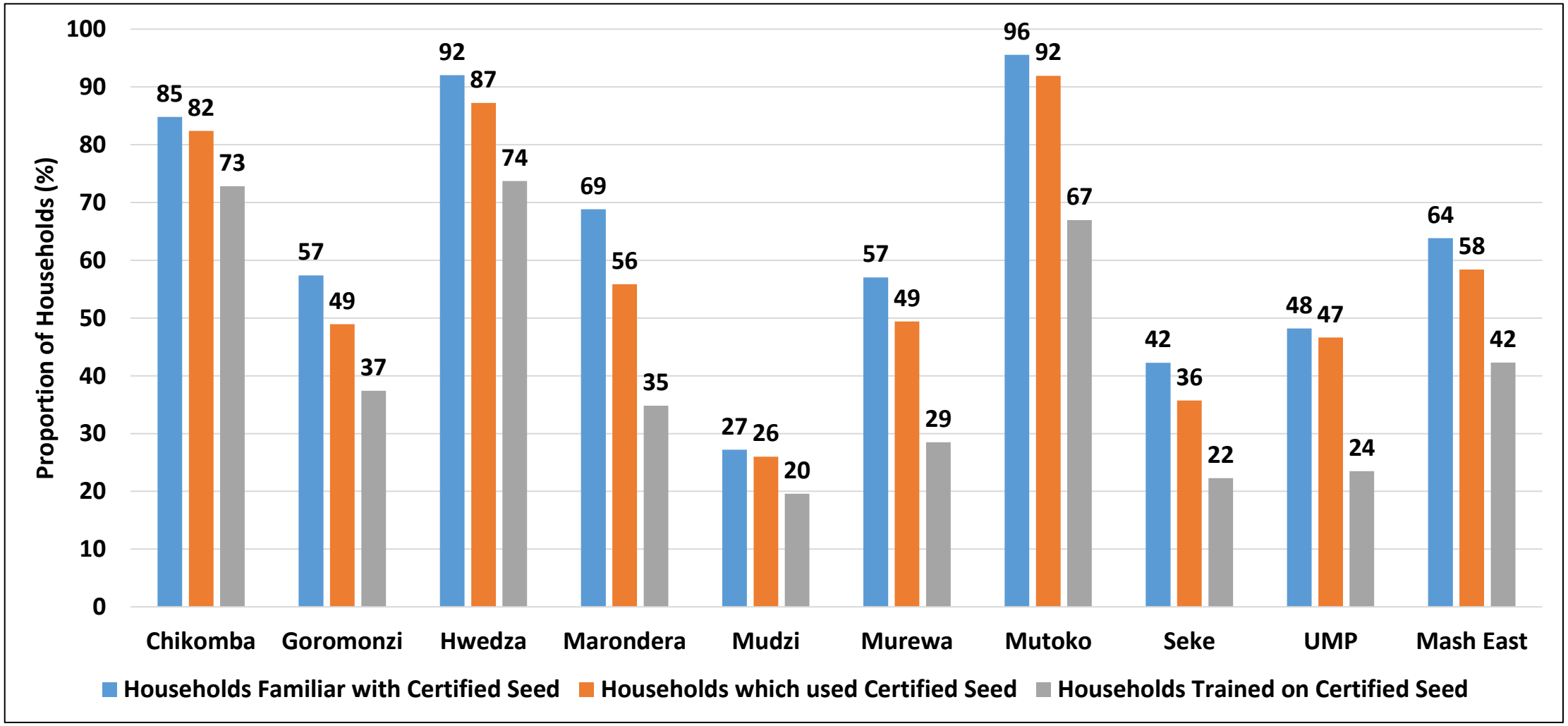
Climate Smart Agriculture

Household Knowledge of Pfumvudza



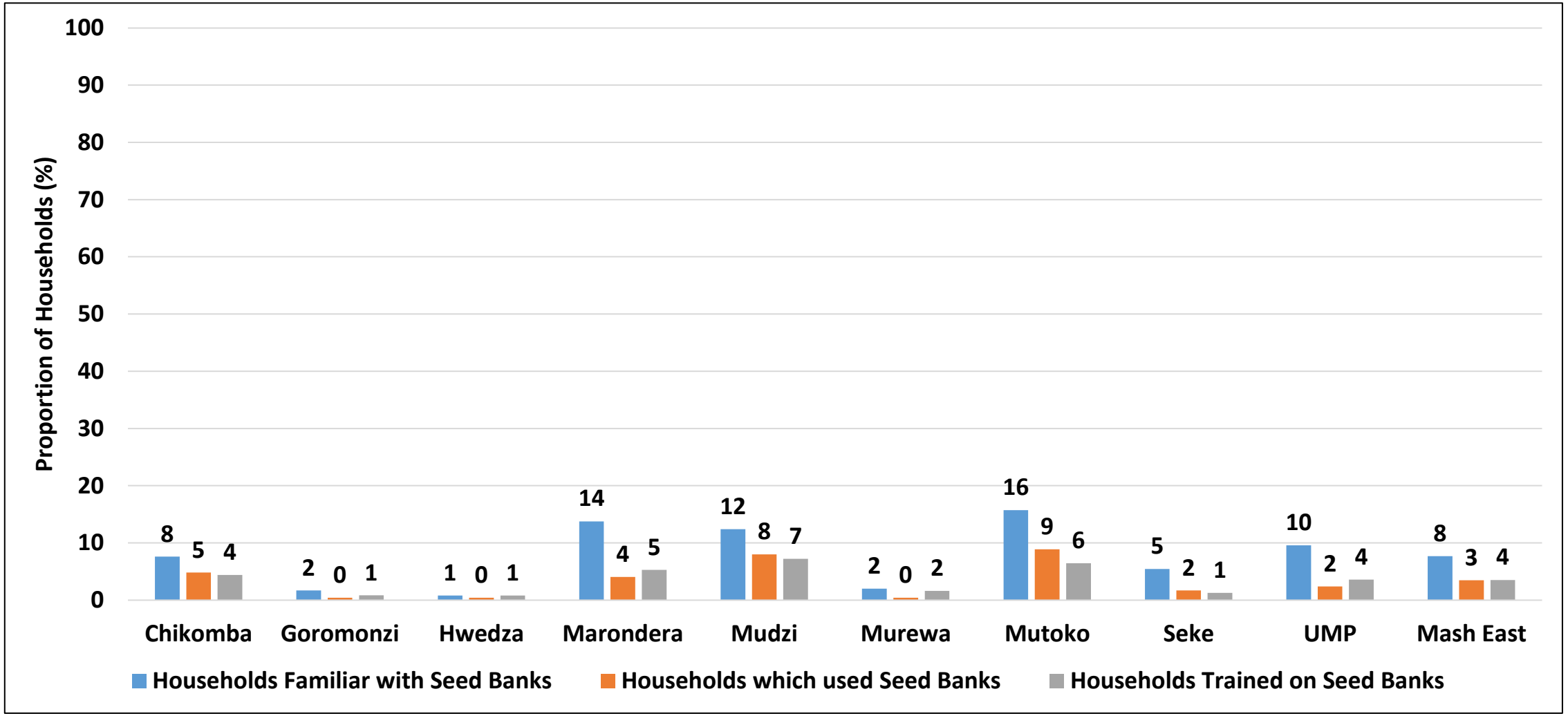
- In the province, 76% of households were familiar with Pfumvudza , 57% had practiced it and 57% had received training.
- Chikomba (80%) had the highest proportion of households which practiced Pfumvudza while Goromonzi (24%) had the lowest.

Use of Quality Certified Seeds



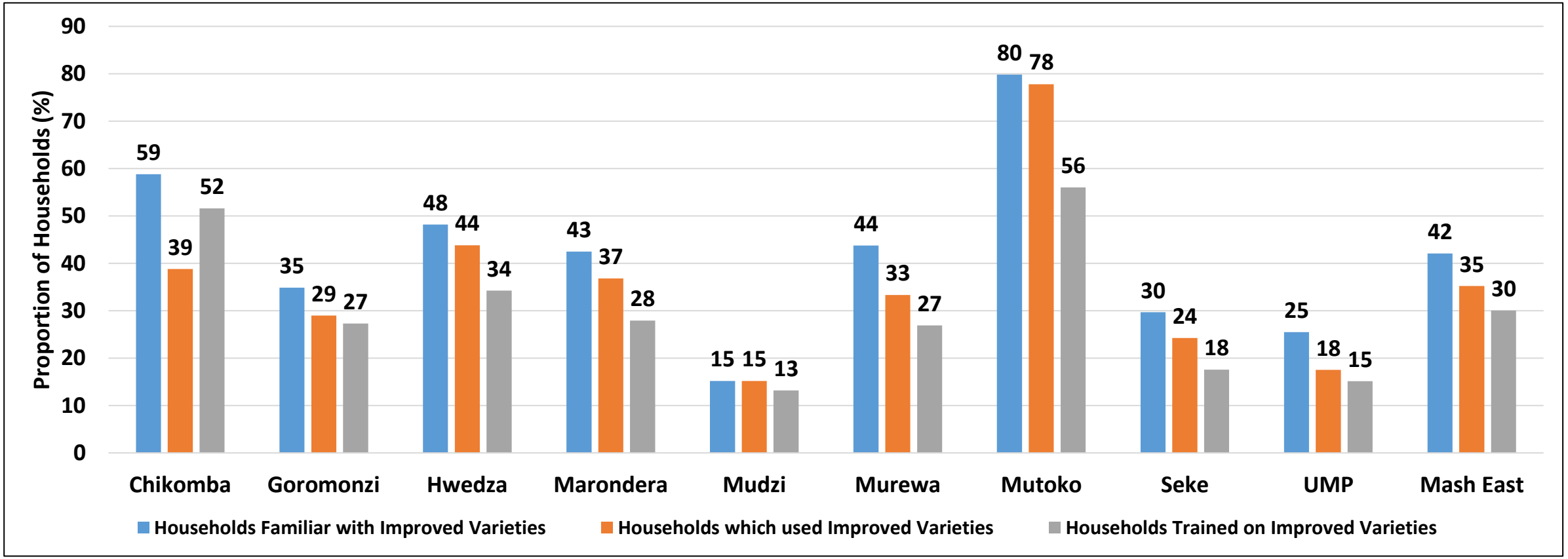
- The use of quality certified seed was at 58% in the province.
- Mutoko had the highest usage of certified seed at 92%.

Use of Community Seed Banks



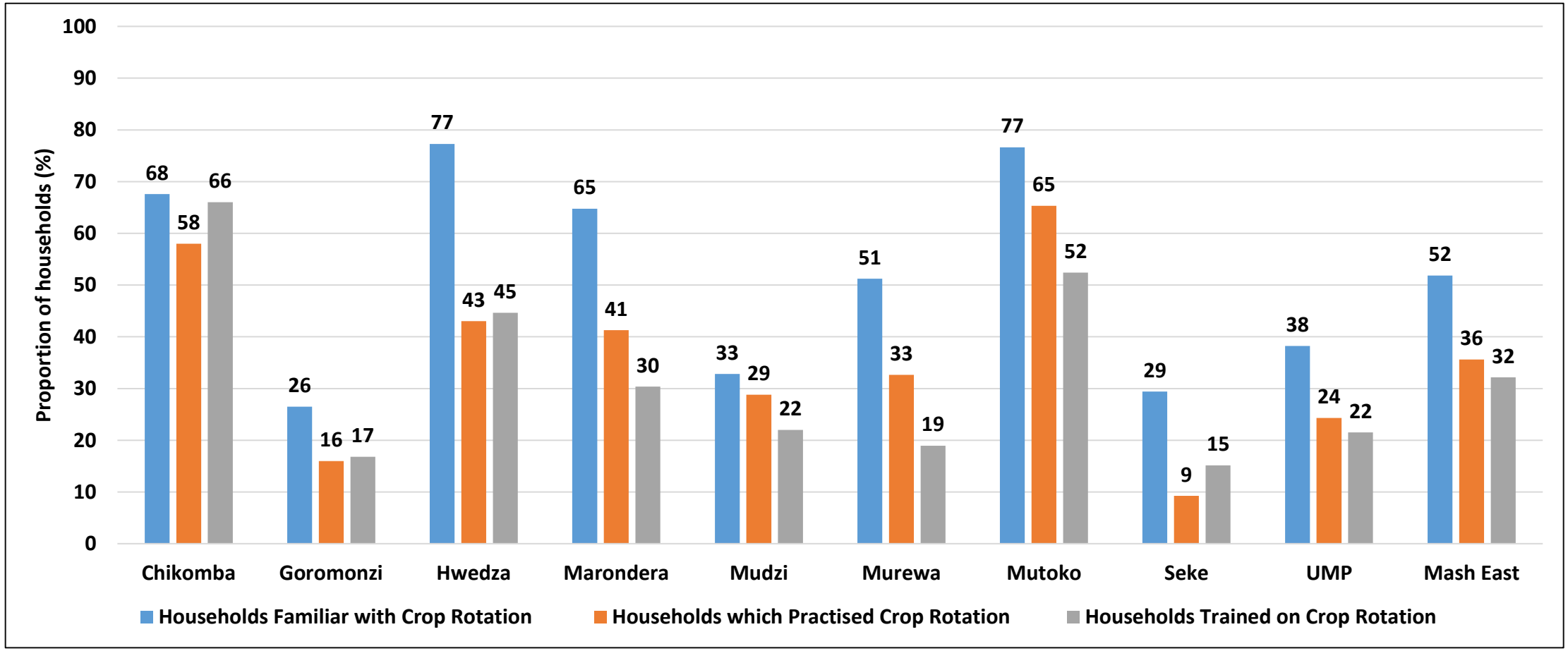
- All districts had low usage of community seed banks with the provincial average at 3%.

Households which Adapted Suitable Improved Varieties



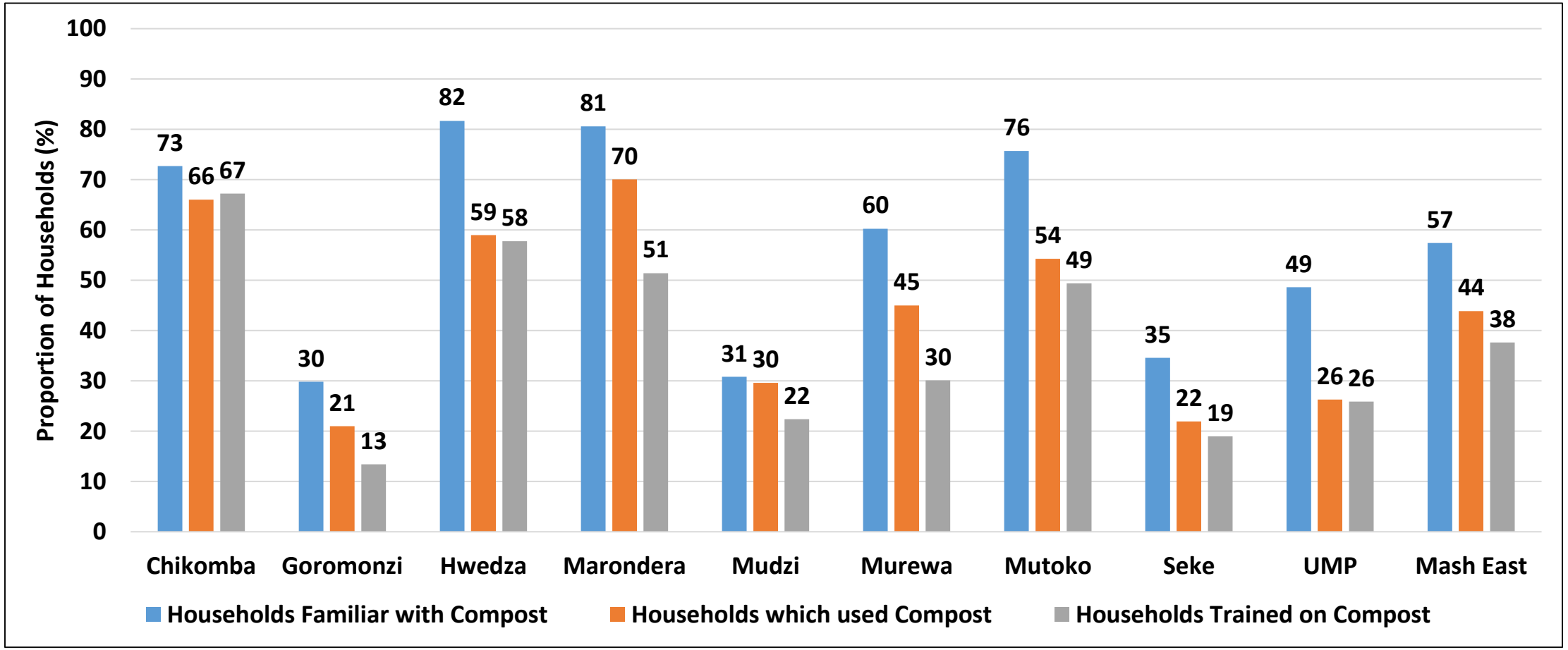
- In the province, 35% of the households adapted to the use of suitable improved varieties with the highest proportion recorded in Mutoko (78%).

Crop Rotation



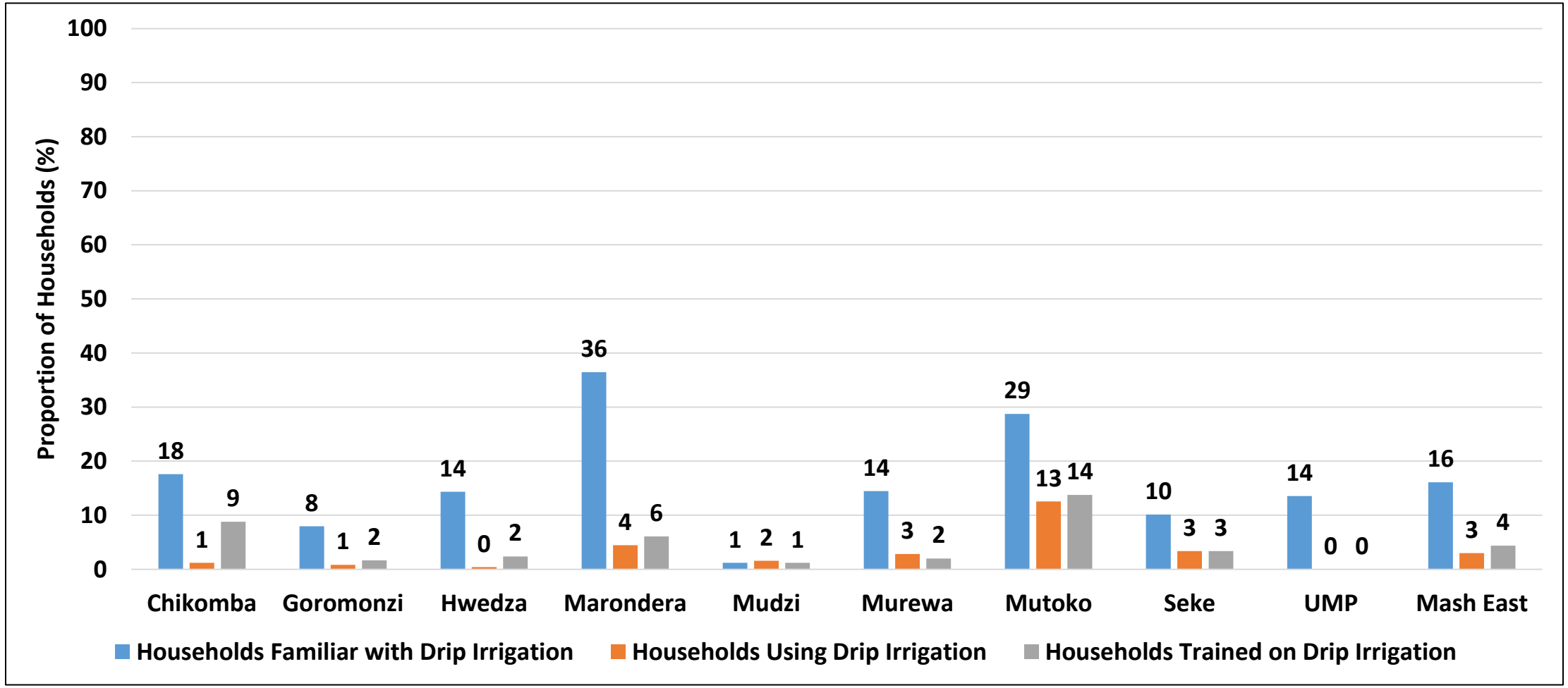
- Crop rotation was practiced by 36% of the households across the province.
- Mutoko (65%) had the highest proportion of households practicing crop rotation with the lowest being Seke (9%).

Use of Compost/Organic fertilizer



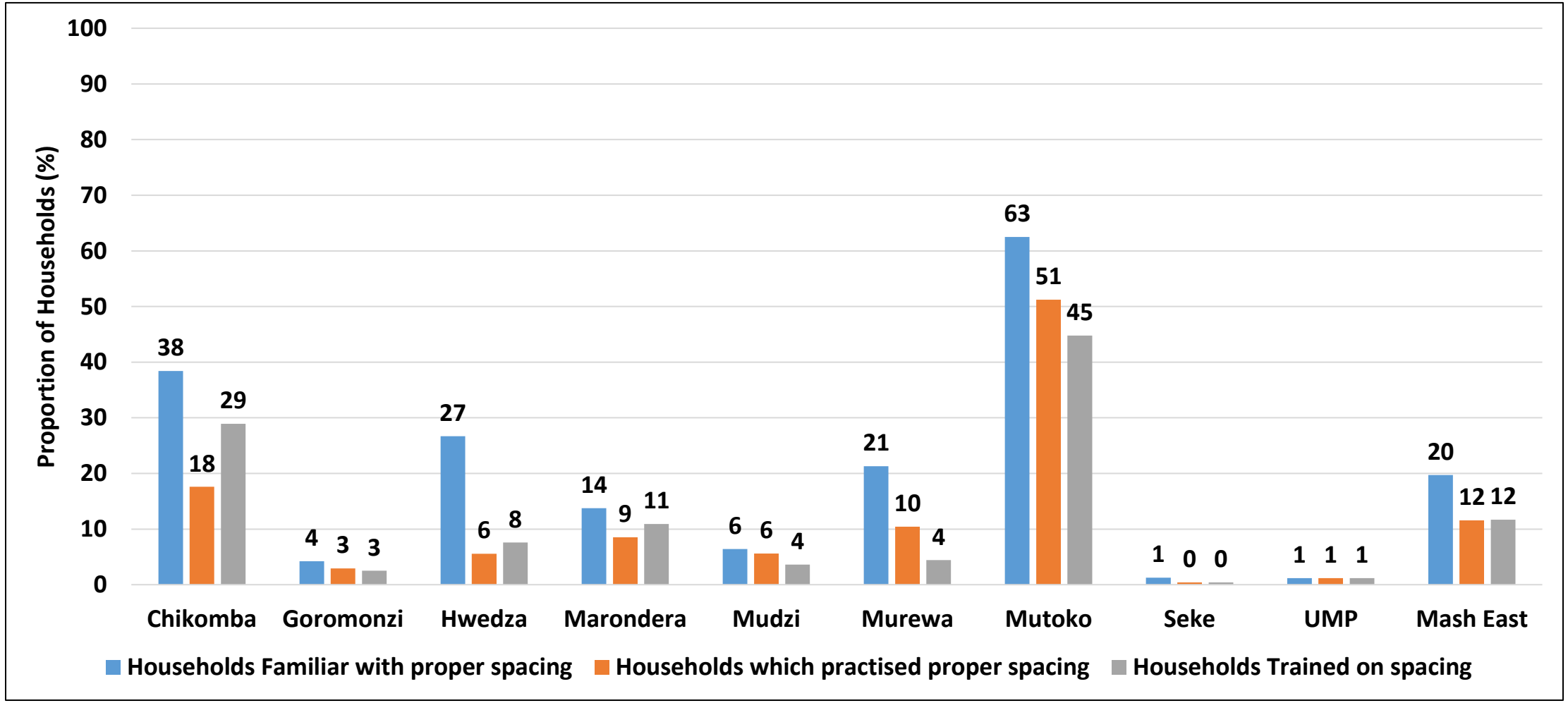
- Only 44% of the households used compost across the province.
- The use of compost was highest in Marondera (70%) and lowest in Goromonzi (21%).

Use of Drip Irrigation



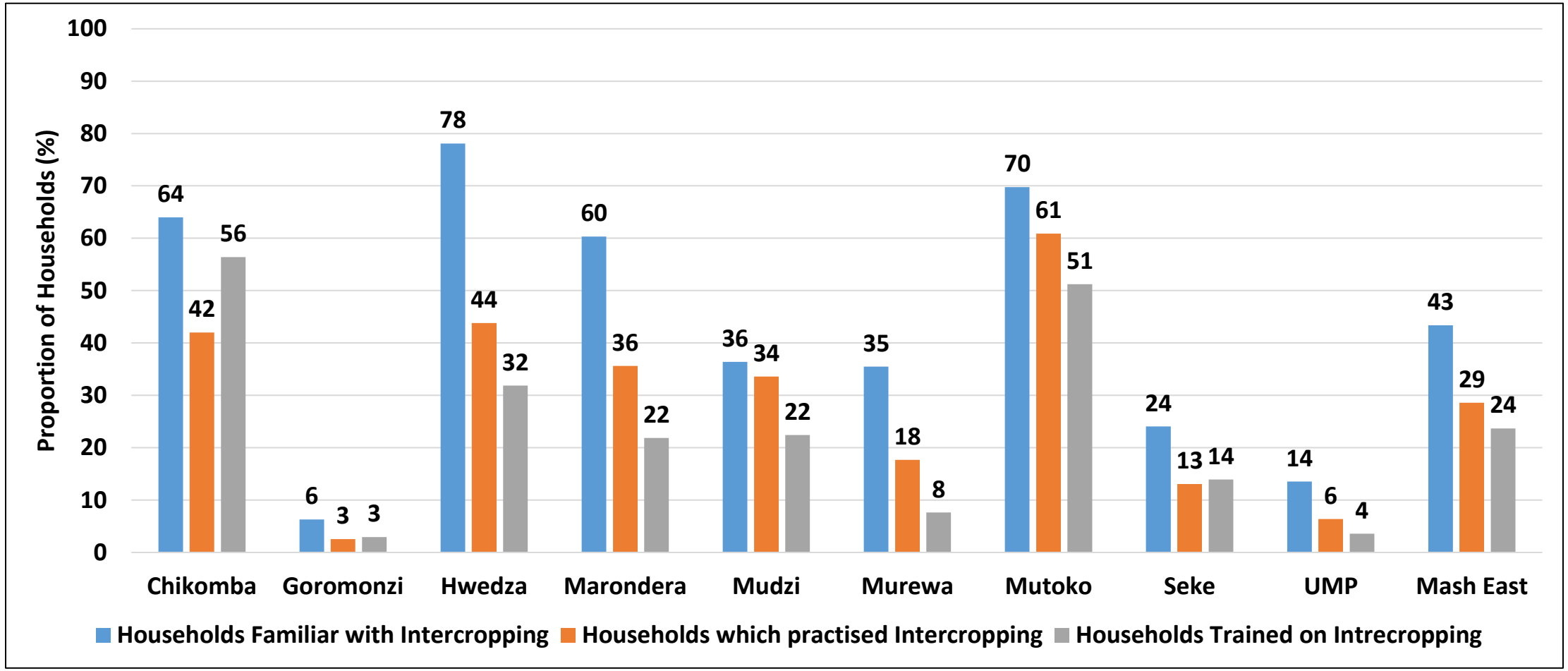
- The use of drip irrigation was low across all districts (3%).

Plant Spacing



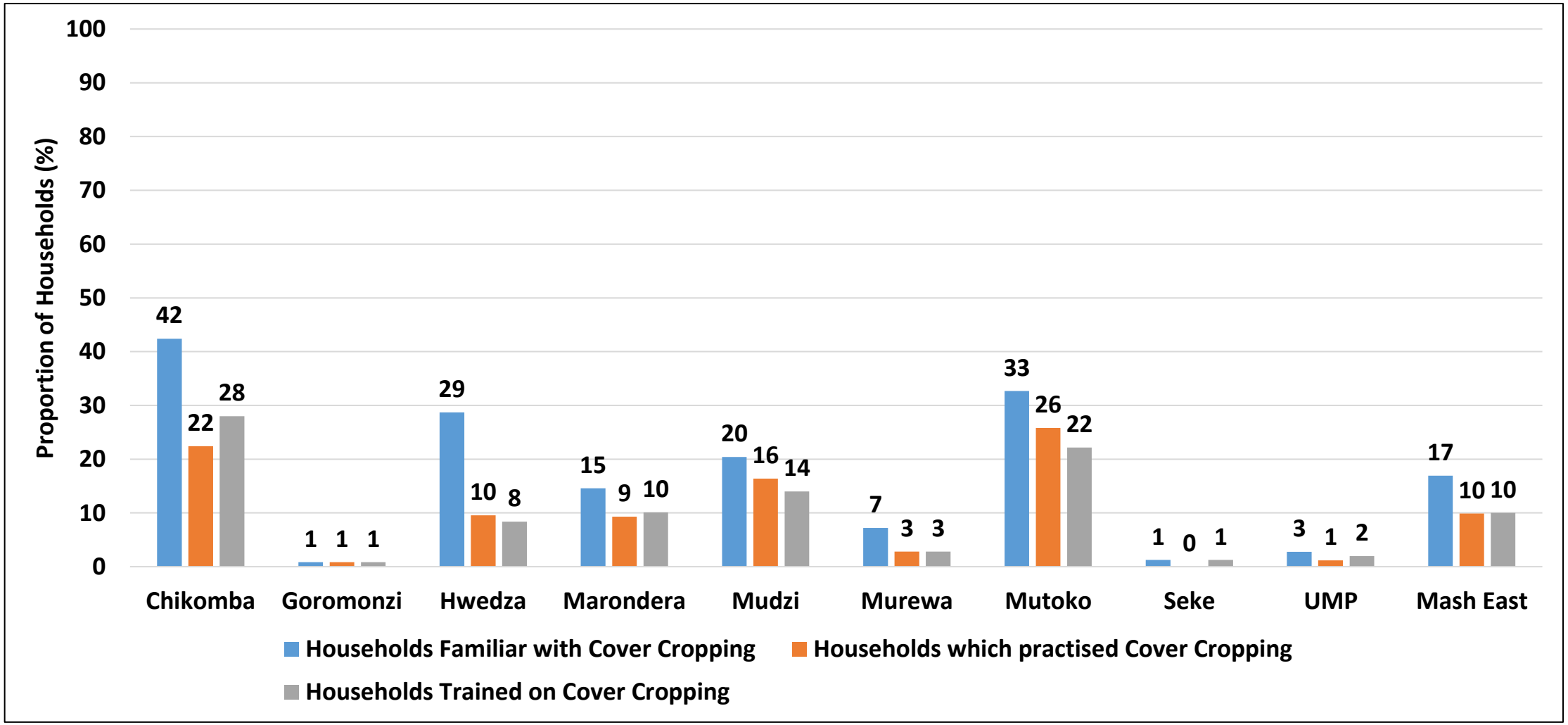
- Only 12% of households in the province used appropriate plant spacing.

Intercropping Practice



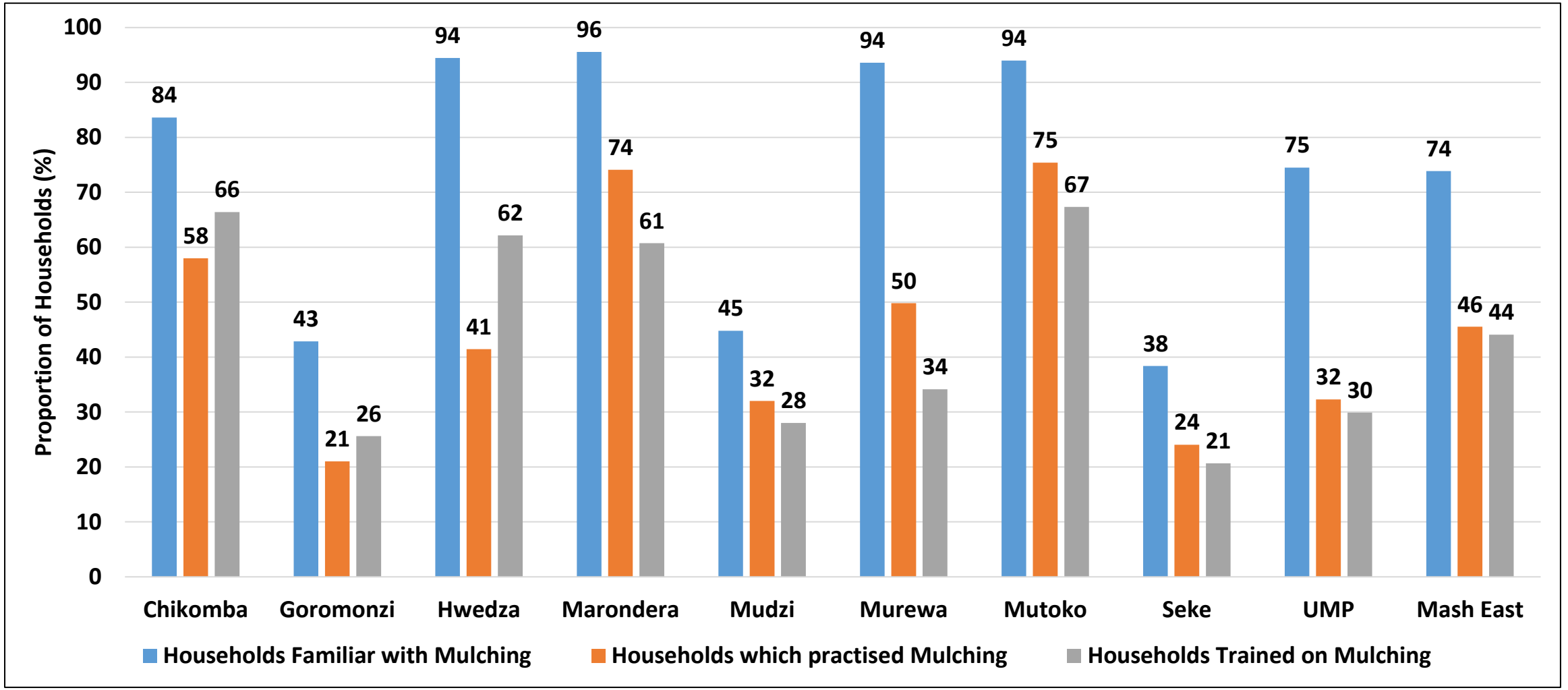
- Intercropping was practiced by 29% of the households at provincial level.
- Mutoko (61%) had the highest number of households practicing intercropping while Goromonzi (3%) had the lowest.

Cover Cropping



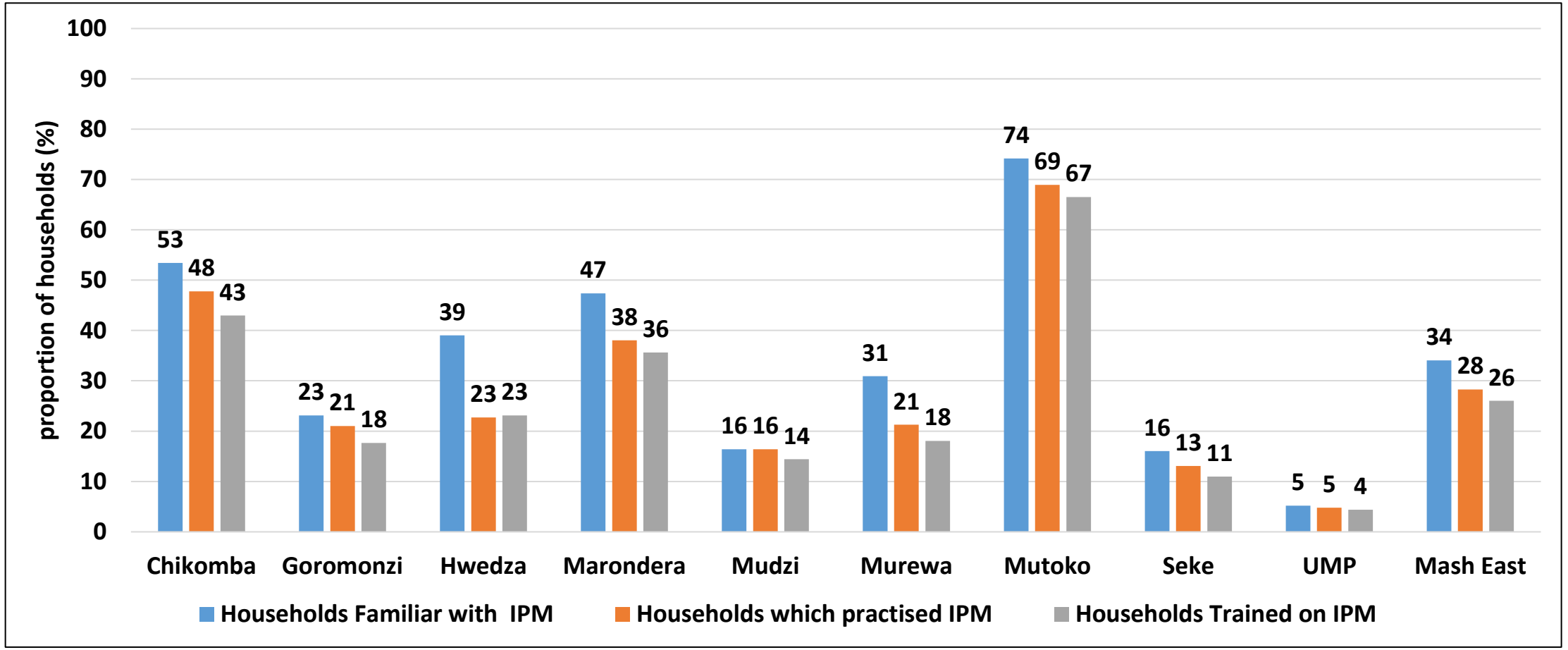
- Cover cropping was practiced by only 10% of the households in the province.
- Mutoko (26%) had the highest number of households practicing cover-cropping with the least being Seke (0%).

Mulching



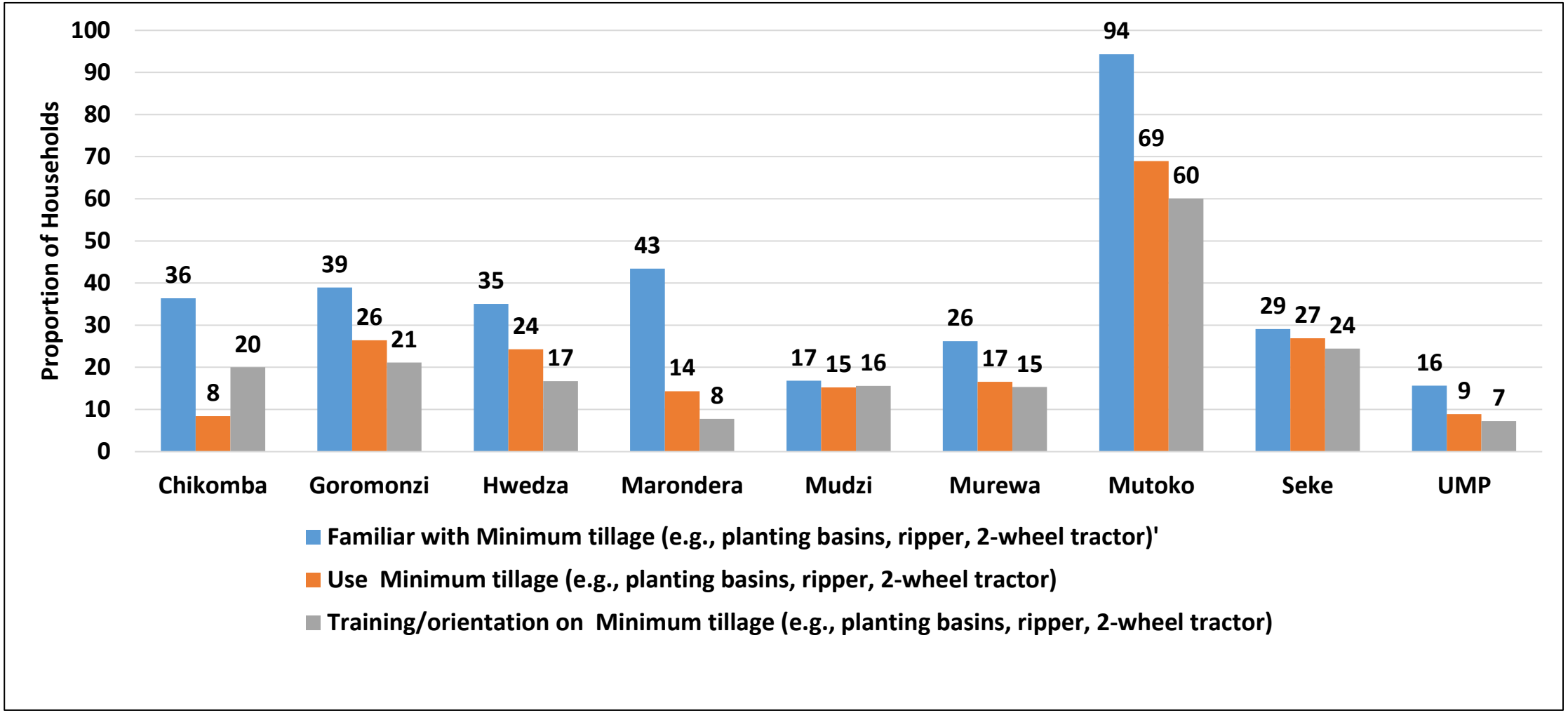
- At least 46% of the households practiced mulching in the province.
- Mutoko (75%) had the highest proportion of households using mulch with the lowest being Goromonzi (21%).

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)



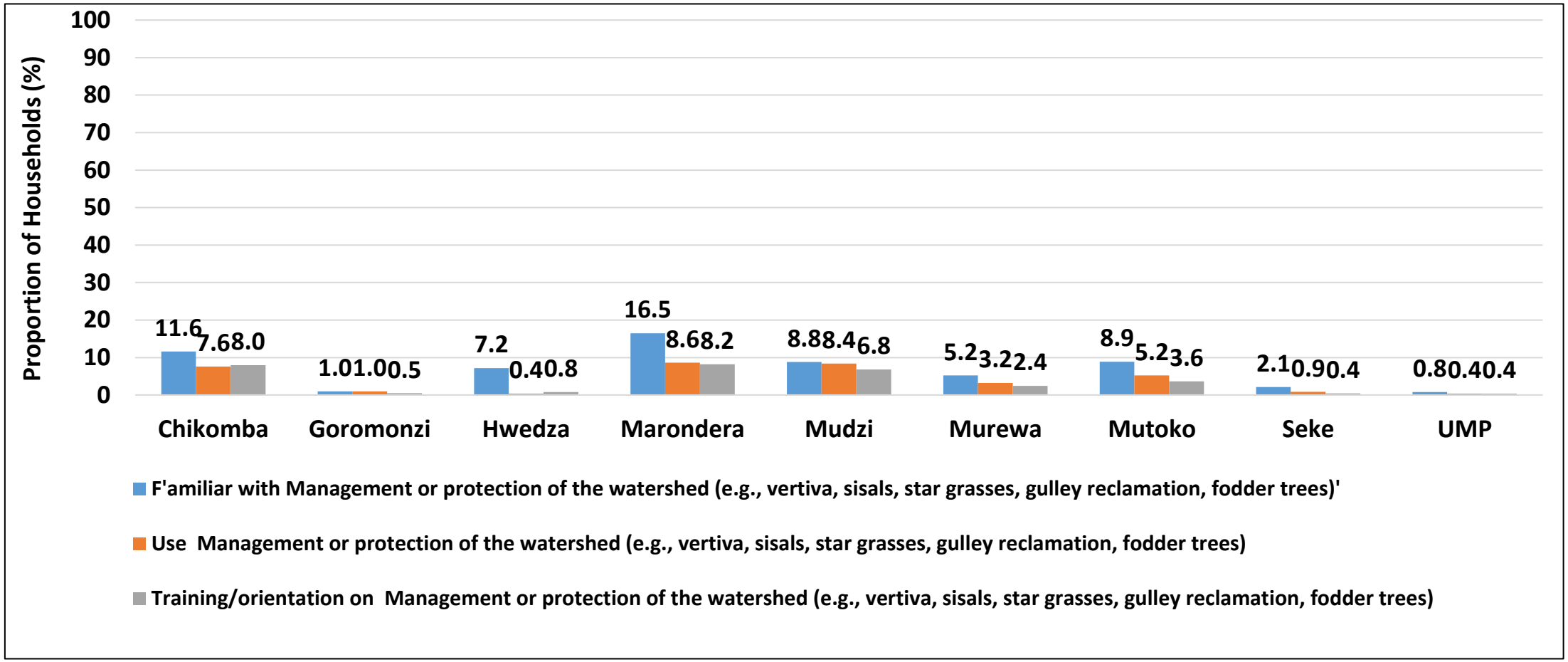
- The use of integrated pest management practices was 28% in the province with the highest usage reported in Mutoko (69%).

Minimum Tillage : Planting Basins



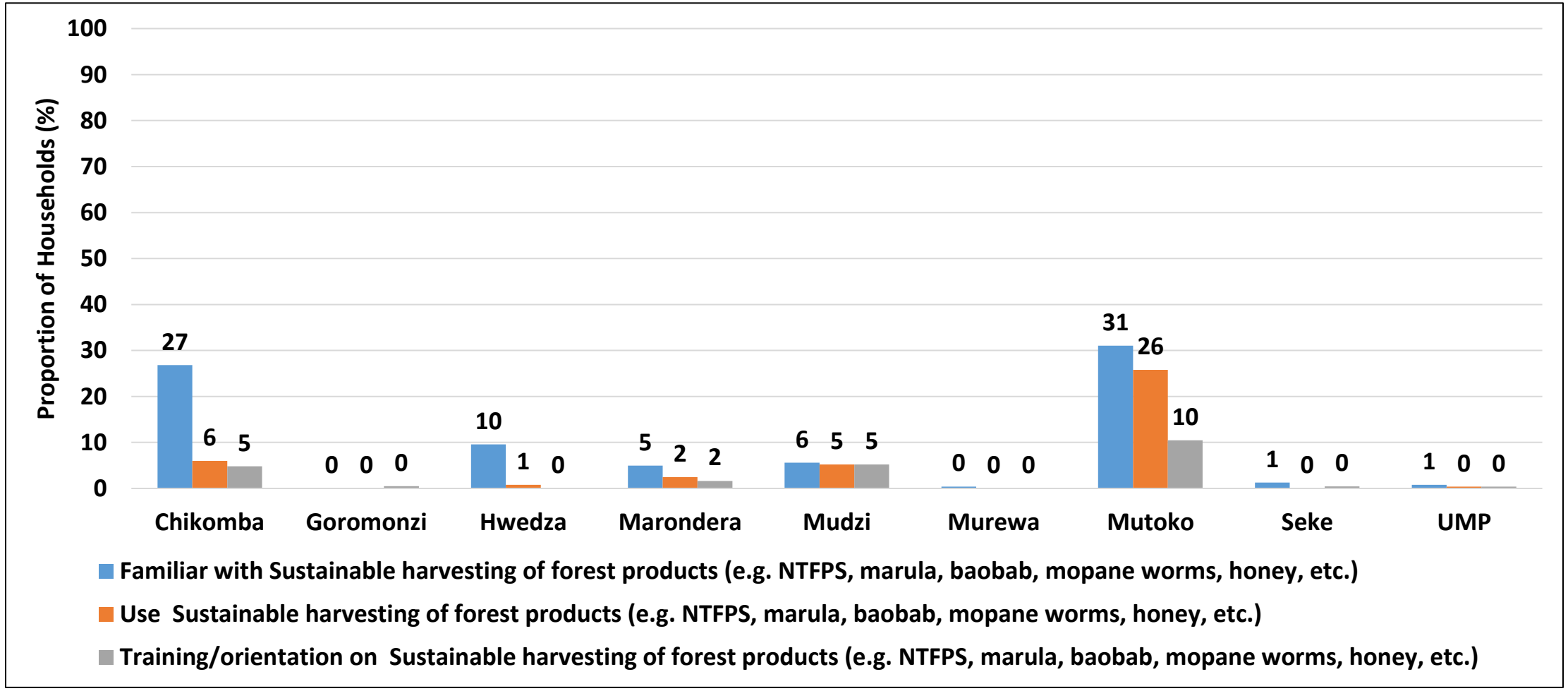
- Mutoko (69%) had highest use of minimum tillage.

Management of the Watershed



- Marondera (8.6%) had highest proportion of households that practiced management or protection of the watershed.
- Management of watershed was still very limited across all districts. There is need to put more effort in protecting the watershed as this has an implication on loss of soil and siltation of water bodies.

