



Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) 2021 Rural Livelihoods Assessment Report



Matabeleland North Province



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

Acknowledgements

The technical and financial support received from the following is greatly appreciated:

- Office of the President and Cabinet
- Food and Nutrition Council
- SIRDC
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement
- Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
- Ministry of Health and Child Care
- Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing
- Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development
- Public Service Commission
- Ministry of Health and Child Care
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Zimbabwe Defence Forces
- Mercy Corps
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme- ZRBF
- UNFPA-Spotlight Initiative
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- Progress
- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
- Sizimele
- MELANA
- Coordinamento Delle Organizzazioni Peril Servizio Volontario (COSV)
- Local Initiatives and Development Agency (LID)
- Adventist Relief Agency (ADRA)
- Caritas
- World Vision
- Lutheran Development Services (LDS)
- Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe
- MAVAMBO
- Rural District Councils (RDCs)
- Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Malnutrition (REACH)
- Bindura University of Science Education
- Marondera University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology
- Hand in Hand
- Care International
- Tsuro
- Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
- GOAL
- Plan International
- Sustainable Agriculture Trust (SAT)
- Mwenezi Development Training Centre (MDTC)
- Nutrition Action Zimbabwe (NAZ)
- Africa Ahead
- Action Aid
- CARITAS Harare

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

Table of Contents

Foreword	2
Acknowledgements	3
Acronyms	4
Background and Introduction	6
Assessment Purpose	10
Assessment Methodology	15
Demographic Description of the Sample	26
Education	32
Chronic Illness.....	35
Social Protection	41
Agricultural Production.....	47
Agriculture Value Chain.....	66
Climate Smart Agriculture.....	69
Incomes and Expenditure	81
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	88
Access to Services and Infrastructure.....	107
ISALS and Loans.....	122
Food Consumption Patterns.....	126
Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies	141
Complementary Feeding	147
Child Nutrition Status.....	151
Gender Based Violence.....	156
COVID-19 and Livelihoods.....	165
Shocks and Stressors.....	176
Food Security.....	181
Community Development Challenges and Priorities.....	190
Conclusions and Recommendations	195

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.
- The Government came up with the National Development Strategy 1:2021-2025 (NDS1) towards the end of 2020. The overarching goal of NDS1 is to ensure high, accelerated, inclusive and sustainable economic growth as well as socio-economic transformation and development as we move towards an upper middle-income society by 2030.
- One of the priority areas for the NDS1 is Food and Nutrition Security. NDS1 seeks to improve food self-sufficiency and to retain the regional breadbasket status. The main objective is to increase food self-sufficiency from the current level of 45% to 100% and reduce food insecurity from the high of 59% recorded in 2019 to less than 10% by 2025.
- Agriculture as one of the key economic sectors and fundamental to the projected economic growth had a good 2020/21 rainfall season. The season recorded an increase in the area planted to maize at 1 951 848 Ha of land owing to the overwhelming support by Government and the private sector. The total cereal production was 3 075 538 MT against a national cereal requirement of 1 797 435 MT for human and livestock 450 000 MT consumption.
- The rains received improved livestock condition, drinking water availability for livestock and pasture quality and availability. However the incessant rains increased tick borne diseases.
- With the majority of the rural population's livelihoods mostly influenced by agriculture (both crops and livestock), the experienced climate related shocks have implications on access to food and the nutrition status of children.

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. The official exchange rates have remained stable, while basic food prices are on an increase. Year on year inflation for April 2021 was at 194.1%.
- The new normal under COVID-19 has implications on food security and nutrition. Globally, 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 impact of the pandemic, amidst other shocks, has caused significant deterioration and erosion of livelihoods and productive assets, food security and nutrition of vulnerable households. The closure of rural food and livestock markets affected the incomes of rural livelihoods.
- The vulnerable rural households have little to nothing to cushion the effects of the shock (pandemic). They experience market failures and 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 wage labour opportunities and the closure of informal markets, where they tend to sell production.

Background

- 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.

Assessment Methodology

Methodology – Assessment Design

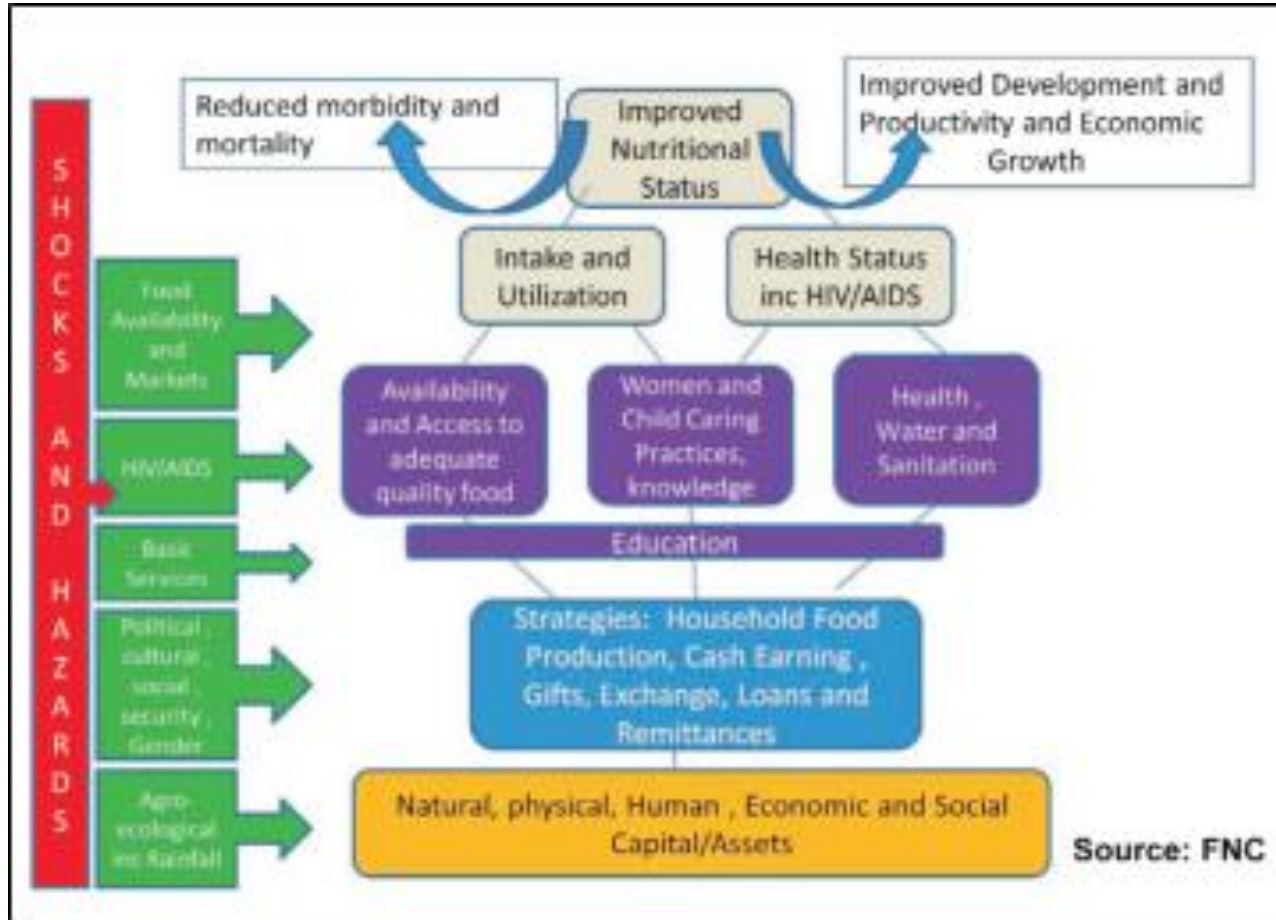


Figure 1: Food and Nutrition Conceptual Framework

- 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.

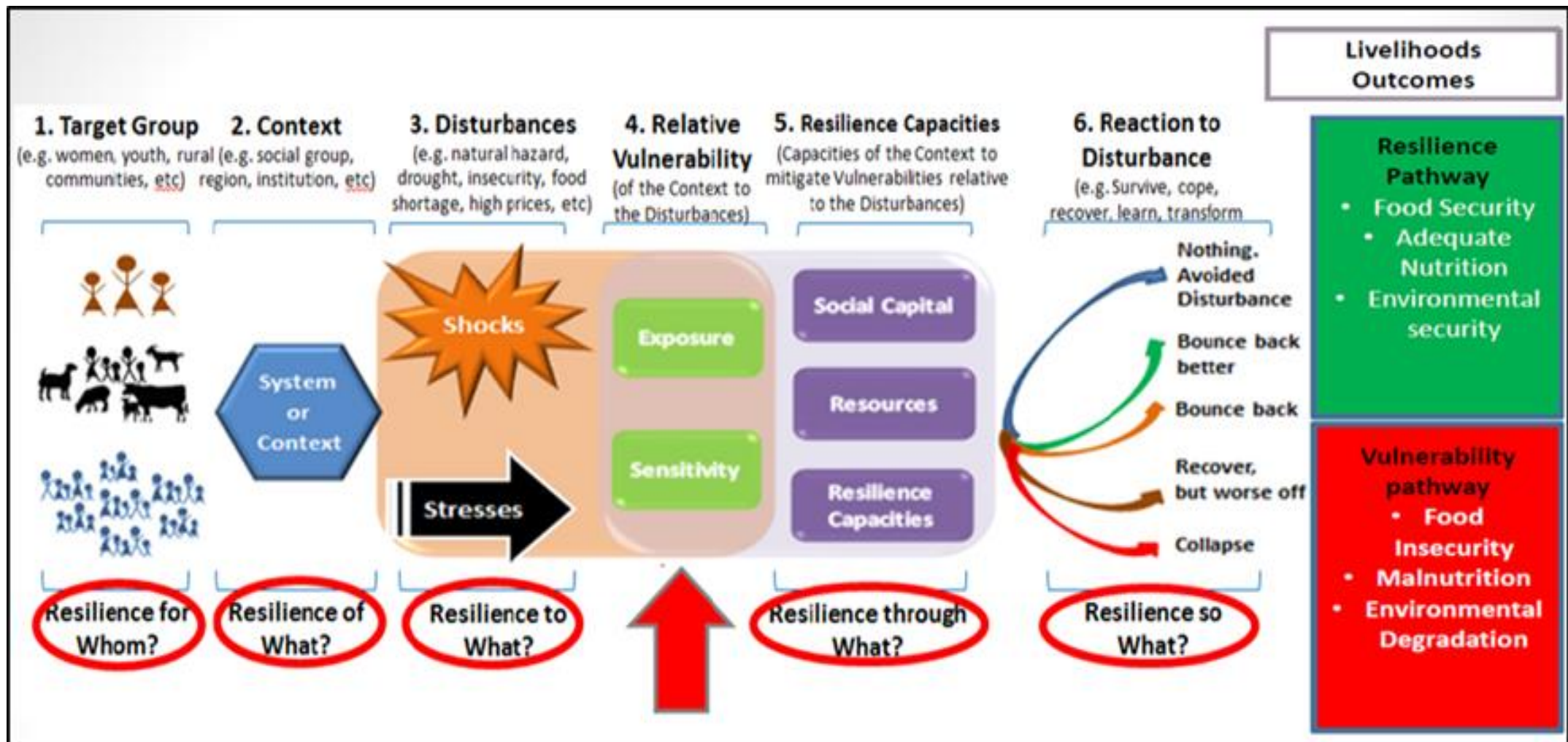
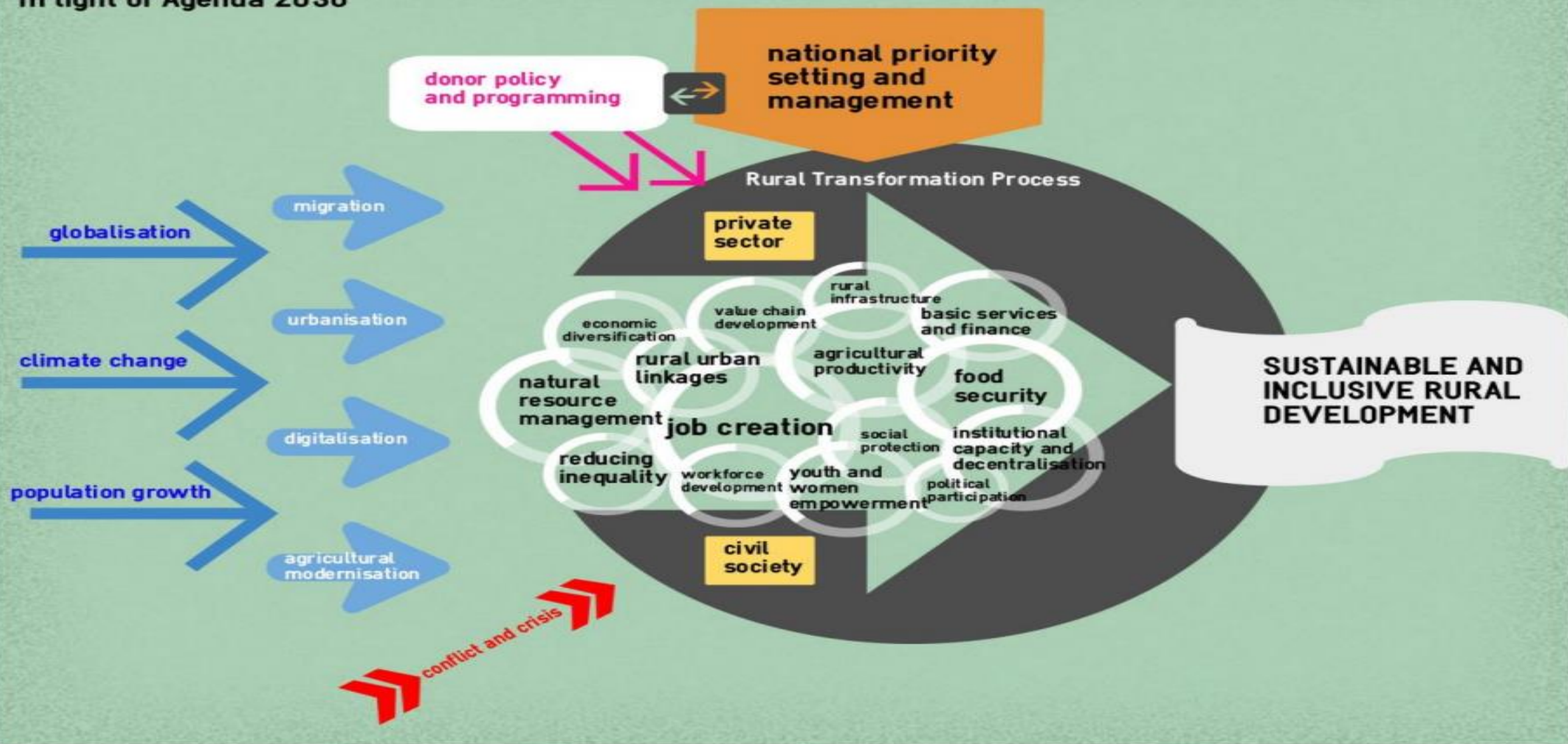


Figure 2: Zimbabwe resilience framework (UNDP Zimbabwe, 2015)

Shaping Rural Transformation in light of Agenda 2030



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

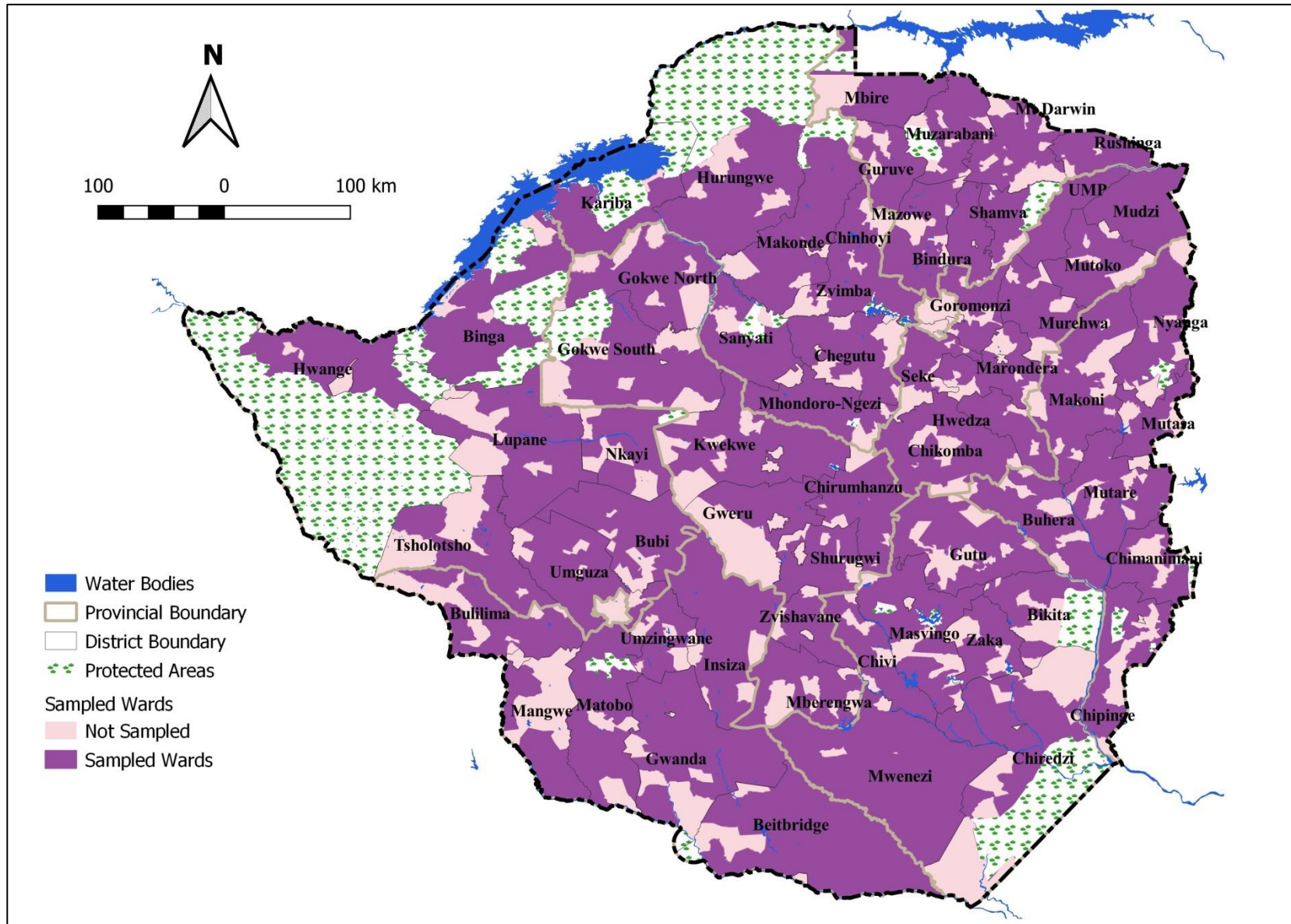
- Primary data collection took place from 3 to 20 July, 2021. In recognising the risk of spreading COVID-19 during data collection, innovative approaches were used to collect vital information without causing any harm. The RLA was guided by global and country specific recommendations and all necessary 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 1747
- 5 FGDs were held per district.

Districts	Number of Sampled Households
Binga	248
Bubi	249
Hwange	250
Lupane	250
Nkayi	249
Tsholotsho	251
Umguzha	250
Province	1747

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
 - Community Focus Group Discussions
- 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
Binga	4.0	1.0	11.0
Bubi	4.3	1.0	14.0
Hwange	4.5	1.0	12.0
Lupane	5.3	1.0	15.0
Nkayi	4.8	1.0	14.0
Tsholotsho	5.2	1.0	18.0
Umguza	4.4	1.0	16.0
Mat North	4.6	1.0	18.0

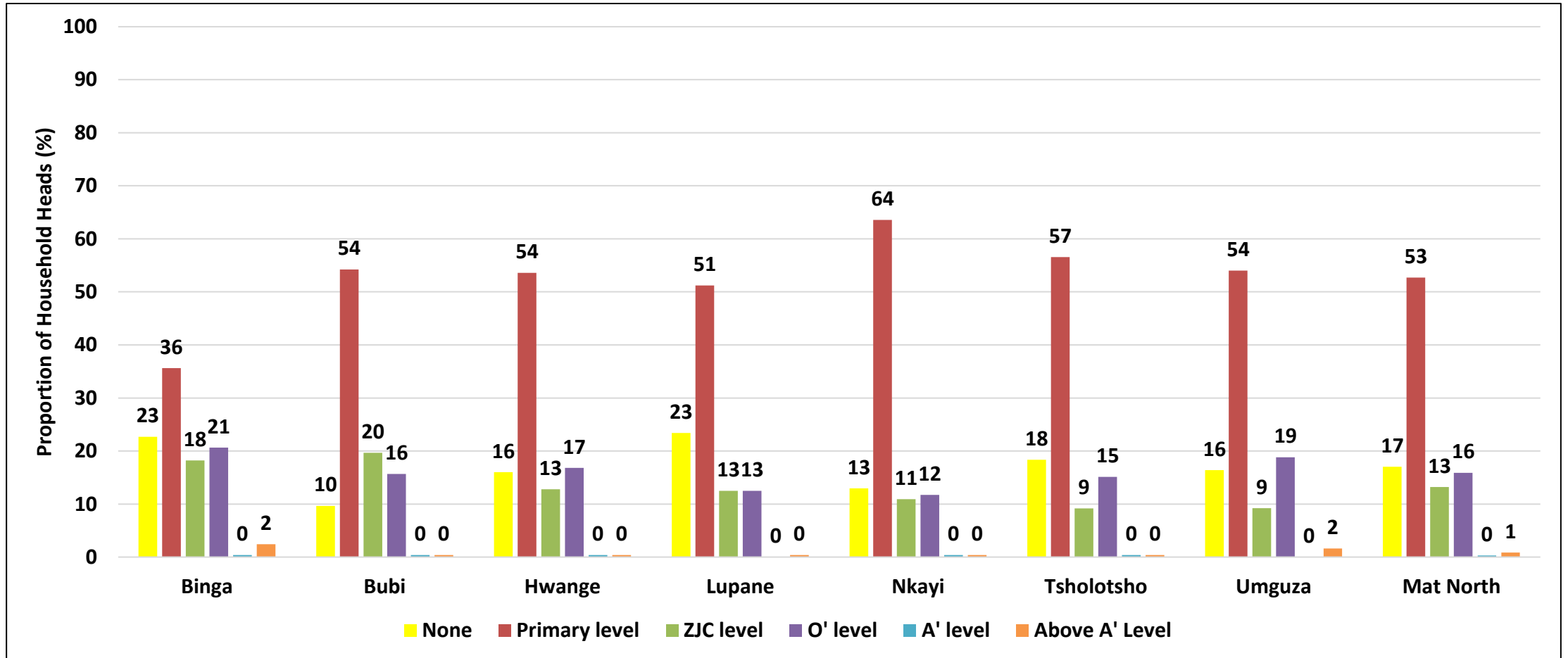
- The average household size was 4.6.
- Lupane had the largest household size at 5.3.

Characteristics of Household Head: Sex and Age

	Household Head Sex (%)		Household Head Average Age	
District	Male	Female	Average	Minimum
Binga	62.1	37.9	48.6	22.0
Bubi	71.5	28.5	52.3	23.0
Hwange	65.6	34.4	54.7	24.0
Lupane	64.8	35.2	56.2	21.0
Nkayi	63.5	36.5	55.8	17.0
Tsholotsho	50.6	49.4	56.7	21.0
Umguzha	59.2	40.8	59.3	19.0
Mat North	62.4	37.6	54.8	17.0

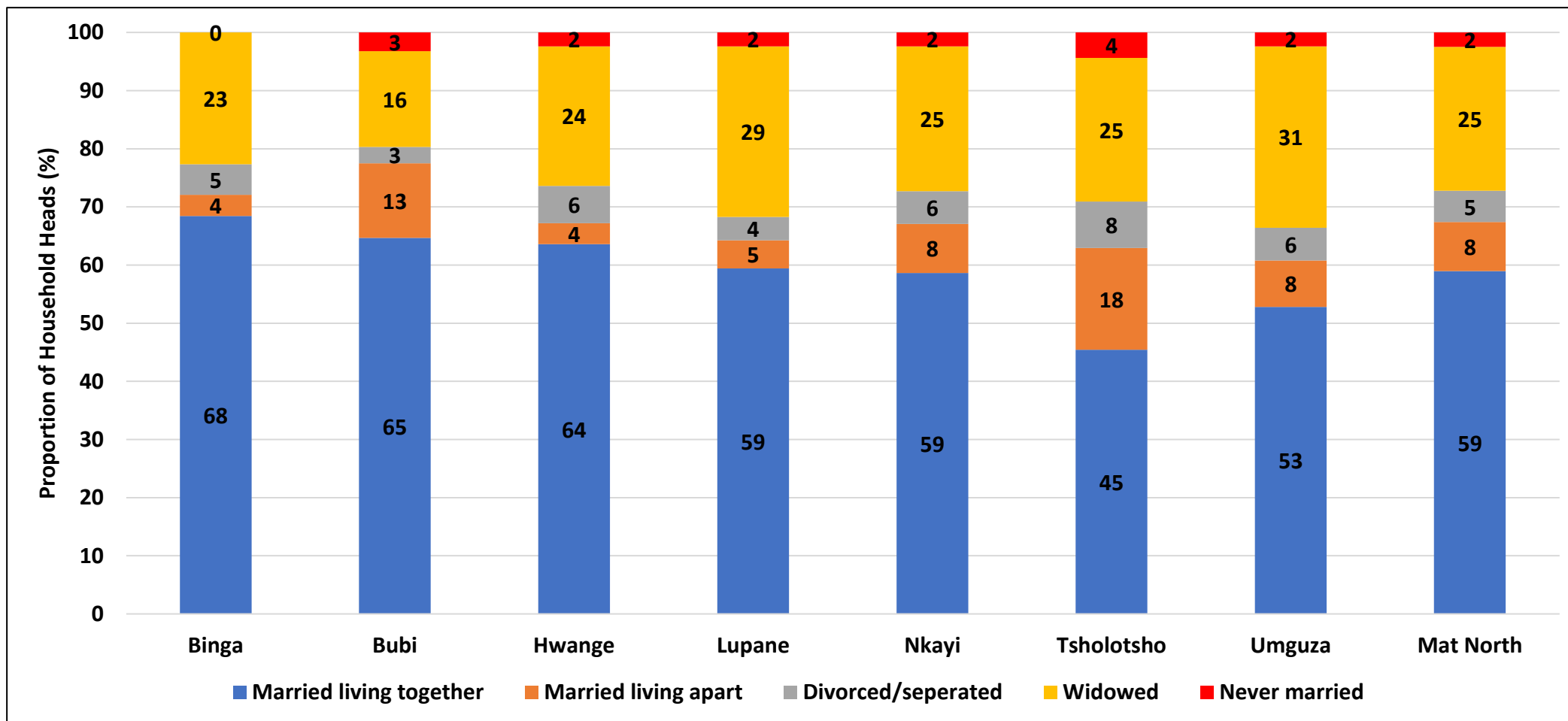
- About 49.4% of household heads in Tsholotsho were female.
- The average age of household head was 54.8 which is within the productive age group.

Characteristics of Household Head: Education Level Attained



- The proportion of household heads who had attained at least primary level education were 53%.

Characteristics of Household Head: Marital Status



- In Matabeleland North a higher proportion of household heads were married and living together (59%) and 25% were widowed.
- Umguza (31%) had the highest proportion of household heads who were widowed.

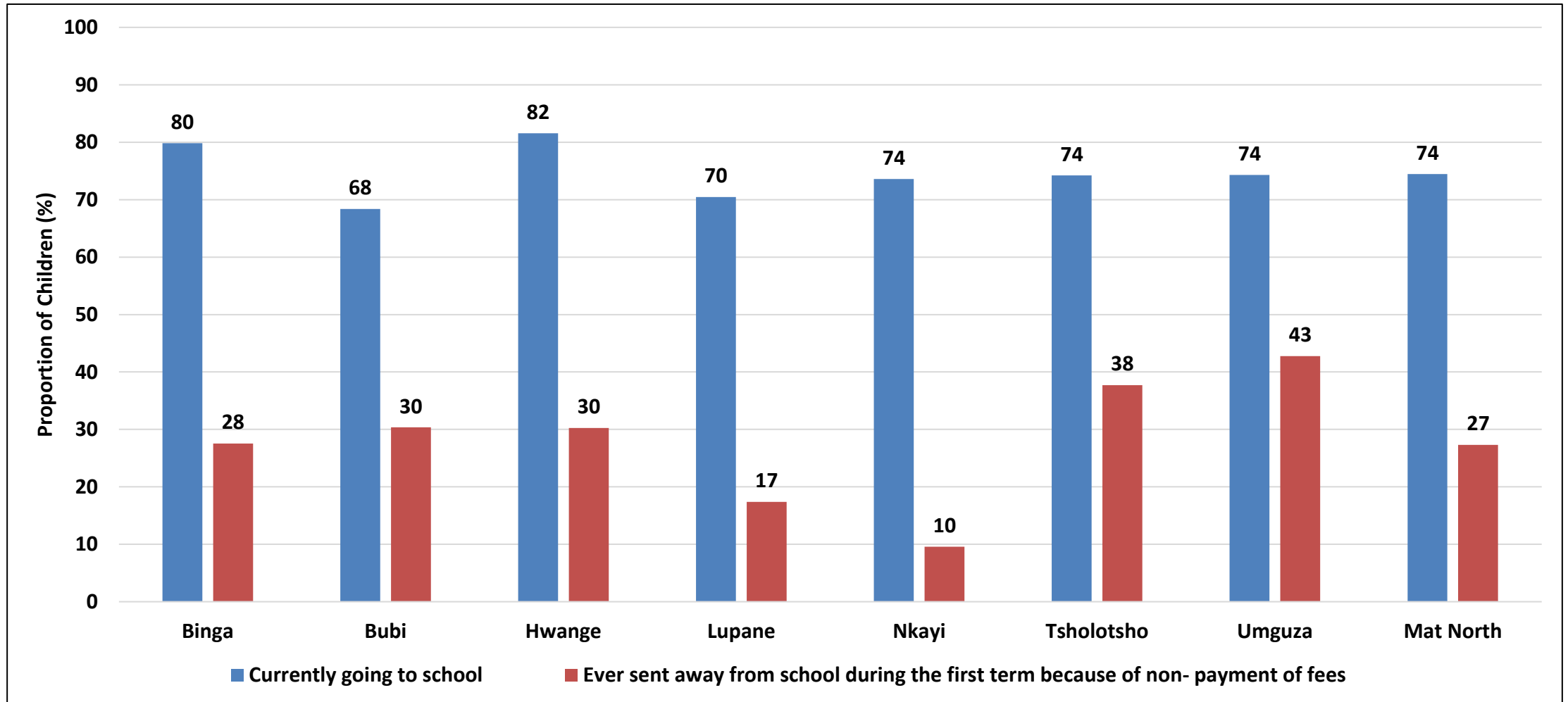
Characteristics of Household Head: Religion

District	Roman Catholic (%)	Protestant (%)	Pentecostal (%)	Apostolic Sect (%)	Zion (%)	Other Christian (%)	Traditional (%)	Other religion (%)	No religion (%)
Binga	17.0	0.8	32.8	14.6	8.1	3.2	7.7	0.4	15.4
Bubi	1.6	10.0	13.3	22.5	14.9	4.8	0.8	2.0	30.1
Hwange	23.2	3.2	22.4	17.6	16.4	4.0	0.4	0.4	12.4
Lupane	12.4	6.4	9.6	21.7	20.9	3.2	6.4	0.8	18.5
Nkayi	4.4	19.7	6.8	20.5	20.1	7.2	3.2	0.8	17.3
Tsholotsho	3.2	1.6	10.0	10.0	27.1	15.5	2.4	1.6	28.7
Umguza	6.0	4.0	14.8	21.6	10.4	14.8	0.8	7.2	20.4
Mat North	9.7	6.5	15.6	18.3	16.8	7.6	3.1	1.9	20.4

- The majority of household heads reported that they had no religion (20.4%) this was followed by the Apostolic Sect (18.2%).

Education

School Attendance



- About 74% of the children of school going age were in school at the time of survey.
- Umguza (43%) had the highest proportion of households with children ever sent away for non payment of fees.

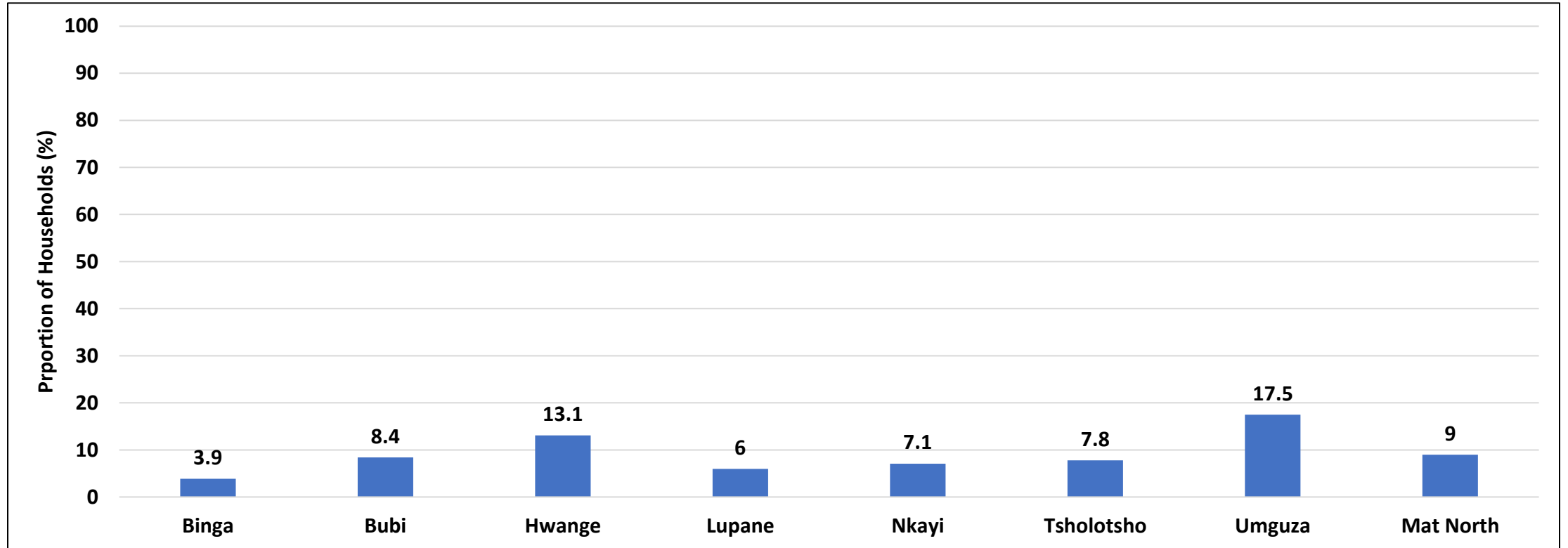
Major Reasons for Children Not Being in School

District	Work for food or money (%)	Care for ill or disabled household member (%)	Not interested in school (%)	Distance to school too far (%)	Expensive or no money (%)	Child considered too young (%)	Pregnancy/marriage (%)	Failure e.g. of exams (%)	Completed O/A level (%)	Non-payment of last term school fees (%)
Binga	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Bubi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hwange	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	44.4	0.0	33.3	0.0	11.1	0.0
Lupane	4.3	0.0	13.0	4.3	30.4	8.7	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0
Nkayi	0.0	6.5	16.1	0.0	32.3	12.9	9.7	0.0	22.6	0.0
Tsholotsho	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	57.1	7.1	10.7	0.0	7.1	0.0
Umguza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Mat North	0.9	1.7	9.6	0.9	42.6	7.8	12.2	0.9	11.3	0.9

- The majority of children were not in school because it was expensive or there was no money 42.6%.

Chronic Illness

Households with Members who had Confirmed Chronic Illness



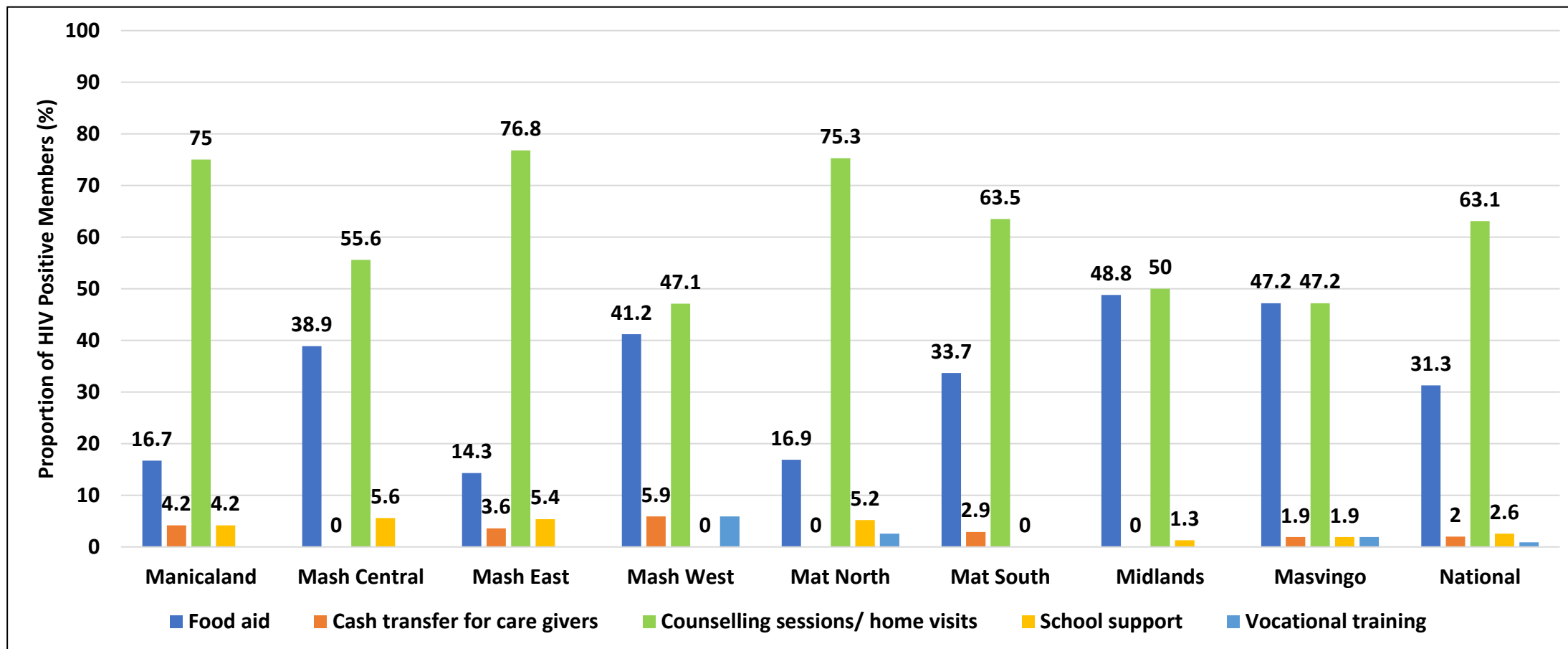
- A proportion of at least (9%) households at provincial level had members who had confirmed chronic conditions.
- Umguza (17.5%) had the highest proportion whilst the least was in Binga (3.9%) .

Households with Members who had Chronic Illnesses

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
Binga	8.5	4.3	2.1	12.8	40.4	4.3	8.5	2.1	0.0	6.4	2.1	2.1	0.0	6.4
Bubi	39.4	0.0	10.1	2.0	35.4	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
Hwange	34.7	2.4	6.5	9.4	30.6	8.2	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	2.9
Lupane	72.7	1.1	4.5	4.5	6.8	1.1	3.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
Nkayi	45.3	0.0	14.7	8.4	16.8	4.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	3.2
Tsholotsho	47.9	1.7	5.0	3.3	22.3	3.3	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	9.1
Umguza	40.5	3.3	8.8	7.4	18.6	10.2	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.7
Mat North	42.4	1.9	7.8	6.7	23.4	6.0	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.1	4.7

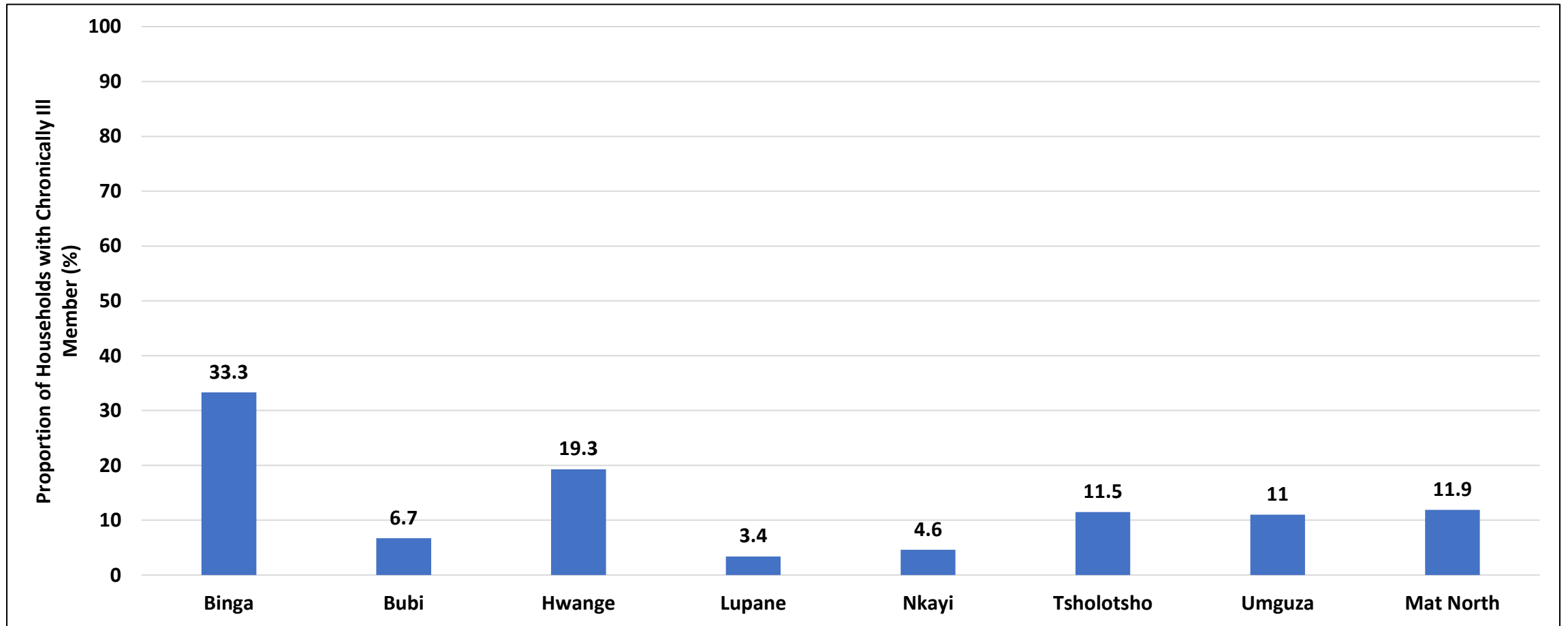
- The highest proportion of chronically ill household members had HIV and AIDS infections (42.4%) followed by hypertension (23.4%).
- Those members with diabetes were highest in Nkayi (14.7%) whilst cancer was high in Hwange (1.8%).

HIV Positive Members who Received Support



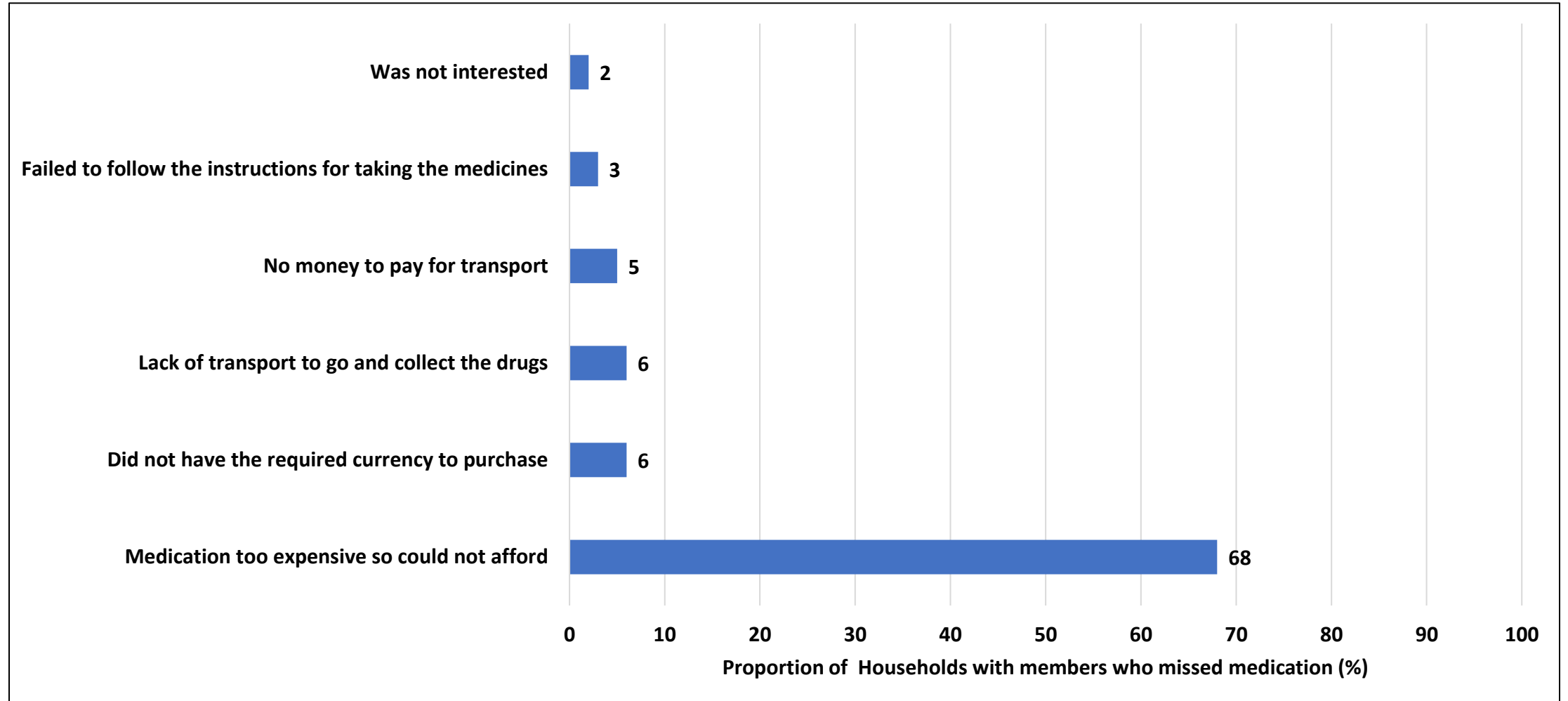
- Of those members that had HIV/AIDS, the majority received support in the form of counselling sessions/home visits (%).
- Only 17% were receiving food aid.

Chronically Ill Persons Who Missed Medication



- At provincial level, the proportion of households with a chronically ill member who missed their medication was 11.9%.

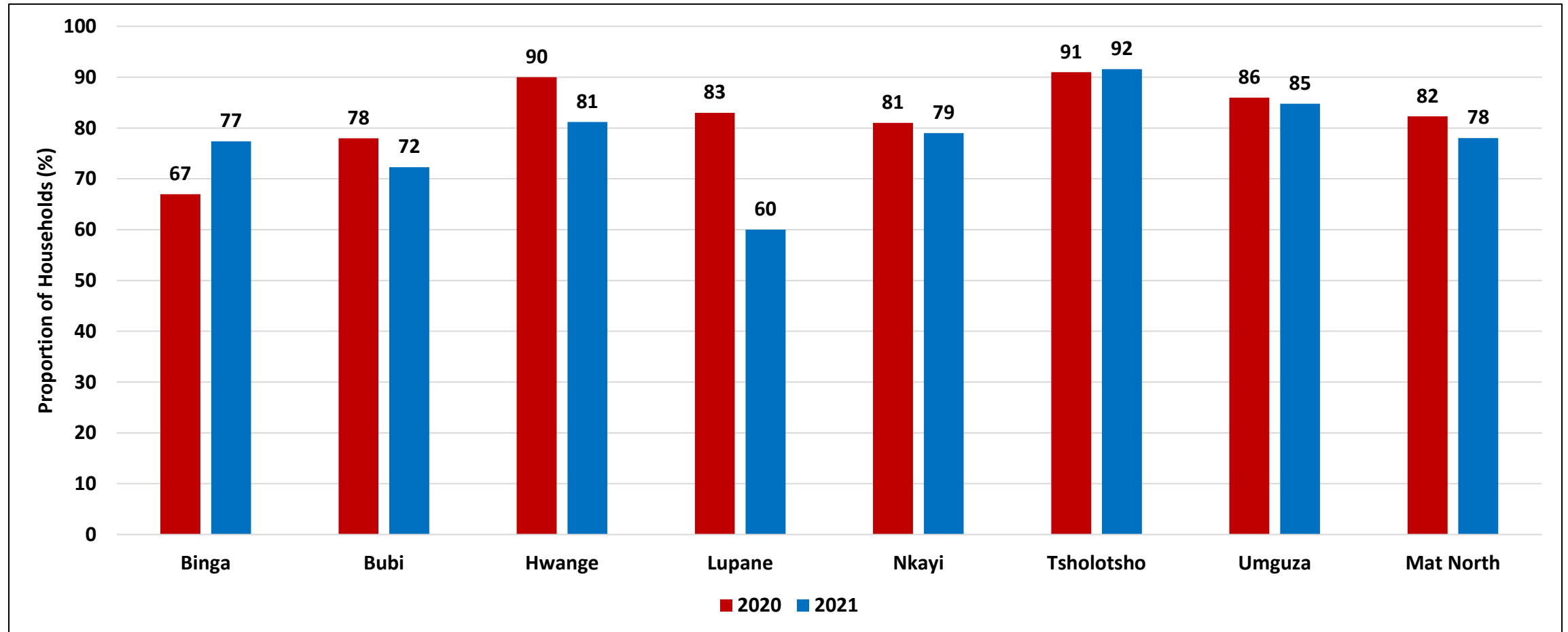
Reasons for Missing Medication



- The main reasons for missing medication were medication too expensive (68%), lack of required currency to purchase and lack of transport to go and collect the drugs at 6% respectively.

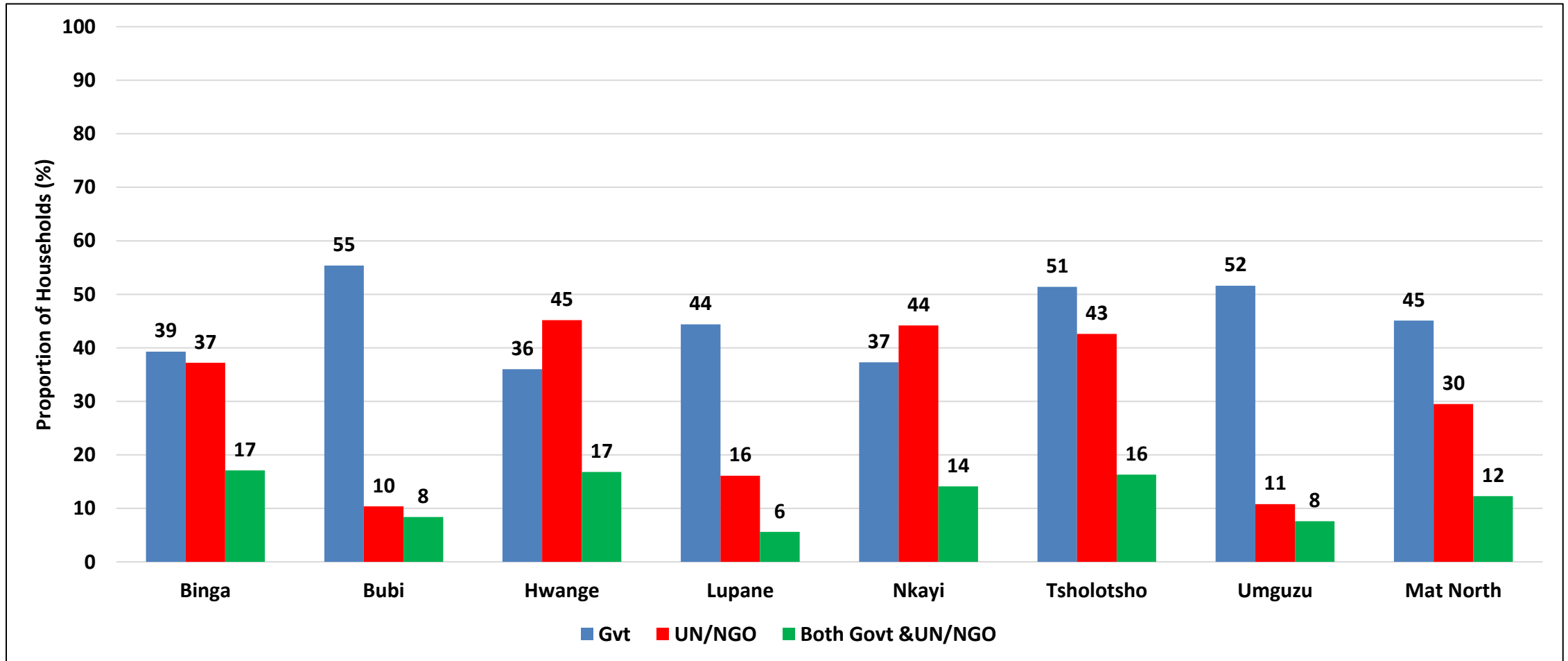
Social Protection

Households Which Received any Form of Support



- The proportion of households which received any form of support was 78%.
- Tsholotsho (92%) had the highest proportion of households which received any form of support followed by Umguza (85%)

Peak Hunger Period Support



- Bubi (55%) had the highest proportion of households being assisted by government and the lowest was Hwange (36%) .
- Hwange and Binga (17%) had the highest proportion of households receiving assistance from both government and development partners .

