

# Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC)

## 2021 Rural Livelihoods Assessment

### Matabeleland South Provincial Report



ZimVAC is coordinated by the Food and Nutrition Council  
Housed at SIRDC: 1574 Alpes Road, Road Hatcliffe, Harare  
Tel: +263-242-862586/ +263-242-862025. Website: [www.fnc.org.zw](http://www.fnc.org.zw).  
Email: [info@fnc.org.zw](mailto:info@fnc.org.zw).  
Twitter: @FNCZimbabwe. Instagram: [fnc\\_zim](https://www.instagram.com/fnc_zim). Facebook: @FNCZimbabwe



# 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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**

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- 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)
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- Rural District Councils (RDCs)
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- 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

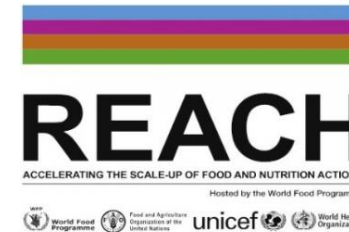
# Acknowledgement of Support



ZIMBABWE



**World Health  
Organization**



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

# Acronyms

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

# **Introduction and Background**

# Introduction

- ZimVAC livelihoods assessments' results continue to be an important tool for informing and guiding policies and programmes that respond to the prevailing food and nutrition security situation. To date, 21 rural and 8 urban livelihoods updates have been produced.
- ZimVAC plays a significant role in fulfilling Commitment Six, of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) (GoZ, 2012), in which the “Government of Zimbabwe is committed to ensuring a national integrated food and nutrition security information system that provides timely and reliable information on the food and nutrition security situation and the effectiveness of programmes and informs decision-making”.
- It has become mandatory for FNC to coordinate annual livelihoods updates with the technical support of ZimVAC.



# Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC)

ZimVAC is a consortium of Government, Development Partners, UN, NGOs, Technical Agencies and the Academia. It was established in 2002 and is led and regulated by Government. It is chaired by FNC, a department in the Office of the President and Cabinet whose mandate is to promote a multi-sectoral response to food insecurity and nutrition problems in a manner that ensures that every Zimbabwean is free from hunger and malnutrition.

ZimVAC supports Government, particularly FNC in:

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

# Assessment Rationale

- The performance of the agricultural season, with the disruption of food systems and markets, the COVID-19 pandemic coupled with the prevailing macro-economic environment has affected the livelihoods of the rural population.
- The impact on the livelihoods, which has ripple effects on household wellbeing outcomes, had not been quantified and ascertained hence the need to carry out a livelihoods assessment.
- The assessment results will be used to:
  - Inform planning for targeted interventions to help the vulnerable people, given the prevailing situation in the country as well as their long term vulnerability context.
  - Inform short, medium and long term interventions that address immediate and long term needs as well as building resilient livelihoods.
  - Monitor and report towards commitments within the guiding frameworks of existing national food and nutrition policies and strategies among them the National Development Strategy 1, the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and the Zero Hunger Strategy.
  - Monitor interventions to ensure adherence to the principles spelt out in regional and international frameworks which Zimbabwe has committed itself to which include the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the SDGs.
  - Guide early warning for early action

# Purpose

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

# Objectives

The specific objectives of the assessment were:

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

# Background

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

# Background

- Travel restrictions and border closures are likely to delay the movement of the essential supplies such as fertilizers which are crucial for the preparation for the 2021/2022 cropping season. The disruption of agricultural inputs supplies is likely to affect the progression of the current agricultural season which is very much needed to start the recovery from the back to back droughts that have been experienced in the recent past and affect farmers' livelihoods. This could have longer-term implications on the food and nutrition security of households.
- Agriculture as one of the key economic sectors fundamental to the projected economic growth aspired for under the Government's Vision 2030 had a good start to the 2020/21 rainfall season. The country experienced Tropical Storm Chalene and Tropical Cyclone Eloise, which increased average cumulative rainfall from October 2020 to end of January 2021. This resulted in improved water availability and access, improved livestock condition, improved pasture quality availability and quality. However, the incessant rains also increased the risk of tick-borne diseases as well as foot rot in livestock.
- The 2020/2021 agriculture season recorded an increase in the area planted to maize and soya beans owing to the overwhelming support by Government and the private sector. However, challenges reported in the sector include crop damage due to Fall armyworm, crop damage due to Tropical Storm Chalene and Tropical Cyclone Eloise (particularly, Chimanimani and Chipinge districts), water logging as well as fertilizer shortages.
- With the majority of the rural population's livelihoods mostly influenced by agriculture (both crops and livestock), the experienced climate related shocks may negatively affect household food and nutrition security.

# Background

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

# **Assessment Methodology**



# Methodology – Assessment Design

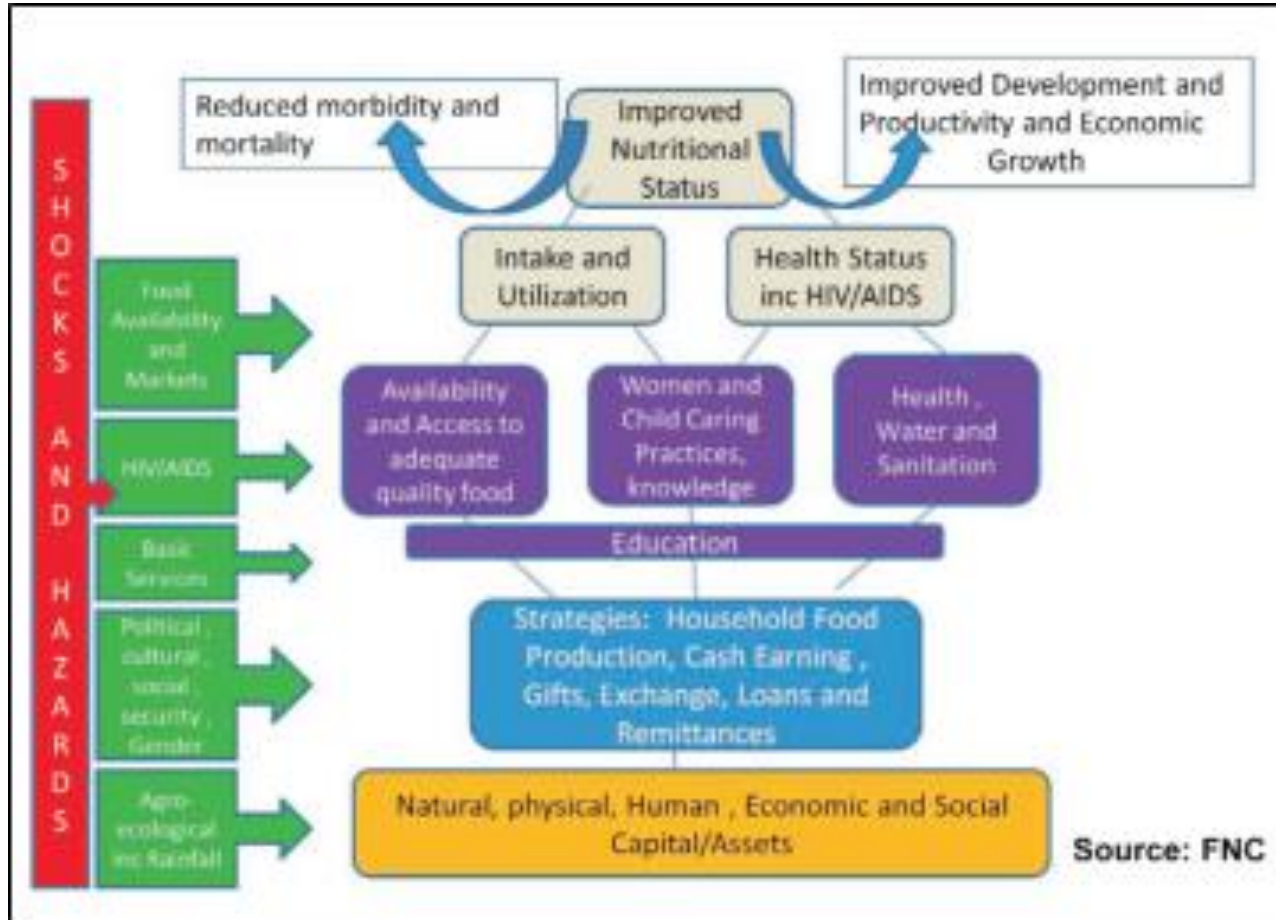


Figure 1: Food and Nutrition Conceptual Framework

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

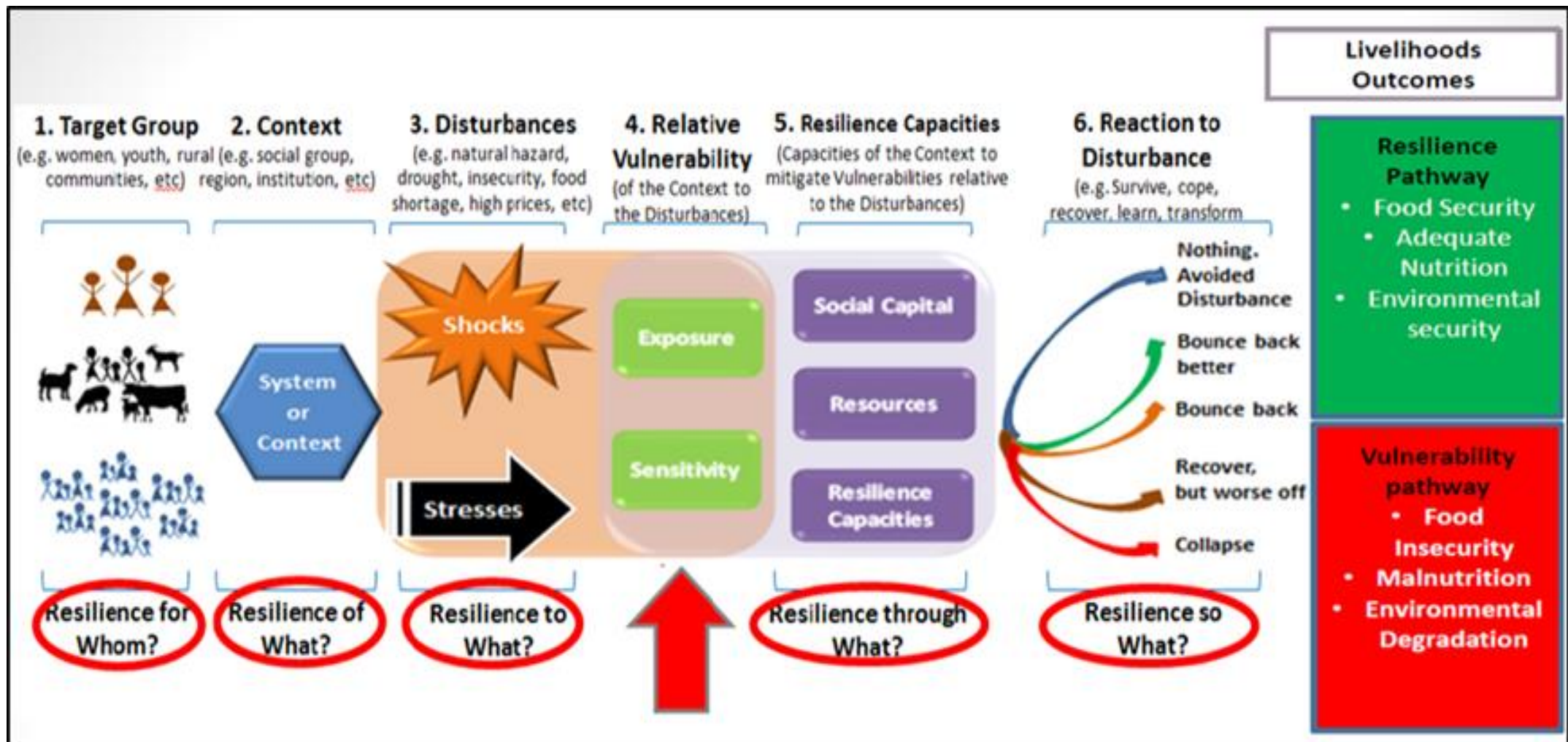
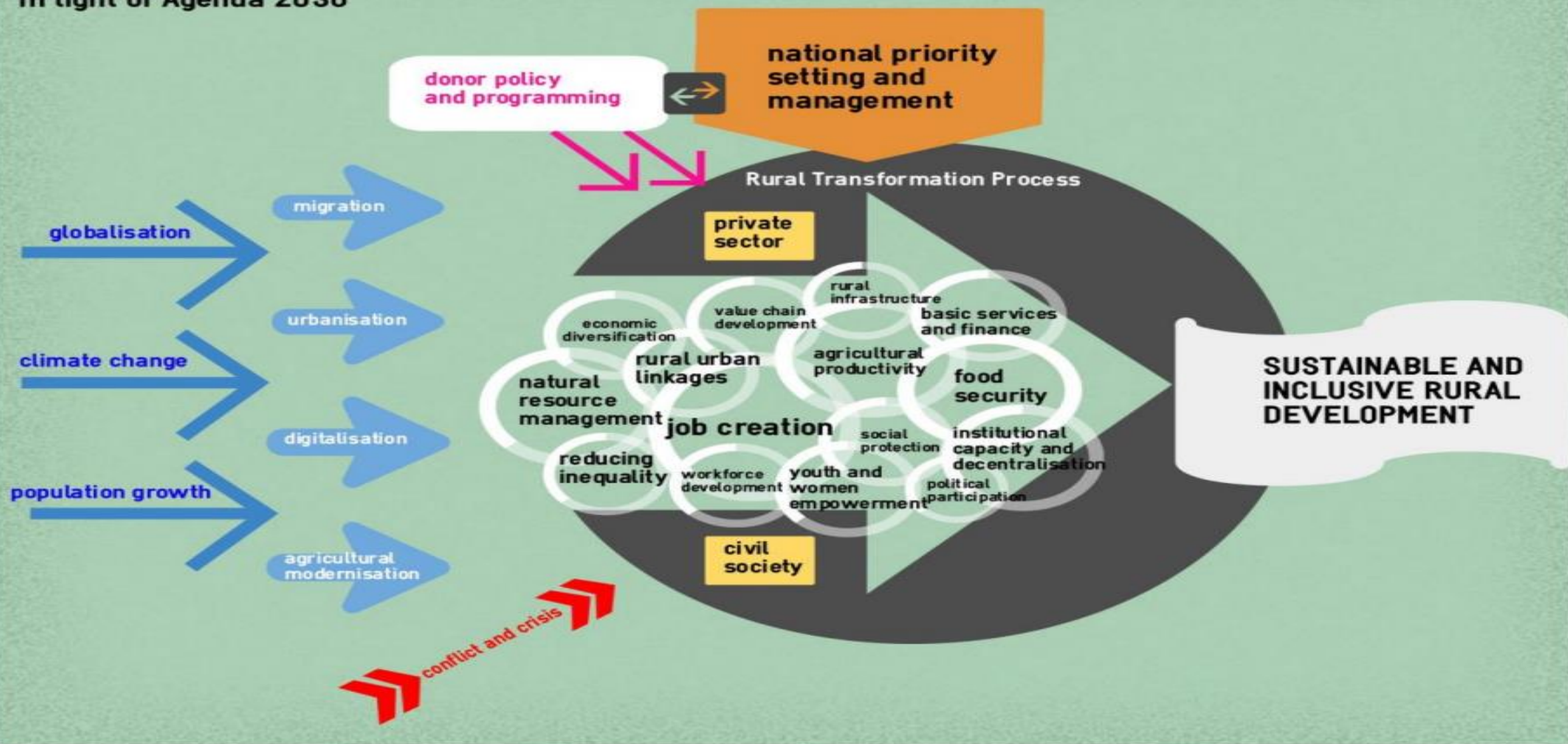


Figure 2: Zimbabwe resilience framework (UNDP Zimbabwe, 2015)



# 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

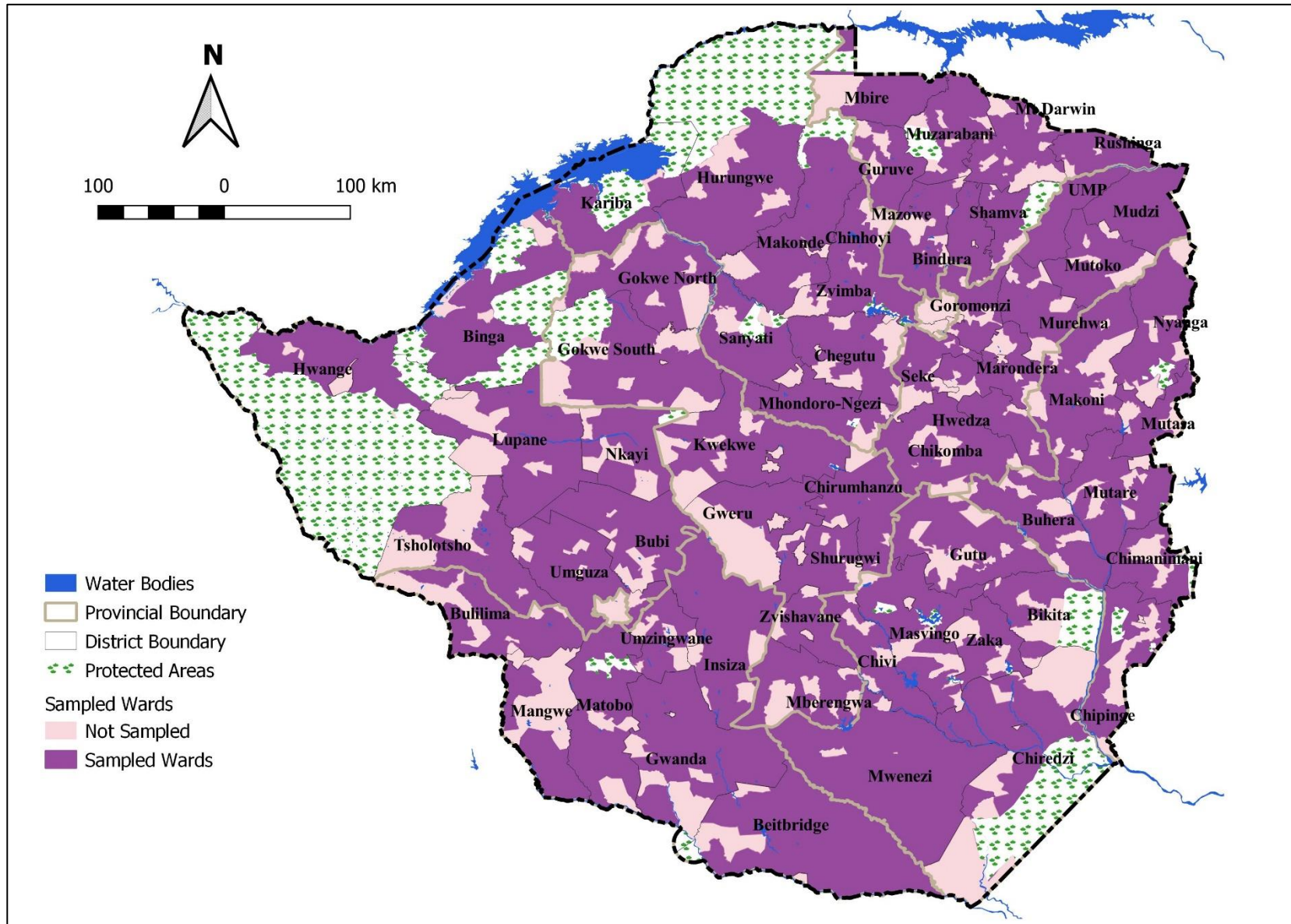
- Primary data collection took place from 3 to 20 July, 2021. In recognising the risk of spreading COVID-19 during data collection, innovative approaches were used to collect vital information without causing any harm. The RLA was guided by global and country specific recommendations and all necessary 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 175 randomly selected Enumerated Areas (EAs) in the province:
- A two staged cluster sampling was used and comprised of;
  - Sampling of 25 clusters per each of the 7 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 in the province to 1736
- 5 FGDs were held per district.

Districts	Number of Sampled Households
<b>Beitbridge</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>Bulilima</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Gwanda</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Insiza</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>Mangwe</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Matobo</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Umzingwane</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1736</b>

# Methodology – Sampled Wards



# Data Preparation and Analysis

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



# Technical Scope

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

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

# **Assessment Findings**

# Household Demographics

# Household Characteristics (Household Size)

District	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Beitbridge	4.6	1.0	16.0
Bulilima	4.8	1.0	14.0
Mangwe	4.8	1.0	14.0
Gwanda	4.7	1.0	15.0
Insiza	3.7	1.0	14.0
Matobo	3.8	1.0	12.0
Umzingwane	4.4	1.0	14.0
Mat South	4.4	1.0	16.0

- The average household size Matabeleland South was 4.4.
- Bulilima and Mangwe Districts had the biggest average household size in the province at 4.8.

# Characteristics of Household Head (Sex and Age)

	Sex of Household Head (%)		Age of Household Head	
District	Male	Female	Average	Minimum
Beitbridge	59.1	40.9	51.4	18.0
Bulilima	37.6	<b>62.4</b>	55.8	15.0
Mangwe	42.0	<b>58.0</b>	57.2	17.0
Gwanda	55.8	44.2	58.3	18.0
Insiza	57.6	42.4	52.3	18.0
Matobo	62.5	37.5	57.5	20.0
Umzingwane	60.8	39.2	53.9	17.0
Mat South	53.6	46.4	<b>55.2</b>	15.0

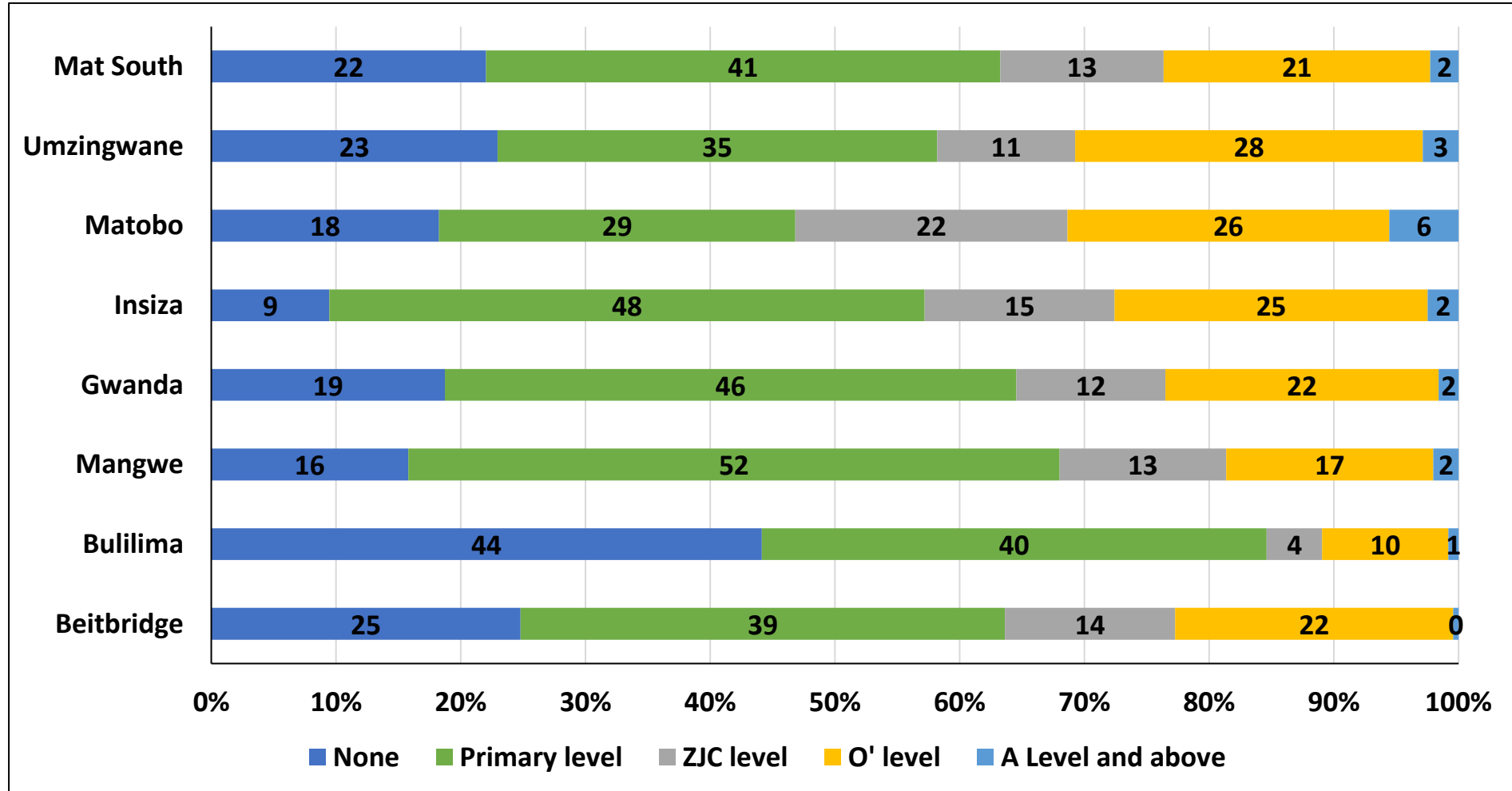
- Bulilima (62.4%) and Mangwe (58%) had the highest proportion of households which were female headed.
- The average age of household head was 55.2.

# Characteristics of Household Head: Religion

District	Roman Catholic (%)	Protestant (%)	Pentecostal (%)	Apostolic Sect (%)	Zion (%)	Other Christian (%)	Traditional (%)	Other religion (%)	No religion (%)
Beitbridge	1.7	0.8	17.4	<b>27.7</b>	10.3	6.2	5.0	0.4	<b>30.6</b>
Bulilima	3.2	2.4	6.8	16.8	<b>34.4</b>	13.6	2.4	0.4	<b>20.0</b>
Mangwe	<b>24.9</b>	3.2	4.0	16.5	<b>32.5</b>	2.8	2.4	4.4	9.2
Gwanda	1.6	17.9	14.3	15.5	<b>18.3</b>	8.8	1.2	2.4	<b>19.9</b>
Insiza	2.9	12.8	17.3	<b>29.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	1.2	1.6	2.9	11.5
Matobo	10.3	3.2	10.7	9.5	<b>28.2</b>	12.3	0.0	6.7	<b>19.0</b>
Umzingwane	2.4	8.2	12.7	<b>21.6</b>	12.7	10.6	1.2	3.3	<b>27.3</b>
Mat South	6.8	6.9	11.8	19.5	<b>22.4</b>	8.0	2.0	2.9	<b>19.6</b>

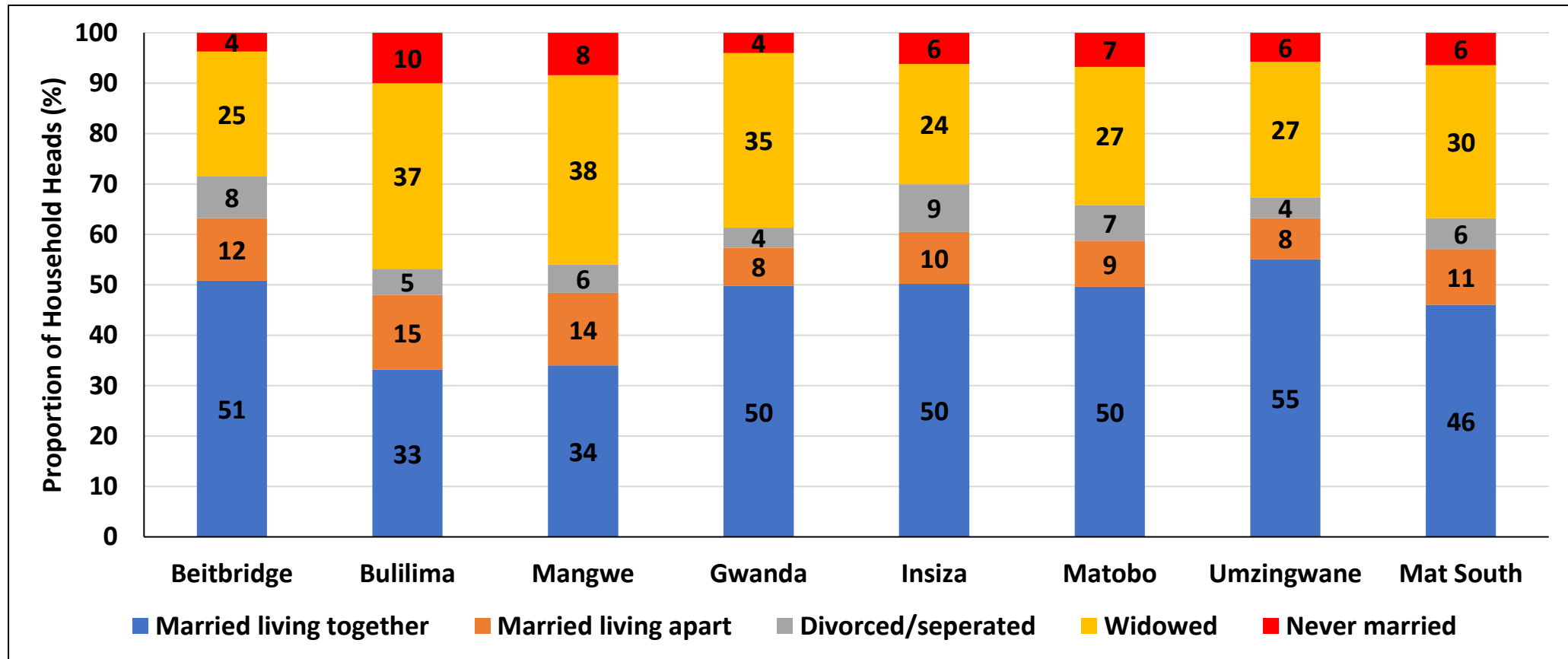
- About 19.6% of the household heads in the province reported that they followed no religion.
- The most common religion among household heads in the province was Zion (22.4%).

# Household Head Education Level



- At least 41% of households in the province were headed by members with primary level education and 21% with O Level.
- This minimal level of education shows the ability of the respondents to interact with the subject of the research.

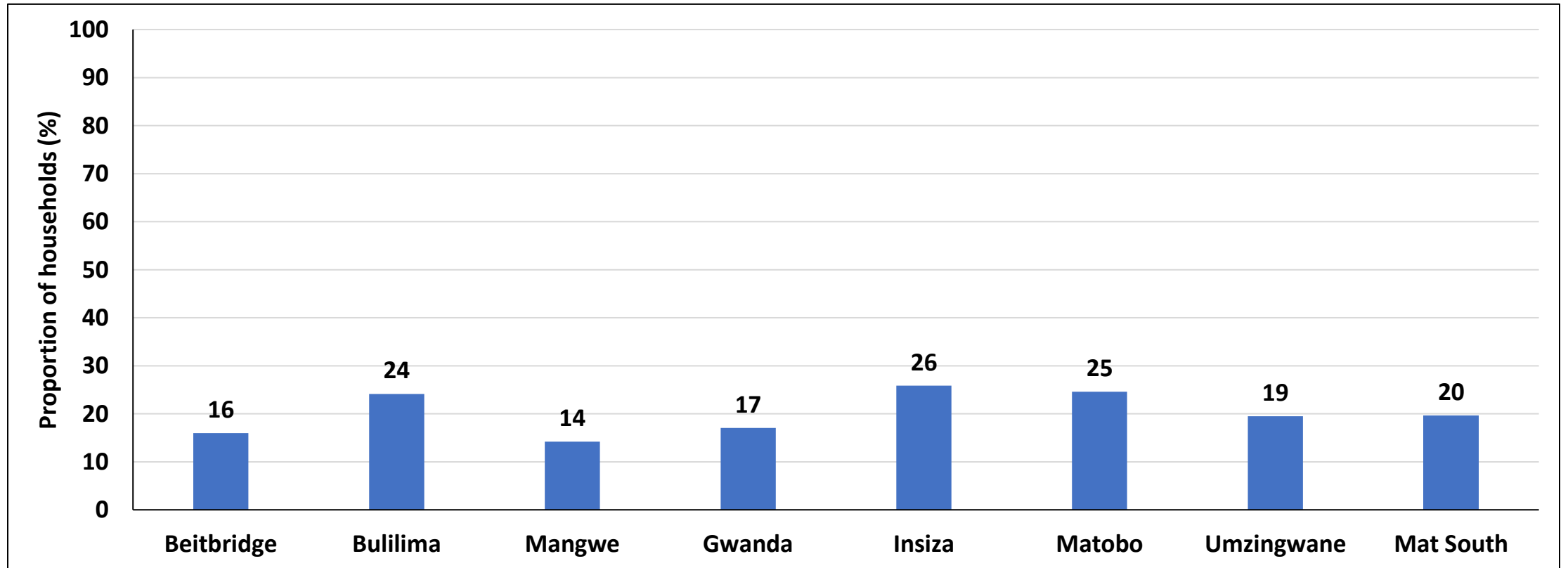
# Characteristics of Household Head: Marital Status



- Mangwe had the highest proportion of household heads who were widowed (38%).
- Bulilima had the highest proportion of household heads who were married and living apart (15%).



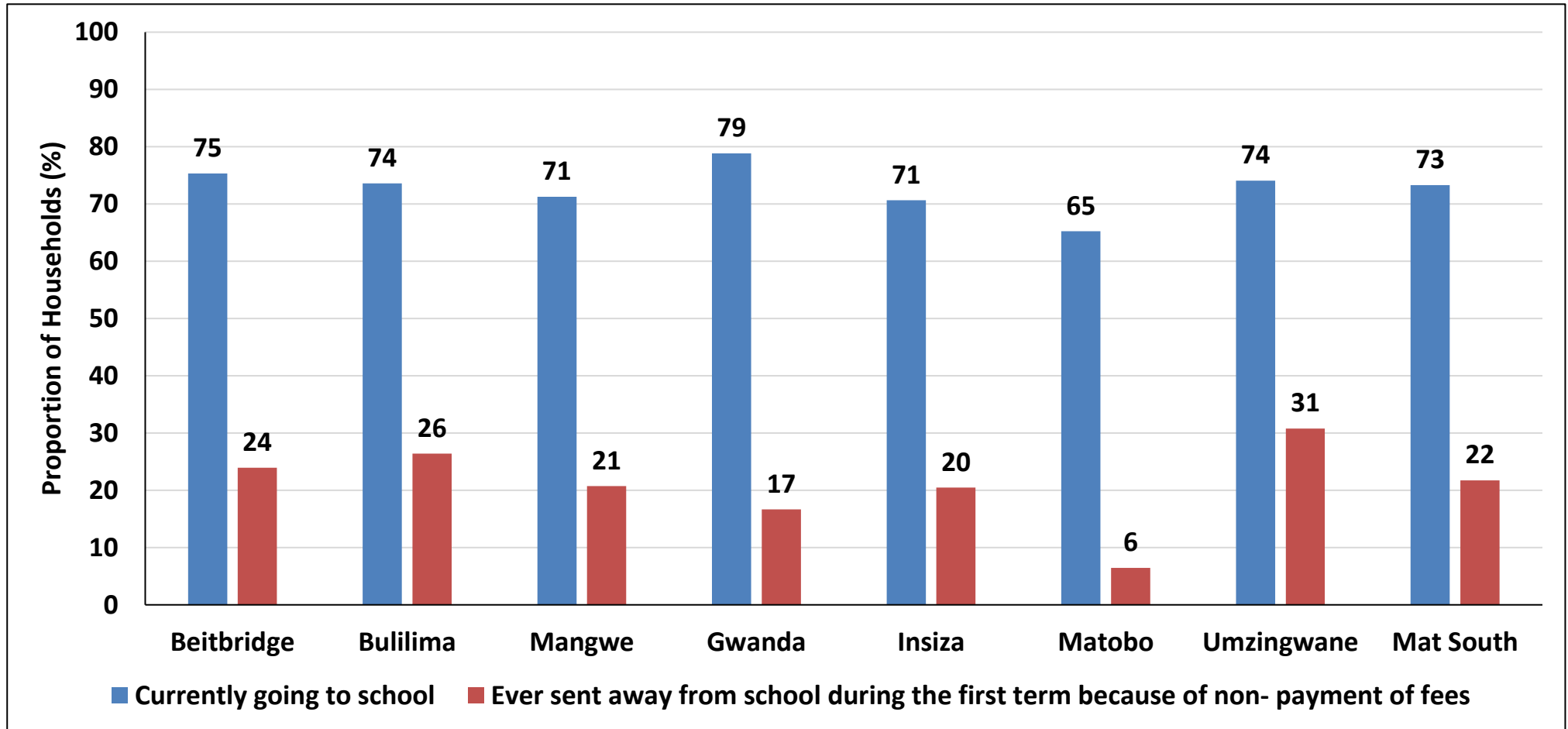
# Orphaned Children by District



- At least 20% of the households had orphans in Matabeleland South.
- The highest proportion of households that had orphans was in Insiza (26%) whilst the lowest was in Mangwe (14%).

# Education

# School Attendance



- The proportion of children attending school in the province was 73% whilst 27% were not in school. Matobo (65%) had the lowest proportion of children attending school.
- In the province, about 22% of children of school going age were once sent away for non-payment of fees during the first term.
- Umzingwane (31%) had the highest proportion of children who were once sent away for non-payment of fees during the first term.

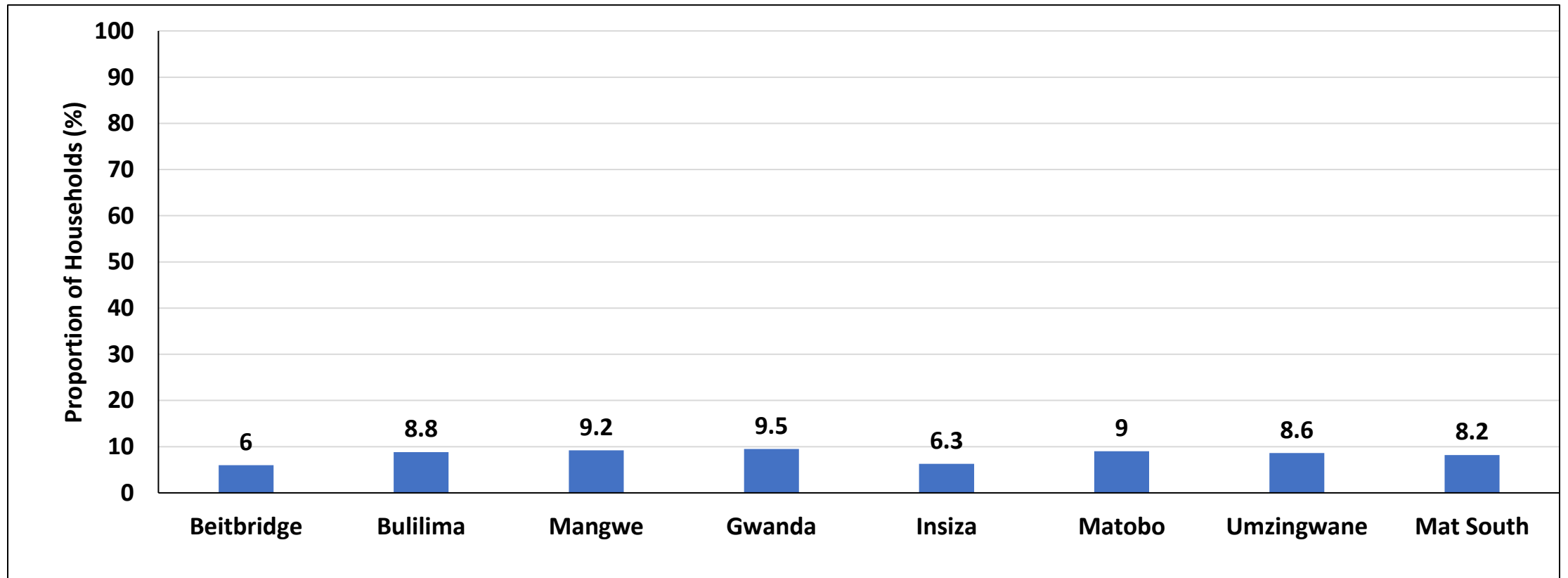
# Major Reasons for Children Not Being in School

District	Expensive or no money (%)	Completed O/A level (%)	Child considered too young (%)	Pregnancy /marriage (%)	Not interested in school (%)	Non-payment of last term school fees (%)	Illness (%)	Distance to school too far (%)	Work for food or money (%)	Help with household work (%)	No food at home (%)	Failure e.g. of exams (%)
Beitbridge	20	20	6.7	20	0	0	0	0	6.7	0	6.7	0
Bulilima	66.7	2.8	8.3	11.1	5.6	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mangwe	75	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gwanda	35.7	35.7	7.1	0	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insiza	22.2	11.1	11.1	0	0	11.1	0	11.1	0	0	0	0
Matobo	50	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.7	0	0
Umzingwane	40.6	25	9.4	4.7	4.7	0	3.1	1.6	0	0	0	1.6
Mat South	44.6	18.2	8.8	6.8	4.1	2	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

- The majority of children (44.6%) were not attending school because of lack of money or unaffordability of school fees. This was most worrisome in Mangwe (75%).
- Another cause for concern was the drop out due to pregnancy (6.8%). The problem was most pronounced in Beitbridge (20%) and Bulilima (11%).
- Matobo had a peculiar problem of children not attending school in order to do household work (16.7%).

# **Chronic Illnesses**

# Households with Members who had Confirmed Chronic Illness



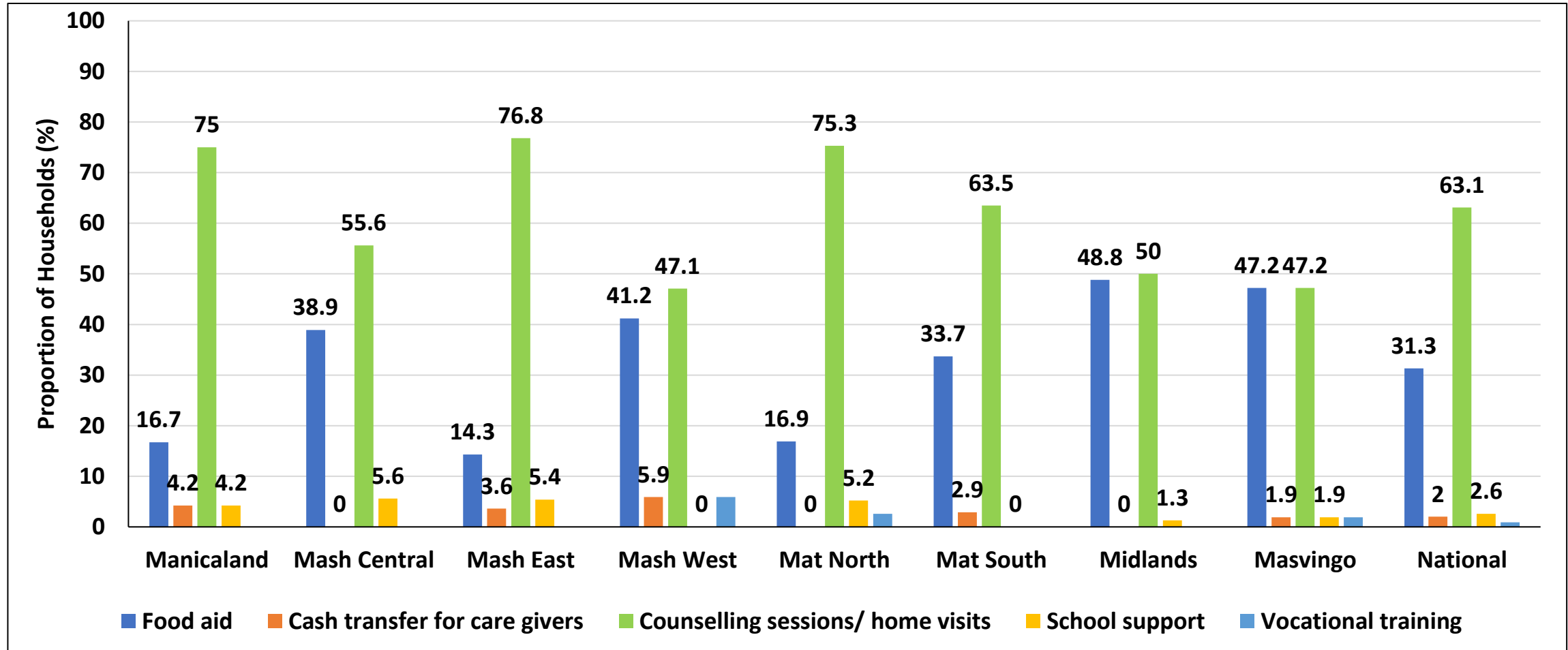
- Approximately 8.2% of households in the province had members who had confirmed chronic conditions.
- Gwanda district (9.5%) had the highest proportion whilst Beitbridge (6%) had the least.

# Common Chronic Illnesses by District

District	HIV/ AIDS (%)	Hyperten sion, High blood pressure (%)	Diabetes, high blood sugar (%)	Asthma (%)	Arthritis, chronic body pain (%)	Epilepsy, seizures, fits (%)	Heart disease (%)	Stroke (%)	Ulcer, chronic stomach pain (%)	Tuberculosis (%)	Cancer (%)	Liver diseases (%)	Kidney diseases (%)
Beitbridge	29.3	32.9	13.4	3.7	7.3	3.7	0	2.4	1.2	2.4	0	0	0
Bulilima	39.7	31.4	7.4	9.1	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.8	3.3	0	0.8	0.8	0
Mangwe	33.1	33.8	7.7	7.7	3.1	3.1	1.5	3.1	0	1.5	0.8	0	0
Gwanda	29	19.8	<b>18.3</b>	9.2	7.6	3.1	2.3	0.8	0.8	0	0	0	0.8
Insiza	40.5	14.9	4.1	6.8	9.5	6.8	2.7	2.7	4.1	2.7	0	1.4	0
Matobo	32.7	28.6	12.2	5.1	9.2	3.1	2	2	0	0	<b>1</b>	1	1
Umzingwane	57.4	15.8	9.9	5.9	1	0	2	0	0	1	<b>1</b>	0	0
Mat South	<b>37</b>	<b>25.8</b>	10.7	7.1	5.6	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3

- Almost 37% of households had at least one member who had HIV/AIDS whilst about 25.8% reported having a member with hypertension.
- The prevalence of diabetes was highest in Gwanda district (18.3%) whilst cancer was high in both Matobo (1%) and Umzingwane (1%).

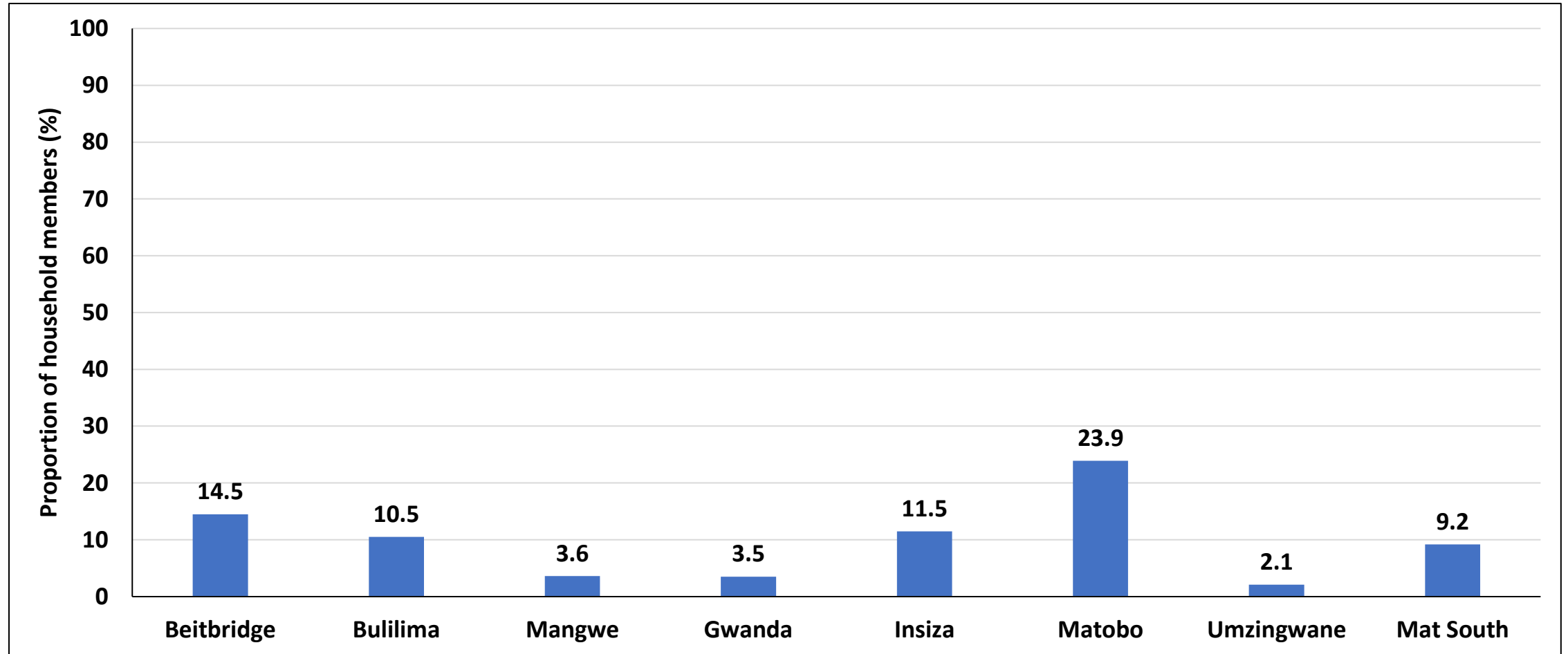
# Forms of Support for People Living with HIV/AIDS



- The majority of households (63.5%) received counseling sessions/home visits as support for members living with HIV/AIDS.

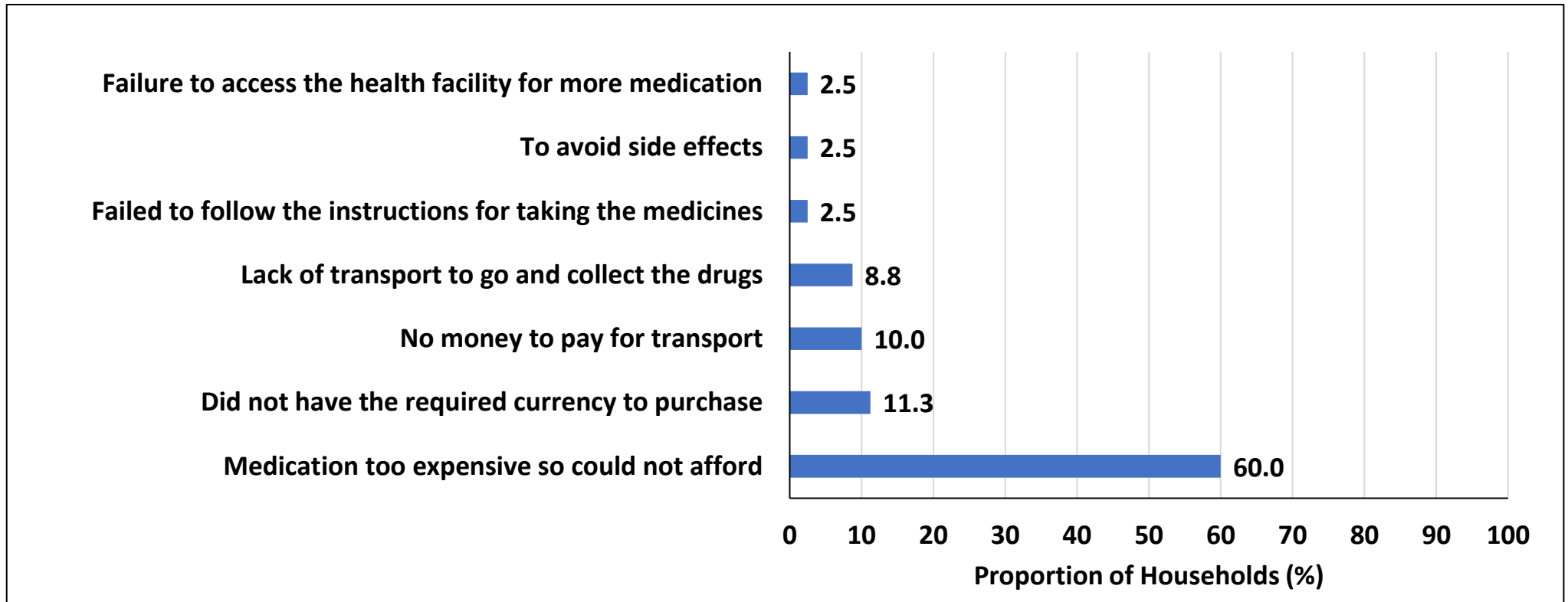


# Chronically Ill Persons Who Missed Medication



- The proportion of chronically ill household members who missed their medication was 9.2%.

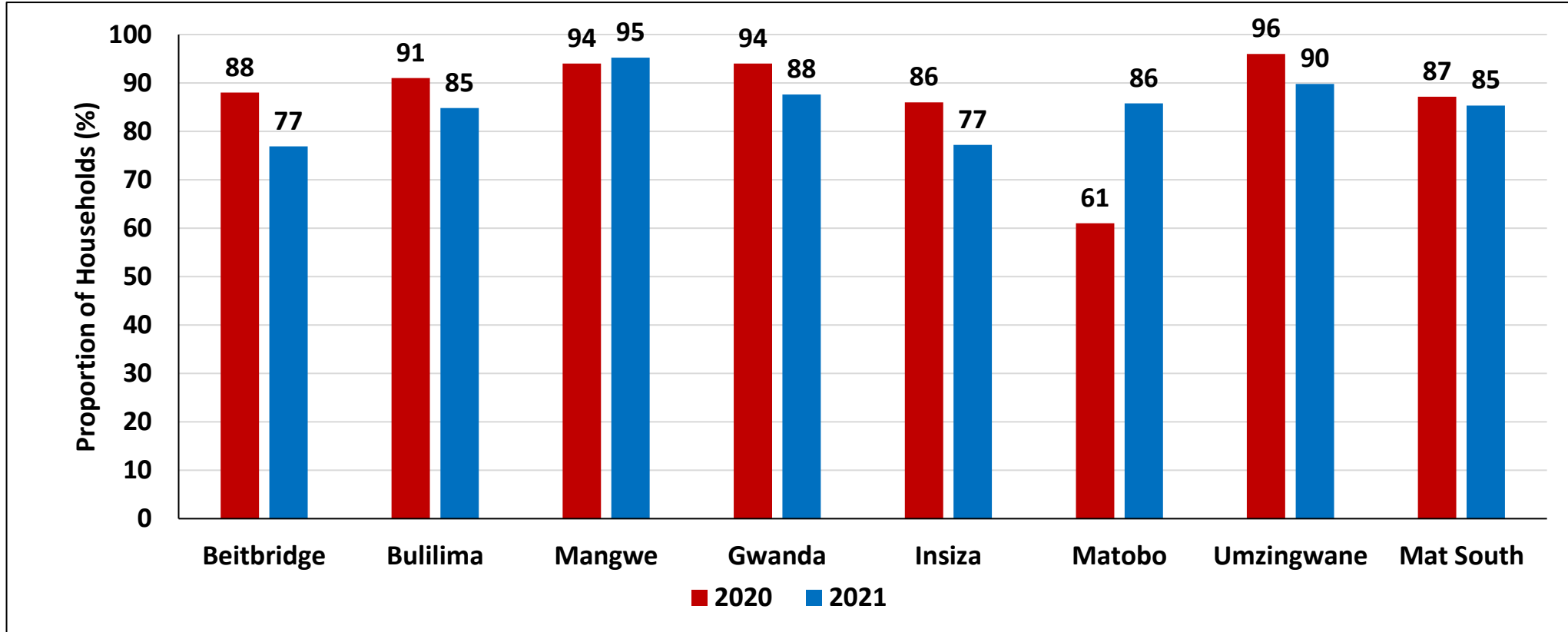
# Reasons for Missing Medication



- A significant proportion of those who reported to have missed a dose for chronic conditions were largely affected by a lack of financial resources to acquire the necessary medication (60%).
- The other most reported reasons for missing a dose for other chronic conditions in Matabeleland South included not having the required currency to purchase the medication (11.3%) as well as lack of money to pay for transport (10%).

# **Social Protection**

# Households Which Received Any Form of Support



- The proportion of households that received any form of support in the province decreased from 87% in 2020 to 85% in 2020.
- However, in Gwanda there was an increase from 54% to 88% was reported in the same period.

# Sources of Any Form of Support

District	Government Support (%)	UN/NGO Support (%)	Church Support (%)	Rural Relatives (%)	Urban Relatives (%)	Diaspora (%)	Charitable Groups (%)
Beitbridge	45	29	5	15	<b>80</b>	19	9
Bulilima	57	11	1	16	5	36	13
Gwanda	56	20	1	27	25	30	1
Insiza	58	48	19	16	18	14	8
Mangwe	69	32	2	10	15	65	17
Matobo	44	57	13	16	11	4	4
Umzingwane	83	23	6	9	14	13	8
Mat South	<b>59</b>	<b>32</b>	7	16	15	22	7

- Government (59%) remains the main source of support for households in the province followed by UN agencies and NGO (32%).
- Beitbridge had the highest proportion of households (80%) receiving support from urban relatives.
- Mangwe received the highest proportion of households that received remittances from outside the country (65%).