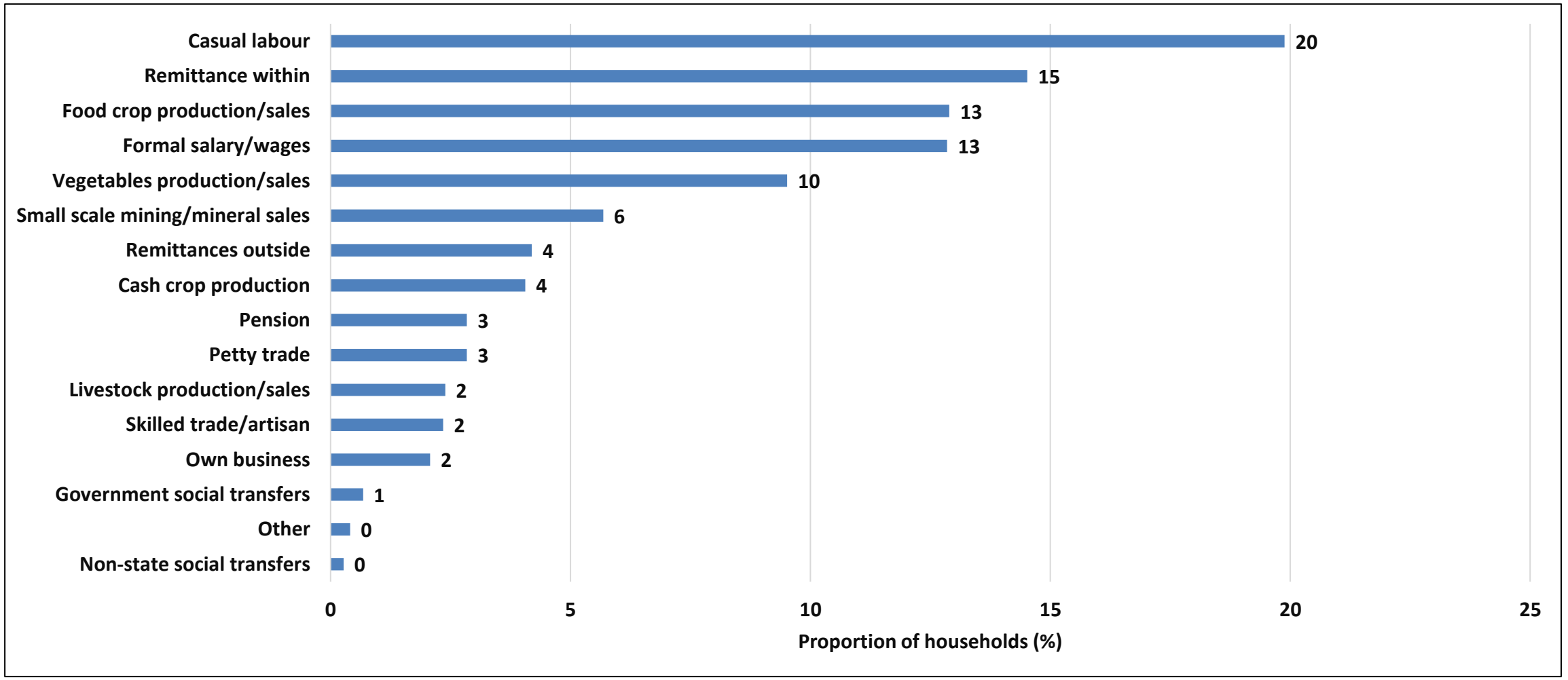
Sustainable Harvesting Of Forest Products



- Mutoko (26%) had a highest use of Sustainable Harvesting of Forest Products .

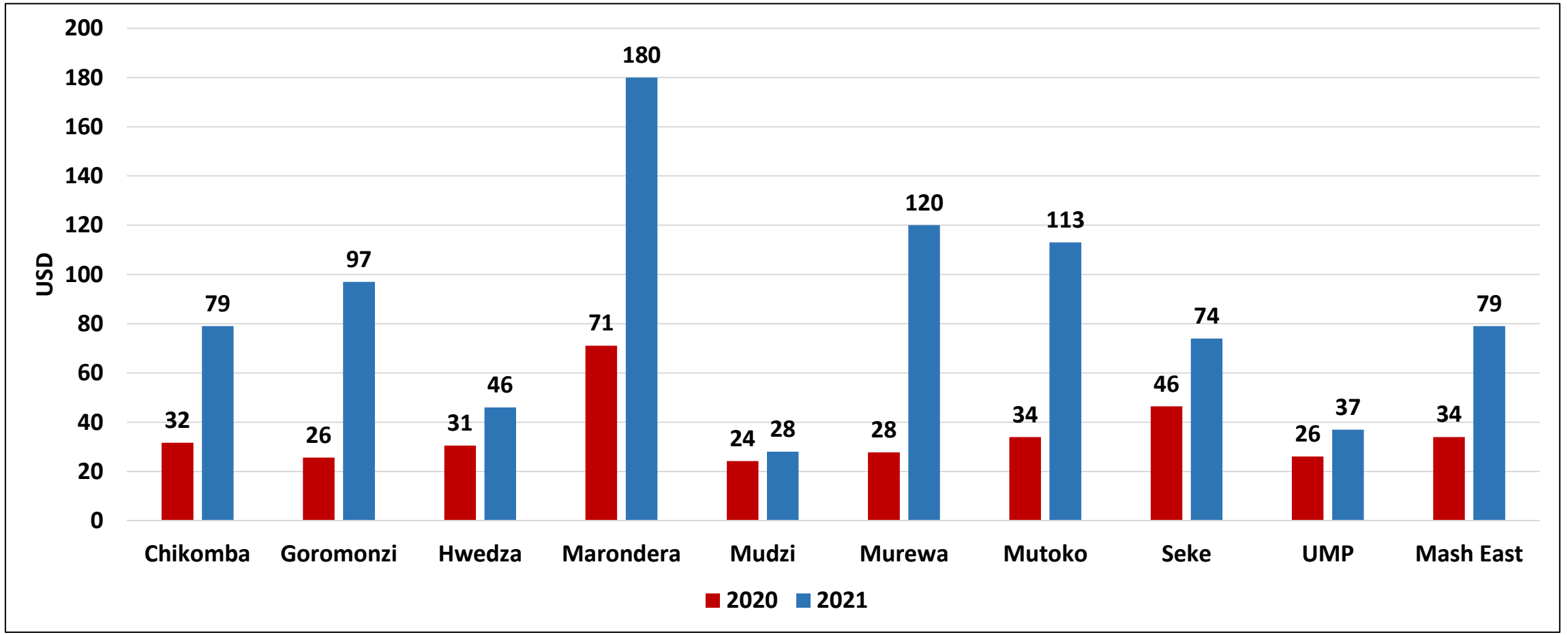
Income and Expenditure

Current Most Important Source of Income



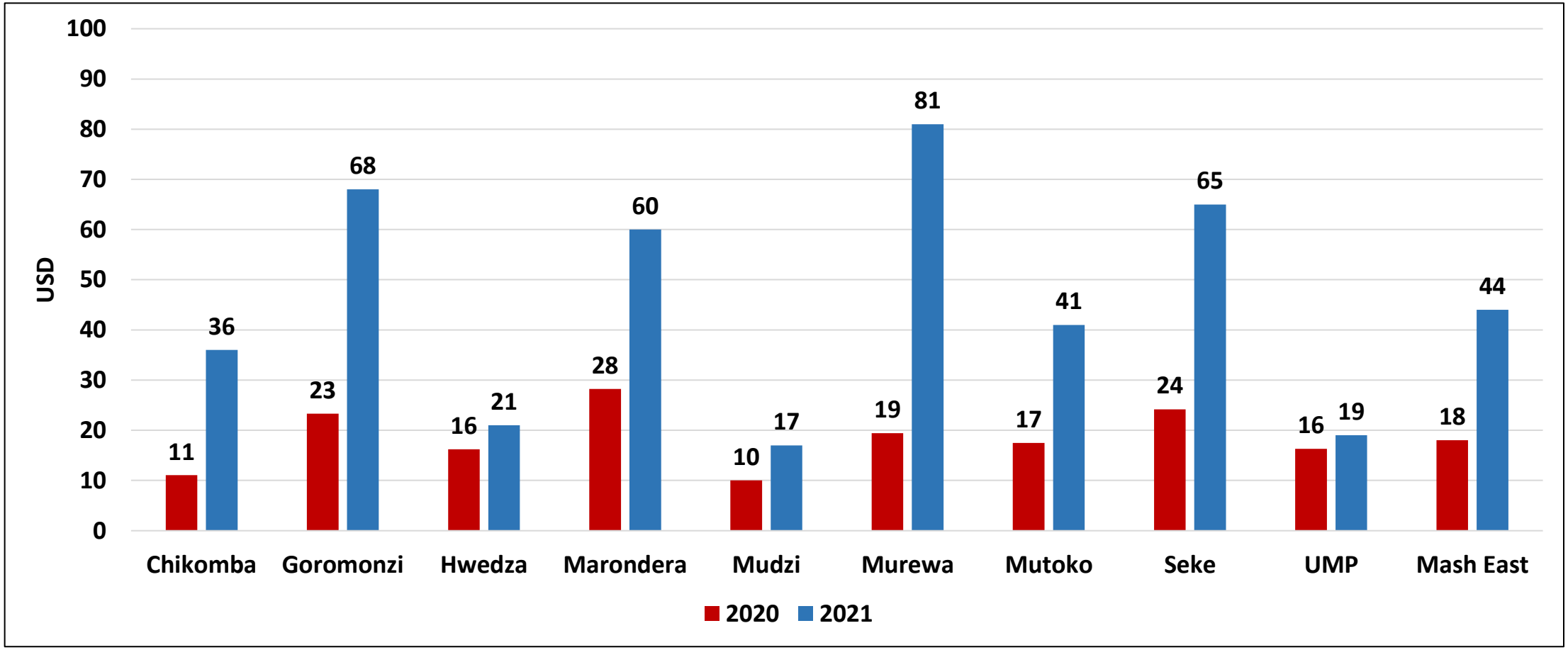
- Most households continue to rely on Casual labour (20%) as the most important source of income, followed by remittances within country (15%) , food crop production/sales (13%) and formal salary/wages (13%).

Average Household Monthly Income (USD) for April 2021



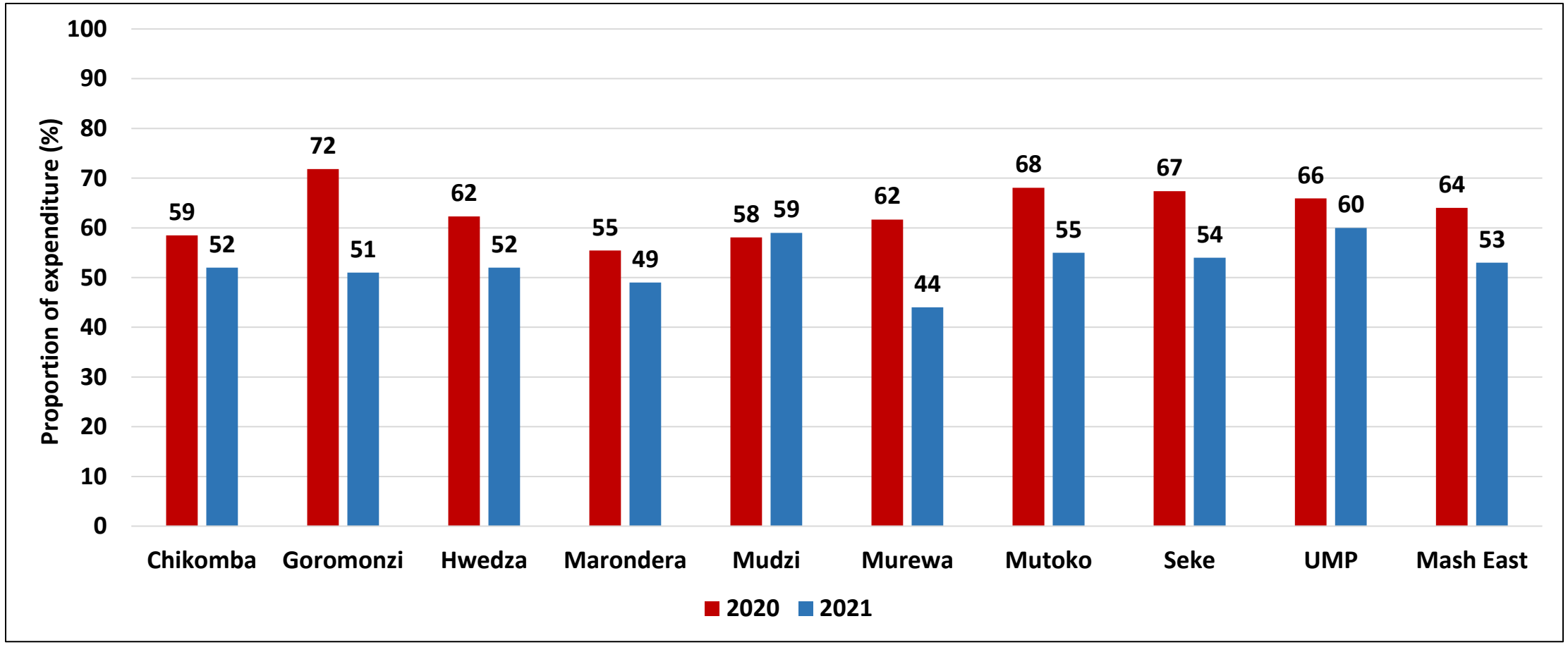
- Average monthly income was USD 79 and this was an increase from USD34 in 2020.
- Marondera (USD180) had the highest whilst the and lowest was recorded in Mudzi (USD28).

Average Household Monthly Expenditure (USD) for April 2021



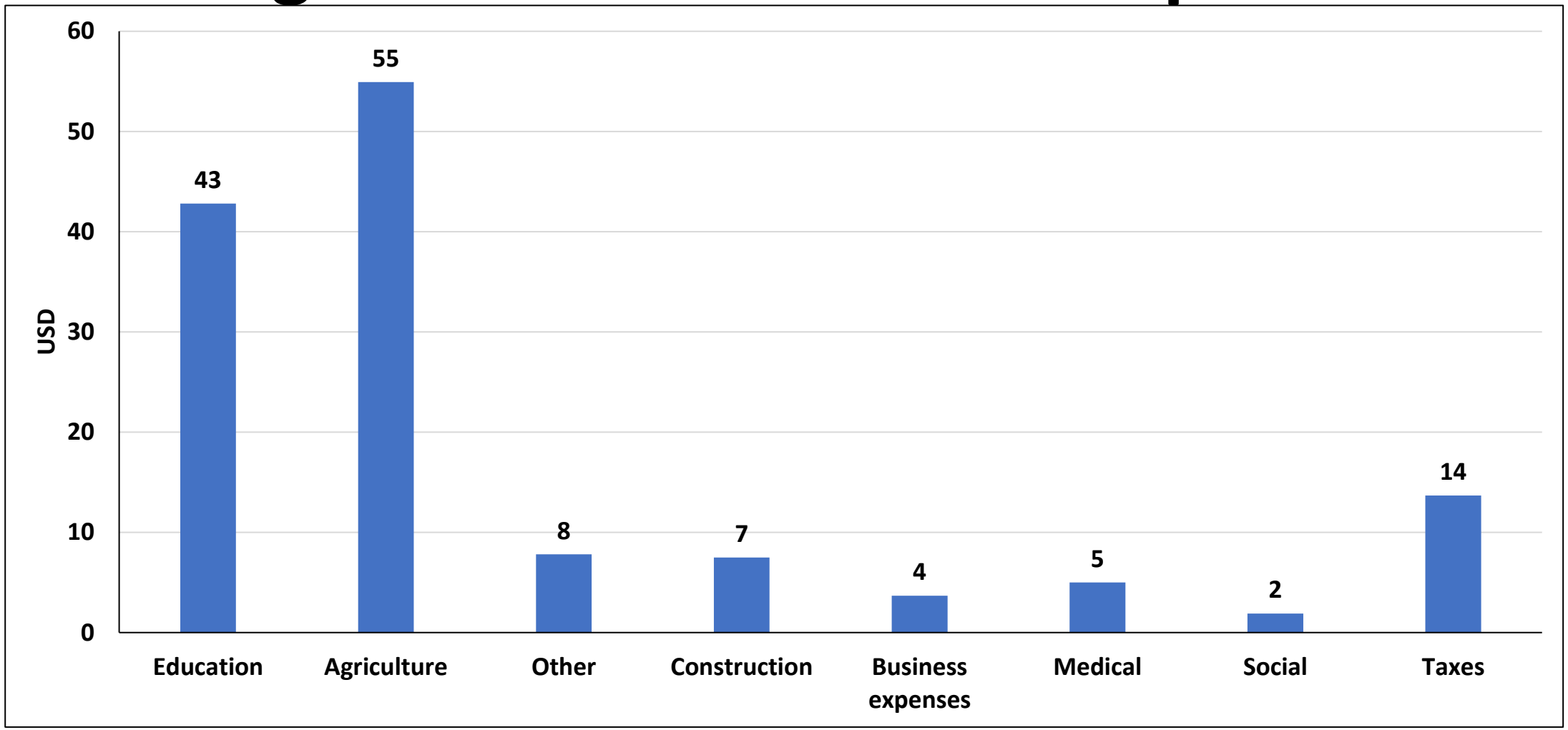
- Average expenditure for the month of April 2021 was USD44 and this was an increase from 18USD reported in 2020.
- Mudzi (USD17) reported the lowest expenditure whilst Murewa (81USD) had the highest expenditure.

Food Expenditure Ratio



- The proportion of food expenditure was 53%, a decrease from 64% reported in 2020.
- This implies that households had less to spend on other essential services such as health and education.

Average Household 6 Month Expenditure



- The highest expenditure was on agriculture (USD55).

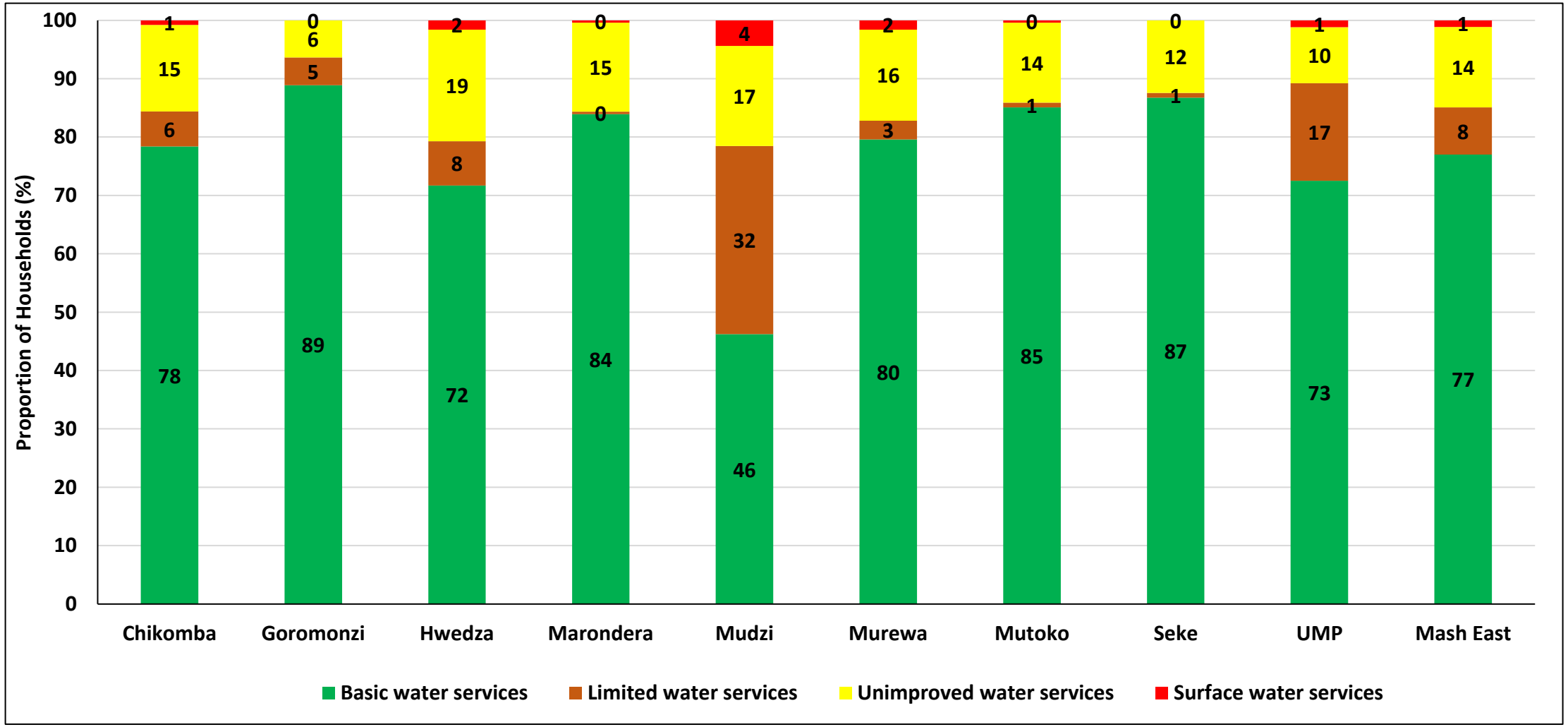
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Ladder for Drinking Water Services

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

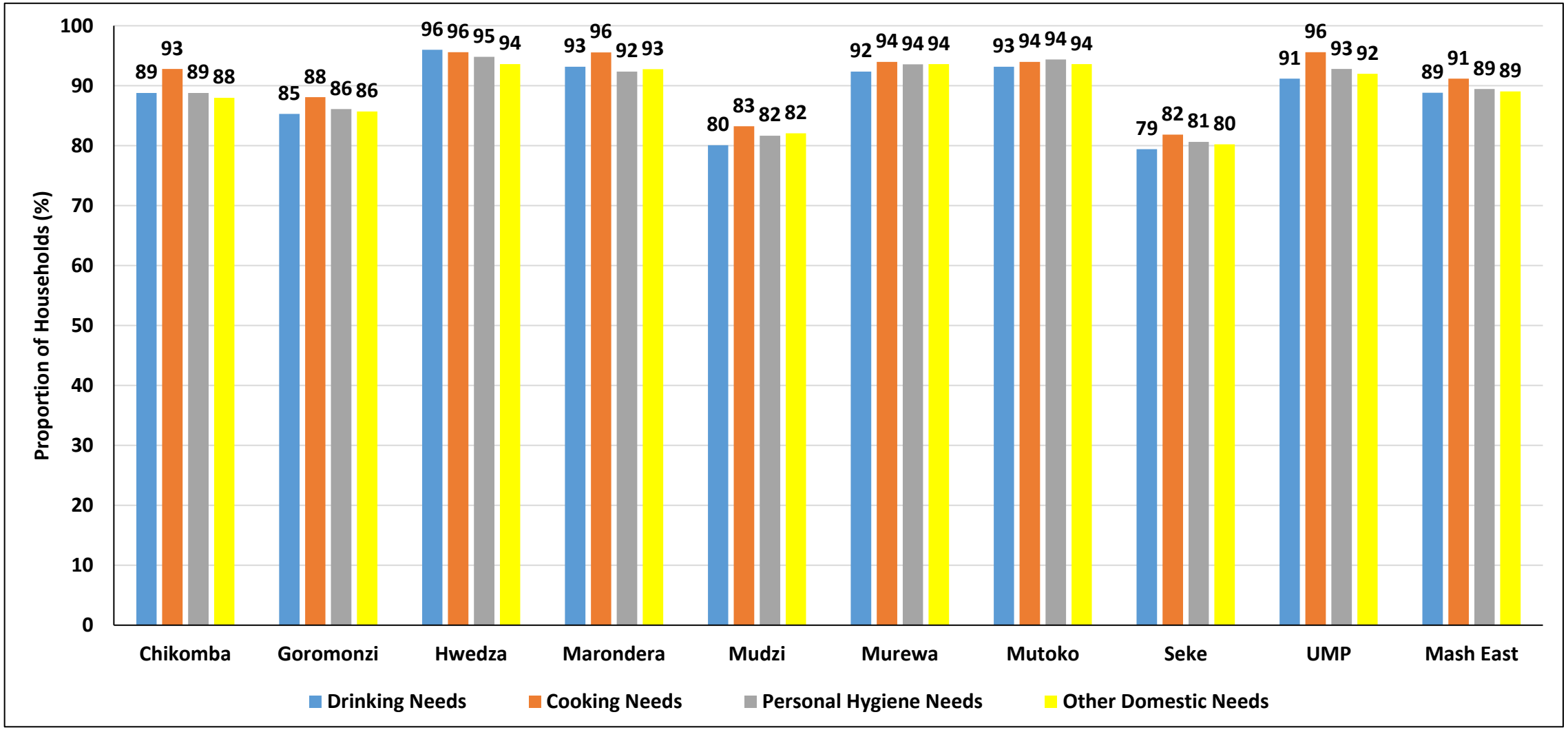
Note :
"Improved" drinking water sources are further defined by the quality of the water they produce, and are protected from faecal contamination by the nature of their construction or through an intervention to protect from outside contamination. Such sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot,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

Main Drinking Water Services



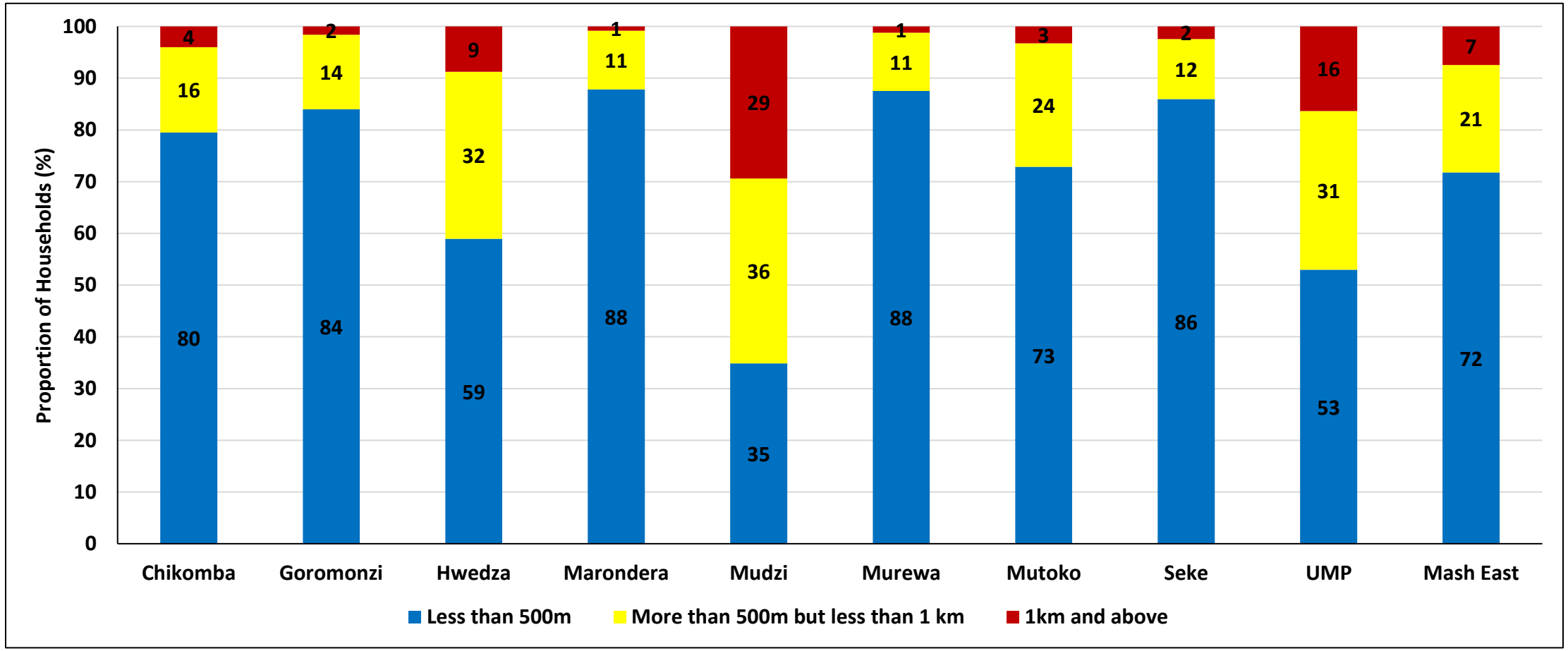
- The proportion of households accessing basic water services in Mashonaland East province was 77%.
- Hwedza (19%) had the highest proportion of households using unimproved water services.
- Mudzi (32%) had the highest proportion with limited water services.

Access to Adequate Domestic Water



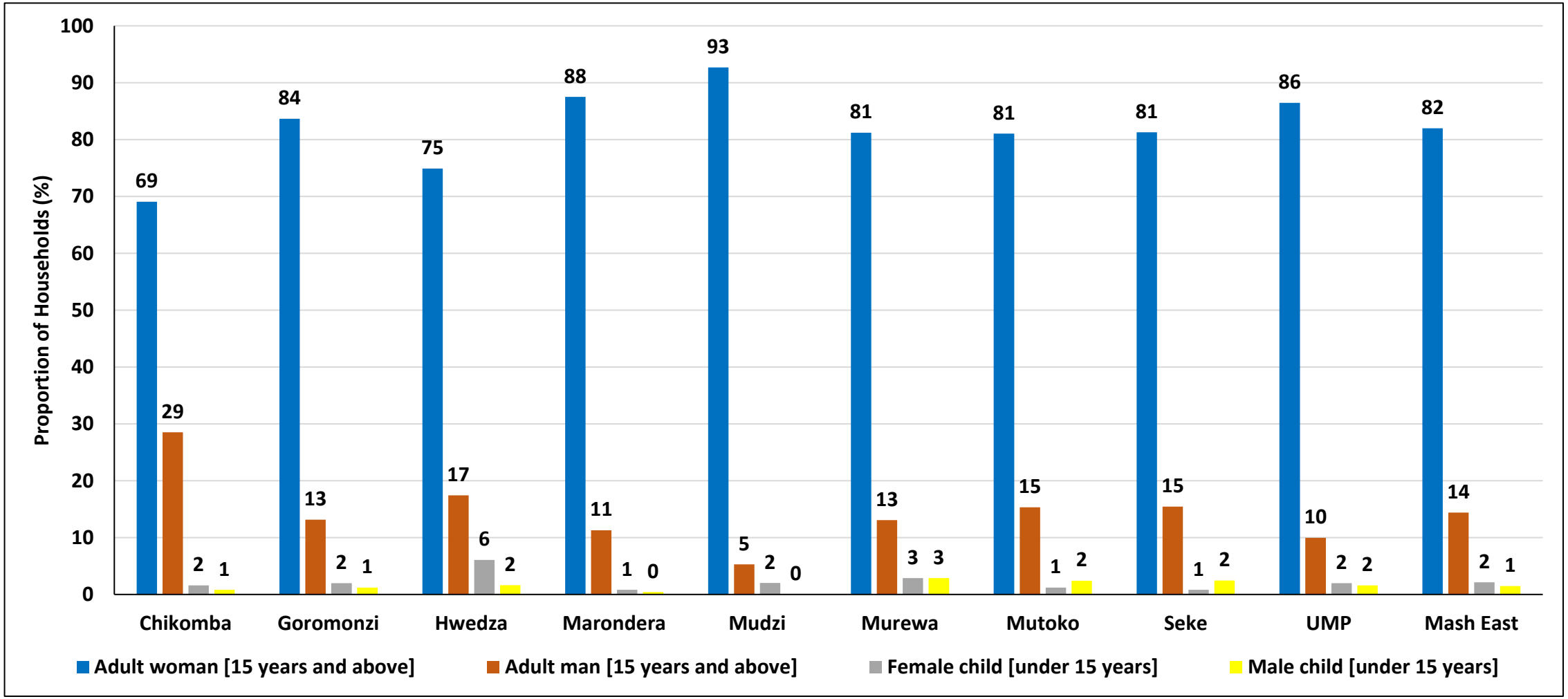
- More than 85 % of the households reported having adequate water for cooking, drinking, personal hygiene and other domestic needs with Mudzi and Seke having the lowest proportions.

Distance travelled to Main Water Source



- At provincial level, 72% of the households travelled a distance of less than 500m to get to a water source.
- Mudzi (29%) had the highest proportion of households travelling a kilometre and more to get to a water source.

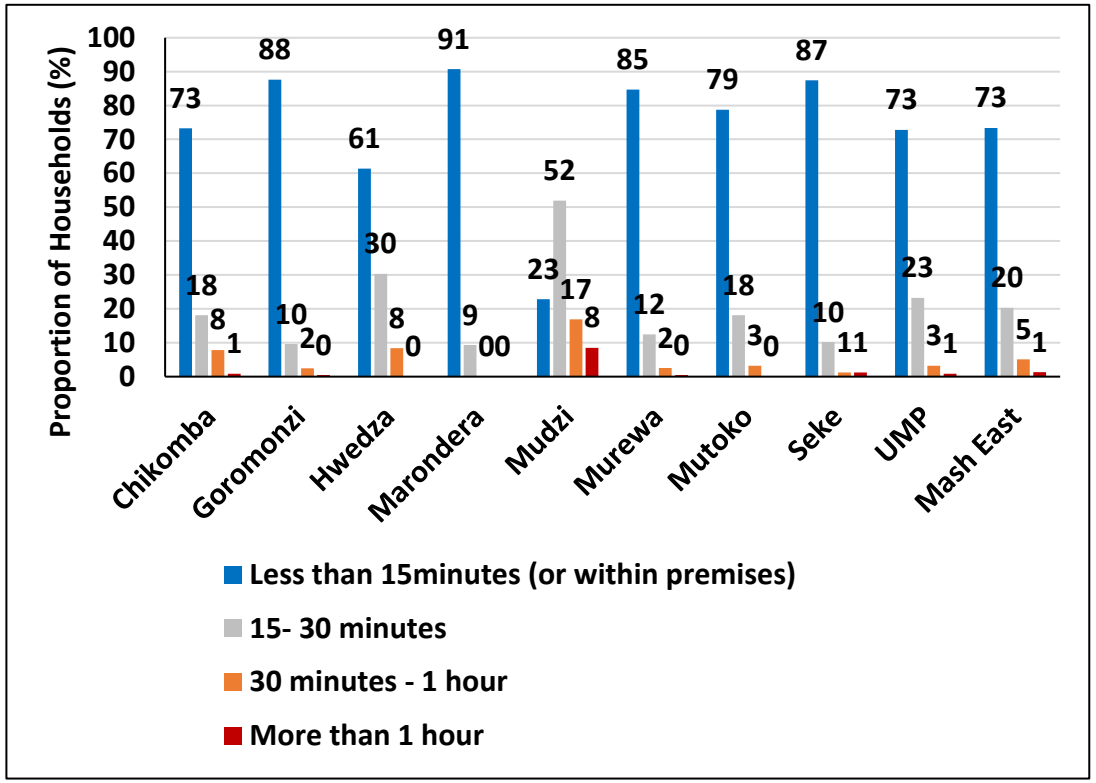
Fetching Water for Cooking and Drinking



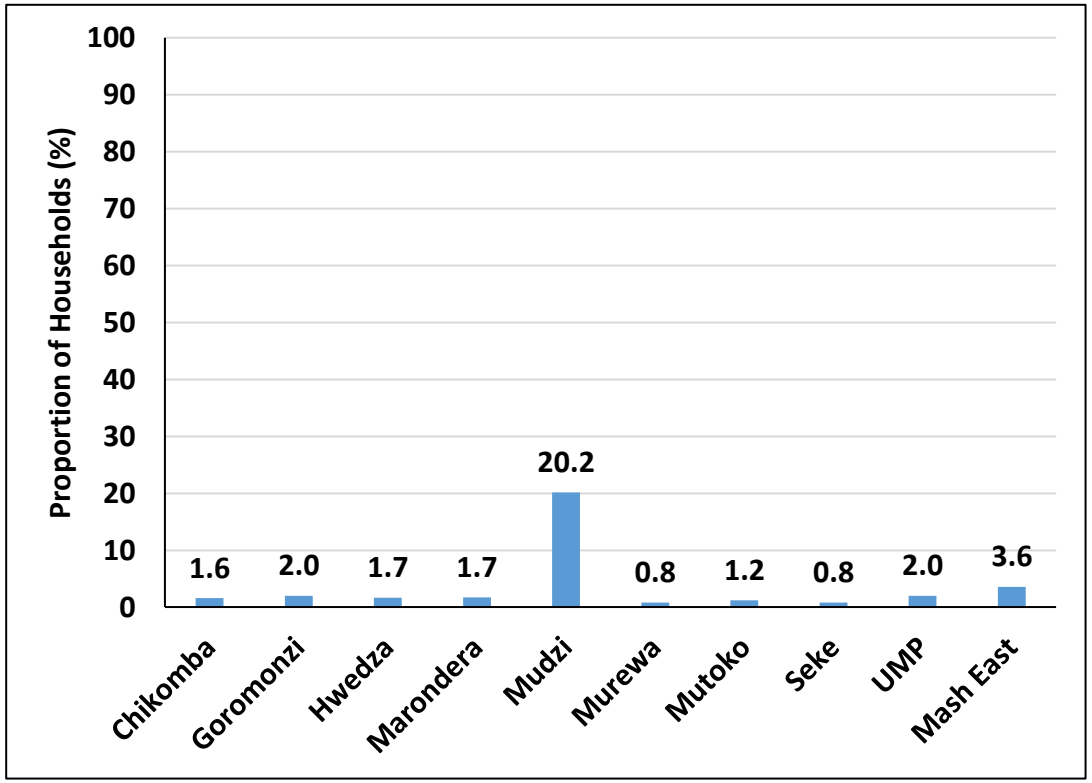
- The role of fetching water in Mashonaland East province was mainly performed by adult women 15 years and above.
- Chikomba (29%) had the highest proportion of households with adult men 15 years and above fetching water for cooking and drinking.

Time Spent Queuing and Violence at Water Source

Time Spent at Water Source



Violence at Water Source



- The proportion of households spending less than 15 minutes queuing at a water source or within premises was 73% .
- Mudzi had the highest proportion of households queuing for more than an hour (8%) as well as recording the highest proportion of households reporting violence(20.2%) at a water source.

State of Major Dams as at 17 May 2021

Dam Name	Full Supply Capacity (millions of cubic metres)	Current Capacity (millions of cubic metres)	% Full
Kariba	64800.00	33168.3	51.2
Tugwi- Mukosi	1802.6	1809.1	100.4
Mutirikwi	1378.08	1348.9	97.9
Manyame	480.23	368.01	76.6
Osborne	401.64	260.7	64.9
Mazvikadei	343.815	253.8	73.8
Manyuchi	309.06	275.1	89.0
Manjirenji	274.17	267.7	97.6
Sebakwe	265.733	265.7	100.0
Chivero	247.18	243.4	98.5
Insiza	173.49	138.1	79.6
Zhove	130.46	122.9	94.2
Siya	105.45	105.2	99.8
Inyankuni	74.52	44.5	59.7
Arcadia	55.29	55.6	100.6
Mtshabezi	51.99	37.1	71.4
Upper Ncema	43.17	24.0	55.6
Mzingwane	42.17	13.2	**31.3**
Mazowe	39.357	14.0	**35.6**
Bubi Lupane	39.09	35.9	91.8
Silabuhwa	23.22	20.18	86.9
Mwenje	36.11	36.3	100.5
Masembura	25.77	25,7	99.7
Lower Ncema	14.87	11.0	74.0
Harava	9.026	8.8	97.5
Upper Insiza	7.81	6.8	87.1
Seke	3.38	1.8	52.3

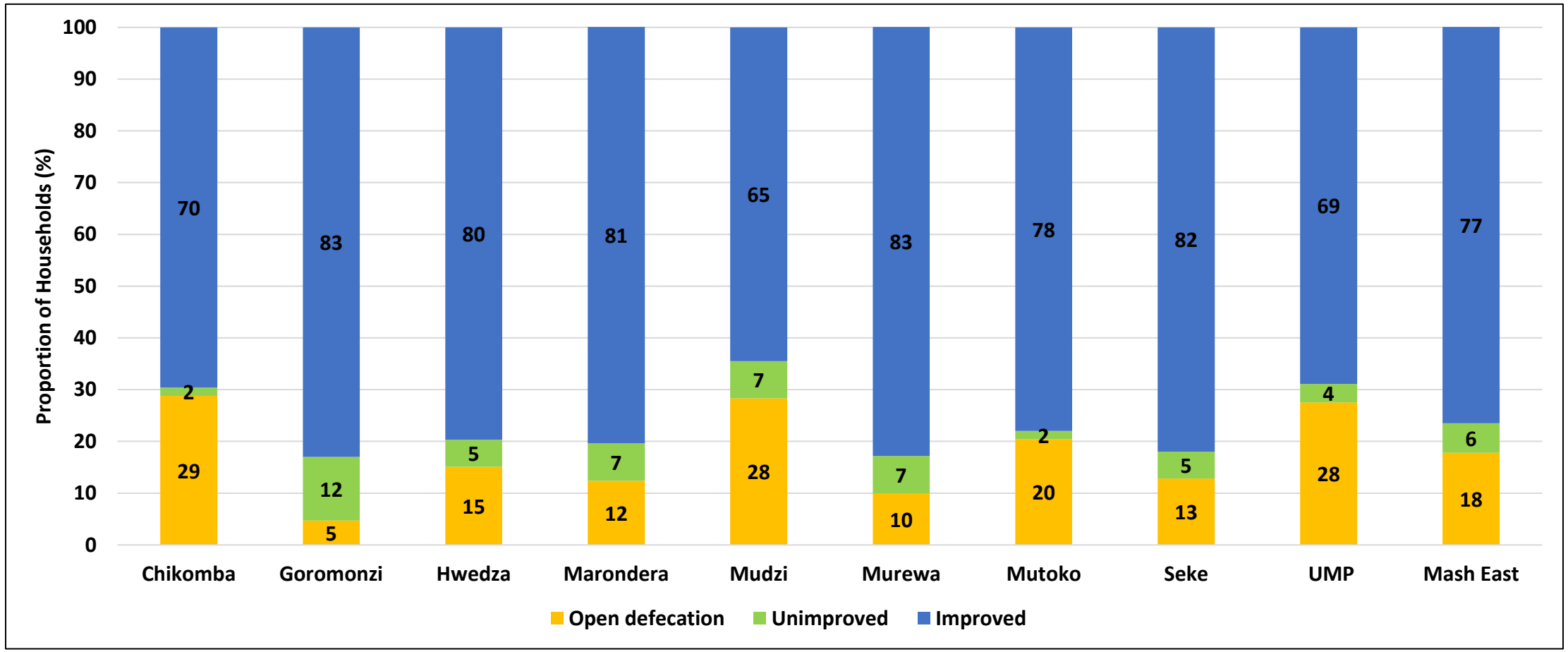
- The majority of the dams except for Mazowe (35.6%) and Mzingwane (31.3%) were above fifty percent capacity.

Ladder for Sanitation

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

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

Access to Improved Sanitation



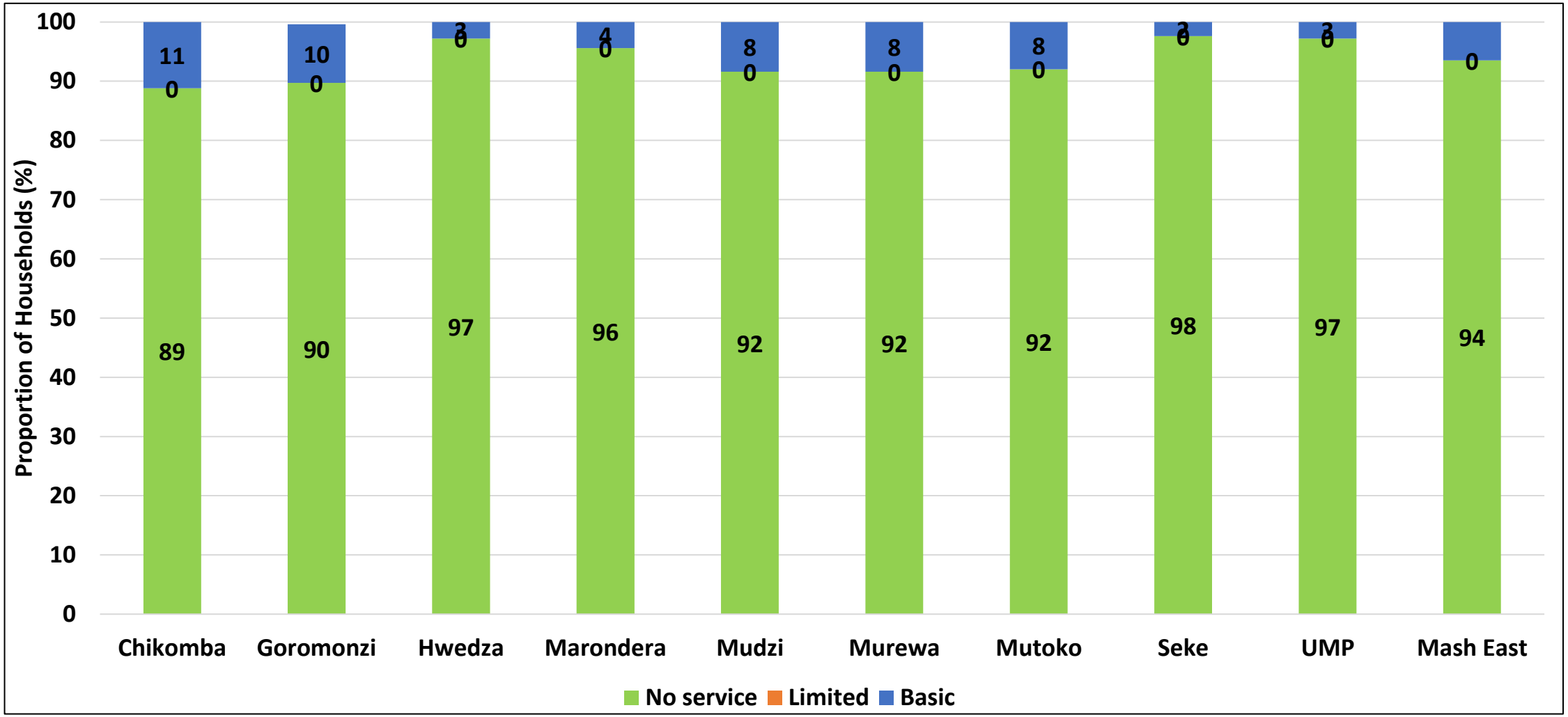
- In the province, 77% of households had access to improved sanitation facilities whilst 18% practiced open defection
- Chikomba district (29%) and Mudzi (28%) had the highest proportion of households practising open defaecation.

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.

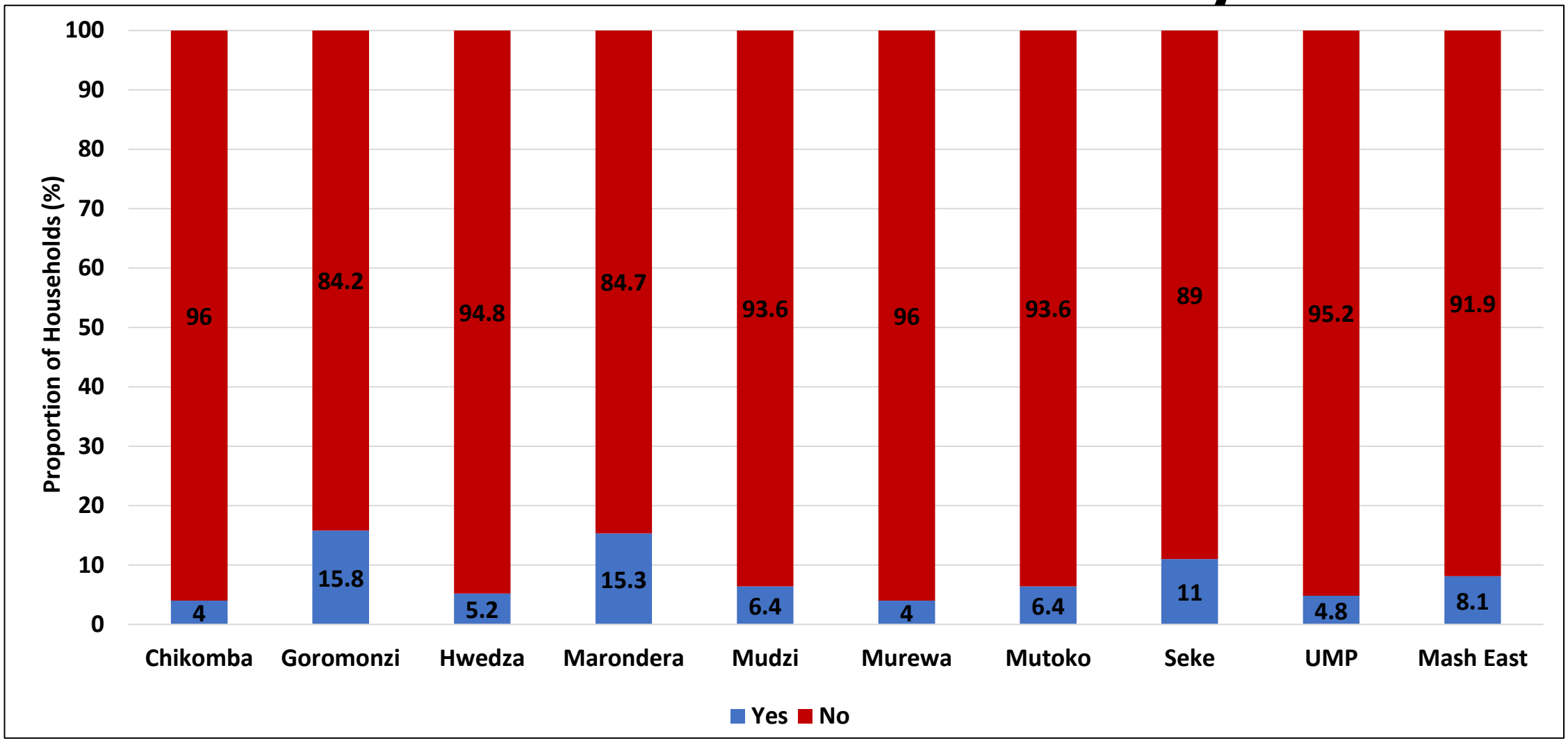
Access to Hand Washing Facilities



- There were generally no handwashing facilities at most households (94%) across the province.