Sources of Support

District	Government Support (%)	UN/NGO Support (%)	Church Support (%)	Rural Relatives (%)	Urban Relatives (%)	Diaspora (%)	Charitable Groups (%)
Binga	44	41	16	11	6	2	26
Bubi	57	5	2	19	20	15	0
Hwange	50	49	2	16	12	5	24
Lupane	46	15	2	4	3	8	0
Nkayi	53	44	1	12	10	7	2
Tsholotsho	55	47	15	31	27	47	7
Umguza	58	21	4	24	20	19	1
Matabeleland North	52	32	6	17	14	15	9

- At least 52% of households in the province received social assistance support from the Government.

Forms of Support from 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 (%)
Binga	78.7	5.6	28.7	0.9	9.3	0	0.9	0.9	0	0.9
Bubi	81.8	3.5	44.1	0	0	0.7	0	0	0.7	0
Hwange	37.6	0	74.4	0	3.2	2.4	0	0	0	0
Lupane	91	0	2.7	0	5.4	0	0	0.9	3.6	0.9
Nkayi	50.7	0	56	0	11.2	0.7	0	0	1.5	5.2
Tsholotsho	89.9	1.4	18	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0
Umguza	90.5	2.7	34	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	0
Mat North	74.5	1.9	37.5	0.1	1.6	0	0.5	0	0.1	0.4

- Food assistance was the main form of assistance received across all districts (74.5 %).
- Umguza (90.5%) had the highest proportion of households which received food assistance .

Forms of Support from UN/NGOs

	Food (%)	Cash (%)	Crop inputs (%)	Livestock support: passion (%)	Livestock support: Teak grease(%)	Other livestock support (%)	WASH inputs (%)	Weather and climate (%)	COVID-19 related support (%)	Other
Binga	98	9.9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bubi	40	26.7	26.7	0	0	0	6.7	0	13.3	6.7
Hwange	96.9	0	2.4	0	3.1	0.8	0.8	0	0	0
Lupane	95	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nkayi	94.5	2.7	8.2	0.9	3.6	0	0.9	0	3.6	0.9
Tsholotsho	98.3	0	1.7	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.8
Umguza	100	0	10	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Mat North	95.6	3	4.4	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.4

- UN/NGO support was dominantly in the form of food.
- Umguza (100%) had the highest proportion of households which received food assistance.
- Crop inputs support was highest in Bubi (26.7%)

Agricultural Production

Cereal Stocks as at 1 April 2021

District	Cereal Stocks (kgs)
Binga	55.0
Bubi	10.9
Hwange	8.1
Lupane	19.6
Nkayi	18.0
Tsholotsho	10.3
Umguza	6.9
Mat North	13.4

- The average household cereal stocks as at 1 April were 13.4kgs per household.
- Binga (55kgs) had the highest average stocks whilst Umguza (6.9kgs) had the least.

Combined Cereal Production and Cereal Sufficiency

	Cereals in kgs	Months of cereal supply (%)				
		0 to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 9 months	9 to 11 month	12 and above
Binga	428.0	31	23	15	5	27
Bubi	711.5	25	16	11	6	41
Hwange	332.1	36	30	13	7	14
Lupane	949.7	19	16	15	9	40
Nkayi	405.7	38	17	19	8	18
Tsholotsho	444.5	39	19	14	4	25
Umguza	667.1	33	14	14	5	34
Mat North	562.8	31	19	14	6	29

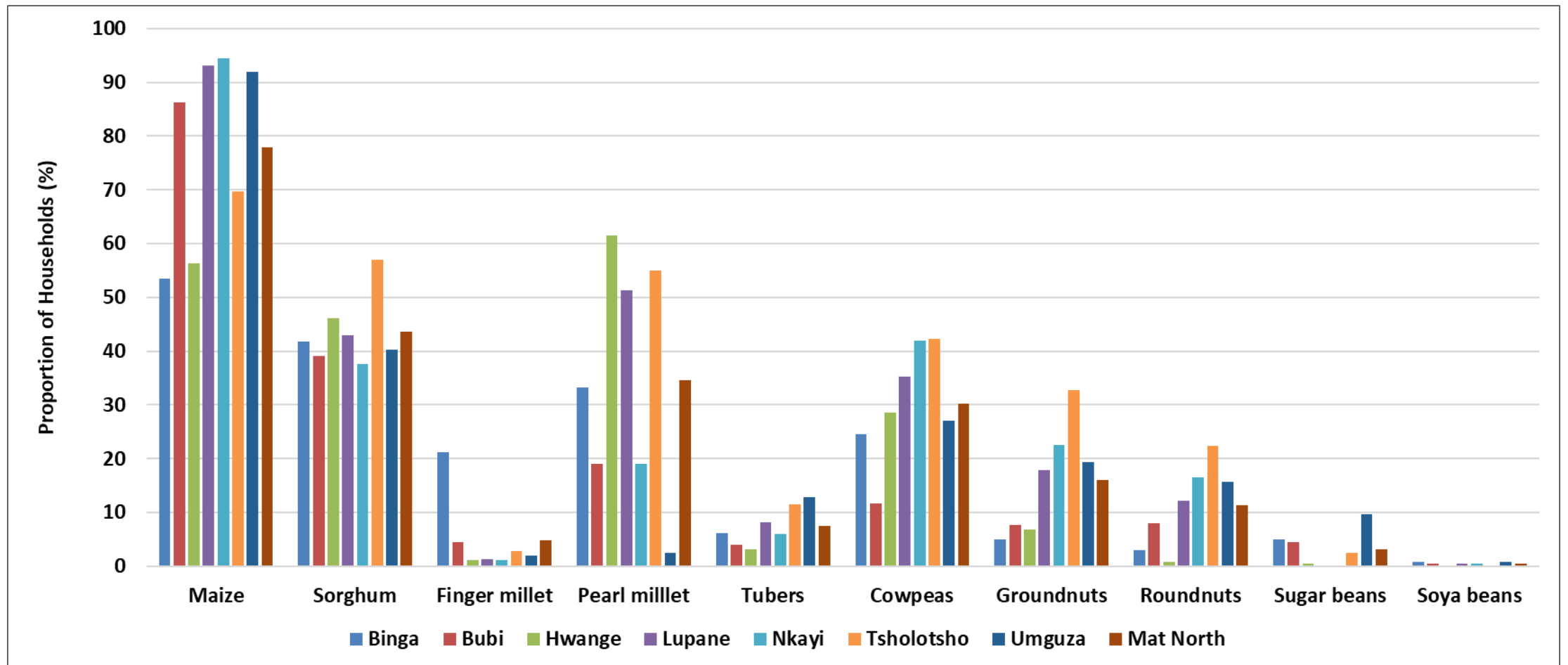
- The average household cereal production for the province was 562.8kgs
- Only 29% of households are projected to have cereal supply that is 12months and above

Maize from Casual Labour and Remittances

District	Casual labour (kgs)	Remittances (kgs)
Binga	13.9	0.0
Bubi	2.8	0.0
Hwange	13.3	0.1
Lupane	2.6	1.0
Nkayi	22.8	1.1
Tsholotsho	3.8	0.7
Umguza	8.6	0.1
Mat North	8.8	0.2

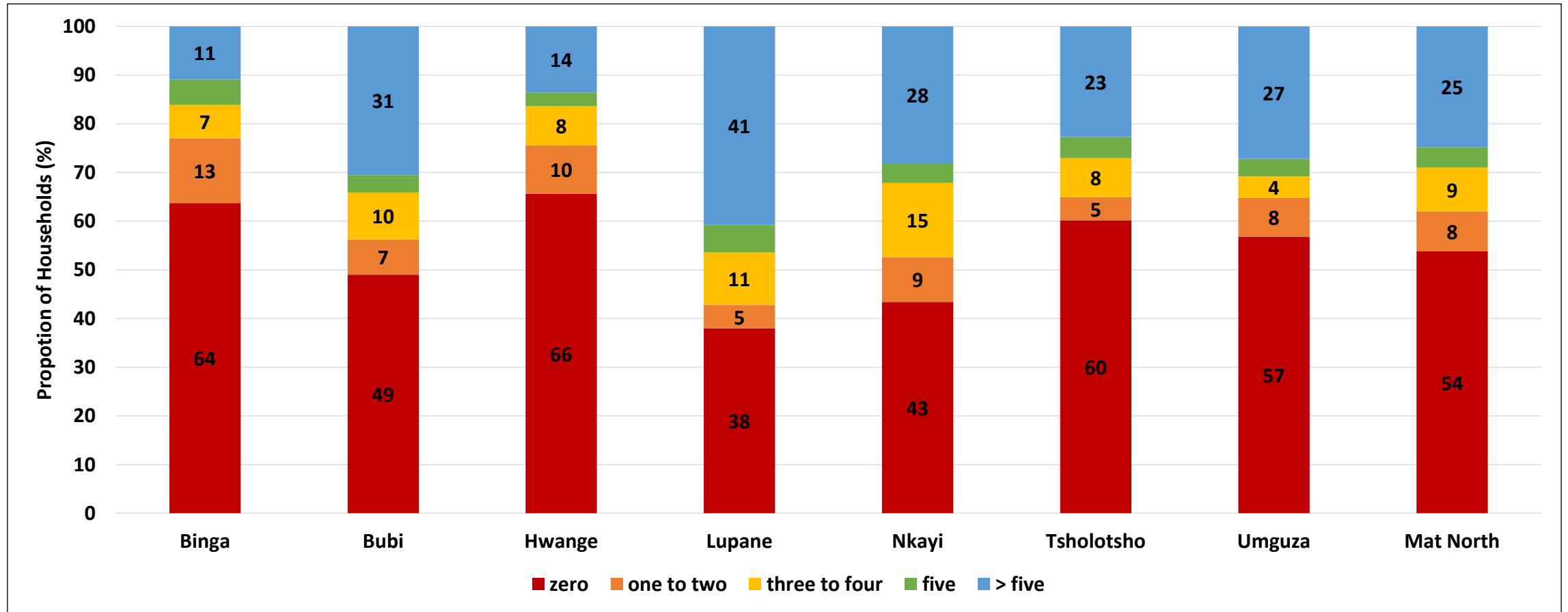
- In Matabeleland North most households reported that they had about 8.8 kg of maize in stock received from casual labour and about 0.2 kgs from remittances
- Nkayi (22.8Kgs) had the largest maize received from casual labour .

Households which Grew Various Crops



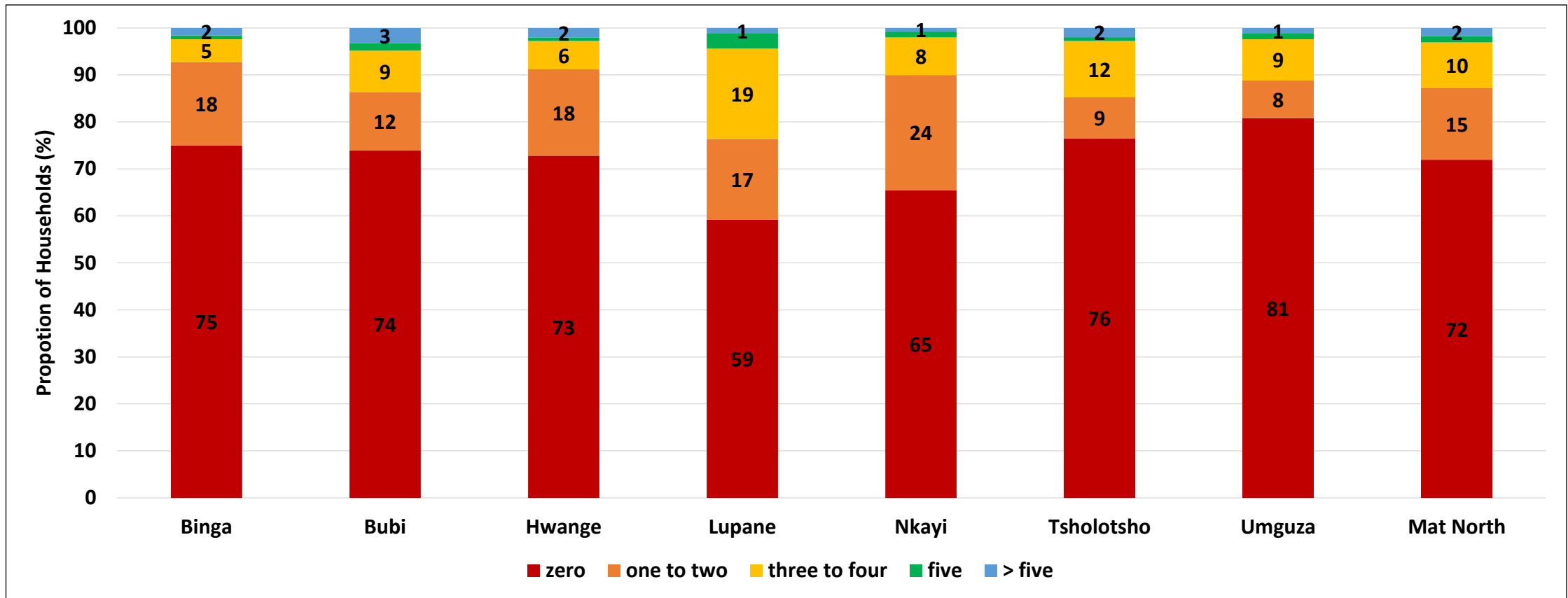
- Maize was the most commonly grown crop in the province followed sorghum, pearl millet, groundnuts and cowpeas.
- Finger millet was mainly grown in Binga, whilst sugar beans was mainly grown in Umguza.

Households which Owned Cattle



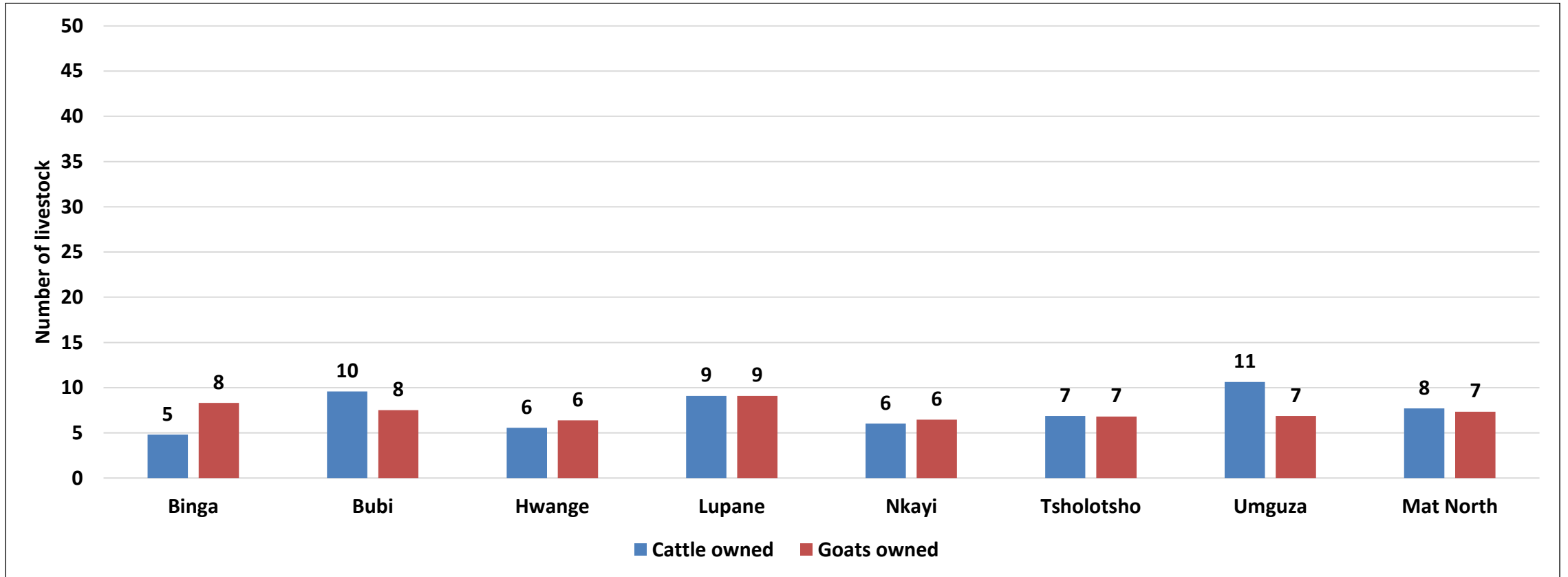
- In Matabeleland North, the proportion of households which did not own cattle remained high (54%).
- The highest proportion of households that owned more than five (5) cattle was in Lupane (41%) and the lowest was in Binga (11%).

Households which Owned Draught Cattle



- The proportion of households that did not own draught cattle in Matabeleland North was 72%.
- Umguza (81%) had the highest proportion of households that did not own draught power.
- Lupane (19%) had the highest proportion of households that owned more than two (2) draught cattle.

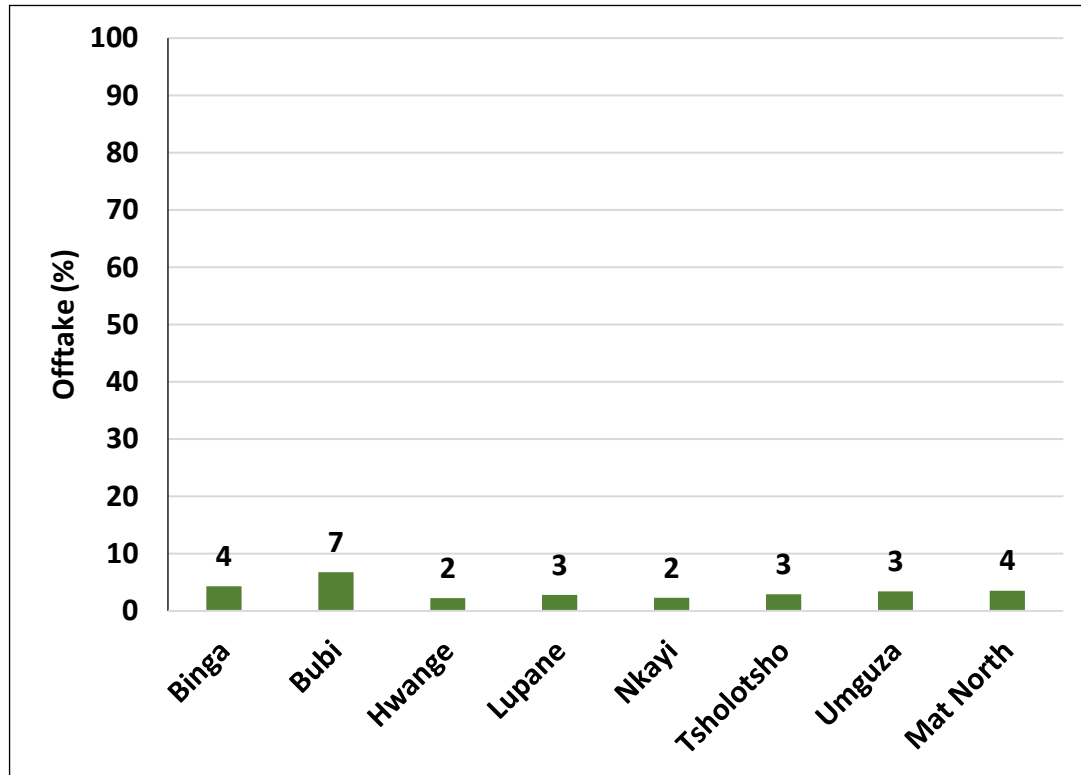
Average Livestock Numbers per Household



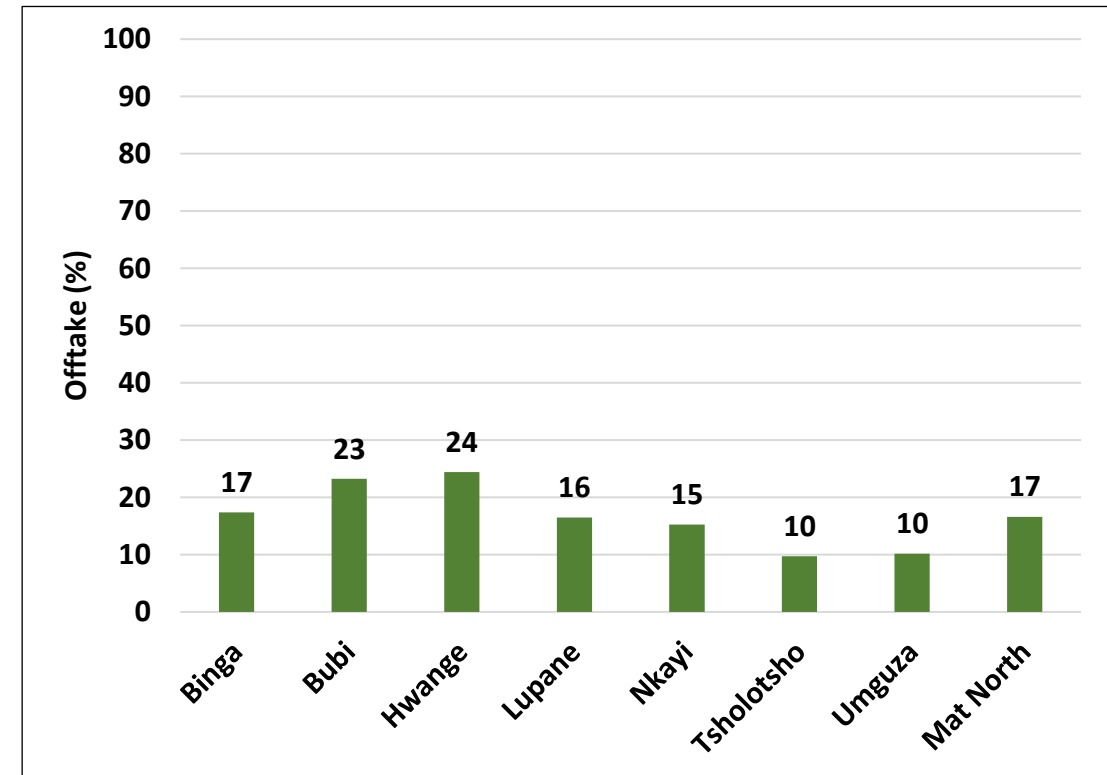
- In the province, the average cattle herd size per household was 8, whilst the average goat flock size per household was 7.
- Umguza (11%) had the highest average holding of cattle per household while Binga (5%) had the lowest average of cattle per household .

Livestock Offtake Rates

Cattle



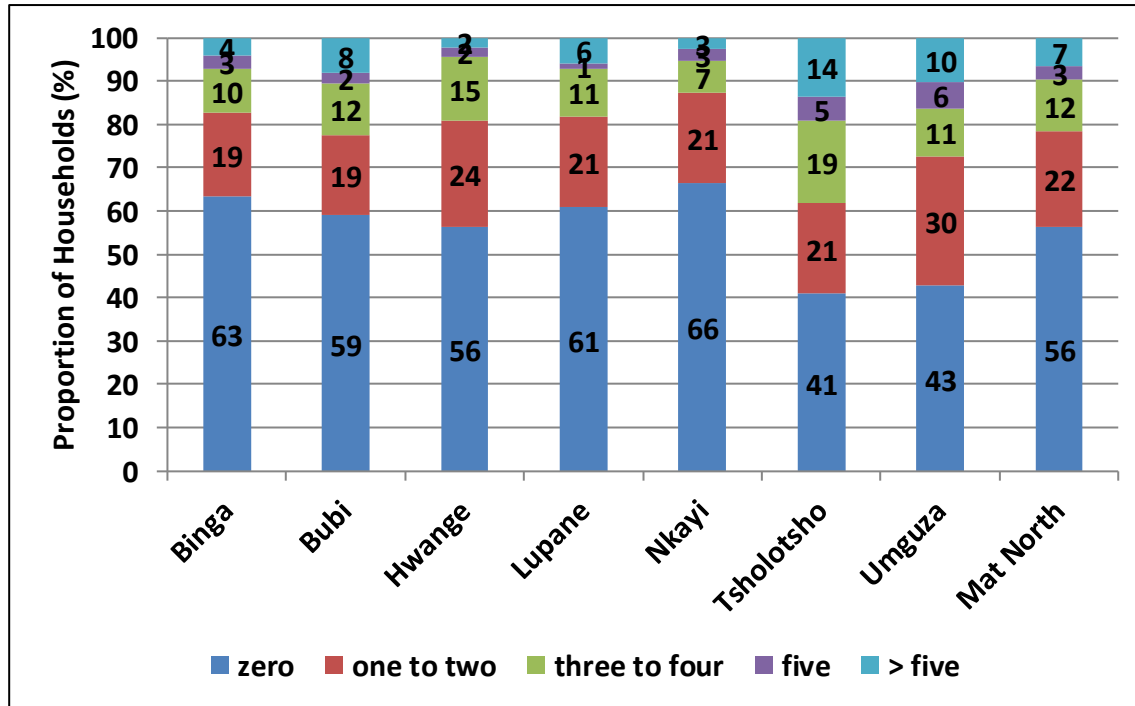
Goats



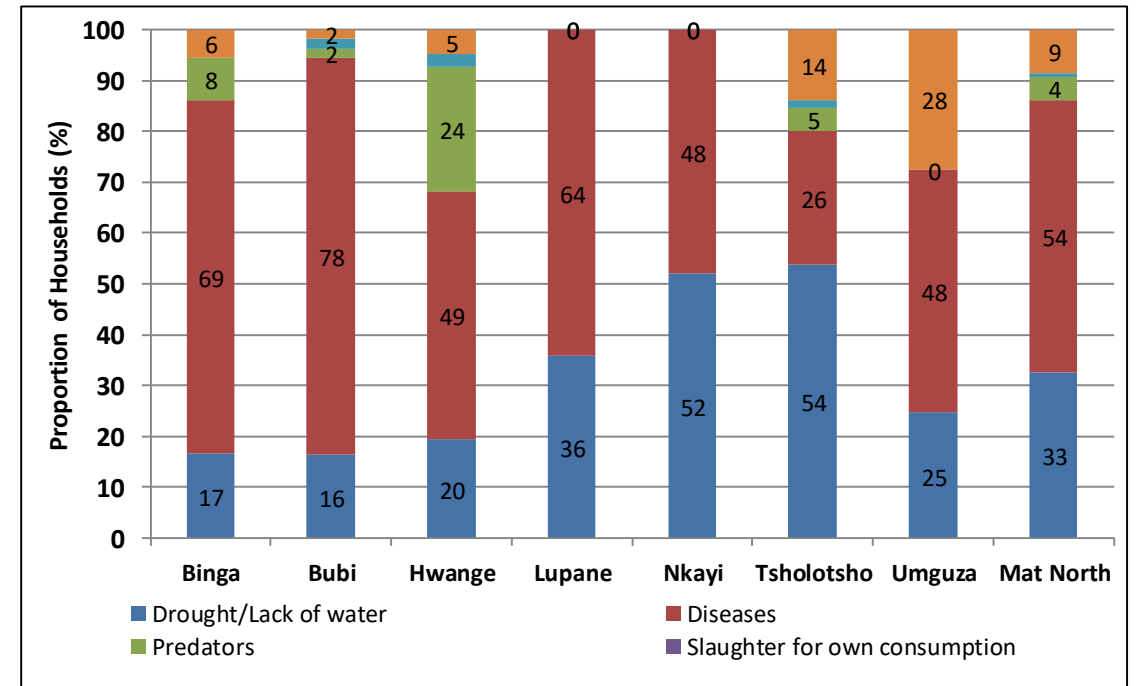
- Percentage offtake refers to the number of animals sold/slaughtered annually as a fraction of total herd. It is an indicator of the business approach in livestock production, and its contribution to household livelihoods.
- Offtake rates are generally low in the province with an average of 4% for cattle and 17% for goats.
- Bubi (7%) had the highest cattle offtake while Hwange and Nkayi (2%) had the least cattle offtake .
- The highest goat offtake was in Hwange (24%) while Tsholotsho and Umguza (10%) had the lowest.

Households which Reported Cattle Deaths and Causes of Death

Households that reported deaths

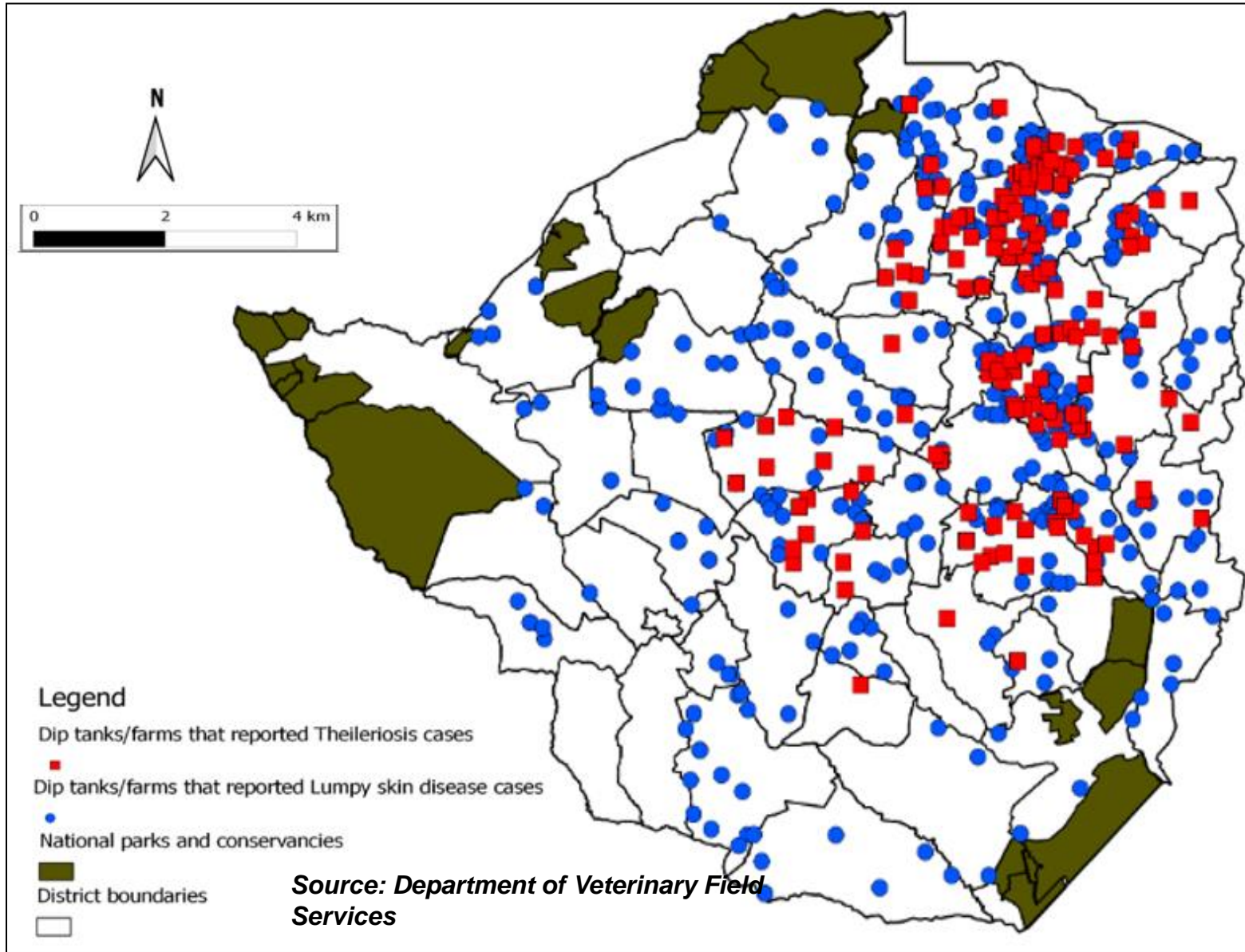


Causes of cattle death



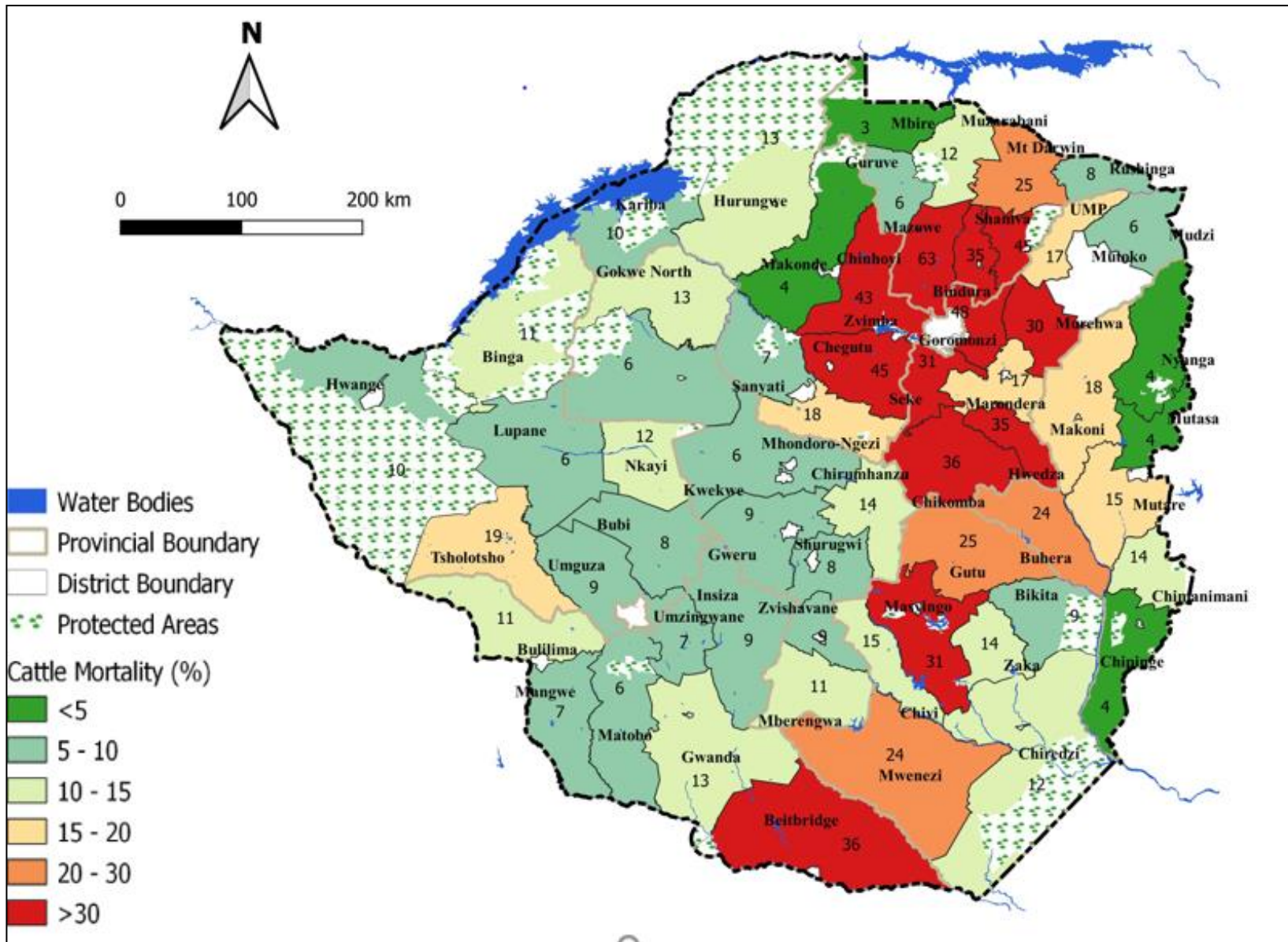
- About 44% of households reported to have lost one or more animals to death.
- At least 54% of the households reported that diseases were the cause of death.
- Tsholotsho (54%) had the highest proportion of households that reported livestock deaths due to drought/water shortages

Theileriosis (January Disease) and Lumpy Skin Disease Outbreaks



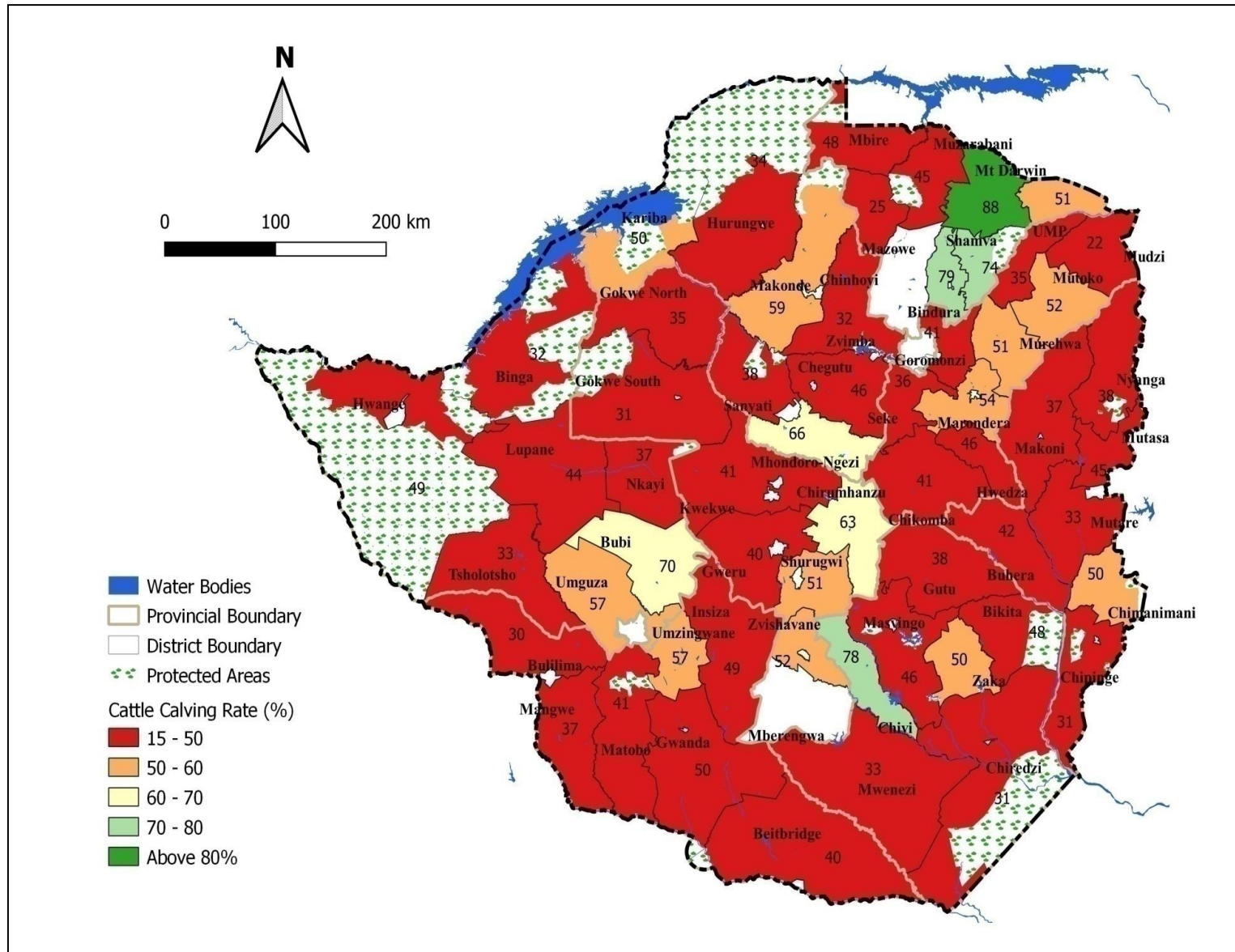
- Theileriosis is a tick-borne disease that has caused the most cattle fatalities in the last three years. Case fatality of up to 60% for theileriosis have been reported.
- Other major tick-borne diseases of concern were babesiosis, heartwater and anaplasmosis. These diseases commonly occurred concurrently in most situations
- Lumpy skin disease was more widespread, affecting all provinces.

Cattle Mortality Rates by District



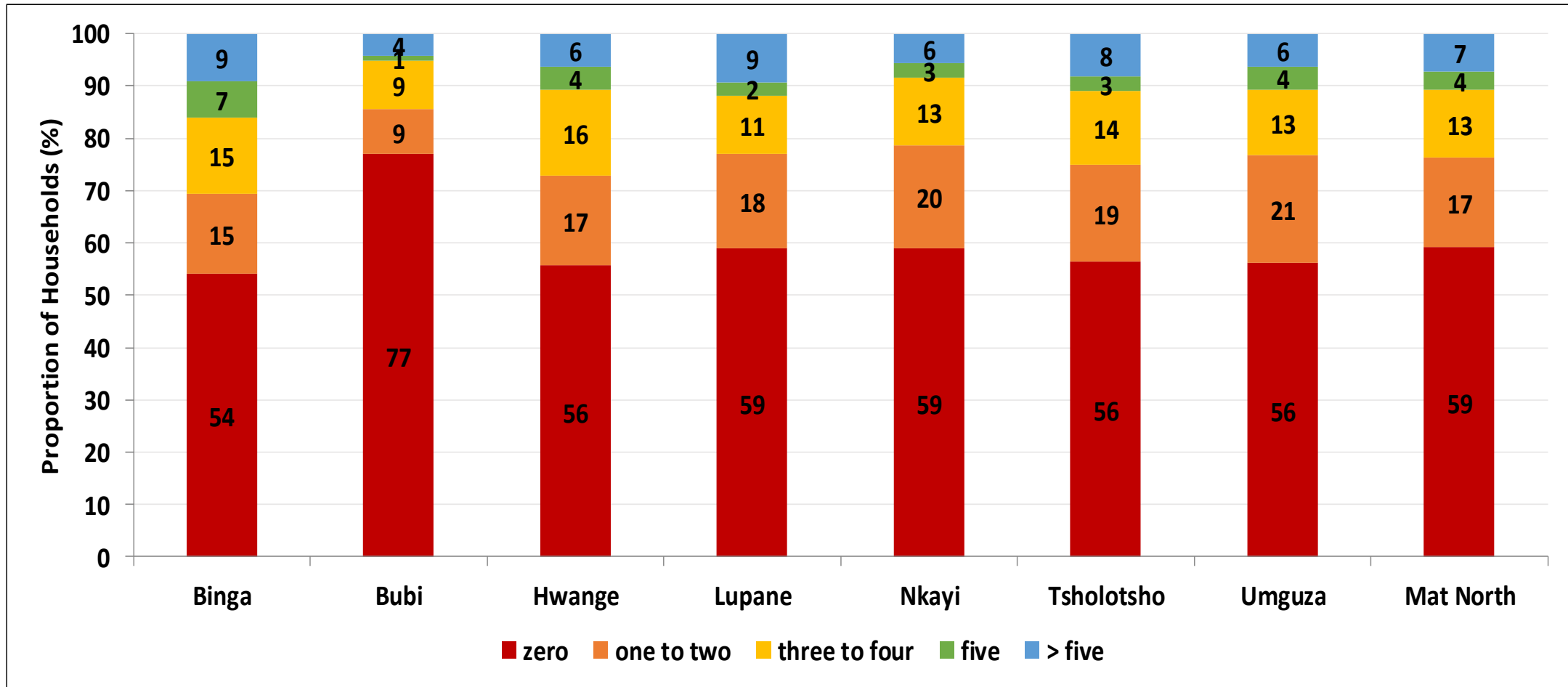
- Generally, mortality rates were moderate in all districts across the province ranging between 6 to 19%.
- Highest mortality rates were reported in Tsholotsho at 19%.

Calving Rate



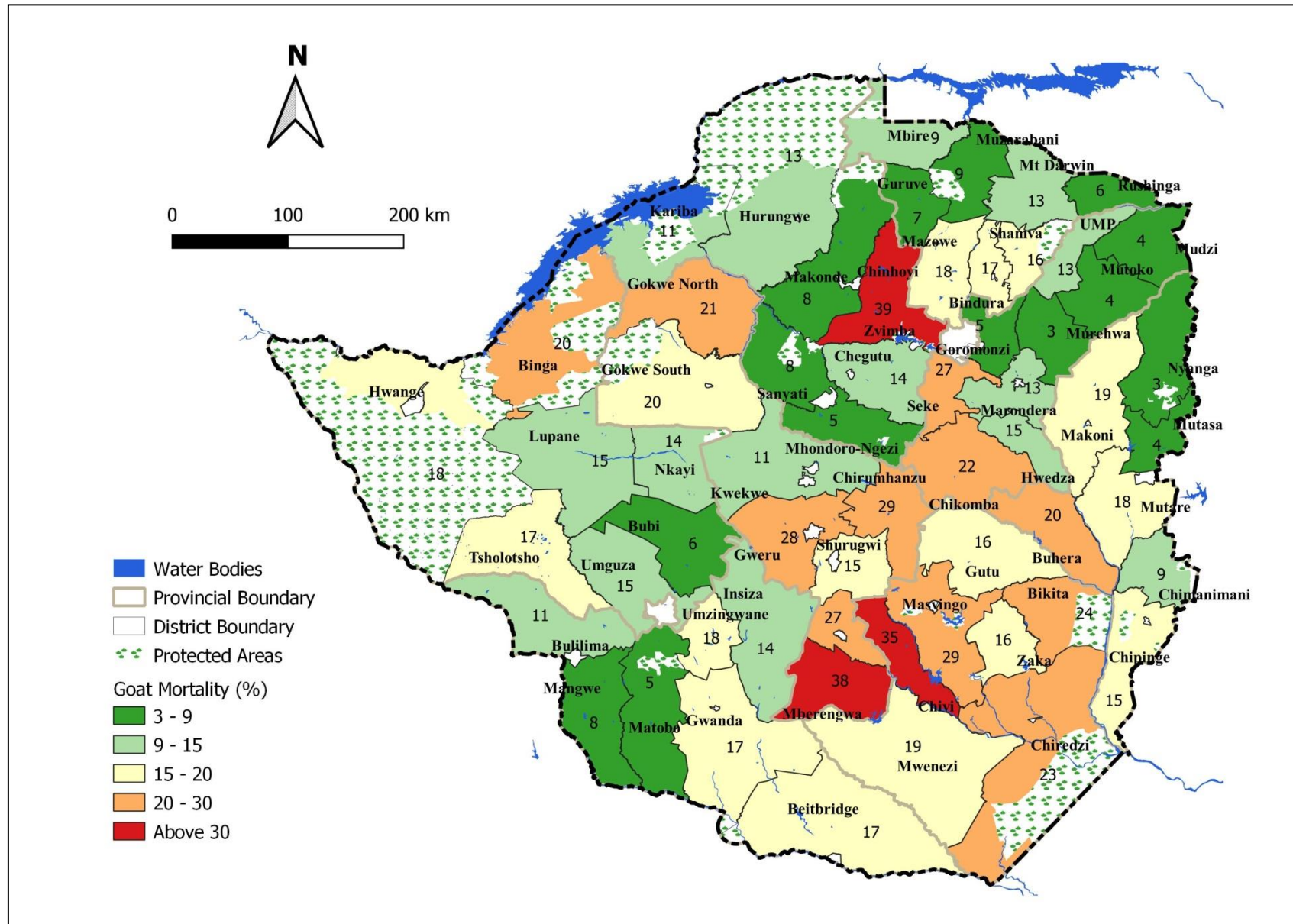
- Calving rate, defined as the proportion of cows/heifers that dropped calves over a defined period of time, is a measure of productivity of the cow herd.
- Calving rate was low (below 50%) in most districts except in Umguzha (57%) and Bubi (70%).

Households which Owned Goats



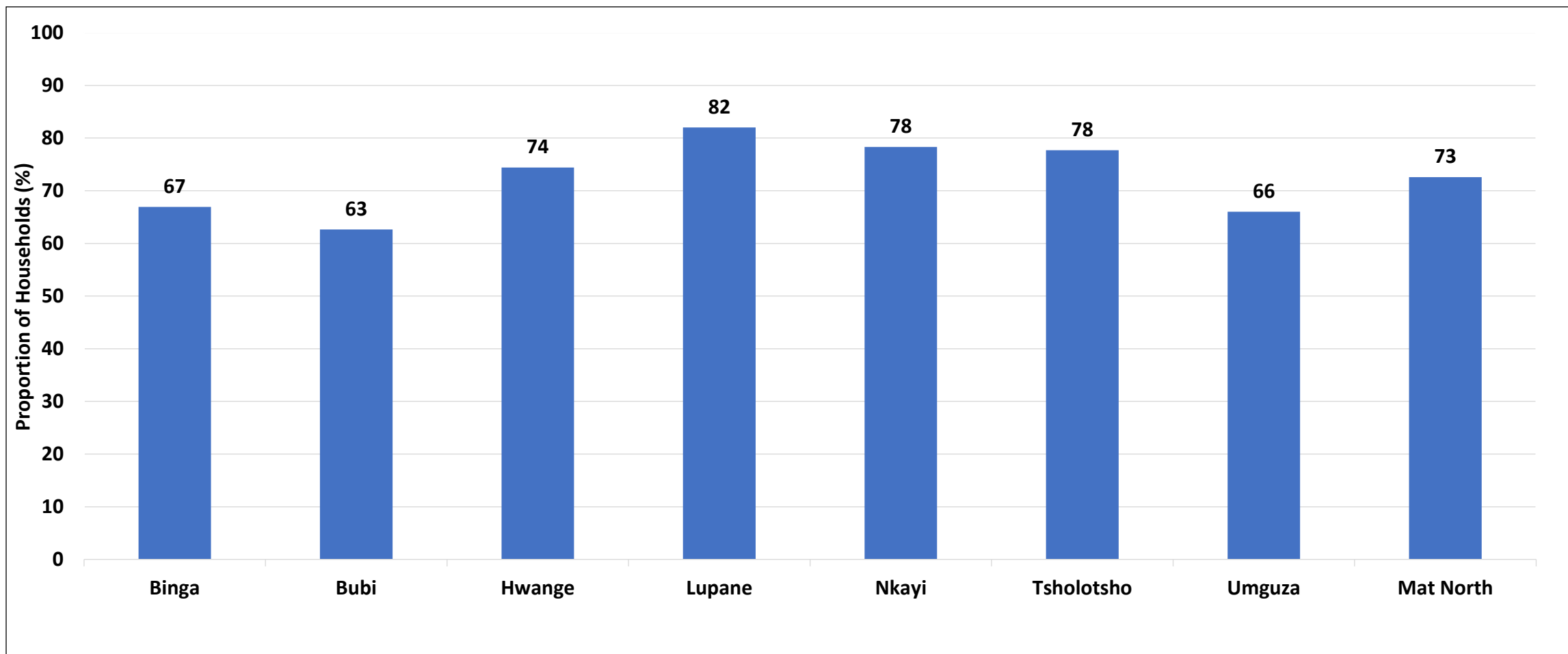
- The proportion of households that owned goats in the province was 59%.
- Bubi (77%) had the highest proportion of households that did not own goats.

Goat Mortality Rate by District



- Goat mortality was generally high in the province ranging from 6% in Bubi to 20% in Binga.

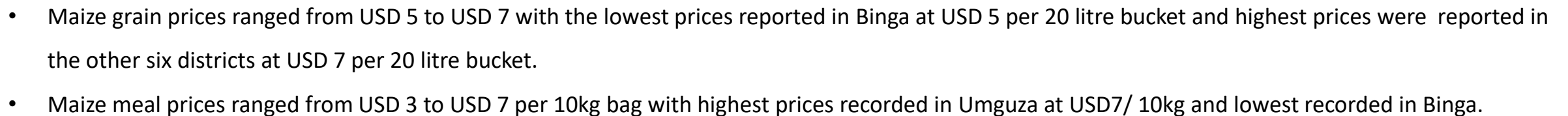
Households which Owned Poultry



- The proportion of households which owned poultry in Matabeleland North was 73% with Lupane (82%) having the highest and Bubi (63%) having the lowest.