# Forms of Support from Government

District	Food (%)	Cash (%)	Crop inputs (%)	Livestock support: pass-on (%)	Livestock support: Tick Grease( %)	Other livestock support (%)	WASH inputs (%)	Weather and climate (%)	Covid-19 related support (%)	Other
Beitbridge	97.2	6.4	9.2	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	0
Bulilima	93.8	1.4	17.4	0.7	6.3	0	0	0	0	0
Gwanda	93.1	2.8	15.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insiza	89.2	5.8	10.1	0	3.6	0	3.6	0	0.7	0
Mangwe	93	2.3	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6
Matobo	99.1	0.9	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9
Umzingwane	99.5	4.4	10.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mat South	95	3.4	11.2	0.1	1.6	0	0.5	0	0.1	0.4

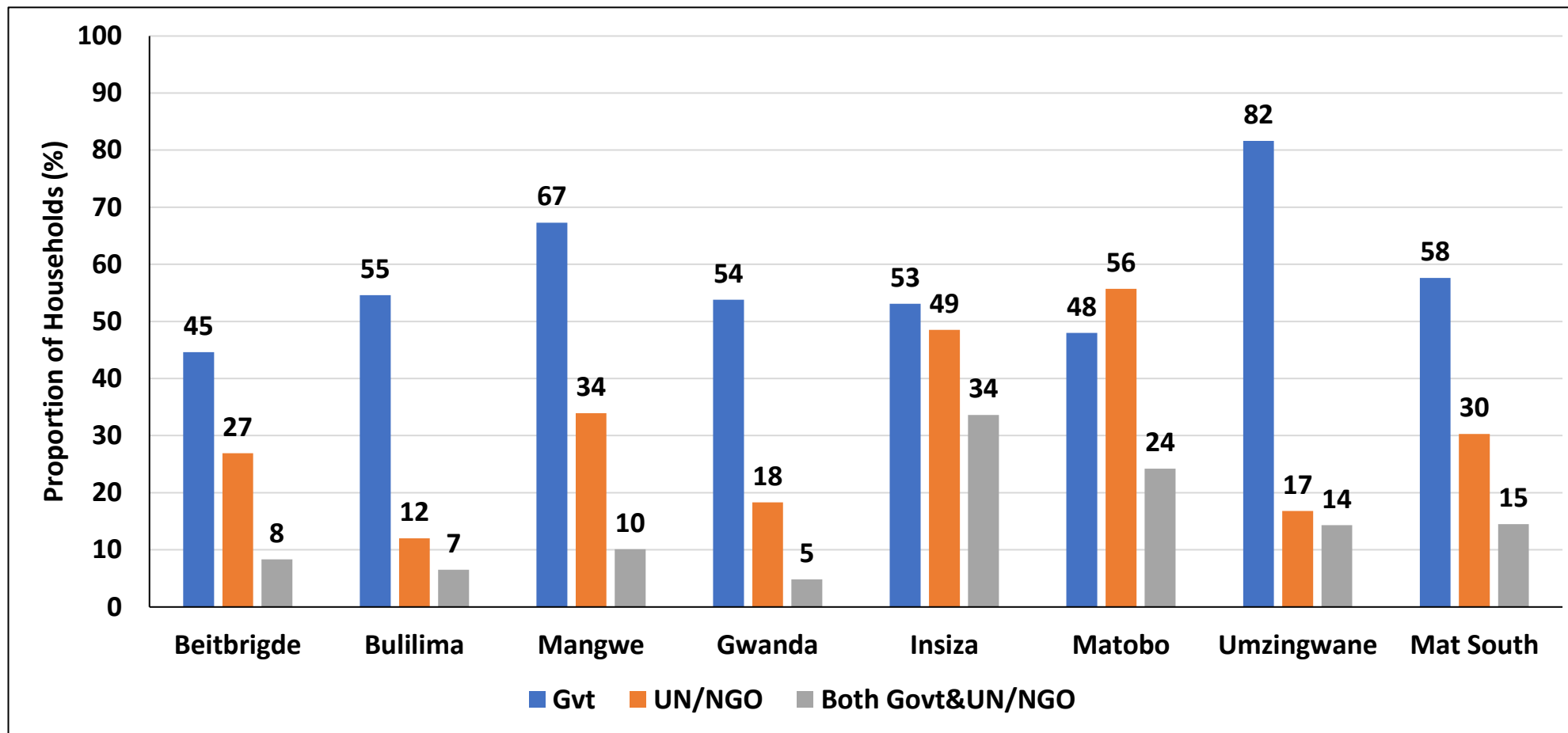
- Food (95 %) and crop inputs (11.2 %) remain the major form of support from Government.
- Umzingwane had the highest proportion of households (99.5%) receiving support in the form of food.

# Forms of Support from UN/NGO

District	Food (%)	Cash (%)	Crop inputs (%)	Livestock support: pass-on (%)	Livestock support: Tick grease(%)	Other livestock support (%)	WASH inputs (%)	Weather and climate (%)	COVID-19 related support (%)	Other
Beitbridge	81.2	30.4	17.4	0	0	1.4	2.9	0	0	2.9
Bulilima	88.9	0	11.1	0	0	0	3.7	0	0	0
Gwanda	98.1	0	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insiza	83.6	12.1	10.3	1.7	4.3	1.7	20.7	0	3.4	0.9
Mangwe	86.4	9.9	13.6	0	0	0	22.2	0	22.2	1.2
Matobo	91	20.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7
Umzingwane	76.7	11.7	13.3	0	0	0	1.7	0	1.7	1.7
Mat South	86.6	14.5	8.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	8.3	0	4.2	1.1

- The majority (86.6%) of households in the province received support in the form of food aid.
- Gwanda had the highest proportion of households (98.1%) receiving food assistance.

# Support During Peak Hunger Period



- Matobo had the highest proportion of households being assisted by UN/NGOs (56%) during peak hunger period.
- Government support was most dominant in Umzingwane (82%) and Beitbridge having the lowest proportion of 45% .



# **Agricultural Production**

# **Crop Production**

# Cereal Stocks as at 1 April 2021

District	Cereal stocks (kgs)
Beitbridge	21.9
Bulilima	7.1
Mangwe	35.2
Gwanda	9.4
Insiza	25.3
Matobo	20.0
Umzingwane	18.5
Mat South	18.4

- The average household cereal stocks as at 1 April for the province were 18.4kg per household.
- Mangwe had the highest average stocks (35.2kg) whilst Bulilima had the least (7.1kg).

# Maize from Casual Labour and Remittances

District	Casual labour (Kg)	Remittances (Kg)
Beitbridge	11.0	1.7
Bulilima	2.6	0.2
Mangwe	2.1	0.0
Gwanda	7.3	0.1
Insiza	6.9	0.0
Matobo	1.9	0.0
Umzingwane	4.2	1.8
Mat South	4.1	0.1

- Beitbridge reported the highest maize quantity received through casual labour (11kg) while Matobo had the least (1.9%).
- Umzingwane (1.8kg) and Beitbridge (1.7kg) had the highest maize stocks from remittances.

# Households that Grew Various Crops

Crop	Beitbridge (%)	Bulilima (%)	Mangwe (%)	Gwanda (%)	Insiza (%)	Matobo (%)	Umzingwane (%)	Mat South (%)
Maize	66	73	66	91	76	84	85	77
Sorghum	47	39	70	43	16	51	4	39
Finger millet	2	15	2	12	0	8	0	6
Pearl millet	26	53	54	9	1	17	1	23
Tubers	1	18	7	15	12	1	24	11
Cowpeas	13	34	34	47	23	12	22	27
Groundnuts	20	40	47	63	24	23	27	35
Roundnuts	18	30	35	39	13	12	18	23
Sugar beans	5	2	19	4	5	1	14	7
Soya beans	2	0	9	1	2	0	3	2

- Maize (77%) was most grown crop in the province followed by sorghum (39%), groundnuts (35%), cowpeas (27%), pearl millet (23%) and round nuts (23%).
- Pearl millet was commonly grown in Beitbridge (26%), Bulilima (53%) and Mangwe (54%).

# Average Household Cereal Production

Province	Cereals in kgs	Months of cereal supply (%)				
		0 to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 9 months	9 to 11 months	12 and above
Beitbridge	165.9	77.3	14.9	3.3	1.7	2.9
Bulilima	237.1	57.2	20.0	10.4	4.0	8.4
Mangwe	368.8	48.4	19.2	13.2	4.4	14.8
Gwanda	340.9	35.9	25.5	16.3	6.4	15.9
Insiza	553.2	42.0	12.7	7.8	7.3	30.2
Matobo	476.3	41.9	17.0	13.0	4.3	23.7
Umzingwane	377.8	48.2	18.4	11.4	2.9	19.2
Mat South	360.5	50	18	11	4	16
National	543.8	35	18	12	6	29

- The average household cereal production in the province was 360.5kg.
- Insiza district reported the highest average household maize production of 553.2kg whilst Beitbridge reported the lowest at 165.9kg.
- At provincial level, 50% of households produced enough cereal to last 0 to 3 months while 16% produced cereal supply for 12 months and above.

# Cereal Self Sufficiency

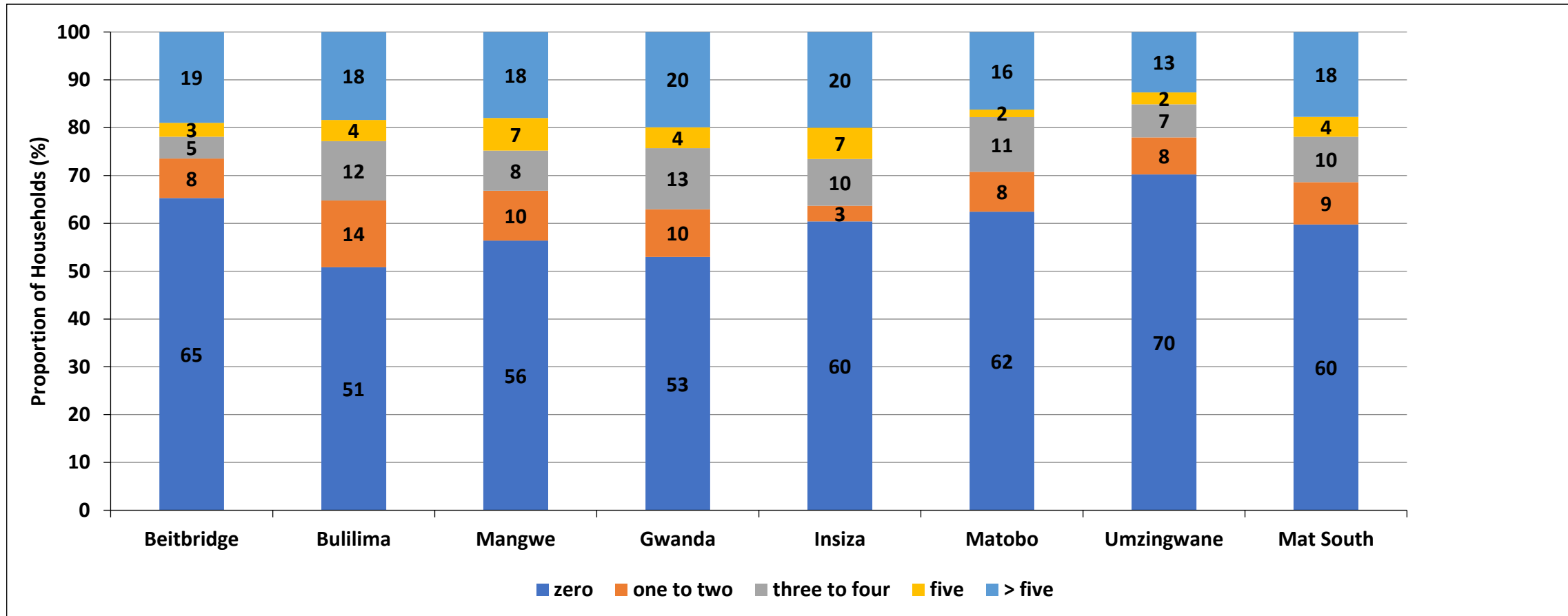
Number of months	Districts
7- 9 Months	Mangwe
9 – 12 Months	Beitbridge
Over 12 months	Bulilima, Gwanda, Insiza, Matobo, Umzingwane

- From the 2020/21 Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessment, 5 out of 7 districts in the province produced enough cereal to last over 12 months.
- This means that factors that affect food access need to be addressed to ensure equitable distribution of cereal from districts with surplus to deficit areas.

# Livestock

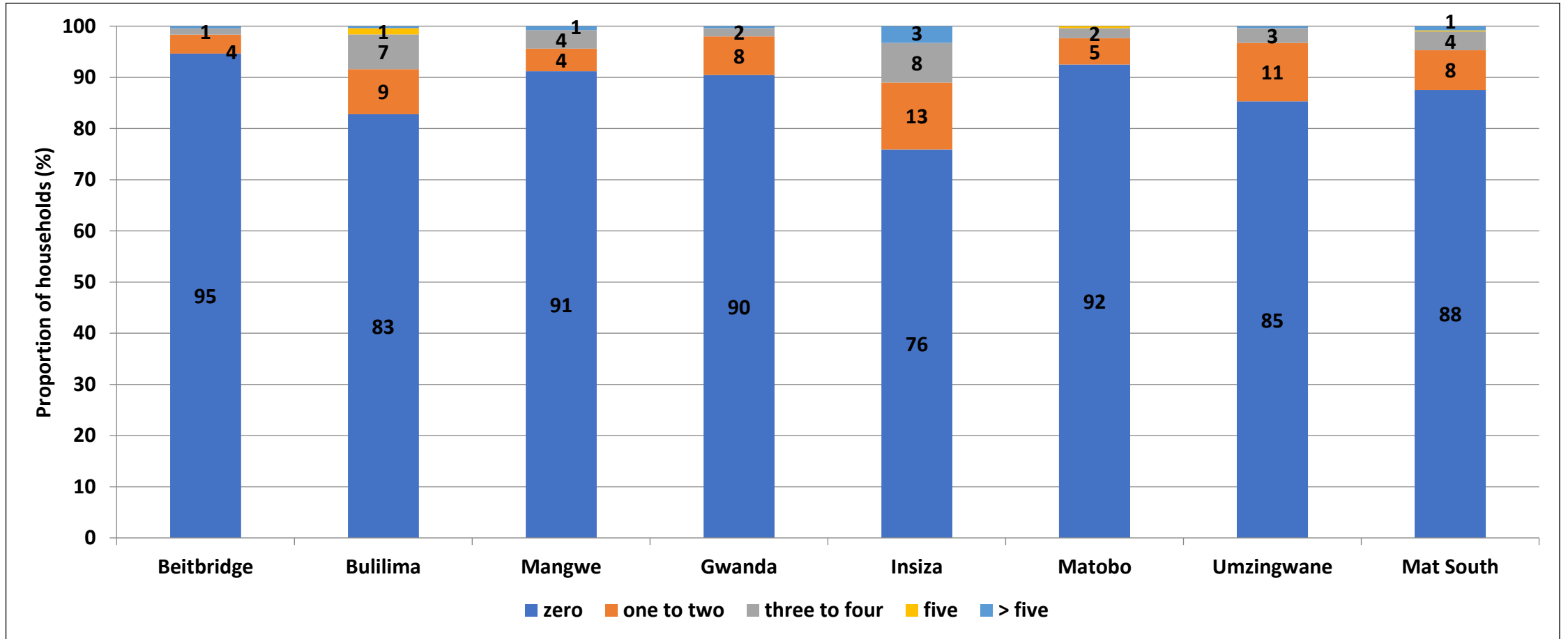


# Households which Owned Cattle



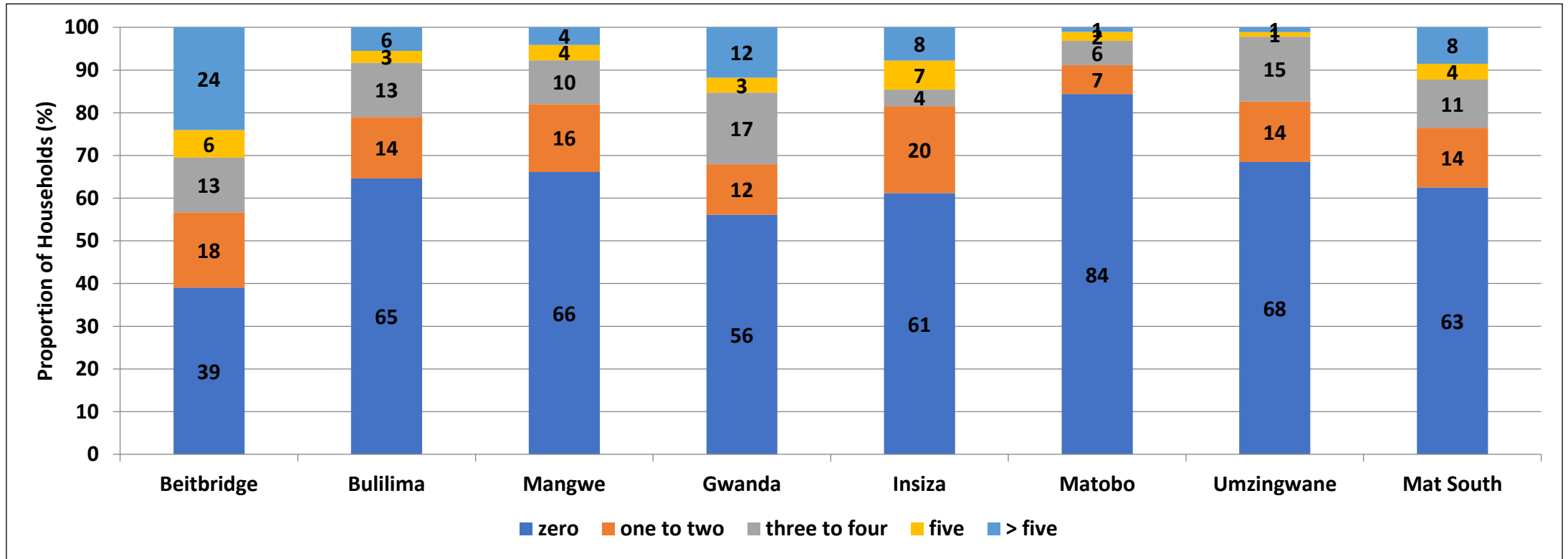
- The proportion of households that did not own cattle remained high in Matabeleland South (60%).
- The highest proportion of households that owned more than five (5) cattle was in Gwanda (20%) and Insiza (20%) and the lowest was in Umzingwane (13%).

# Households that Owned Draught Cattle



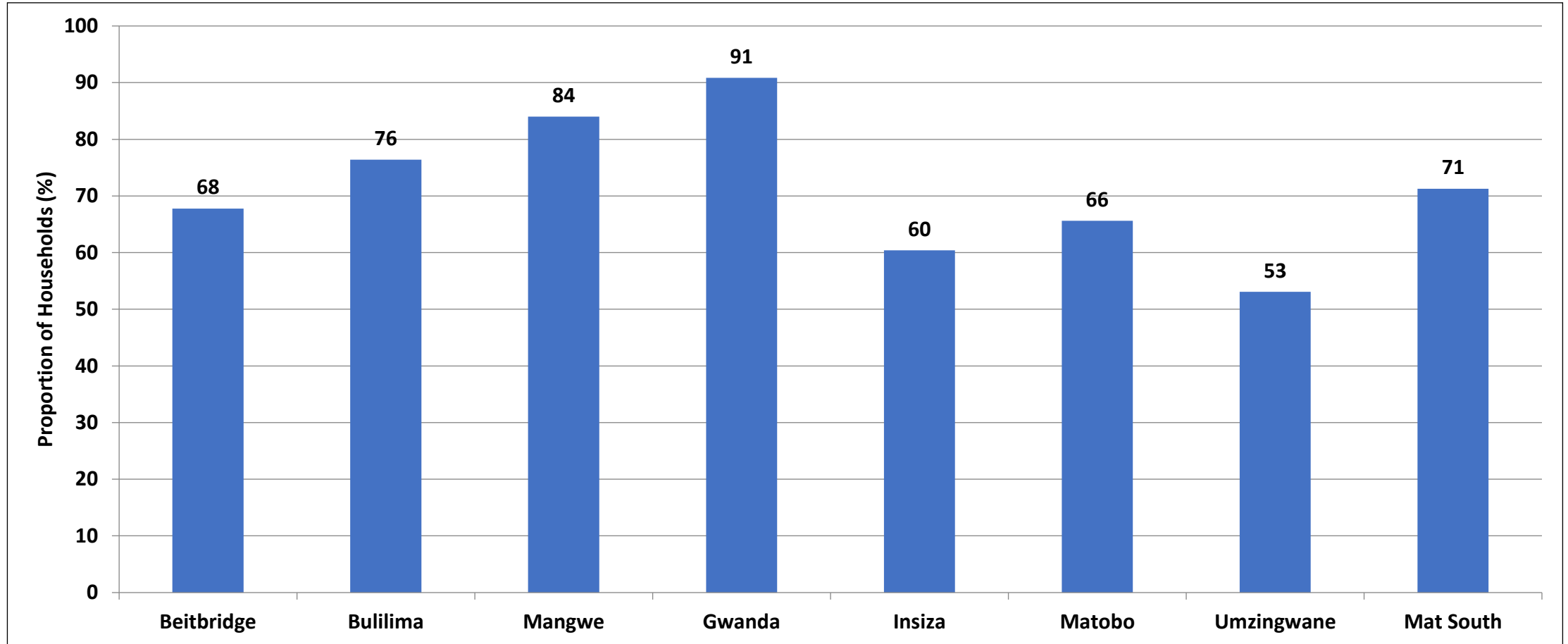
- In Matabeleland South, the proportion of households that did not own draught cattle was 88%.
- Beitbridge (95%) had the highest proportion of households that did not own draught power.

# Households that Owned Goats



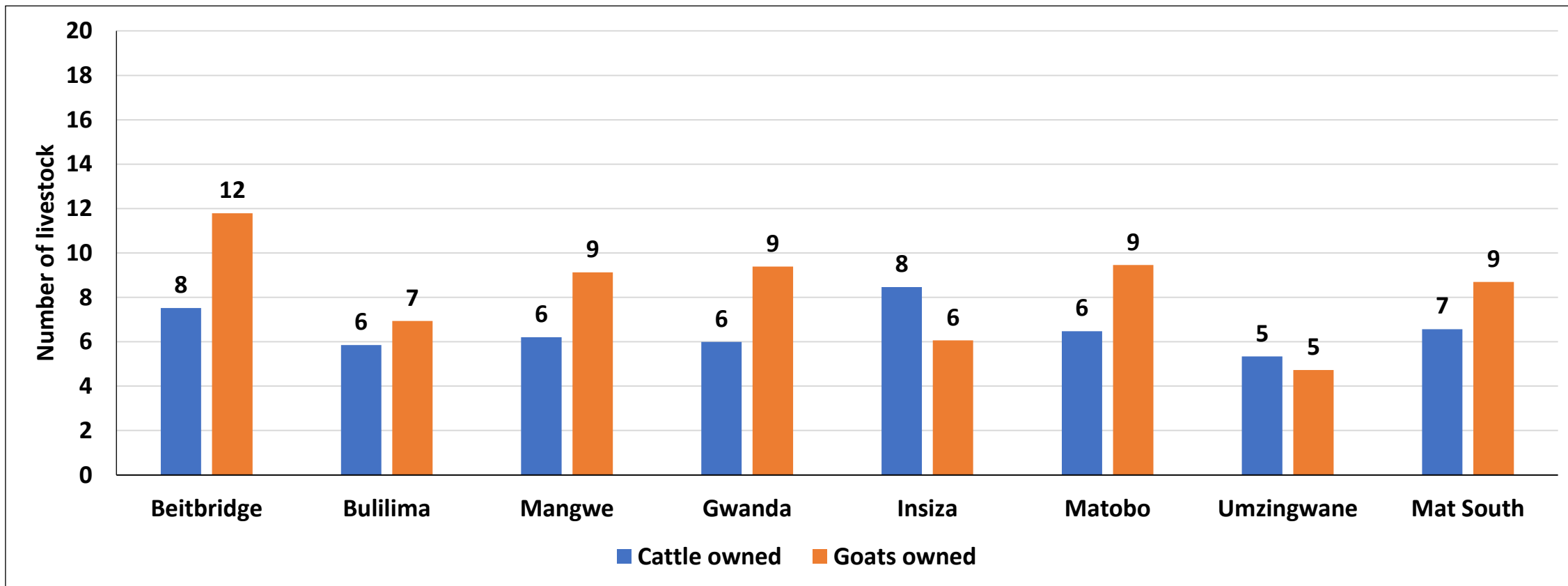
- The proportion of households that did not own goats in Matabeleland South was 63%.
- Matobo (84%) and Umzingwane (68%) had the highest proportion of households that did not own goats.
- The highest proportion of households that owned 5 or more goats was in Beitbridge (30%) and the lowest was in Umzingwane (2%).

# Households which owned Poultry



- The proportion of households that owned poultry in Matabeleland South was (71%).
- Gwanda (91%) had the highest proportion of households with poultry.

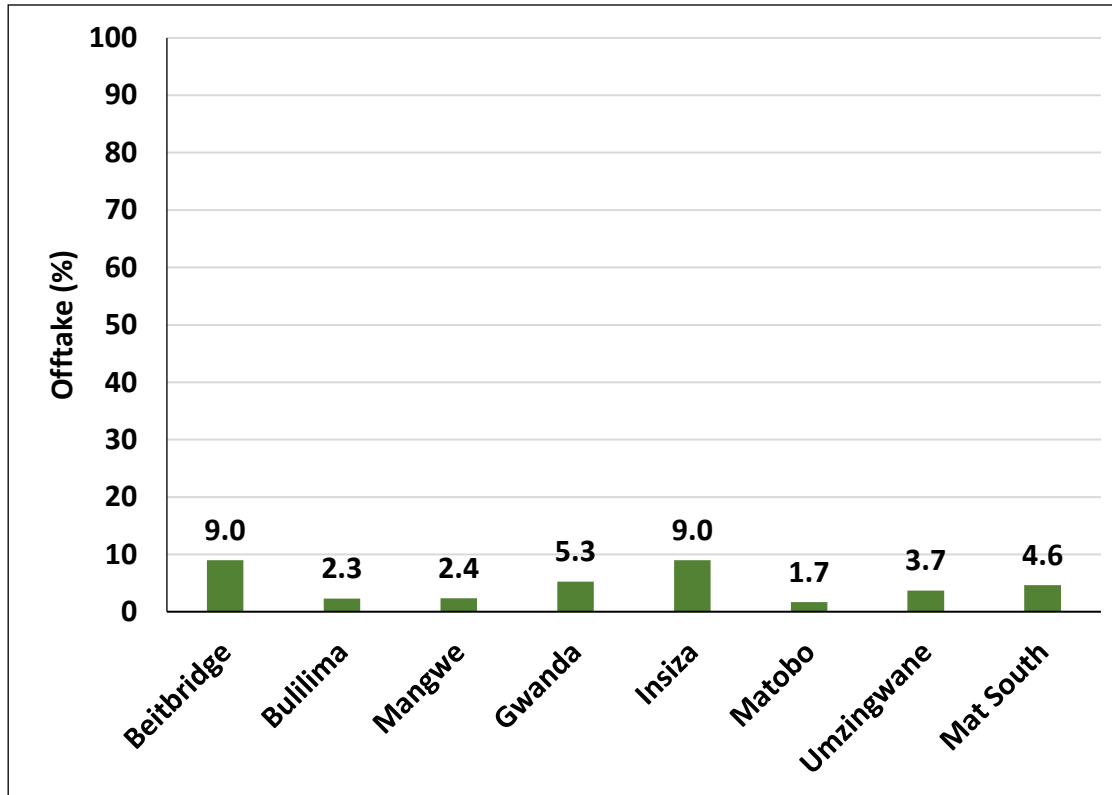
# Average Livestock Numbers per Household



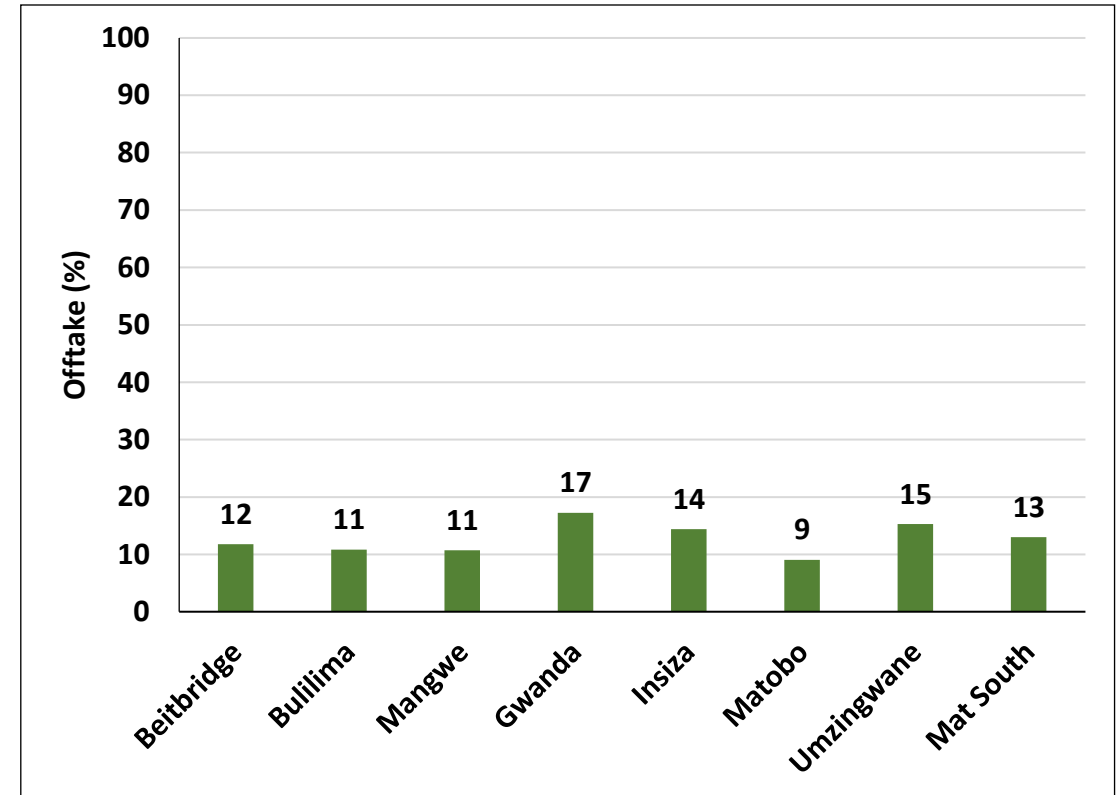
- The average cattle herd size per household was 7, whilst the average goat flock size per household was 9.
- Beitbridge had the highest average holding of cattle (8) and goats (12) per household.
- Umzingwane (5) had the lowest average of cattle and goat holding per household.

# Livestock Offtake Rates

## Cattle



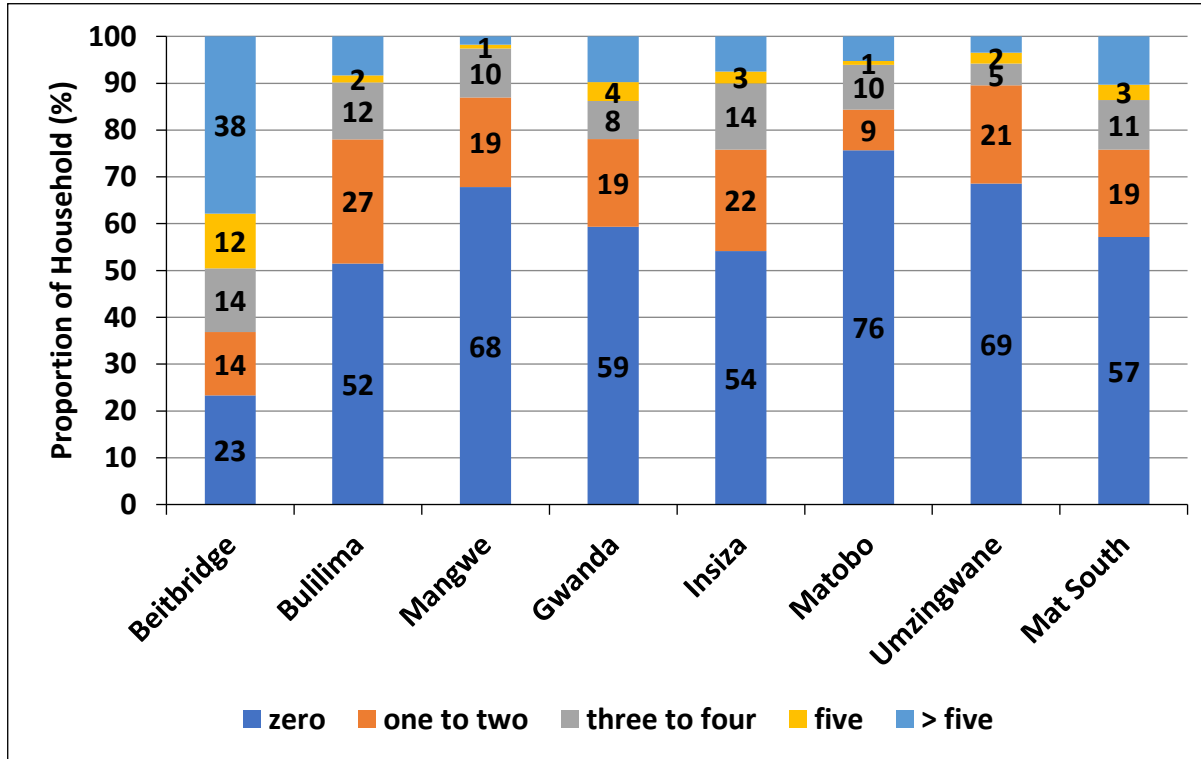
## Goats



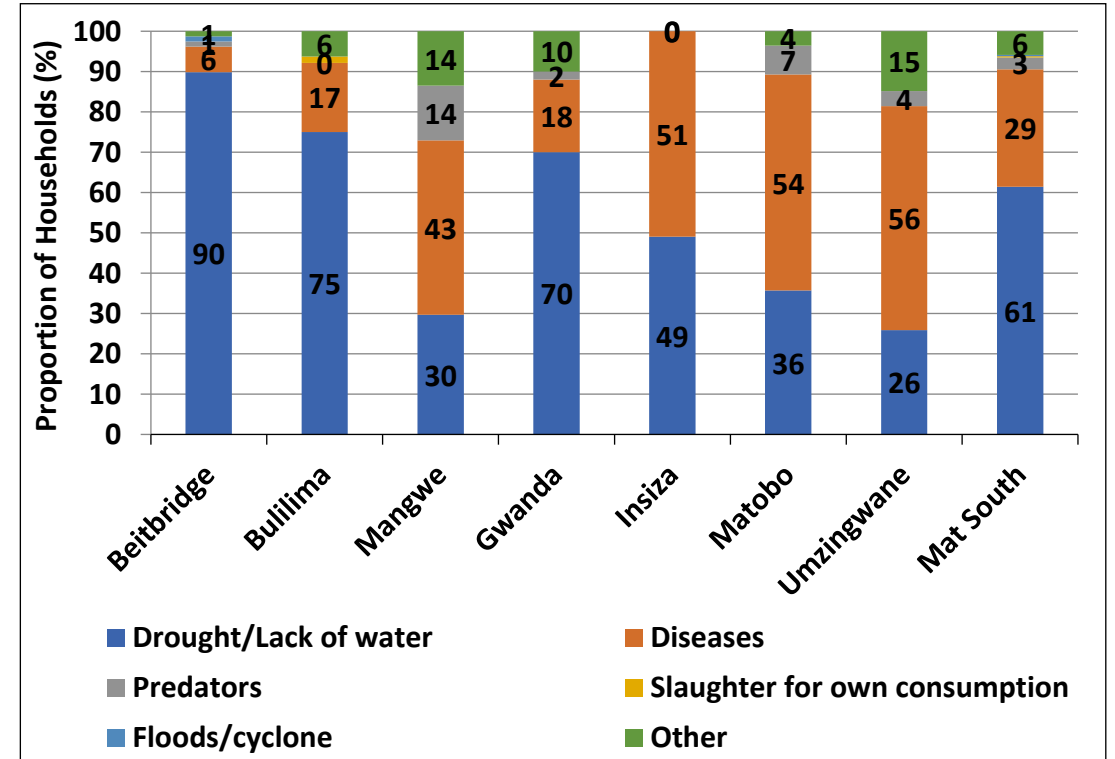
- Percentage offtake refers to the number of animals sold/slaughtered annually as a fraction of total herd. It is an indicator of the business approach in livestock production and its contribution to household livelihoods.
- Offtake rates were generally low with a provincial average of 5% for cattle and 13% for goats. The target is to increase offtake to about 20% for cattle and 40% for goats.
- Insiza and Beitbridge had the highest cattle offtake (9%), while goat offtake was highest in Gwanda (13%).

# Households that Reported Cattle Deaths and Causes of Mortality

Households that reported cattle deaths



Causes of Deaths



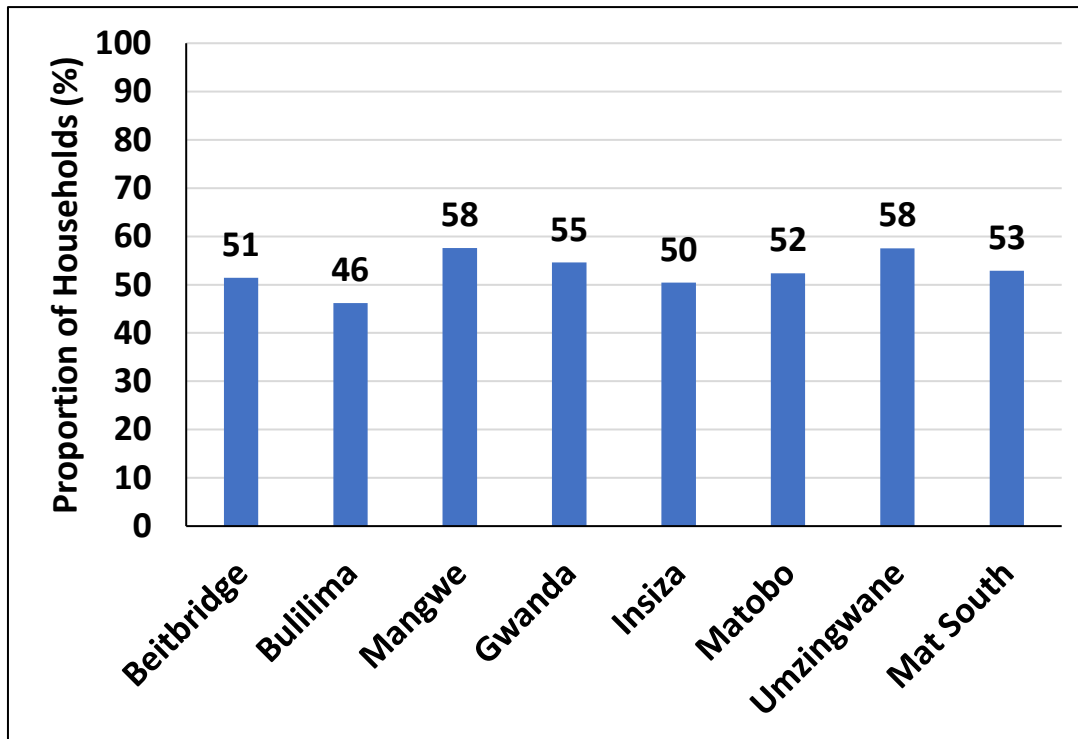
- Approximately 43% of households in the province reported cattle deaths.
- The majority of households (61%) indicated that the cause of cattle deaths was drought/water shortages.
- Beitbridge (77%) had the highest proportion of households that experienced cattle deaths while Matobo had the least (24%).

# **Agricultural Extension Services**

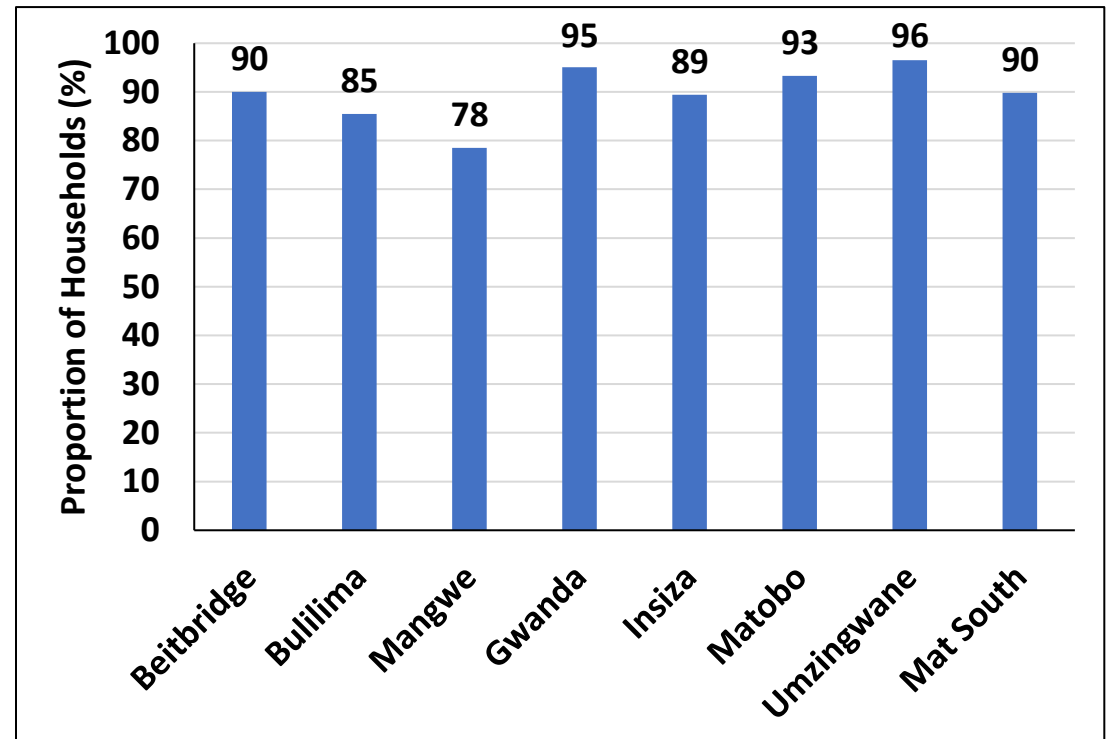


# Agricultural Extension and Training

## Households which Received Agricultural Extension Services

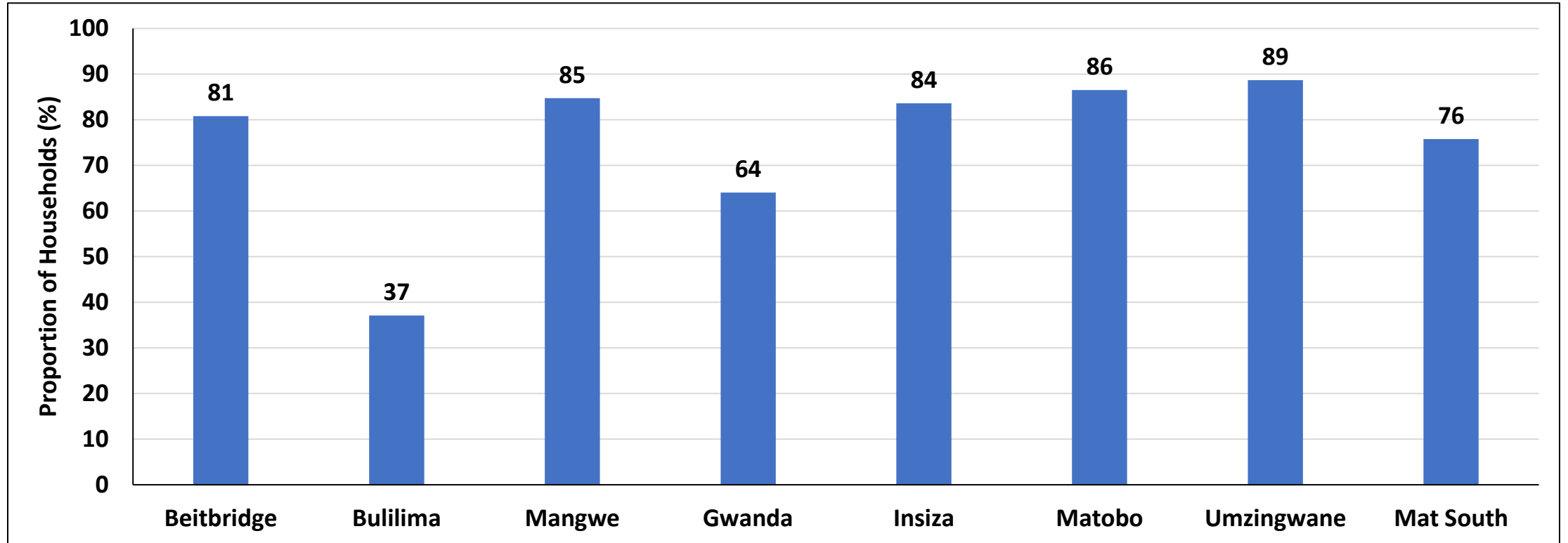


## Households which Received Agricultural Training



- Bulilima (46%) had the lowest proportion of households reached with agricultural extension support in Matabeleland South Province.
- Access to agricultural training (90%) was generally high throughout the province.

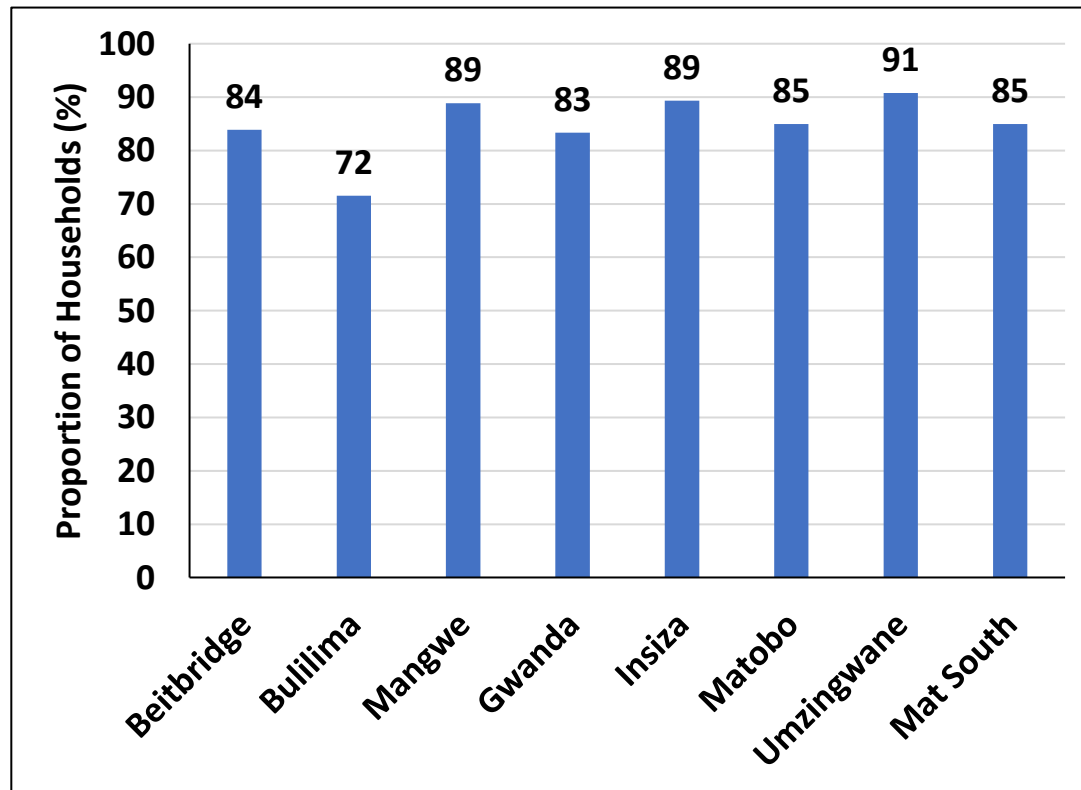
# Households which Received Agriculture Extension Visits



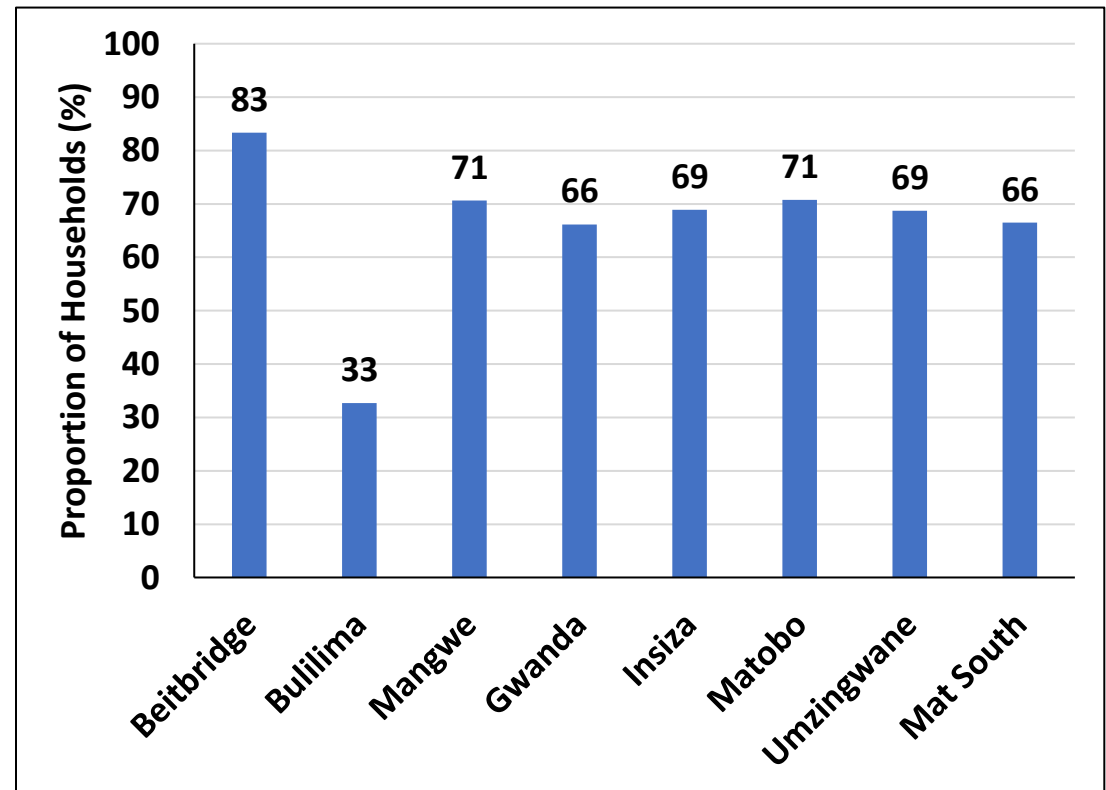
- Access to agricultural extension visits was generally high (76%) throughout the province with the exception of Bulilima (37%).
- Umzingwane (89%), recorded the highest proportion of households that had received agricultural extension visits from Government Extension Officers and other Extension Officers.

# Households which Received Cropping and Livestock Advice

## Households which Received Cropping Advice

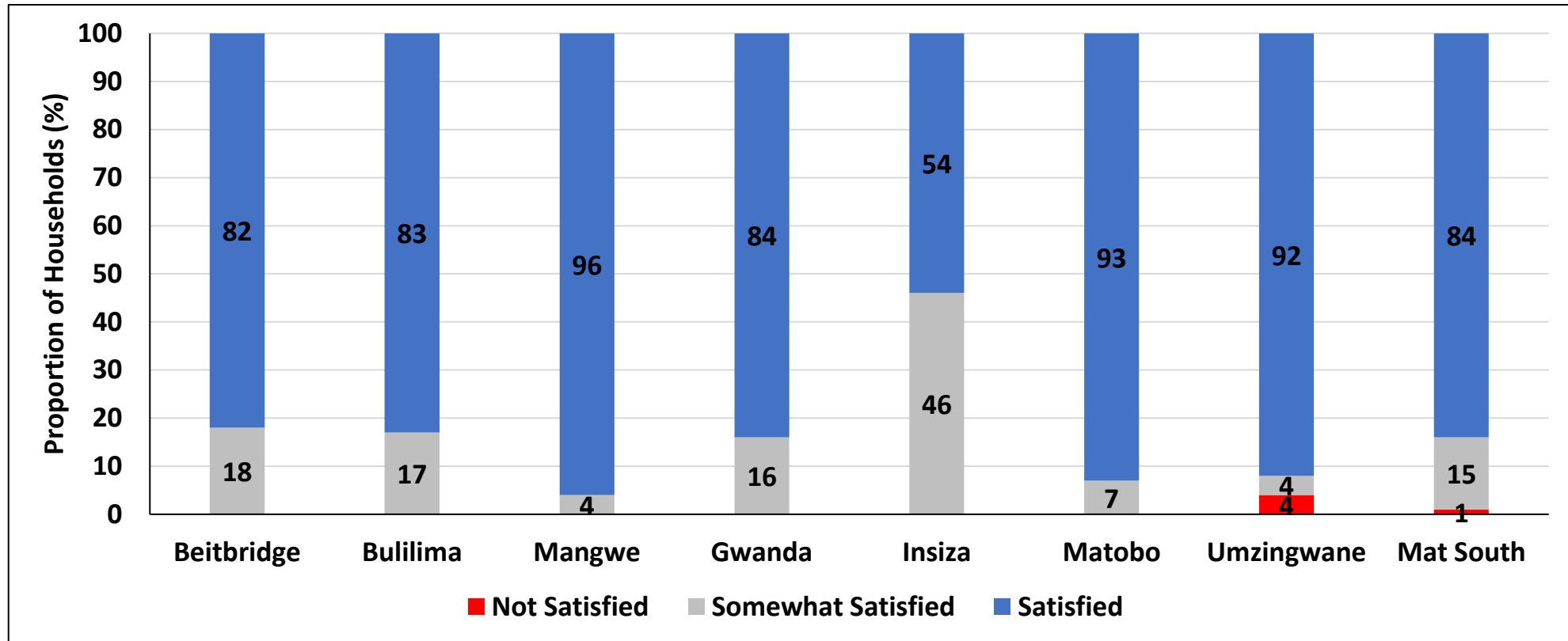


## Households which Received Livestock Advice



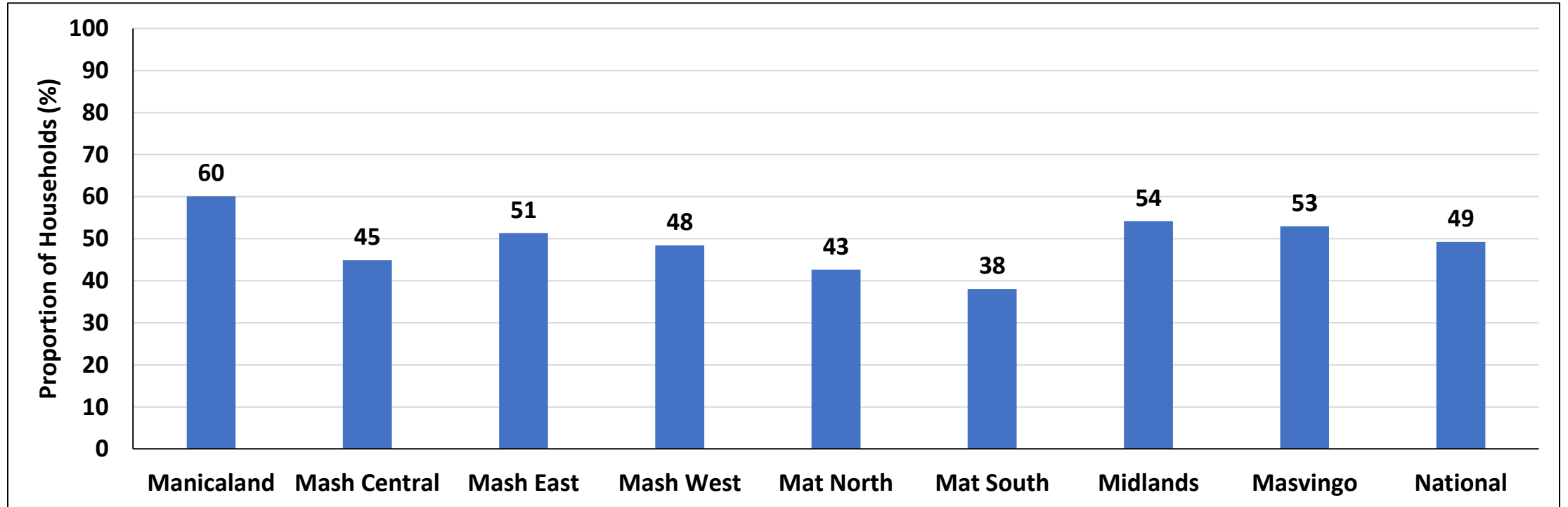
- Approximately 85% of households in Matabeleland South received cropping advice while 66% received livestock advice from extension officers.

# Households Satisfied with Livestock Advice Received



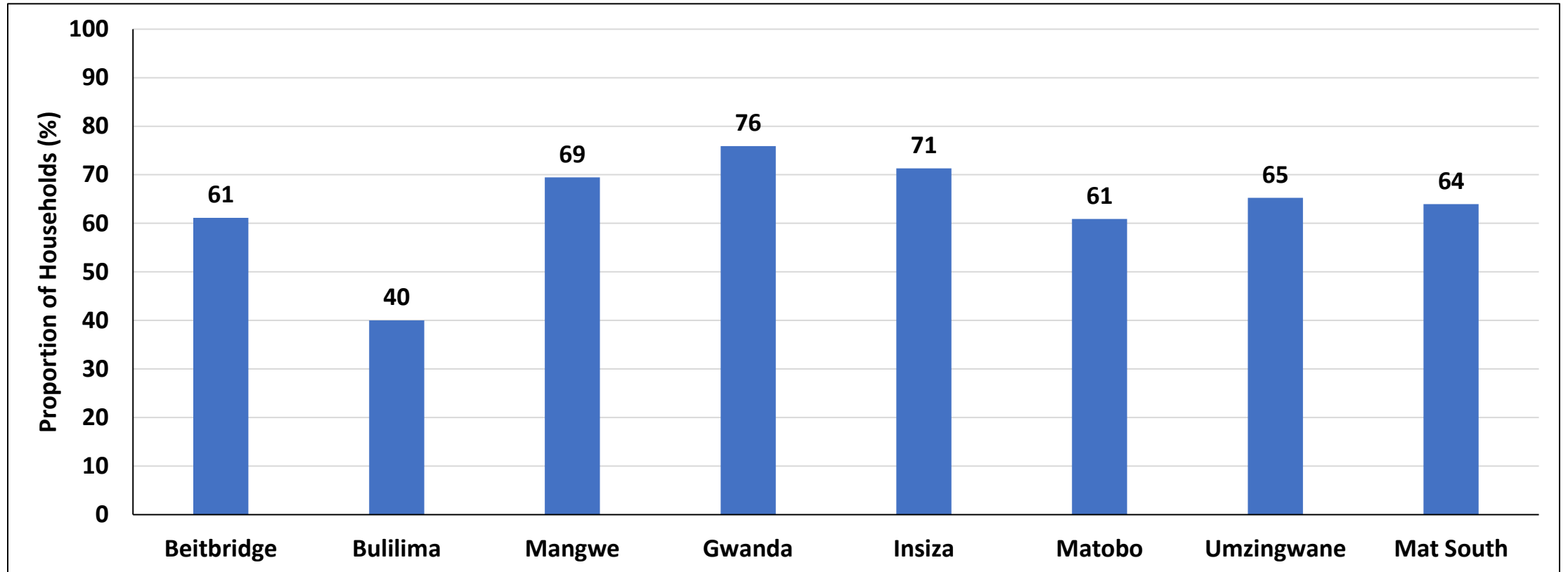
- Of the 66% households that received livestock advice in Matabeleland South Province, 84% were satisfied whilst 15% were somewhat satisfied.

