Manicaland Province Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) 2022 Rural Livelihoods Assessment Report

Foreword

The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) undertook the 2022 Rural Livelihoods Assessment (RLA) in fulfilment of Commitment 6 of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP). Through its integrated Food and Nutrition Security Information System, Government through the ZimVAC remains committed to collecting, collating and disseminating up to date, accurate and disaggregated food and nutrition security information for informing policy, programming and tracking of national, regional and global food and nutrition targets in a timely manner. ZimVAC is a technical advisory committee comprised of representatives from Government, Development Partners, UN, NGOs, Technical Agencies and the Academia.

The 2022 RLA, the 22nd since inception, was motivated by the desire to monitor progress of commitments in the National Development Strategy 1, the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, Sustainable Development Goals and planning for targeted interventions to help the vulnerable people, given the prevailing drought situation in the country.

In order to ensure that we leave no-one and no place behind in all our programming, this report covers the following thematic areas: education, food and income sources, income levels, expenditure patterns, food security, COVID-19, WASH, social protection, youth and Gender Based Violence, among other issues. Hence, the findings from this assessment will inform the development of holistic and multi-sectoral response strategies.

We are grateful for the financial and technical support which we received from the ZimVAC and our strategic partners. We applaud the food and nutrition security structures at national, provincial, district and ward levels for successfully carrying out the survey. We also extend our appreciation to Government and Development Partners for the financial support and technical leadership which made the assessment a success. We are indebted to the rural communities of Zimbabwe and all the rural local authorities for their collaboration during the survey. 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 as we strive to ensure that every Zimbabwean is free from hunger and all forms of malnutrition.

George D. Kembo (Dr.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL a.i./ ZIMVAC CHAIRPERSON

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Acknowledgements

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- START NETWORK
- UNFPA-Spotlight Initiative

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Acknowledgement of Support

ZIMBABWE

Acronyms

EA	Enumeration Area
FNC	Food and Nutrition Council
FNSP	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
NDS 1	National Development Strategy 1
RLA	Rural Livelihoods Assessment
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

Introduction and Background

Introduction

- ZimVAC livelihoods assessments' results continue to be an important tool for informing and guiding policies and programmes that respond to the prevailing food and nutrition security situation. To date, 22 rural and 9 urban livelihoods updates have been produced.

- ZimVAC plays a significant role in fulfilling Commitment Six of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (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 all forms of malnutrition.

ZimVAC supports Government, particularly FNC in:

- Convening and coordinating national food and nutrition security issues in Zimbabwe.

- Mapping a practical way forward for fulfilling legal and existing policy commitments in food and nutrition security.

- Advising Government on the strategic direction in food and nutrition security.

- Undertaking a "watchdog role" and supporting and facilitating action to ensure sector commitments in food and nutrition are kept on track through a number of core functions such as:

  - Undertaking food and nutrition assessments, analysis and research;

  - Promoting multi-sectoral and innovative approaches for addressing food and nutrition insecurity, and:

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

Assessment Rationale

The assessment results will be used to:

- 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 purpose of informing policy formulation and programming appropriate interventions.

Objectives

The specific objectives of the assessment were:

1. To estimate the population that is likely to be food insecure in the 2022/23 consumption year, their geographic distribution and the severity of their food insecurity.

2. To assess the nutrition status of children of 6 – 59 months.

3. To describe the socio-economic profiles of rural households in terms of characteristics such 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.

4. To determine the coverage of humanitarian and developmental interventions in the country.

5. To determine the effects of shocks experienced by communities on food and nutrition security.

6. To measure household resilience and identify constraints to improving their resilience.

7. To identify early recovery needs in order to determine short to long term recovery strategies.

8. To identify development priorities for communities.

Background

- The continuous shocks and hazards affecting the rural communities call for ongoing monitoring as the food and nutrition situation continues to evolve.

- The Government came up with the National Development Strategy 1:2021-2025 (NDS1) towards the end of 2020. The overarching goal of NDS1 is to ensure high, accelerated, inclusive and sustainable economic growth as well as socio-economic transformation and development as we move towards an upper middle-income society by 2030.

- One of the priority areas for the NDS1 is Food and Nutrition Security. NDS1 seeks to improve food self-sufficiency and to retain the regional breadbasket status. The main objective is to increase food self-sufficiency from the current level of 45% to 100% and reduce food insecurity from the 59% recorded in 2019 to less than 10% by 2025.

- The 2021/2022 season started late in the second and third dekad of December 2021 in most parts of the country. The season was characterised by poor rainfall distribution in both space and time across the country. There were incessant rains in January followed by a prolonged dry spell in the first week of February to the end of March. The passage of Tropical Storm Ana at the end of January 2022 helped to reduce rainfall deficits in parts of the country, but the tropical storm was characterised by heavy rains, which caused water logging and leaching.

- The false start of the season resulted in failed crop establishment, forcing most farmers to replant several times. The late onset caused late plantings which were later affected by the prolonged dry spell at the reproductive stage causing write offs especially in the central and southern parts of the country. The rainfall season also affected livelihoods strategies which include seasonal on-farm labour, livestock sales, vegetable production and sales, harvesting, and the sale and consumption of wild produce.

- According to the Ministry of Agriculture's 2nd Round Crop and Livestock Assessment, the estimated maize production for the 2021/2022 season stands at 1 557 914 Mt which is a 43% decrease from the 2 717 171Mt produced in the 2020/2021 season. Traditional grains production for the 2021/2022 season is estimated at 194 100MT representing a 44% decrease from 347 968Mt in 2020/2021. The total cereal production is 1 752 014Mt against a national cereal requirement of 2 267 599Mt (1 817 599Mt for human consumption and 350 000Mt for livestock).

Background

- With the majority of the rural population's livelihoods mostly influenced by agriculture (both crops and livestock), the experienced climate related shocks have implications on access to food and the nutrition status of households.

- Poverty continues to be one of the major underlying causes of vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity as well as precarious livelihoods in Zimbabwe. According to the ZIMSTAT Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 2017 Report, 70.5% of the population were poor whilst 29.3% were deemed extremely poor. The macroeconomic situation remains volatile due to parallel market exchange rates that are the main drivers of ZWL price increases in both formal and informal sectors. This is impacting livelihoods and access to food, especially among poor households.

- The health pandemic, due to COVID-19, continues to be the biggest health and human crisis threatening food security and nutrition among the Zimbabwean population. The impact of the pandemic is being felt in all sectors of the economy, including health, education and agriculture. The COVID 19 pandemic, whose effects and devastation have been felt across all parts of the world, has magnified pre-existing differences in economic and social conditions of the vulnerable populations.

Contextual Analysis- Background

The livelihoods of rural households continue to be affected by both systemic and idiosyncratic shocks which include but are not limited to the following:

Systemic Shocks

- Climatic shocks (Drought and prolonged mid-season dry spells, floods, water logging, crop and livestock pests, hailstorms)

- Economic shocks (sharp changes of cereals and livestock prices)

- Crop and livestock diseases

Idiosyncratic shocks

- Health related shocks (COVID-19, chronic illness)

- Death of breadwinner

Government Mitigatory Measures

- Despite the environmental challenges for the period under review, the Government is applauded for being proactive and implementing a number of mitigatory measures.

- Government remained committed to ensuring that every Zimbabwean is free from hunger and malnutrition and led the implementation of the following measures to ensure food security for all people:

a) **COVID-19 Vaccination Campaign-** The campaign has seen eligible members of the population receiving doses of the COVID-19 vaccine. As of the 10th of June 2022, 6.24 million people (55.6%) had received their first dose and 4.6 million (40.7%) were fully vaccinated. Furthermore, 838 292 people had received the third dose (booster dose).

b) **Supporting the vulnerable groups** through distribution of food aid (in-kind) and cash transfers; cash transfer for cereals, harmonized social cash transfers.

Government Mitigatory Measures

c) **Food Subsidies** through continued implementation of social protection measures to improve food access (e.g. maize meal subsidies).

d) **Enabling environment-** Government also opened up space for development partners to contribute and assist.

e) **Removing restrictions on food importation** such as removal of import duty on maize and wheat, cooking oil, among other basic commodities, to ensure affordability of essential foodstuffs and to mitigate the effects of the drought.

f) **Pfumvudza/Intwasa Programme,** through programmes which farmers are supported with seed, fertiliser and herbicides.

g) **Emergency Road Rehabilitation Programme** – the Government of Zimbabwe declared all roads to be a state of national disaster on 9 February 2021. Shortly after, a second Emergency Road Rehabilitation Programme (ERRP II) was launched and the objectives of the programme are to improve the road network, which was extensively damaged during the rainy season, and to harness the potential of the transport system in promoting economic growth.

Government Mitigatory Measures

h) ***National Public Infrastructure Investment Programme*** prioritises and embraces projects identified by communities. Major trunk roads are now being upgraded, new infrastructure being constructed, and additional raw water sources are being delivered to mitigate the impact of climate change.

i) ***Access to consumptive water*** through availing resources towards borehole drilling, rehabilitation and construction of Headworks for livestock water troughs.

j) ***Strengthening of Multi-Sectoral Structures*** in order to operationalise a cohesive response to the food and nutrition challenges. The structures include the following: Inter-Ministerial Cabinet Committee for Food and Nutrition Security, Inter-Ministerial Grain Importation Committee, Internal Logistics and Distribution of Grain Committee, Working Party of Permanent Secretaries, Food Aid Working Group, National Food and Nutrition Security Committee, District Food and Nutrition Security Committees, District Drought Relief Committees and Ward Food and Nutrition Security Committees (inclusive of local leadership including local Councilors and Chiefs).

Assessment Methodology

Methodology – Assessment Design

Figure 1: Food and Nutrition Conceptual Framework
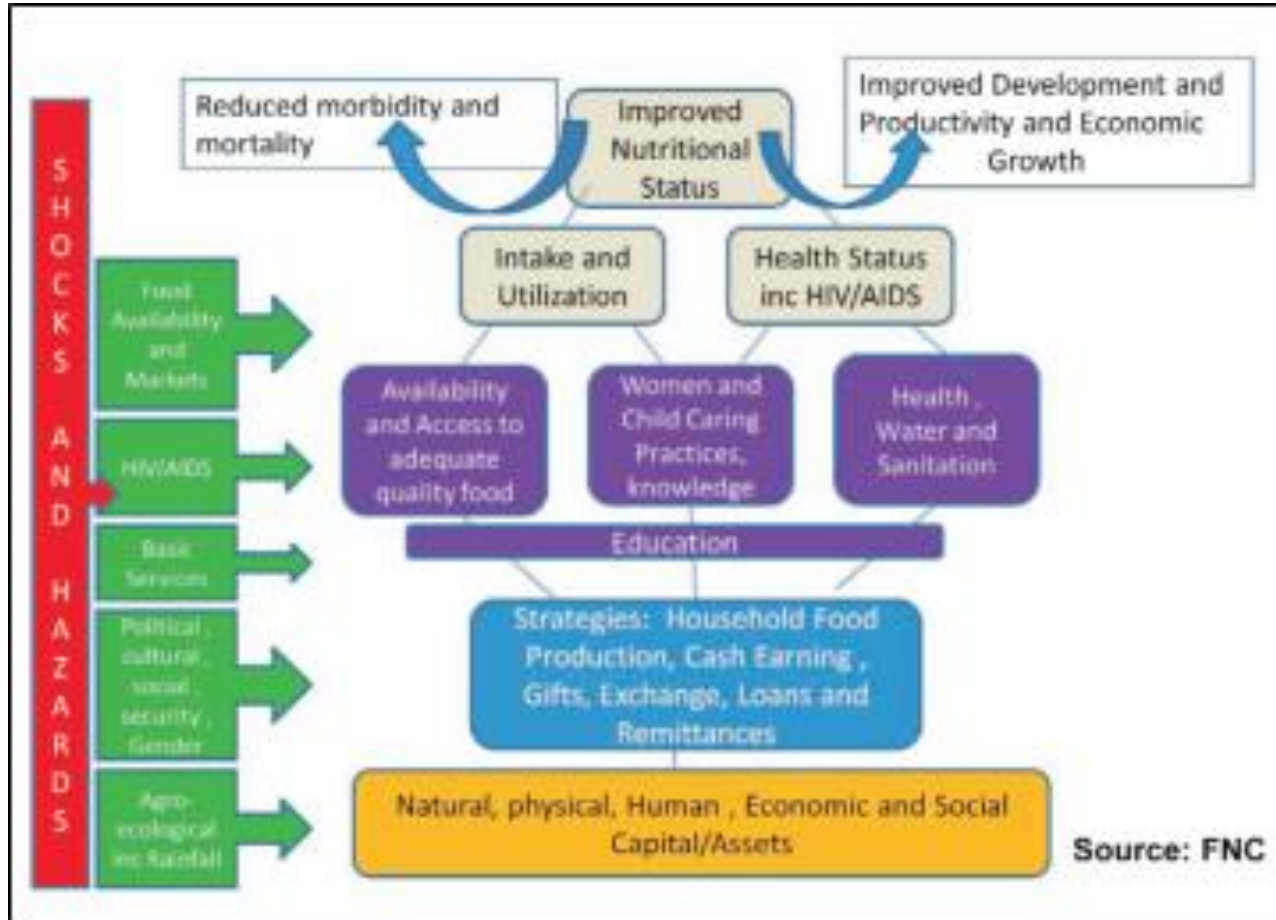
- The assessment was a cross-sectional study whose design was guided and informed by the Food and Nutrition Security Conceptual Framework (Figure 1), which Zimbabwe adopted in the FNSP (GoZ, 2012), and the conceptual framework on food security dimensions propounded by Jones et al. (2013).

- 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)

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 the risk of spreading COVID-19, training for enumerators was done at district level.

- The Ministry of Health and Child Care was the lead ministry in the development of the Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) guidelines which guided all processes from survey planning to data collection.

- The Ministry of Local Government coordinated the recruitment of district level enumerators and mobilisation of provincial supervision and district enumeration vehicles. Three enumerators were selected from each district for data collection and one anthropometrist was responsible for taking anthropometric measurements.

# Methodology – Assessment Process

- Enumerator training was held from 9 to 10 May 2022. Primary data collection took place from 11 to 23 May 2022. 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.

- Data analysis and report writing ran from 4 June to 12 June 2022. 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 1 500 randomly selected Enumerated Areas (EAs):

- A two staged cluster sampling was used and comprised of;
  - Sampling of 25 clusters per each of the 60 rural districts, denoted as EAs in this assessment, from the Zimbabwe Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) 2012 master sampling frame using the PPS methodology
  - The second stage involved the systematic random sampling of 10 households per EA (village).

- At most, 250 households were interviewed per district, bringing the total sampled households to 1743.

- Twelve FGDs and one Key Informant Interview (KII) on irrigation and grazing were held per district.

	Number of Sampled Households
Buhera	250
Chimanimani	252
Chipinge	253
Makoni	248
Mutare	251
Mutasa	242
Nyanga	247
Manicaland	1743

Methodology – Sampled Wards
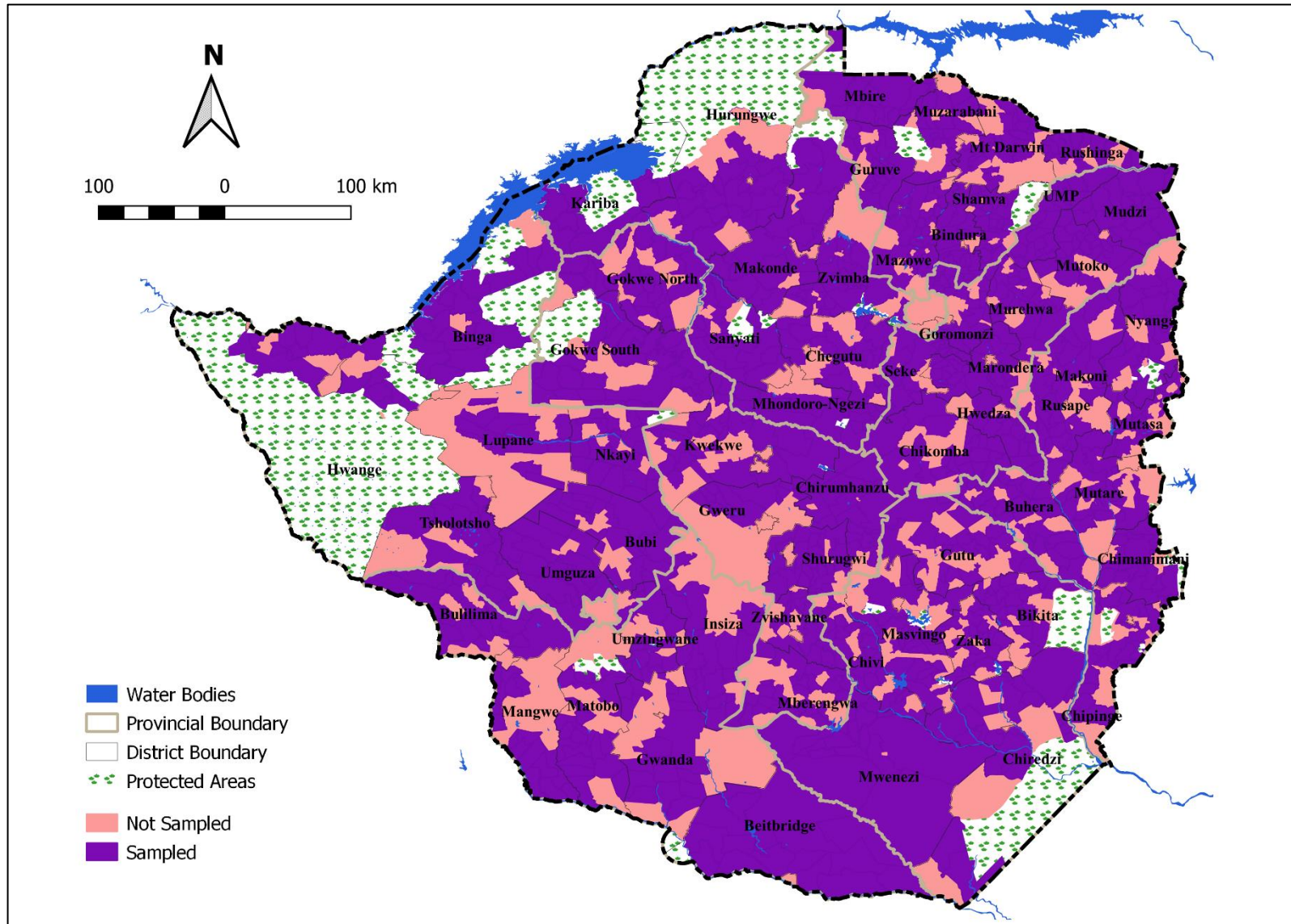
Data Preparation and Analysis

- Primary data was transcribed using CSEntry on android gadgets and using CSPro. It was consolidated and converted into SPSS, STATA and DBF datasets for:

    - Household structured interviews

    - Community Focus Group Discussions

- Data cleaning and analysis were done using SPSS, STATA, ENA, Microsoft Excel and GIS packages.

- Analyses of the different thematic areas covered by the assessment were informed and guided by relevant local and international frameworks, where they exist.

- Gender, as a cross cutting issue, was recognised throughout the analysis.

Technical Scope

The 2022 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

- Youth

- Linkages amongst the key sectoral and thematic areas

- Cross-cutting issues such as gender, disability

Assessment Findings

Demographic Description of the Sample

Household Characteristics

	Male (%)	Female (%)	Average Household Size	Child headed (%)	Elderly headed (%)
Buhera	48.4	51.6	4.5	2	23
Chimanimani	48.2	51.8	3.8	3	18
Chipinge	45.5	54.5	3.9	2	17
Makoni	49.9	50.1	4.2	1	31
Mutare	48.8	51.2	4.5	1	27
Mutasa	48.0	52.0	3.5	1	31
Nyanga	47.8	52.2	3.0	**4**	30
Manicaland	48.1	51.9	3.9	2	25

- The proportion of males was 48.1% and the proportion of females was 51.9% in the surveyed households.
- The average household size was 3.9.
- About 2% of the households were child headed and 25% were elderly headed.

Household Vulnerability Attributes
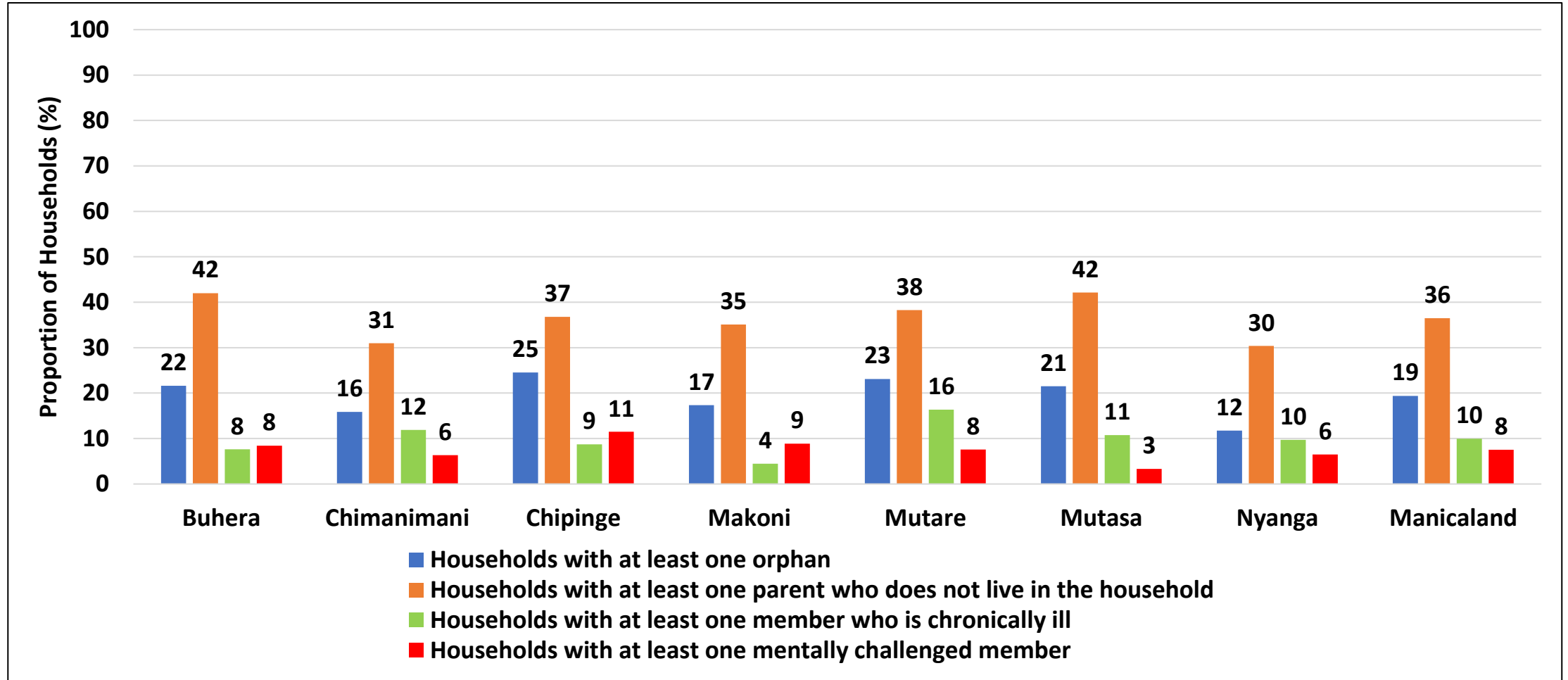
- About 8% of the households had at least one member who was mentally challenged, with the highest proportion being in Chipinge district (11%).

- Provincially, 19% of households had at least one orphan.

Characteristics of Household Head: Sex and Age

	Average Household Head Age (Years)	Male Headed Households (%)	Female Headed Households (%)
Buhera	51.6	62.0	38.0
Chimanimani	48.4	71.0	29.0
Chipinge	48.3	58.1	41.9
Makoni	52.5	66.9	33.1
Mutare	51.6	59.0	41.0
Mutasa	51.9	61.2	38.8
Nyanga	52.9	56.7	43.3
Manicaland	51.0	**62.1**	**37.9**

- The average household head age was 51 years.

- A greater proportion of households were male headed (62.1%).

Characteristics of Household Head: Marital Status
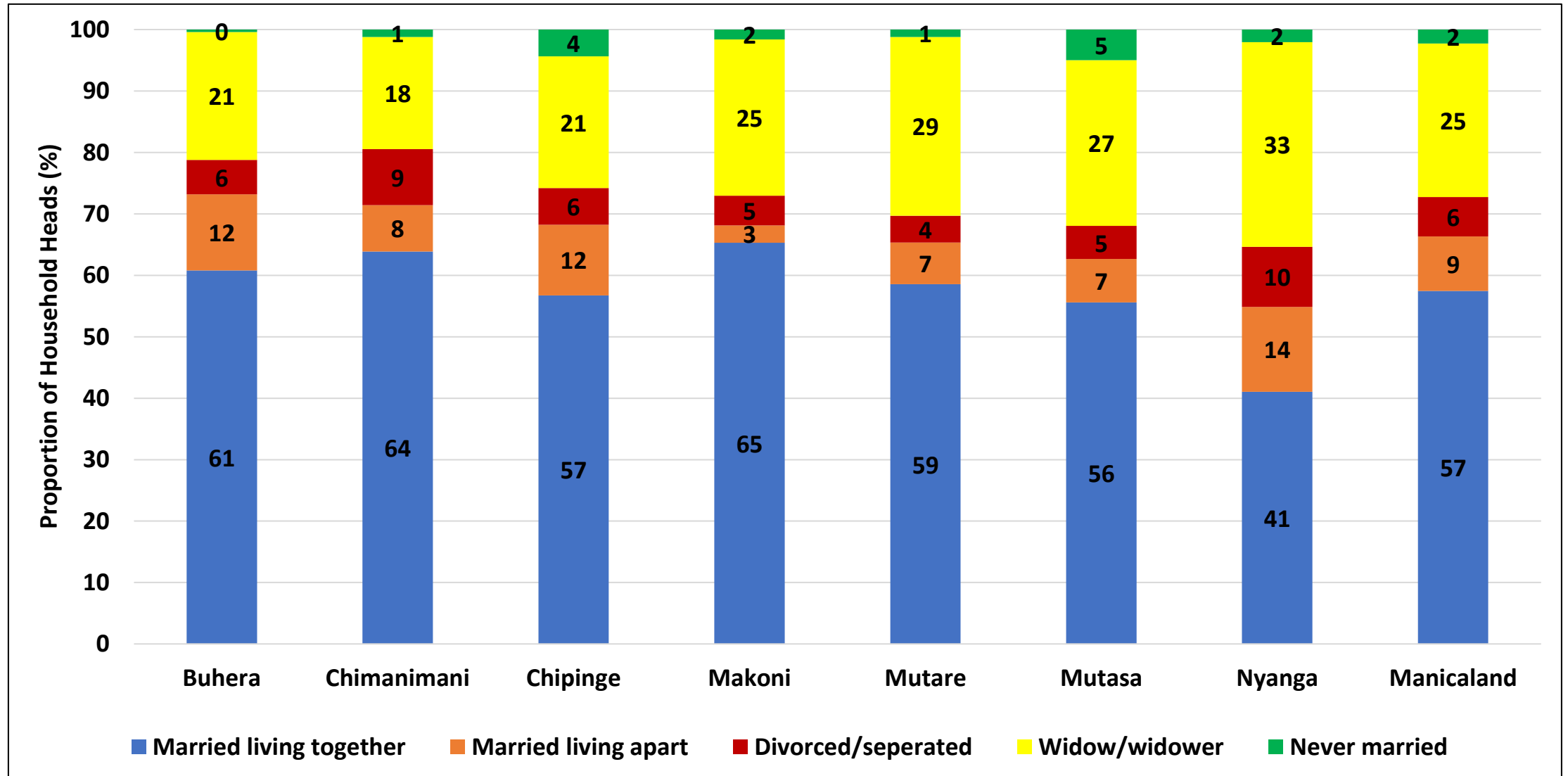
- About 57% of household heads were married and living together.
- Nyanga district at 33% had the highest proportion of widows/ widowers.

Characteristics of Household Head: Religion

	Roman Catholic (%)	Protestant Churches (%)	Pentecostal Churches (%)	Apostolic Sect (%)	Zion (%)	Other Christian (%)	Islam (%)	Traditional (%)	Other Religion (%)	No Religion (%)
Buhera	2.8	14.8	11.2	**50.0**	10.8	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	8.0
Chimanimani	2.8	5.6	29.8	36.1	13.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	11.1
Chipinge	2.4	8.3	10.3	43.7	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	17.5
Makoni	10.5	21.4	16.1	35.1	4.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	10.1
Mutare	4.8	12.7	8.0	**47.4**	6.0	9.6	0.8	0.0	7.2	3.6
Mutasa	10.0	10.0	10.8	34.0	4.6	16.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	10.4
Nyanga	21.1	16.3	15.0	31.3	0.8	5.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	9.3
Manicaland	7.7	12.7	14.5	**39.7**	8.2	4.5	0.7	0.3	1.6	10.0

- Provincially, about 39.7% of the household heads were of the Apostolic Sect.

- Buhera district had the highest proportion of household heads of the Apostolic Sect (50%) followed by Mutare (47.4%).

Characteristics of Household Head: Education Level Attained
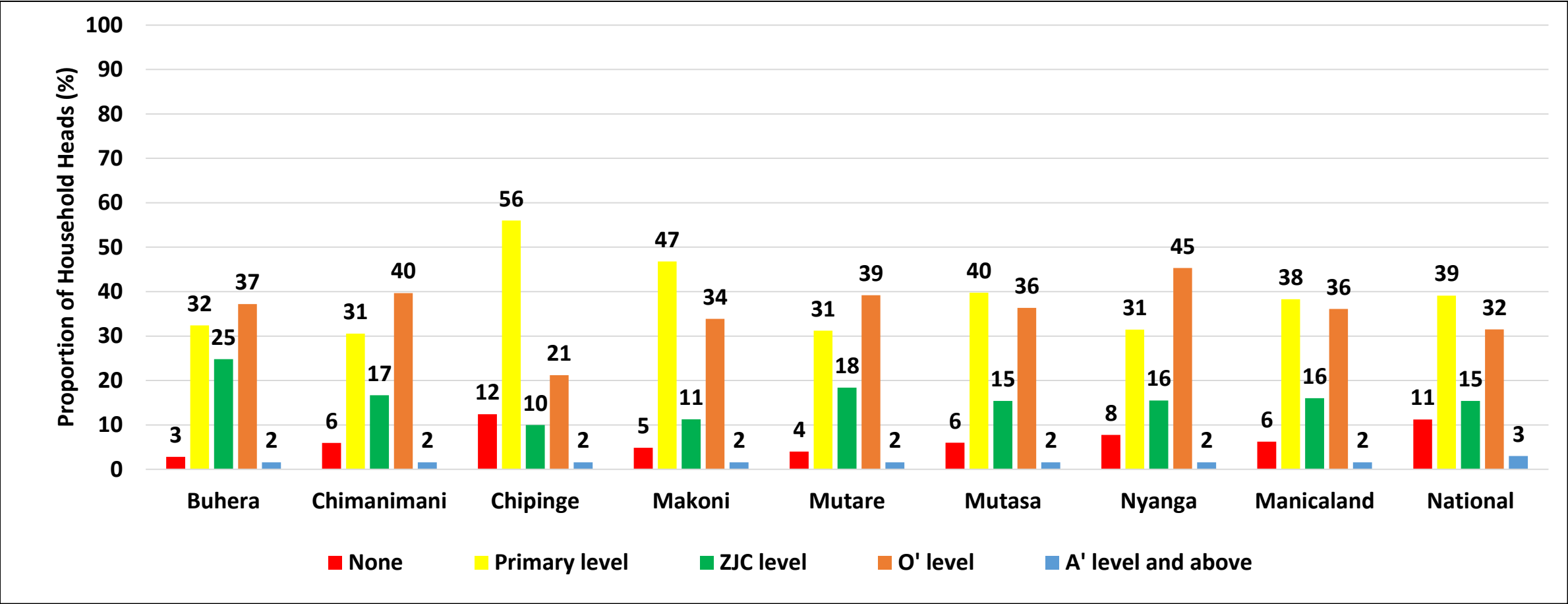
- About 94% of the household heads had at least attained primary level education and this was higher than the national average of 89%.

Covid-19 Vaccination Status of Household Members
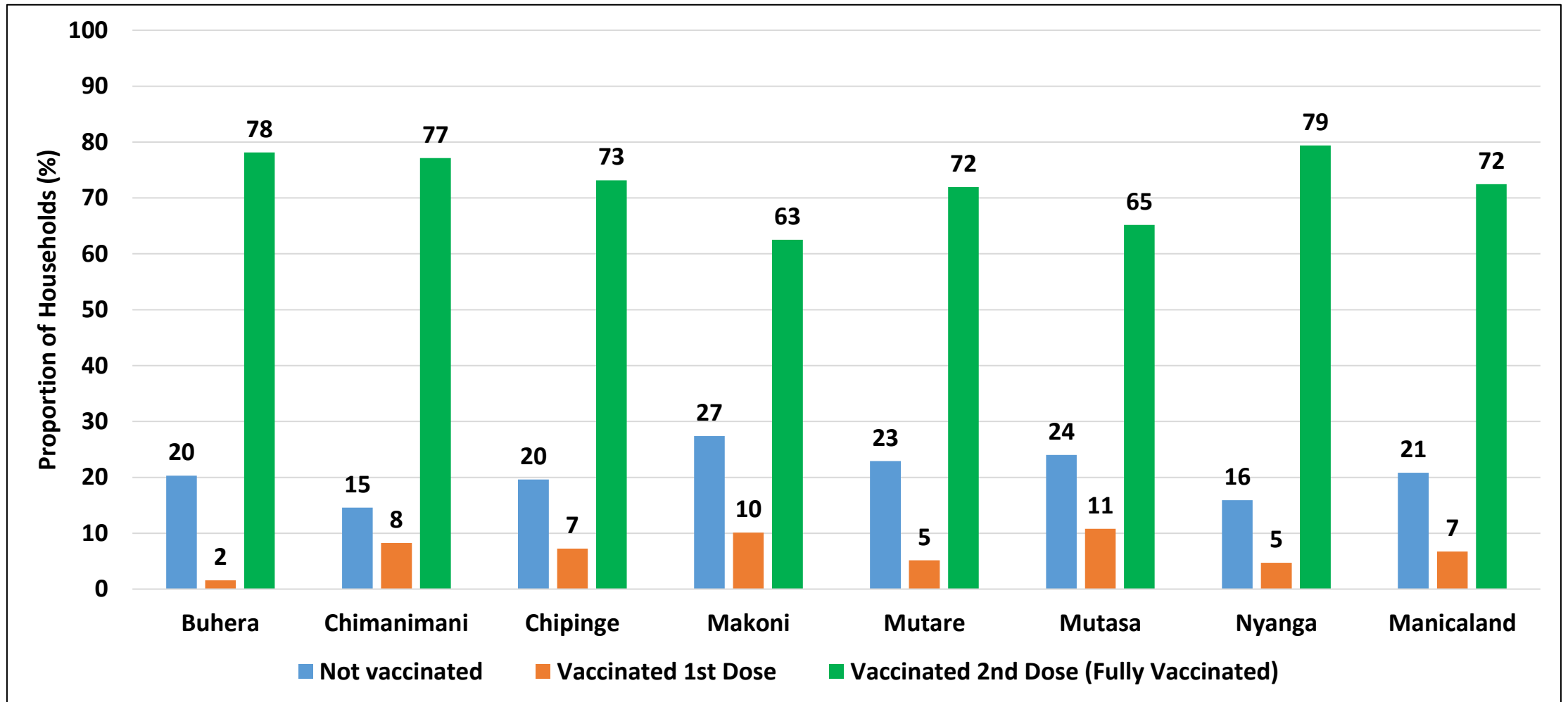
- About 72% of household members were fully vaccinated.

- The highest proportion of household members which was fully vaccinated was in Nyanga (79%) and Buhera (78%).

Education

School Attendance
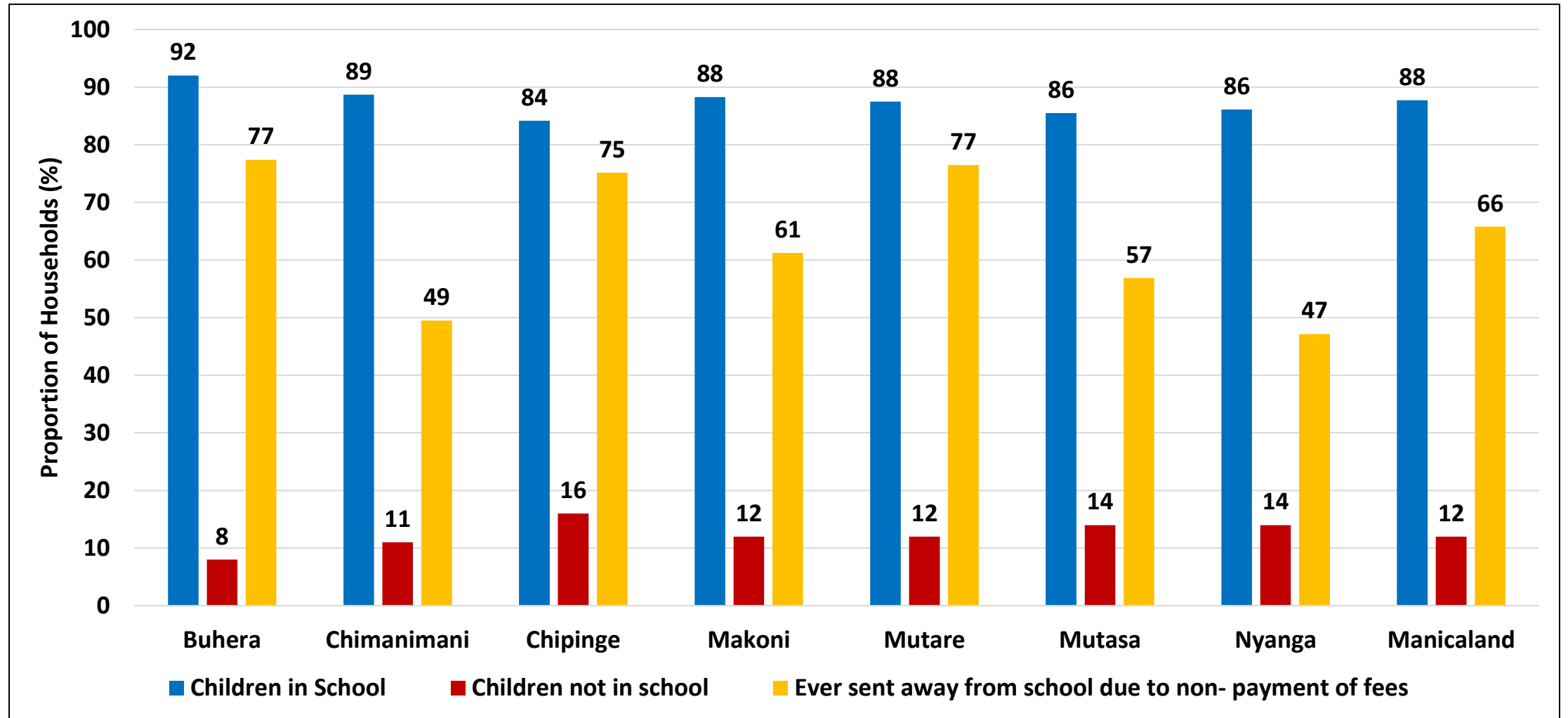
- About 88% of children were in school at the time of the assessment.

- However, 66% were sent away from school due to non-payment of school fees during the first term of 2022.

School Attendance by Sex
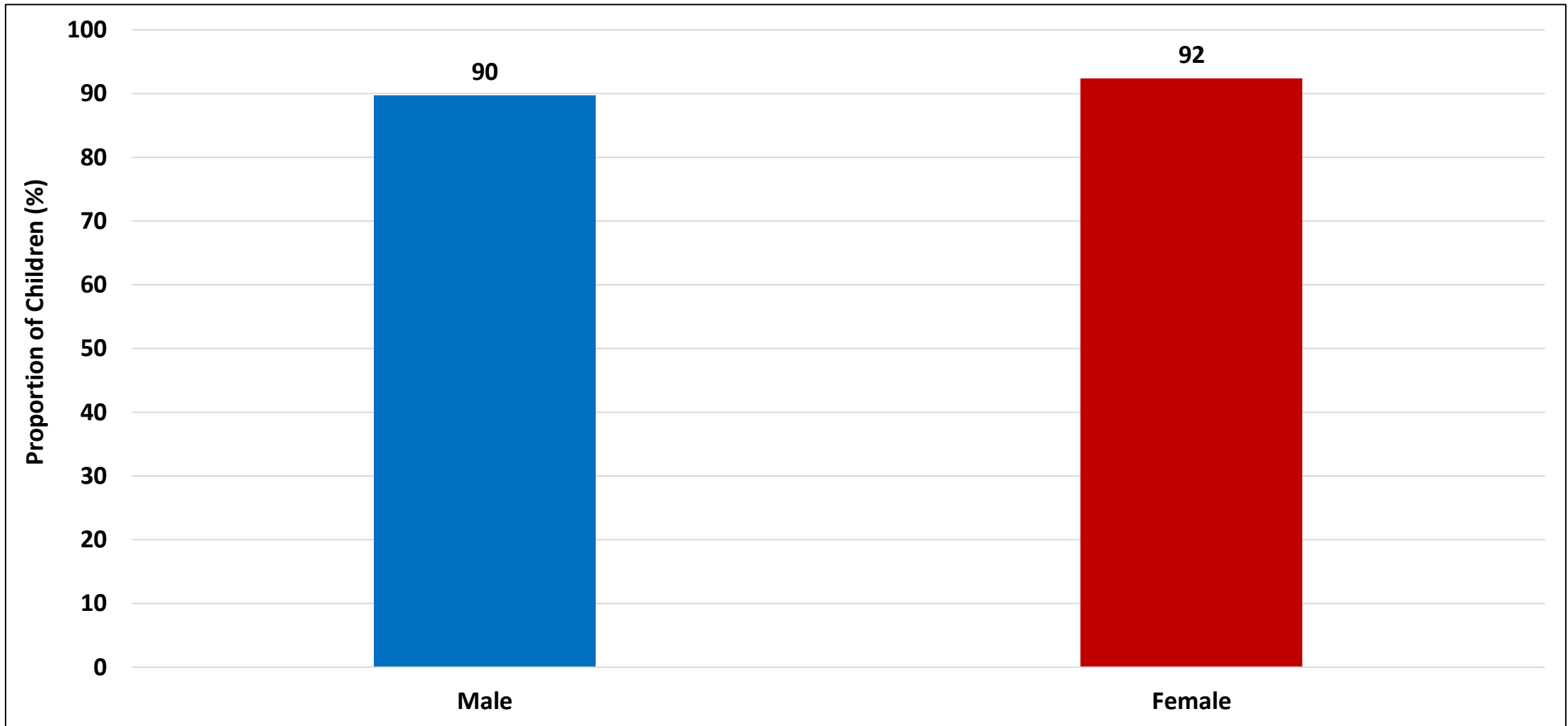
- Provincially, an equal proportion of males and females were in school.

Chronic Conditions

Chronic Conditions
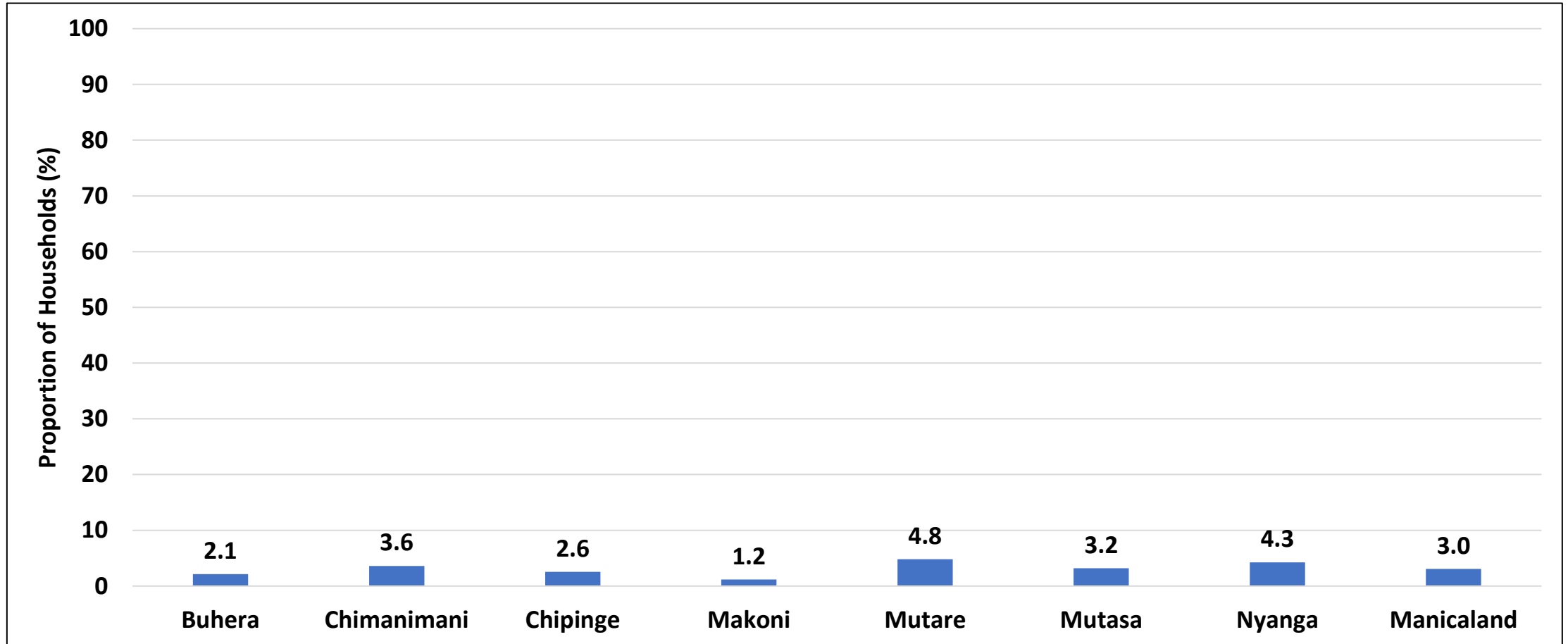
- About 3.0% of the households had a member with a chronic condition.

Household Members who had a Chronic Condition *(3.0%)*

	HIV infection, AIDS (%)	Heart disease (%)	Diabetes, high blood sugar (%)	Asthma (%)	Hypertension, High blood pressure (%)	Arthritis, chronic body pain (%)	Epilepsy, seizures, fits (%)	Stroke (%)	Cancer (%)	Tuberculosis (%)	Kidney diseases (%)	Ulcer, chronic stomach pain (%)	Other (%)
Buhera	**31**	5	18	14	14	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	11
Chimanimani	**31**	3	16	4	25	11	1	1	0	0	0	7	3
Chipinge	29	15	12	6	16	6	6	4	0	0	0	3	3
Makoni	25	7	8	4	33	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	5
Mutare	23	8	7	3	28	10	1	1	1	4	1	9	4
Mutasa	16	7	15	5	**40**	0	0	1	1	1	1	10	4
Nyanga	18	0	18	3	**41**	8	2	2	2	0	0	2	4
Manicaland	**25**	6	13	5	**29**	6	2	2	1	1	1	5	5

- The most prevalent chronic conditions were hypertension/high blood pressure (29%), HIV infection/AIDS (25%) and diabetes (13%).

- The highest proportion of household members which had hypertension/high blood pressure was in Mutasa (40%) and Nyanga (41%).

- Buhera and Chimanimani districts had the highest prevalence of HIV infection/AIDS both at 31%.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Ladder for Drinking Water Services

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

Note :

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

Households Accessing Improved Water Sources
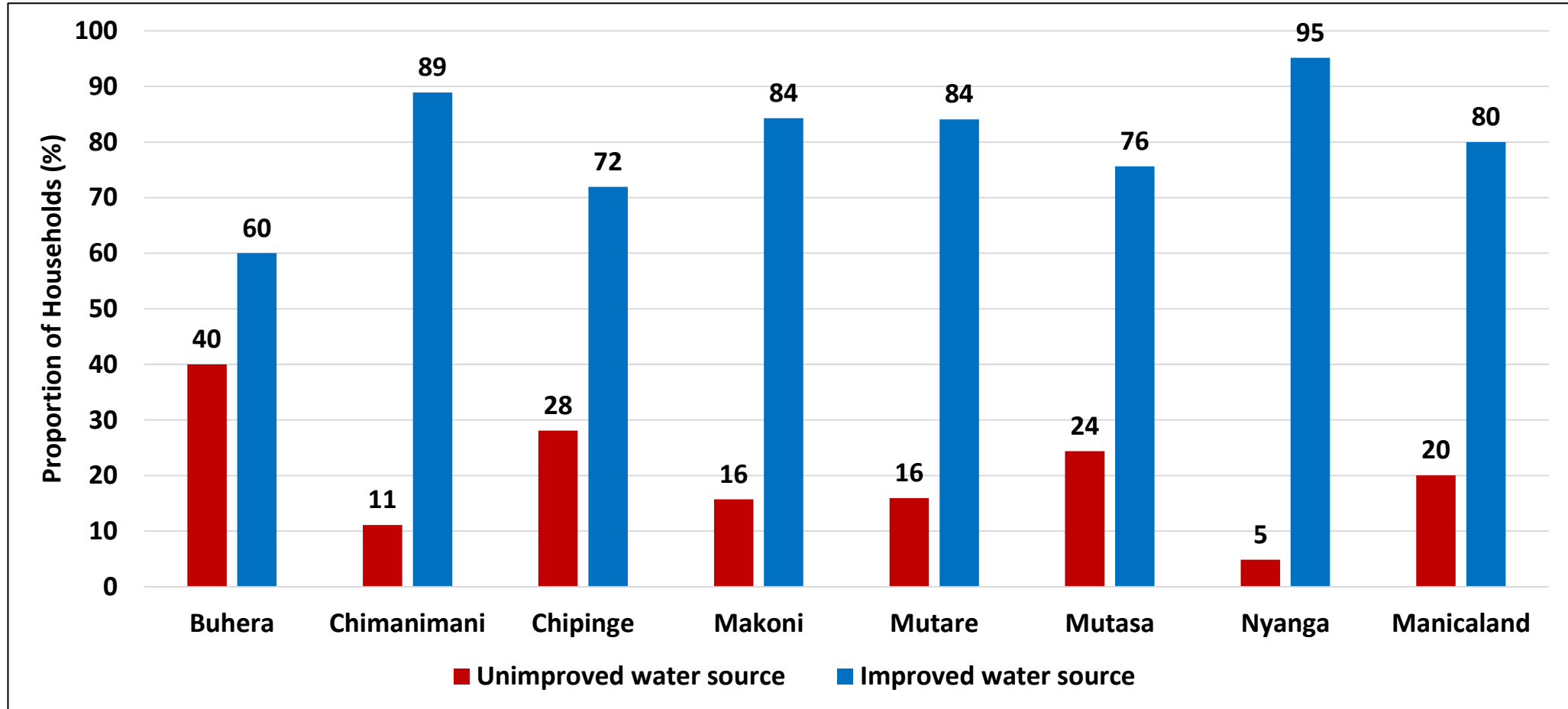
- About 80% of the households were accessing improved water sources, with Nyanga having the highest proportion at 95%.

Main Drinking Water Services
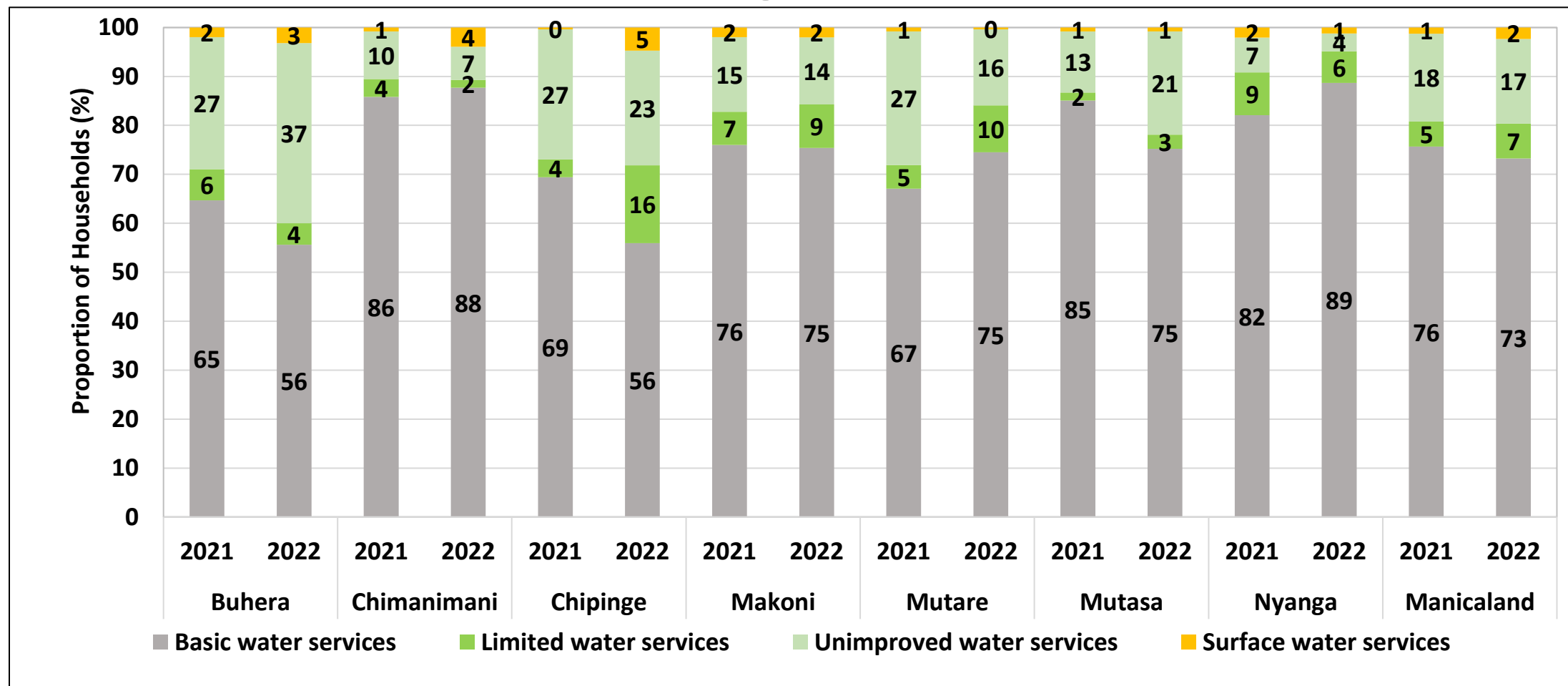
- About 73% of the households were accessing basic water services and this was slightly lower than the 76% reported in 2021.