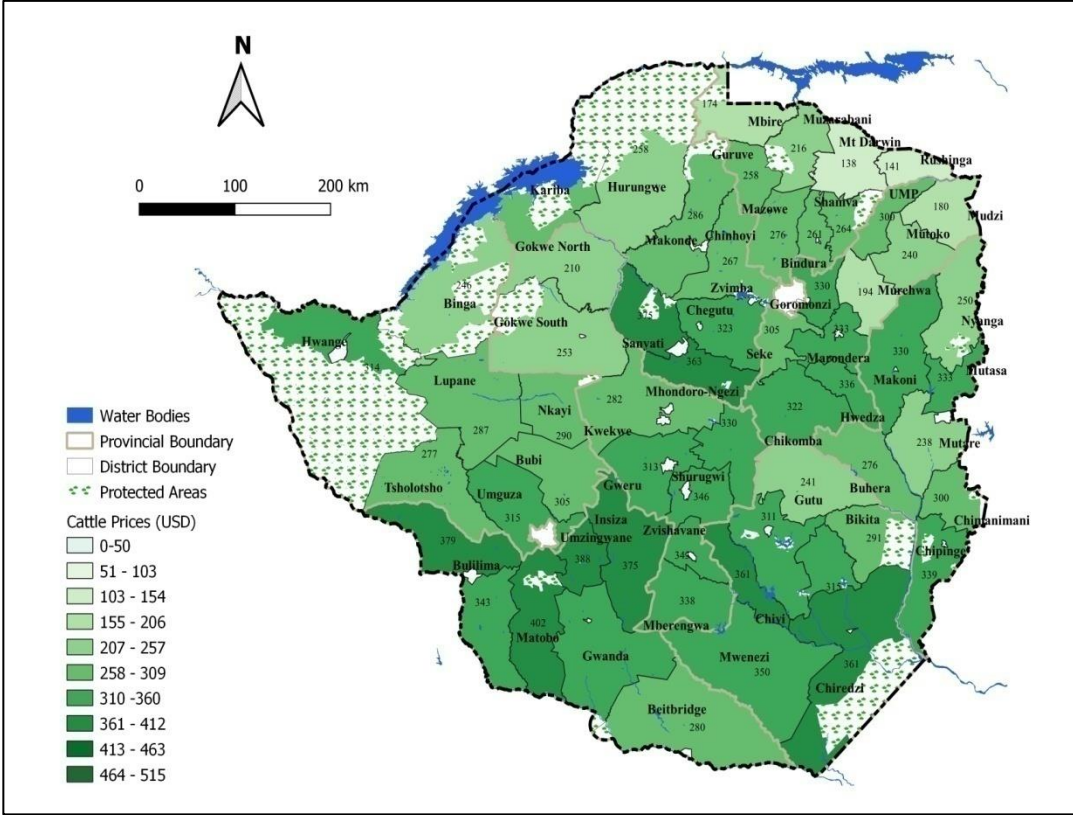
Markets and Prices

Maize Grain Prices

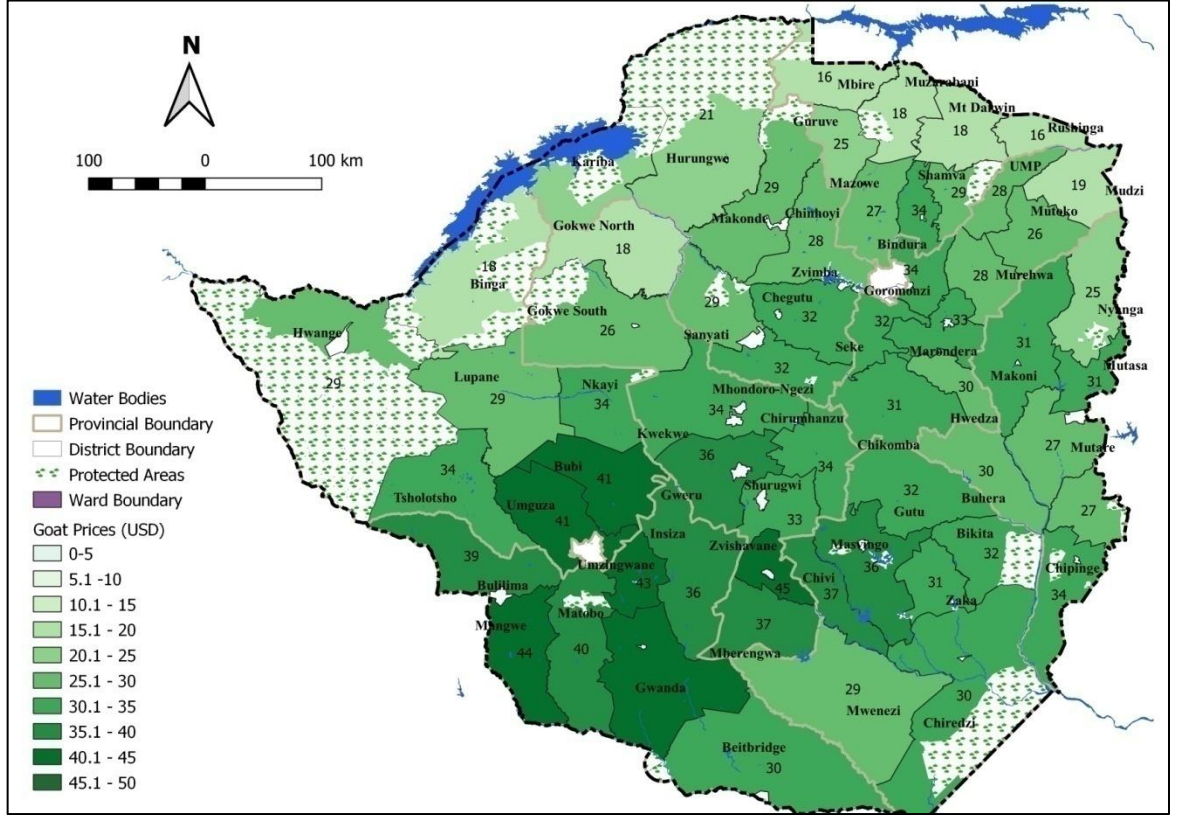


District Cattle and Goat Prices (USD)

Cattle Prices



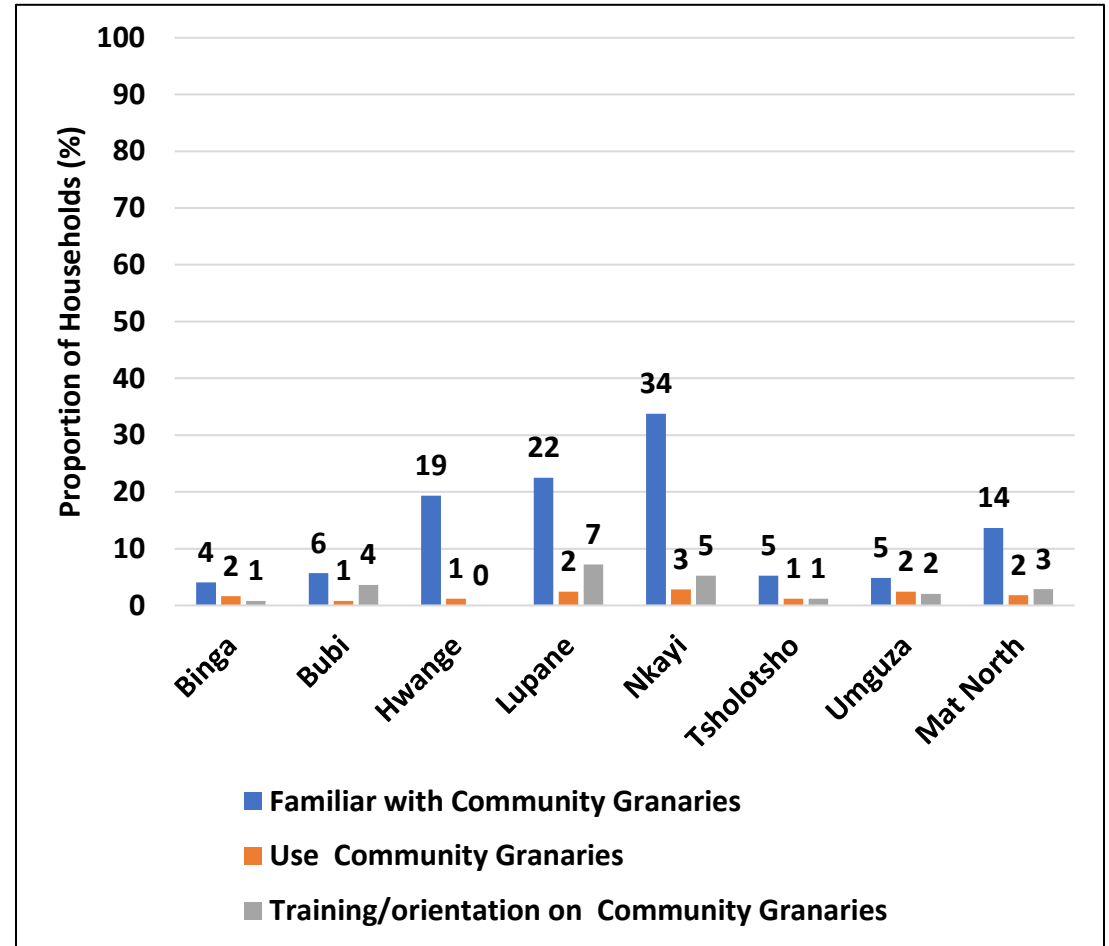
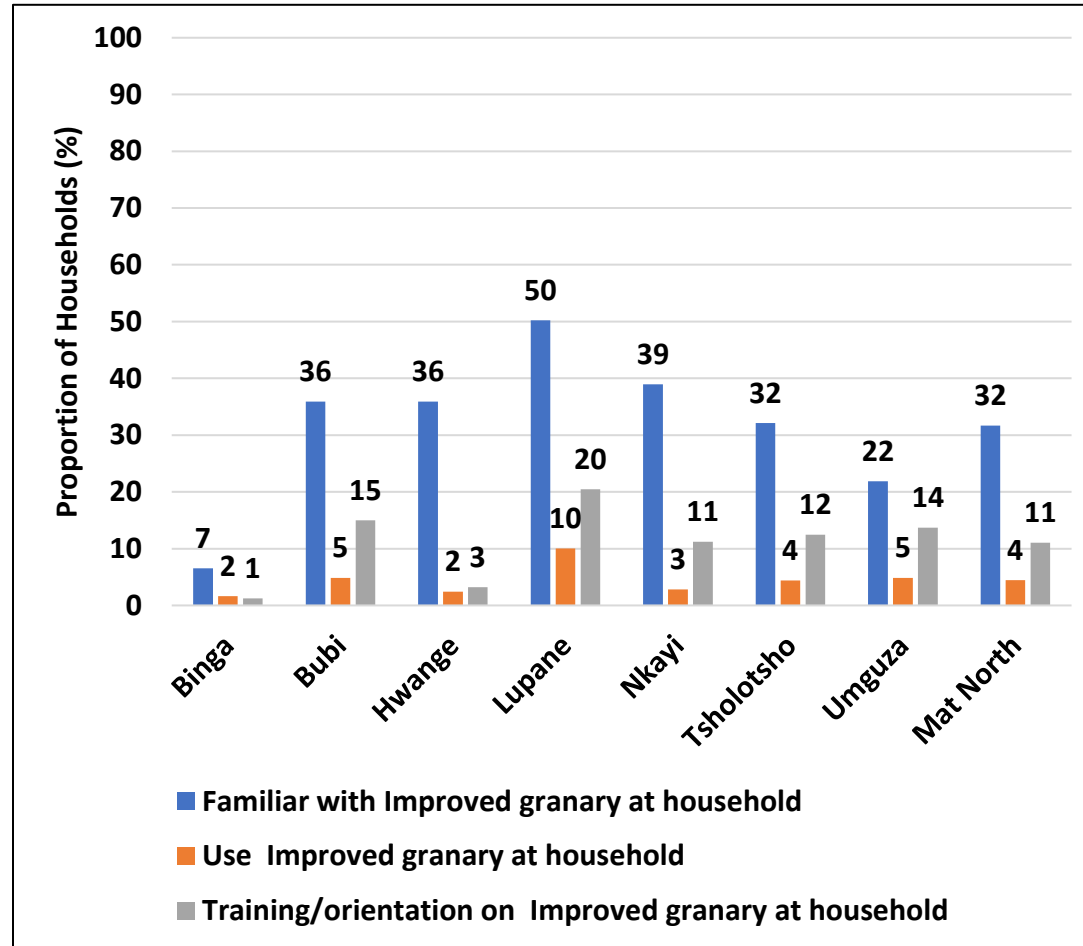
Goat Prices



- Cattle prices in province ranged from USD 154 to USD360 with the highest average cattle prices reported in Umguza (USD 360) while the lowest prices were reported in Binga (USD 154).
- Goat prices ranged from USD 10 to USD 41, the highest goat prices were recorded in Bubi and Umguza (USD 41), the lowest prices were recorded in Binga (USD 10).
- Prices for both cattle and goats are generally low in the province mainly attributed to distress sales.

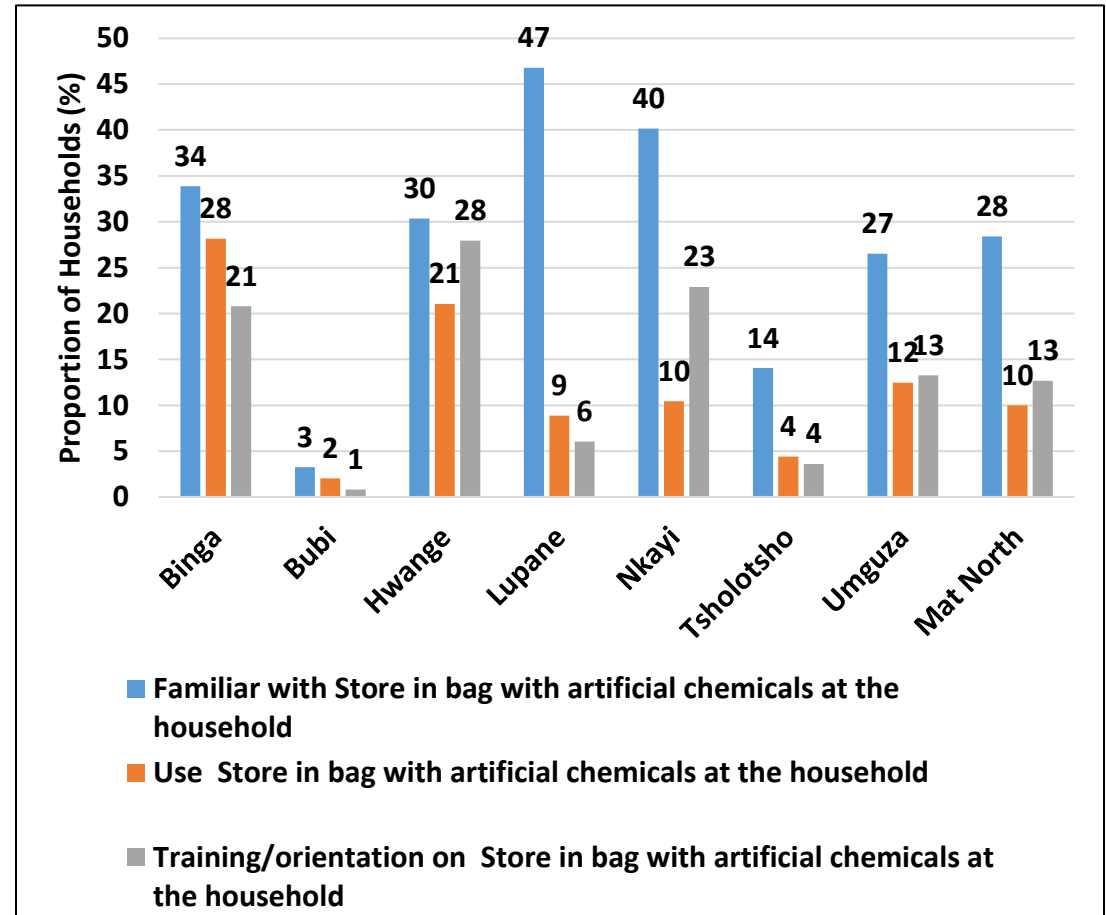
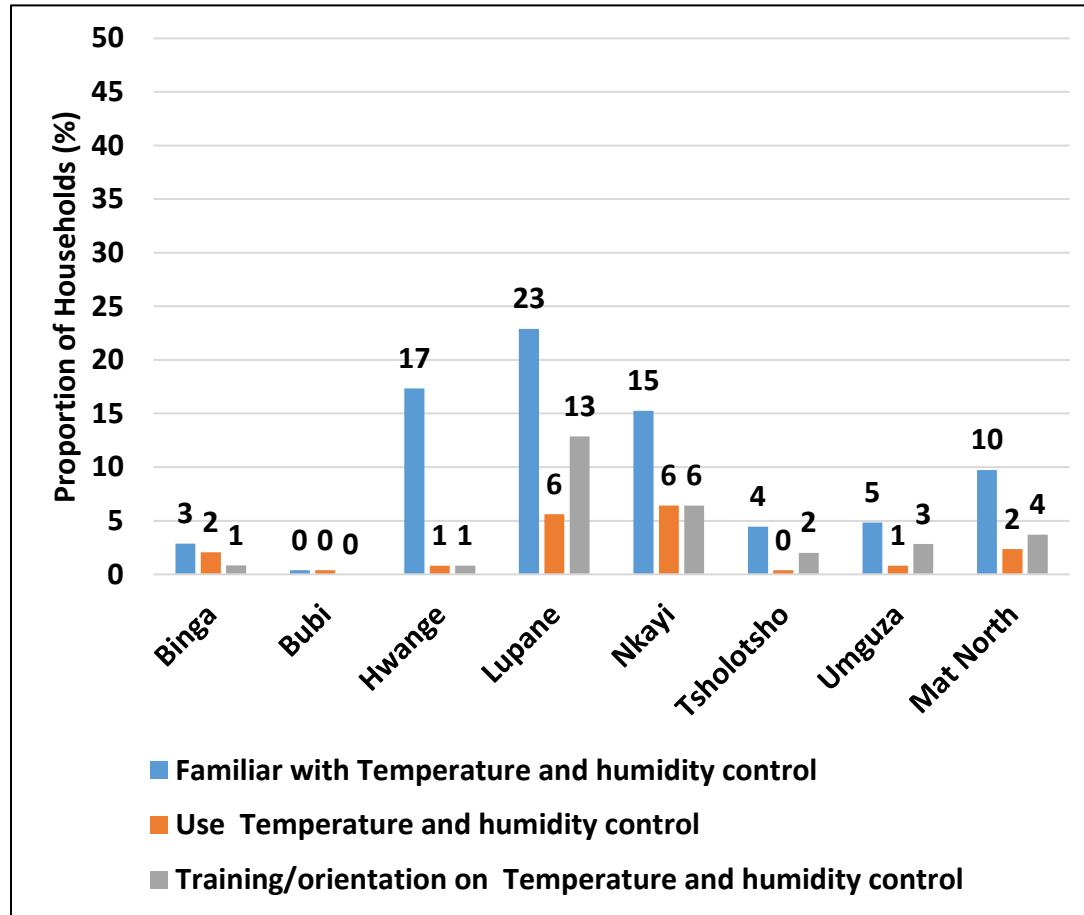
Value Chain Practices

Use of Improved Granary and Community Granaries



- Use of improved granaries was limited as only 4% indicated that they had used them. About 2% also indicated that they had used community granaries.

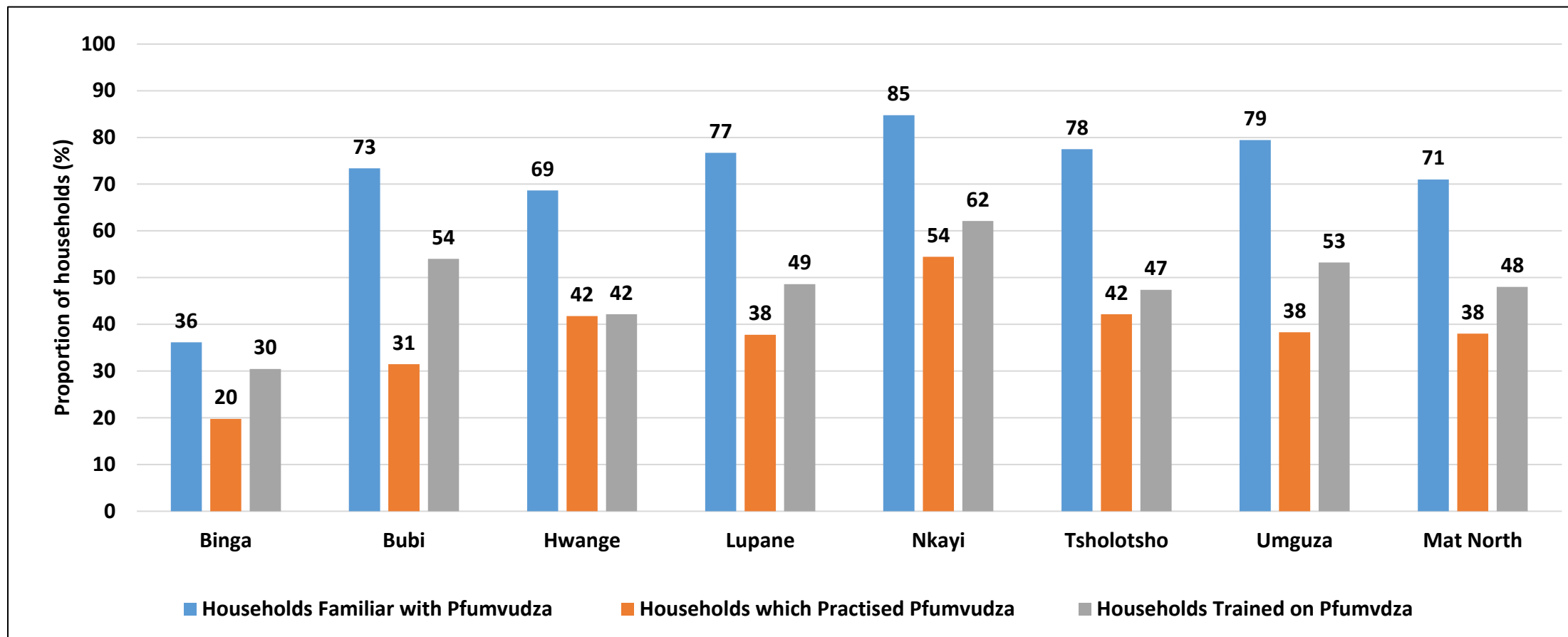
Post- Harvest Grain Storage Conditions



- In the province, 10% of households were storing their grain in bags and using chemical grain protectants, whilst only 2% were using temperature and air control in grain protection (use of hermetic bags, metal silos, air-tight boxes etc.)

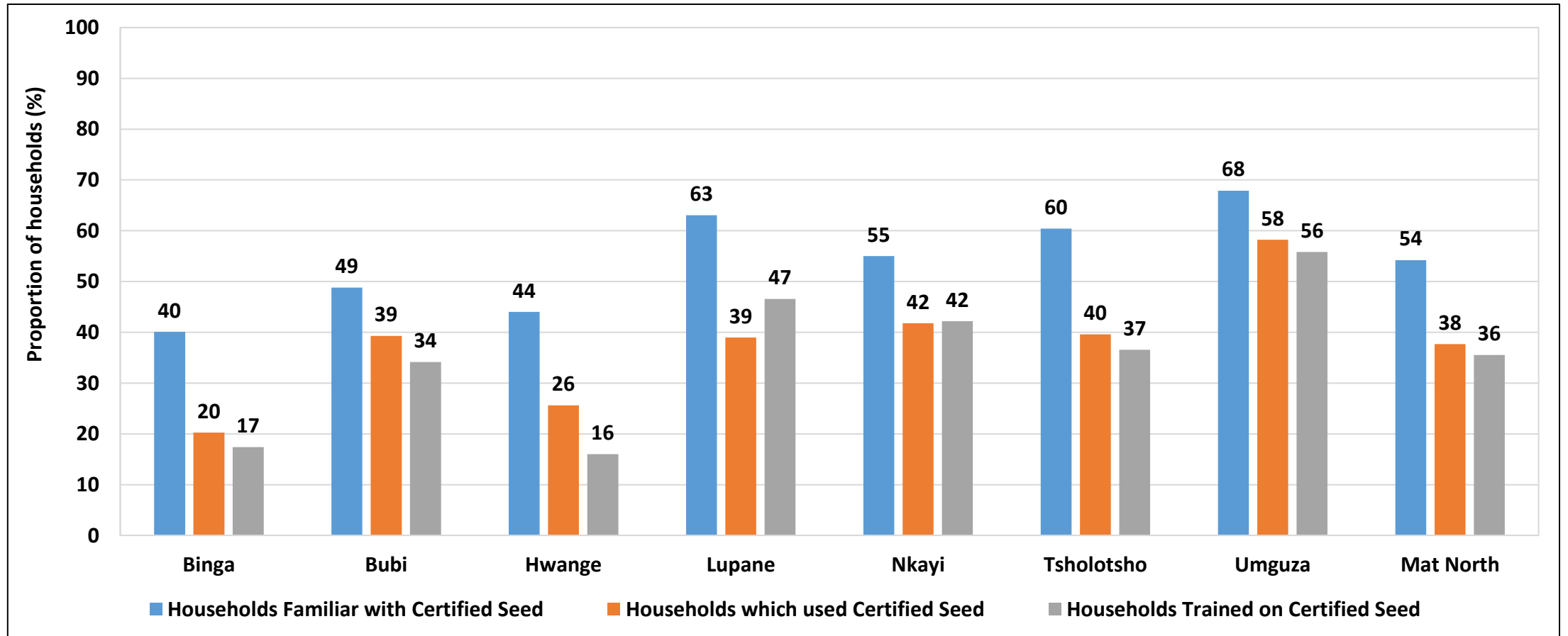
Climate Smart Agriculture

Household Knowledge of Pfumvudza/Intwasa



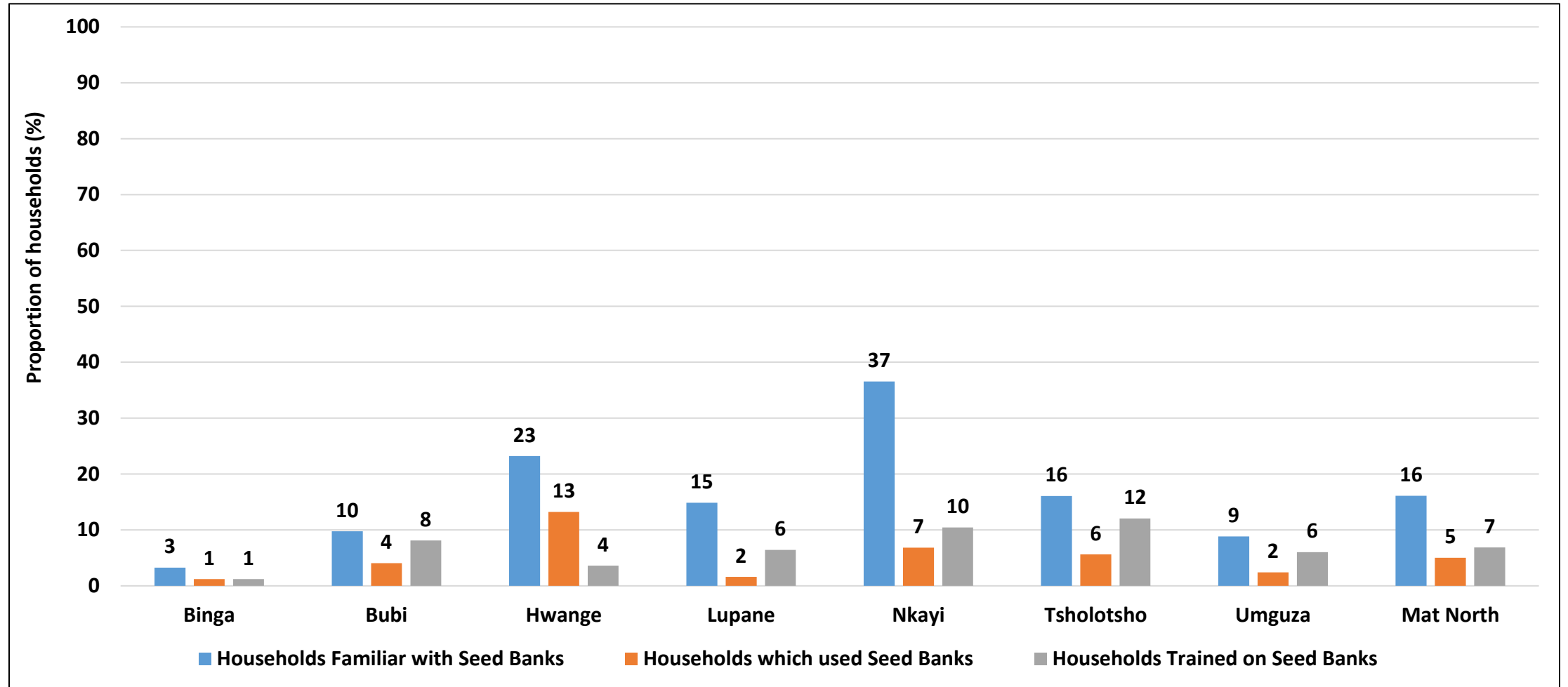
- Seventy one percent of households were familiar with Pfumvudza/Intwasa.
- Nkayi (54%) had the highest proportion of households which practiced Pfumvudza while Binga (20%) had the lowest.

Use of Quality Certified Seed



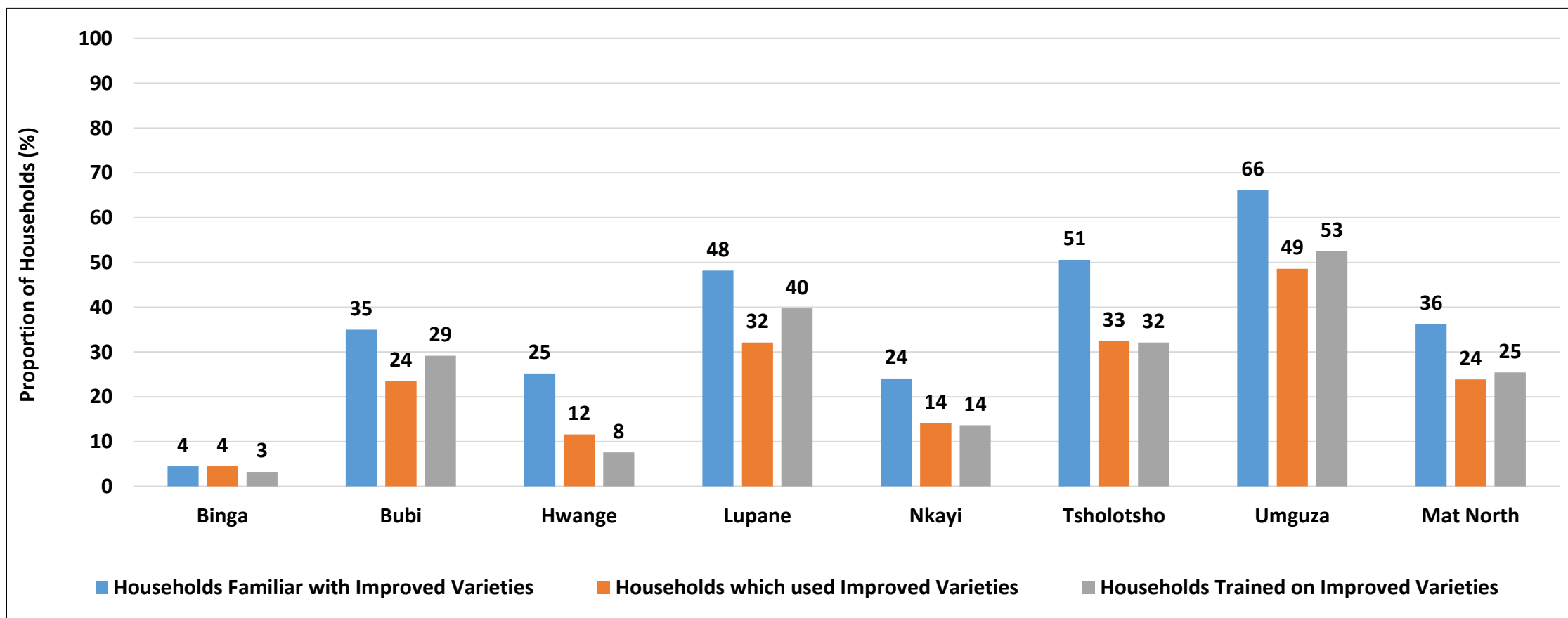
- The use of quality certified seed was at 38% in the province.
- Umguza(58%) had the highest usage of certified seed.

Use of Community Seed Banks



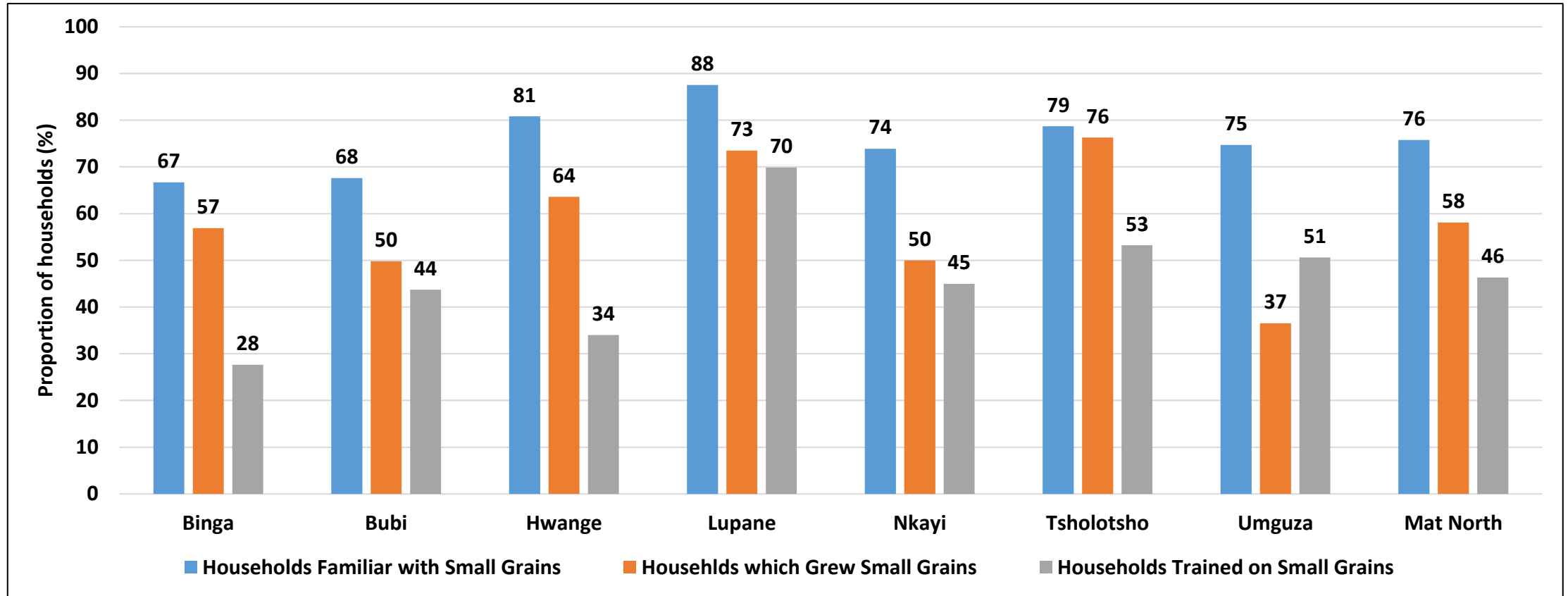
- All districts had low usage of community seed banks with the provincial average at 5%.

Households which Used Improved Varieties



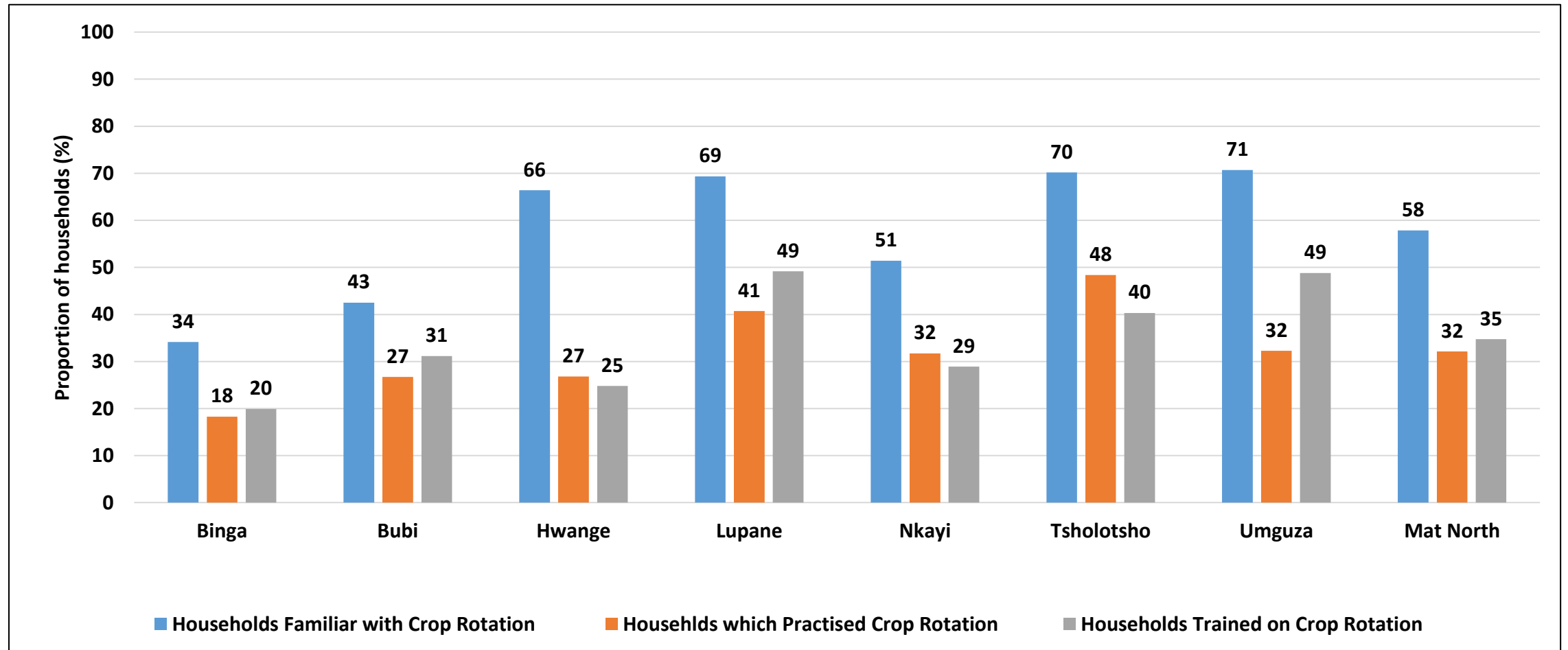
- Only 24% of the households used improved varieties.

Households Growing Small Grains



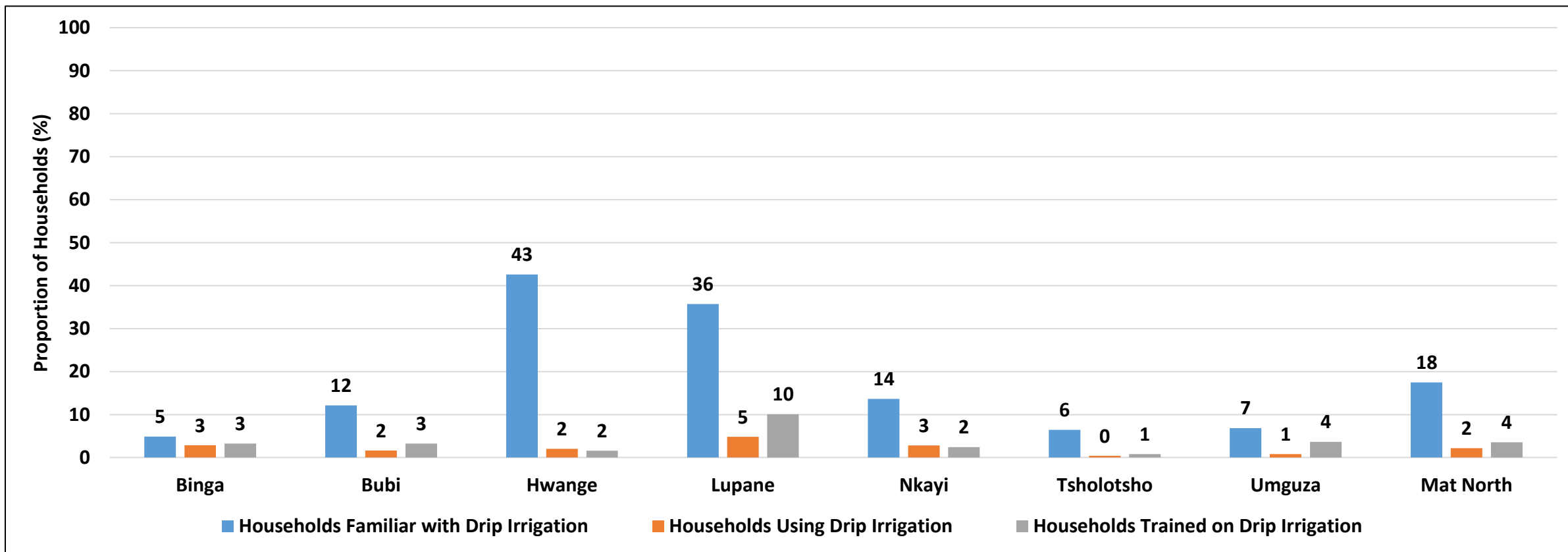
- About 58% of the households in the province grew small grains.
- Tsholotsho (76%) had highest proportion of households which grew small grains while Umguza (37%) had the least.

Crop rotation



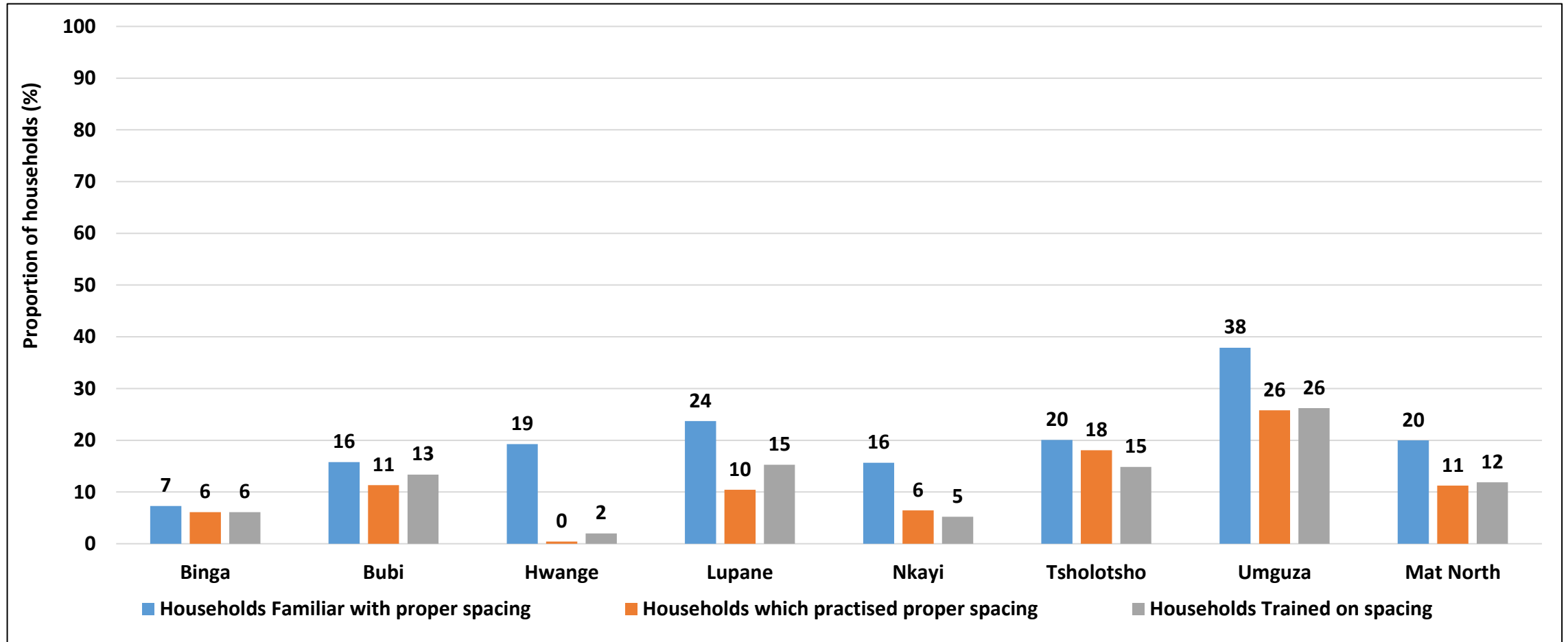
- Crop rotation was practiced by 32% of the households across the province.
- Tsholotsho (48%) had the highest number of households practicing crop rotation with the lowest being Binga (18%).

Use of Drip Irrigation



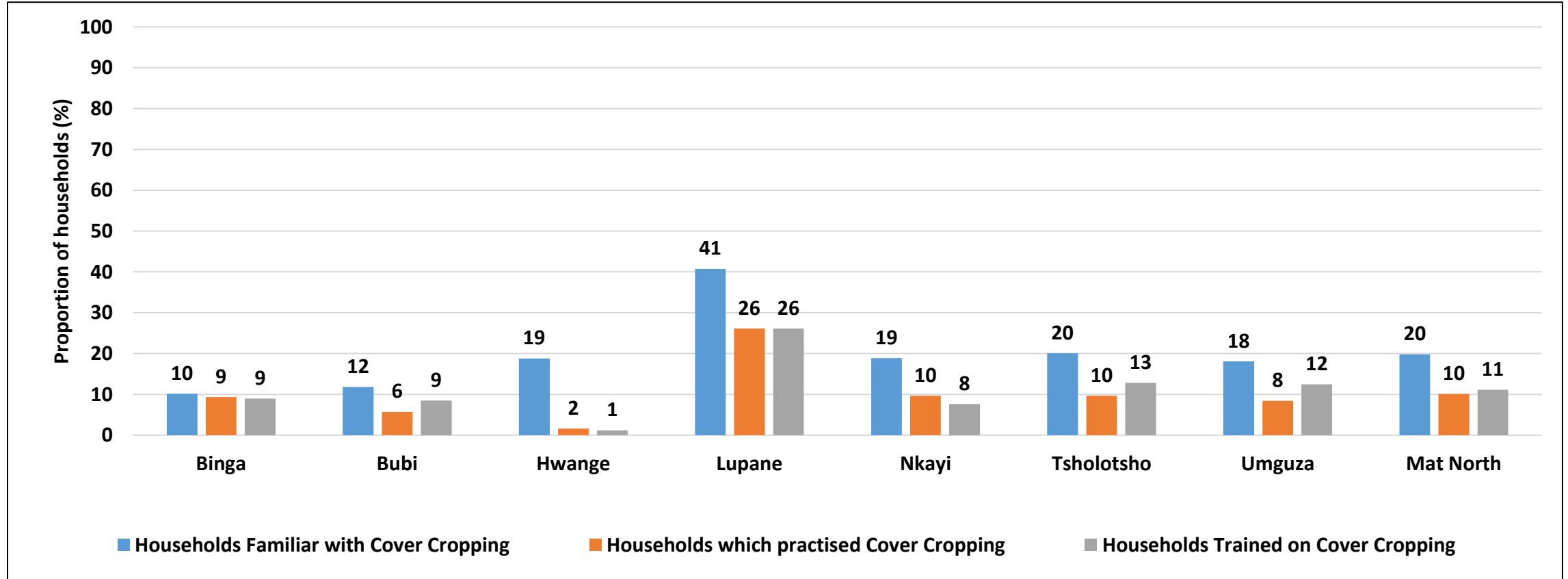
- The use of drip irrigation was low across the province (2%).

Plant Spacing



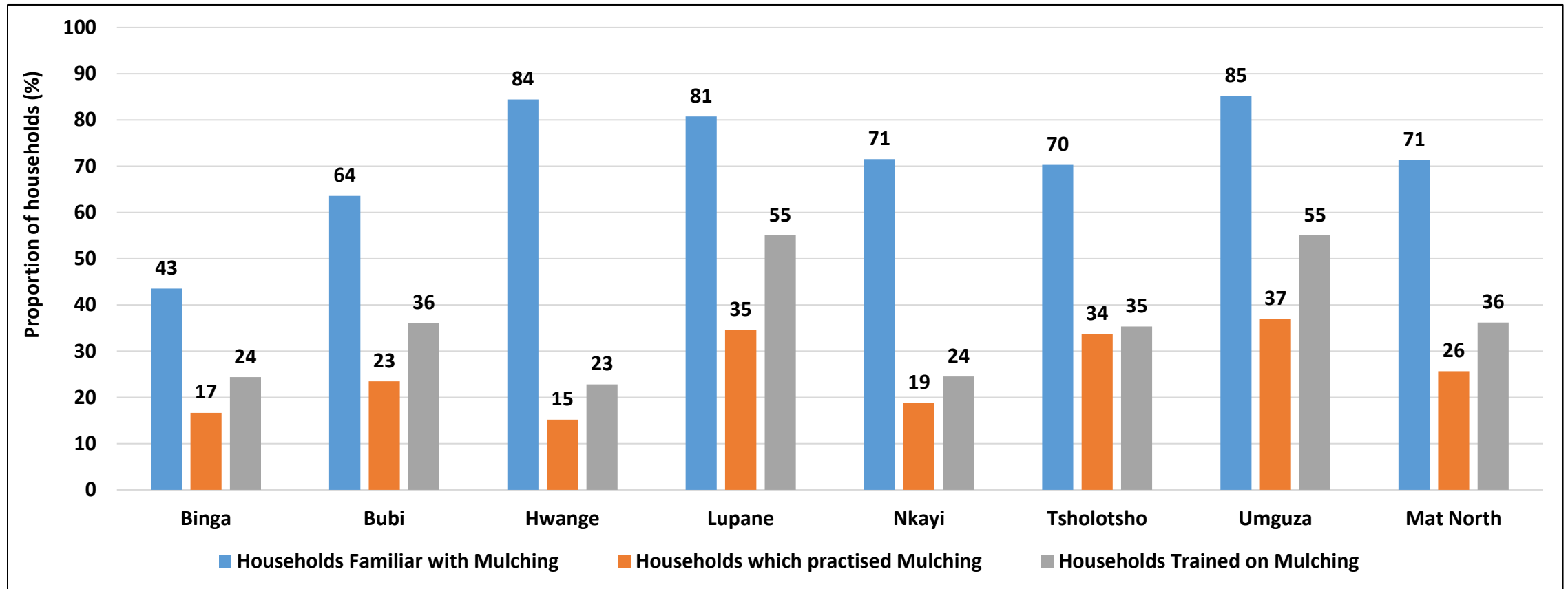
- Only 11% of households in the province practised proper plant spacing.

Cover Cropping



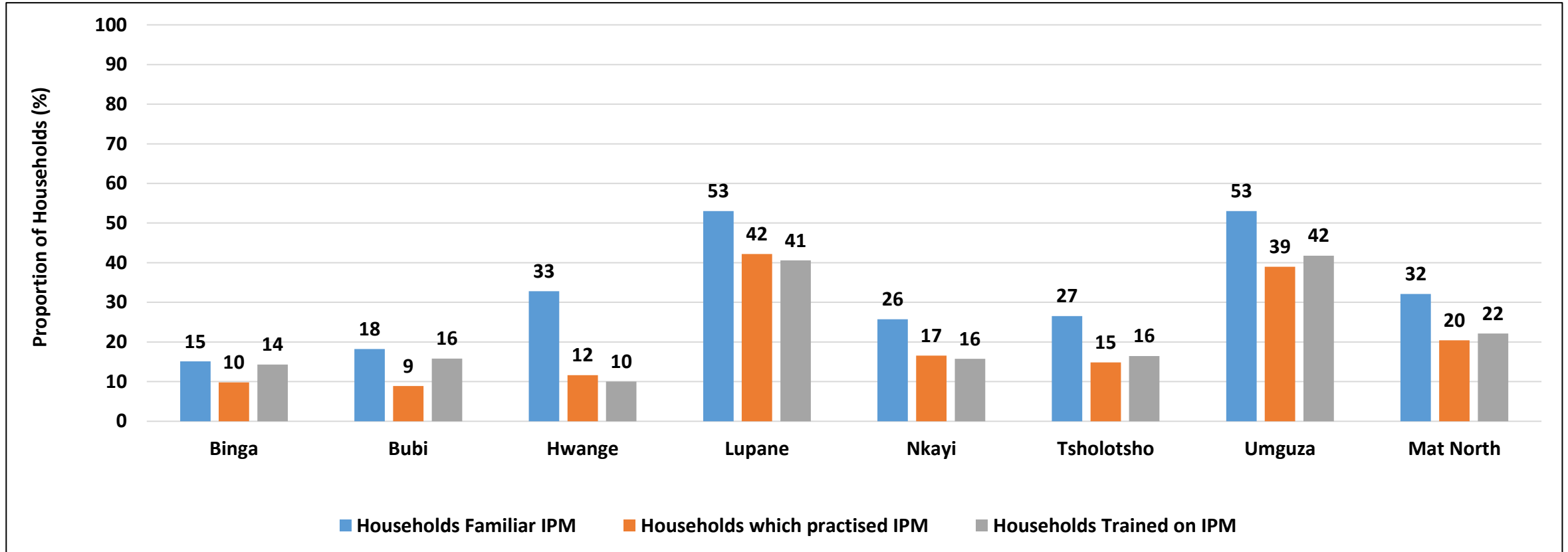
- Cover cropping was practiced by only 10% of the households in the province.
- Lupane (26%) had the highest number of households practicing cover-cropping with the least being Hwange (2%).

Mulching



- At least 26% of the households used mulching in the province.
- Umguza (37%) had the highest proportion of households using mulch with the lowest being Hwange (15%).