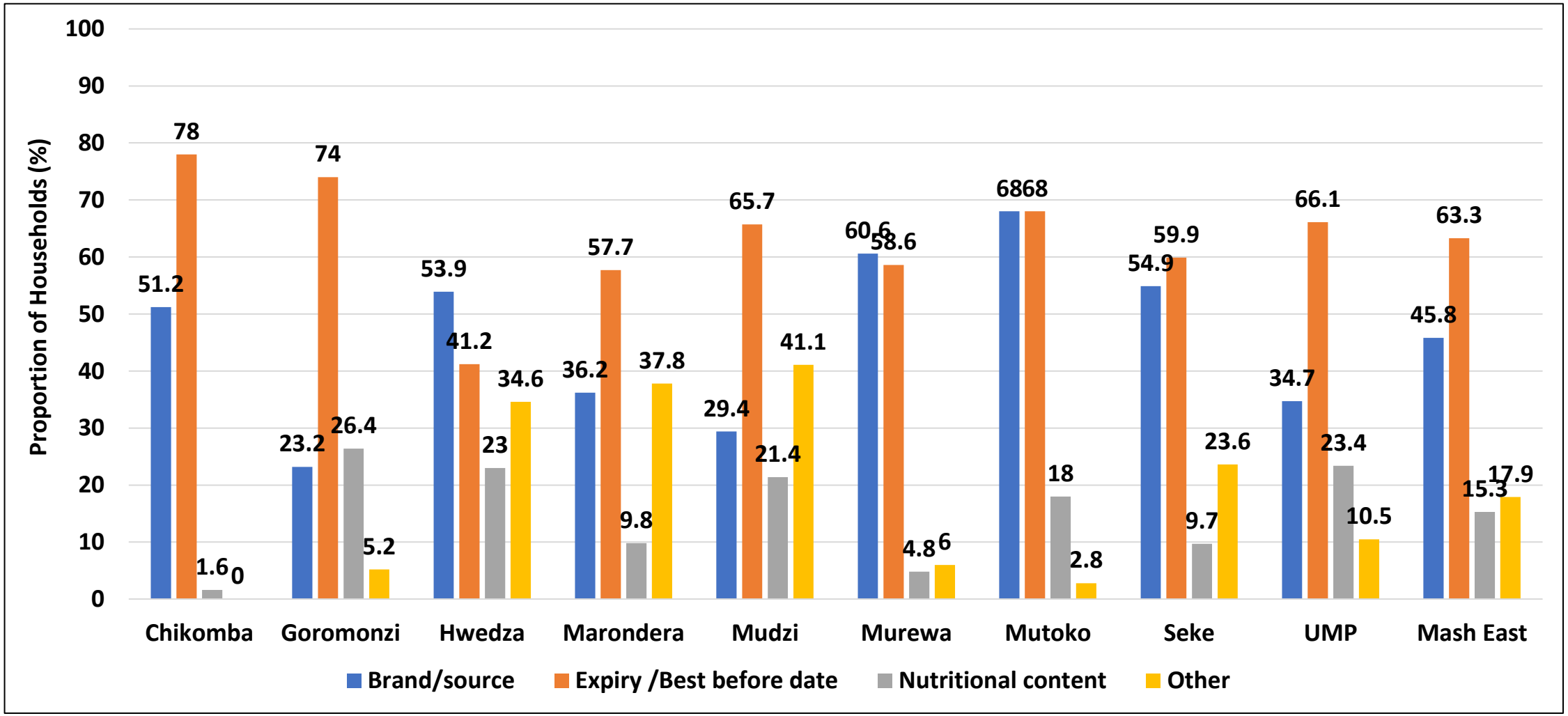
Food Safety

Information on Food Safety



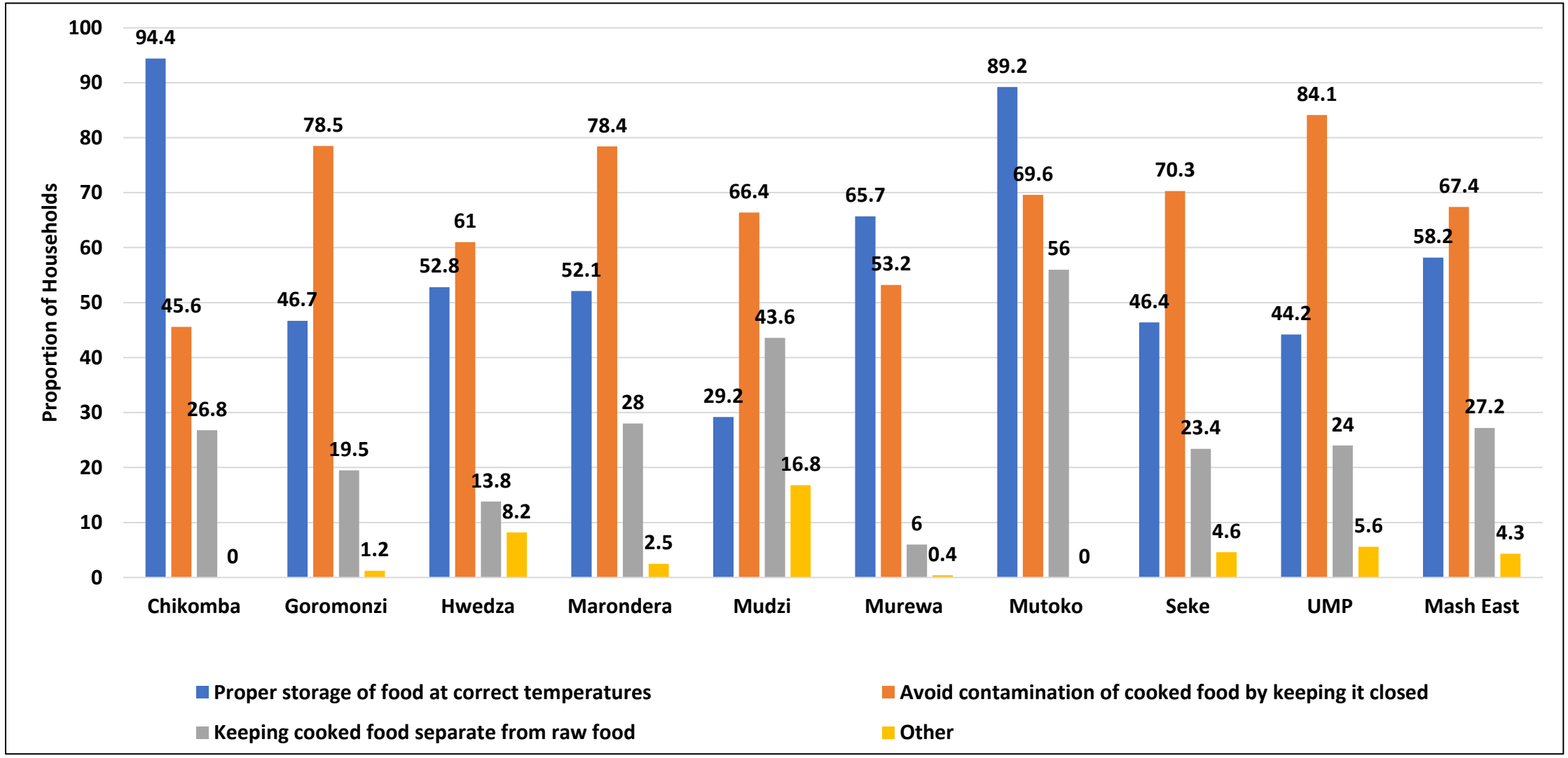
- In the previous twelve months (April 2020 to May 2021), only 8.1% of the households received information on food safety issues.
- Goromonzi district (15.8%), had the greatest proportion of households who received information on food safety issues.

Considerations when Purchasing Food



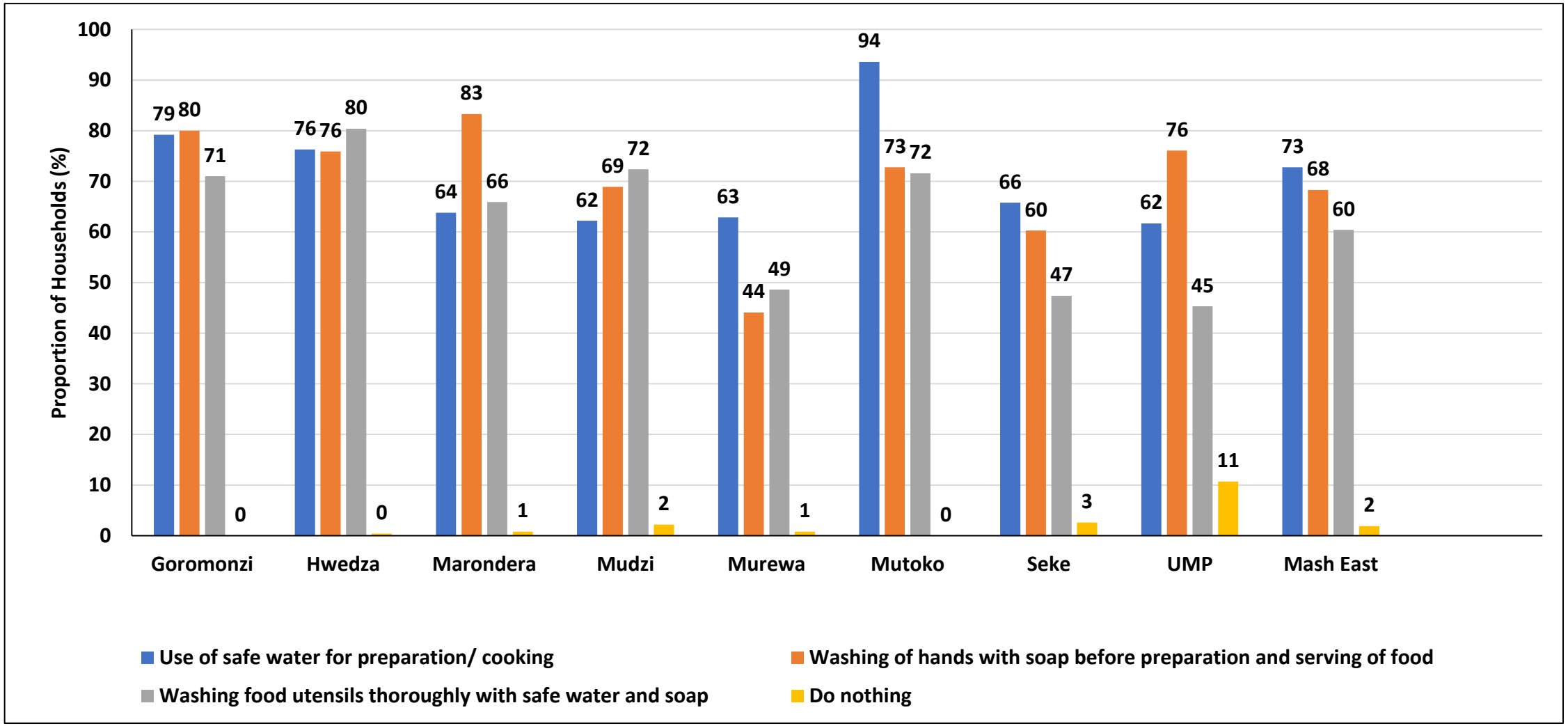
- In the province, 63.3% of households reported considering the expiry date when purchasing food for their families.
- Goromonzi (26.4%), had the greatest proportion of households which considered nutritional content when purchasing food.

Ways to Keep Food Safe



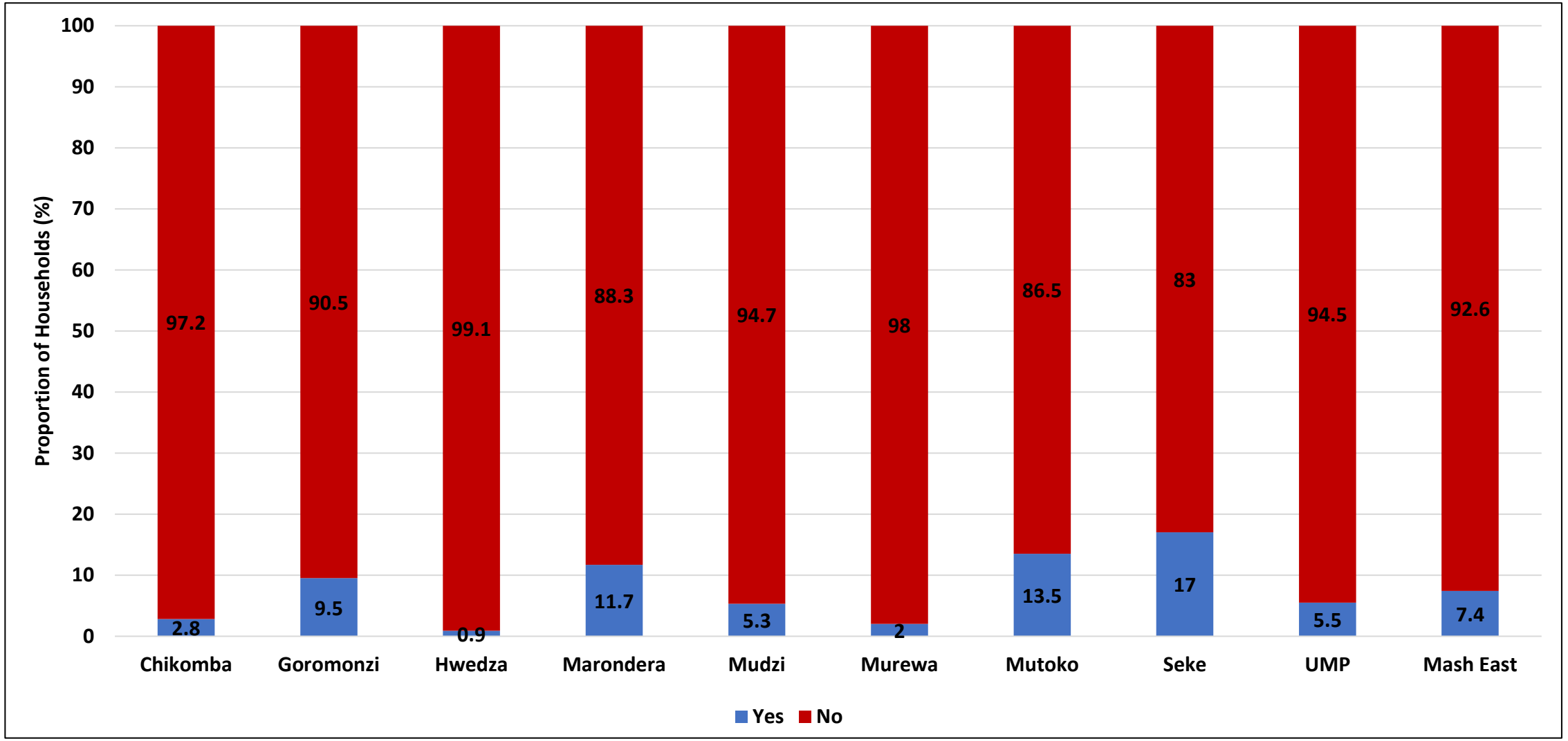
- Keeping food closed to avoid contamination (67.4%) was the frequently mentioned method of keeping food safe.

Safe Preparation of Food



- In the province, 73% of households reported that use of safe water for food preparation and cooking was important in safe food preparation.
- About 2% of households did nothing to ensure food safety during preparation of food.

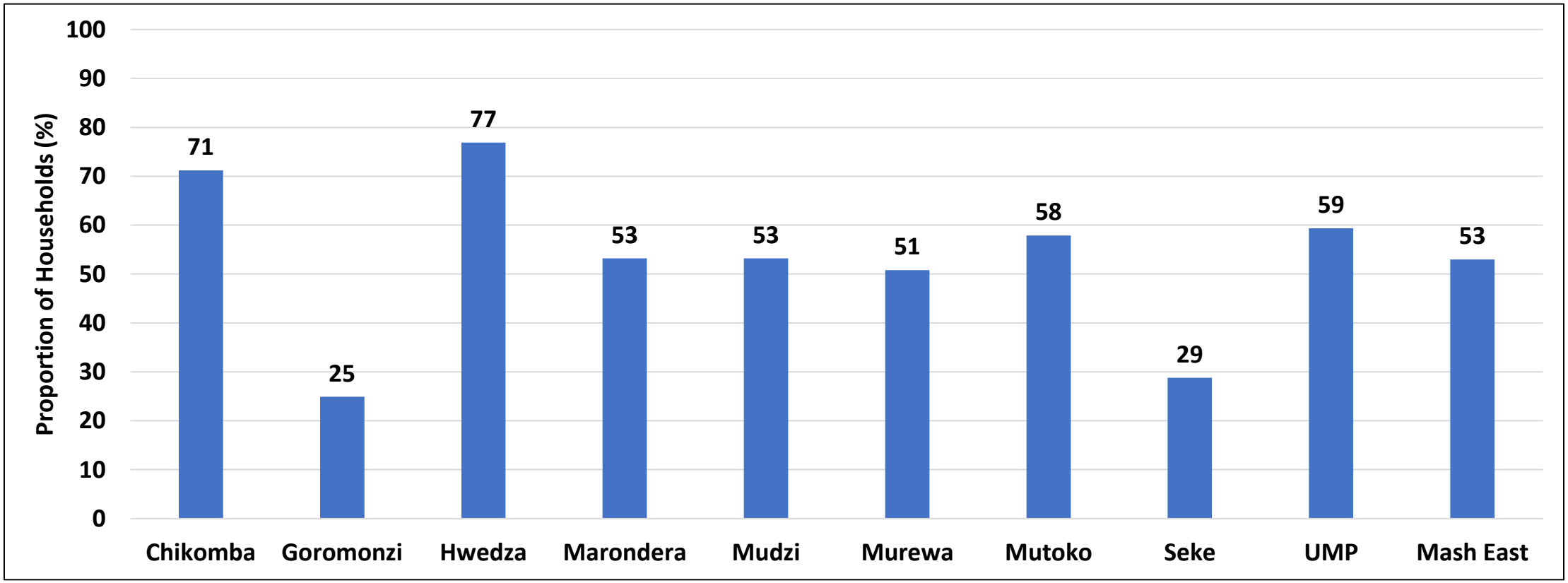
Purchase of Expired or Spoiled Food



- Seke (17%) had the greatest proportion of households which purchased expired or food undergoing spoilage due to its reduced price.

Access to Services and Infrastructure

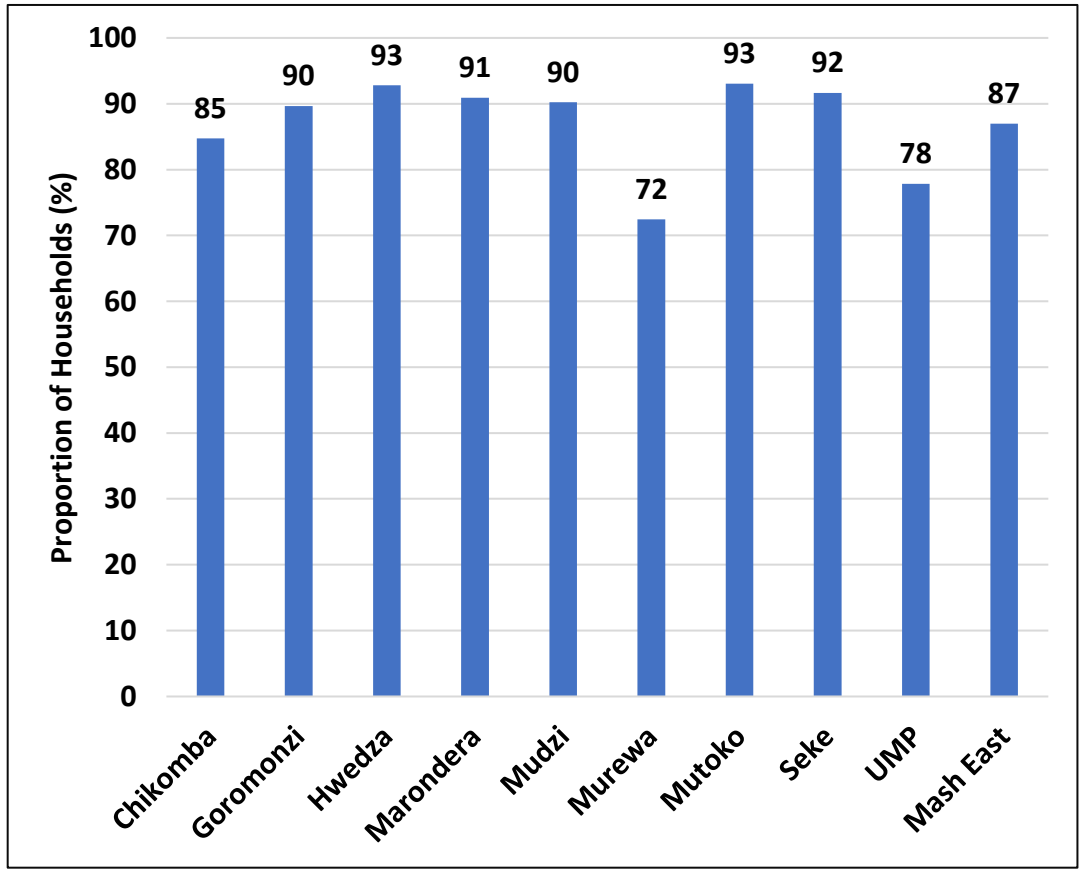
Households that Received Any Agricultural Extension Services in the Past Year



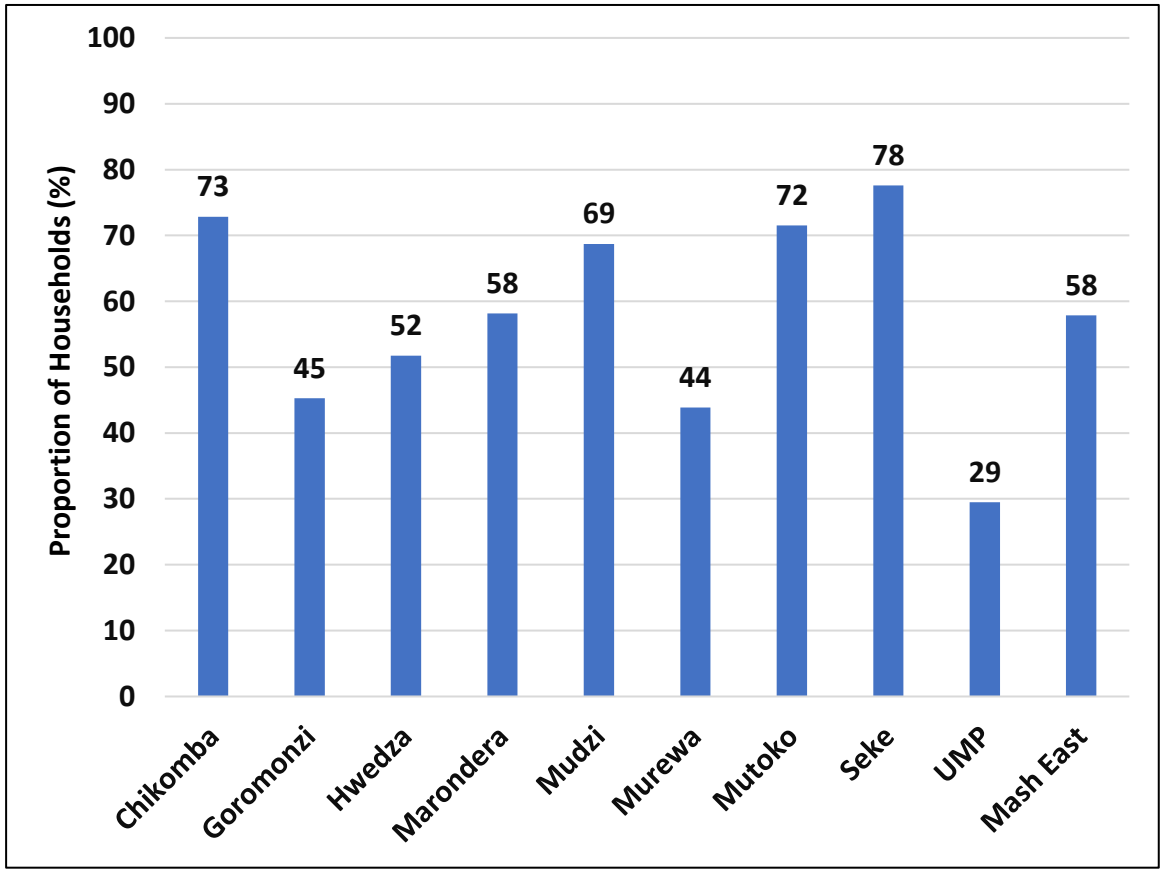
- In Mashonaland East province, 53% of households reported to have received some form of agricultural extension services support in the past year.
- Seke (29%) and Goromonzi (25%) had the lowest proportion of households that received agricultural extension services support in the past year.

Households that Received Agriculture Advice from Extension Officers

Cropping Advice

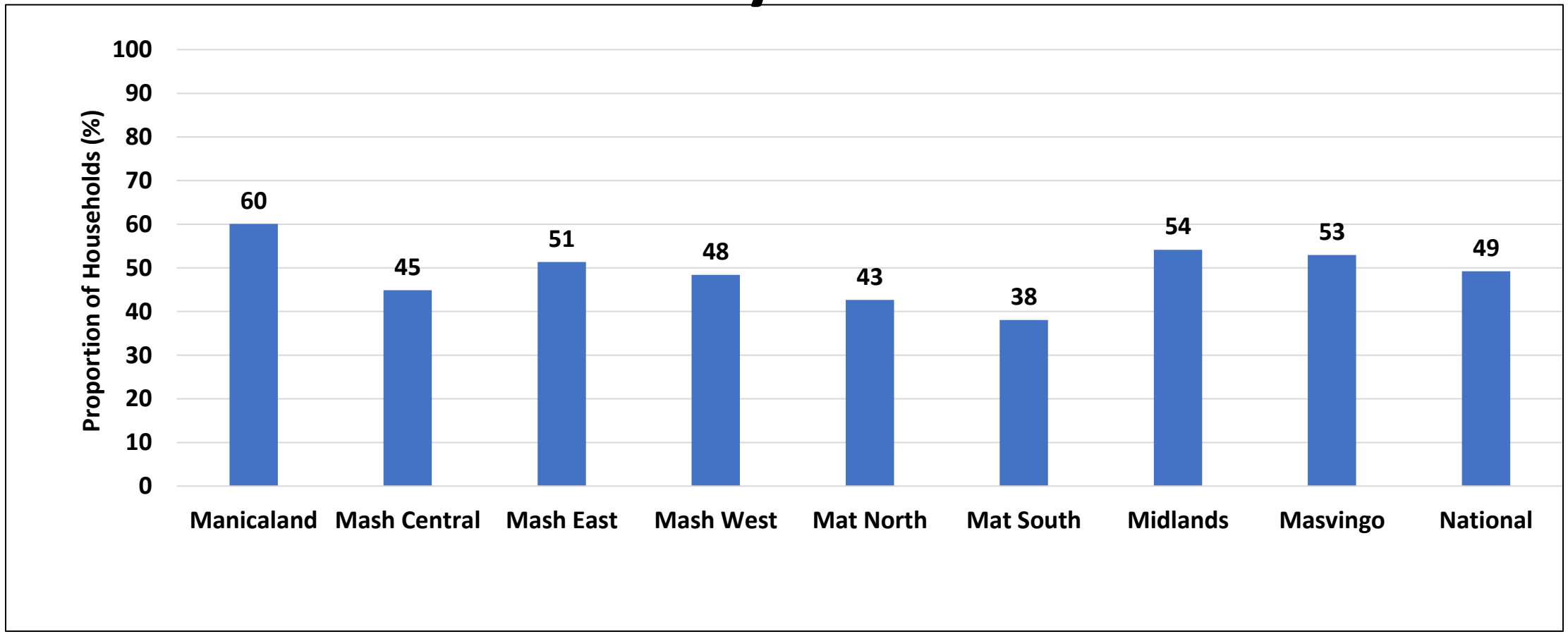


Livestock Advice



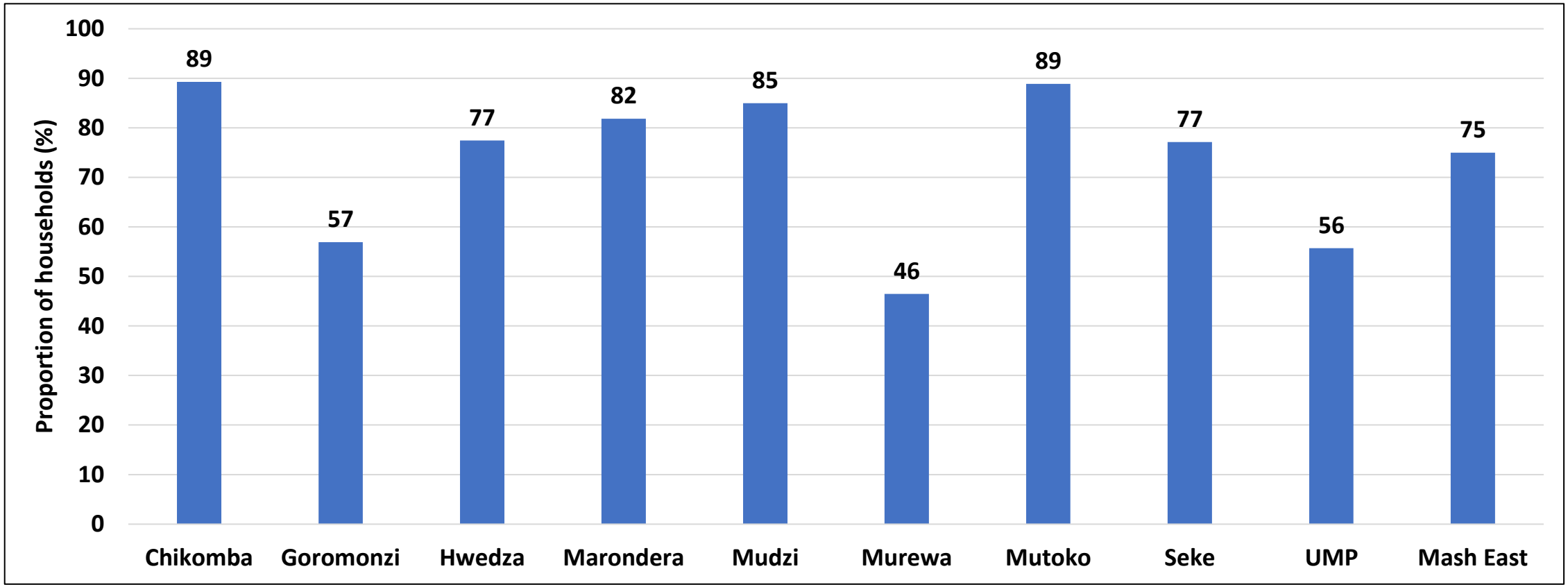
- The proportion of households that received cropping advice form extension officers was high across all districts.
- In Mashonaland East , 58% of the households reported to have received livestock advice , with Goromonzi (45%), Murewa (44%) and UMP(29%) having the least proportion of households having received livestock advice.

Households that Received Extension Support on January Disease



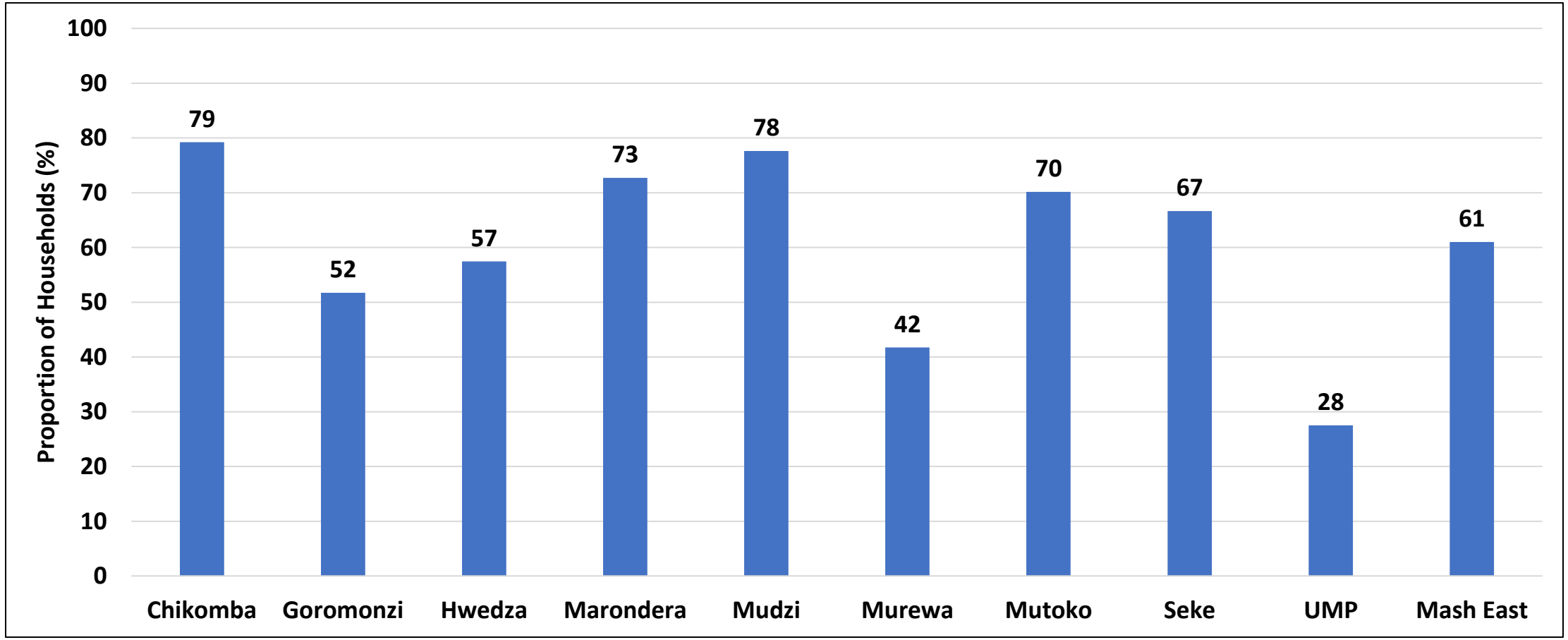
- In Mashonaland East (51%) of households received extension support on January Disease.

Households that Received Extension Support on Fall Army Worm



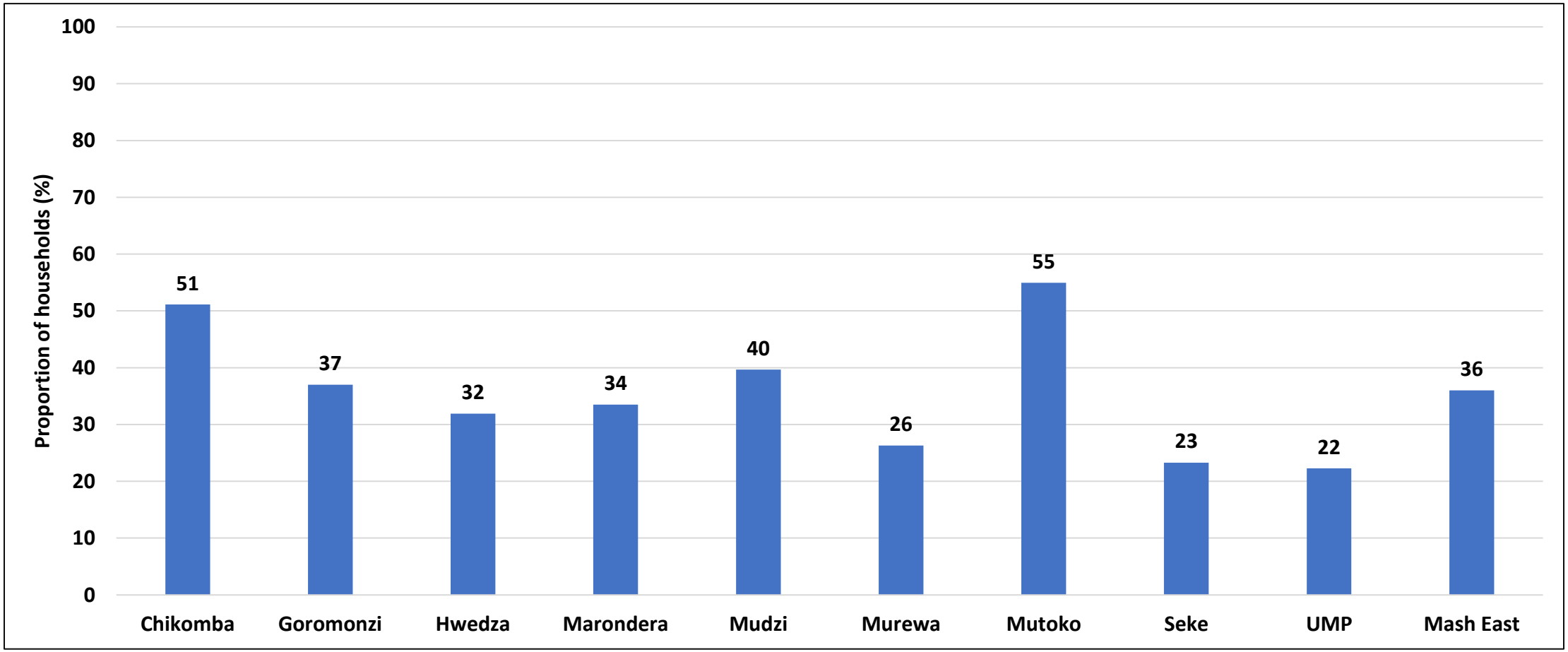
- Seventy five percent of households received extension support on Fall Army Worm.

Households that Received Extension Support on Weather and Climate



- The proportion of households that received extension support on weather and climate was 61%

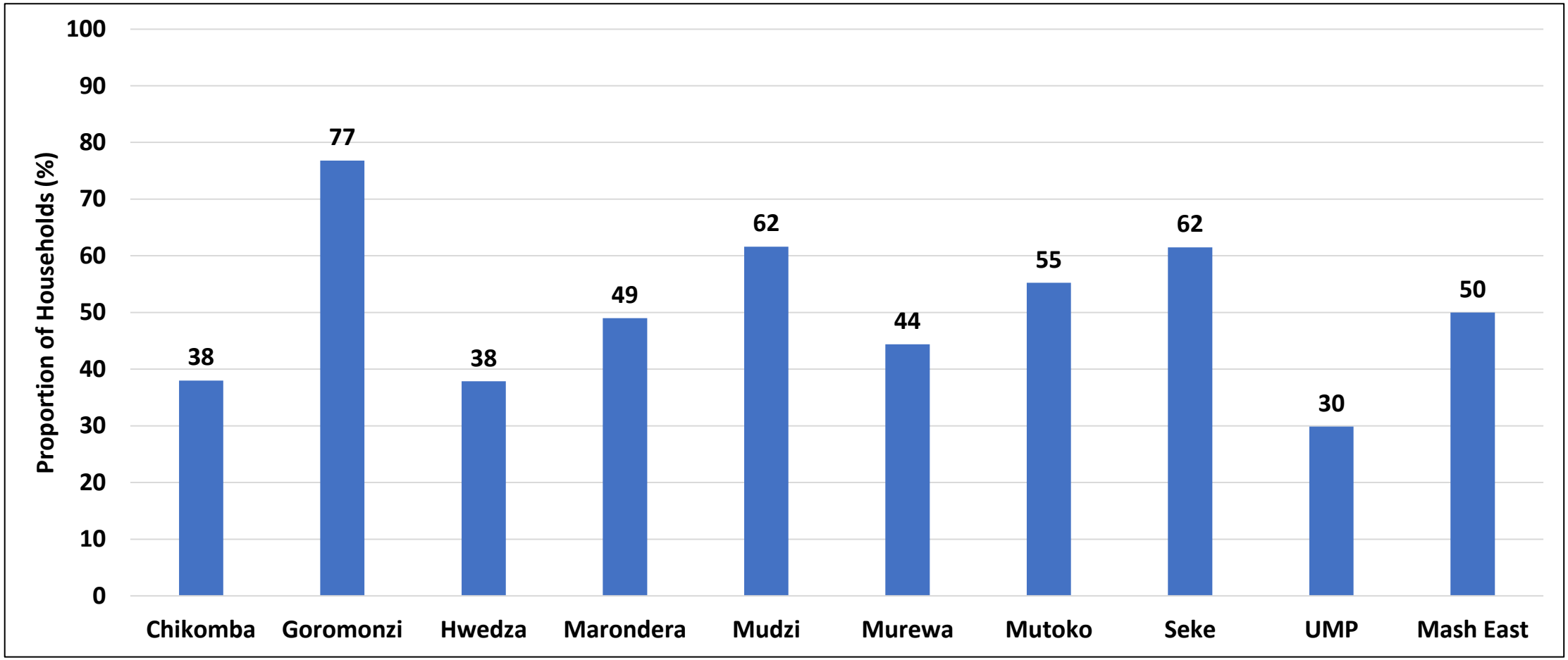
Access to Animal Health Centres



- Access to Animal Health Centres was generally low across all districts, with only 36 % of households reporting to have access at provincial level.

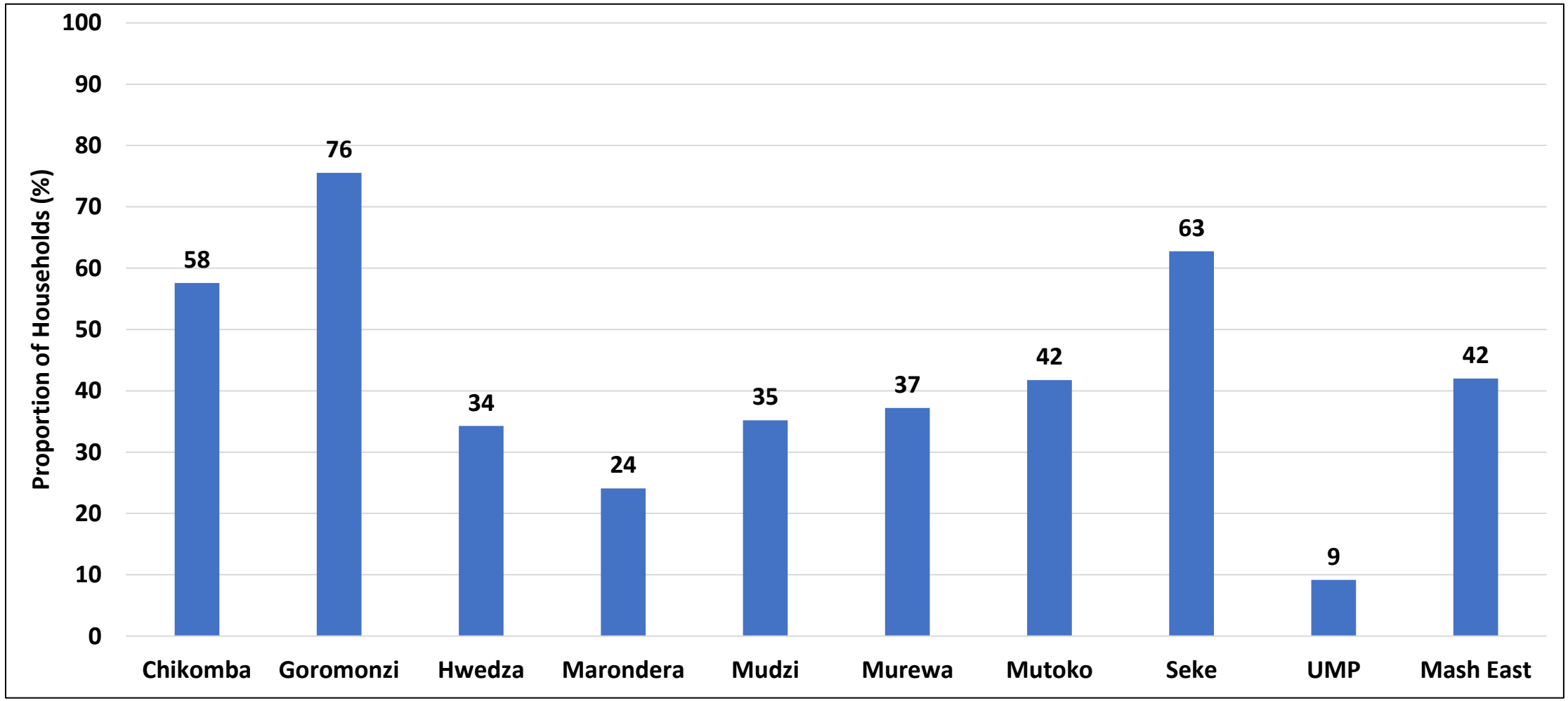
Access to Police Services

Police Services Reachable within One Hour



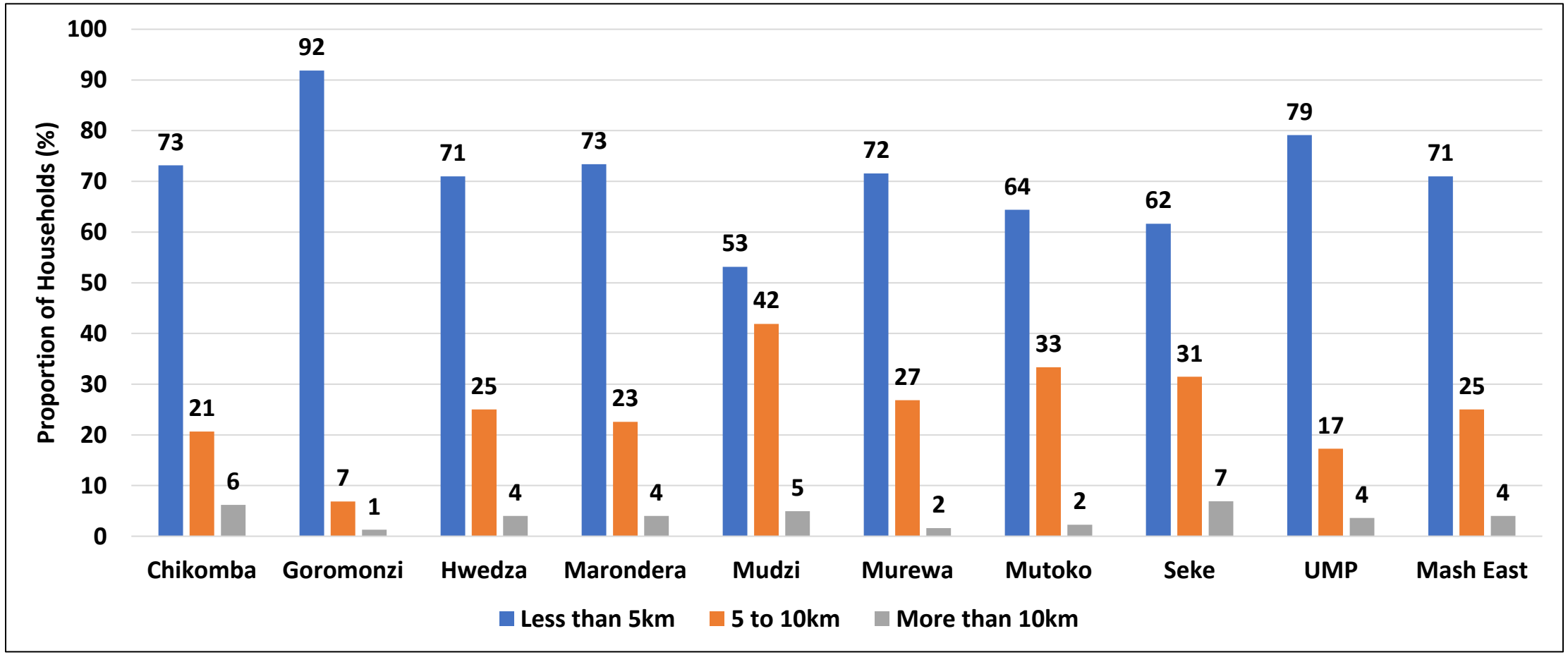
- Police services were reachable within one hour to 50% of households in Mashonaland East.