- Nyanga (89%) and Chimanimani (88%) had the highest proportion of households accessing basic drinking water services.

- About 2% of the households were using surface water.

Households Drinking Surface Water by District
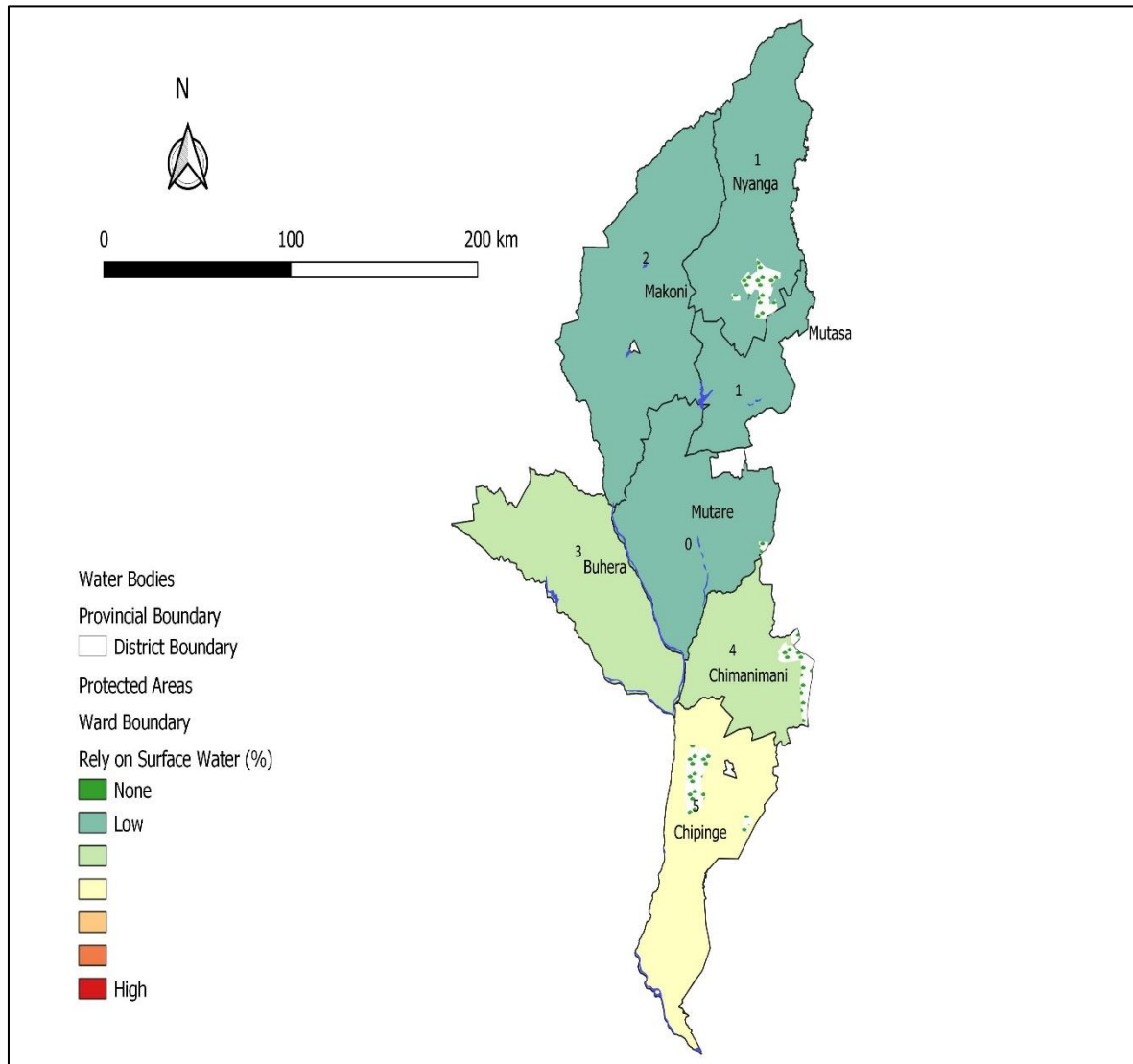
- Surface water is described as drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation channel.

- Of the 2% of the households in the province using surface water, Chipinge (5%) and Chimanimani (4%) had the highest proportion.

Water Treatment Methods
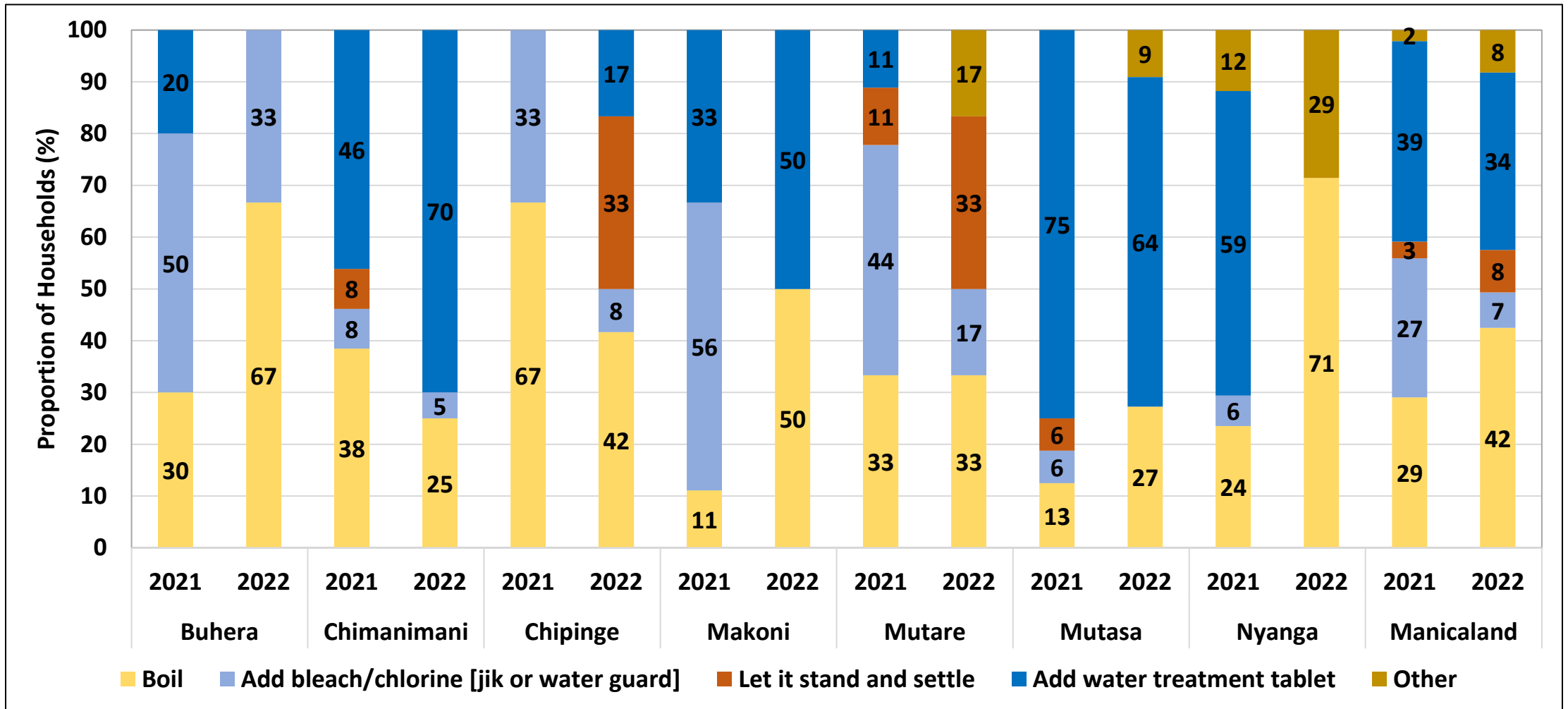
- The majority of households were using boiling as a water treatment method (42%).

- There has also been a decrease in the proportion of households using bleach/ chlorine from 27% in 2021 to 7%.

Distance Travelled to Main Water Source
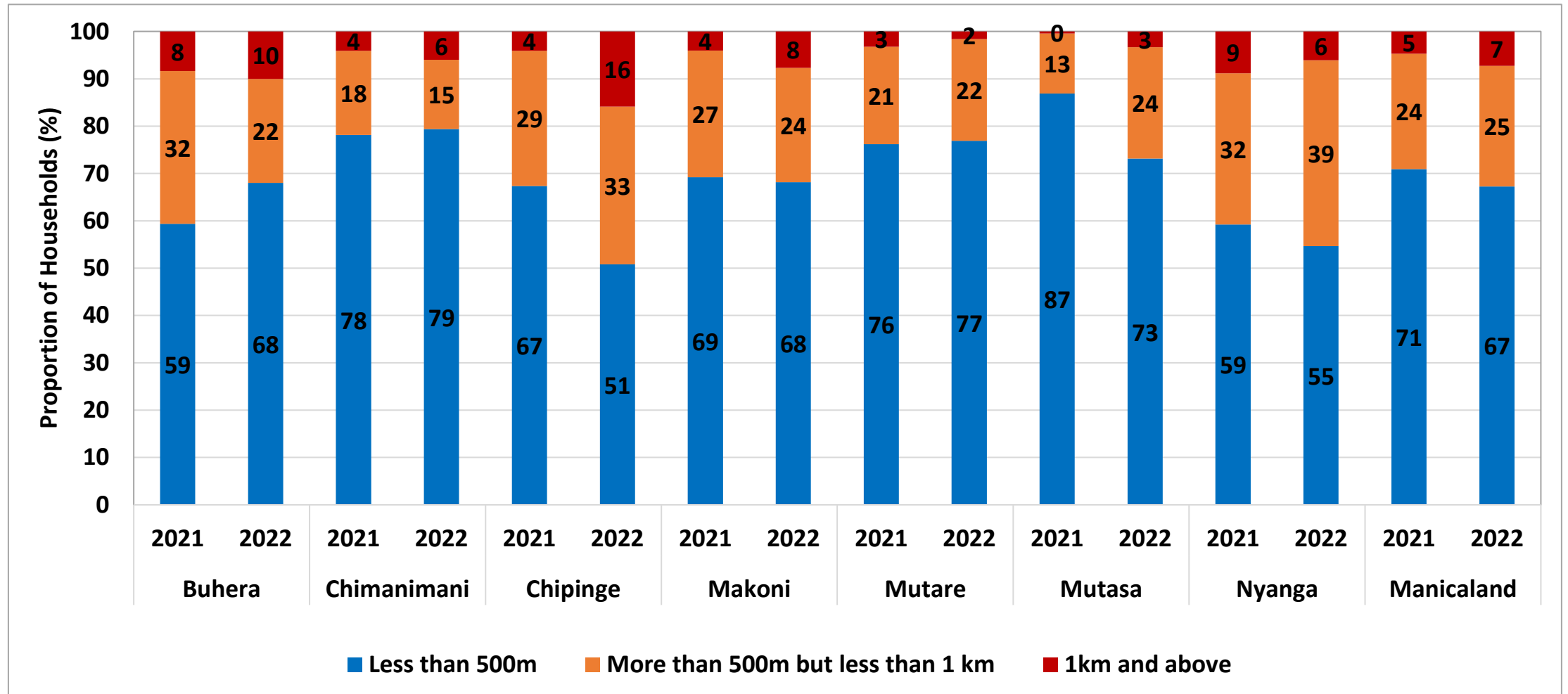
- The majority of the households (93%) travelled less than 1km to their main water source.

- In Chipinge, there was an increase in the proportion of households which were travelling more than 1km from 4% in 2021 to 16% in 2022.

Violence at Water Source
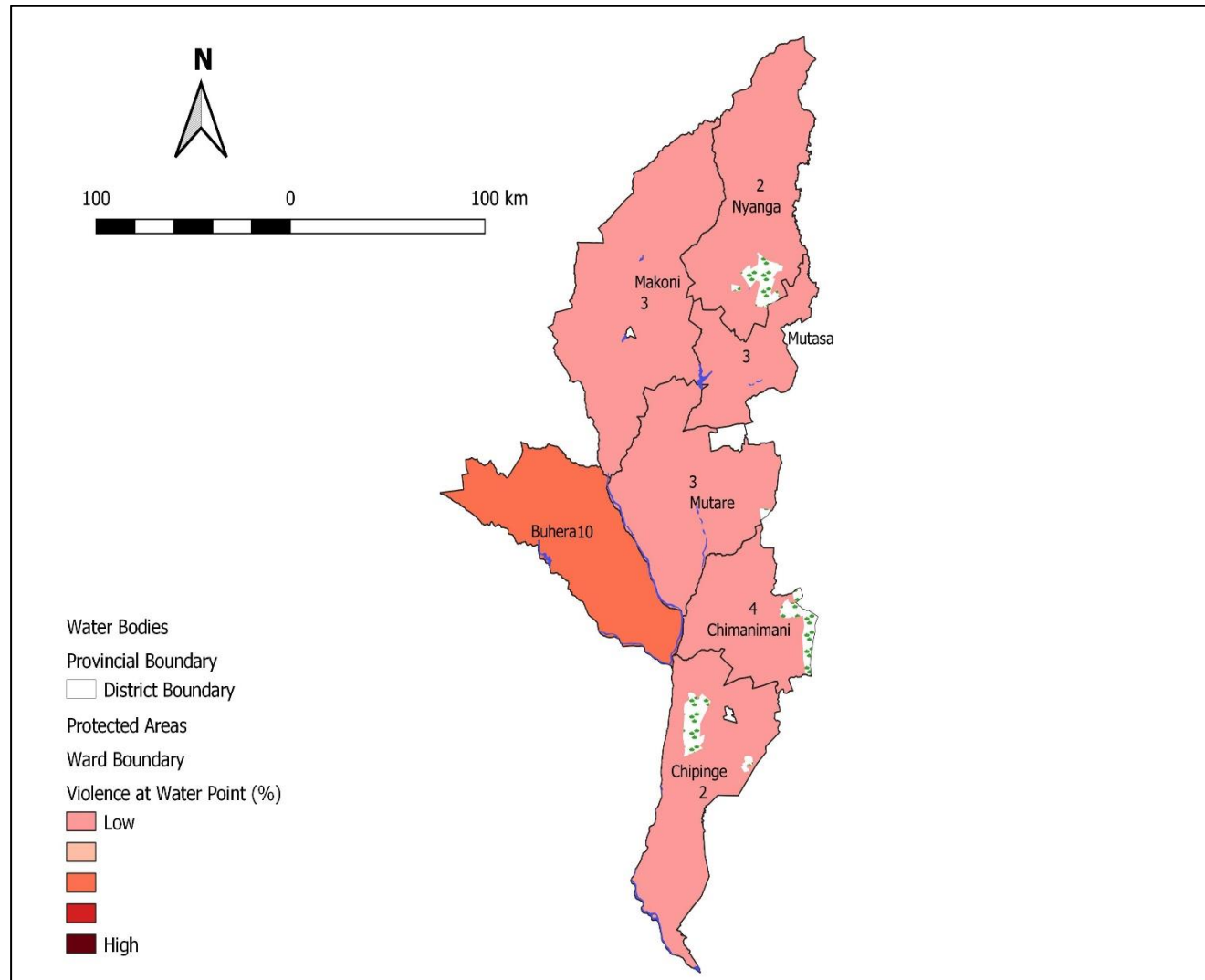
- Buhera had the highest proportion of households which experienced violence at water source.

Ladder for Sanitation

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

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

Household Sanitation Services
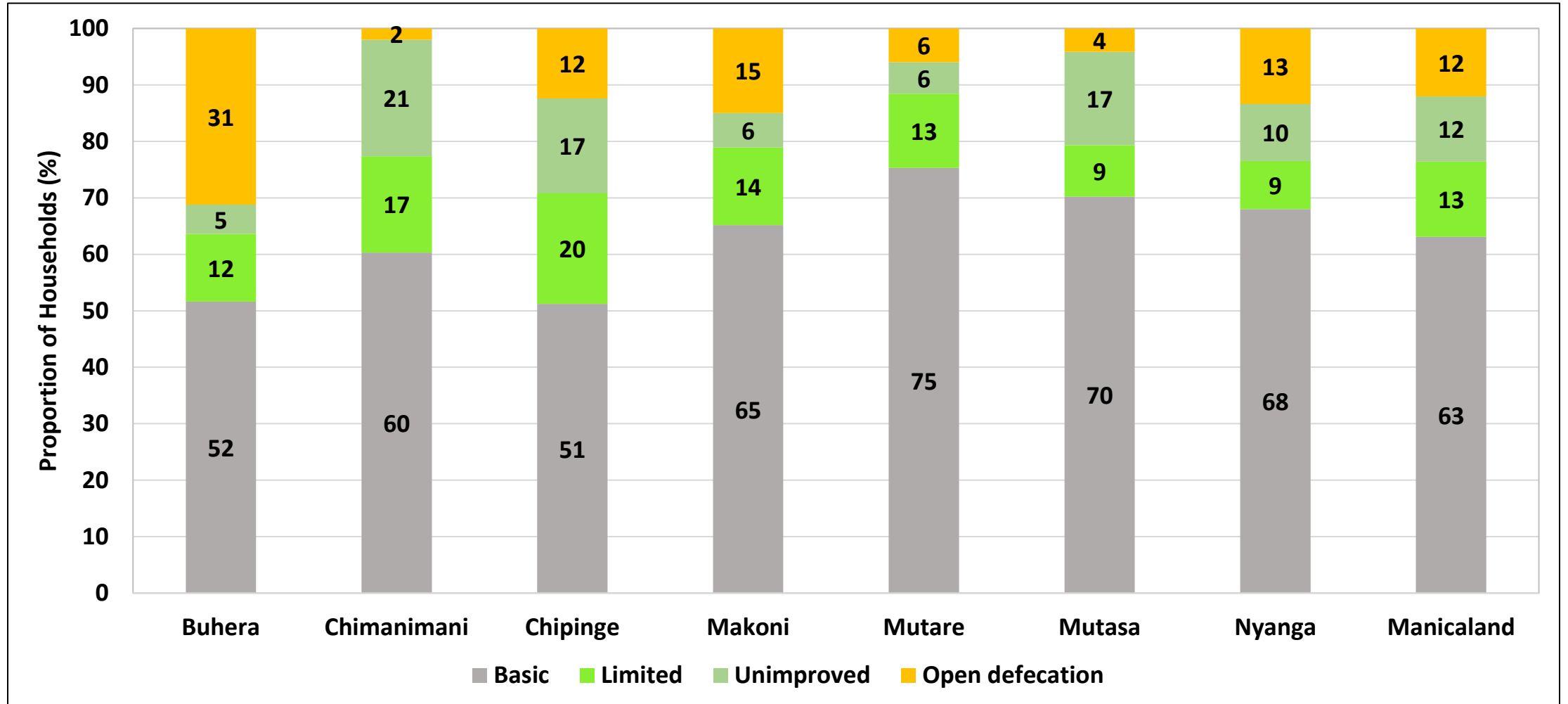
- Provincially, only 63% of the households had access to basic sanitation services, with the highest proportion being in Mutare (75%).

- In Buhera, 31% of the households were practising open defaecation.

Open Defecation by District
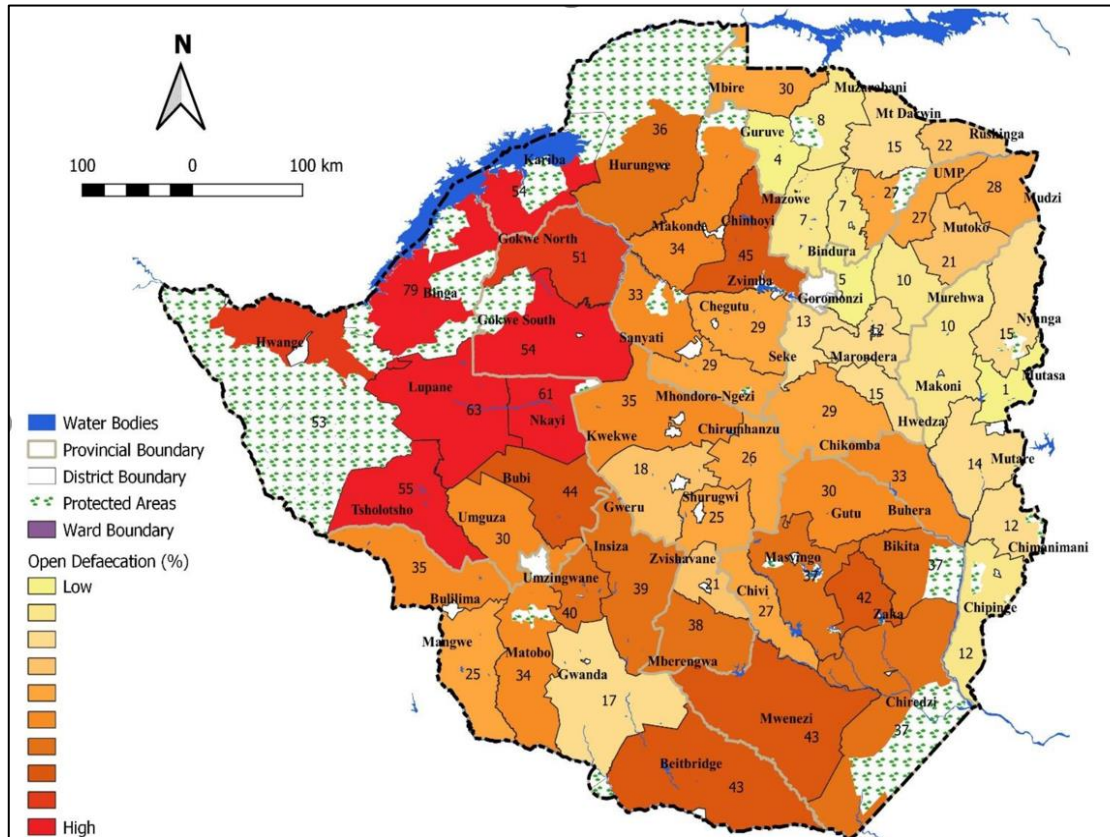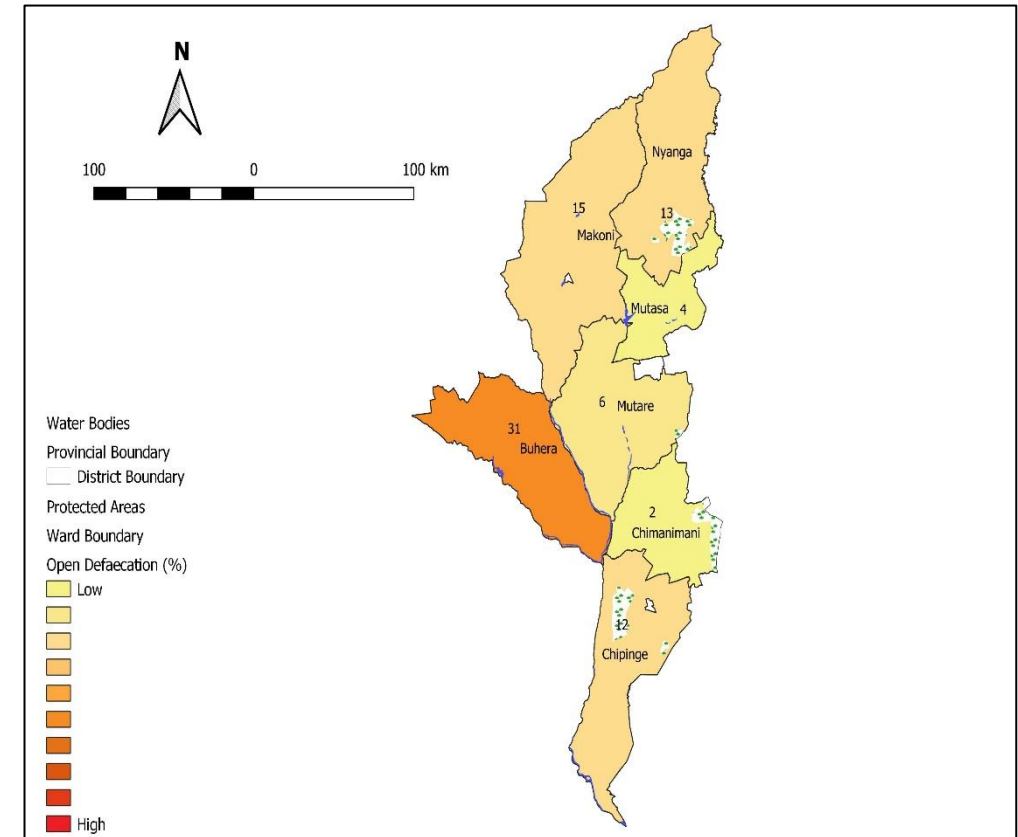
- Open defaecation has remained in the low to medium category across the majority of the districts in the province except for Buhera which was in the high category.

- Chimanimani reported a decrease in the proportion of households practising open defaecation from 12% in 2021 to 2% in 2022 while a slight increase was reported in Makoni from 10% to 15%.

Sanitation: Open Defecation
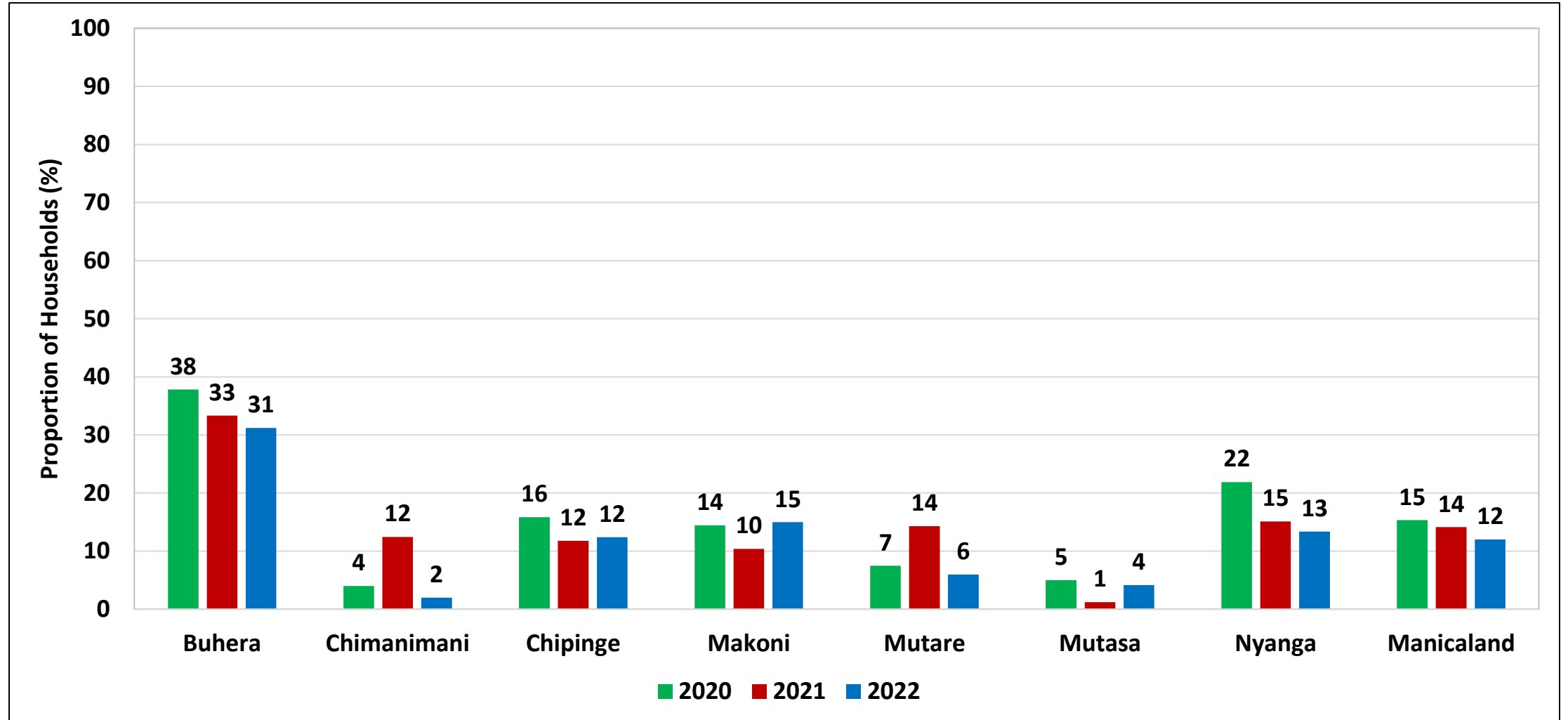
- The average proportion of households practising open defaecation has generally decreased from 15% in 2020 to 12% in 2022.

Households Sharing Toilet Facilities
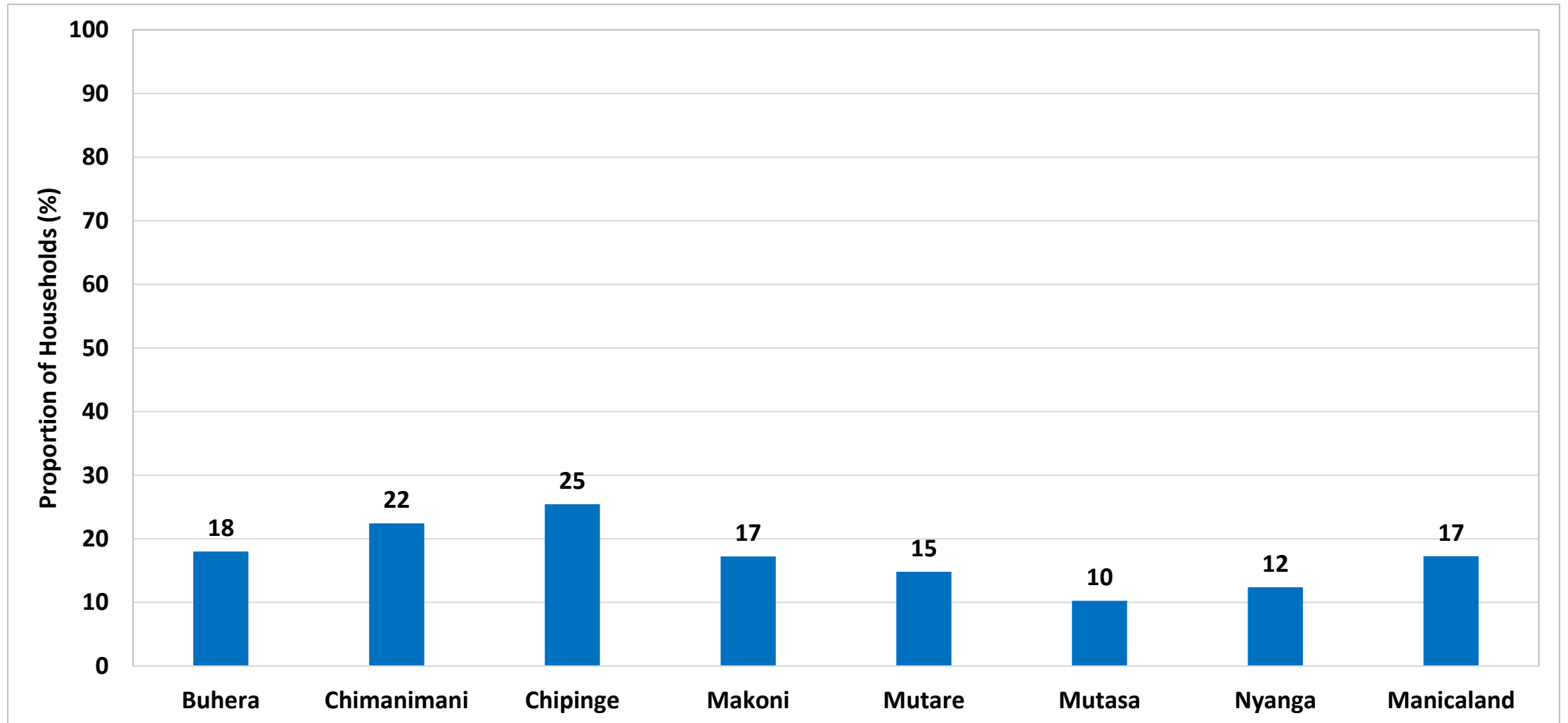
- The highest proportion of households sharing toilet facilities was in Chipinge (25%) and this was higher than the provincial average of 17%.

Ladder for Hygiene

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

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

Access to Hand Washing Facilities
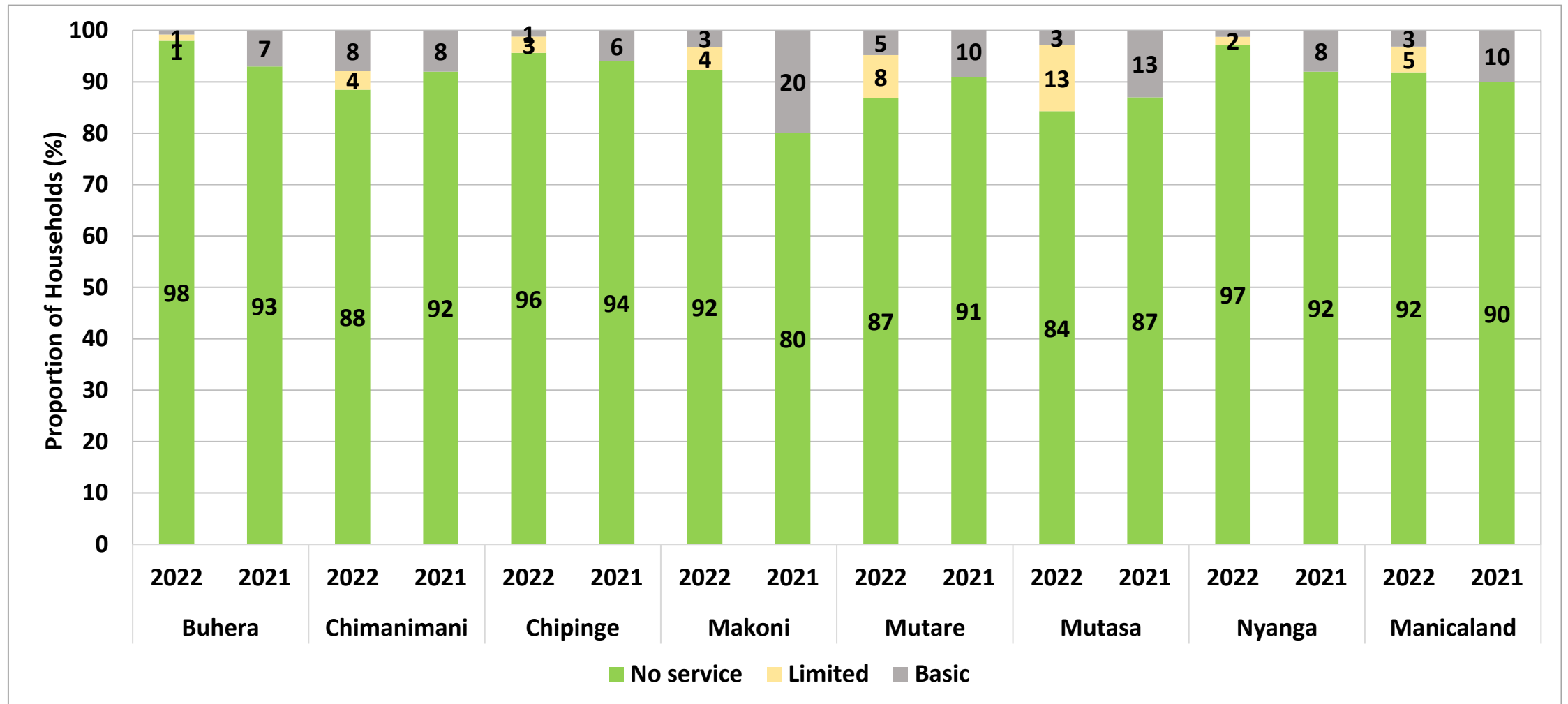
- Makoni had the highest proportion of households which had access to basic hand washing facilities (20%).

No Access to Hand Washing Facilities
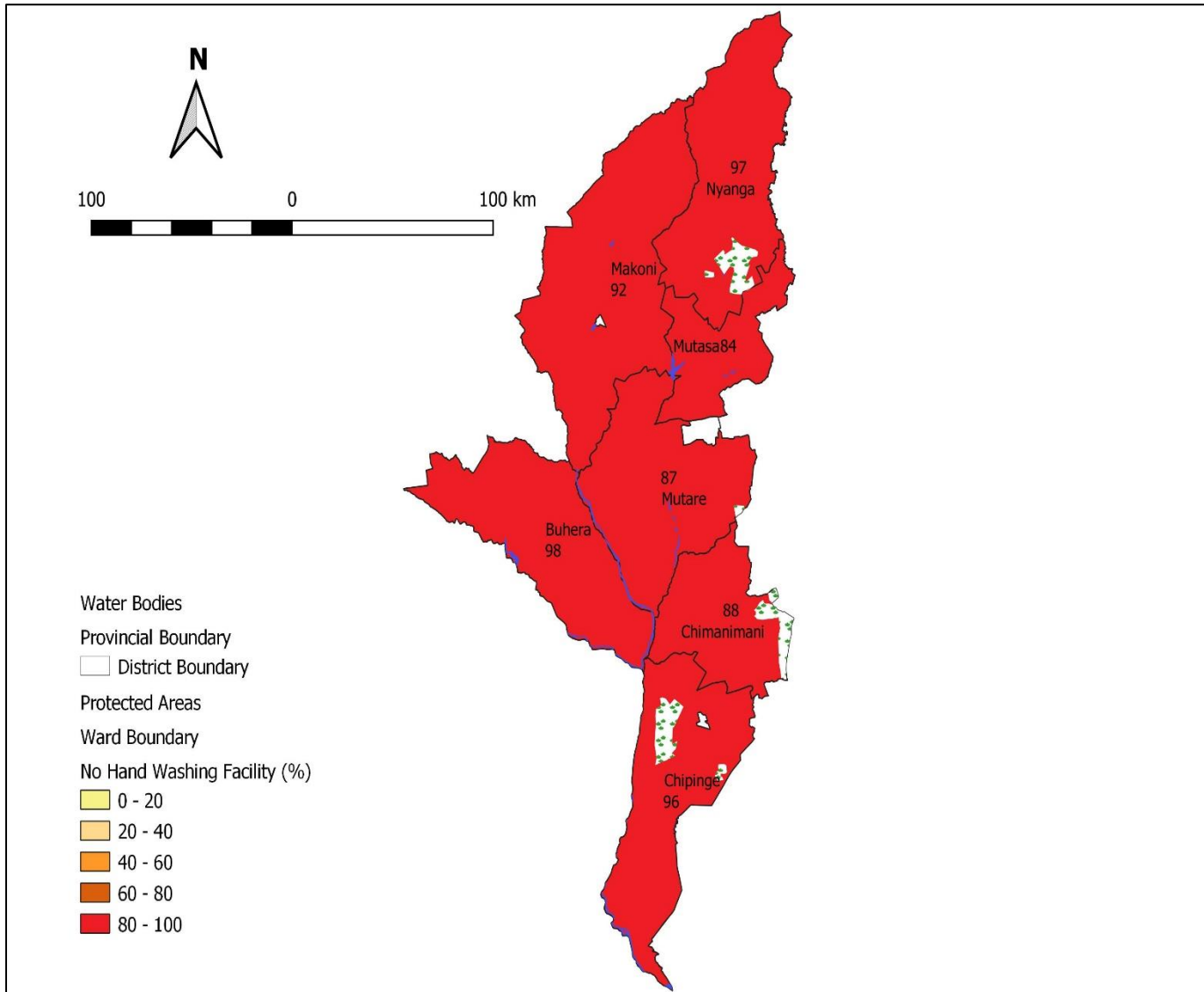
- Generally, households had no handwashing stations a situation which was consistent throughout the province.

Access to Critical Infrastructure

Police Services Reachable Within One Hour
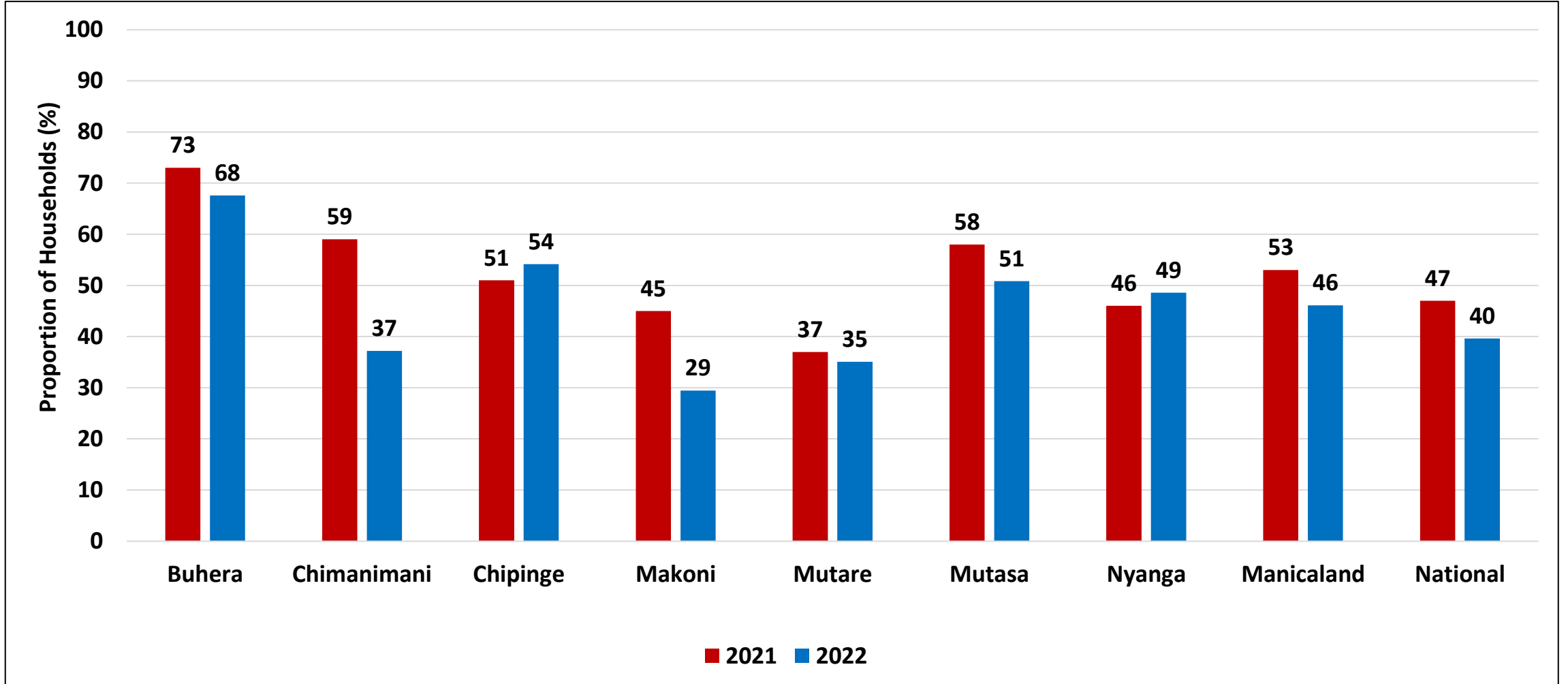
- Only 46% of households reported that police services were reachable within one hour and this was a decline from 53% in 2021.
- Chipinge had a slight increase in the proportion of households which had police services reachable within an hour from 51% in 2021 to 54% in 2022.

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Access to Victim Friendly Unit
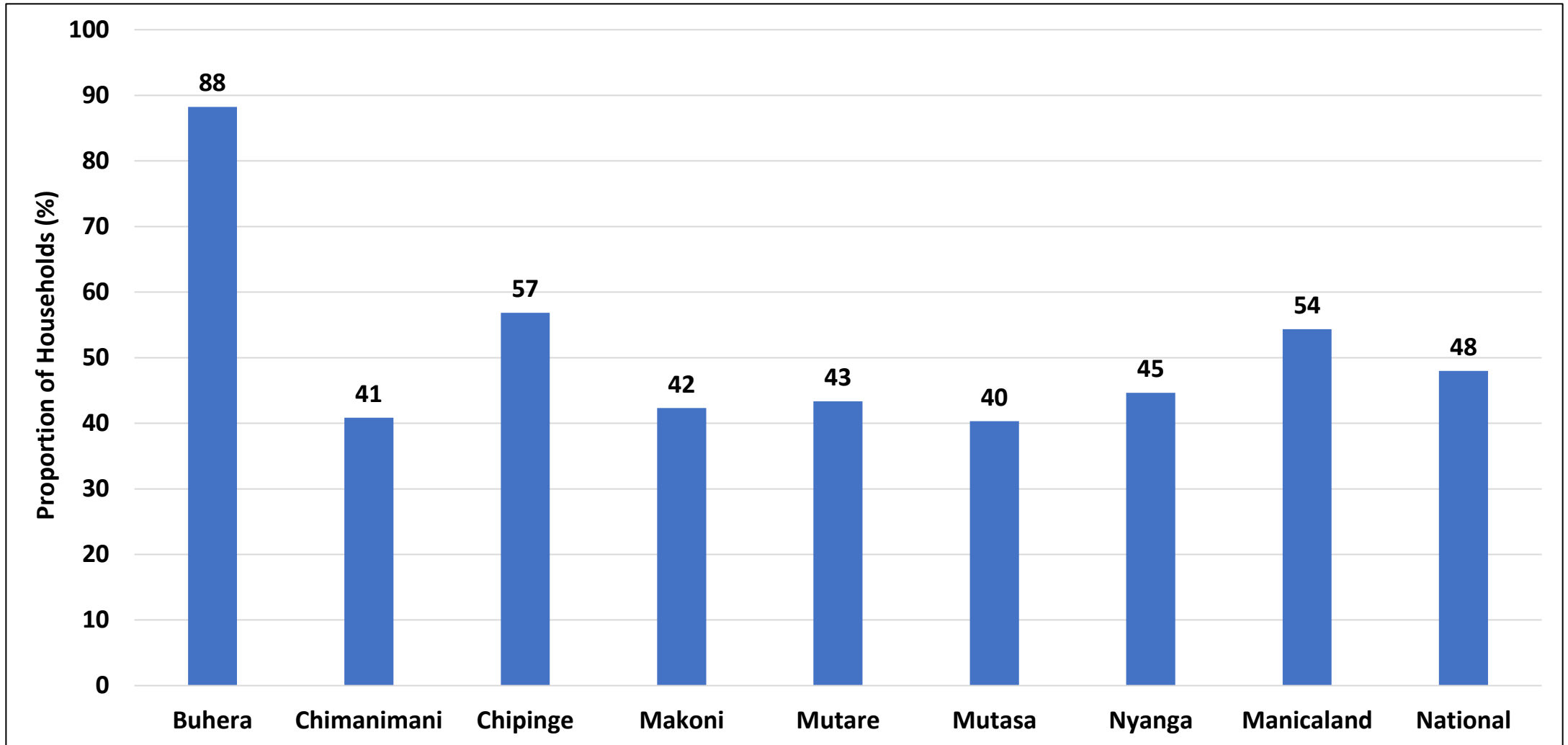
- Buhera (88%) had the highest proportion of households which had access to a Victim Friendly Unit compared to the provincial average of 54% and national average of 48%.

Approximate Distance of the Nearest Primary School
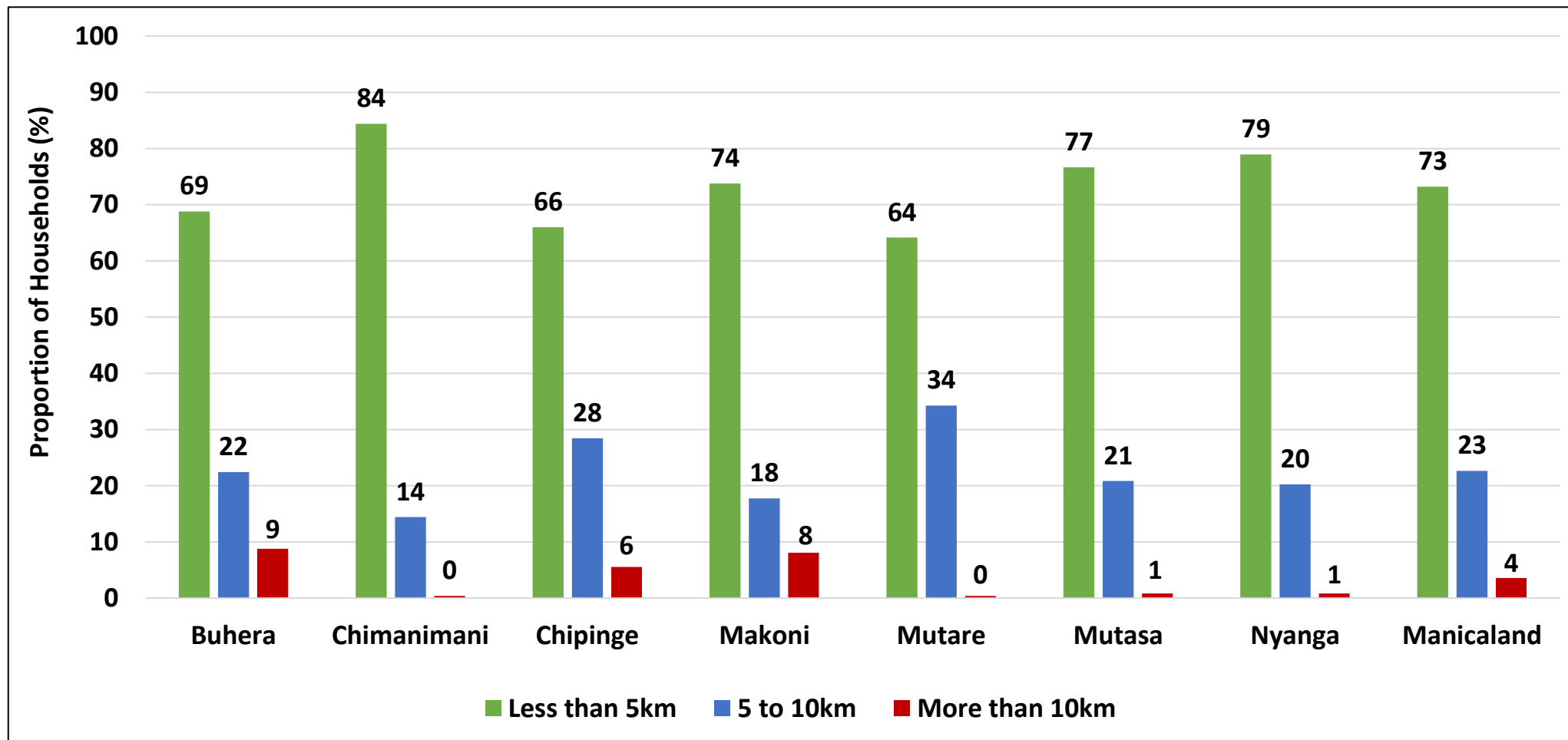
- In Manicaland province, 73% of the households had their nearest primary school within a distance of less than 5km and Chimanimani had the highest proportion at 84%.