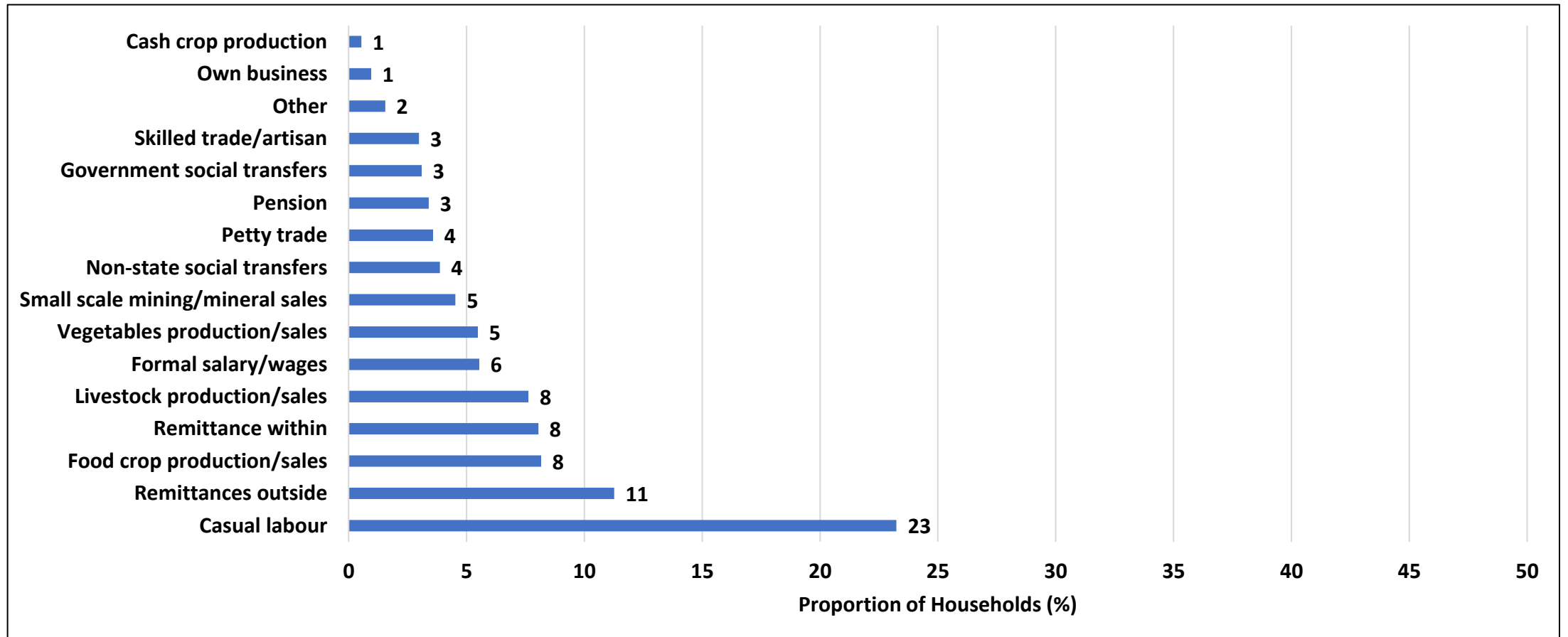
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)



- The use of integrated pest management practices was 20 % in the province with the highest usage reported in Lupane (42%).

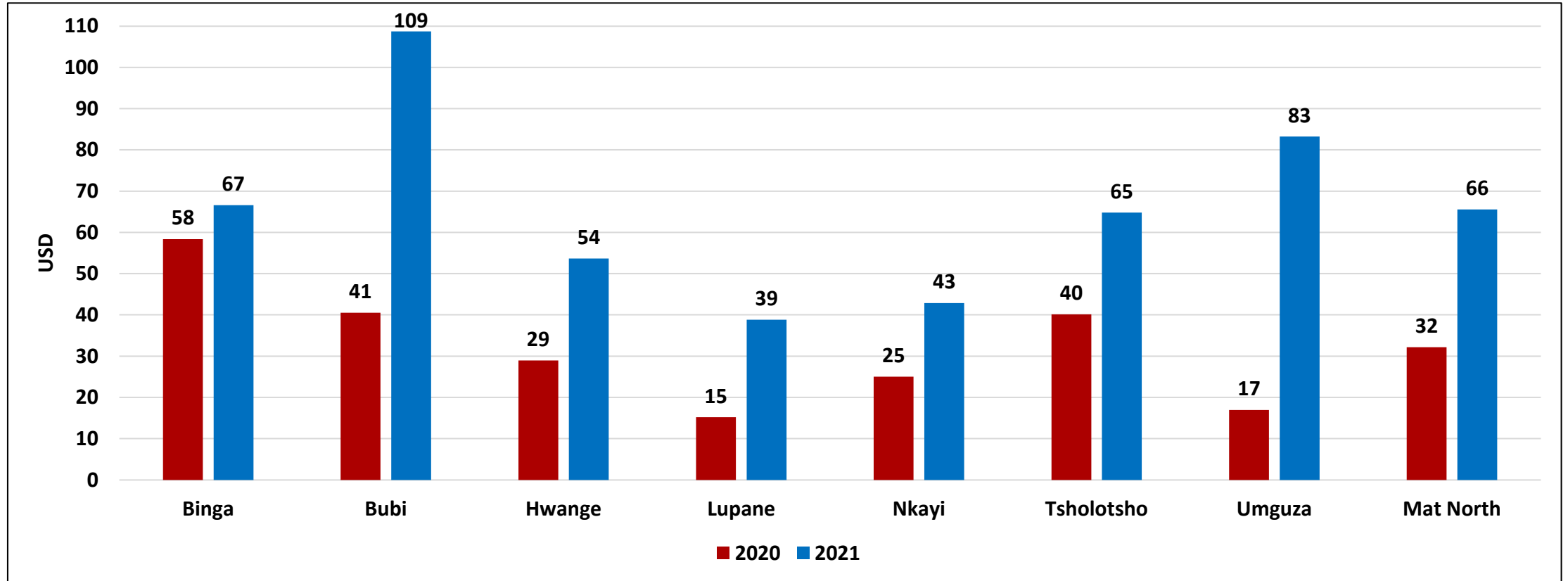
Incomes and Expenditure

Current Most Important Source of Income



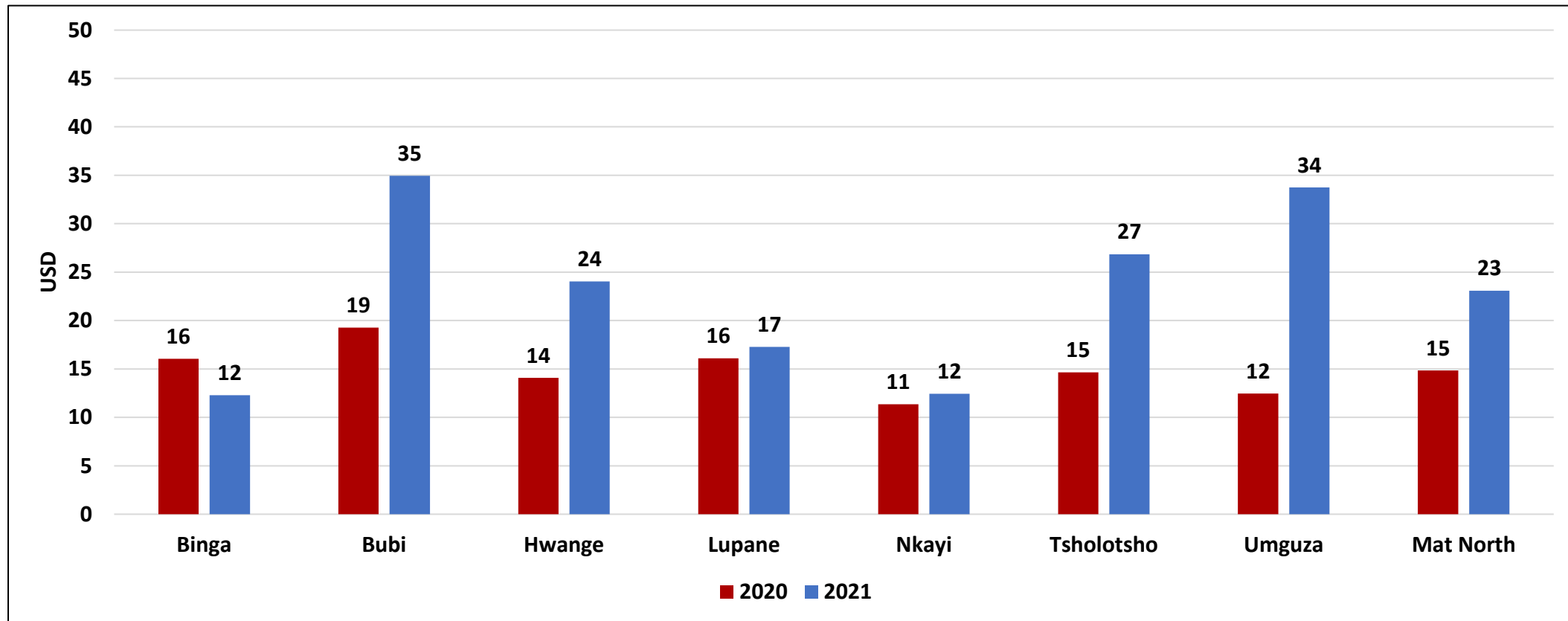
- Most households to relied on Casual labour (23%) as the most important source of income.

Average Household Monthly Income (USD) for April 2021



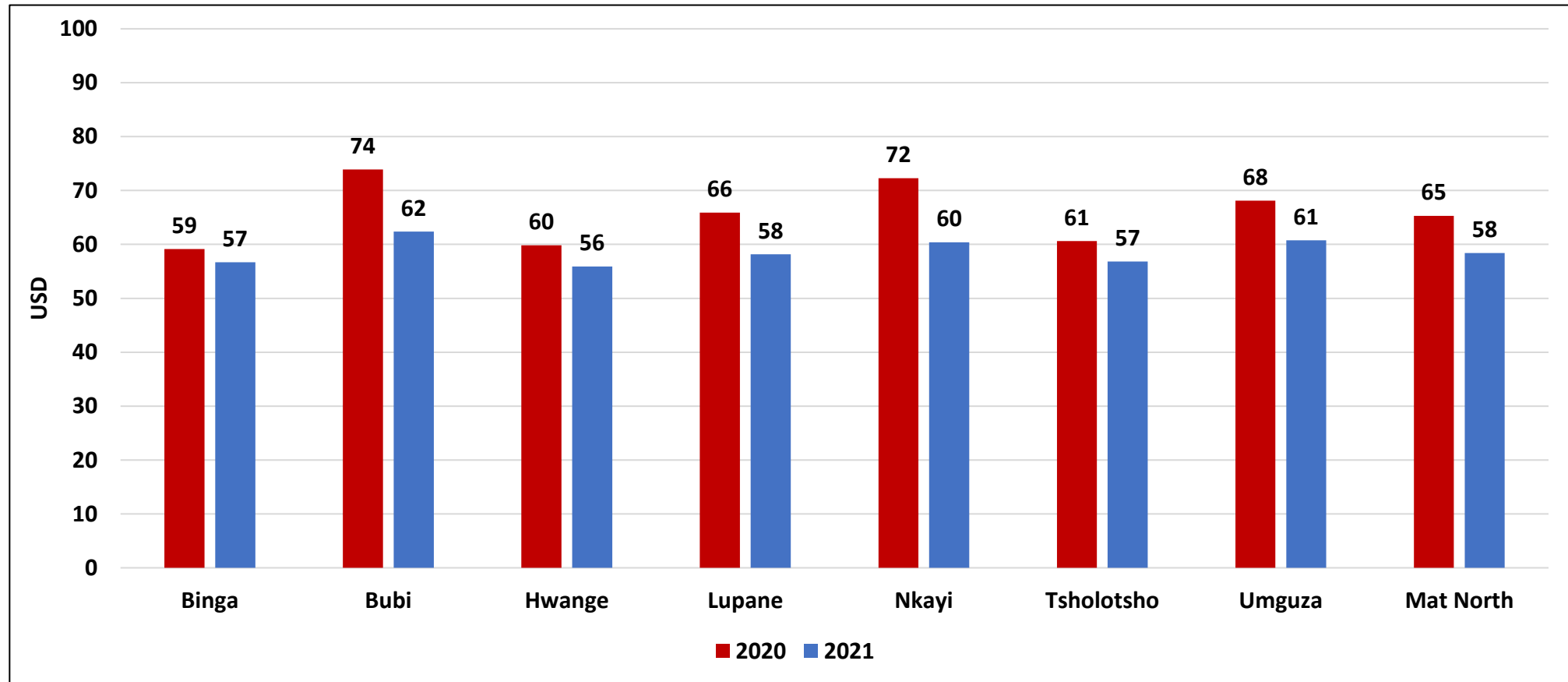
- Average household monthly income for the province increased from USD 32 in 2020 to USD 66.
- Bubi (USD109) reported the highest average household monthly income while Lupane reported the lowest (USD 39).

Average Household Monthly Expenditure (USD) for April 2021



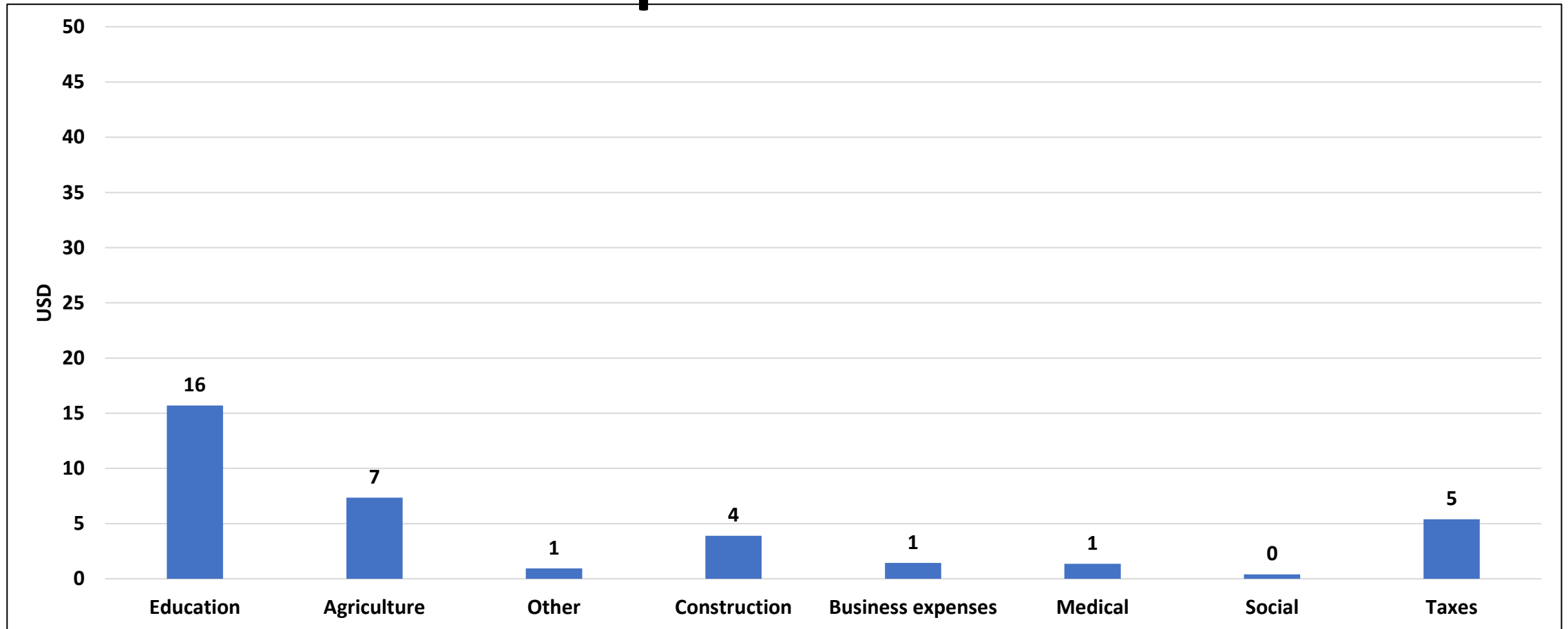
- Average expenditure for the month of April increased from USD 15 in 2020 to USD 23 in 2021, in line with the increase in income.
- Nkayi and Binga reported the lowest expenditure of USD 12.

Household Average Food Expenditure Share



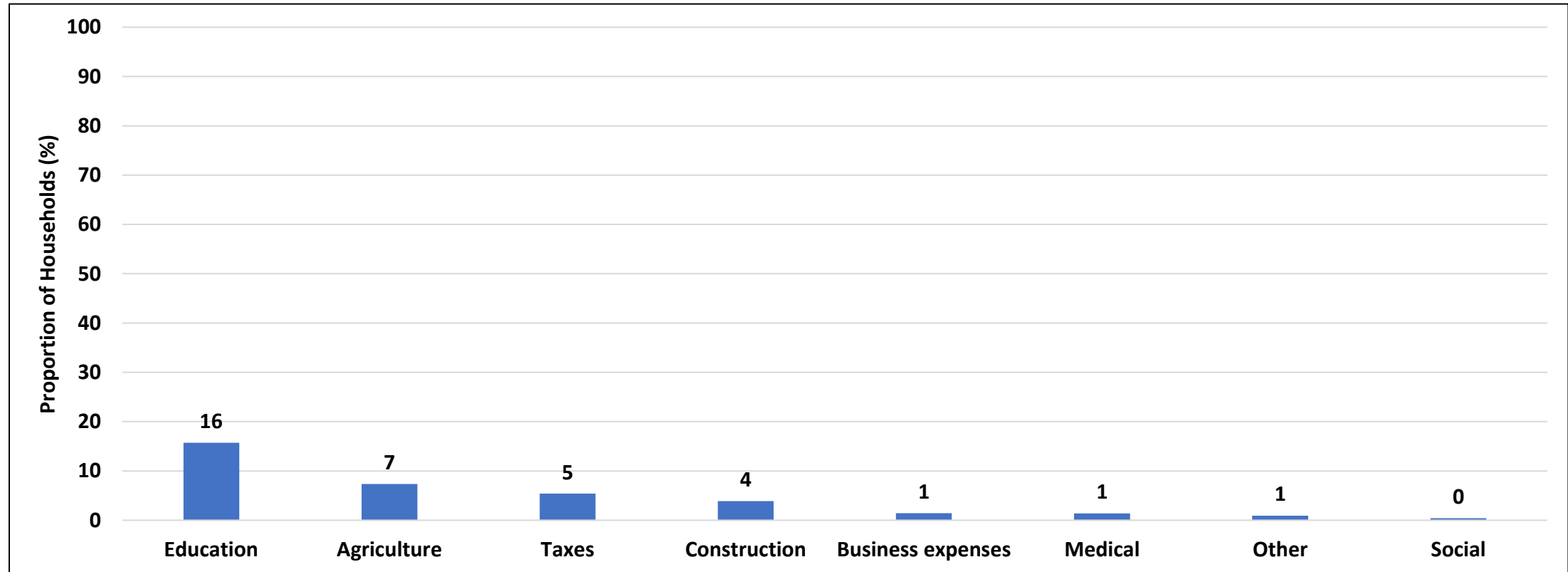
- The proportion of food expenditure decreased from 65% in 2020 to 58% in 2021, this implies that households had more to spend on other essential services such as health and education.
- Bubi (62%) reported the highest proportion of food expenditure while Hwange (56%) reported the lowest.

Average Household 6 Month Non Food Expenditure



- The highest non food expenditure was on education (16%) followed by agriculture (7%) and taxes (5%).

Average Household 6 Month Expenditure



- The highest non food expenditure was on education (16%) followed by agriculture (7%) and taxes (5%).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

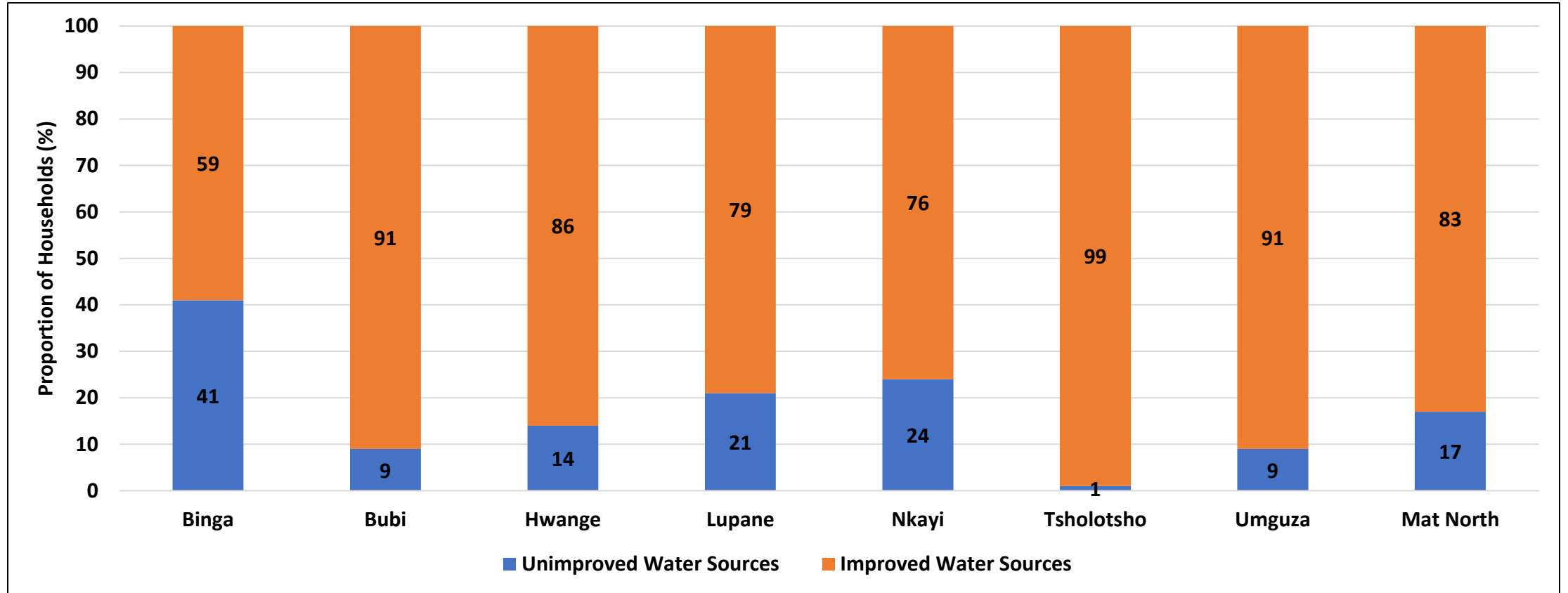
Ladder for Drinking Water Services

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 :

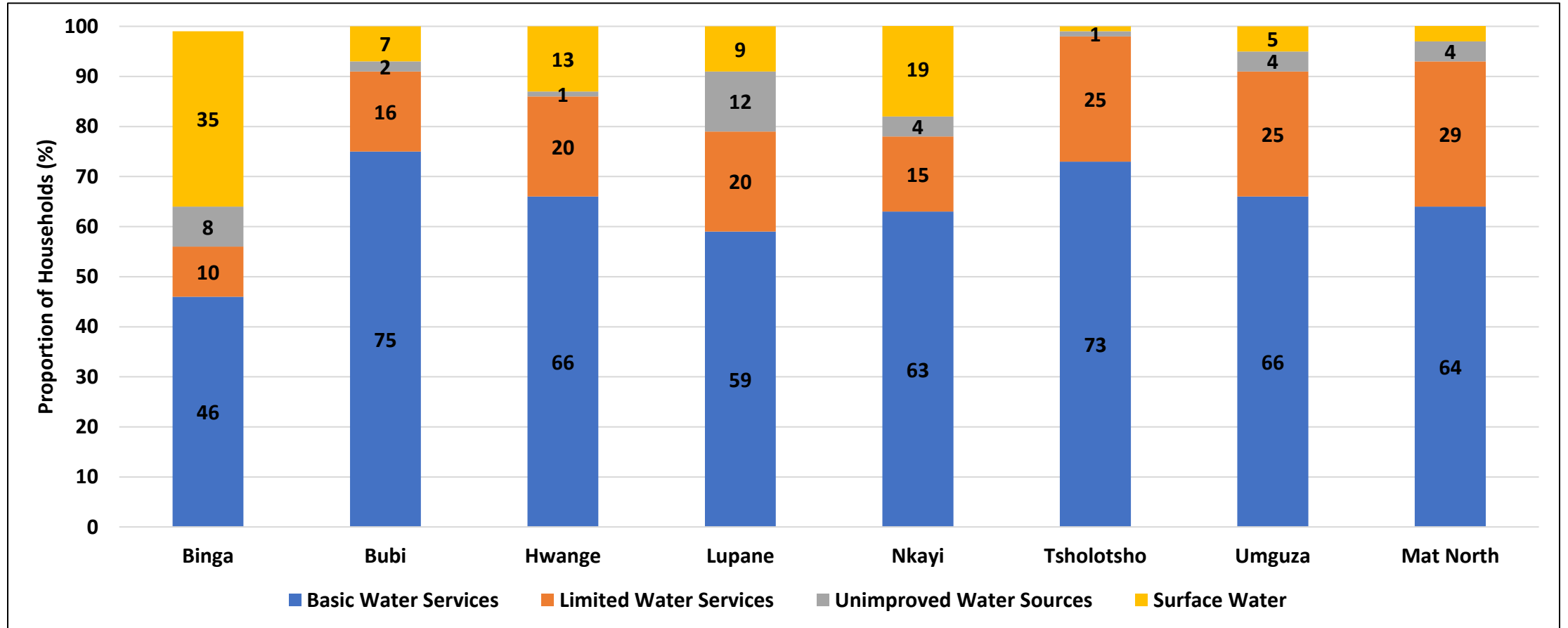
“Improved” drinking water sources are further defined by the quality of the water they produce, and are protected from faecal contamination by the nature of their construction or through an intervention to protect from outside contamination. Such sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard; 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.

Households Using Unimproved Water Sources



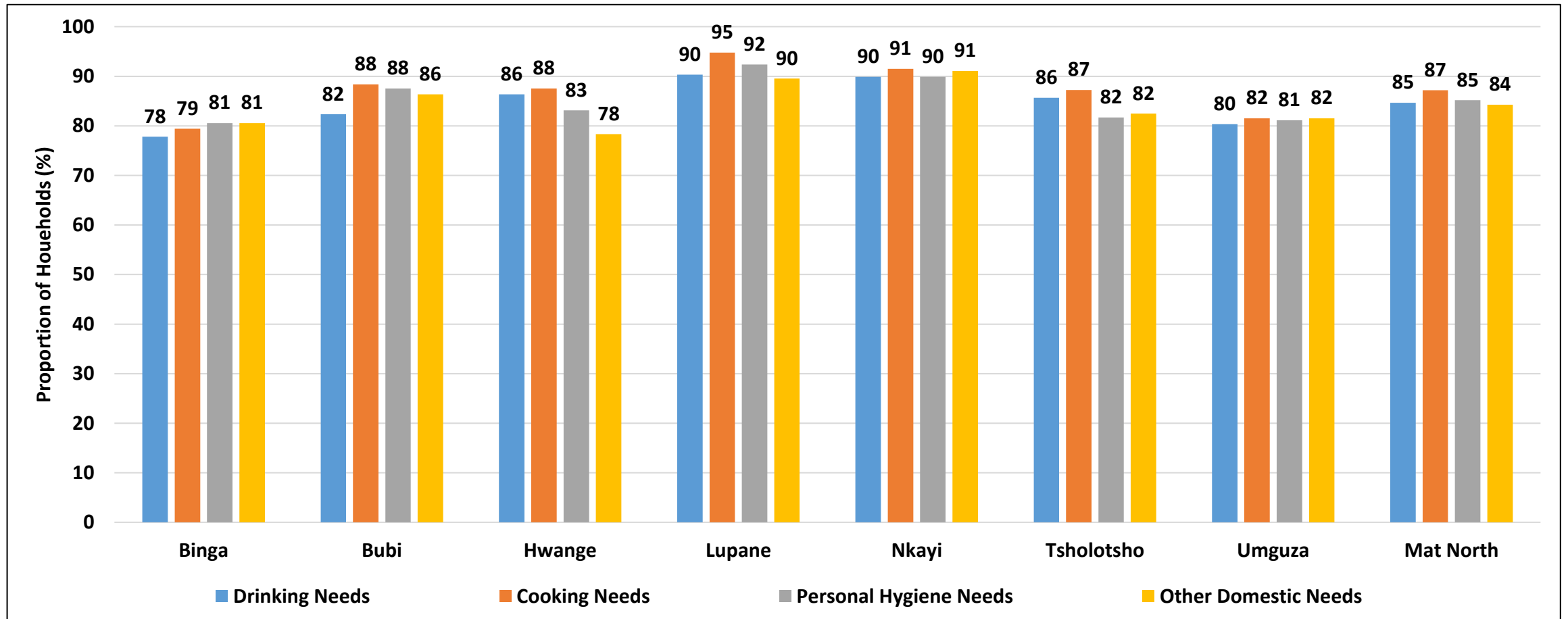
- In Matabeleland North the proportion of households that was using unimproved water sources was 17%.
- Binga (43%) had the highest proportion of households using unimproved water sources.
- Drinking water from unimproved water sources may lead to outbreak of water borne diseases leading to poor food and nutrition outcomes.

Main Drinking Water Services



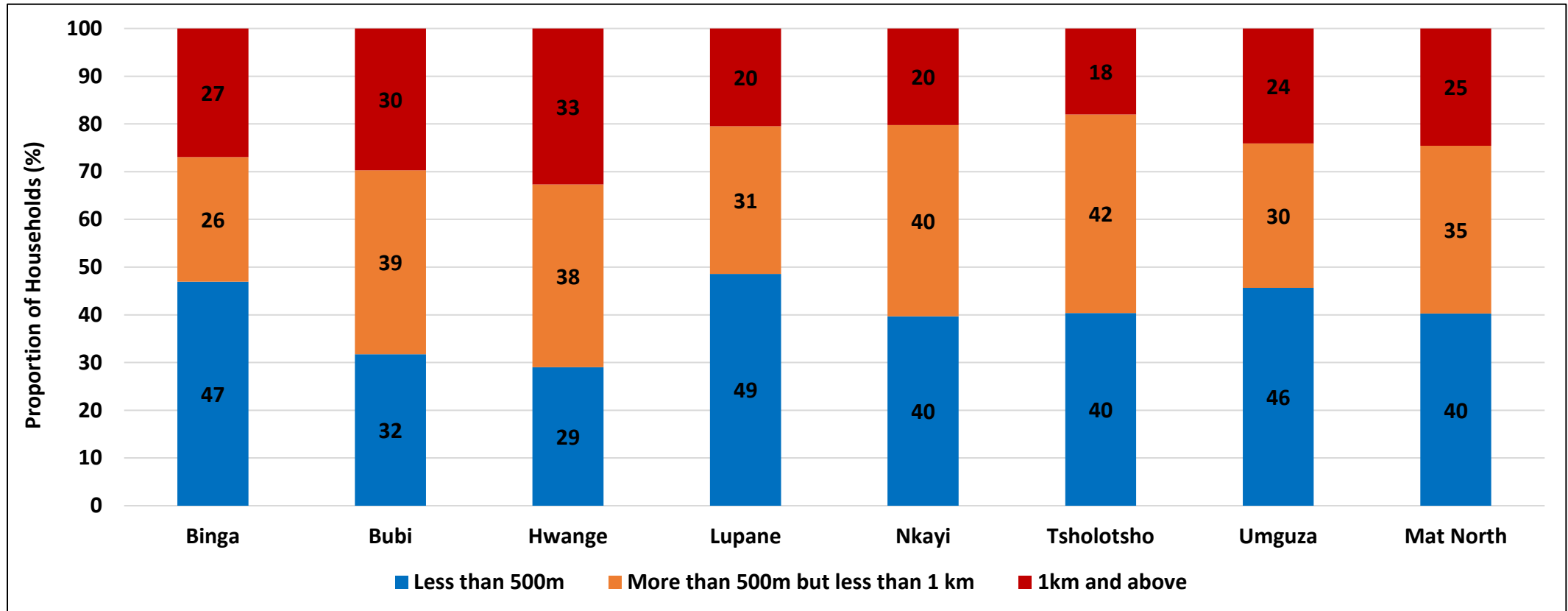
- The proportion of households accessing basic water services in Matabeleland North province was 64%.
- Binga (35%) had the highest proportion of households using surface water services.
- Lupane (12%) had the highest proportion of households using unimproved water sources.

Access to Adequate Domestic Water



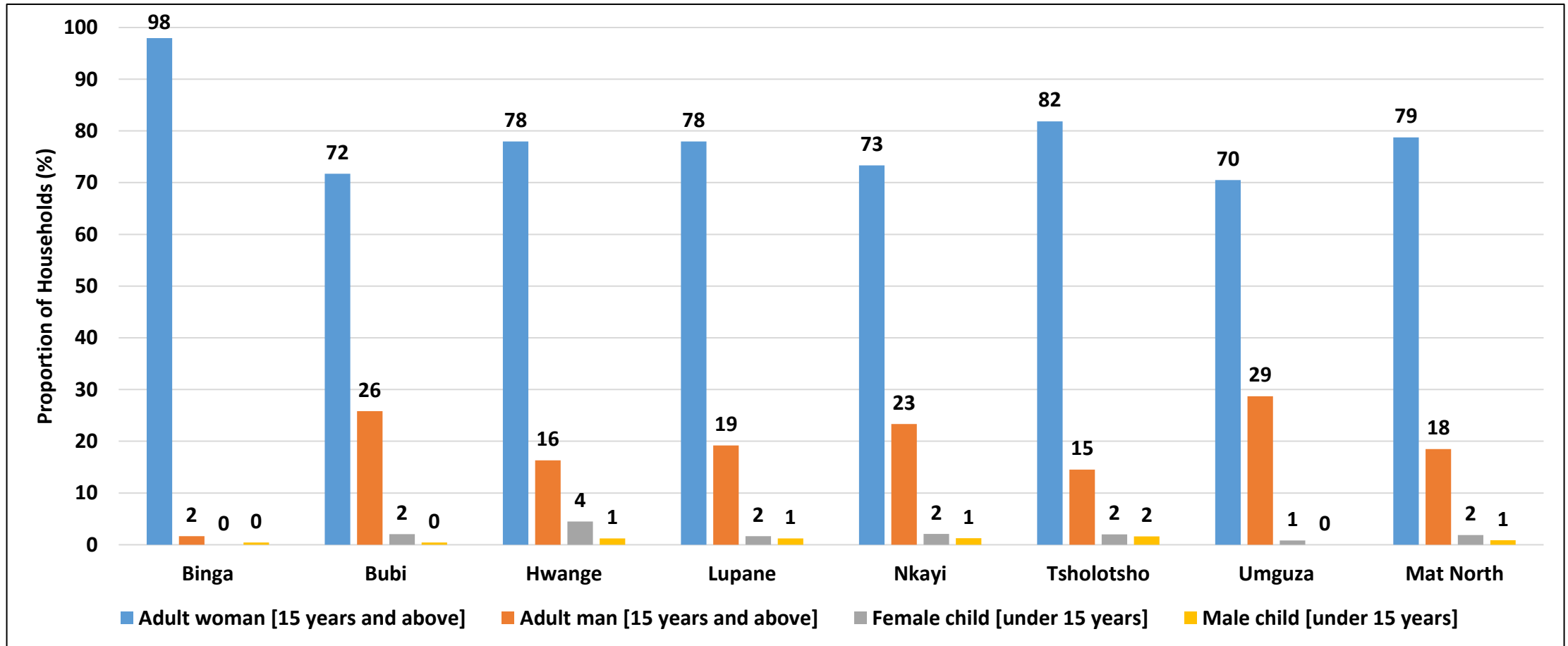
- More than 80% of the households reported having adequate water for cooking, drinking, personal hygiene and other domestic needs.

Distance travelled to Main Water Source



- At least 40% of the households travelled a distance of less than 500m to get to a water source.
- Hwange (33%) had the highest proportion of households travelling a kilometre or more to get to a water source.

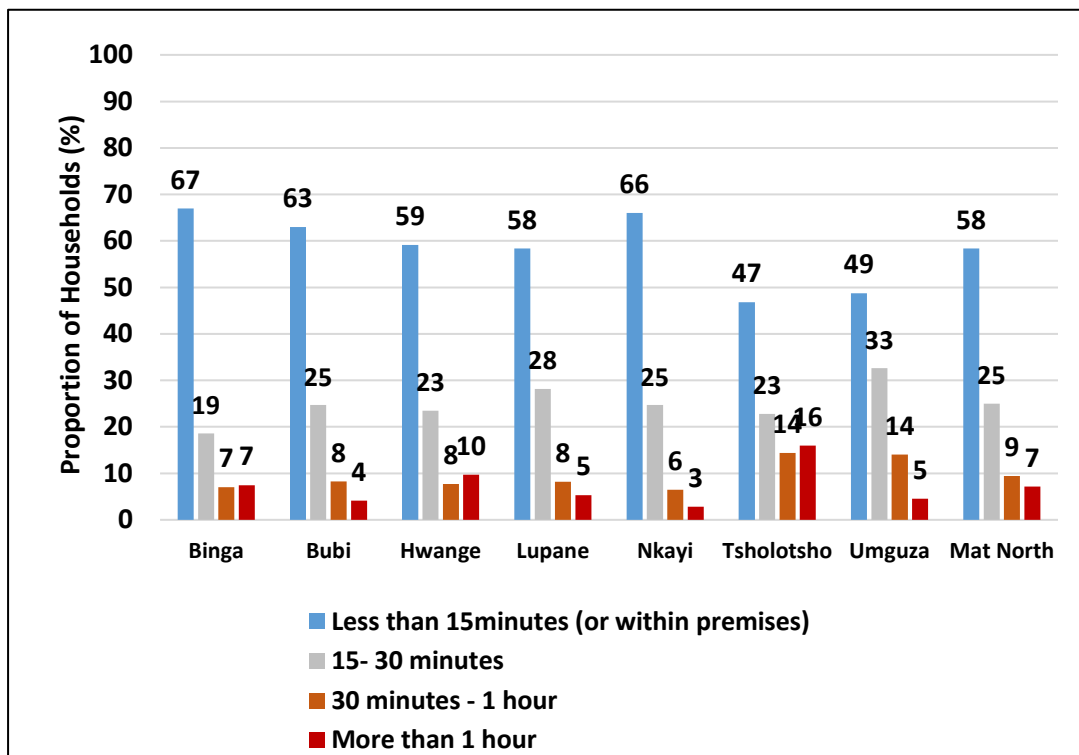
Fetching Water for Cooking and Drinking



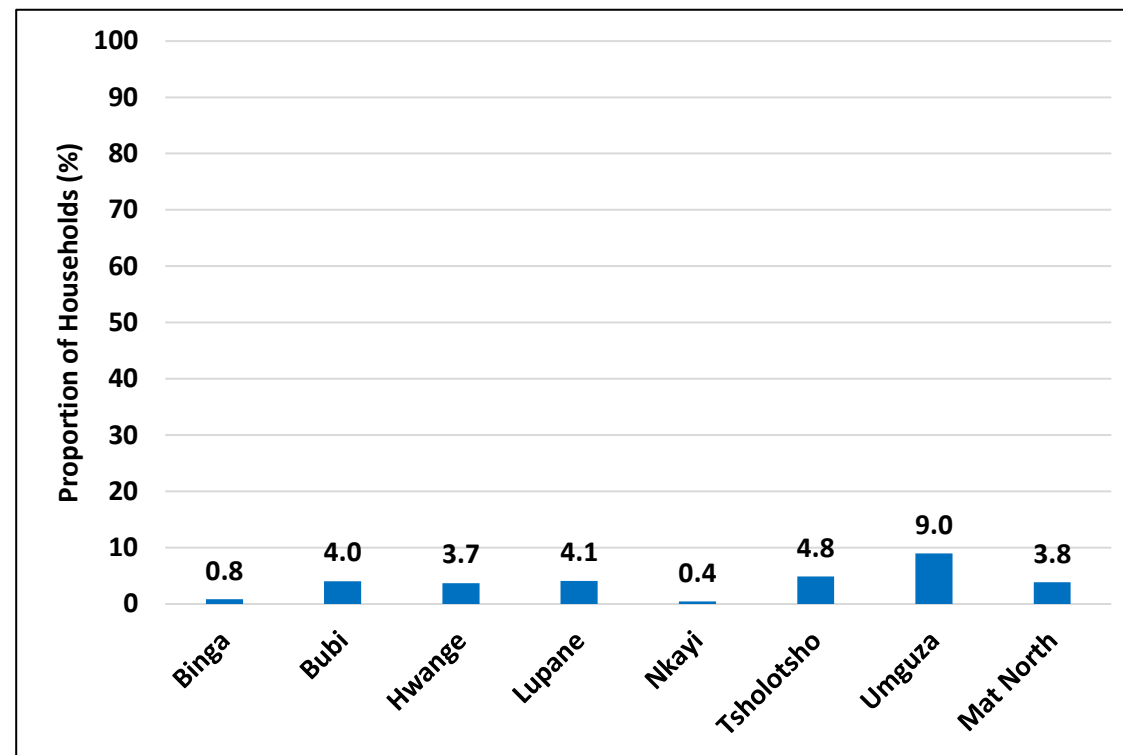
- The role of fetching water was mainly performed by adolescents and adult women (15 years and above).
- Umguza (29%) had the highest proportion of households with adult men (15 years and above) performing the role of fetching water for cooking and drinking.

Time Spent Queuing at Water Source and Violence at Water Source

Time spent at water source



Violence at Water Source

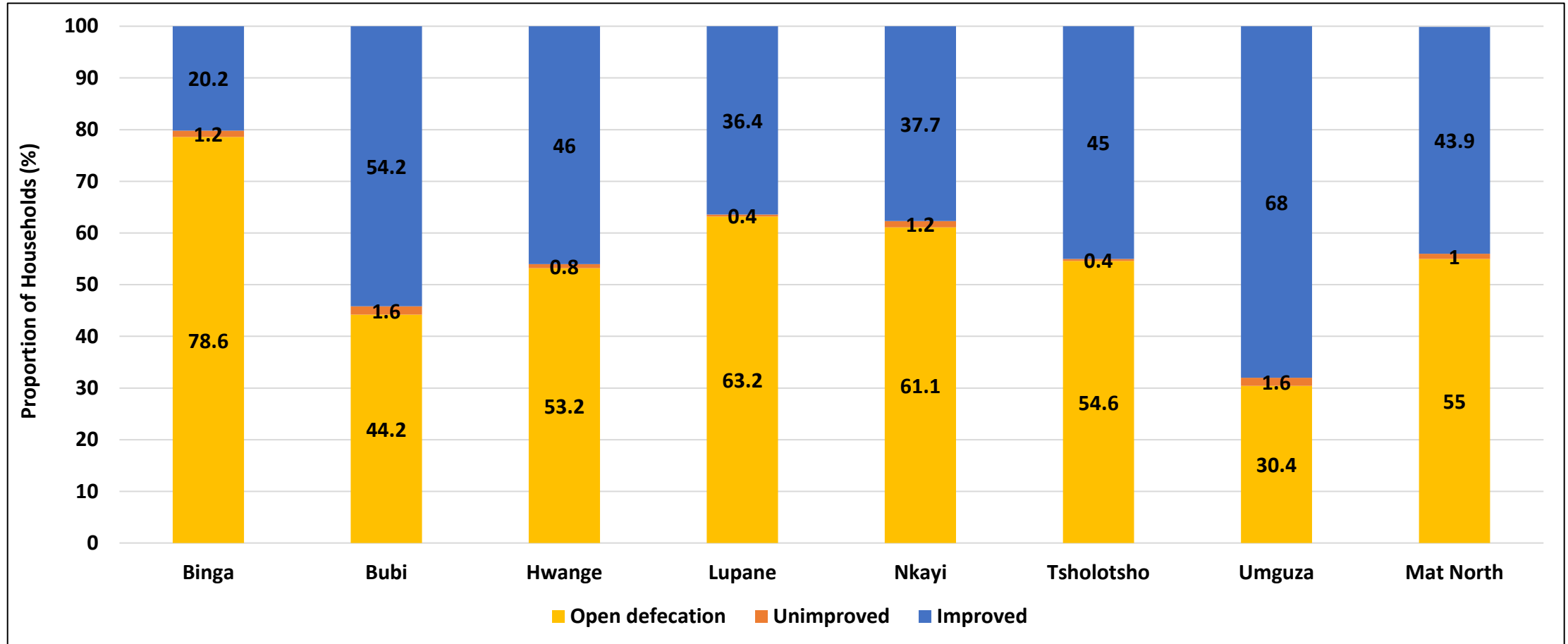


- The proportion of households spending less than 15 minutes queuing at a water source or within premises was 58%.
- Tsholotsho (16%) had the highest proportion of households queuing for more than an hour at a water source
- Umguza (9.0%), followed by Tsholotsho (4.8%) had the highest proportion of households reporting violence at a water source.

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



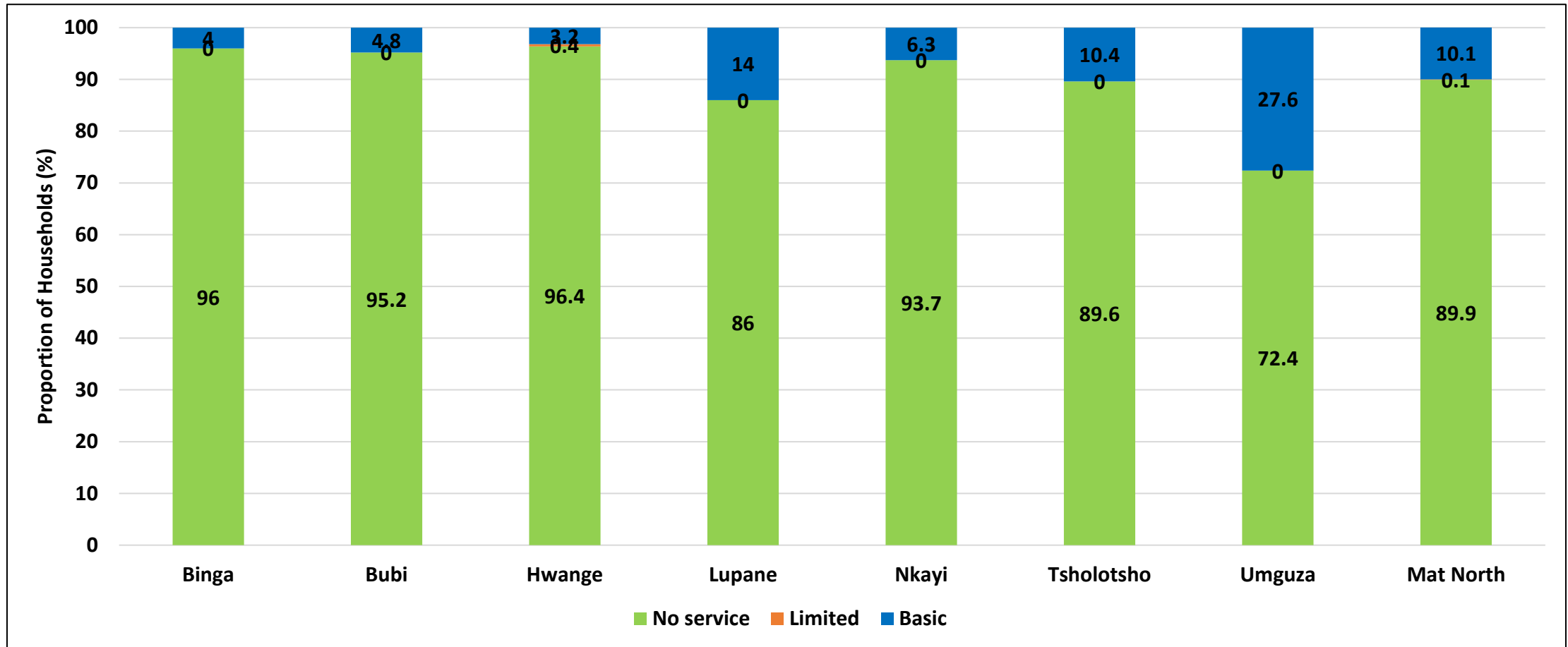
- In the province, 43.9% of households had access to improved sanitation facilities while 55% practiced open defaecation, increasing the risk of water borne diseases.
- Binga district (78.6%) had the highest proportion of households practising open defaecation.

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.

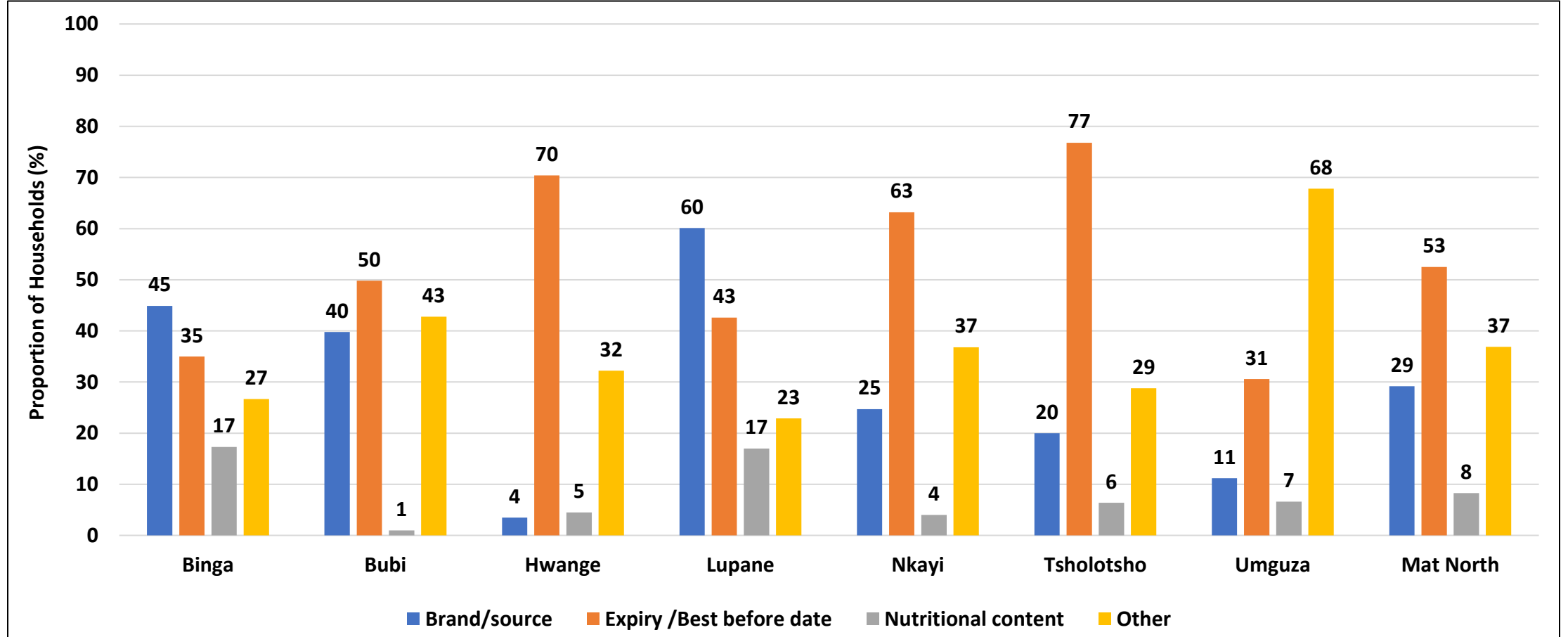
Access to Hand Washing Facilities



- There were generally no handwashing facilities at most households (89.9%) across the province.
- Umguza (27.6%) had the greatest proportion of households that had basic handwashing facilities.

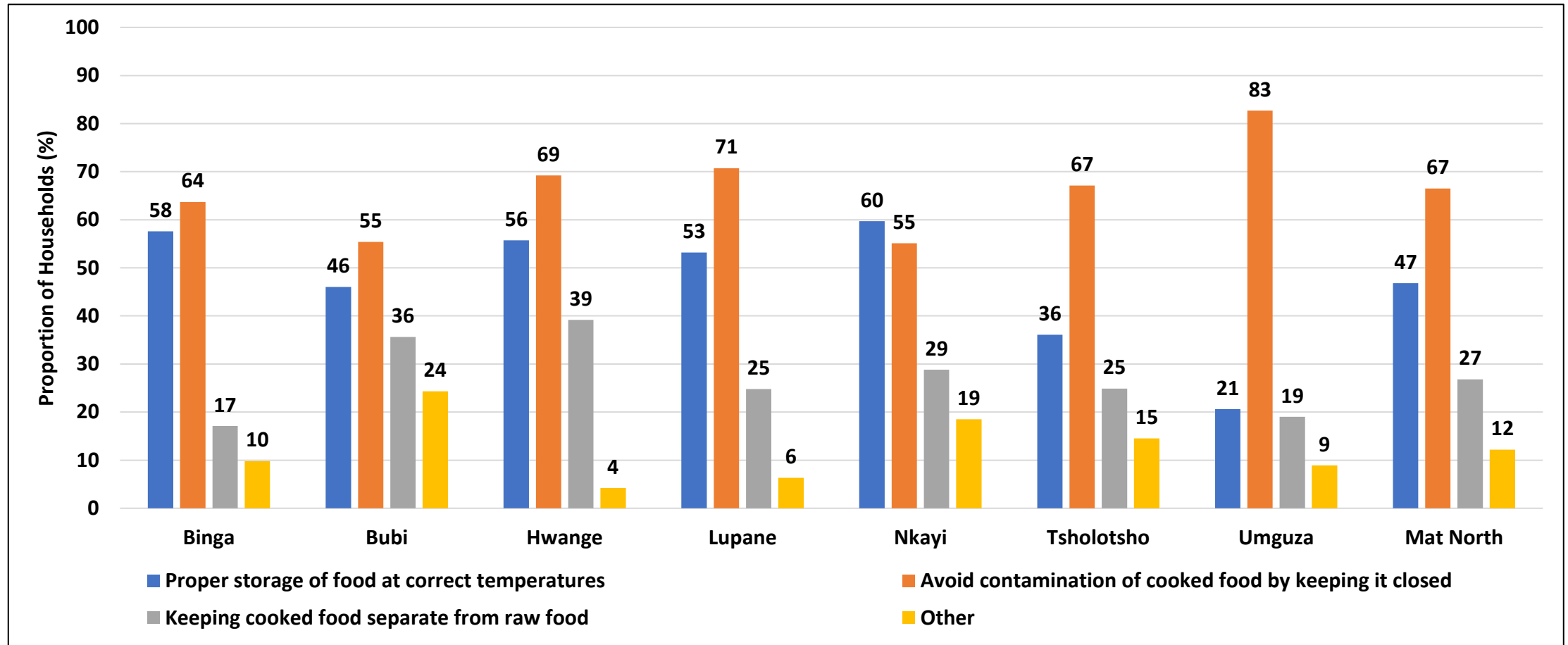
Food Safety

Considerations when Purchasing Food



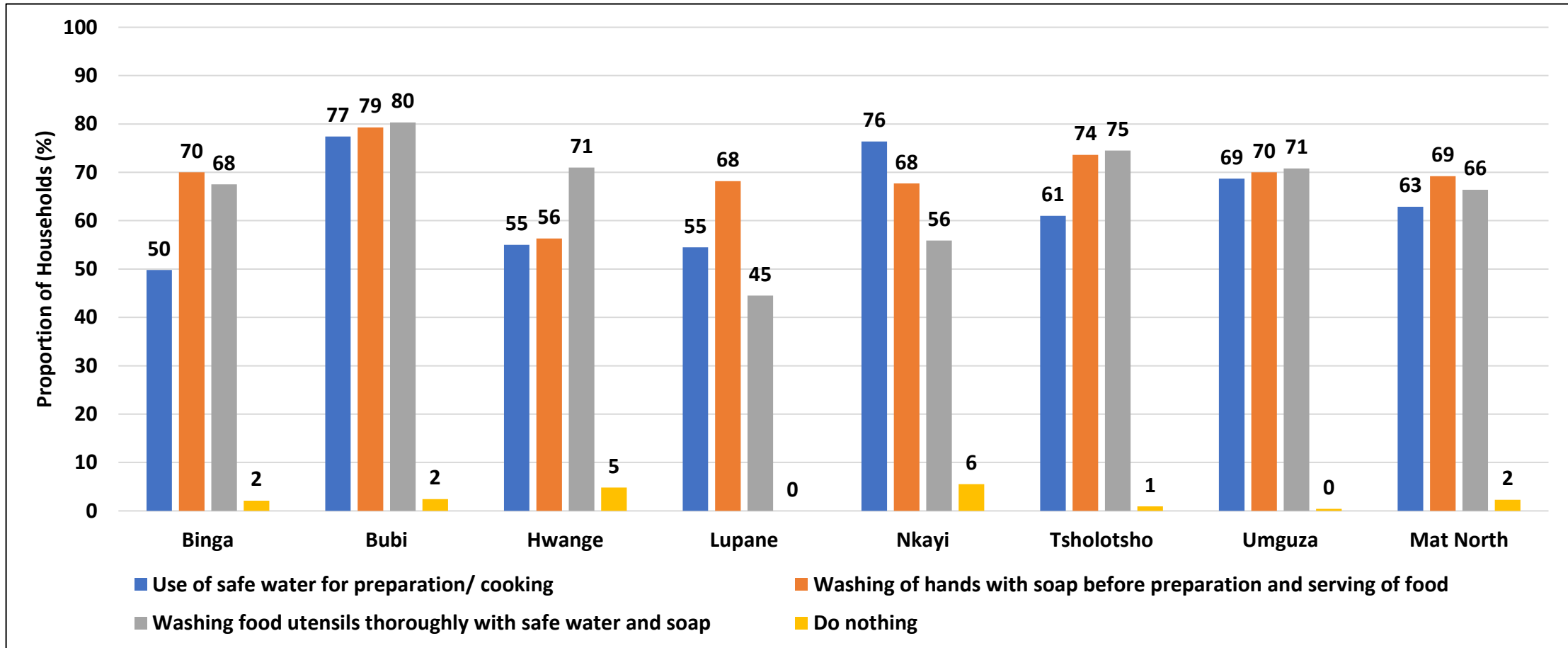
- Fifty three percent of households reported that they considered the expiry date when purchasing food for their families.
- Binga (17%), had the greatest proportion of households which considered nutritional content when purchasing food.