Access to Victim Friendly Services



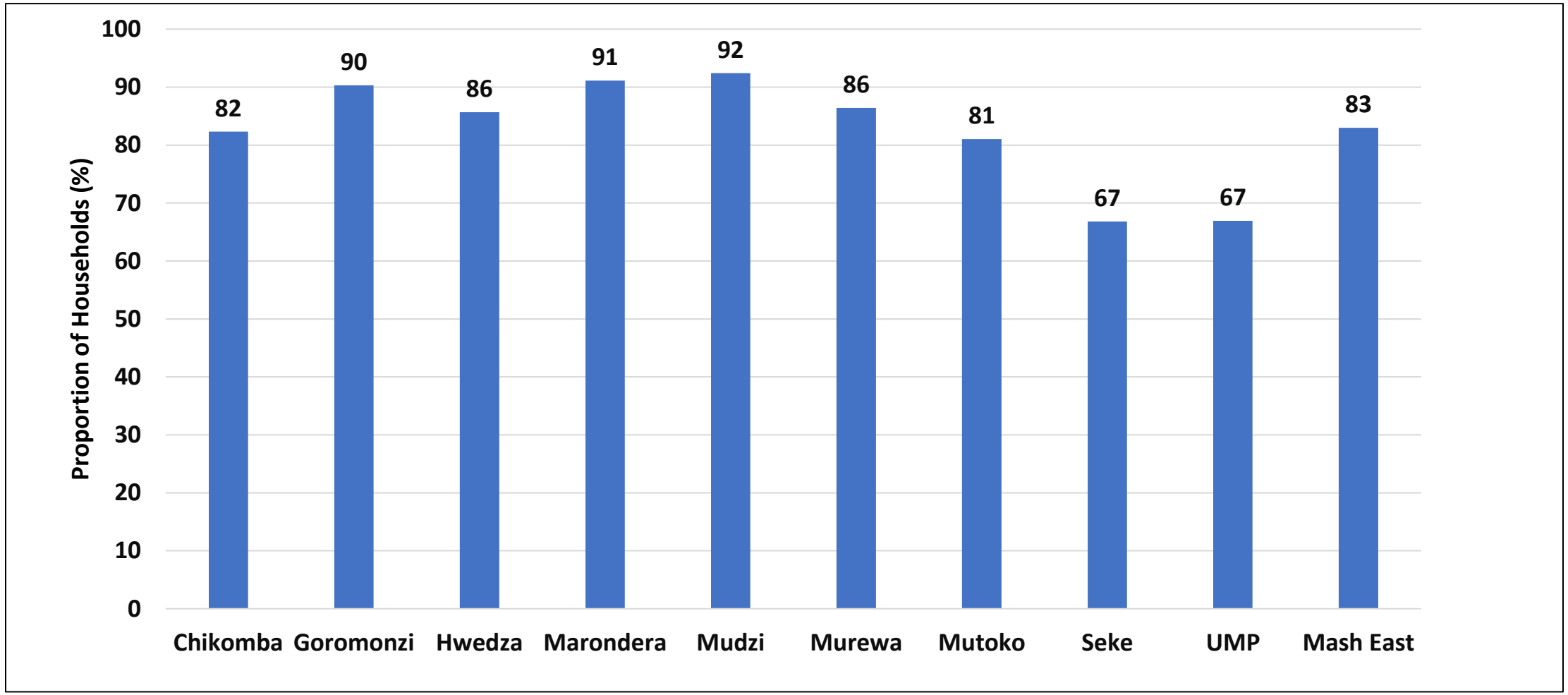
- Access to victim friendly services was generally low across all districts except in Goromonzi (76%) and Seke (63%).

Approximate Distance of the Nearest Primary School



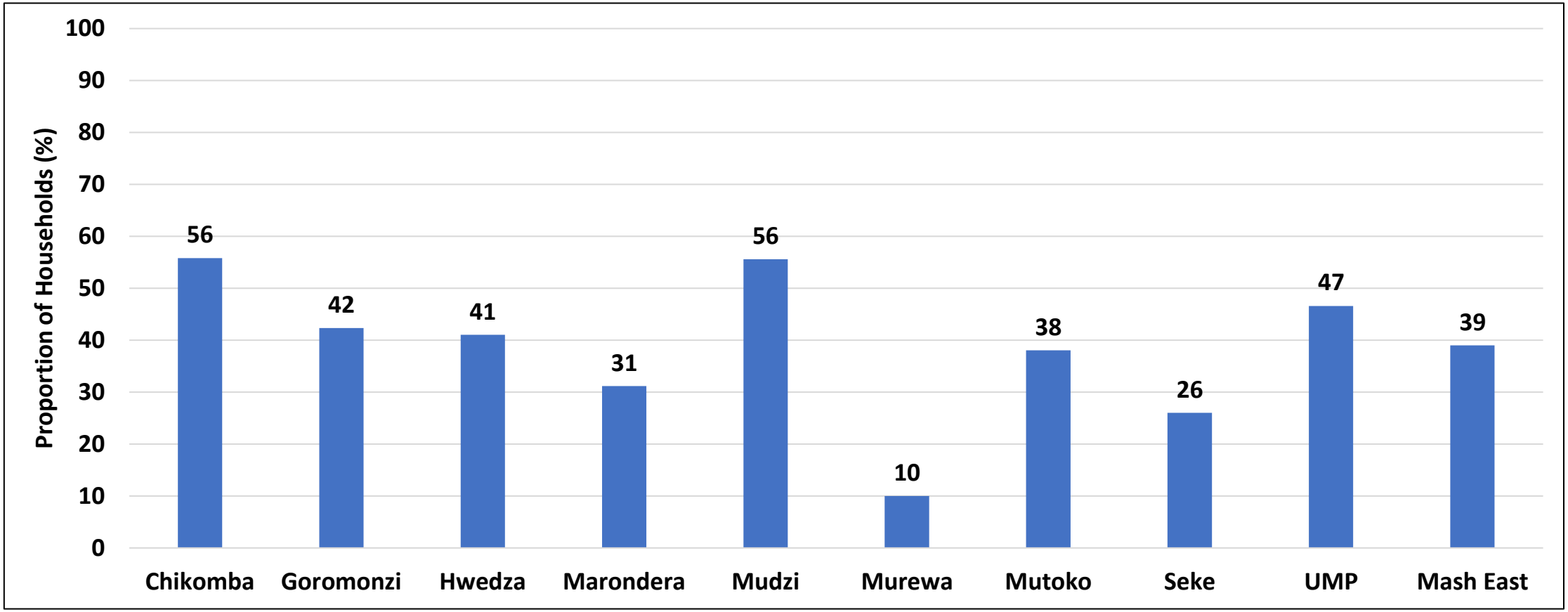
- Seventy one percent of households reported to have their nearest school within a distance of the less than 5km .

Household Access to Health-Related Information



- Eight three percent of households had access to health related information.

Households that Received Nutrition Education in the Past 12 Months



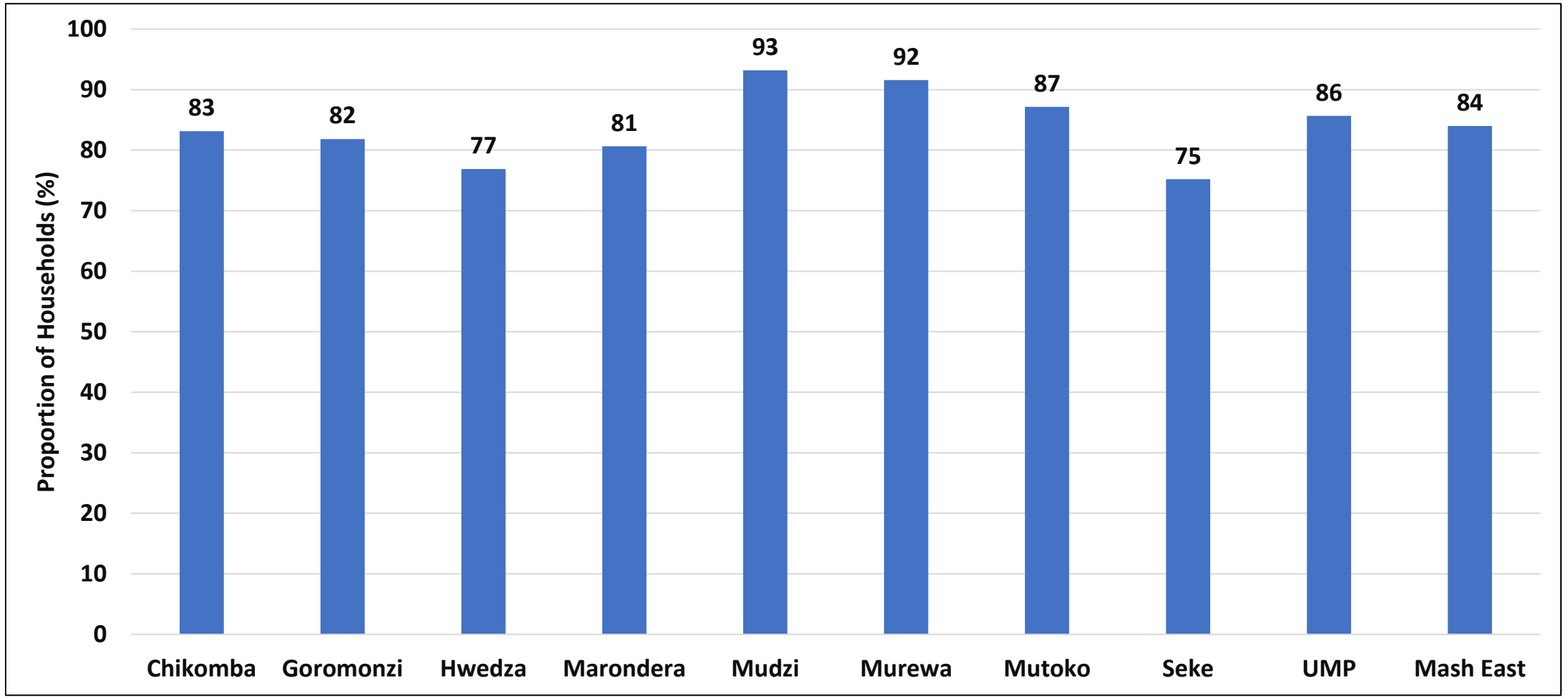
- Only 39% of households reported to have received nutrition education in the past 12 months.
- Murewa (10%) had the least proportion of households reporting to have received nutrition education.

Sources of Nutrition Education

District	Government (%)	UN/NGOs (%)	Care group (%)	IYCF support group (%)	Village Health Workers/Volunteers (%)	Other (%)
Chikomba	44	0	1	1	42	12
Goromonzi	29	0	0	2	37	32
Hwedza	45	0	0	0	16	40
Marondera	23	0	2	1	27	47
Mudzi	27	14	0	0	37	22
Murewa	29	4	1	1	6	59
Mutoko	80	4	0	0	7	9
Seke	38	6	5	1	24	26
UMP	26	8	1	0	30	35
Mash East	38	4	1	1	26	31

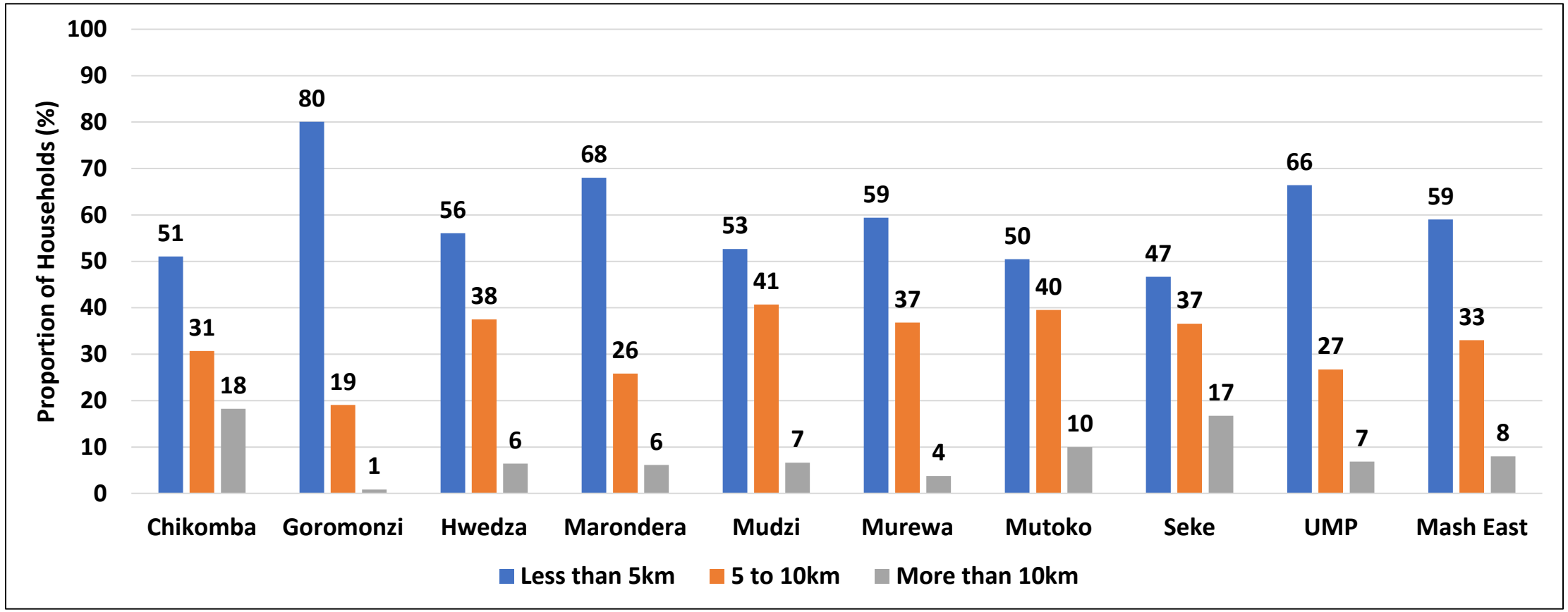
- The main source of Nutrition Education was other Government workers (38%), other sources (31%) and village health worker (26%).

Access to the Services of a Village Health Worker



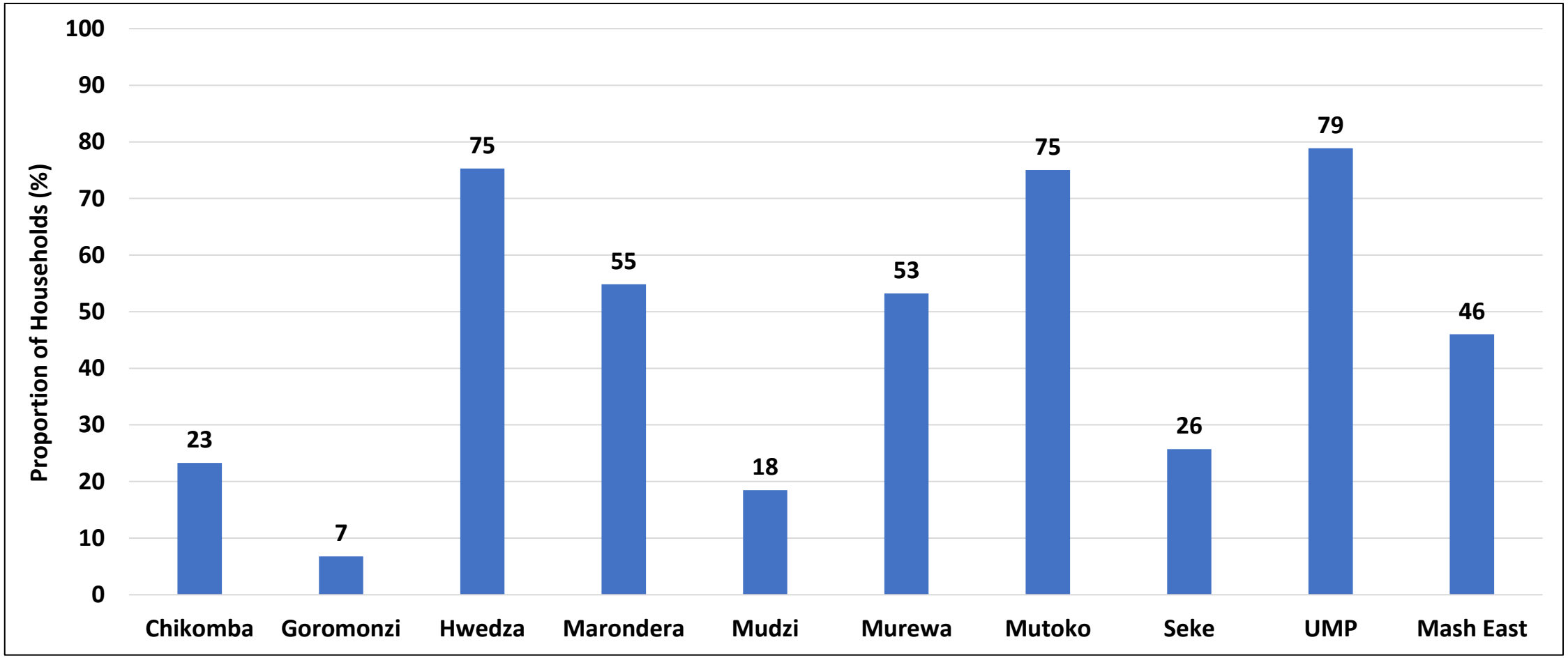
- The majority of households in Mashonaland East (84%) had access to the services of a village health worker.

Approximate Distance of the Nearest Health Facility/Clinic



- In Mashonaland East, 59% of households were within less than 5km radius to the nearest health facility, whilst 8% were more than 10km from their closest clinic.

Access to Grain Facility



- Only 46% of households reported to have access to a grain facility.
- Chikomba (23%), Mudzi (18%) and Goromonzi (7%) had the lowest proportion of households that had access to grain facilities.

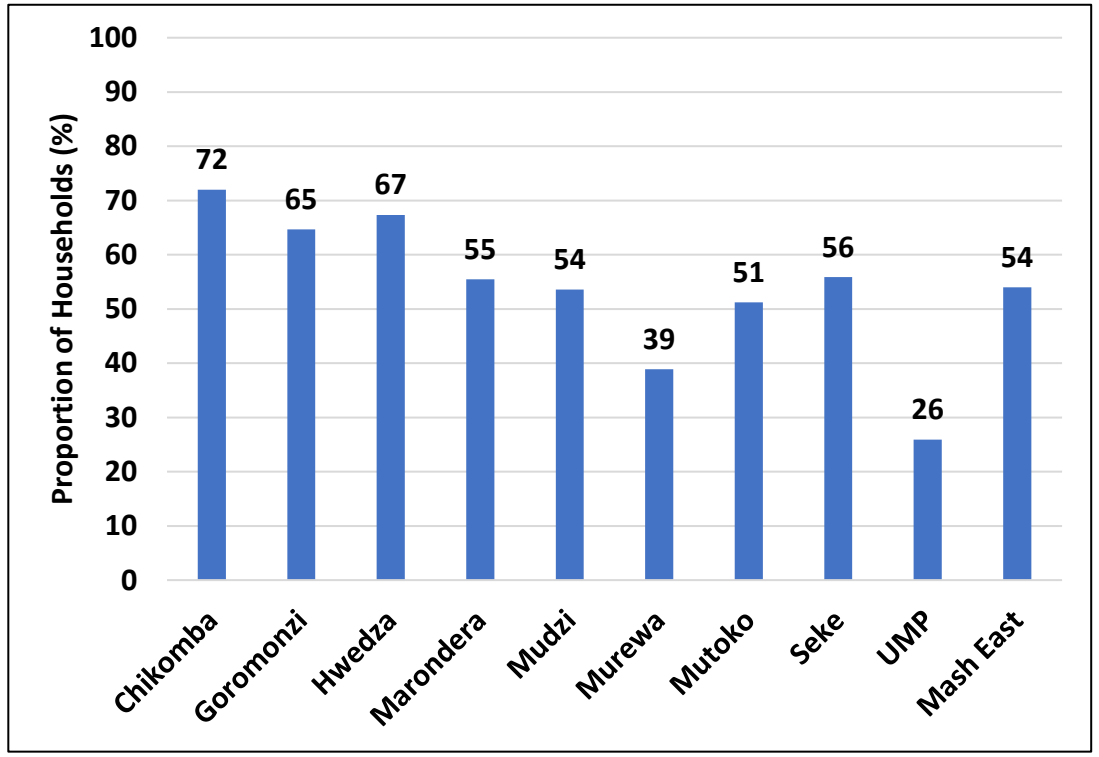
Structures Used to Store Grain

	Ordinary room (%)	Traditional granary (%)	Ordinary granary (%)	Improved granary (%)	Bin/drum (%)	Crib (%)	Hermatic bags (%)	Metal silos (%)
Chikomba	60	36	2	0	0	0	2	0
Goromonzi	90	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Hwedza	86	11	1	2	0	0	0	0
Marondera	83	8	2	0	0	0	7	0
Mudzi	70	26	4	0	0	0	0	0
Murewa	85	10	4	2	0	0	0	0
Mutoko	86	5	9	0	0	0	0	0
Seke	79	16	4	1	0	0	0	0
UMP	94	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mash East	**84**	**11**	3	**1**	0	0	**1**	0

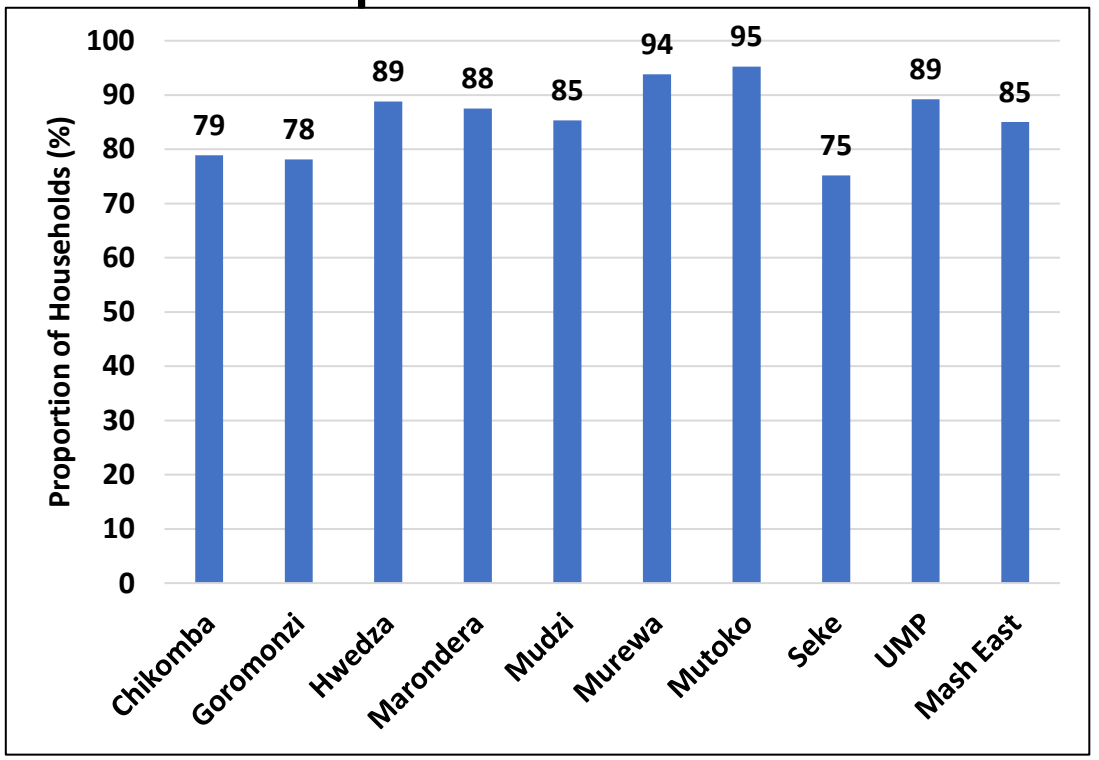
- The most common structures used to store grain at household level was the ordinary room (84%) followed by traditional granary (11%).
- Of concern was the low use of improved granary(1%), hermatic bags (1%) which are reliable methods that reduce post harvest losses.

Households that Received and Used Early Warning Information

Received Early Warning Information



Used Early Warning Information to Plan Response Mechanisms



- In Mashonaland East , 54% of households received early warning information on weather, climate change, seasonal performance.
- Of those who received early warning information , 85% used it to plan for response mechanisms.

Members who Received Information on Public Health Diseases

	Rabies (%)	Anthrax (%)	Cholera (%)	Typhoid (%)	Dysentery (%)	Salmonella (%)	Listeria (%)
Chikomba	34	29	82	34	16	4	4
Goromonzi	39	28	95	32	18	2	1
Hwedza	74	43	88	50	16	1	1
Marondera	80	68	62	24	31	2	1
Mudzi	88	41	36	19	8	4	1
Murewa	61	53	69	19	15	3	0
Mutoko	58	39	49	26	42	1	0
Seke	32	16	53	32	14	0	0
UMP	64	69	81	61	40	13	13
Mash East	**40**	29	**75**	**35**	21	2	1

- The majority of households (75%) received public health information on cholera, rabies (40%) and typhoid (35%).

Sources of Information on Gender Based Violence Services

	Radio (%)	Other household member (%)	Television (%)	Newspaper (%)	Social media (%)	Internet browsing (%)	Government Extension Worker (%)	Health workers (%)	Health promoters (%)	Friends and relatives (%)	UN/NGOs (%)	Police (%)	Other (%)
Chikomba	84	1	1	7	10	0	16	6	9	14	6	40	0
Goromonzi	66	13	3	0	4	0	25	29	17	11	21	40	1
Hwedza	50	39	10	9	19	3	38	36	25	27	23	45	0
Marondera	69	11	7	1	4	0	6	21	0	10	5	20	1
Mudzi	54	5	4	0	1	0	17	22	5	7	7	30	11
Murewa	73	8	1	1	2	1	47	44	34	5	3	21	0
Mutoko	55	4	0	1	6	0	38	39	29	12	7	1	9
Seke	80	7	0	0	3	0	8	13	7	10	12	27	7
UMP	91	3	16	1	8	1	2	14	3	1	2	2	0
Mash East	**87**	14	8	2	10	0	**15**	**15**	5	12	3	**23**	3

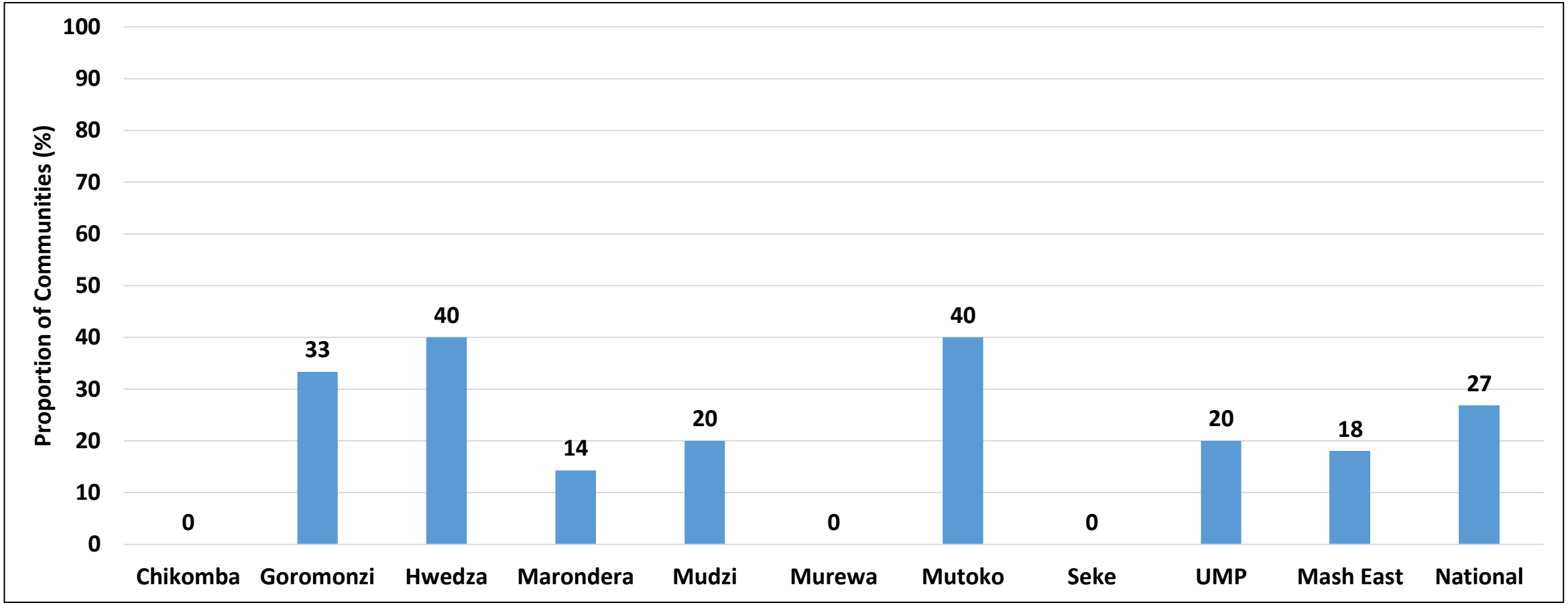
- The main sources of information on Gender Based Violence Services **were** Radio (87%),Police (23%) and Health Workers (15%) and Government extension workers (15%).

Household Ownership of Infrastructure that Enhances Food And Nutrition Security

	Irrigation (%)	Farming equipment (%)	Fowl runs (%)	Solar powered water source (%)	Borehole (%)	Storage facility (%)	Savings (%)	Beehives (%)	Nutrition gardening (%)	Agro-forestry (%)	Other (%)
Chikomba	2	26	50	0	1	2	7	0	27	6	4
Goromonzi	0	15	33	0	2	16	2	1	20	0	30
Hwedza	0	8	37	1	2	3	14	1	17	1	18
Marondera	8	3	13	1	3	1	14	0	24	0	39
Mudzi	2	41	4	0	0	2	0	3	45	0	37
Murewa	2	3	9	22	2	5	2	0	65	0	22
Mutoko	11	5	31	0	1	26	4	1	18	0	36
Seke	19	35	8	0	1	23	0	0	43	3	17
UMP	2	9	35	1	3	19	2	0	33	0	29
Mash East	5	**17**	**43**	0	3	11	7	1	**37**	1	16

- The most common infrastructure that enhances food and nutrition security owned by households were fowl runs (43%) , nutrition gardens (37%) and farming equipment (17%).

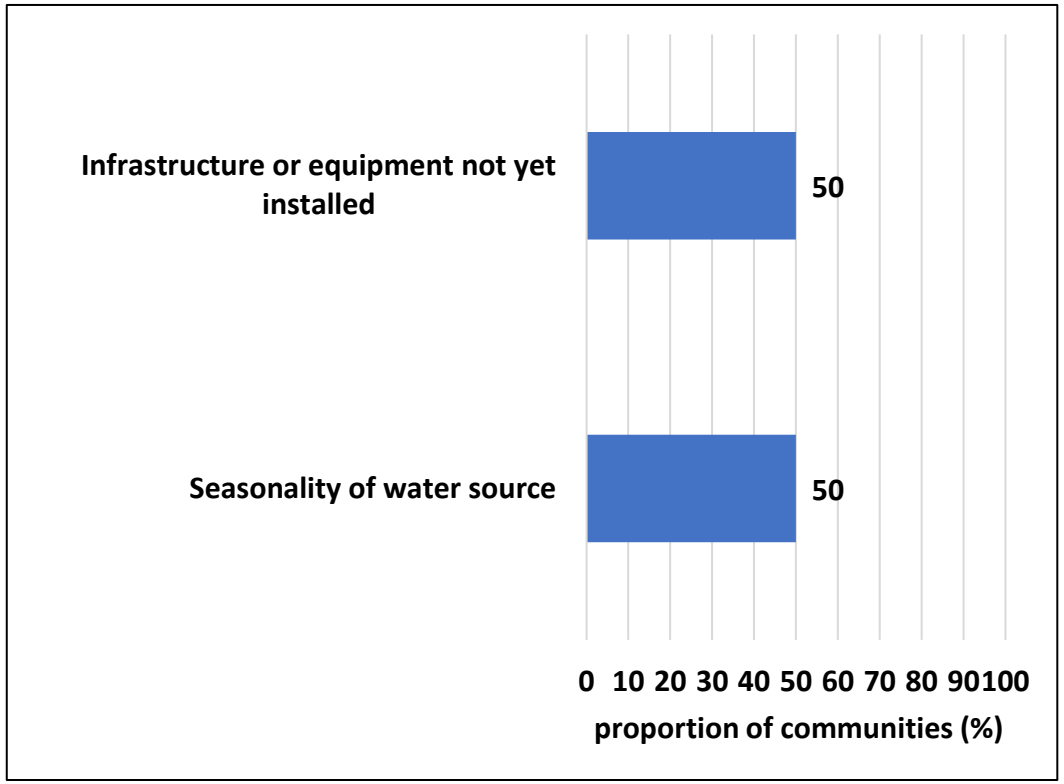
Proportion of Communities with Irrigation Schemes



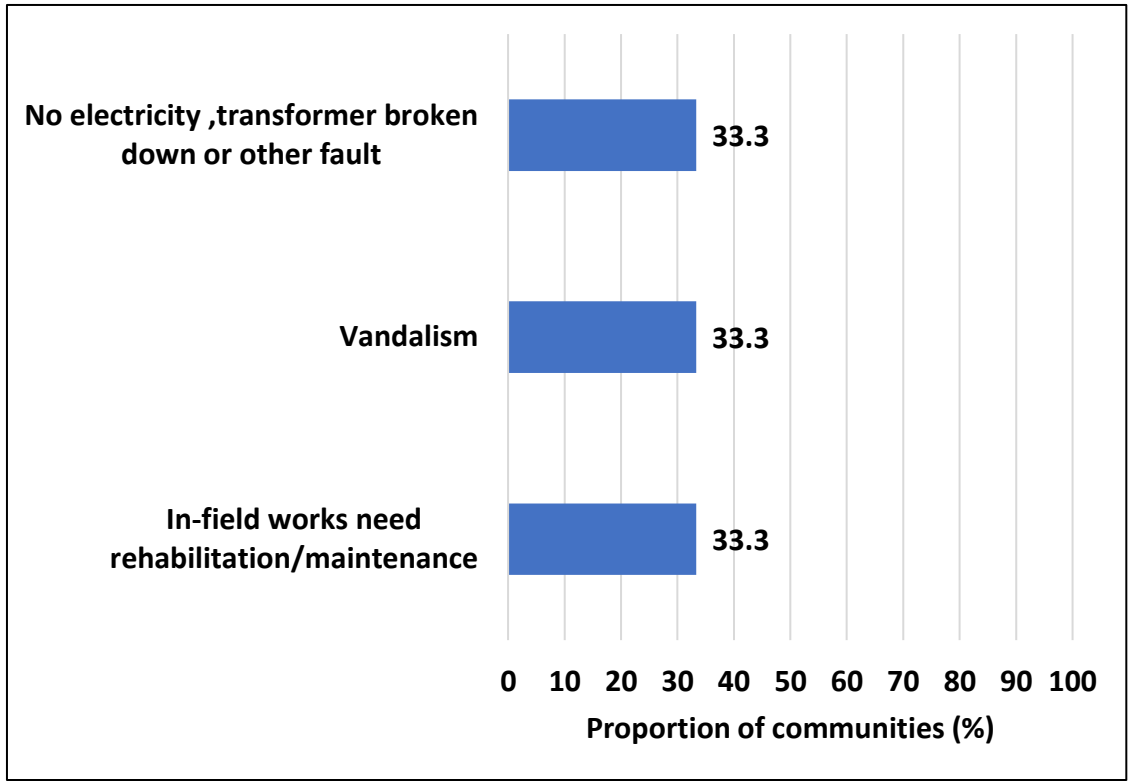
- Generally there were few communities with irrigation schemes (27%) across the country.
- However, Hwedza (40%) and Mutoko (40%) had relatively higher proportions of sampled communities with irrigation schemes.

Reasons for Partially or Non Functioning Irrigation Schemes

Reasons for Partially Functioning



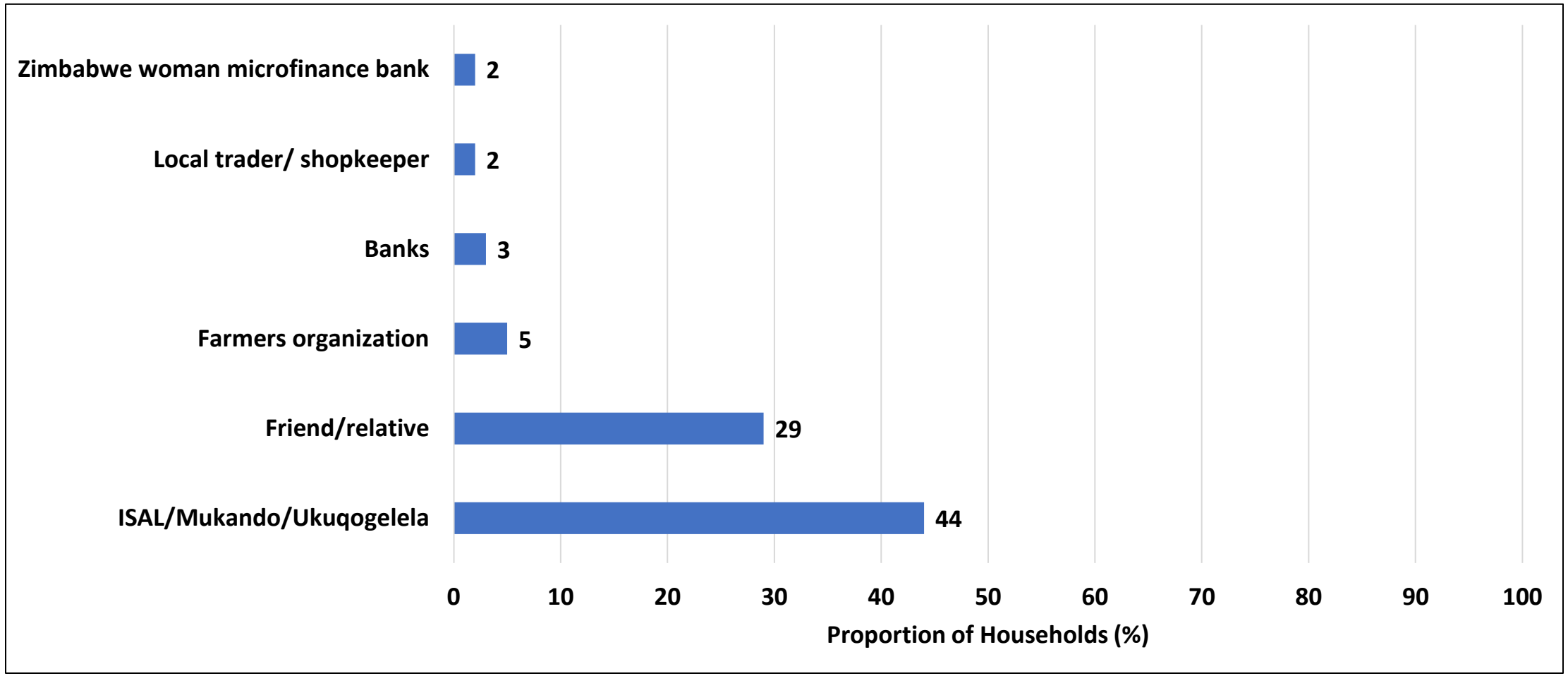
Reasons for Non-functioning



- The major reason why irrigation schemes in Mashonaland East were partially functioning were seasonality of water sources (50%) and that the infrastructure or equipment has not yet been installed (50%).
- Reasons for Non functional irrigation schemes in Mashonaland East were because of in-field works requiring rehabilitation/maintenance (33%), vandalism (33%) and unavailability of electricity or broken down transformers or other electrical faults (33%).

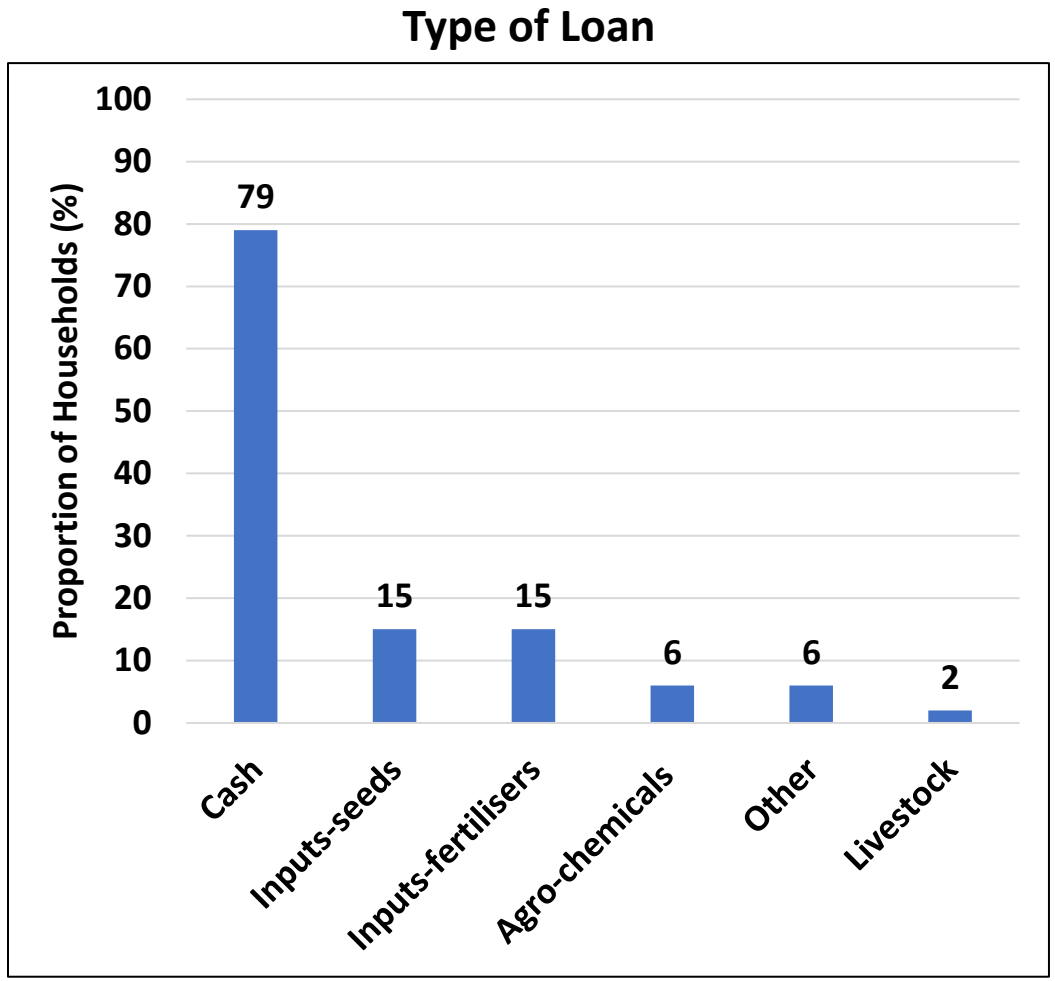
ISALS and Loans

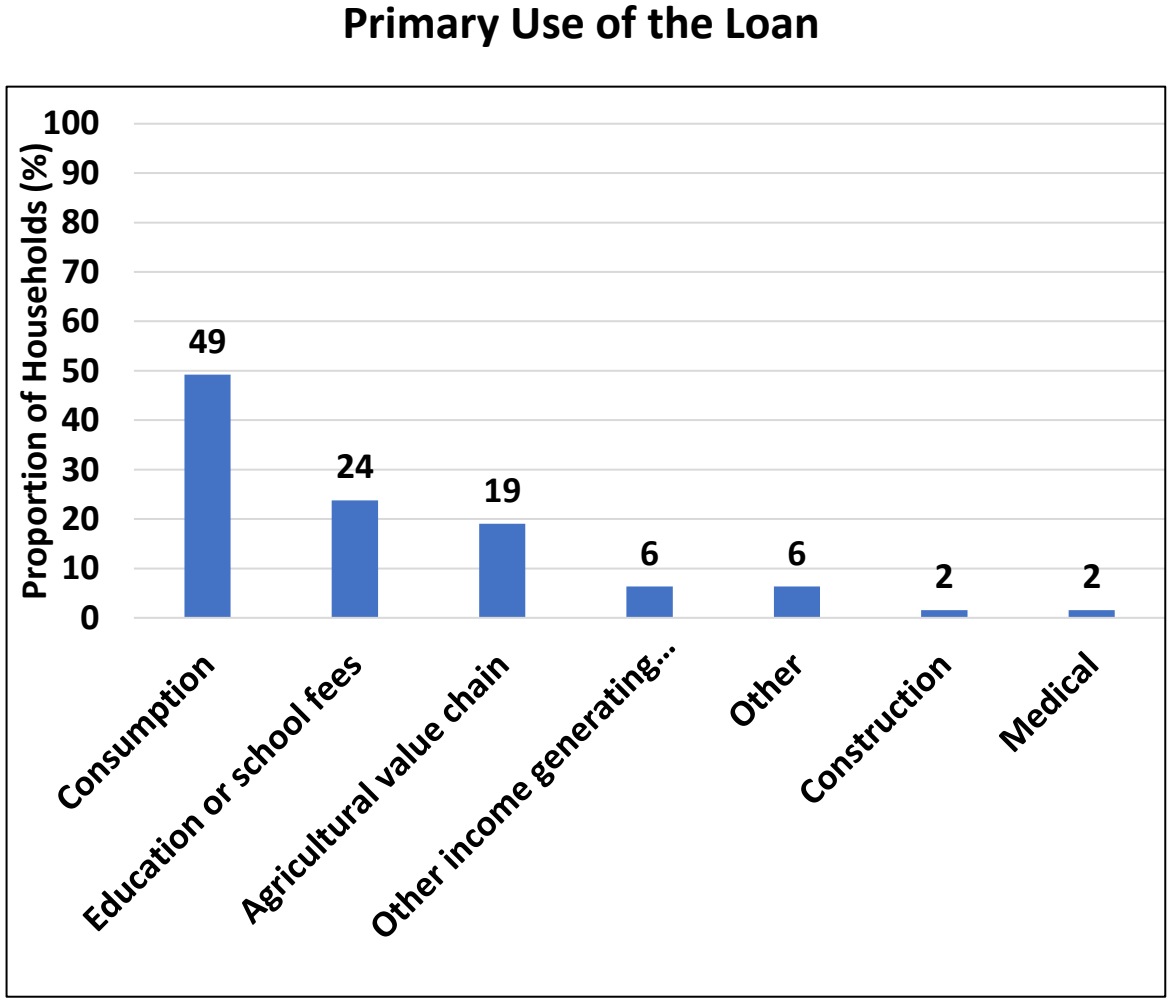
Sources of Loans



- Of the 2.9% households that received loans in Mashonaland East , the majority of households reported that they received the loans from and ISAL/Mukando/Ukuqogelela (44%).

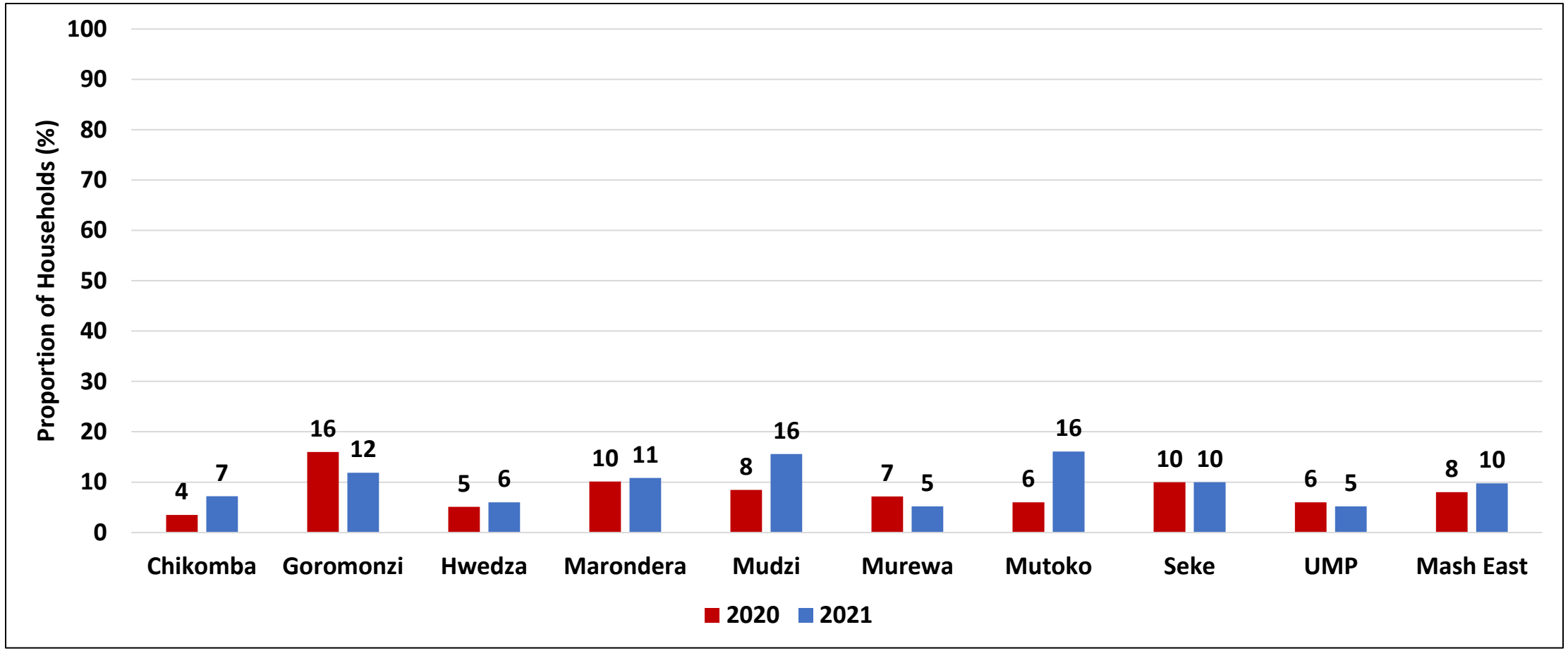
Type of Loan and Primary Use of the Loan (2.9%)





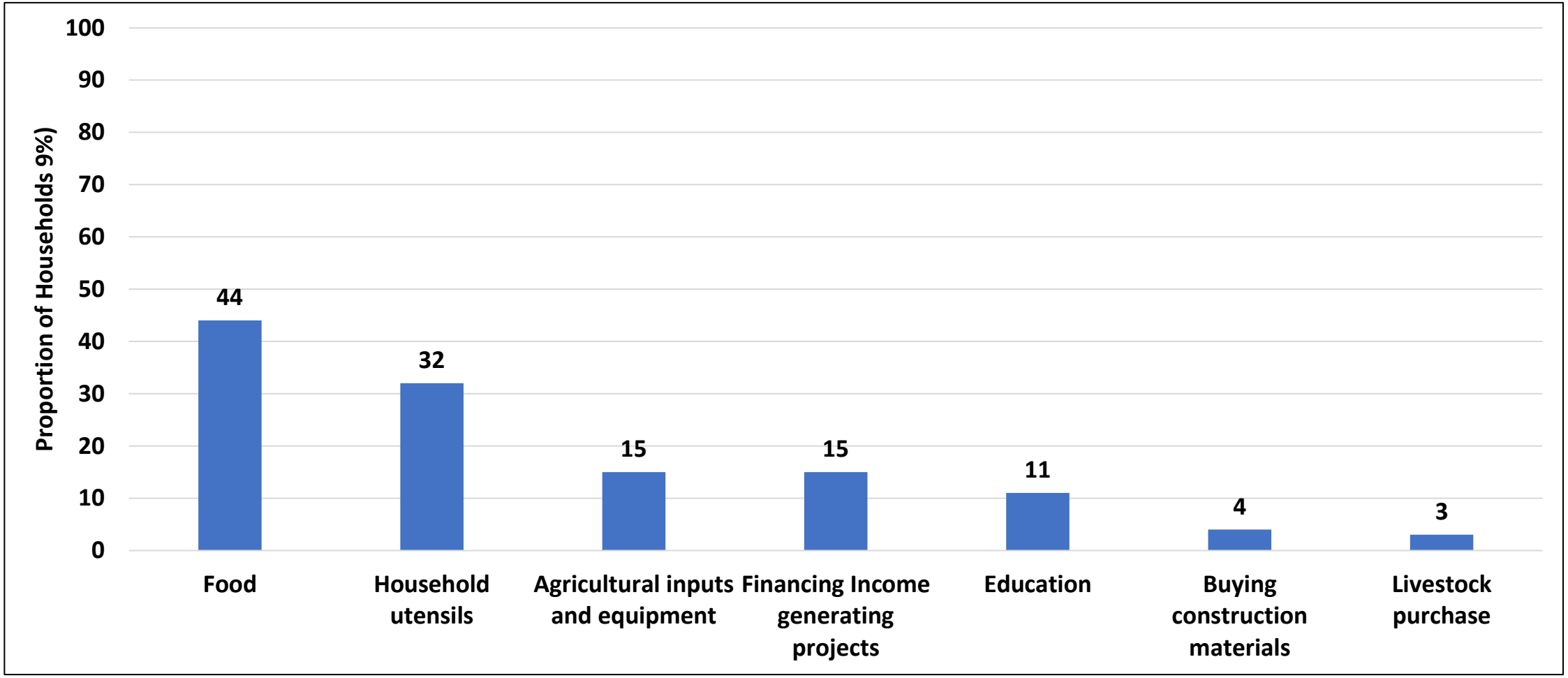
- In Mashonaland East about 79% of Households received loans in the form of cash and 49% used the loans for consumption.