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Approximate Distance of the Nearest Health Facility/Clinic
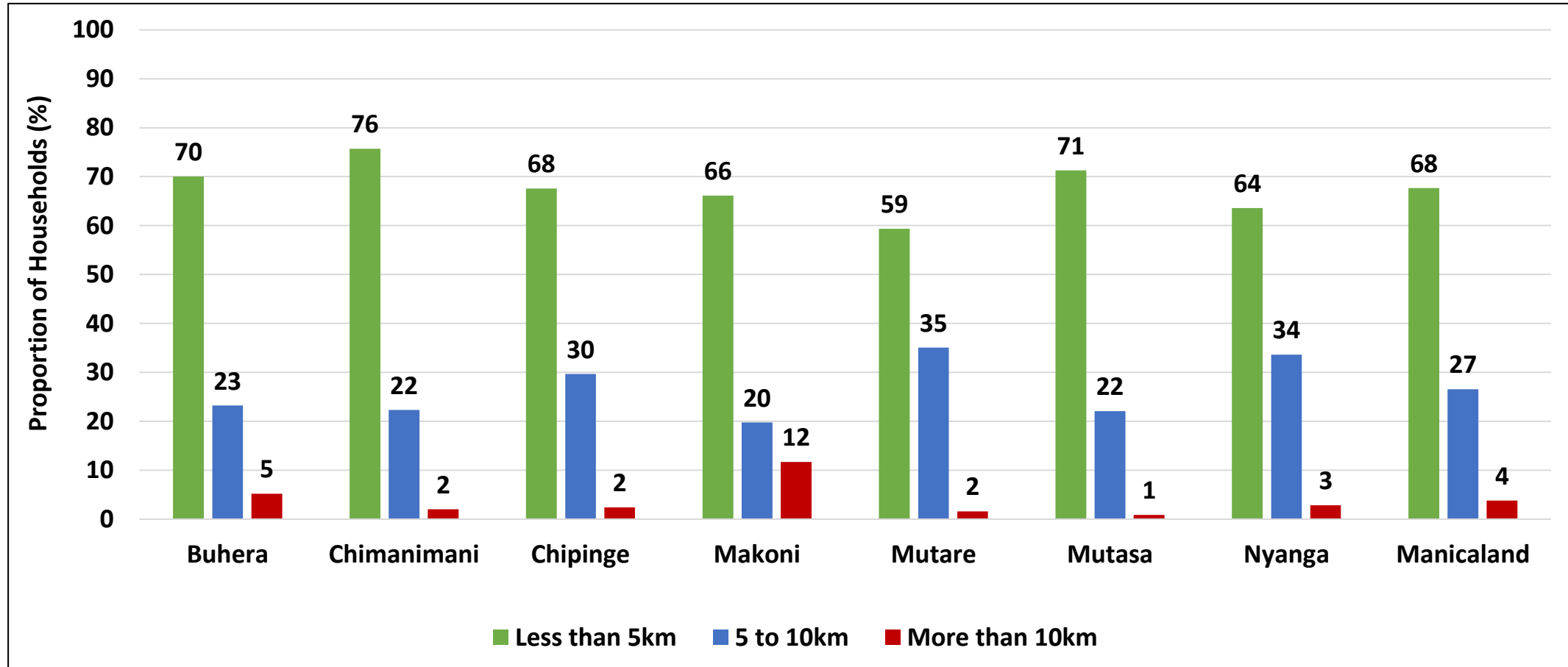
- About 68% of households were within a 5km radius to the nearest health facility, while 4% were more than 10km from their nearest health facility or clinic.
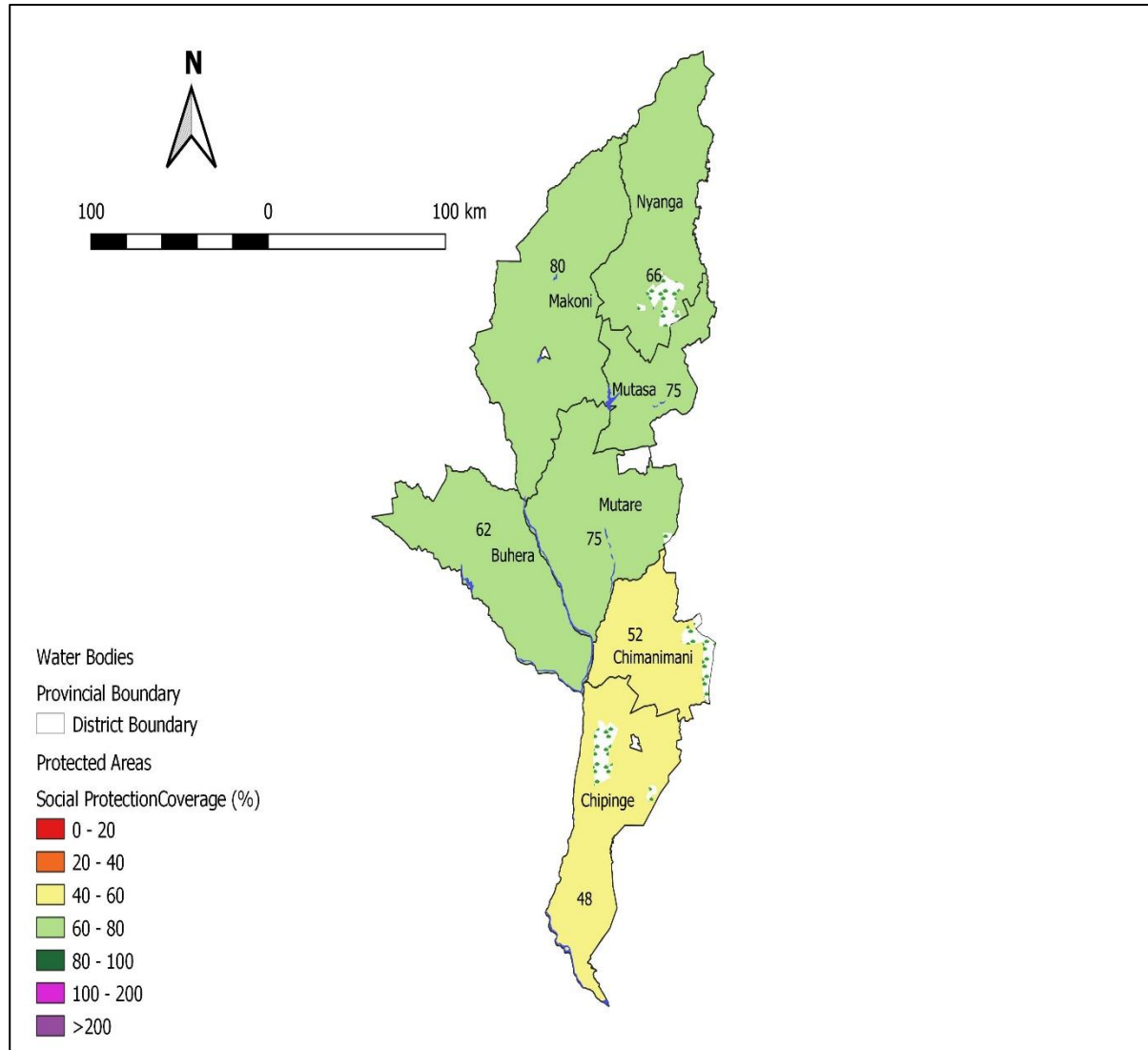
Access to Services for Physical and Sexual Violence
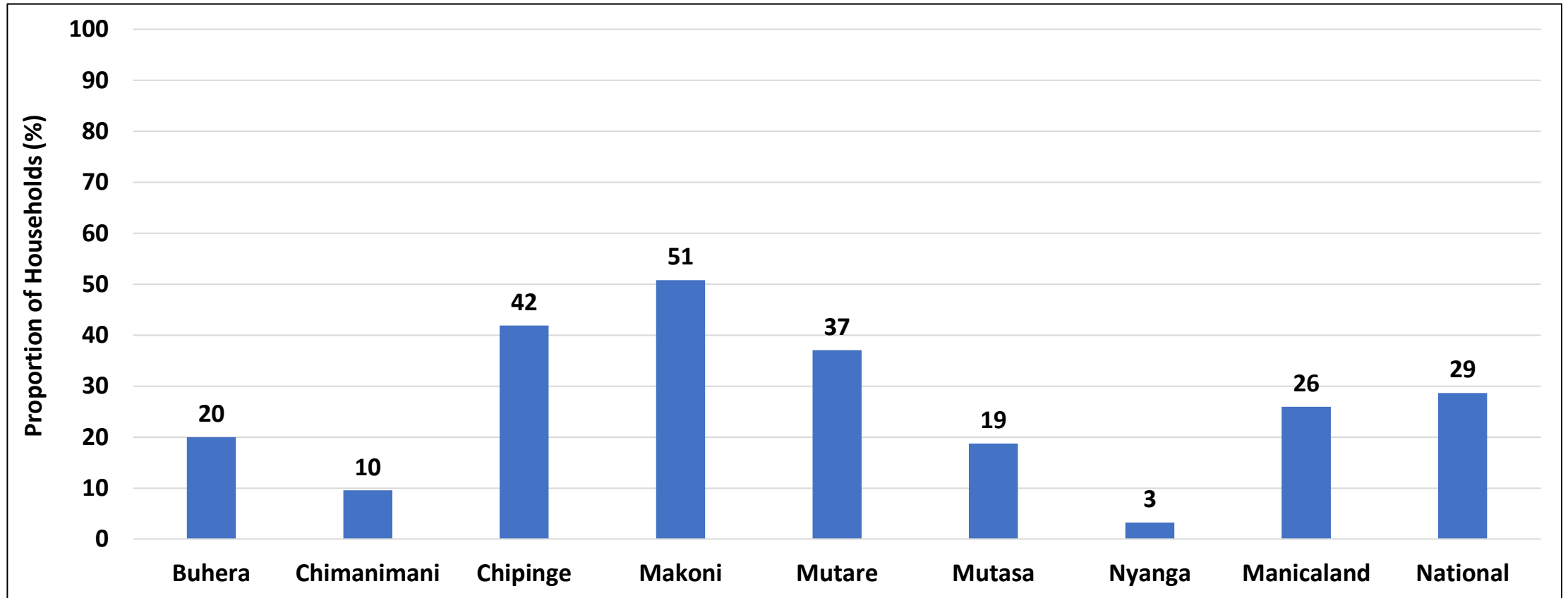
- Nyanga (3%) and Chimanimani (10%) had the lowest proportion of households which had access to services for physical and sexual violence.
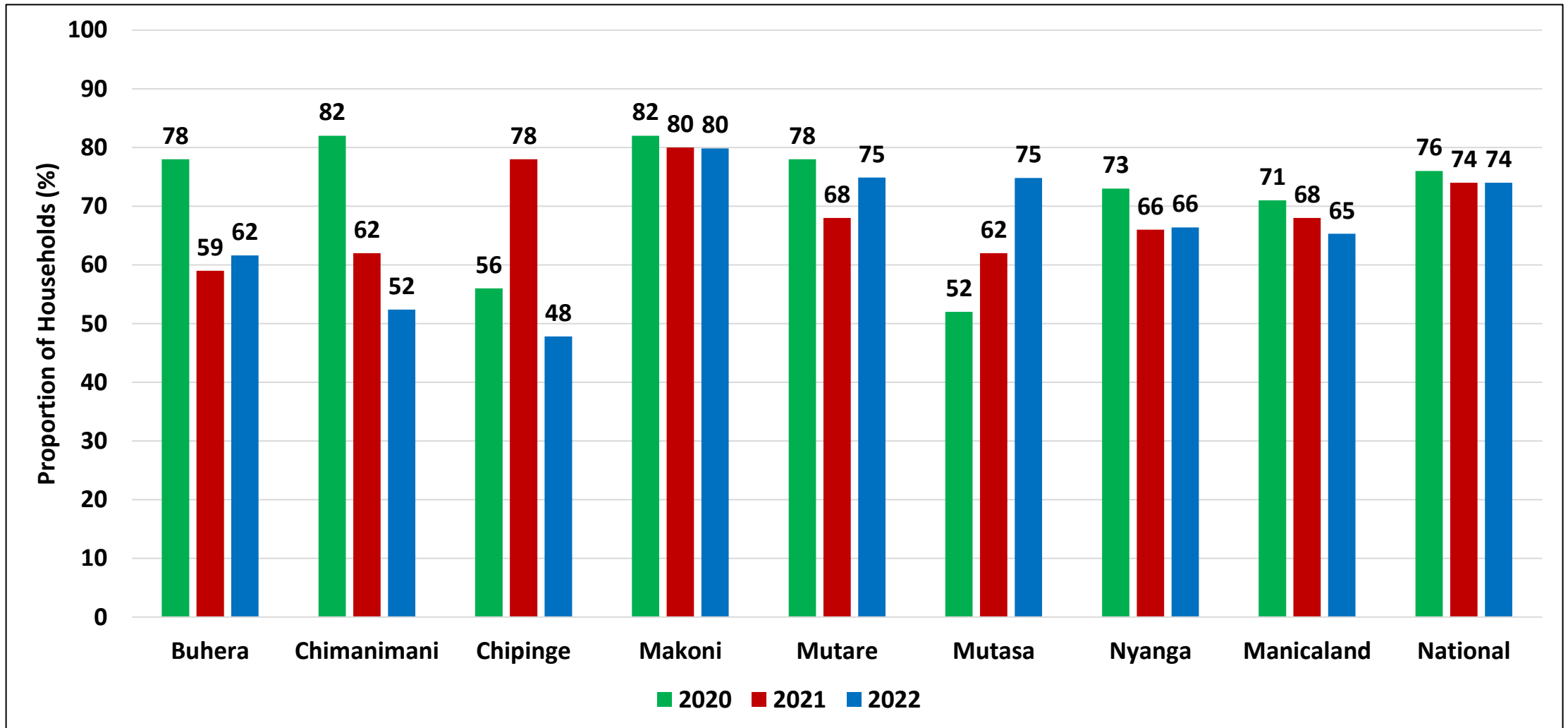
Social Protection

# Combined Social Protection Programmes

- All the districts in the province received some form of support with most of the district coverage ranging from 48% to 80%.

- Chimanimani (52%) and Chipinge (48%), had the lowest coverage of social protection programmes.
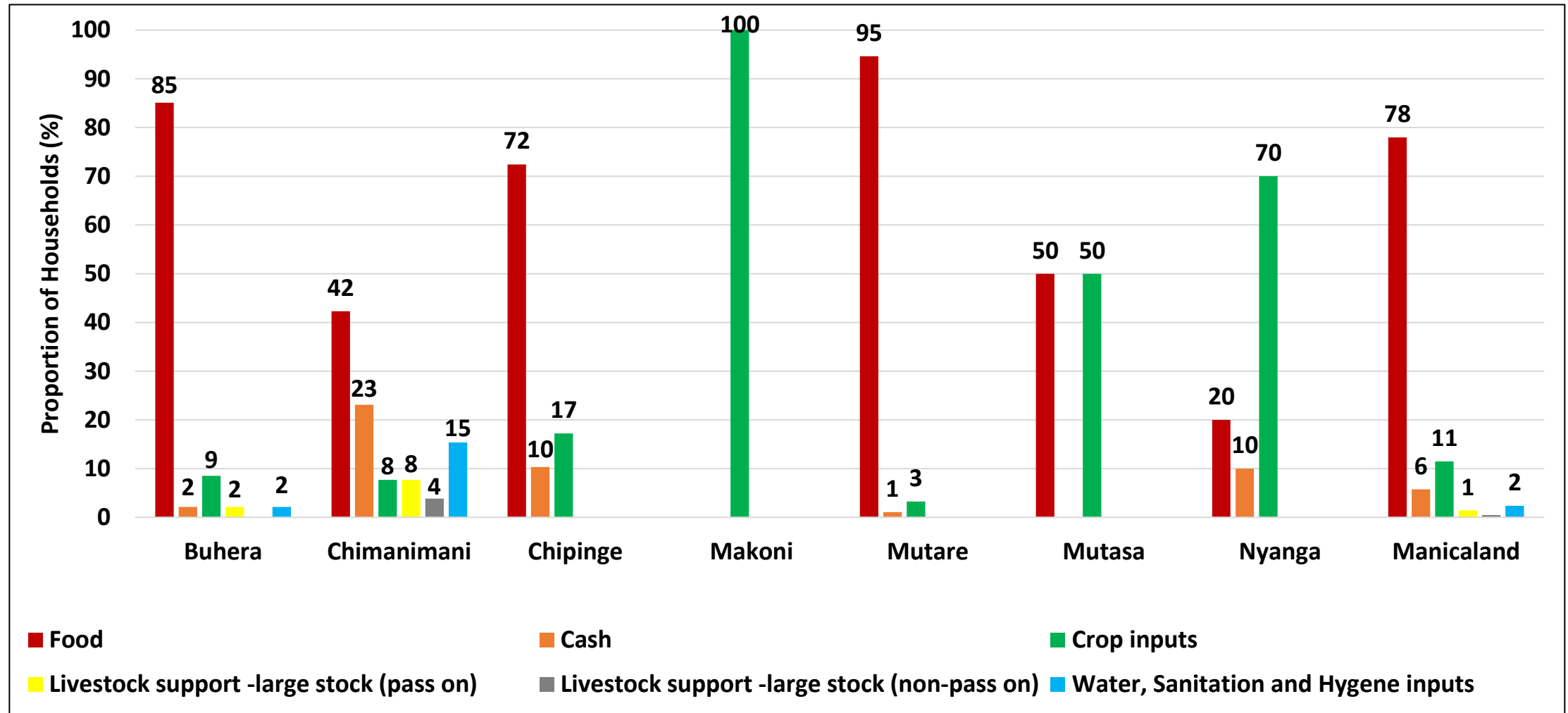
Households which Received any Form of Support

- There was a general decline in the proportion of households which received support across most of the districts and this was consistent with the national picture.
- However, the proportion of households which received support in Mutasa district increased from 62% in 2021 to 75% in 2022.

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Forms of Support from Government *(56.7%)*
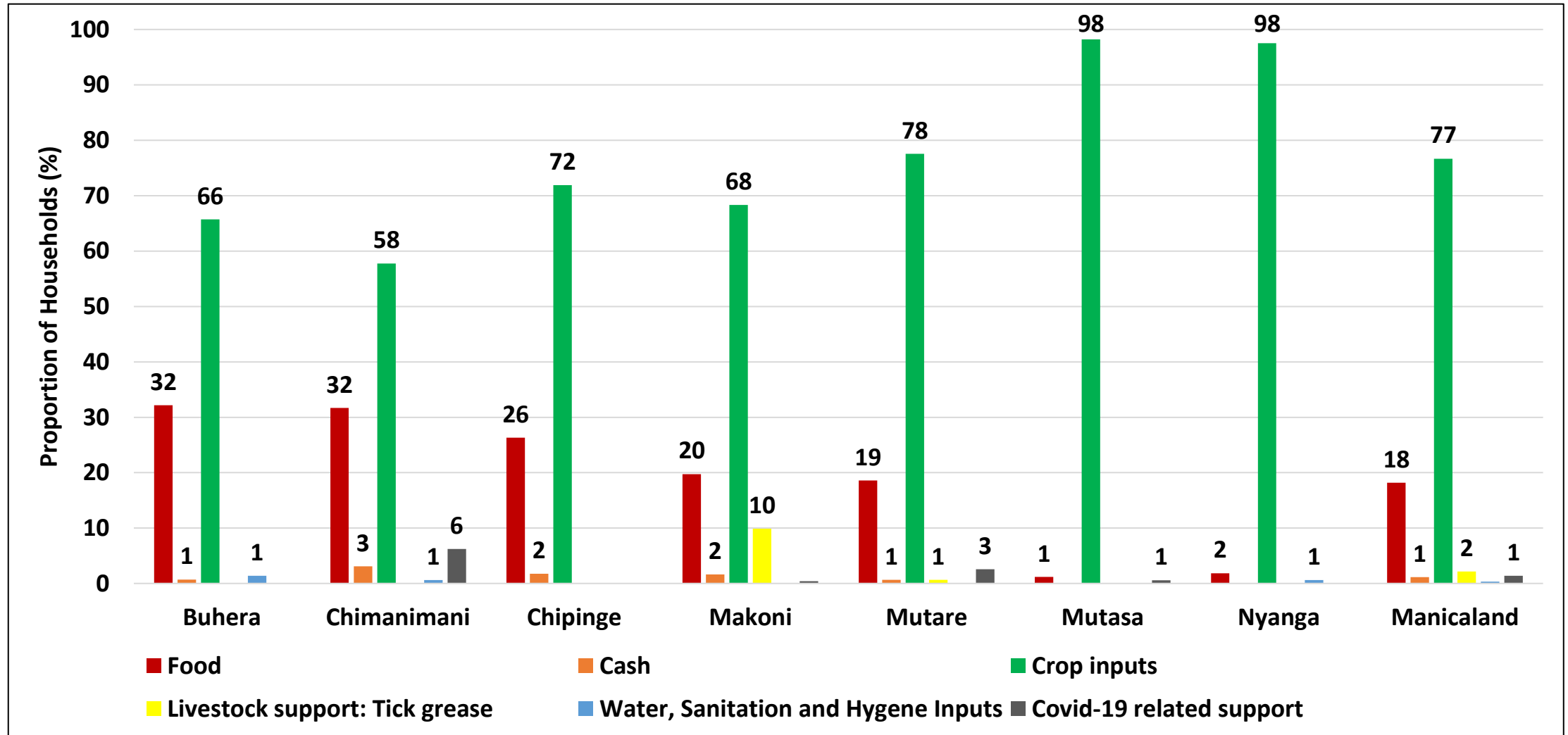
- Crop inputs (77%) and food (18%) were the most dominant forms of support from Government.

- Livestock support was highest in Makoni district (10%).

# Forms of Support from UN/NGO *(11.9%)*

- Support from UN/NGO was mostly in the form of food (78%).

- Mutare had the highest proportion of households which received food support at 95%, followed by Buhera (85%).

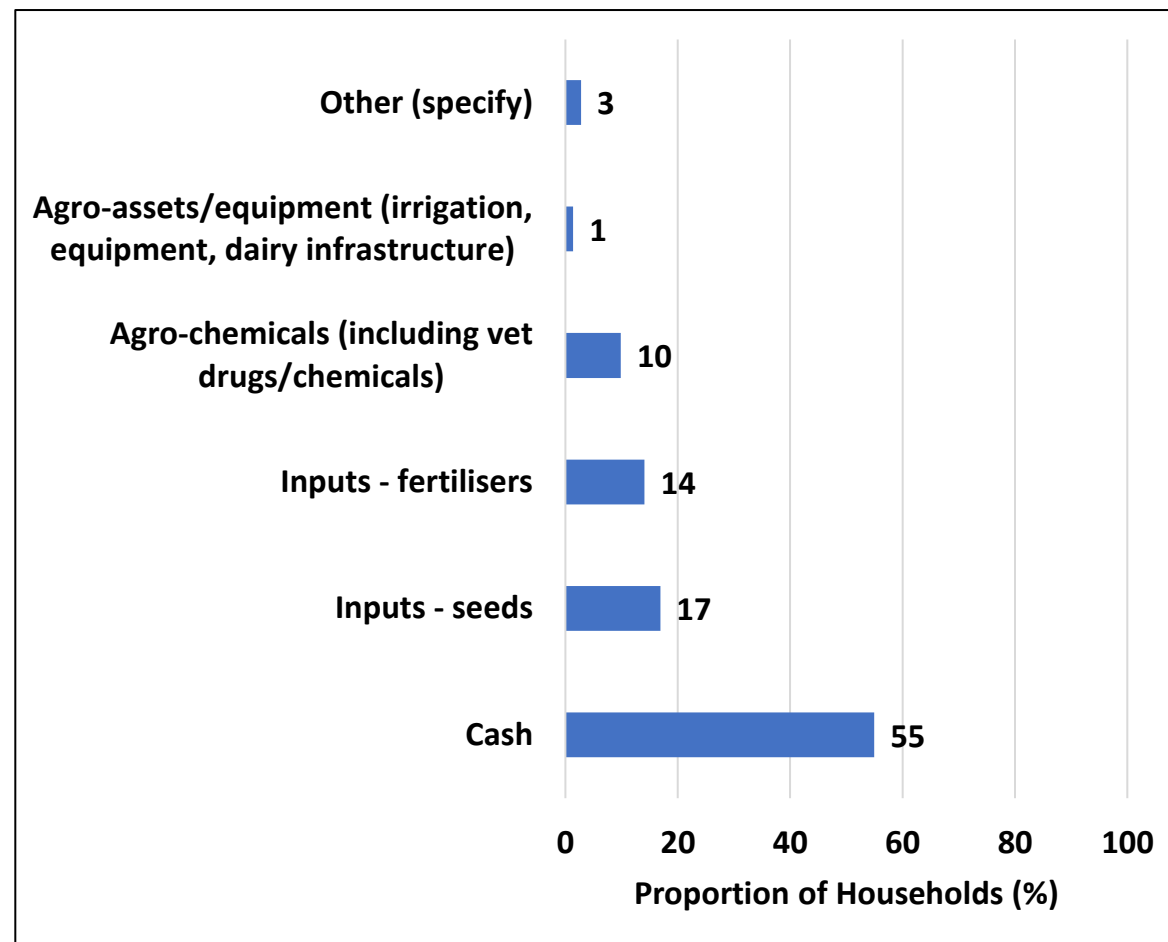- Approximately 11% of the households received support in the form of crop inputs from UN/NGO.

Loans

Households which Received Loans & Types of Loans

Households which Received Loans
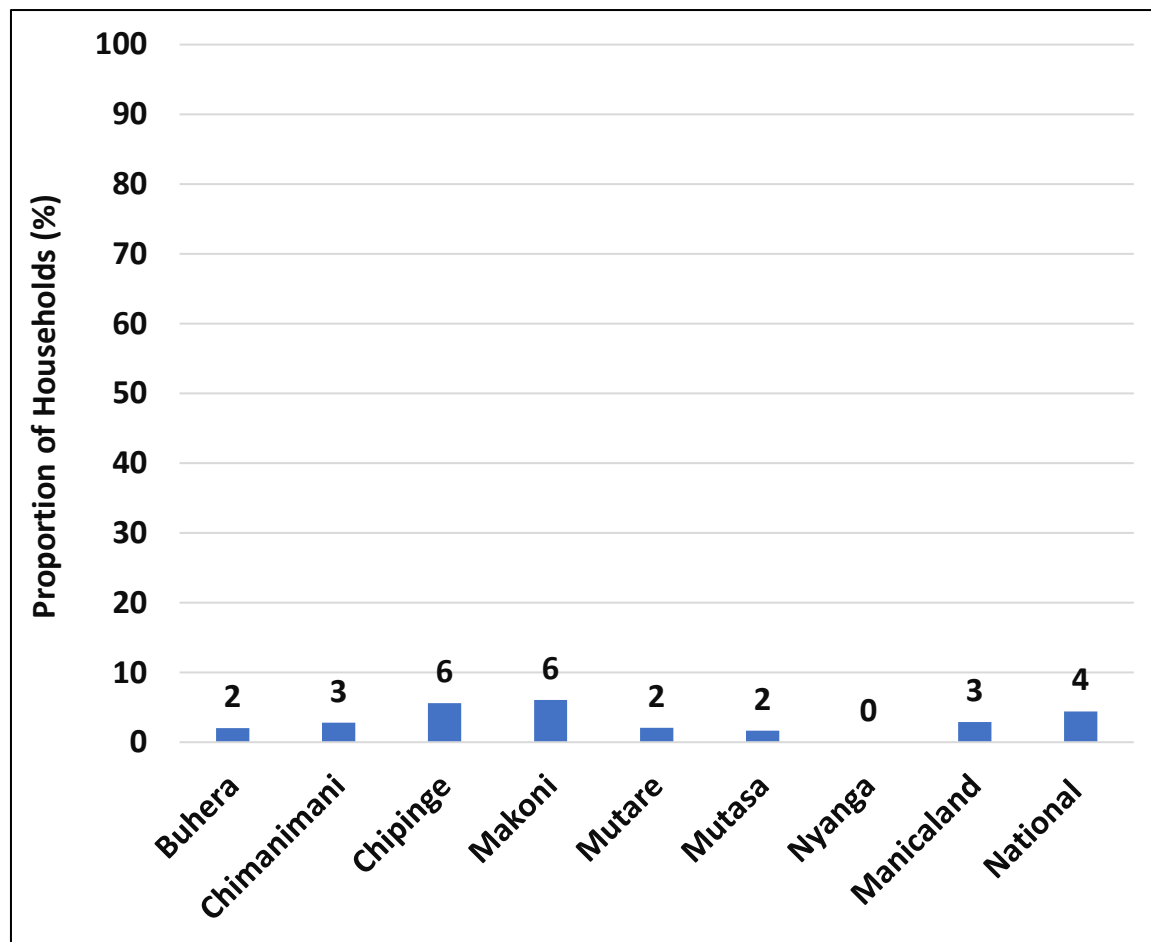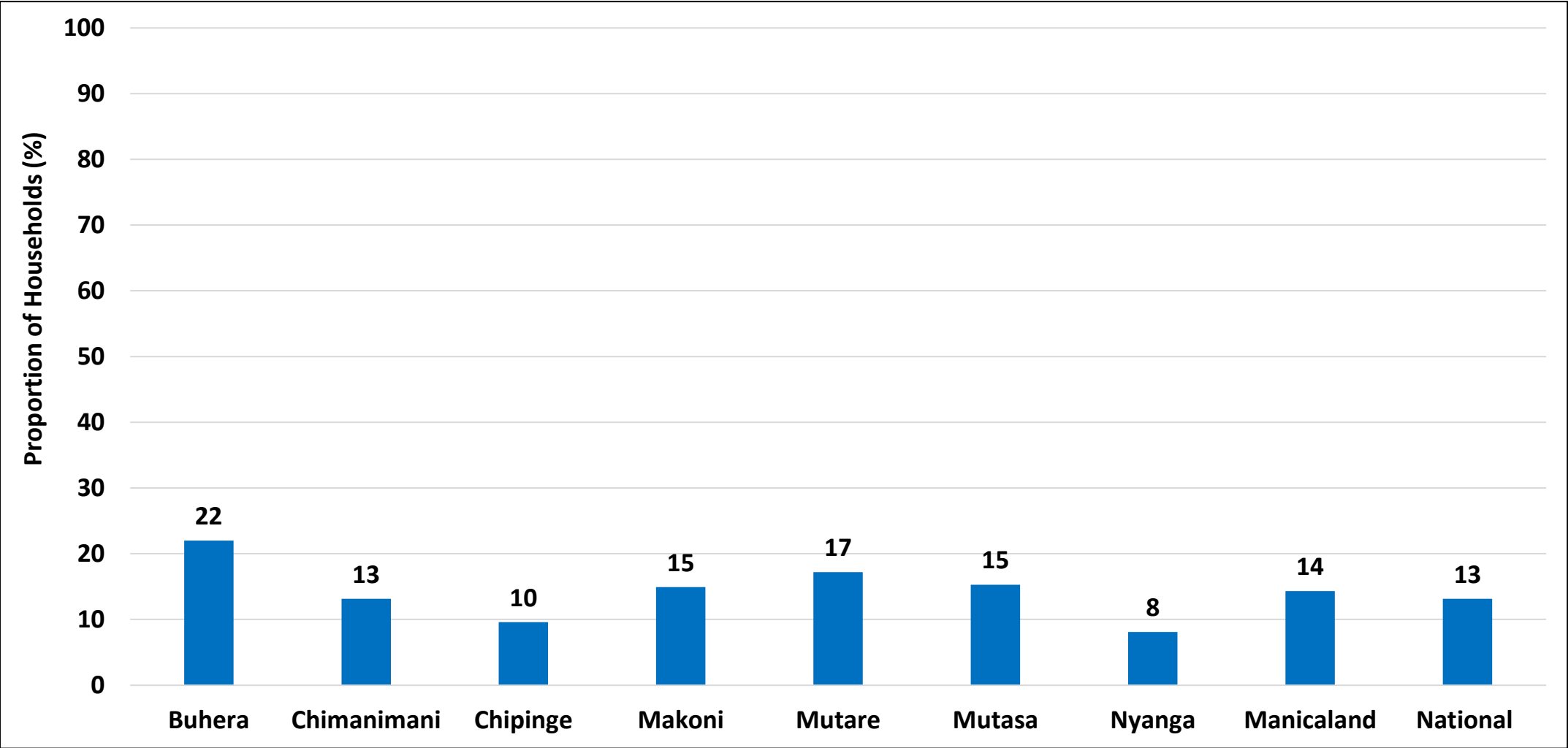

Types of Loans

- About 3% of households received loans similar to the national average of 4%.

- Of the 3% which received loans, the highest proportion received cash (55%) followed by seeds (17%) and fertilisers (14%).

Internal Savings and Landings (ISALs)

Households with a Member in an ISAL/Mukando Group

- Buhera (22%) and Mutare (17%) had the highest proportion of households which had at least one member in an ISAL/Mukando group.

Shocks and Hazards

Definitions

| Term	Definition
Shock	External short-term deviations from long-term trends that have substantial negative effects on people's current state of well-being, level of assets, livelihoods, or safety, or their ability to withstand future shocks (Zseleczky and Yosef, 2014)
Stressor	Long-term trends or pressures that undermine the stability of a system and increase vulnerability within it (Zseleczky and Yosef, 2014).
Shock Exposure Index	The degree to which the household feel vulnerable to prevalent shocks in their area. It is calculated by summation of number of shocks a household experienced and household perceived impact to the effects of those shocks
Ability to Cope index	This is the degree to which households have been able to recover from the shocks they experienced.

Number of Shocks Experienced by Households
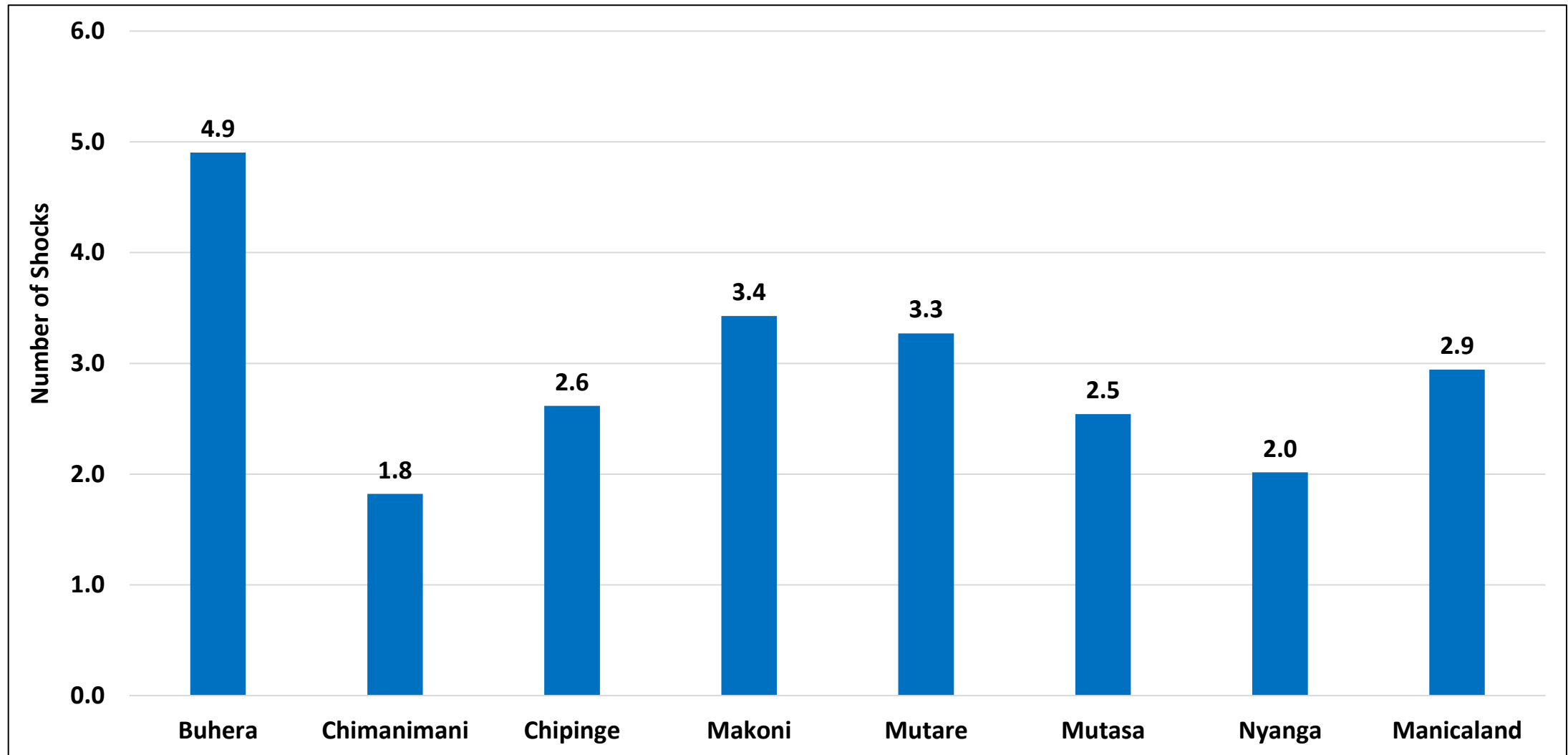
- Buhera had the highest number of shocks experienced by households (4.9) and this was higher than the provincial average of 2.9.

# Proportion of Households Experiencing Shocks
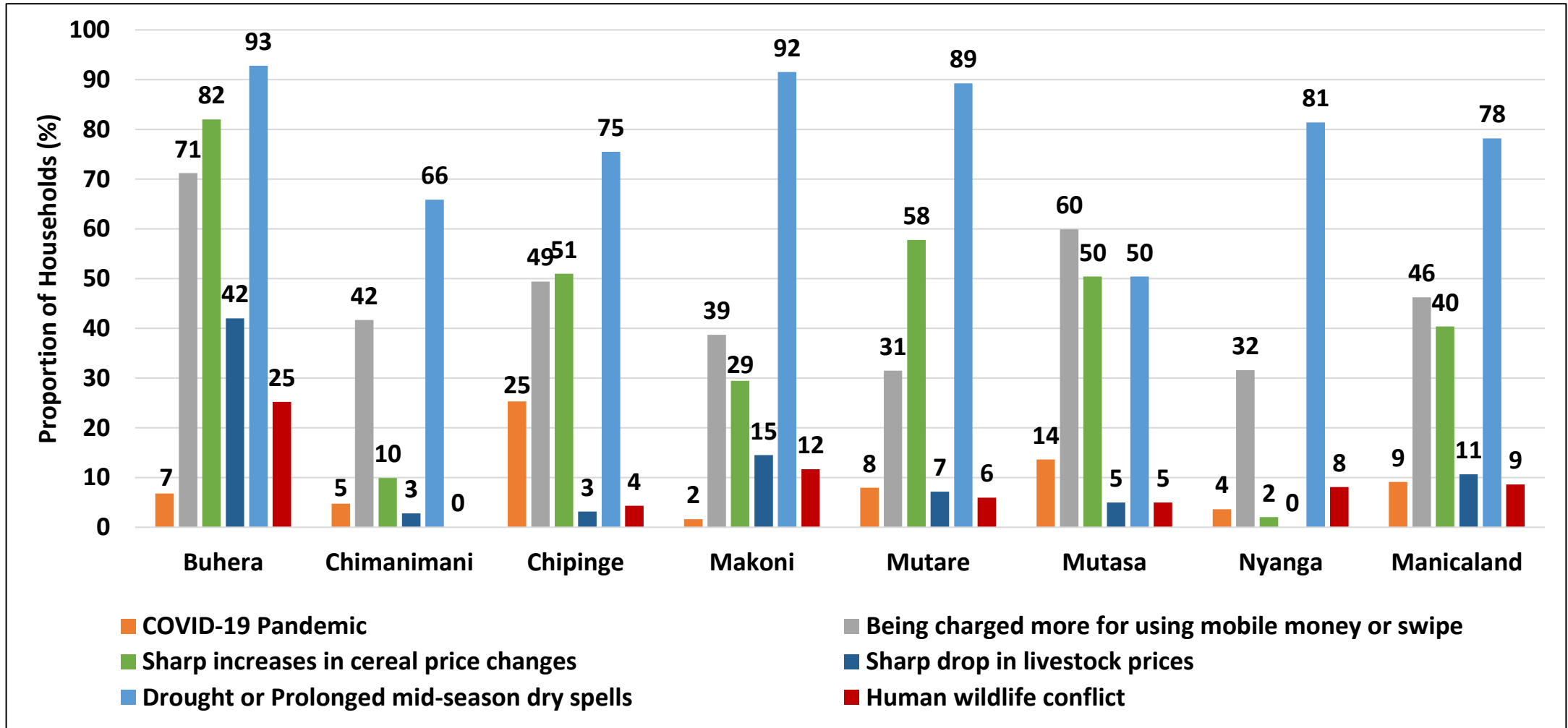
- Drought/prolonged mid season dry spells (78%), being charged more for using mobile money or swipe (46%) and sharp increases in cereal price changes (40%) were the most reported shocks experienced by households.

Households which Reported being Charged More for Mobile Money or Swipe
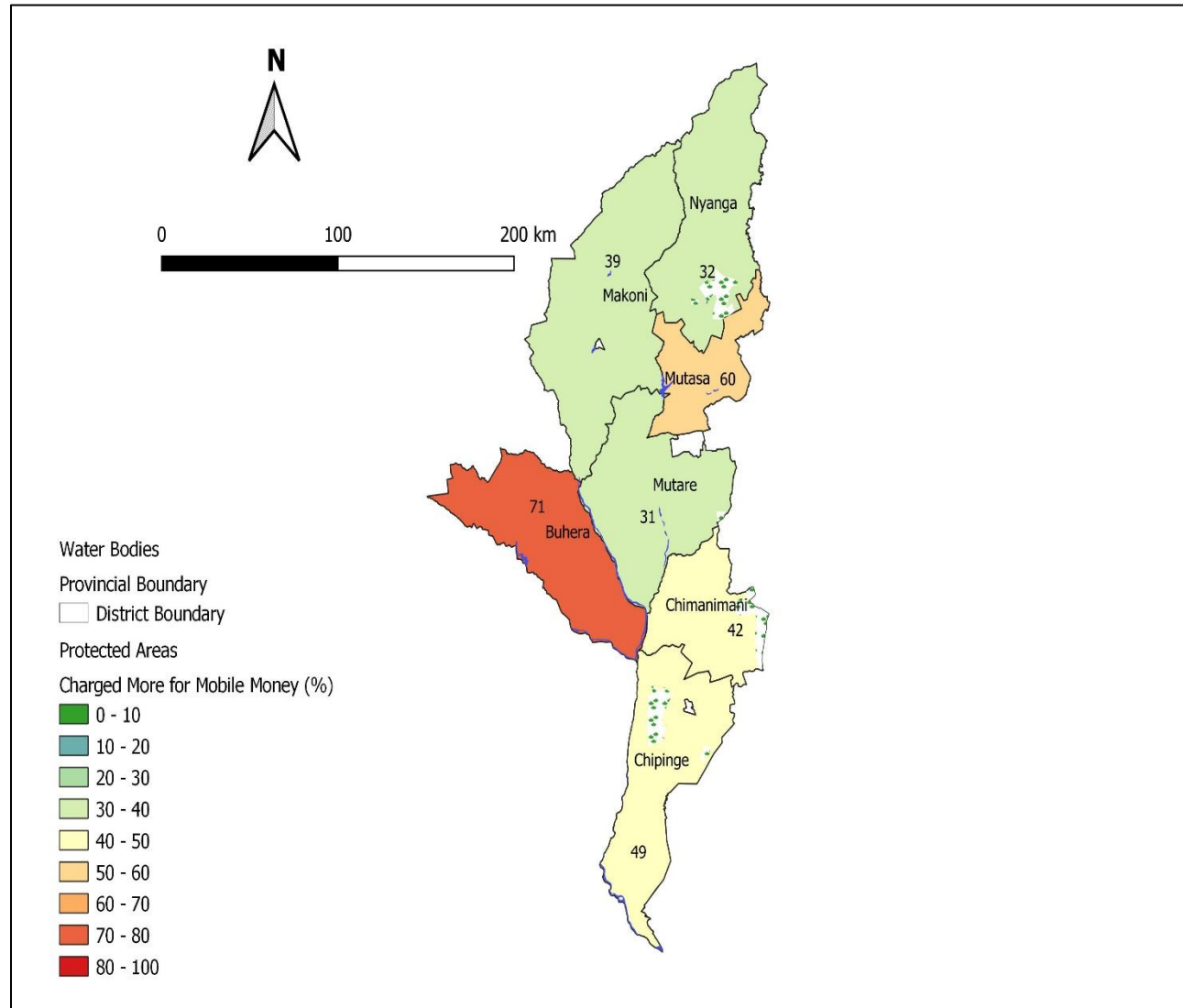
- Buhera (71%), Mutasa (60%) and Chipinge (49%) had the highest proportion of households which reported being charged more for mobile money or swipe.
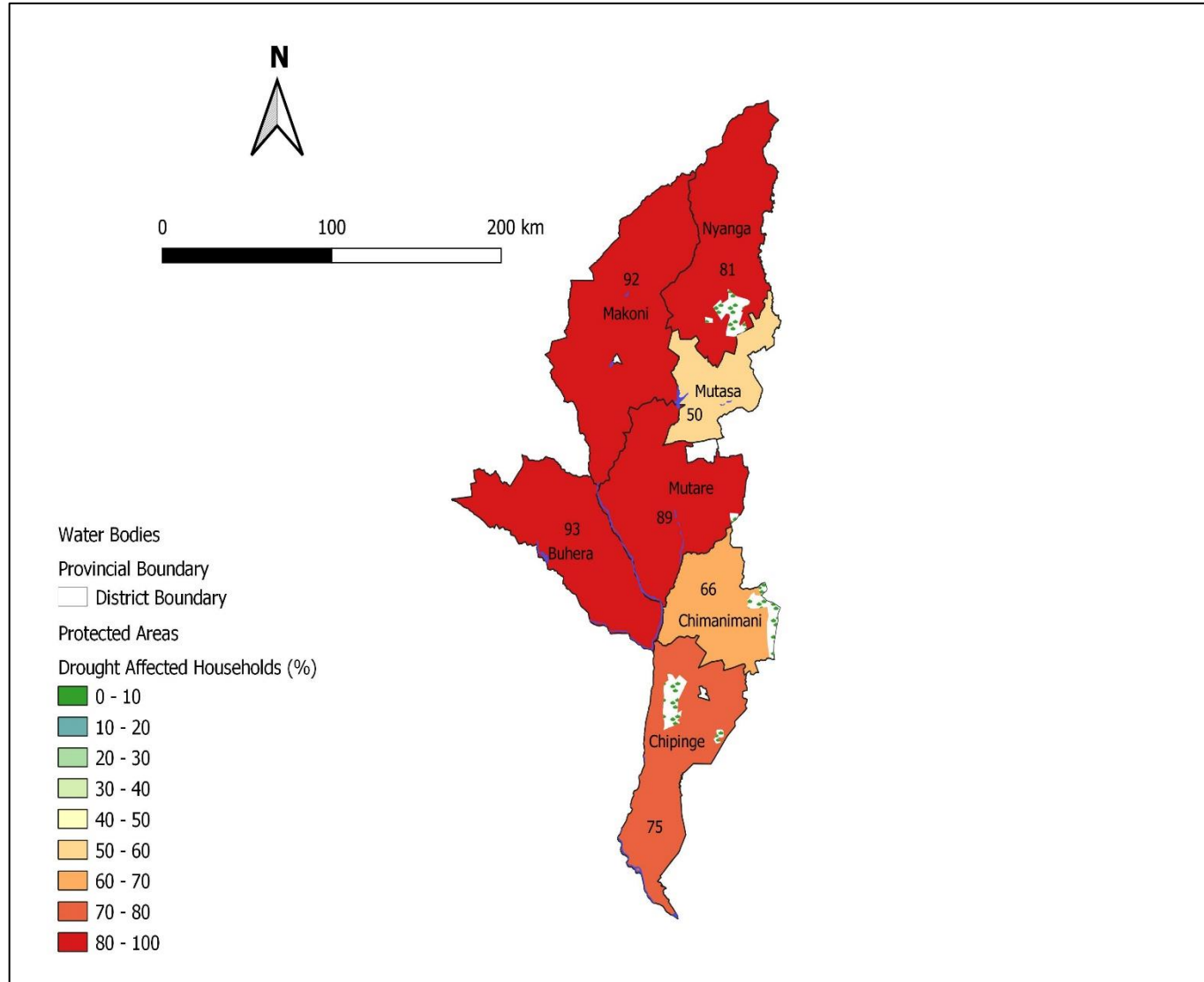
Households which Reported Sharp Cereal Price Increases
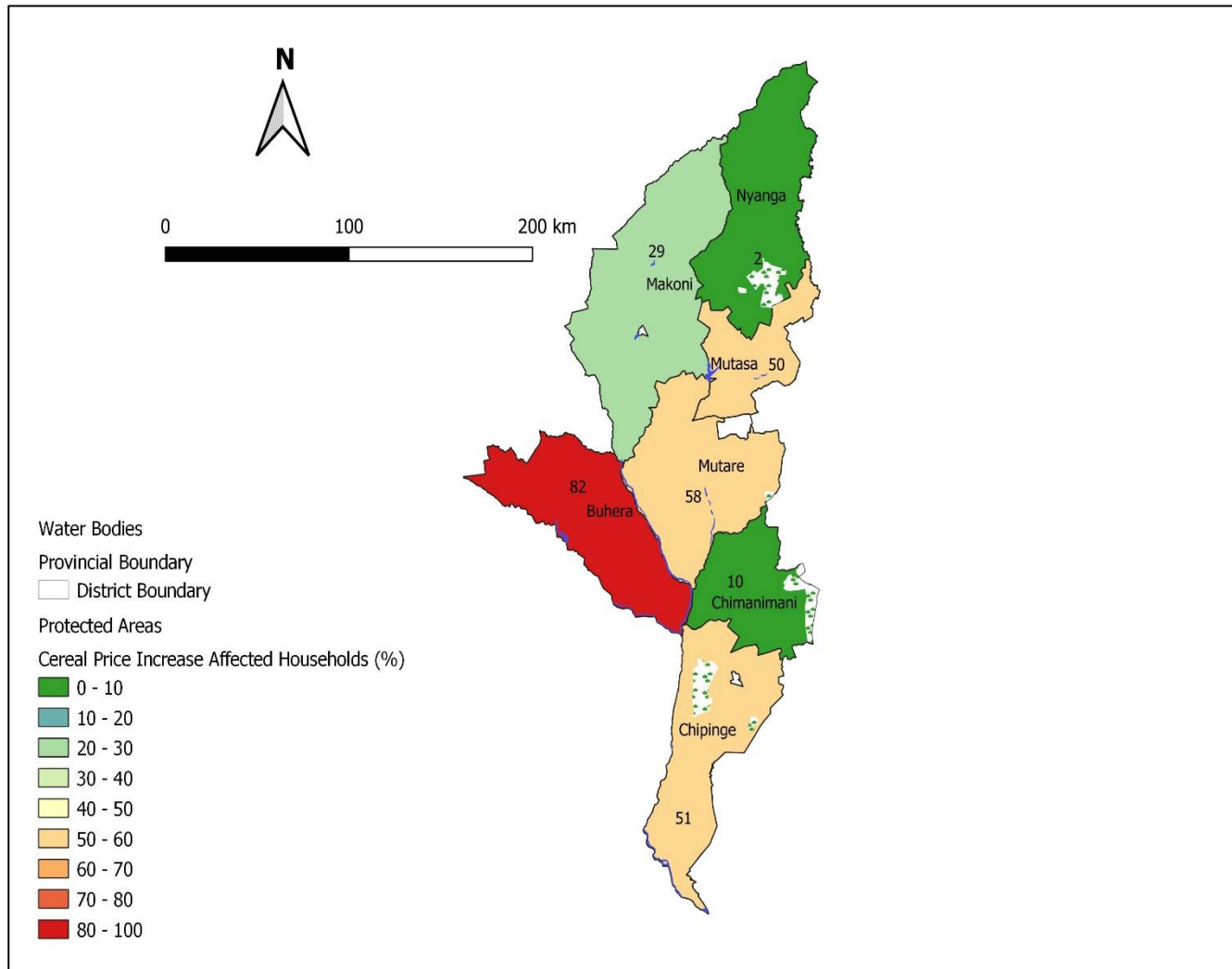
- Buhera (82%), Mutare (58%) and Mutasa (50%) had the highest proportion of households which reported cereal price increases as a shock.