Ways to Keep Food Safe



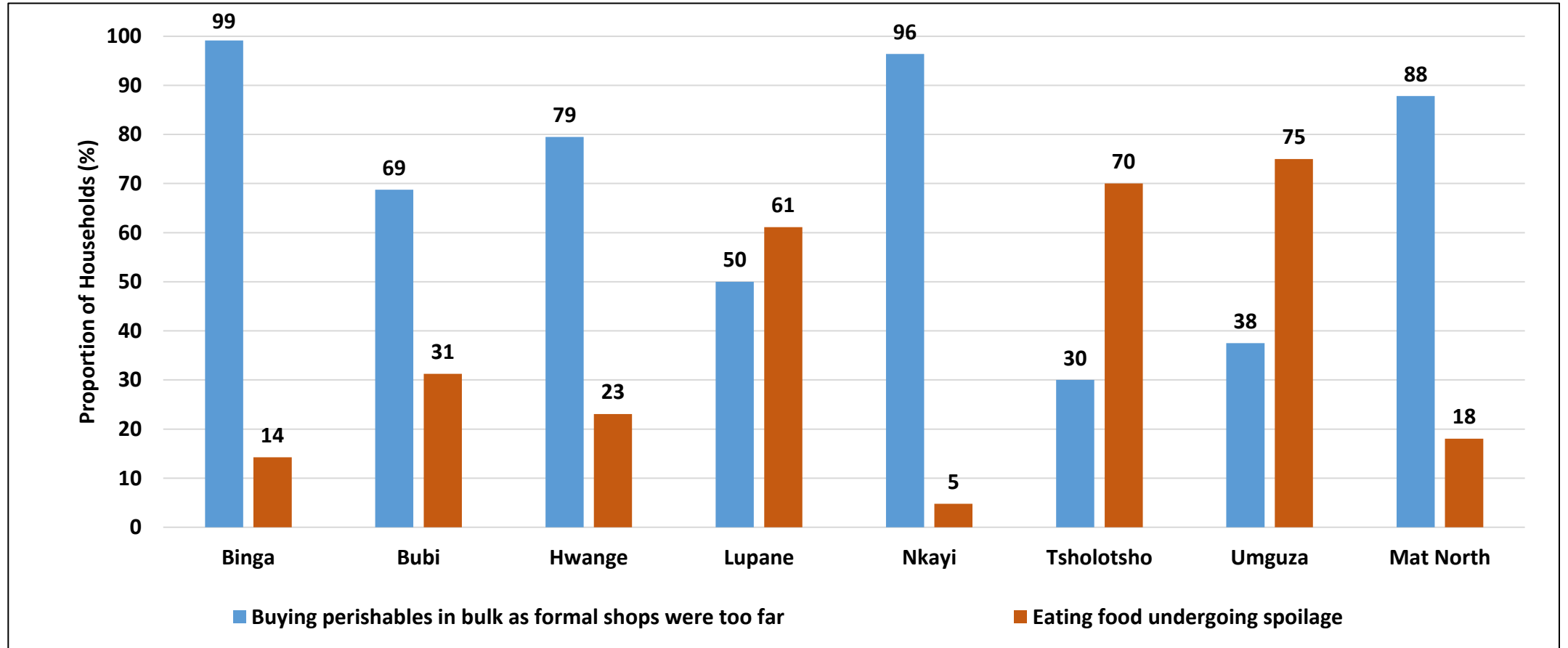
- Keeping food closed to avoid contamination (67%) was the frequently mentioned method of keeping food safe.

Safe Preparation of Food



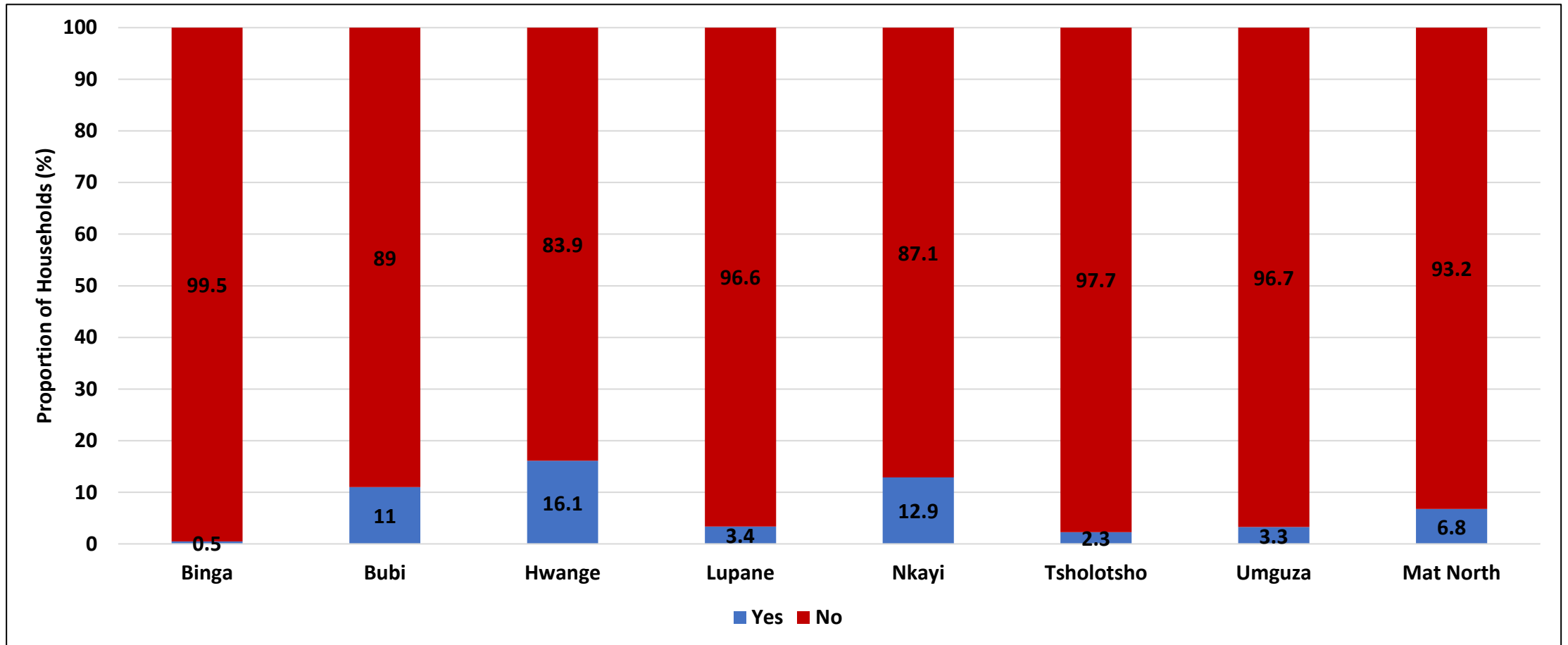
- In the province, 69% of households reported that washing hands with soap before preparation and serving food was important in safe food preparation.
- Only 2% of households did nothing to ensure food safety during preparation of food.

Household Food Safety During COVID-19 Lockdown Period



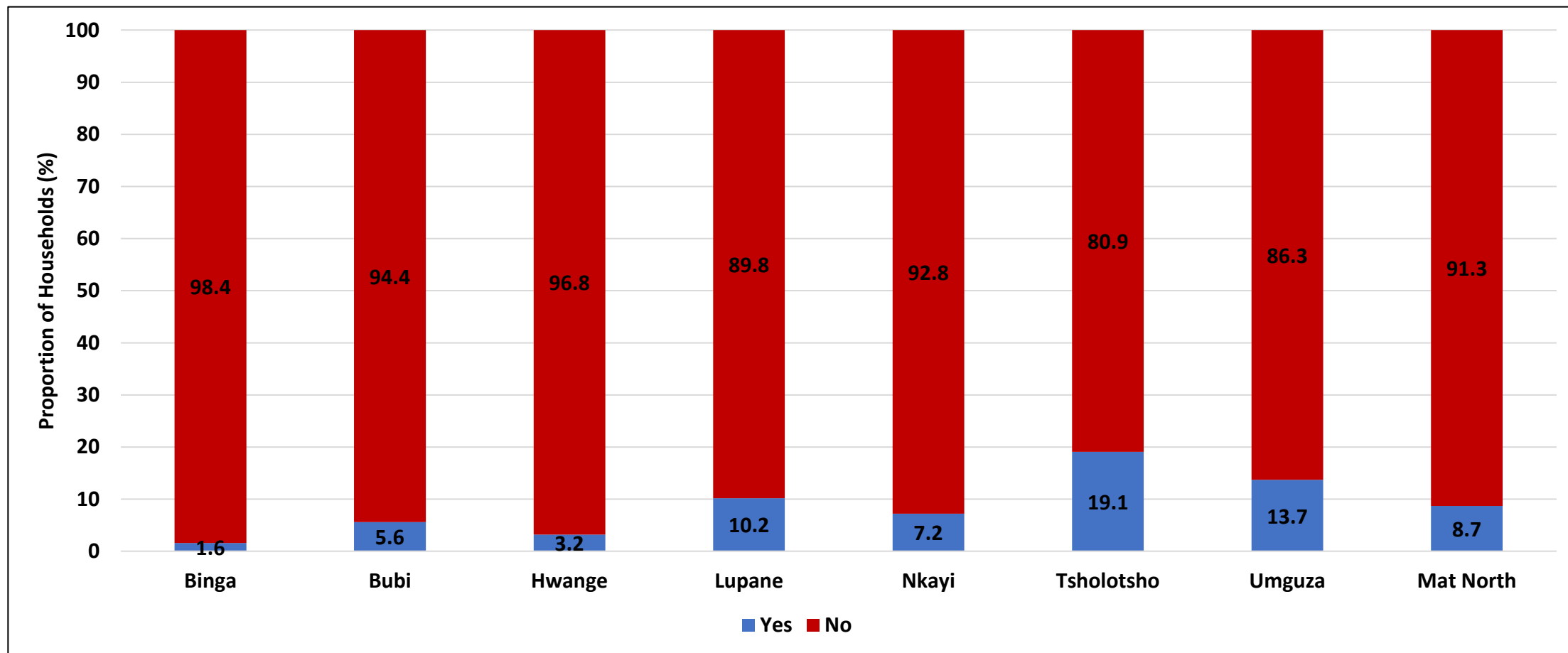
- Binga (99%) had the highest proportion of households which bought perishables in bulk as formal shops were too far during the (national lockdown).
- Umguza (75%) had the highest proportion of households which reported having to eaten food under spoilage during the lockdown period.

Purchase of Expired or Spoiled Food



- The majority (93.2%) of households in the province did not purchase expired or food undergoing spoilage due to reduced prices.
- Hwange (16.1%) had the greatest proportion of households which purchased expired or food undergoing spoilage due to its reduced price.

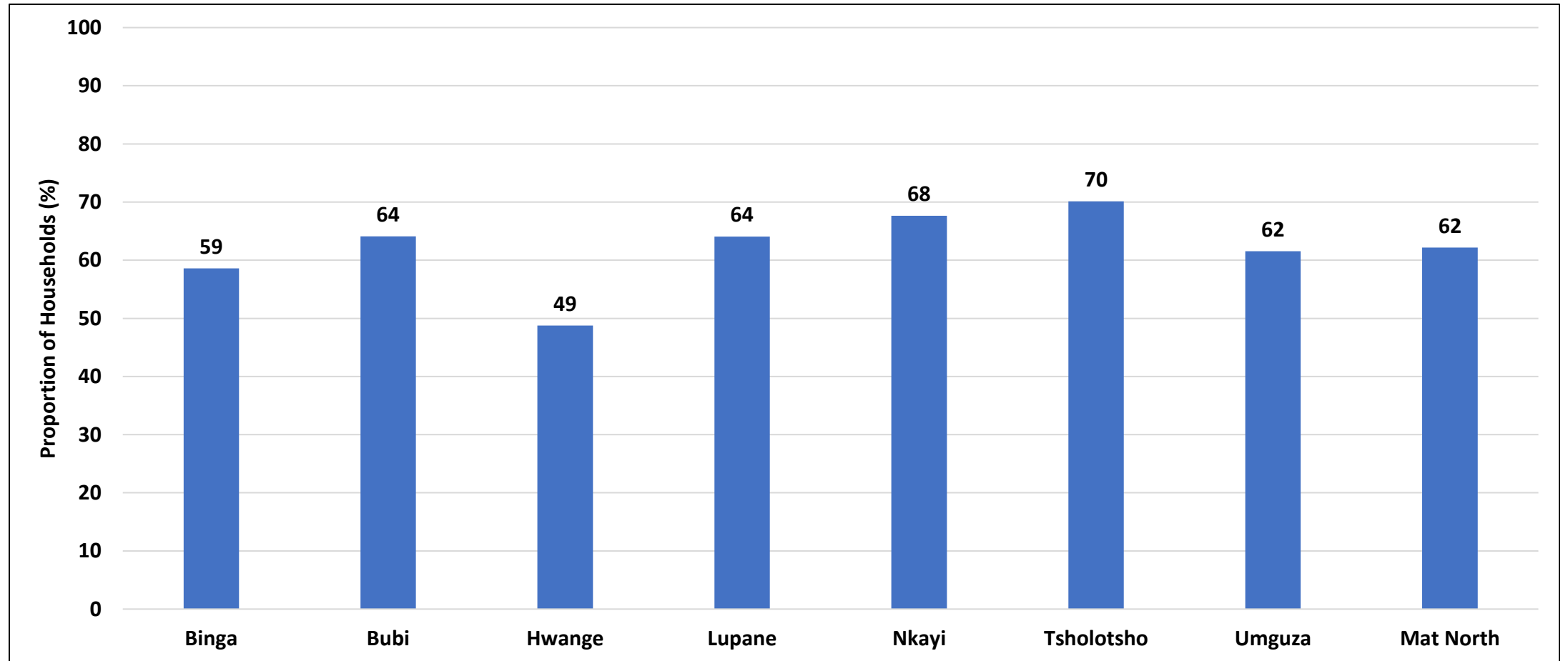
Information on Food Safety



- From April 2020 to May 2021 only 8.7% of the households received information on food safety issues.
- Tsholotsho (19.1%), had the greatest proportion of households which received information on food safety issues.

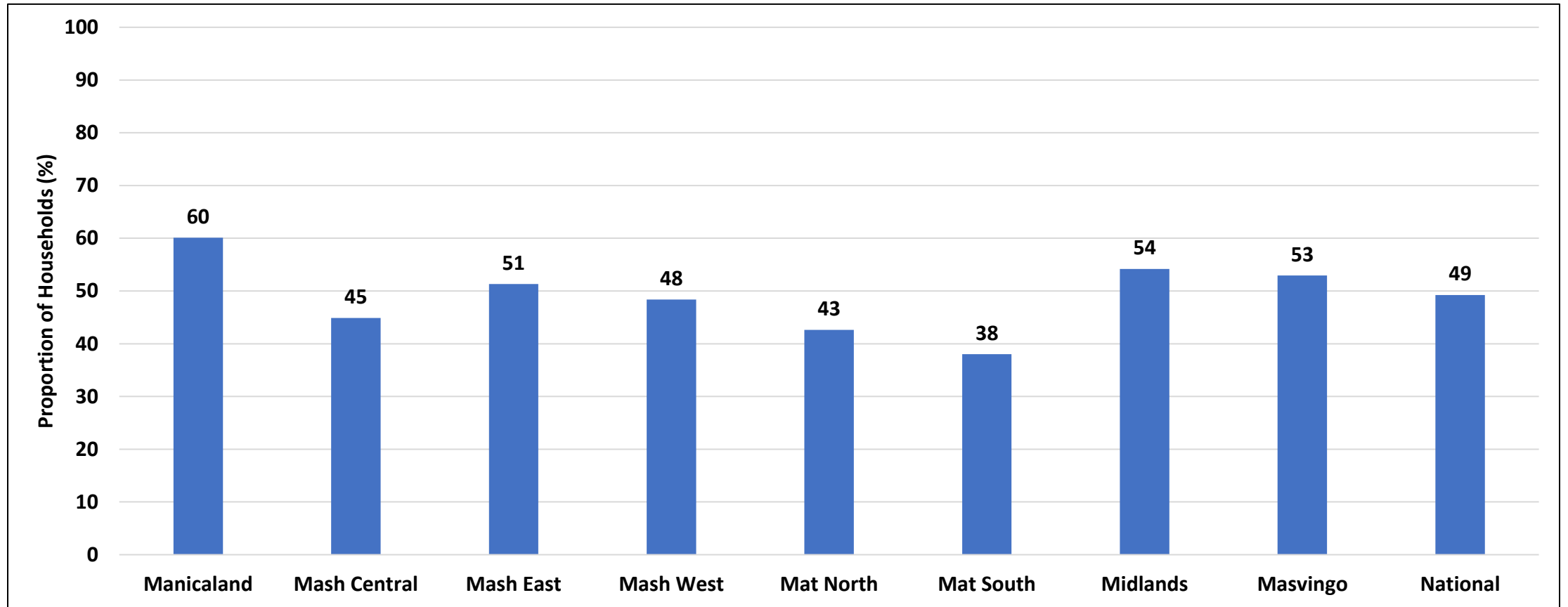
Access to Infrastructure and Services

Households which Received Livestock Advice



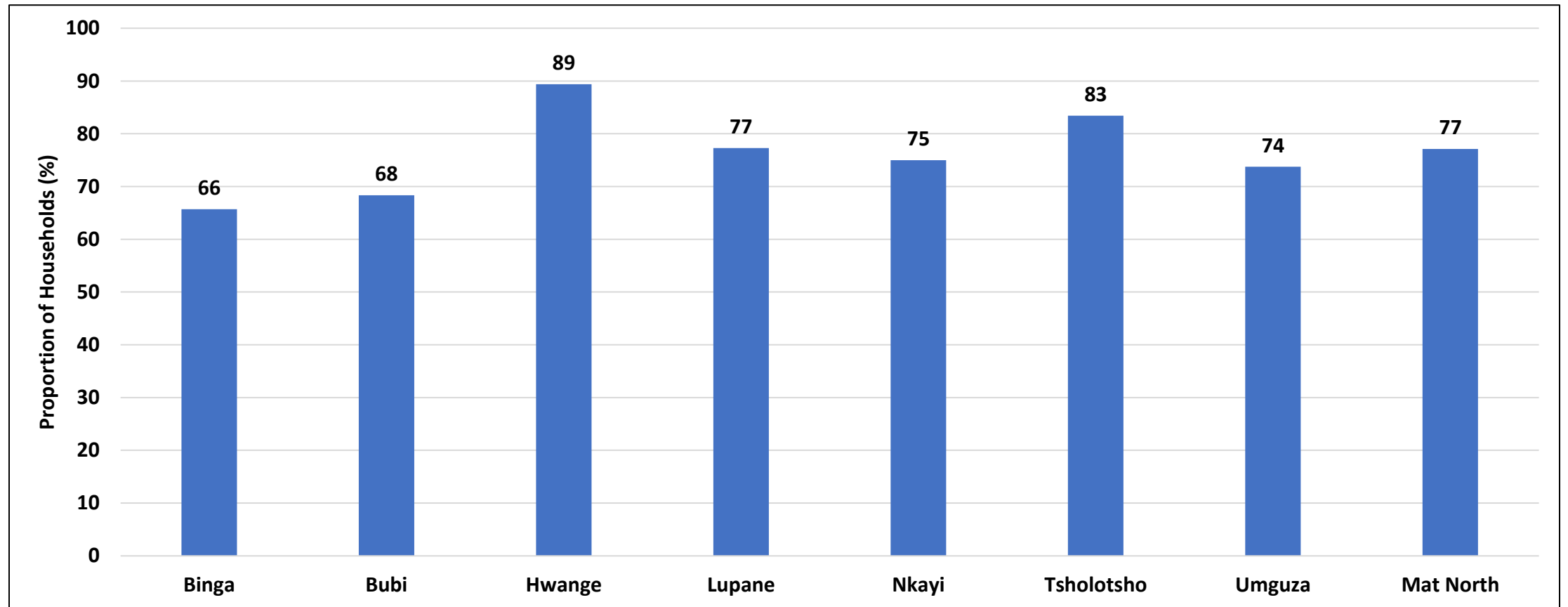
- Approximately 62% of households in the province had received livestock advice from extension officers.

Households which Received Extension Support on January Disease



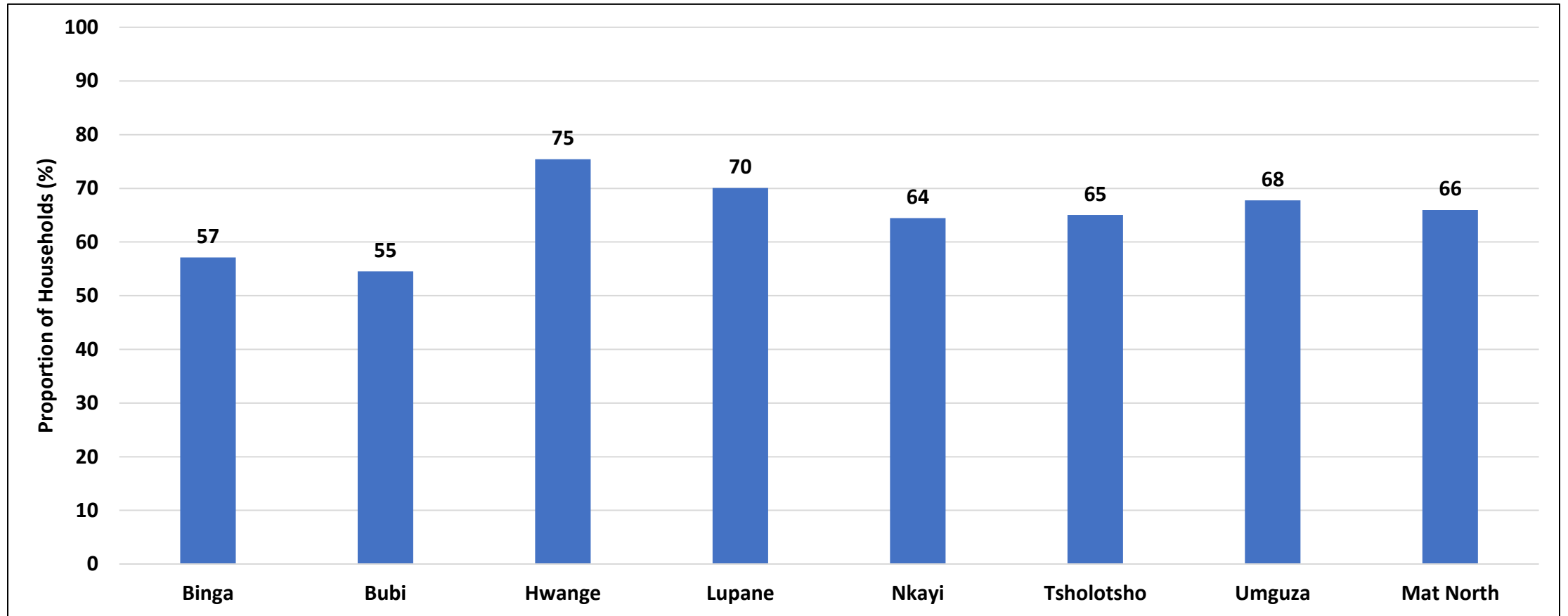
- Nationally about 49% of households that owned livestock had received extension support on January disease.

Households which Received Extension Support on Fall Army Worm



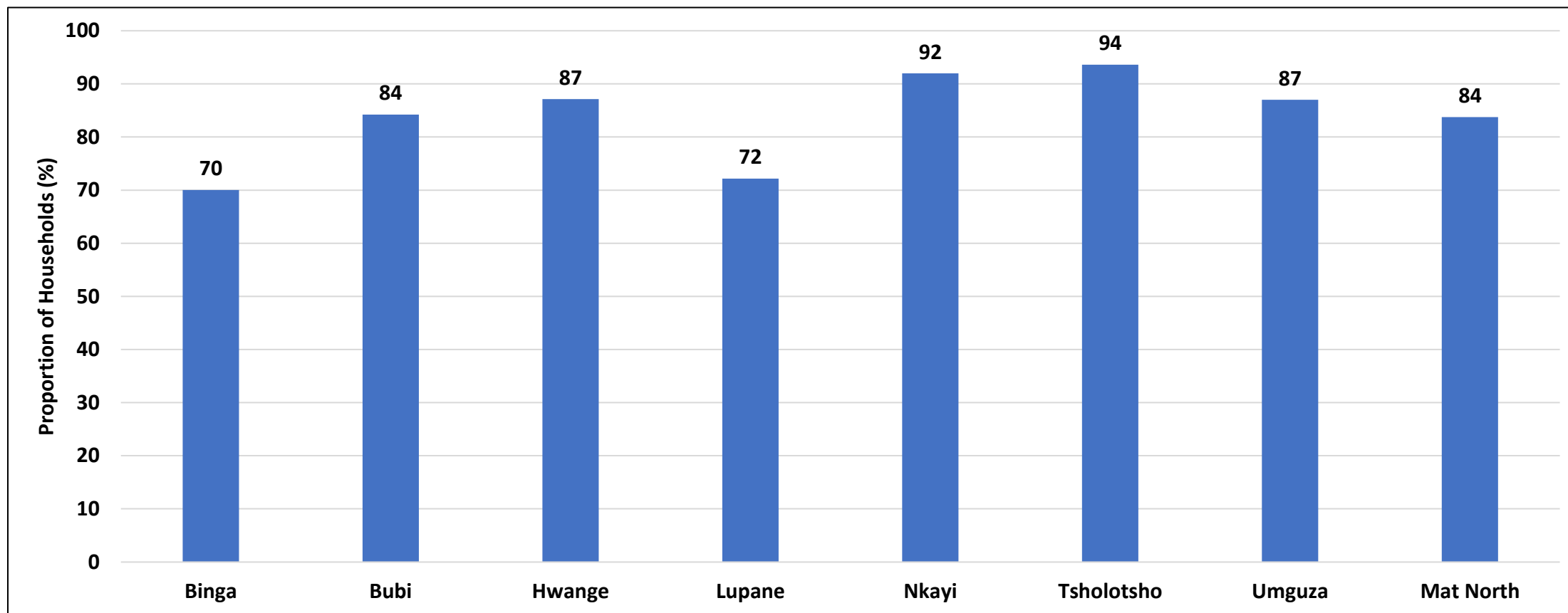
- Throughout the province, the proportion of households that were reached with extension support towards FAW was 77%.
- Hwange (89%) and Tsholotsho (83%) had the highest proportion of households reached .

Households which Received Extension Support on Weather and Climate



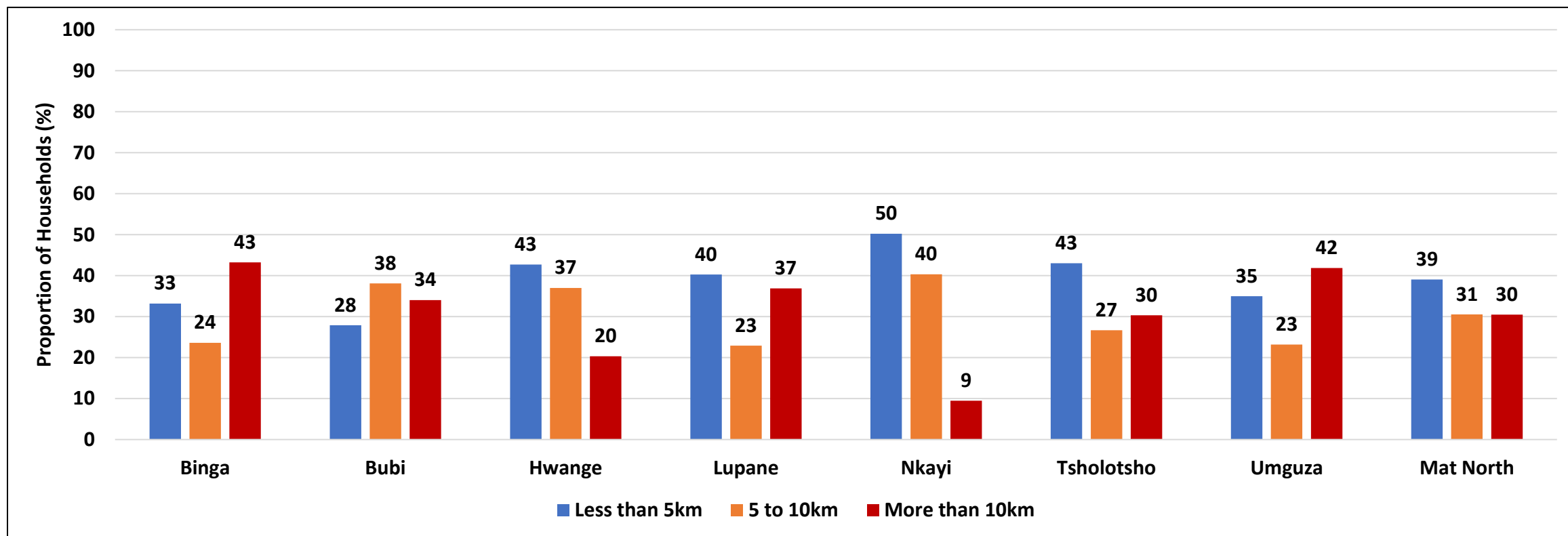
- Hwange (75%) reported the highest proportion of households which received extension support on weather and climate, whilst Bubi had the lowest at 55%.

Household Access to Health Related Information



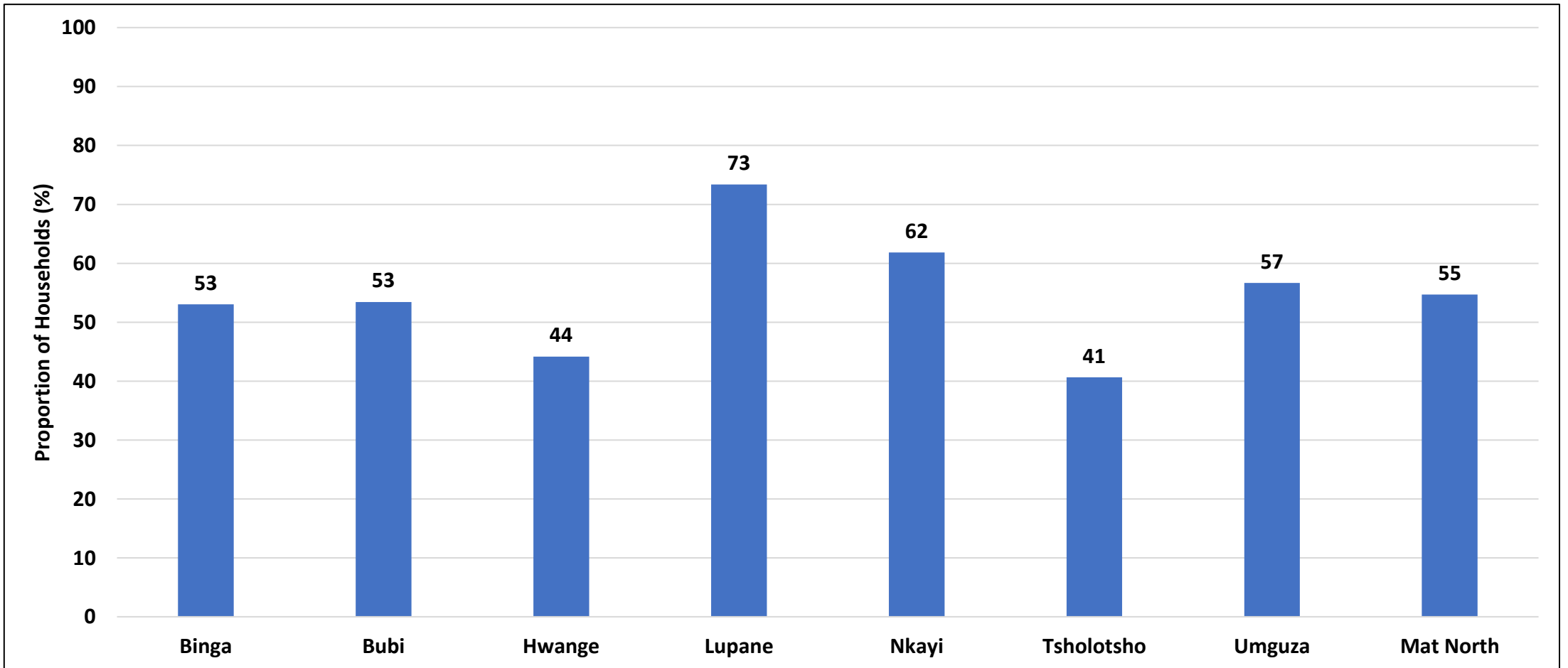
- Eighty four percent of households in the province had access to health related information.

Approximate Distance to the Nearest Health Facility/Clinic



- Only 39% of the households reported to have access to a health facility within a distance of less than 5km.
- Close to 30% of the households reported travelling over 10km to access a health facility.

Access to Grain Storage Facility



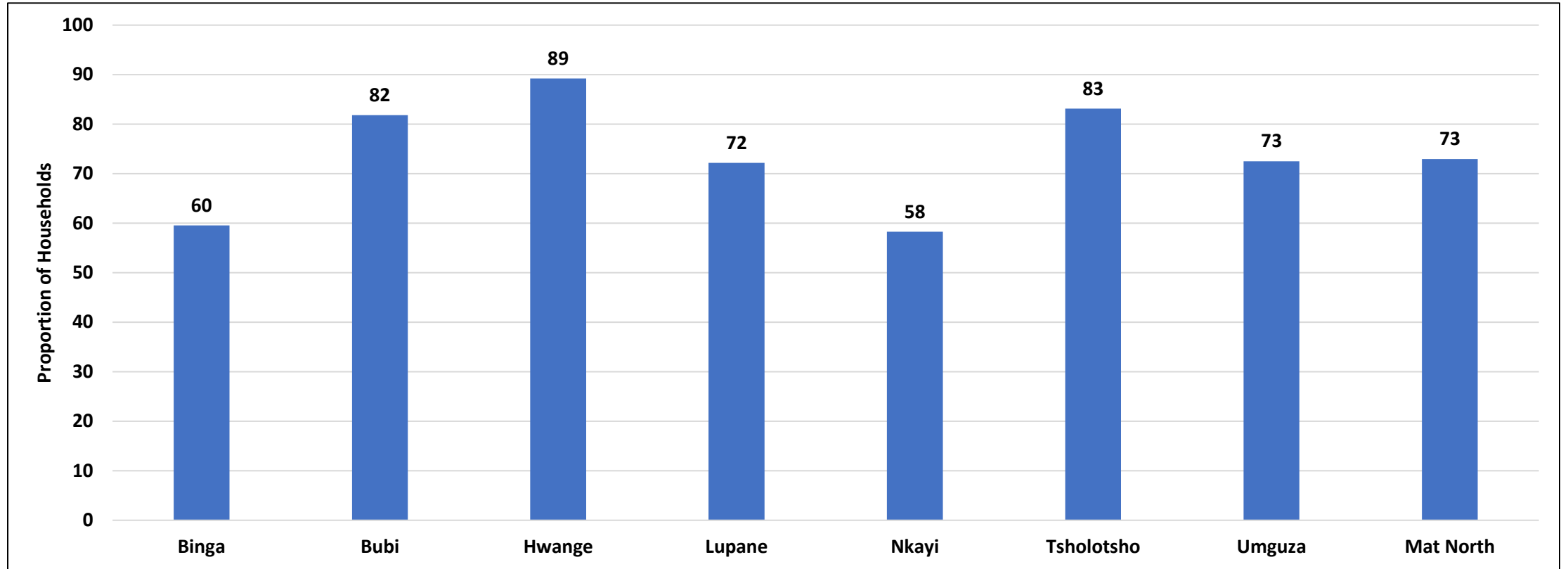
- Lupane (73%) had the highest proportion of households with access to a grain storage facility.

Structures Used to Store Grain

	Ordinary room (%)	Traditional granary (%)	Ordinary granary (%)	Improved granary (%)	Bin/drum (%)	Crib (%)	Hermatic bags (%)	Metal silos (%)
Binga	29	55	8	1	4	0	2	1
Bubi	55	29	16	0	0	1	0	0
Hwange	30	39	4	0	24	3	0	1
Lupane	11	73	9	0	3	4	0	0
Nkayi	50	22	6	0	3	1	18	0
Tsholotsho	33	51	12	4	0	0	0	0
Umguza	53	24	3	4	3	10	3	0
Mat North	37	43	8	1	5	3	4	0

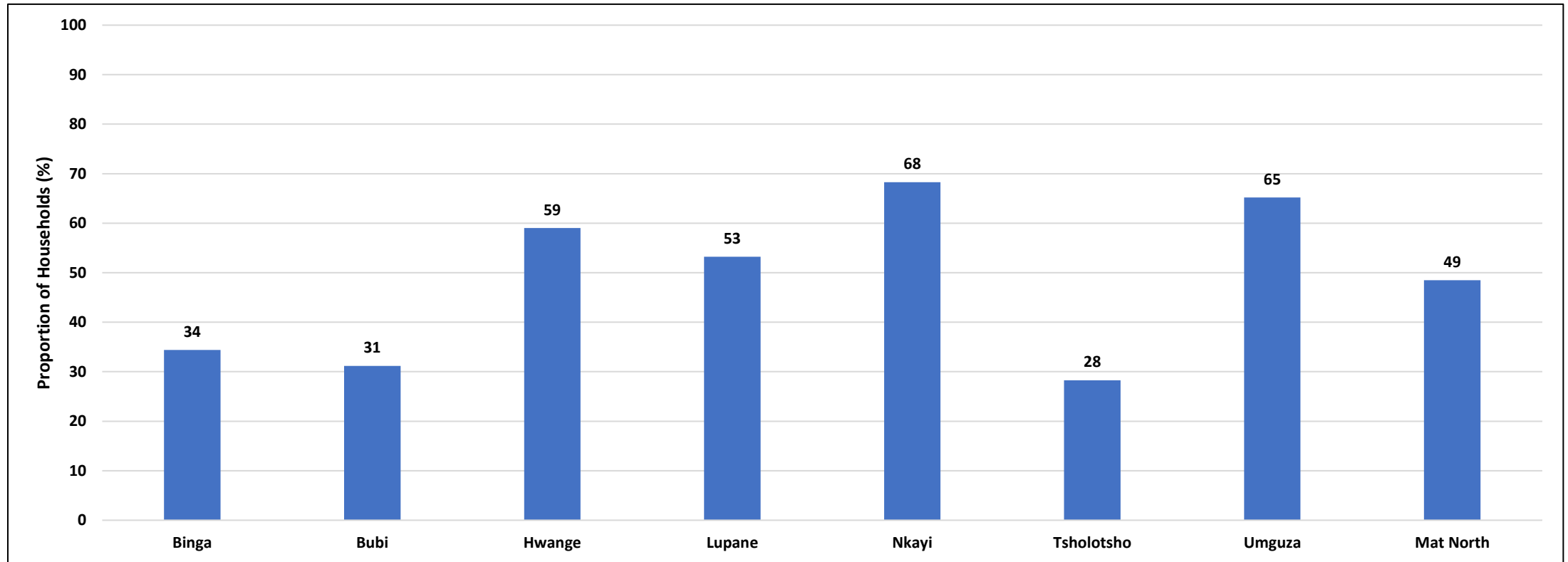
- Sixty Three percent of households were storing their grain in ordinary rooms.

Households which Used Early Warning Information to Plan Response Mechanisms



- Of those households which received the early warning information in Matabeleland North, 73% reported to have used the information for planning response mechanisms.

Households which Received Early Warning Information



- At least 50% of households received early warning information on weather, climate change and seasonal performance .
- Tsholotsho district (28%) had the least proportion of households which reported to have received early warning information.

Households with Members who Received Information on Public Health Diseases

District	Rabies (%)	Anthrax (%)	Cholera (%)	Typhoid (%)	Dysentery (%)	Salmonella (%)	Listeria (%)
Binga	8.5	12.1	71.0	44.6	46.0	15.6	0.4
Bubi	7.7	12.3	83.1	1.5	4.6	0.0	1.5
Hwange	4.4	32.5	71.9	6.1	18.4	0.0	0.0
Lupane	58.3	39.3	49.4	25.6	42.3	1.2	0.0
Nkayi	82.9	49.2	33.7	26.0	18.7	8.9	3.3
Tsholotsho	39.5	29.3	82.3	12.1	7.0	0.0	0.0
Umguza	77.9	27.4	28.4	9.5	3.2	0.0	1.1
Mat North	43.5	30.9	59.0	22.2	23.2	5.2	1.0

- About 59% of rural households in Matabeleland North reported that they had received information on cholera.

Sources of Information on Gender Based Violence

	Radio (%)	Other household member (%)	Television (%)	Newspaper (%)	Social media (%)	Internet browsing (%)	Government Extension Worker (%)	Health workers (%)	Health promoters (%)	Friends and relatives (%)	UN/NGOs (%)	Police (%)	Other (%)
Binga	75.8	4.5	1.5	7.6	15.2	0.0	15.2	66.7	66.7	15.2	4.5	3.0	3.0
Bubi	70.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	22.9	61.4	7.1	12.9	24.3	15.7	0.0
Hwange	9.6	25.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.8	20.5	8.4	28.9	18.1	8.4	6.0
Lupane	32.4	5.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	20.3	27.0	13.5	9.5	4.1	27.0	1.4
Nkayi	23.6	22.8	0.0	0.8	2.4	0.0	37.4	39.8	24.4	6.5	13.8	60.2	4.1
Tsholotsho	24.3	8.1	4.1	1.4	5.4	0.0	14.9	21.6	17.6	9.5	27.0	32.4	10.8
Umguza	59.3	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	12.7	21.3	3.3	12.0	9.3	14.0	5.3
Mat North	41.7	10.5	1.1	1.4	4.1	0.0	18.9	34.5	17.8	13.0	13.9	24.8	4.5

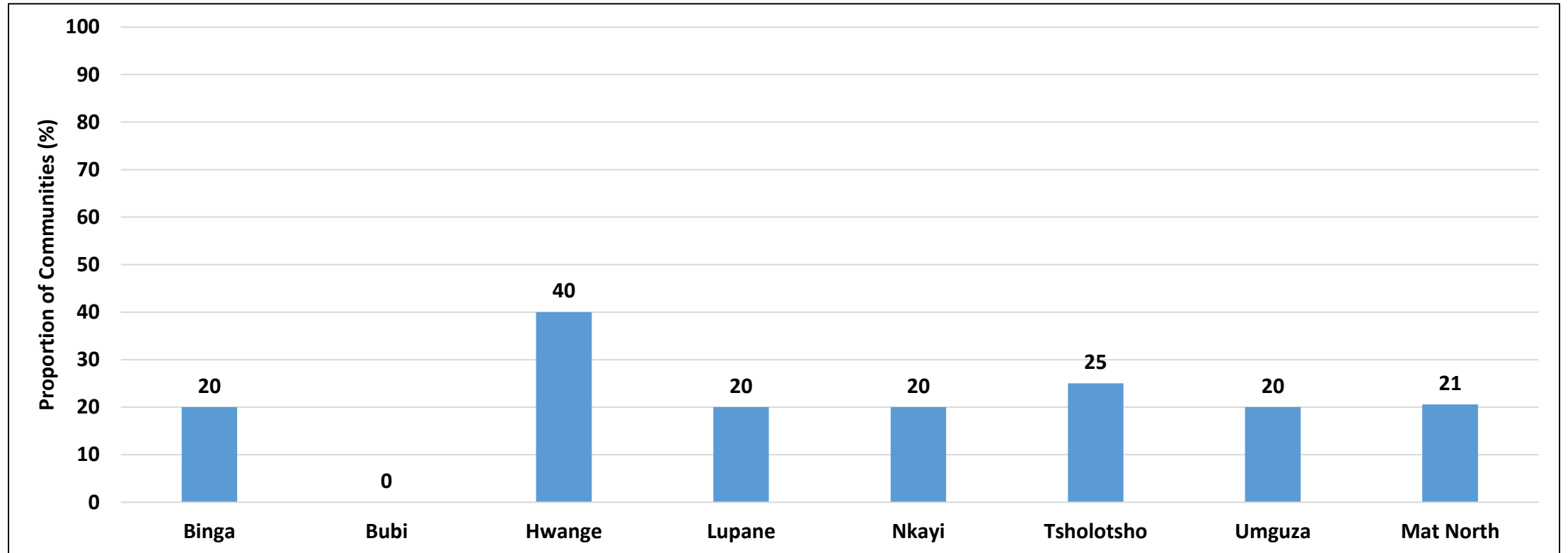
- Radio was the most common source of information on Gender Based Violence nationally at about 66%.

Household Ownership of Infrastructure that Enhances Food and Nutrition Security

District	Irrigation (%)	Farming equipment (%)	Fowl runs (%)	Solar powered water source (%)	Borehole (%)	Storage facility (%)	Savings (%)	Beehives (%)	Nutrition gardening (%)	Agro-forestry (%)	Other (%)
Binga	10.5	27.4	52.1	1.6	4.2	24.7	1.6	1.1	10.0	0.0	26.8
Bubi	0.7	50.7	26.7	0.7	1.3	0.7	4.0	0.0	25.3	0.0	10.0
Hwange	1.7	12.4	33.3	0.6	1.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	32.2
Lupane	0.6	33.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.6	0.0	35.2	0.0	17.3
Nkayi	0.8	21.3	8.0	0.0	1.2	28.1	0.8	0.0	14.9	0.8	42.2
Tsholotsho	0.4	23.4	12.1	0.4	1.3	17.6	2.1	0.0	48.5	0.0	24.3
Umguza	1.0	28.4	13.9	0.5	1.5	0.5	2.6	0.5	36.1	0.0	29.4
Mat North	2.2	27.0	20.8	0.5	1.5	16.3	1.6	0.2	28.8	0.1	27.3

- Binga had the highest proportion of households which reported to have irrigation infrastructure (10.5%), whilst Tsholotsho recorded the highest proportion of households with nutrition gardening (48.5 %).
- Food and nutrition security infrastructure is important in ensuring farming households enhance their ability to produce, store and utilise food.

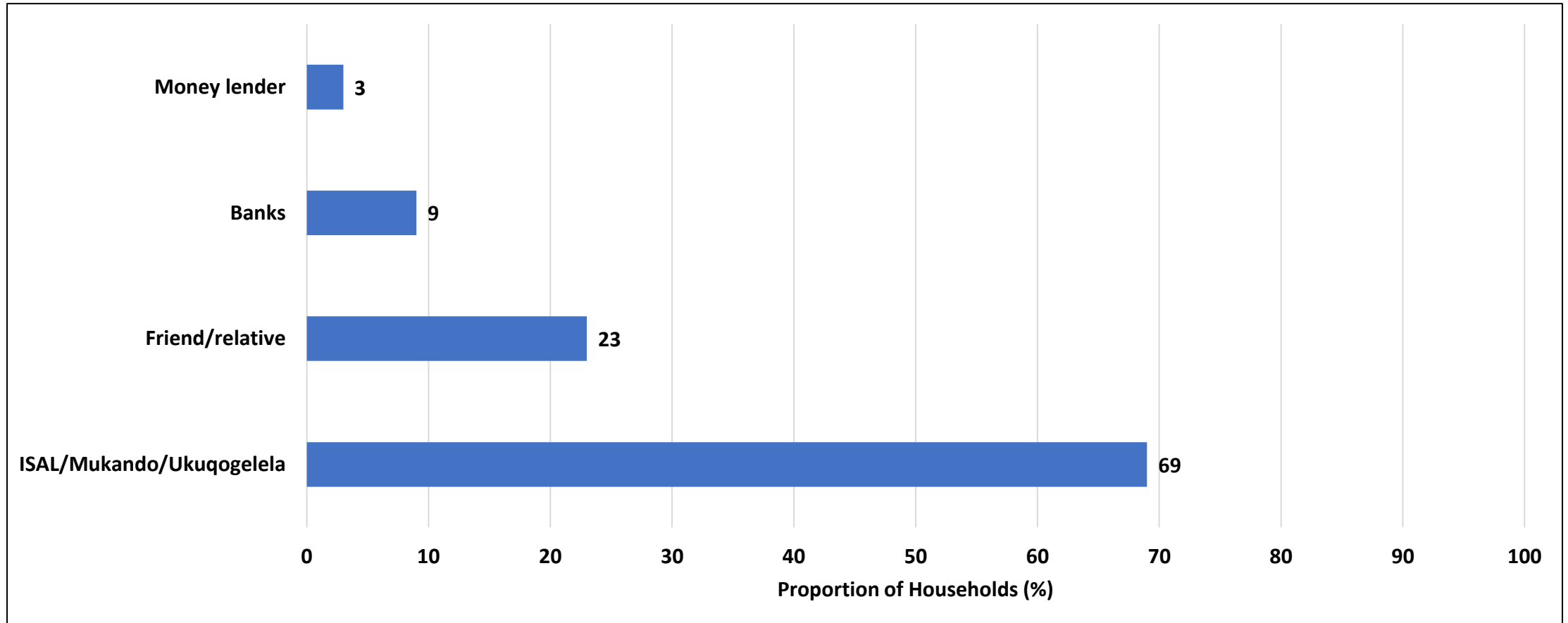
Communities with Irrigation Schemes



- Only 21% of communities in Matabeleland North reported to have irrigation schemes.
- The highest proportion of communities with irrigation was in Hwange at 40%.