Households with a Member in an ISAL Group



- About 10% of households in Mashonaland East reported to be a member of Income Savings and Lending (ISAL) group an increase from 8% reported in 2020.
- There was a general increase in the number of households with a member in an ISAL group.

Use of Share –out from the ISAL group



- About 44% of households in ISAL Groups used their share out to buy food and 32% to buy household utensils.

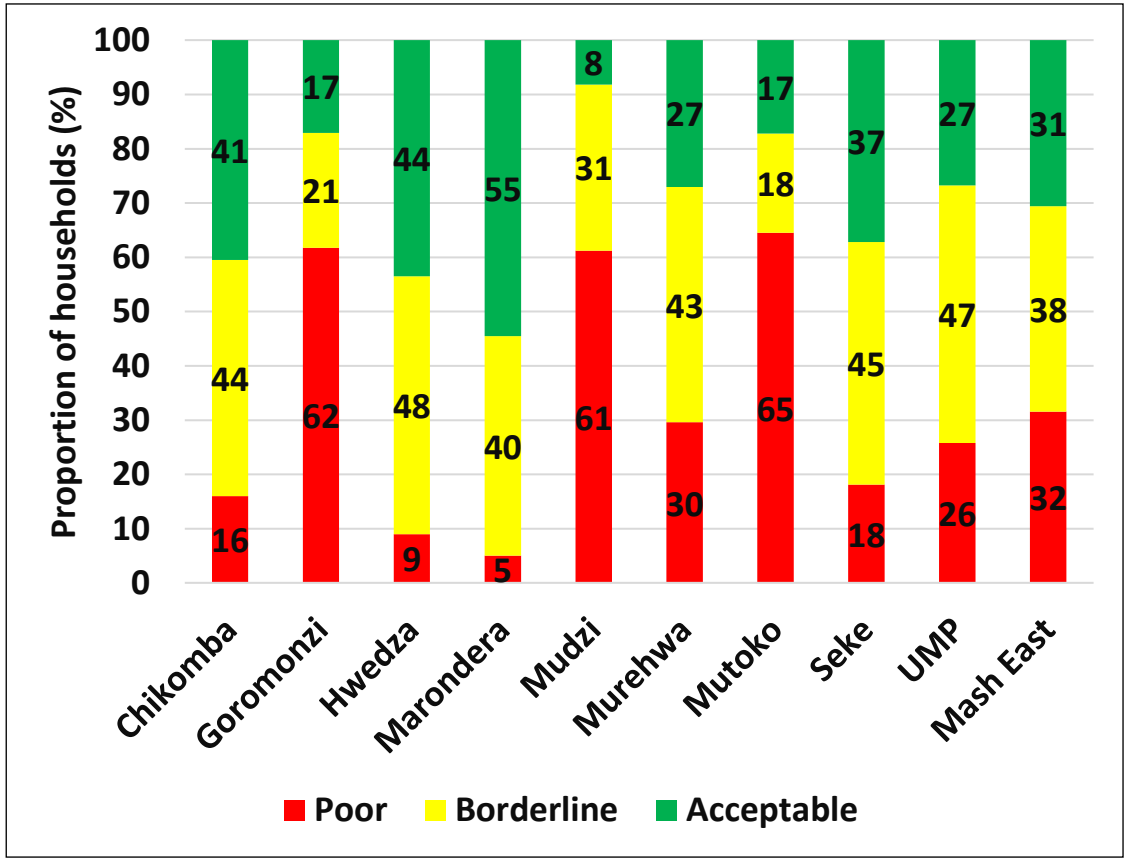
Food Consumption Patterns

Food Consumption Score

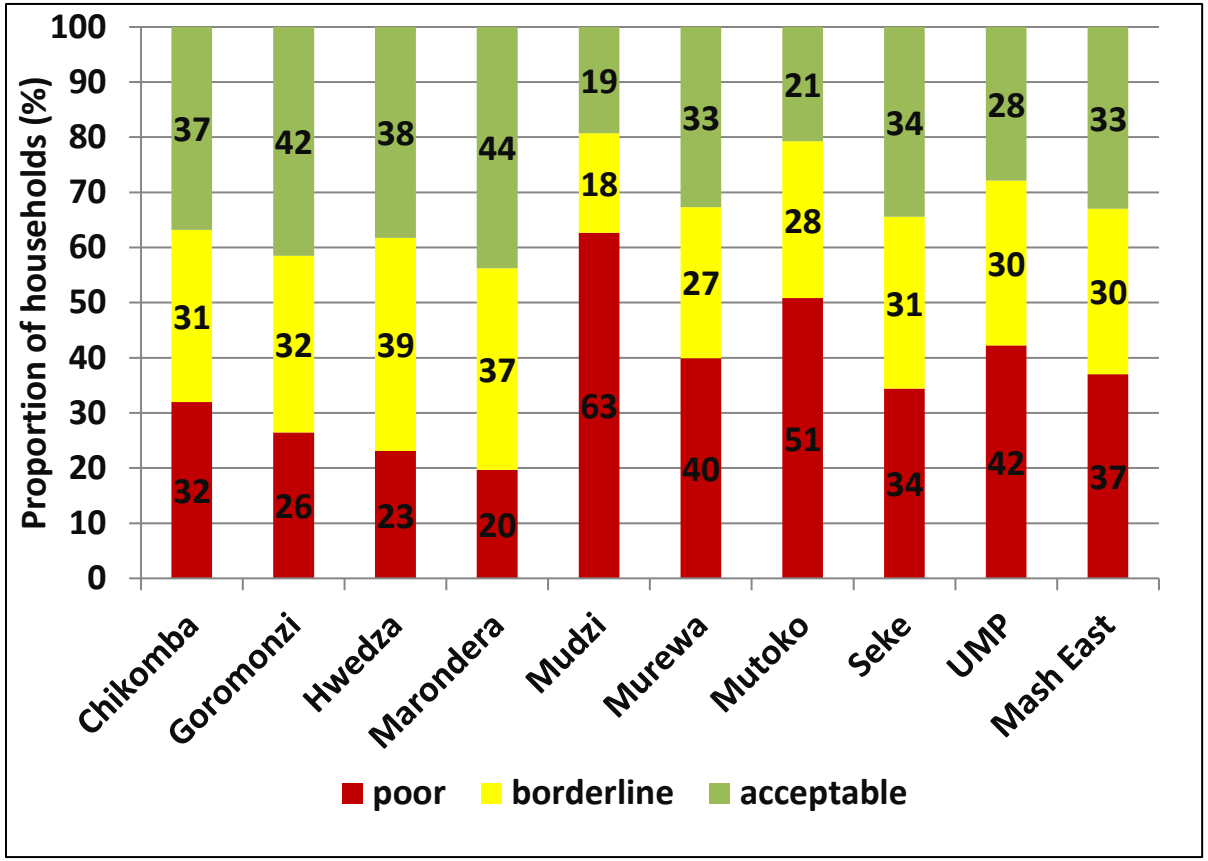
Food Consumption Score Groups	Score	Description
POOR	0-21	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 5-6 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 1 day a week, while animal proteins are totally absent
BORDERLINE	21.5-35	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 6-7 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat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

Food Consumption Patterns

2020

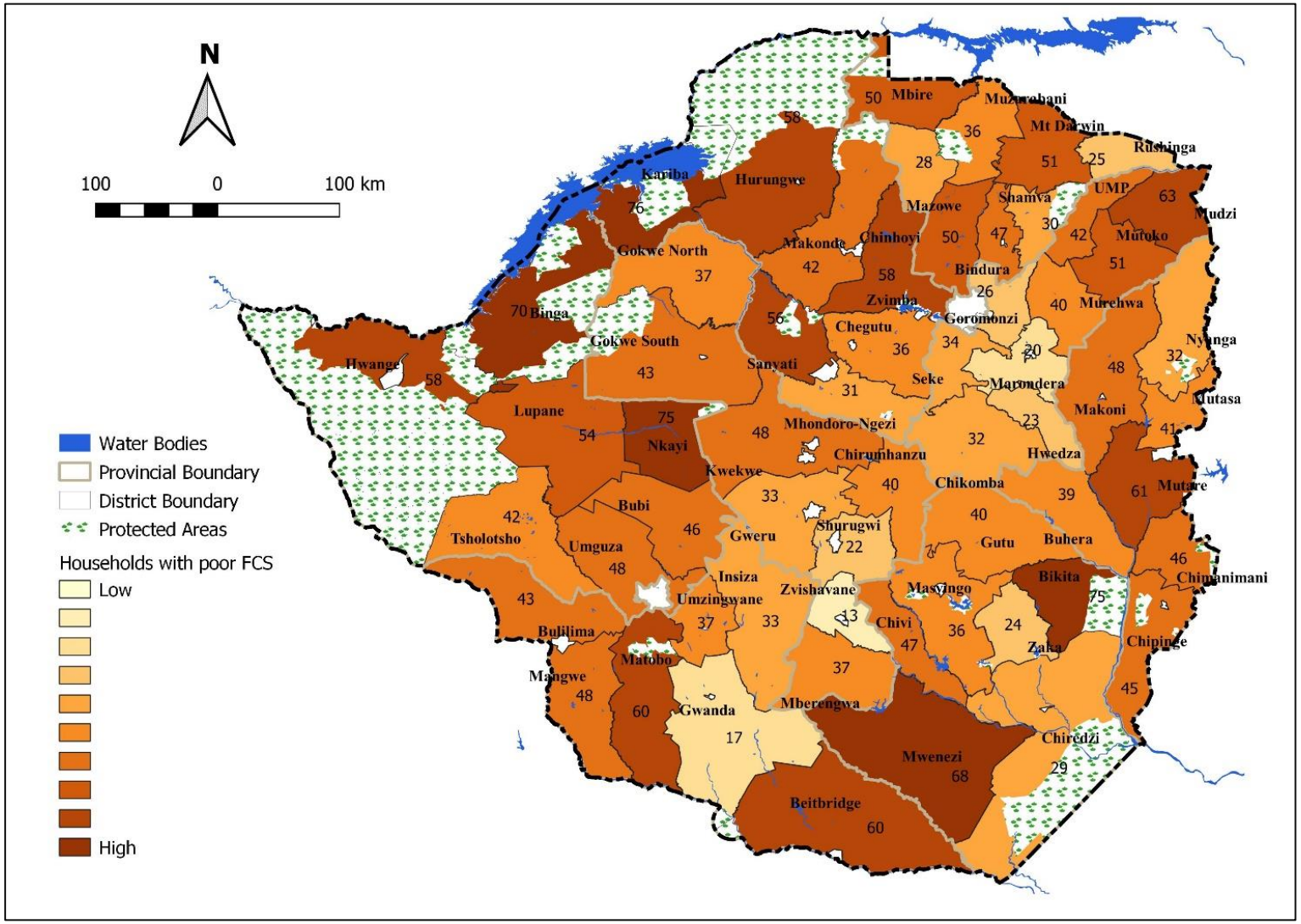


2021



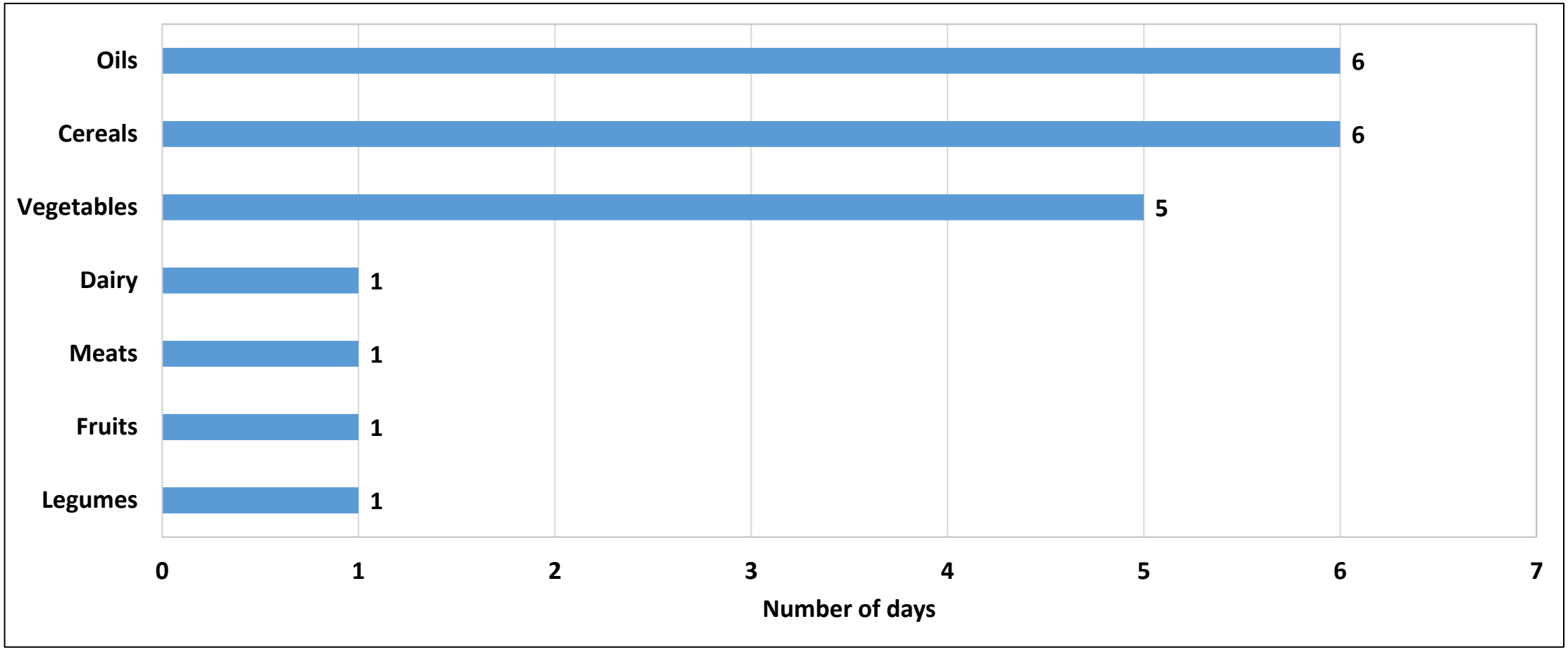
- About 37% of households had poor consumption patterns and this was an increase from 32% in 2020.
- Mudzi (63%) had the highest proportion of households consuming poor diets.
- Marondera(44%) had the highest proportion of households with acceptable diets.

Poor Food Consumption Patterns by District



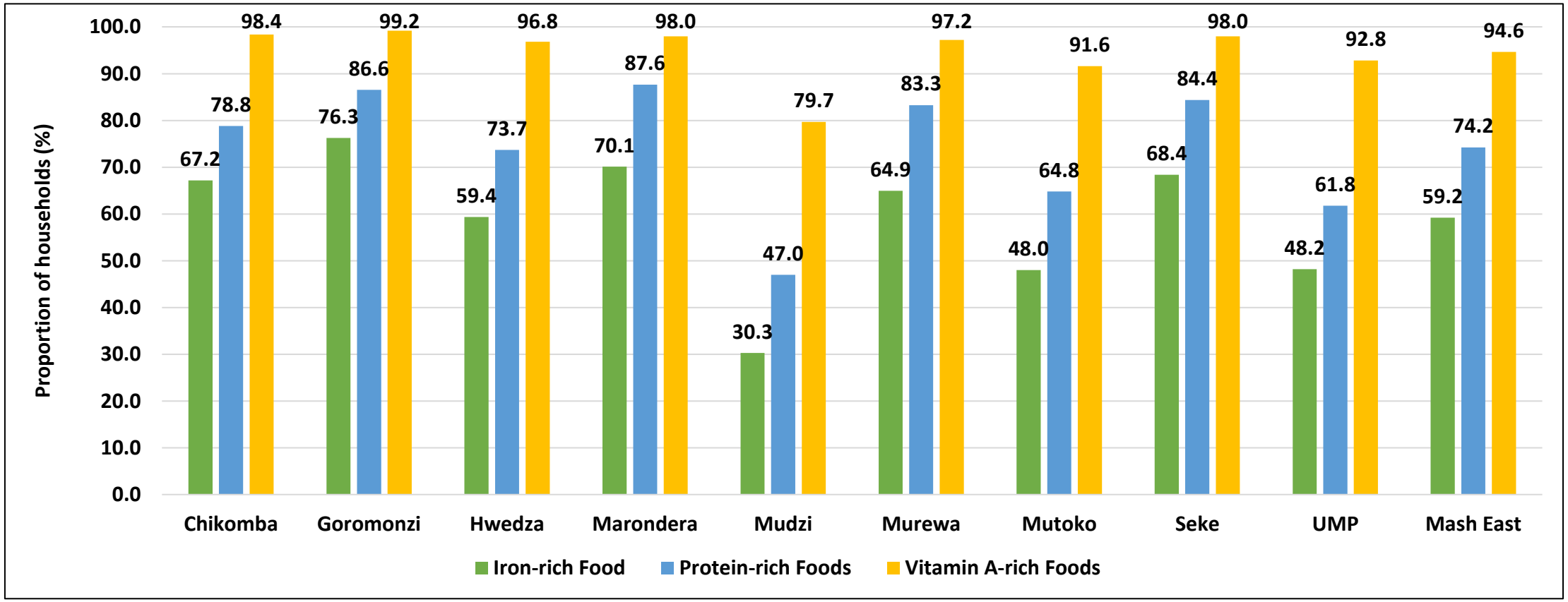
- Mudzi had the highest proportion of households consuming poor diets.

Average Number of Days Households Consumed Food from the Various Food Groups



- Oils, cereals and vegetables were the most consumed food groups.

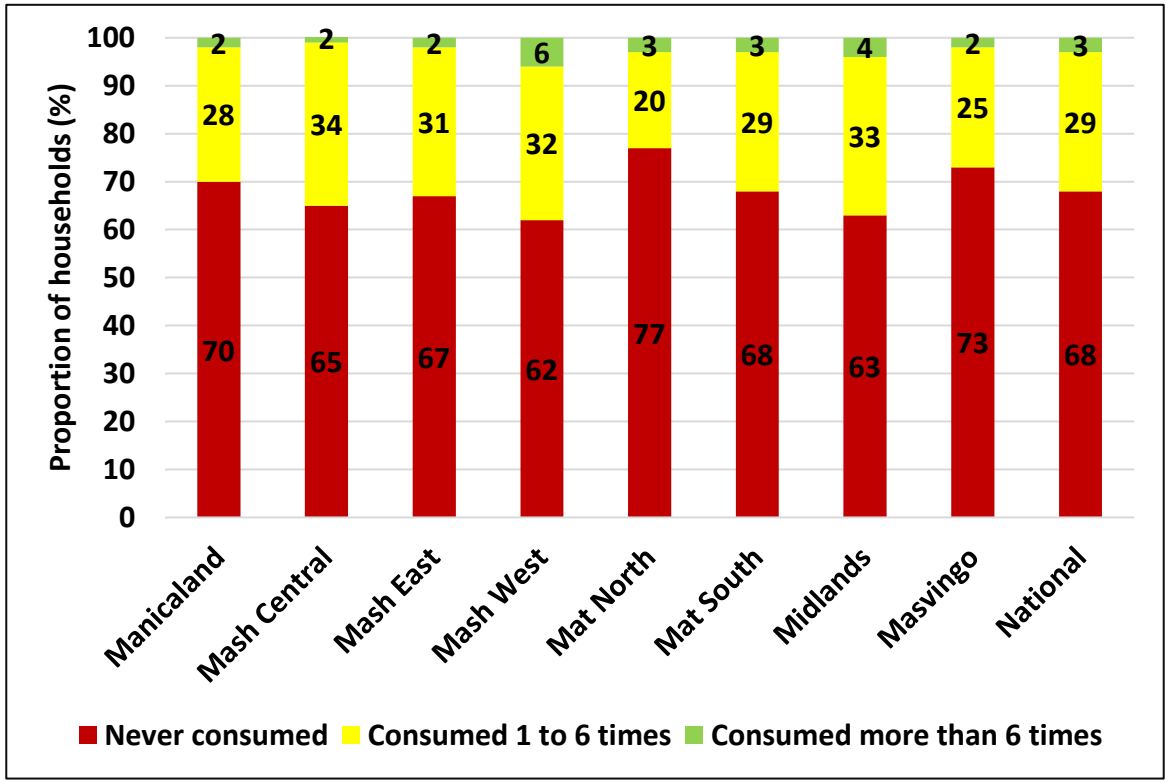
Household Consumption of Protein, Iron and Vitamin A Rich Foods



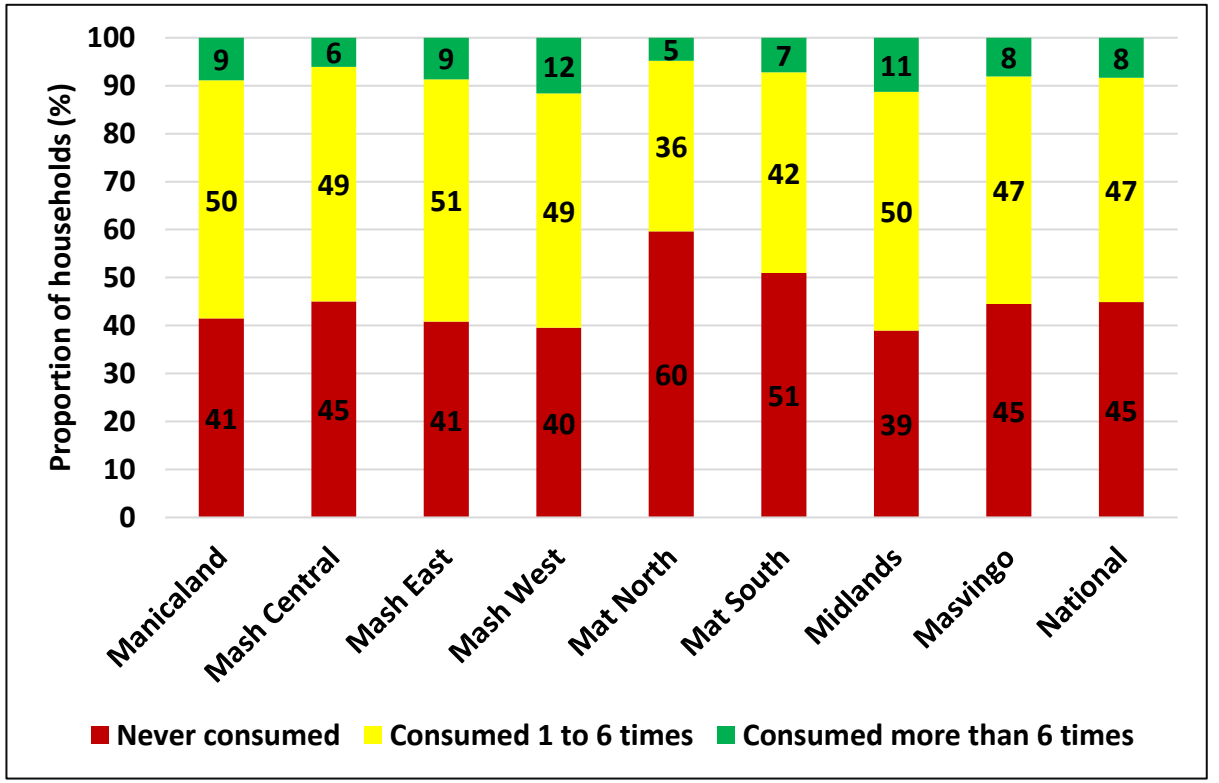
- About 59.2% households consumed iron-rich foods seven days prior to the survey.
- Vitamin A rich foods were the most consumed across all the districts.
- Mudzi had the lowest proportion of households consuming all three nutrient-rich foods.

Households Consuming Iron-Rich Foods

2020



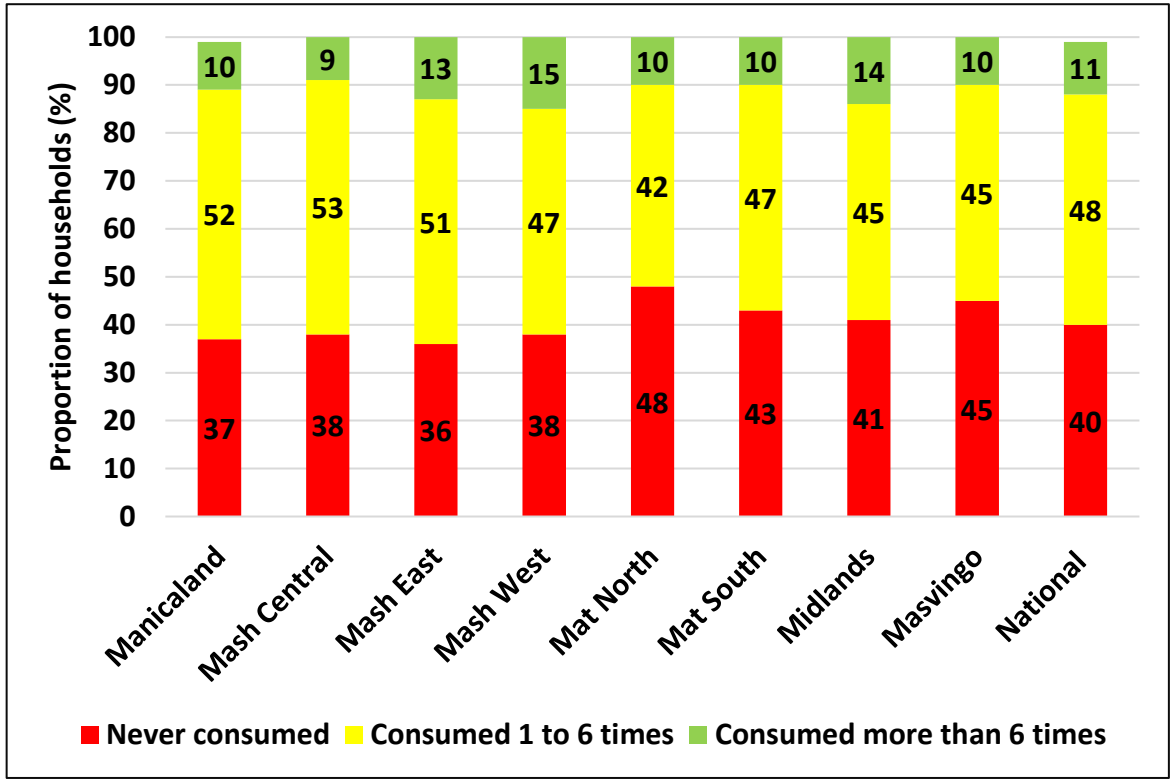
2021



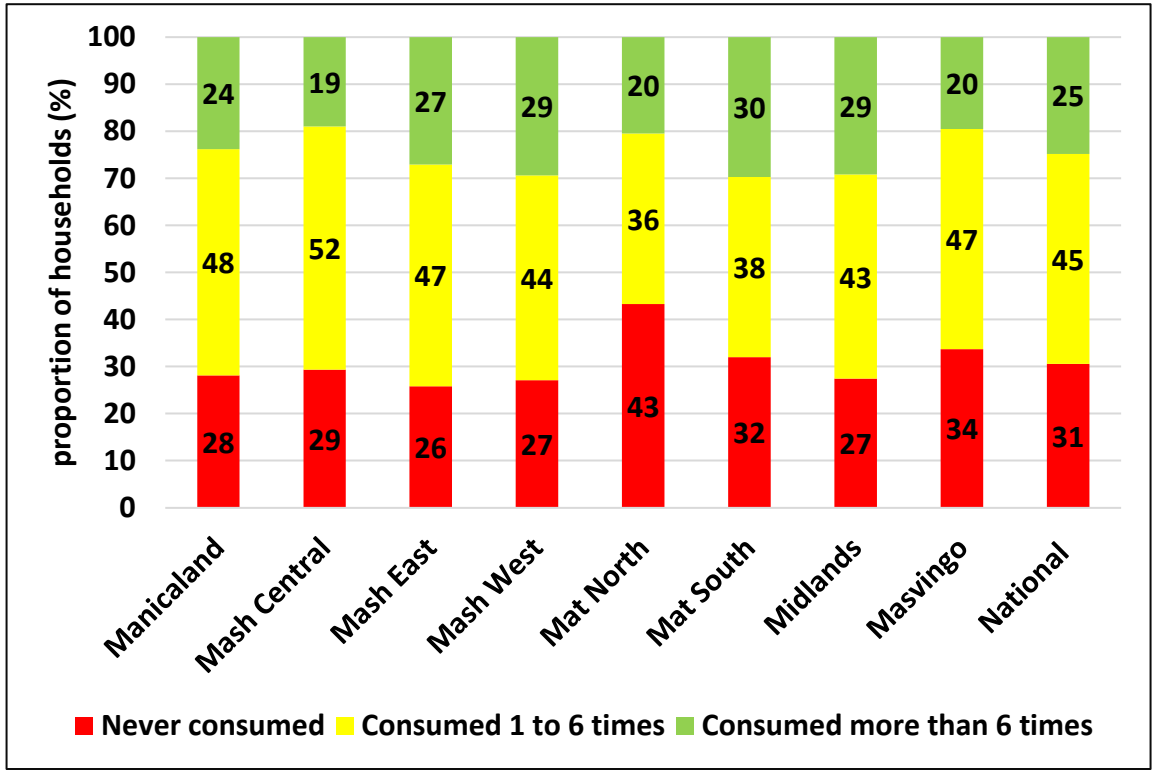
- Iron is an essential mineral which is required by the body during the formation of blood cells. Iron deficiency can cause fatigue and reduced ability by the body to fight infections.
- About 41% of the households never consumed iron-rich foods seven days prior to the survey and this was an improvement from 67% reported in 2020.

Households Consuming Protein-Rich Foods

2020

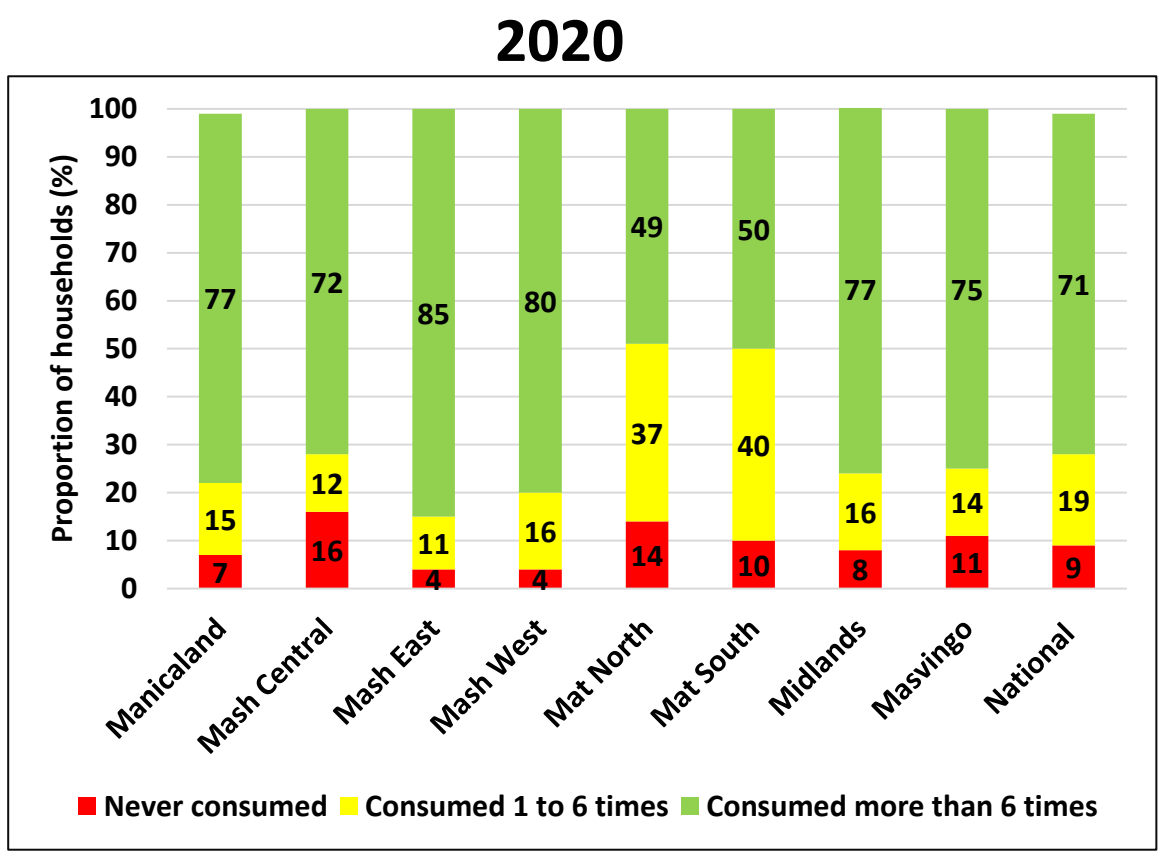


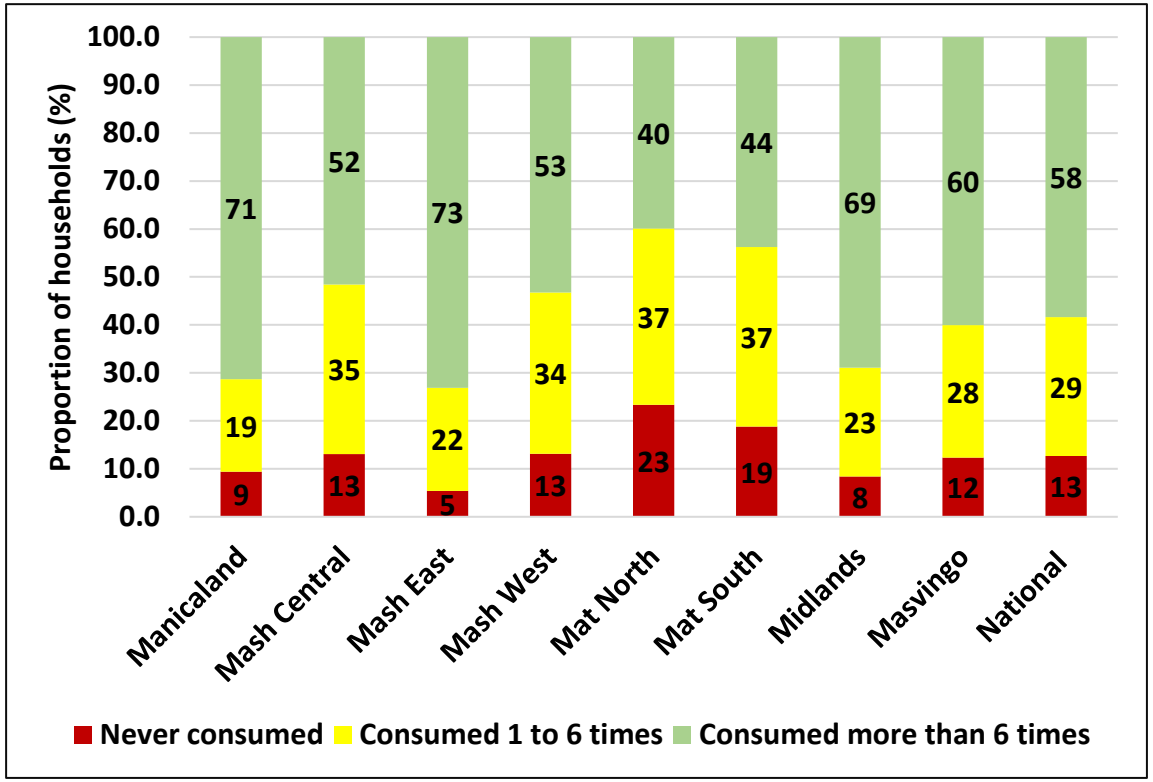
2021



- Inadequate protein intake compromises the body's ability to build, repair worn-out tissues and fight against infections.
- About 26% of the households never consumed protein-rich foods seven days prior to the survey and this was an improvement from the 36% in 2020.

Households Consuming Vitamin A-rich Foods

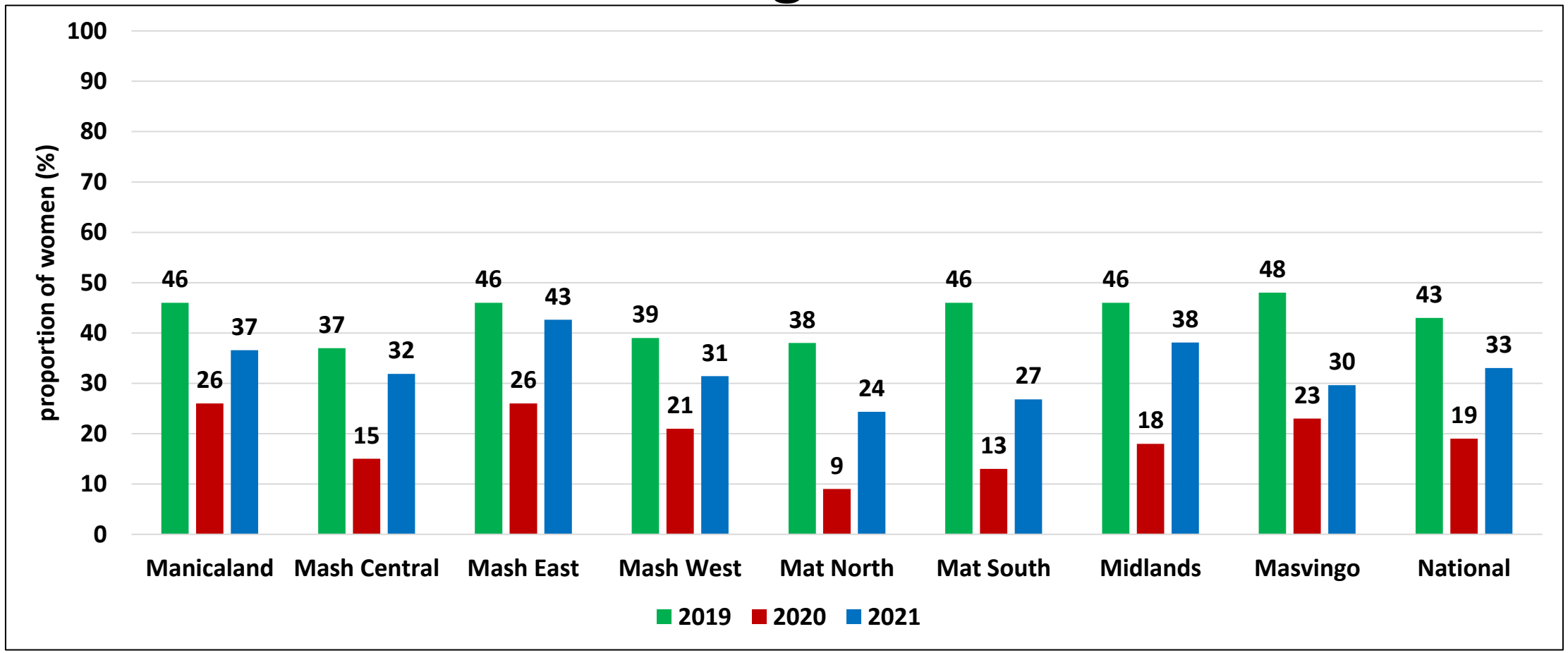




- The daily consumption of Vitamin A-rich foods was 73% which was a deterioration from 85% reported in 2020.
- Vitamin A is important for normal vision, the immune system functions, and reproduction.
- Vitamin A deficiency causes night blindness, harms the immune system and may contribute to maternal mortality.

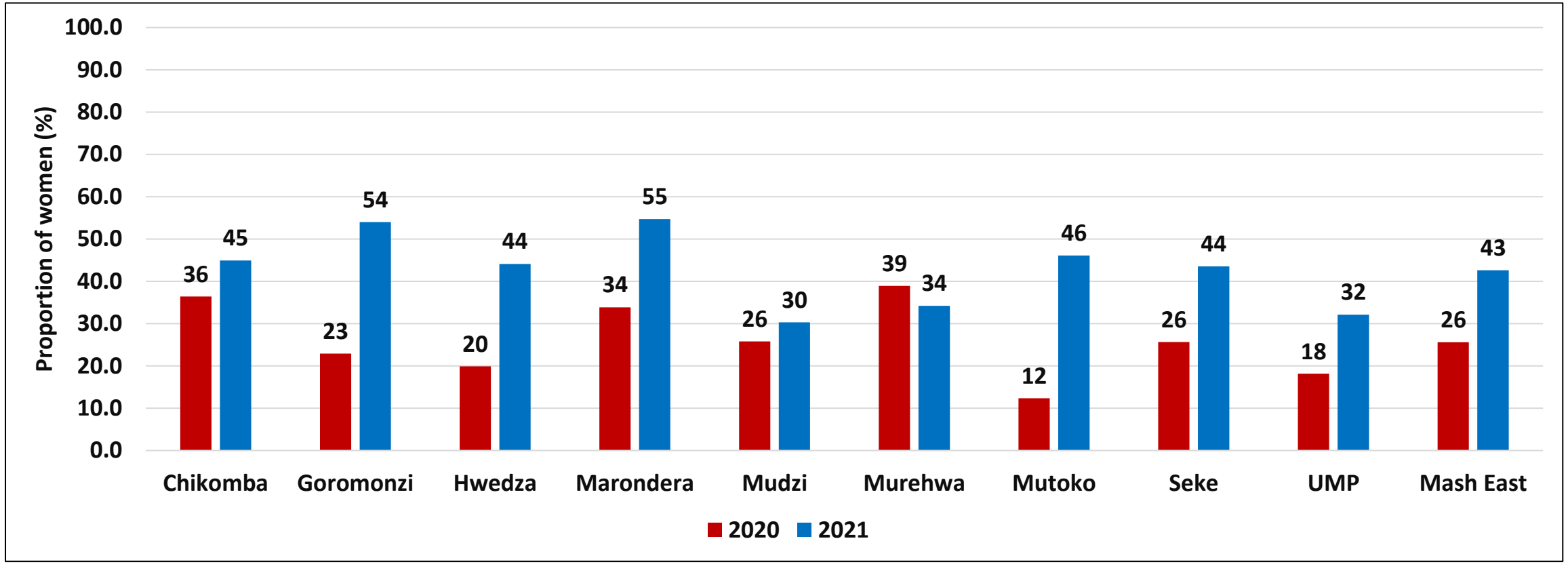
Minimum Dietary Diversity of Women of Child Bearing Age

Minimum Dietary Diversity of Women of Child Bearing Age



- Nationally, one in three women consumed a Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) 24-hours prior to the survey.
- In the province, the Minimum Dietary Diversity of Women of Child Bearing Age (WCBA) was 43% against 26% recorded in 2020.

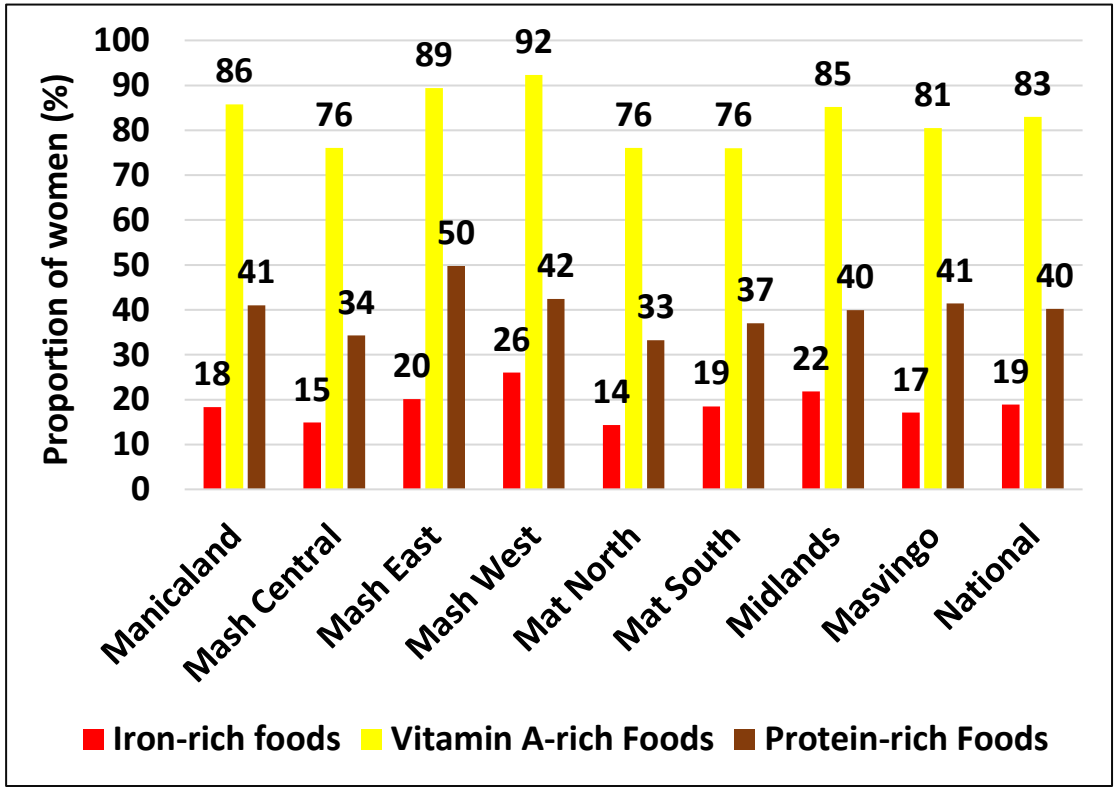
Minimum Dietary Diversity of Women of Child Bearing Age (WCBA)



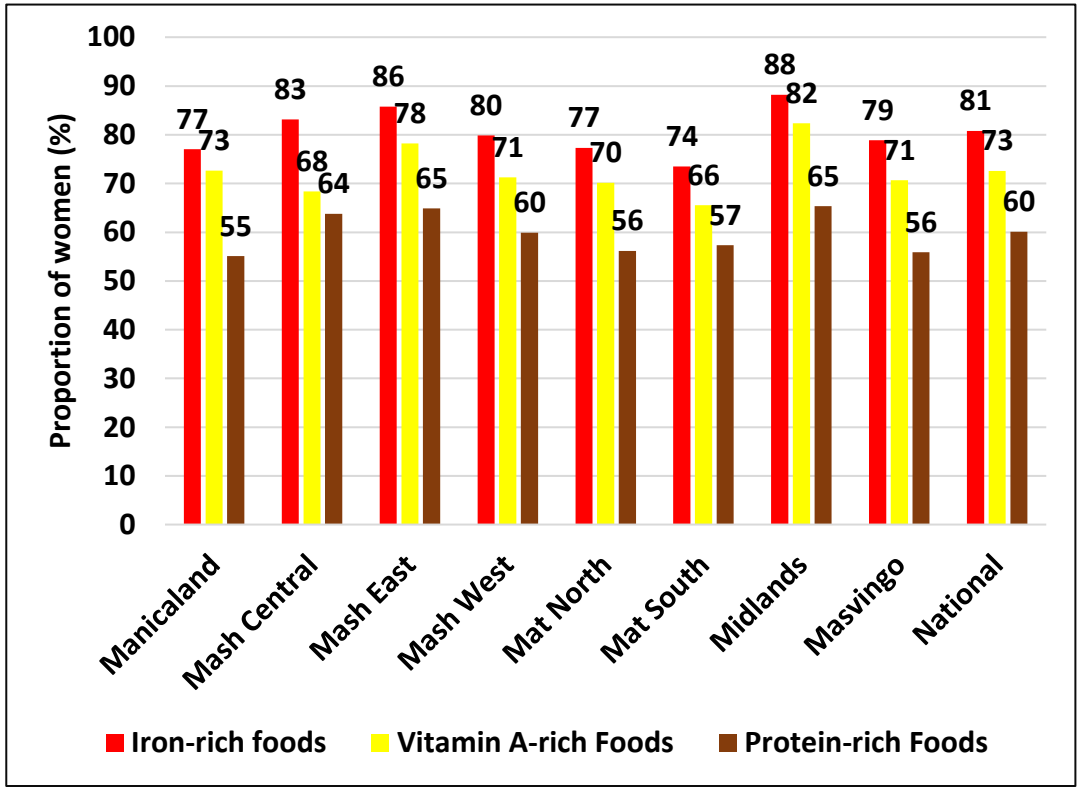
- About 43% of women consumed a Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) 24-hours prior to the survey and this was an improvement from 26% in 2020.
- Marondera (55%) had highest WCBA consuming a minimum dietary diversity.