- Nyanga (2%) and Chimanimani (10%) had the lowest proportion of households which reported cereal price increases as a shock.
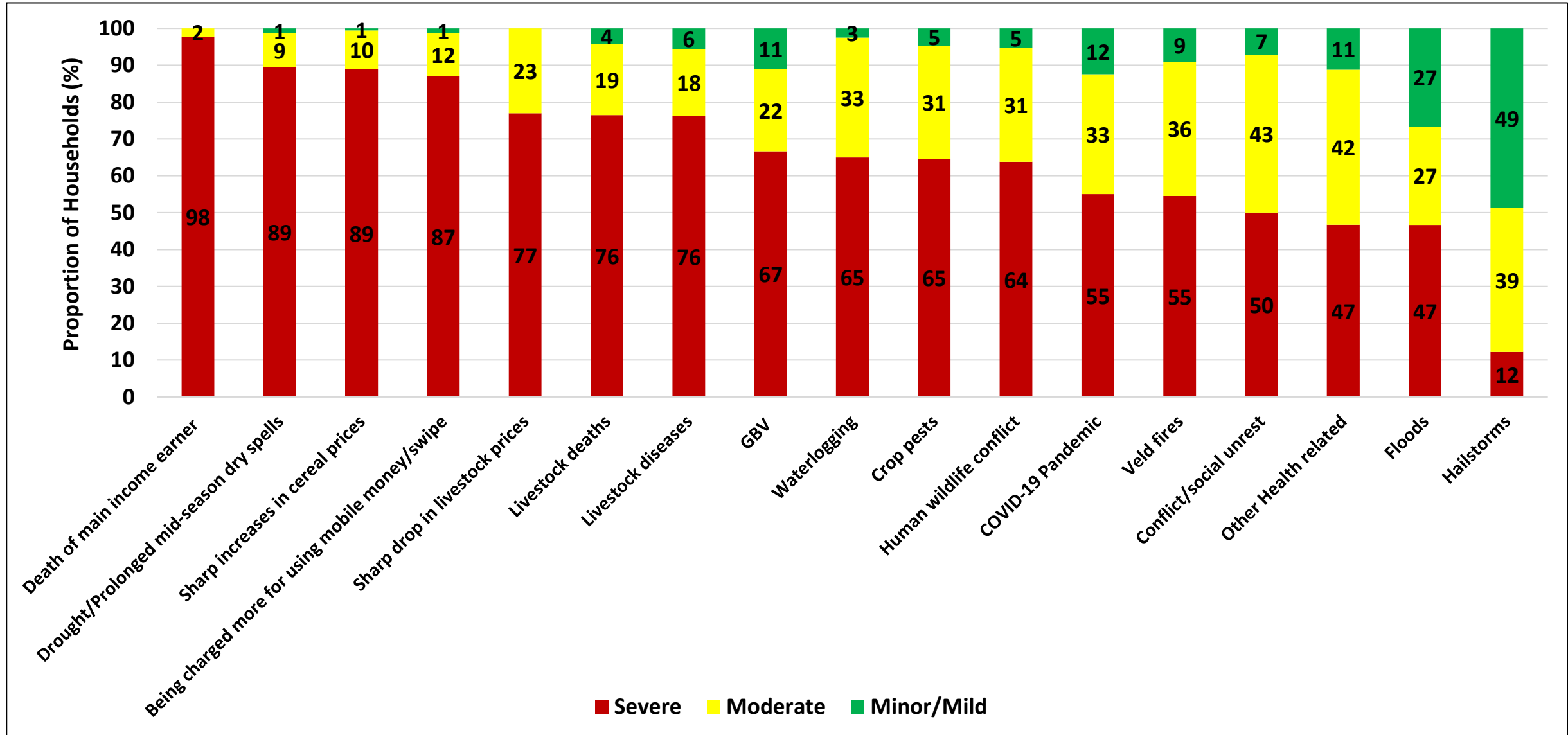
Households which Reported Drought

- The majority of districts had households which reported drought as a shock experienced within the 12 months preceding the survey.
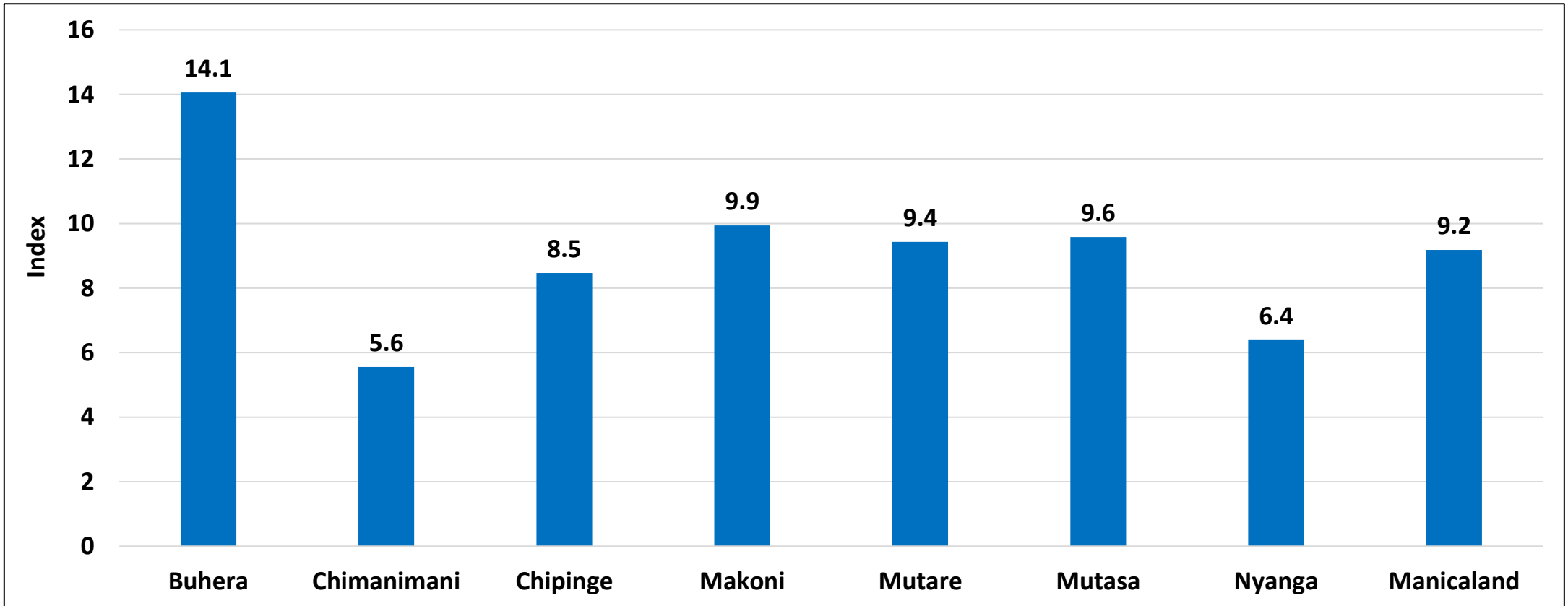
Severity of Shocks on Households

Proportion of Households (%) (y-axis)

| Shock	Severe	Moderate	Minor/Mild
Death of main income earner	98		2
Drought/Prolonged mid-season dry spells	89	9	1
Sharp increases in cereal prices	89	10	1
Being charged more for using mobile money/swipe	87	12	1
Sharp drop in livestock prices	77	23	
Livestock deaths	76	19	4
Livestock diseases	76	18	6
GBV	67	22	11
Waterlogging	65	33	3
Crop pests	65	31	5
Human wildlife conflict	64	31	5
COVID-19 Pandemic	55	33	12
Veld fires	55	36	9
Conflict/social unrest	50	43	7
Other Health related	47	42	11
Floods	47	27	27
Hailstorms	12	39	49

Legend: ■ Severe ■ Moderate ■ Minor/Mild

- Death of the main income earner in the household (98%) followed by drought or prolonged mid season dry spells and sharp increases in cereal prices (89%) were reported to have had severe impact on the household.

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Average Shock Exposure Index

- Shock exposure index was computed by multiplying the average number of shocks experienced with the severity impact of the shock on the household.
- Buhera (14.1) had the highest shock exposure index compared to the provincial average of 9.2.

Households' Ability to Cope with Past Shocks
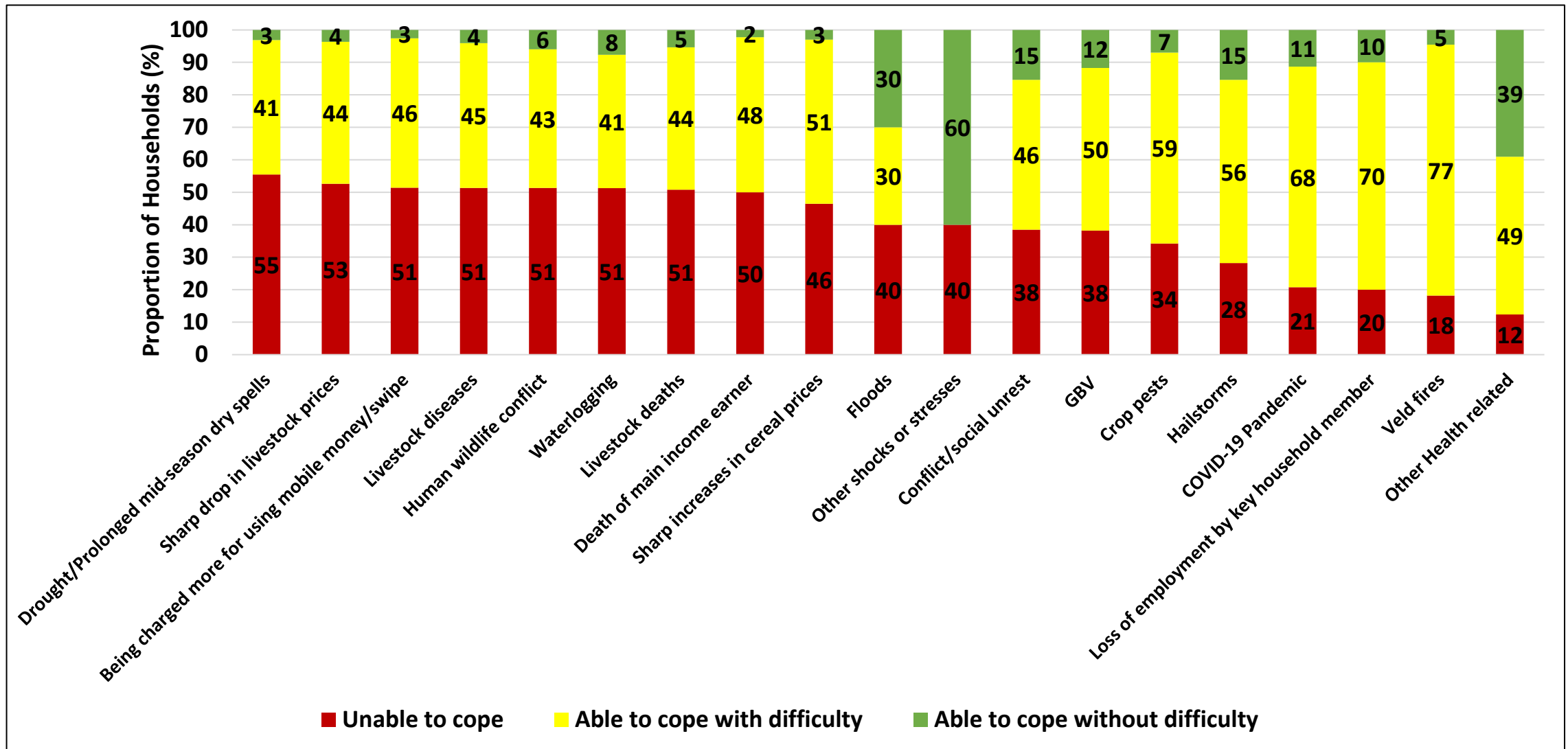
- Most households reported not being able to cope with drought or prolonged mid-season dry spells (55%) and sharp drop in livestock prices (53%).

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Households' Perception of their Ability to Cope with Future Shocks
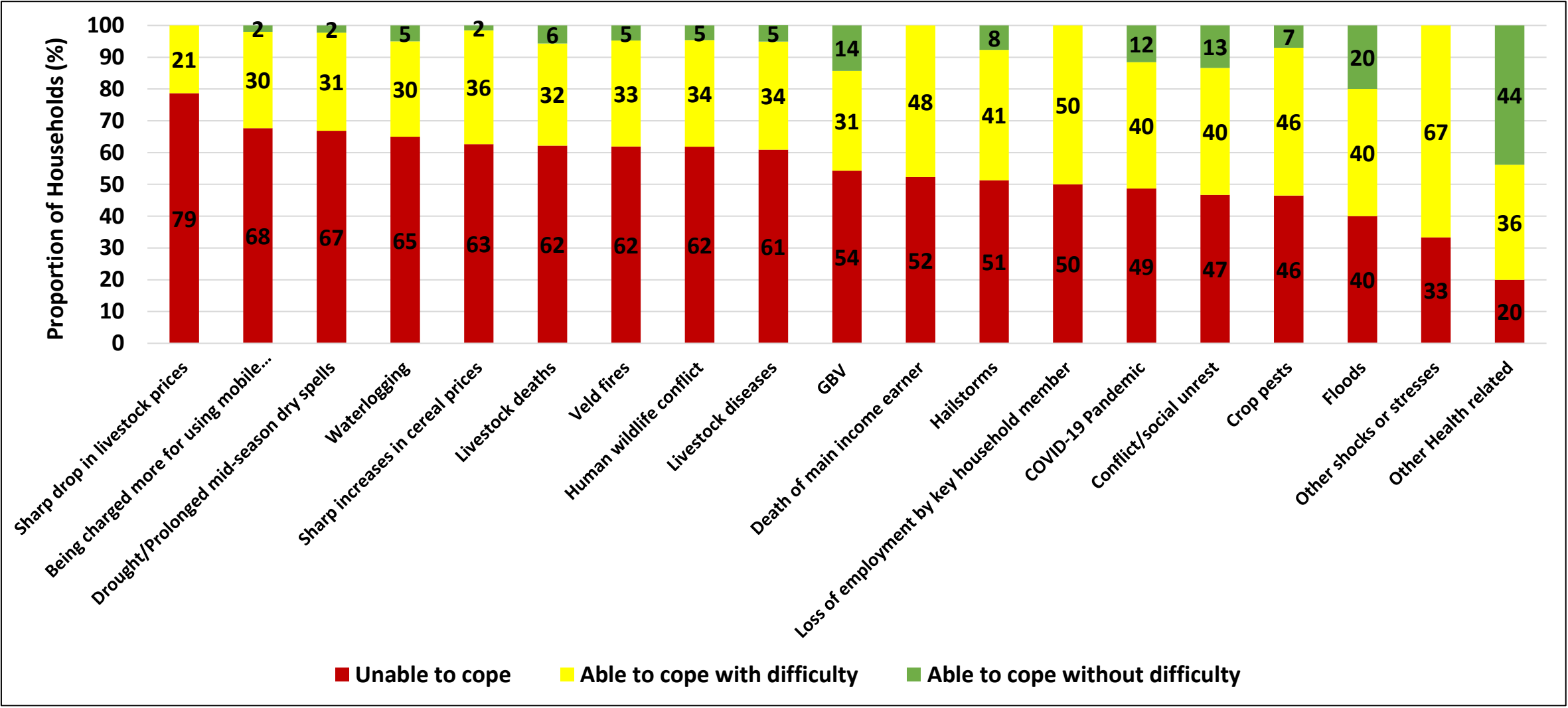
- Generally, households perceived to be unable to cope with most of the future shocks.
- However, about 44% of the households indicated they would be able to cope with other health related future challenges without difficulty.
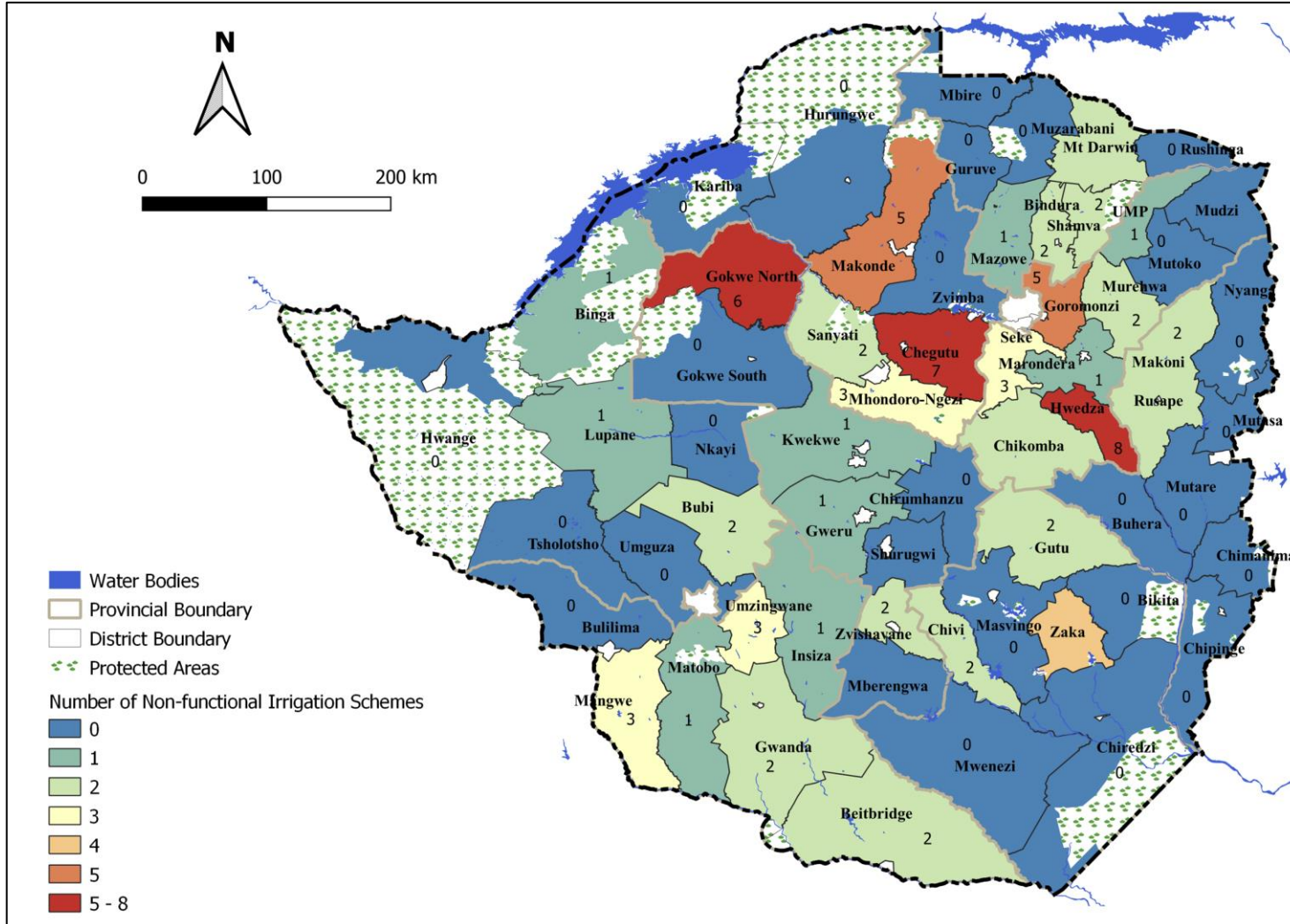
Infrastructure - Irrigation

Total Number of Irrigation Schemes per District
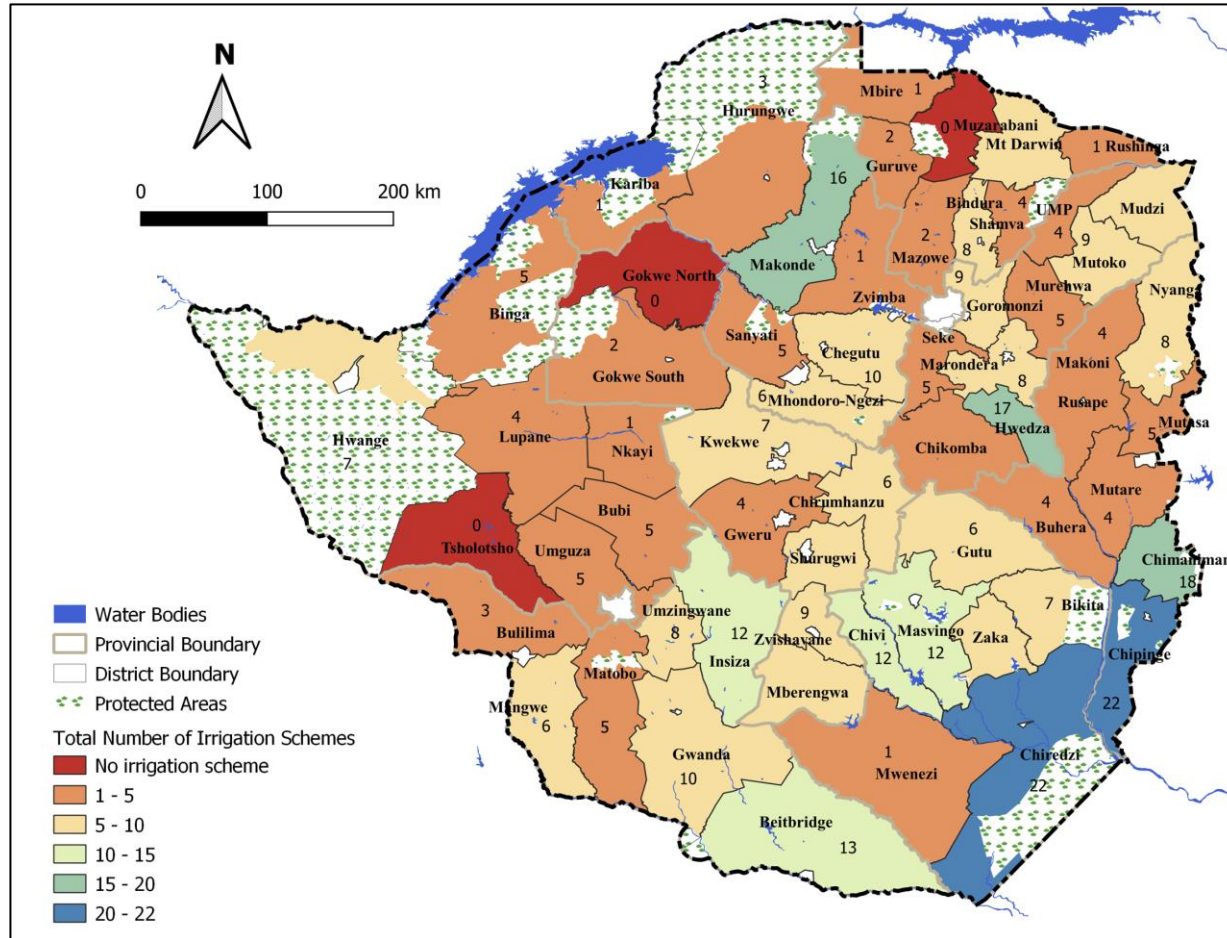
- Chipinge (22) had the highest number of irrigation schemes followed by Chimanimani (18).

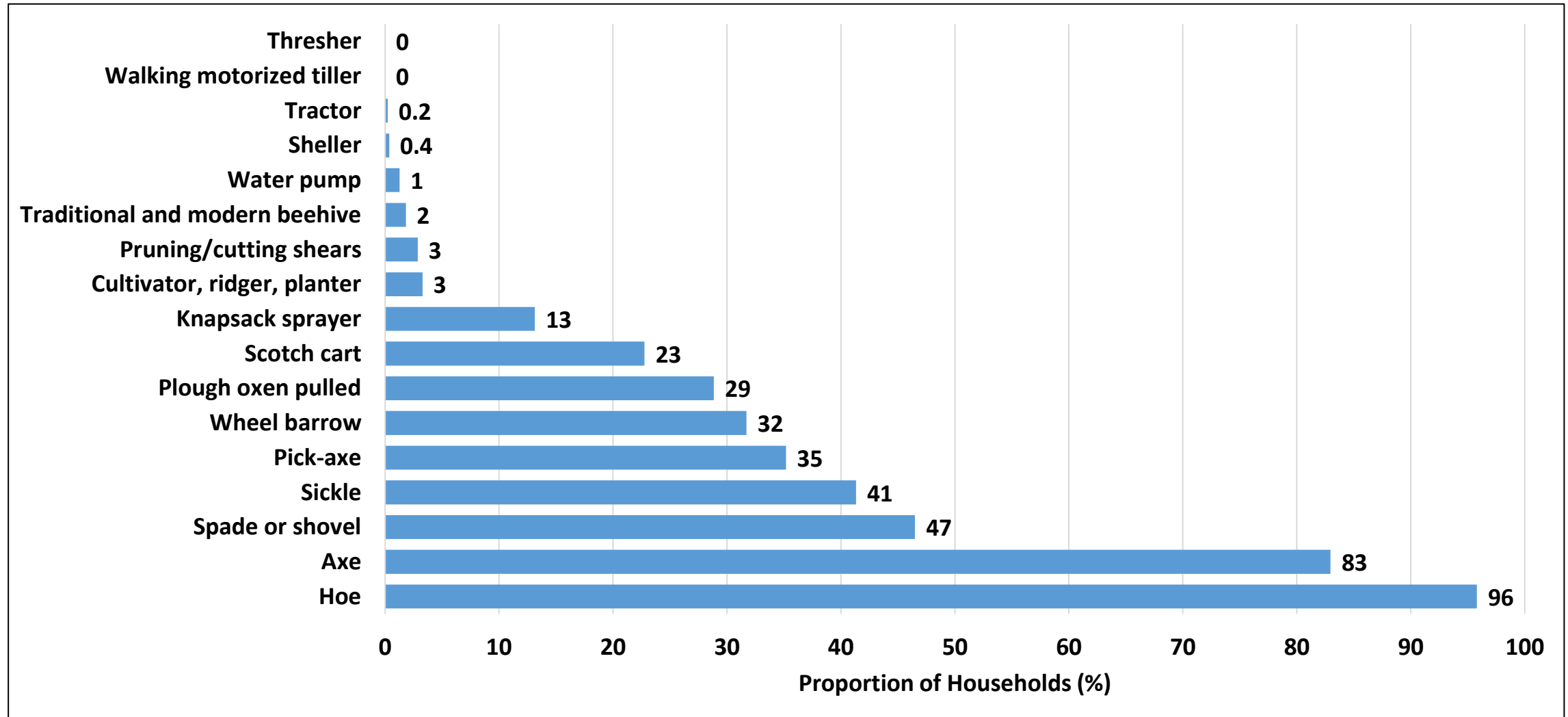# Functional Irrigation Schemes

- Generally, all irrigation schemes in the province were either functional or partially functional.

- Chimanimani had the highest number of partially functional irrigation schemes (8).

- Makoni had the lowest number of functional irrigation schemes (2).
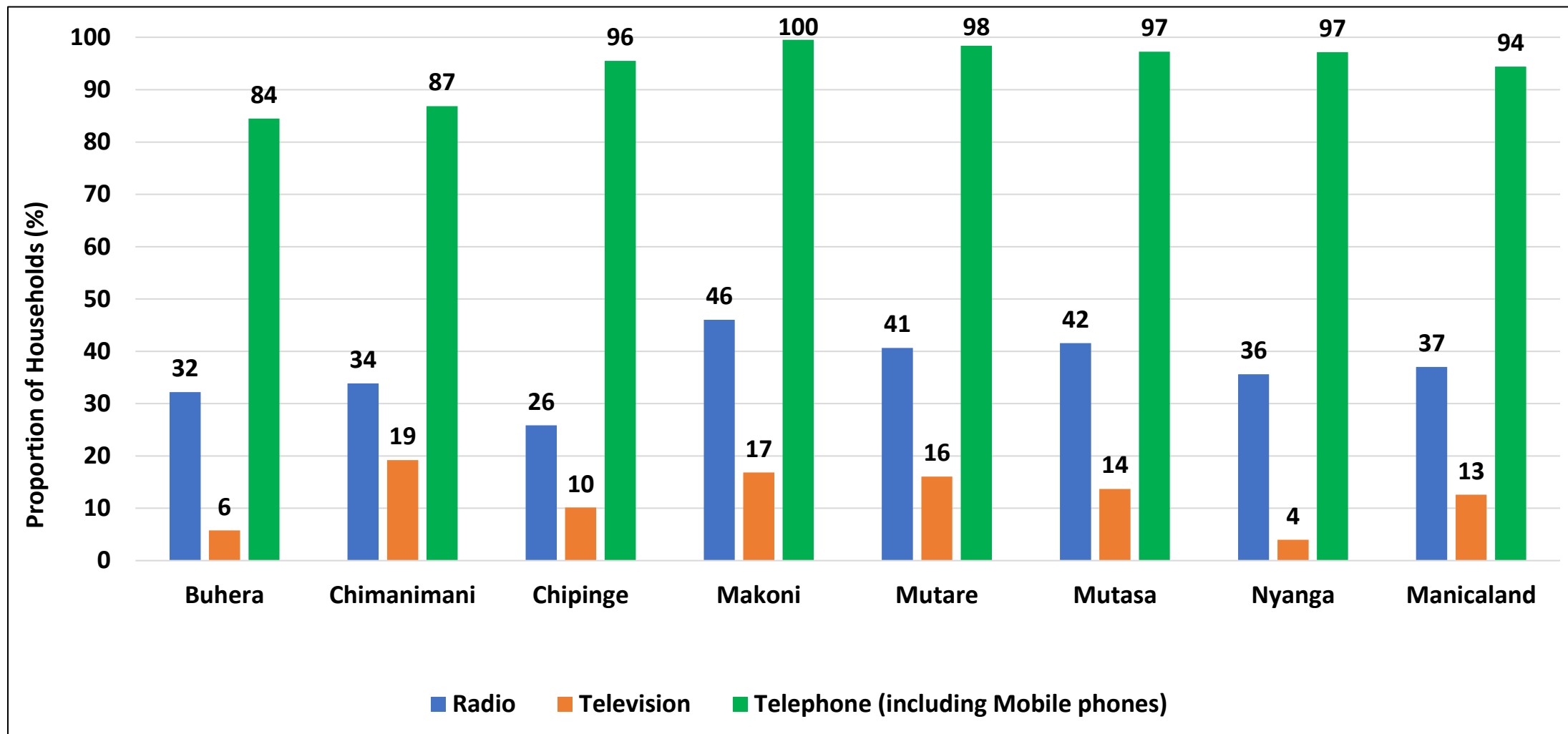
Household Assets

Household Productive Assets Ownership

| Asset	Proportion of Households (%)
Thresher	0
Walking motorized tiller	0
Tractor	0.2
Sheller	0.4
Water pump	1
Traditional and modern beehive	2
Pruning/cutting shears	3
Cultivator, ridger, planter	3
Knapsack sprayer	13
Scotch cart	23
Plough oxen pulled	29
Wheel barrow	32
Pick-axe	35
Sickle	41
Spade or shovel	47
Axe	83
Hoe	96

- The most common household productive assets were hoe (96%), axe (83%) and spade or shovel (47%).

Household ICT Asset Ownership

- Telephones including mobile phones were the commonly owned ICT asset by 94% of the households.
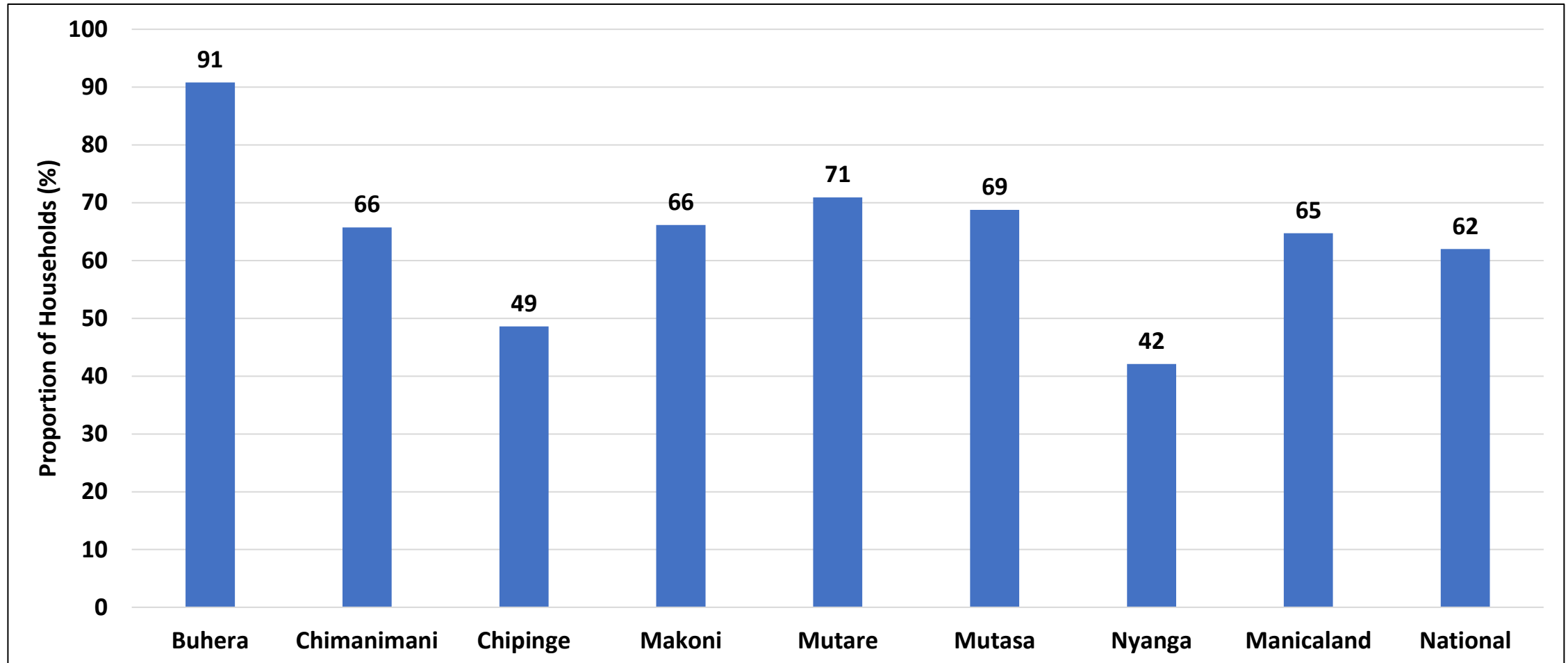
- About 37% owned a radio.

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Other Assets Owned by Households
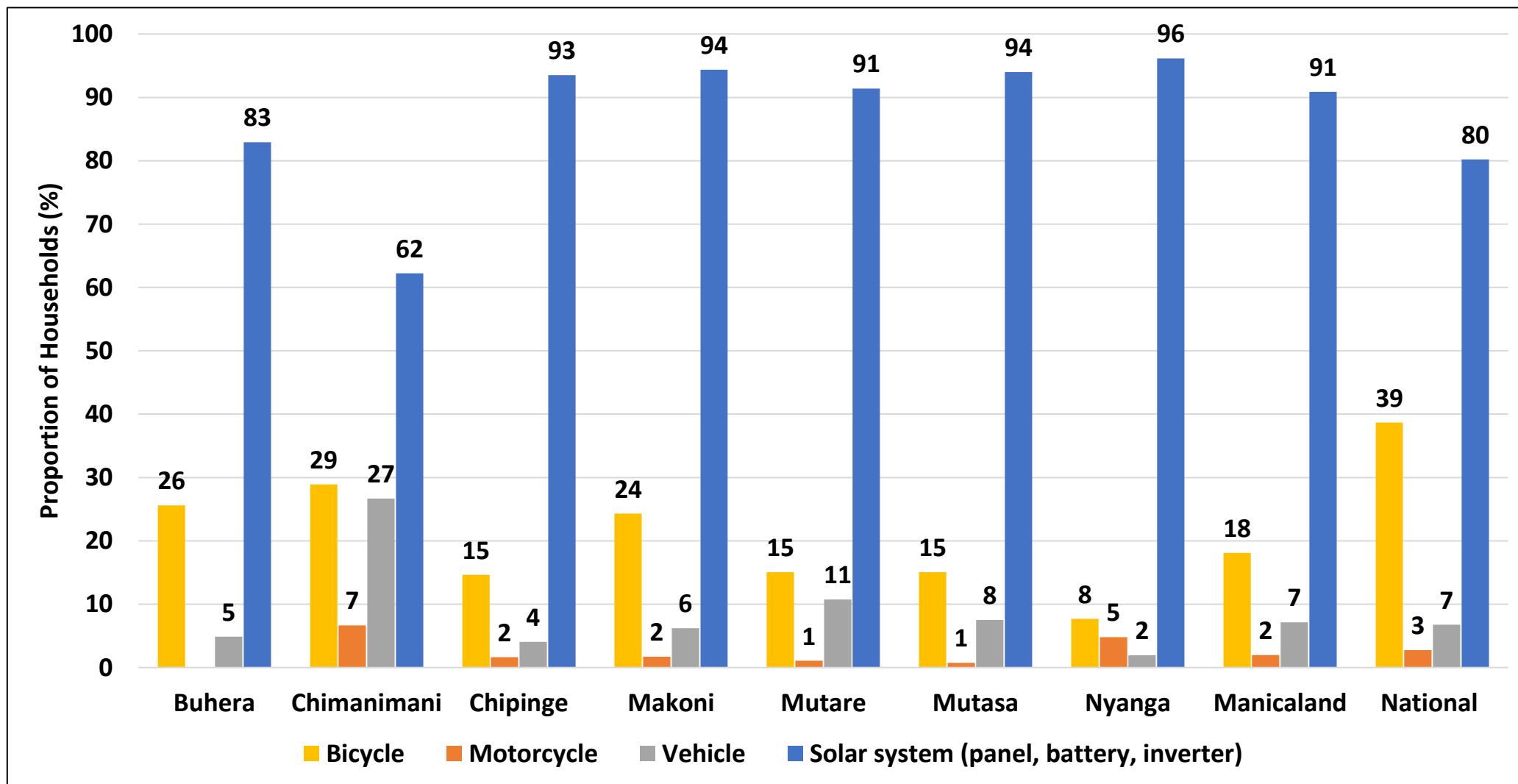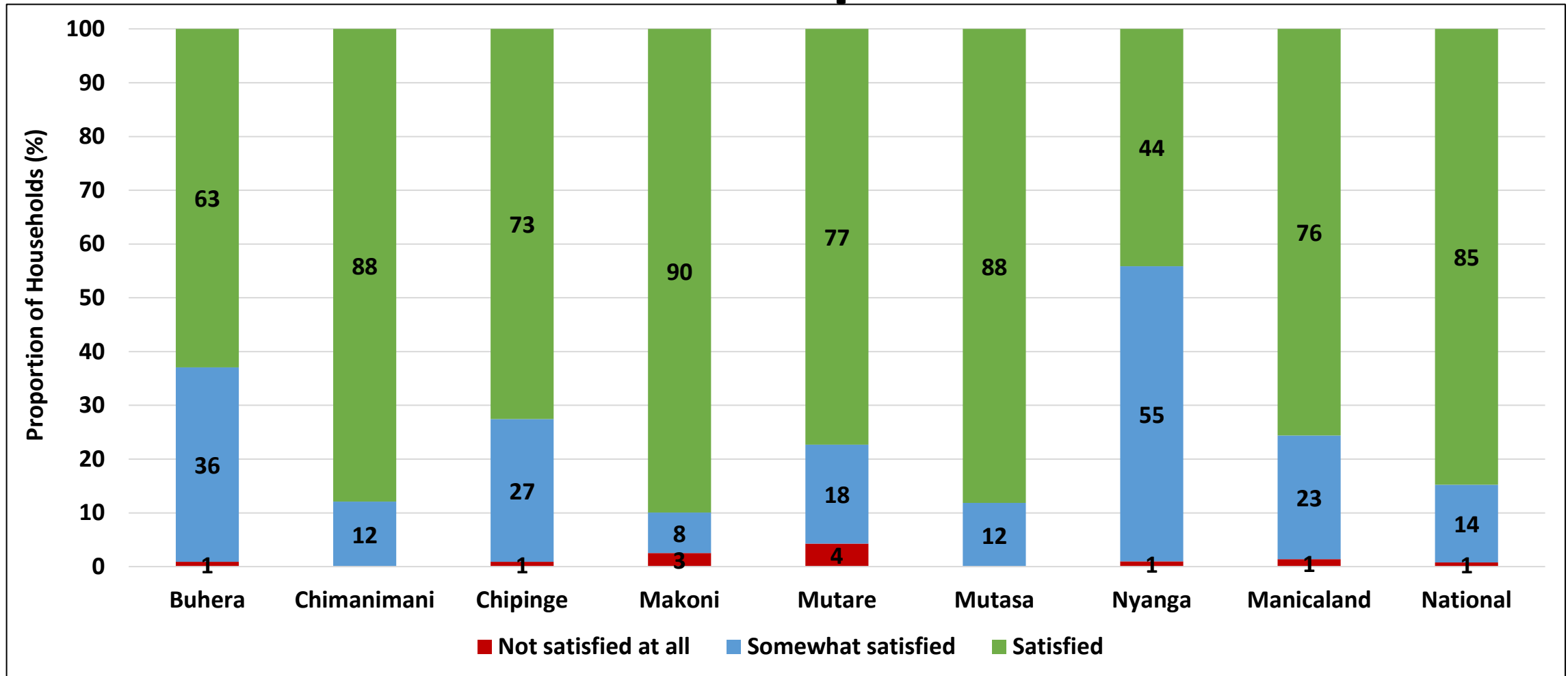

- About 91% of the households owned a solar system.

Agricultural Production

Households which Received Agricultural Extension Services in the Past Year


- Provincially, 65% of households received some form of agricultural extension services support in the past year and this was in comparison with the national average of 62%.

- The highest proportion of households which received agricultural extension services during the past year was in Buhera (91%).

Households Satisfied with Agricultural Extension Services for both Crop and Livestock *(65%)*

- Of the households which received extension services, the highest proportion of households which was satisfied with extension services was in Makoni (90%) and this was higher than the provincial average of 76%.

Households which Received Agricultural Training from Government Extension or Other Extension Officers *(65%)*
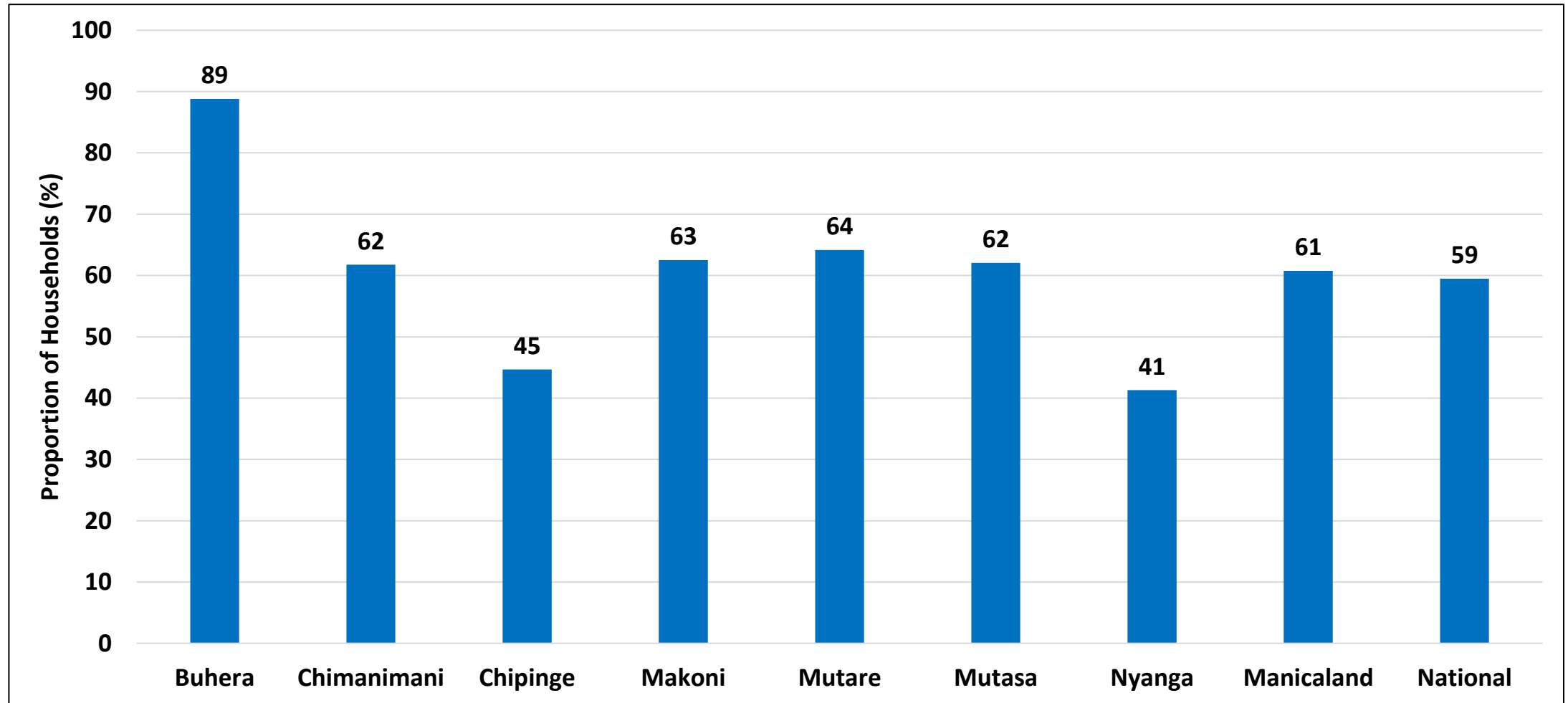
- Buhera (89%) had the highest proportion of households which received agricultural training and Nyanga had the lowest (41%).

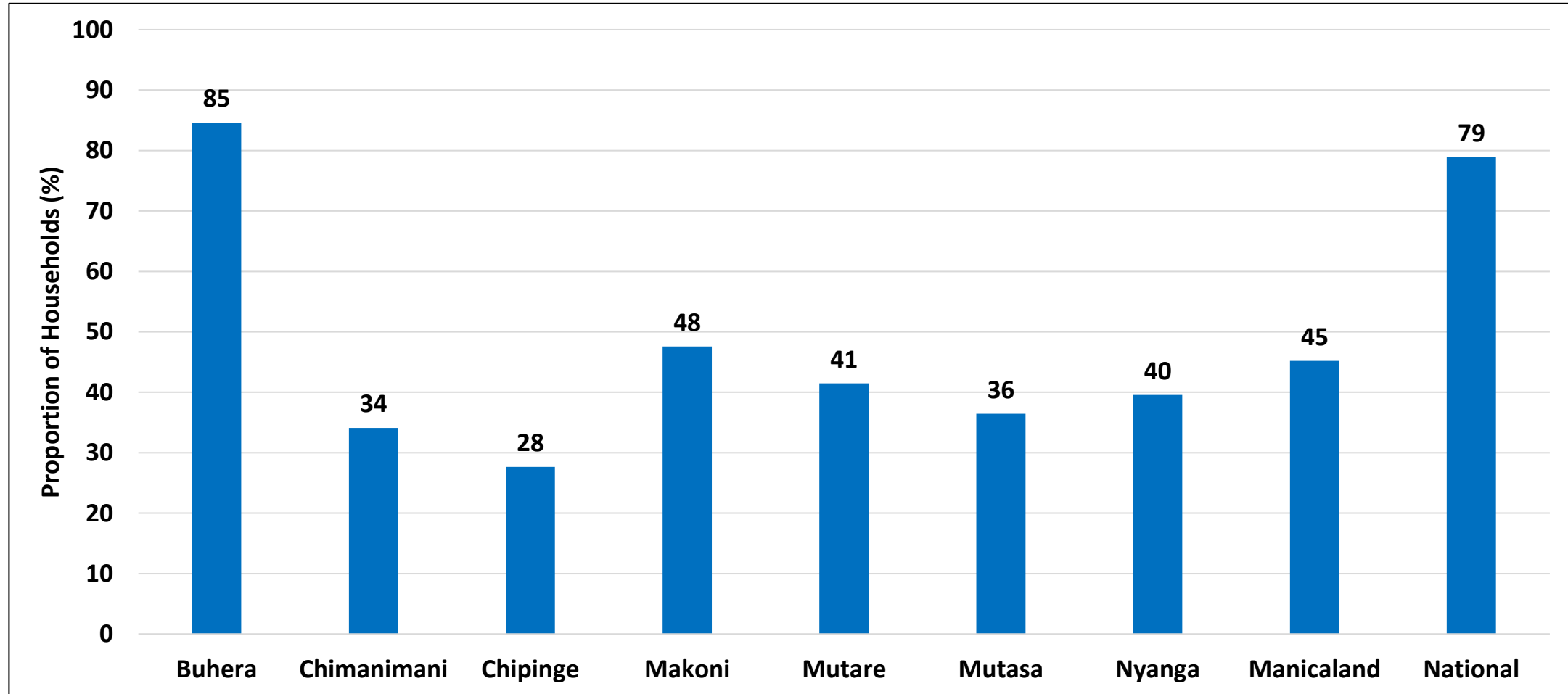# Households which Received Agricultural Extension Visits from Extension Officers *(65%)*
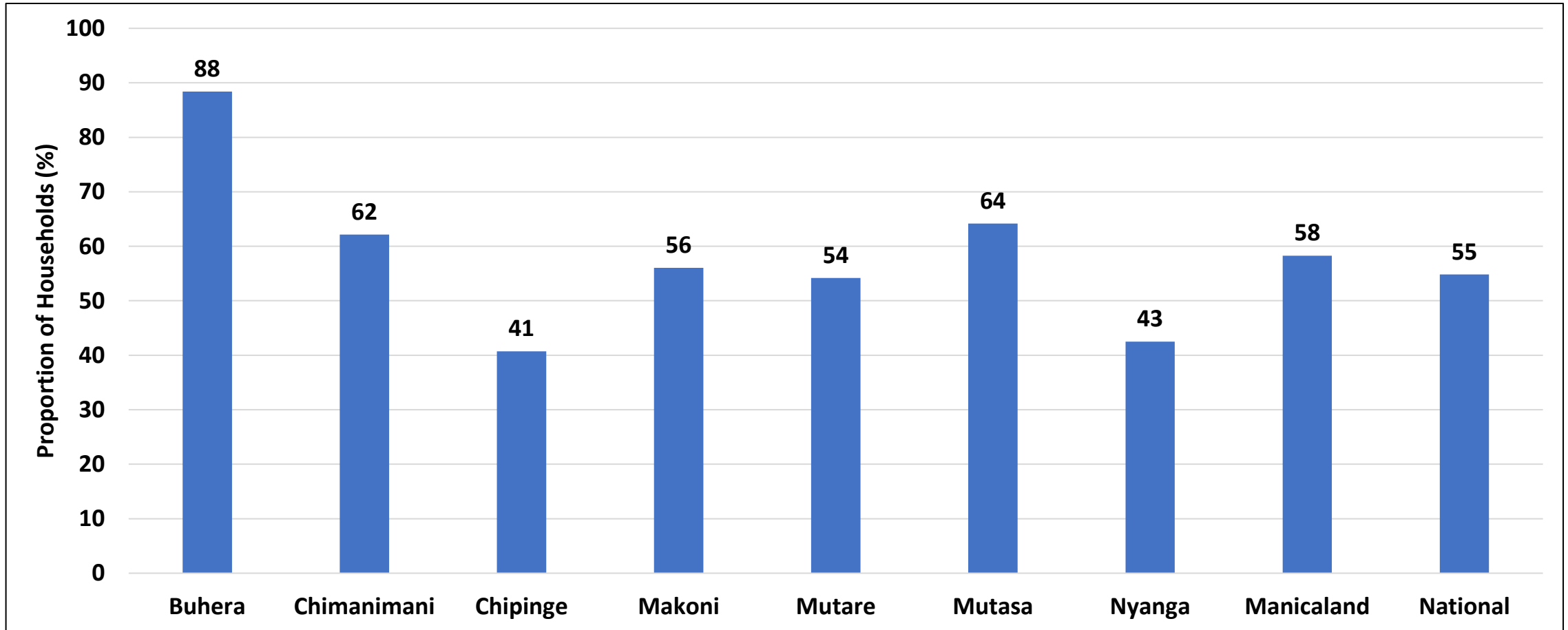
- Only 58% of households received extension visits from agricultural extension officers in the past year, with the highest proportion being in Buhera (88%).

Households which Received January Disease Support from Extension Officers *(65%)*

- The proportion of households which received extension support on January Disease was 45%.

Households which Received Support on Fall Army Worm from Extension Officers *(65%)*
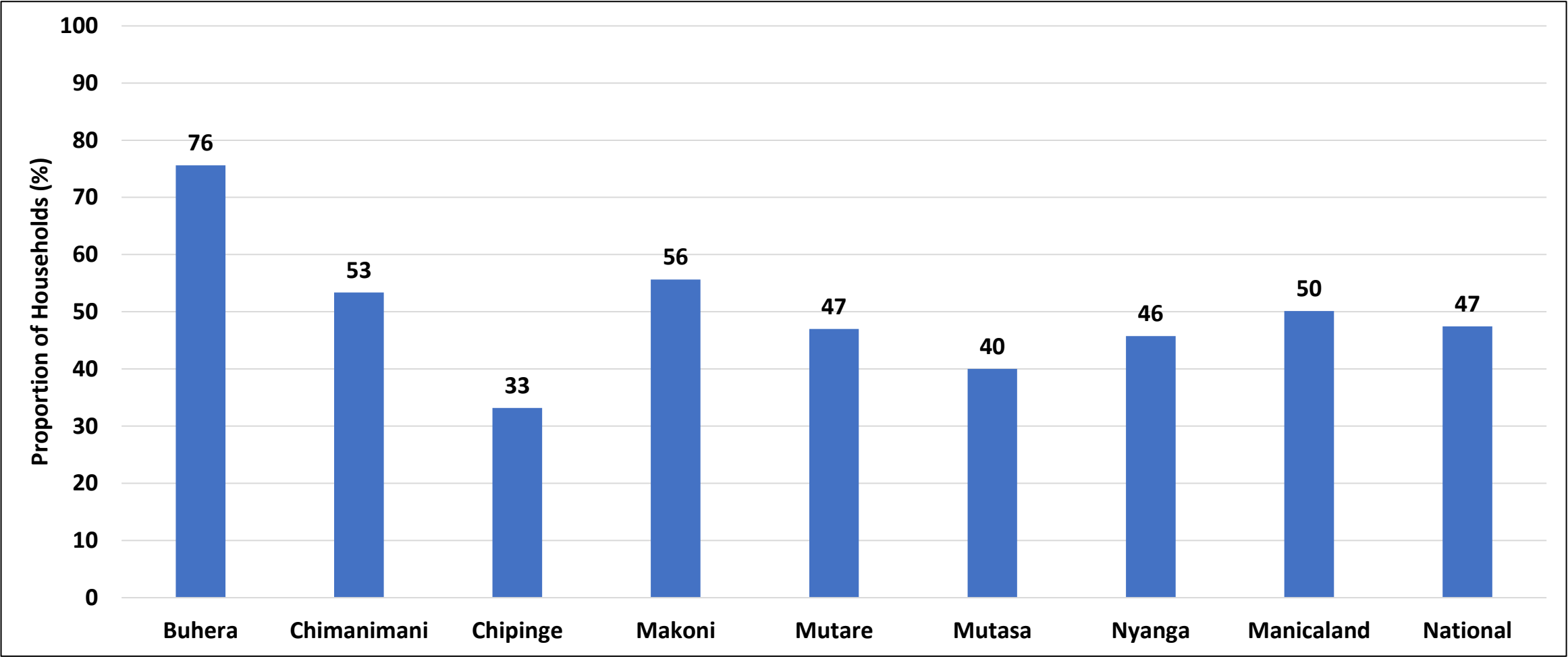
- About 50% of the households received support on Fall Army Worm from extension officers and this was comparable with the national average of 47%.