# Households which Received Extension Support on January Disease



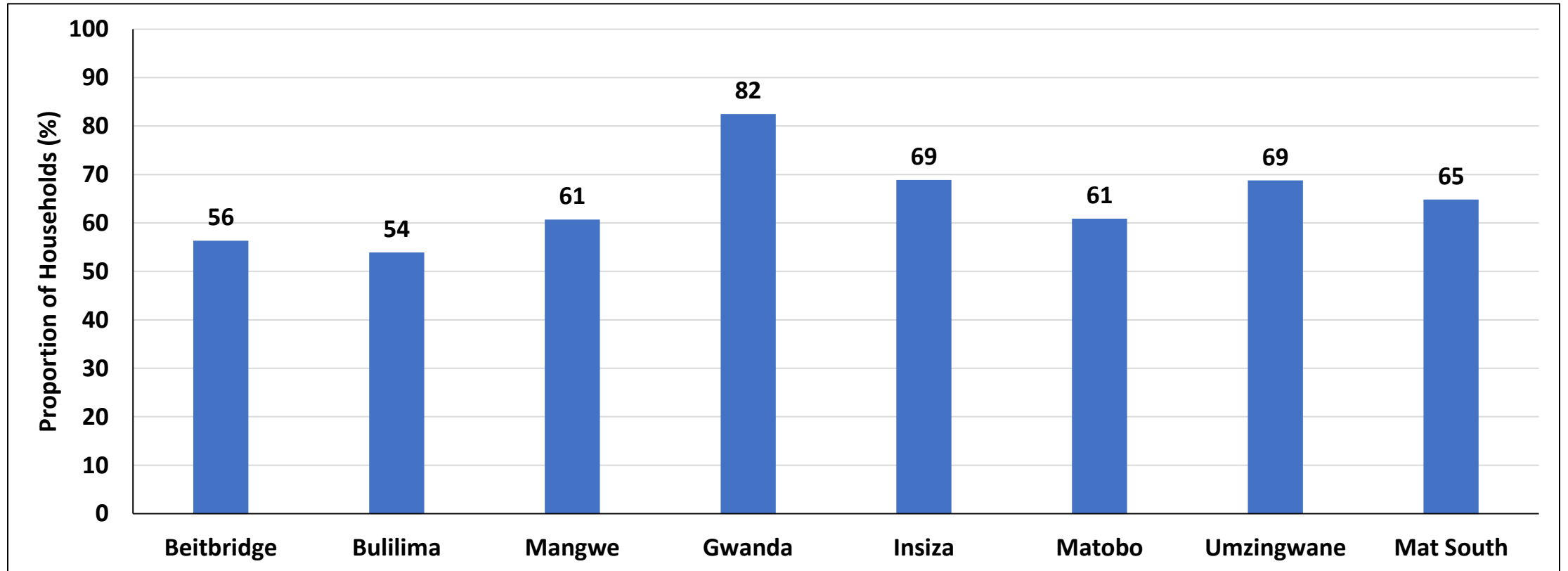
- Nationally about 49% of households that owned livestock had received extension support on Theileriosis (January disease).
- Matabeleland South had the lowest proportion of households that received extension support on January Disease.

# Households which Received Extension Support on Fall Army Worm



- In the province, the proportion of households that were reached with extension support towards Fall Army Worm was 64%.
- Gwanda (76%) and Insiza (71%) had the highest proportion of households reached.

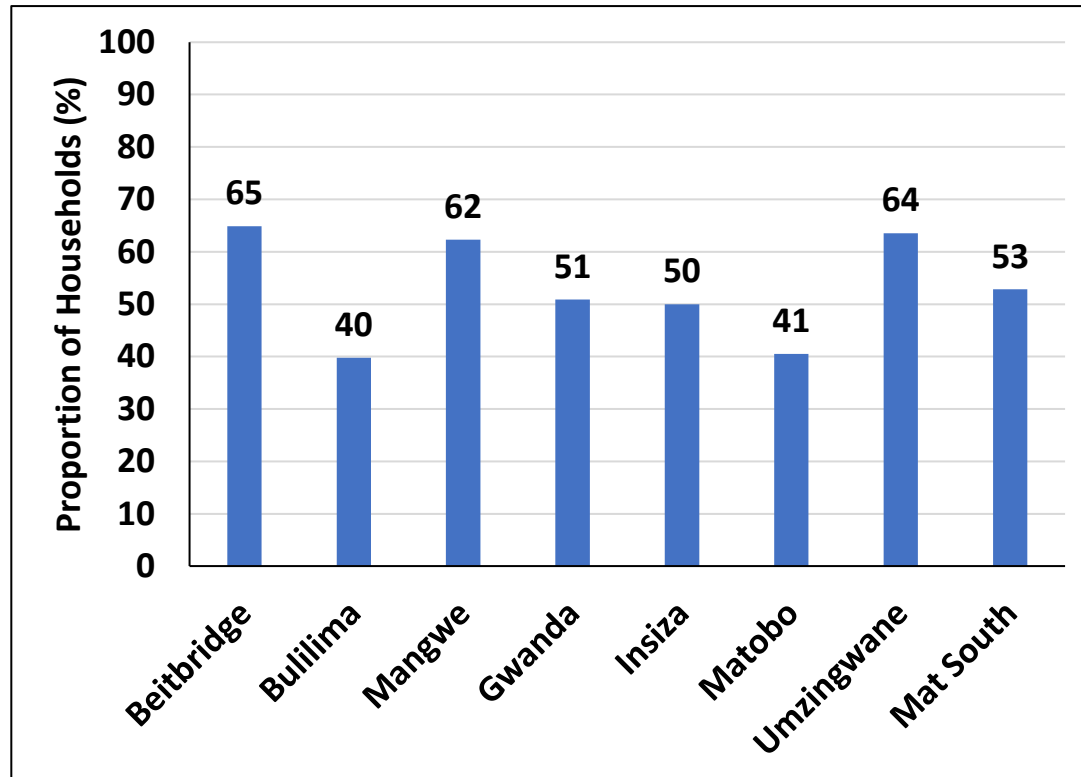
# Households which Received Extension Support on Weather and Climate



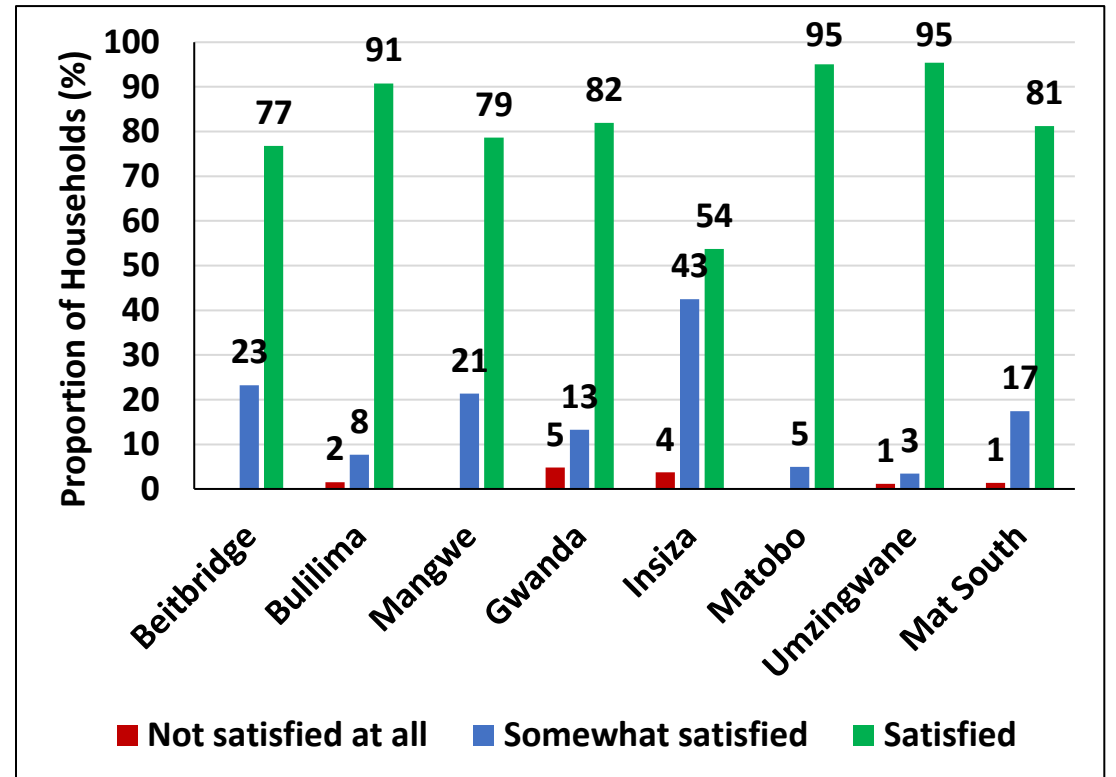
- Gwanda (82%) reported the highest proportion of households which received extension support on weather and climate, whilst Bulilima had the lowest at 54%.

# Households with Access to Animal Health Centres

## Households with Access to Animal Health Centres



## Satisfaction with Quality of Service Received from the Animal Health Centres

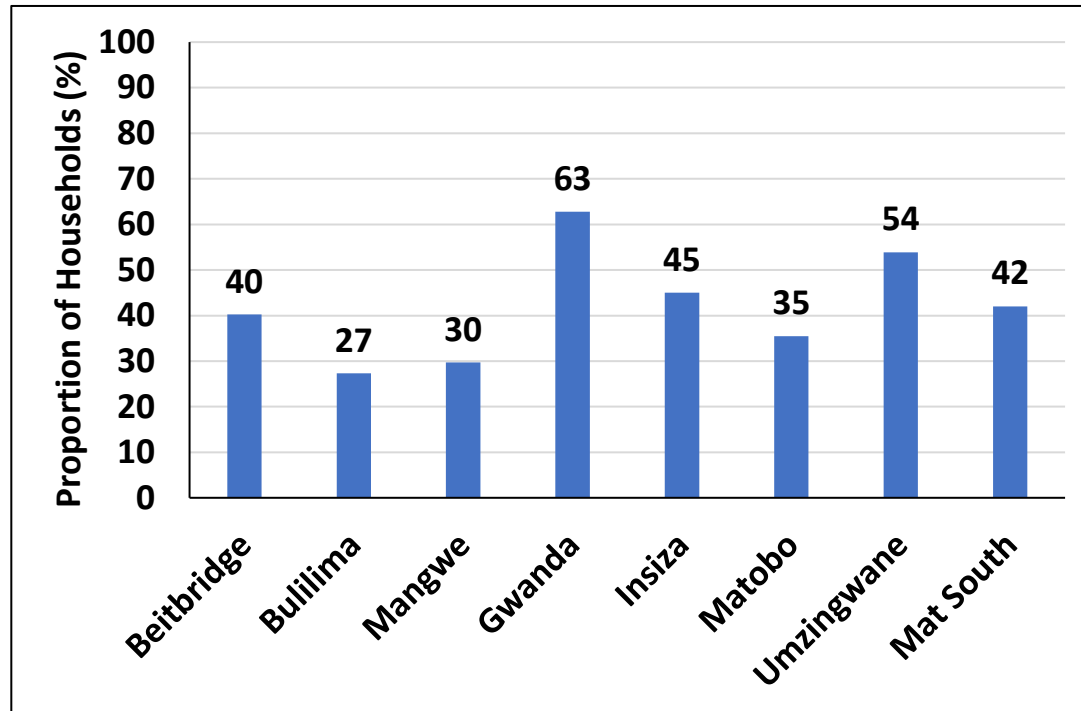


- About 53% of the households with livestock in Matabeleland South had access to animal health centres.
- Approximately, 81% of households that had accessed animal health centres were satisfied by the services rendered.

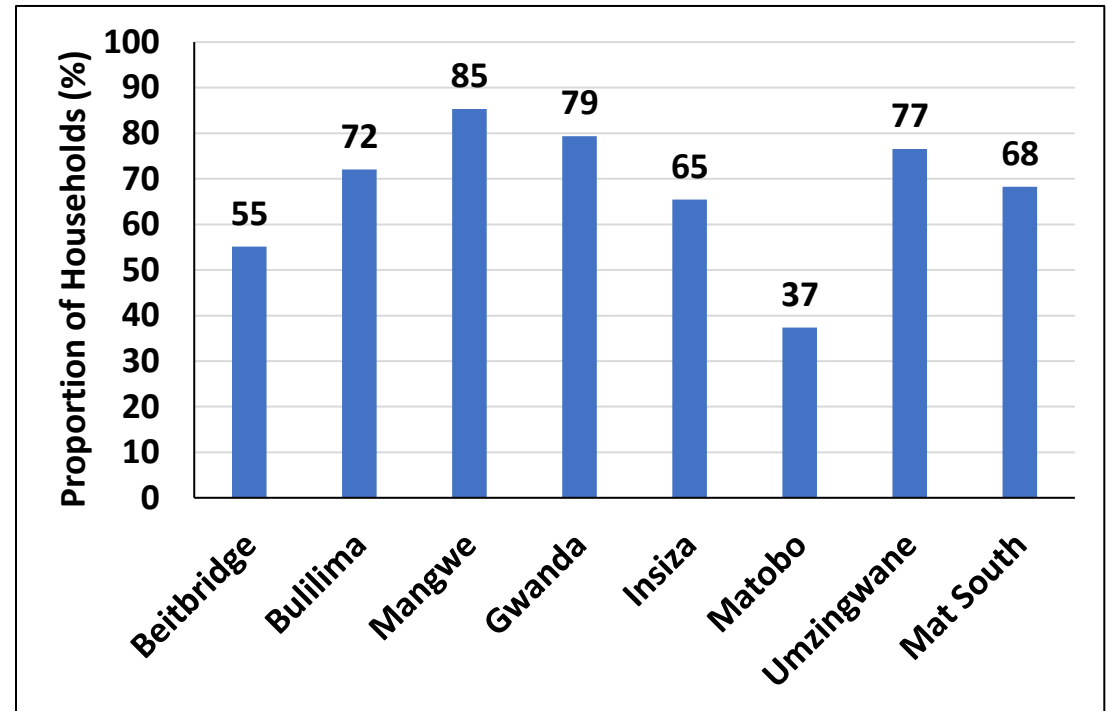


# Households which Received Early Warning Information

## Households which Received Early Warning Information



## Households which used Early Warning Information to Plan Response Mechanisms

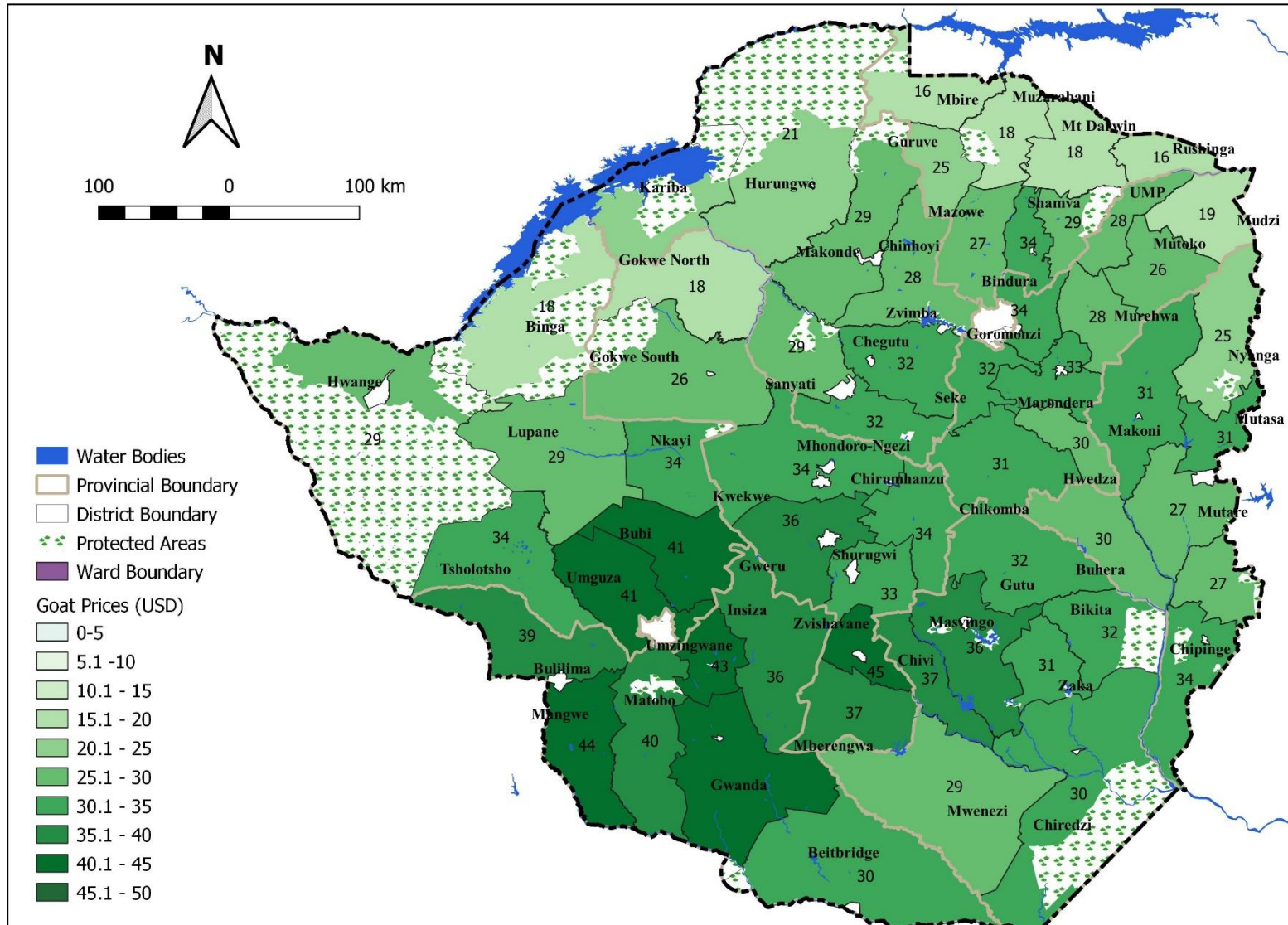


- Bulilima district (27%) had the least proportion of households which reported to have received early warning informationsuch as weather, climate change and seasonal performance .
- Of those households which received the early warning information in Matabeleland South, 68% reported to have used the information for planning response mechanisms.

# **Agricultural Produce Markets**



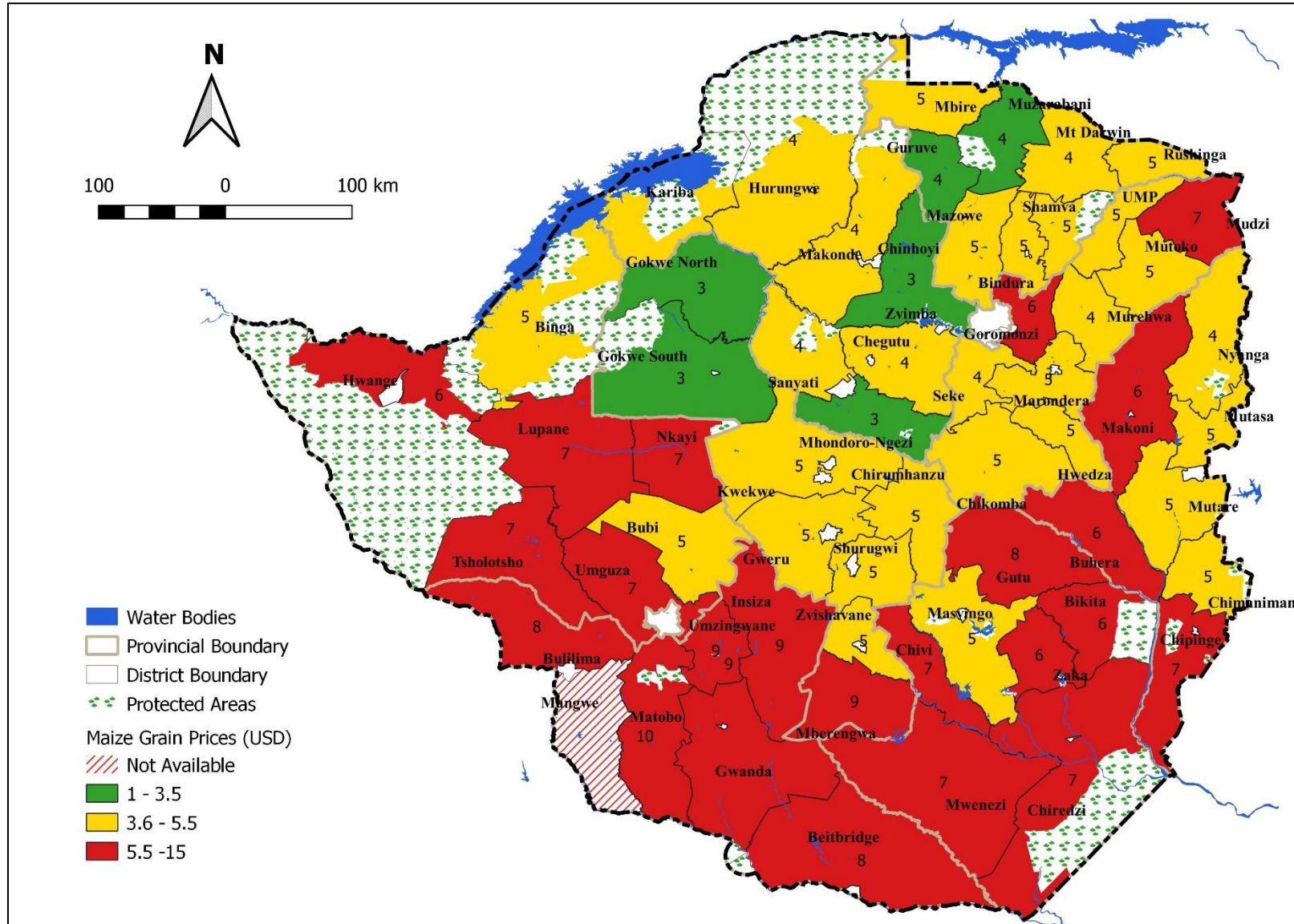
# District Goat Prices (USD)



- Goat prices ranged from USD 30 to USD 44.
- The highest goat prices were reported in Mangwe (USD 44).
- The lowest goat prices were reported in Beitbridge at (USD 30).

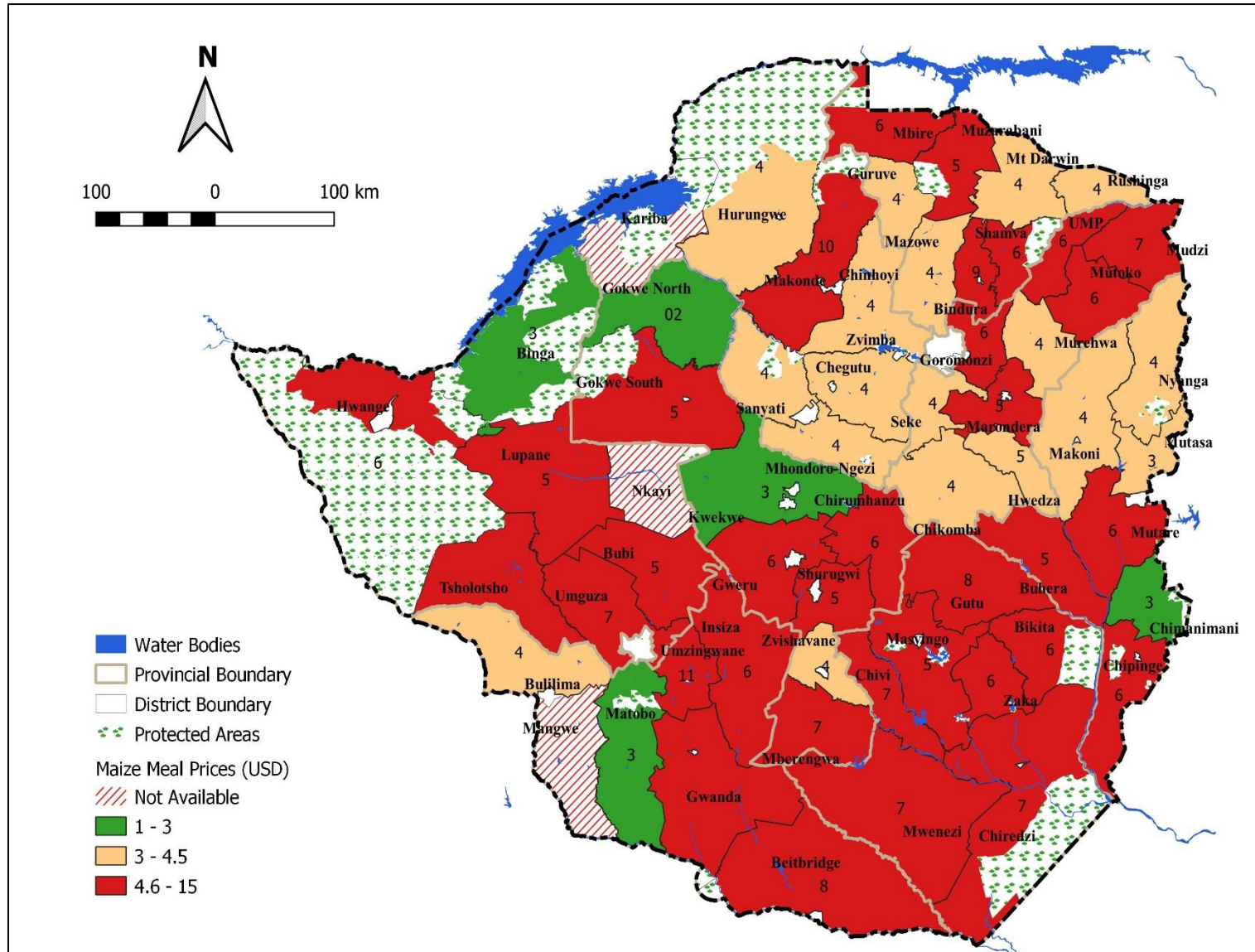


# District Average Maize Grain Prices (USD)



- Average maize grain prices ranged from USD 8 to USD 10 per 20 litre bucket. These were the highest in the country.
- The lowest maize grain prices were reported in Beitbridge and Bulilima USD 8/bucket.
- The highest maize grain prices in the province were in Matobo at USD 10 per 20 litre Bucket.
- Maize grain was not available on the market in Mangwe during the time of the survey.

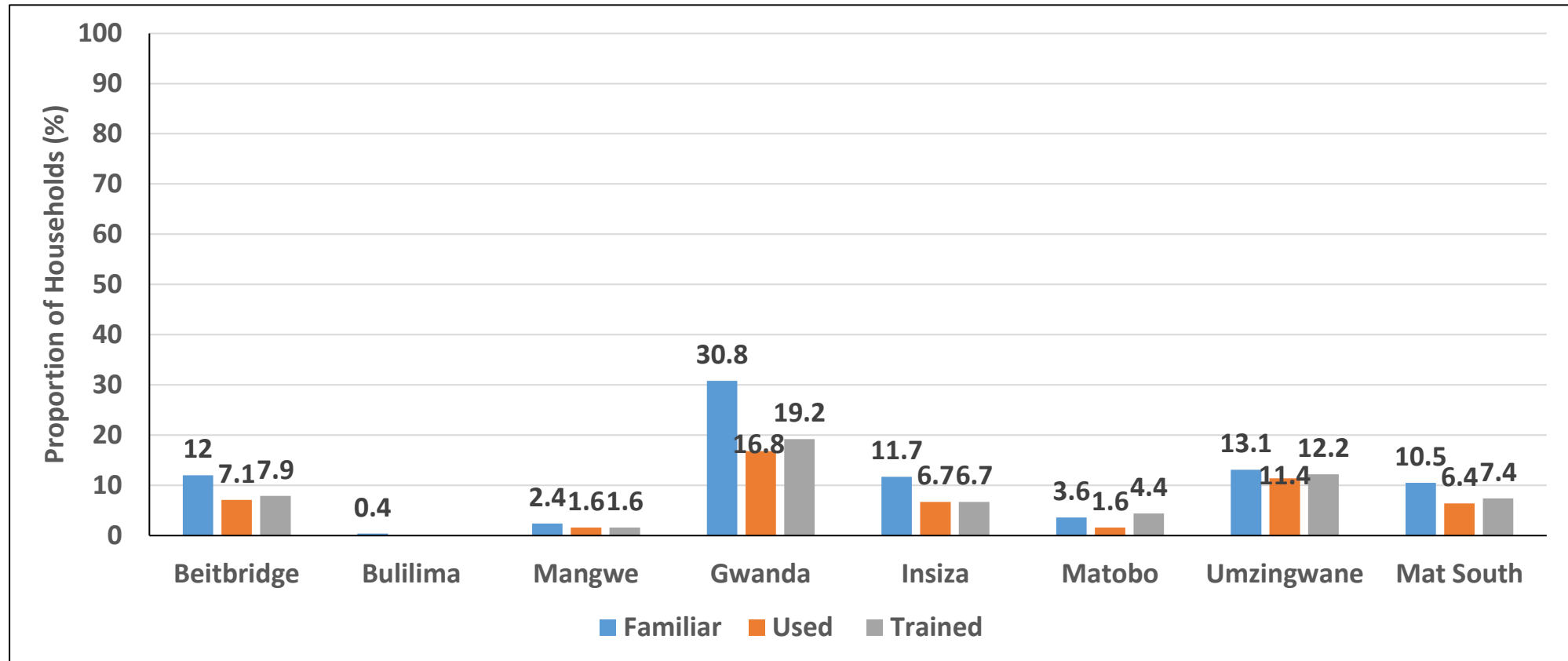
# District Maize Meal Prices (USD)



- Maize meal prices ranged from USD 3 to USD 11 per 10kg bag.
- Highest price of Maize Meal was recorded in Umzingwane (USD 11).
- Maize meal was not available on the market in Mangwe during the time of the survey.

# **Value Chain Practices**

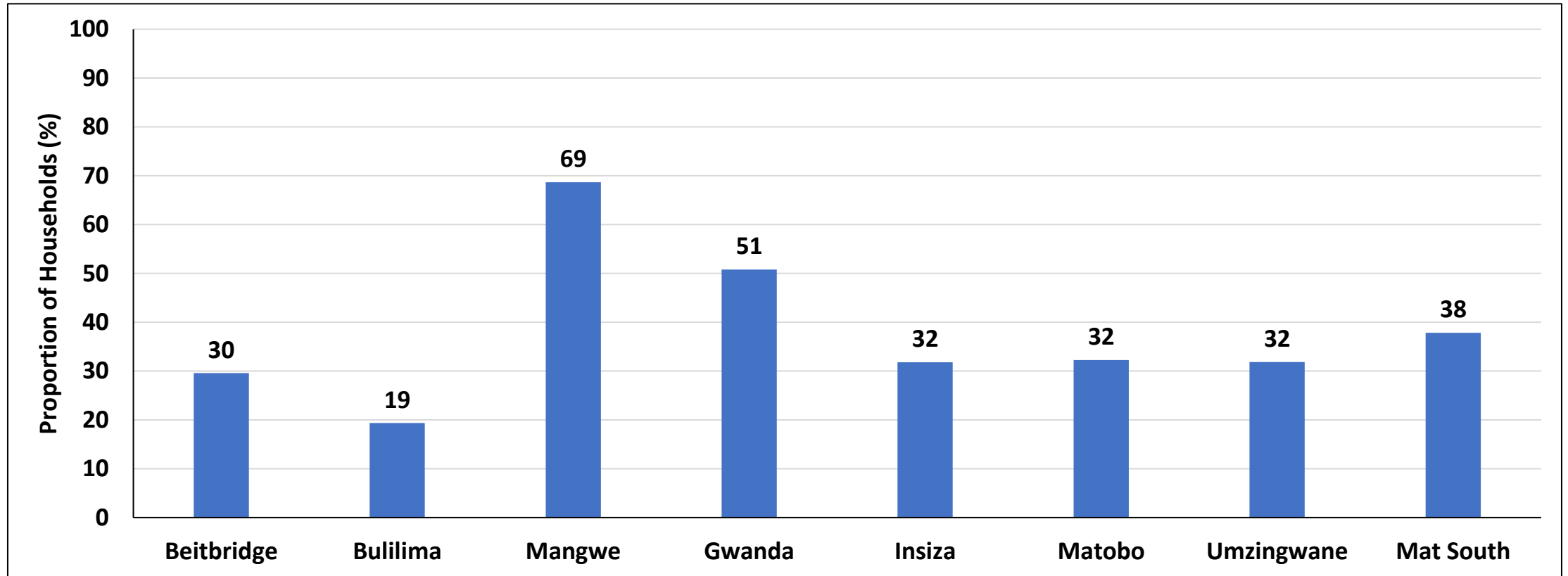
# Households Market Information Access



- In the province, about 10.5% of the households indicated that they were aware of how to access market information through various channels.
- About 6.4% of households reported that they had used the information they accessed while 7.4% reported that they received training on how to access market information



# Access to Grain Storage Facility



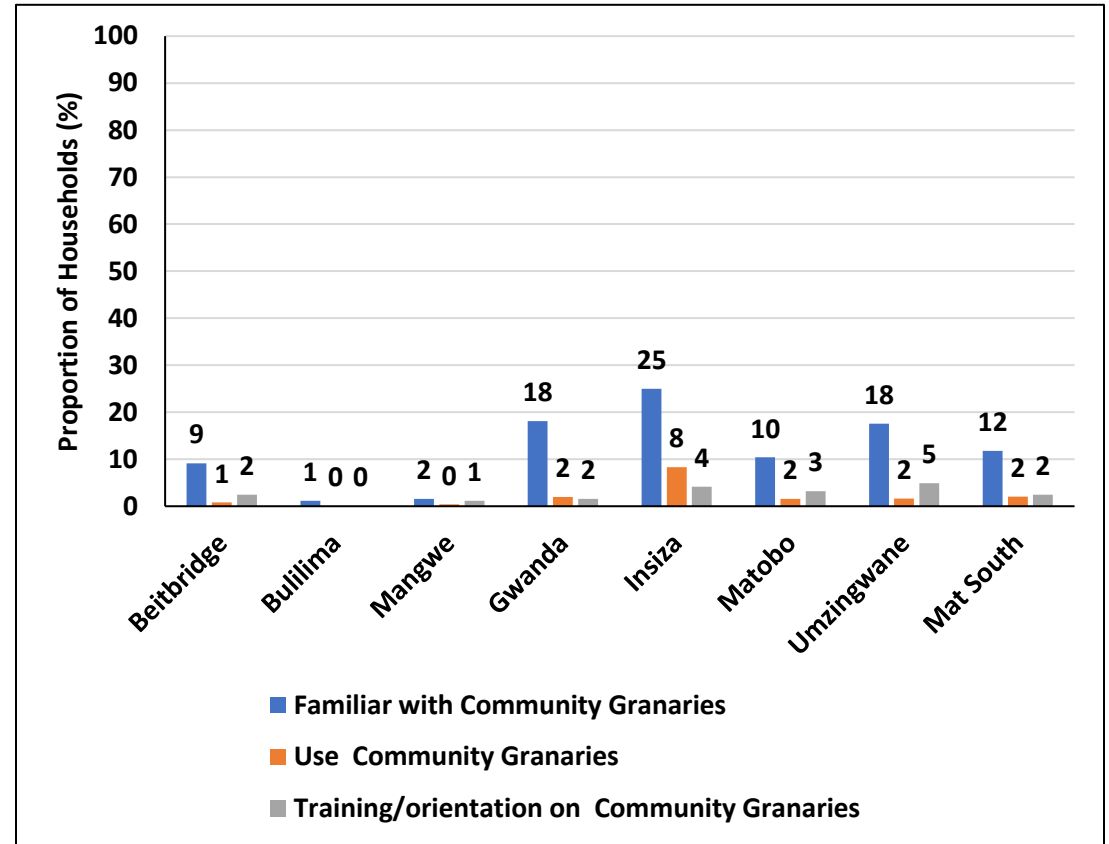
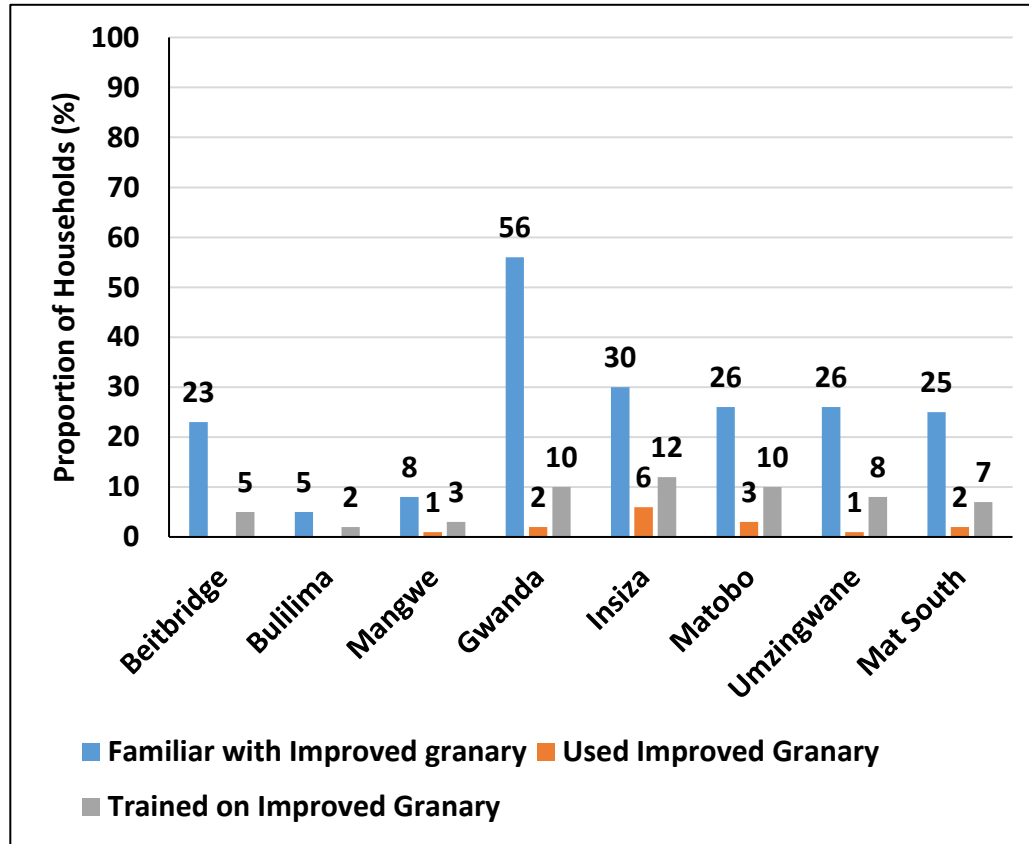
- In the province 38% of households reported that they had access to grain storage facility.
- Mangwe (69%) had the highest proportion of households with access to a grain storage facility whilst Bulilima (19%) had the least.

# Structures Used by Households to Store Grain

	Ordinary room	Traditional granary	Ordinary granary	Improved granary	Bin/drum	Crib	Hermatic bags	Metal silos
Beitbridge	74	21	5	0	0	0	0	0
Bulilima	16	<b>73</b>	10	0	0	0	0	0
Mangwe	56	39	2	1	1	1	0	0
Gwanda	<b>87</b>	<b>2</b>	6	2	0	1	2	1
Insiza	17	53	22	<b>6</b>	3	0	0	0
Matobo	85	7	5	3	0	0	0	0
Umzingwane	50	26	13	1	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	0	0
Mat South	<b>59</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	2	1	1	0	0
National	<b>63</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	1	1	2	1	0

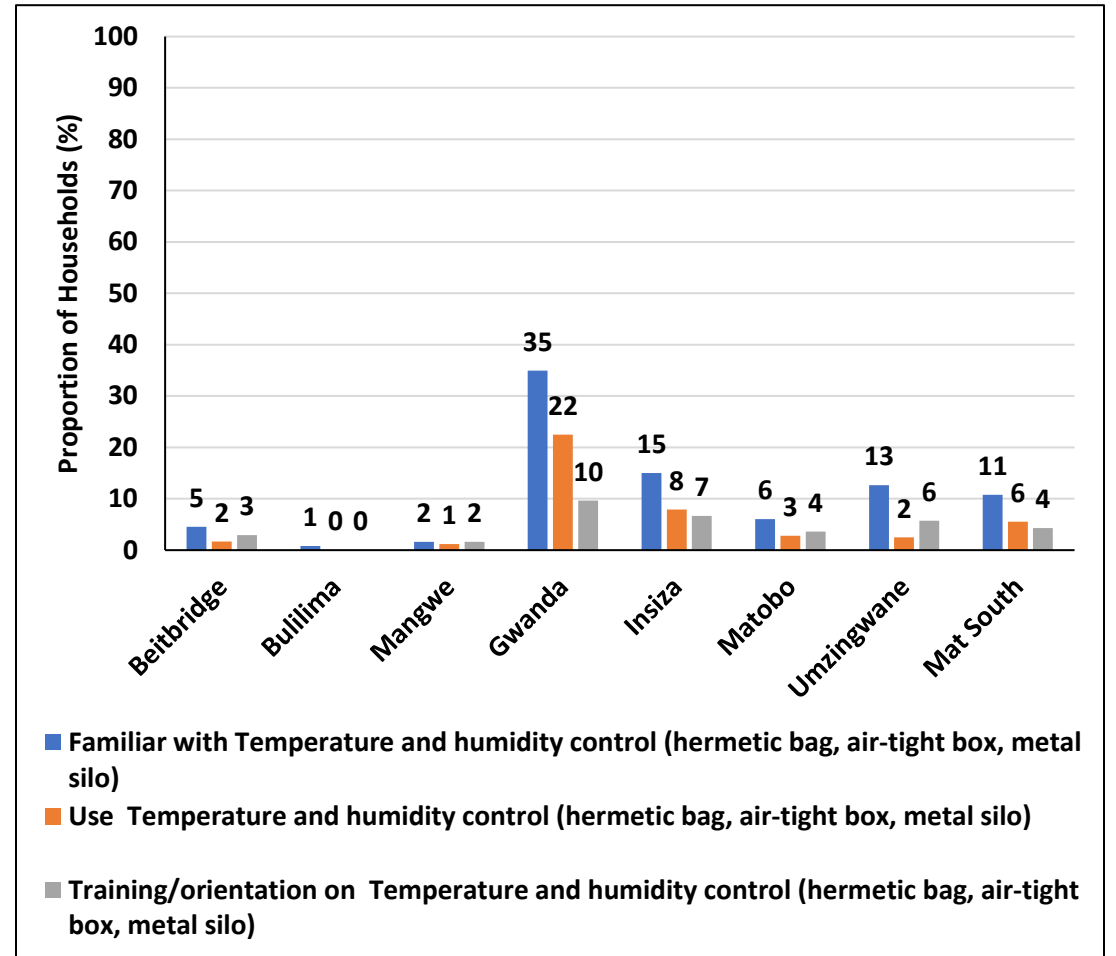
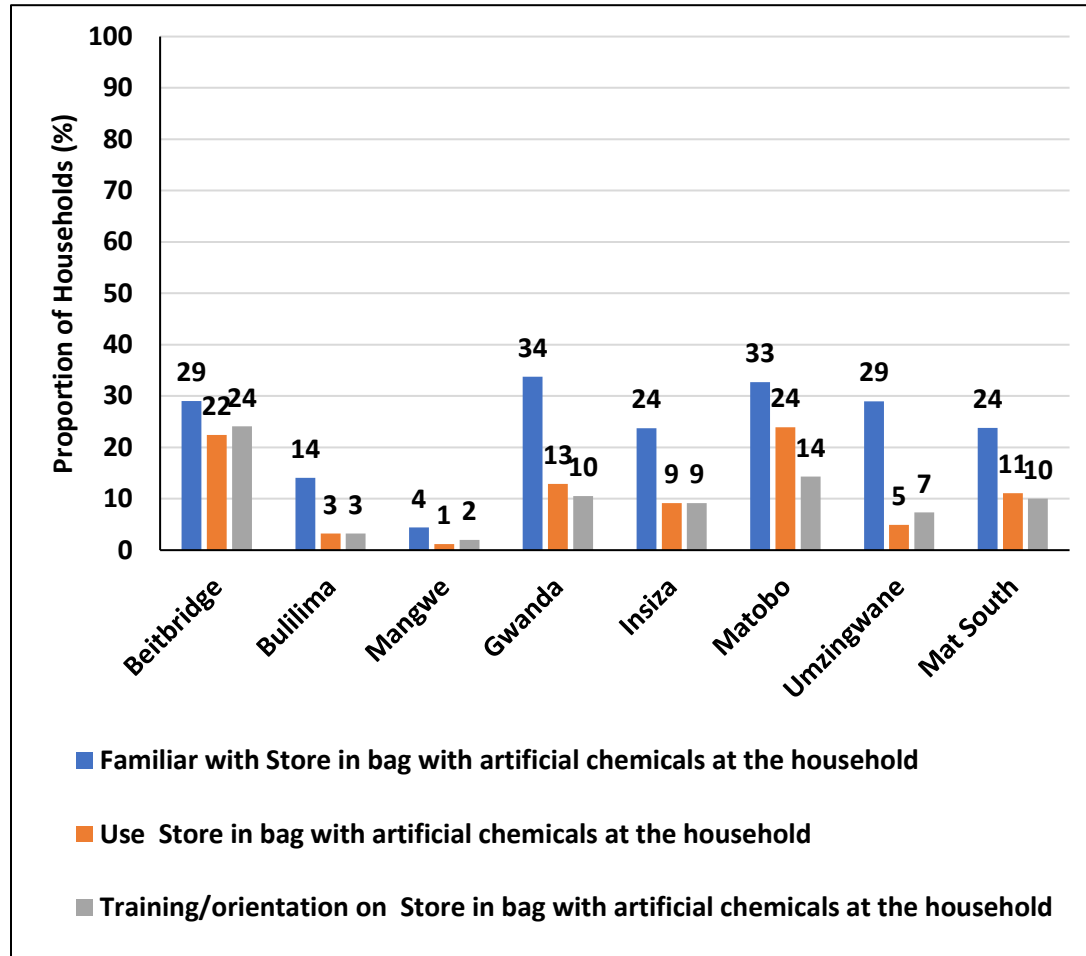
- The most commonly used grain storage structures in the province in rank order were ordinary room (59%), traditional granary (28%), ordinary granary (8%) and improved granary (2%).

# Use of Improved Granary and Community Granaries



- About 25% of households were familiar with improved granaries, whilst 7% actually received training on improved granaries.
- Furthermore, there was very low uptake (2%) of community granaries.
- This could have a negative effect on post harvest management.

# Post- Harvest Grain Storage Conditions



- About 29% of households were familiar with storing their grain in bags and using grain protectants
- Furthermore, 6% of households were using temperature and air control in grain protection (use of hermetic bags, metal silos, air-tight boxes)

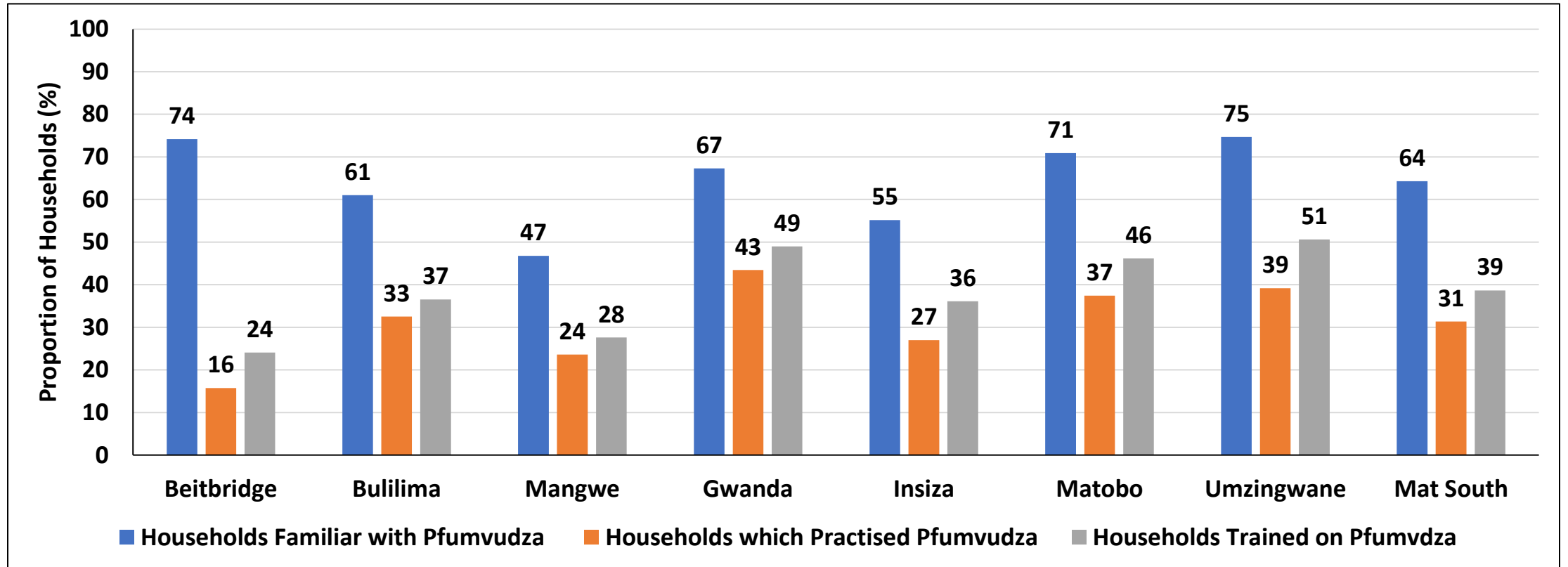
# Household Ownership of Infrastructure that Enhances Food and Nutrition Security

	Irrigation (%)	Farming equipment (%)	Fowl runs (%)	Solar powered water source (%)	Borehole (%)	Storage facility (%)	Savings (%)	Beehives (%)	Nutrition gardening (%)	Agro-forestry (%)	Other (%)
Beitbridge	7.1	25.2	38.5	2.7	8.0	20.8	3.5	0.9	35.8	0.9	23.0
Bulilima	0.9	42.0	17.0	0.9	2.2	1.8	0.9	0.0	14.7	0.0	26.8
Gwanda	13.4	22.7	35.2	<b>19.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	5.3	<b>5.7</b>	0.4	<b>63.2</b>	0.4	10.9
Insiza	<b>14.5</b>	28.0	21.0	7.5	7.5	19.4	2.7	0.0	16.1	0.0	21.0
Mangwe	4.0	<b>52.6</b>	1.2	0.8	0.0	<b>46.6</b>	4.4	0.0	31.7	0.4	4.0
Matobo	2.9	25.5	<b>44.4</b>	0.8	1.6	10.7	4.5	0.0	19.8	0.0	32.5
Umzingwane	4.7	6.4	12.8	0.0	0.4	20.9	5.5	0.0	35.3	0.4	<b>41.3</b>
Mat South	<b>6.6</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	4.6	4.2	<b>18.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>31.7</b>	0.3	22.6
National	<b>5.7</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>29.9</b>	2.1	3.7	<b>14.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>36.0</b>	0.9	21.9

- Food and Nutrition Security infrastructure is important in ensuring farming households enhance their ability to produce, store and utilise food.
- Insiza had the highest proportion of households which reported to have irrigation infrastructure (14.5%), whilst Gwanda report the highest proportion of households with a nutrition garden (63.2%).

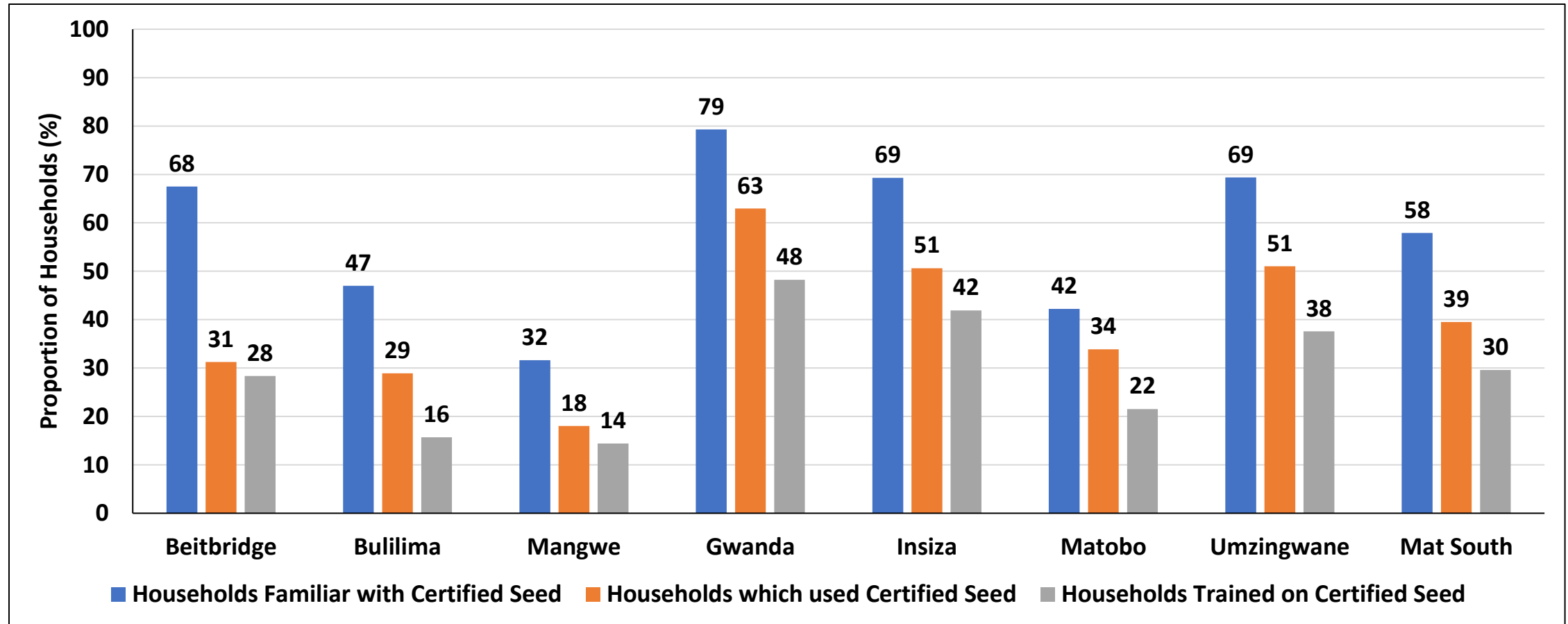
# **Climate Smart Agriculture**

# Households with Knowledge of Pfumvudza/Intwasa



- In the province, 64% of households were familiar with Pfumvudza/Intwasa, 31% had practiced it and 39% had received training.
- Gwanda (43%) had the highest proportion of households which practiced Pfumvudza/Intwasa while Beitbridge (16%) had the lowest.

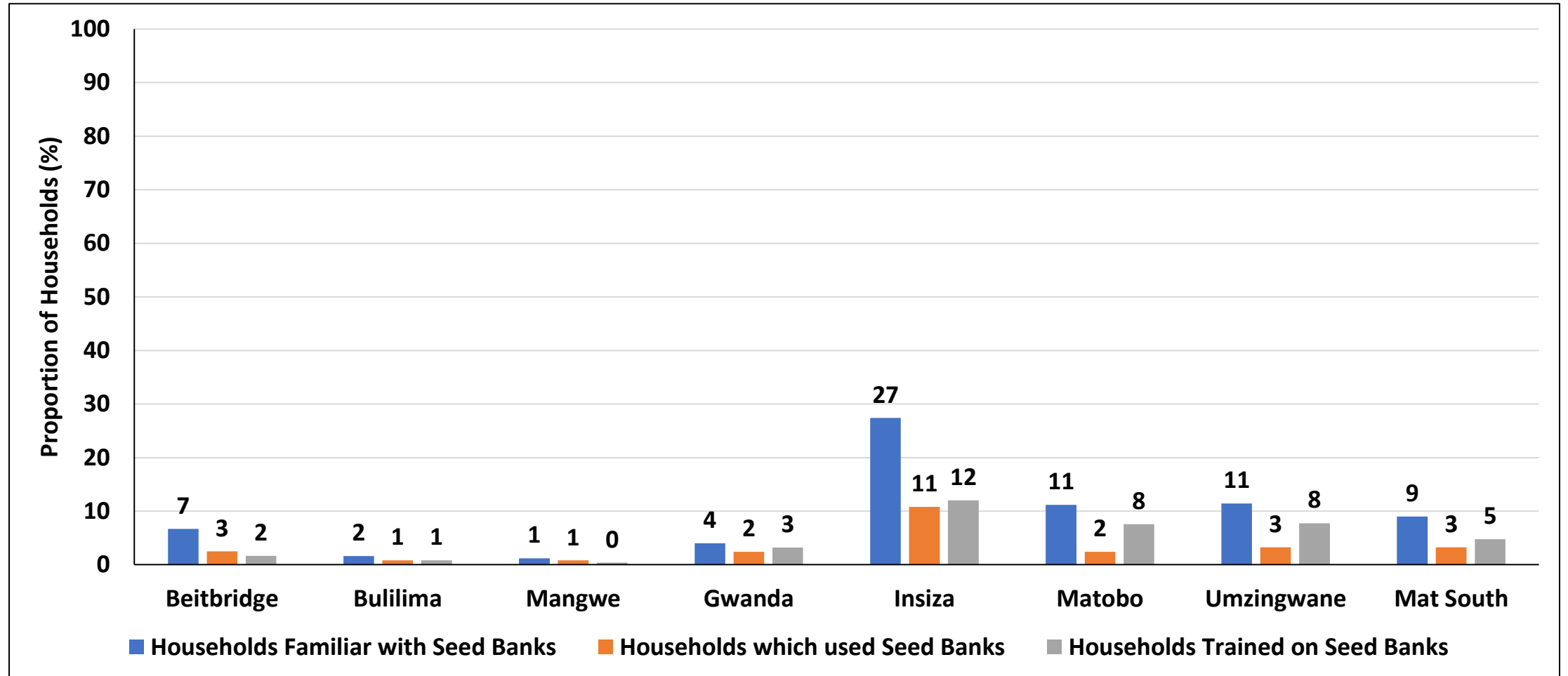
# Households Using Quality Certified Seeds



- About 39% of households in the province reported that they used certified seed.
- Gwanda (63%) had the highest proportion of households that were using certified seed.