Consumption of Protein, Iron and Vitamin-A Rich Foods by WCBA

2020



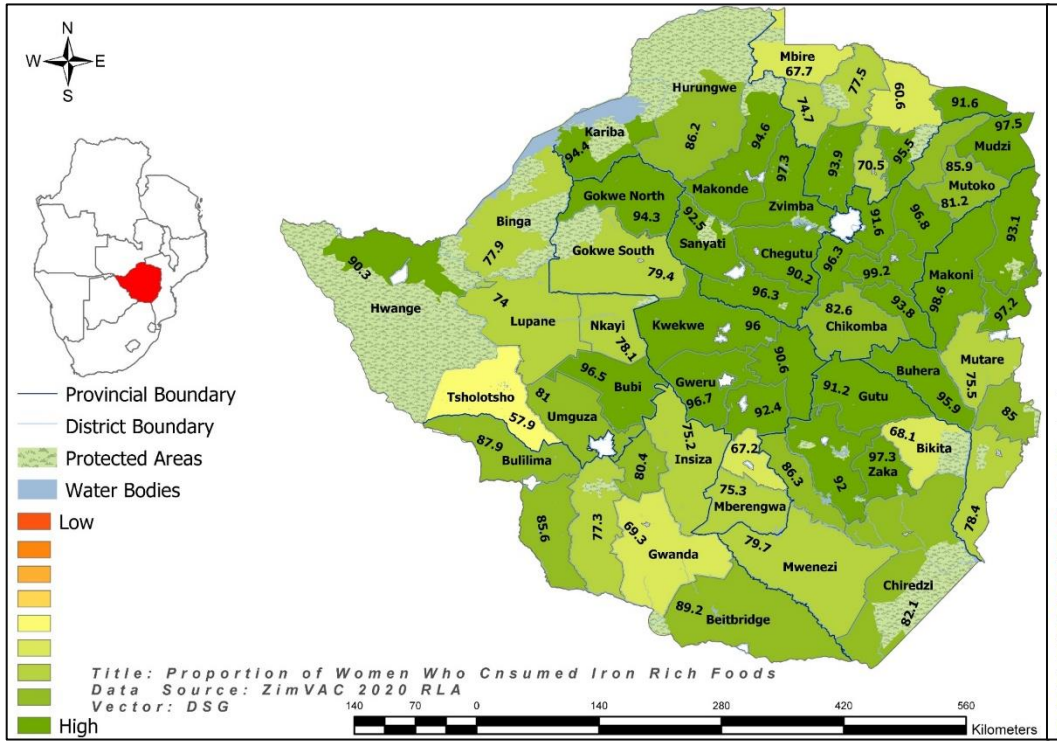
2021



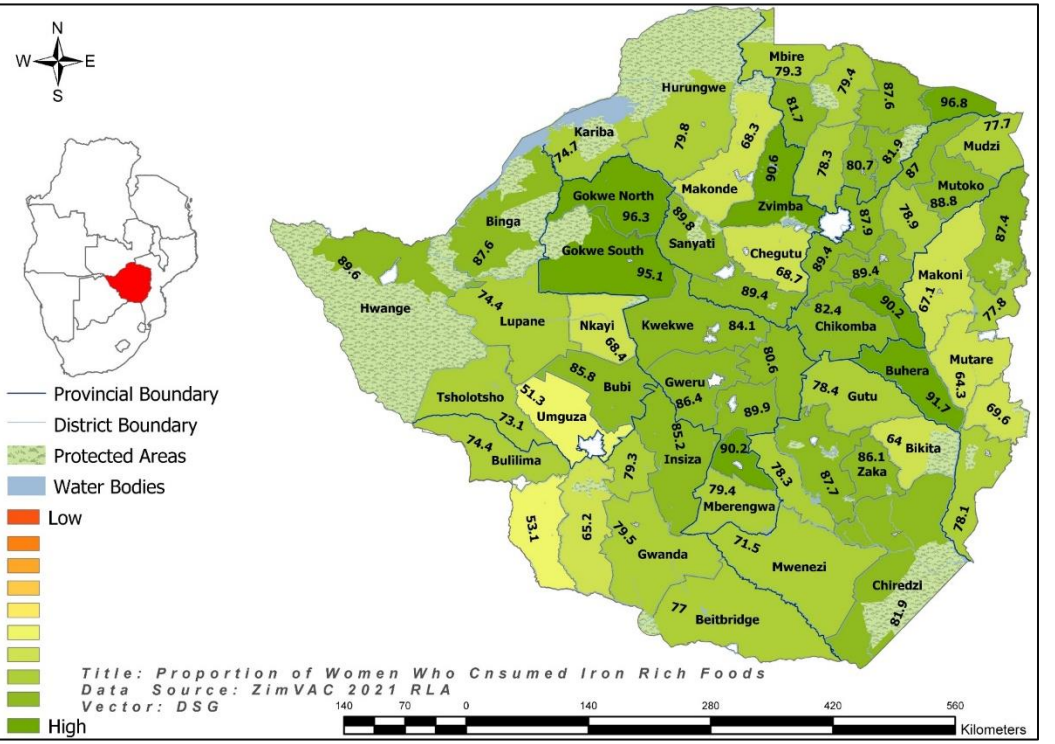
- There was a general increase in the proportion of women consuming iron-rich (86%) from plant and animal source foods 24 hours prior to the survey.
- However there was a general decrease in the proportion of women consuming vitamin A rich foods (78%) from plant and animal source foods 24 hours prior to the survey.
- Consumption of protein rich foods improved from 50% in 2020 to 65% in 2021.

WCBA Consumption of Iron Rich Foods by District

2020



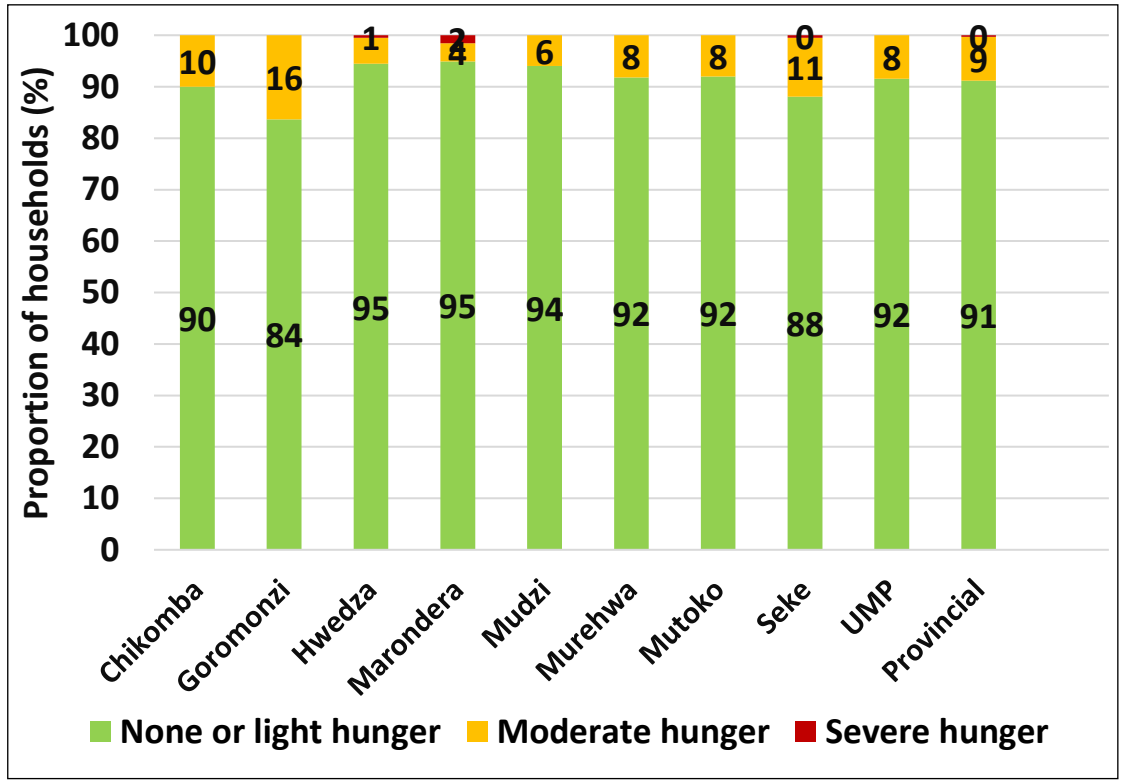
2021



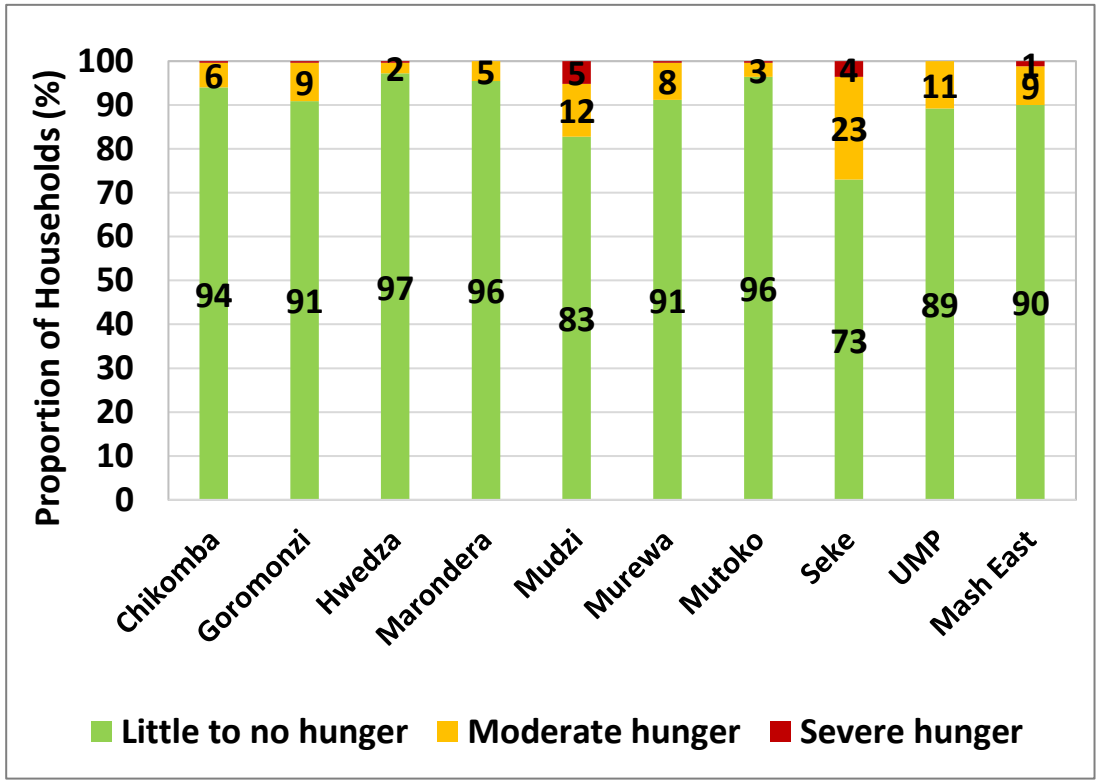
- There has been a general decrease in the proportions of households consuming iron-rich foods over the past two years.

Household Hunger Scale

2020

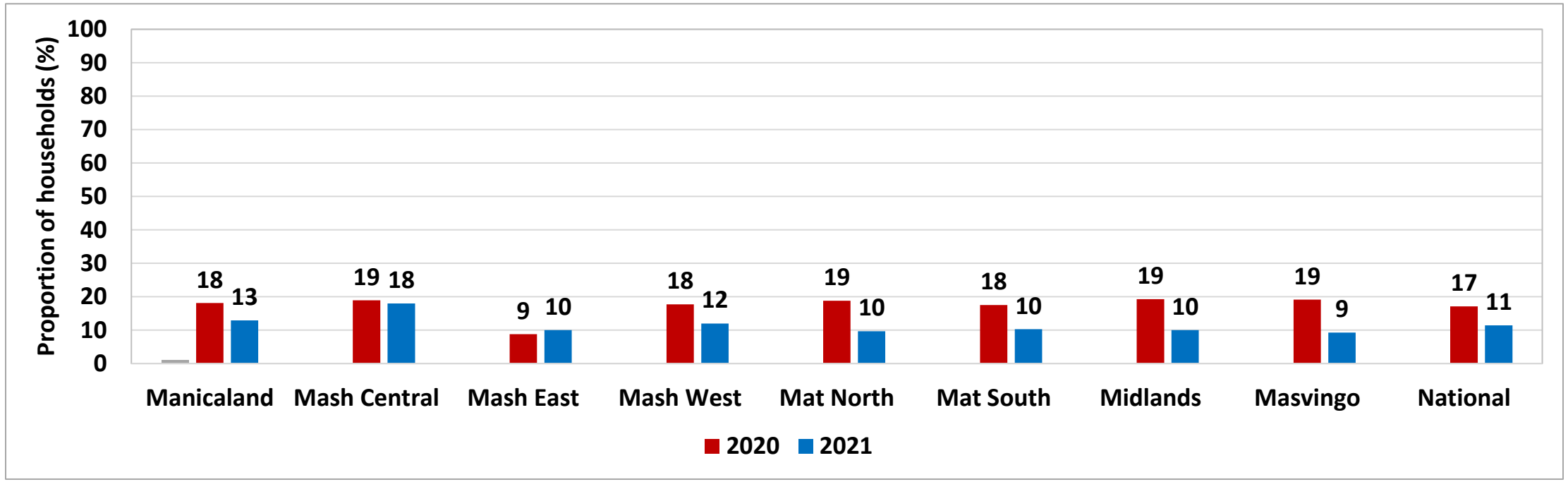


2021



- The majority of the households (90%) reported having experienced little to no hunger the last 30 days prior the assessment.
- Seke (27%) and Mudzi (17%) had the highest proportion of households that experienced moderate to severe hunger.
- Mudzi shows a worsening situation on the proportion of households experiencing severe hunger.

Household Experiencing Moderate to Severe Hunger



- Households that reported experiencing some form of hunger had decreased during the current assessment compared to 2020.
- All provinces except for Mashonaland East reported receding hunger experience compared to the previous assessment of 2020.

Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies

The Coping Strategies Index (CSI)

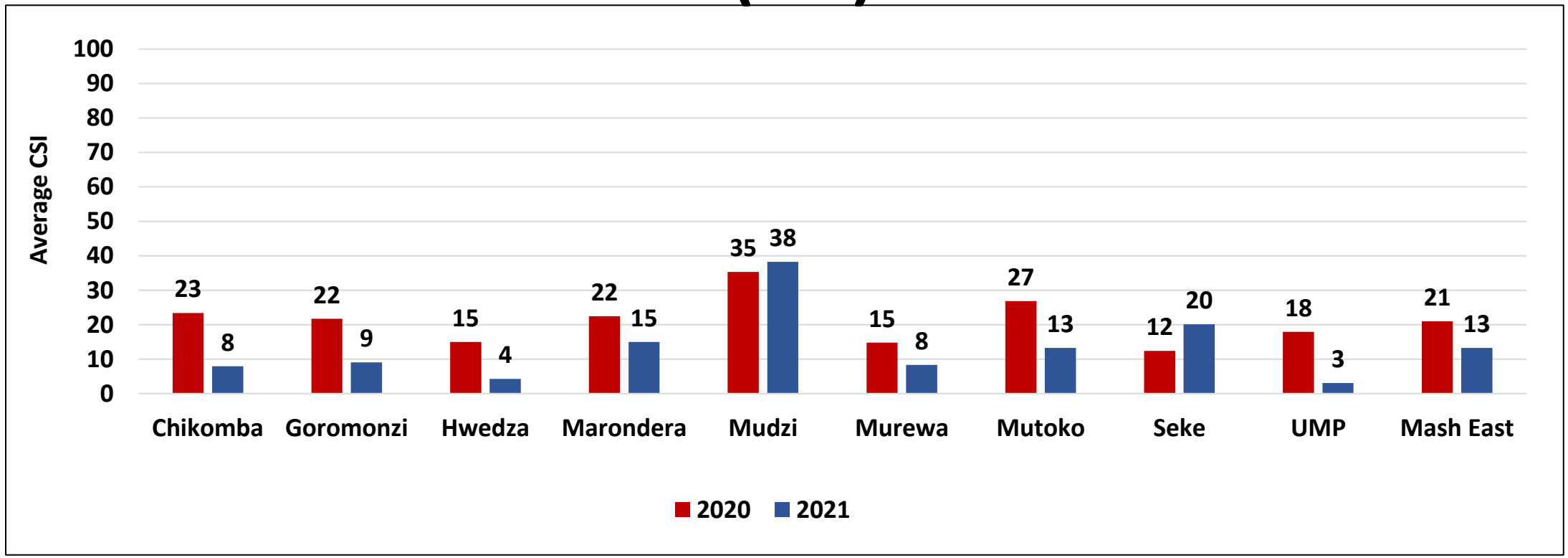
- Households engage in various methods of coping when faced with food access challenges. The household consumption strategies are food consumption behaviours that households adopt when faced with challenges in accessing food.
- The Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) considers both the frequency and severity of pre-selected coping strategies that a household used in the seven days prior to the survey. Reduced coping strategies index can be classified into three categories depending on the severity as shown below.

Low or no coping (CSI 0-3)

Medium Coping (CSI 4-9)

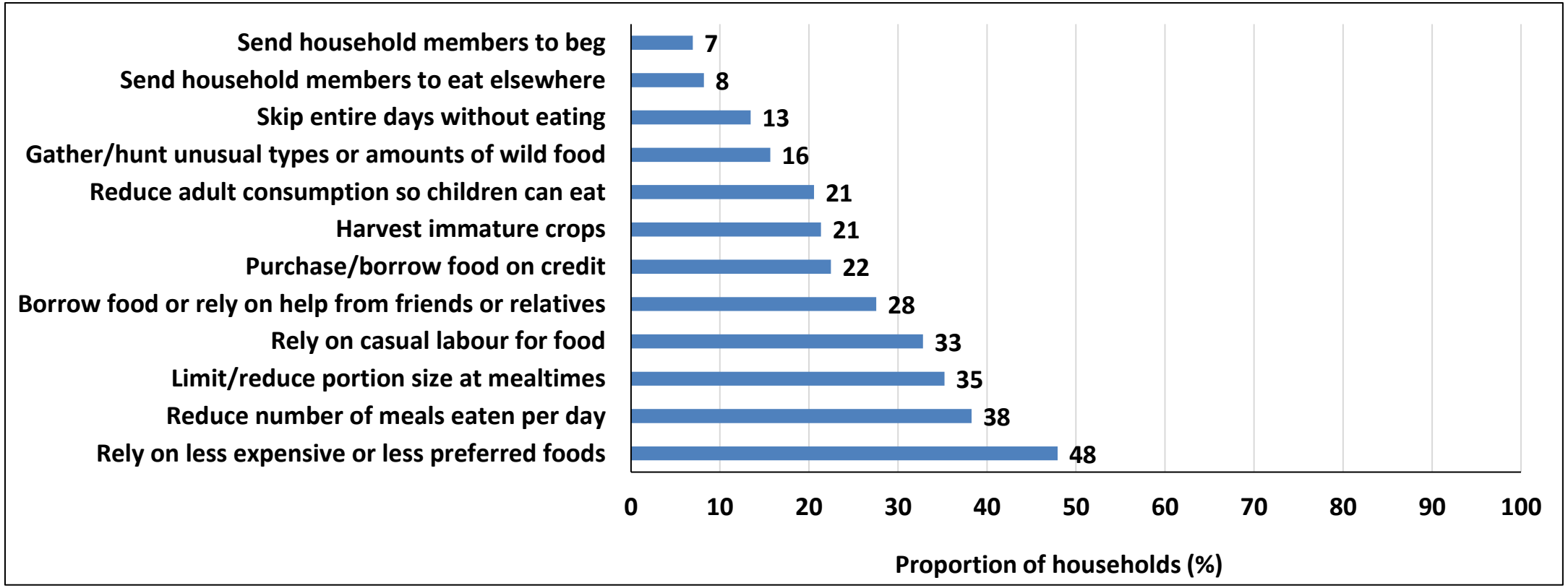
High Coping (CSI ≥10)

Household Consumption Coping Strategy Index (CSI)



- Household consumption coping strategy score decreased across most districts when compared to 2020.
- Mudzi (38) and Seke (20) reported the highest CSI scores in the province above the provincial average of 13 and national average of 15.
- Adoption of high coping by households is an indication that households could have been facing challenges in accessing food.

Household Consumption Coping Strategies



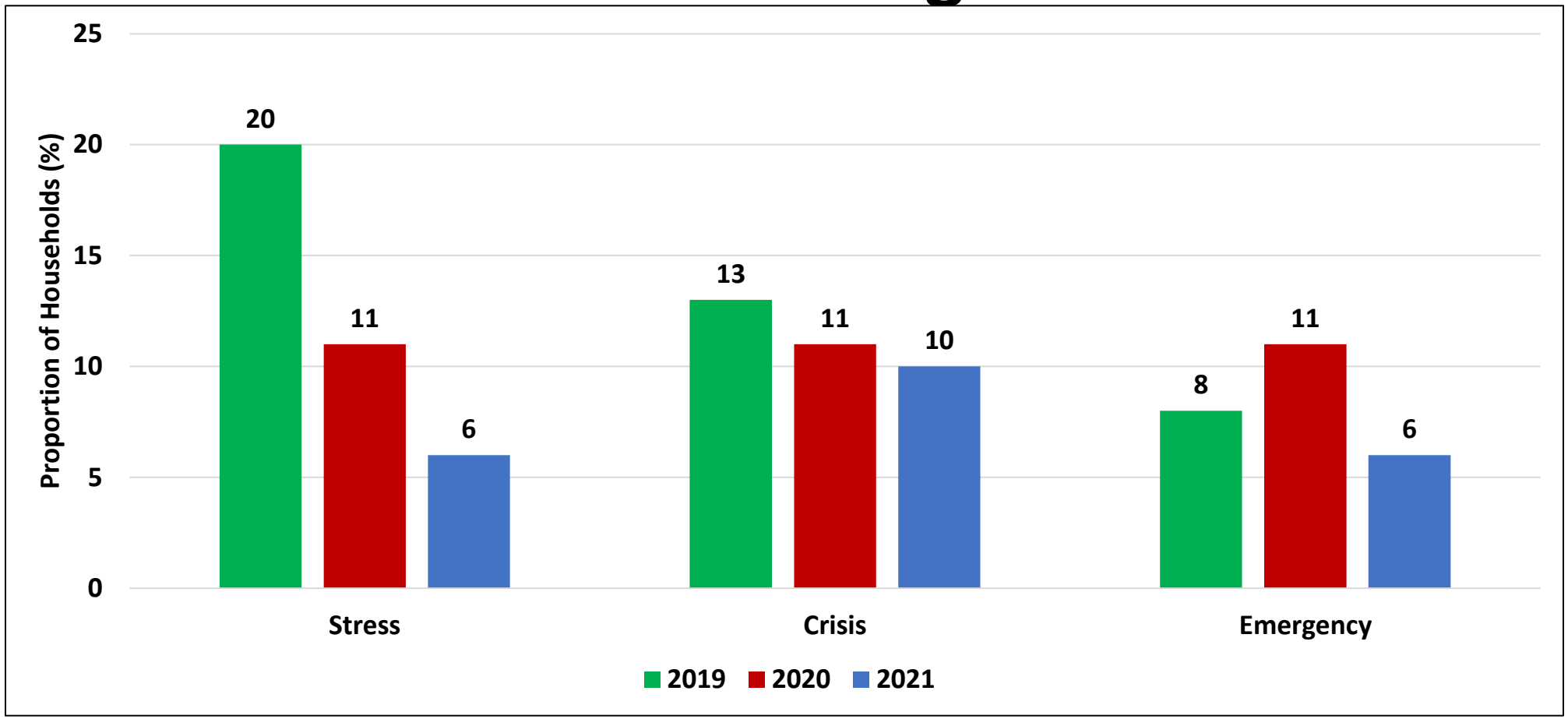
- Of those households that engaged in consumption based coping strategies when faced with challenges to access food , the most adopted strategies included; relying on less expensive foods (48%), reducing the number of meals consumed per day (38%) and reducing meal portion size (35%).
- The adoption of these strategies contribute negatively to nutrition outcomes.

Households Livelihood Coping Strategies

- Livelihood Coping Strategies are behaviours employed by households when faced crisis and measures longer-term coping capacity of households.
- The livelihoods Coping strategies have been classified into three categories namely stress, crisis and emergency as indicated in the table below.

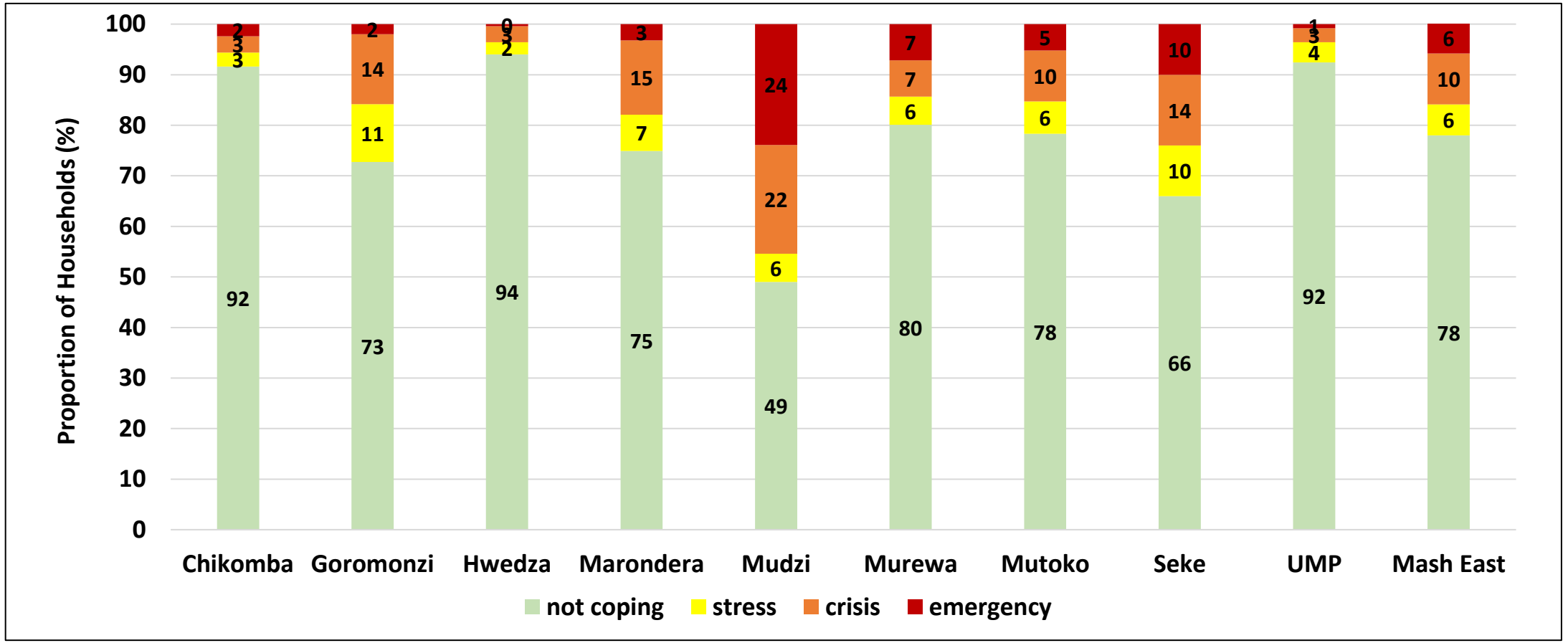
Category	Coping Strategy
Stress	Borrowing money Spending savings Selling more non-productive livestock than usual Selling household assets
Crisis	Selling productive assets Withdrawing children from school Reducing non-food expenditure
Emergency	Selling land Begging for food Selling the last breeding stock to buy food

Households Engaging in Livelihood Based Coping Strategies



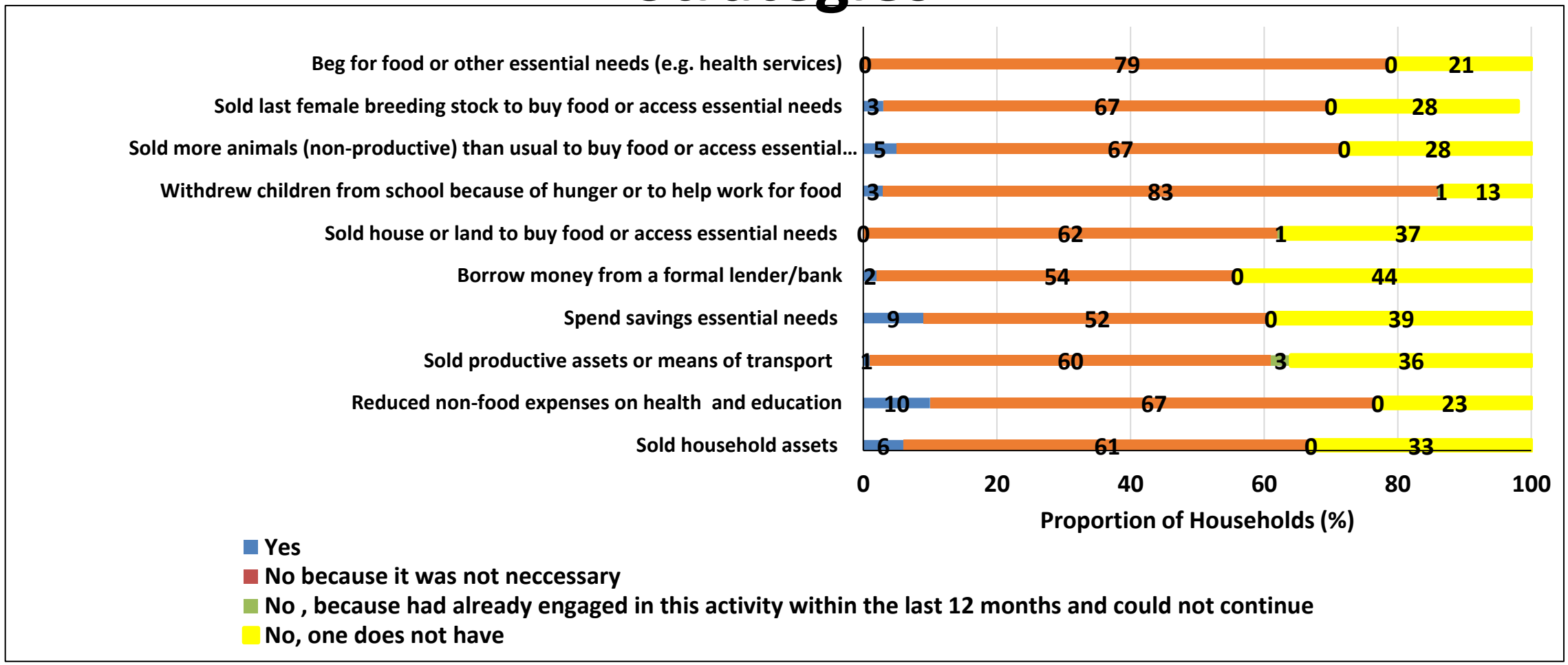
- There was a general decrease in the proportion of households engaging in livelihood based coping strategies over the last three years.

Households Maximum Livelihoods Coping Strategies



- At provincial level, 78% of the surveyed households did not use any coping strategies to maintain their access to food and other basic goods and services whilst 6% of the households resorted to emergency coping mechanisms.
- Hwedza had the highest proportion of households that were not engaging in any livelihood coping strategies (94%).

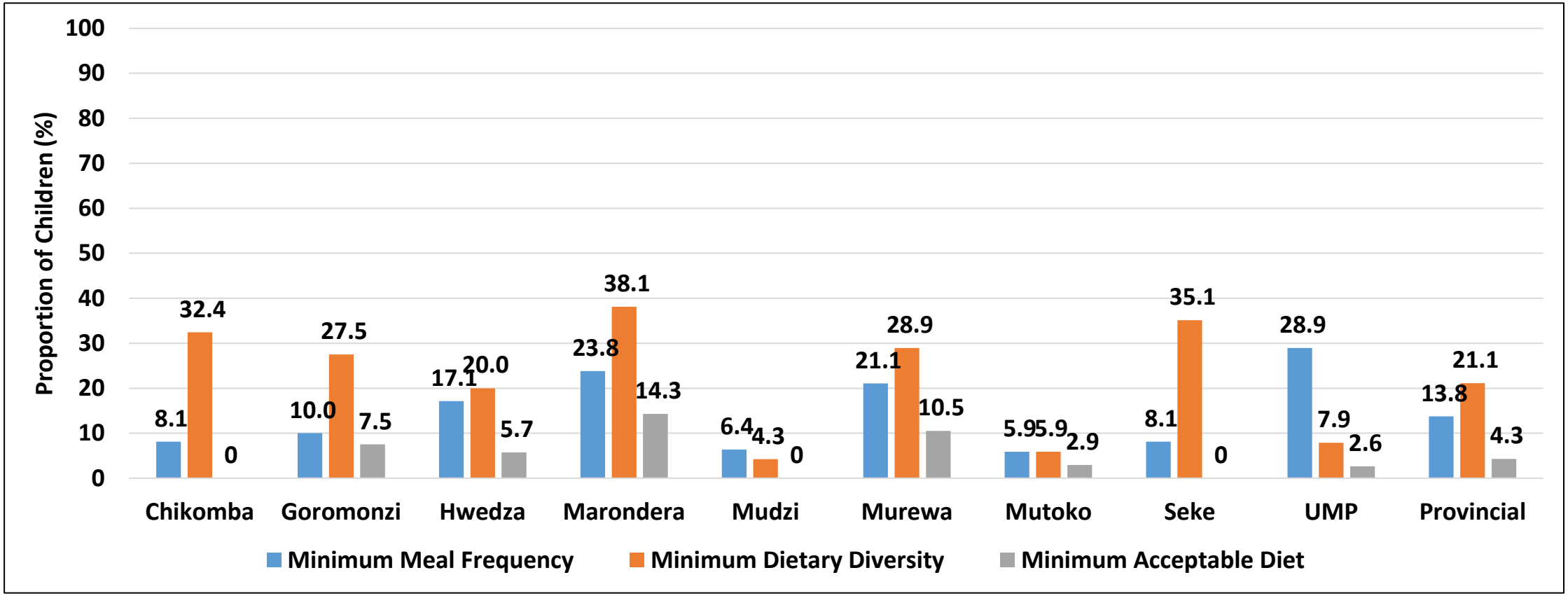
Households Engaging in Livelihood Coping Strategies



- The three main livelihoods coping strategies engaged by households included: reduced non food expenses on health (10%), spent savings on essential needs (9%) and sold household assets (6%).

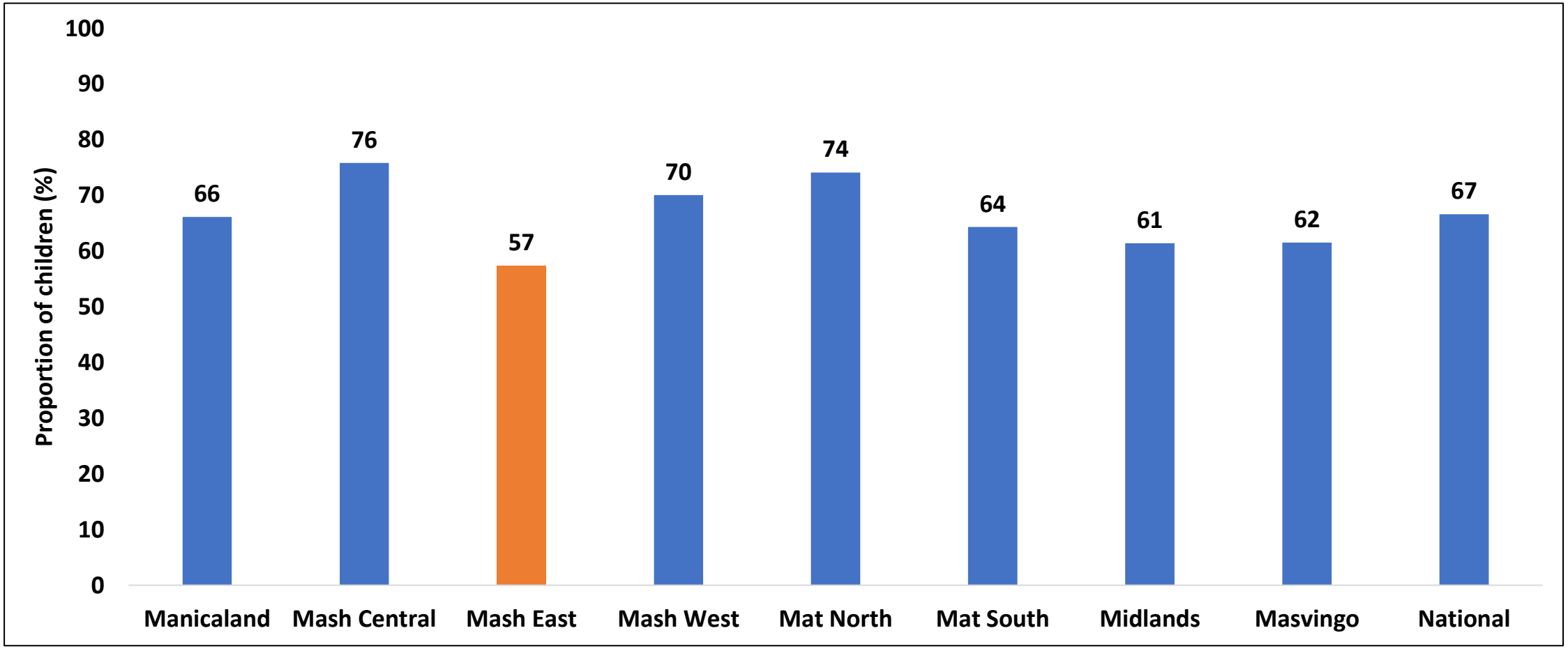
Child Complementary Feeding and Health

Complementary Feeding Practices Based on Seven Food Groups



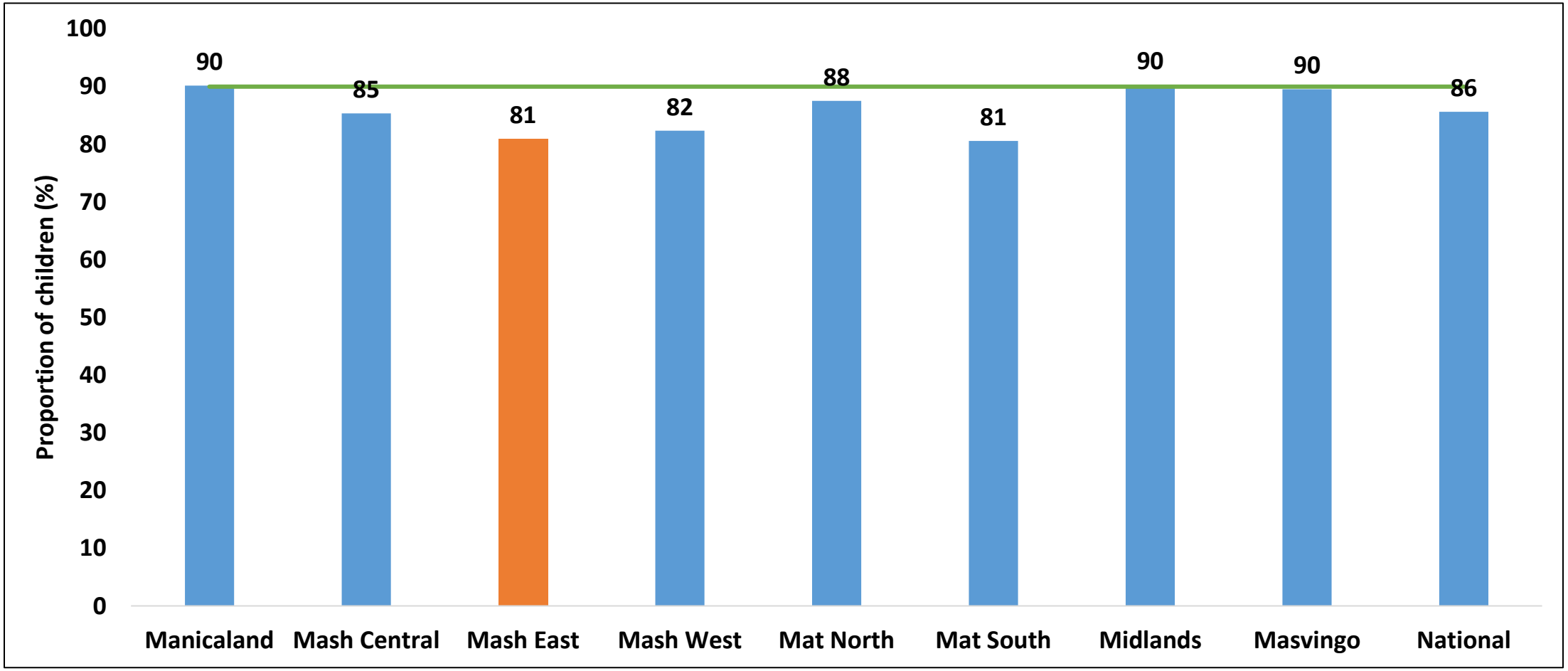
- A minimum acceptable diet is an indicator that combines information on children who received the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency. It is essential to ensure appropriate growth and development for children aged 6-23 months.
- Although there were children meeting minimum meal frequency and minimum dietary diversity in Chikomba, Mudzi and Seke , there were no children meeting the minimum acceptable diet.

Continued Breastfeeding beyond 1 year



- Nationally, 67% of the children continued to be breastfed beyond 1 year.
- Mashonaland East (57%) had the lowest proportion of children who were breastfed beyond 1 year.

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding

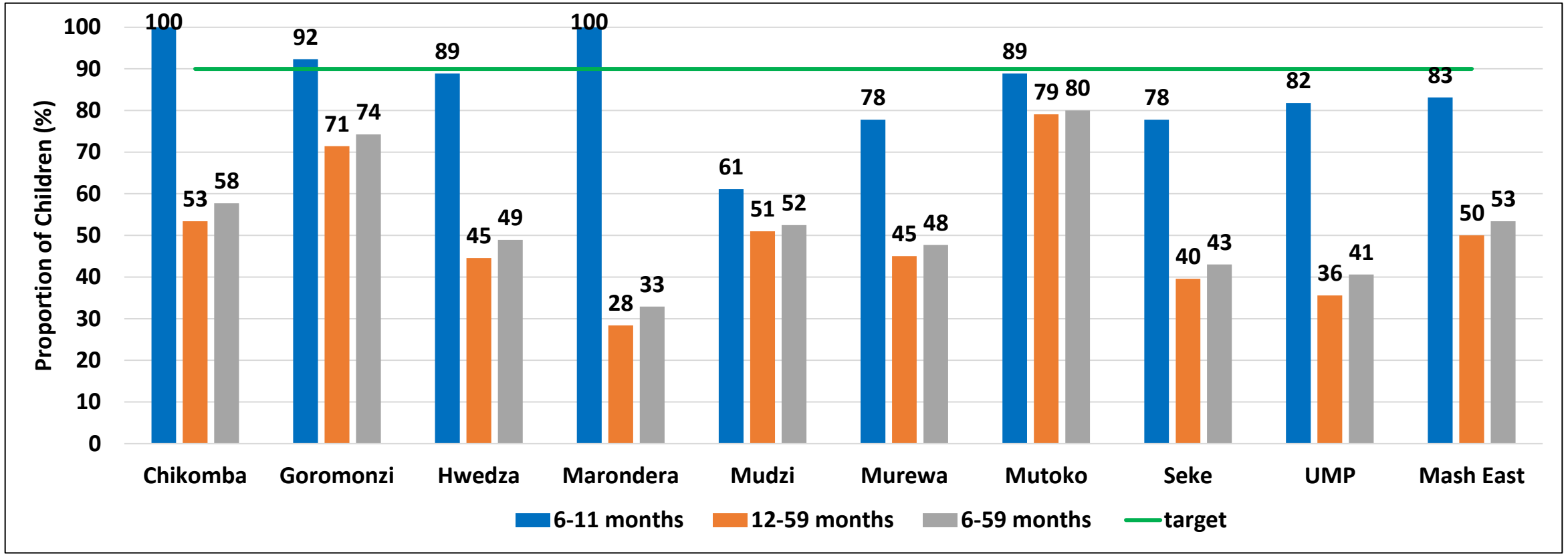


- Nationally, the proportion of children who were initiated breastfeeding within an hour, as per recommended practice was 86%
- Mashonaland East (81%) was below the target of 90%.

Recommended Vitamin A Supplementation Schedule for Children 6–59 months of Age

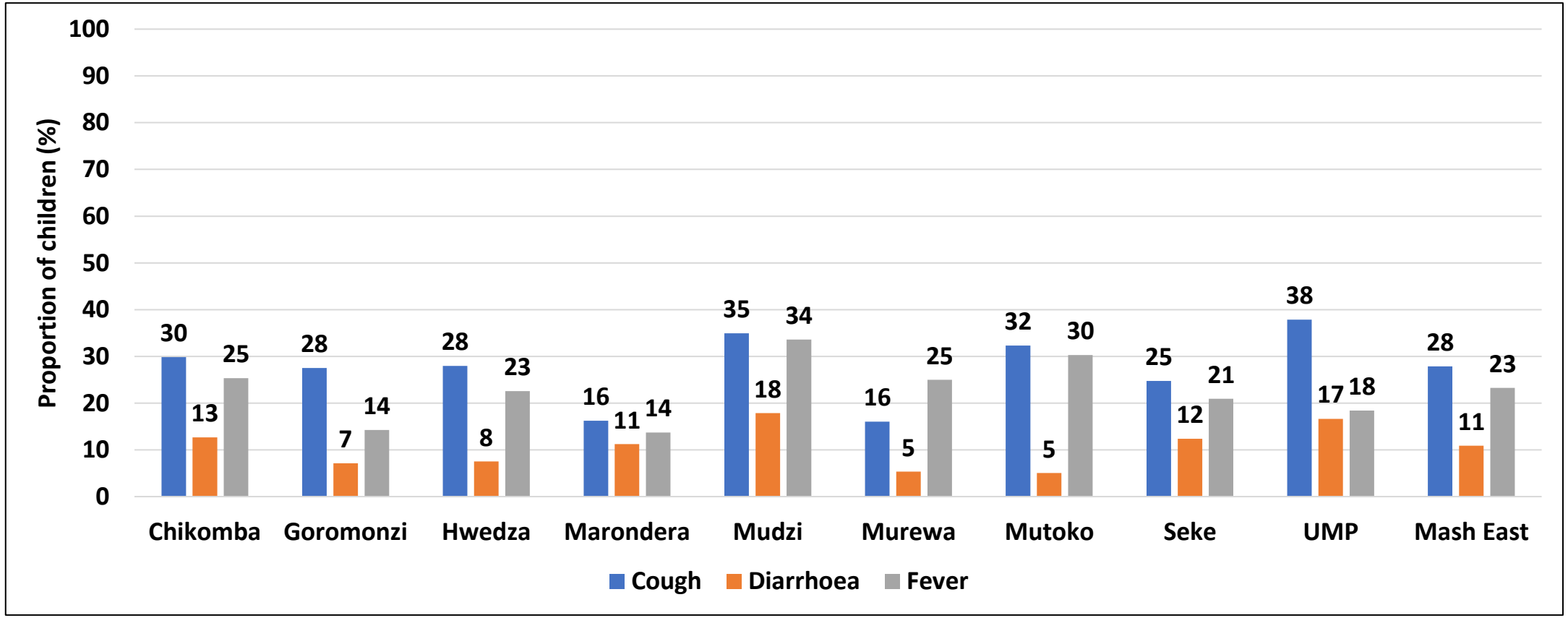
Target group	Infants 6–11 months of age	Children 12–59 months of age
Dose	100 000 IU	200 000 IU
Frequency	Once a year	Twice a year (Every 6 months)
Route of administration	Oral	

Children aged 6-59 months who Received the Recommended Dose of Vitamin A



- The proportions of children who received the recommended dose of Vitamin A in the past 12 months were: 83% for 6-11 months; 50% for 12-59 months and 53% for the children 6-59 months.
- Chikomba (100%), Goromonzi (92%) and Marondera (100%) Districts reached the recommended target of 90% for children 6-11 months.
- Mutoko (80%) had the highest proportion of children 6-59 months who received recommended Vitamin A doses and Marondera (33%) had the lowest.