Households which Received Extension Support on Weather and Climate
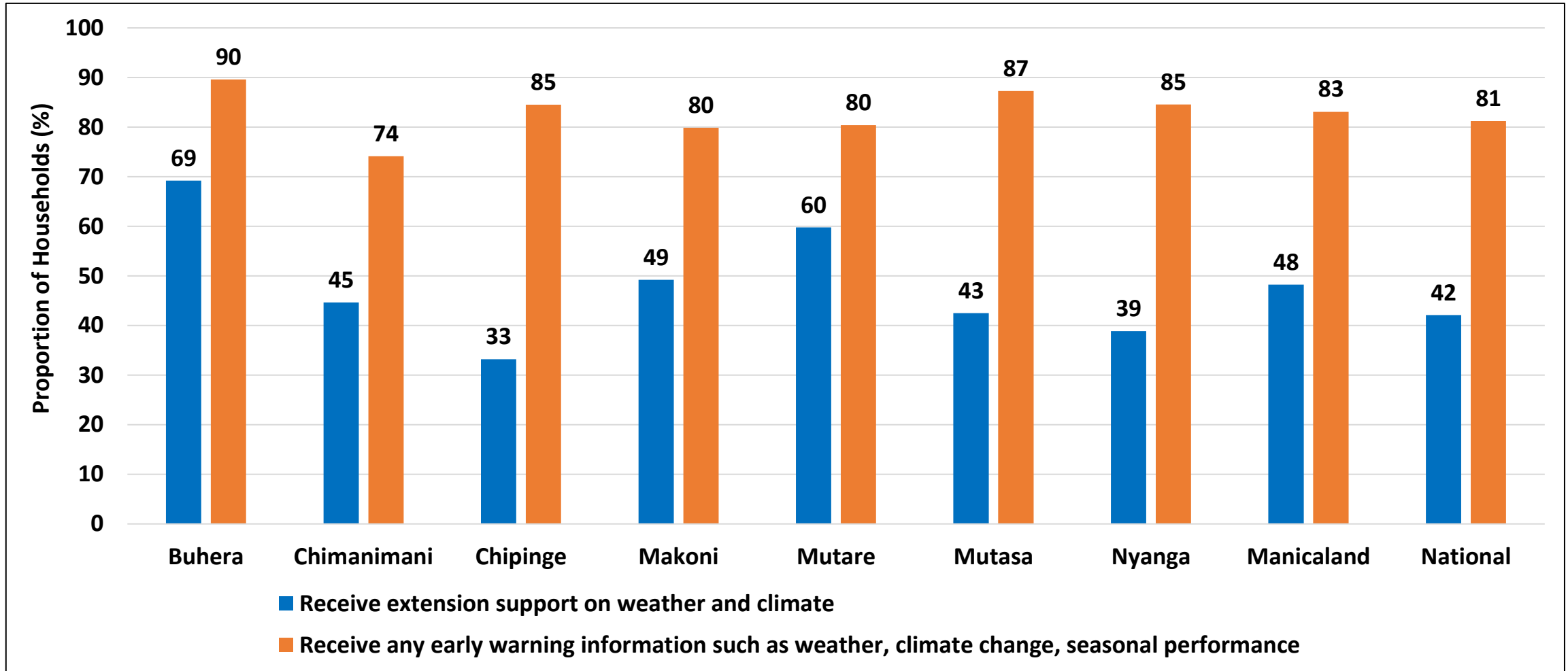
- About 48% of the households received extension support on weather and climate with Chipinge having the lowest proportion (33%).

Households which Used the Extension Services Information to Plan Response Mechanisms
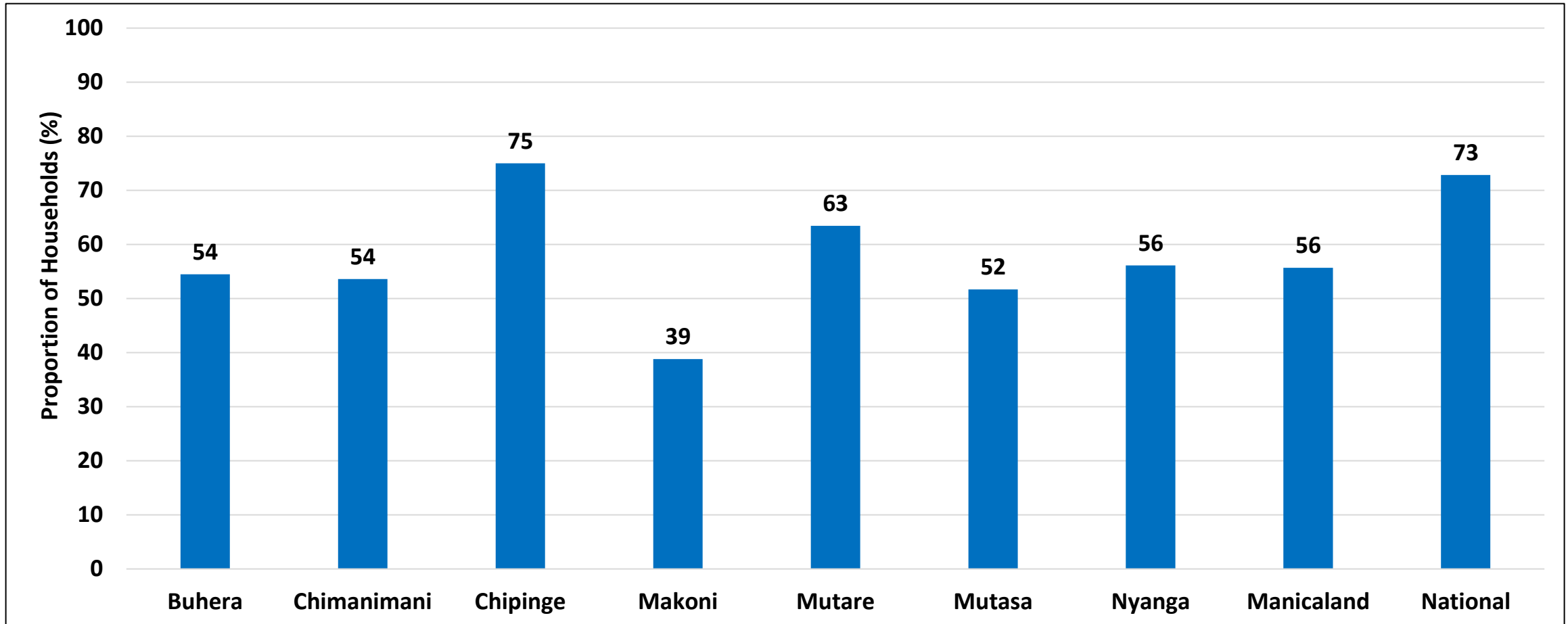
- Only 56% of the households that received extension services and support used the information for planning of response mechanisms.

- Chipinge (75%) had the highest proportion of households that used the information while Makoni (39%) had the lowest proportion.

Livestock

Households which Owned Cattle
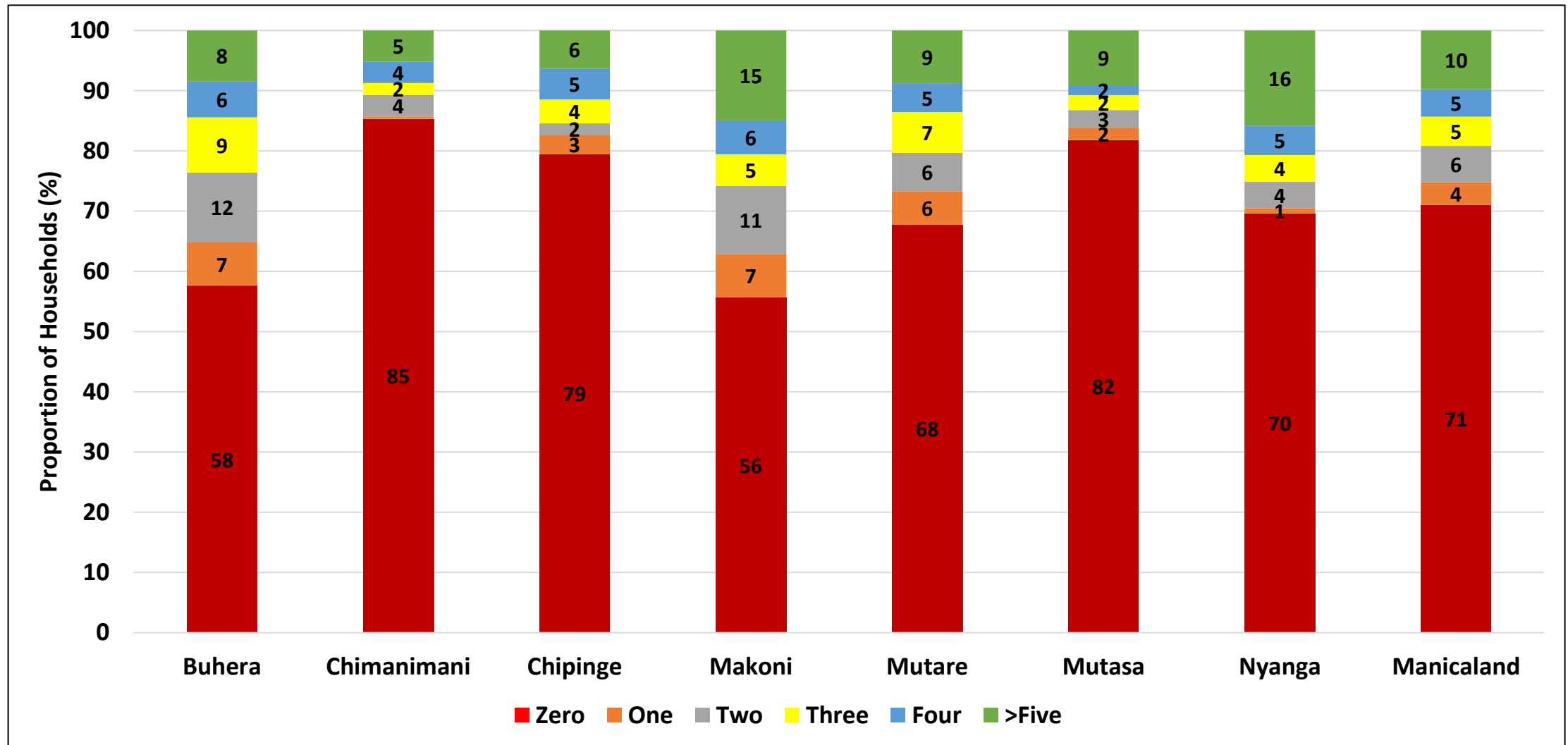
- About 71% of the households did not own any cattle.
- Makoni had the highest proportion of households that owned cattle.

Households which Owned Draught Cattle
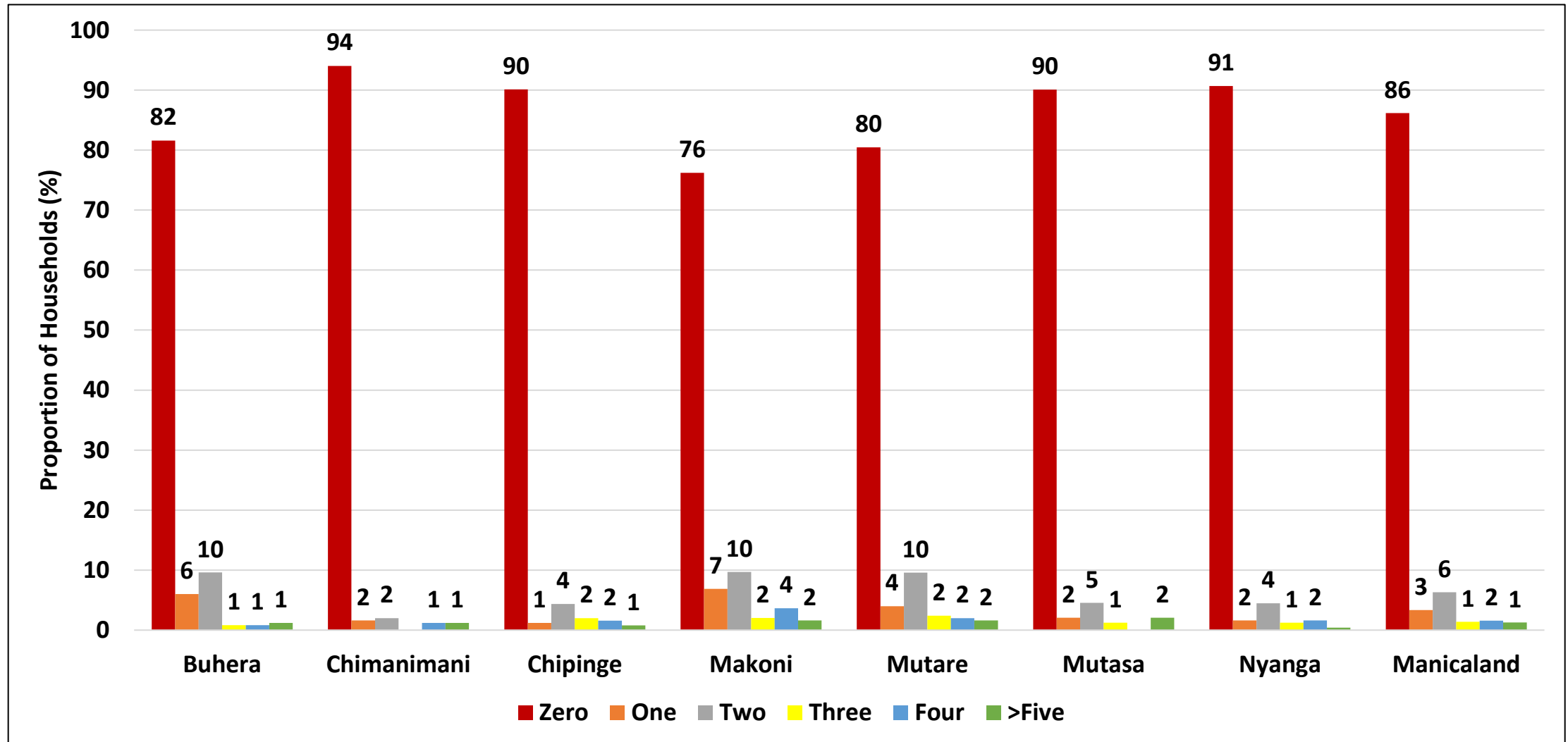
- The majority of the households did not own any draught cattle (86%).

- Makoni district had about 24% of the households which owned draught cattle.

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Households which Owned Goats
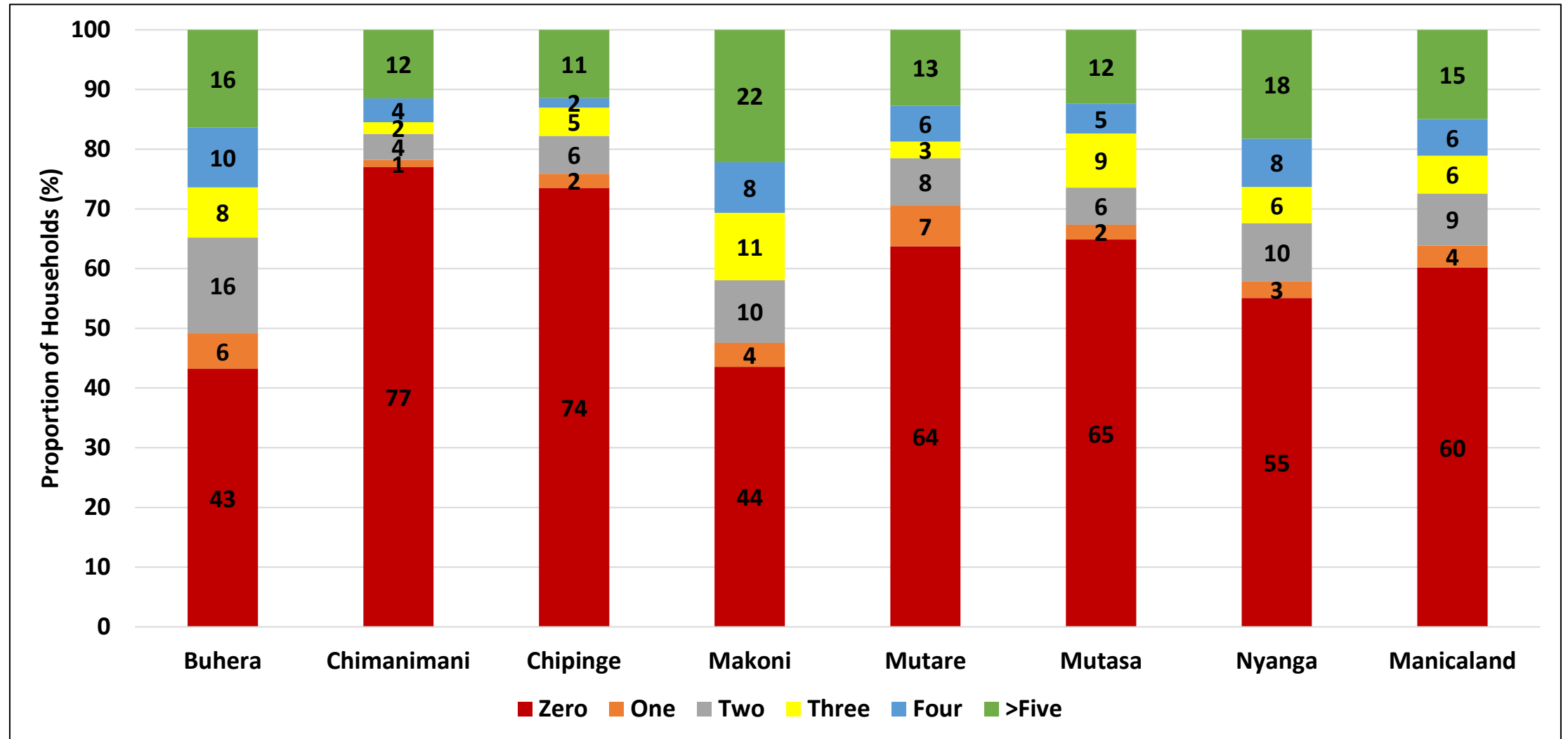
- About 15% of the households owned five or more goats with the highest proportion being in Makoni (22%).

Households which Owned Small Livestock
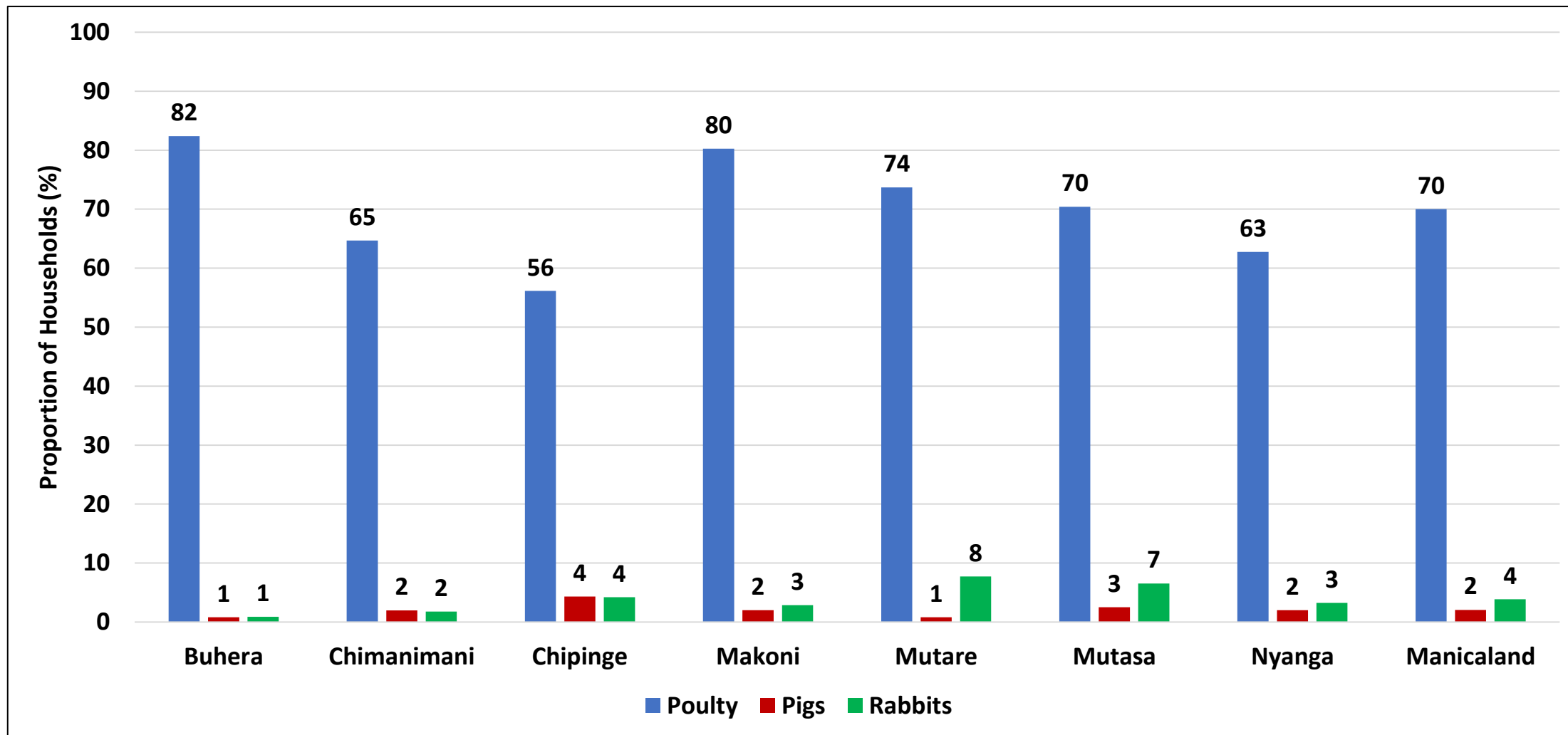
- About 70% of households owned poultry.
- Ownership of other small livestock such as pigs and rabbits was low at 2% and 4% respectively.

Cattle and Goats Mortality Rates

Cattle
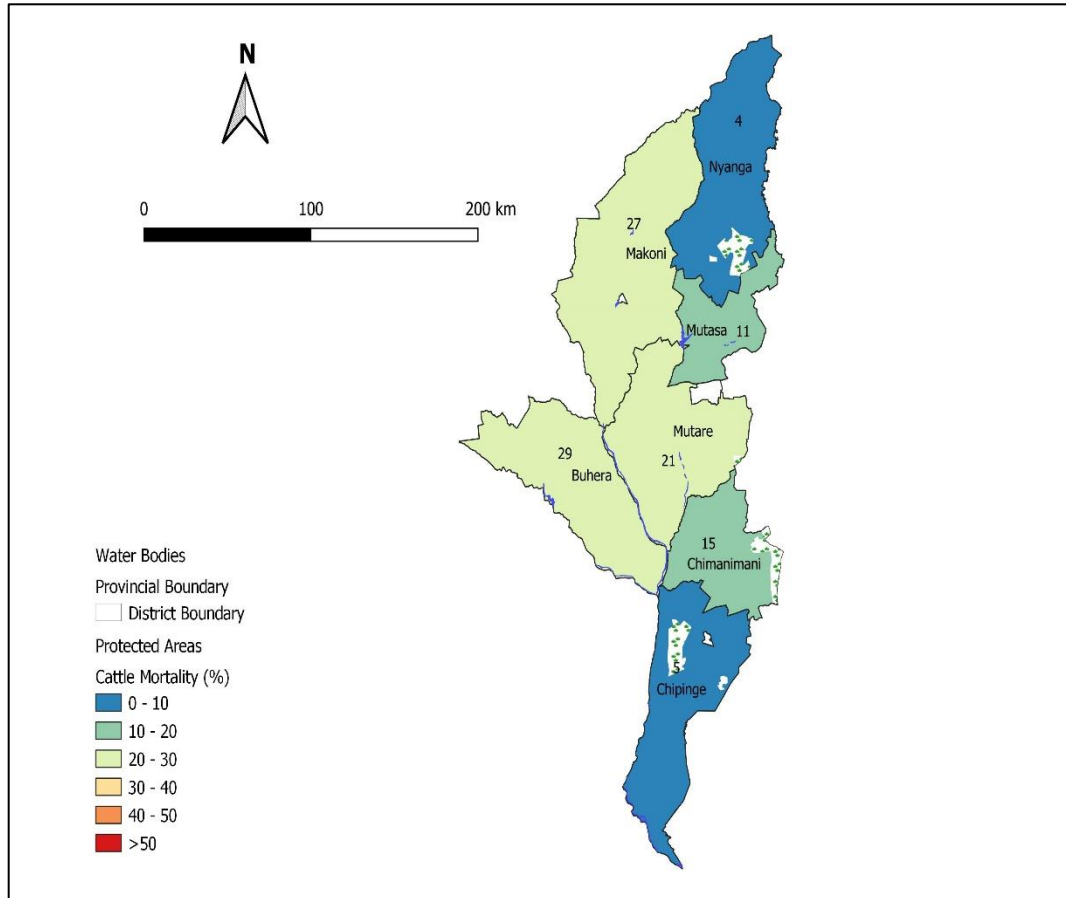
Goats
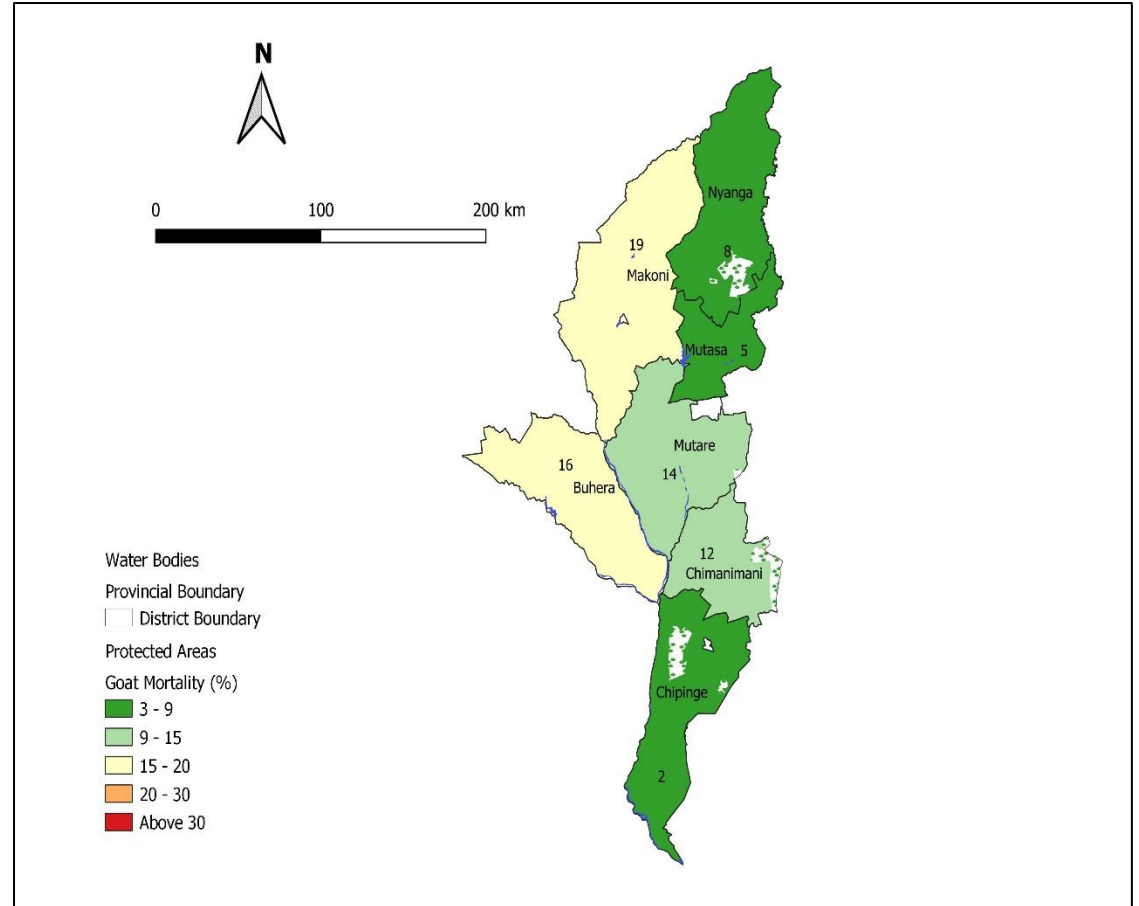
- The cattle mortality rate was high across the districts, with Buhera having the highest cattle mortality rate at 29%.

- Provincially, the goat mortality rate was 12%, with the highest reported in Makoni at 19%.

Causes of Cattle and Goats Deaths
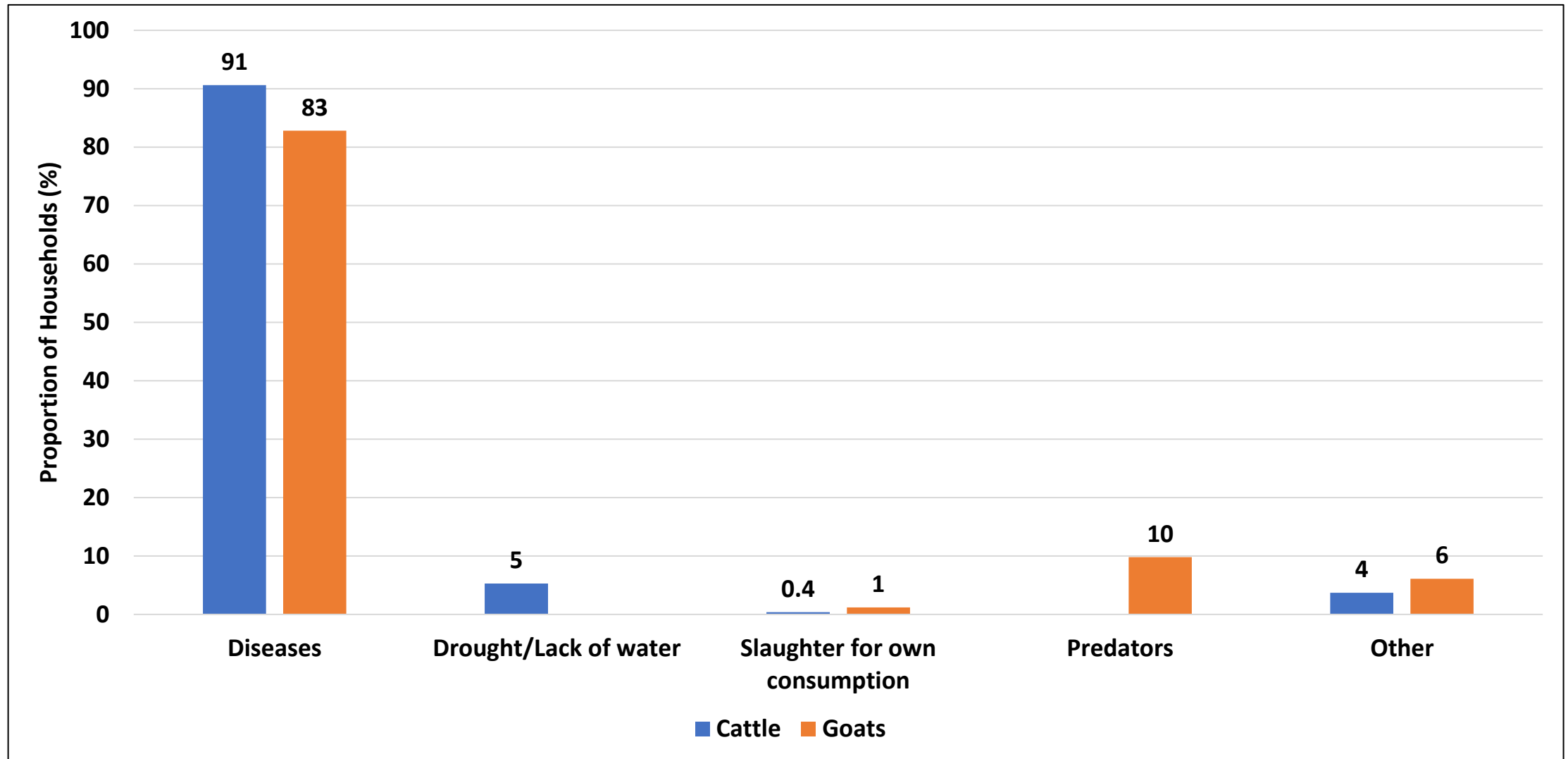
- The main cause of cattle and goat deaths was diseases 91% and 83% respectively.

- About 5% of the cattle deaths were due to drought/ lack of water and 10% of households lost their goats due to predators.

Reasons for Cattle Sale/Batter
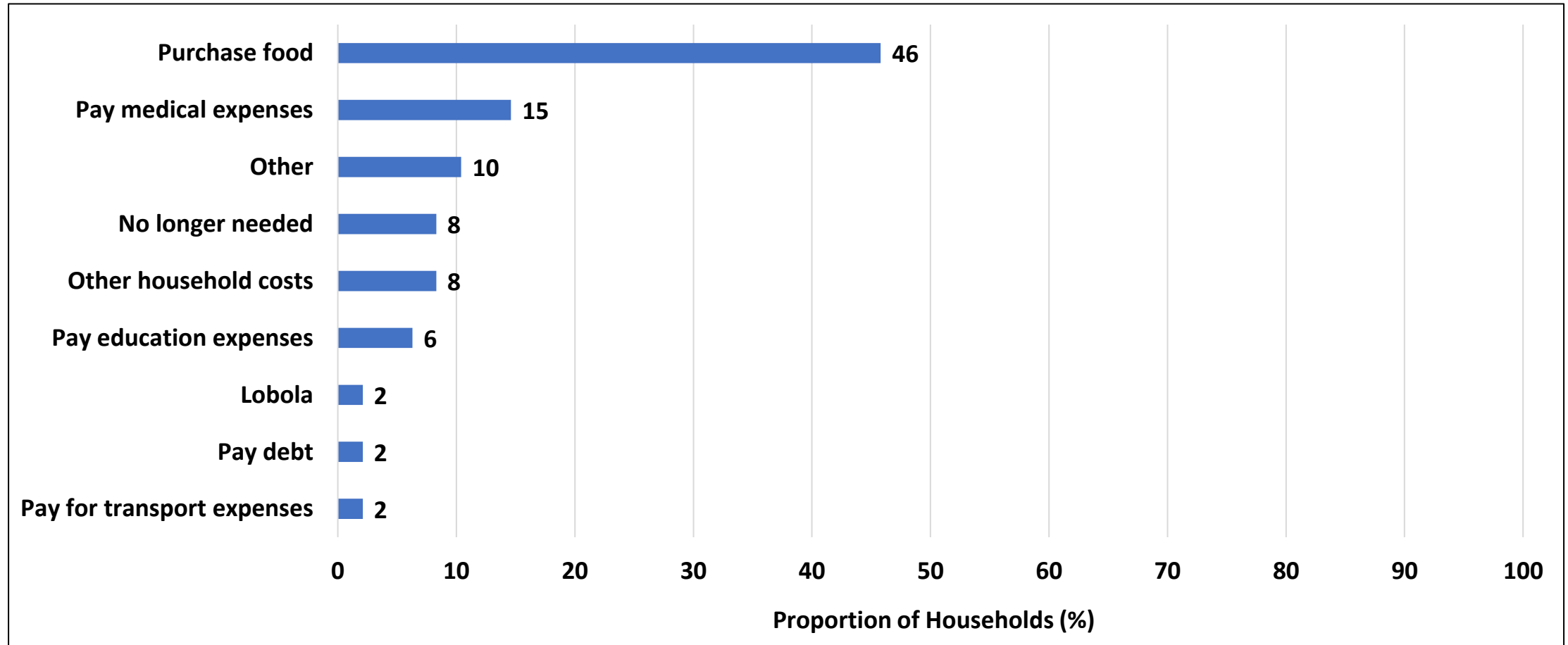
- The main reasons were to purchase food (46%) and pay for medical expenses (15%).

Households which Utilised Improved Livestock Breeding Practices
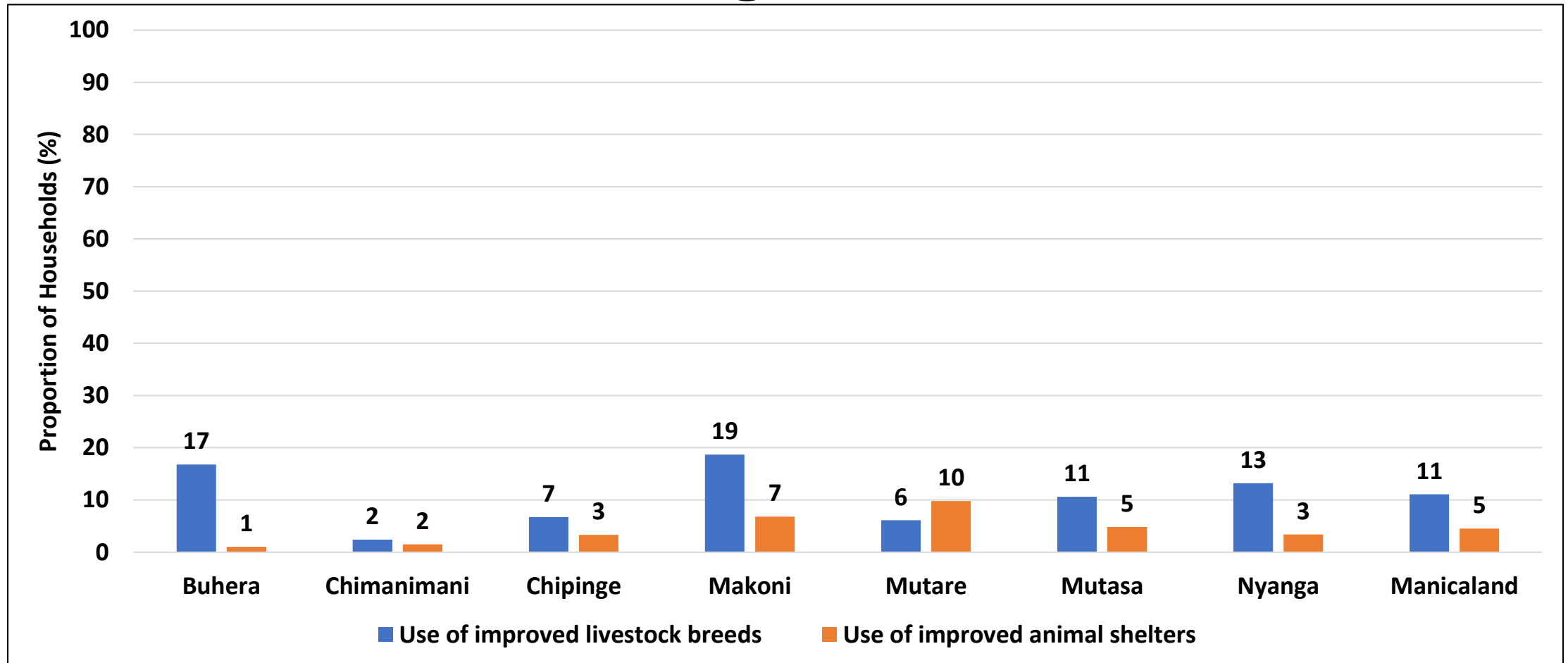
- About 11% of the households utilised improved livestock breeds and only 5% used improved animal shelters.

Households which Utilised Animal Health Practices
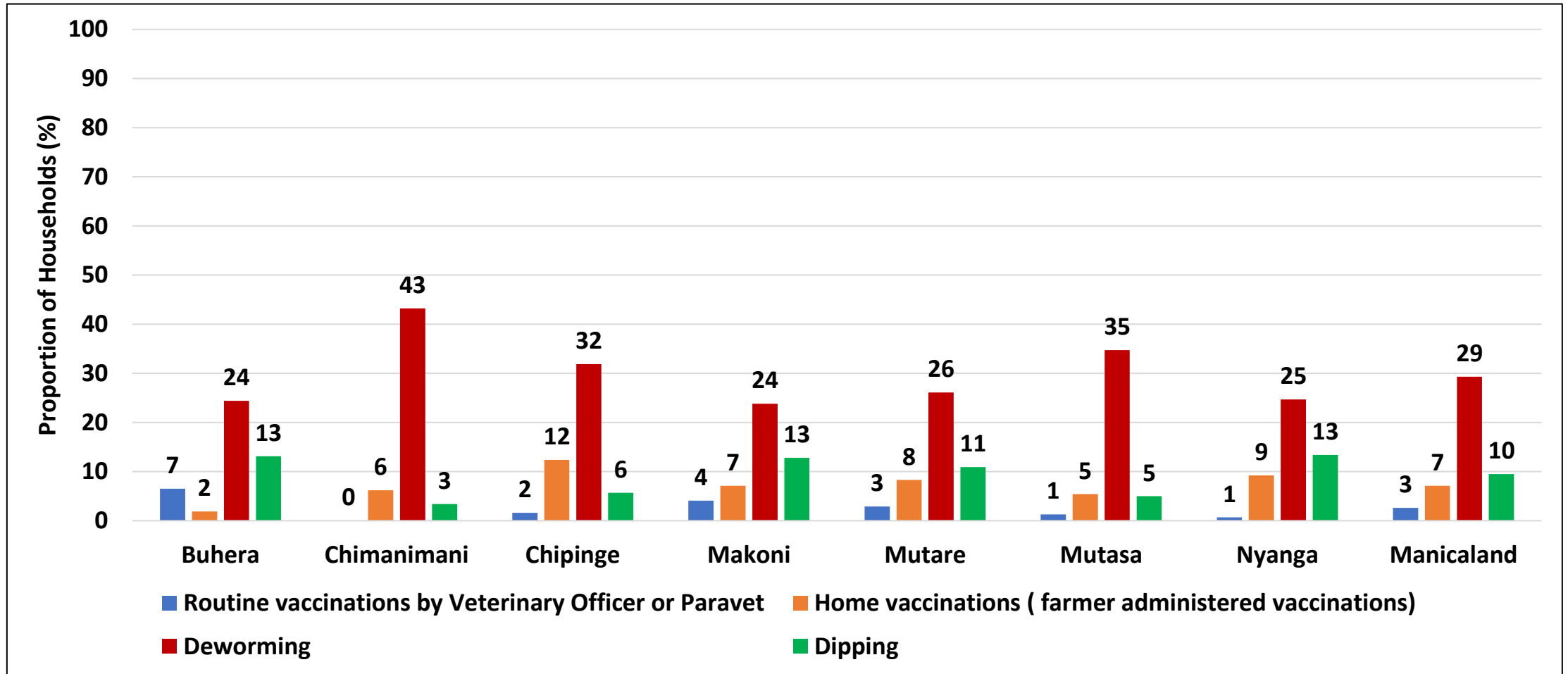
- Approximately 10% of the households were dipping their cattle and 29% were deworming their cattle.

- Routine vaccinations by a veterinary officer were practised by 3% of the households and home vaccinations were practised by 7% of the households.

Crops

Households which Planted Crops and Area Planted
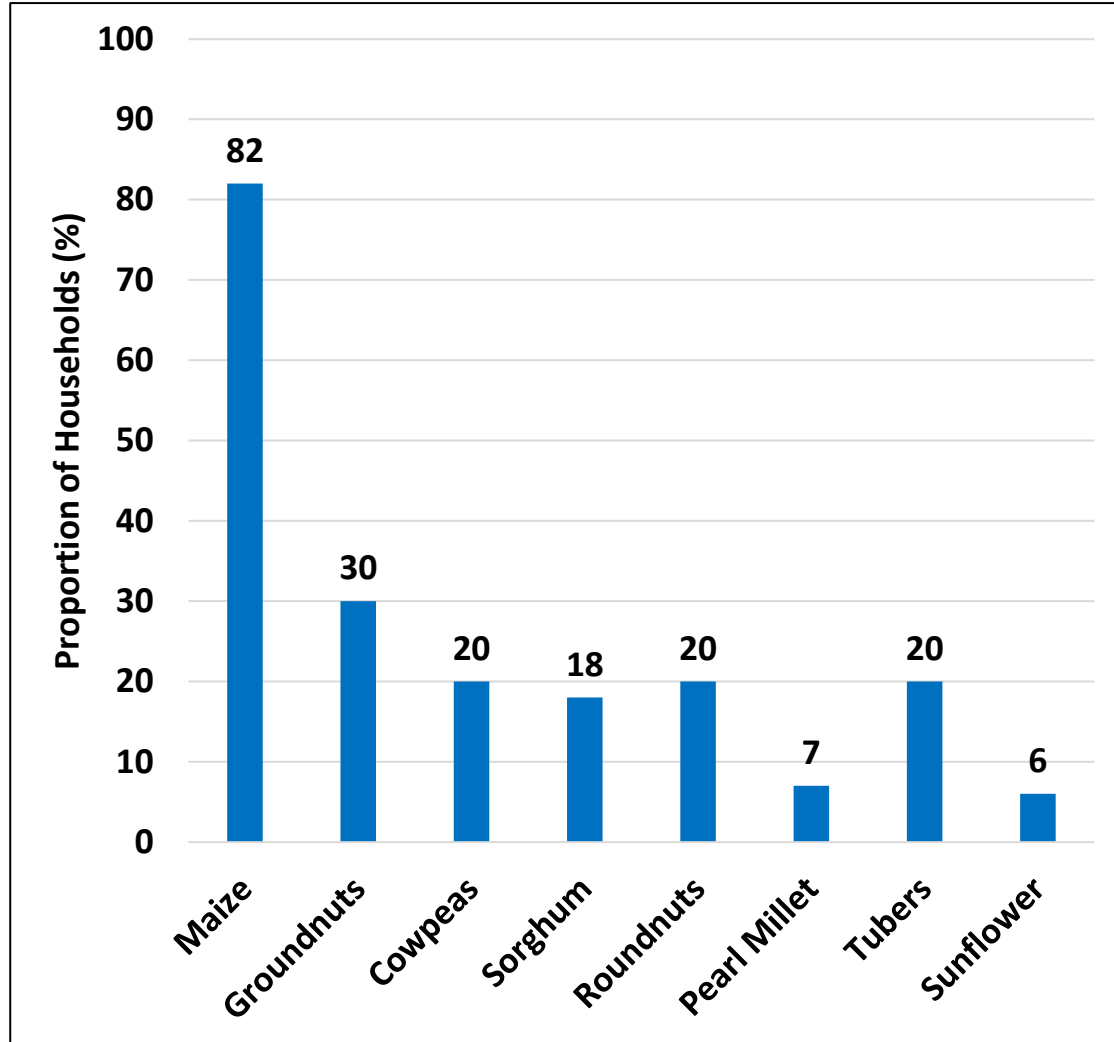
Type of Crop	Area Planted (Ha)
Maize	250 032
Sorghum	46 120
Pearl Millet	29 062
Roundnuts	26 800
Sugar Beans	8 492
NUA45 Beans	861
Cowpeas	12 185
Finger Millet	5 536
Groundnuts	45 564

Source: 2nd round Crop and Livestock Assessment 2022

- The majority of the households grew maize (82%) with an average of 250 032 Hectares.

- A very small proportion of the households grew pulses such as groundnuts (30%), cowpeas and roundnuts (20%).

Households which Grew Different Crops

	Orange Maize (%)	Maize (%)	Sorghum (%)	Finger Millet (%)	Pearl Millet (%)	Tubers (%)	Cowpeas (%)	Groundnuts (%)	Round nuts (%)	Sugar beans (%)	Nua-45 beans (%)	Tobacco (%)	Sunflower (%)
Buhera	1	78	**42**	**14**	**31**	17	37	74	71	4	0	0	4
Chimanimani	1	71	16	1	5	12	5	7	2	26	1	0	0
Chipinge	5	71	23	3	1	15	8	3	2	8	0	0	2
Makoni	2	**91**	7	6	1	43	34	48	29	30	2	**16**	13
Mutare	2	**91**	27	6	6	23	45	29	30	9	2	4	9
Mutasa	5	86	2	1	0	29	2	17	4	23	4	0	1
Nyanga	2	88	7	0	6	4	5	34	4	16	2	1	11
Manicaland	3	82	18	4	7	20	20	30	20	16	1	3	6

- The highest proportion of households which grew maize was in Makoni and Mutare, both at 91%.

- About 16% of households in Makoni grew tobacco and this was the highest proportion across the province.

- Buhera had the highest proportion of households which grew traditional grains such as sorghum (42%), finger millet (14%) and pearl millet (31%).

Average Household Cereals Stocks as at 1 April
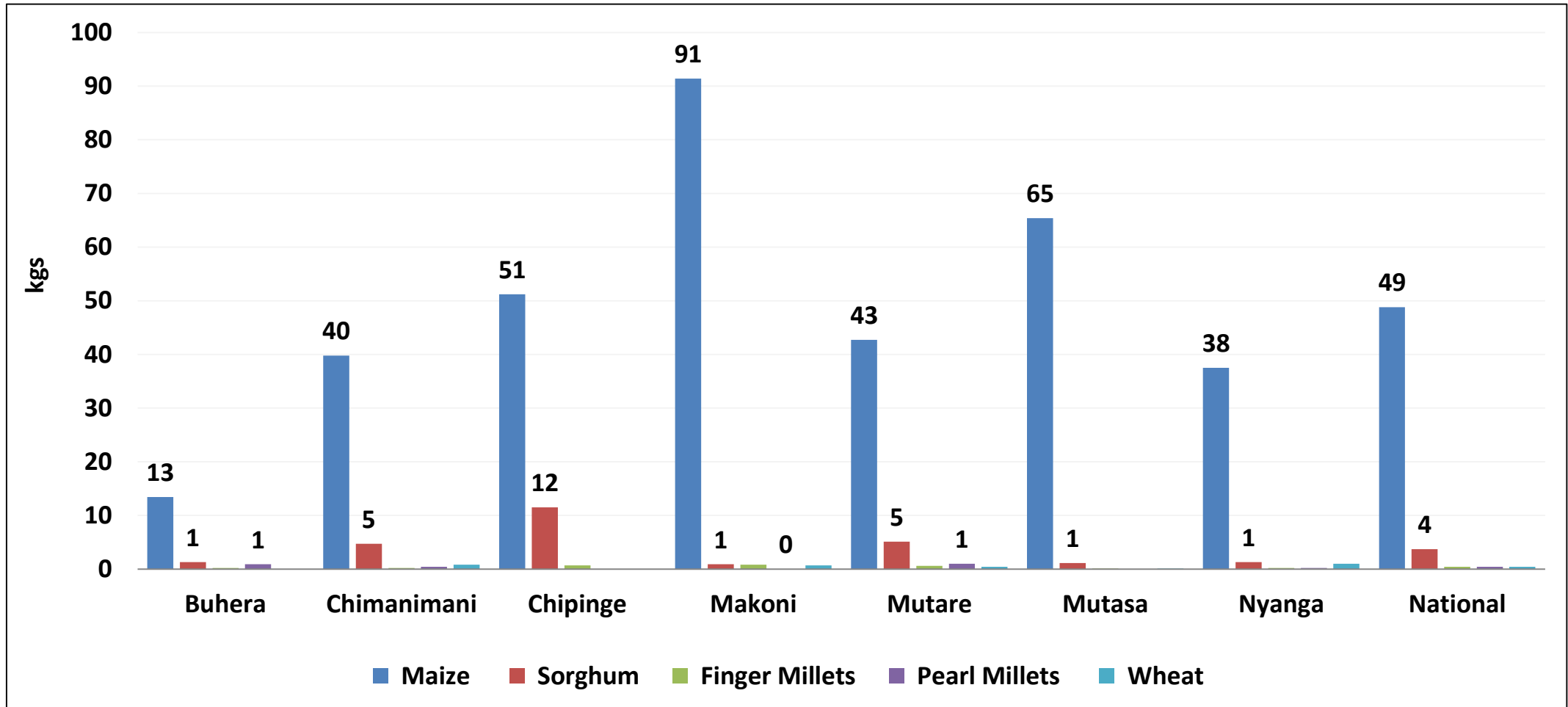
- Households in the province held maize grain stocks of an average of 49kg per household with the highest reported in Makoni at 91kgs.
- Buhera had the lowest household maize grain stocks at an average of 13kgs.