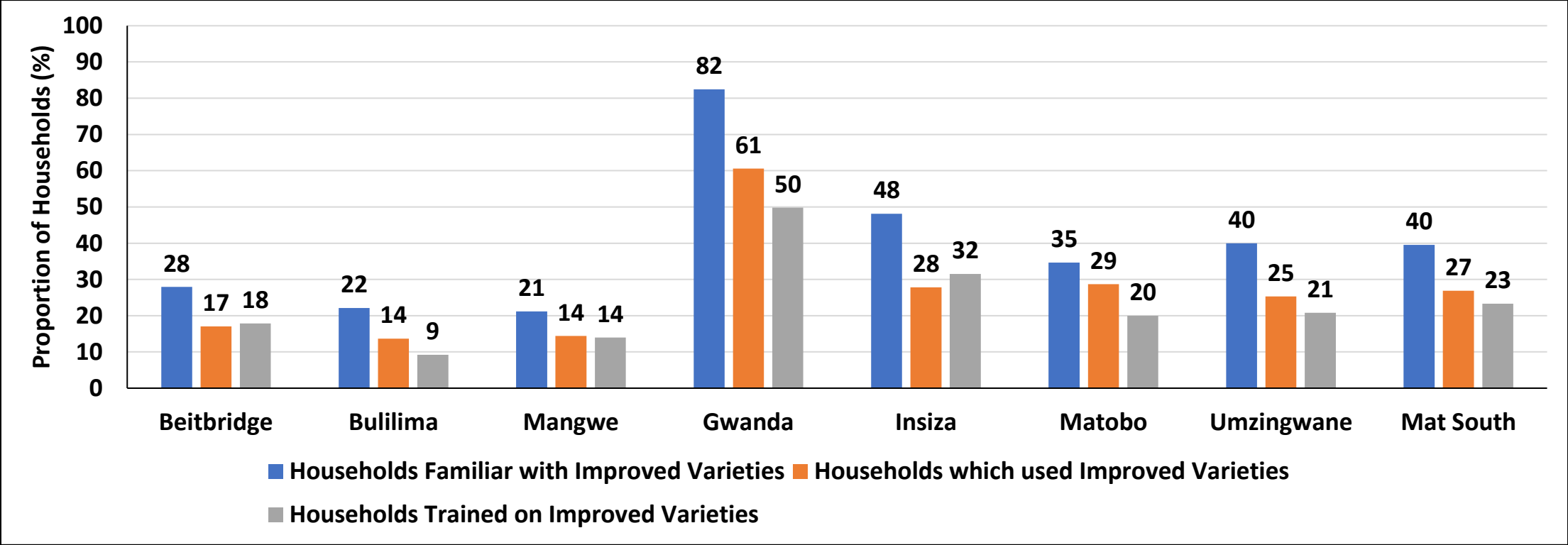


# Households Using Community Seed Banks



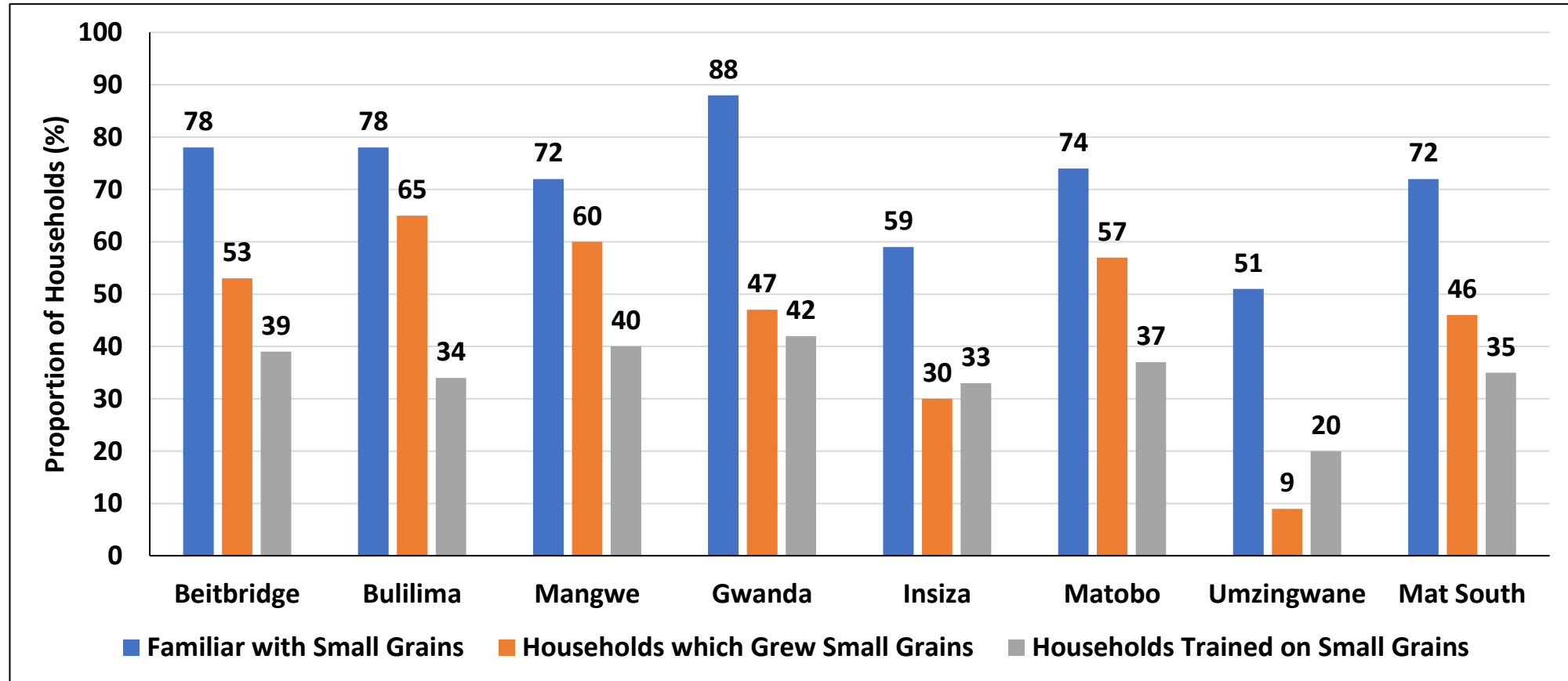
- All districts had low usage of community seed banks with the provincial average at 3%.
- Insiza District had the highest number of households which were familiar with seed banks (27%) and the most households which used seed banks (11%)

# Households Adapting to Suitable Improved Varieties



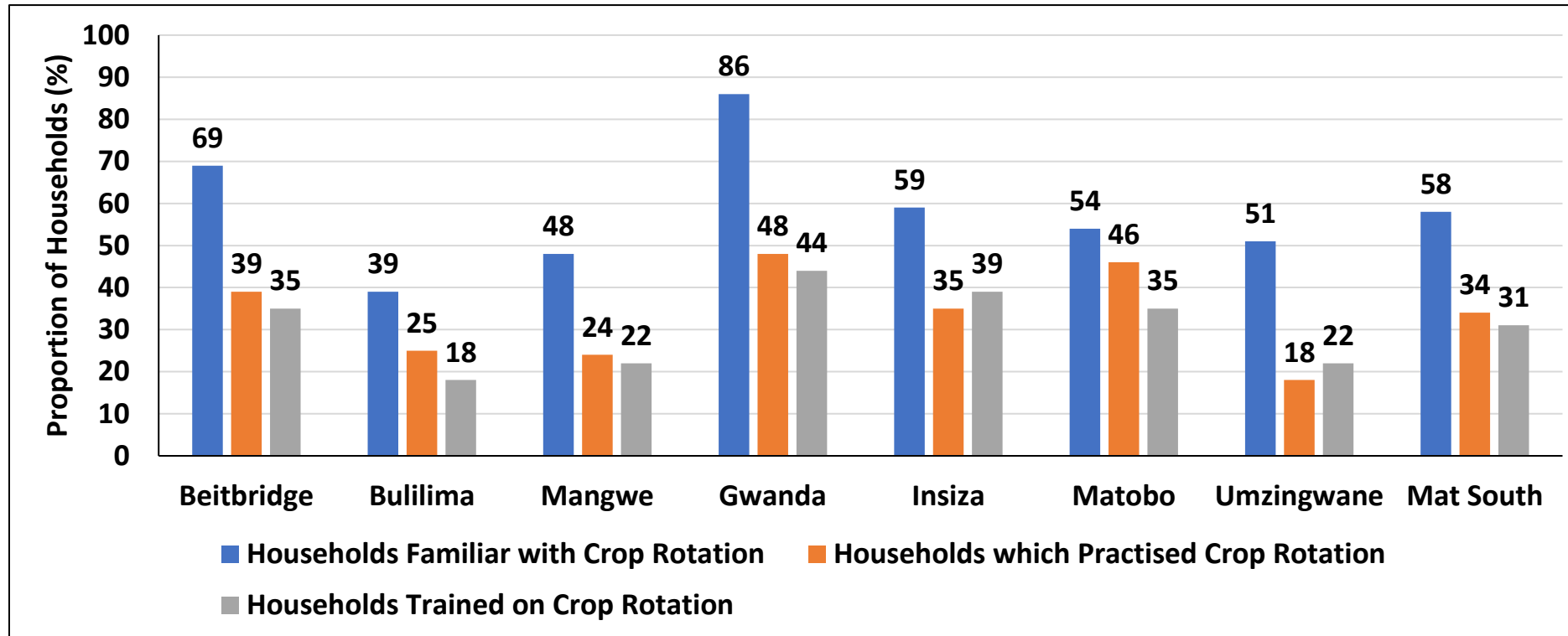
- In the province, 27% of households made use of suitable improved varieties with the highest proportion of households reported in Gwanda (61%).

# Households Growing Small Grains



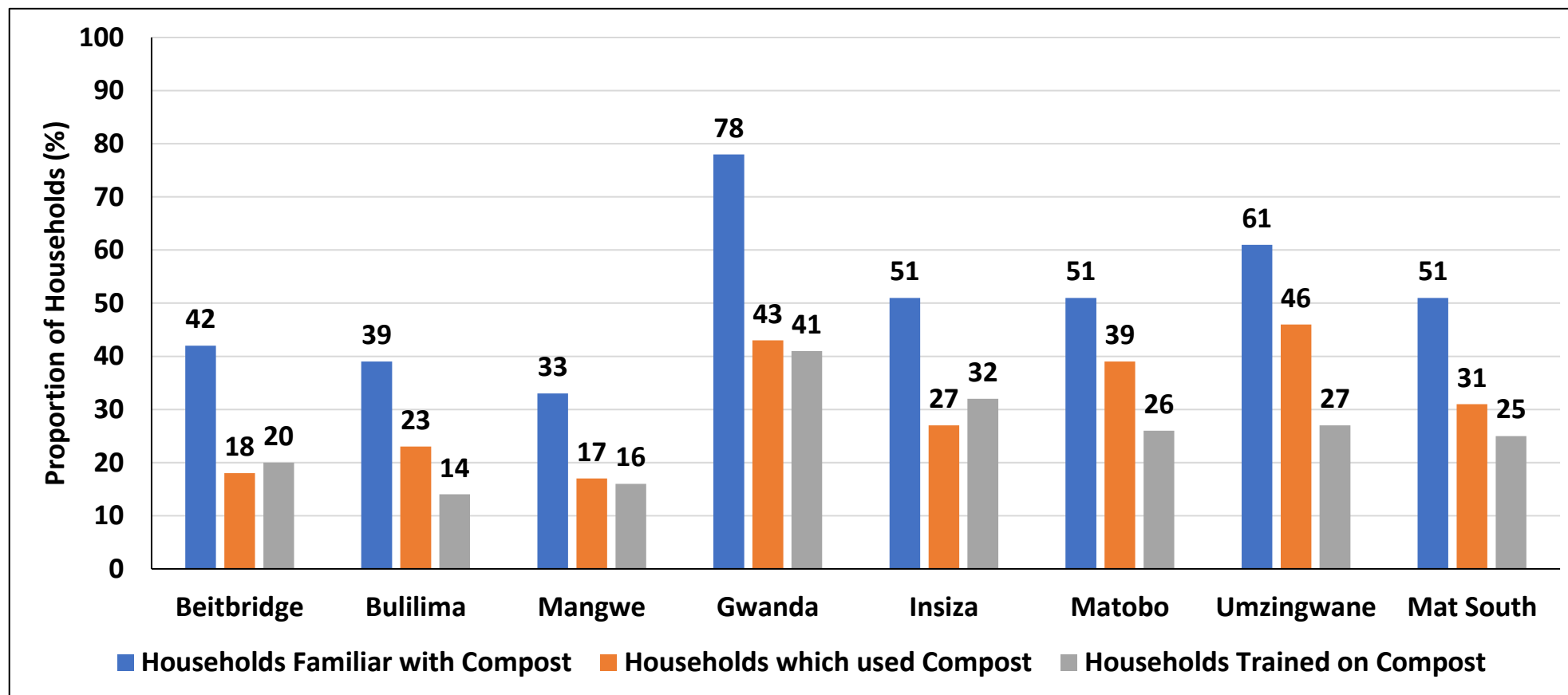
- About 46% of households in the province grew small grains.
- Bulilima (65%) had highest proportion of households growing small grains while Umzingwane (9%) had the least.

# Households Engaging in Crop rotation



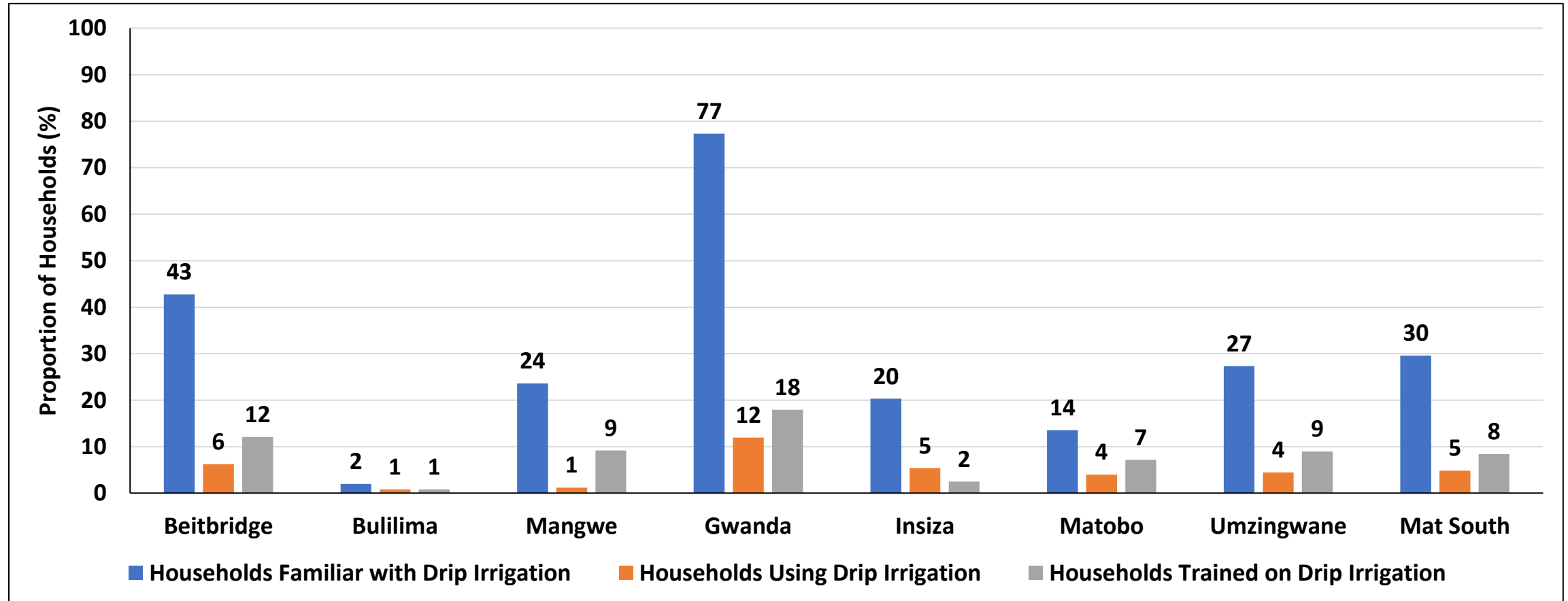
- Crop rotation was practiced by 34% of households across the province.
- Gwanda (48%) had the highest proportion of households practicing crop rotation with the lowest being Umzingwane (18%).

# Households Using Compost



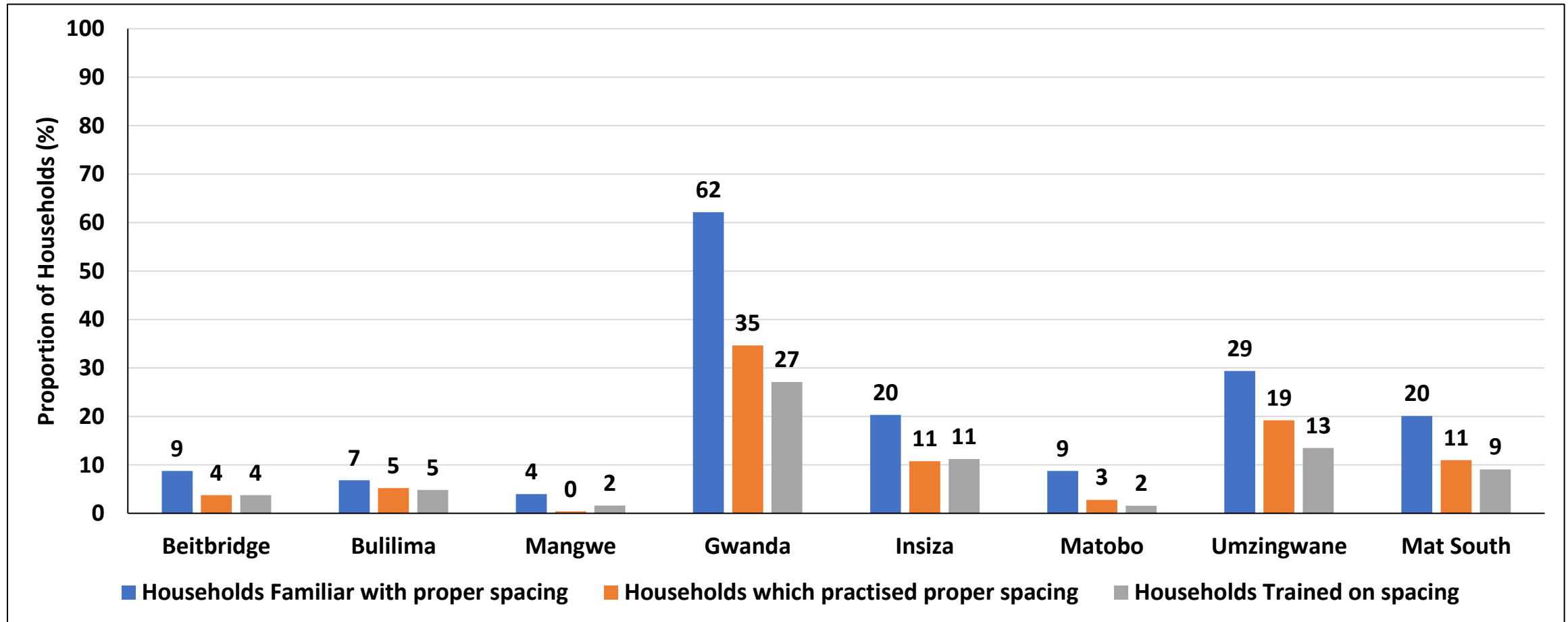
- Approximately 31% of households in the province used compost.
- The use of compost was highest in Gwanda (43%) and lowest in Mangwe (17%).

# Households Using Drip Irrigation



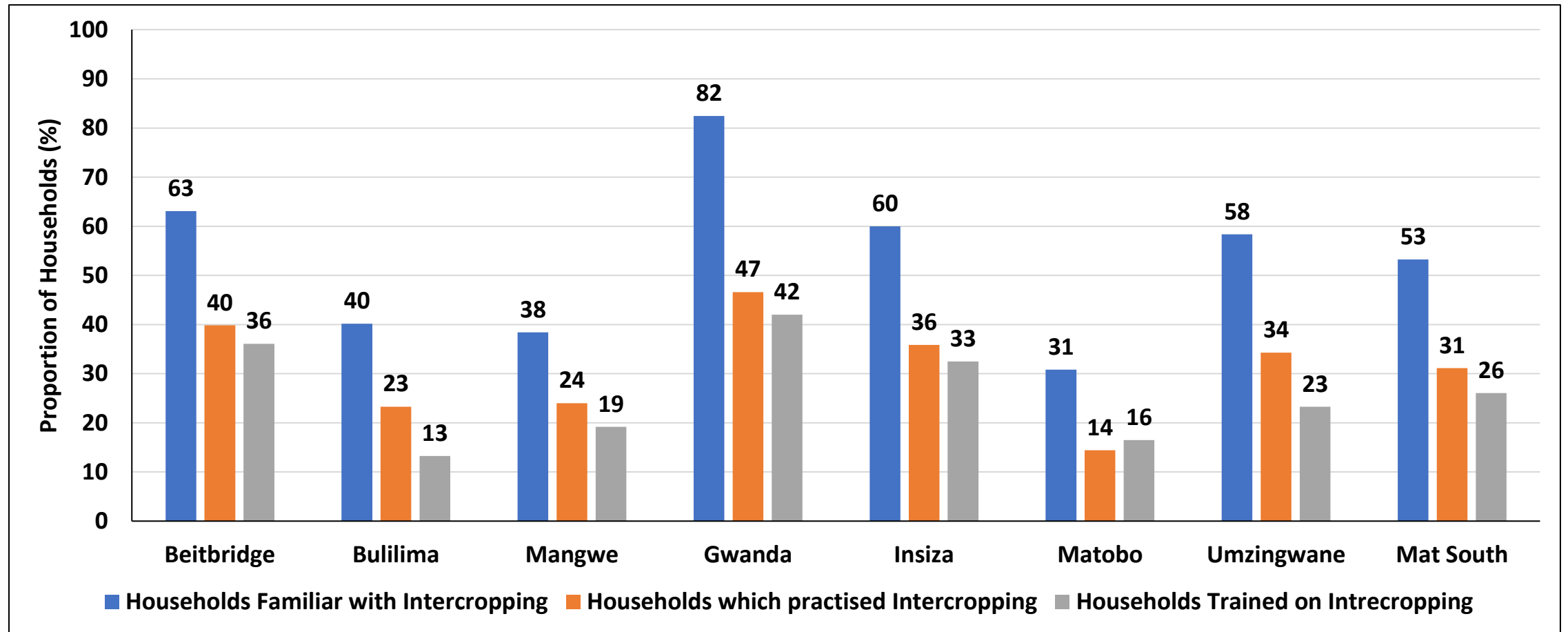
- The use of drip irrigation was low across all districts at 5%.
- Gwanda had the greatest number of households familiar with drip irrigation at 77%.

# Households Practicing Proper Plant Spacing



- Approximately 11% of households in the province used appropriate plant spacing.
- Gwanda had the most households that were familiar with proper spacing (62%) and households that practiced proper spacing (35%).

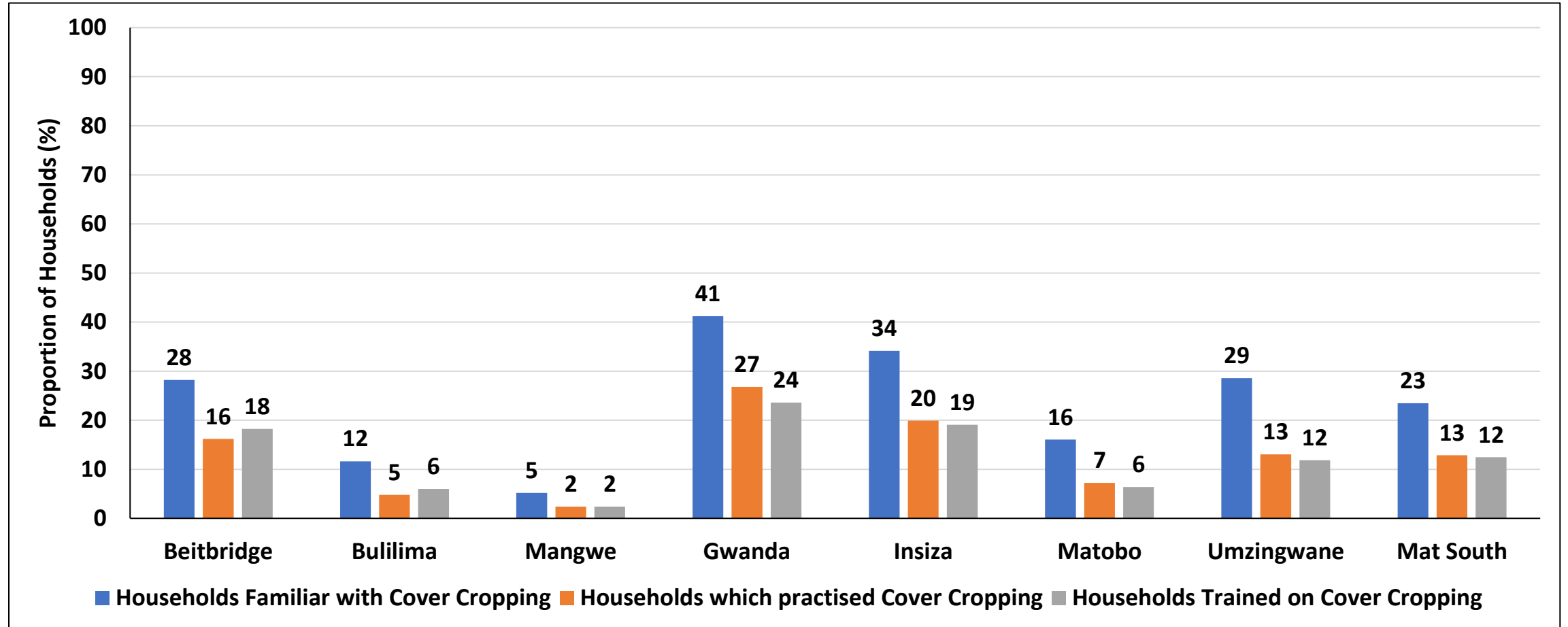
# Households Practicing Intercropping



- Intercropping was practiced by 31% of households in the province.
- Gwanda (47%) had the highest number of households practicing intercropping while Matobo (14%) had the lowest.

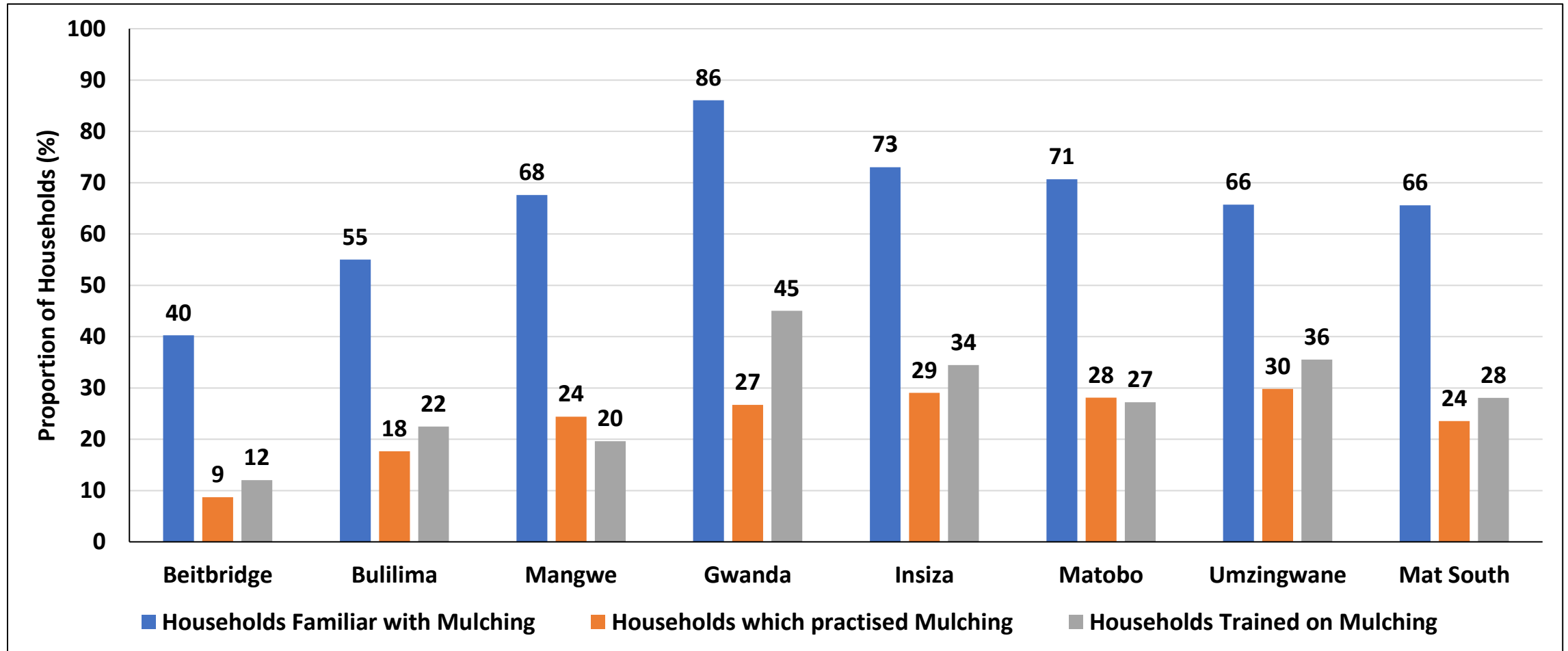


# Households Practicing Cover Cropping



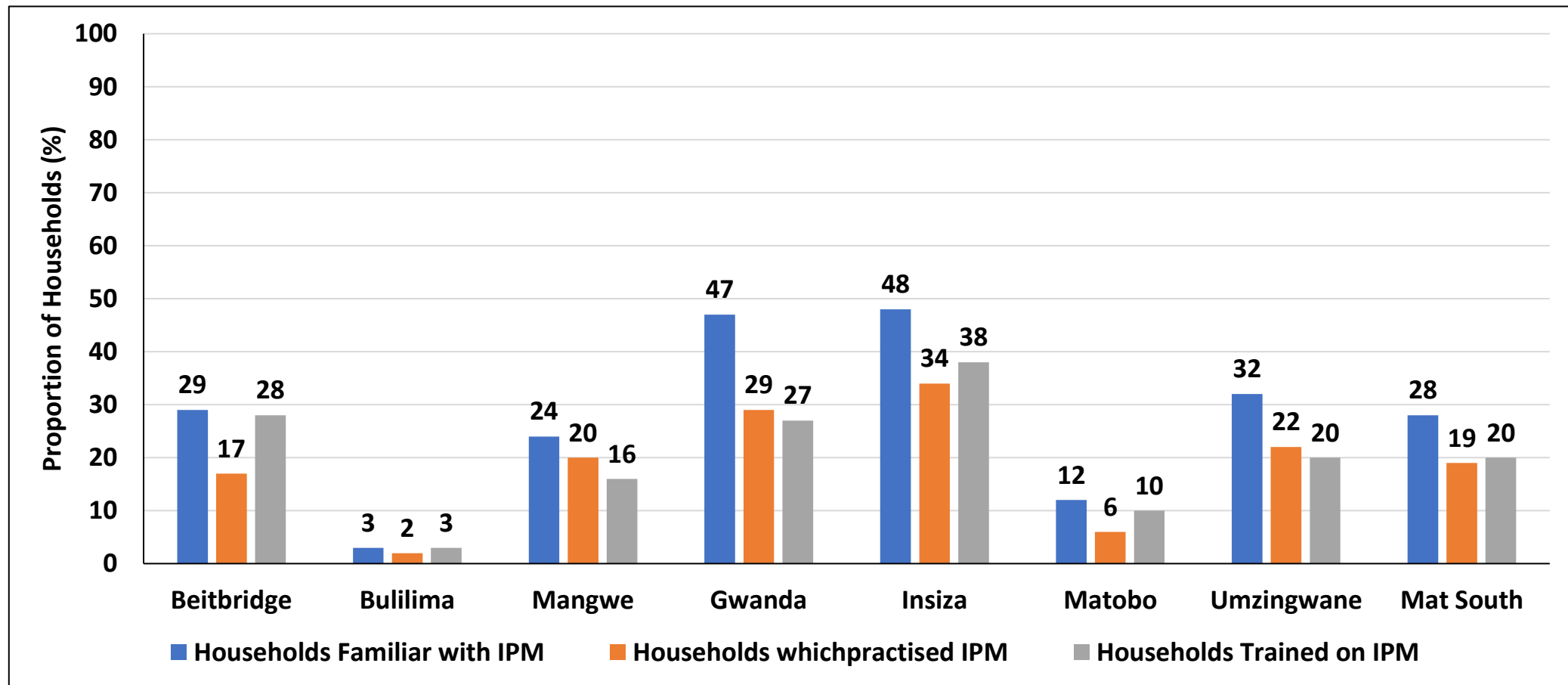
- Cover cropping was practiced by 13% of households in the province.
- Gwanda (27%) had the highest number of households practicing cover-cropping with the least being Mangwe (2%).

# Households which Practise Use of Mulching



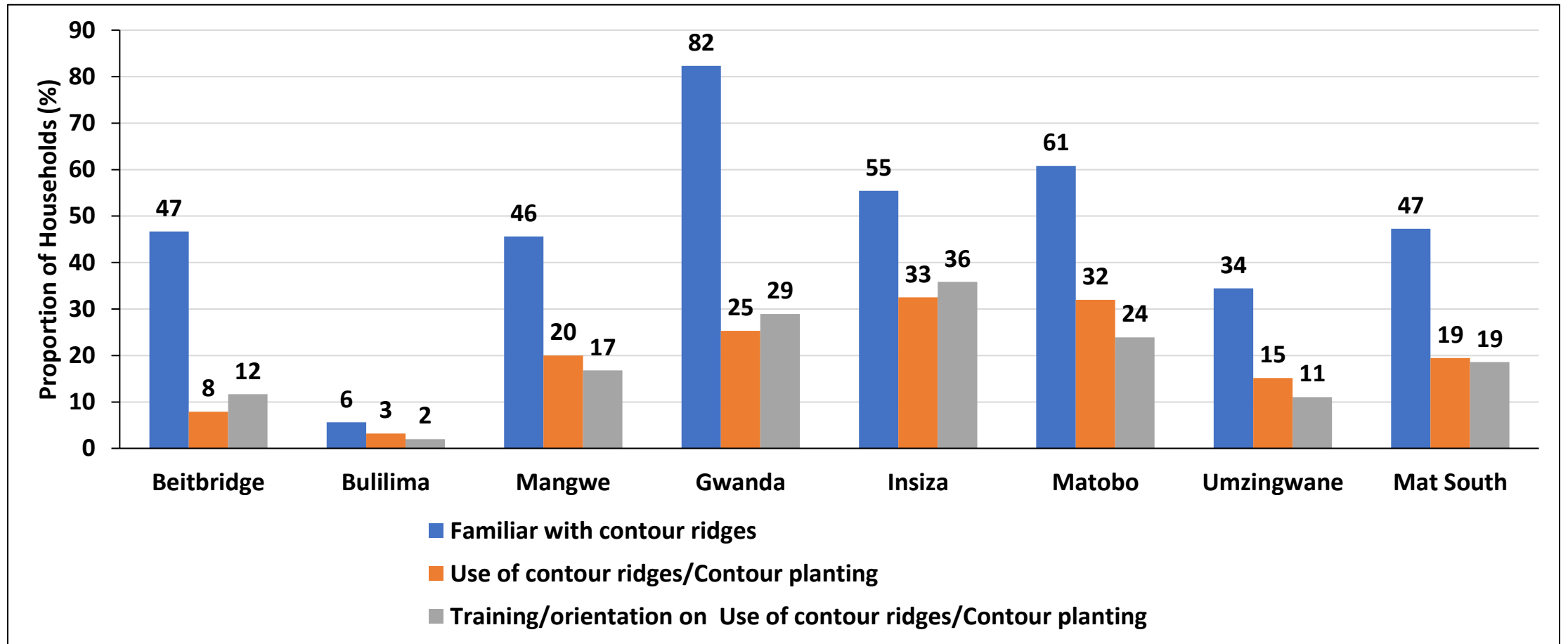
- At least 24% of households practiced use of mulching in the province.
- Umzingwane (30%) had the highest proportion of households using mulch with the lowest being Beitbridge (9%).

# Households Practicing Integrated Pest Management (IPM)



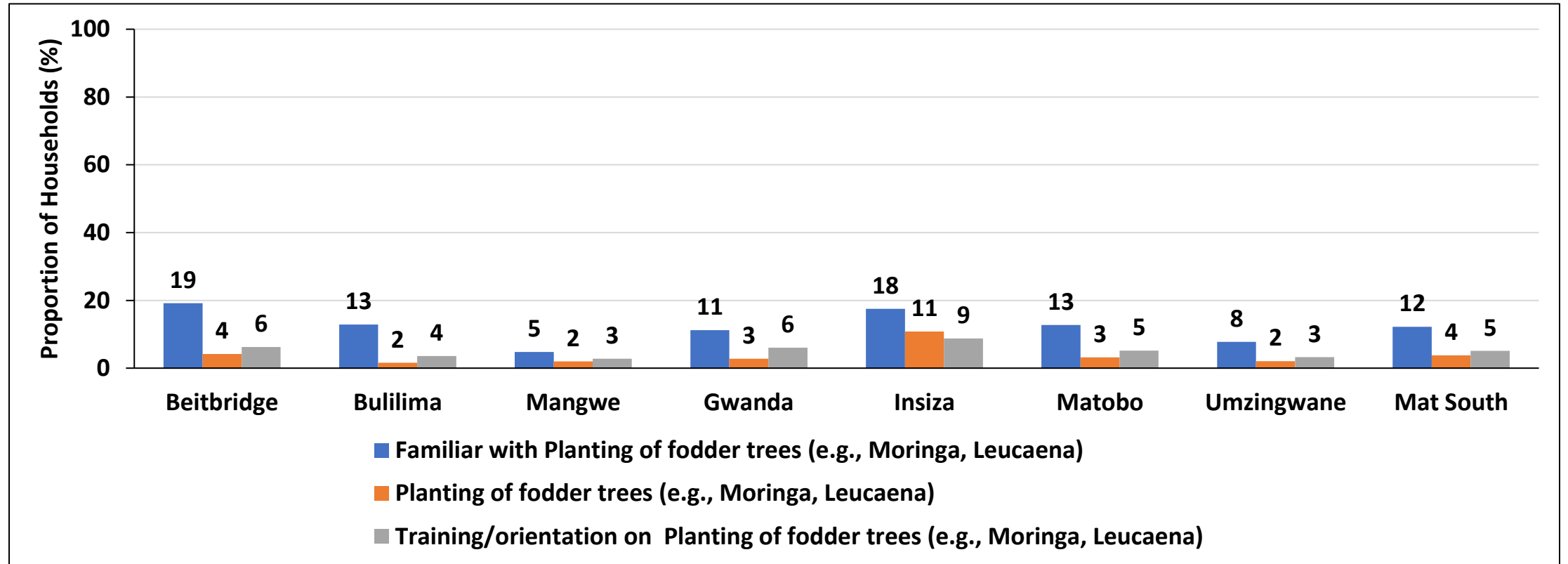
- The use of integrated pest management practices was 19% in the province with the highest usage reported in Insiza (34%).

# Households Using Contour Ridges



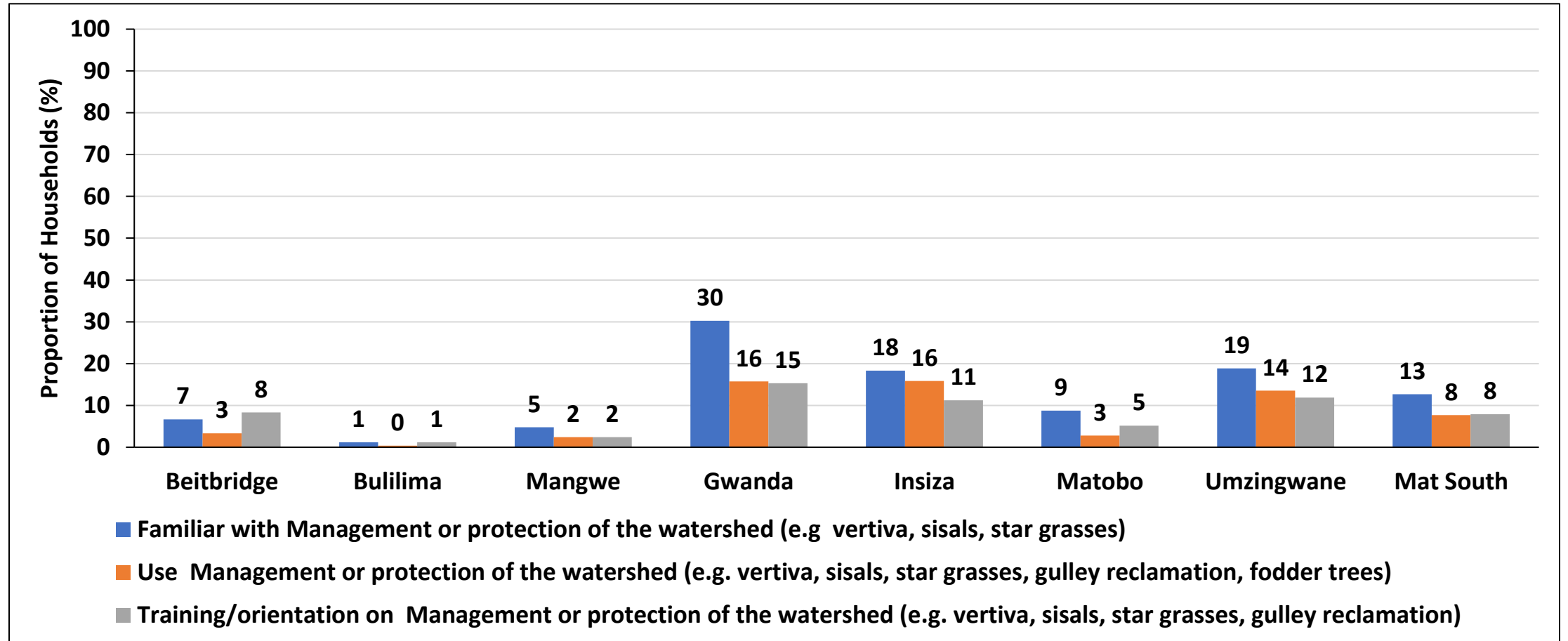
- Bulilima had the lowest number of households using of contour ridges (3%)
- Insiza had the highest number of households using contour ridges at 33%.

# Households Planting Fodder Trees



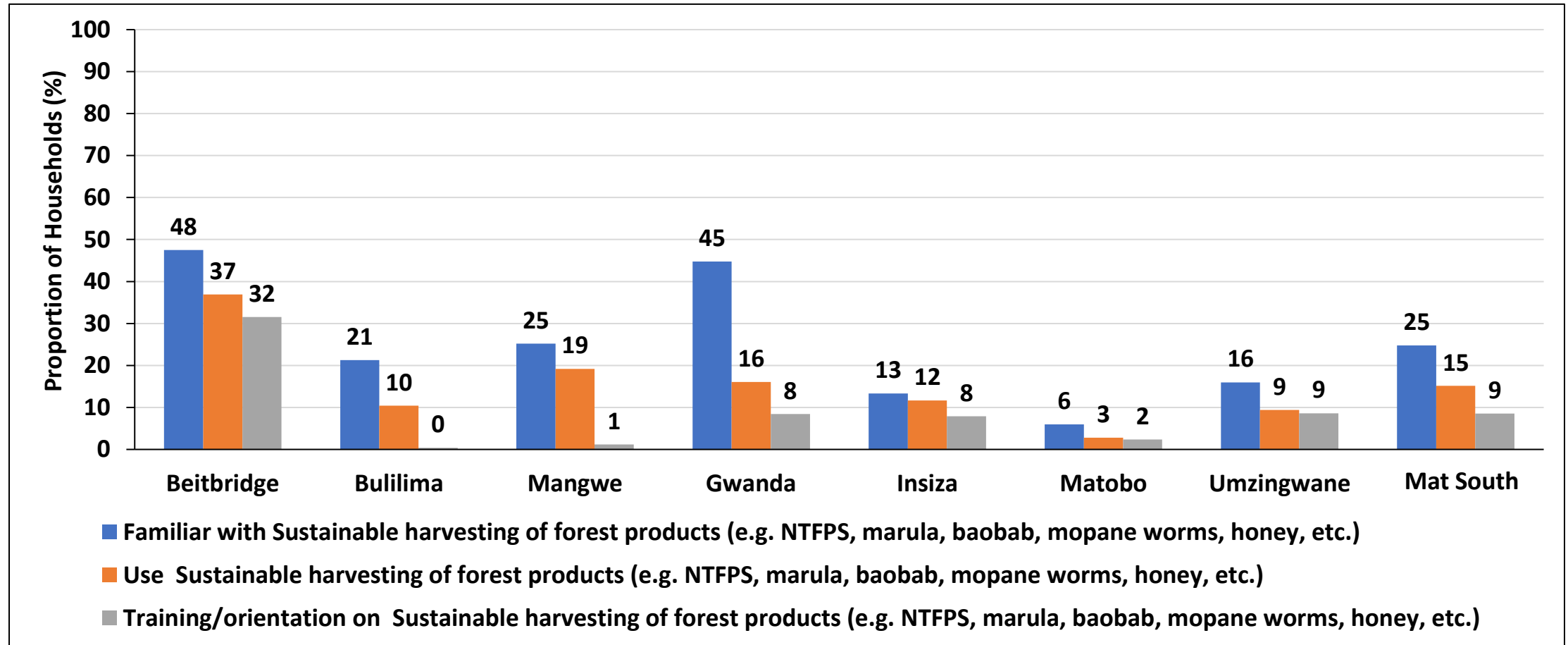
- Planting of fodder trees was low in the province (4%).
- Insiza (11%) had the highest proportion of households planting fodder.

# Households Engaging in Watershed Management



- The highest proportion of households engaging in watershed management was reported in Gwanda and Insiza districts at 16%, respectively.

# Households Sustainably Harvesting Forest Products

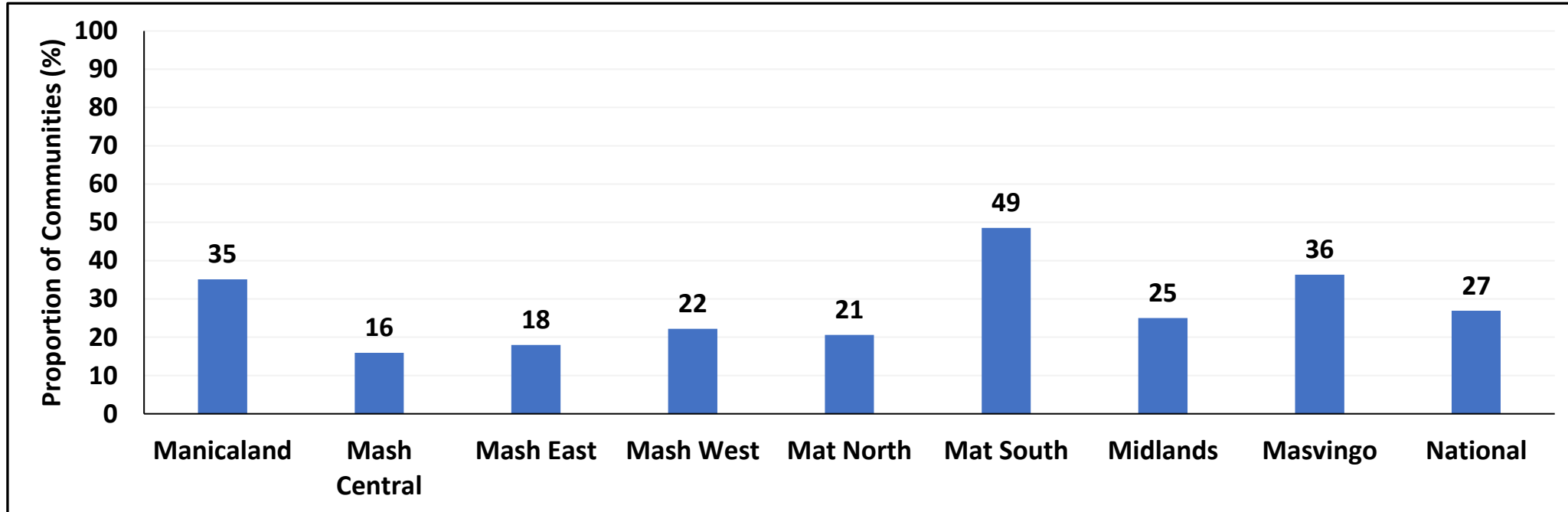


- Beitbridge (48%) had the highest proportion of households that were familiar with sustainable harvesting of forest products followed by Gwanda at 45%.

# Irrigation

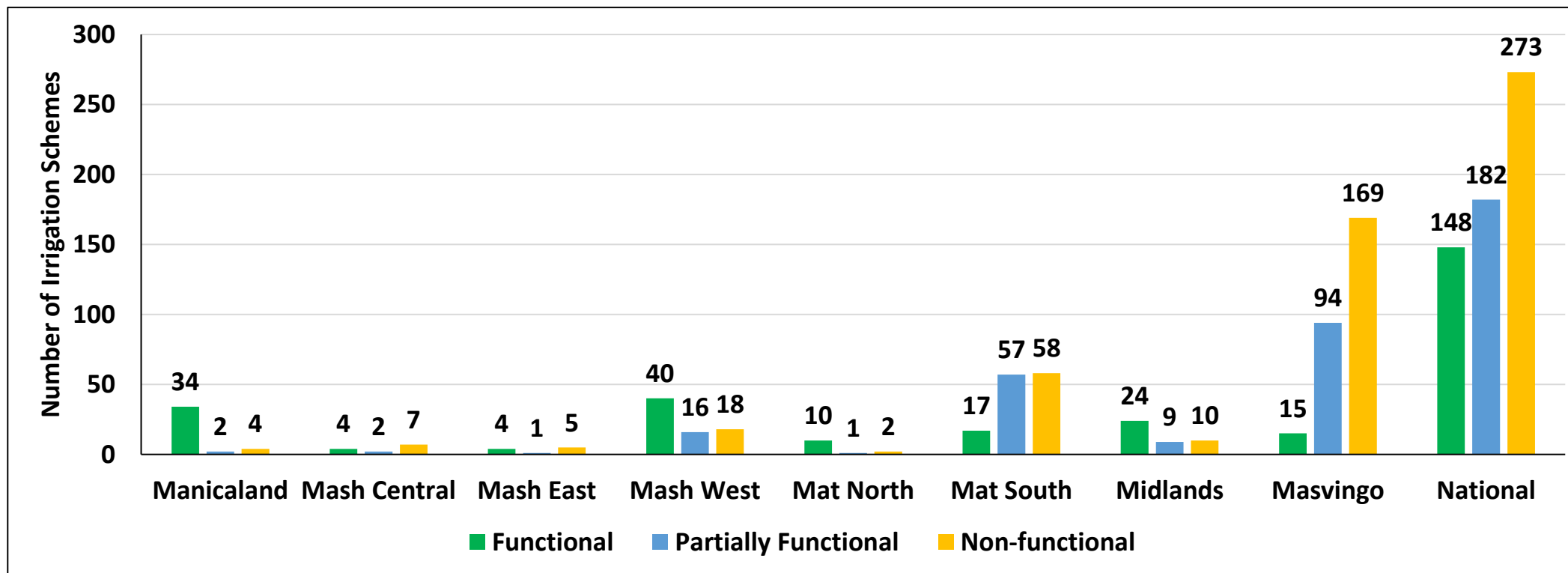


# Proportion of Communities with Irrigation Schemes



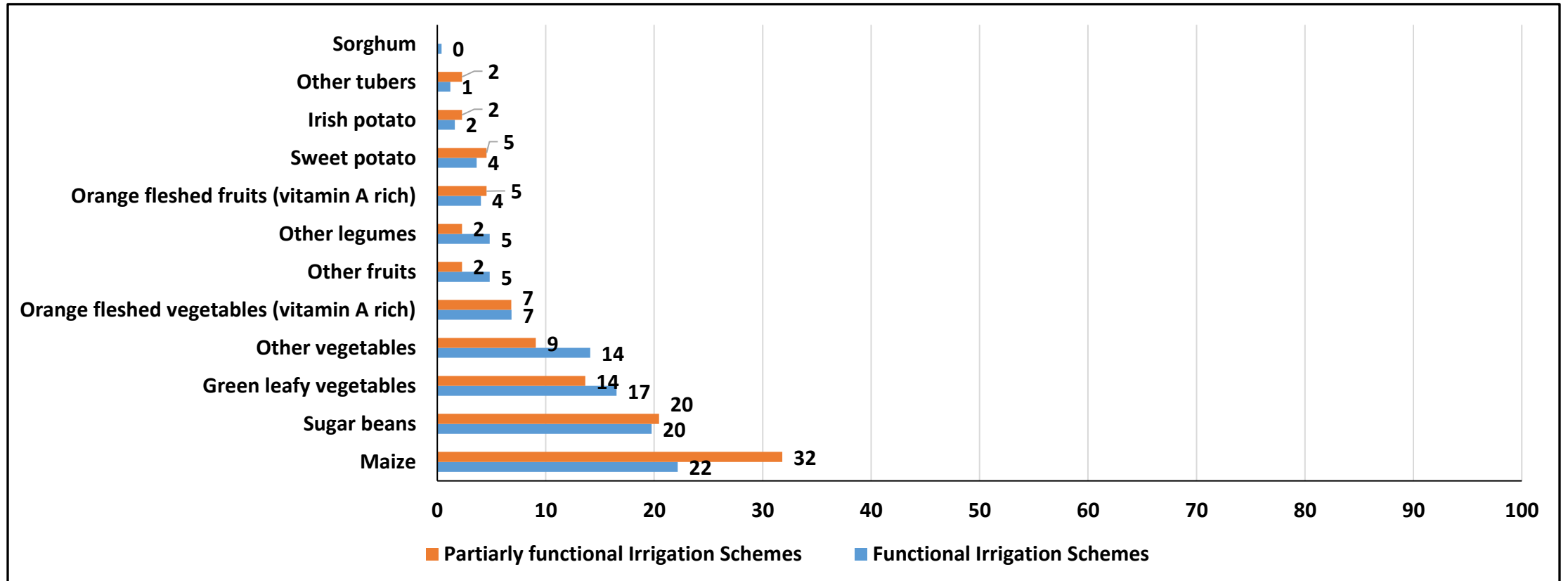
- Generally, there were few communities with irrigation schemes (27%) across the country.
- However almost half (49%) of communities in Matabeleland South had irrigation schemes, which was the highest across the country followed by Masvingo and Manicaland which reported 36% and 35%, respectively.

# Functionality of Irrigation Schemes



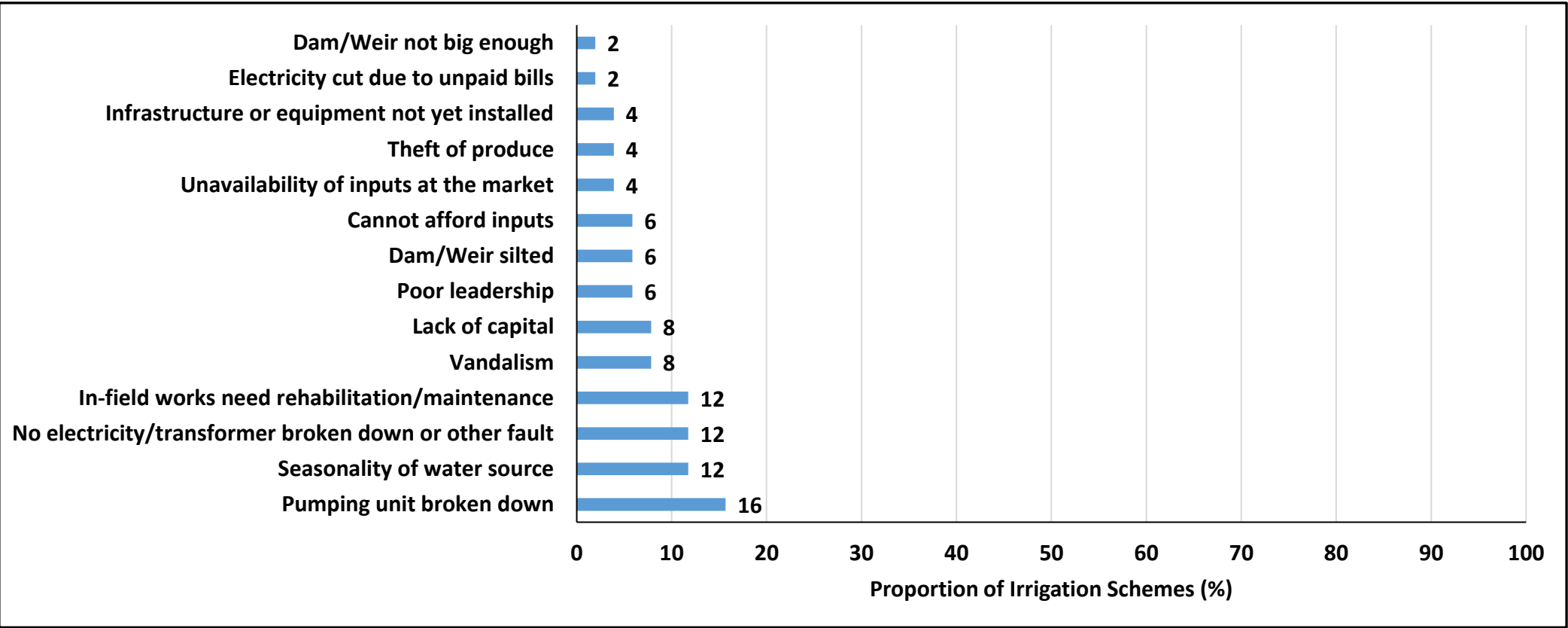
- In Matabeleland South, 17 Irrigation schemes were fully functional, 57 were partially functional and 58 were reported non-functional.

# Crops Grown in Irrigation Schemes



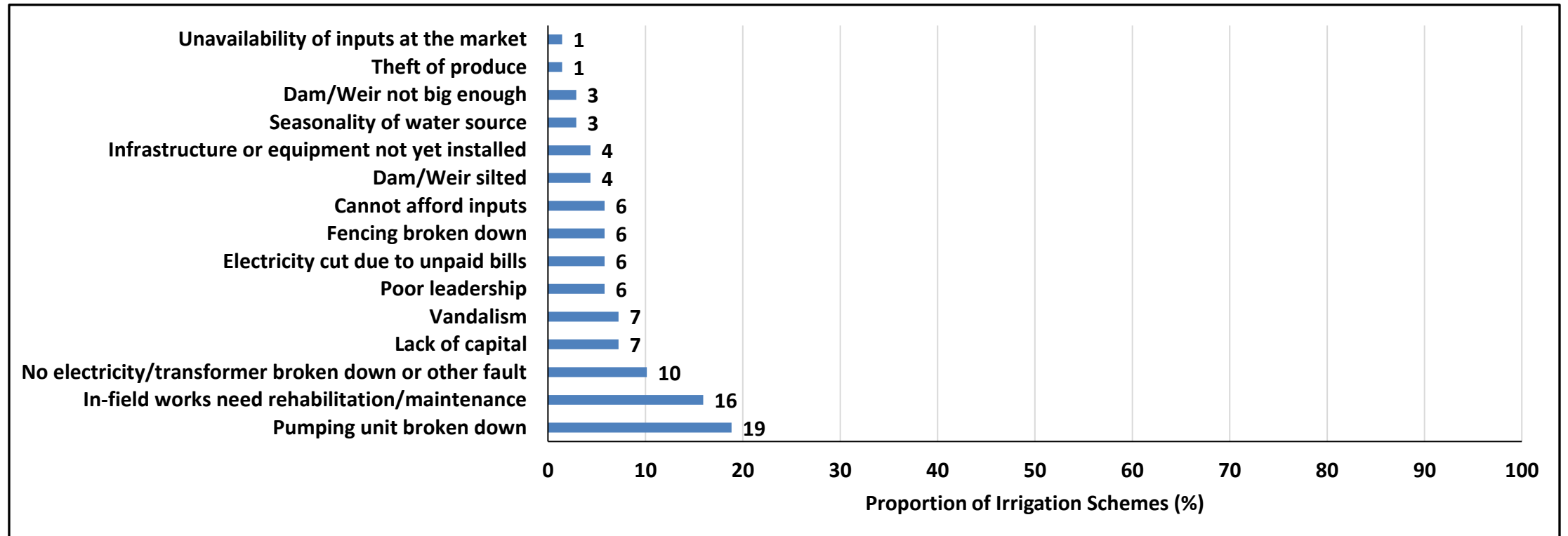
- Maize was the most grown crop followed by sugar beans and vegetables.
- The least grown crops were tubers.