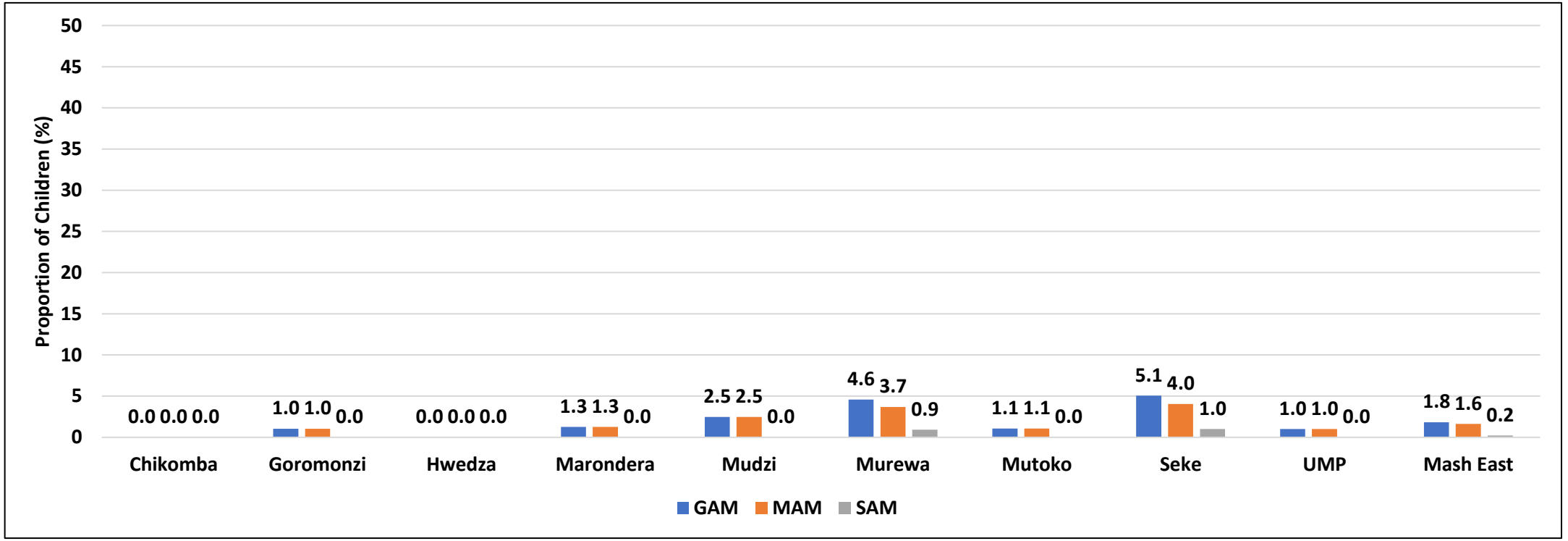
Child Illness



- Mudzi (35%) and UMP (38%) had highest proportion of children who had cough two-weeks prior to the survey.

Child Nutrition Status

Acute Malnutrition by district based on MUAC Measurements



- Seke had the highest GAM rate of 5.1 %, above the WHO threshold of 5%.
- However, the provincial GAM rate was 1.81 which was below the WHO threshold.
- There was no GAM in the sampled households in Chikomba and Hwedza.

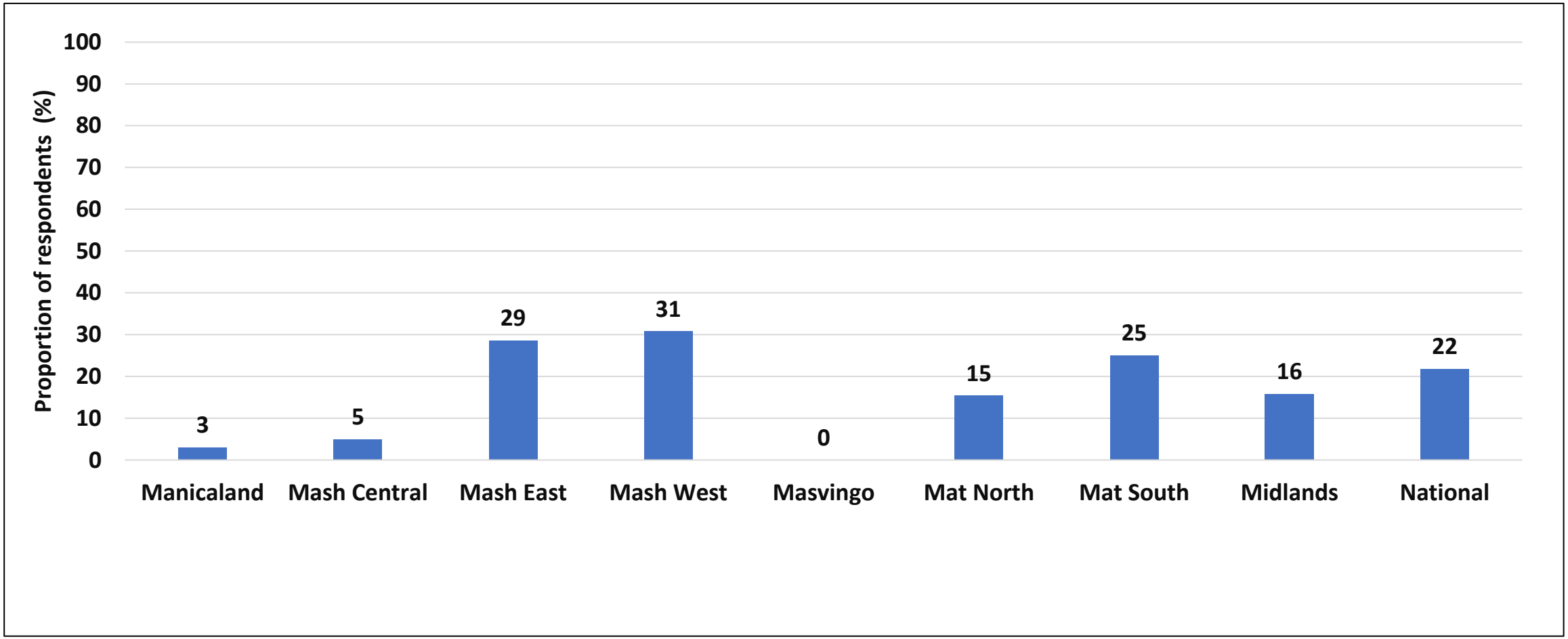
Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Forms of Gender Based Violence

	N	Physical abuse (%)			Sexual abuse(%)		
		No	Yes	Refused to answer	No	Yes	Refused to answer
Manicaland	1741	94.3	3.7	2.0	97.6	0.6	1.8
Mash Central	1999	96.2	3.5	0.3	99.0	0.7	0.3
Mash East	2257	96.6	2.8	0.5	99.1	0.6	0.3
Mash West	1722	95.9	3.1	1.0	98.3	0.8	0.9
Masvingo	1747	97.2	2.4	0.4	99.0	0.6	0.5
Mat North	1747	97.0	1.9	1.1	98.2	0.7	1.1
Mat South	1736	97.3	1.6	1.1	98.8	0.2	1.0
Midlands	1999	95.7	3.8	0.5	98.5	0.9	0.6
National	14948	96.3	**2.9**	0.8	98.6	**0.6**	0.8

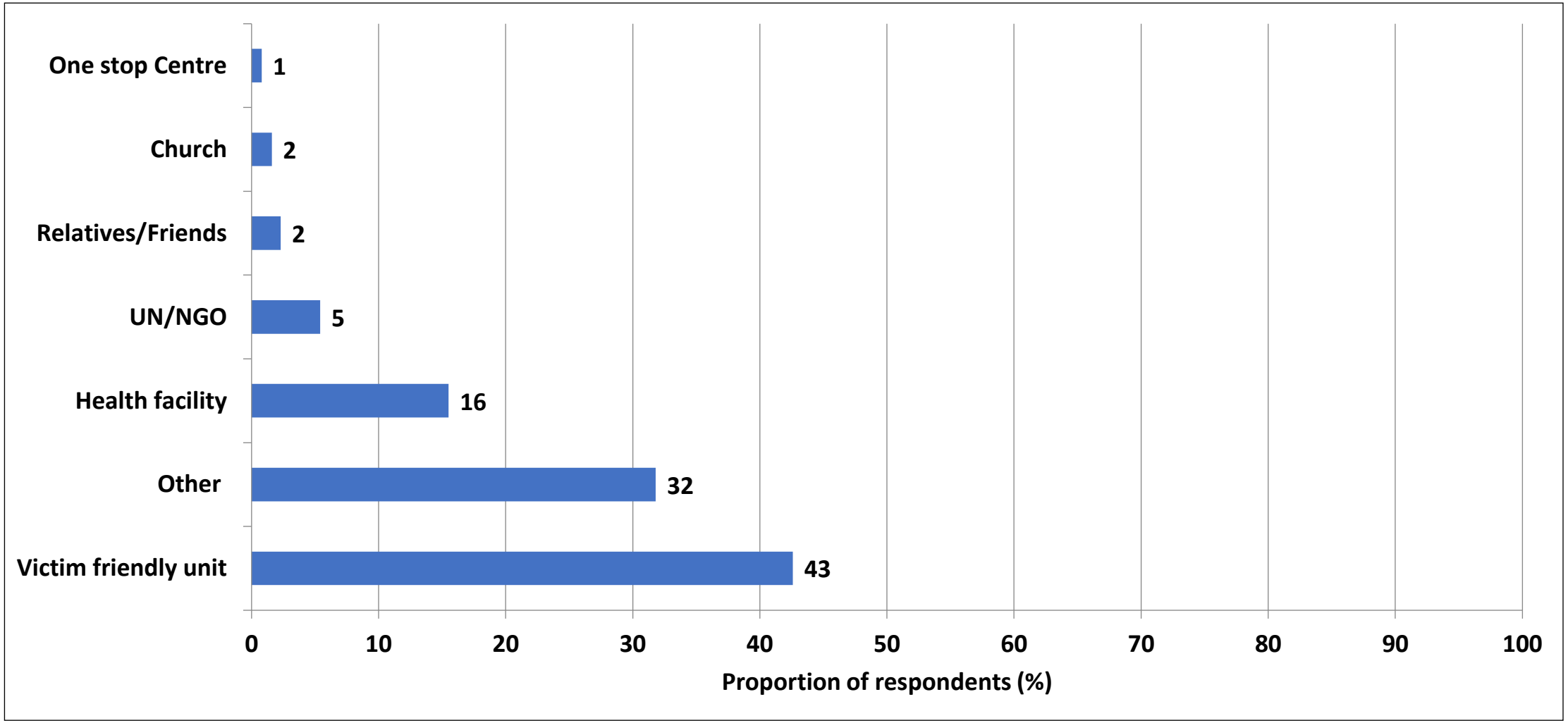
- Nationally, 2.9% of the respondents reported having experienced physical abuse while 0.6% reported to have experienced sexual abuse.
- In Mashonaland East 2.8% and 0.6% of the respondents reported having experienced physical and sexual abuse , respectively.

Victims of GBV who Reported



- Of those who experienced GBV in the province , 29% reported the incidents.

Sources of GBV Services



- The highest proportion of respondents (43%) got a service from the Victim Friendly Unit.

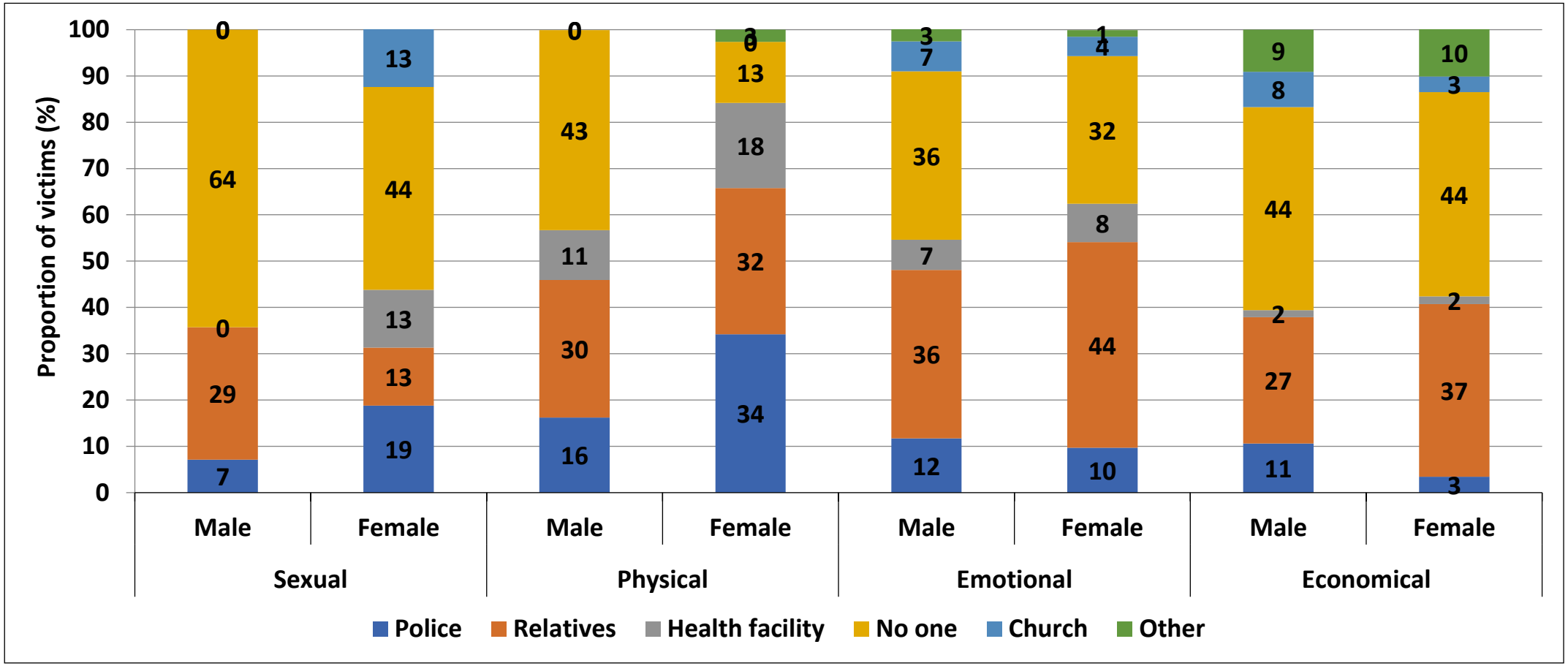
Spousal Violence

Incidence of Spousal Violence

Province	Sexual abuse (%)			Physical abuse (%)		Emotional abuse (%)		Economical abuse (%)	
	N	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manicaland	1389	2.2	3.3	4.8	5.2	8.8	9.4	5.6	5.7
Mash Central	1766	1.3	1.9	2.7	4.4	8.4	6.6	4.9	4.3
Mash East	2042	1.2	1.0	**3.3**	**2.5**	**6.8**	**6.5**	**5.3**	**3.3**
Mash West	1322	1.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	6.4	9.3	3.4	5.5
Masvingo	1562	0.6	1.2	1.5	2.2	3.3	2.6	1.8	2.3
Mat North	1464	0.9	0.4	1.8	0.6	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.8
Mat South	1627	2.0	1.4	3.9	2.9	6.8	4.6	4.7	4.4
Midlands	1597	0.2	1.5	2.1	1.5	4.3	4.3	2.7	2.2
National	12769	1.2	1.5	2.8	2.7	**6.0**	**5.8**	3.9	3.7

- There was high incidence of emotional abuse among spouses, 6.0% for males and 5.8% for females nationally.
- Generally, emotional abuse was high for both males and females while sexual abuse had the lowest reported incidents.

Reported Incidence of Spousal Violence



- Most victims of sexual abuse did not report to anyone, males 64% and females 44%.
- Physical violence was mostly reported to the police by females (34%) whereas males did not report(43%).
- The majority of emotional and economical violence was either reported to no one or to relatives by both males and females.

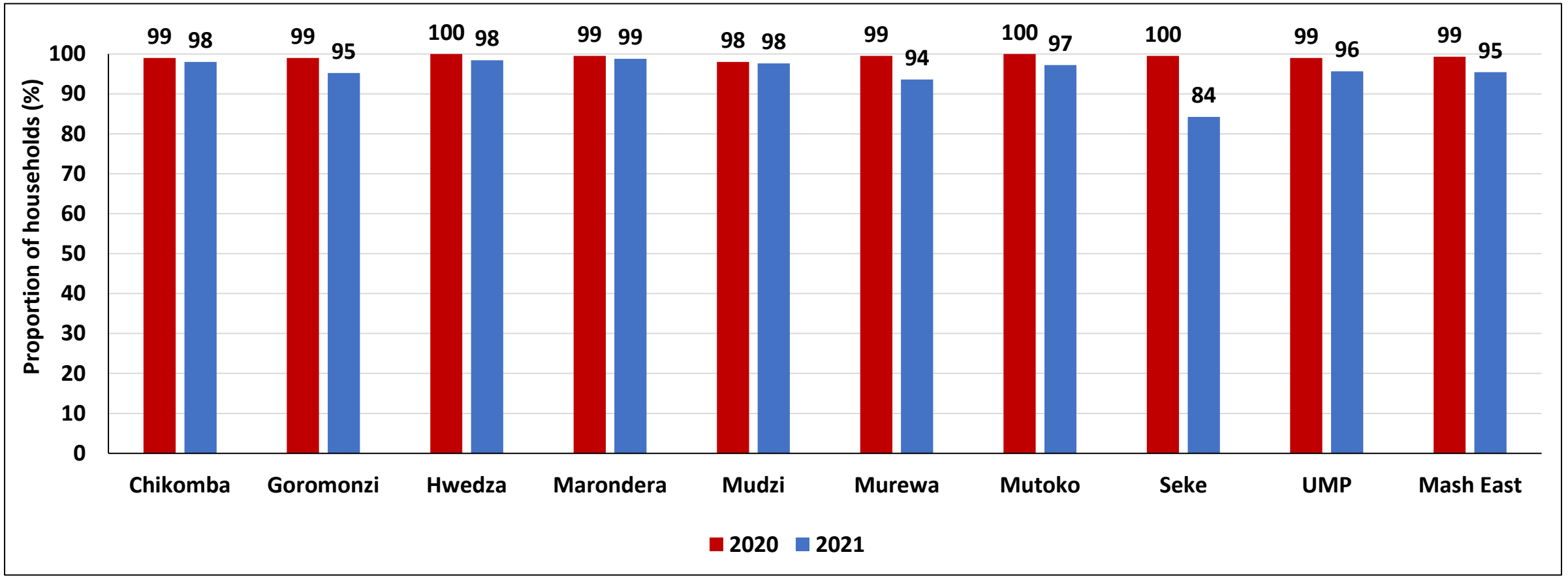
Victims who Sought Medical Attention as a Result of Spousal Violence

	Sexual		Physical		Emotional	
	Suffered abuse (%)	Sought medical attention (%)	Suffered abuse (%)	Sought medical attention (%)	Suffered abuse (%)	Sought medical attention (%)
Manicaland	2.7	17.9	5.0	18.6	9.0	17.8
Mash Central	1.6	10.3	3.6	32.8	7.5	17.8
Mash East	1.1	11.5	2.8	17.2	6.6	16.1
Mash West	1.6	8.7	2.5	17.1	7.9	25.5
Masvingo	0.8	0.0	1.7	15.2	3.1	15.3
Mat North	0.6	0.0	1.2	16.2	3.0	13.5
Mat South	1.7	22.2	3.4	21.1	5.8	13.3
Midlands	0.8	15.6	1.8	17.2	4.3	21.8
National	1.3	11.8	2.8	20.1	5.9	18.3

- Medical attention was sought by 11.8% of those who suffered sexual violence, 20.1% for physical and 18.3% for emotional violence.

COVID-19 and Livelihoods

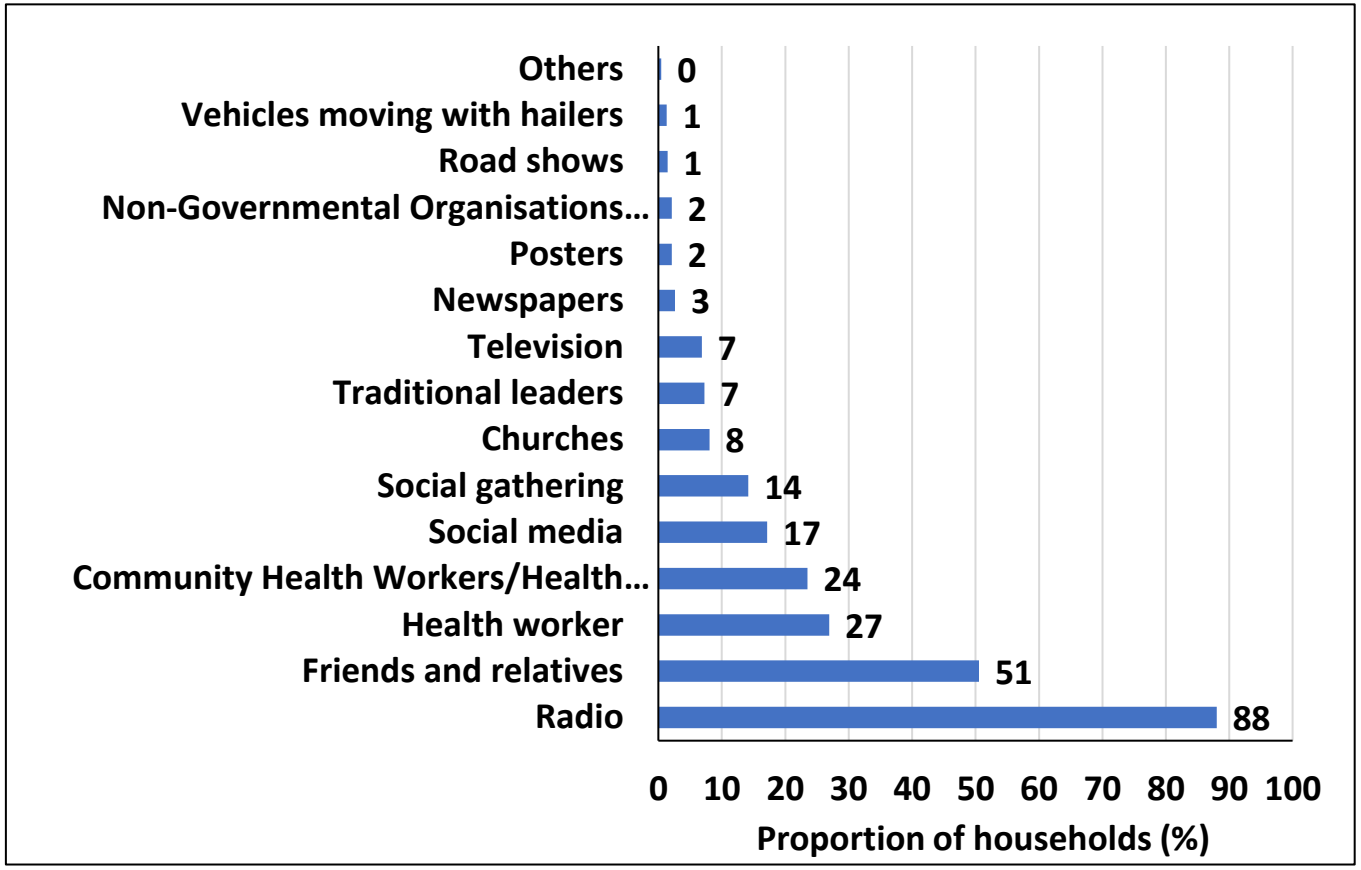
Proportion of households that ever heard about COVID-19



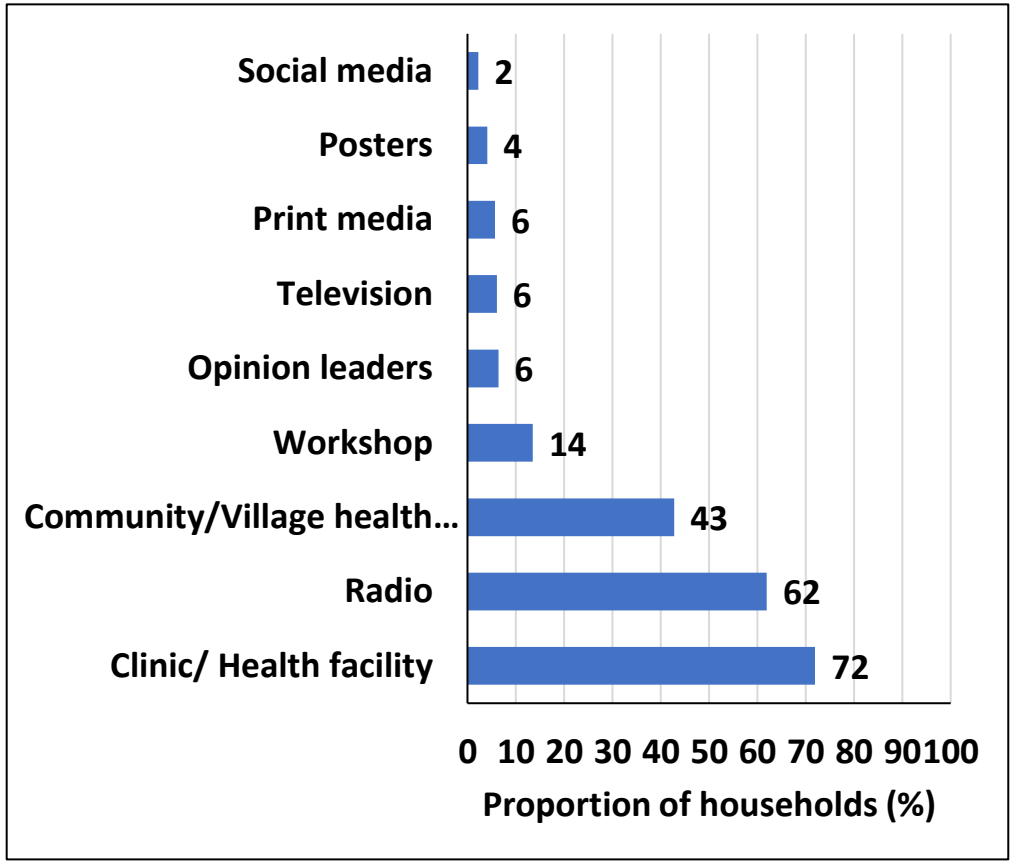
- Seke (84%) had the lowest proportion of households that had heard about COVID-19.
- Marondera (99%) had the highest proportion of households who had heard about COVID-19.

Sources of COVID-19 Information

Current Sources



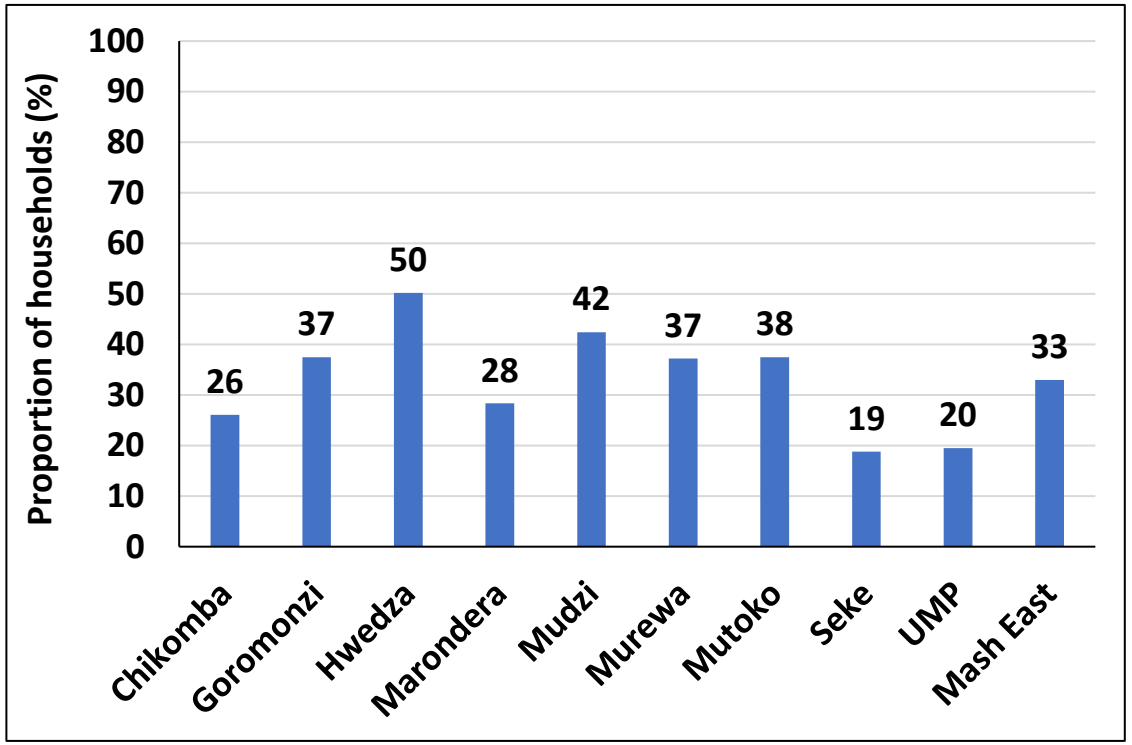
Preferred Future Sources



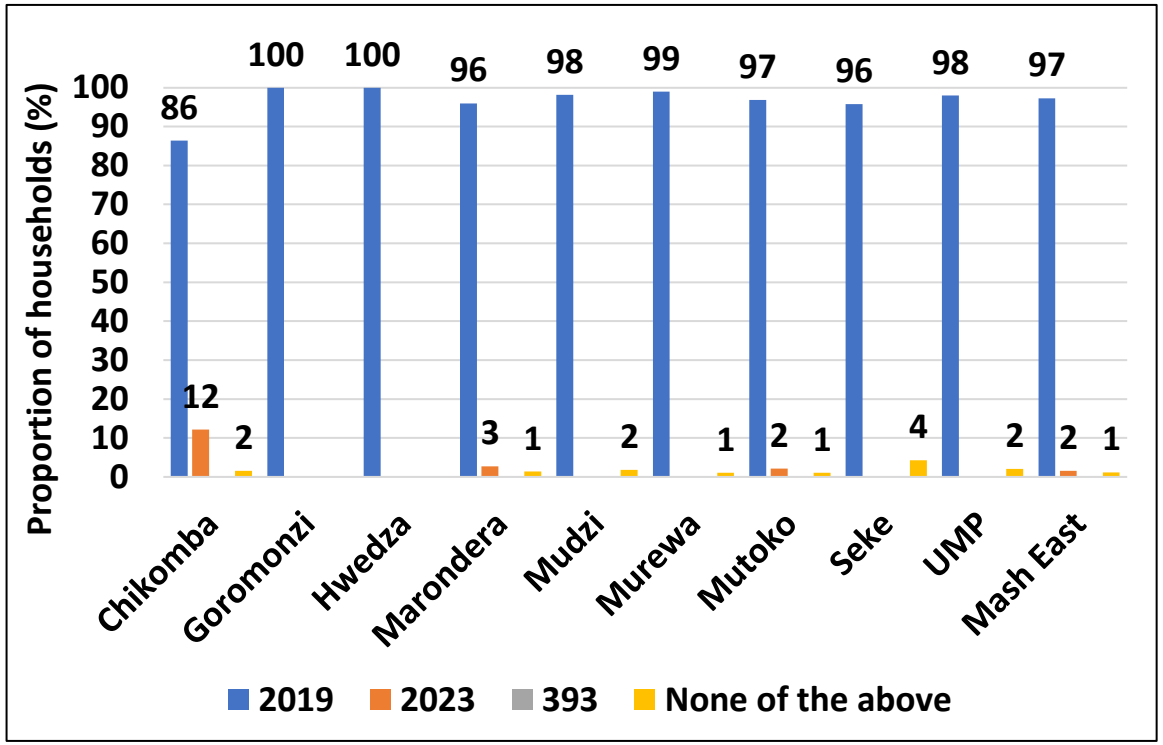
- The main sources of COVID-19 information in the province were reported to be the radio (88%), friends and relatives (51%) and health workers (27%).
- The main preferred future sources of information on COVID-19 in the province were reported to be: clinic/health facility (72%), radio (62%) and community/village health workers (43%).

COVID-19 Tollfree Numbers

Awareness of the Availability of Tollfree Numbers

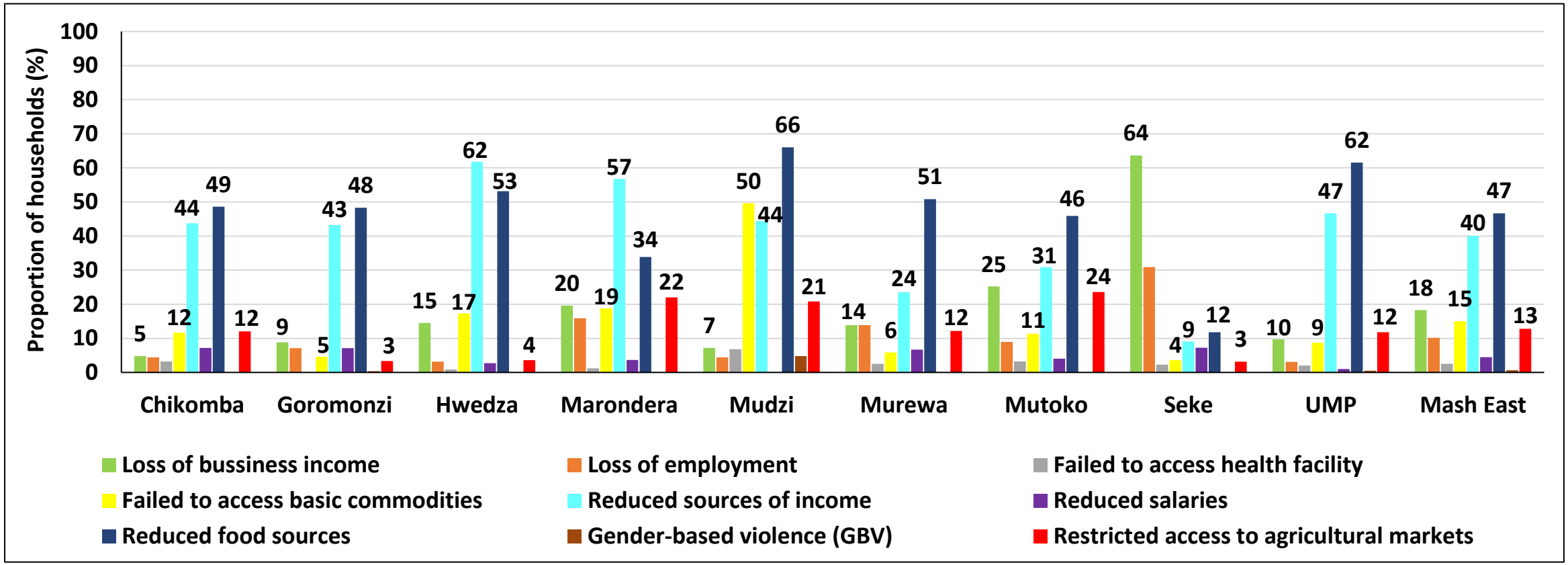


Awareness of Tollfree Numbers



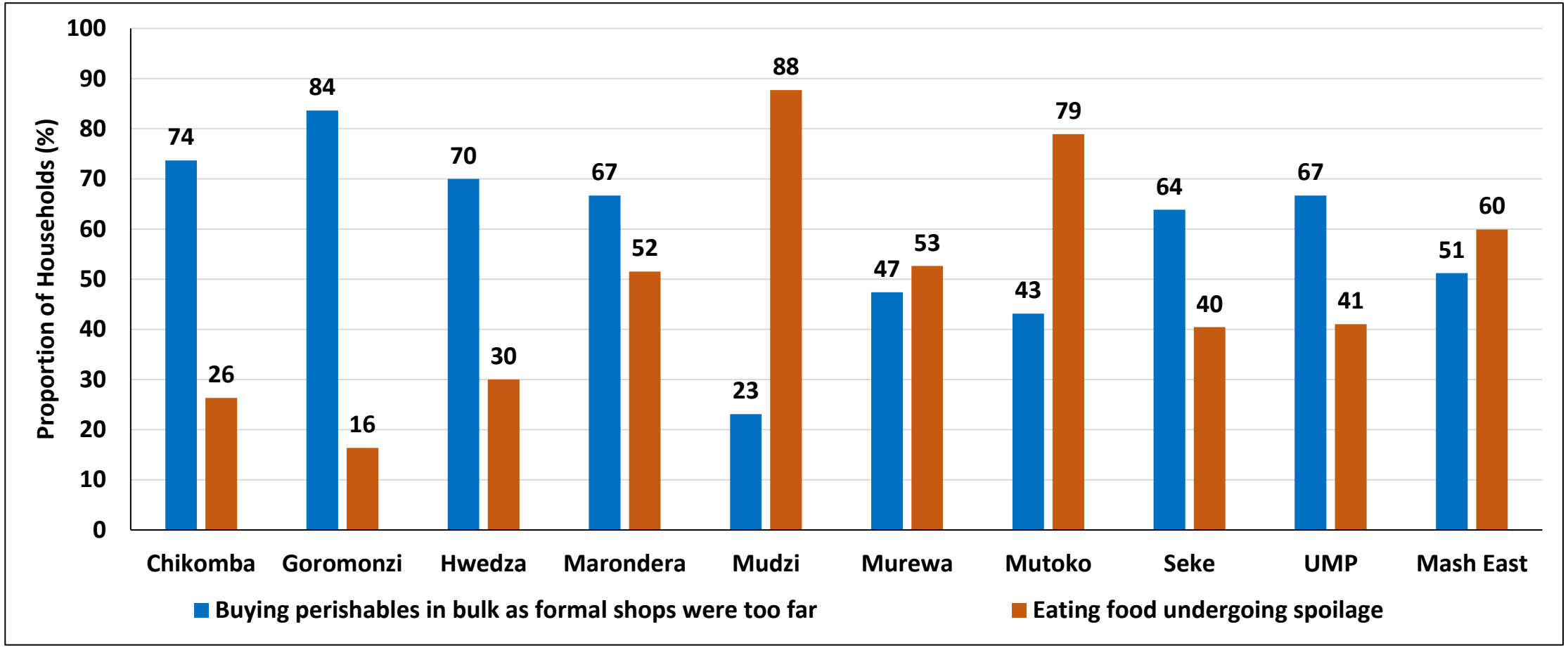
- The proportion of households that were aware of the existence of the COVID-19 toll free lines, was low in the province at an average of 33%, with Hwedza (50%) having the highest proportion.
- Of those who were aware of the availability of toll free numbers , the most common toll free number was 2019 (97%) hence need for more awareness of the existence of the other lines.

Effects of COVID-19 on Livelihoods



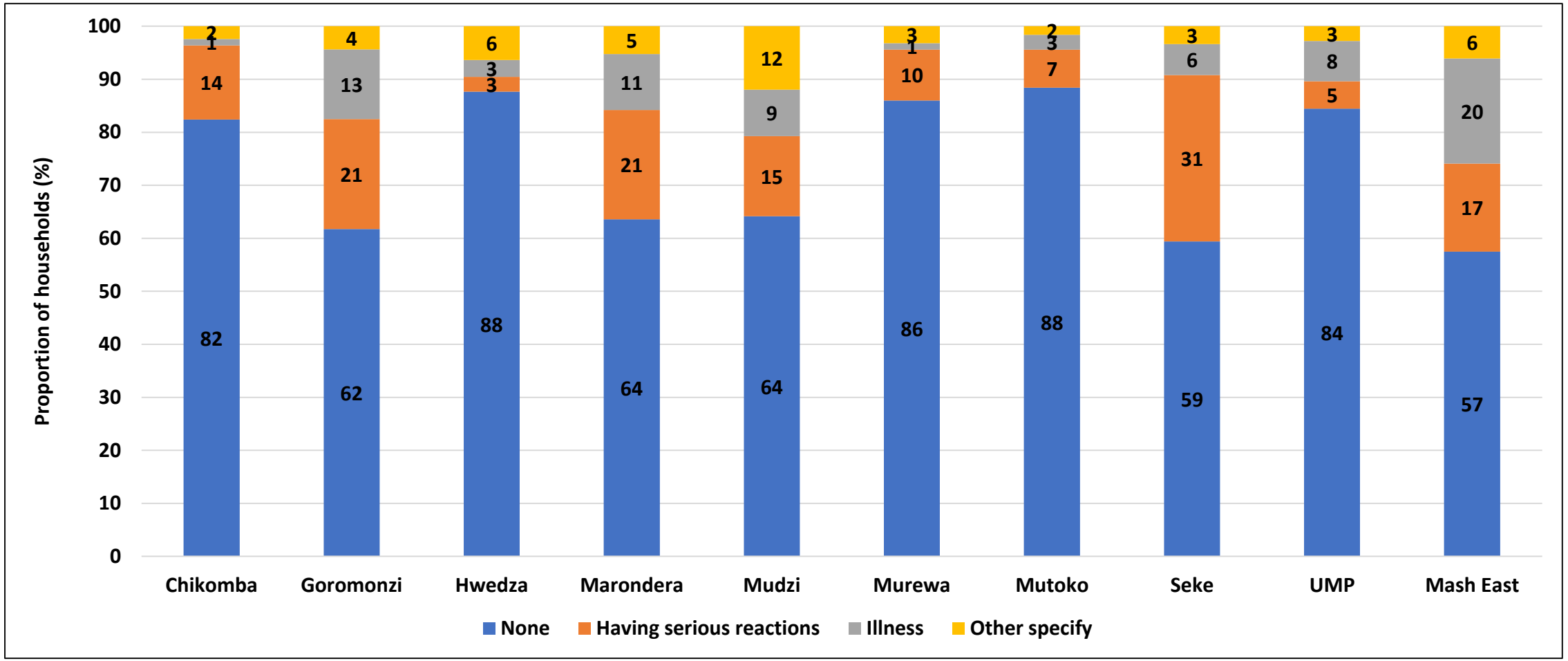
- At provincial level, the main effects of COVID-19 on livelihoods were reduction in food sources (47%) and sources of income (40%).
- Mudzi (66%) and UMP (62%) had the highest proportion of households that reported reduction in food sources as the main effect of COVID-19 on livelihoods,
- Seke (64%), Hwedza (62%) and Marondera (57%) reported reduction in income sources as the main effect of COVID-19 on livelihoods.
- Most of the impacts could be attributed to the restrictive measures.

Household Food Safety During COVID-19 Lockdown Period



- Mudzi (88%) had the highest proportion of households which reported having to eat subjected to spoilage during the January to March 2021 national lockdown.
- At provincial level 51% of the households bought perishables in bulk as formal shops were too far during the lockdown period.

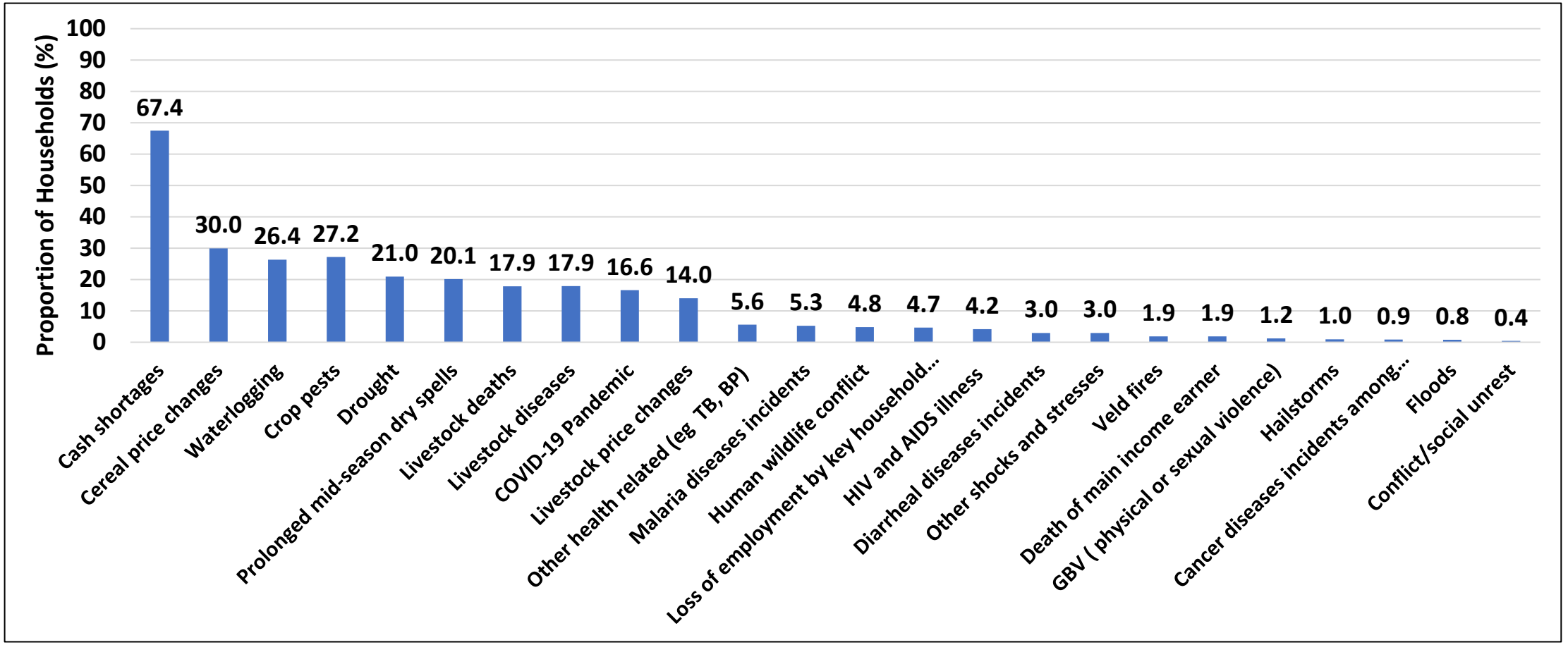
Vaccine Concerns



- The majority of the households indicated no concern about the COVID-19 vaccine (57%).
- Illness (20%) was the most stated concern.