Average Household Cereal Production
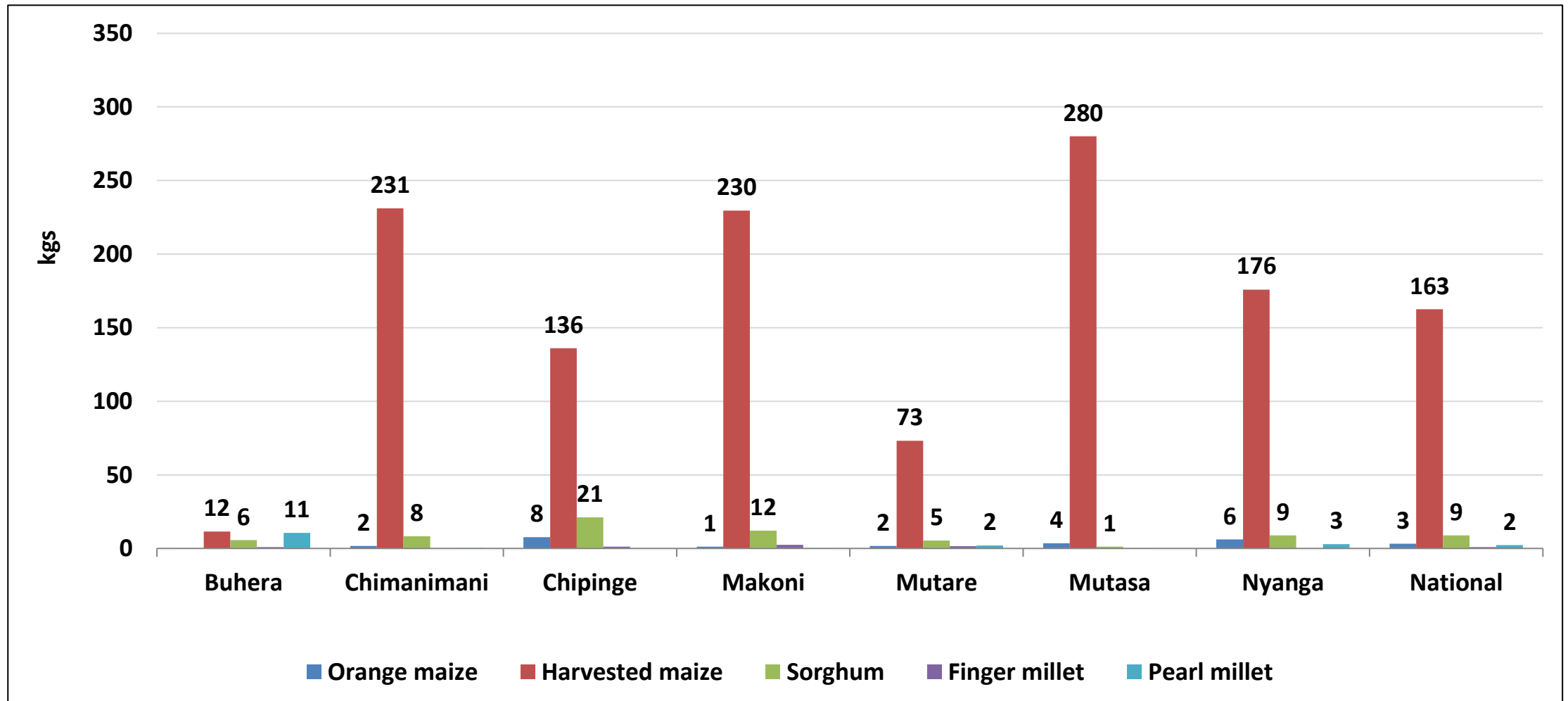
- The highest average household cereal production was reported in Mutasa at 280kg of harvested maize.

- Buhera had the lowest production of maize at an average of 12kg per household.

Average Household Pulses and Tubers Production
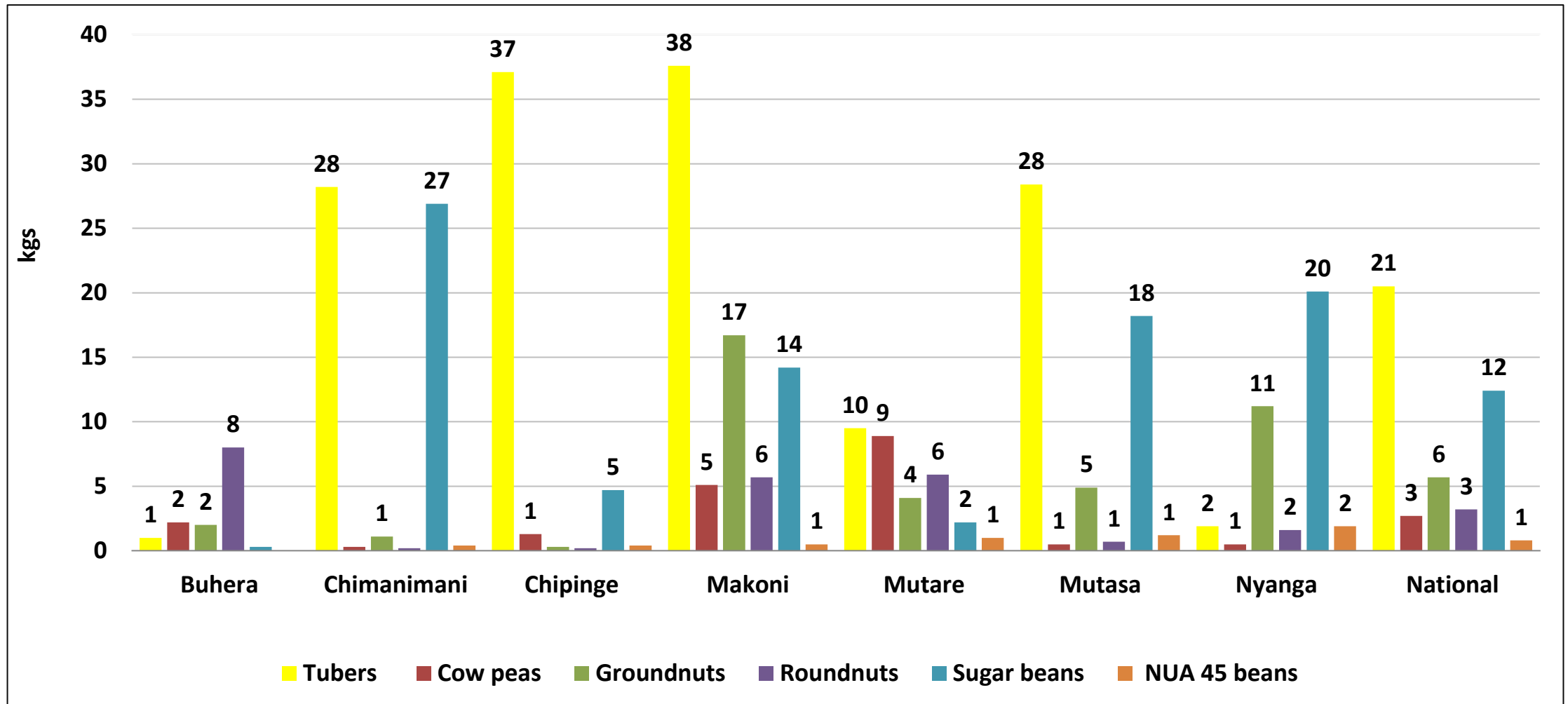
- Makoni had the highest production of tubers at an average of 38kg per household.
- Chimanimani had the highest production of sugar beans at an average of 27kg per household.

Household Cereal from Remittances
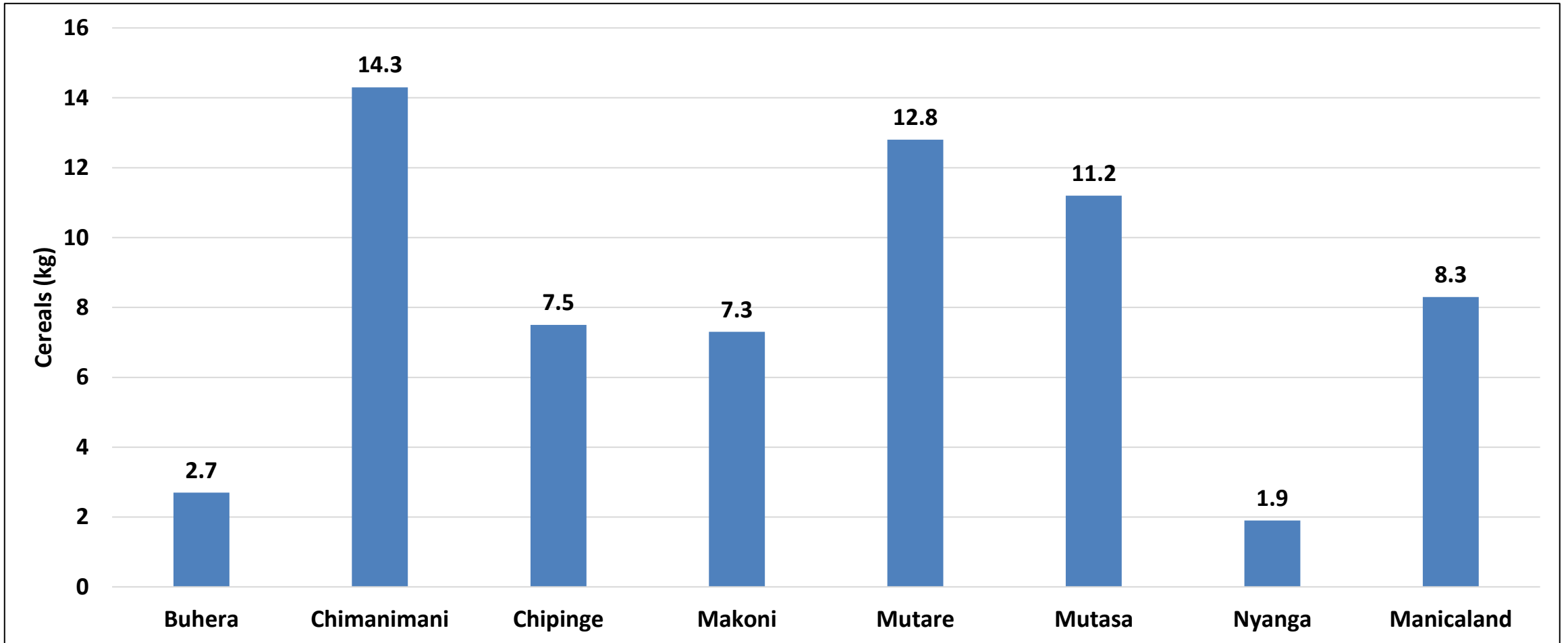
- Chimanimani had the highest amount of cereal from remittances at an average of 14.3kg per household.

- Nyanga had the lowest amount of cereal from remittances at an average of 1.9kg per household.

Cereals From Casual Labour
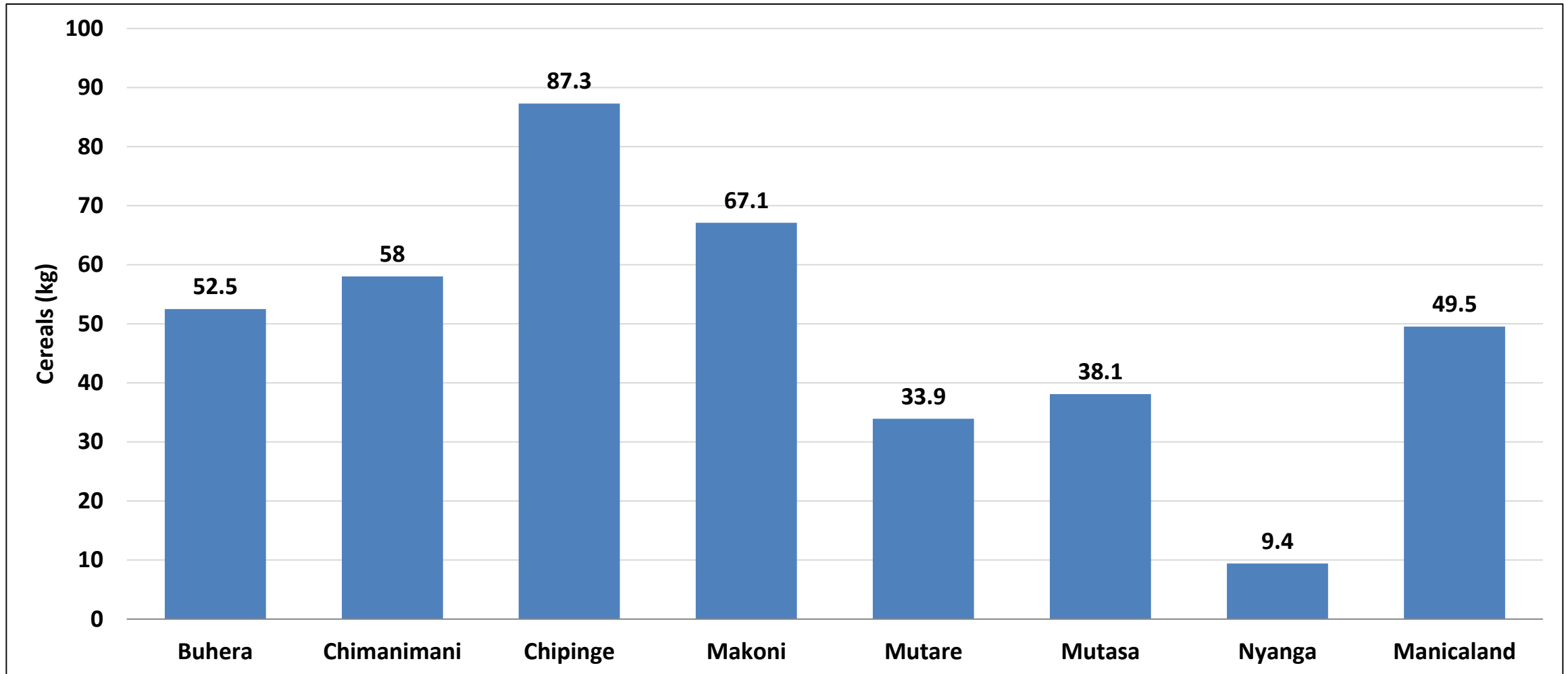
- Chipinge had the highest amount of cereal from casual labour at an average of 87.3kg per household followed by Makoni at 67.1kg.

- Nyanga had the lowest at an average of 9.4kg per household.

Household Cereal Self Sufficiency

	Cereals Harvested in KGs	0 to 3 months (%)	4 to 6 months (%)	7 to 9 months (%)	9 to 11 months (%)	12months and above (%)
Buhera	29.0	97.2	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Chimanimani	239.9	57.9	15.9	5.6	3.6	17.1
Chipinge	158.5	62.1	17.0	8.3	2.0	10.7
Makoni	244.5	58.9	16.1	10.9	2.0	12.1
Mutare	82.4	80.1	11.2	4.8	2.0	2.0
Mutasa	281.2	37.6	23.1	12.8	5.4	21.1
Nyanga	187.7	49.0	21.5	11.7	3.6	14.2
Manicaland	174.1	63.4	15.2	7.8	2.6	**11.0**

- About 11% of the households had at least twelve months cereal self-sufficiency.

Households with Access to Grain Storage Facilities
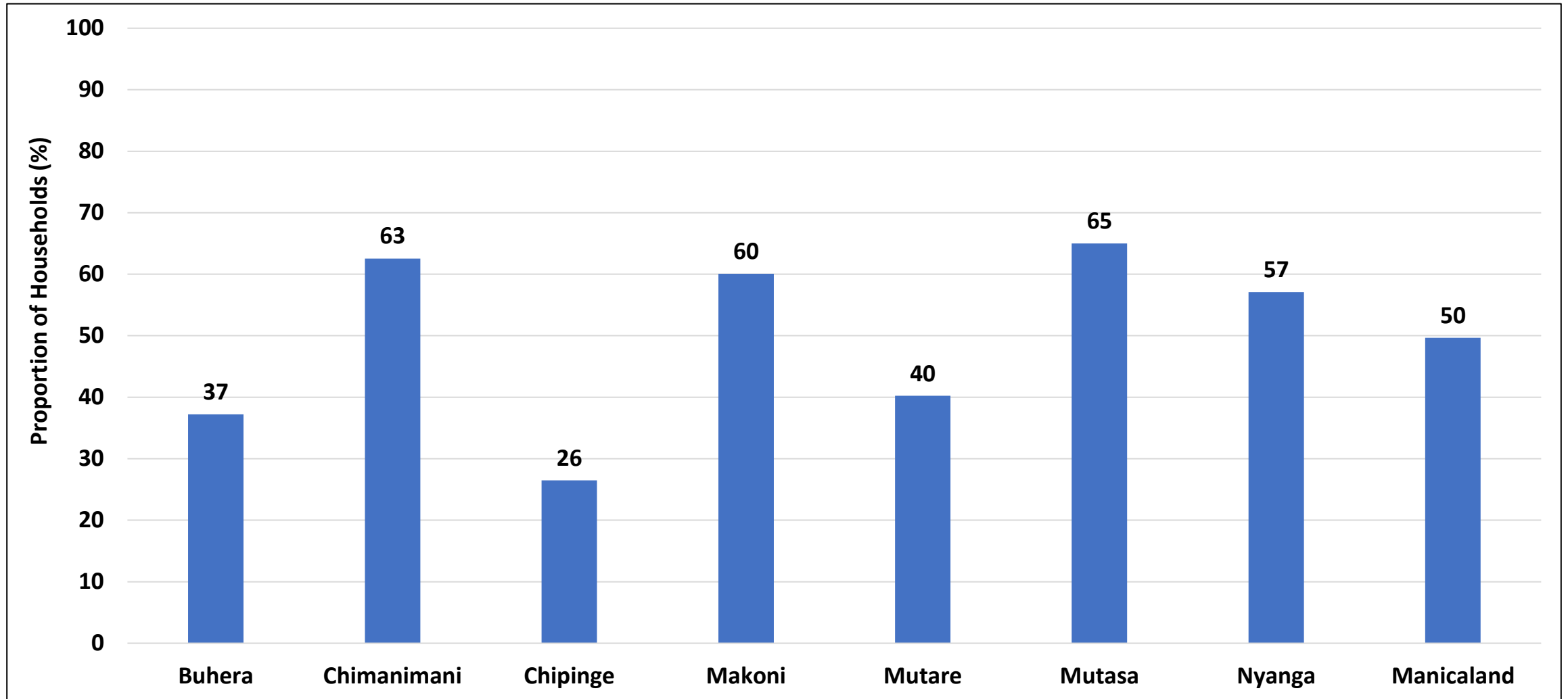
- Chipinge (26%) had the lowest proportion of households which had access to a grain storage facility.

Structures Used to Store Grain

	Ordinary room (%)	Traditional granary (%)	Ordinary granary (%)	Improved granary (%)	Bin/drum (%)	Crib (%)	Hermetic bags (%)	Metal Silos (%)
Buhera	68	23	4	4	0	0	0	0
Chimanimani	93	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
Chipinge	48	39	9	4	0	0	0	0
Makoni	80	12	3	5	0	0	0	0
Mutare	96	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mutasa	97	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Nyanga	94	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Manicaland	86	9	3	2	0	0	0	0

- In Manicaland, 86% of the households used an ordinary room to store grain.

- There were no households utilising grain storage structures such as hermetic bags and metal silos.

Utilization of Appropriate Climate Smart Agriculture Seed Varieties
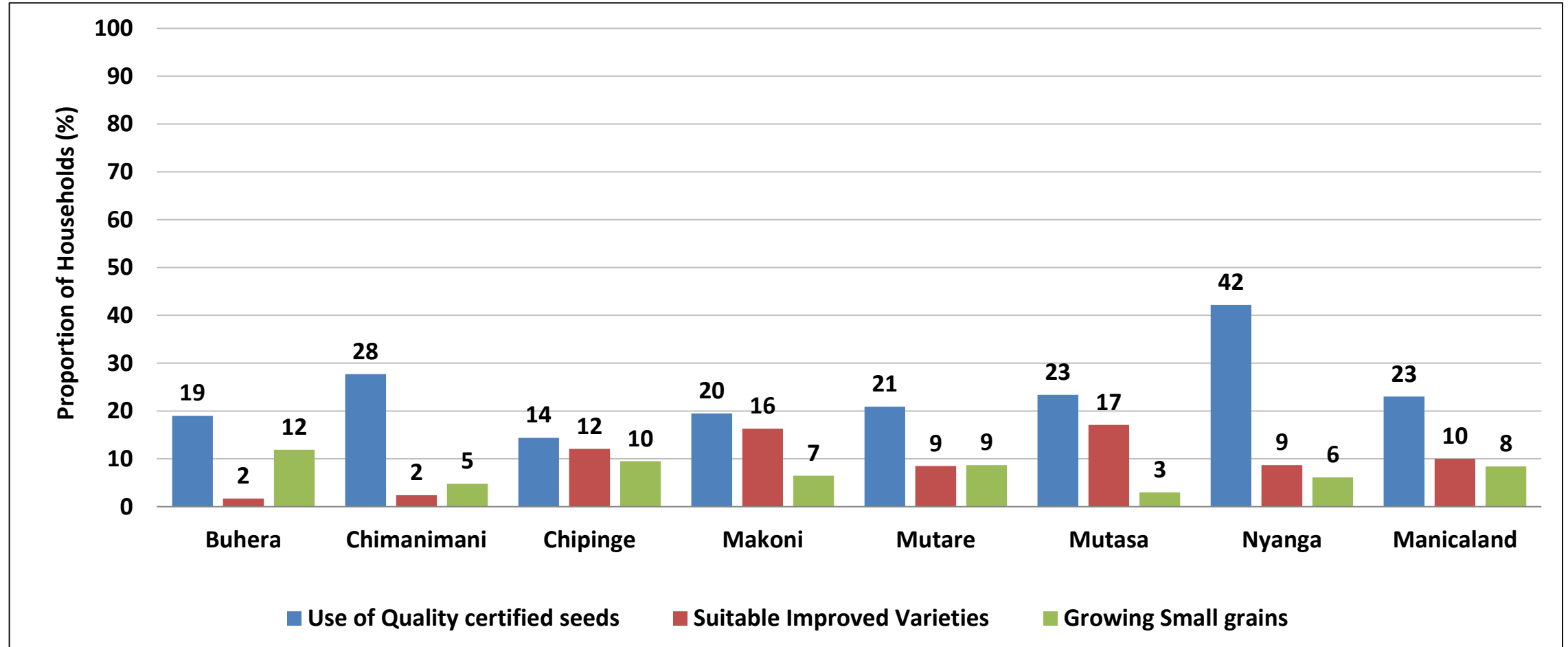
- Nyanga District (42%) had the highest proportion of households that used quality certified seeds with Chipinge having the lowest (14%).

Utilization of Climate Smart Agriculture Cropping Practices
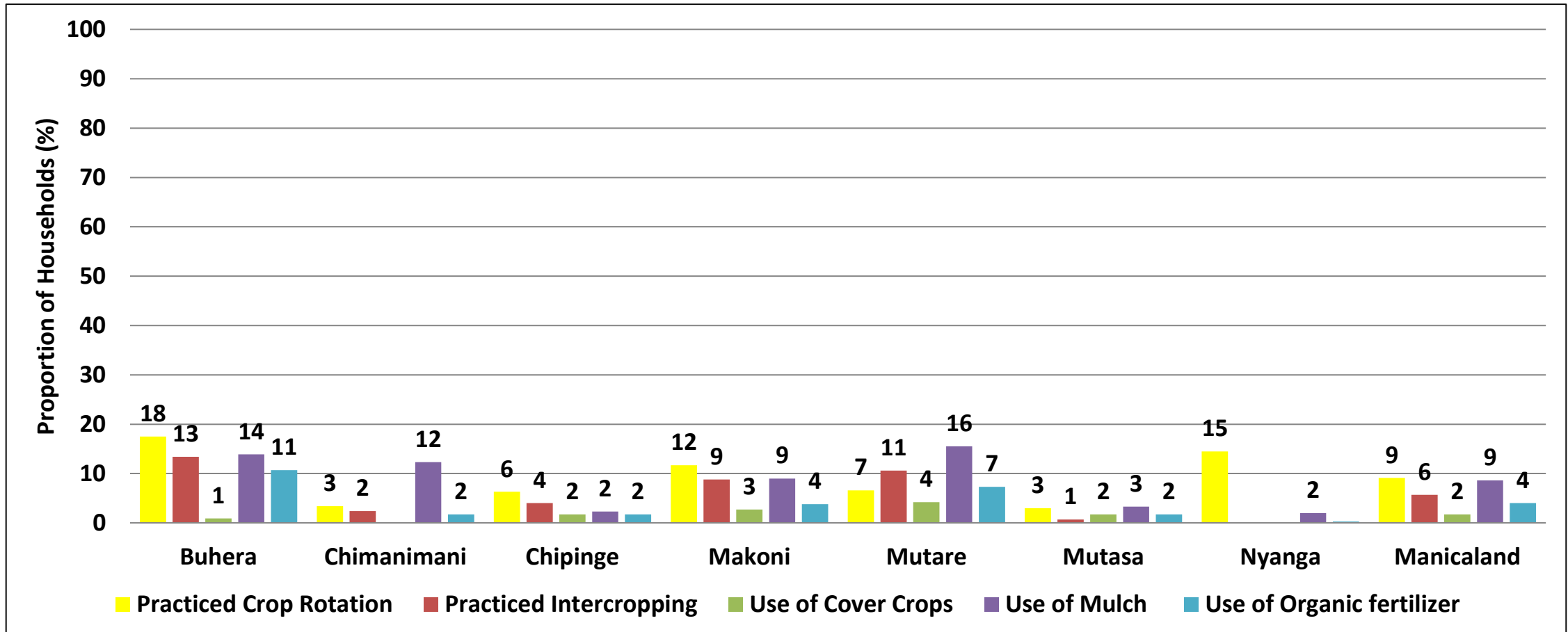
- Generally, climate smart agricultural cropping practices were low throughout the province.

- Buhera had the highest proportion of households which practised crop rotation (18%) and used organic fertilizer (11%).

Value Addition-Sorting, Grading, Drying & Packaging
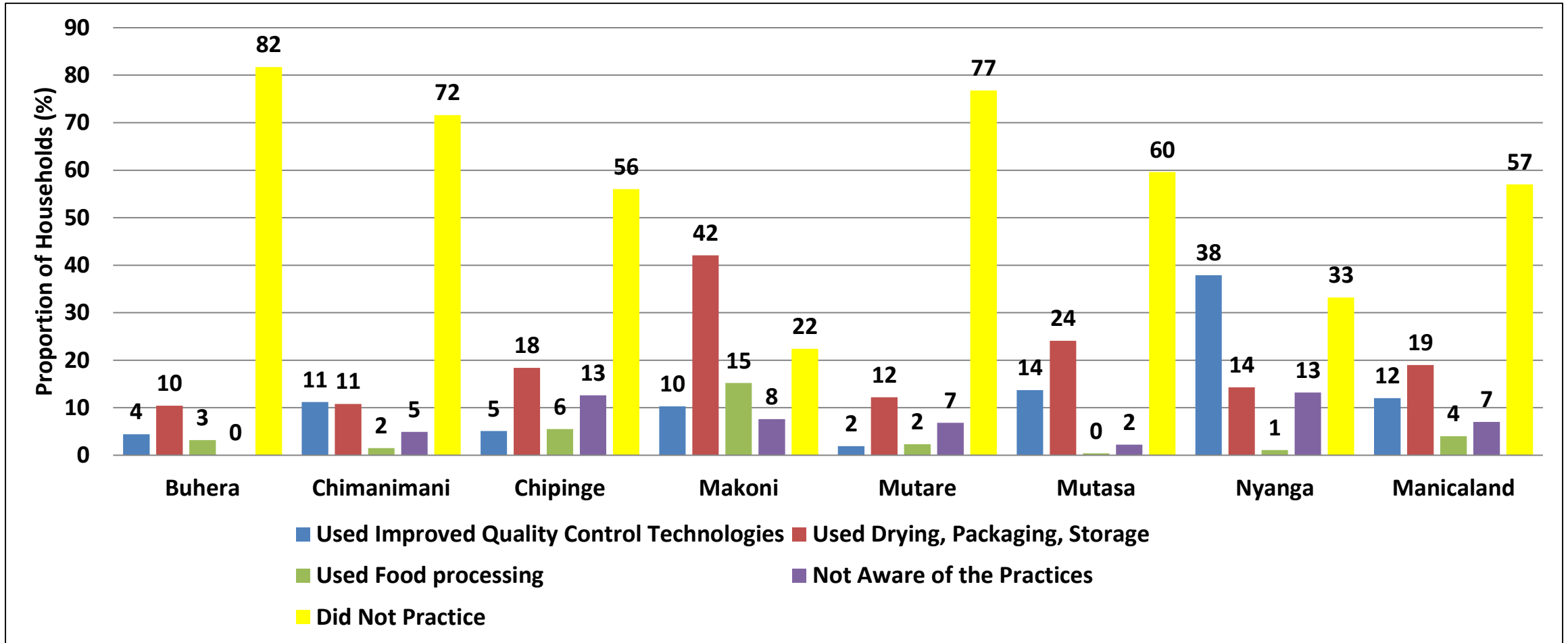
- Generally, there was a high proportion of households that did not practise any value addition such as sorting, grading, drying and packaging (57%).

Agricultural Marketing
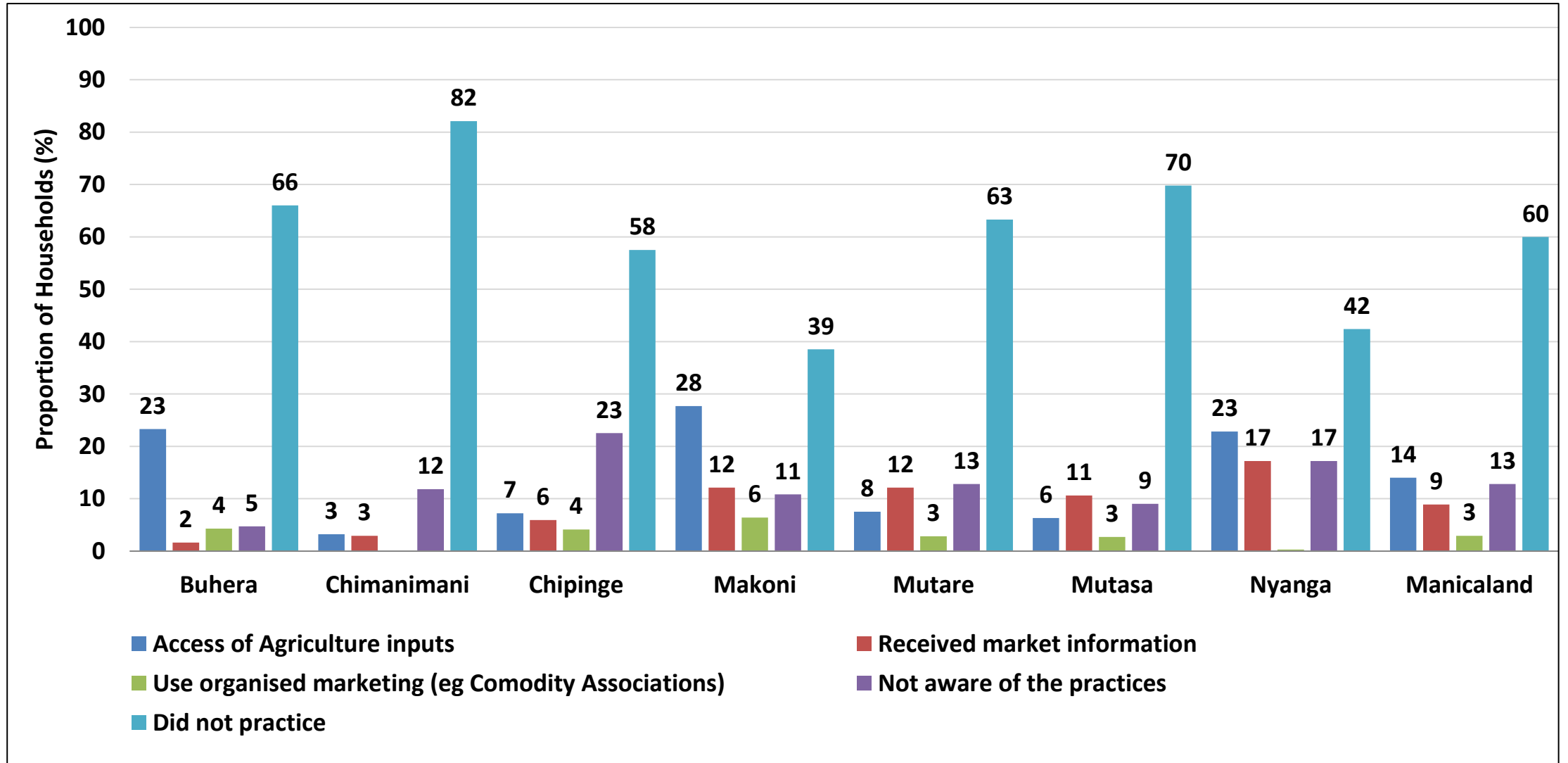
- Generally, households were not practising any marketing of their agricultural produce (60%).

Agriculture Produce Markets

Cereal Markets
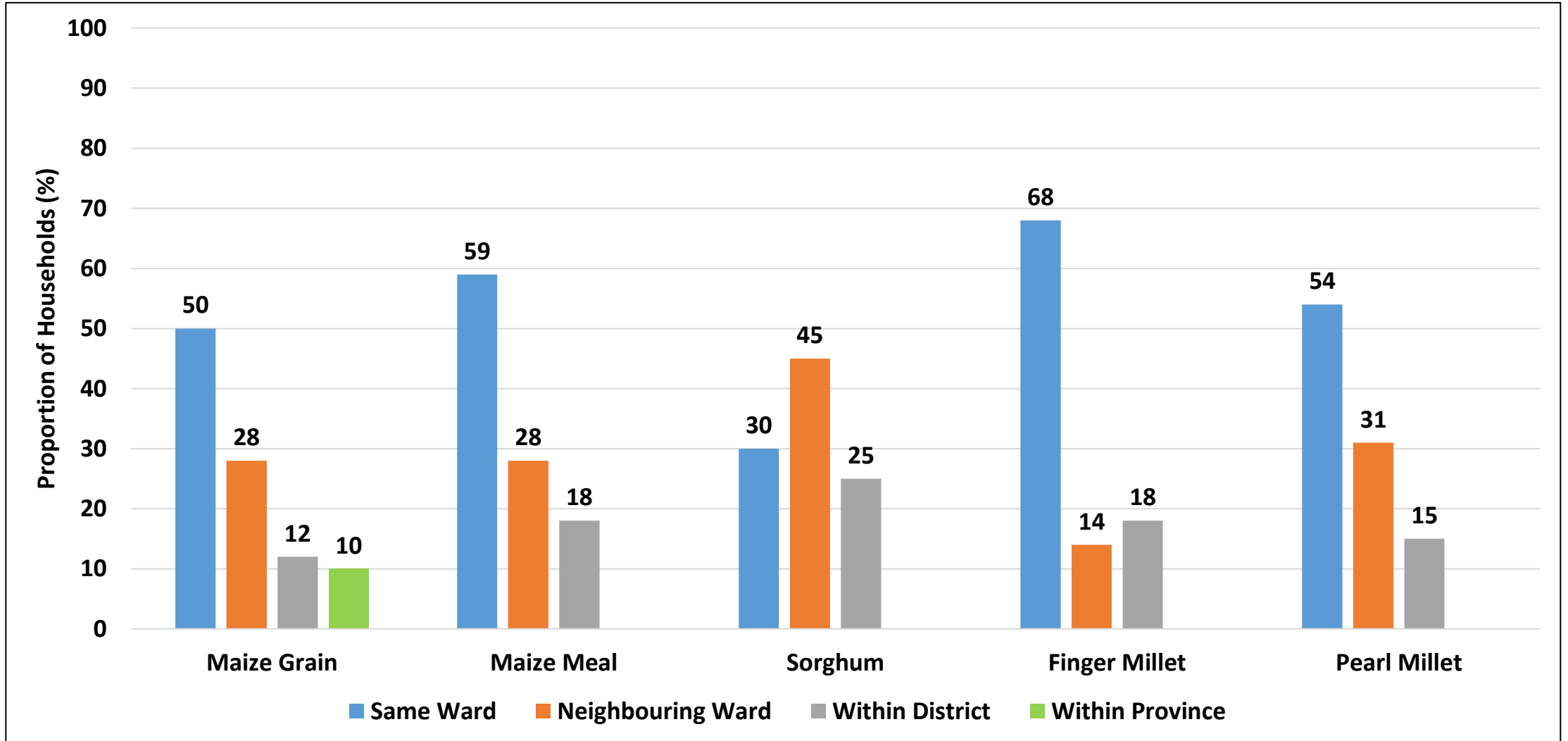
- The majority of the households accessed cereals within their wards.

District Average Maize Grain Prices (USD)
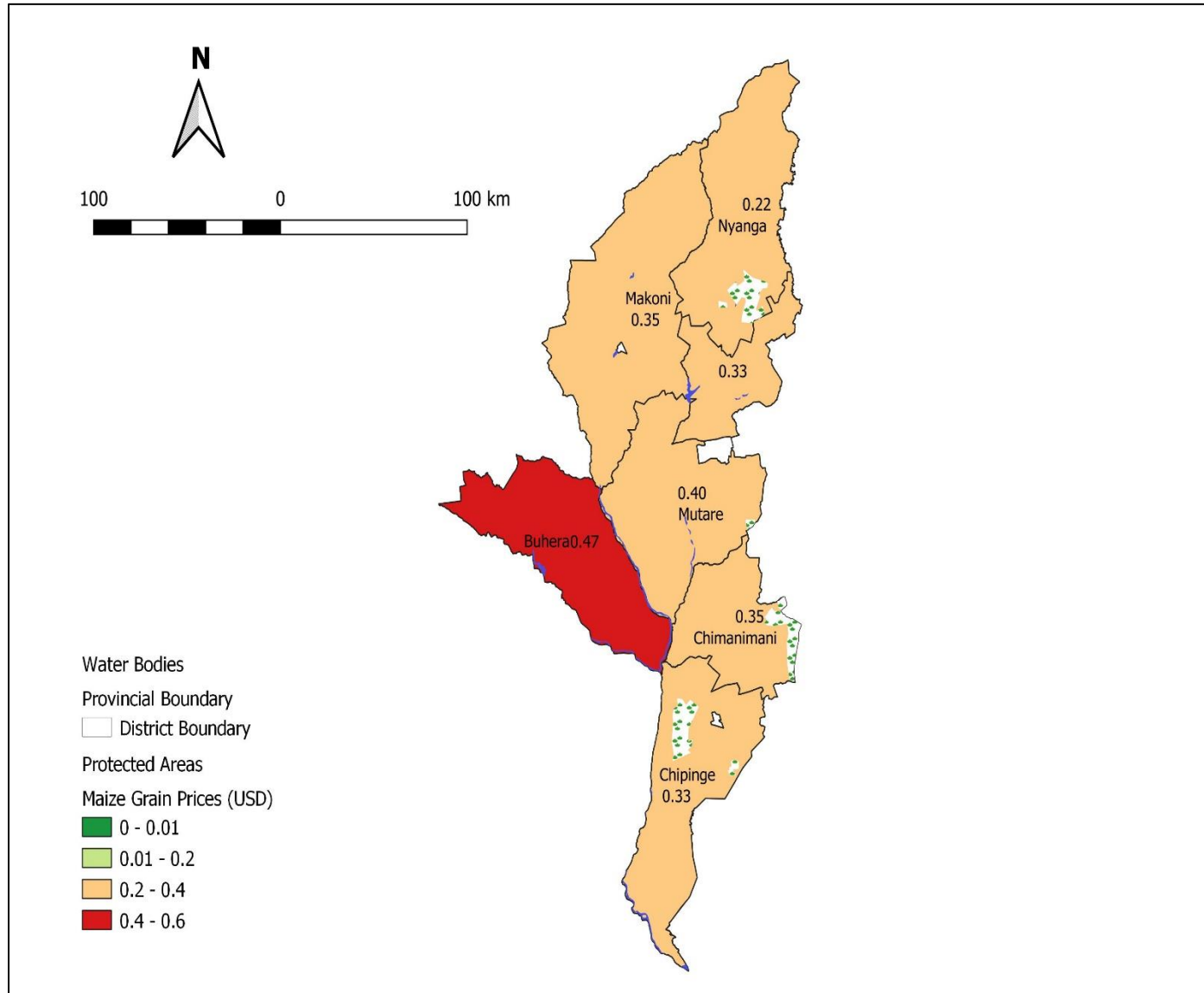
- Maize grain prices in the province ranged between USD 0.22/kg to USD 0.47/kg.
- The highest average prices were reported in Buhera (USD 0.47/kg).

District Maize Meal Prices (USD)
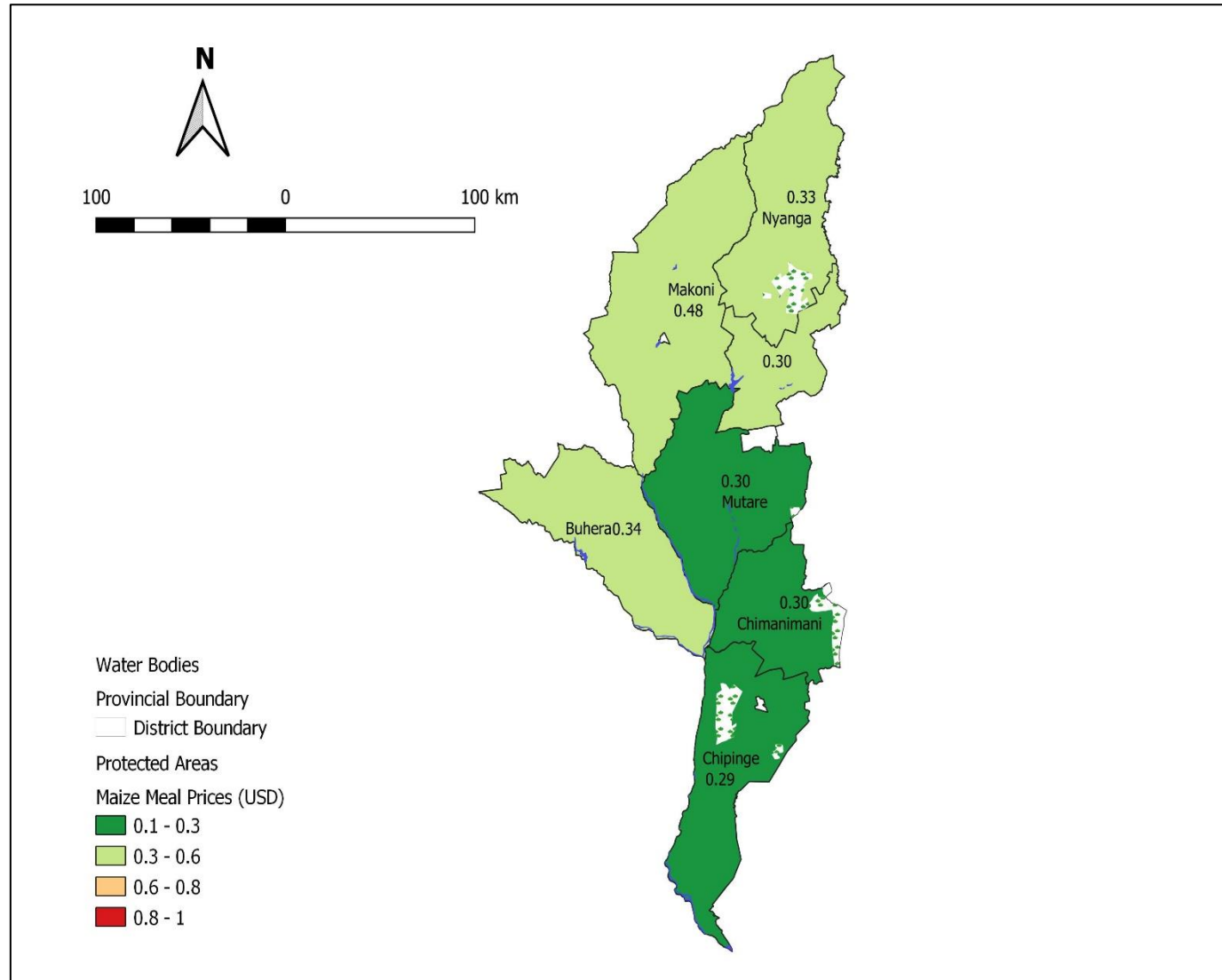
- Maize meal prices in the province ranged between USD 0.29/kg to USD 0.48/kg.
- Makoni (USD 0.48/kg) and Buhera (USD 0.34/kg) had the highest maize meal prices.

Types of Markets for Livestock
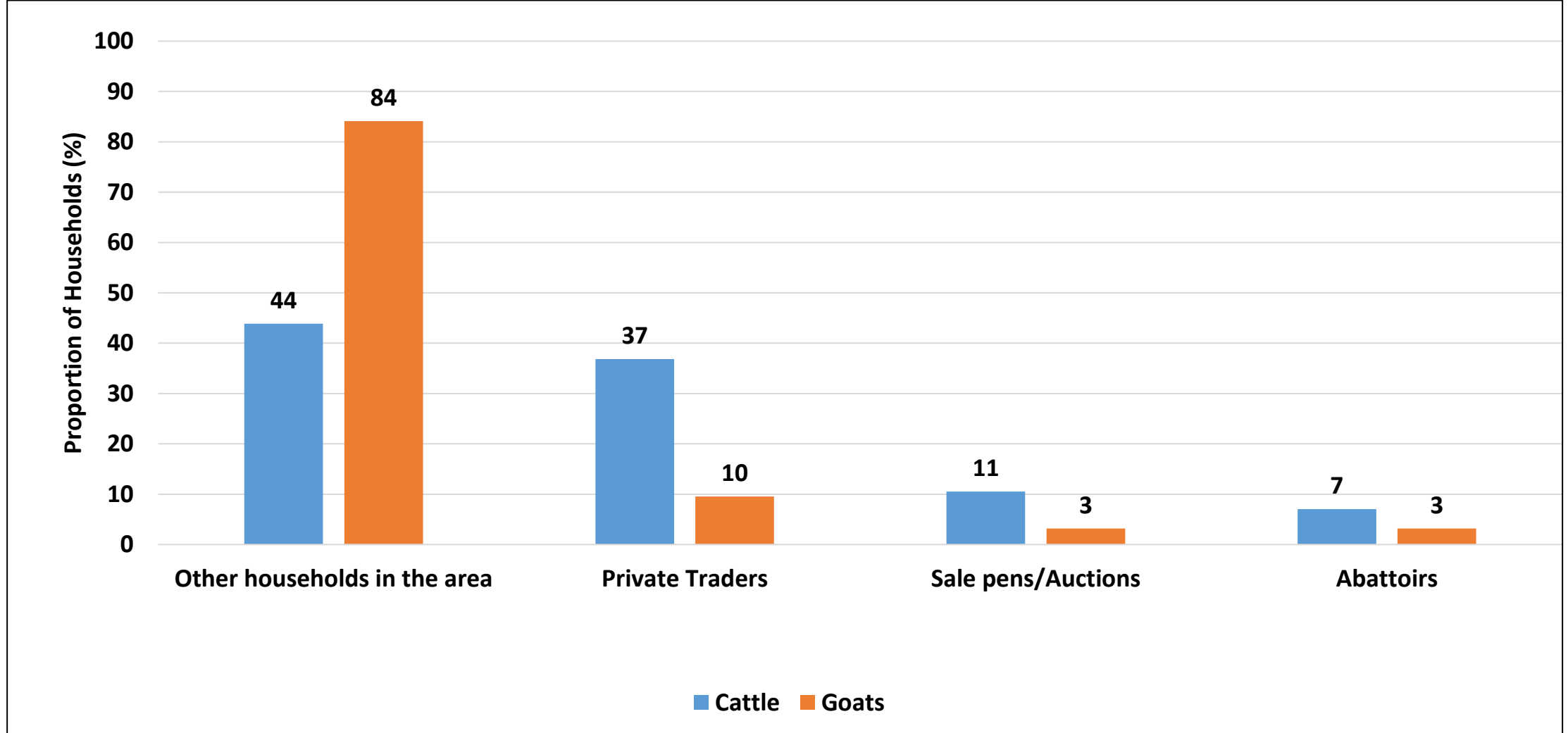
- Households were mainly selling cattle to other households in the area (44%) and private traders (37%).

- About 84% of the households were selling goats to other households in the area.

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District Cattle Prices (USD)
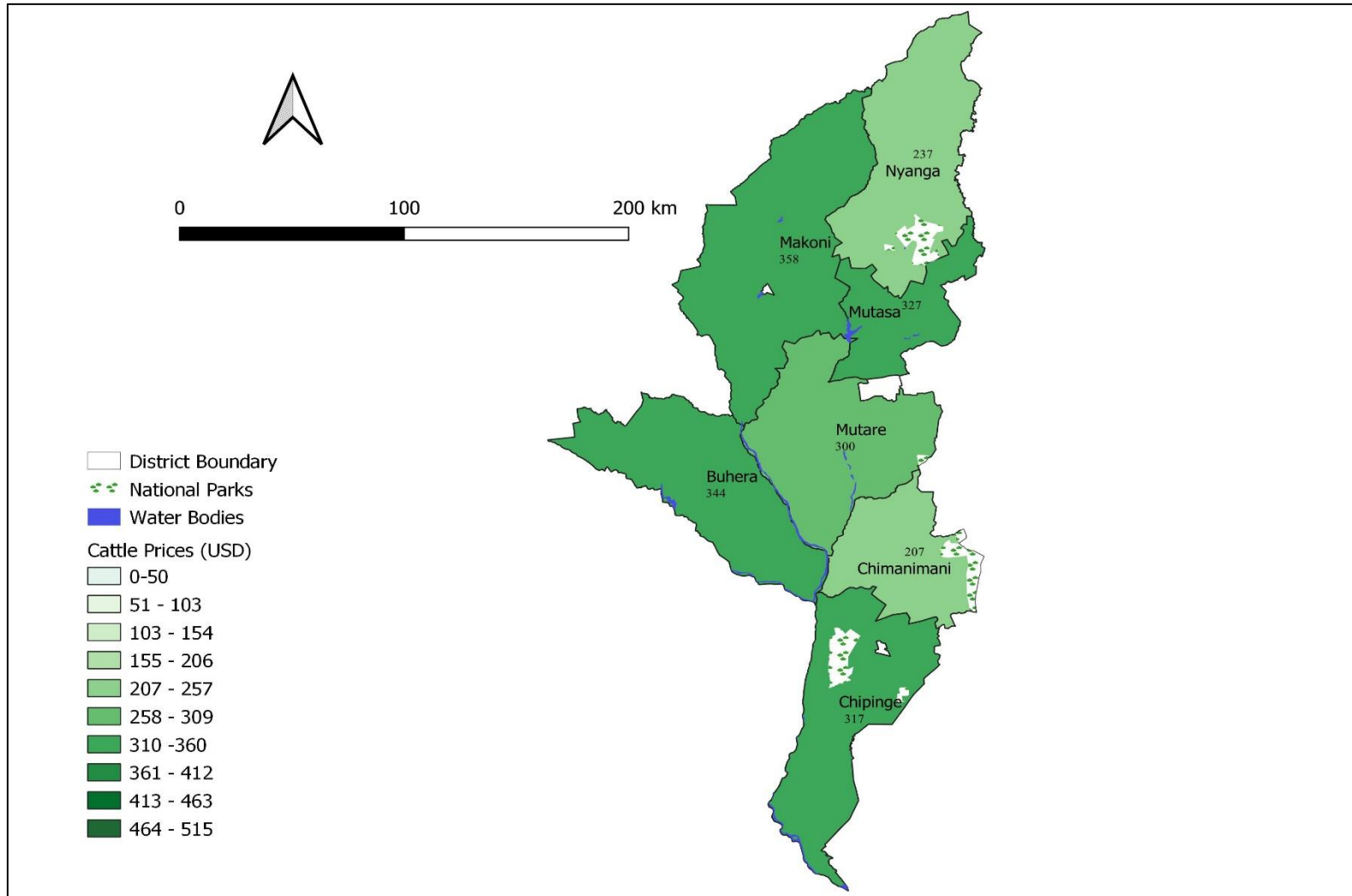
- In Manicaland province, cattle prices ranged from USD 207 to USD 358.
- The highest prices were reported in Makoni (USD 358).
- The lowest cattle prices were reported in Chimanimani at USD 207.