# Reasons for Partially Functioning Irrigation Schemes



- Of those schemes that were reported as partially functioning, a larger proportion had broken down pumping units (16%).

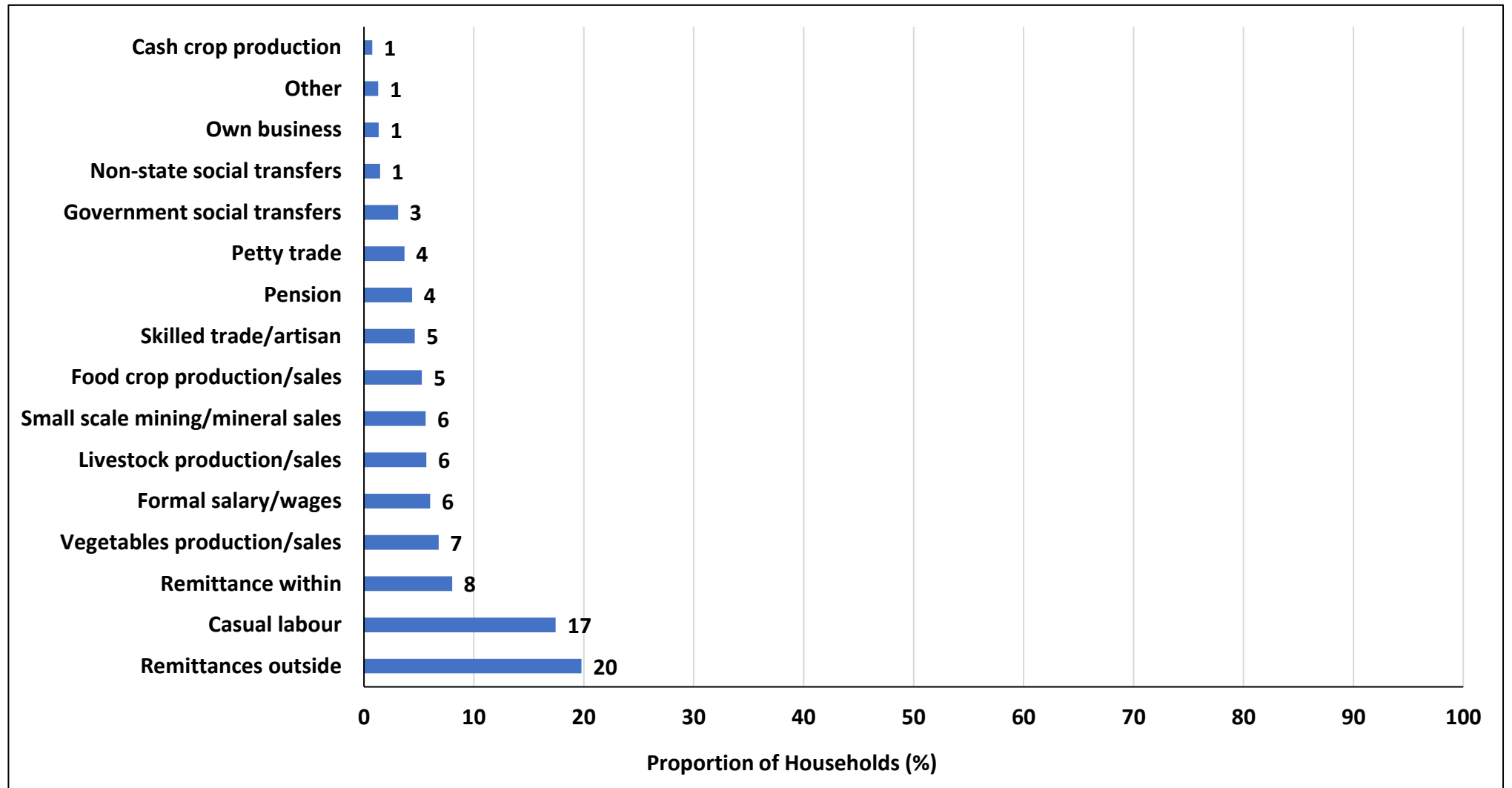
# Reasons for Non-Functional Irrigation Schemes



- The major reasons for non-functionality included broken down pumping units (19%), outstanding in-field maintenance (16%) and electrical faults/broken down transformers (10%).

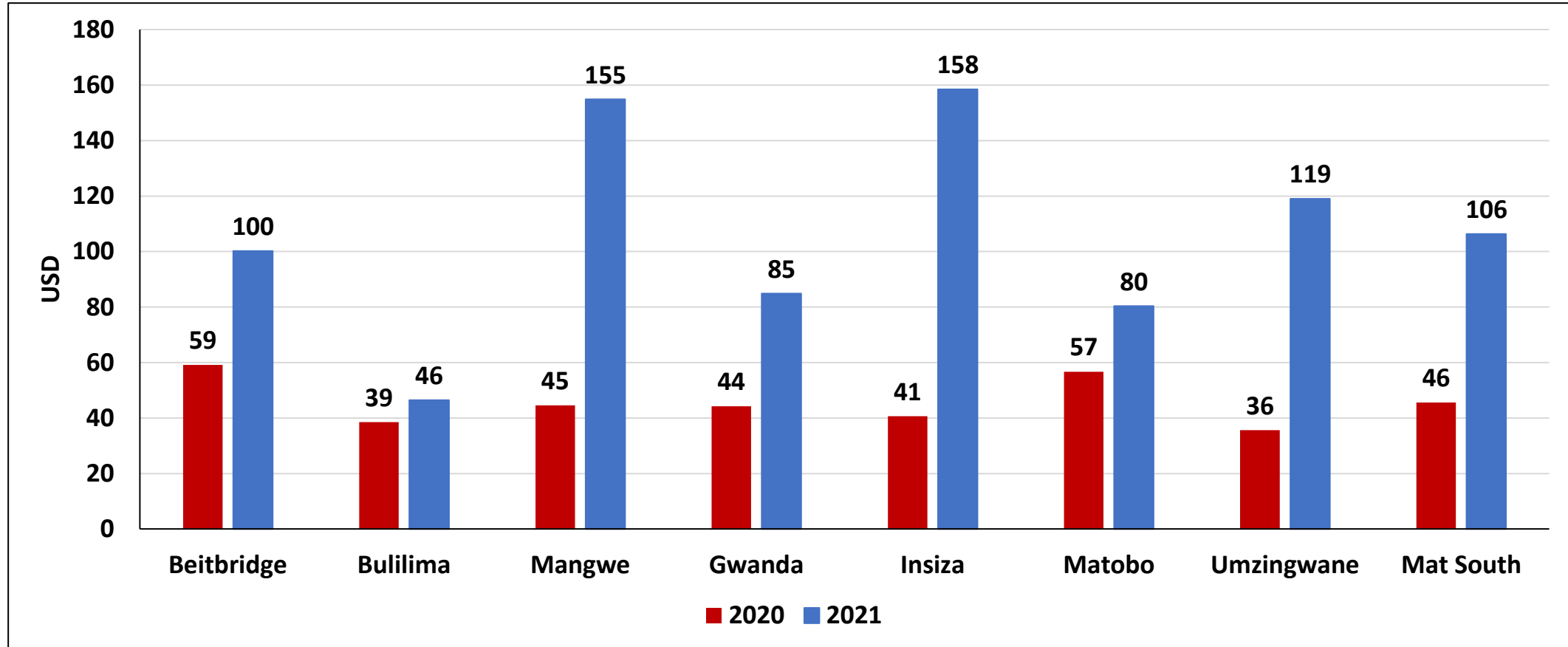
# **Income and Expenditure**

# Current Most Important Source of Income



- Most households continue to rely on remittances from outside (20%) as the most important source of income, followed by casual labour (17%), remittances within (8%) and vegetable production/sale (7%) were the top 5 main income sources.

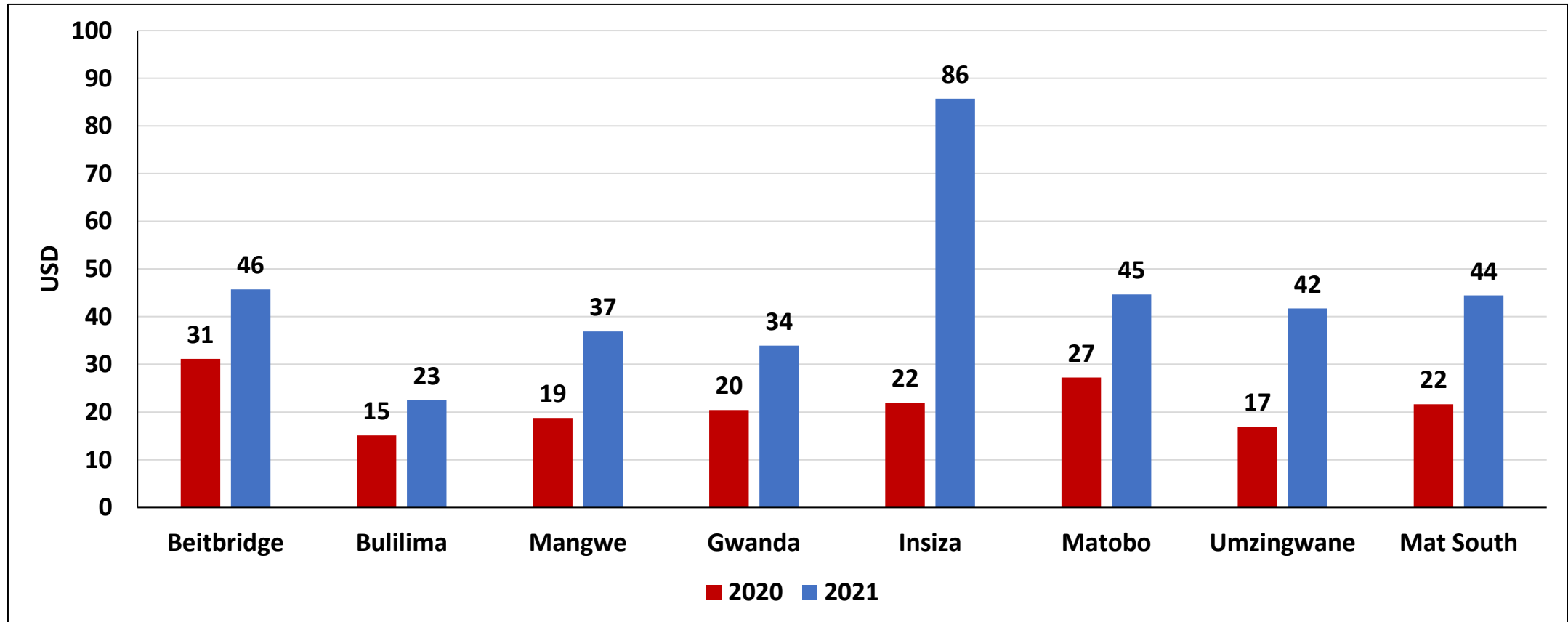
# Average Household Monthly Income (USD) for April 2021



- Average monthly income for April 2021 was estimated to be at USD106.

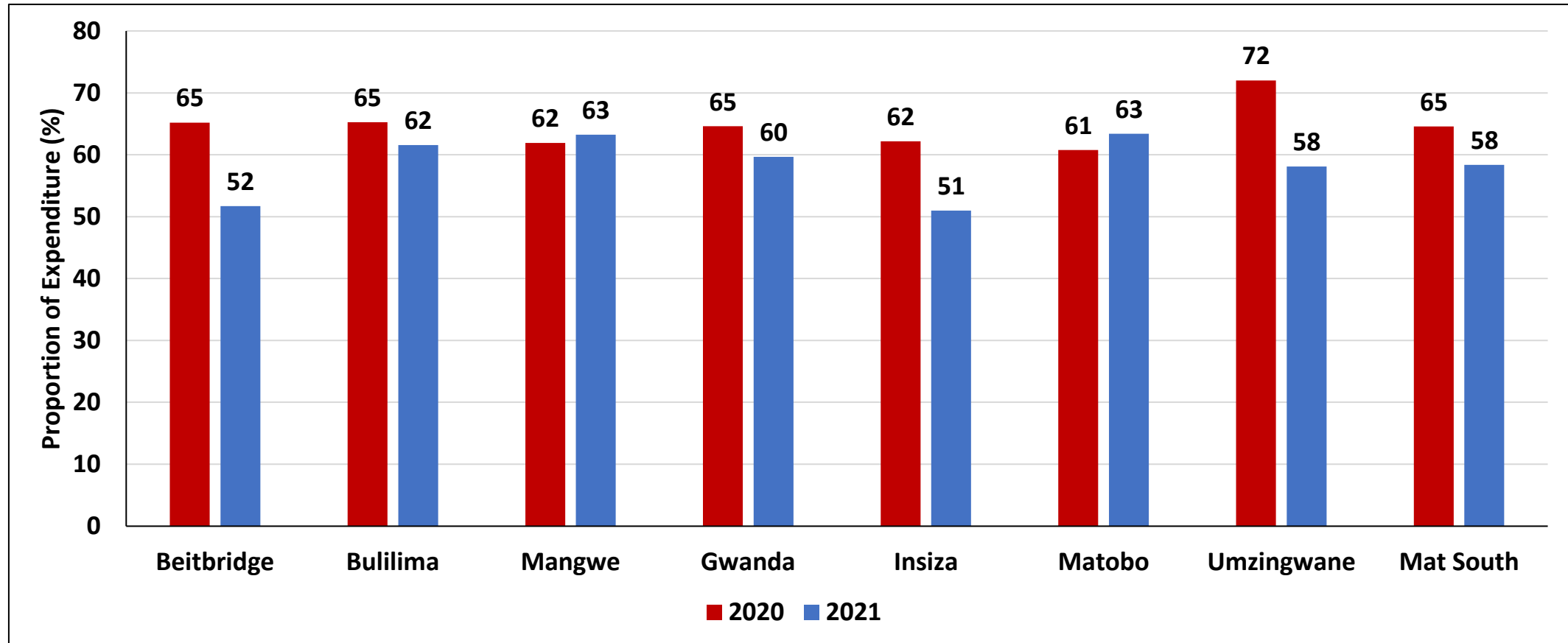


# Average Household Monthly Expenditure (USD) for April 2021



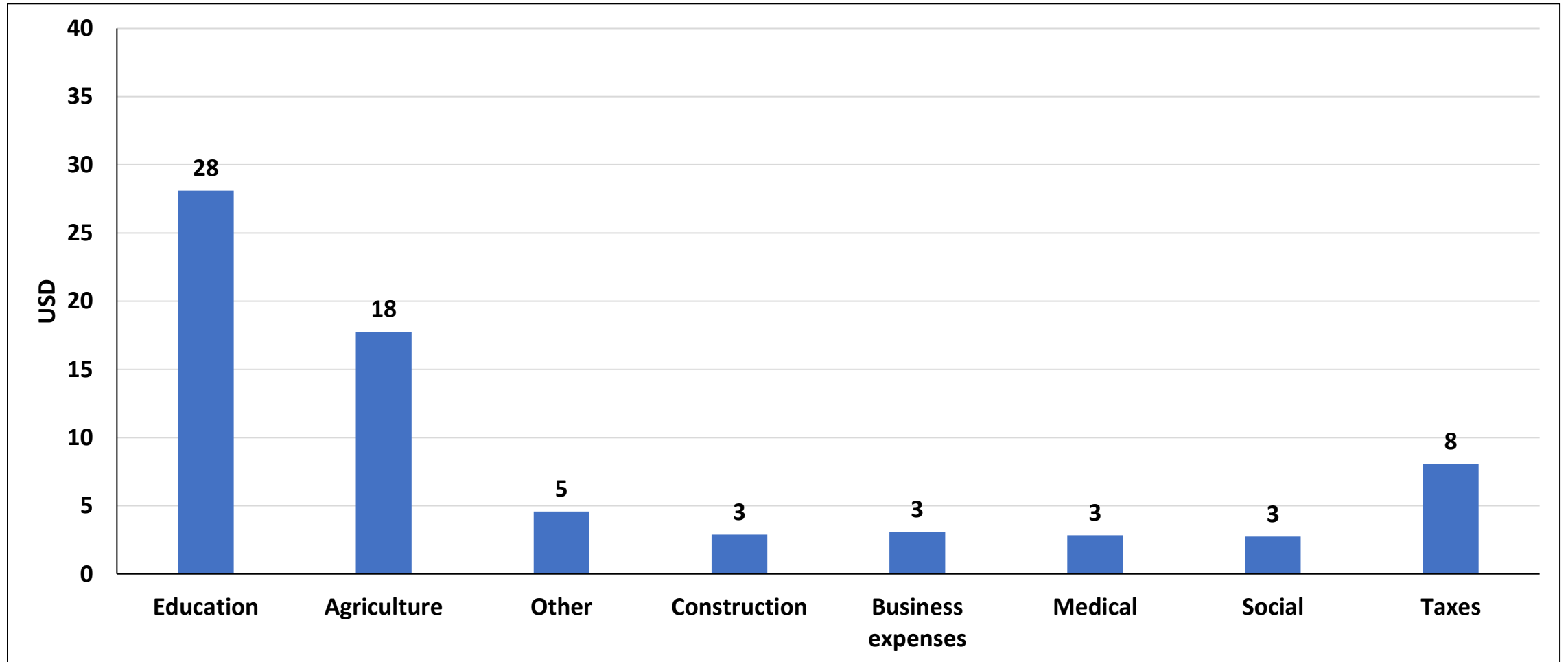
- Average expenditure for the month of April was USD 44.
- Bulilima reported the lowest expenditure.

# Food Expenditure



- The proportion of food expenditure was 58%; a decrease from 65% reported in 2020.
- This implies that households had less to spend on other essential services such as health and education.

# Average Household 6 Month Expenditure



- The highest expenditure in Matabeleland South was on Education (USD28).

# **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

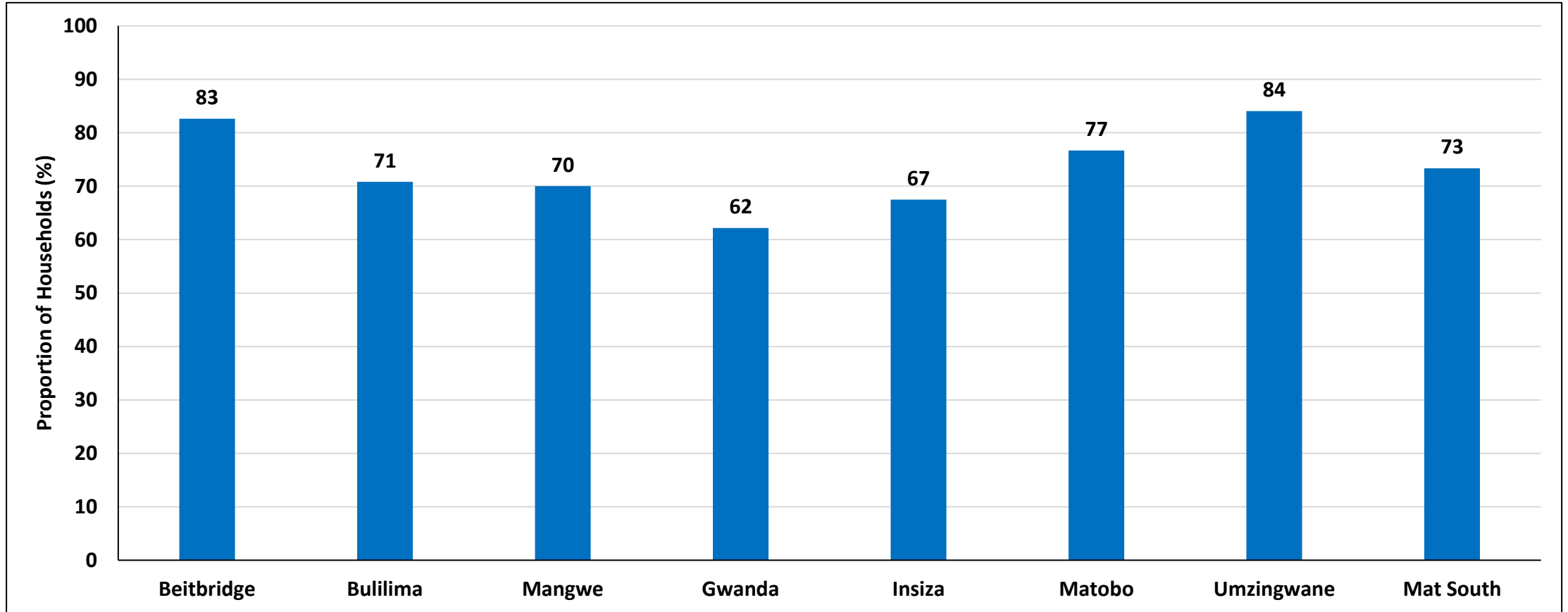
# Ladder for Drinking Water Services

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

## Note :

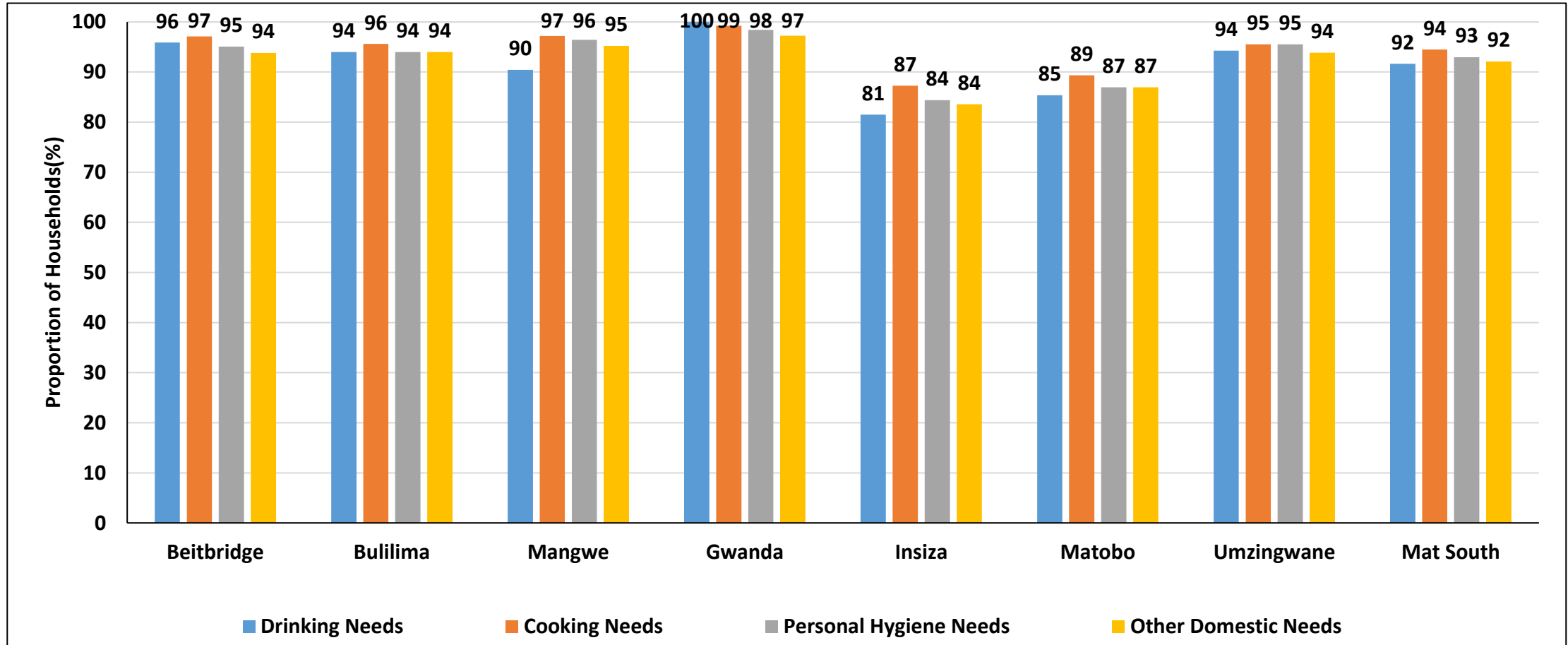
“Improved” drinking water sources are further defined by the quality of the water they produce, and are protected from faecal contamination by the nature of their construction or through an intervention to protect from outside contamination. Such sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard;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

# Access to Improved Water



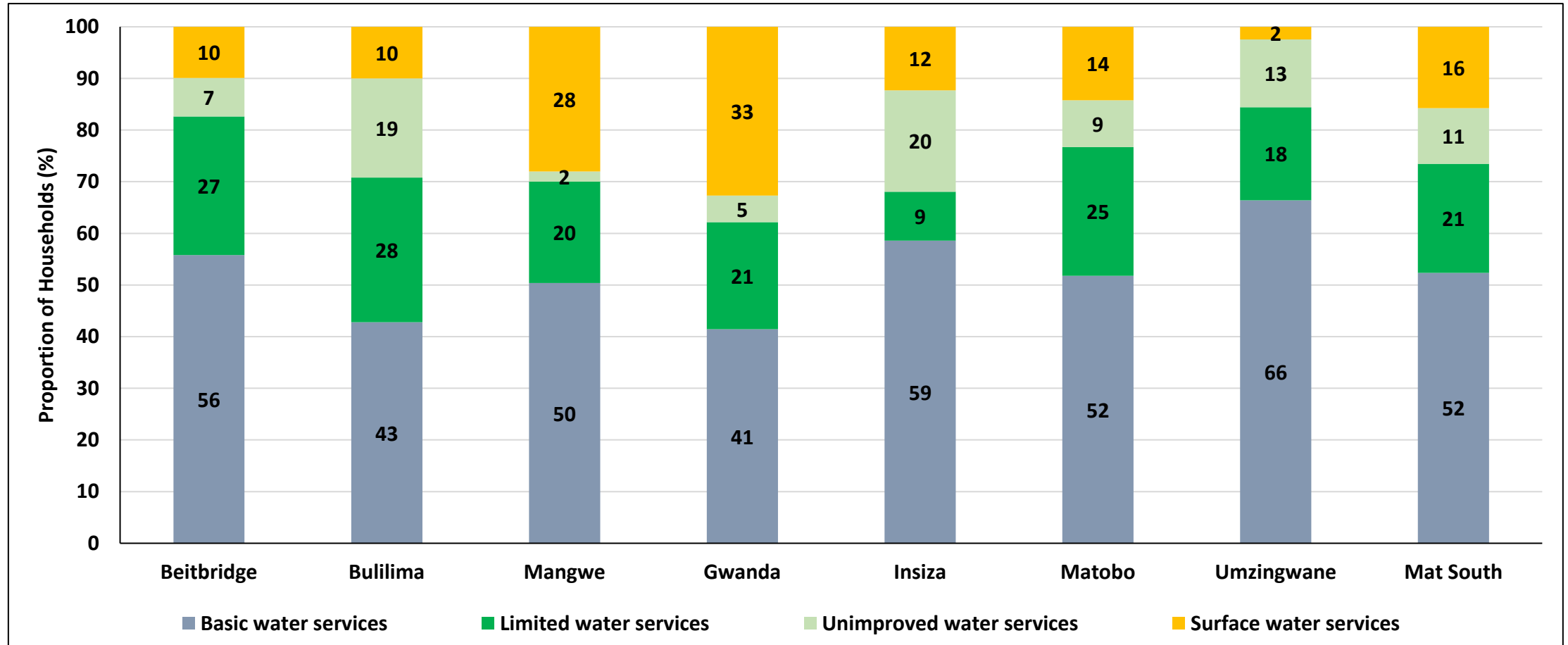
- The proportion of households in Matabeleland South with access to improved water was 73%.
- Umzingwane (84%) had the highest while Gwanda (62%) had the least.

# Access to Adequate Domestic Water



- The majority households in Matabeleland South reported having adequate water for cooking (94%), drinking (92%), personal hygiene (93%) and other domestic needs (92%).

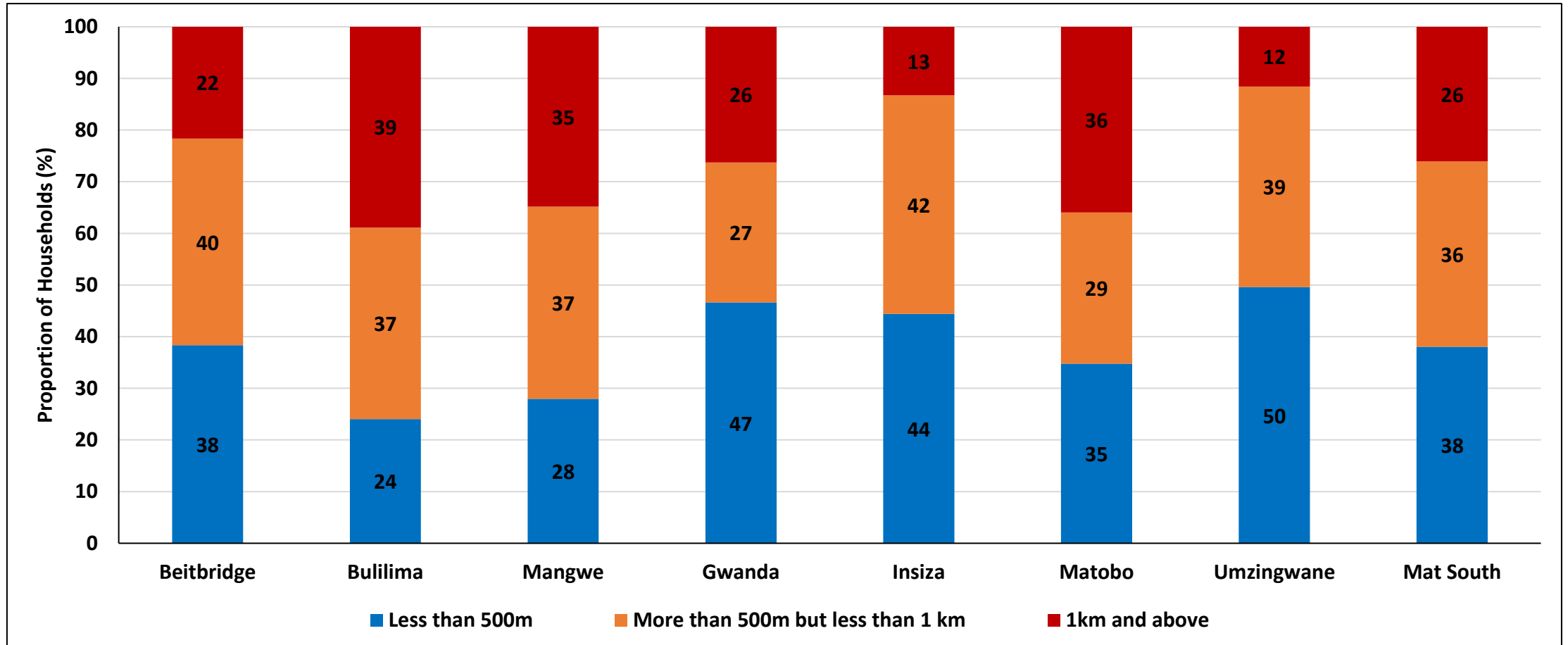
# Main Drinking Water Services



- The proportion of households accessing basic water services in Matabeleland South province was 52%.
- Gwanda (33%) had the highest proportion of households using surface water services.
- Insiza (20%) has the highest proportion of households using unimproved water sources.

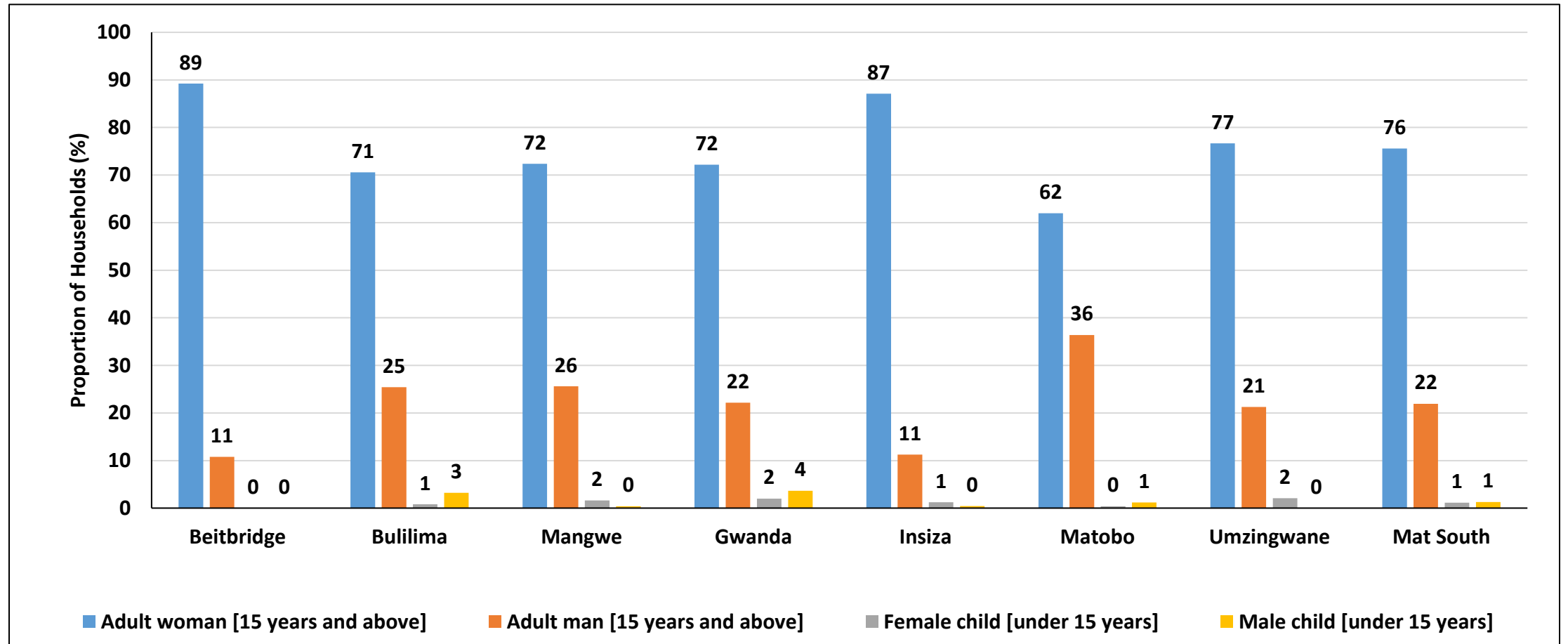


# Distance travelled to Main Water Source



- In Matabeleland South, 38% of households reported that they travelled a distance of less than 500m to get to a water source.
- Bulilima (39%) had the highest proportion of households travelling a kilometre and more to get to a water source.

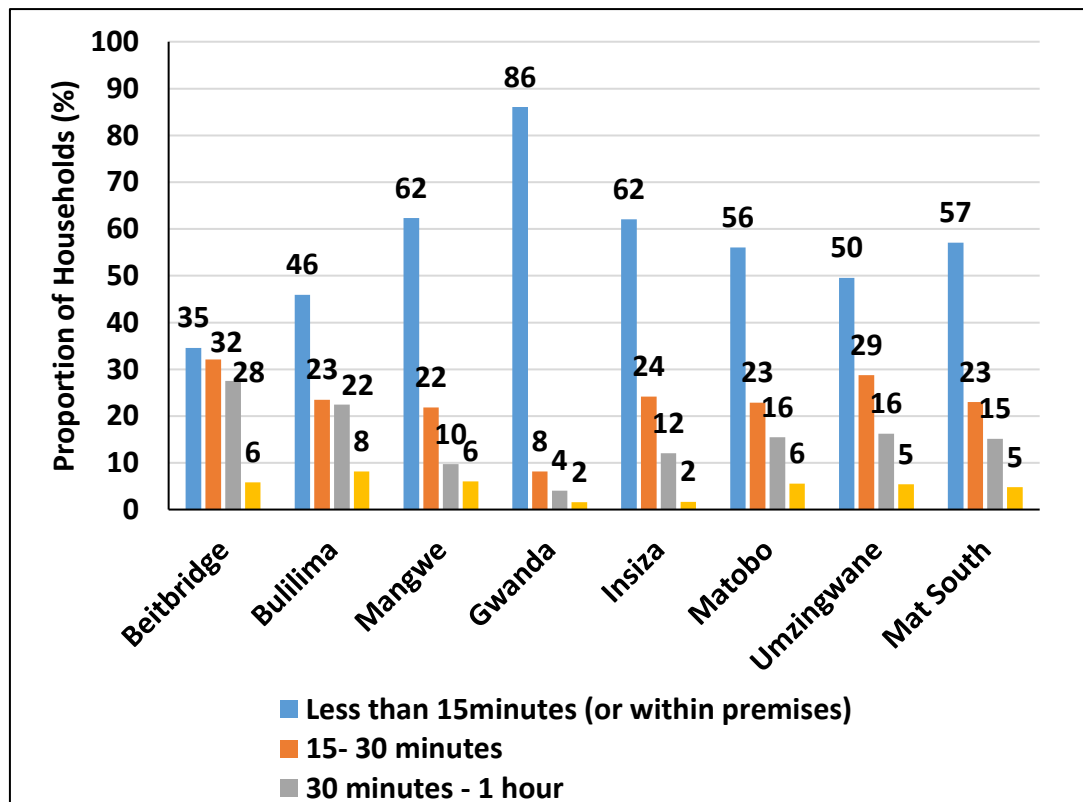
# Fetching Water for Cooking and Drinking



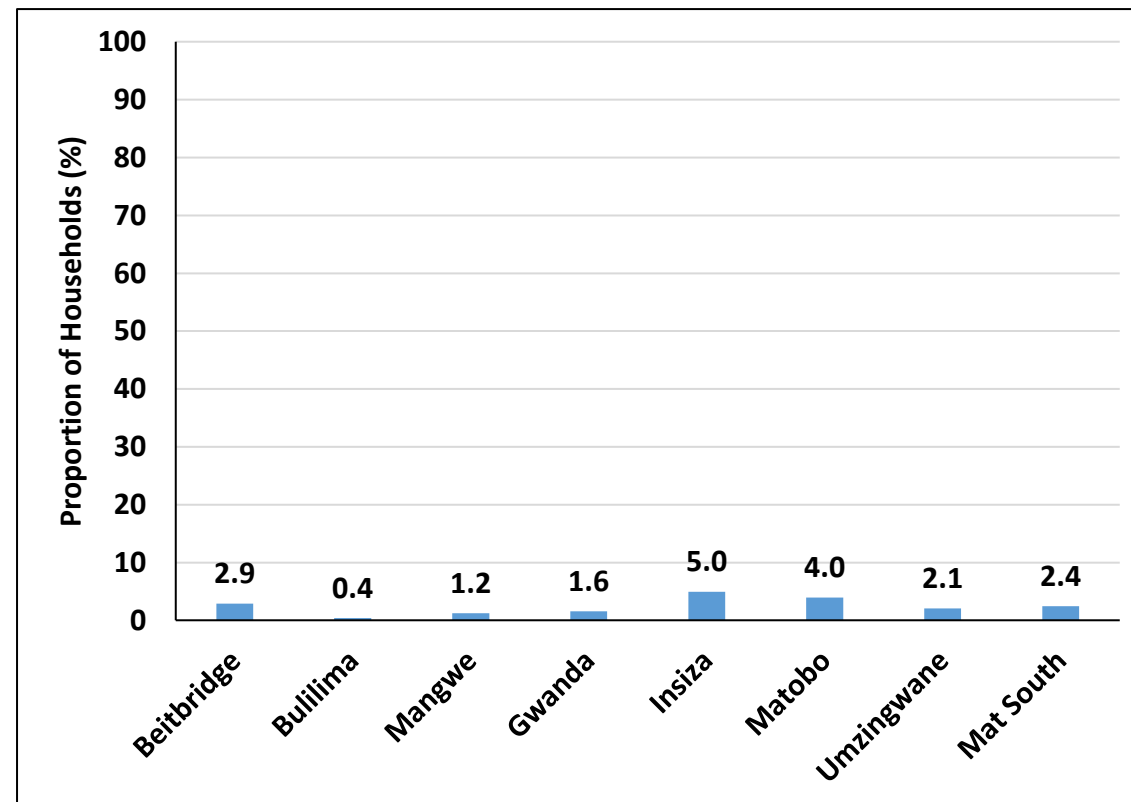
- The role of fetching water in Matabeleland South province was mainly performed by adult women (76%).
- Beitbridge (89%) had the highest proportion of households with adult women (15 years and above) performing the role of fetching water for cooking and drinking.

# 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 57%.
- Insiza (5%) recorded the highest proportion of households reporting violence at a water source.

# State of Major Dams as at 17 May 2021

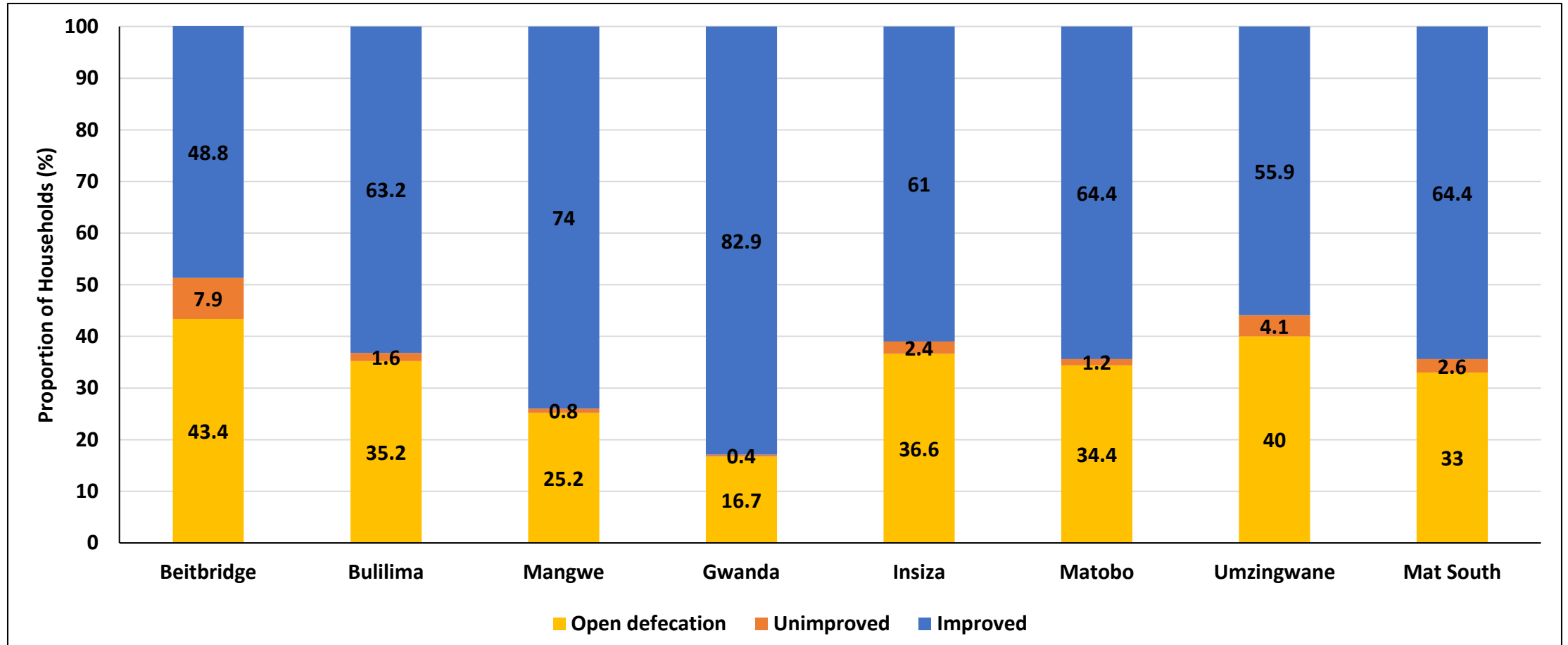
Dam Name	Full Supply Capacity (millions of cubic metres)	Current Capacity (millions of cubic metres)	% Full
Kariba	64800.00	33168.3	51.2
Tugwi- Mukosi	1802.6	1809.1	100.4
Mutirikwi	1378.08	1348.9	97.9
Manyame	480.23	368.01	76.6
Osborne	401.64	260.7	64.9
Mazvikadei	343.815	253.8	73.8
Manyuchi	309.06	275.1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

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

# Ladder for Sanitation

Service level	Definition
<b>Safely Managed</b>	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite.
<b>Basic Sanitation Facilities</b>	Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households.
<b>Limited Sanitation Facilities</b>	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households.
<b>Unimproved Sanitation Facilities</b>	Facilities that do not ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines.
<b>Open Defecation</b>	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forest, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces or with solid waste.
<b>Note:</b> Improved sanitation facilities: Facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush or pour flush toilet/latrine, Blair ventilated improved pit (BVIP), pit latrine with slab and upgradeable Blair latrine.	

# Access to Improved Sanitation



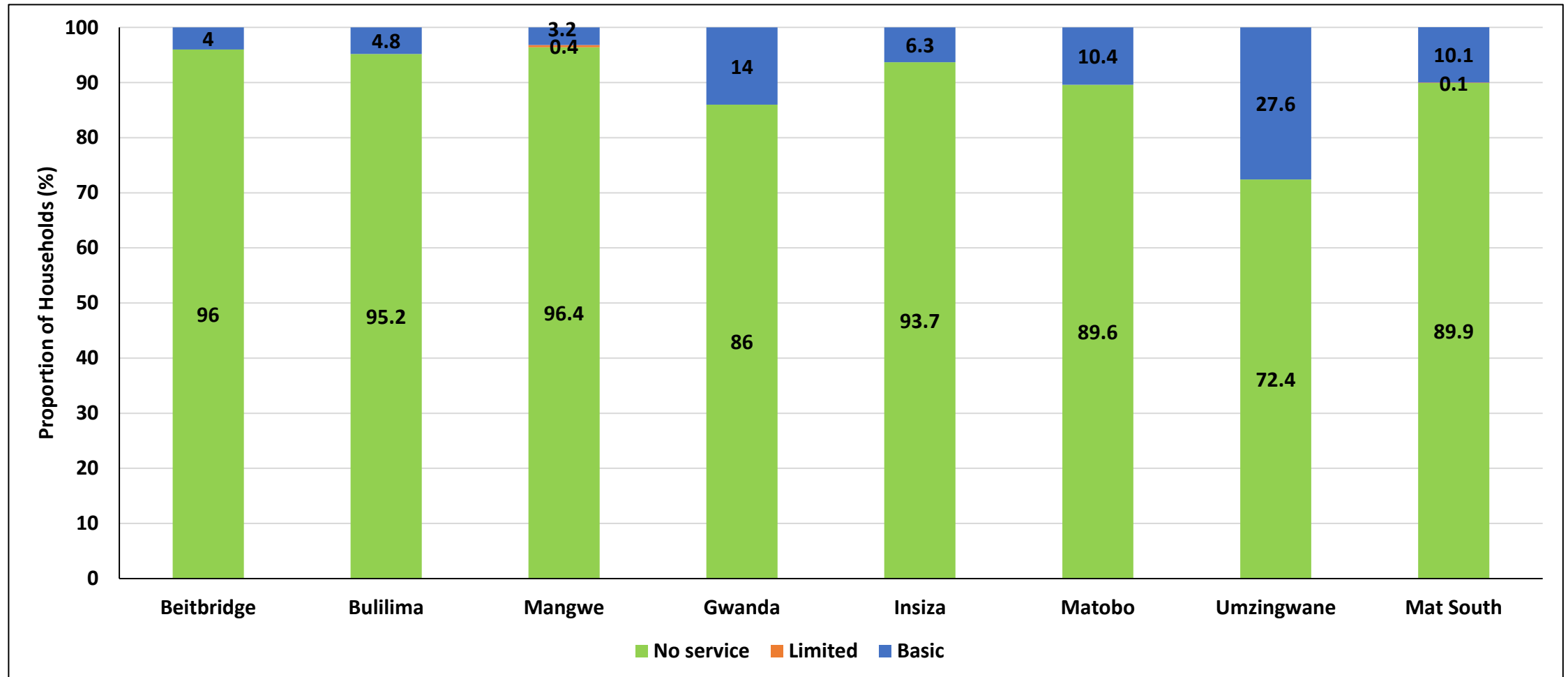
- In Matabeleland South, 64.4% of households had access to improved sanitation facilities.
- Beitbridge (43.4%) had the highest proportion of households practising open defaecation.

# Ladder for Hygiene

Service level	Definition
<b>Basic</b>	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water.
<b>Limited</b>	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water.
<b>No Facility</b>	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

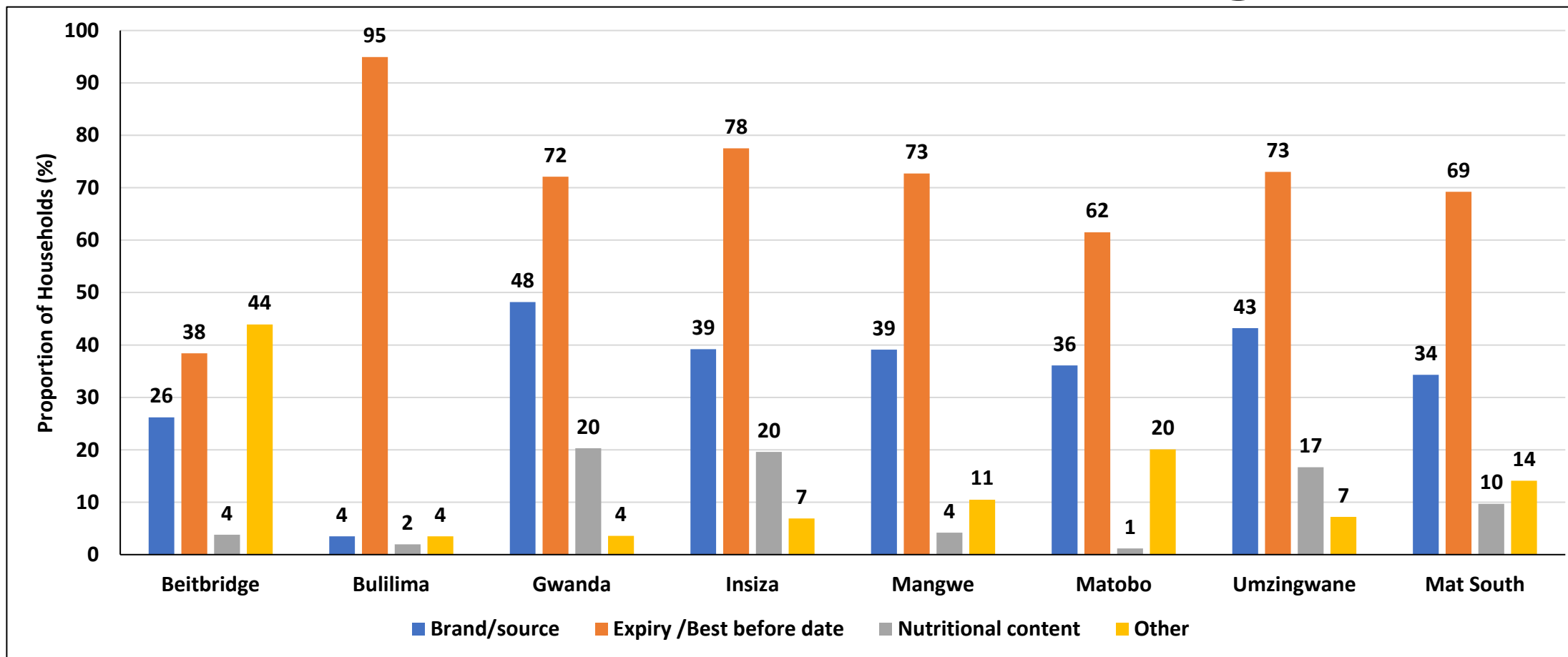


- The majority of households in the province (89.9%) had no handwashing facilities.
- Umzingwane (27.6%) had the greatest proportion of households that had basic handwashing facilities.



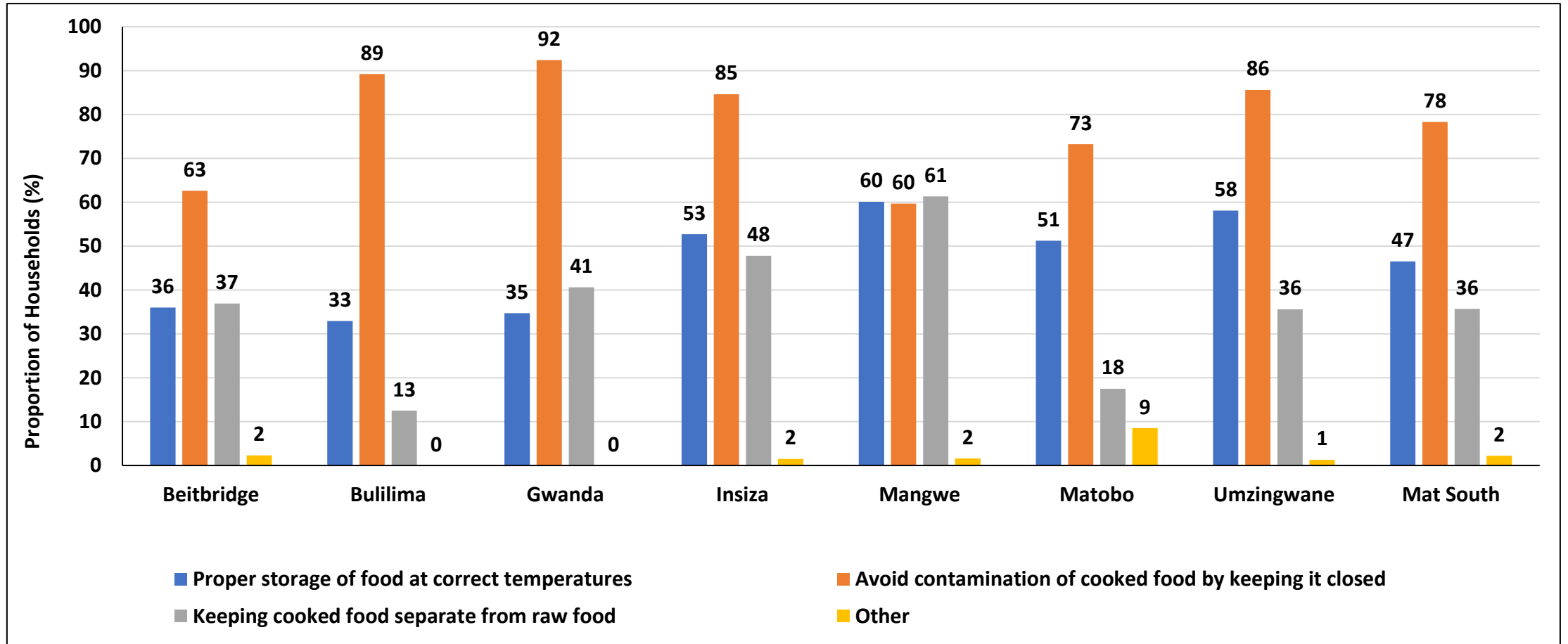
# **Food Safety**

# Considerations when Purchasing Food



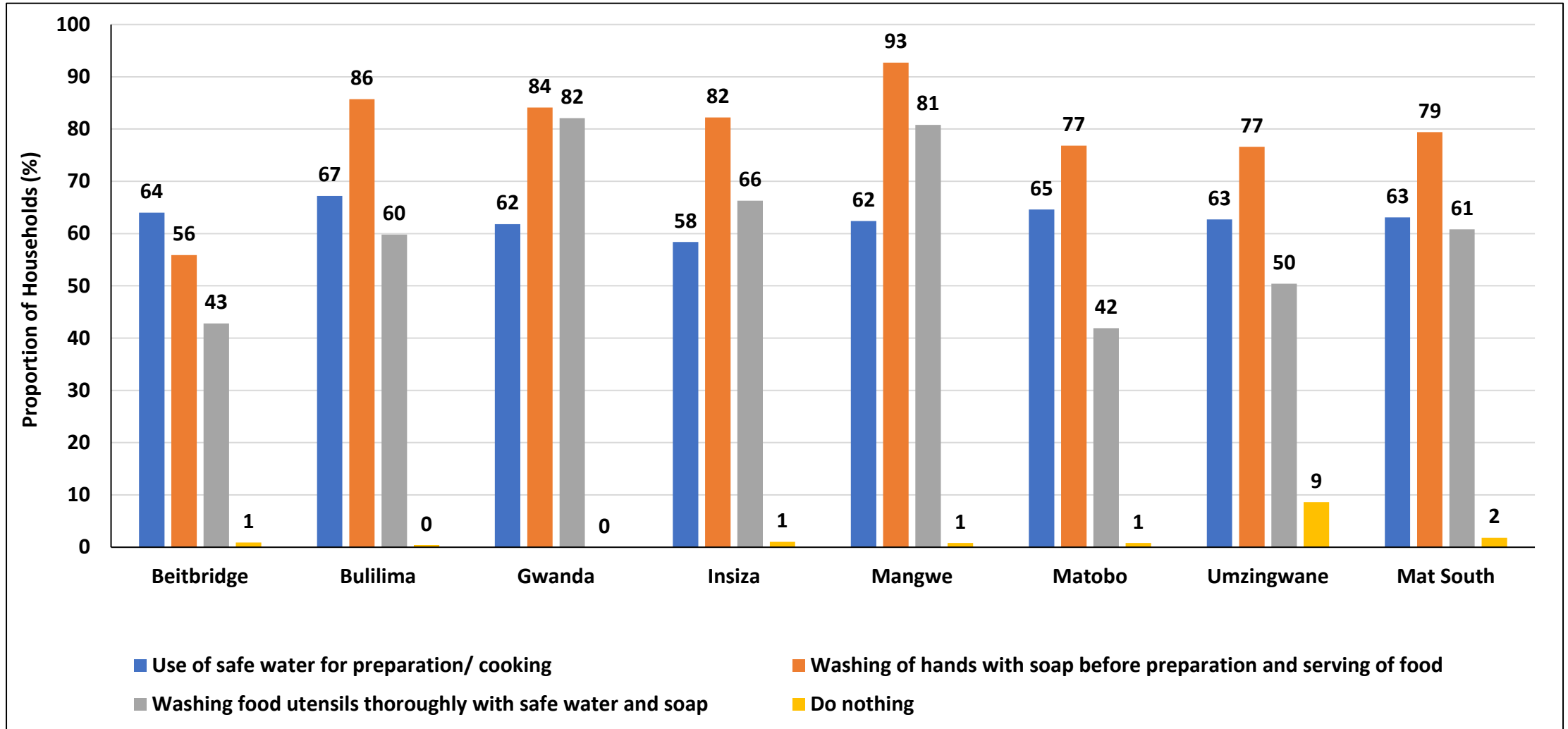
- In the province, 69% of households reported considering the expiry date when purchasing food for their families.
- Gwanda and Insiza (20%), had the greatest proportion of households which considered nutritional content when purchasing food.