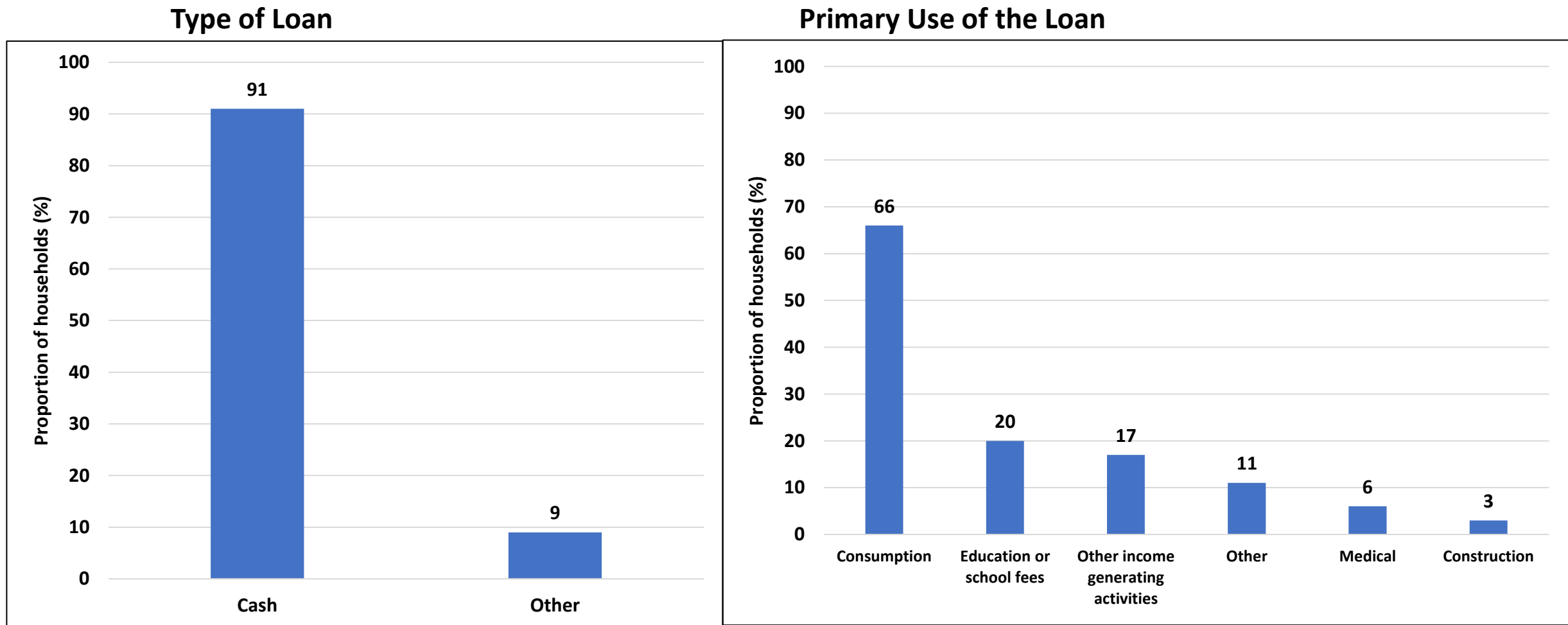
ISALS and Loans

Sources of Loans



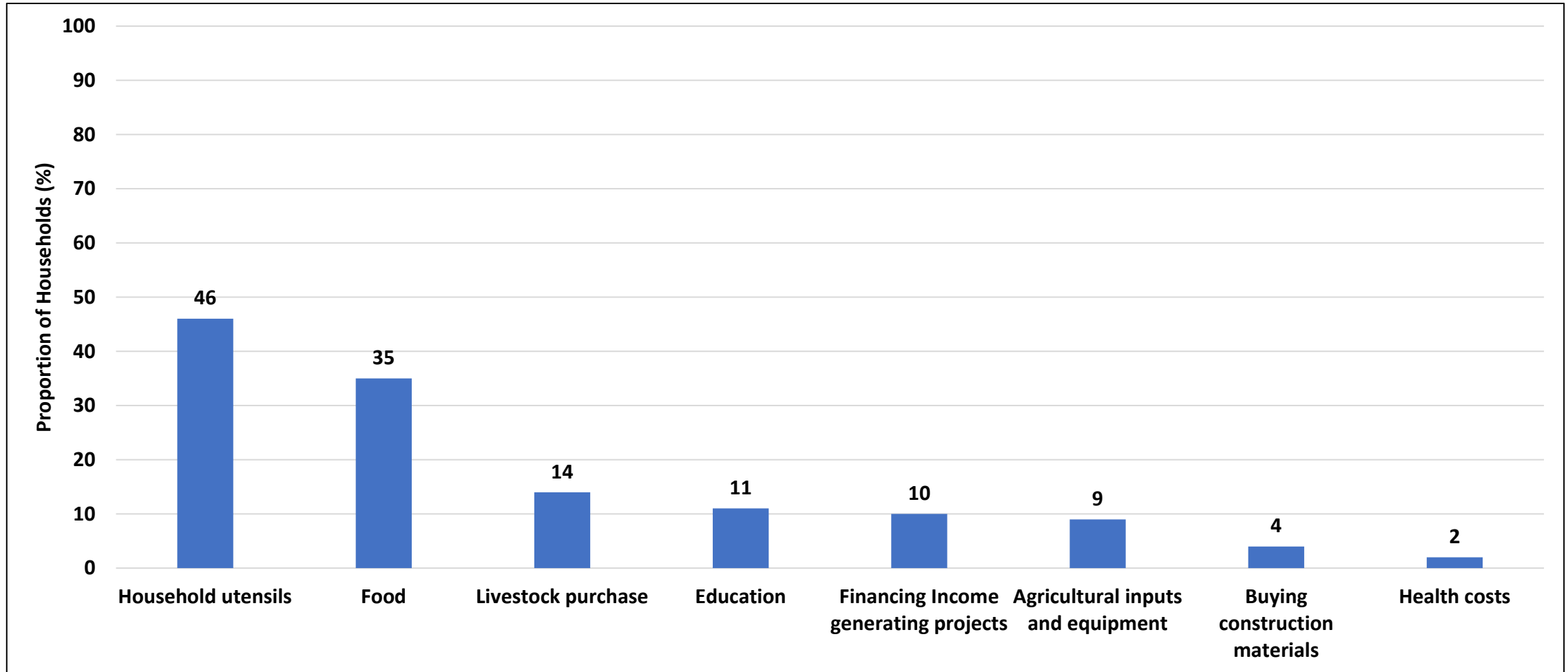
- The main source of loans were ISALs/Mukando (69%).

Type of Loan and Primary Use of the Loan



- About 91% of loans received were in the form of cash and 66% of received loans were used for consumption

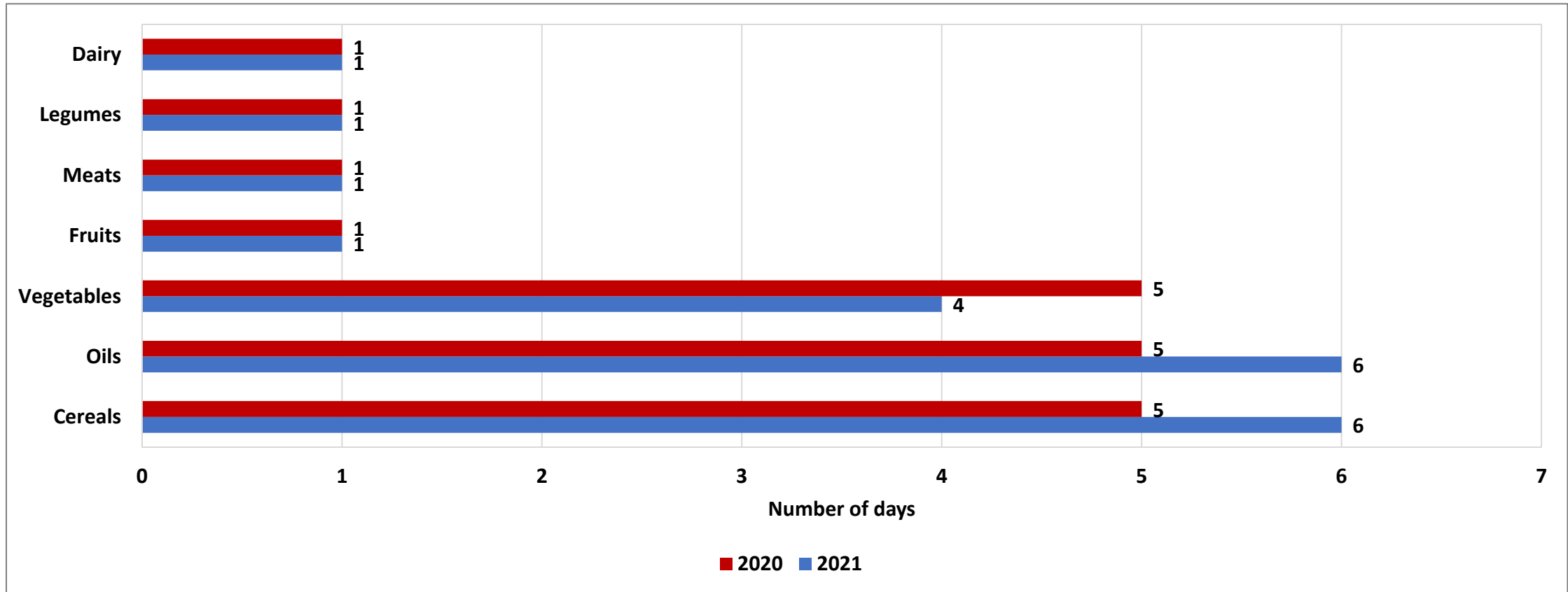
Households with a Member in an ISAL Group



- About 46% of households in ISAL Group used their share out to buy household utensils and 35% to buy food.

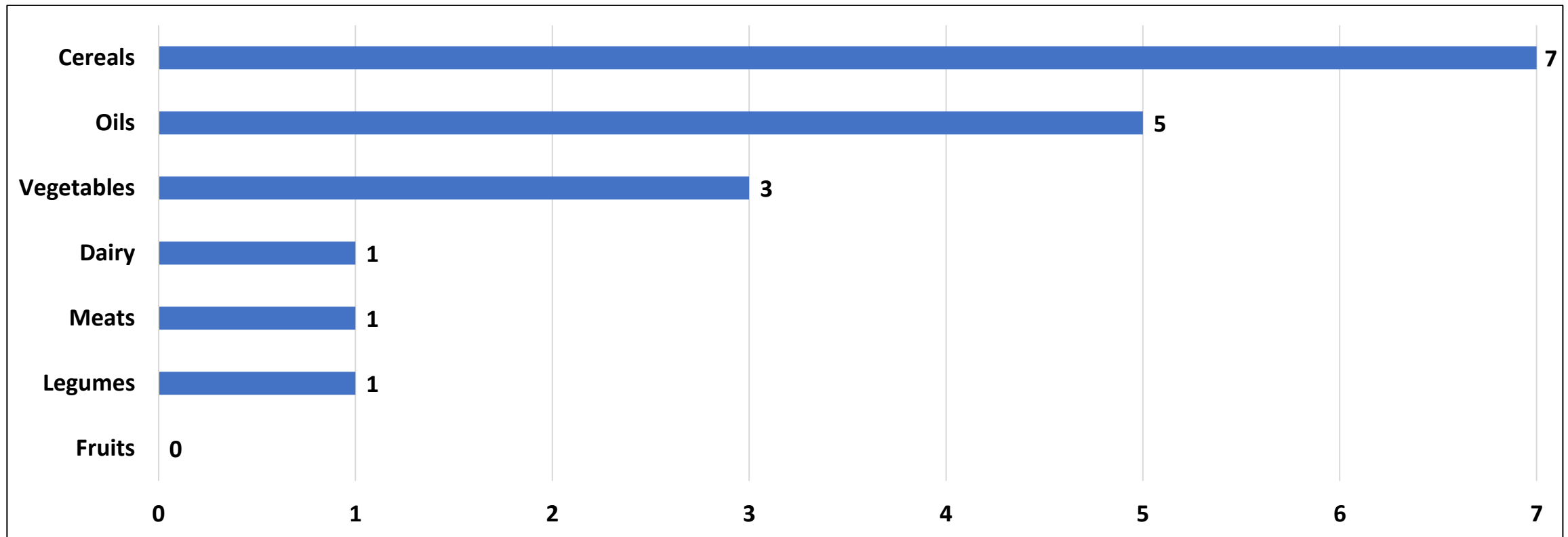
Food Consumption Patterns

Average Number of Days Households Consumed Food from the Various Food



- Nationally, the average consumption of cereals and oils increased compared to 2020 whilst the vegetables decreased.
- Fruits, meats, legumes and dairy consumption remain unchanged an indication of poor quality diets.
- This may have negative implications on nutrition outcomes of vulnerable groups such as children under five years and women of child bearing age.

Average Number of Days Households Consumed Food from the Various Food

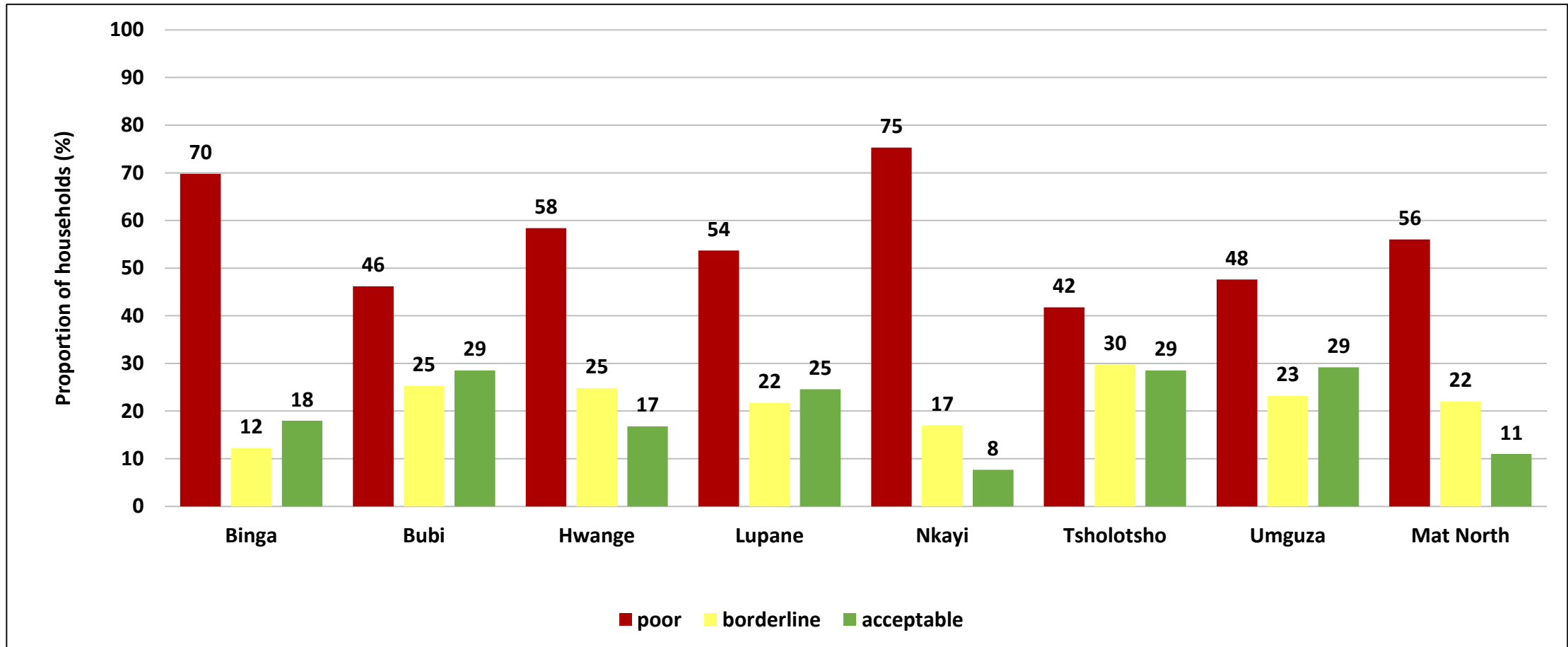


- Diets consumed in the province are limited in diversity, with households mainly consuming cereals and oils almost on a daily basis.
- Consumption of meat, milk, legumes and fruits was reported to be insignificant.

Food Consumption Score

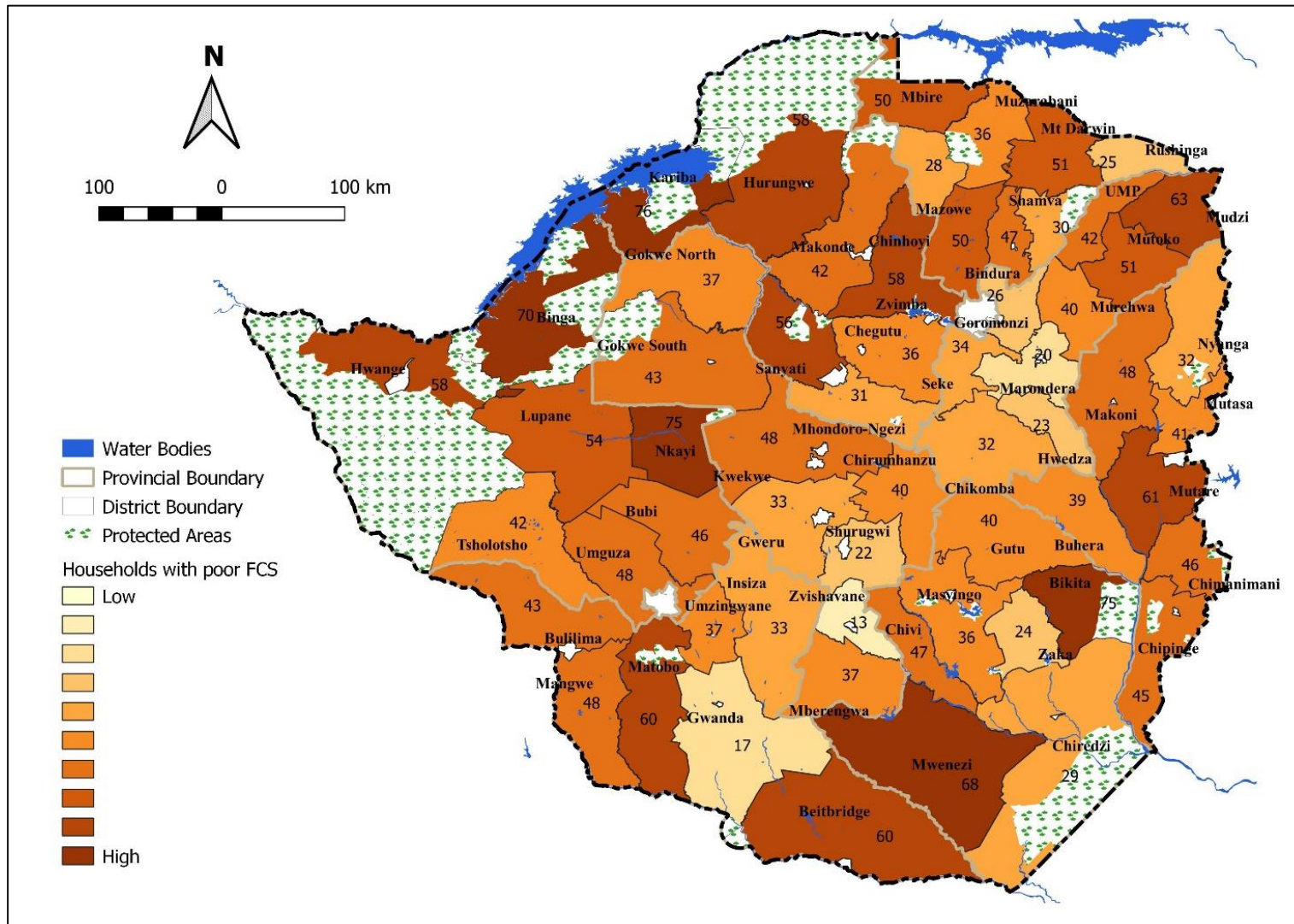
Food Consumption Score Groups	Score	Description
POOR	0-21	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 5-6 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 1 day a week, while animal proteins are totally absent
BORDERLINE	21.5-35	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 6-7 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 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 by District



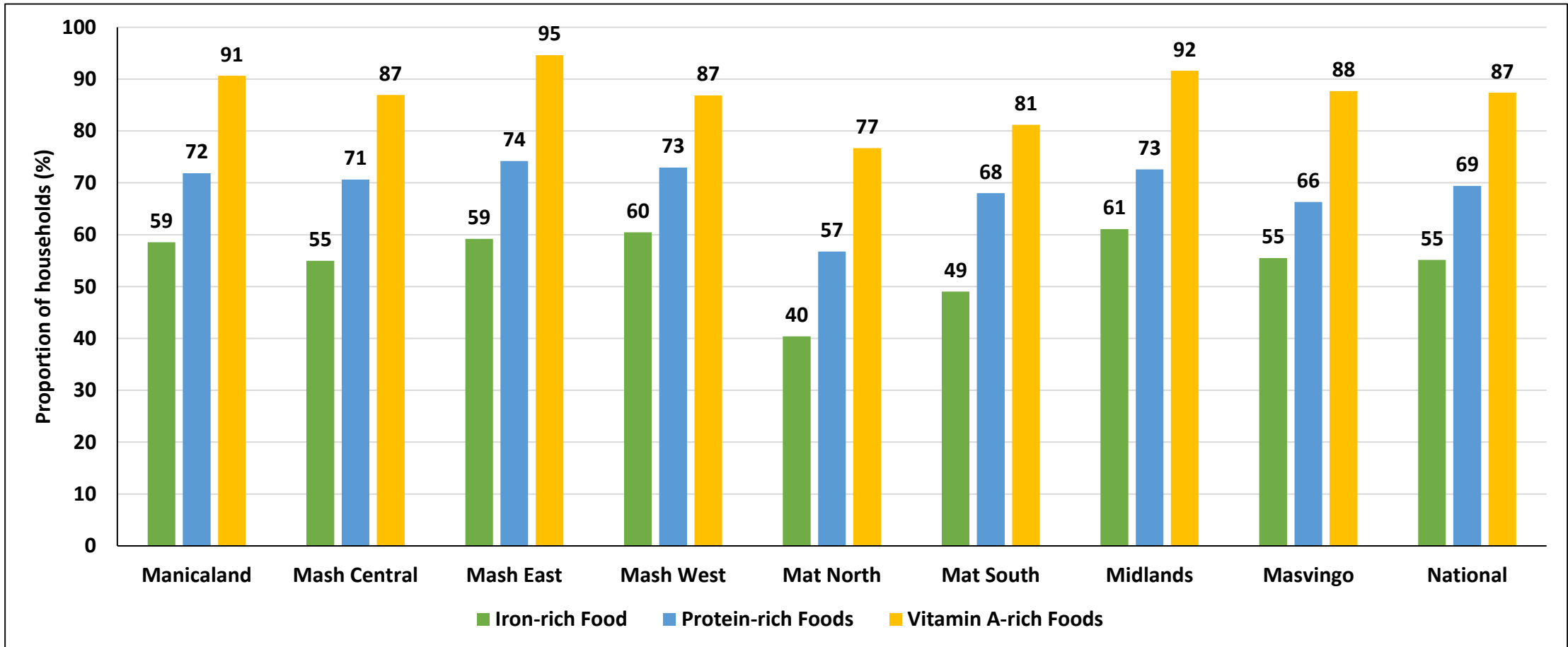
- About 56% of households had poor consumption patterns with Nkayi having the highest proportion(75%).
- Bubi (29%) , Tsholotsho (29%) and Umguza (29%) had the highest proportion of households consuming acceptable diets.

Poor Food Consumption Patterns by District



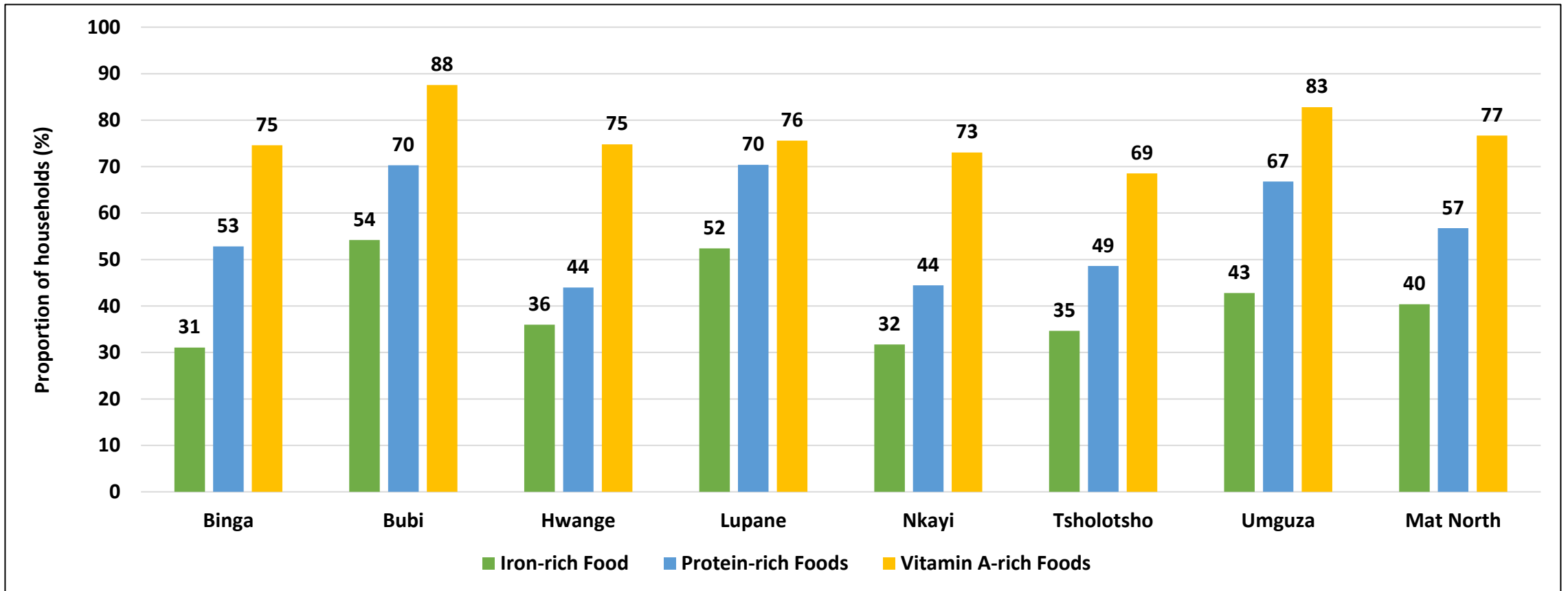
- Nkayi (75%) was among the top three districts in the country with the highest proportion of households consuming poor diets. The other two districts were Kariba (76%) and Bikita (75%).

Household Consumption of Protein, Iron and Vitamin A Rich Foods



- Nationally about 55% of the households consumed iron-rich foods seven days prior to the survey.
- Matabeleland North had the lowest proportion of households consuming all the three nutrient-rich foods.

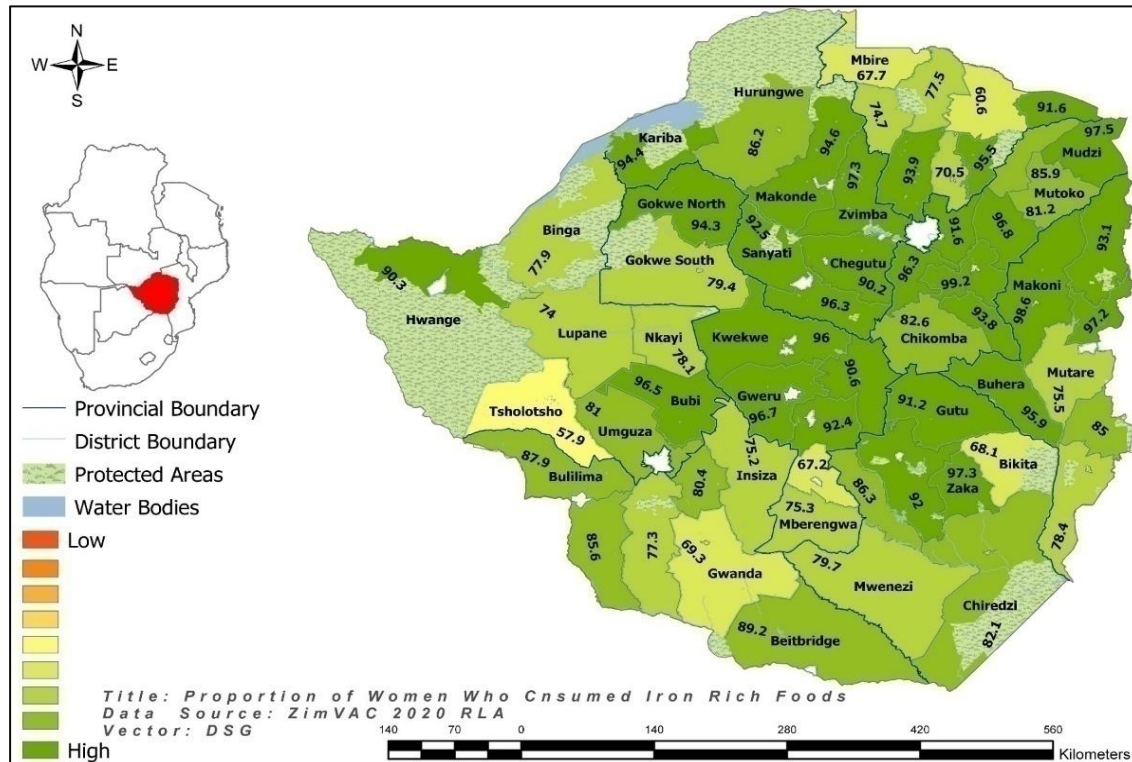
Household Consumption of Protein, Iron and Vitamin A Rich Foods



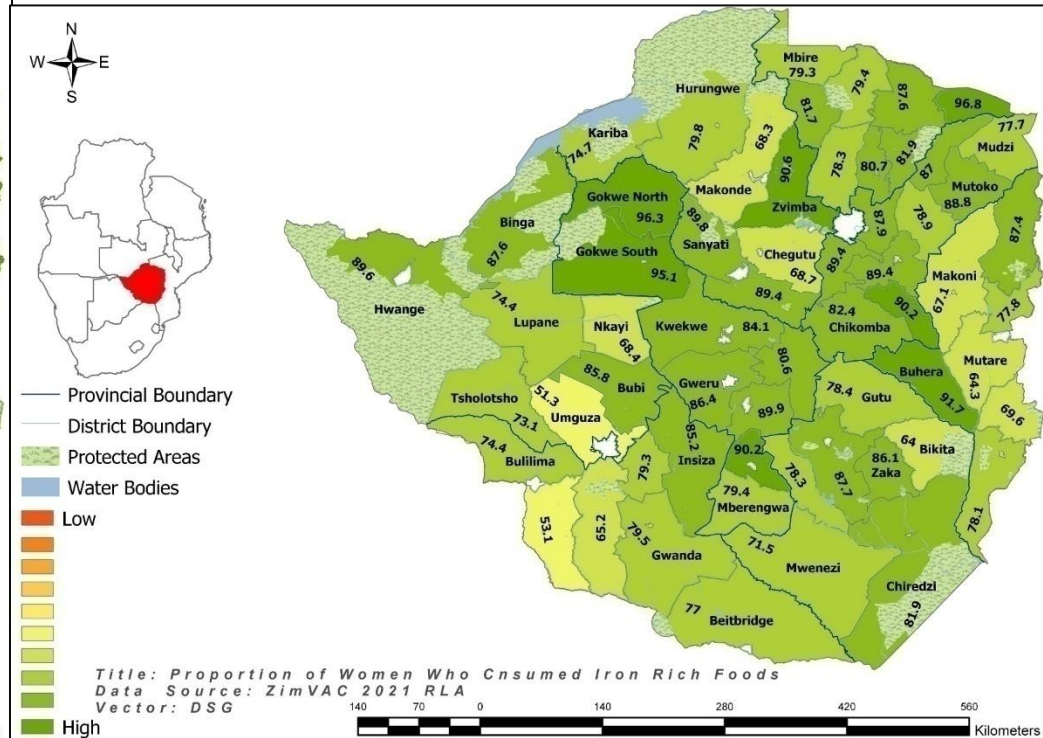
- Vitamin A rich foods were the most consumed foods in the province.
- About 40% of households consumed iron-rich foods seven days prior to the survey, with the highest proportion reported in Bubi (54%) and the lowest in Binga (31%).

Women of Child Bearing Age Consumption of Iron Rich Foods by District

2020

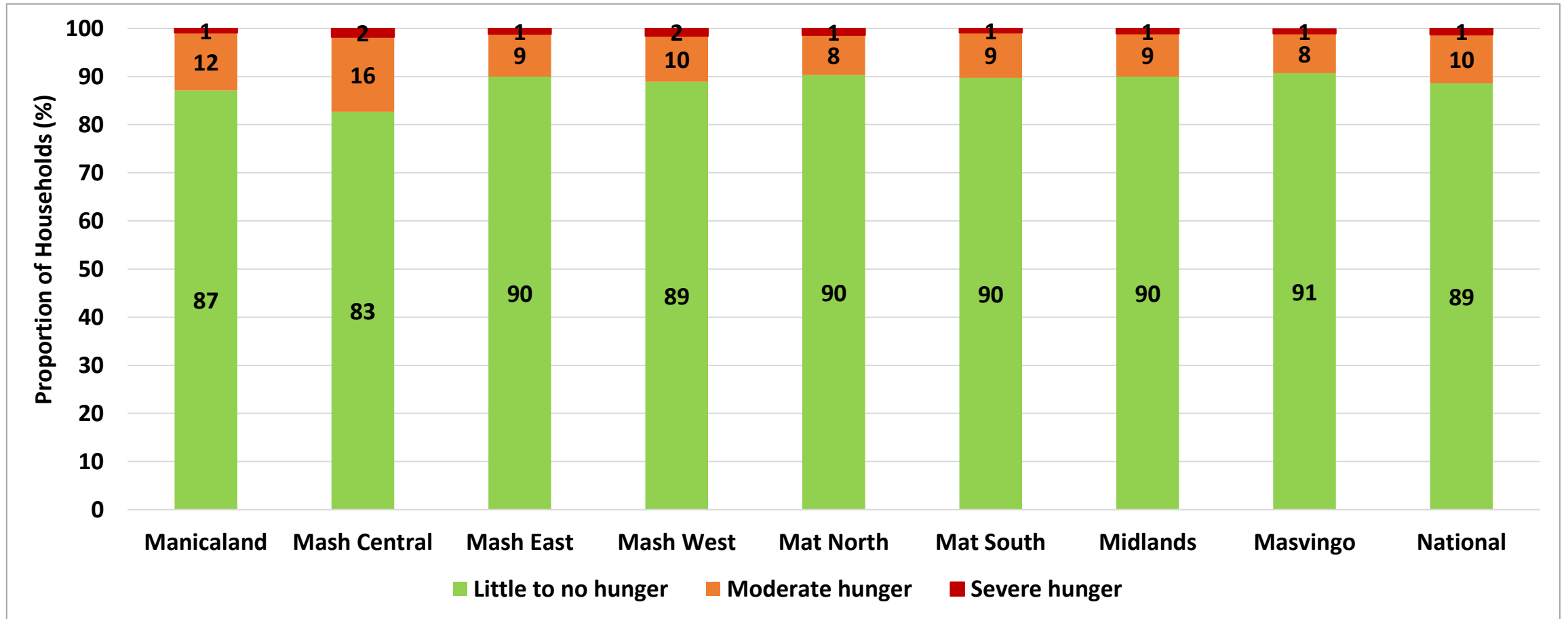


2021



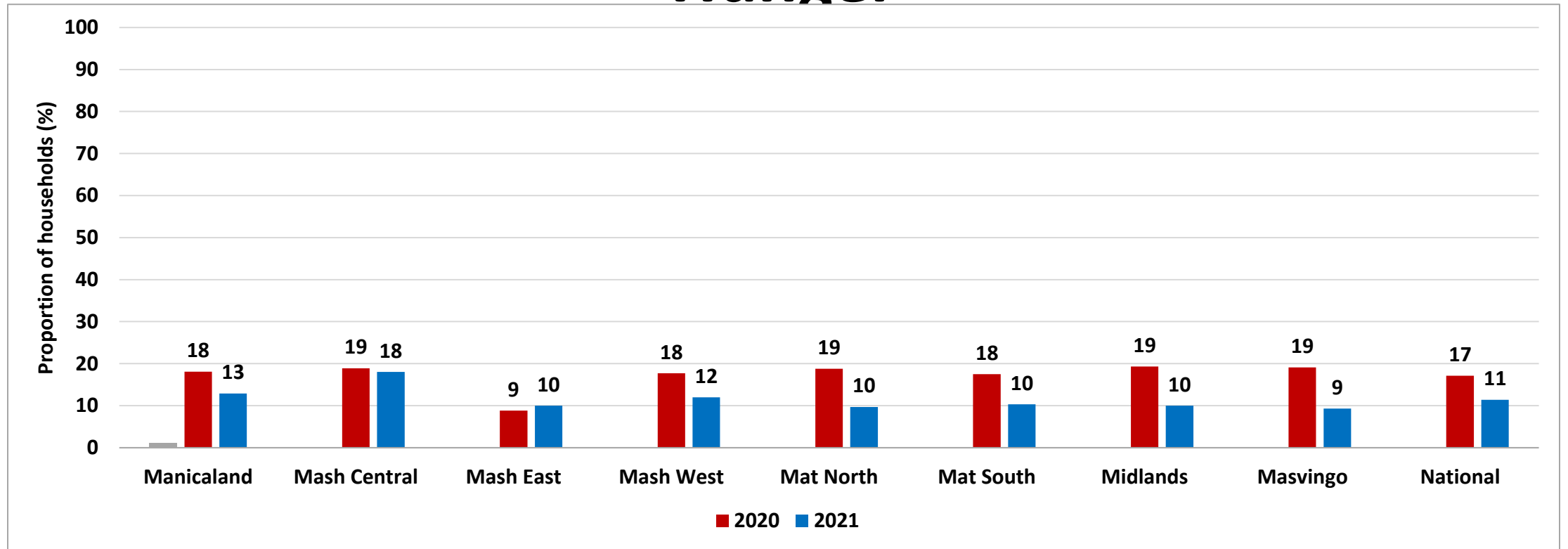
- There has been a general increase in the proportions of Women of Child Bearing Age consuming iron-rich foods over the past two years.
- Umguza (51.3%) and Bulilima (53.1%) had the lowest proportion of WCBA who consumed iron-rich foods.

Household Hunger Scale



- The majority of the households in Matabeleland North (90%) reported having experienced little to no hunger the last 30 days prior the assessment.

Household Experiencing Moderate to Severe Hunger



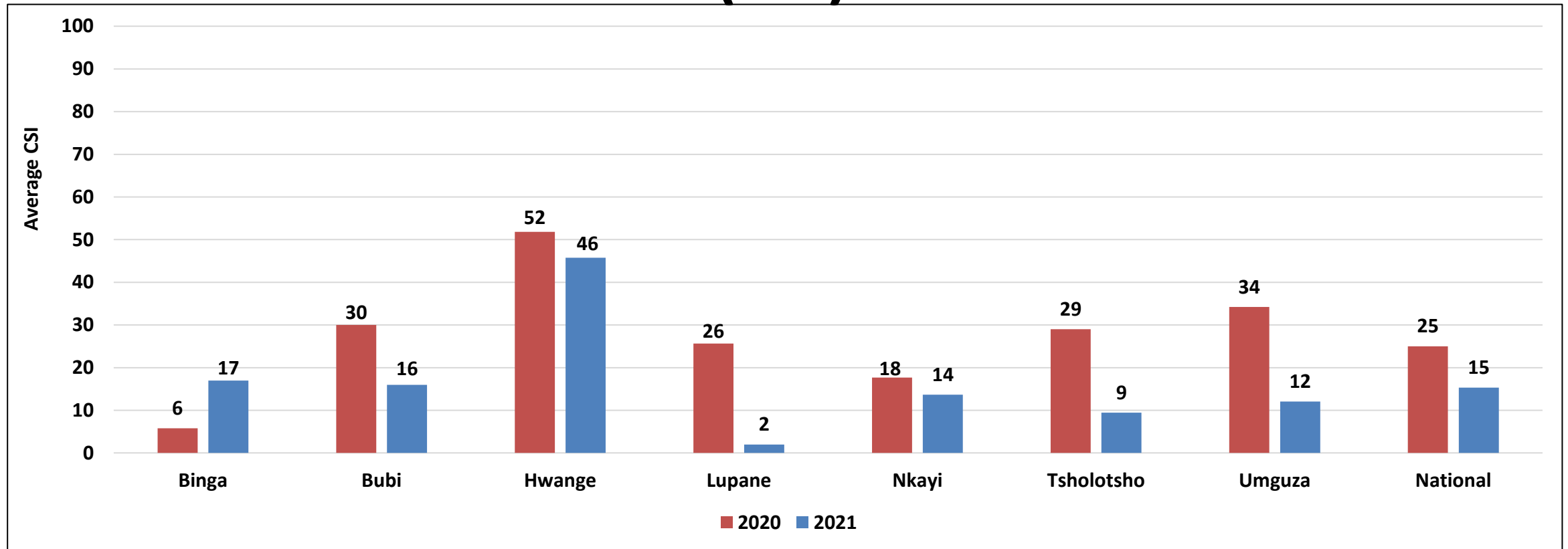
- Households that reported experiencing some form of hunger had decreased during the current assessment compared to the previous year.

Consumption and Livelihoods Coping Strategies

- When livelihoods are negatively affected by a shock /crisis, households may adopt various coping strategies which are employed in order to increase food availability outside of their normal livelihoods.
- Households either go just beyond their normal activities or engage in extreme and negative livelihood coping strategies going beyond what is typical which in turn flag those areas that are potentially food insecure.
- The livelihood coping strategies have been classified into three categories namely **stress**, **crisis** and **emergency** based on the WFP Technical Guidance note of 2015.

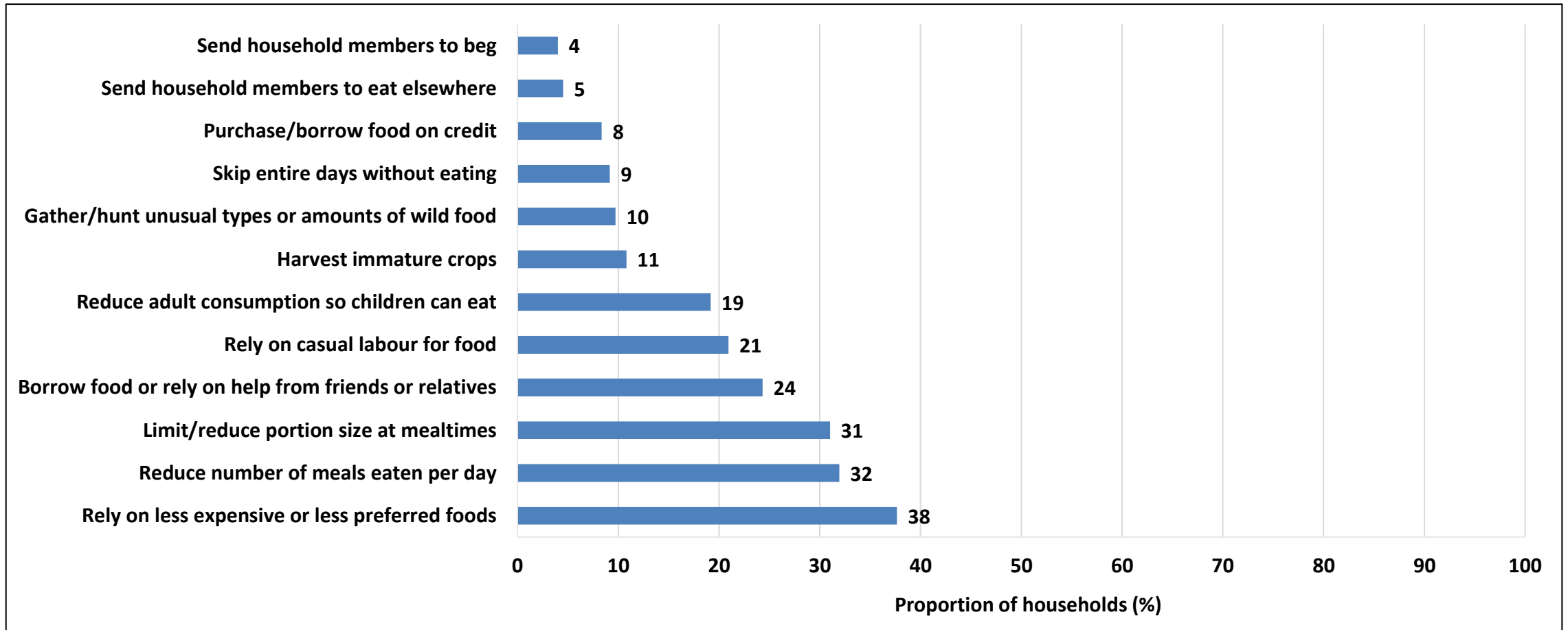


Household Consumption Coping Strategy Index (CSI)



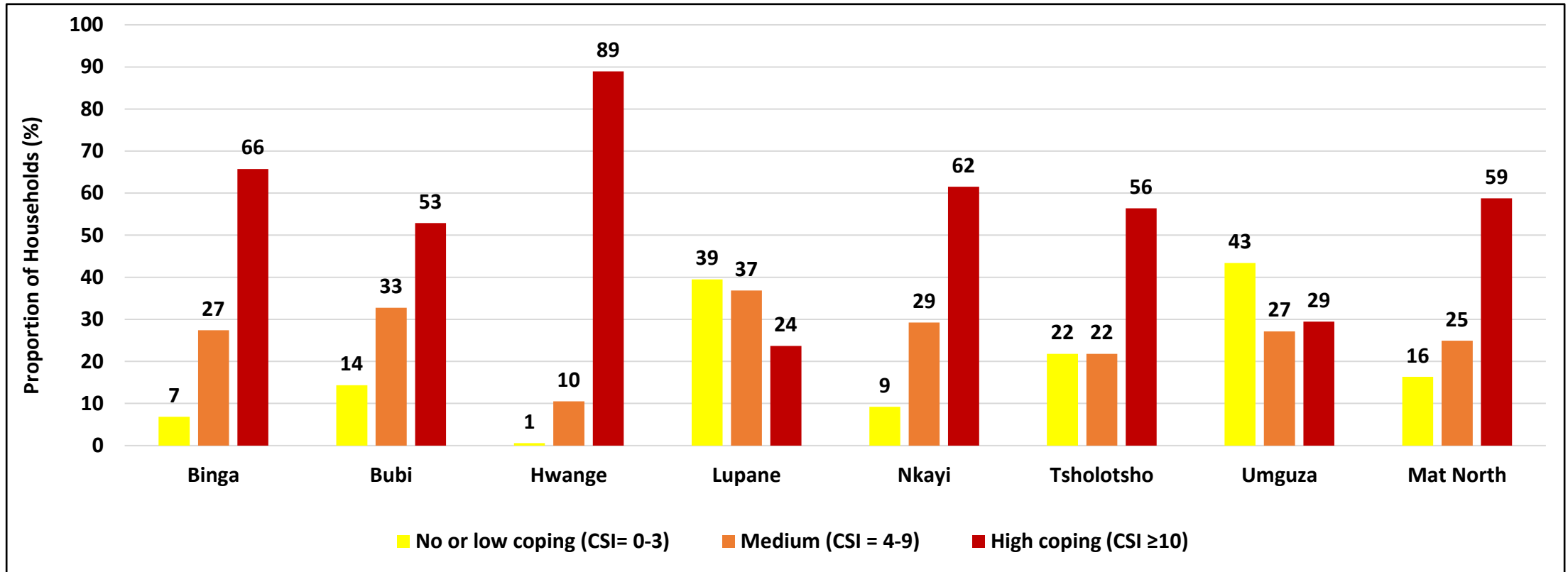
- Household consumption coping strategy score generally decreased across all provinces when compared to 2020, except for Binga where the score increased from 6 to 17, indication of improvement in accessing food.
- Hwange reported the highest CSI of 46.

Household Consumption Coping Strategies



- The most common consumption based coping strategies employed by households when faced with challenges to access food included; relying on less expensive foods (38%), reducing the number of meals consumed per day (32%) and reducing meal portion size (31%).

Household Reduced Consumption Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



- Hwange (89%), Binga (66%) and Nkayi (62%) reported the highest proportion of households adopting high consumption based coping.
- Umguza (43%) and Lupane (39%) had the highest proportion of households adopting low or no coping.

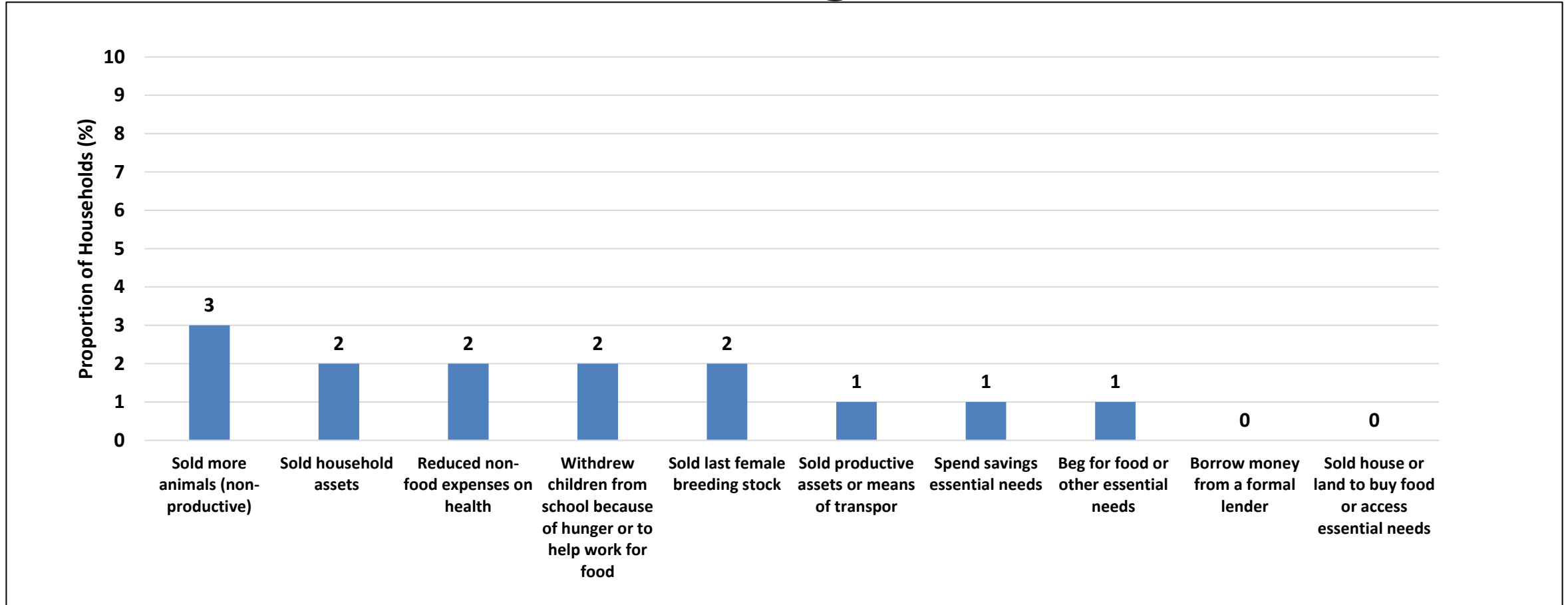
Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies

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.

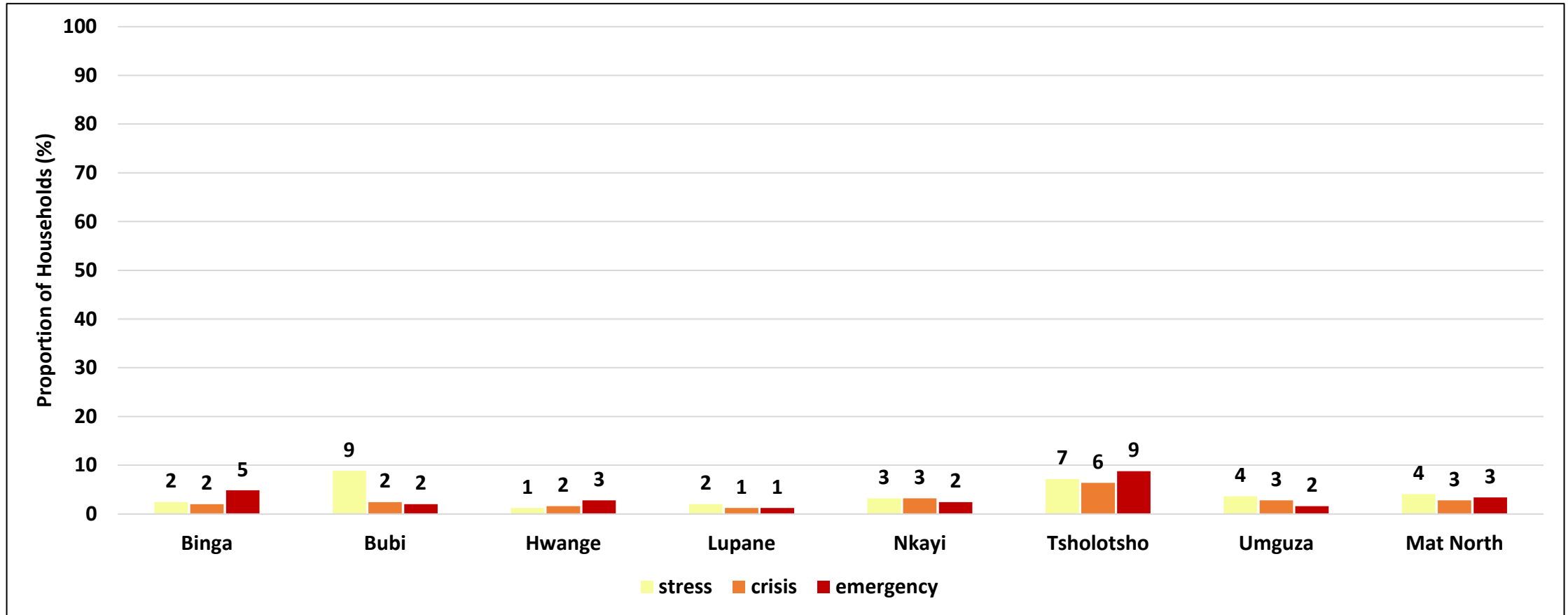
Category	Coping Strategy
Stress	Borrowing money Spending savings Selling more non-productive livestock than usual Selling household assets
Crisis	Selling productive assets Withdrawing children from school Reducing non-food expenditure
Emergency	Selling land Begging for food Selling the last breeding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

Households Engaging in Livelihood Coping Strategies



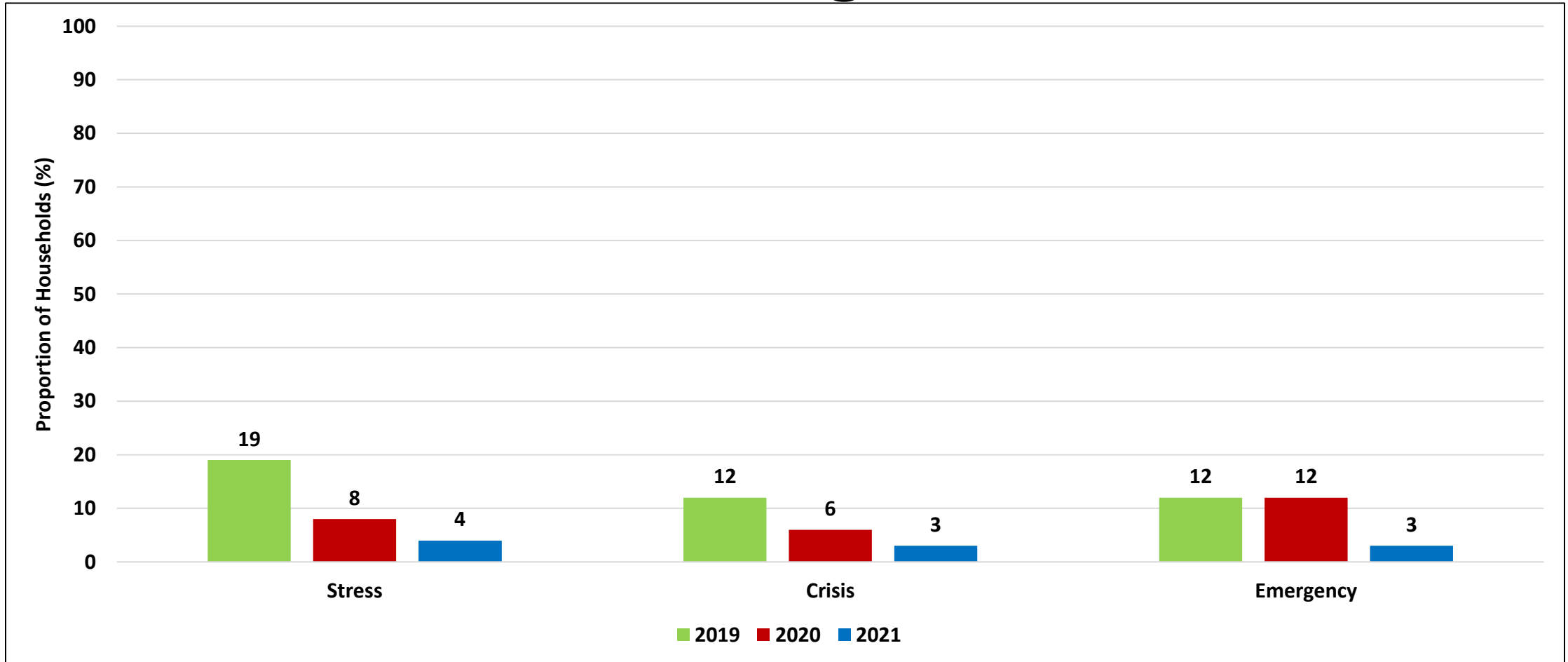
- The main livelihood coping strategy engaged by households in Matebeleland North was selling more non-productive animals (3%).