District Goat Prices (USD)
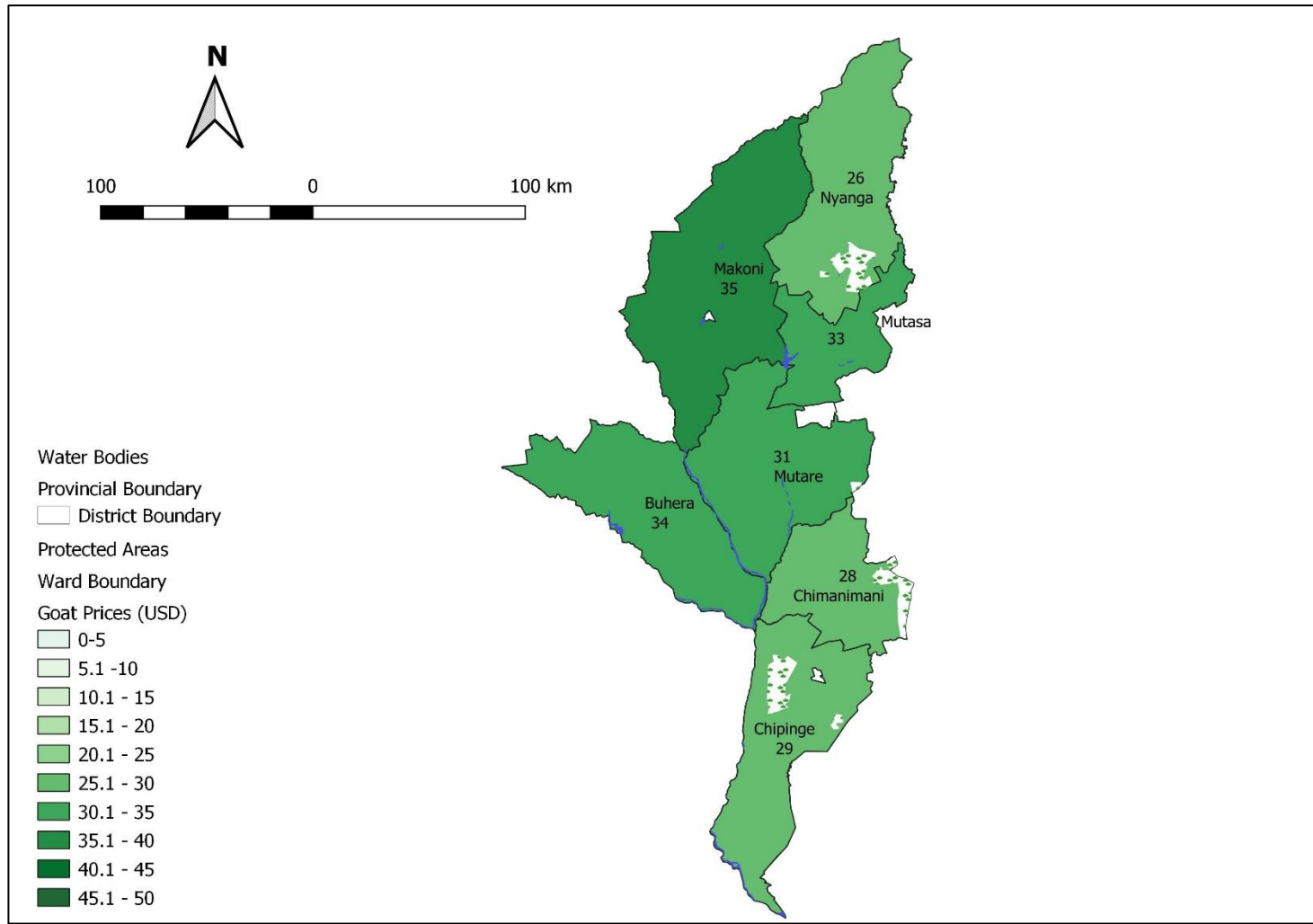
- Goat prices ranged from USD 26 to USD 35 across the province.
- The highest prices were reported in Makoni (USD 35) and Buhera (USD 34)

Income and Expenditure

Current Most Important Sources of Income

2021

Other	0.9
Small scale mining/mineral sales	1.0
Pension	2.0
Skilled trade/artisan	2.3
Petty trade	2.6
Own business	2.7
Remittances outside	3.2
Livestock production/sales	4.0
Vegetables production/sales	5.3
Cash crop production	7.2
Remittance within	9.6
Food crop production/sales	12.4
Formal salary/wages	13.1
Casual labour	31.2

2022

Small scale mining/mineral sales	0.5
Livestock resale	0.6
Government social transfers	0.6
Gathering natural products for sale e.g....	0.8
Other	1.2
Own business	1.2
Pension	1.3
Begging	1.4
Skilled trade/artisan	1.5
Remittances outside	2.0
Food crop resale	2.3
Gifts	2.3
Vending	3.0
Vegetables fruits resale	4.0
Livestock production/sales	5.2
Cash crop production	6.2
Petty trade	8.4
Remittance within	9.6
Food crop production/sales	10.7
Vegetables production/sales	11.9
Casual labour	22.8

- Most households relied on casual labour (22.8%), a decrease from 31.2% in 2021.

- There was a shift in the second most important source of income from formal salary/wages (13.1%) in 2021 to vegetable production and sales (11.9%) in 2022.

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Average Household Monthly Income for April 2022

Income in USD
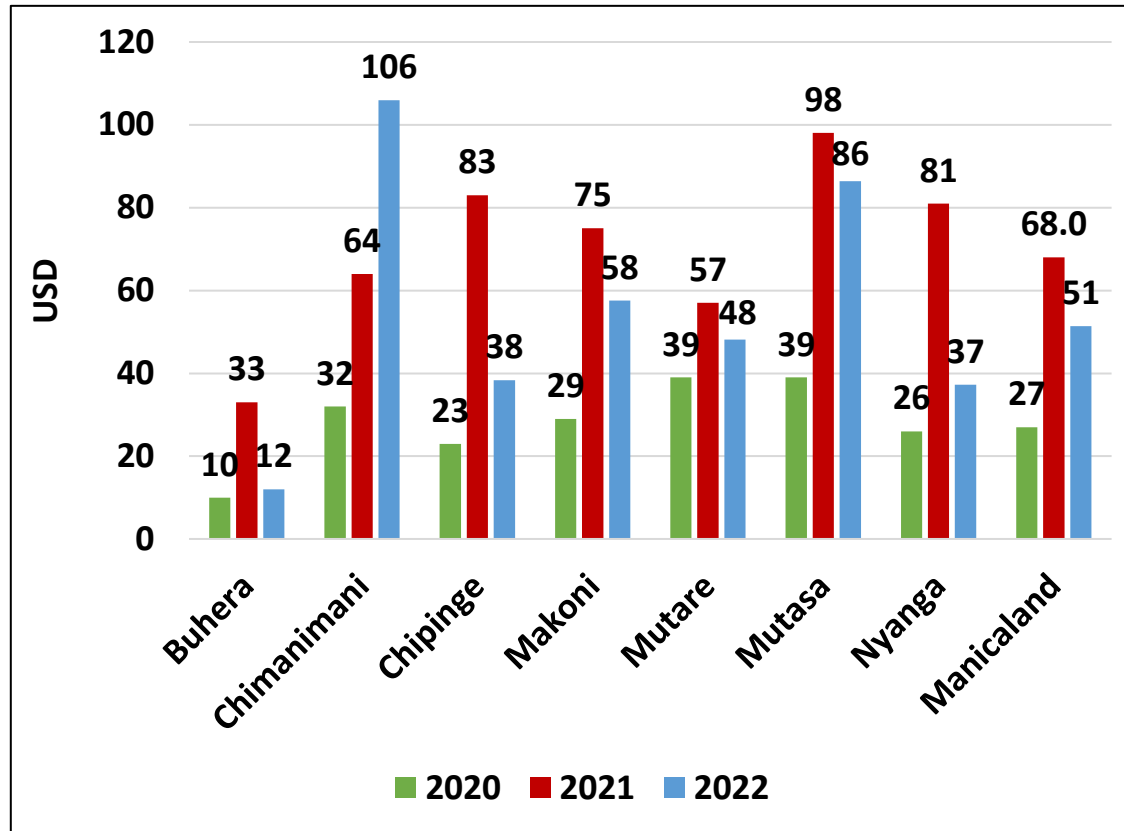
Income in ZWL
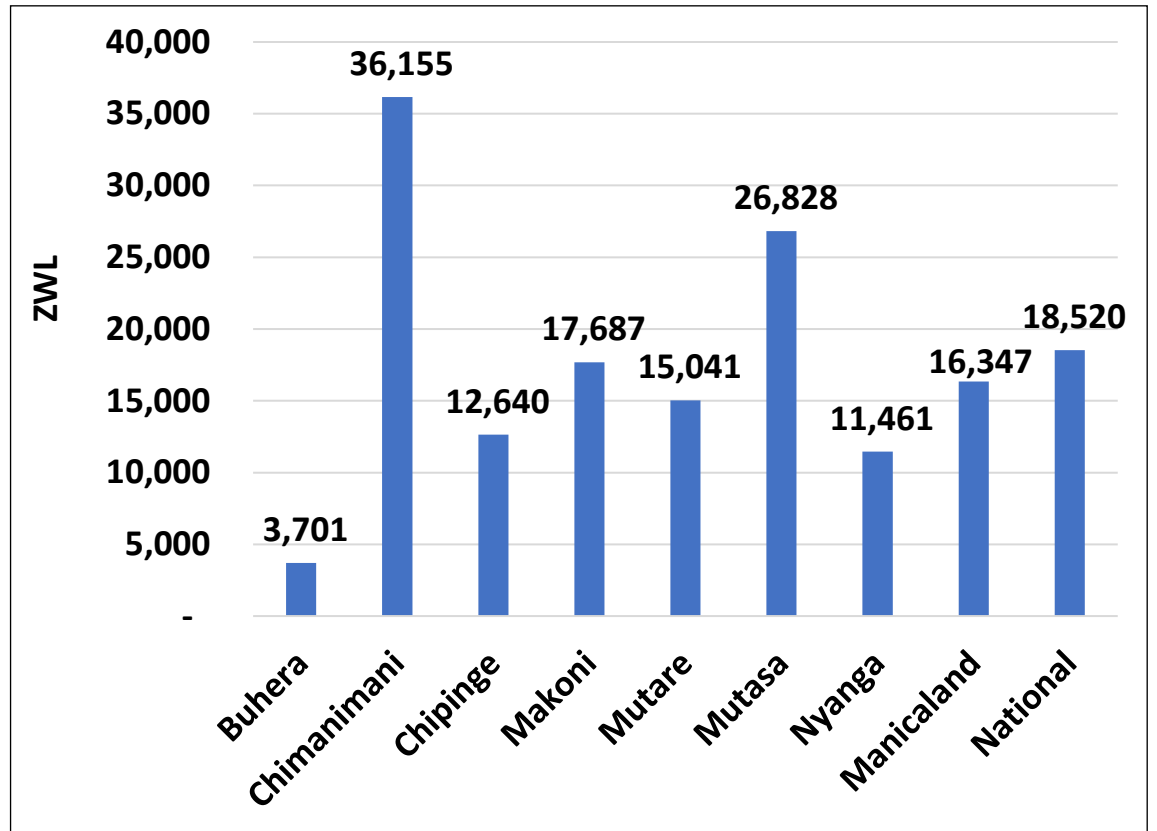
- There was a general decline in the average household monthly income in USD from USD 68 in 2021 to USD 51 in 2022.

- Average monthly income was highest in Chimanimani at USD 106 or ZWL36,155 and lowest in Buhera at USD 12 or ZWL 3,701.

Average Household Monthly Expenditure for April 2022

Expenditure in USD

Legend: ■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022
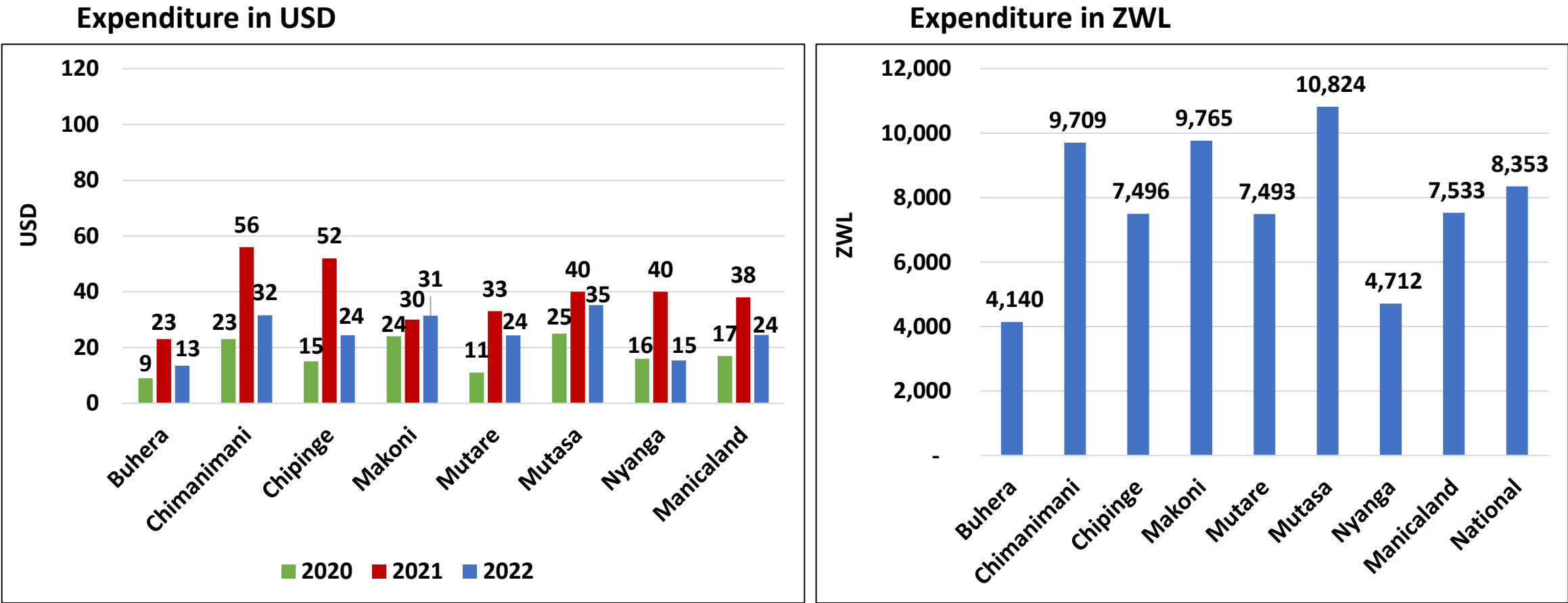
Expenditure in ZWL

- There was a general decline in the average household monthly expenditure from USD 38 in 2021 to USD 24 in 2022.

- Average monthly expenditure was highest in Mutasa at USD 35 or ZWL10,824 and lowest in Buhera at USD 13 or ZWL 4,140.

Average Household 6 Month Expenditure

Expenditure in USD

Category	National	Manicaland
Taxes	1	0.3
Business	2	1
Social	2	1
Constructions	3	2
Medical	8	6
Other…	10	8
Agriculture	20	16
Education	19	20

Expenditure in ZWL

Category	National	Manicaland
Taxes	288	99
Business	733	247
Social	620	438
Constructions	1,045	683
Medical	2,538	1,809
Other expenditure	3,011	2,601
Agriculture	6,119	4,803
Education	5,977	6,109
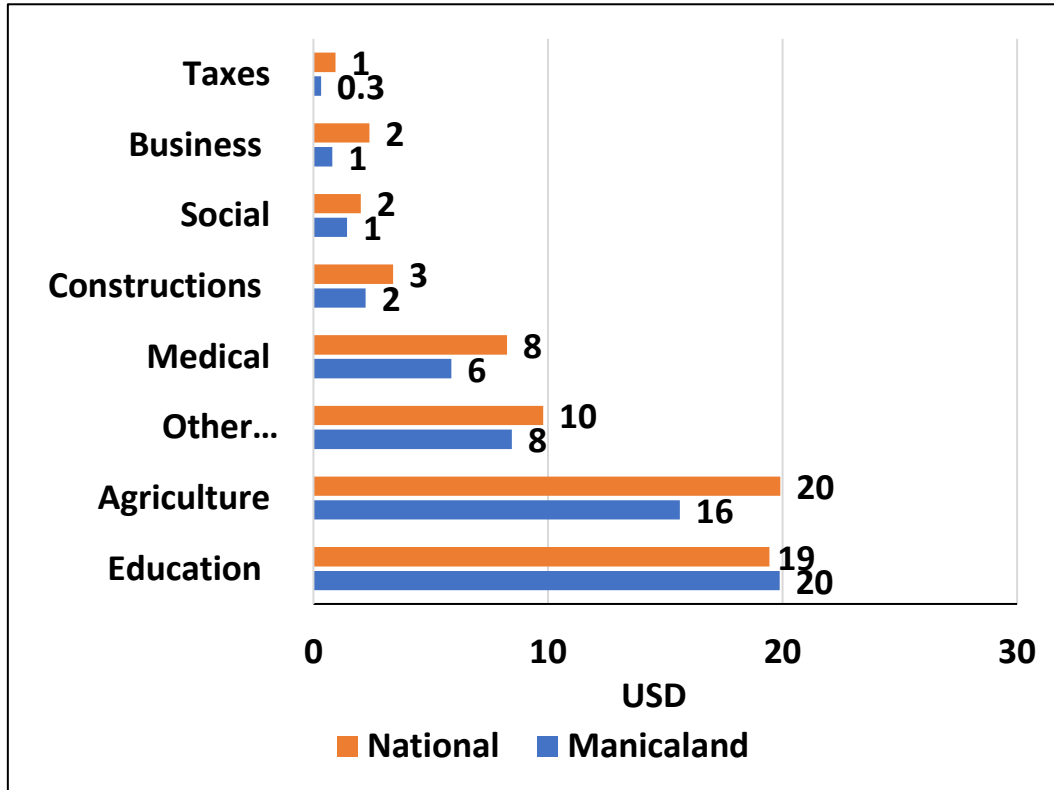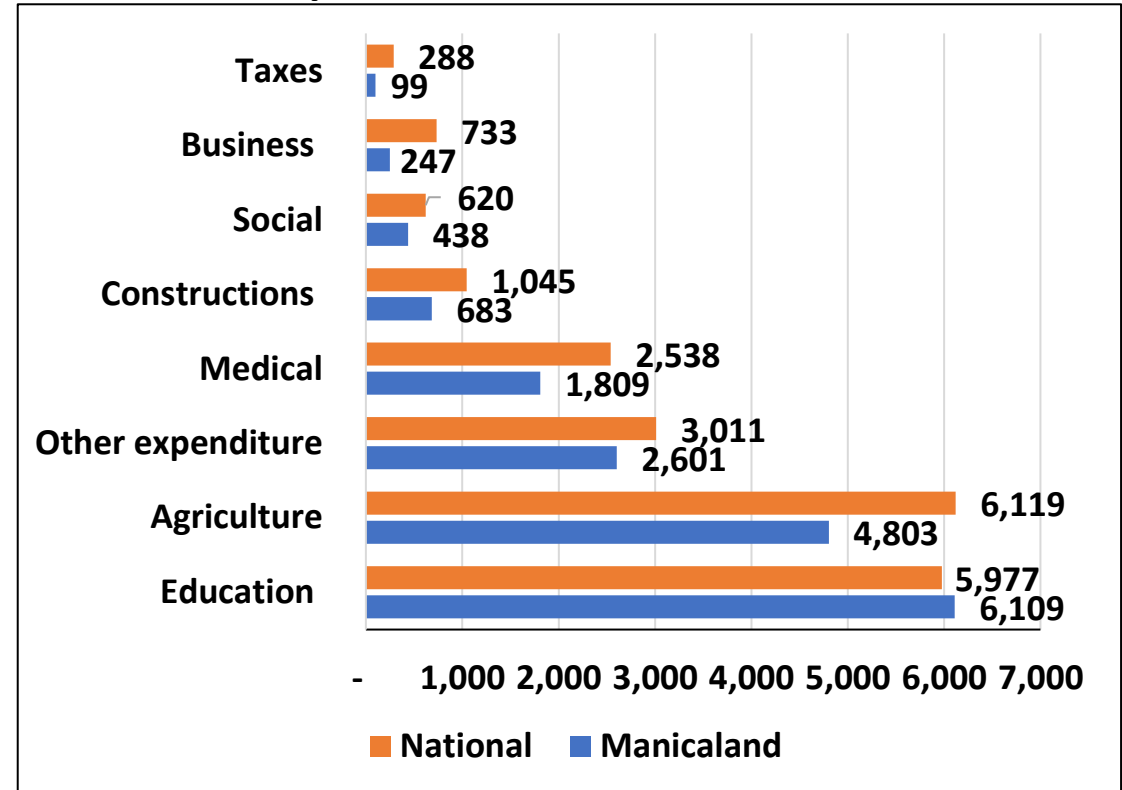
- Most households in the province spent more on education (USD 20 or ZWL 6,109) during the six months preceding the survey, followed by agriculture related expenses (USD 16 or ZWL 4,803).

Food Expenditure Share
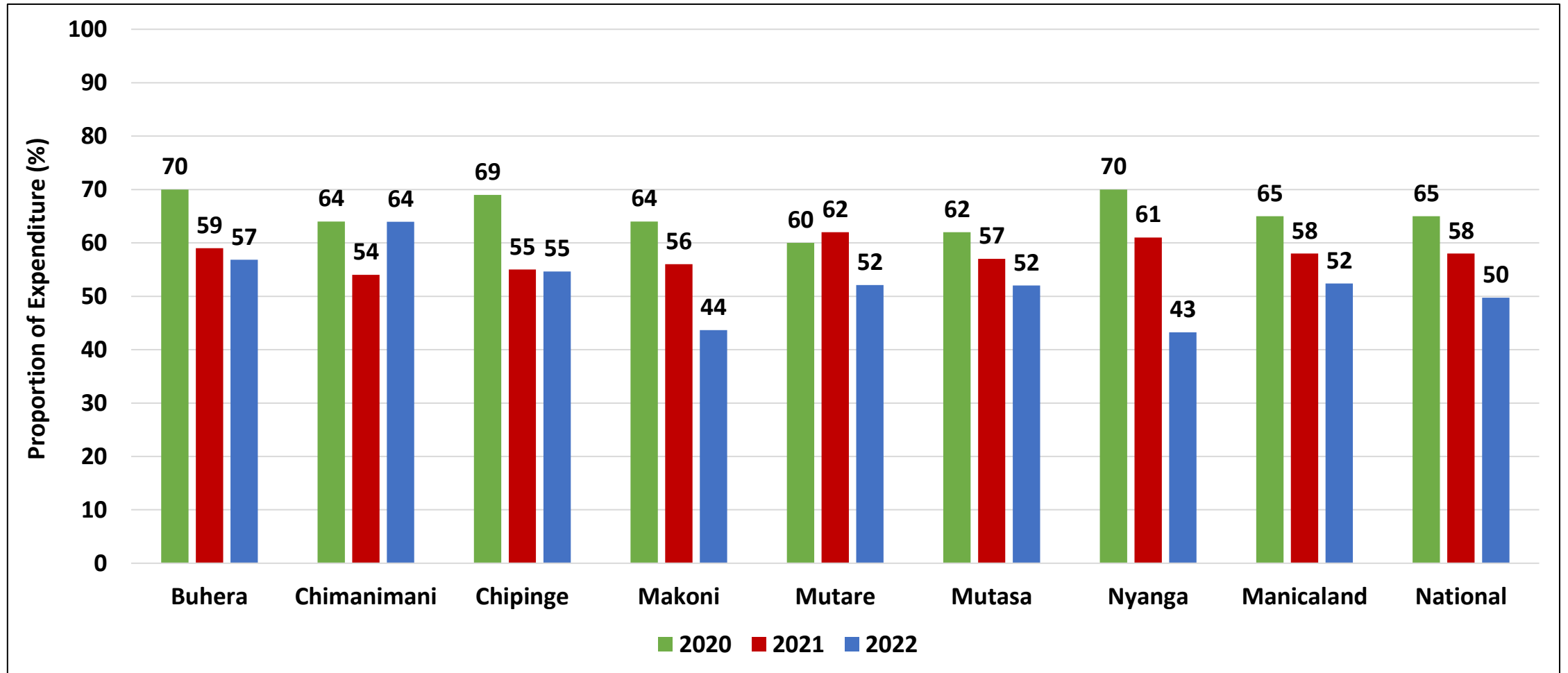
- The proportion of food expenditure was 52% of the total household expenditure, a decrease from 58% in 2021 and 65% in 2020.

Nutrition and Diets

Household Access to Health- Related Information
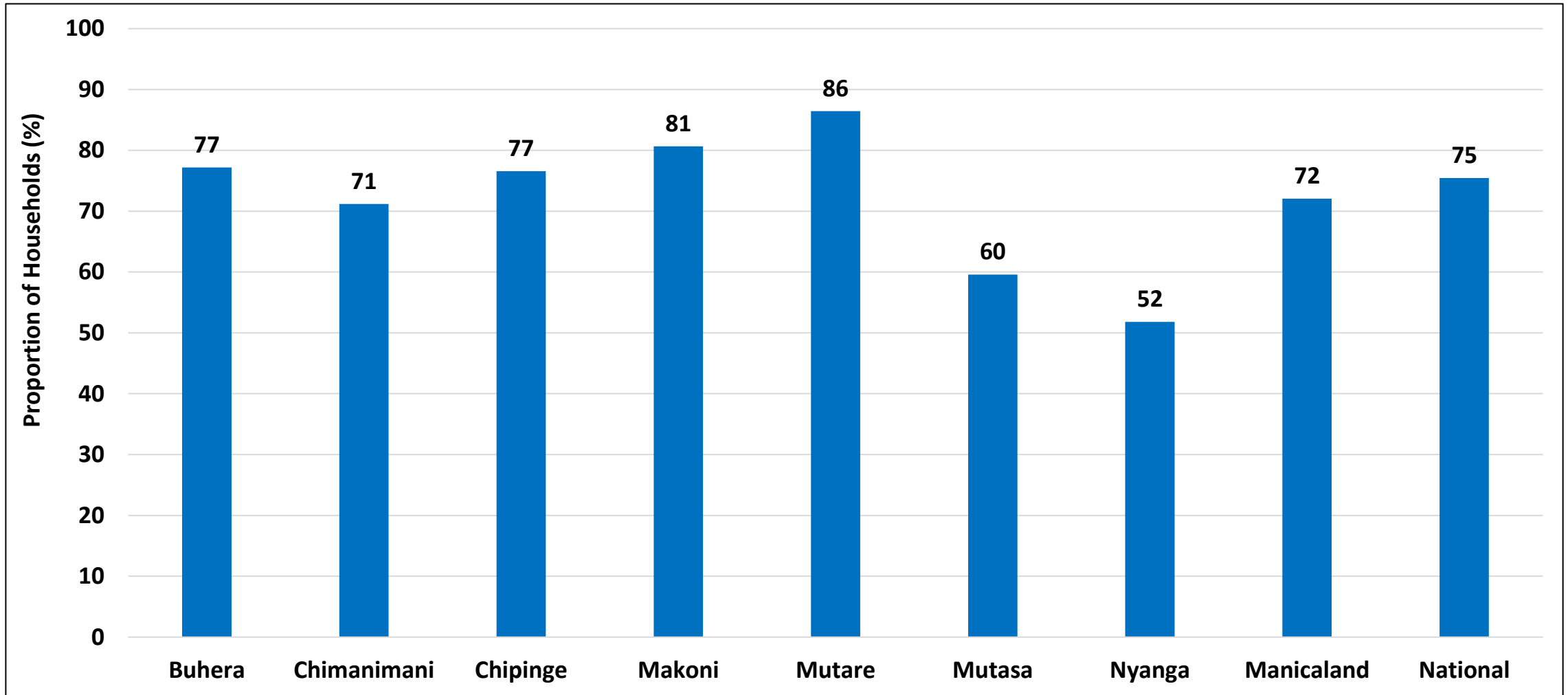
- Approximately 72% of the households had access to health related information.
- Mutare (86%) had the highest proportion of households which accessed health related information.

Households which Received Nutrition Education or Training
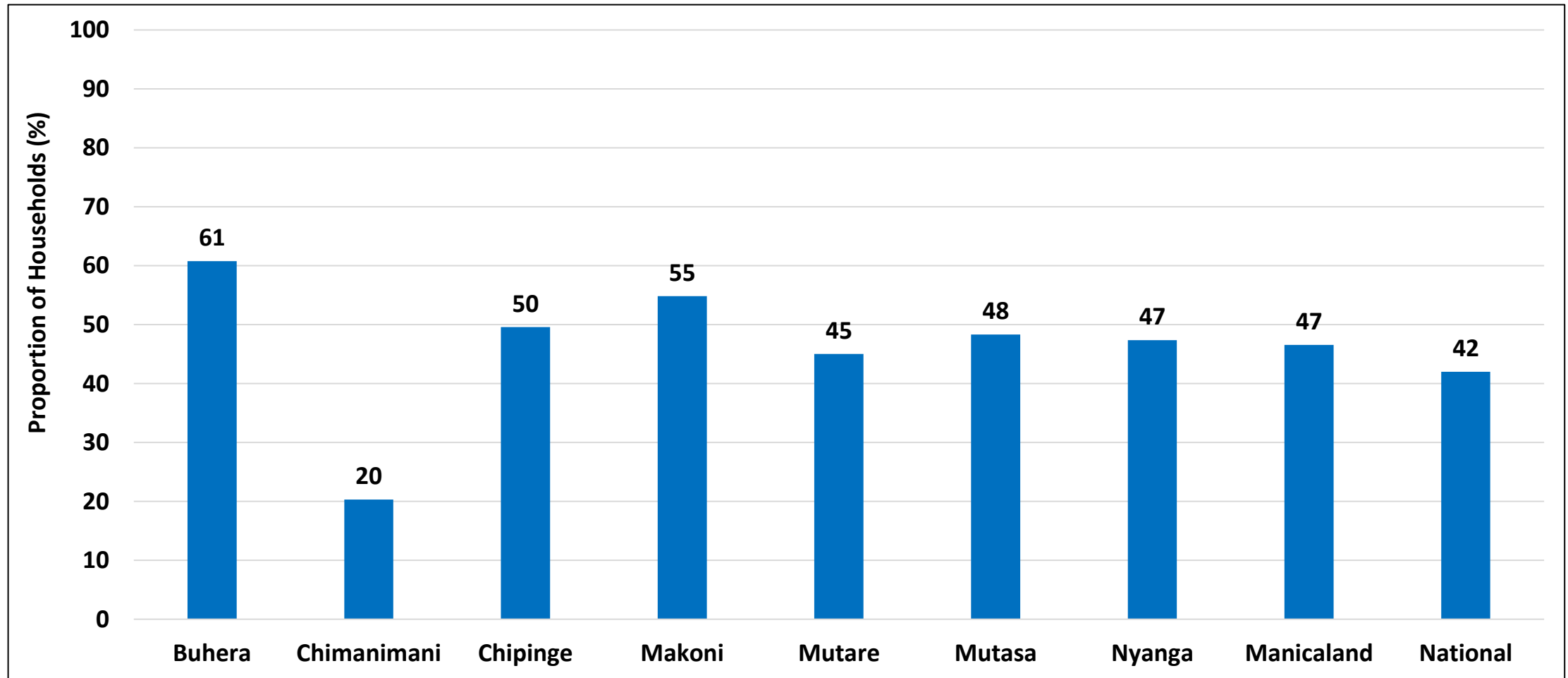
- Chimanimani (20%) had the lowest proportion of households which received nutrition education or training.

Sources of Nutrition Education
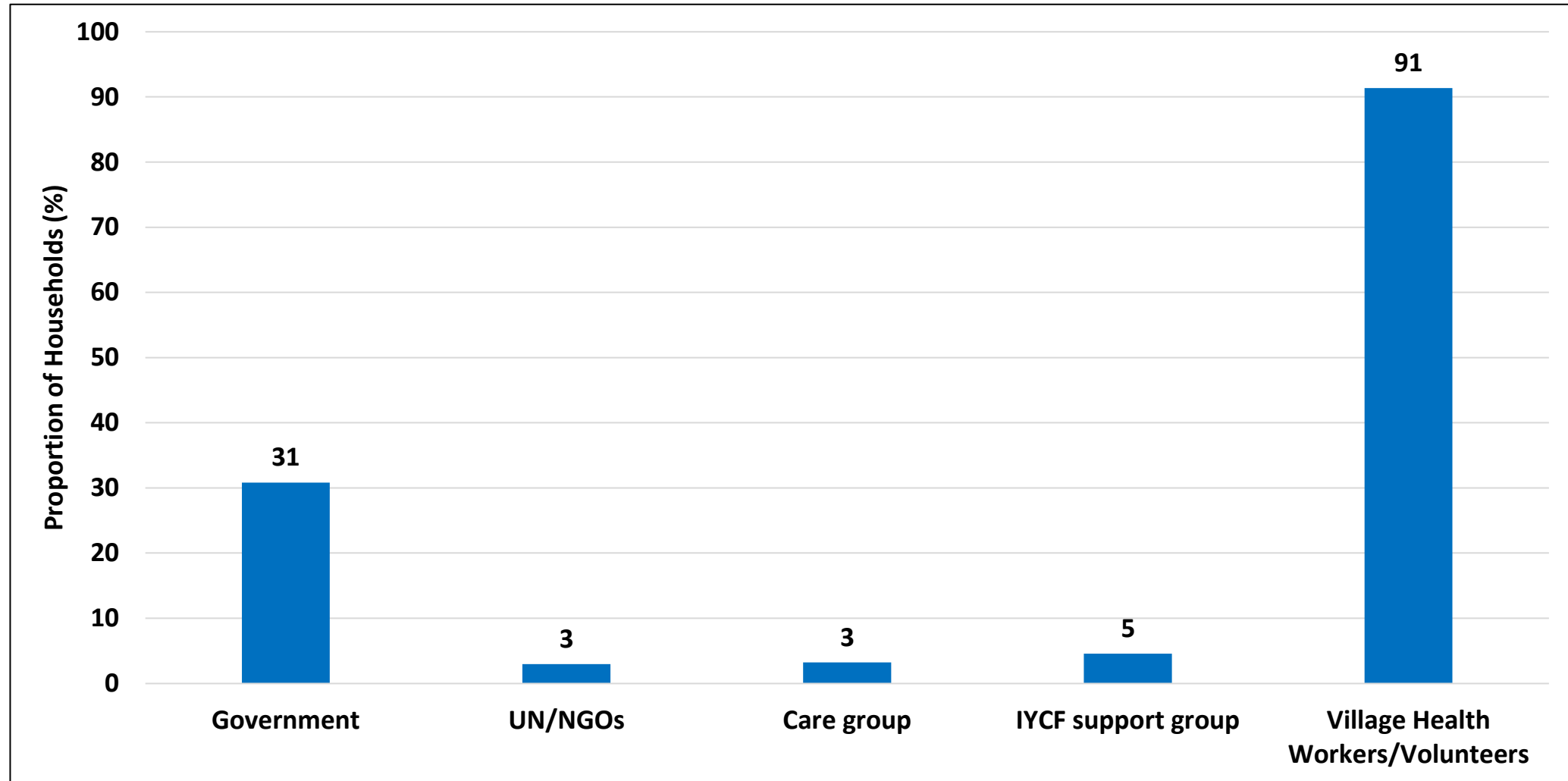
- Village Health Workers/ volunteers (91%) were the main source of nutrition education followed by Government (31%).

Access to the Services of a Village Health Worker
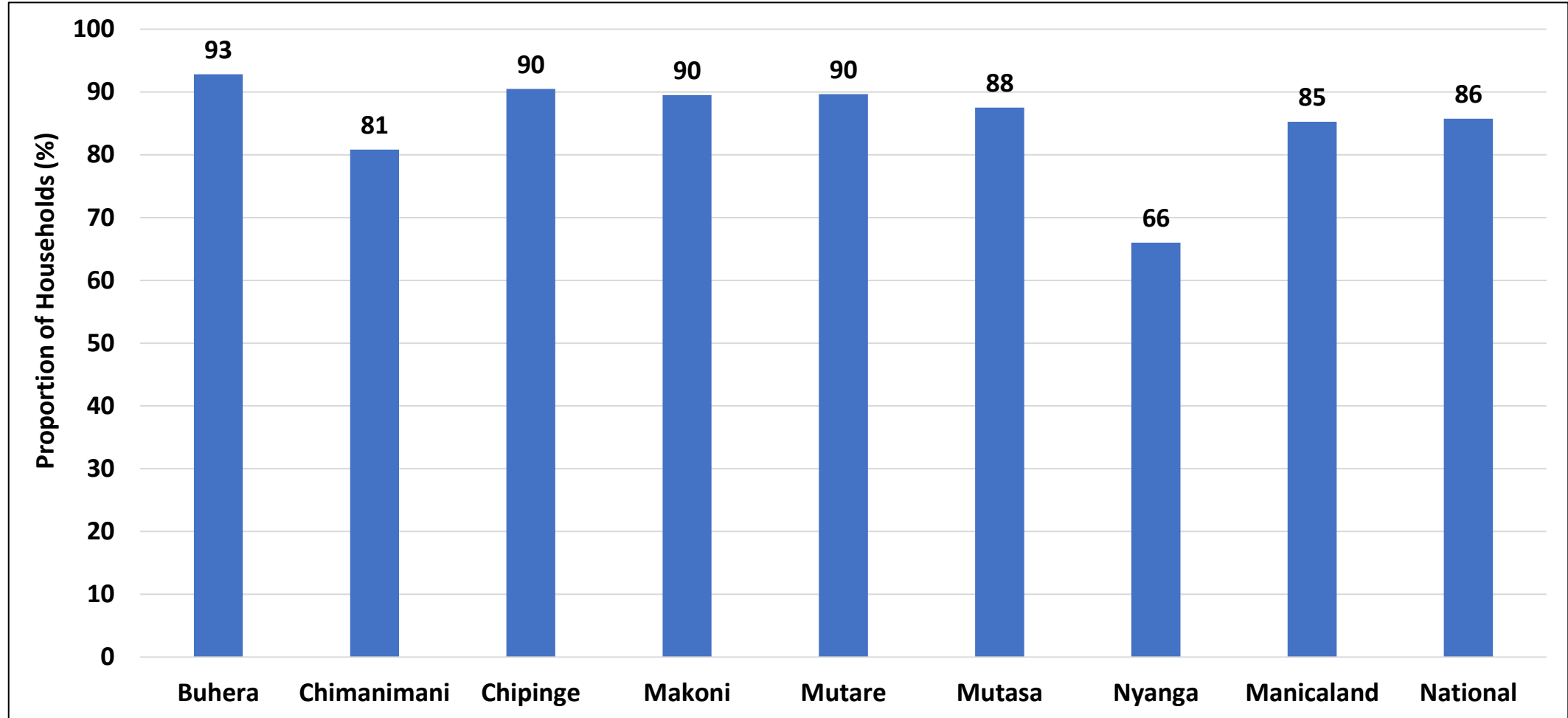
- Nyanga (66%) had the lowest proportion of households which had access to the services of a village health worker.

Household Consumption Patterns

Food Consumption Score

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

Food Consumption Patterns
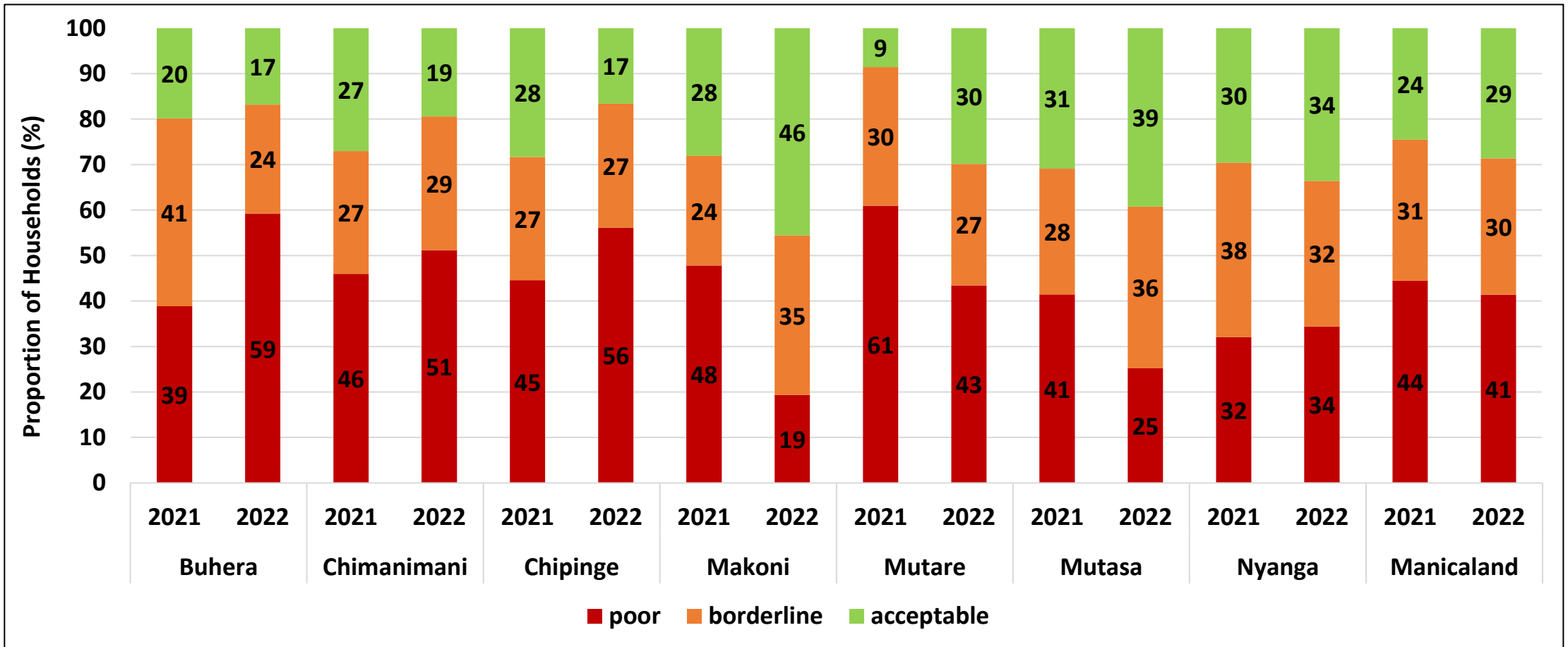
- Generally, there was an improvement in food consumption patterns and about 29% of the households had acceptable consumption patterns with the highest proportion being in Makoni (46%).

Poor Food Consumption Patterns by District
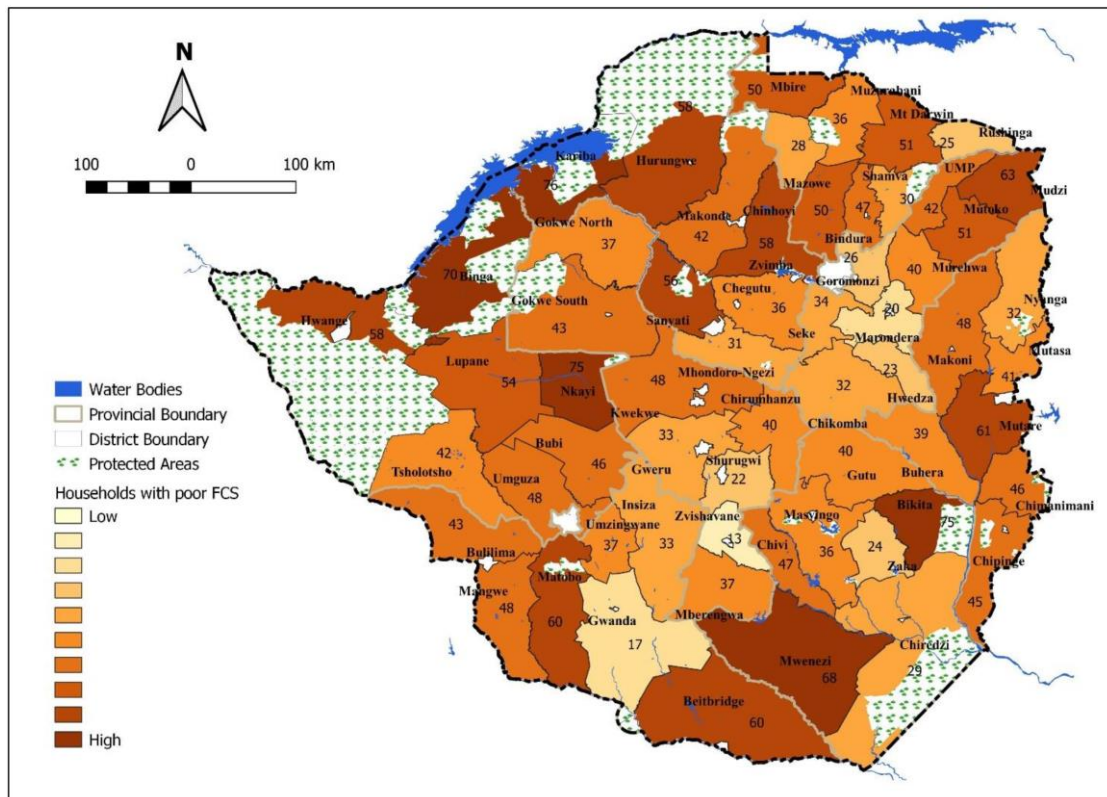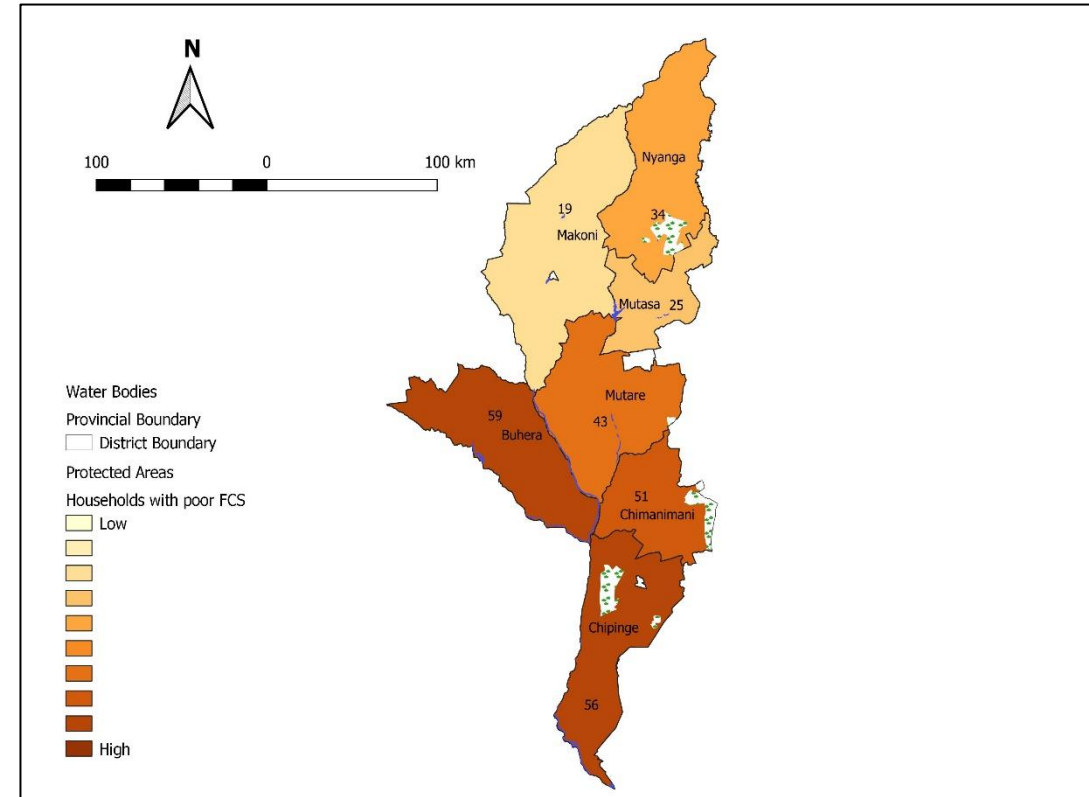
- Districts in the southern parts of the province had the highest proportion of households which had poor consumption patterns including Buhera (59%), Chipinge (56%), Chimanimani (51%) and Mutare (43%).

Average Number of Days Households Consumed Food from Various Food Groups
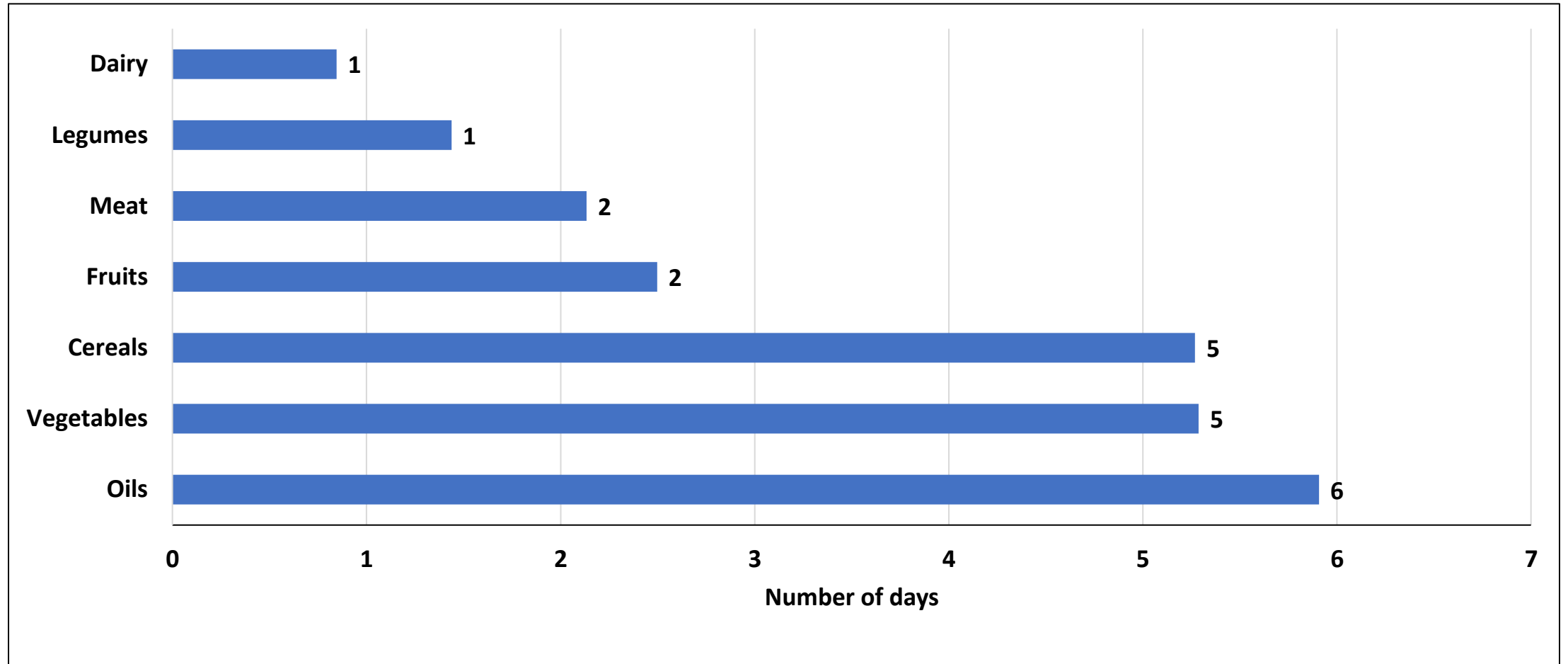
- Households were consuming mostly cereals, vegetables and oils for six out of seven days.
- Other food groups such as legumes and dairy were being consumed at an average of one day out of seven days.

Household Consumption of Protein, Iron and Vitamin A Rich Foods
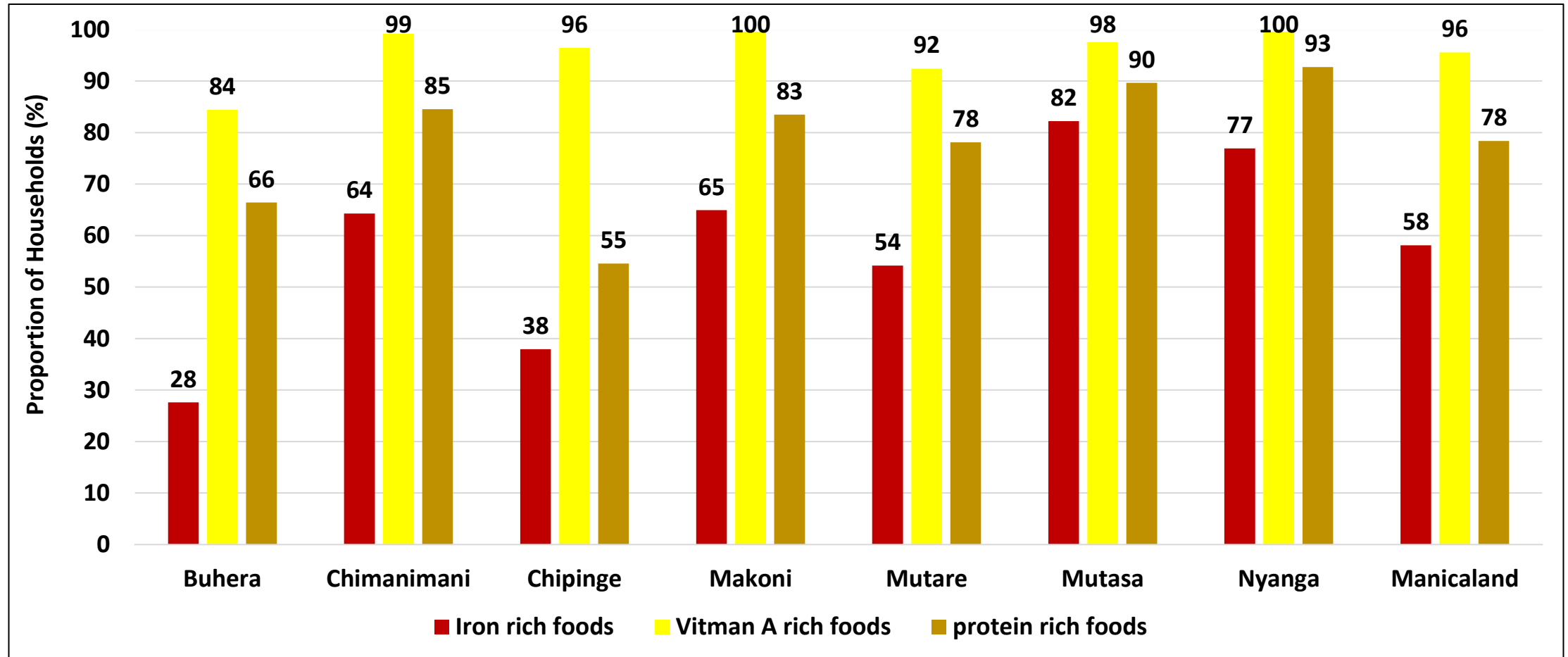
- An average of 58% of the households consumed iron-rich foods during the 7 days preceding the survey.

- Nyanga had the highest proportion of households (93%) which consumed protein rich foods and this was higher than the provincial average of 78%.