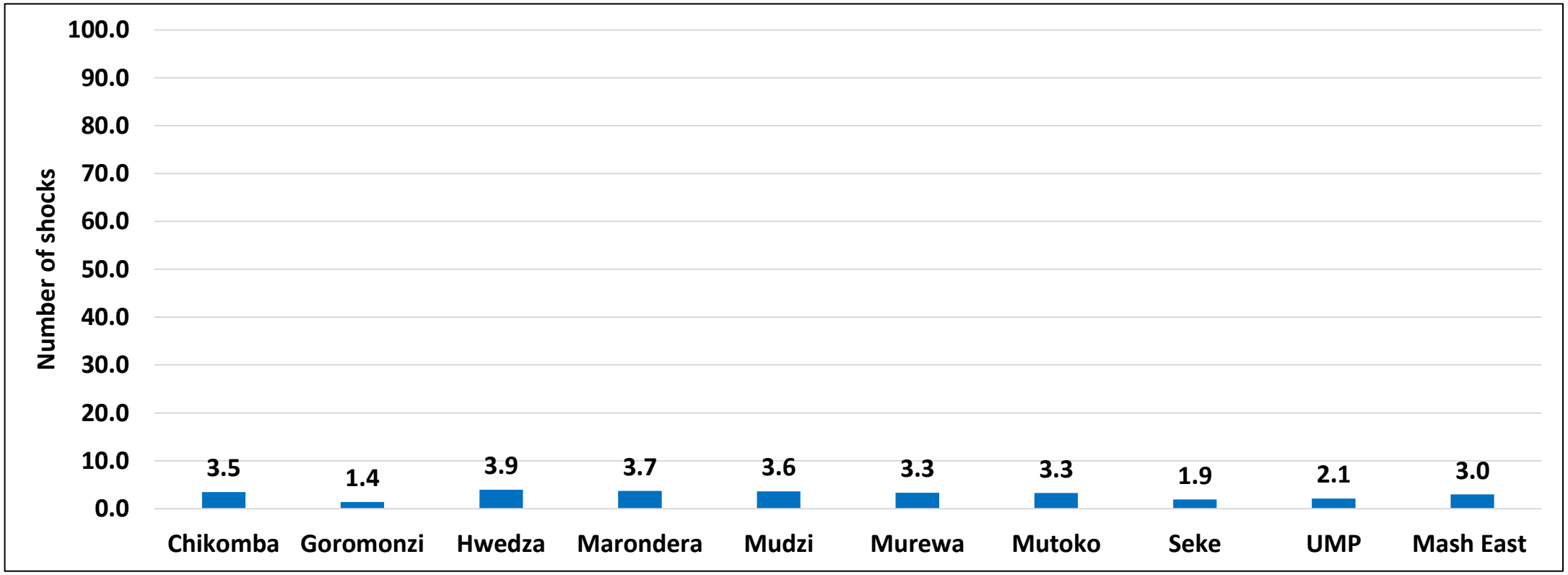
Shocks and Stressors

Proportion of Households Experiencing Shocks



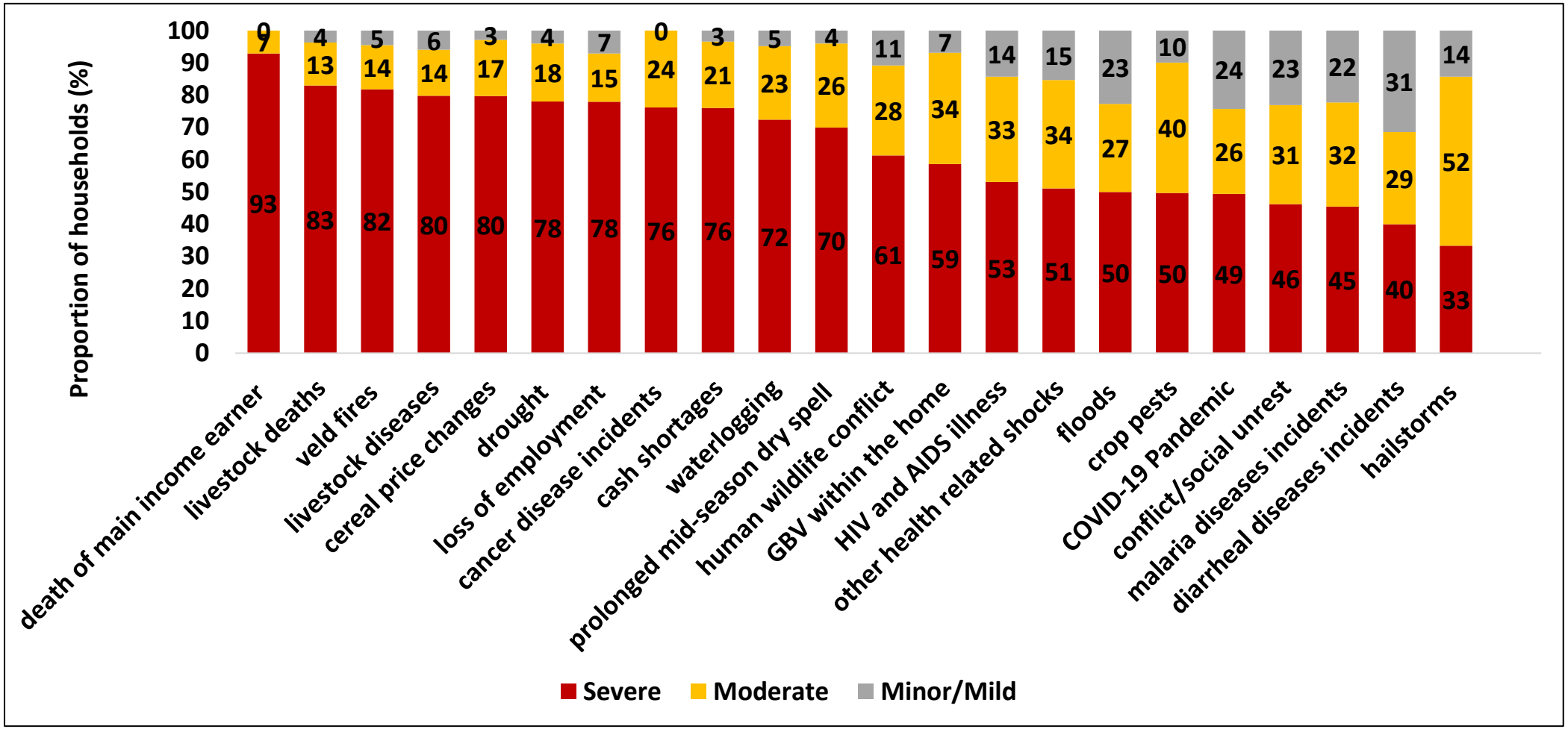
- Cash shortages (67.4%), cereal price changes (30%) and water logging (26.4%) were the most prevalent shocks experienced by households.

Number of Shocks/Stressors Experienced by Households



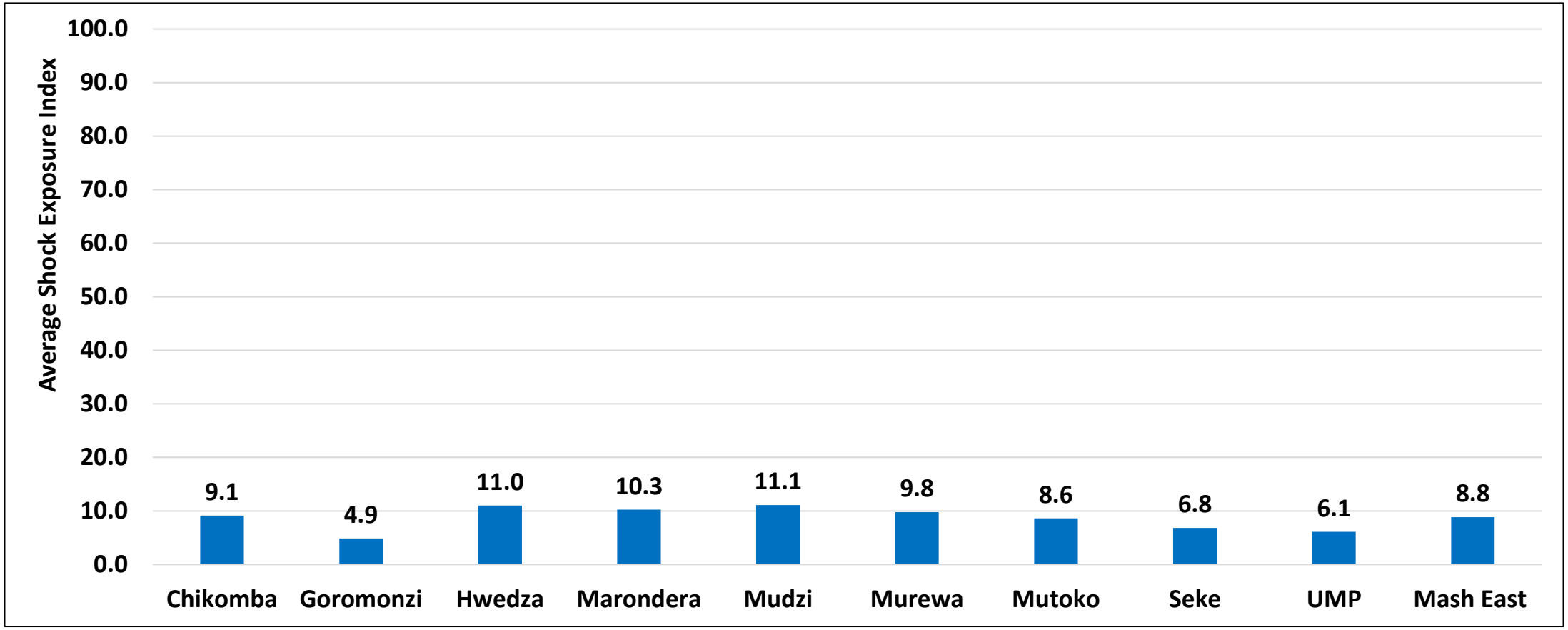
- Hwedza (3.9), Marondera (3.7) and Mudzi (3.6) had the highest average number of shocks

Severity of Shocks



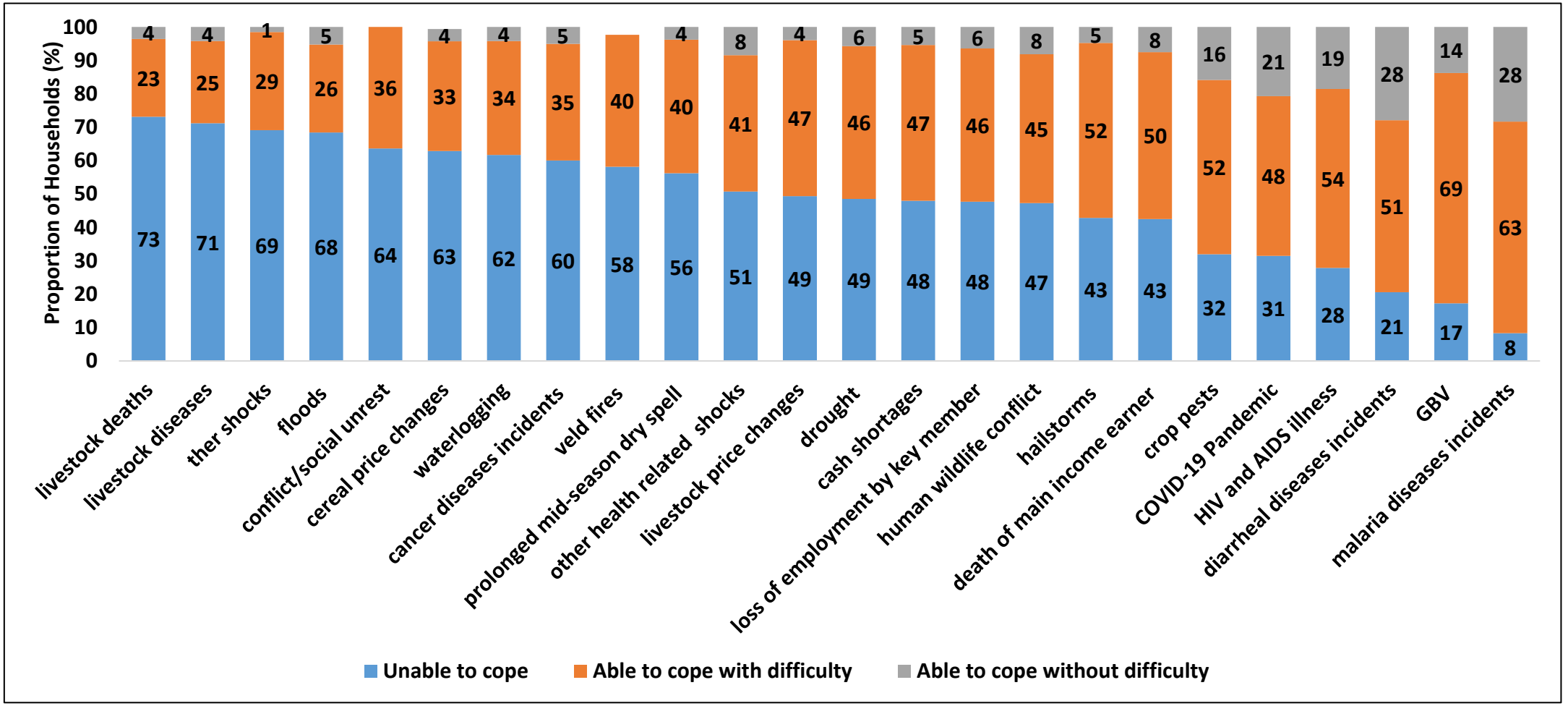
- Death of main income earner (93%), livestock deaths (83%), and veld fires (82%) were reported to have had the most severe impact on households.

Average Shock Exposure Index



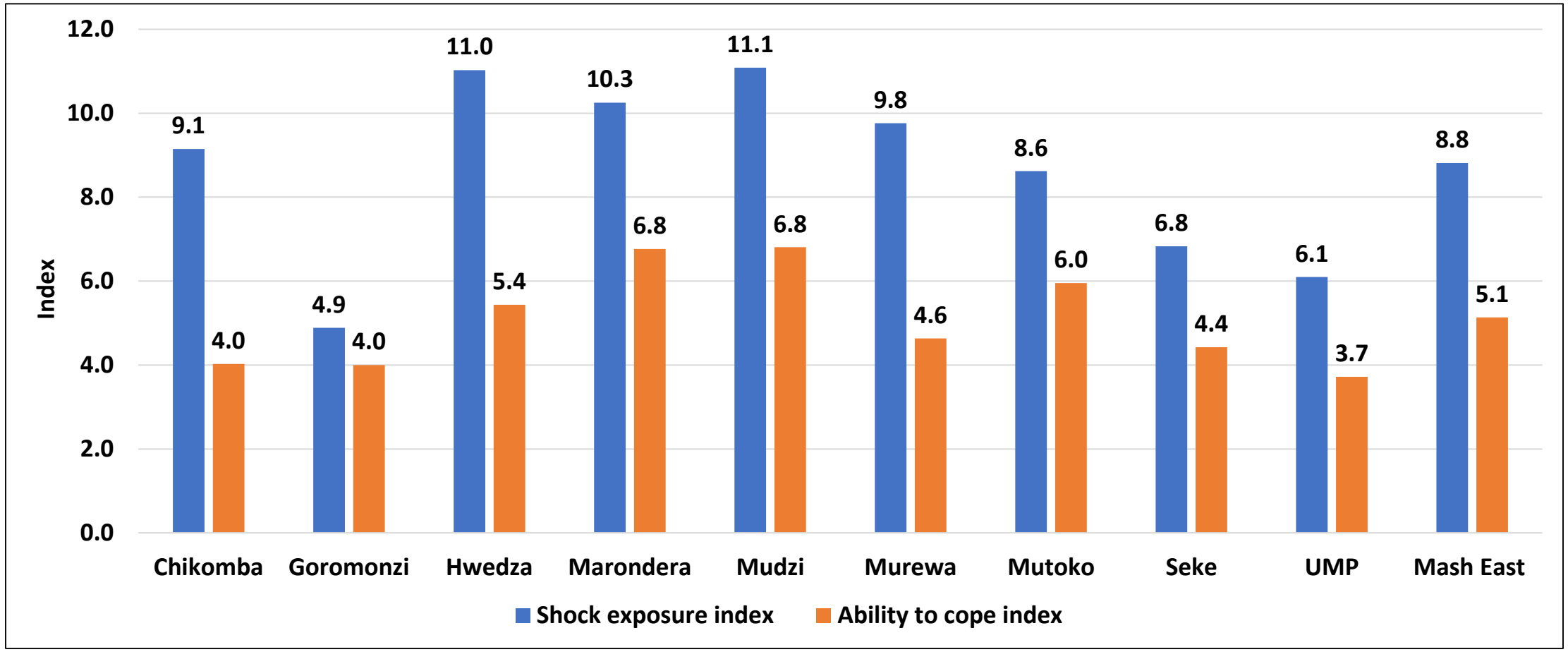
- Shock exposure index was calculated by multiplying number of shocks experienced with impact severity of the shock to the household.
- Mudzi (11.1) , Hwedza (11.0) and Marondera (10.3) had the highest shock exposure index.

Households Perception of their Ability to Cope with Shocks



- The majority of households perceived inability to cope with economic , livelihoods and weather-related shocks.

Comparison Between Shock Exposure and Ability to Cope



- Shock to exposure index was higher than the ability to cope meaning households are less able to cope on their own.

Food Security

Food Security Dimensions

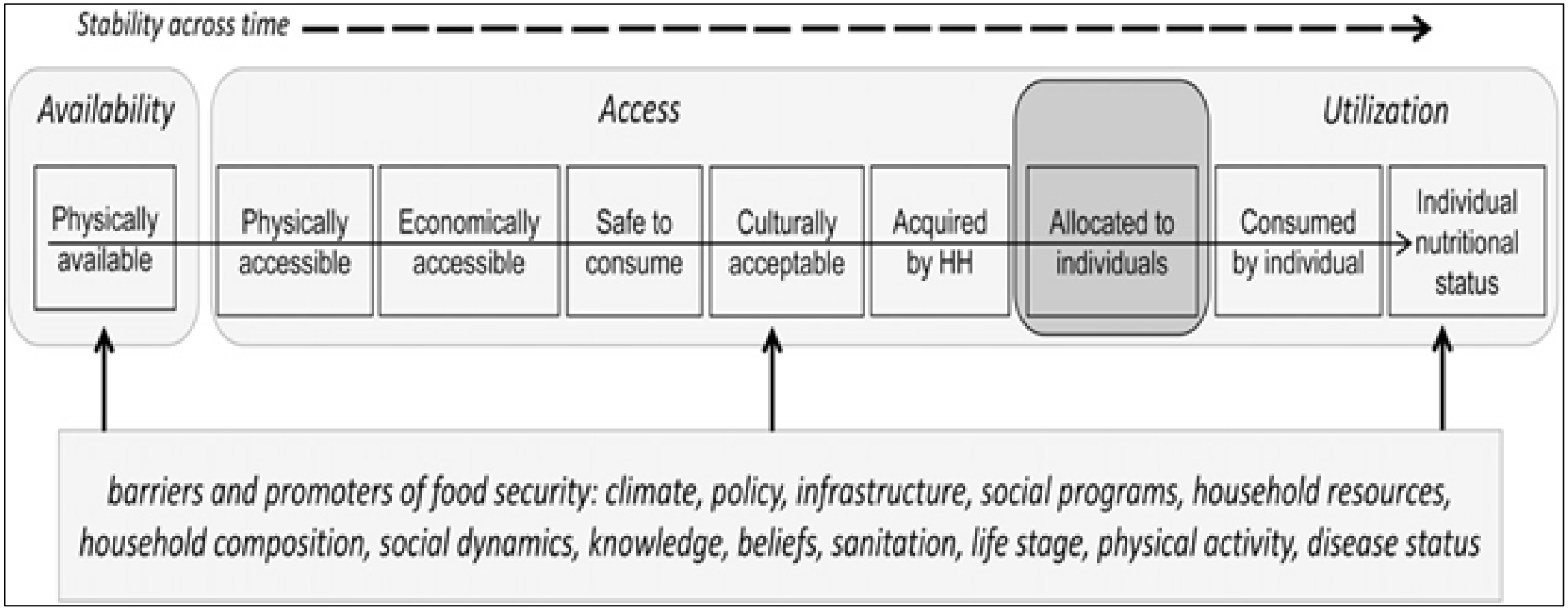


Figure 3: Dimensions of Food Security (Jones et al., 2013)

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 it 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 as give in Figure 3 are:
  - **Availability** of food
  - **Access** to food
  - The safe and healthy **utilization** of food
  - The **stability** of food availability, access and utilization

Food Security Analytical Framework

- Each of the surveyed households' minimum expenditure or the emergency nutrition sensitive food basket was computed from the following annual food basket requirement for an individual:

Food Items	Individual Annual Requirement
Maize Grain (Kgs)	148
Rice (Kgs)	15
Ration meat (Kgs)	14.6
Milk (Litres)	36.5
Cooking Oil (Litres)	13.5
Peanuts (Kgs)	0.73
Cabbage (Heads)	15
Beans (Kgs)	7.3
Sugar (Kgs)	12.1

Food Security Analytical Framework

- Each of the surveyed households' potential to acquire minimum expenditure food basket (Figure 3) was computed by estimating the household's likely disposable income (both cash and non cash) in the 2021/22 consumption year from the following possible income sources;
    - Cereal stocks from the previous season;
    - Own food crop production from the 2020/21 agricultural season;
    - Potential income from own cash crop production;
    - Potential income from livestock ;
    - Potential income from casual labour and remittances; and
    - Income from other sources such as gifts, pensions, gardening, formal and informal employment.

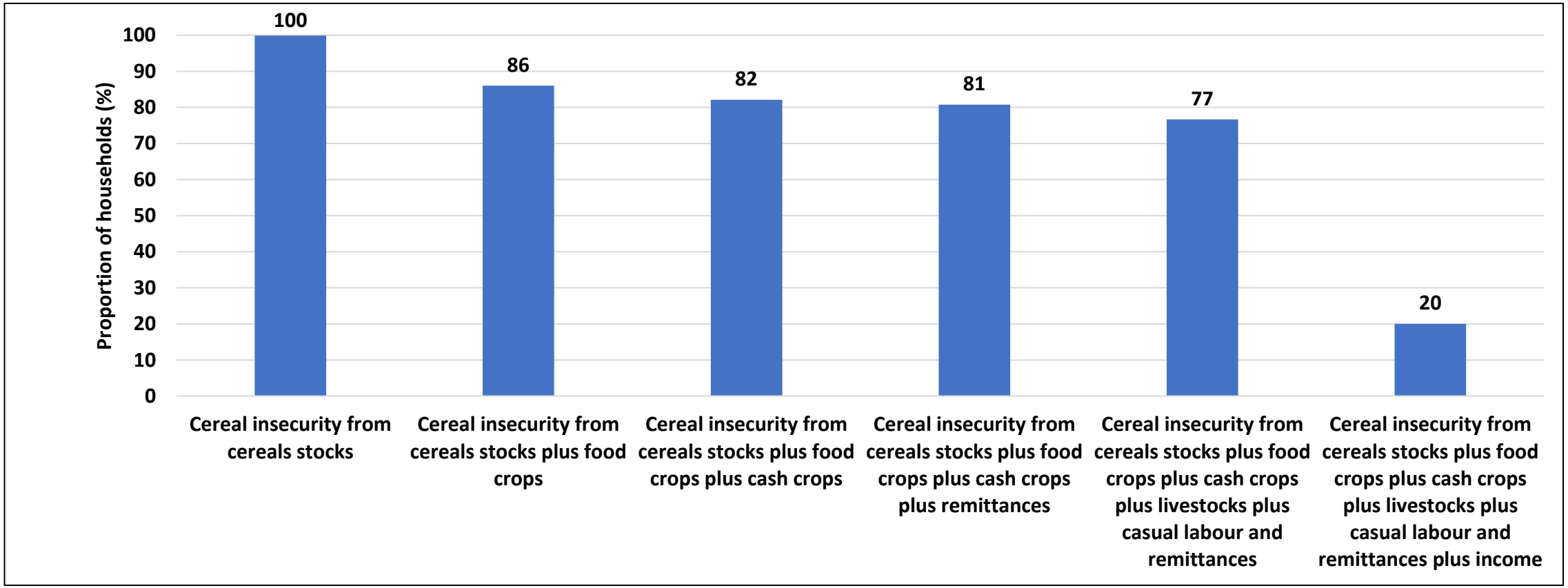
Food Security Analytical Framework

- **Household Food Security Status**
  - The total minimum expenditure food basket that could be acquired by the household from the cheapest available sources using its potential disposable income was then computed and compared to the household's minimum expenditure food basket.
  - When the total minimum expenditure food basket that a household could acquire was greater than its minimum expenditure food basket requirements, the household was deemed to be food secure. When the converse was true, the household was defined as food insecure.
  - The severity of household food insecurity was computed by the margin with which its potential energy access was below its total minimum expenditure food basket requirements.

Food Security Analytical Framework

- **Household Cereal Security Status**
  - From the total minimum expenditure food basket, the total energy that could be acquired by the household from the cheapest available sources using its potential disposable income was also extracted and compared to the household's minimum energy requirements.
  - When the potential energy a household could acquire was greater than its minimum energy requirements, the household was deemed to be food secure. When the converse was true, the household was defined as food insecure.
  - The severity of household food insecurity was computed by the margin with which its potential energy access was below its minimum energy requirements.

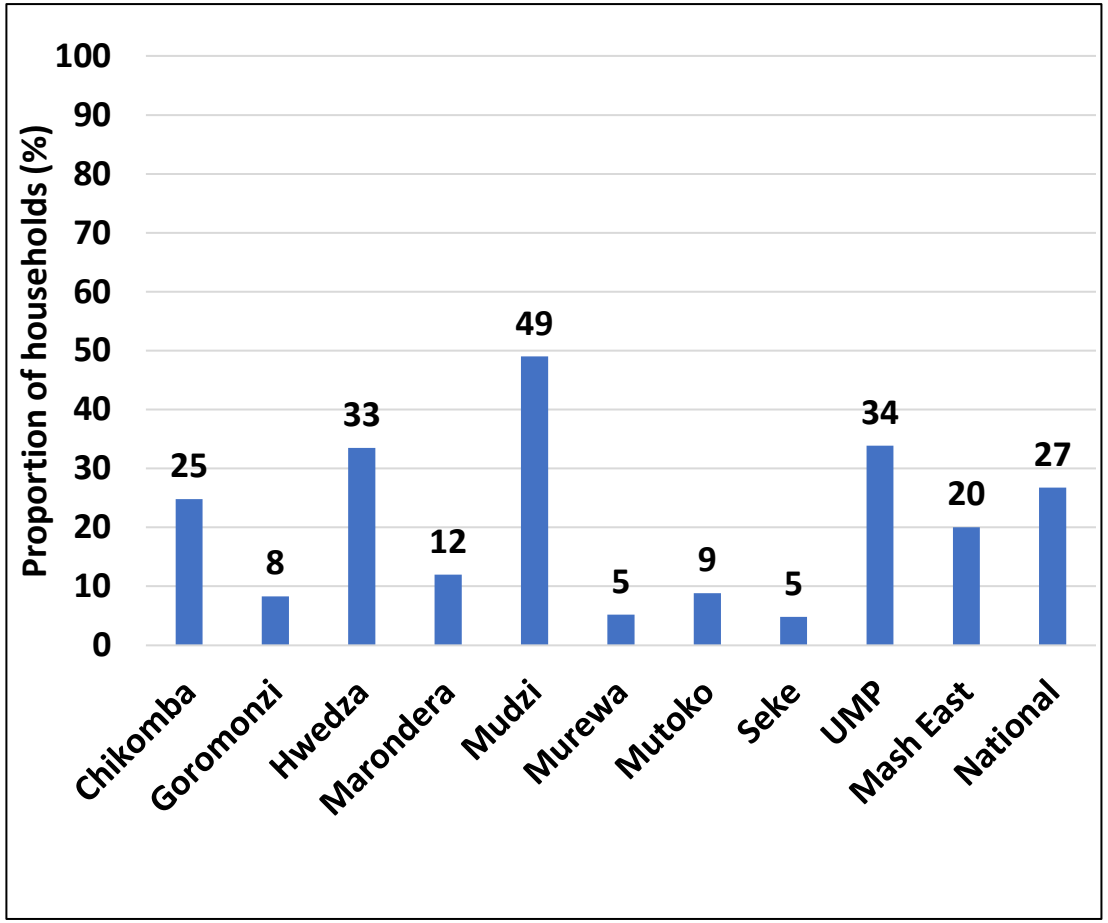
Cereal Insecurity Progression by Income Source



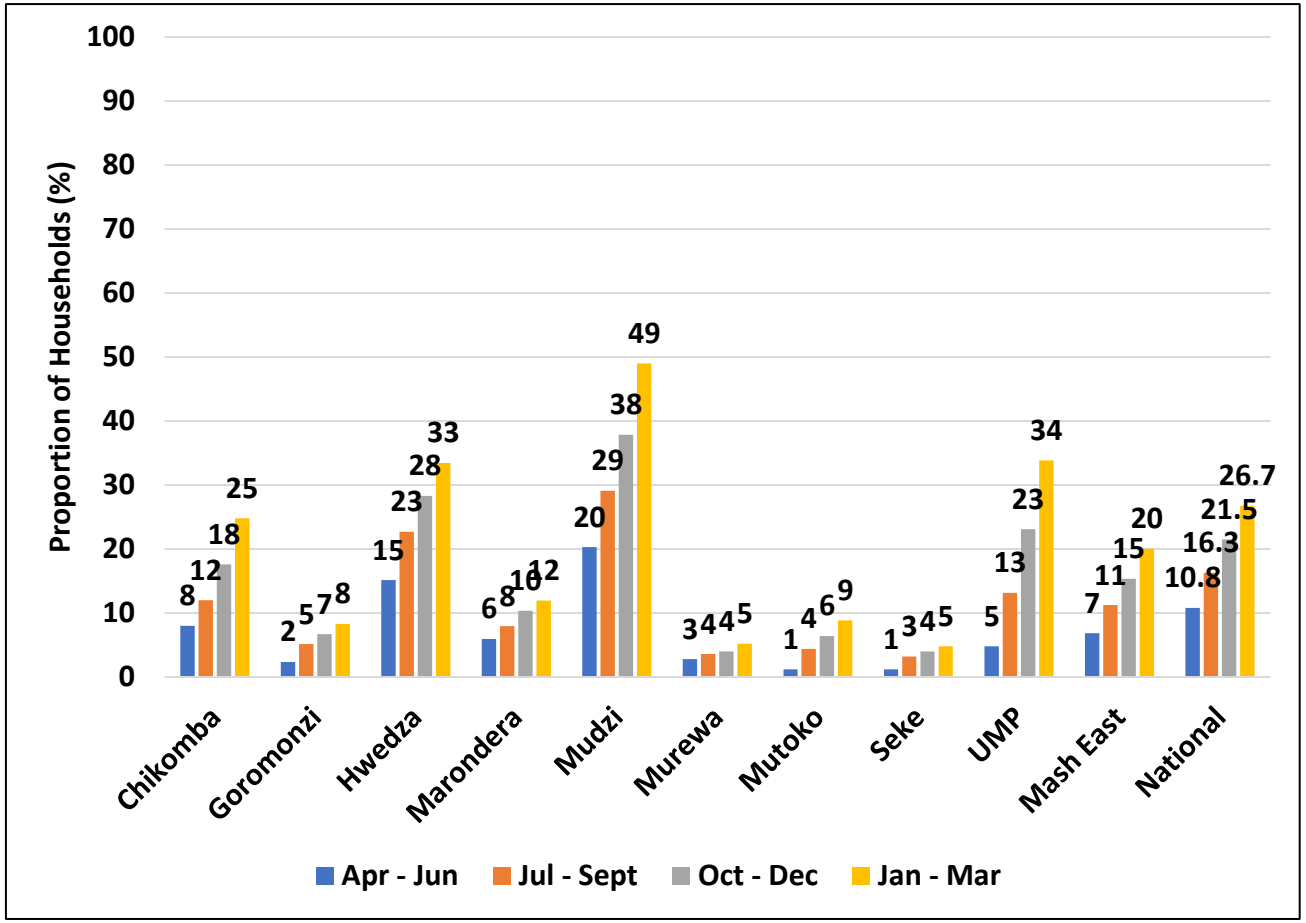
- Considering all incomes, the food insecurity prevalence in the province is projected to be 20% during the peak hunger in the 2021/22 consumption year.

Cereal Insecure

Proportion by District



Trends by Quarter



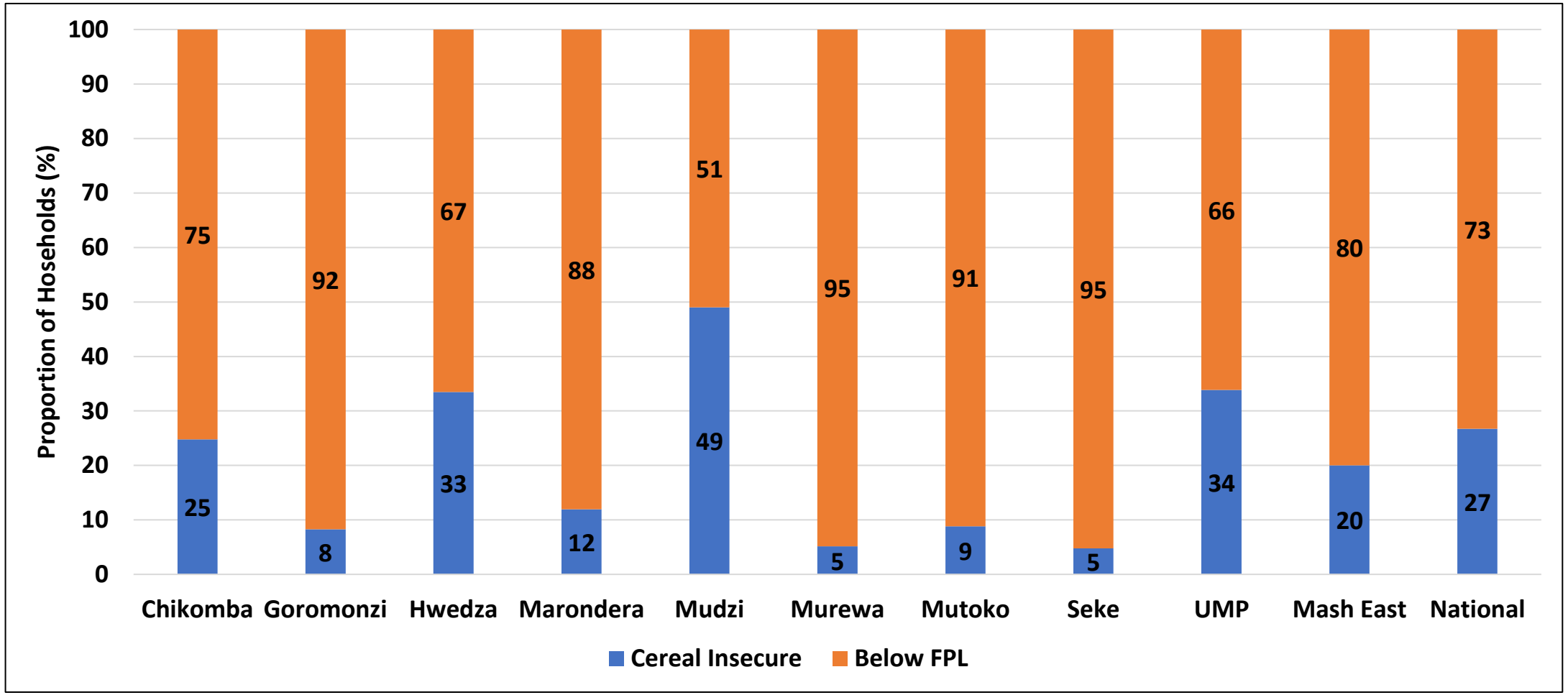
- About 20% of the households in the province will be cereal insecure during the peak hunger period.
- Mudzi (49%) had the highest number of households that will be cereal insecure, whilst Murehwa (5%) and Seke (5%) had the least during the peak hunger period.

Cereal Insecure Populations and Cereal Requirements

District	Proportion of Households (%)			Food Insecure Population			Cereal Requirements (MT)		
	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
Chikomba	12	18	25	17036	24986	35208	630	924	1303
Goromonzi	5	7	8	15861	20741	25621	587	767	948
Hwedza	23	28	33	18960	23617	27942	702	874	1034
Marondera	8	10	12	11590	15067	17385	429	557	643
Mudzi	29	38	**49**	46303	60258	78018	1713	2230	**2887**
Murewa	4	4	5	9136	10151	13196	338	376	488
Mutoko	4	6	9	7961	11580	15922	295	428	589
Seke	3	4	5	4237	5296	6356	157	196	235
UMP	13	23	34	17996	31628	46352	666	1170	1715
Mashonaland East	11	15	20	173656	237239	309026	6425	8778	11434

- The cereal insecure population translates to 309,026 people with a cereal requirement of about 11,434MT between January 2021 to March 2022.
- The highest cereal requirement will be in Mudzi (49%) with 78 018 people requiring 2,887MT during the peak hunger period.

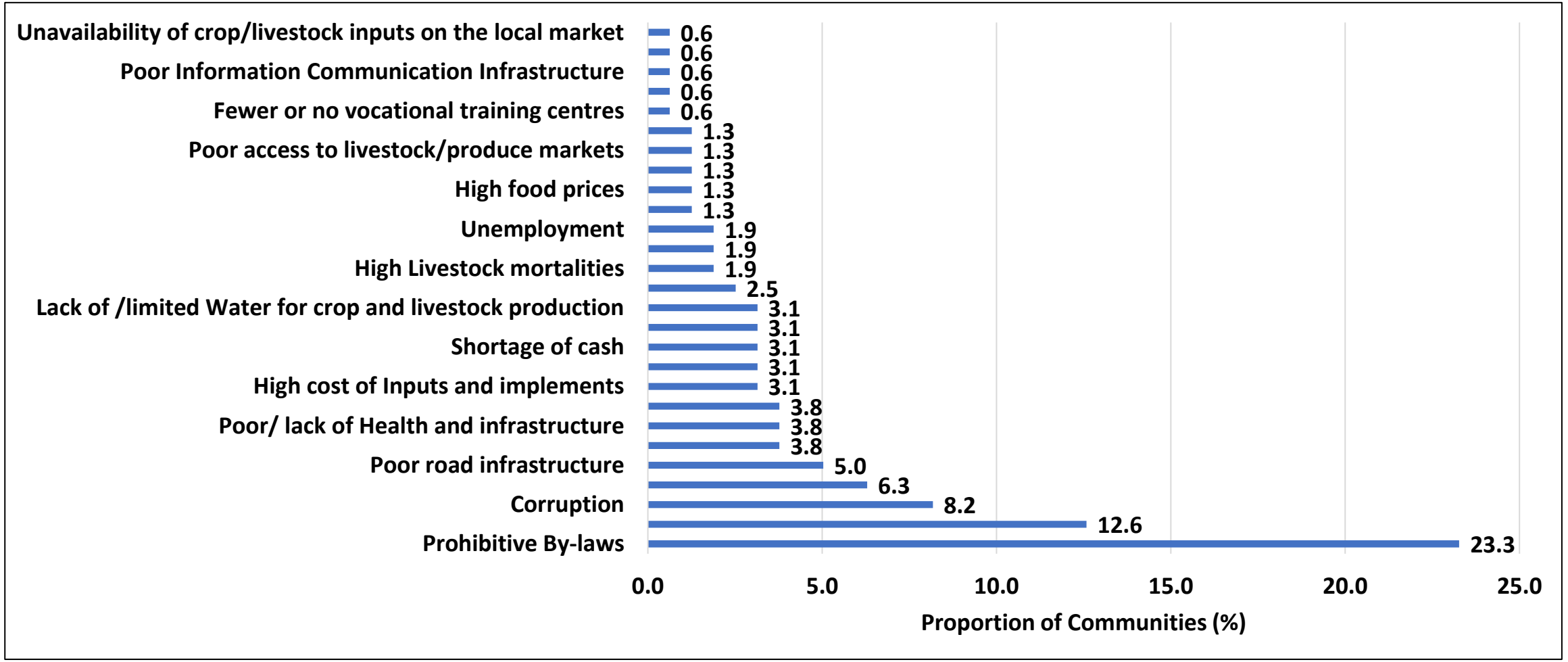
Cereal Insecurity and Poverty Lines



- Even though 80% of the households are projected to meet their cereal requirements, they are below the food poverty line.
- This is indicating that almost all rural households will not be able to meet all their food needs to support a healthy life thus assistance should not target the cereal insecure households only.

Community Development Challenges and Priorities

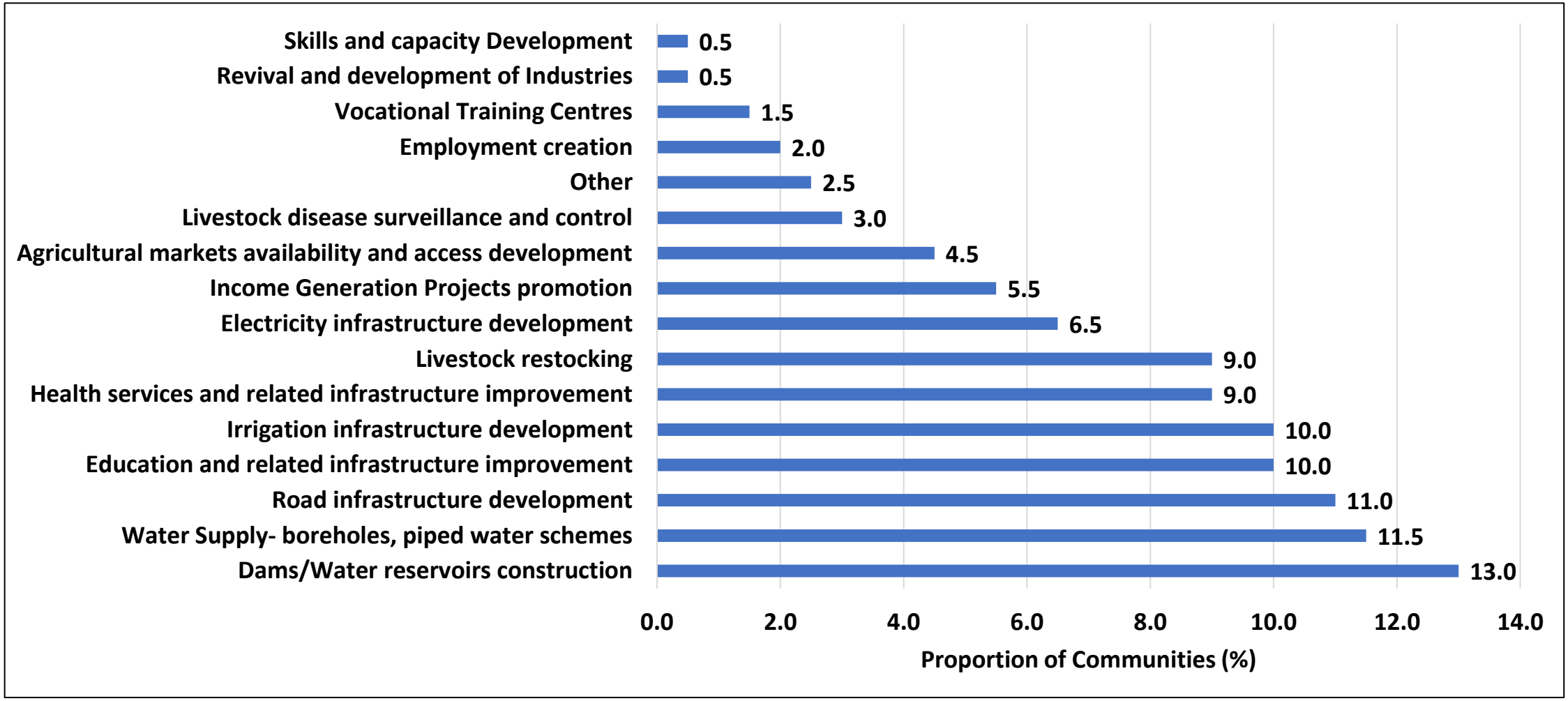
Development Challenges



- Prohibitive by-laws (23.3%) , corruption (12.6%) and infrastructure-related issues were the most highlighted development challenges reported by communities in the province.

Development Challenge	Chikomba (%)	Goromonzi (%)	Hwedza (%)	Marondera (%)	Mudzi (%)	Murewa (%)	Mutoko (%)	Seke (%)	UMP (%)	Mash East (%)
Prohibitive By-laws	46.7	57.1	5.9	8.3	14.3	60.0	5.3	5.3	17.6	23.3
Lack of income generating projects	26.7	7.1	5.9	8.3	14.3	10.0	21.1	10.5	11.8	12.6
Corruption	13.3	14.3	0.0	12.5	7.1	15.0	5.3	0.0	5.9	8.2
Draught Power shortage	13.3	14.3	11.8	8.3	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
Drought	0.0	7.1	11.8	0.0	7.1	5.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	3.8
No primary/secondary school in the ward	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	1.3
Fewer or no vocational training centres	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Gender Based Violence	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Poor/ lack of Health and infrastructure	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	3.8
High food prices	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Poor Information Communication Infrastructure	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Inadequate markets	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	10.5	5.3	0.0	2.5
High cost of Inputs and implements	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	10.5	0.0	11.8	3.1
Lack of Irrigation infrastructure	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	10.5	0.0	3.1
Shortage of cash	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	10.5	0.0	3.1
High Livestock mortalities	0.0	0.0	5.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	1.9
Livestock diseases	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.9	1.9
Livestock theft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	1.3
Poor access to livestock/produce markets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0	1.3
Poor road infrastructure	0.0	0.0	5.9	12.5	7.1	0.0	10.5	0.0	5.9	5.0
Unpredictable and unreliable rainfall patterns	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Unemployment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	11.8	1.9
Unavailability of crop/livestock inputs on the local market	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.6
Poor Water and sanitation facilities	0.0	0.0	5.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	3.1
Lack of/ limited Water for domestic use	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Lack of /limited Water for crop and livestock production	0.0	0.0	5.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	3.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	3.8

Development Priorities



- The communities indicated dams/ water reservoirs construction (13%) ,water and infrastructure-related development and livestock restocking (9%) as their highest development priorities.

Development Priority	Chikomba (%)	Goromonzi (%)	Hwedza (%)	Marondera (%)	Mudzi (%)	Murewa (%)	Mutoko (%)	Seke (%)	UMP (%)	Mash East (%)
Dams/Water reservoirs construction	10.0	8.8	18.5	0.0	19.2	15.0	23.5	7.1	16.7	13.0
Education and related infrastructure improvement	0.0	14.7	0.0	12.5	19.2	0.0	0.0	28.6	16.7	10.0
Electricity infrastructure development	10.0	5.9	0.0	4.2	11.5	10.0	0.0	7.1	11.1	6.5
Employment creation	0.0	0.0	7.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.0
Health services and related infrastructure improvement	0.0	14.7	7.4	12.5	7.7	20.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	9.0
Income Generation Projects promotion	10.0	8.8	0.0	4.2	3.8	0.0	11.8	7.1	5.6	5.5
Revival and development of Industries	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Irrigation infrastructure development	20.0	11.8	11.1	12.5	3.8	5.0	5.9	7.1	11.1	10.0
Livestock restocking	20.0	5.9	14.8	16.7	3.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	9.0
Agricultural markets availability and access development	0.0	8.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	23.5	7.1	0.0	4.5
Livestock disease surveillance and control	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	3.8	5.0	0.0	7.1	5.6	3.0
Road infrastructure development	25.0	11.8	11.1	16.7	3.8	10.0	11.8	0.0	5.6	11.0
Skills and capacity Development	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Vocational Training Centres	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Water Supply- boreholes, piped water schemes	5.0	2.9	14.8	8.3	11.5	15.0	23.5	14.3	16.7	11.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	7.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The proportion of children who were out of school was 21%. There is need to enforce implementation and enhance monitoring of existing policies within the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education which promote universal access to education. Given that approximately, 16% of the households had orphans, Social Protection interventions ought to target such households and strong follow-up on BEAM beneficiary selections at schools.

- Maize remains the most grown crop across the districts, however households using improved granaries are low (6%). Limited use of improved granaries can have a negative effect on post harvest management and affect the quality of harvest received this season. Of concern was the 88% in Mudzi that consumed spoiled food and this exposes the households long-term ill health effects due to aflatoxins and other food contaminants. Given that 85% of the districts produced cereals sufficient for more than 12months and that use of improved granaries (6%) and other grain protection methods is limited, it is recommended that Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement scale up post harvest management trainings and technology transfer to farmers so as to salvage the harvest.

- Mashonaland East had the highest livestock mortality rate with Hwedza, Chikomba, Seke, Goromonzi, Murehwa reported above 30%. However, only 24% of the households indicated that they were familiar with routine vaccinations carried out by a veterinary officer and only 14% had used the services of a veterinary officer or paravet for the routine vaccines. On the other hand, about 33% of the households indicated that they were aware of home vaccines/ vaccines administered by the farmer and only 20% had done these vaccinations. There is need to upscale awareness and trainings on vaccines so as to prevent disease outbreaks. Tick control interventions should be intensified collectively at community level if January disease is to be curbed in the province. These include the resuscitating non-functional dip tank and massive campaign on farmers dipping their cattle as well as protecting the unaffected herd by isolating affected livestock.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- In the province (77%) of the households had access to improved sanitation facilities. However, Chikomba (29%) and Mudzi (28%) had the highest proportion of households practising open defaecation. In order to achieve set national and global targets, WASH education programmes need to be integrated by scaling up sanitation focus participatory hygiene and health education, sanitation action groups and community or school health clubs.

- The current results show that the share of rural households' expenditure taken by food is around 53% when the prevalence of food insecurity is less than 10%. Since, it is common knowledge that the share of average household expenditure taken by food increases within creasing poverty or increased vulnerability, there is need for Government and its Development Partners to provide food assistance before households are forced to spend an increased share of their money on food.

- Proportions of households accessing loans(2.9%) remain low and these were predominantly given by ISAL/Mukando (44%) and friend/relative (29%) ;they remain largely informal. Financial inclusion in the formal institutions such as Banks , SACCOs and microfinance remains largely constrained. This maybe stemming from the fact that most of these households are borrowing for consumption hence presenting a credit risk to the formal financial institutions.

- Efforts should be directed at stimulating investments in rural areas and towards supporting ISALs to improve financial inclusion. Humanitarian Programmes that improve access to food may also assist in redirecting the decision in borrowing for investment rather than consumption to improve their credit rating with formalised financial institutions.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Generally there were few communities with irrigation schemes (27%) across the country of which Mashonaland East had 18%. However, 5% of the irrigation schemes were non- functional. The major reasons why irrigation schemes in Mashonaland East were partially functioning were seasonality of water sources and that the infrastructure or equipment not yet been fully installed.
- There has been an increase in the proportion of households consuming poor diets from 32% to 37% with Mudzi, UMP (42%), Mutoko (51%) and Murehwa (40%) having the highest proportion. There is need to strengthen interventions that promote consumption of nutrients-rich foods if quality diets are to be attained by households and WCBA like bio-fortified maize, sweet-potatoes, fruits and small livestock production. This should be coupled with robust nutrition knowledge and information dissemination through ward level nutrition cadres.
- Rural food insecurity in the province was estimated to be 20% of the households which translates to a population of 309,026 with a cereal requirement of about 11,434MT between January 2021 to March 2022.There is need for urgent food distribution or cash based transfers (to promote the local economy where feasible) to food insecure districts like Mudzi (49%) or wards in order to avoid a worsening situation.
- About 70% of the households received any form of support of which government remains the source of support(48%).Given the high coping strategies employed by districts like Mudzi targeted approach needs to be implemented in such localised areas.
- The province is prone to weather and climate related shocks and hazards impacting most on livelihoods and food security. There is need to scale up multi-sectorial interventions in the context of sustainable resilience building programs.

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