# Ways to Keep Food Safe



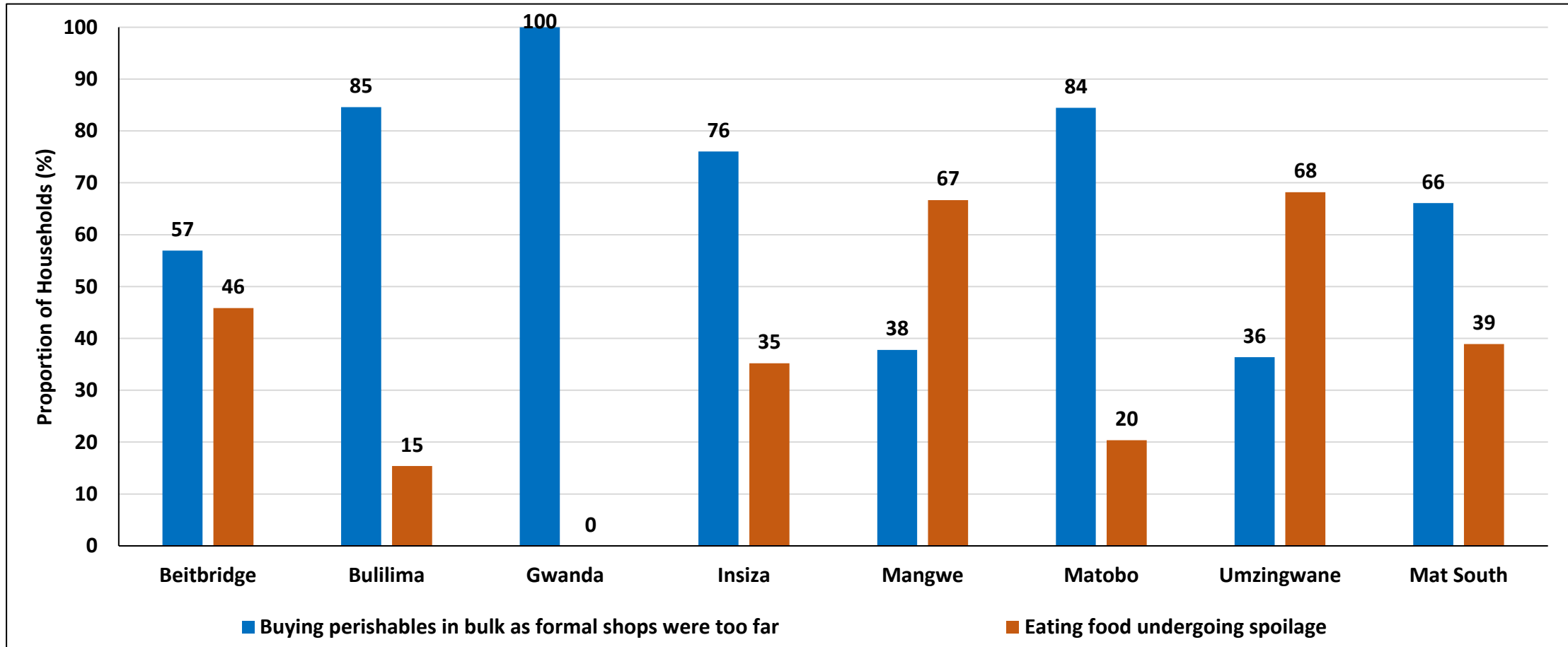
- Keeping food closed to avoid contamination (78%) was the frequently mentioned method of keeping food safe.

# Safe Preparation of Food



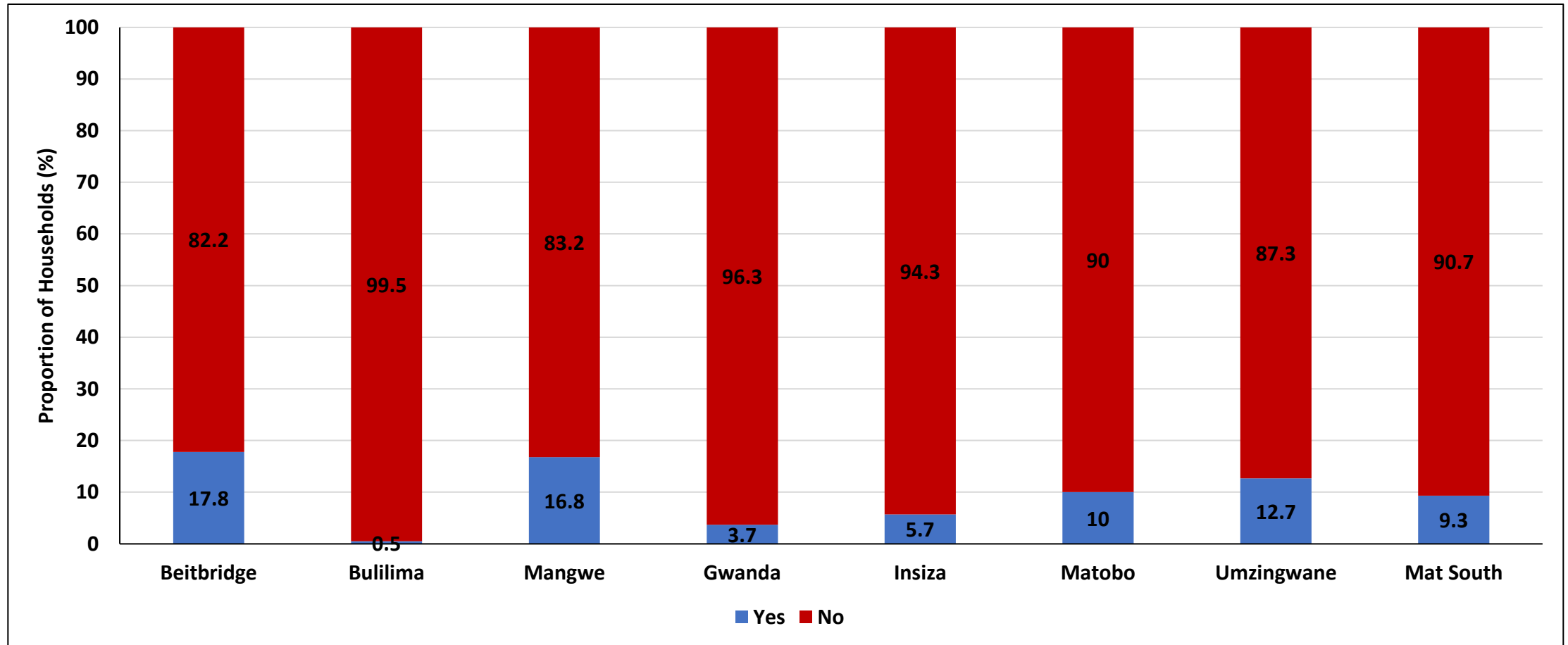
- At provincial level 79% of households reported that washing hands with soap before preparation and serving of food was important in safe food preparation.
- Only 2% of households reported that they did nothing to ensure food safety during preparation of food.

# Household Food Safety During COVID-19 Lockdown Period



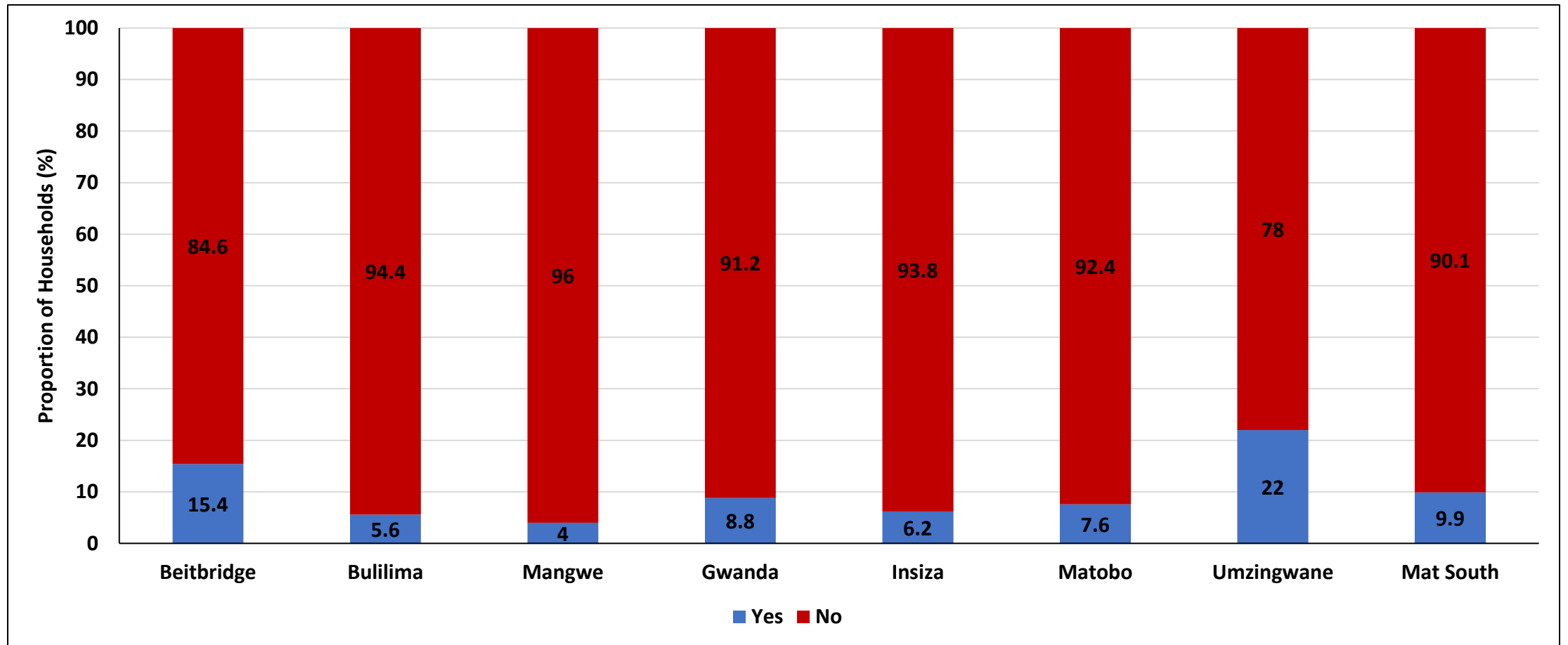
- Gwanda (100%) had the highest proportion of Households which bought perishables in bulk as formal shops were too far during the January to March 2021 national lockdown.
- At provincial level 39% of the households had to eat food undergoing spoilage during the lockdown period.

# Purchase of Expired or Spoiled Food



- Beitbridge (17.8%) had the greatest proportion of households which purchased expired or food undergoing spoilage due to its reduced price.
- The majority (90.7%) of households in the province did not purchase expired or food undergoing spoilage due to reduced prices.

# Information on Food Safety

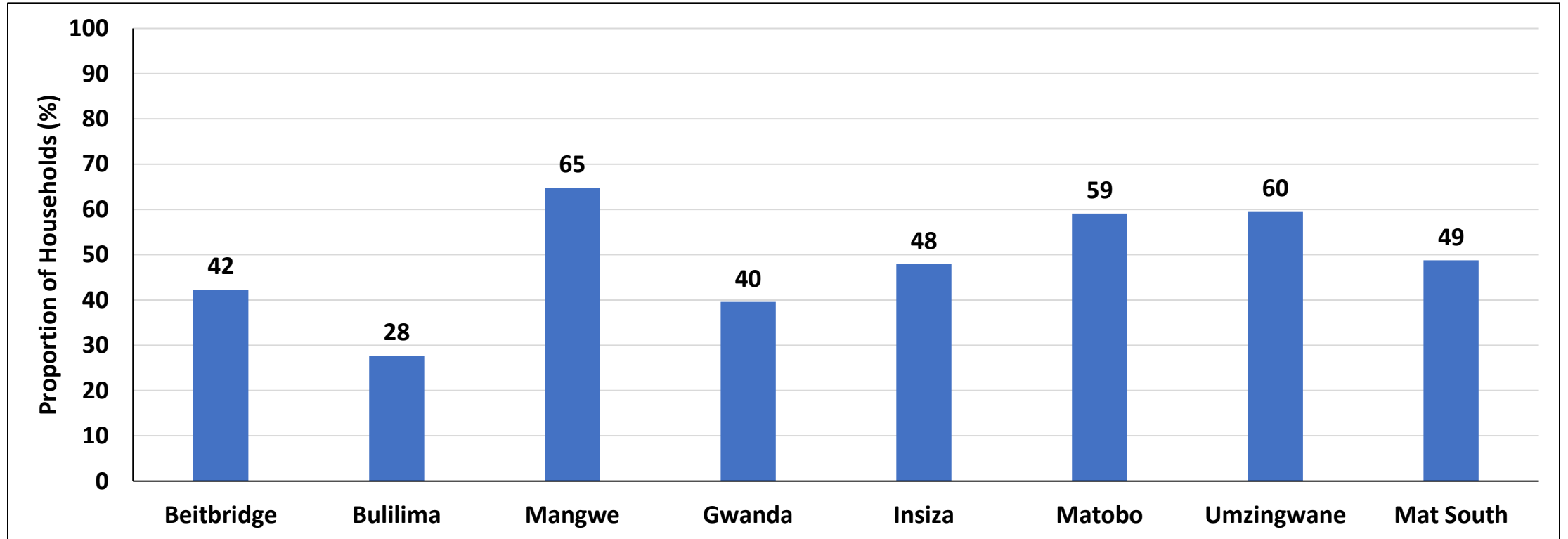


- In the previous twelve months (April 2020 to May 2021), only 9.9% of the households received information on food safety issues.
- Umzingwane (22%), had the greatest proportion of households which received information on food safety issues.

# **Access to Infrastructure and Services**

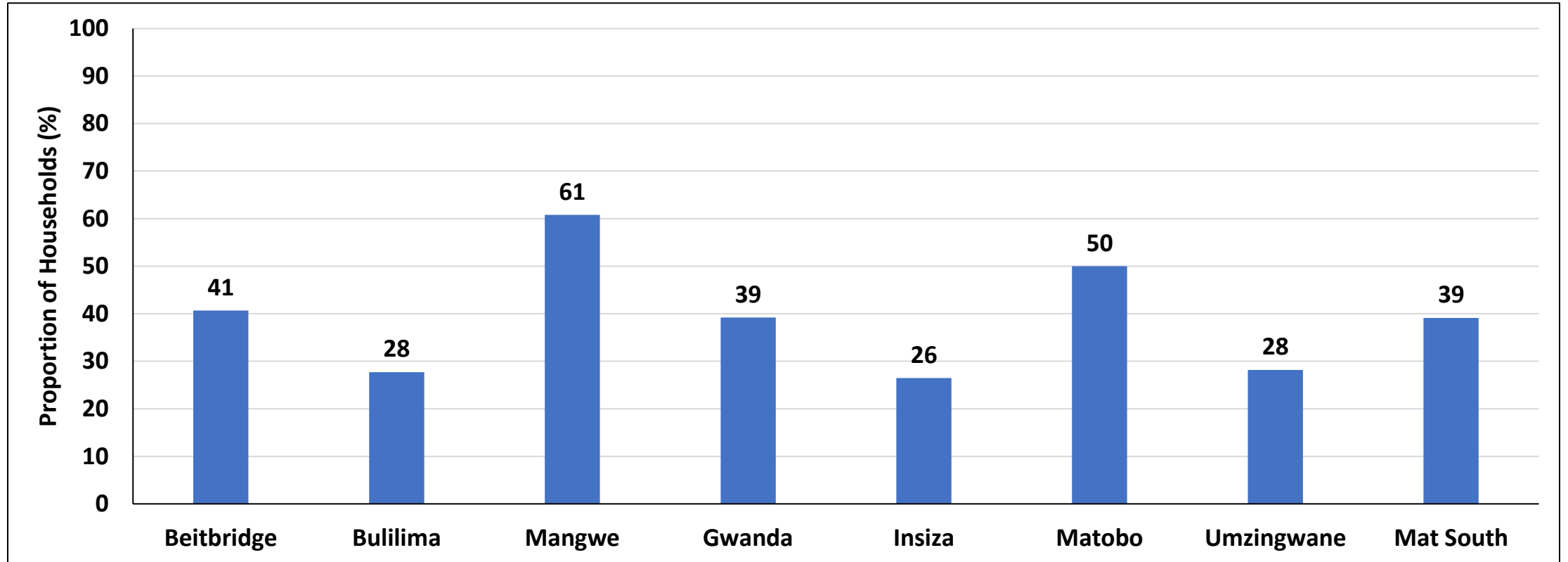


# Households with Police Services Reachable within One Hour



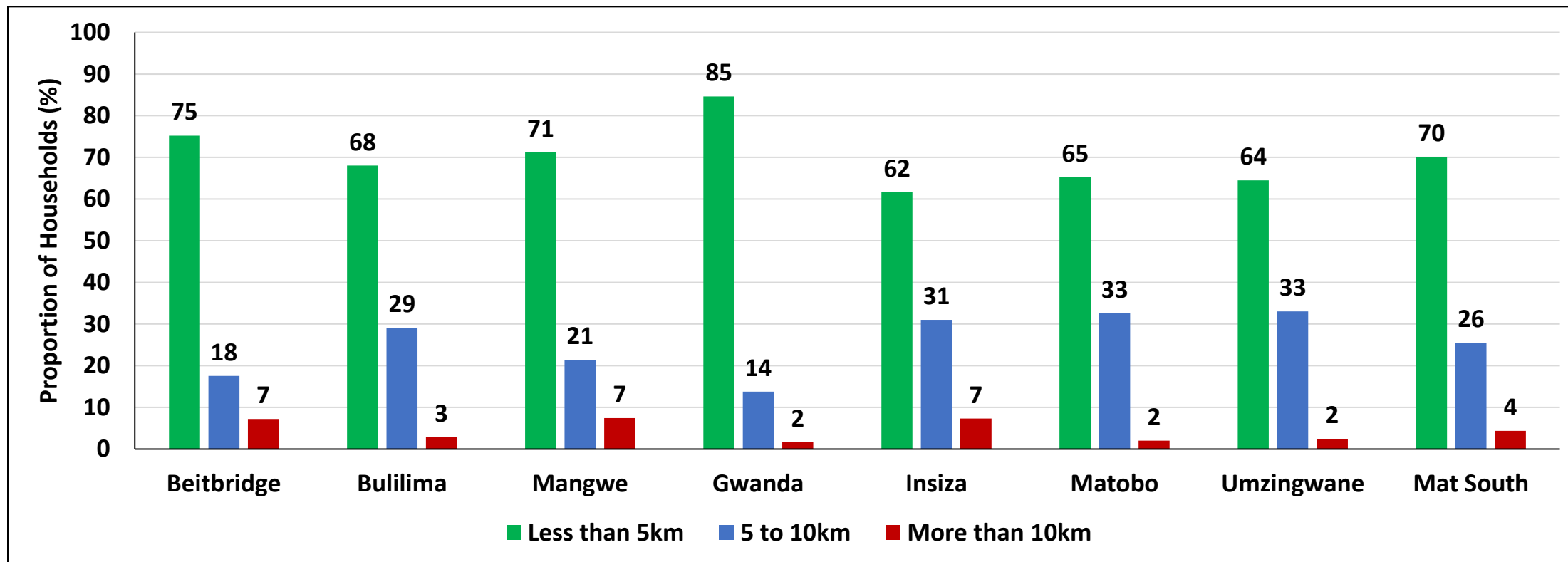
- Approximately 49% of households in Matabeleland South reported that they had police services reachable within one hour.

# Access to Victim Friendly Services



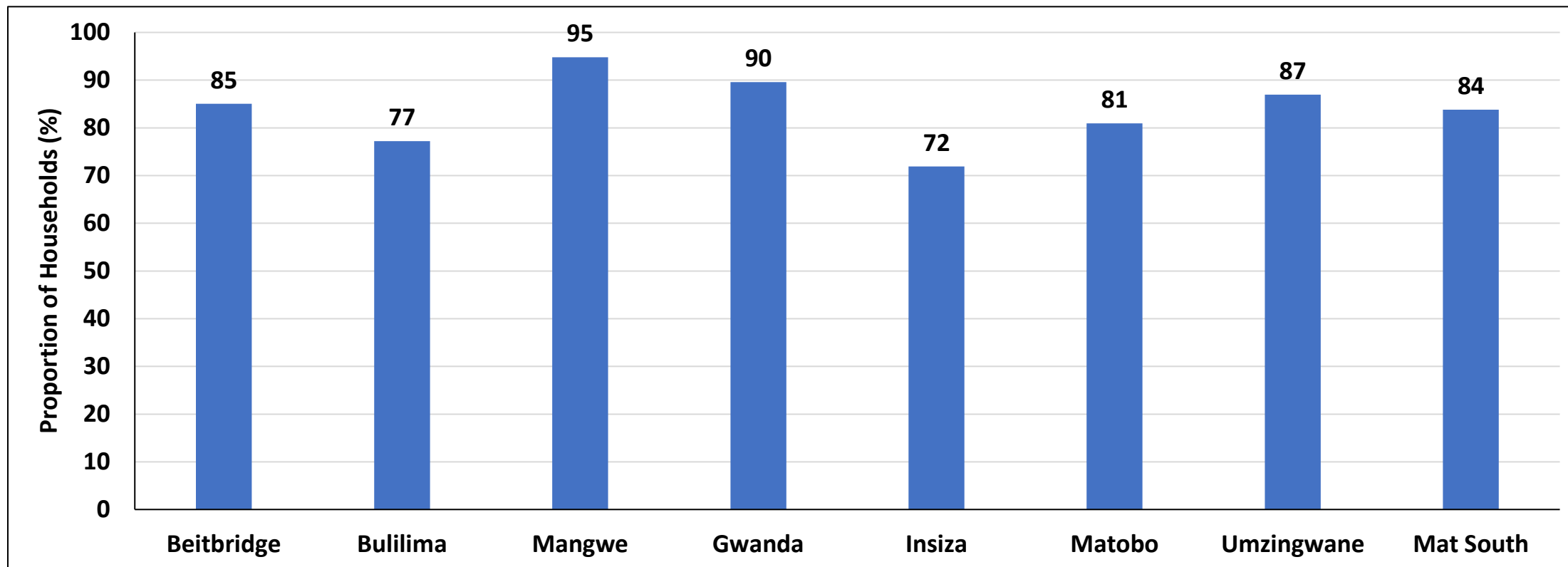
- Approximately 39% of households in the province reported that they could access to victim friendly services.

# Approximate Distance of the Nearest Primary School



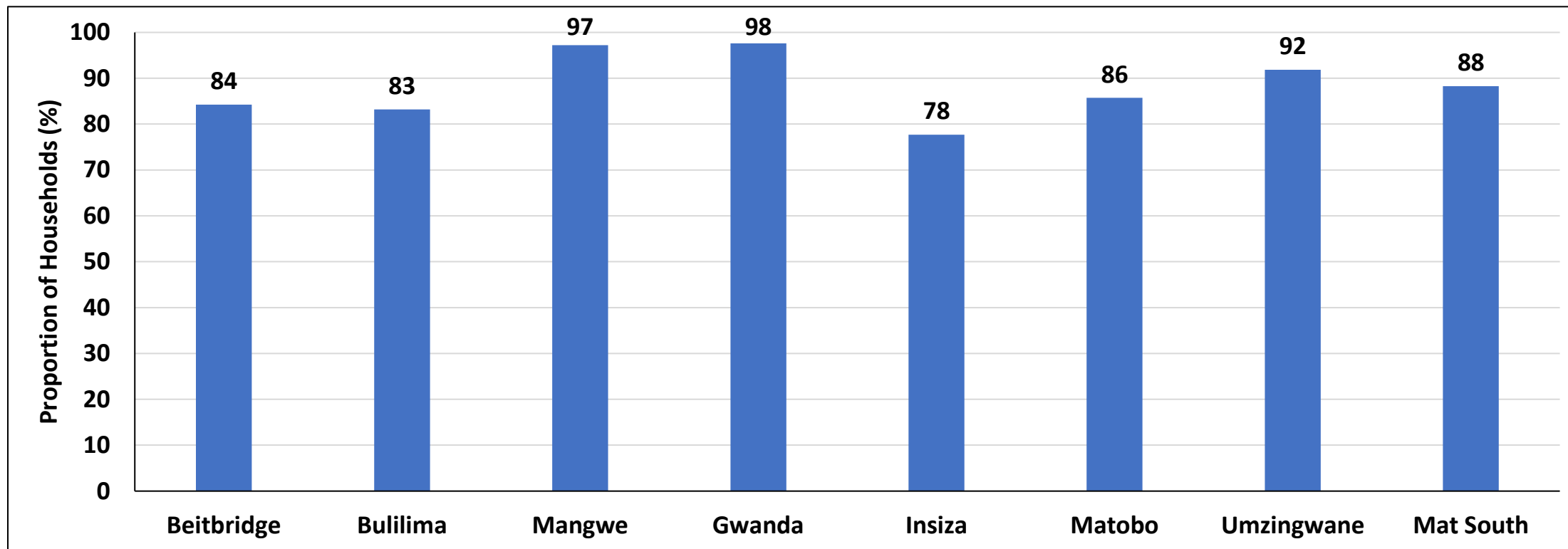
- About 70% of households in Matabeleland South reported to have access to a primary school within a distance of less than 5km.
- About 4% of households reported travelling over 10km to access the nearest primary school.

# Household Access to Health Related Information



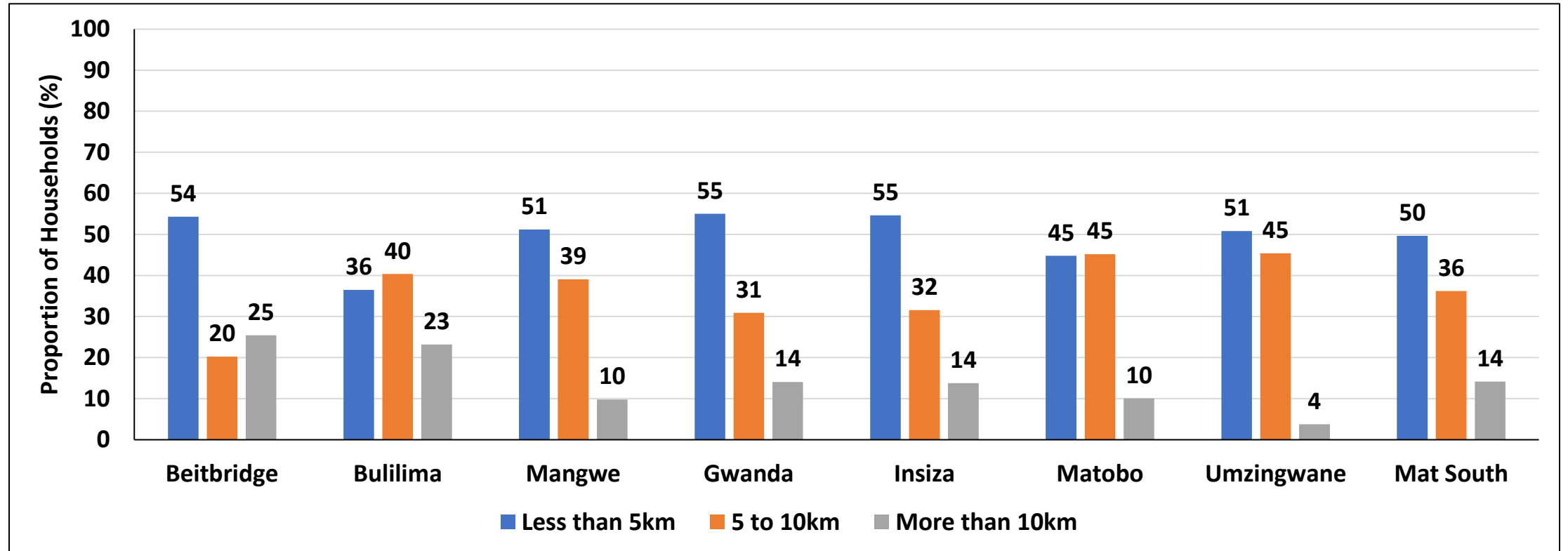
- Approximately 84% of households in Matabeleland South had access to health related information.

# Access to the Services of a Village Health Worker



- Approximately 88% of households in the province had access to the services of a village health worker.
- Gwanda (98%) had the highest proportion of households that had access to a village health worker.

# Approximate Distance to the Nearest Health Facility/Clinic



- About 50% of households in the province reported that they had access to a health facility within a distance of less than 5km.
- Close to 14% of the households reported that they were travelling over 10km to access a health facility.

# Households with Members who Received Information on Public Health Diseases

District	Rabies (%)	Anthrax (%)	Cholera (%)	Typhoid (%)	Dysentery (%)	Salmonella (%)	Listeria (%)
Beitbridge	51.9	31.0	75.9	23.5	13.9	4.8	4.3
Bulilima	34.0	22.5	81.2	29.3	34.6	1.6	1.0
Gwanda	62.5	59.7	88.4	5.1	5.1	0.5	0.5
Insiza	80.1	68.3	61.5	24.4	30.8	2.3	1.4
Mangwe	72.2	58.1	67.8	7.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Matobo	47.9	35.4	85.0	32.9	25.4	1.7	0.4
Umzingwane	77.9	50.9	50.3	16.6	11.7	3.7	1.2
Mat South	60.9	47.1	73.6	19.9	17.9	1.9	1.2
National	47.8	40.3	72.7	33.4	21.7	3.1	1.3

- Approximately 73.6% of households in Matabeleland South reported that they had received information on Cholera, 60.9% on Rabies, 47.1% on Anthrax, 19.9% on Typhoid and 17.9% on Dysentery.

# Sources of Information on Gender Based Violence

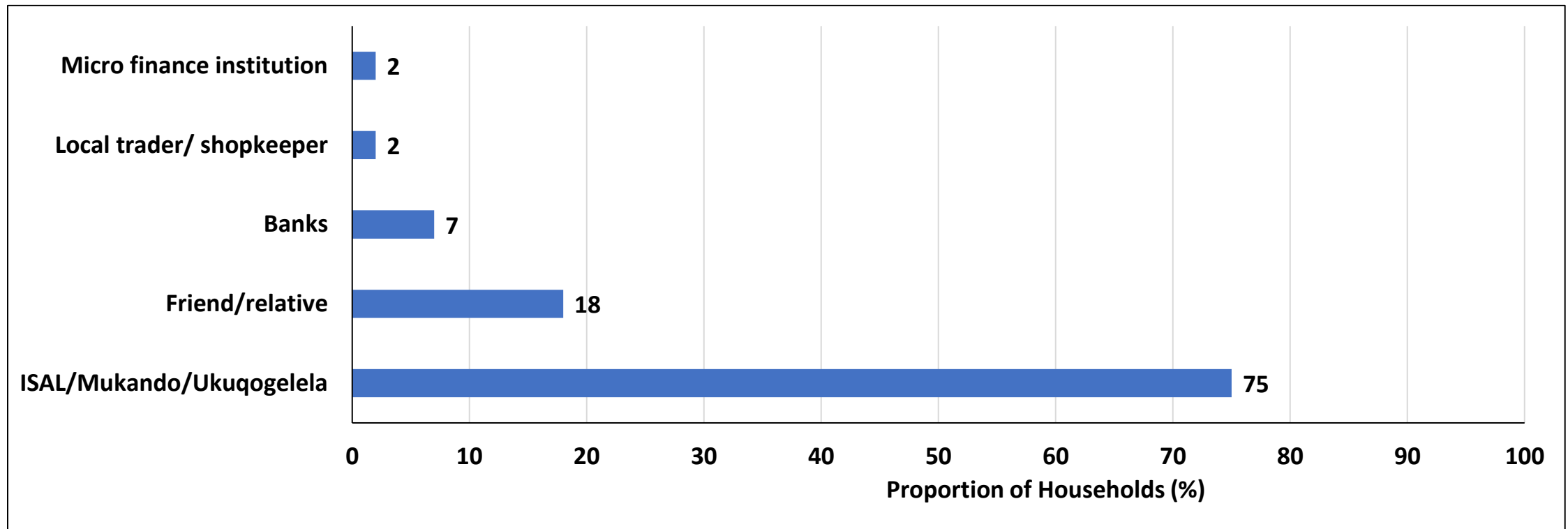
District	Radio (%)	Other household member (%)	Television (%)	Newspaper (%)	Social media (%)	Internet browsing (%)	Government Extension Worker (%)	Health workers (%)	Health Promoters (%)	Friends and relatives (%)	UN/NGOs (%)	Police (%)	Other (%)
Beitbridge	48.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	26.3	32.3	16.2	15.2	14.1	20.2	6.1
Bulilima	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	13.0	<b>68.5</b>	43.5	2.2	5.4	3.3	2.2
Gwanda	53.7	<b>38.8</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	34.3	4.5	9.0	9.0	10.4	<b>6.7</b>
Insiza	77.8	16.7	<b>14.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	17.8	<b>4.4</b>	23.3	17.8	11.1	15.6	13.3	8.9	1.1
Mangwe	35.8	15.7	6.0	8.2	<b>19.4</b>	1.5	45.5	66.4	<b>44.8</b>	18.7	<b>18.7</b>	<b>78.4</b>	1.5
Matobo	<b>78.6</b>	14.3	0.9	3.6	17.9	1.8	<b>55.4</b>	30.4	15.2	<b>21.4</b>	9.8	27.7	1.8
Umzingwane	66.4	9.0	6.6	2.5	4.9	0.8	22.1	46.7	6.6	17.2	11.5	22.1	4.9
Mat South	<b>52.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	5.6	9.1	1.1	<b>30.7</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	11.9	26.6	3.6
National	<b>65.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	2.7	7.5	0.7	<b>22.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	8.6	21.3	4.9

- In the province the majority of households (52.2%) relied on radio as the main source of information on Gender Based Violence.



# **ISALS and Loans**

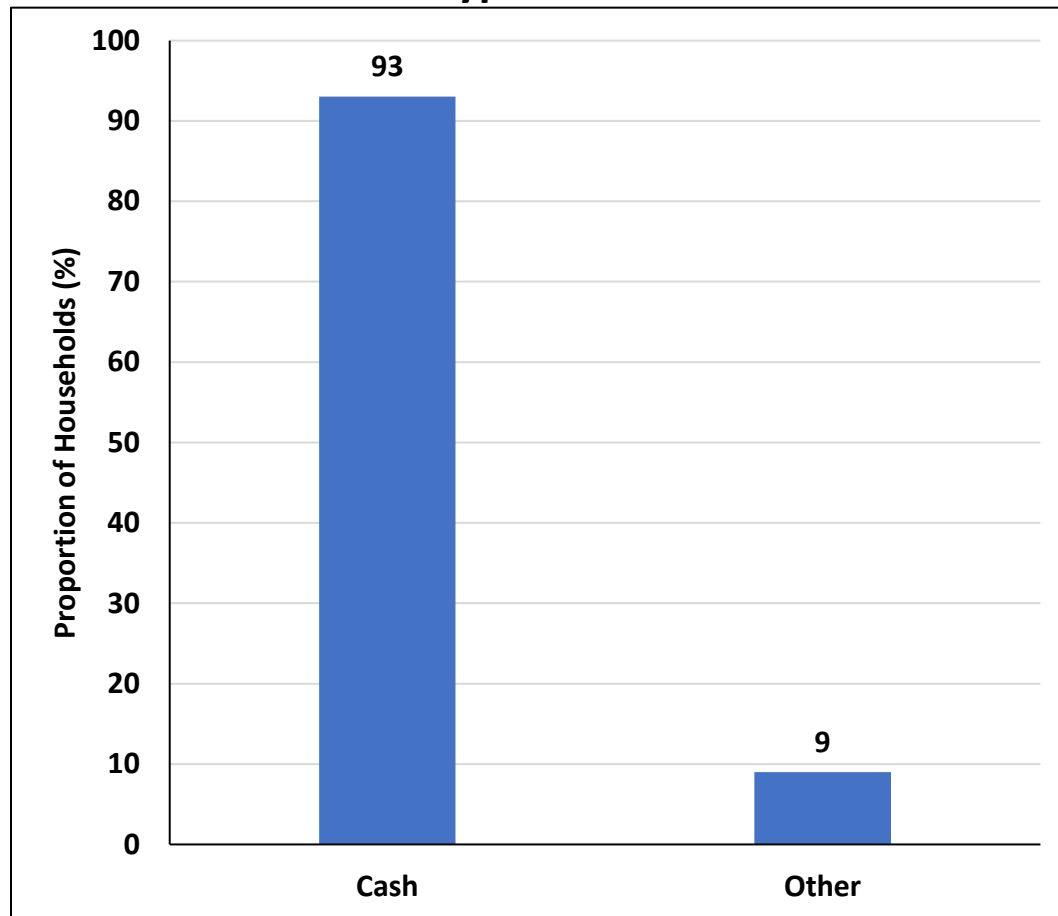
# Household Sources of Loans



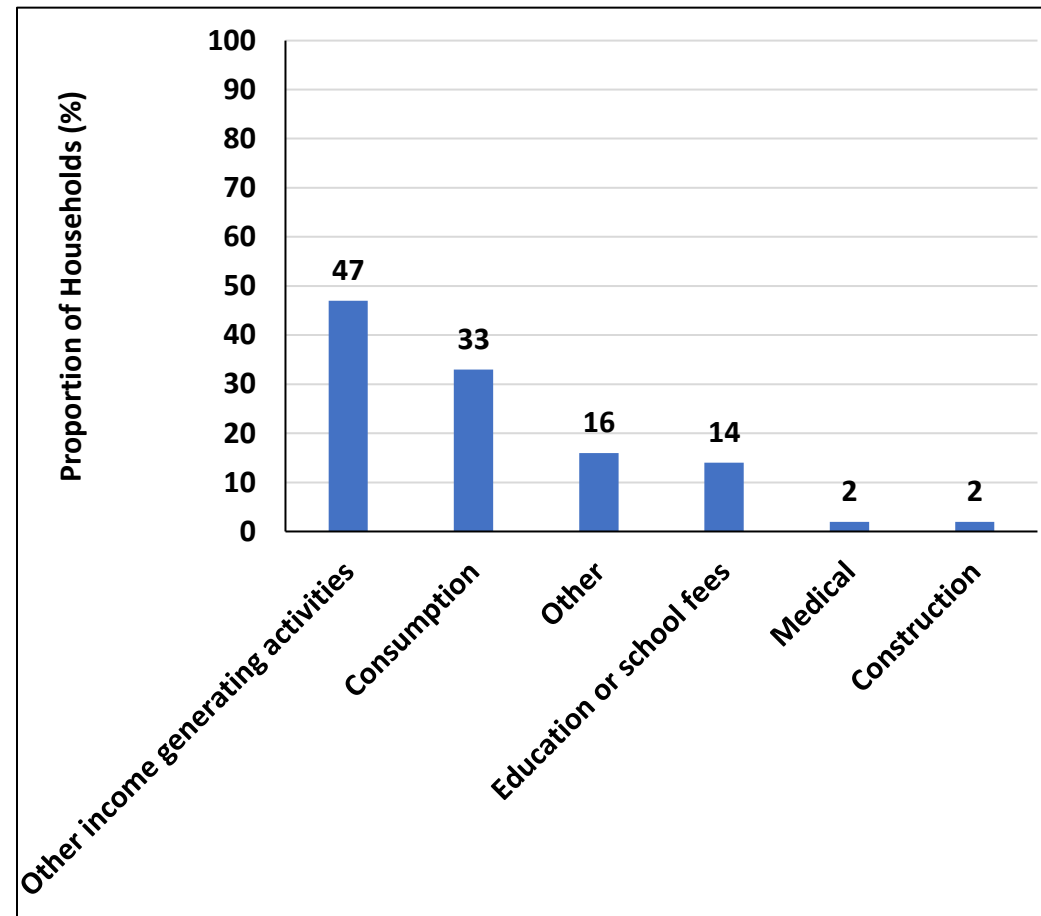
- Approximately 3% of households in the province reported having accessed a loan.
- Of these, 75% got their loans through ISALs/Mukando/Ukuqogelela.

# Type of Loan and Primary Use of the Loan

Type of Loan

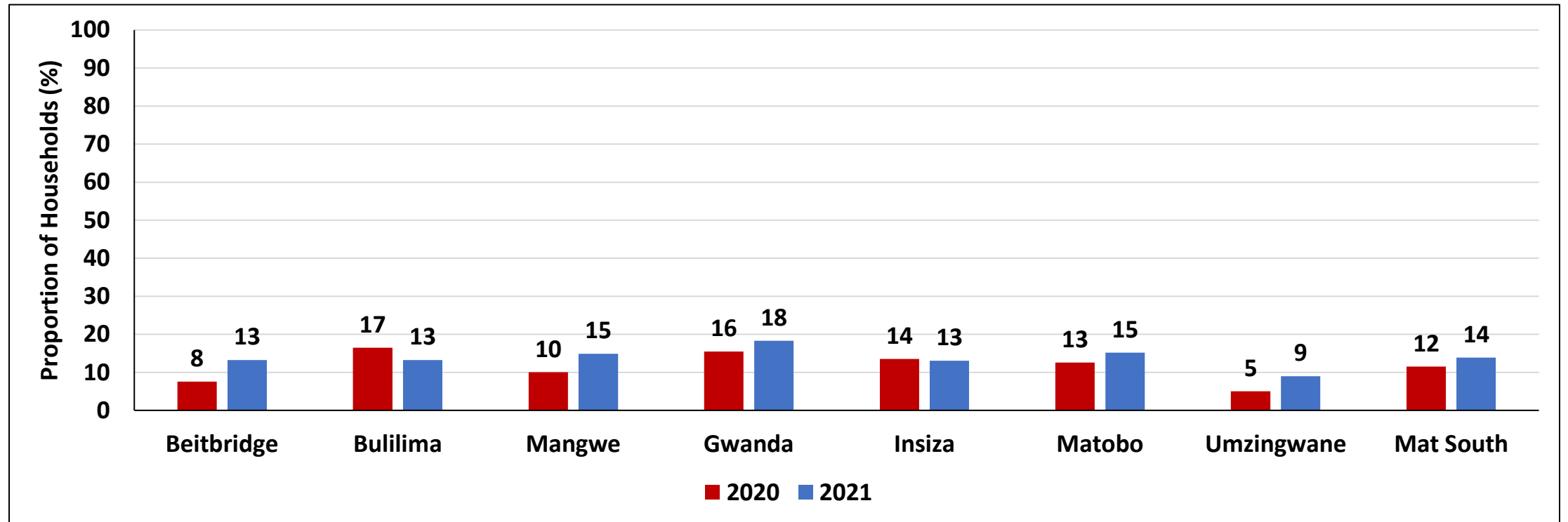


Primary Use of the Loan



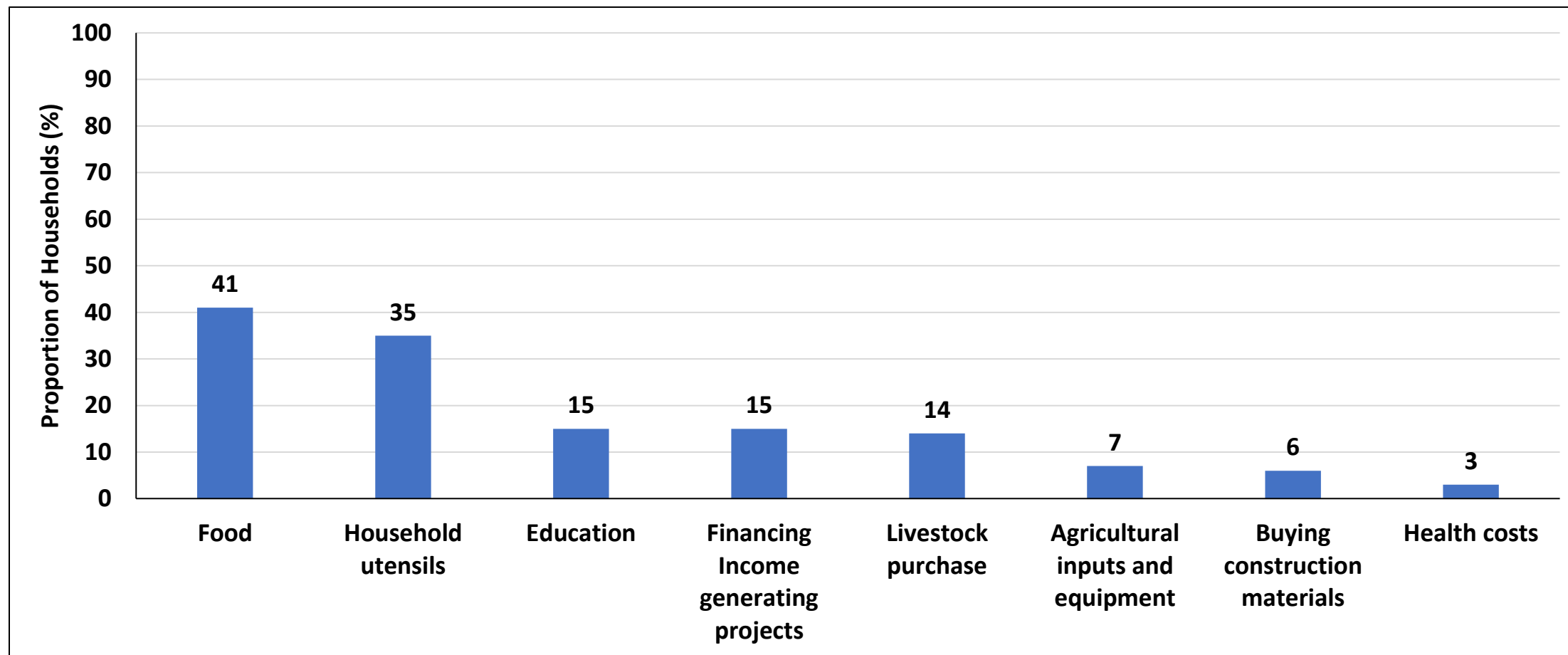
- Most households in Matabeleland South received loans in the form of cash (93%) and they were mostly used for income generating activities (47%).

# Households with a Member in an ISAL group



- About 14% of households in Matabeleland South reported to be a member of Income Savings and Lending (ISAL) group an increase from 12% reported last year 2020.
- There was a general increase in the proportion of households with a member in an ISAL group.

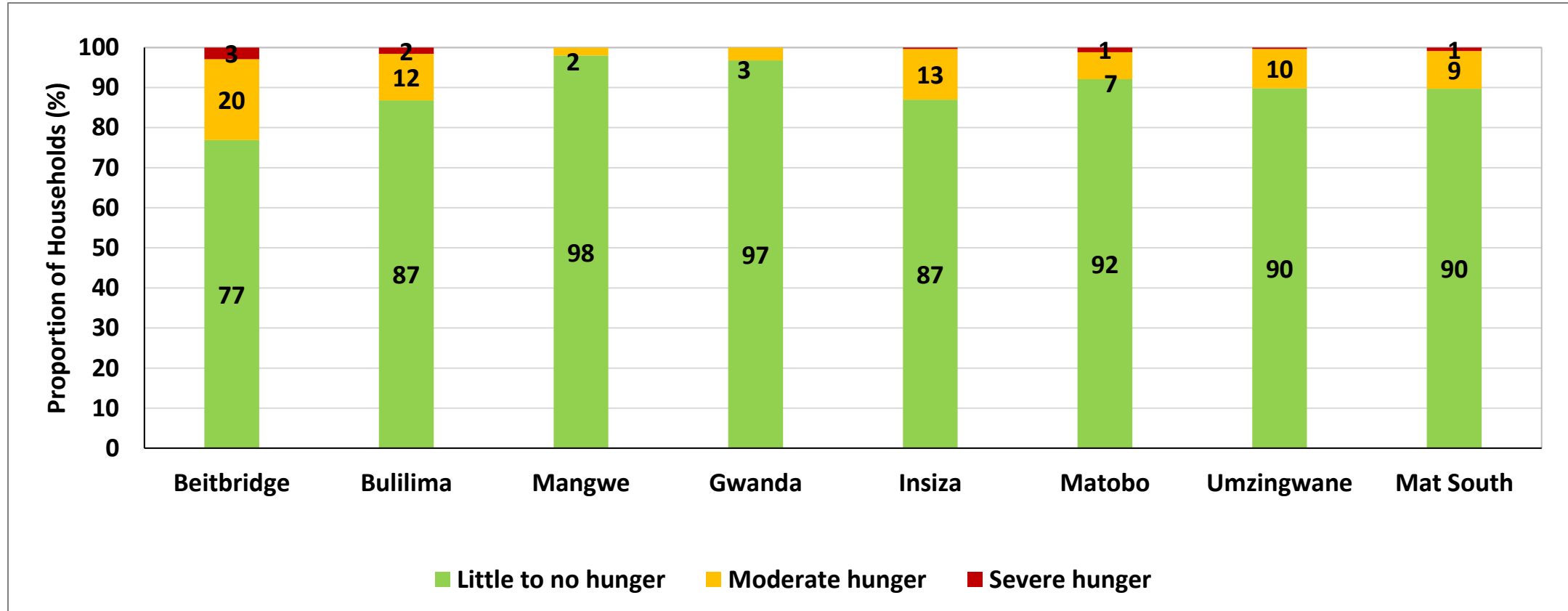
# Households' Use of Share –out from the ISAL Group



- About 41% of households in ISAL Group used their share out to buy household utensils and 35% to buy food.

# Household Consumption Patterns

# Household Hunger Scale



- Most households within the province experienced little to no hunger (90%).
- Mangwe District recorded the highest proportion of households who experienced little to no hunger (98%).

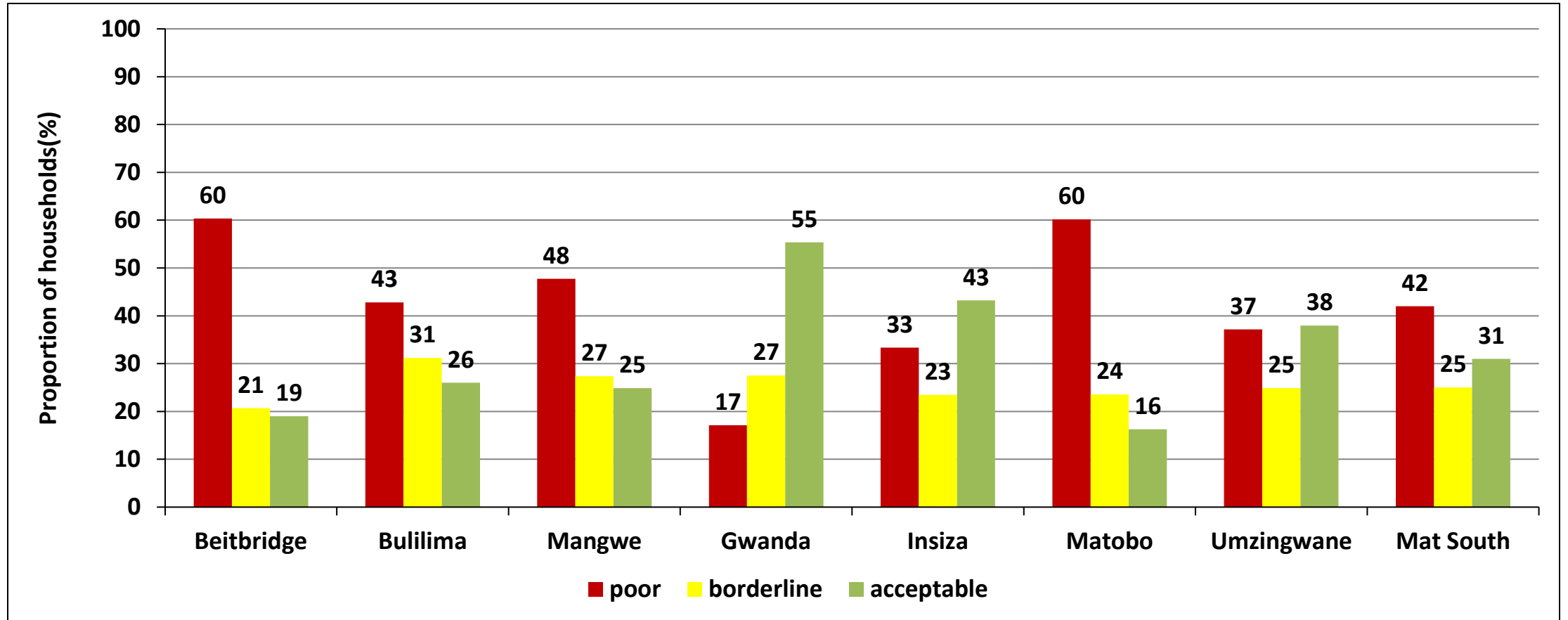
# **Food Consumption Score**



# Food Consumption Score

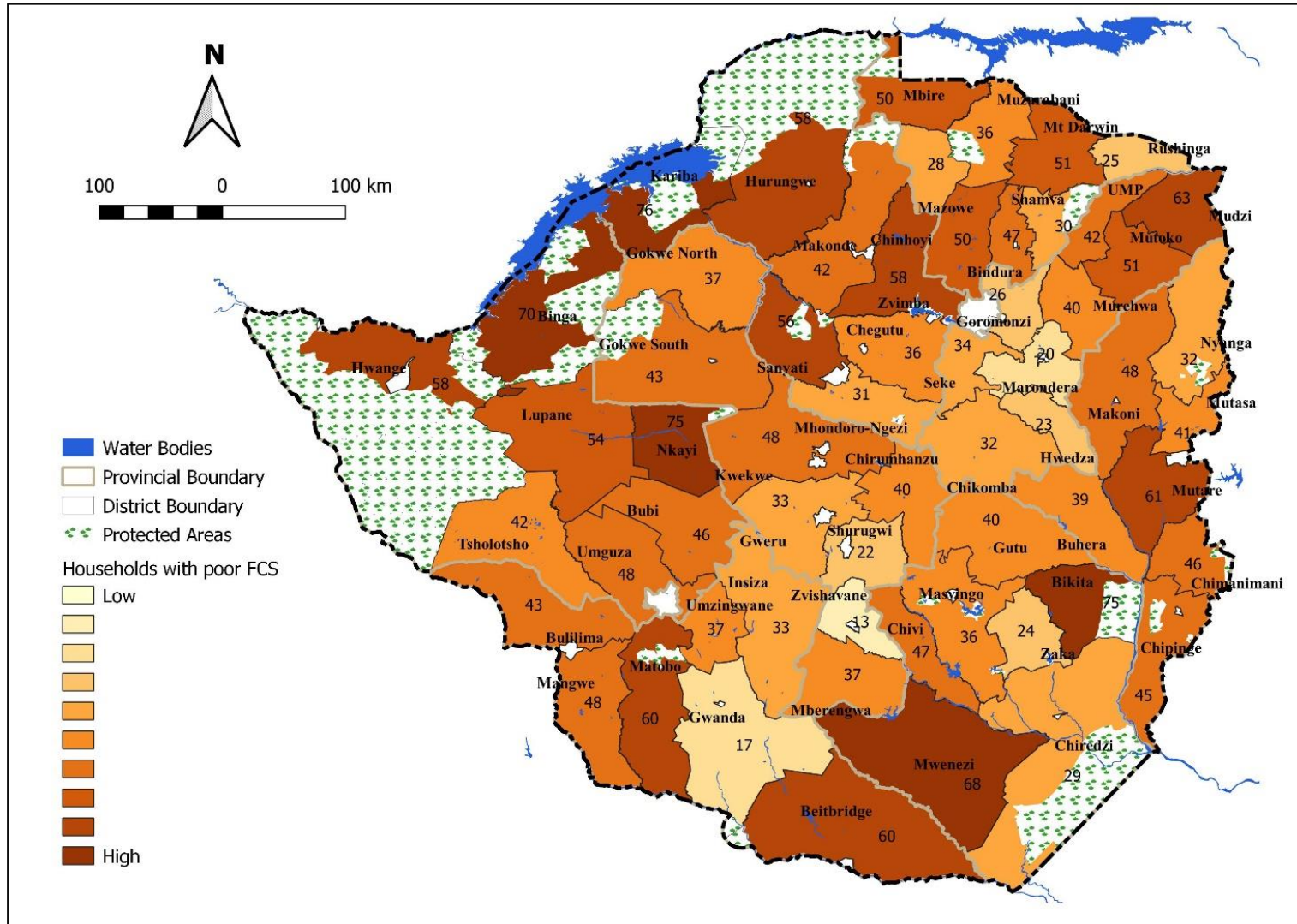
Food Consumption Score Groups	Score	Description
<b>POOR</b>	<b>0-21</b>	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 5-6 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 1 day a week, while animal proteins are totally absent
<b>BORDERLINE</b>	<b>21.5-35</b>	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 6-7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

# Food Consumption Patterns



- In the province, 42% of households had poor food consumption score.
- Beitbridge and Matobo had the highest proportions at 60% of households with poor consumption.
- Gwanda had the highest proportion of households with acceptable diets at 55%.