Households Engaging in Livelihoods Coping Strategies



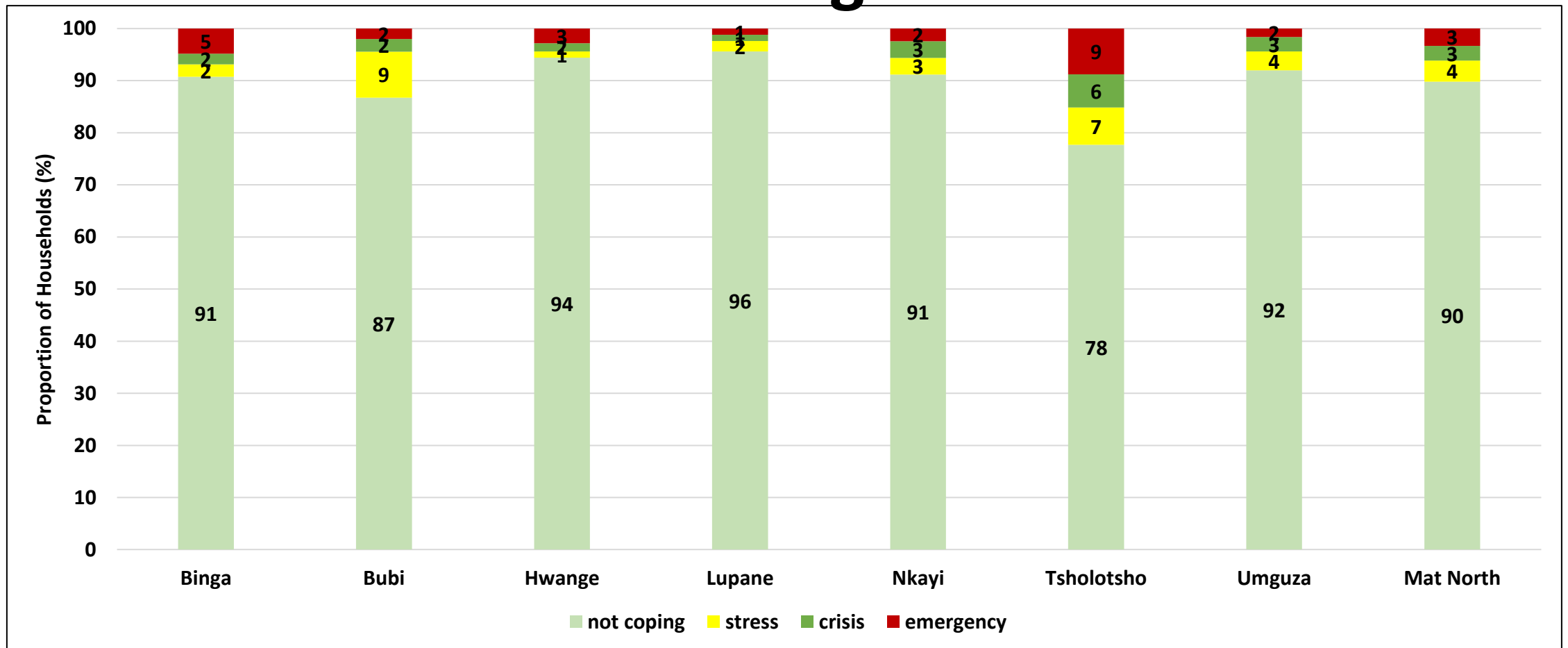
- At provincial level, 3% of households resorted to emergency coping mechanisms.
- The proportion of households that resorted to emergency coping mechanisms was high in Tsholotsho (9%), followed by Binga at 5%.

Households Engaging in Livelihood Based Coping Strategies



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

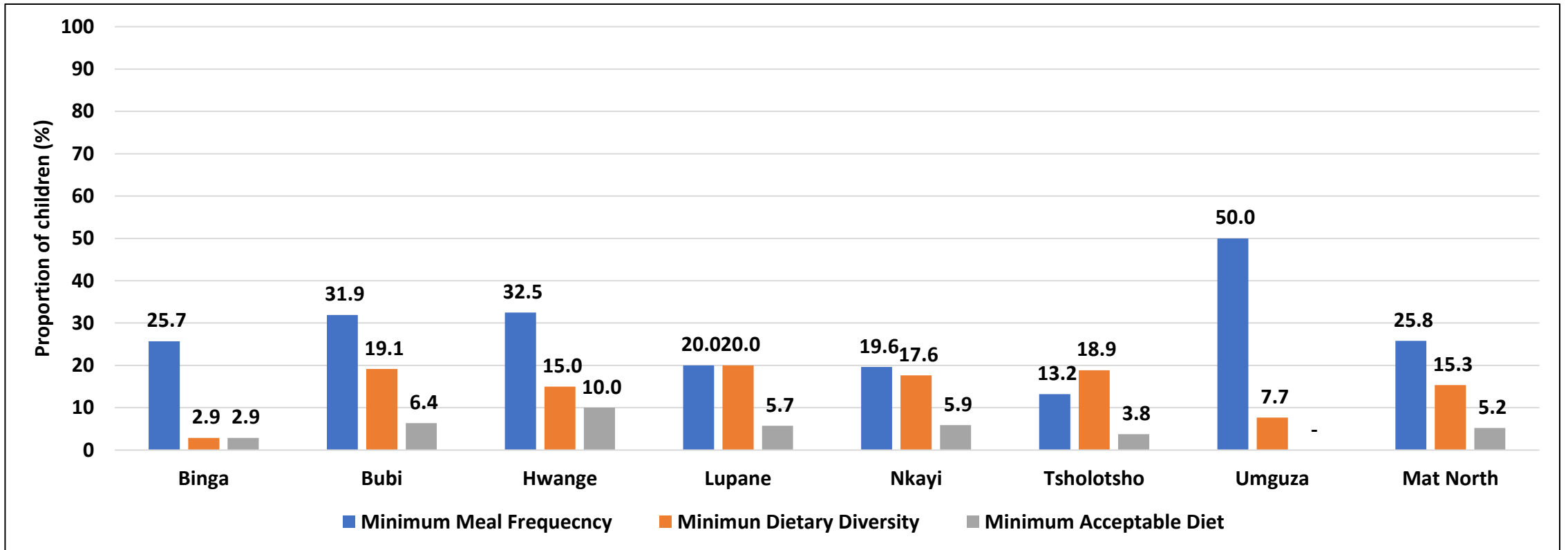
Households Maximum Livelihoods Coping Strategies



- Ninety percent of the households did not use any coping strategies to sustain their access to food and other basic goods and services .
- Tsholotsho (9%) had the most households which engaged emergency livelihood coping strategies.

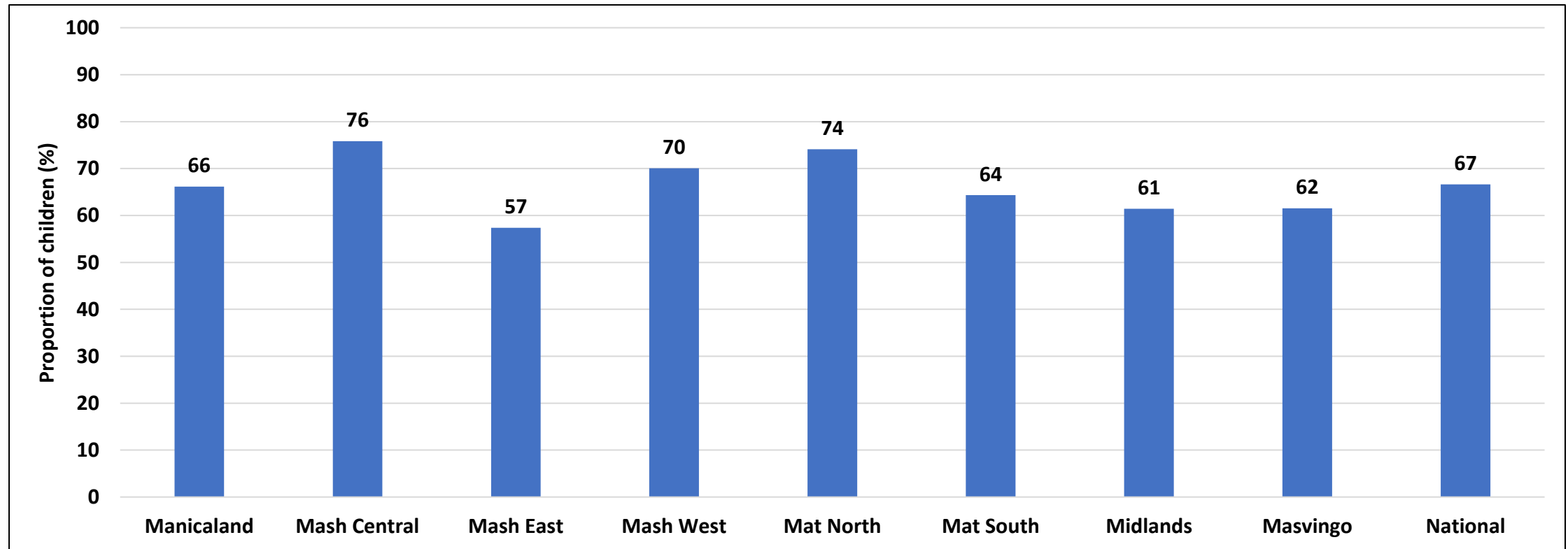
Complementary Feeding

Complementary Feeding Practices Based on Seven Food Groups



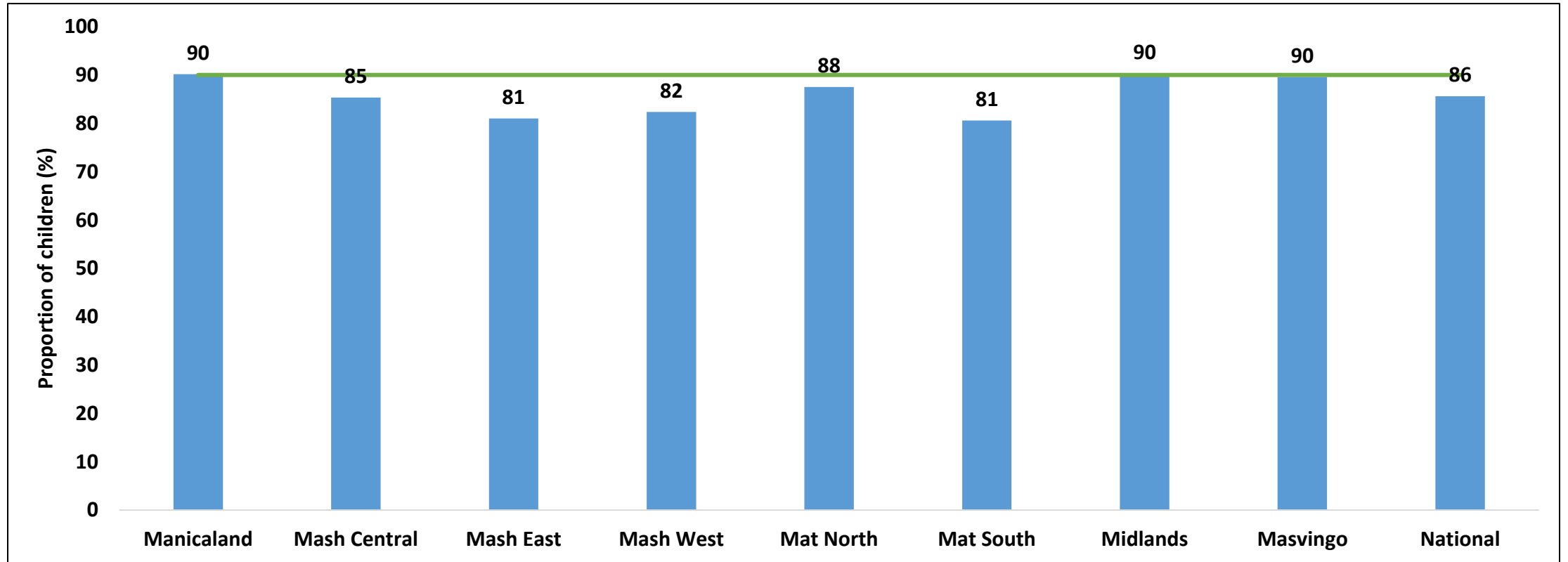
- A minimum acceptable diet is an indicator that combines information on children who received the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency. It is essential to ensure appropriate growth and development for children aged 6-23 months.
- Binga had the lowest Minimum Acceptable Diet and Minimum Dietary Diversity both at 2.9%.

Continued Breastfeeding beyond 1 year



- In Matabeleland North (74%) of children were breastfed beyond 1 year .

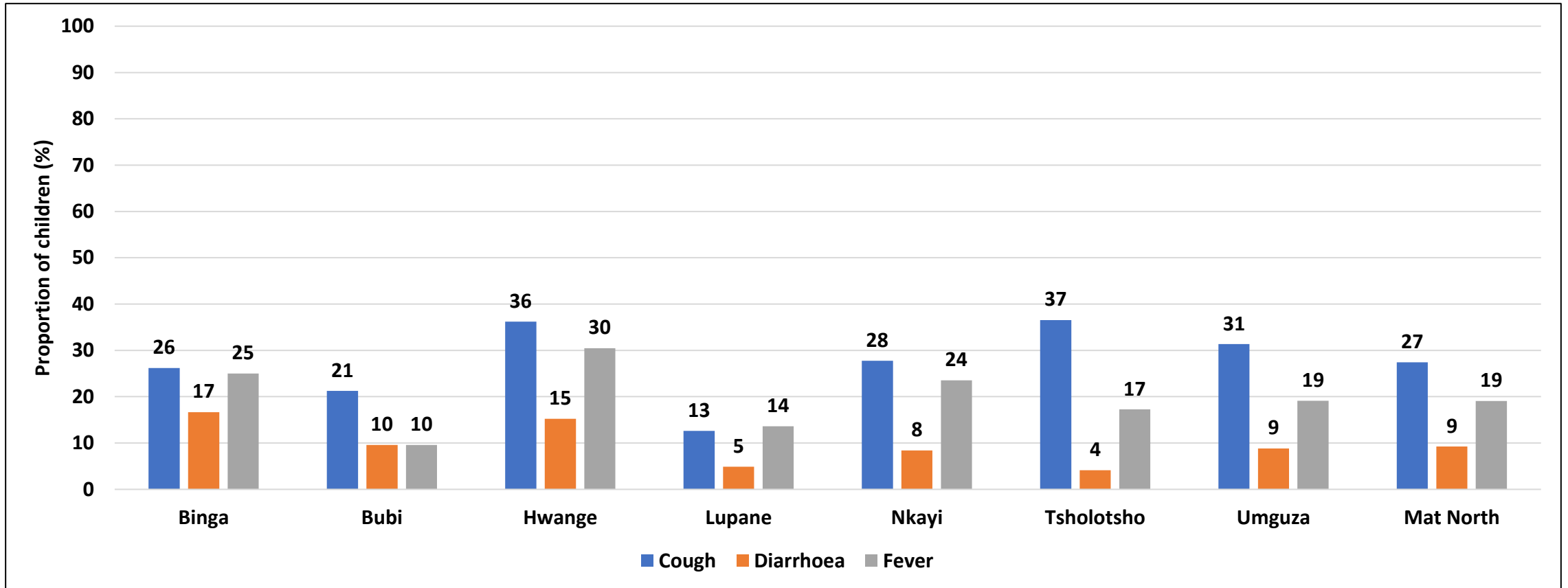
Early Initiation of Breastfeeding



- In Matabeleland North the proportion of children who were initiated breastfeeding within an hour, as per recommended practice was 88%

Child Nutrition Status

Child Illness in the Two Weeks Preceding the Survey

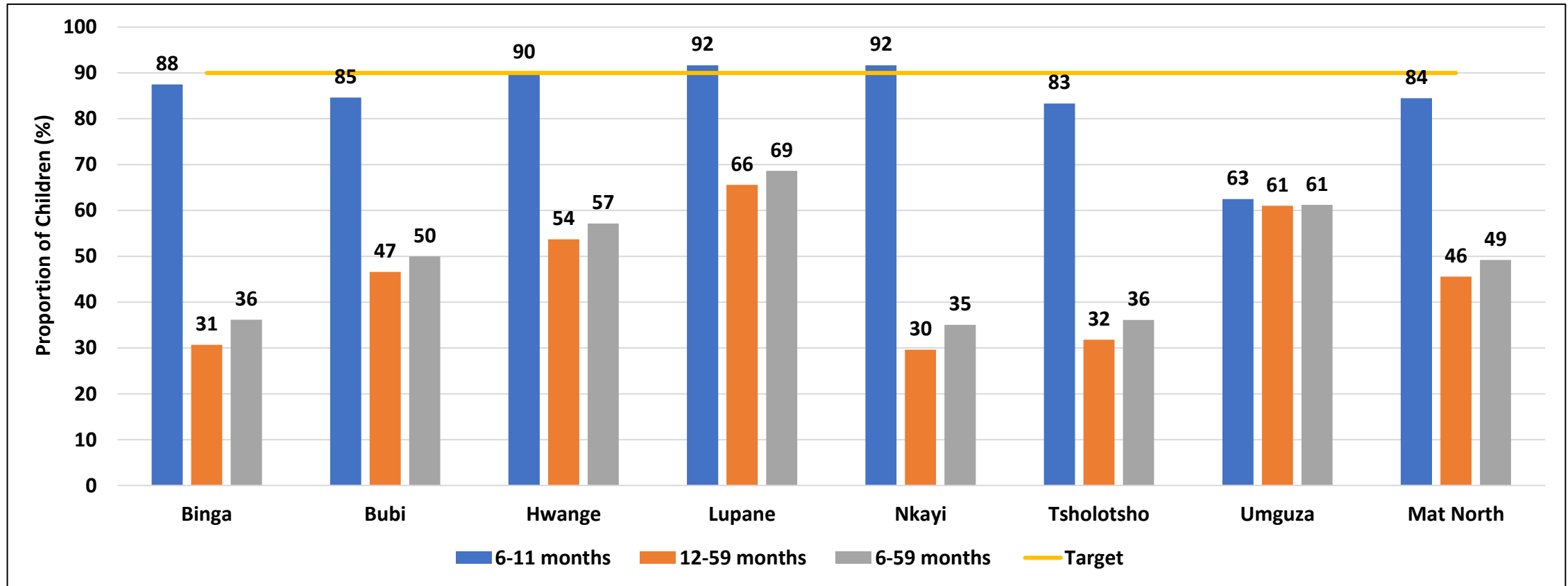


- Tsholotsho (37%) had highest proportion of children who had cough.
- Binga (17%) had highest proportion of children with diarrhea whilst Hwange (30%) had highest proportion of children with fever (30%).

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

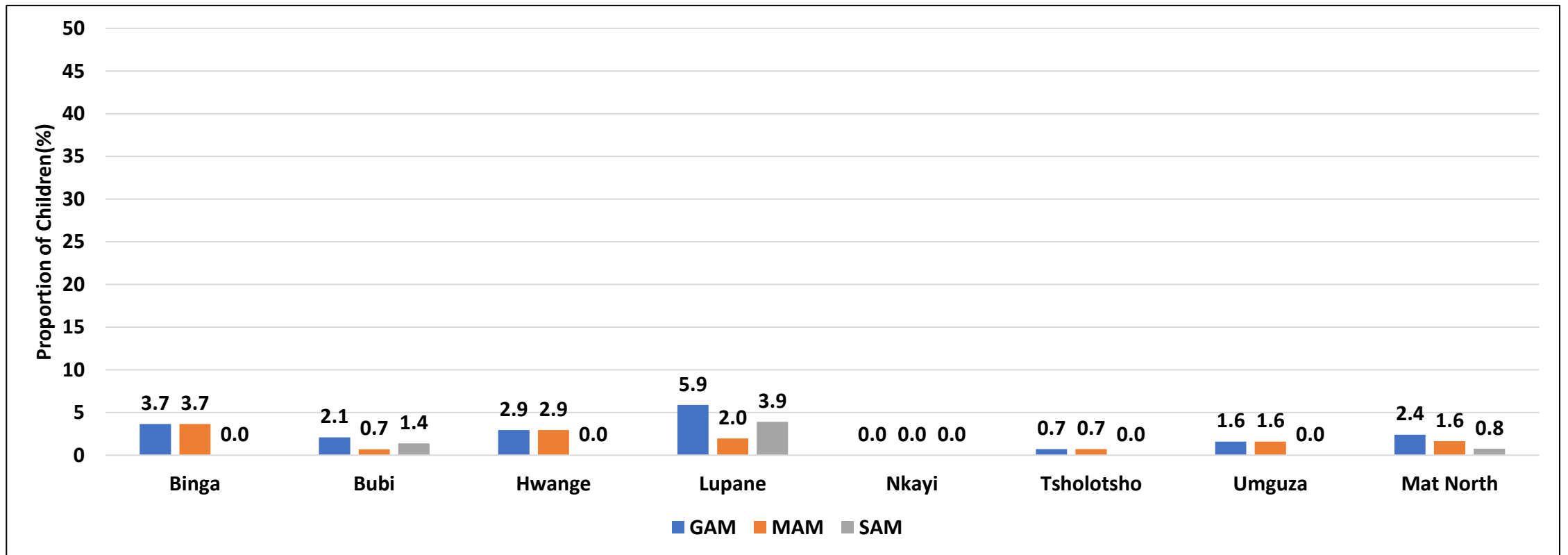
Target group	Infants 6–11 months of age	Children 12–59 months of age
Dose	100 000 IU	200 000 IU
Frequency	Once a year	Twice a year (Every 6 months)
Route of administration	Oral	

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: 84% for 6-11 months; 46% for 12-59 months and 49% for the children 6-59 months.

Acute Malnutrition by district based on MUAC Measurements



- Lupane had the highest GAM rates of 5.9%, above the WHO threshold of 5%.
- However, the provincial GAM rate was 2.4 which is below the WHO threshold.

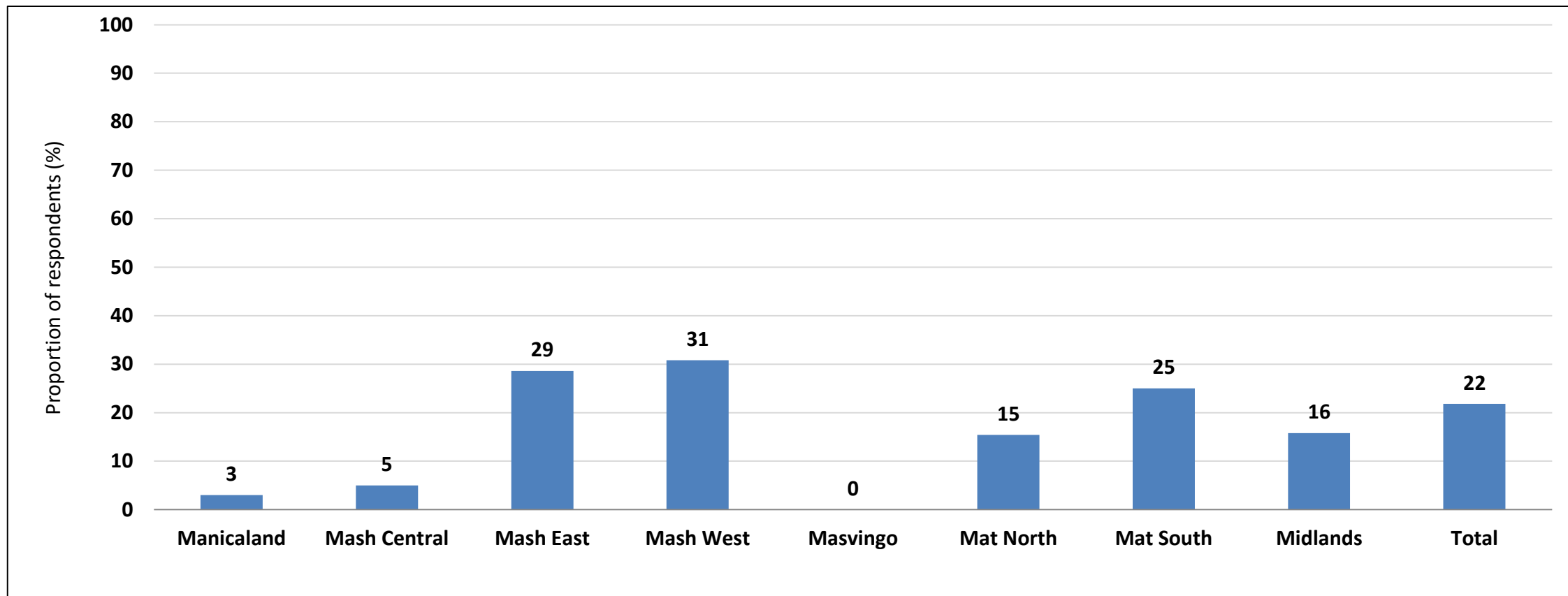
Gender Based Violence

Forms of Gender Based Violence

Province	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

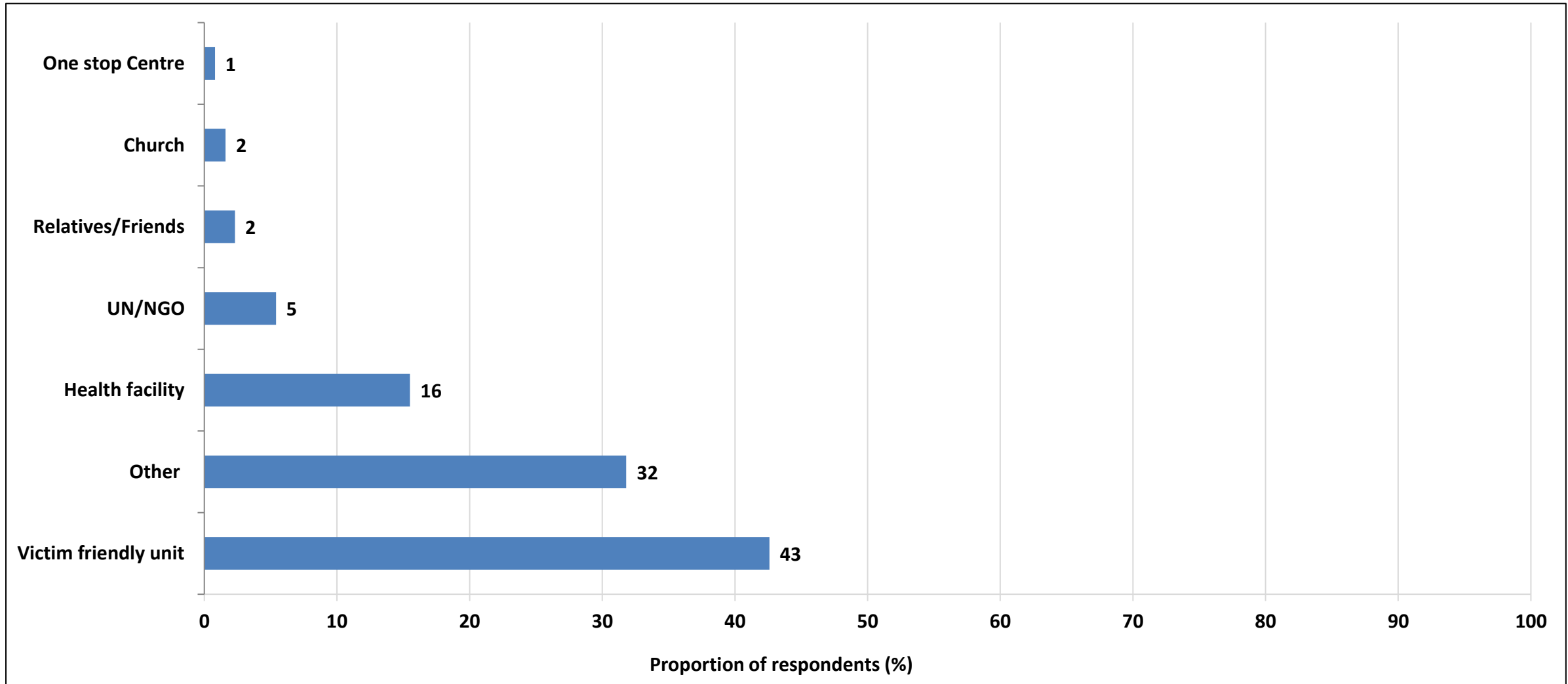
- In Matabeleland North 1.9% of the respondents reported having experienced physical abuse while 0.7% reported to have experienced sexual abuse.

Victims of Gender Based Violence who Reported



- Of those who experienced GBV, 22% reported the incidents.
- In Matabeleland North(25 %) of the respondents reported cases of GBV.

Sources of Gender Based Violence Services



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

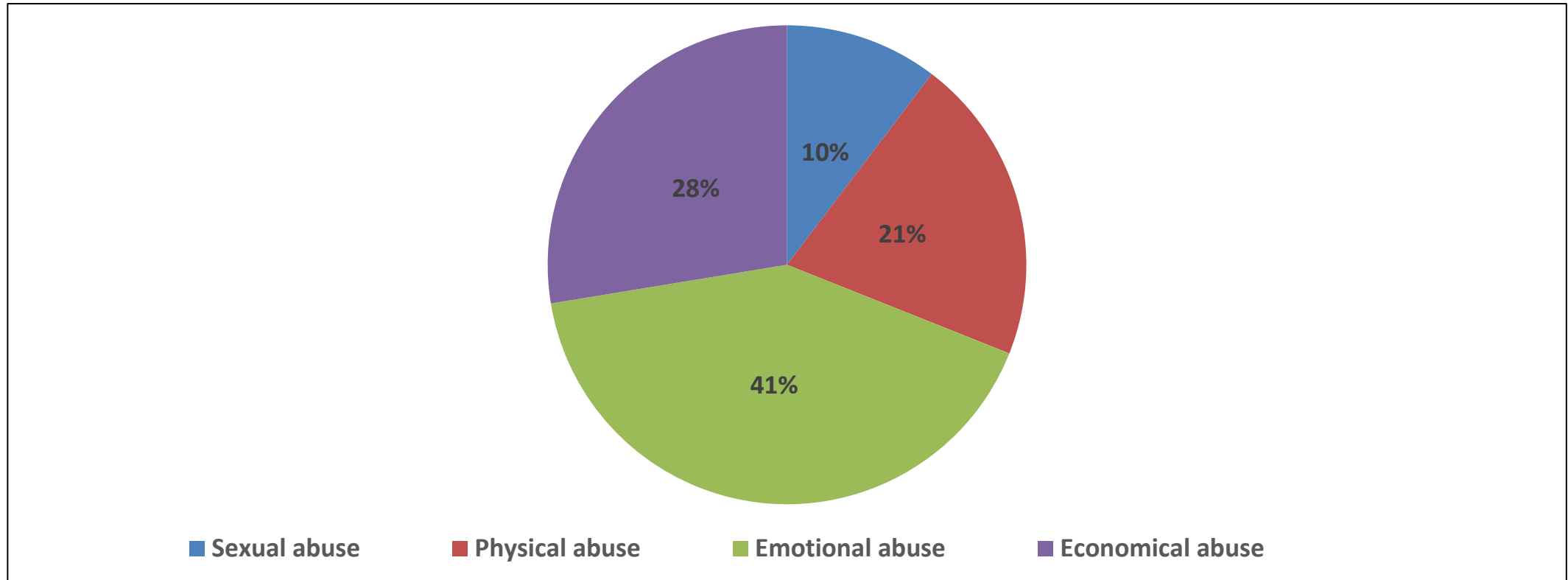
Spousal Violence

Incidence of Spousal Violence

Province	Sexual abuse			Physical abuse		Emotional abuse		Economical abuse	
	(%)			(%)		(%)		(%)	
	N	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manicaland	1389	2.16	3.34	4.82	5.18	8.76	9.35	5.58	5.68
Mash Central	1766	1.25	1.91	2.74	4.39	8.44	6.64	4.9	4.28
Mash East	2042	1.16	1.01	3.27	2.47	6.75	6.5	5.27	3.3
Mash West	1322	1.09	2.07	2.48	2.51	6.37	9.32	3.42	5.47
Masvingo	1562	0.63	1.16	1.46	2.15	3.34	2.64	1.78	2.31
Mat North	1464	0.9	0.38	1.8	0.63	3.29	2.76	2.54	2.76
Mat South	1627	2.02	1.36	3.92	2.86	6.83	4.64	4.7	4.37
Midlands	1597	0.23	1.49	2.09	1.49	4.3	4.34	2.67	2.17

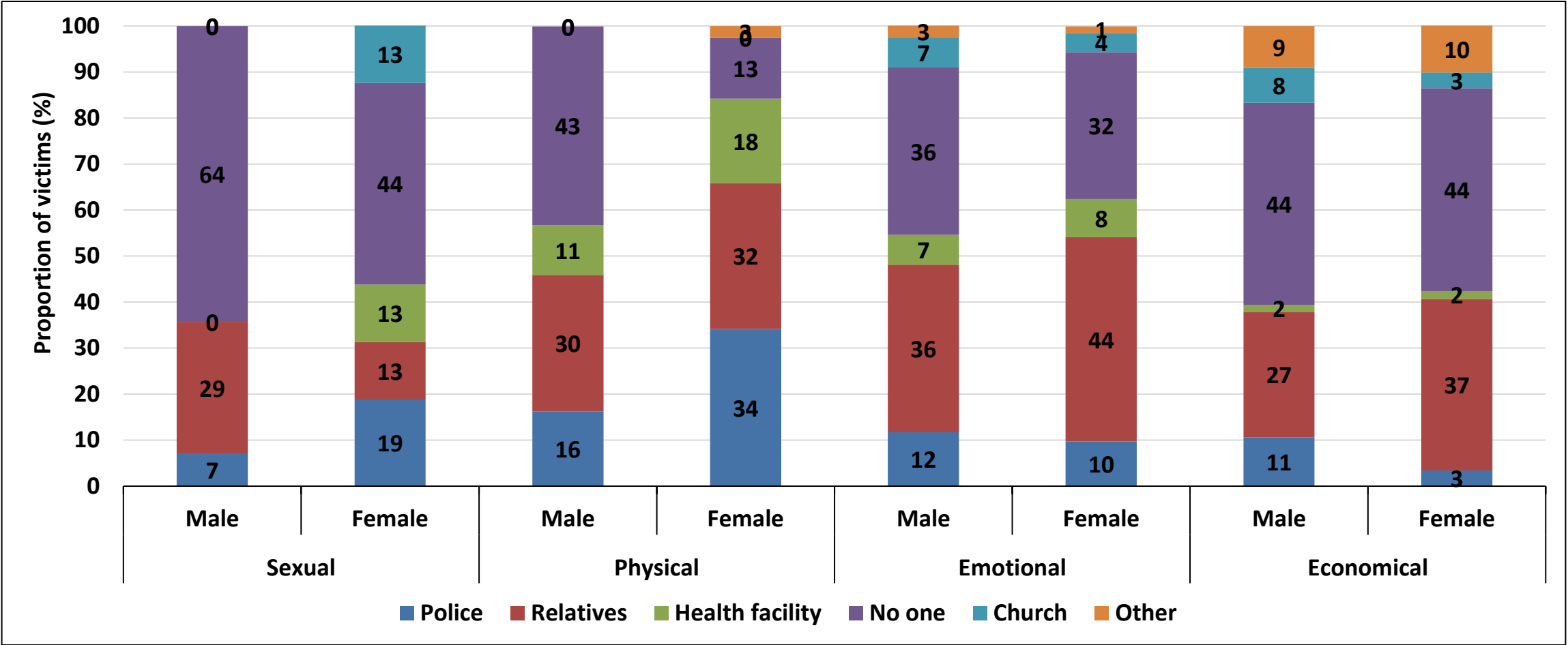
- There was high incidence of emotional abuse among spouses 3.29 % for males and 2.76% for females.
- Generally, emotional abuse was high for both males and females while sexual abuse had the lowest reported incidents.

Forms of Spousal Violence



- Emotional abuse(41%) was the most prevalent form of abuse among spouses.
- Sexual abuse was the least reported with 10%.

Reported Incidence of Spousal Violence



- Most victims of sexual abuse did not report to anyone, males 64% and females 44%.

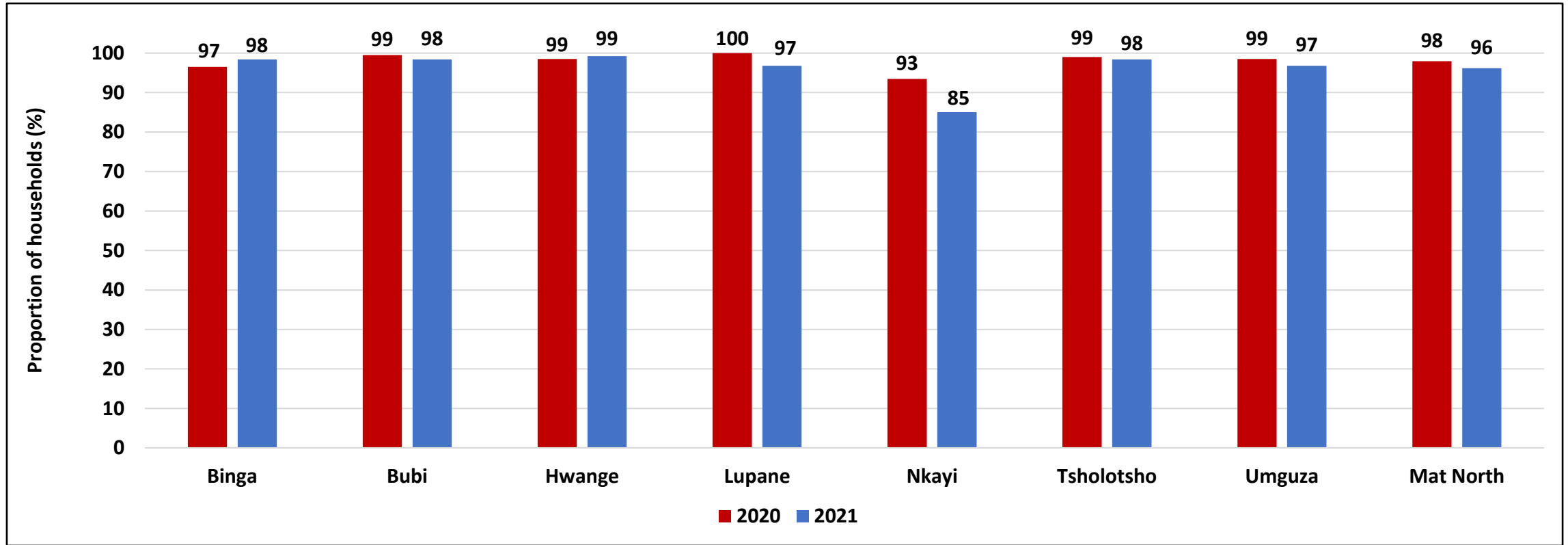
Victims who Sought Medical Attention as a Result of Spousal Violence

	Sexual		Physical		Emotional	
	Suffered abuse (%)	Sought medical attention (%)	Suffered abuse (%)	Sought medical attention (%)	Suffered abuse (%)	Sought medical attention (%)
Manicaland	2.67	17.9	4.97	18.6	9.01	17.8
Mash Central	1.59	10.3	3.57	32.8	7.54	17.8
Mash East	1.08	11.5	2.84	17.2	6.62	16.1
Mash West	1.59	8.7	2.5	17.1	7.88	25.5
Masvingo	0.83	0	1.73	15.2	3.07	15.3
Mat North	0.61	0	1.16	16.2	3.01	13.5
Mat South	1.72	22.2	3.44	21.1	5.84	13.3
Midlands	0.81	15.6	1.82	17.2	4.32	21.8
National	1.34	11.8	2.76	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

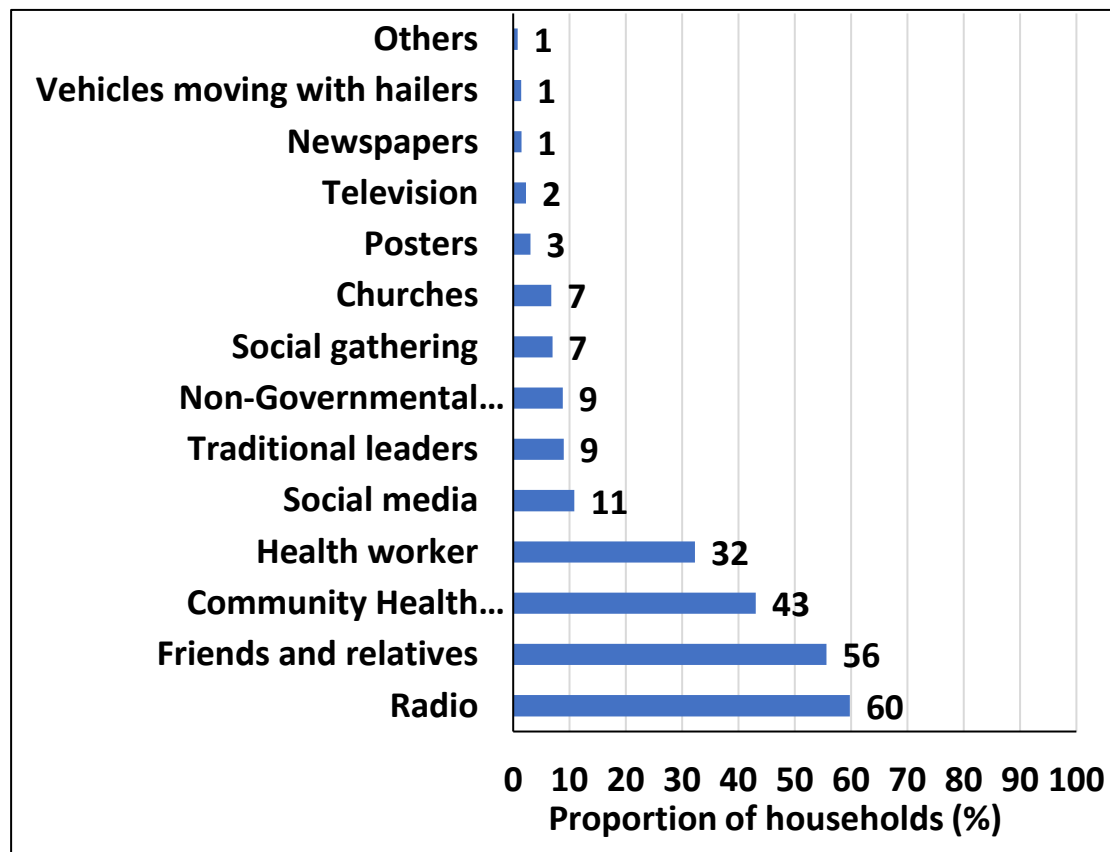
Proportion of Households that ever heard about COVID-19



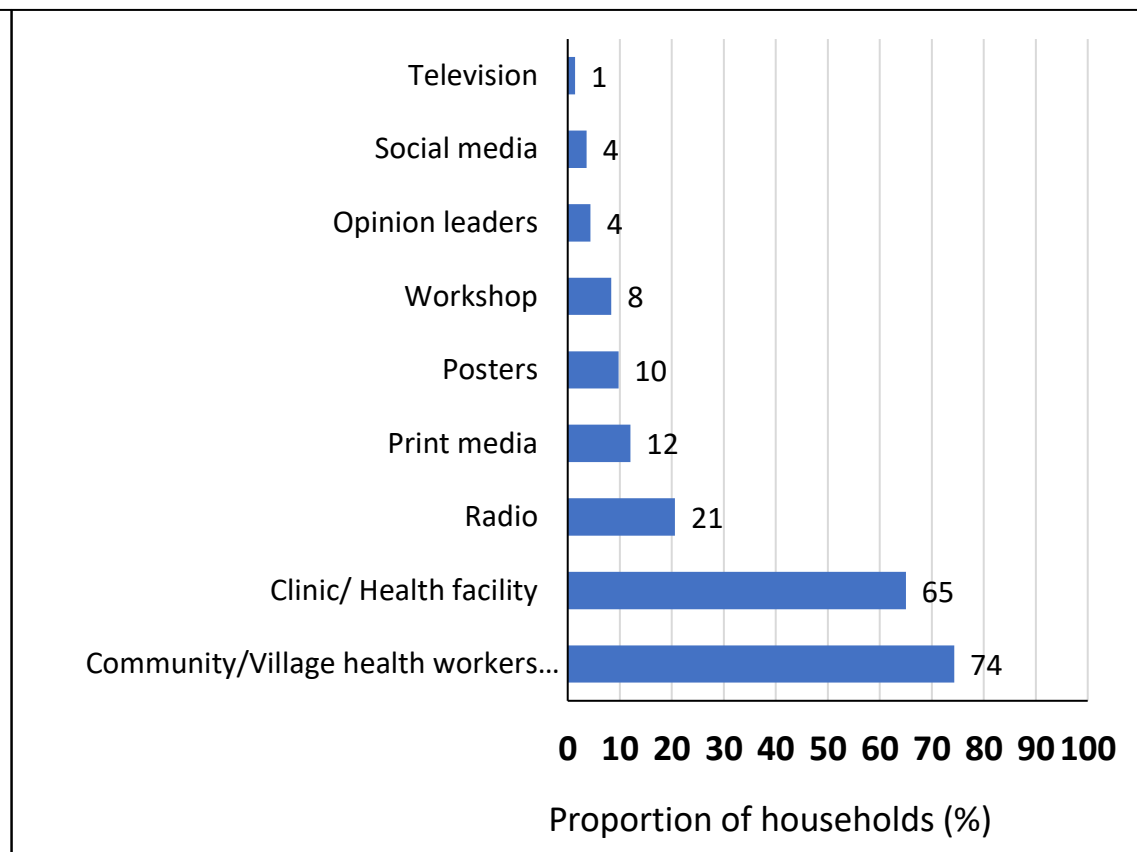
- Hwange had the highest proportion of households that had heard about COVID-19 at 99% .
- Nkayi (85%) had the lowest proportion of households who were aware of COVID-19.

Sources of COVID-19 Information

Current Sources



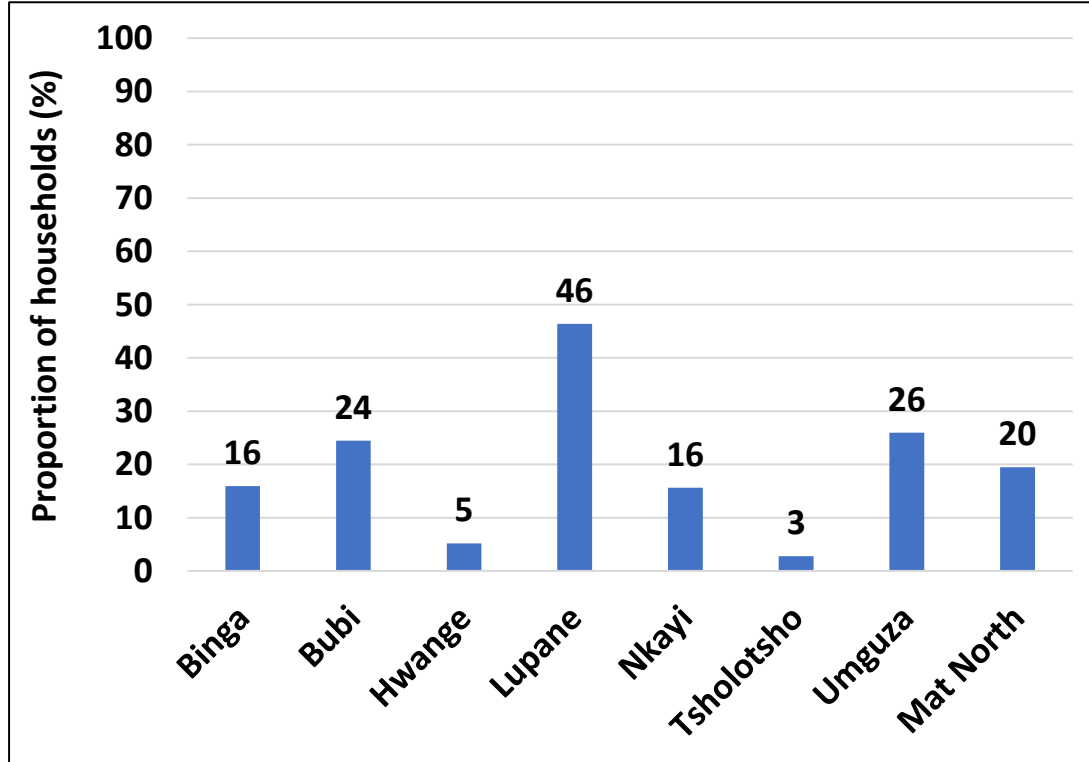
Preferred Future Sources



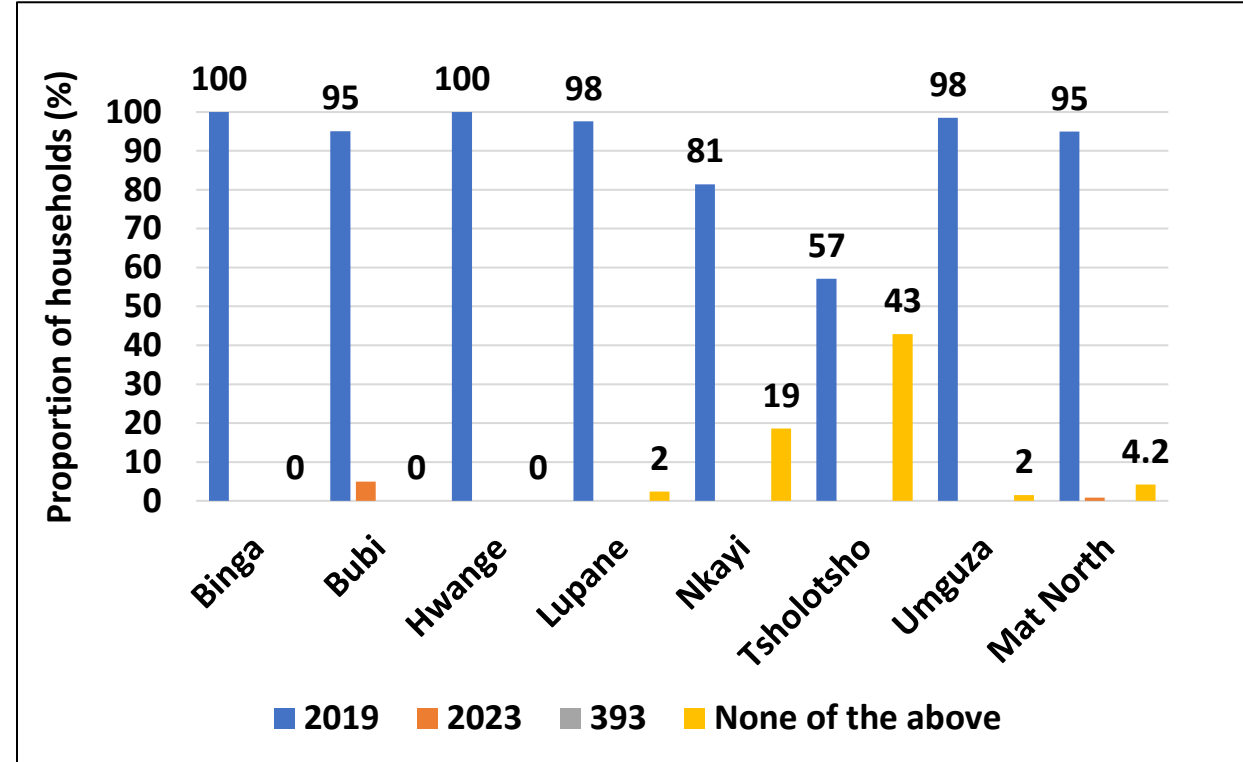
- The main sources of COVID-19 information were reported to be the radio (60%), friends and relatives (56%) and health workers (43%).

COVID-19 Tollfree Numbers

Awareness of the Availability of Tollfree Numbers



Awareness of Tollfree Numbers



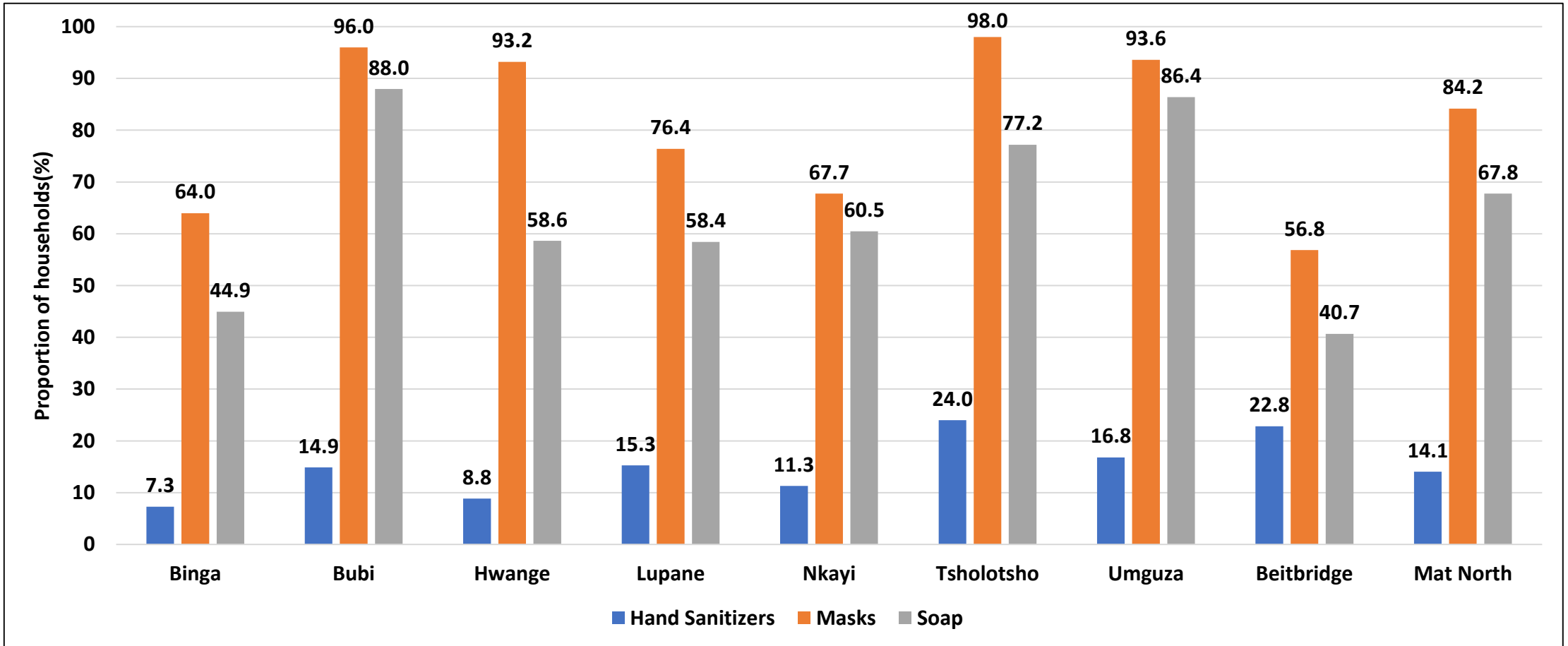
- Lupane (46%) had the highest proportion of households which were aware of the existence of the COVID-19 toll free lines, while Hwange (5%) and Tsholotsho (3%) had the lowest proportions.
- About 80% of the households in the province were not aware of the existence of the tollfree numbers.

How Household Members were Protecting Themselves from COVID-19

District	Frequently wash hands with soap under running water (%)	Use alcohol based hand sanitizers (%)	Avoid touching mouth, eyes and nose (%)	Use a face mask in public places (%)	Cover mouth with flexed elbow when sneezing and coughing (%)	Avoid crowded places (%)	Practice social distancing (%)	Use of herbals (%)	Traditional/religious practices (%)	Getting vaccinated (%)	Other (%)
Binga	73.7	2.5	35.0	87.2	29.6	34.2	28.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.4
Bubi	76.1	26.3	42.9	89.5	23.5	59.9	74.1	15.0	2.8	2.0	0.8
Hwange	60.6	14.5	21.7	84.3	16.9	55.4	60.2	3.2	2.0	8.0	0.0
Lupane	63.0	17.9	26.4	74.4	31.7	49.6	55.7	4.1	3.3	3.7	0.0
Nkayi	60.1	12.1	39.1	74.2	19.8	48.8	50.8	7.7	3.6	2.4	2.0
Tsholotsho	91.2	27.9	28.3	80.1	17.1	42.2	43.8	3.6	0.4	0.8	3.6
Umguza	47.0	9.2	10.4	86.3	5.6	30.5	51.4	3.6	0.8	6.0	0.8
Mat North	67.4	15.8	29.1	82.3	20.5	45.8	52.0	5.4	1.8	3.5	1.1

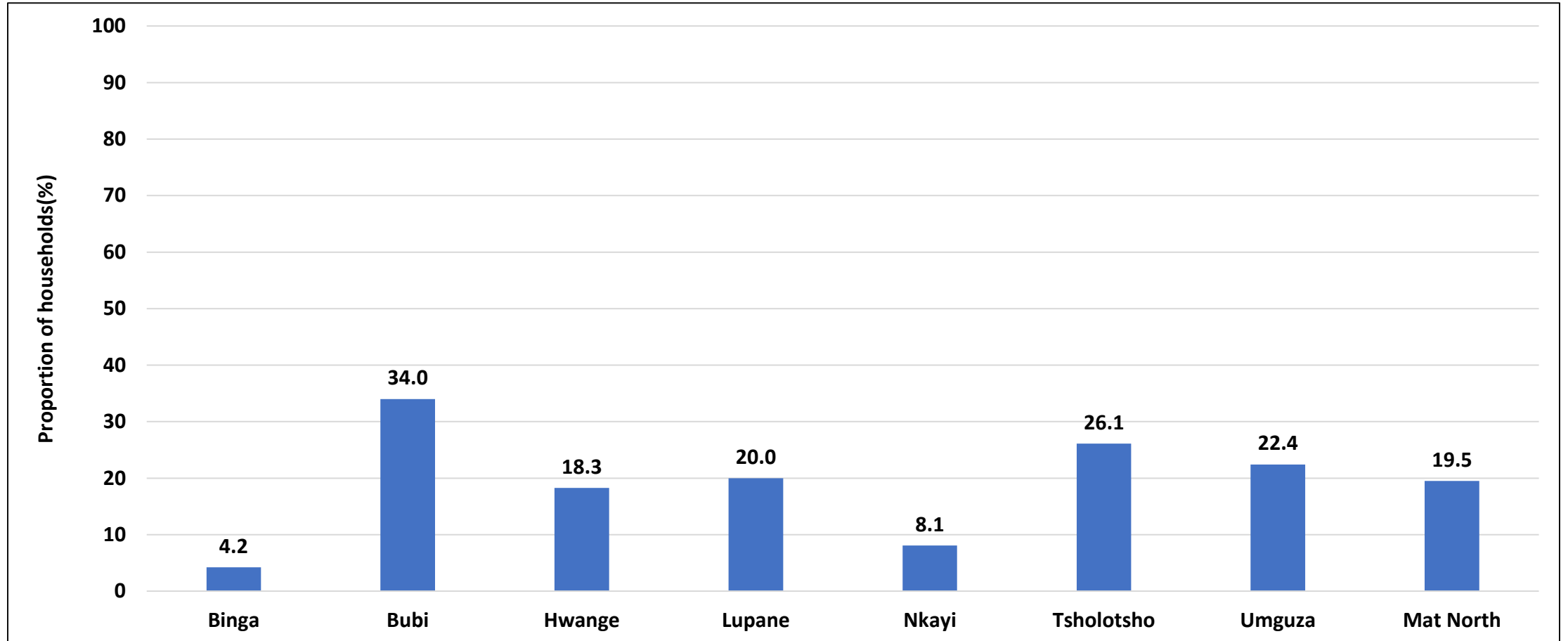
- The most common methods used by households to protect themselves from COVID-19 included use of a face mask in public places (82.3%) and frequently washing of hands with soap (67.4%).

Access to Hand Sanitizers, Masks and Soap



- Access to masks (84.2%) and handwashing soap (67.8%) was high. However, access to sanitisers was very low (14.1%).
- The trend was similar in all districts, that is, masks were accessible whereas hand sanitizers were not easily accessible.

Affordability of PPE



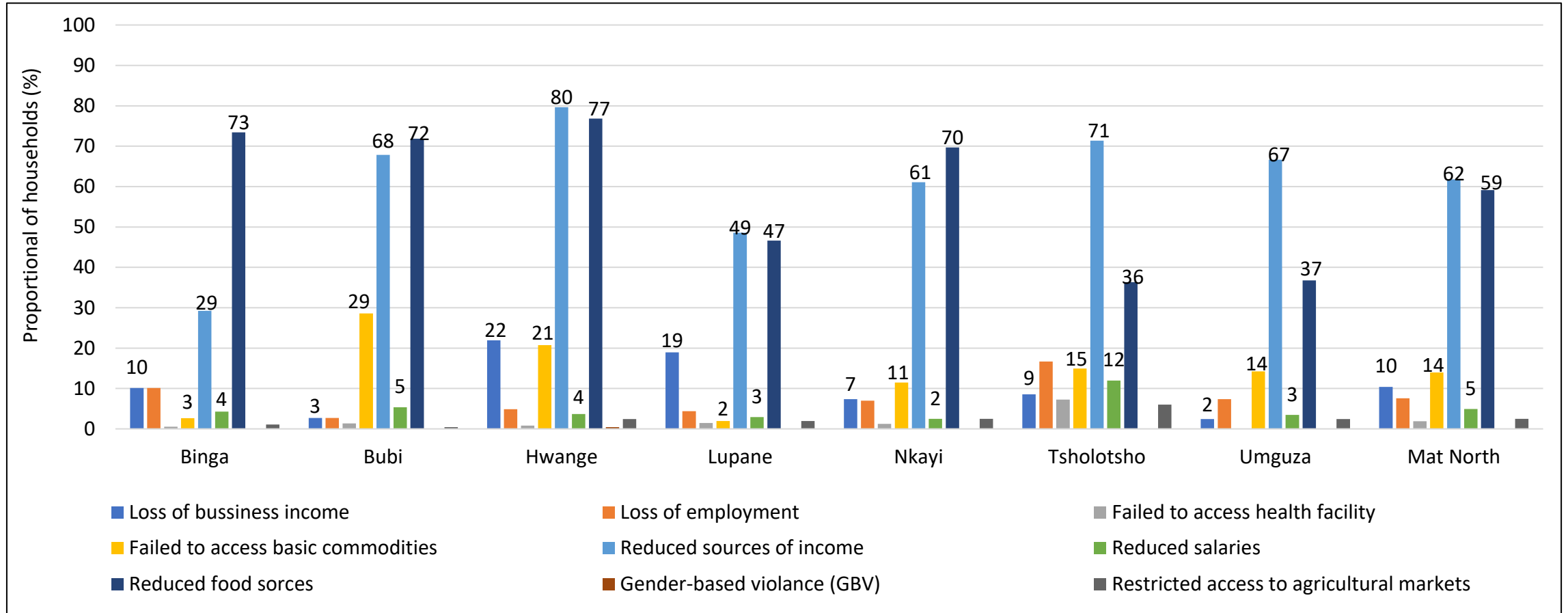
- About 19.5% households could afford COVID-19 PPE and accessories. The lowest proportion was in Binga at 4.2%.

Effects of COVID-19 on Access to Goods and Services

Experienced difficulties in accessing:	Binga	Bubi	Hwange	Lupane	Nkayi	Tsholotsho	Umguza	Mat North
Food products/supply	29.9	64.9	65.0	24.5	50.2	53.2	42.7	47
Medical supplies	9.0	26.6	31.8	3.7	9.0	26.7	9.5	17
Medication	3.3	10.5	20.7	0.4	2.3	26.3	6.4	10
Hygiene and sanitary products	3.3	11.8	28.5	0.8	3.4	24.8	9.2	12
Health services/assistance	2.9	16.9	22.5	0	4.6	26.0	10.6	14
Security services	2.9	7.3	2.1	0.4	1.4	24.4	4.3	6
Agriculture extension services	4.9	11.5	4.0	2.0	2.1	25.6	6.1	8
Water supply	0.8	2.8	0.4	0	0.4	25.2	2.0	5
Public transport	39.8	55.6	31.1	16.7	46.9	59.6	49.2	43
Social services/assistance	6.6	4.8	8.9	0.4	6.6	26.4	12.0	9
Gender based violence services	0.4	1.6	1.5	0	0	23.6	1.4	6

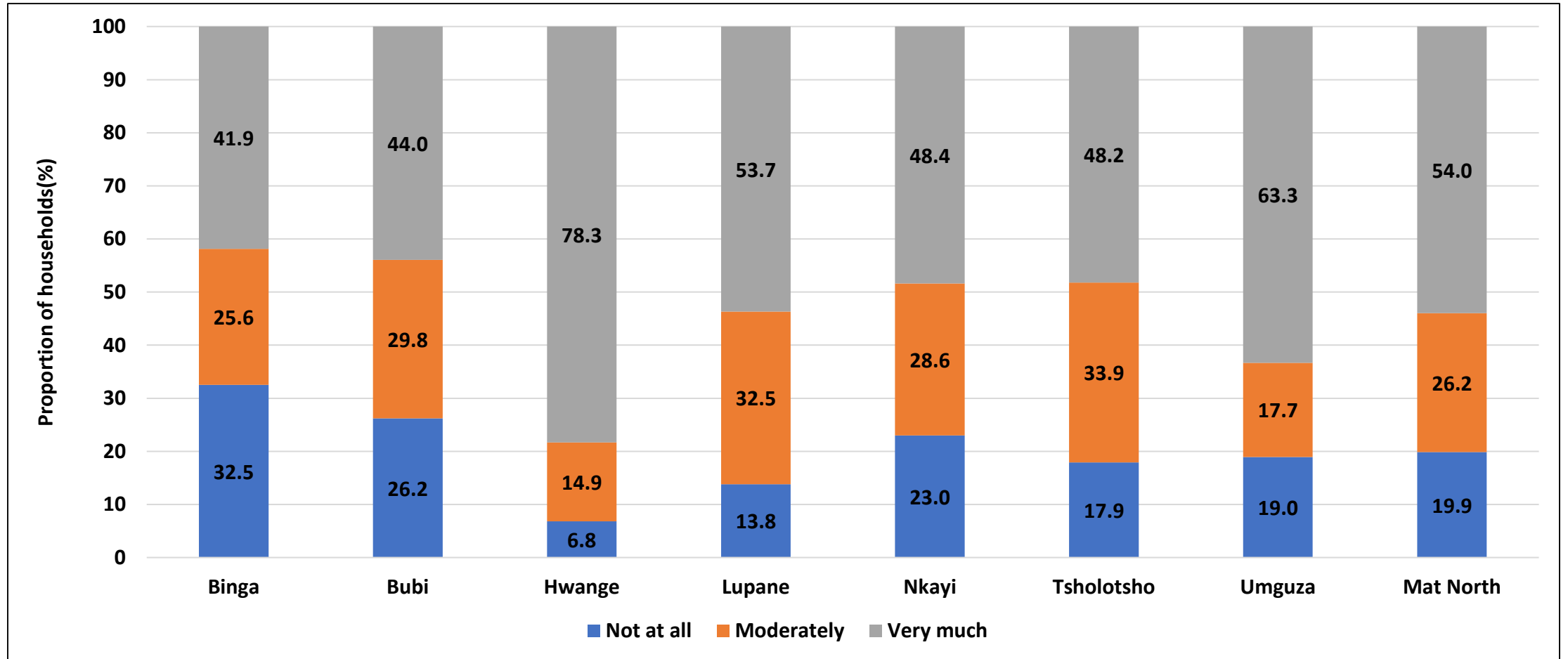
- In Matabeleland North, COVID-19 restrictive measures affected access to goods and services particularly accessing food products (47%), public transport (43%) and medical supplies (17%), a general trend observed across districts.
- Challenges faced in accessing basic goods and services negatively impacts on the general well being of the households.

Effects of COVID-19 on Livelihoods



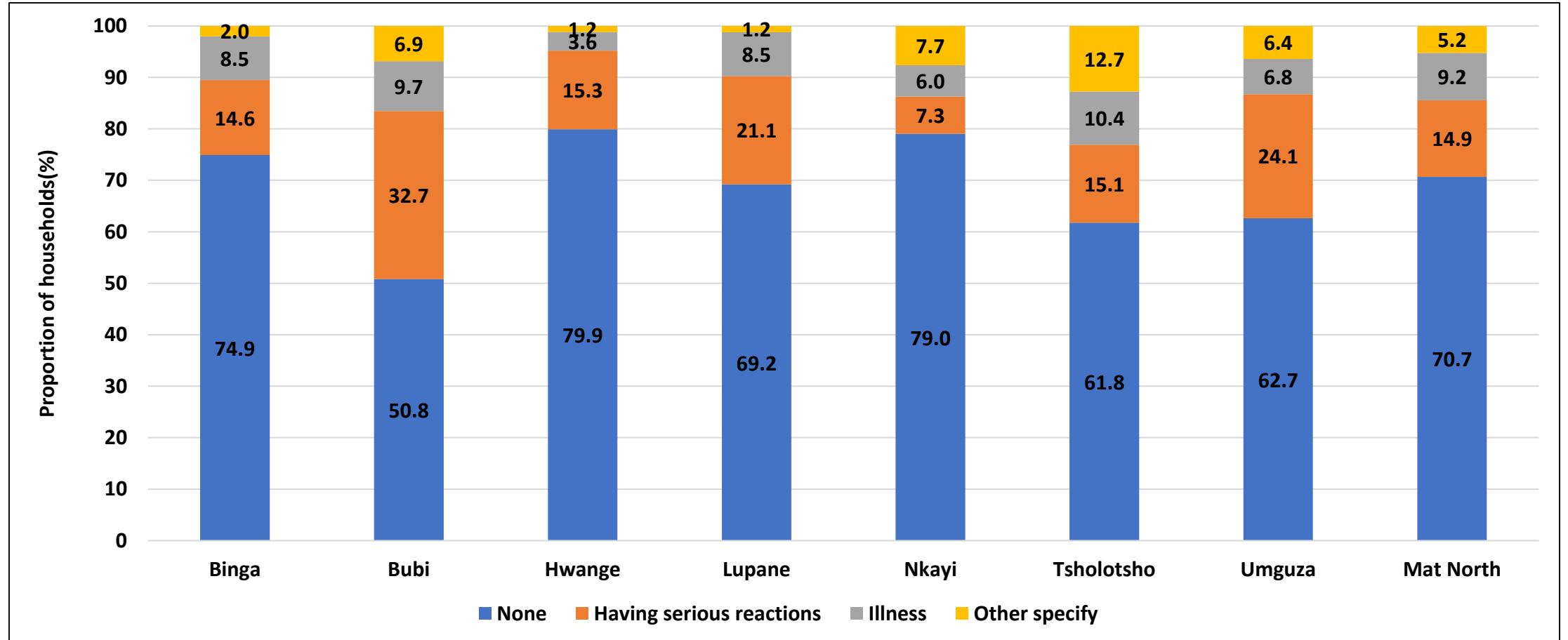
- At provincial level, the main effects of COVID-19 on livelihoods were reduced income sources (62%) and reduced food sources (59 %).
- Hwange (80%), Tsholotsho (71%) and Bubi (68%) had the highest proportion of households which reported reduction in income sources.

Trust in the COVID-19 Vaccine



- The majority of households (54%) reported that they had trust in the **COVID-19** Vaccine.

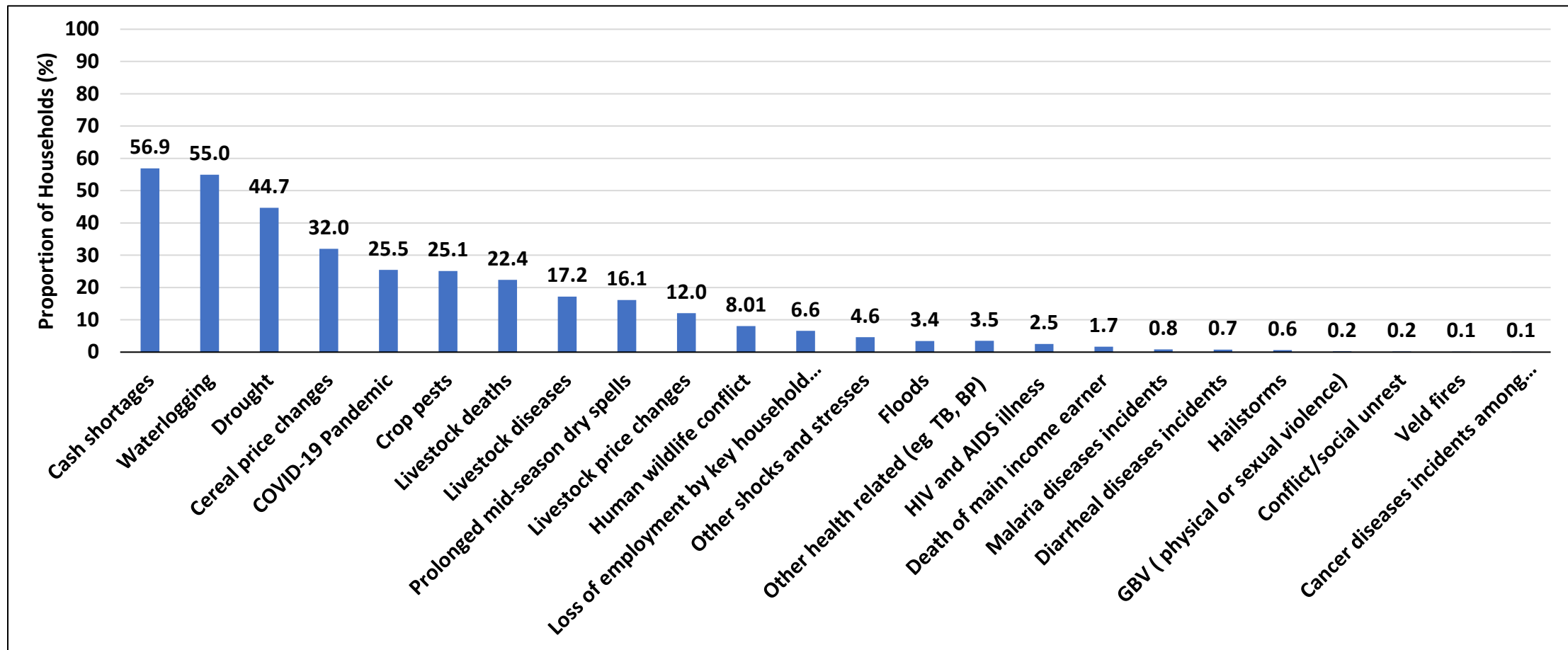
Vaccine Concerns



- The majority of the households indicated no concerns about the COVID-19 vaccine (70.7%).
- Having serious reactions (14.9 %) was the most stated concern.

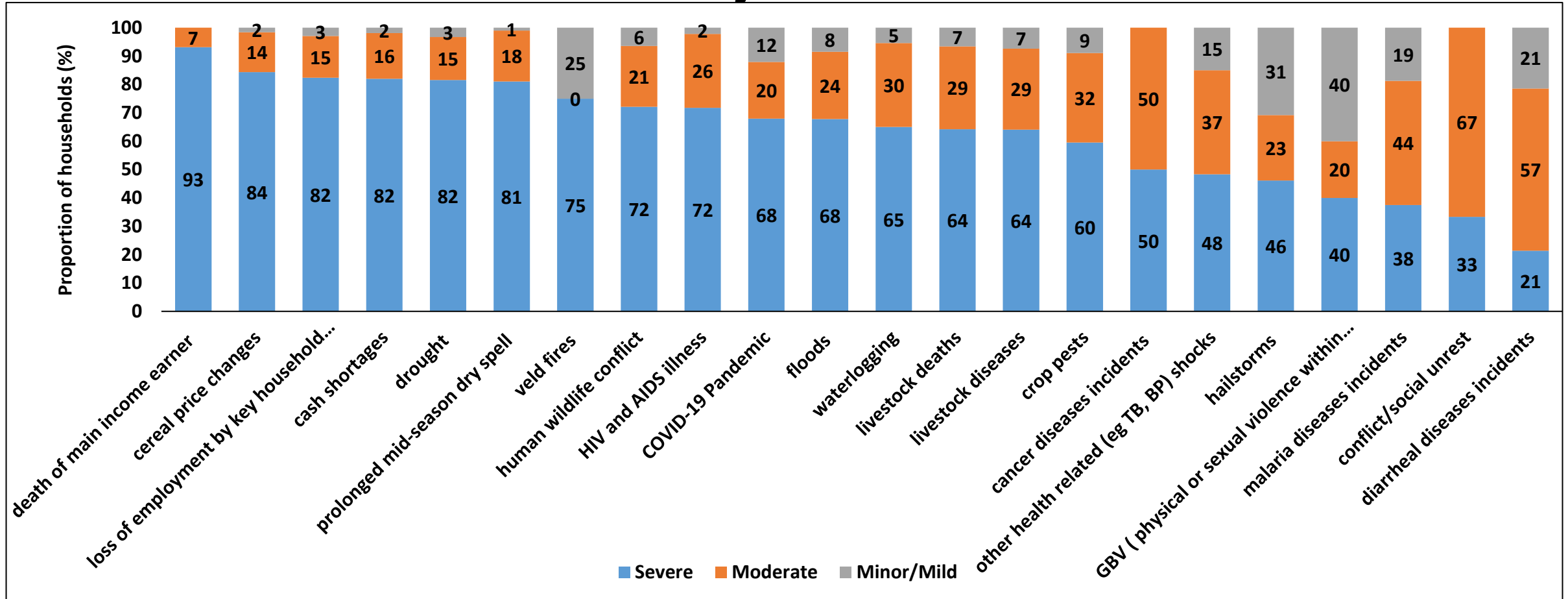
Shocks and Stressors

Households Experiencing Shocks



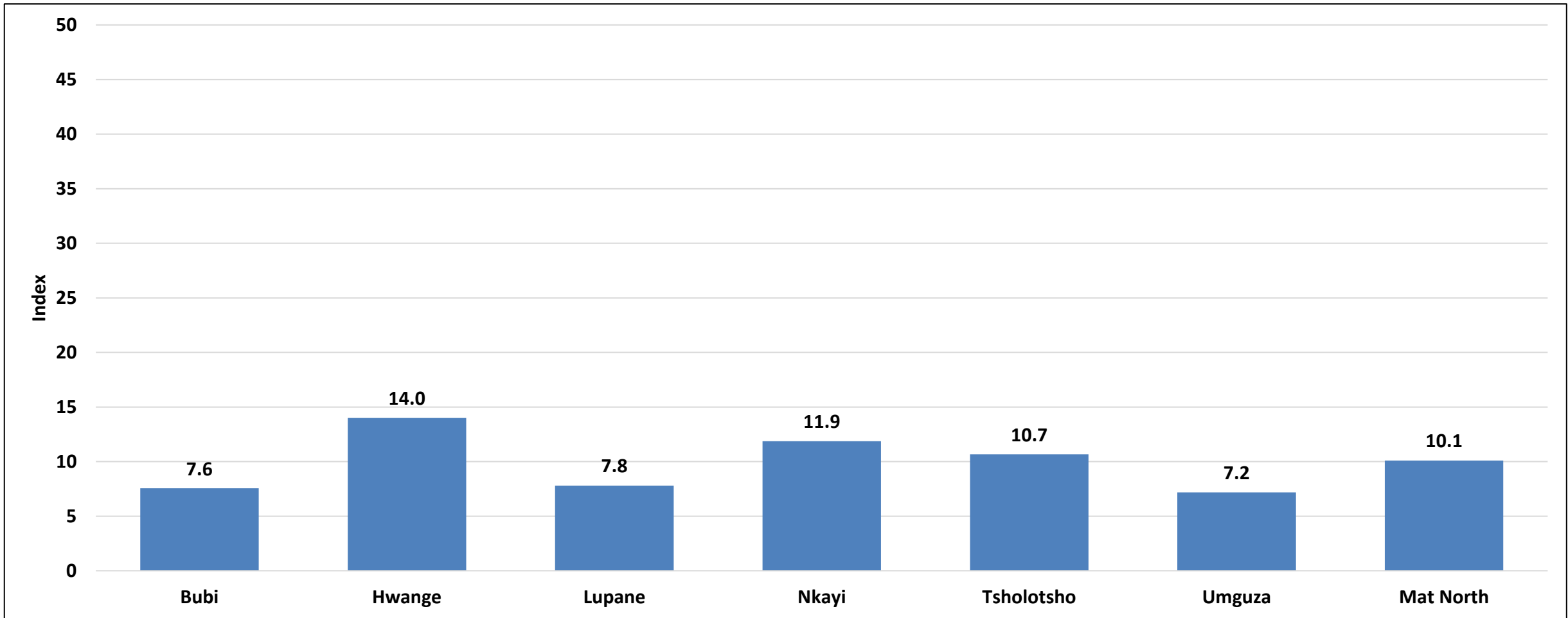
- Cash shortages (56.9%), water logging (55%) and drought(44.7%) were the most prevalent shocks experienced by households.

Severity of Shocks



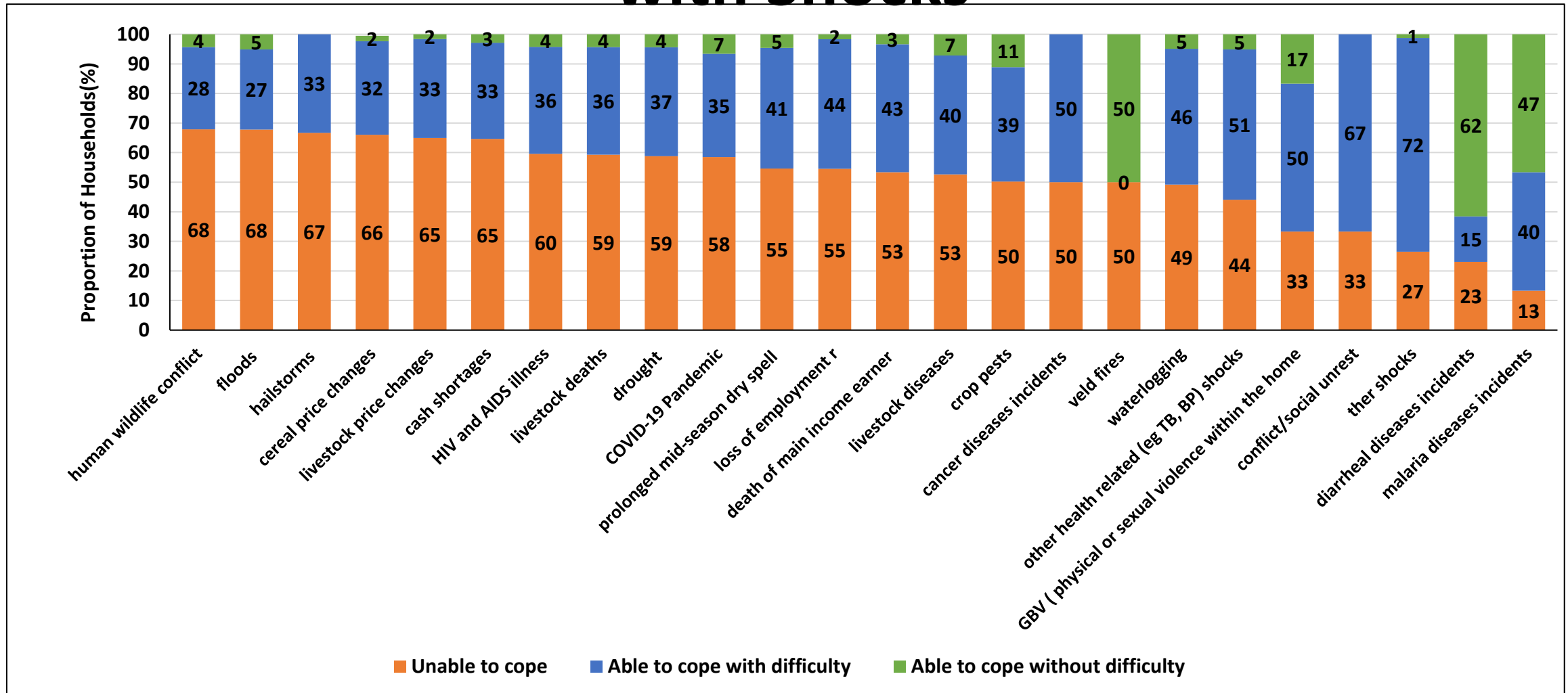
- Death of main income earner (93%), cereal price changes (84%), drought, cash shortages and loss of key employment (82%) were reported to have had the most severe impact on households.

Average Shock Exposure Index



- Hwange (14) had the highest average shock exposure index

Households Perception of their Ability to Cope with Shocks



- The majority of households perceived inability to cope with most shocks.

Food Security

Food Security Dimensions

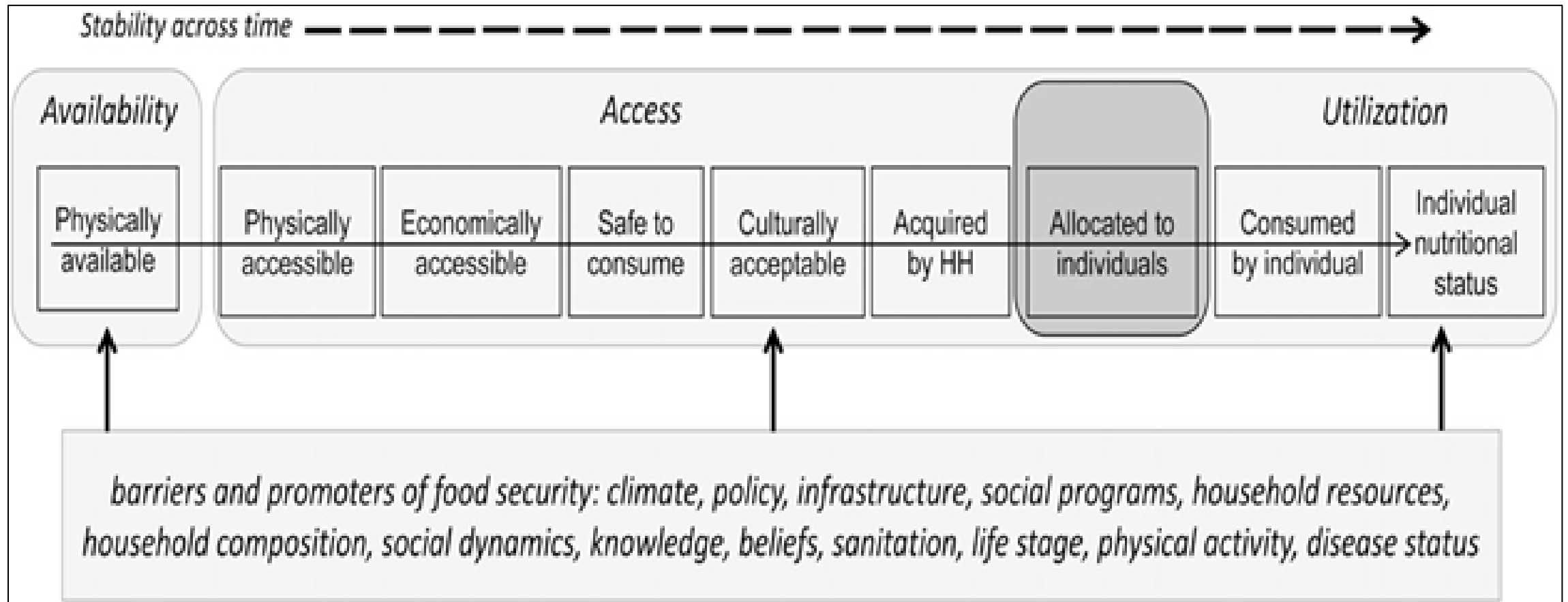


Figure 3: Dimensions of Food Security (Jones et al., 2013)

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

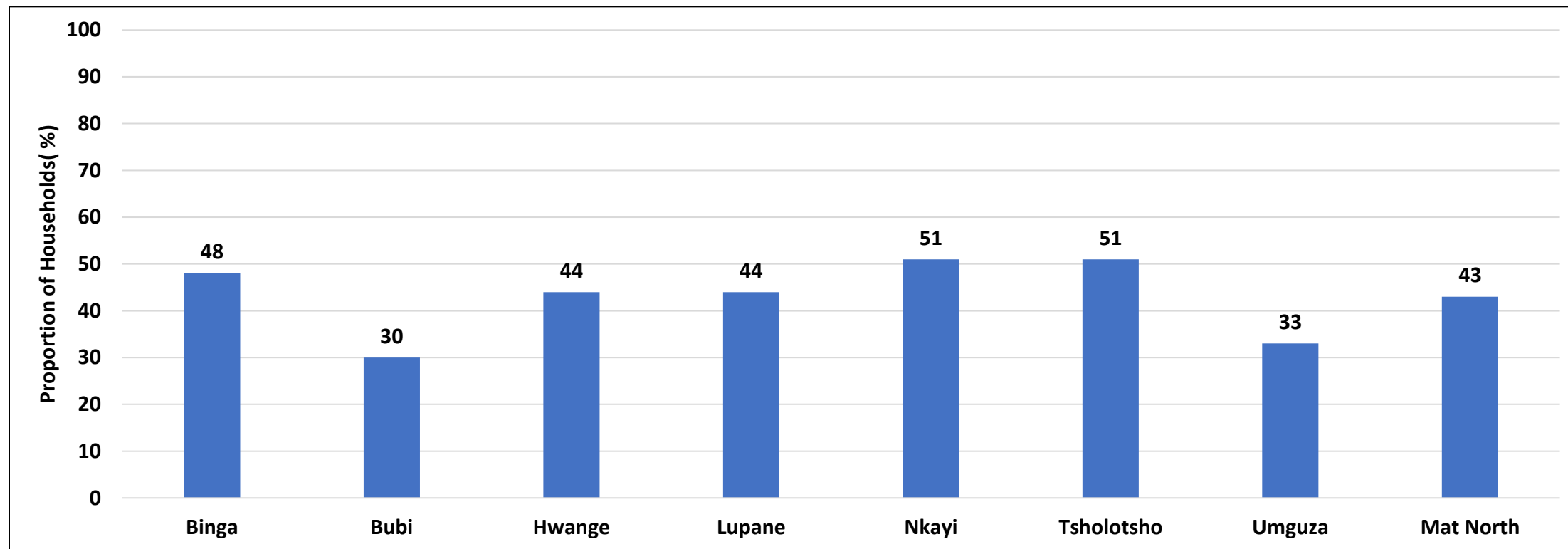
- Each of the surveyed households' potential to acquire minimum expenditure food basket (Figure 3) was computed by estimating the household's likely disposable income (both cash and non cash) in the 2021/22 consumption year from the following possible income sources;
 - Cereal stocks from the previous 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 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 by District



- Tsholotsho (51%) and Nkayi (51%) are projected to have the highest cereal insecurity during the peak hunger period .
- Bubi (30%) is projected to have the least prevalence of cereal insecurity during the peak period.

Cereal Insecure Population by District by Quarter

District	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
Binga	71611	80656	88948
Bubi	14456	20803	26092
Hwange	22902	28187	32591
Lupane	36394	43859	50858
Nkayi	35117	48774	61455
Tsholotsho	48388	55445	65022
Umguza	24320	30276	41195
Matabeleland North	243817	300340	359258

- Binga (88 948) and Tsholotsho (65 022) are projected to have the highest populations of cereal insecure people during the peak hunger period.

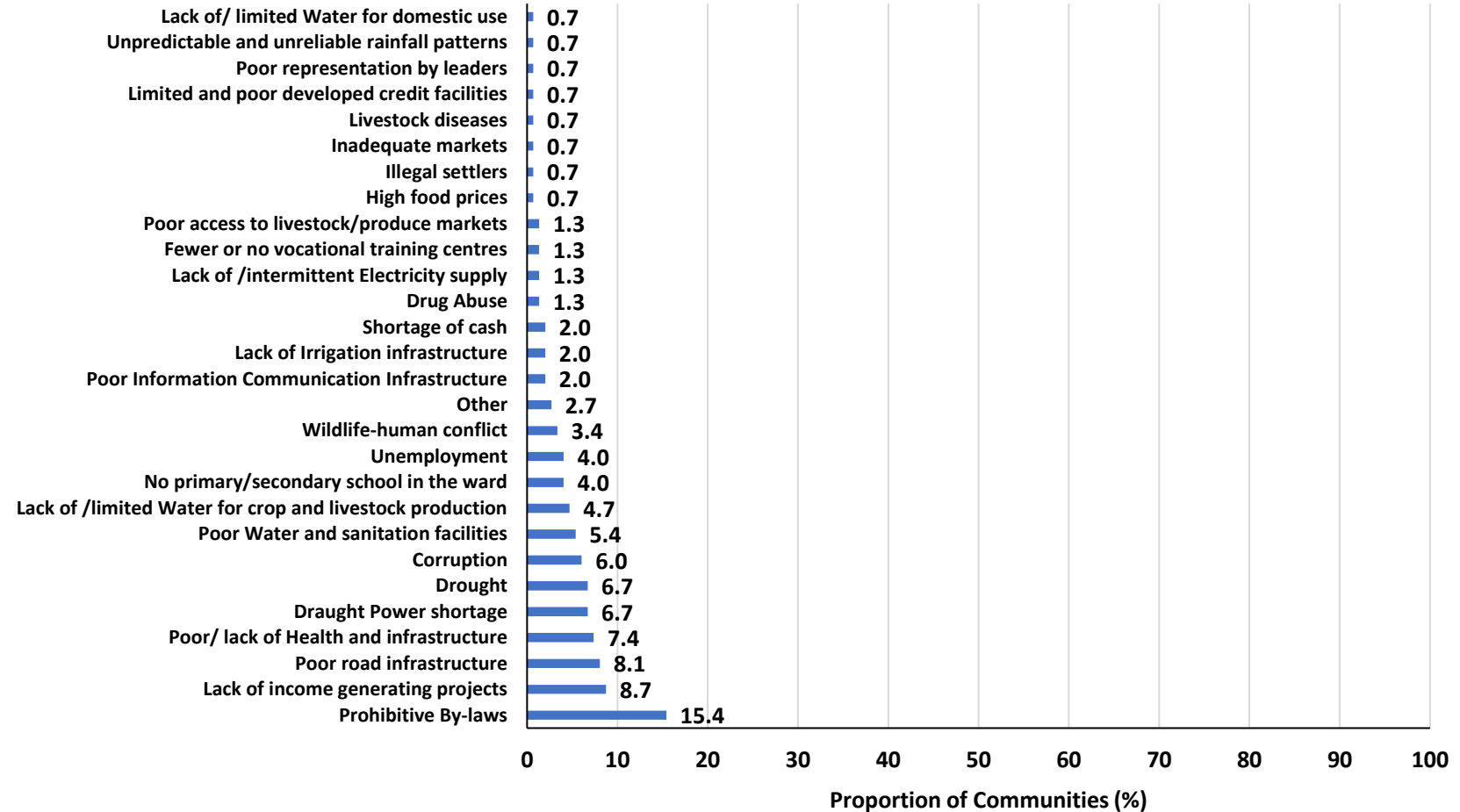
Cereal Requirements (MT) by District by Quarter

District	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
Binga	2650	2984	3291
Bubi	535	770	965
Hwange	847	1043	1206
Lupane	1347	1623	1882
Nkayi	1299	1805	2274
Tsholotsho	1790	2051	2406
Umguza	900	1120	1524
Matabeleland North	9021	11113	13293

- Matabeleland North province is projected to require 13293 MT of cereal to support food insecure households during the peak hunger period .

Community Development Challenges and Priorities

Development Challenges



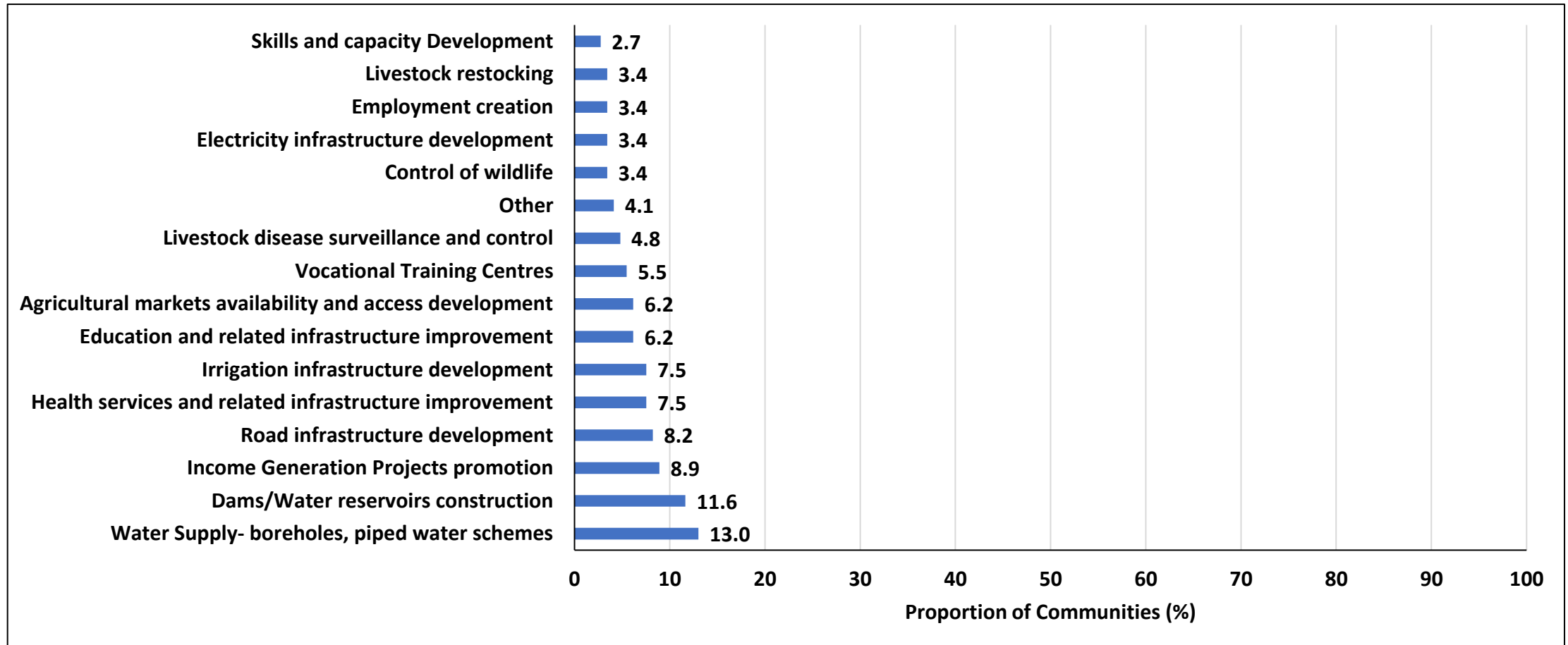
- The main development challenges reported by communities in the province included prohibitive by-laws (15.4%), lack of income generating projects (8.7%) and poor road infrastructure (8.1%).

Development Challenges by District

Development Challenge	Binga (%)	Bubi (%)	Hwange (%)	Lupane (%)	Nkayi (%)	Tsholotsho (%)	Umguza (%)	Mat North (%)
Prohibitive By-laws	17.4	0.0	3.1	18.2	38.5	73.3	0.0	15.4
Lack of income generating projects	17.4	0.0	6.3	9.1	23.1	6.7	5.9	8.7
Corruption	17.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	15.4	6.7	0.0	6.0
Draught Power shortage	17.4	4.8	3.1	0.0	15.4	6.7	2.9	6.7
Drought	13.0	4.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	6.7
Drug Abuse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	2.9	1.3
No primary/secondary school in the ward	0.0	9.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	4.0
Lack of /intermittent Electricity supply	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.3
Fewer or no vocational training centres	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.3
Poor/ lack of Health and infrastructure	4.3	14.3	6.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	11.8	7.4
High food prices	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Poor Information Communication Infrastructure	4.3	0.0	3.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Illegal settlers	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Inadequate markets	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Lack of Irrigation infrastructure	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	2.0
Shortage of cash	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	2.0
Livestock diseases	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Poor access to livestock/produce markets	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Limited and poor developed credit facilities	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Poor representation by leaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.7
Poor road infrastructure	4.3	14.3	6.3	18.2	0.0	0.0	11.8	8.1
Unpredictable and unreliable rainfall patterns	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Unemployment	0.0	0.0	3.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	8.8	4.0
Poor Water and sanitation facilities	0.0	19.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.4
Lack of/ limited Water for domestic use	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Lack of /limited Water for crop and livestock production	0.0	4.8	6.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	8.8	4.7
Wildlife-human conflict	0.0	4.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Other	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.7

- Prohibitive By-laws(15.4%) were the main development challenge cited by communities in Matabeleland North.

Development Priorities



- The main development challenges reported by communities included water supply, boreholes, piped water schemes (13%), dams/ water reservoirs construction (12%) and income generation projects promotion (8.9%).

Community Development Priorities by District

Development Priority	Binga (%)	Bubi (%)	Hwange (%)	Lupane (%)	Nkayi (%)	Tsholotsho (%)	Umguza (%)	Mat North (%)
Control of wildlife	4.2	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Dams/Water reservoirs construction	16.7	16.7	3.8	18.2	14.3	14.3	6.3	11.6
Education and related infrastructure improvement	0.0	0.0	7.7	9.1	14.3	9.5	6.3	6.2
Electricity infrastructure development	12.5	5.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Employment creation	4.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	3.1	3.4
Health services and related infrastructure improvement	8.3	5.6	3.8	9.1	7.1	4.8	12.5	7.5
Income Generation Projects promotion	0.0	0.0	11.5	27.3	0.0	19.0	9.4	8.9
Irrigation infrastructure development	8.3	5.6	7.7	9.1	7.1	9.5	6.3	7.5
Livestock restocking	0.0	11.1	3.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.4
Agricultural markets availability and access development	12.5	11.1	3.8	0.0	7.1	9.5	0.0	6.2
Livestock disease surveillance and control	16.7	0.0	0.0	9.1	7.1	0.0	3.1	4.8
Road infrastructure development	0.0	16.7	11.5	0.0	7.1	9.5	9.4	8.2
Skills and capacity Development	0.0	0.0	3.8	9.1	7.1	0.0	3.1	2.7
Vocational Training Centres	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	7.1	4.8	12.5	5.5
Water Supply- boreholes, piped water schemes	16.7	22.2	3.8	0.0	14.3	19.0	12.5	13.0
Other	0.0	5.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	4.1

- Water Supply –boreholes, piped water schemes (13%), Dams /Water Reservoir construction and Income generating projects were the most common development priorities cited by communities.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Government (52%) and development partners (32%) remain the major source of support in the province.
- The proportion of households familiar and using improved post-harvest grain storage methods was low in the province, hence there is need for upscaling the uptake of these methodologies through awareness, decentralisation of community granary concept to ward level and enhancement of production and distribution of improved storage facilities.
- Certified seeds need to be distributed according to regions and increase availability at local markets.
- The proportion of households that were familiar with small grains was high (76%), however only 58% were reported to be growing small grains. The low uptake might be attributed to labour intensive processing, hence the need to upscale production and distribution of non labour intensive processing technology.
- The proportion of households which had access to improved sanitation facilities were 44%, while 55% practiced open defaecation. There is need to enforce local bylaws that promote the construction and utilisation of improved sanitation and hygiene facilities.
- The poor child nutrition status and illnesses are reflective of poor consumption patterns, WASH conditions and poor feeding practices. There is need to implement at large scale high nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programming. In addition agricultural production should be more inclined to the production of diversified cropping and livestock to improve on household consumption patterns and minimum acceptable diets for children under the age of 5yrs.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Only 3% of the respondents reported to have experienced gender based violence either sexual or physical. Emotional violence (41%) was the most prevalent form of violence among spouses.
- Victims of Gender Based Violence and Spousal Violence either reported to relatives or do not report at all.
- The Government should strengthen mechanisms and community structures for effective awareness and referral systems on Gender Based Violence.

Supported By



**World Health
Organization**



unicef
for every child



**Spotlight
Initiative**
To eliminate violence
against women and girls

ZimVAC is Coordinated by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), Housed at SIRDC: 1574 Alpes Road, Hatcliffe, Harare
Tel: +263-242-862586/ +263-242-862025. Website: www.fnc.org.zw. Email: info@fnc.org.zw.
Twitter: @FNCZimbabwe. Instagram: fnc_zim. Facebook: @FNCZimbabwe