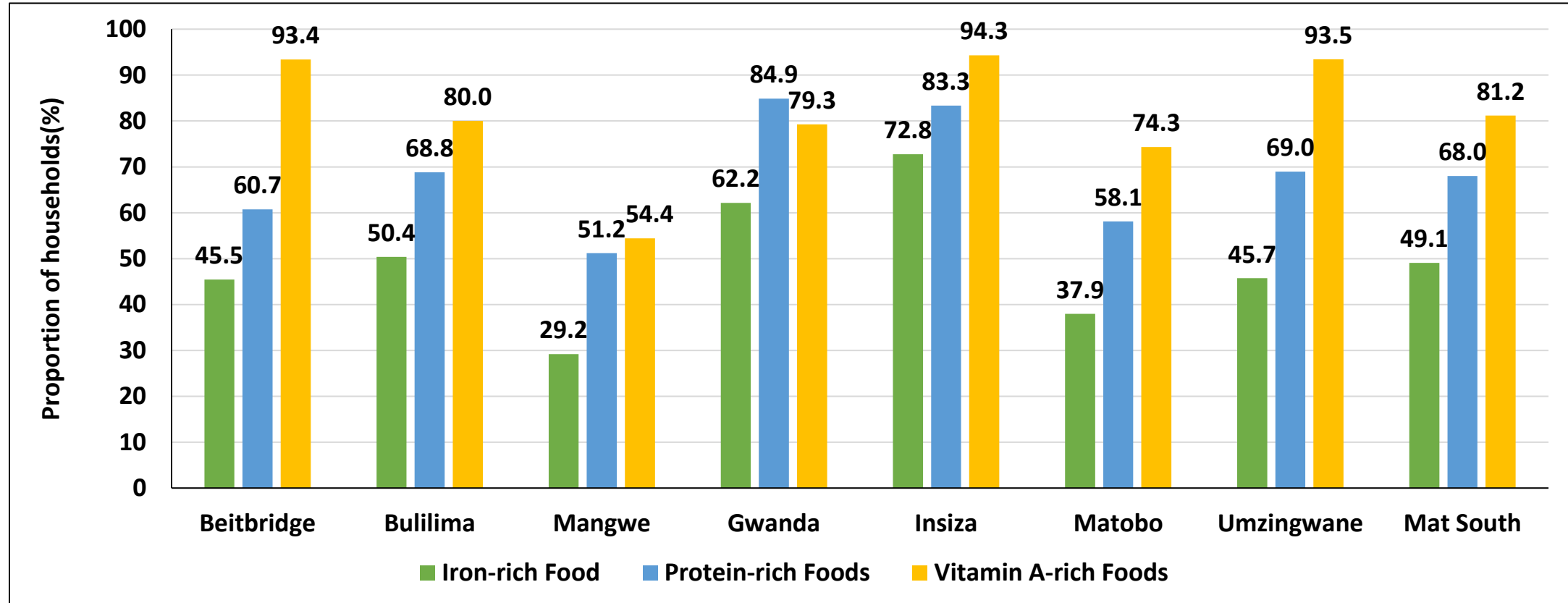
# Poor Food Consumption Patterns by District



- Beitbridge (60%) and Matobo (60%) had the highest proportion of households consuming poor diets in Matabeleland South province.

# **Food Consumption Score - Nutrition**

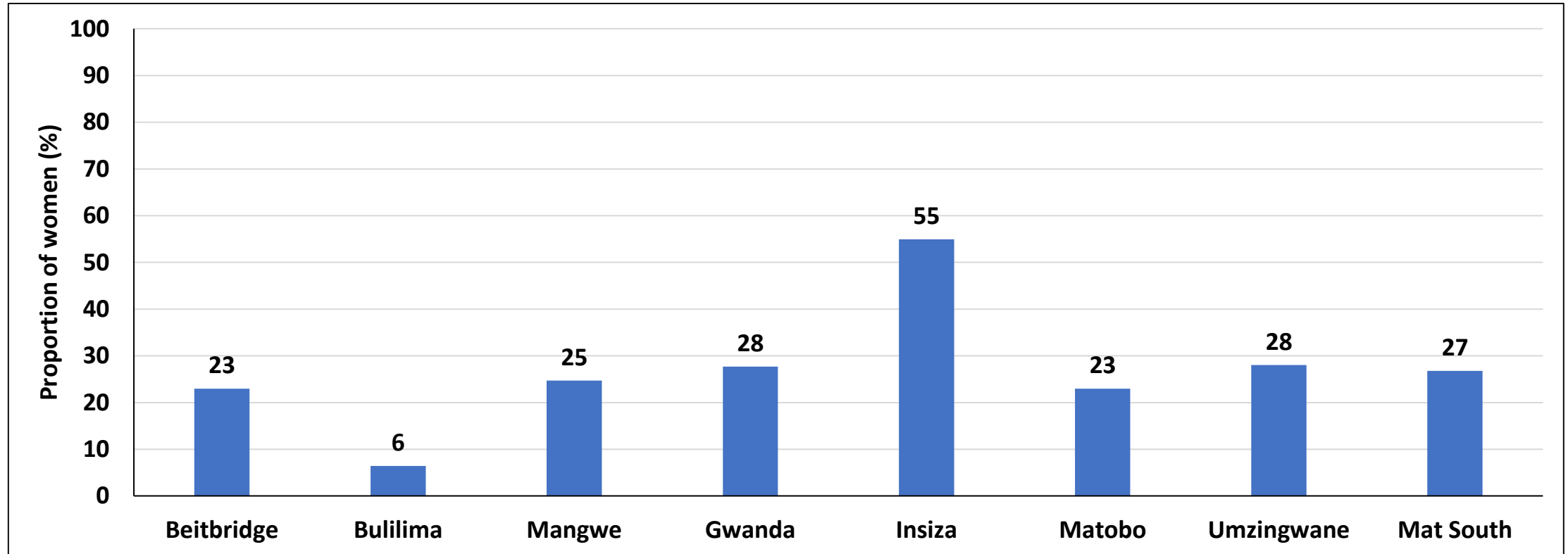
# Household Consumption of Protein, Iron and Vitamin A Rich Foods



- About 49% of households in Matabeleland South consumed iron-rich foods seven days prior to the survey.
- Furthermore, 68% consumed Protein rich foods while 81% consumed Vitamin A rich foods.
- Mangwe had the lowest proportion of households consuming Iron rich foods (29%), protein rich foods (51%) and Vitamin A rich foods (54%).

# **Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women of Child Bearing Age**

# Minimum Dietary Diversity of Women of Child Bearing Age



- About 27% of women of child bearing age (WCBA) consumed a Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) 24-hours prior to the survey.
- Insiza (55%) had the highest number of WCBA consuming a minimum dietary diversity while Bulilima (6%) had the lowest

# The Coping Strategies Index (CSI)

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



**Low or no coping (CSI 0-3)**



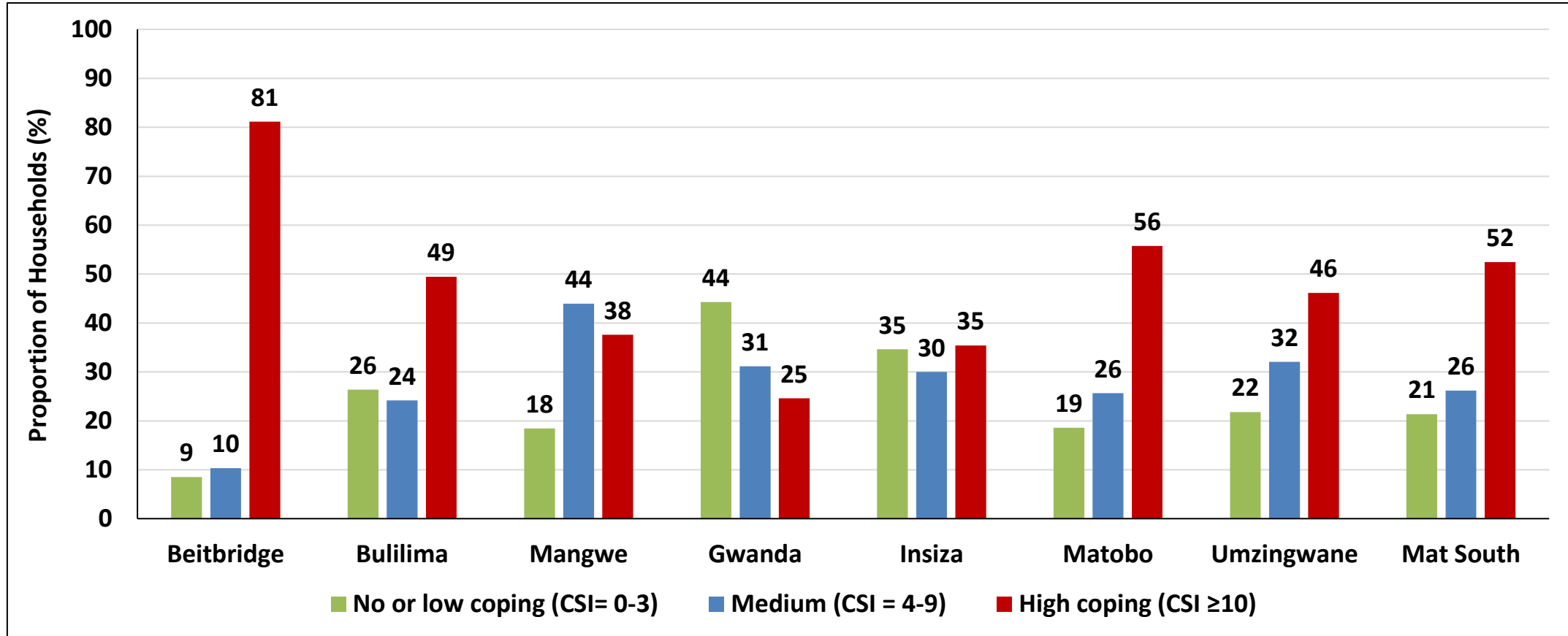
**Medium Coping (CSI 4-9)**



**High Coping (CSI  $\geq 10$ )**

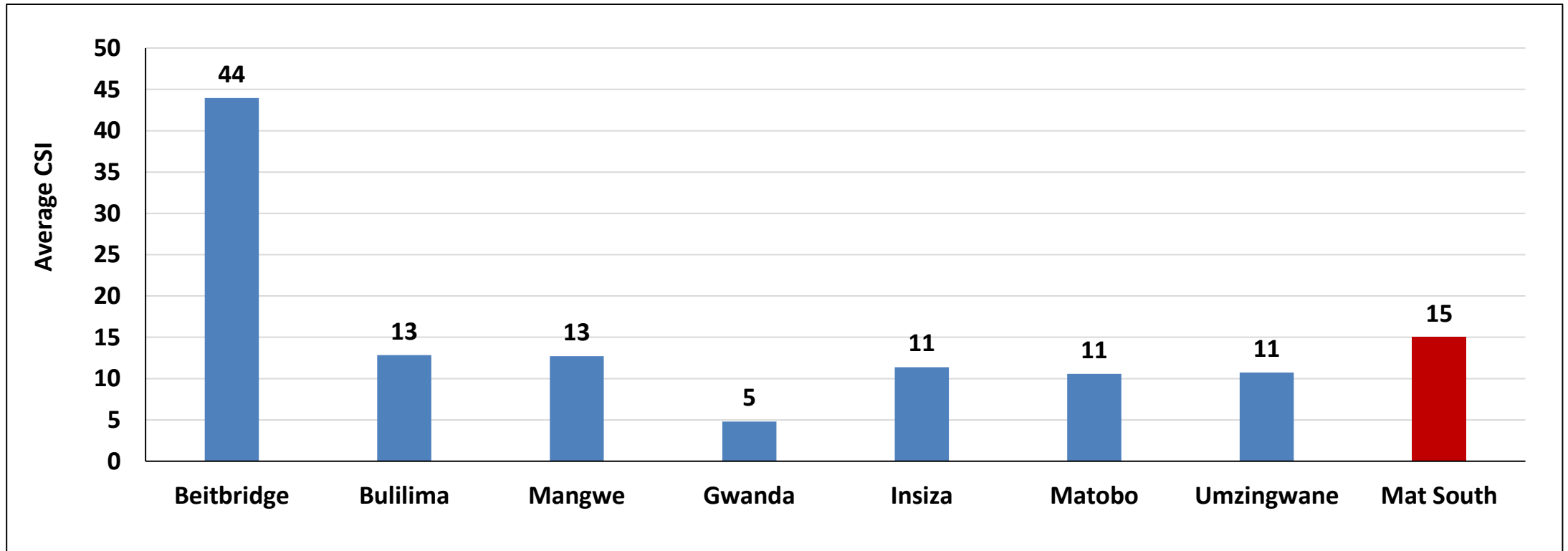


# Household Reduced Consumption Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



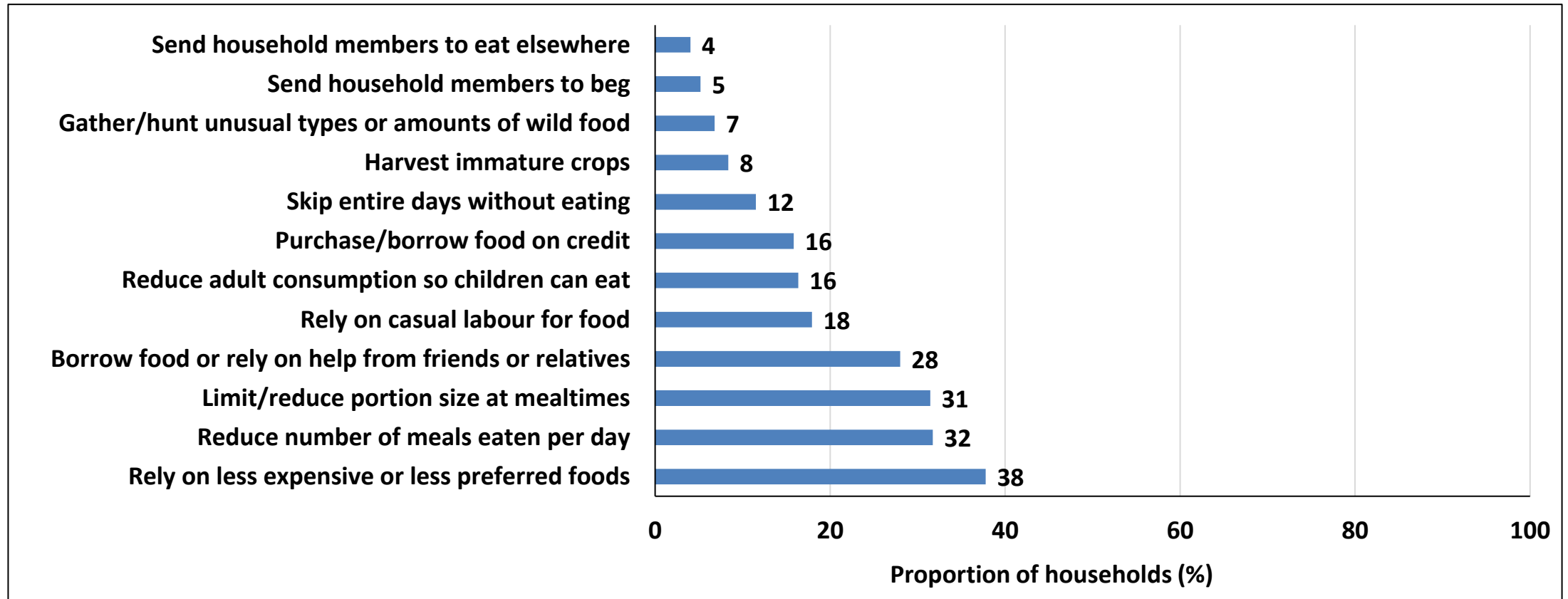
- Beitbridge (81%) and Matobo (56%) had the highest proportion of households adopting high consumption based coping.
- Gwanda (44%) had the highest proportion of households adopting low or no coping.

# Household Consumption Coping Strategy Index (CSI)



- In Matabeleland South the mean Coping Strategy Index was 15.
- Beitbridge reported the highest CSI at 44 while Gwanda had the lowest.
- Adoption of high coping by households is an indication that households could have been facing challenges in accessing food.

# Household Consumption Coping Strategies



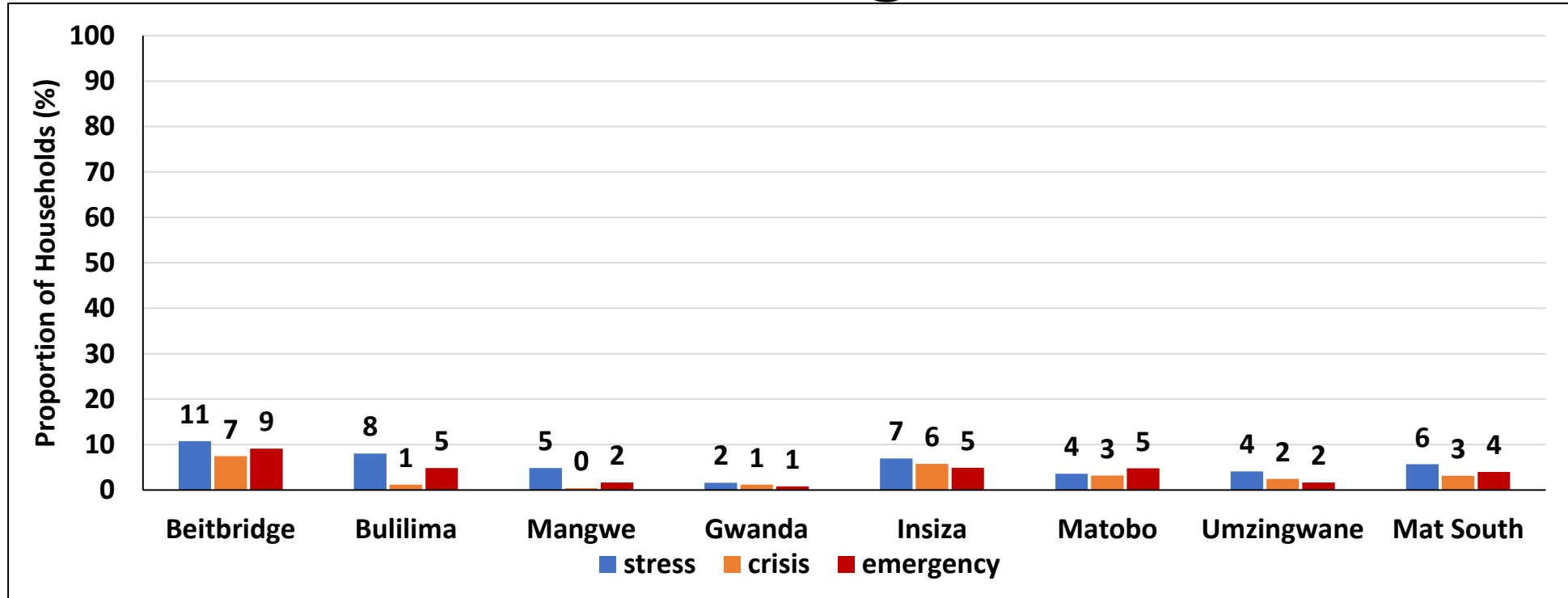
- The main consumption strategies adopted by households from Matabeleland South when faced with challenges to access food included; relying on less expensive foods (38%), reducing the number of meals consumed per day (32%) and reducing meal portion size (31%).
- The adoption of these strategies contributes negatively to nutrition outcomes.

# Households Livelihood Coping Strategies

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

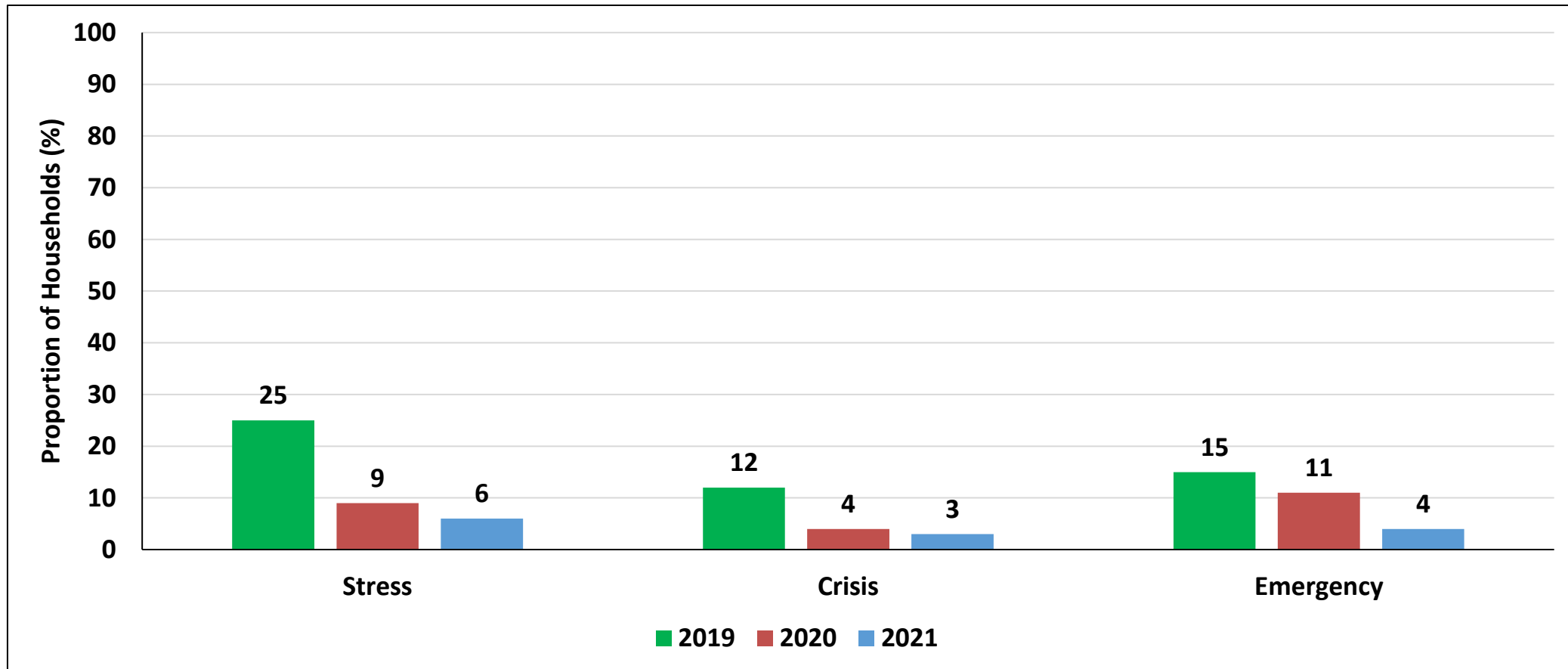
Category	Coping Strategy
<b>Stress</b>	Borrowing money Spending savings Selling more non-productive livestock than usual Selling household assets
<b>Crisis</b>	Selling productive assets Withdrawing children from school Reducing non-food expenditure
<b>Emergency</b>	Selling land Begging for food Selling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

# Households Engaging in Livelihoods Coping Strategies



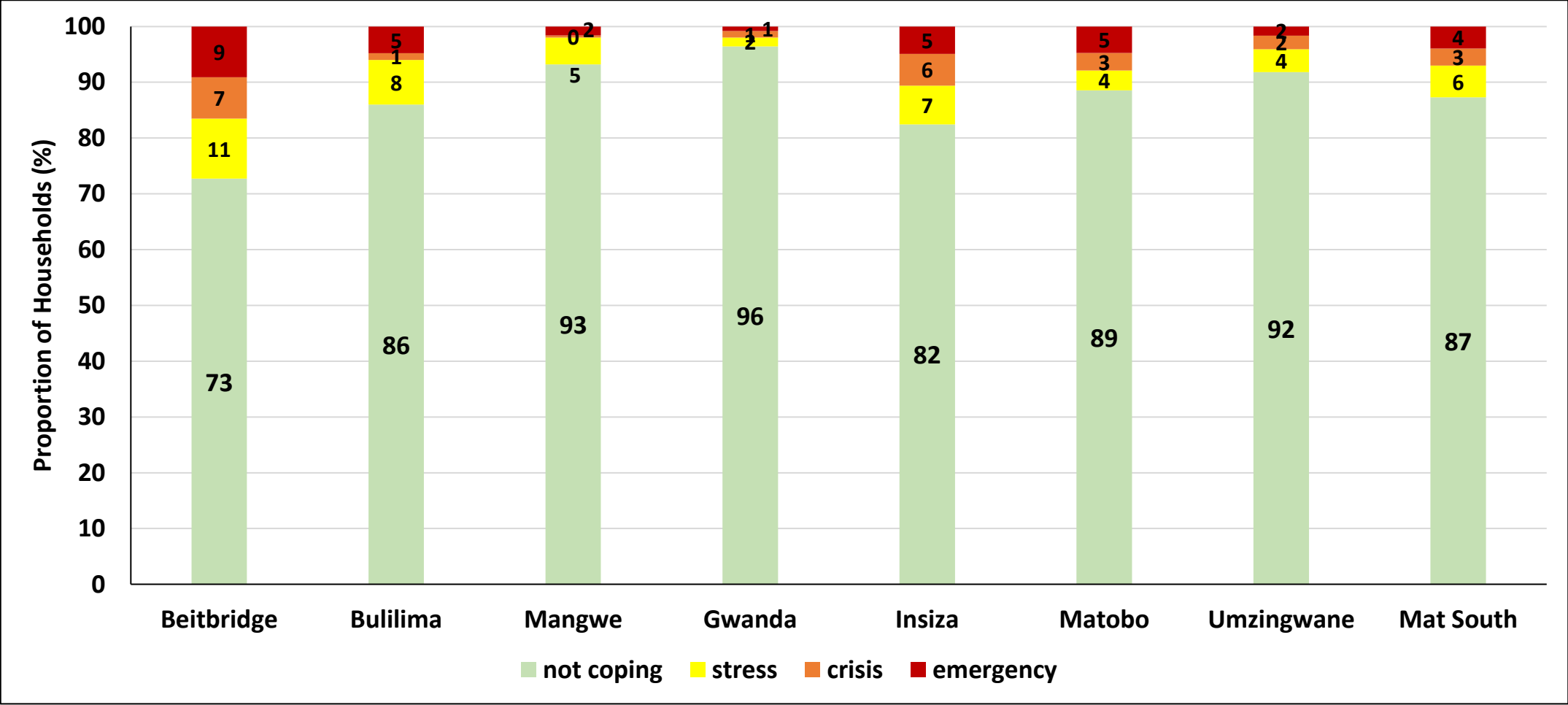
- About 4% of households in the province reported using emergency coping strategies.
- The proportion of households that resorted to emergency coping mechanisms was high in Beitbridge (9%), followed by Bulilima, Insiza and Matobo at 5%.

# Households Engaging in Livelihood Based Coping Strategies



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

# Households Maximum Livelihoods Coping Strategies

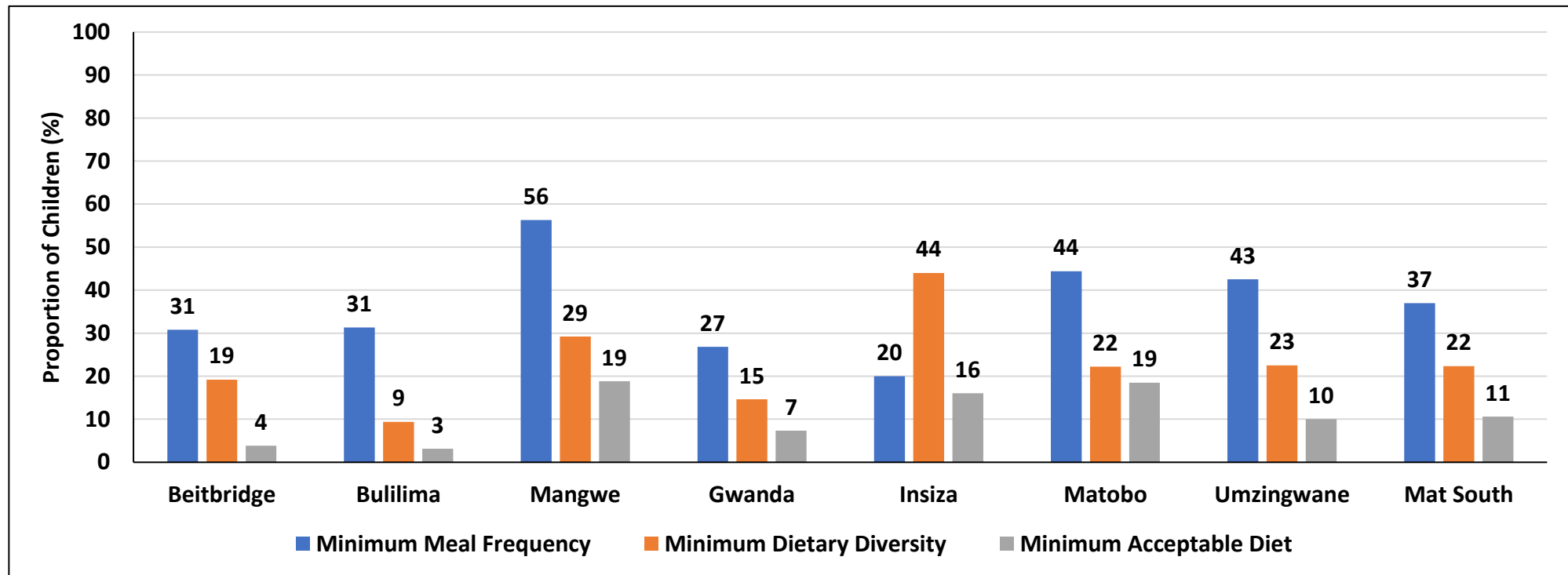


- The majority (87%) of households did not use any coping strategies to maintain their access to food and other basic goods and services.
- Gwanda had the most households that did not engage in any livelihood coping strategies (96%).

# **Complementary Feeding**



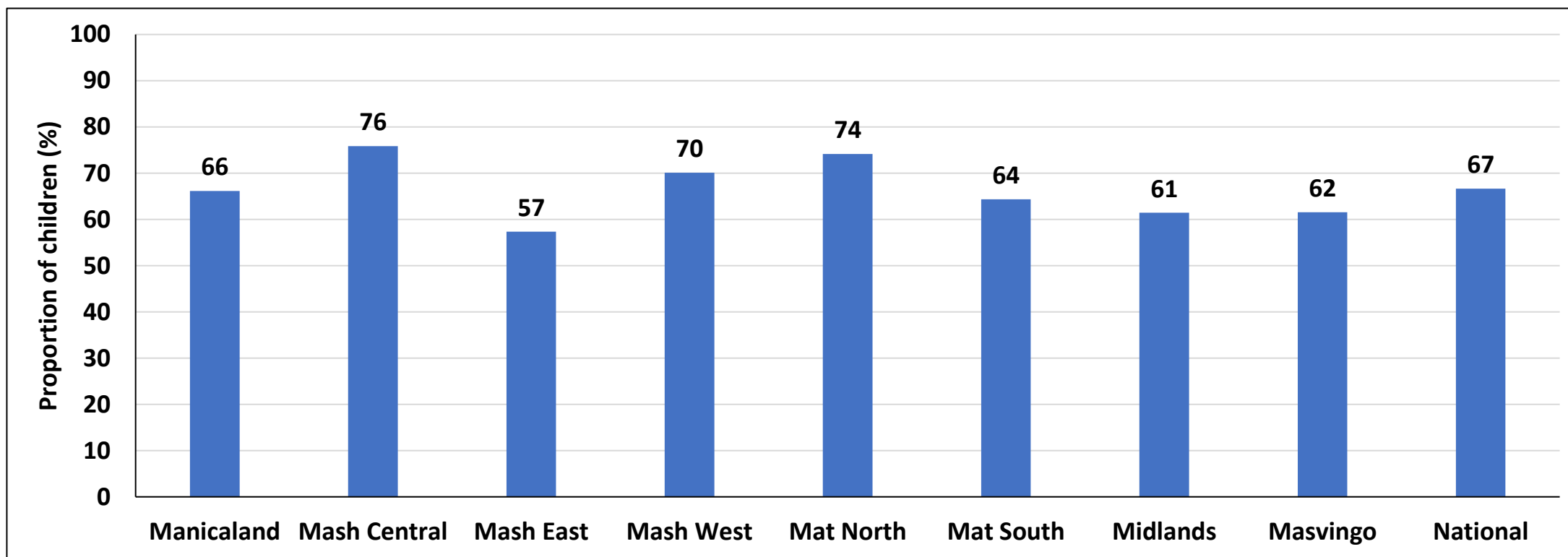
# Complementary Feeding Practices Based on Seven Food Groups



- Mangwe had the highest Minimum meal frequency at 56.3% as well as MAD at 18.8%.
- 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.

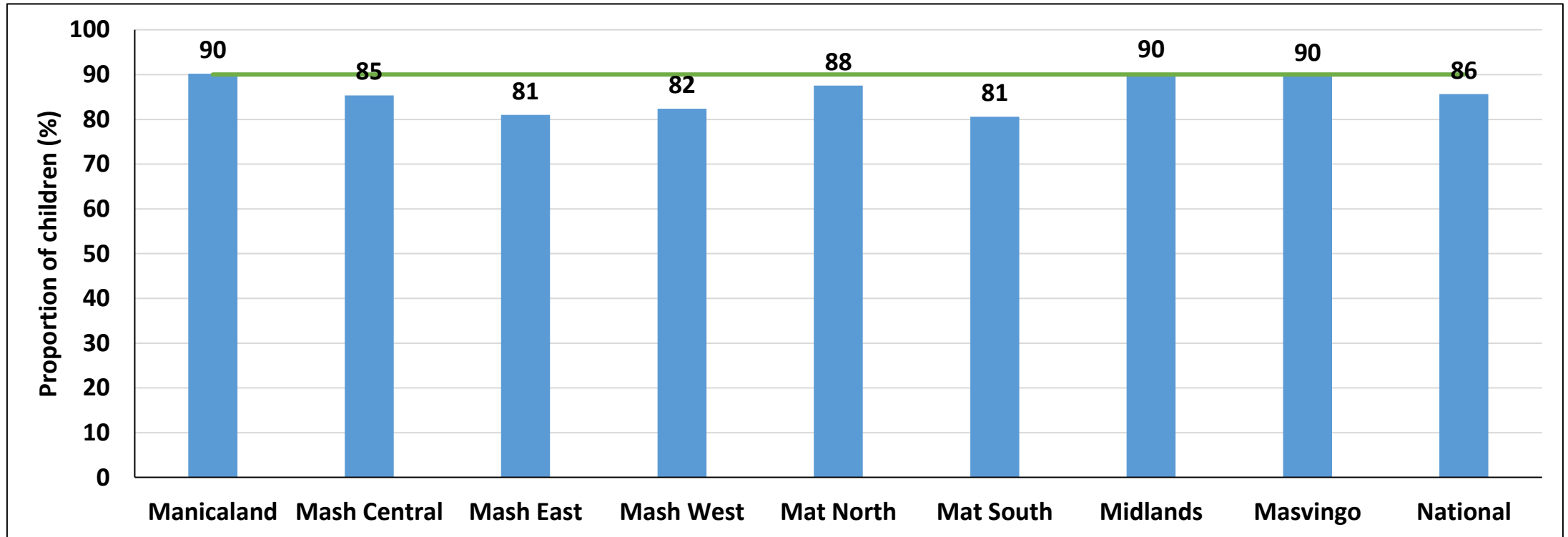
# **Child Nutrition Status**

# Continued Breastfeeding Beyond 1 year



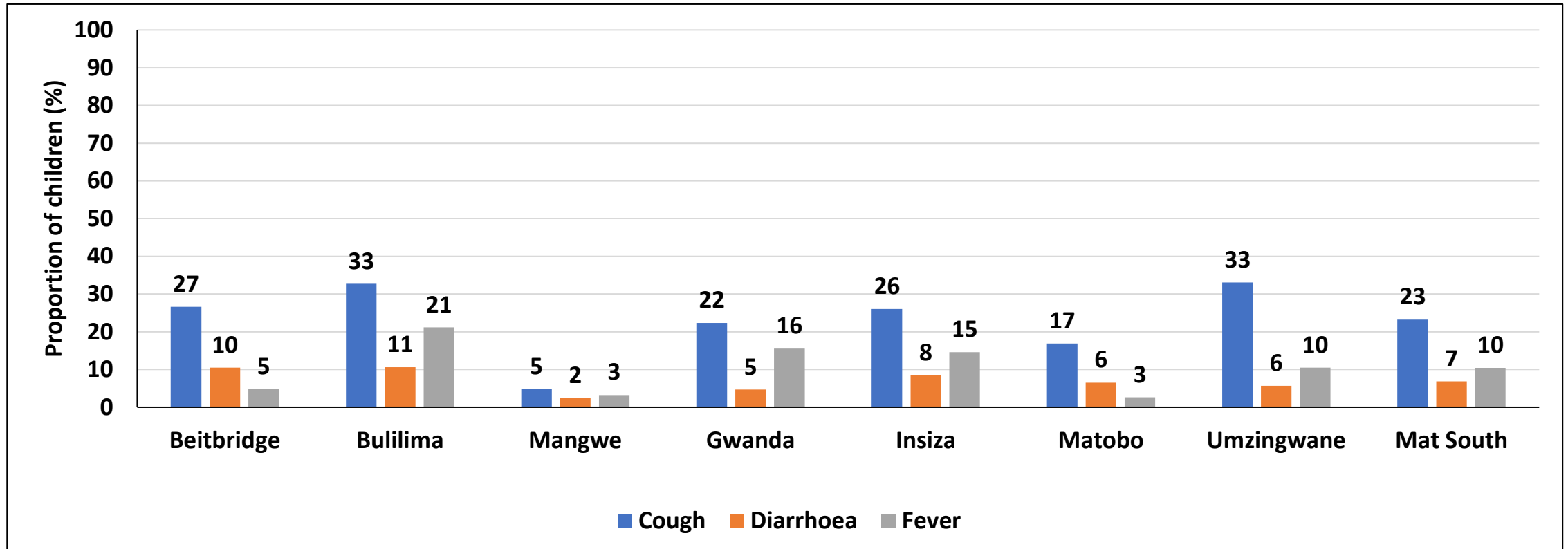
- Nationally, 67% of the children continued to be breastfed beyond 1 year.
- Close to 64% of children in Matabeleland South were breastfed beyond 1 year.

# Early Initiation of Breastfeeding



- Nationally, the proportion of children who were initiated into breastfeeding within an hour, as per recommended practice, was 86%
- Matabeleland South together with Mashonaland East had the lowest proportions of children initiated into breastfeeding within an hour at 81% respectively.

# Child Illness

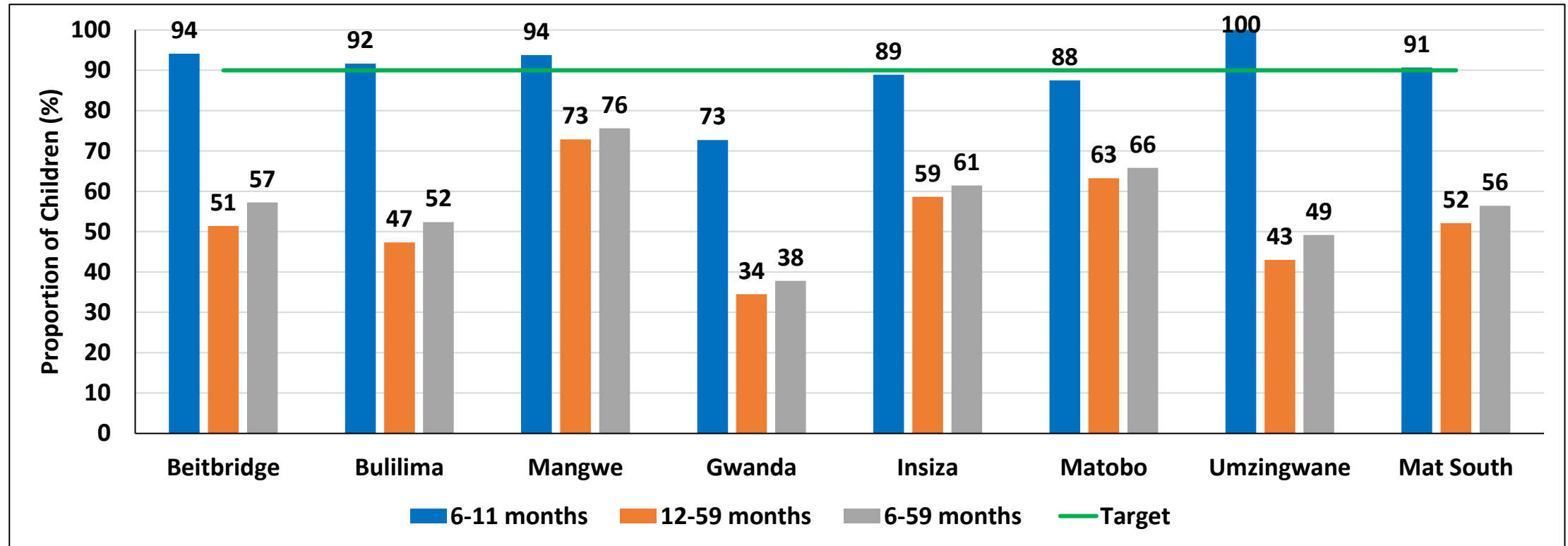


- Childhood illness has a negative impact on dietary intake and nutrient utilization among children.
- Prevalence of child illness was assessed as presence of illness during the two weeks preceding the survey.
- Umzingwane and Bulilima had highest proportion of children who had cough (33%).
- Bulilima had highest proportion of children with fever (21%) and diarrhoea (11%).

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

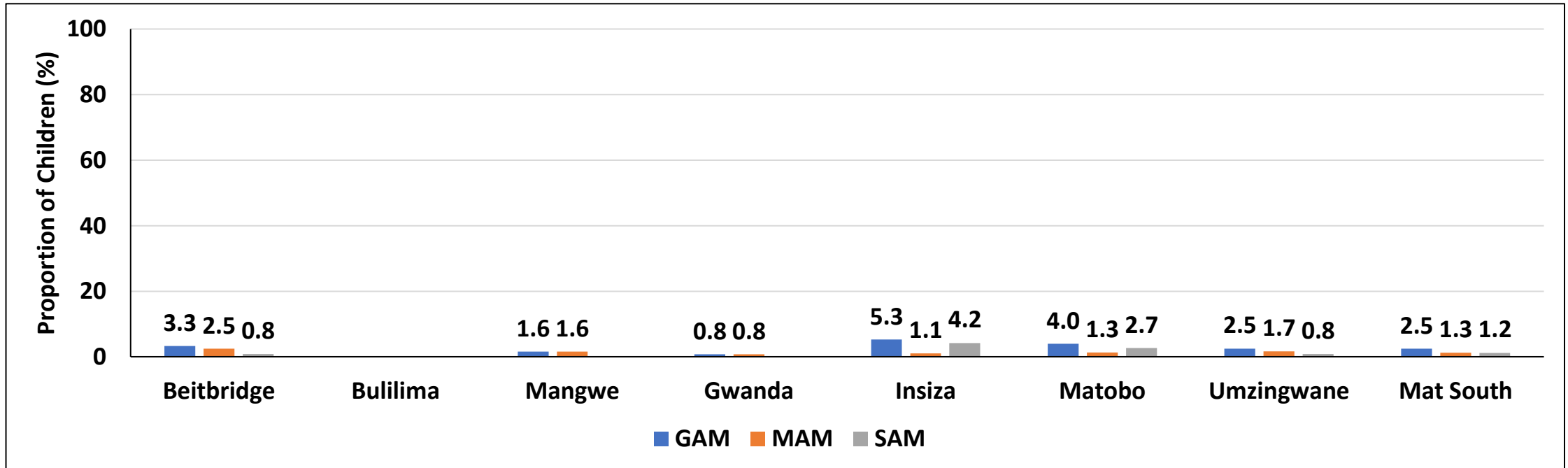
<b>Target group</b>	Infants 6–11 months of age	Children 12–59 months of age
<b>Dose</b>	100 000 IU	200 000 IU
<b>Frequency</b>	Once a year	Twice a year (Every 6 months)
<b>Route of administration</b>	Oral	

# 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: 91% for 6-11 months; 52% for 12-59 months and 56% for the children 6-59 months.
- In Matabeleland South, 4 of the 7 districts reached the recommended target of 90% for children 6-11 months.
- Mangwe (76%) had the highest proportion of children 6-59 months who received recommended Vitamin A doses and Gwanda (38%) had the lowest.

# Acute Malnutrition by District Based on MUAC Measurements



- The provincial GAM rate was 2.5 which is below the WHO threshold of 5%.
- Insiza had the highest GAM rates of 5.3% which was above the WHO threshold.



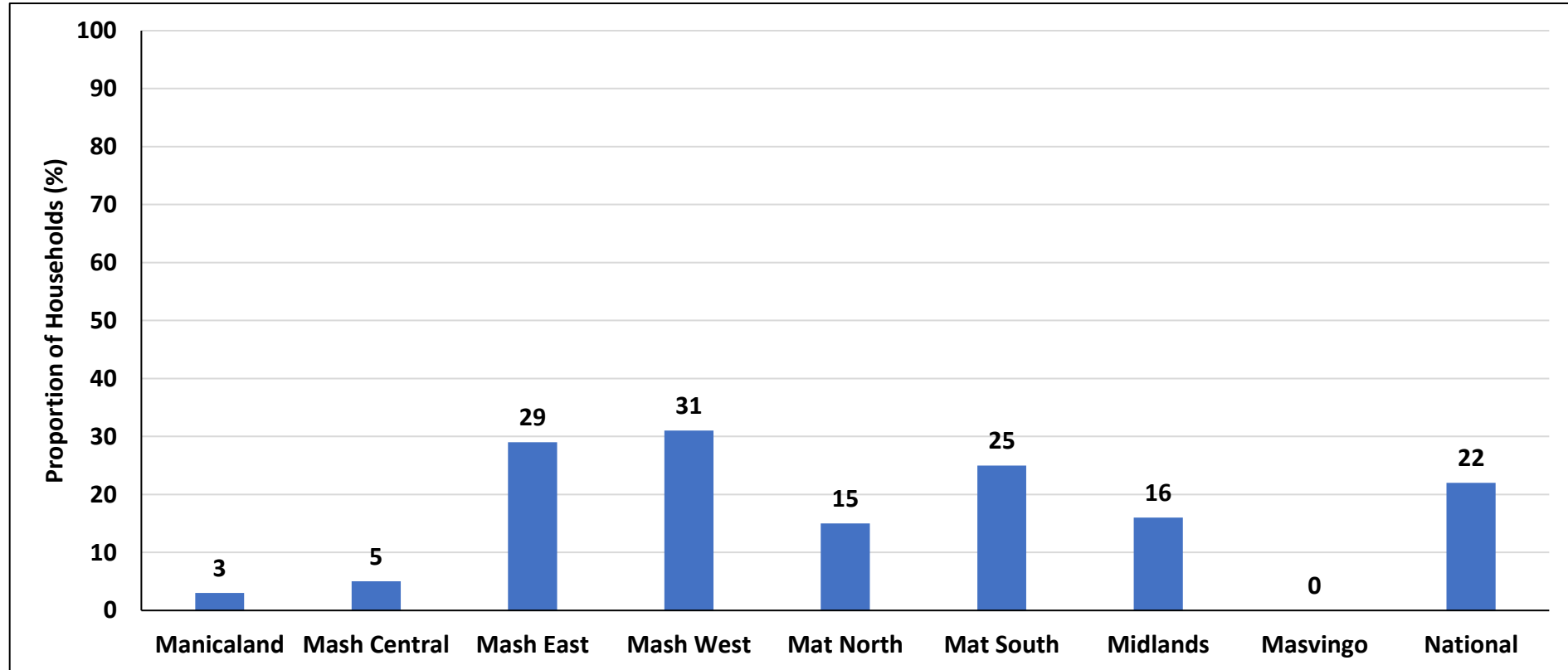
# **Gender Based Violence (GBV)**

# Forms of Gender Based Violence

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

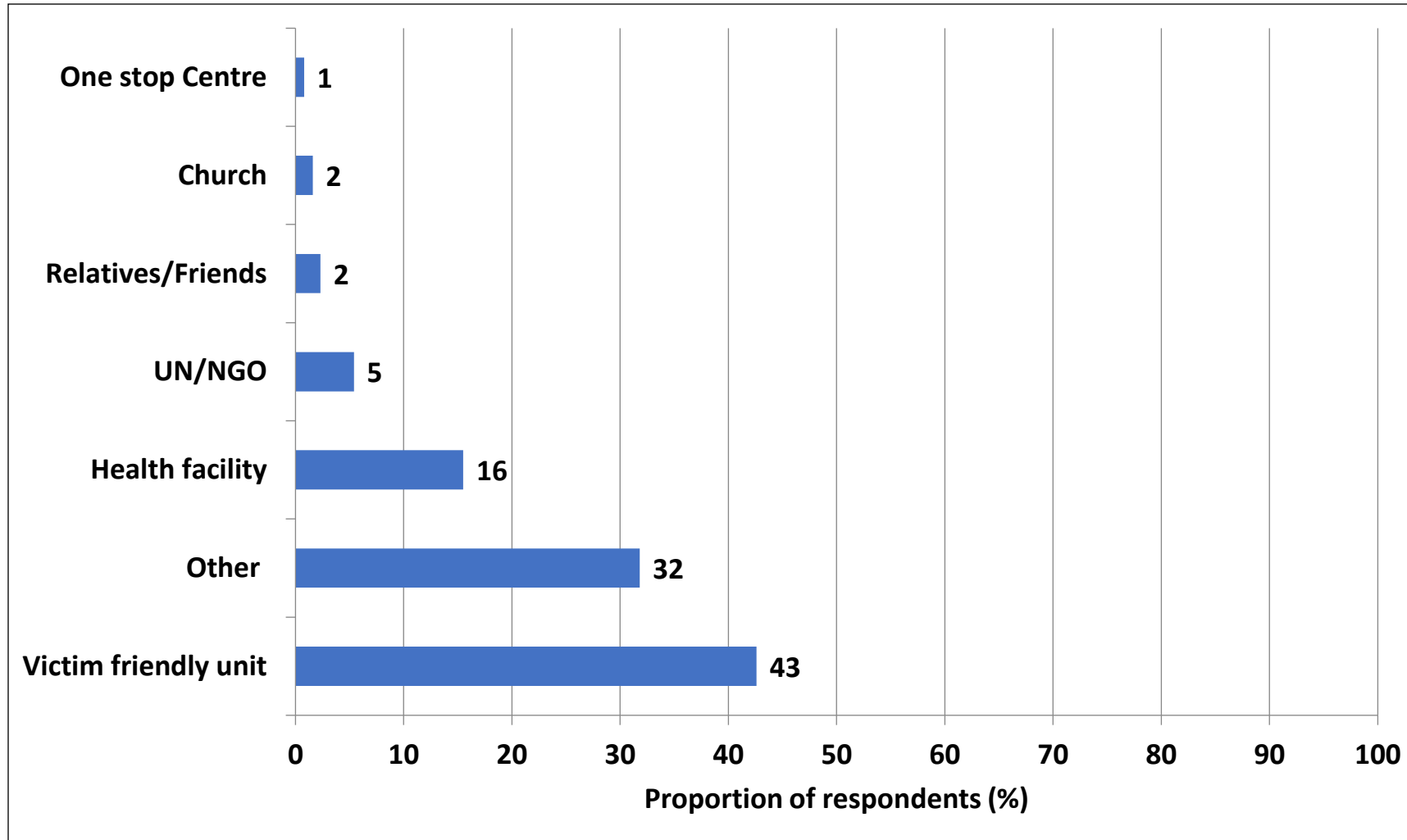
- Nationally, 2.9% of the respondents reported having experienced physical abuse while 0.6% reported to have experienced sexual abuse.

# Victims of GBV who Reported



- Of those who experienced GBV, 22% reported the incidents.
- In Matabeleland South, close to 25% of victims of GBV reported the abuse.

# Sources of GBV Services



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

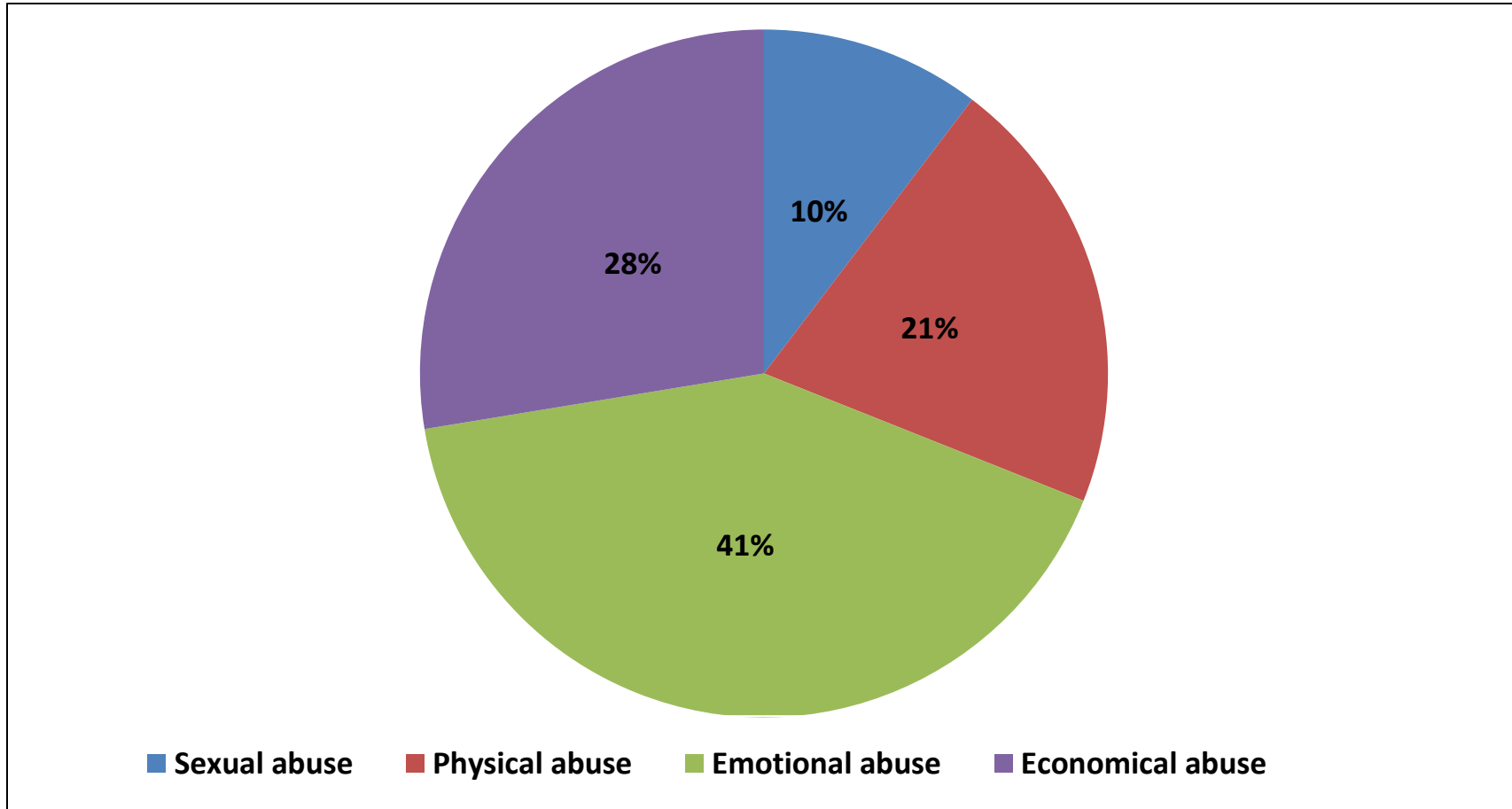
# **Spousal Violence**

# Incidence of Spousal Violence

Province	Sexual abuse			Physical abuse		Emotional abuse		Economical abuse	
	(%)			(%)		(%)		(%)	
	N	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Manicaland</b>	1389	2	3	5	5	9	9	6	6
<b>Mash Central</b>	1766	1	2	3	4	8	7	5	4
<b>Mash East</b>	2042	1	1	3	2	7	7	5	3
<b>Mash West</b>	1322	1	2	2	3	6	9	3	5
<b>Masvingo</b>	1562	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	2
<b>Mat North</b>	1464	1	0	2	1	3	3	3	3
<b>Mat South</b>	<b>1627</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Midlands</b>	1597	0	1	2	1	4	4	3	2
<b>National</b>	12769	1	2	3	3	6	6	4	4

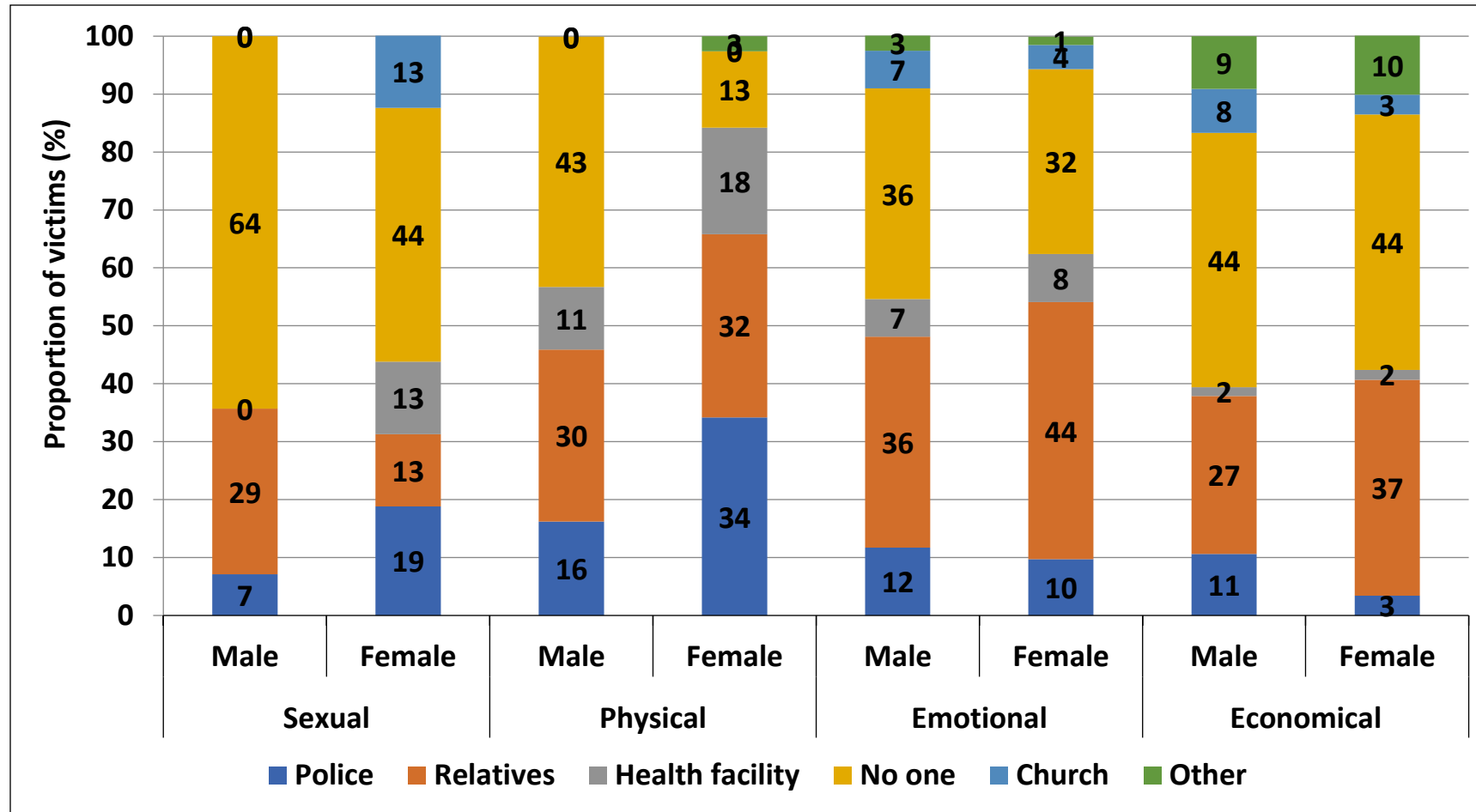
- There was high incidence of emotional abuse among spouses, 6% for males and 6% for females nationally.
- Generally, emotional abuse was high for both males and females while sexual abuse had the lowest reported incidents.

# 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%.
- Physical violence was mostly reported to the police by females (34%) and males either did not report (43%) or reported to relatives (30%).
- Emotional and economical violence were either reported to no one or to relatives by both males and females.



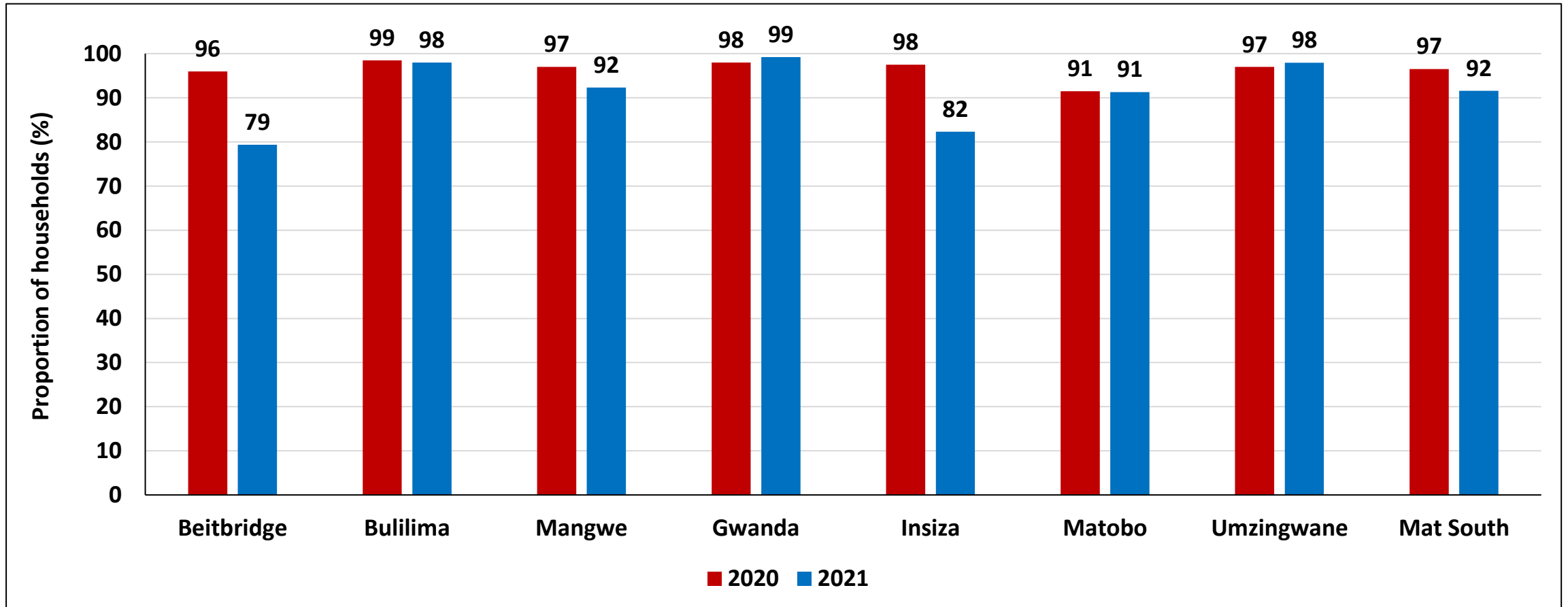
# Victims who Sought Medical Attention as a Result of Spousal Violence

	Sexual		Physical		Emotional	
Province	Suffered abuse (%)	Sought medical attention (%)	Suffered abuse (%)	Sought medical attention (%)	Suffered abuse (%)	Sought medical attention (%)
Manicaland	3	18	5	19	9	18
Mash Central	2	10	4	33	8	18
Mash East	1	12	3	17	7	16
Mash West	2	9	3	17	8	26
Masvingo	1	0	2	15	3	15
Mat North	1	0	1	16	3	14
Mat South	2	22	3	21	6	13
Midlands	1	16	2	17	4	22
National	1	12	3	20	6	18

- Medical attention was sought by 12% of those who suffered sexual violence, 20% for physical and 18% for emotional violence.

# **COVID-19 and Livelihoods**

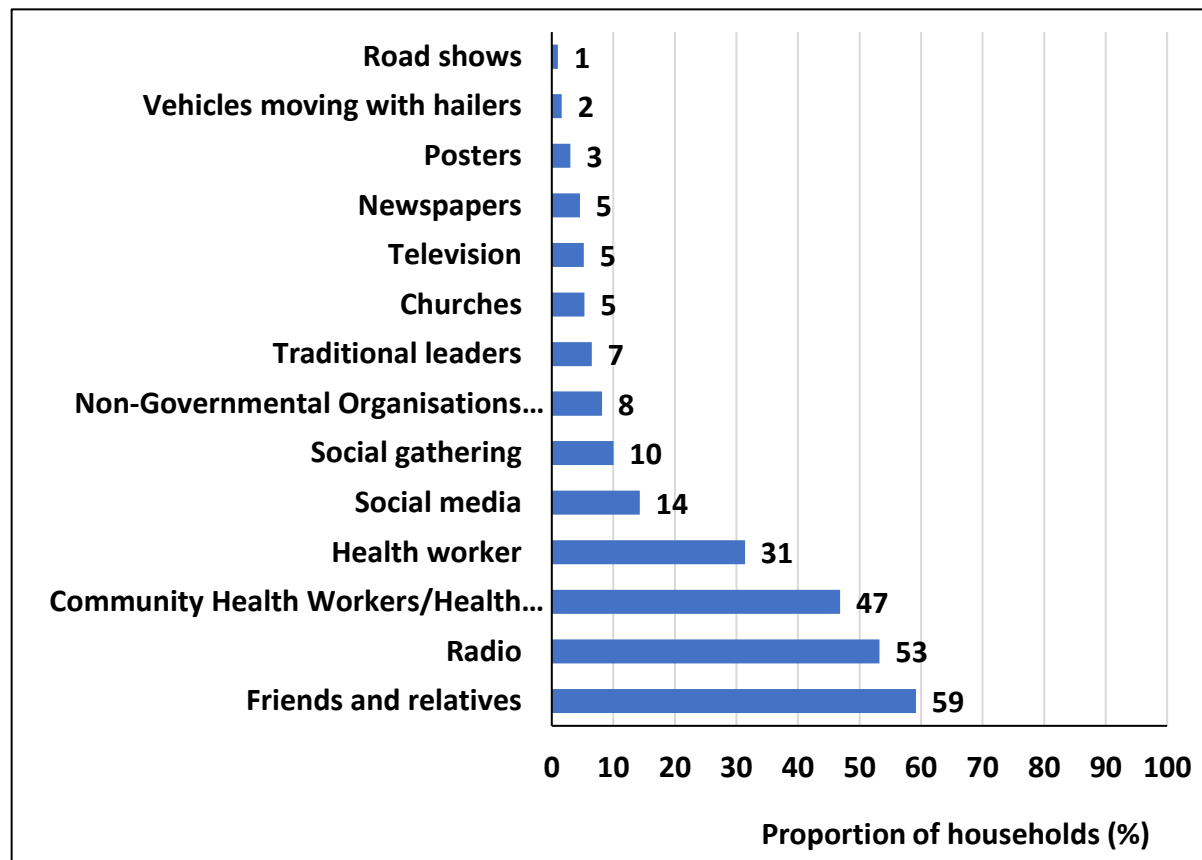
# Proportion of households that ever Heard About COVID-19



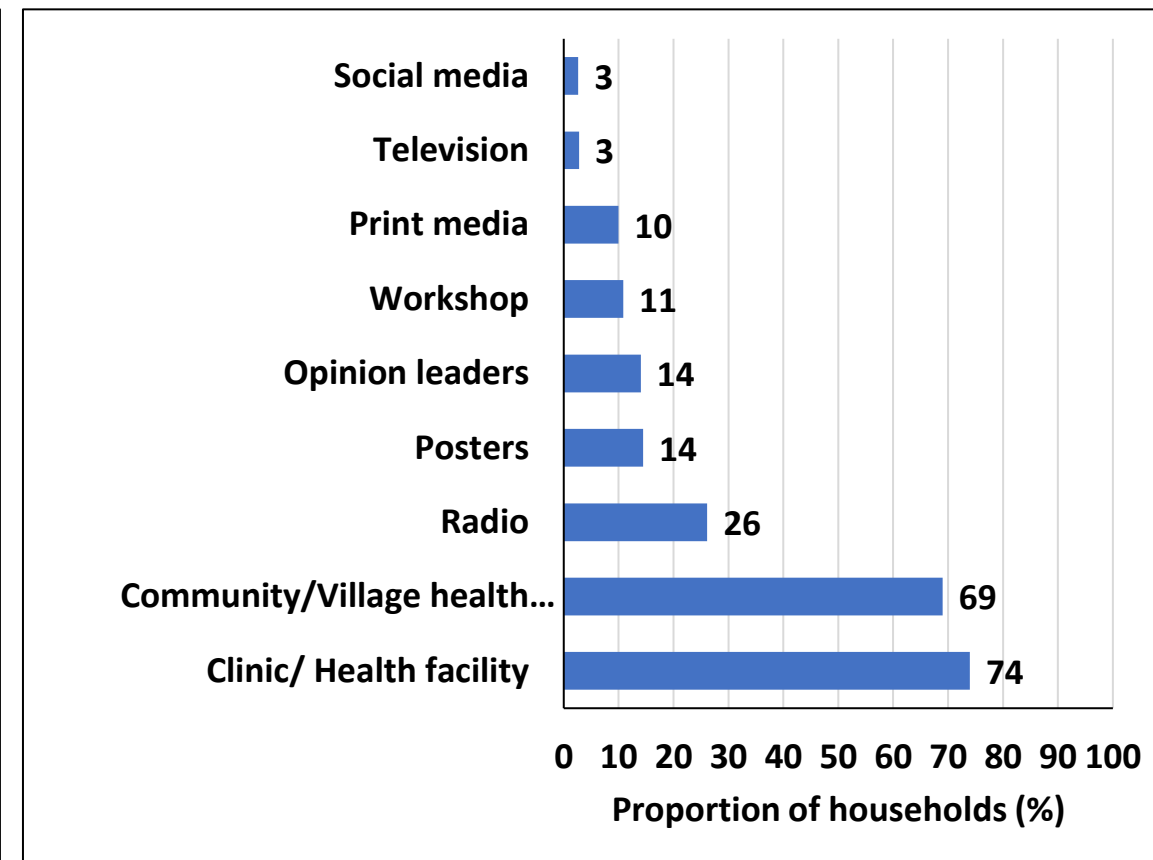
- Beitbridge (79%) and Insiza (82%) had the lowest proportion of households that had heard about COVID-19.

# Sources of COVID-19 Information

## Current Sources



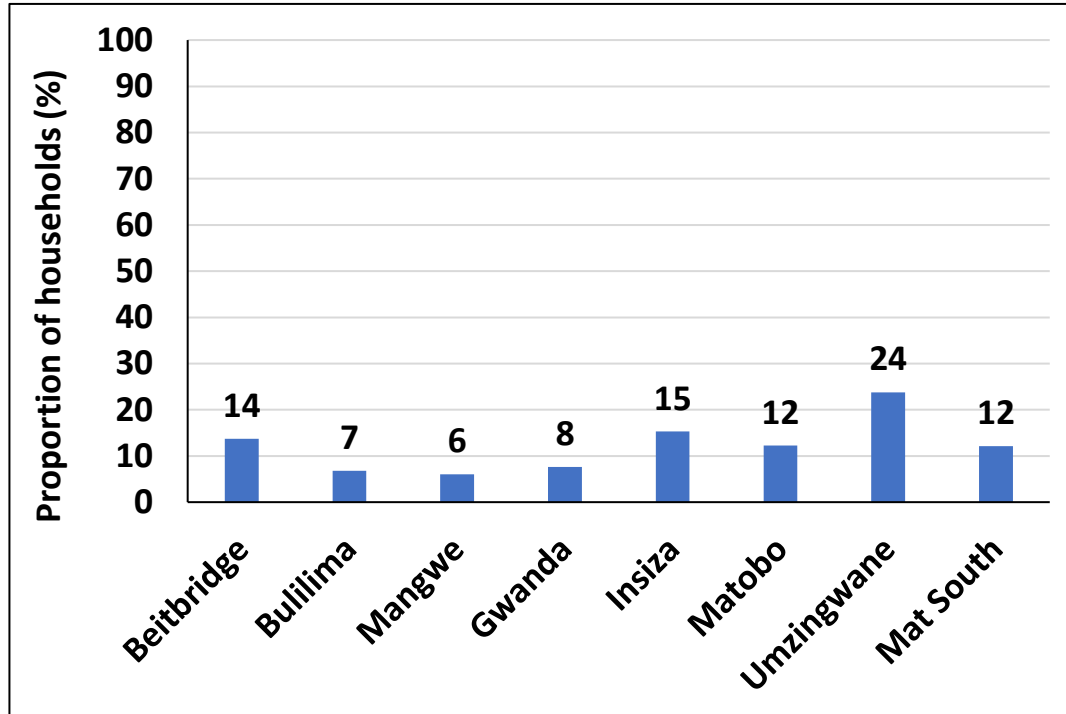
## Preferred Future Sources



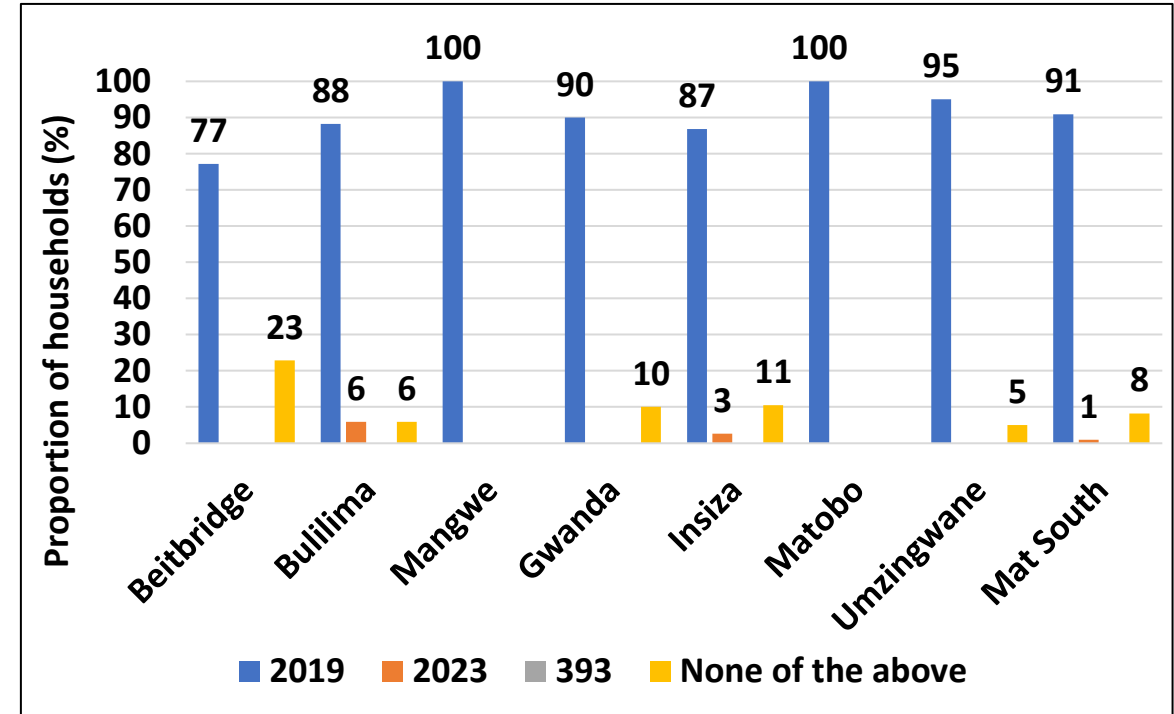
- The main sources of COVID-19 information in the province were reported to be the friends and relatives (59%), radio (53%) and Community Health Workers/ Health Volunteers (47%).
- The main preferred future sources of information on COVID-19 in the province were reported to be: clinic/health facility (74%), community/village health workers (69%) and radio (26%).

# COVID-19 Toll-free Numbers

## Awareness of the Availability of Toll-free Numbers



## Knowledge of Toll-free Numbers



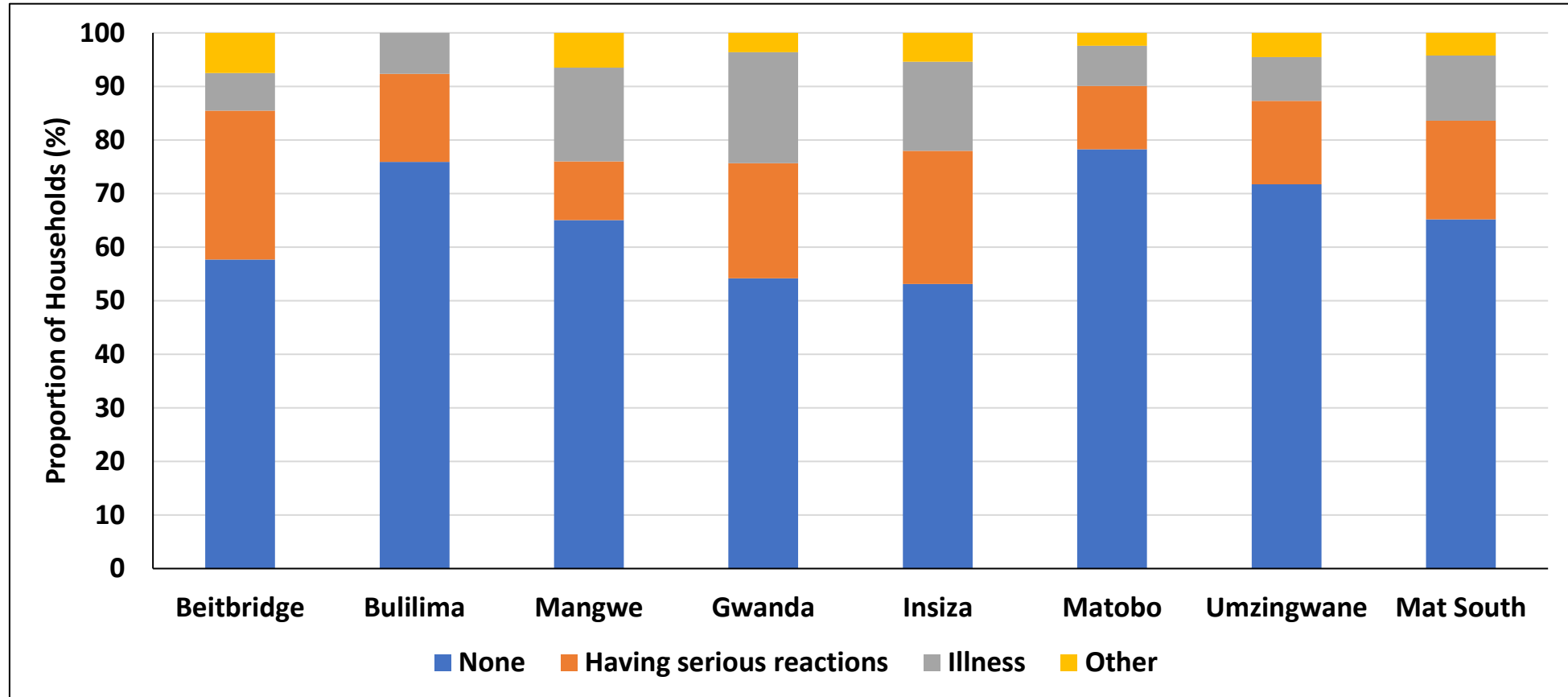
- The proportion of households which were aware of the existence of the COVID-19 toll free lines in the province was 12%, with Umzingwane (24%) reporting the highest prevalence. About 88% of the households in the province were not aware the existence of the tollfree numbers and are of concern.
- Of those who were aware of the availability of toll free numbers, the most common toll free number was 2019 (91%) at provincial level hence need for more awareness of the existence of the other lines.

# Effects of COVID-19 on Livelihoods

Effect	Beitbridge (%)	Bulilima (%)	Gwanda (%)	Insiza (%)	Mangwe (%)	Matobo (%)	Umzingwane (%)	Mat South (%)
Loss of business income	10	2	6	39	10	12	25	14
Loss of employment	5	18	2	15	7	8	9	9
Failed to access health facility	0	2	0	3	1	1	1	1
Failed to access basic commodities	7	12	15	17	21	19	5	14
Reduced sources of income	37	32	54	29	76	54	32	45
Reduced salaries	16	9	2	3	2	2	3	5
Reduced food sources	81	35	79	31	64	44	38	53
Gender-based violence (GBV)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Restricted access to agricultural markets	3	8	4	4	0	0	20	6

- At provincial level, the main effects of COVID-19 on livelihoods were reduction in food sources (53%) and sources of income (45%) leading to increased vulnerabilities.
- Beitbridge (81%) and Gwanda (79%) had the highest proportion of households that reported reduction in food sources, while Mangwe (76%) reported reduction in sources of income. Most of the impacts could be attributed to the restrictive measures.

# Household COVID-19 Vaccine Concerns

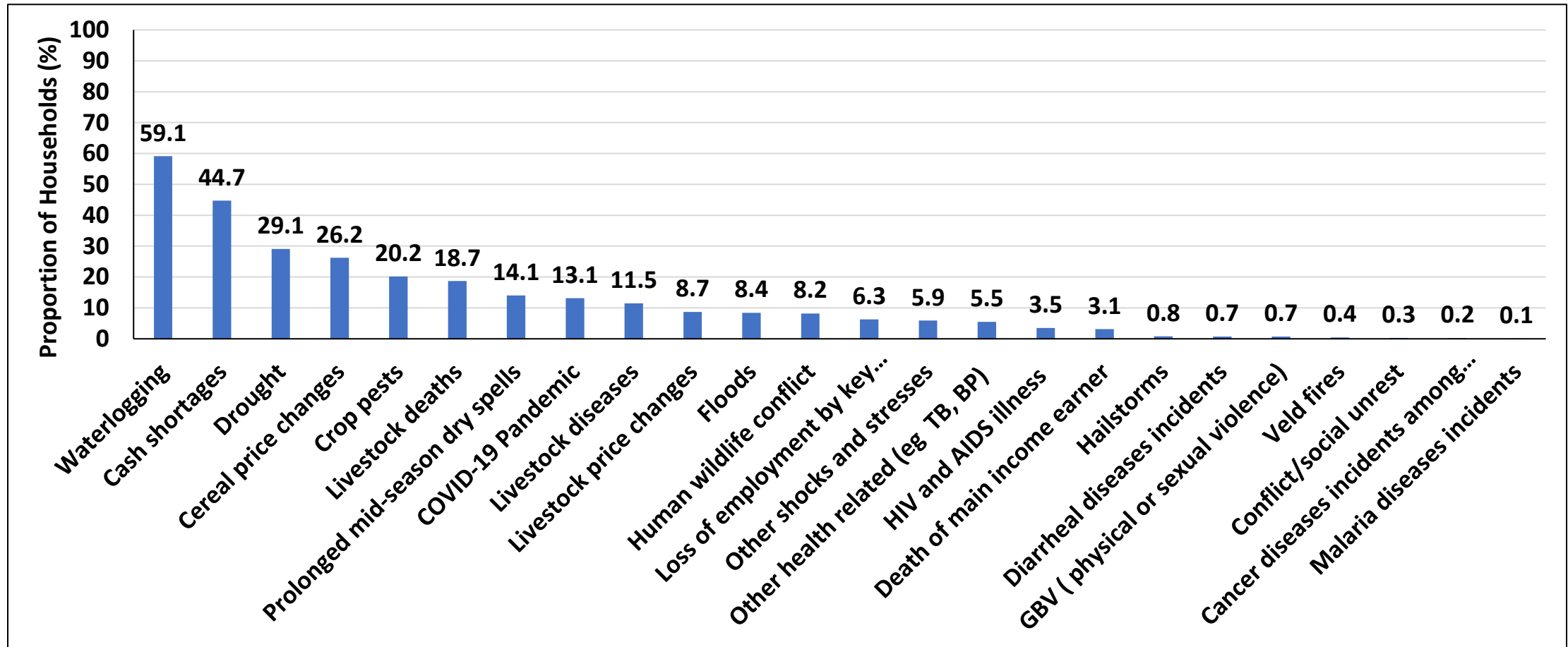


- The majority of the households indicated no concern about the COVID-19 vaccine (55.7%).
- Fear of Illness (23.2%) was the most stated concern.

# **Shocks and Stressors**

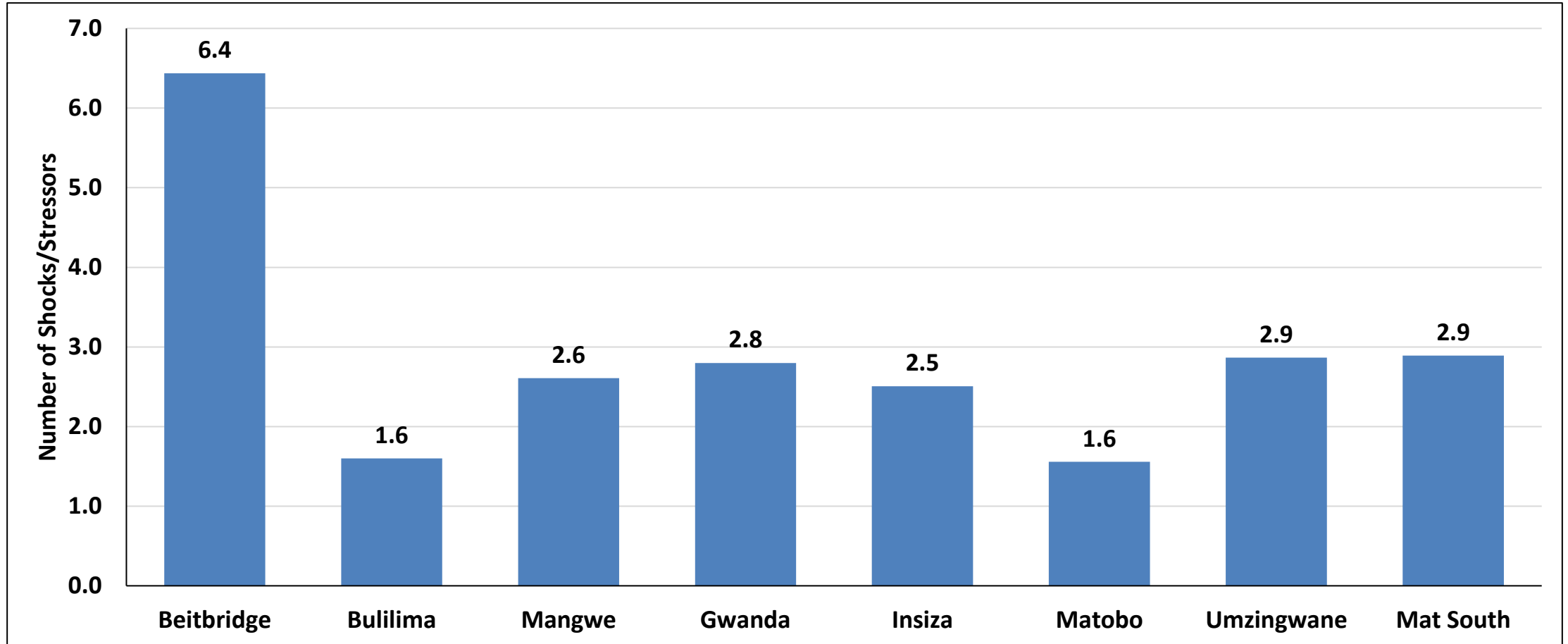


# Proportion of Households Experiencing Shocks



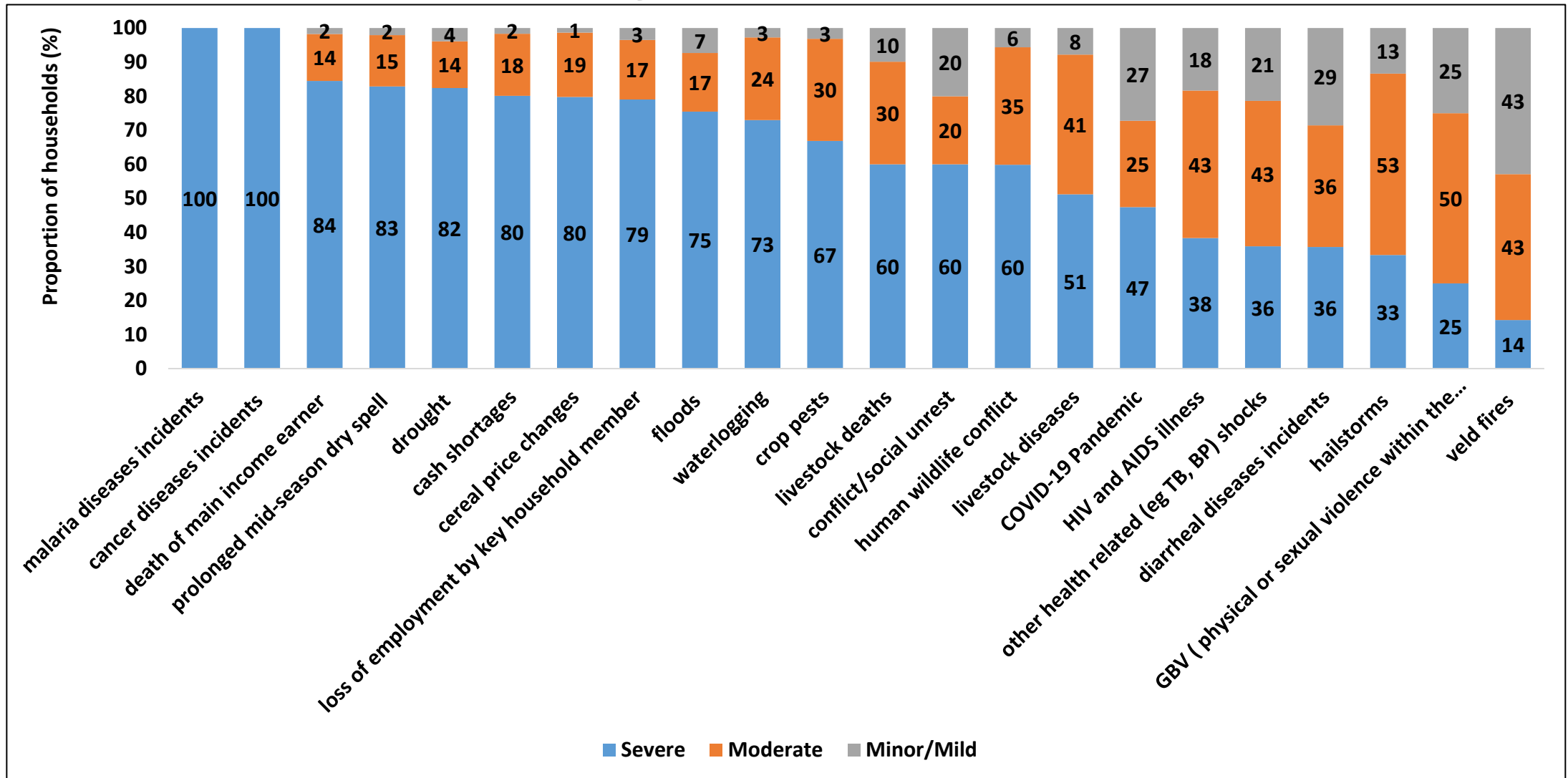
- Water logging (59.1%), cash shortages (44.7%) and drought (29.1%) were the most prevalent shocks experienced by households.

# Number of Shocks/Stressors Experienced by Households



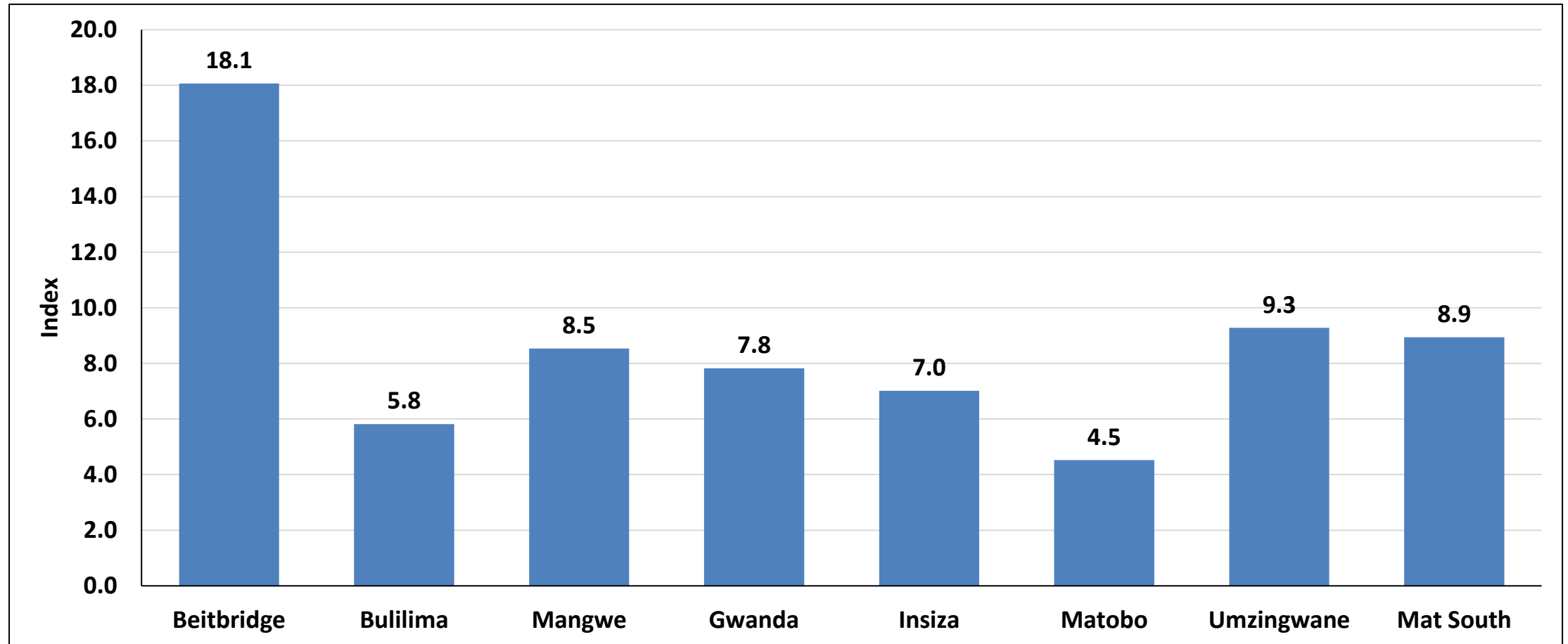
- Beitbridge (6.4), Umzingwane (2.9) and Gwanda (2.8) had the highest average number of shocks.

# Severity of Shocks



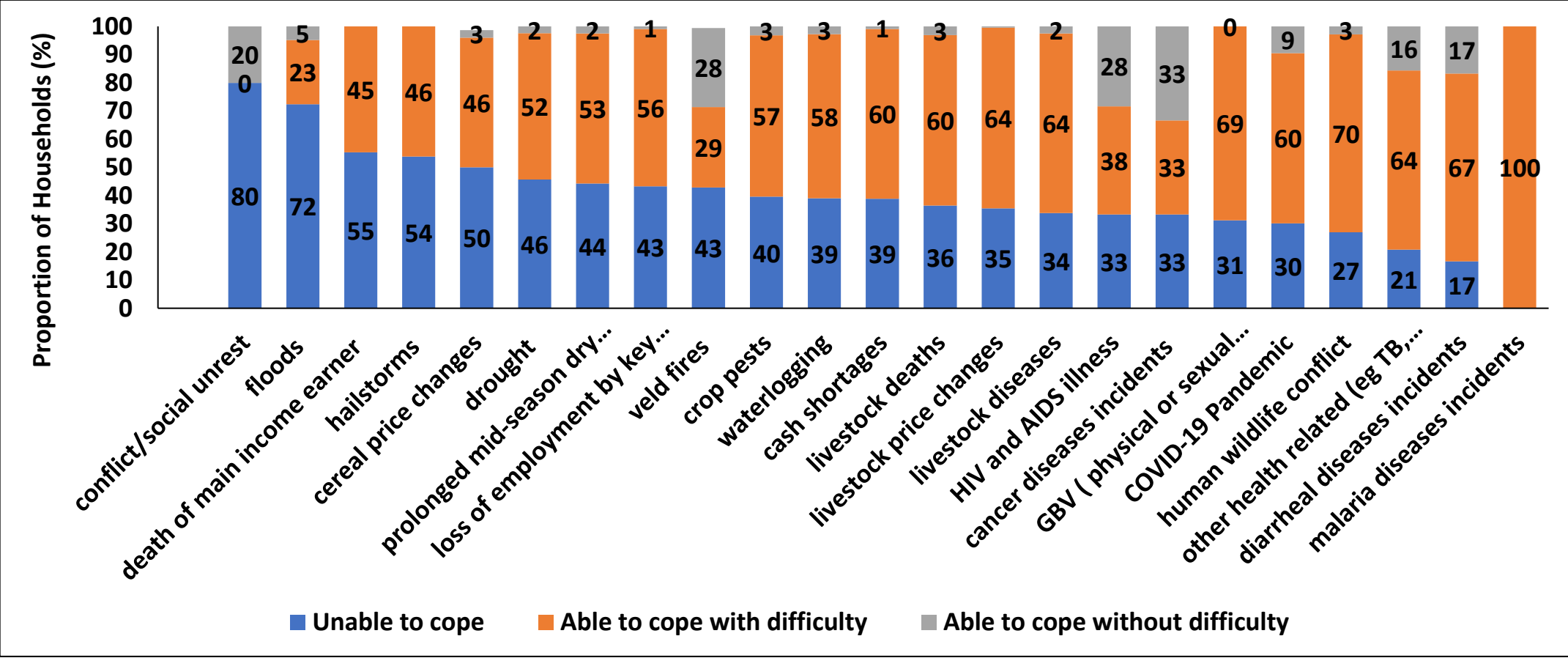
- Malaria diseases incidents, cancer diseases incidents (100%), and death of main income earner (84%) were reported to have had the most severe impact on households.

# Average Shock Exposure Index



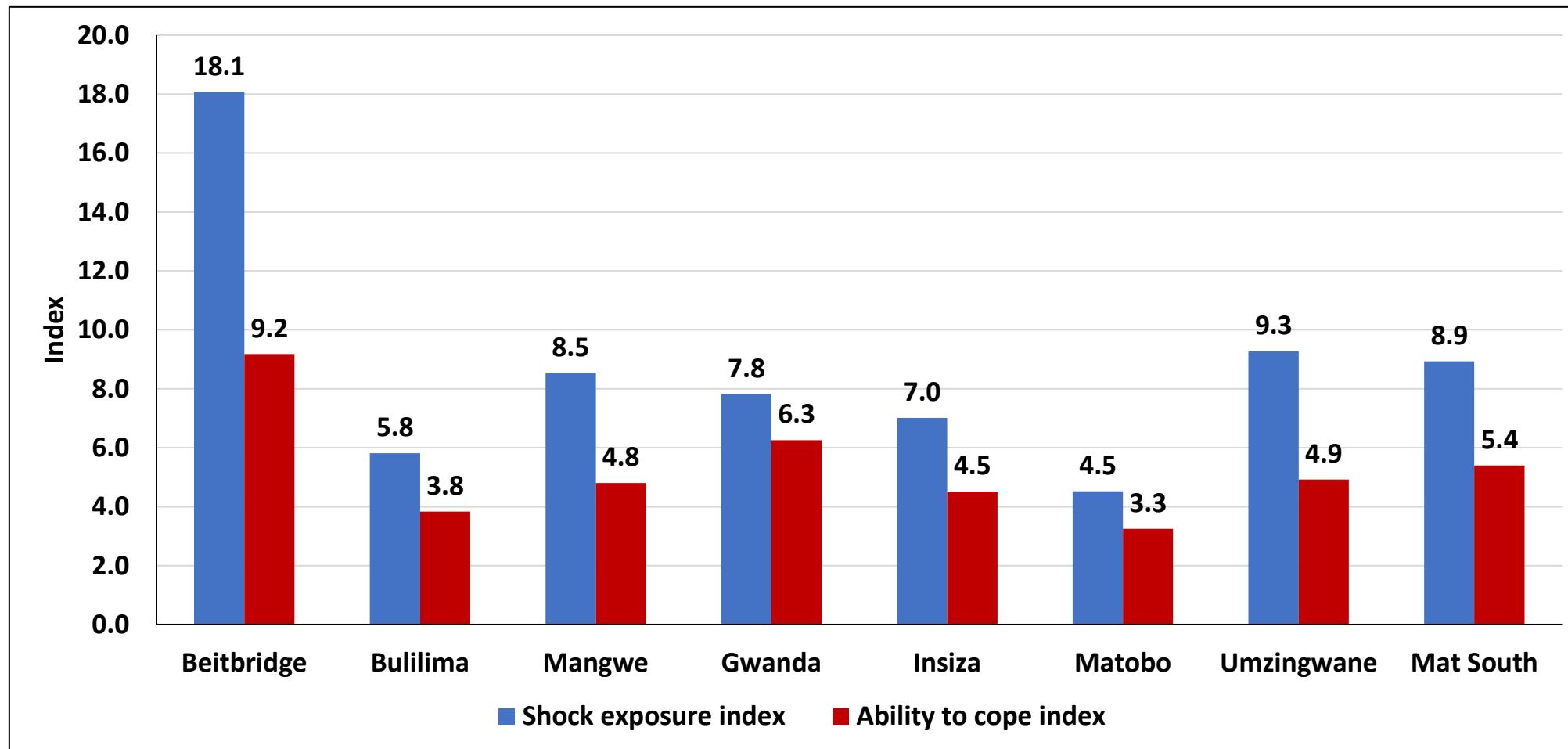
- Shock exposure index was calculated by multiplying number of shocks experienced with impact severity of the shock to the household.
- Beitbridge (18.1%) Umzingwane (9.3%) and Mangwe (8.5%) had the highest shock exposure index.

# Households' Perception of their Ability to Cope with Shocks



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

# Comparison Between Shock Exposure and Ability to Cope



- Shock exposure was higher than the ability to cope across all districts.
- Households continue to be vulnerable to shocks and stressors and are not able to cope on their own.

# **Food Security**

# Food Security Dimensions

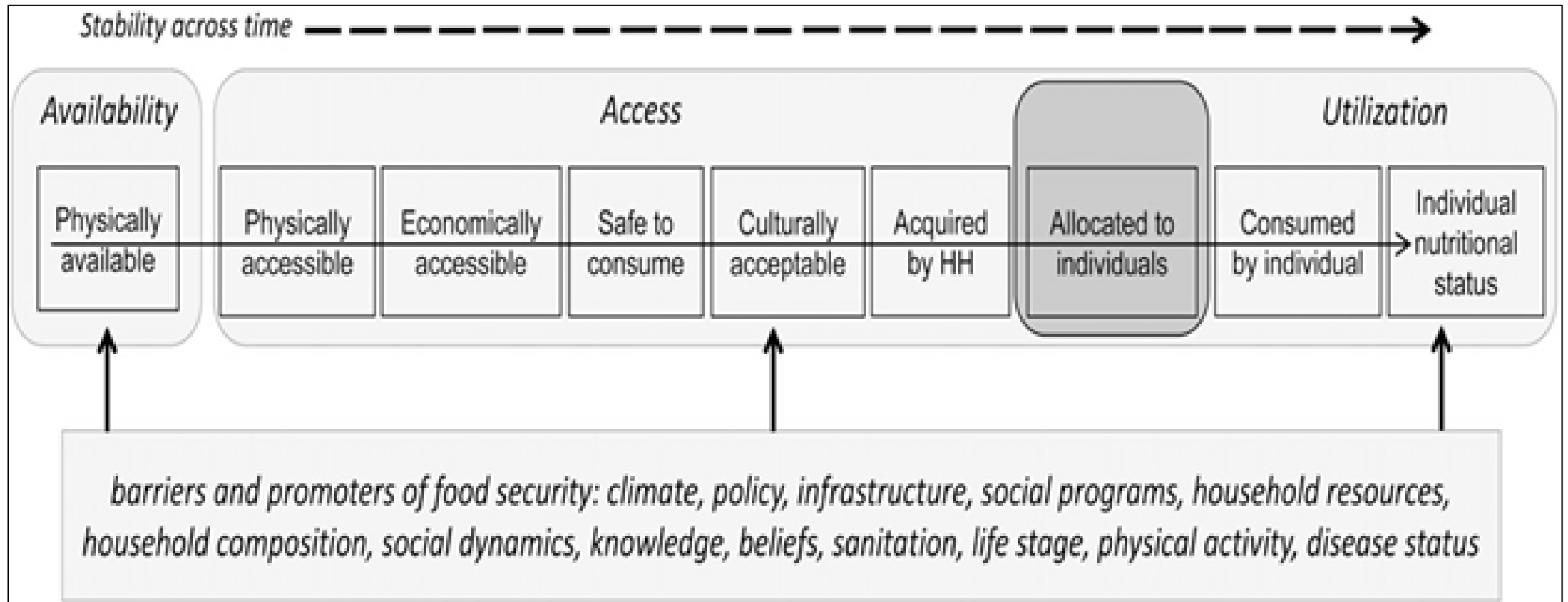


Figure 3: Dimensions of Food Security (Jones et al., 2013)



# Food Security Analytical Framework

- Food security exists when all people at all times, have **physical, social and economic** access to food which is safe and consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences and it is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care allowing for a healthy and active life (Food and Nutrition Security Policy, 2012).
- The four dimensions of food security as give in Figure 3 are:
  - **Availability** of food
  - **Access** to food
  - The safe and healthy **utilization** of food
  - The **stability** of food availability, access and utilization

# Food Security Analytical Framework

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

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

# Food Security Analytical Framework

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

# Food Security Analytical Framework

- **Household Food Security Status**

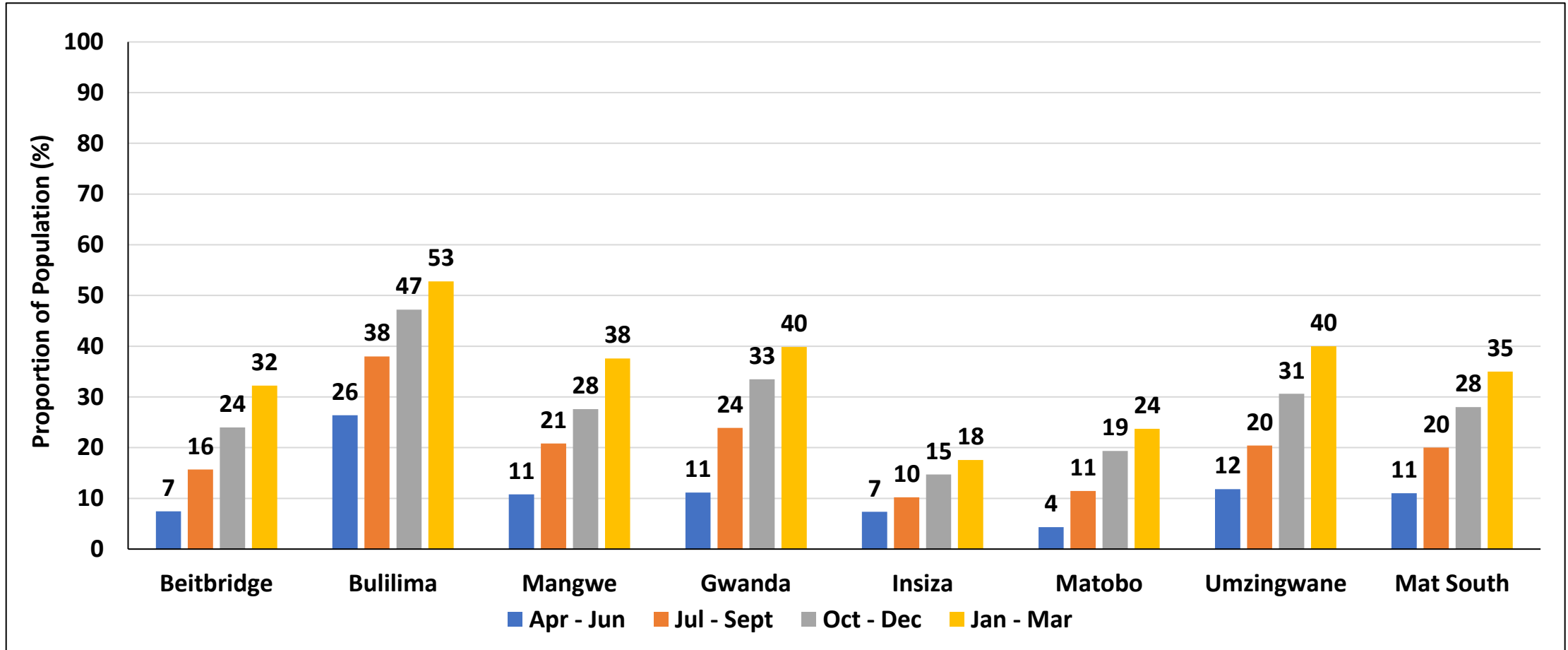
- The total minimum expenditure food basket that could be acquired by the household from the cheapest available sources using its potential disposable income was then computed and compared to the household's minimum expenditure food basket.
- When the total minimum expenditure food basket that a household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

# Food Security Analytical Framework

- **Household Cereal Security Status**

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

# Food Insecurity Progression by Quarter



- At Provincial level, 35% of the households in Matabeleland .....will be food insecure during the peak hunger season (January-March 2022).
- Bulilima (53%), Gwanda (40%) and Umzingwane (40%) are the districts that will have more food insecure households during the hunger period.

# Food Insecurity Population by District

	Food Insecure Population		
District	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
Beitbridge	14,536	22,186	29,836
Bulilima	38,883	48,296	54,027
Mangwe	15,748	20,897	28,468
Gwanda	32,360	45,303	53,933
Insiza	13,804	19,878	23,743
Matobo	11,916	20,134	24,654
Umzingwane	15,504	23,256	30,388
Mat South	144,985	203,145	251,335

- At Provincial level, 251,335 people will be food insecure during the peak hunger period.

# Cereal Requirements by District by Quarter

	Cereal Requirements (MT)		
District	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
Beitbridge	538	821	1104
Bulilima	1439	1787	1999
Mangwe	583	773	1053
Gwanda	1197	1676	1996
Insiza	511	735	879
Matobo	441	745	912
Umzingwane	574	860	1124
Mat South	5364	7516	9299

- At Provincial level 9,299 MT of cereal will be required to feed the food insecure population in Matabeleland South during the peak hunger period (January-March 2022).



# **Community Development Challenges and Priorities**

# Community Development Challenges

Development Challenges	Beitbridge (%)	Bulilima (%)	Mangwe (%)	Gwanda (%)	Insiza (%)	Matobo (%)	Umzingwane (%)	Mat South (%)
Prohibitive By-laws	16.7	0	20	5.6	36.4	0	9.5	11.2
Lack of income generating projects	16.7	5	13.3	5.6	18.2	28.6	9.5	11.2
Drought	0	20	6.7	11.1	0	14.3	14.3	11.2
Poor road infrastructure	0	5	13.3	11.1	0	0	0	5.1
Poor Water and sanitation facilities	0	10	0	11.1	0	0	4.8	5.1
Lack of /limited Water for crop and livestock production	0	10	0	11.1	0	0	4.8	5.1
Corruption	16.7	0	0	0	9.1	14.3	4.8	4.1
No primary/secondary school in the ward	0	10	0	5.6	0	0	4.8	4.1
Fewer or no vocational training centres	0	0	6.7	0	9.1	0	9.5	4.1
Poor/ lack of Health and infrastructure	0	10	6.7	5.6	0	0	0	4.1
Livestock diseases	0	5	0	5.6	9.1	0	4.8	4.1
Unemployment	0	0	13.3	5.6	0	14.3	0	4.1
Poor Information Communication Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	9.5	3.1
Lack of Irrigation infrastructure	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	3.1
Shortage of cash	0	0	6.7	0	0	0	9.5	3.1
Lack of/ limited Water for domestic use	0	0	0	11.1	0	0	4.8	3.1
Draught Power shortage	16.7	0	0	0	9.1	0	0	2
Drug Abuse	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Livestock theft	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lack of /intermittent Electricity supply	0	0	6.7	0	0	0	0	1
High food prices	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.8	1

- The most common challenges stated by communities included prohibitive bylaws, lack of income generating projects and drought all at 11.2%.

# Community Development Priorities

Development Priority	Beitbridge (%)	Bulilima (%)	Mangwe (%)	Gwanda (%)	Insiza (%)	Matobo (%)	Umzingwane (%)	Mat South (%)
Water Supply- boreholes, piped water schemes	7.7	18.8	4.8	20	8.3	18.2	13.6	12.8
Road infrastructure development	3.8	6.3	14.3	16	25	9.1	13.6	12
Dams/Water reservoirs construction	7.7	12.5	9.5	20	0	18.2	9.1	11.3
Irrigation infrastructure development	7.7	18.8	14.3	8	16.7	0	13.6	11.3
Education and related infrastructure improvement	0	18.8	4.8	8	8.3	0	9.1	6.8
Health services and related infrastructure improvement	3.8	12.5	0	12	8.3	18.2	0	6.8
Income Generation Projects promotion	3.8	6.3	14.3	4	0	0	13.6	6.8
Employment creation	3.8	0	14.3	0	16.7	0	0	4.5
Livestock restocking	15.4	0	4.8	0	0	9.1	0	4.5
Vocational Training Centres	3.8	0	9.5	4	8.3	0	4.5	4.5
Electricity infrastructure development	3.8	0	9.5	0	0	9.1	4.5	3.8
Agricultural markets availability and access development	7.7	6.3	0	0	0	0	9.1	3.8
Skills and capacity Development	11.5	0	0	4	0	0	4.5	3.8
Control of wildlife	11.5	0	0	0	8.3	0	0	3
Livestock disease surveillance and control	7.7	0	0	0	0	18.2	0	3

- Most communities prioritized increased water supply (12.8%), Road Infrastructure and Development (12%), Dam construction (11.3%) and Irrigation infrastructure development (11.3%).
- It is important to note that most of these priorities are water related.

# **Conclusions and Recommendations**

# Conclusions and Recommendations

- At provincial level, 22% of the households reported their children had been sent away from school due to non-payment of school fees. There is a need for the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to enforce implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national policies related to the promotion of universal access to education. Special attention needs to be paid to Umzingwane with 31% of the households reporting that their children had been sent away from school.
- The proportion of households with at least one member suffering from chronic illnesses was high in Matabeleland South with HIV being reported in 37% of the households and hypertension being reported in 25.8% of the households. These households were facing challenges with accessing medication mainly due to non-affordability of medication and lack of foreign currency to purchase medication. The Ministry of Health and Child Care together with partners should enhance subsidising medication for chronic illnesses such as hypertension and increasing access to medication in satellite health facilities.
- The proportion of households traveling more than 5 kilometres to their nearest health facility and/or primary school is relatively higher in resettlement areas. There is a need for smart deployment of devolution funds in the establishment of schools, health facilities and other social amenities to ease pressure on existing social services and improve accessibility of the same.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

- Gender Based Violence remains a challenge with 1.6% of the respondents reporting having experienced physical abuse. To mitigate against forms of domestic violence, there is need for extensive social marketing to raise awareness of the phenomenon and promote behaviour change amongst both males and females.
- Cereal sufficiency had improved across the province. However, Mangwe and Beitbridge may face cereal access issues during peak hunger period (January-March 2022). Government and its Development Partners should consider improving cereal access in those two districts during the lean season.
- Households' access to Food and Nutrition Security Infrastructure is critical in promoting food production, preservation and utilisation in households.
- There are a number of partially functional and non-functional irrigation schemes in Matabeleland South. To this end, there is need to intensify irrigation rehabilitation and detailed feasibility studies to identify appropriate irrigation technologies to unlock the potential of dry productive farming communities who rely heavily on rain-fed agricultural production.
- Close to 64% of households interviewed reported that they had knowledge of Pfumvudza/Intwasa, whilst those that reported to have practised Pfumvudza/Intwasa made up 31% of the sample. It is encouraging to note that such smart agricultural practices advocated for through the Pfumvudza/Intwasa programme help farmers improve on such issues as plant density and use of mulch among other innovative methods.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

- Government should consider linking food assistance programmes to preparedness for the upcoming farming season through timeous distribution of crop and livestock inputs.
- Proportions of households accessing loans remain low and these were predominantly given by family and friends; and remain largely informal. Financial inclusion in the formal institutions such as Banks, SACCOs and microfinance remains largely constrained. This may be stemming from the fact that most of these households are borrowing for consumption hence presenting a credit risk to the formal financial institutions.
- There is a relatively high proportion of households using surface water (16%). A paradigm shift from primarily relying on unimproved drinking water sources to improved communal water points and improved piped water into households using renewable energy sources (solar) is recommended.
- There is a high proportion of households practising open defaecation (33%). Elimination of open defecation through availing of resources (both soft and hardware) for the construction of latrines using locally available resources is recommended. Customised service standards should reconcile with technology choice and service levels with the economic capacity of user groups.
- Production indices were too low for cattle and goats. Nevertheless, approximately 66% of households in the province had received livestock advice from extension officers.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

- There is need to scale-up interventions in the livestock sector by Government and Development Partners especially pursuing restocking, distribution of tick-grease and other livestock chemicals, as well as installation of irrigation infrastructure for fodder production to strengthen household resilience against drought and disease induced livestock morbidity and mortality. It is also important to invest in capacity building of extension personnel for instance in terms of mobility, communication and other related issues.
- Close to 42% of households had poor consumption patterns adequate to meet their micronutrient requirements, with Beitbridge and Matobo having the highest proportions at 60%. A multisectoral approach to address and strengthen interventions to enhance the nutritional content of family diets is required. Strategies to employ include products of diverse plant and animal food sources, promotion of consumption of diverse diets and value addition on of locally available foods.
- Effort in improving nutrition indices is a challenge as the nutrition section is understaffed. There is need to empower the nutrition function to address nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific issues obtaining in the various wards and districts through provision of additional staff, and tools to enhance reach and impact of nutrition interventions.
- Considering that most shocks were weather and economy related, appropriate agro-based interventions would mitigate adverse impacts.



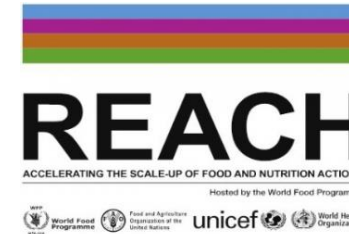
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ZimVAC is Coordinated by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), Housed at SIRDC: 1574 Alpes Road, Hatcliffe, Harare  
Tel: +263-242-862586/ +263-242-862025. Website: [www.fnc.org.zw](http://www.fnc.org.zw). Email: [info@fnc.org.zw](mailto:info@fnc.org.zw).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