Households Consuming Protein Rich Foods
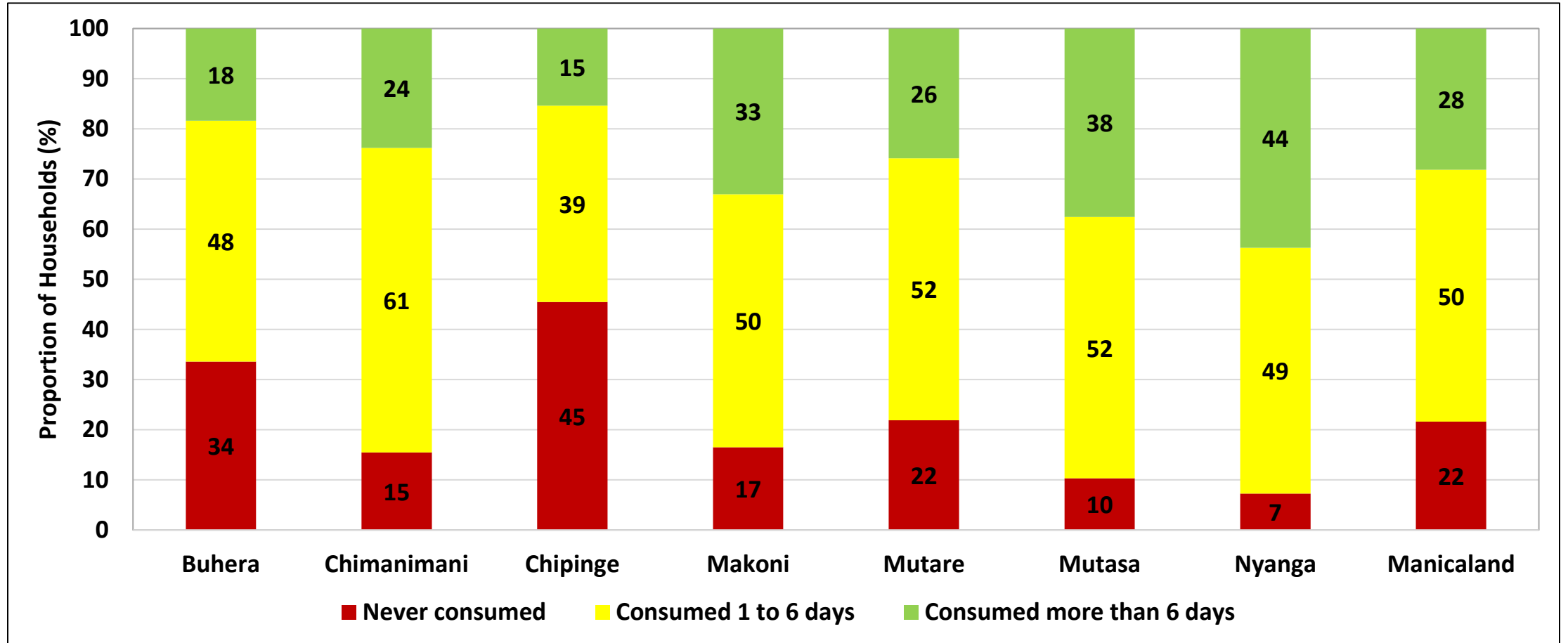
- Inadequate protein intake compromises the ability of the body to build, repair worn-out tissues and fight against infections.
- About 22% of the households never consumed protein-rich foods during the seven days preceding the survey with the highest proportion being in Chipinge at 45%.

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Households Consuming Iron-rich Foods
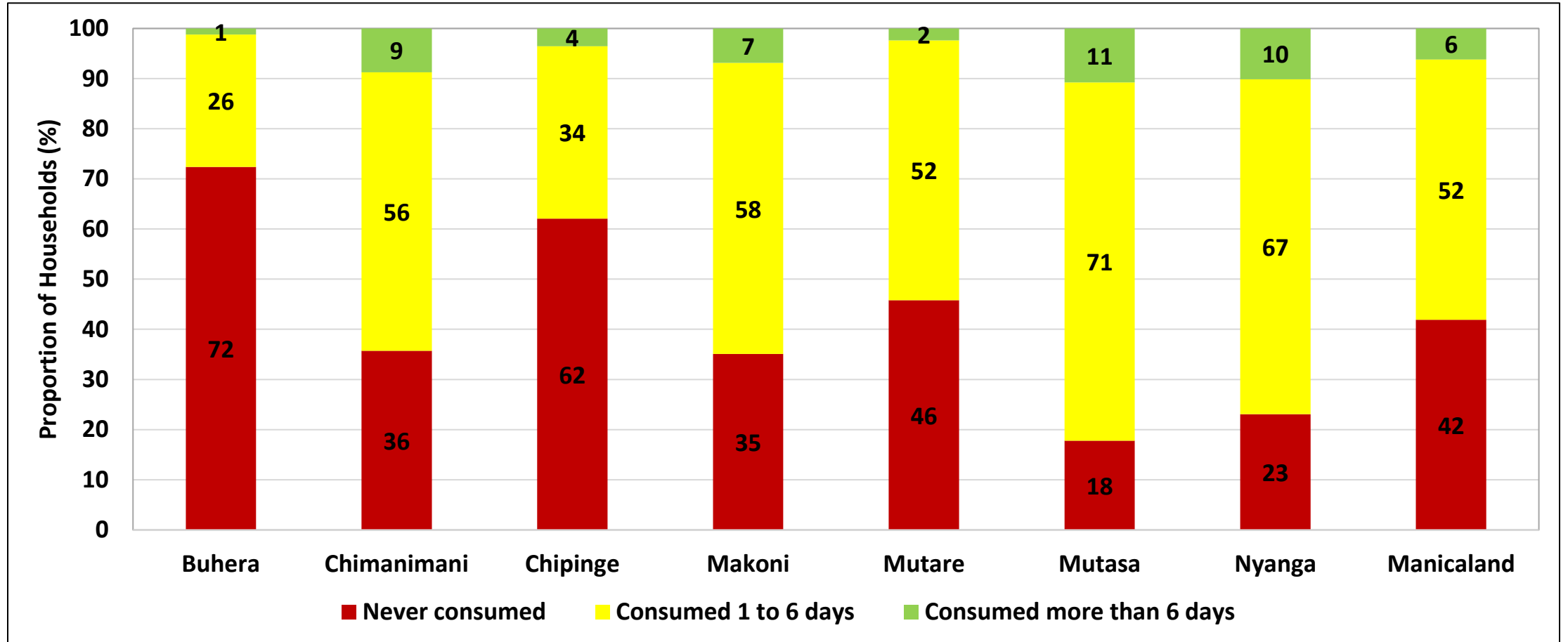
- Iron is an essential mineral which is required by the body during formation of red blood cells. Iron deficiency can cause fatigue and reduced ability by the body to fight infections.

- About 42% of the households never consumed iron-rich foods during the seven days preceding the survey with Buhera having the highest proportion (72%).

Households Consuming Vitamin A-rich Foods
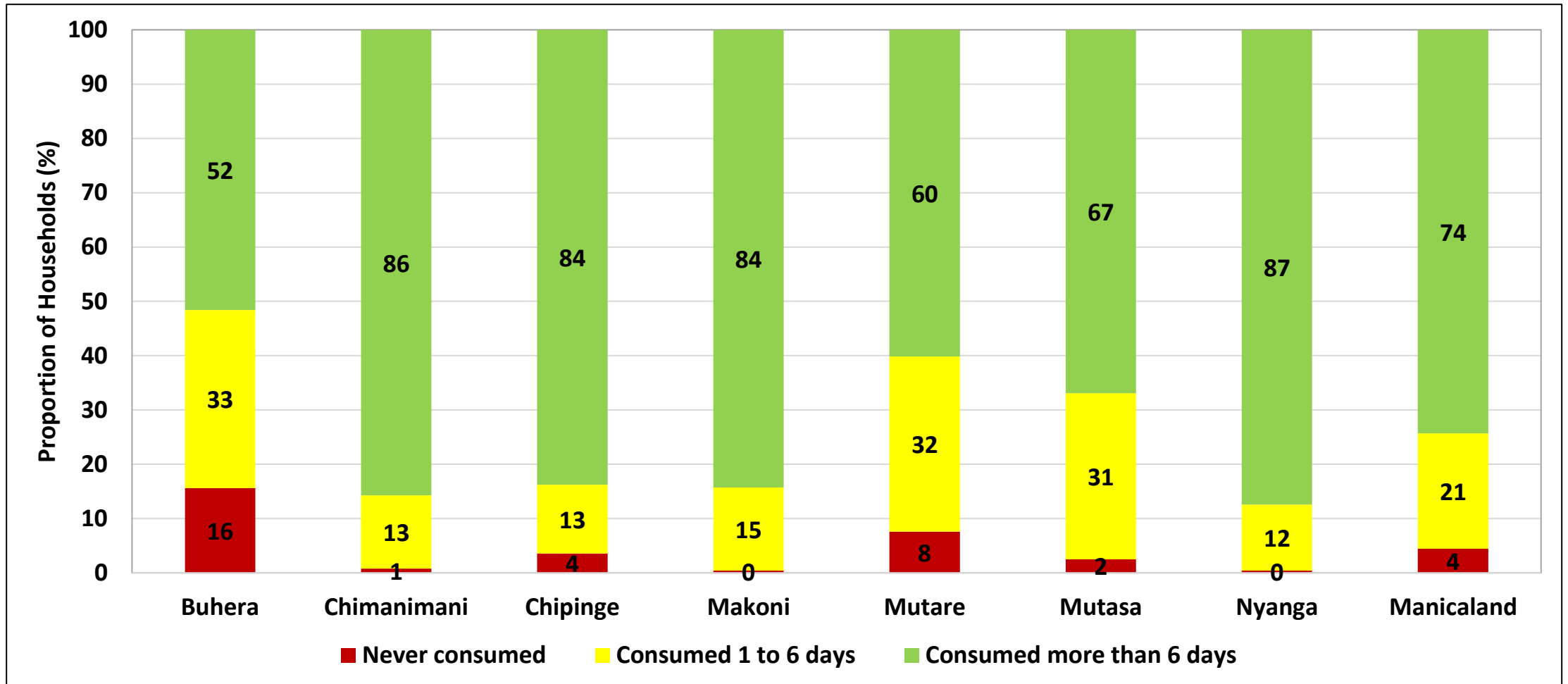
- Vitamin A rich foods were consumed more than six days by 74% of the households.

Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

- The Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) is used as a proxy measure of the quality of household food consumption.

- HDDS measures the number of unique foods consumed by a household over a 7 day period with measuring the quantity of food consumed hence it reflects household access to a variety of foods over a given period.

- Based on the HDDS, a household may be classified as follows:

HDDS	Classification
<3	Low
4-5	Medium
>5	Acceptable

Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women

- Women of child-bearing age (WOCBA) are often nutritionally vulnerable because of the physiological demands of pregnancy and lactation. Requirements for most nutrients are higher for women of child-bearing age than for adult men.

- Improving women's diets is important for improving women's health and ability to work and care for their families, at the same time it has a positive effect on pregnancy outcomes and the health and nutrition of infants and young children, within the 1 000-day window of opportunity.

- The Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) is defined as the consumption of at least five out of ten food groups over the previous 24 hours.

- Women consuming foods from five or more of the selected ten food groups have a greater likelihood of meeting their micronutrient needs.

Average Household Dietary Diversity
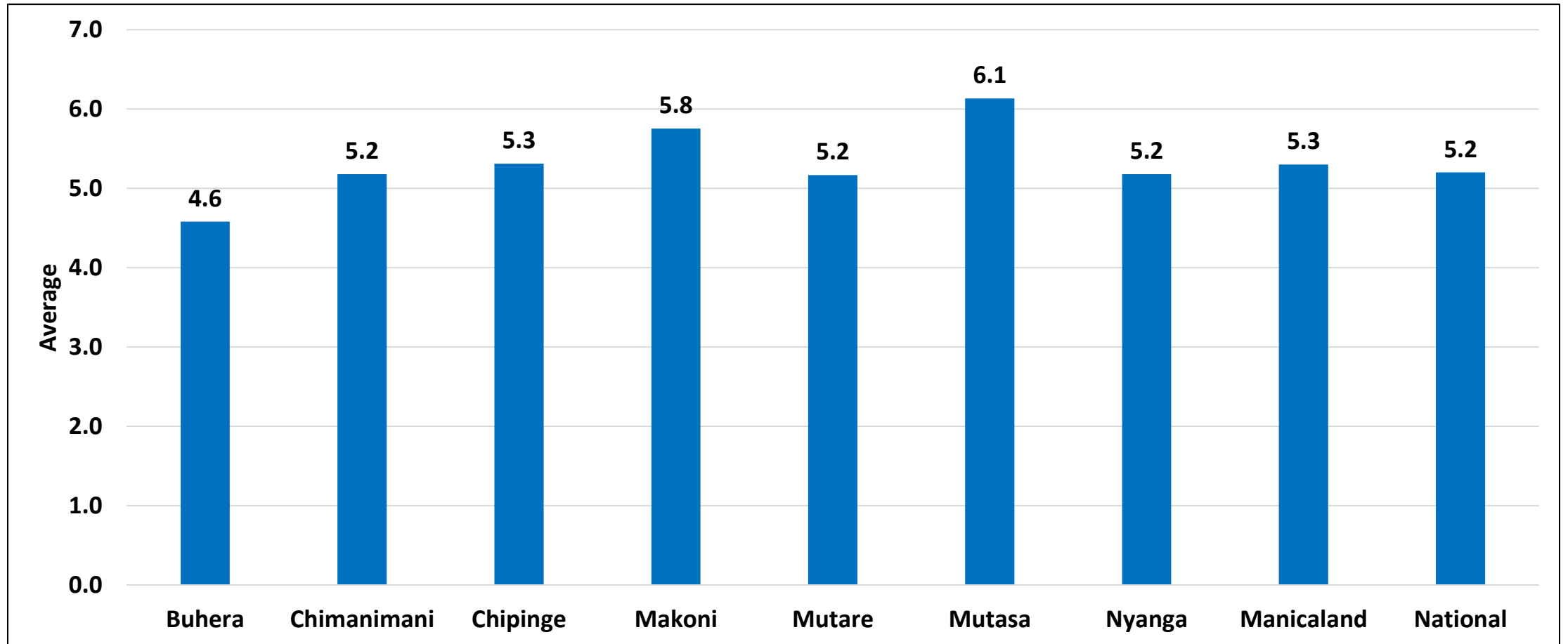
- The average household dietary diversity was 5.3 food groups out of a possible 12 food groups and this was comparable with the national average of 5.2.

Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of Child Bearing Age
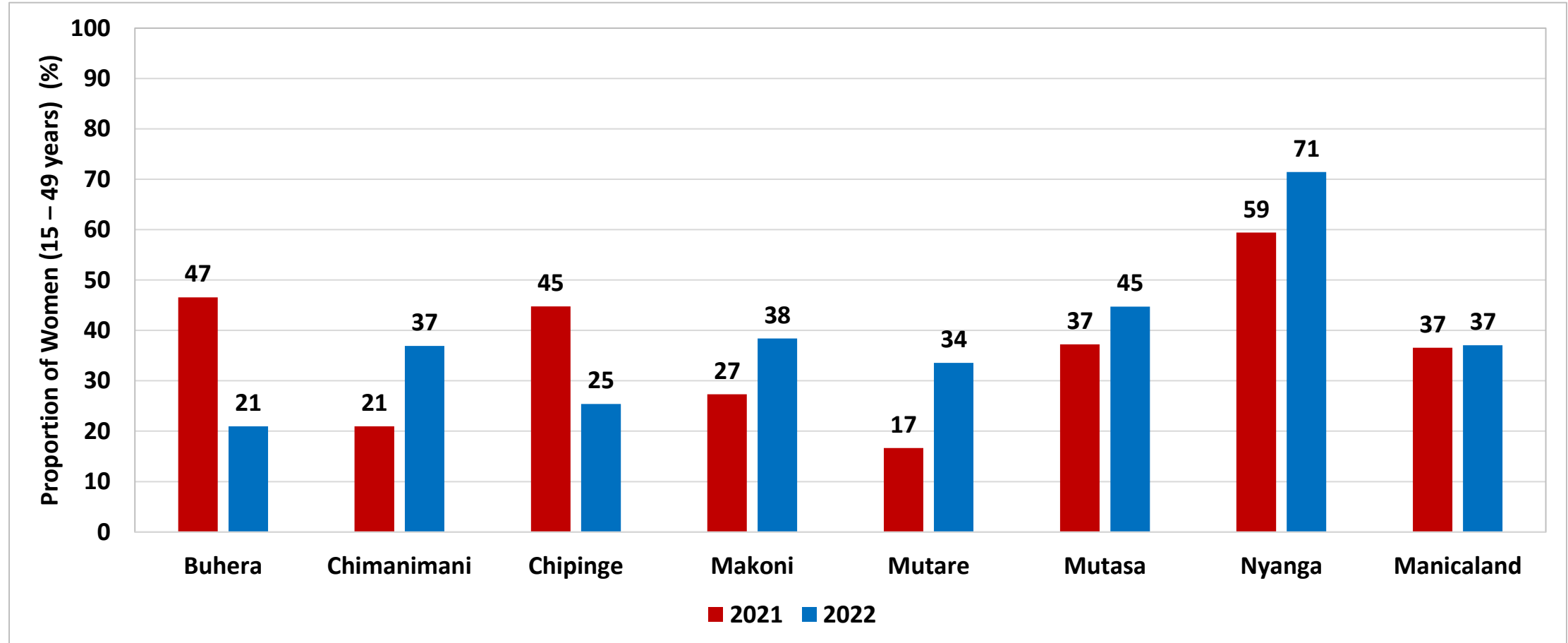
- About 37% of women of child bearing age consumed a minimum acceptable diet during the 24 hours preceding the survey.
- Buhera at 21% had the lowest proportion compared to 47% in 2021.

Average Number of Food Groups Consumed by Women of Child Bearing Age
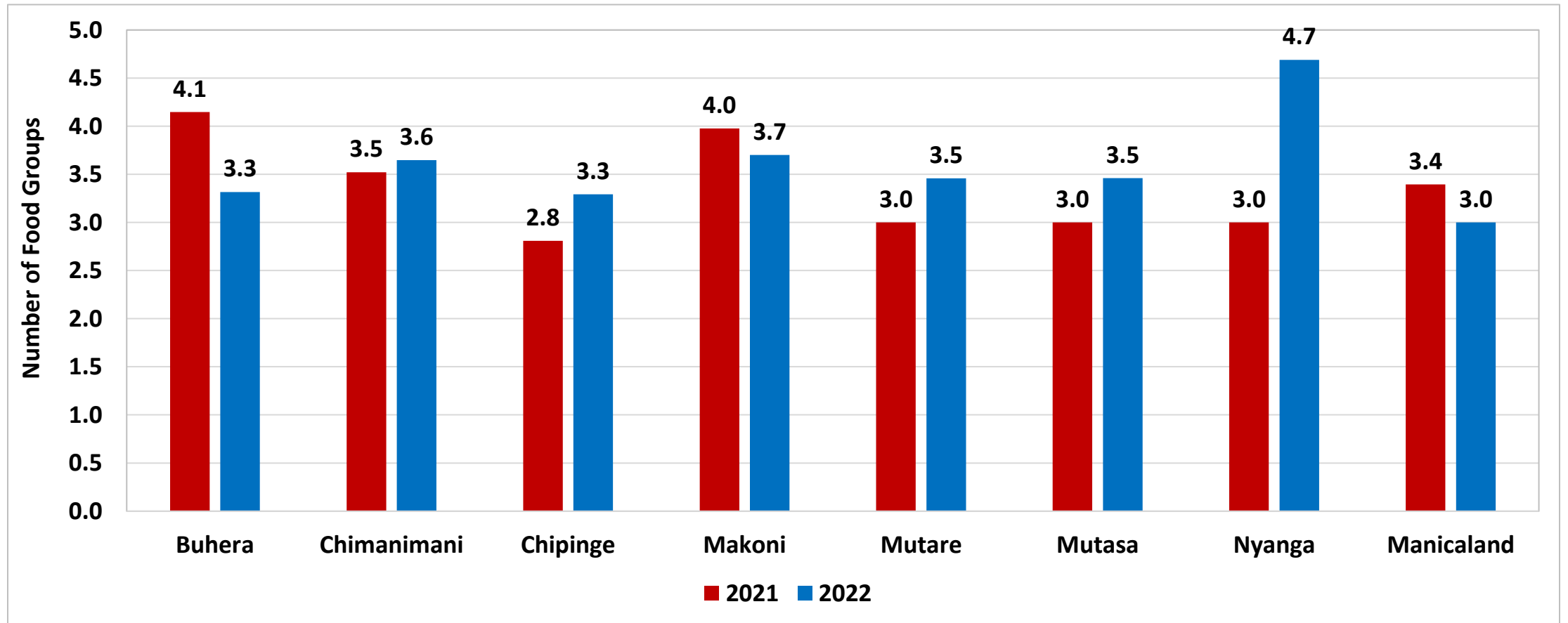
- On average, women of child bearing age consumed about three food groups during the 24 hours preceding the survey with Nyanga having the highest average of 4.7.

Consumption of Protein, Iron and Vitamin-A Rich Foods by WCBA
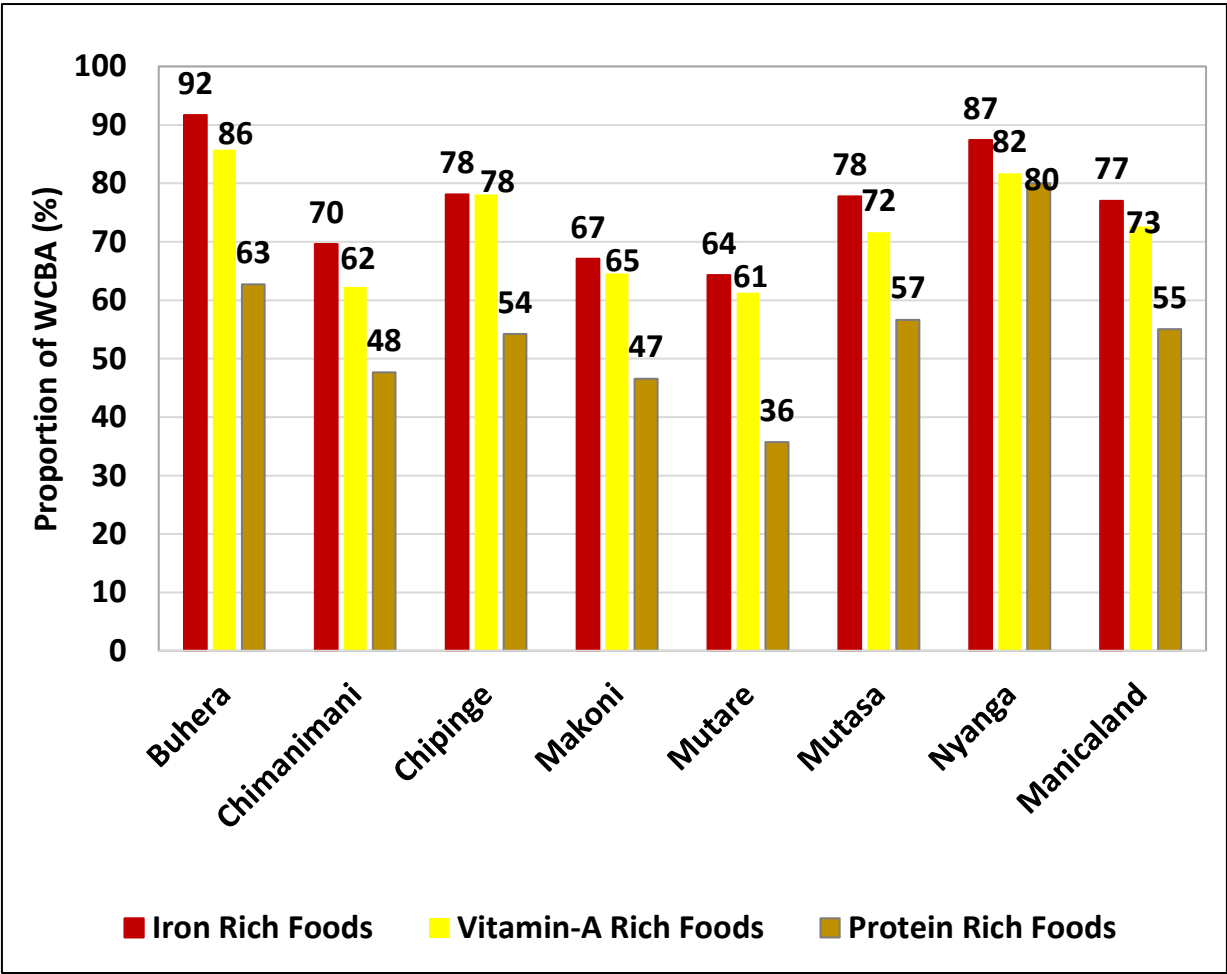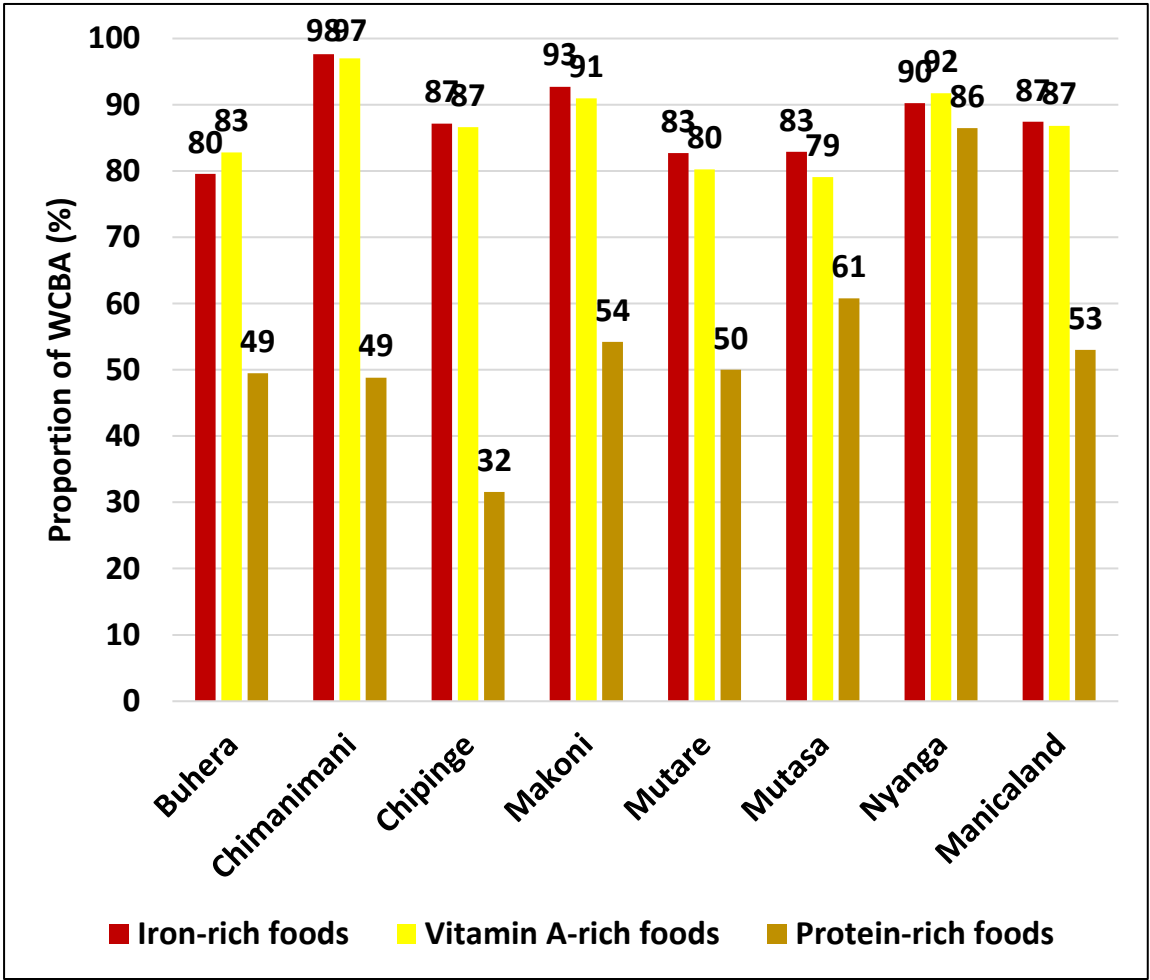
- There has been a general increase in the proportion of women of child bearing age who consumed protein, iron and vitamin A rich foods.

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Household Hunger Scale
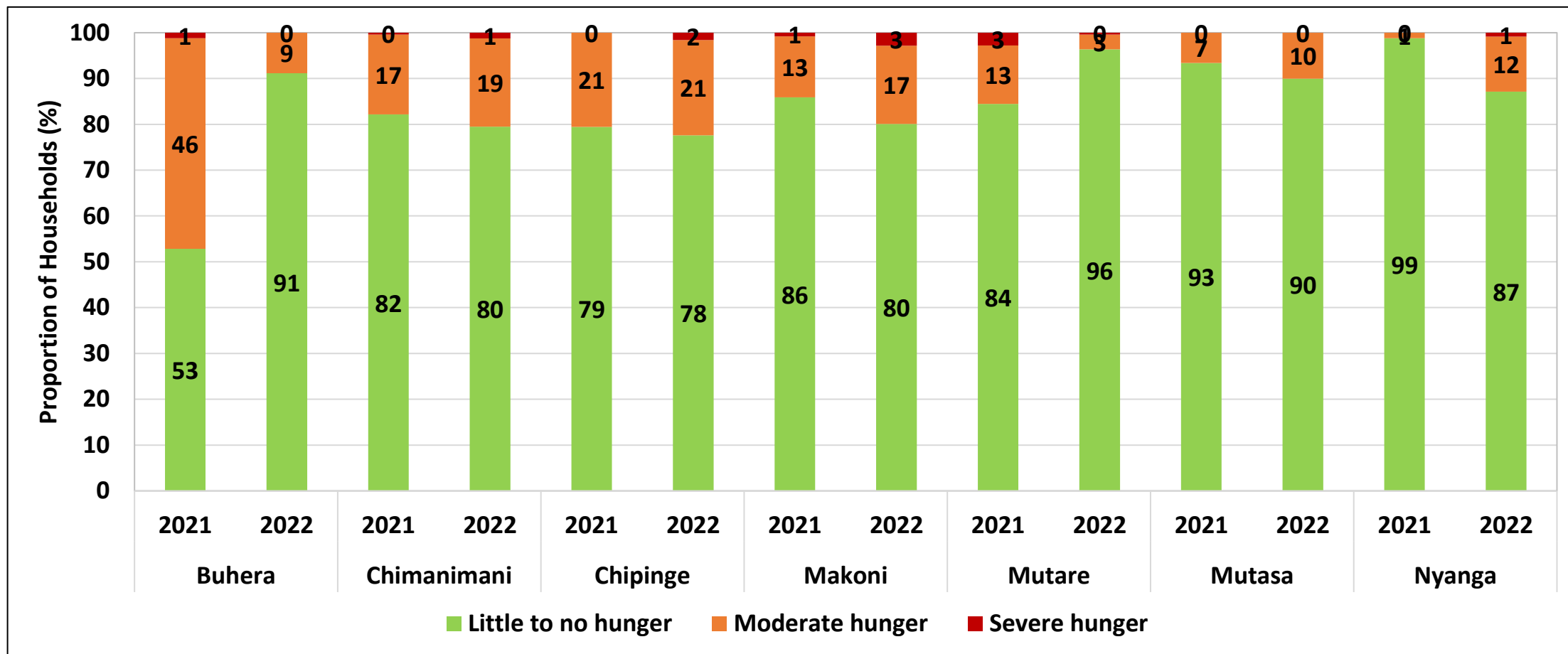
- About 12% of the households were facing moderate hunger.

- In Makoni 3% of the households were facing severe hunger.

Household Consumption and Livelihood Based Coping Strategies

Household Consumption Coping Strategies

- When livelihoods are negatively affected by a shock /crisis, households may adopt various consumption coping (strategies) which are not adopted in a normal day-to-day life, to cope with reduced or declining access to food.

- Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is often used as a proxy indicator of household food insecurity. It is a weighted **score** that allows one to measure the frequency and severity of **coping strategies**.

- The higher the CSI the more severe and frequent the coping strategy employed.

Household Livelihood Coping Strategies

- Households engage various methods of coping when faced with food access challenges.

- Livelihood coping strategies are employed in order to increase food availability outside of their normal livelihoods. There is therefore either an expandability of their normal activities or an engagement of more extreme and negative livelihood coping strategies that go beyond what is typical which in turn flag those areas that are potentially food insecure.

- The livelihood coping strategies have been classified into three categories namely stress, crisis and emergency as according to the WFP Technical Guidance note 2015.

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

Household Reduced Consumption Coping Index (rCSI)
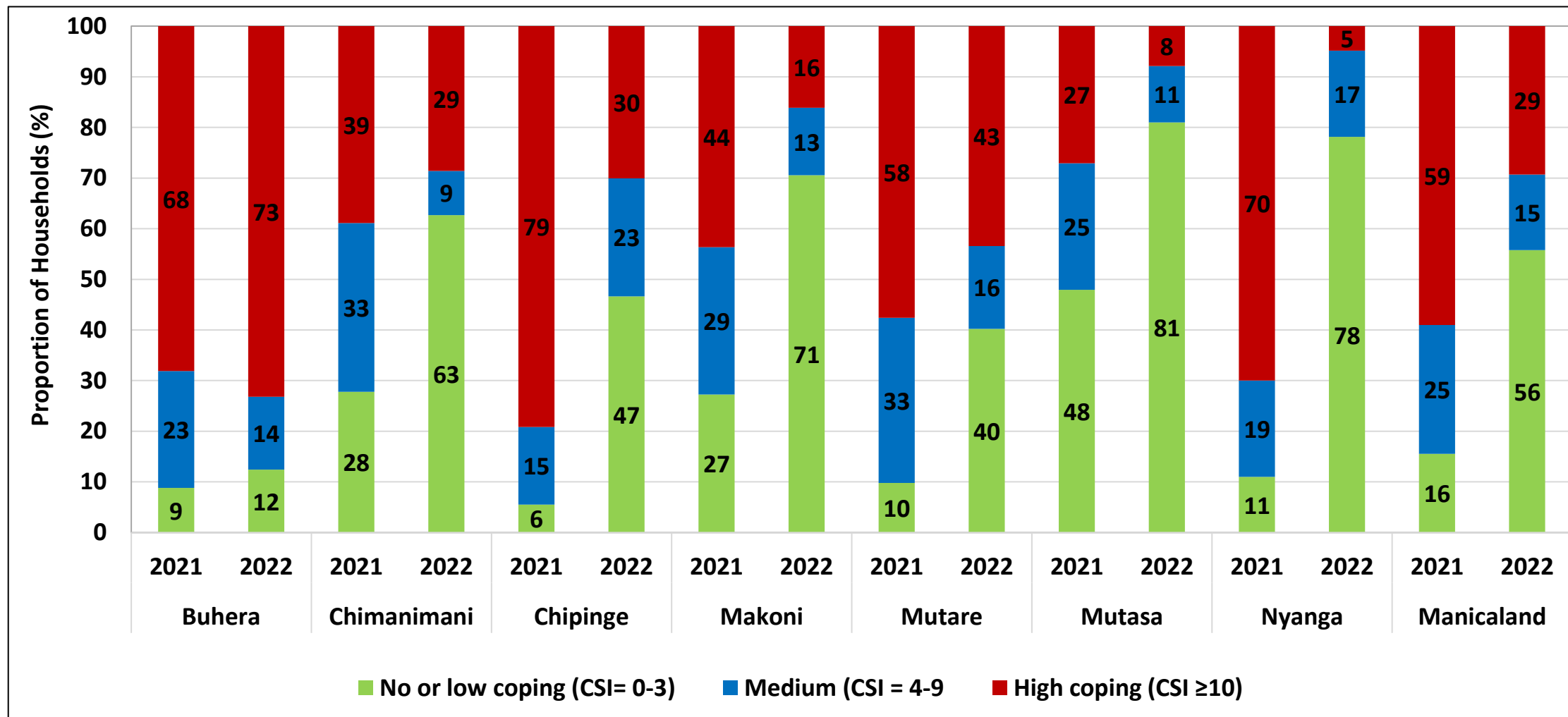
- The proportion of households which had no to low coping increased from 16% in 2021 to 56% in 2022.

- Buhera had the highest proportion of households which reported high coping (73%).

Households Engaging in Livelihoods Coping Strategies
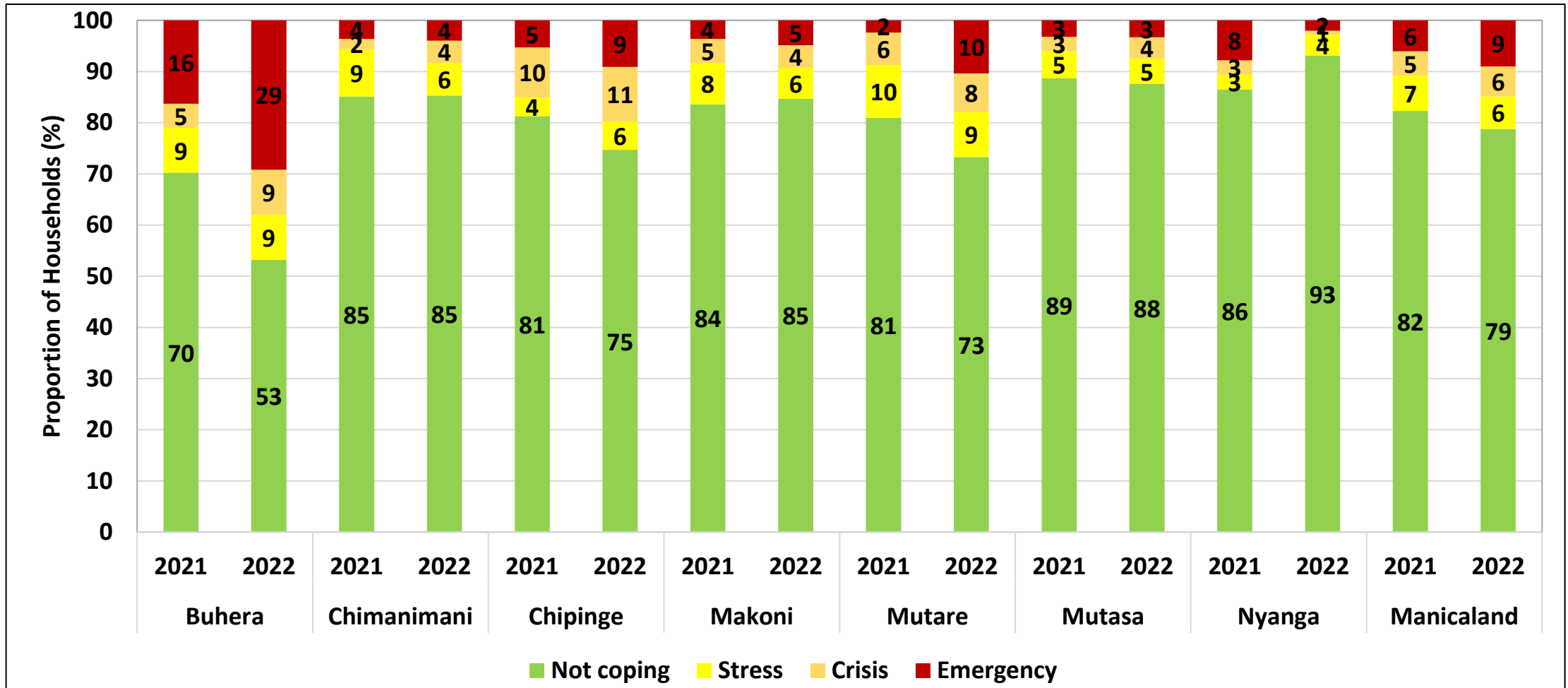
- The majority of households in Manicaland did not engage in livelihoods coping strategies (79%).

- However, 9% engaged in emergency coping strategies thereby undermining their future coping capacity.

Child Nutrition Status

Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding
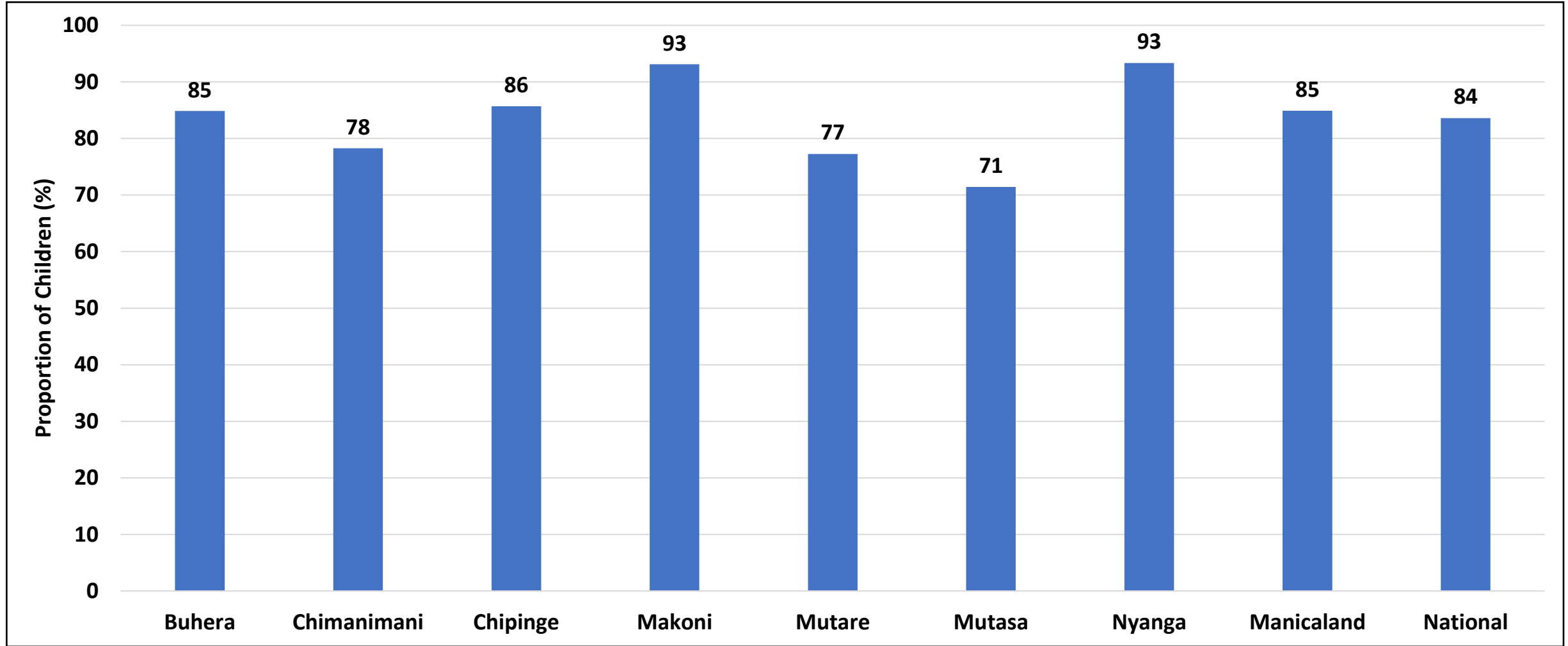
- About 85% of children were initiated to breastfeeding during the first hour of birth.
- Nyanga and Makoni had the highest proportion, both at 93%.

Continued Breastfeeding Beyond One Year
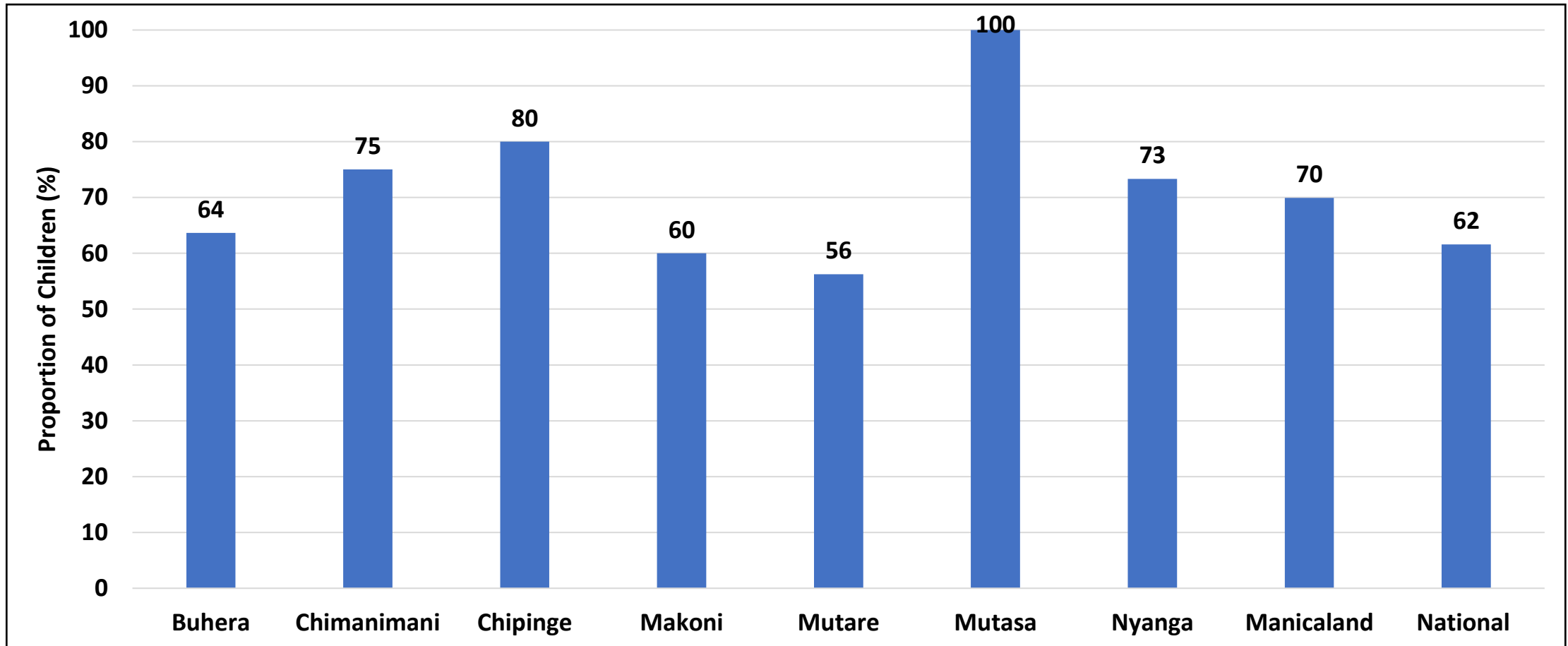
- About 70% of children continued breastfeeding beyond one year. This proportion was higher than the national average of 62%.

Bottle Feeding
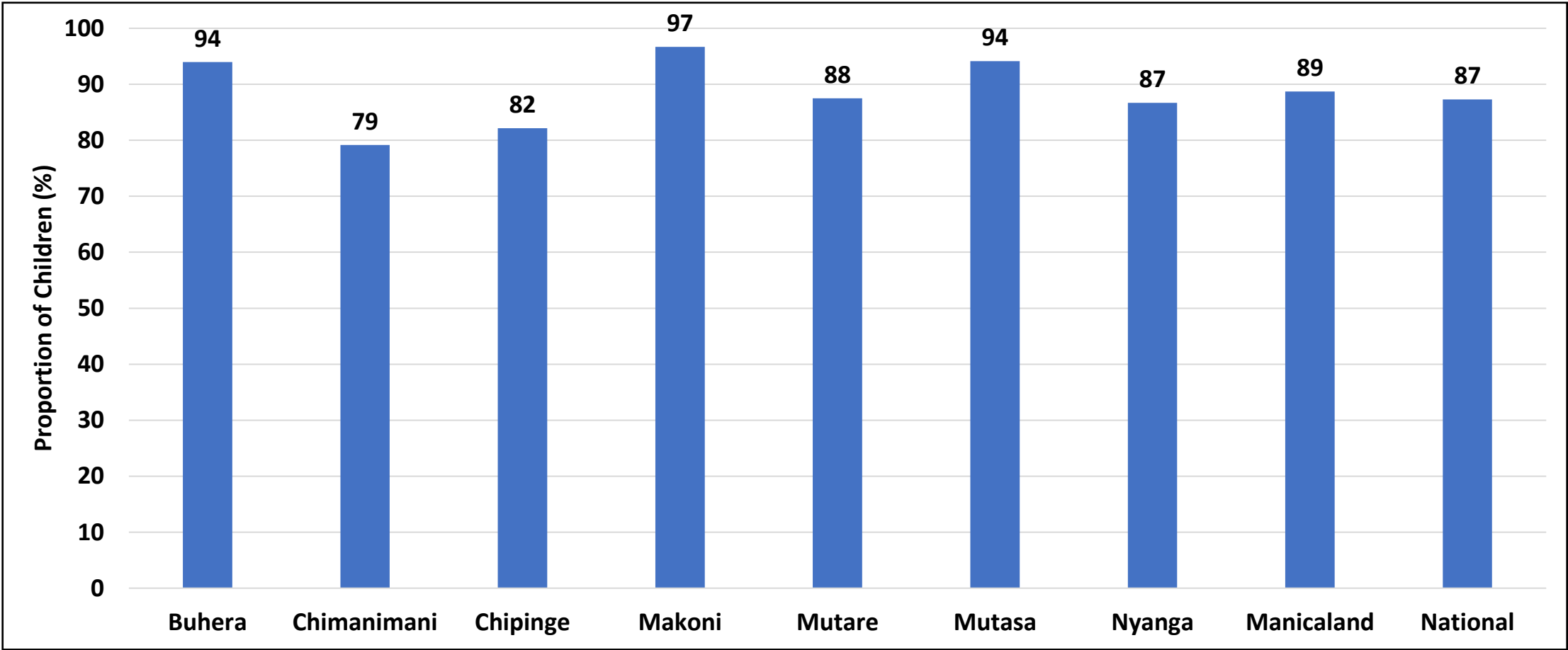
- Approximately 89% of children were bottle fed which was consistent with the national average of 87%.

Vitamin A Supplementation

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

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

Vitamin A Supplementation in the Past 6 Months
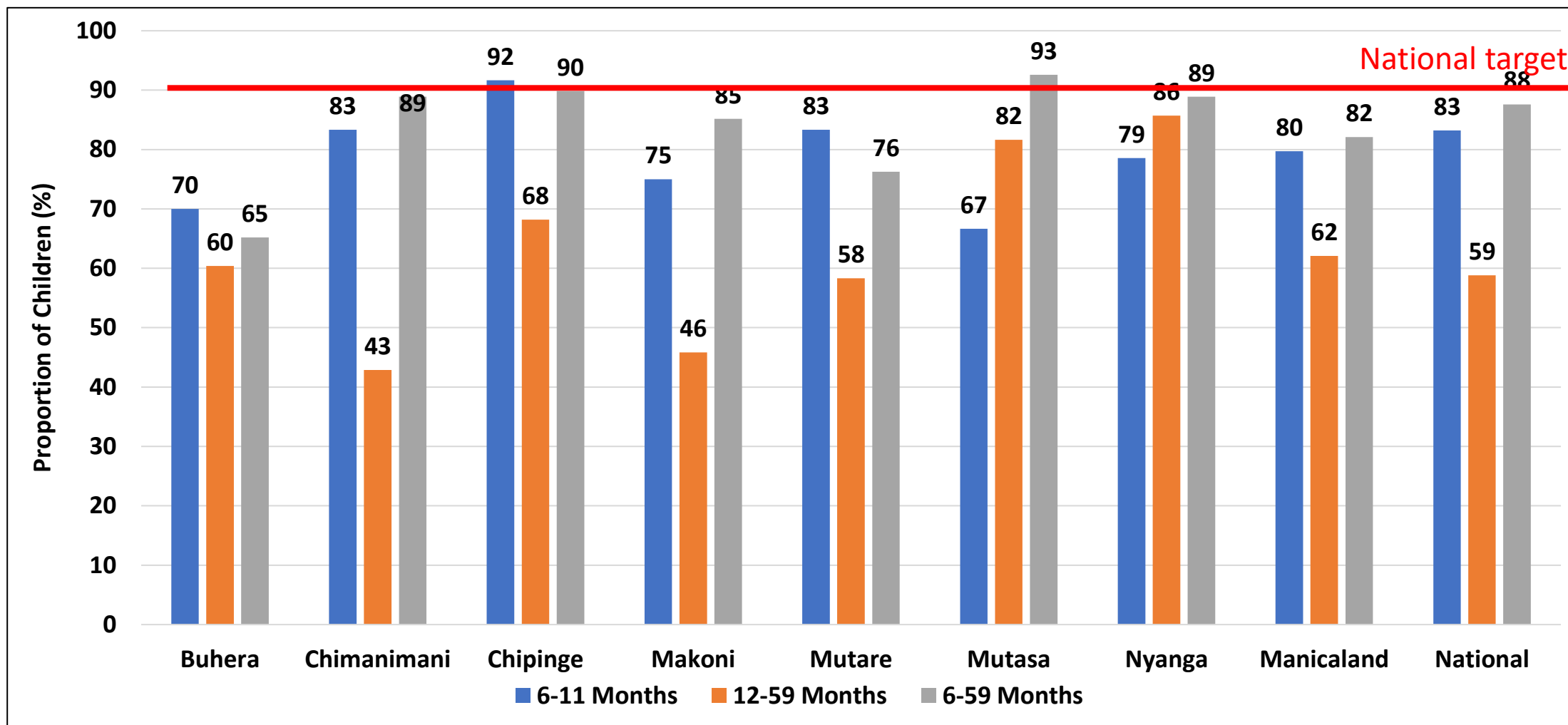
- The provincial coverage of vitamin A supplementation was 82%, and this was less than the national target of 90%.
- Only Mutasa and Chipinge reached the target coverage.

Prevalence of Child Illnesses for Children 0-59 Months
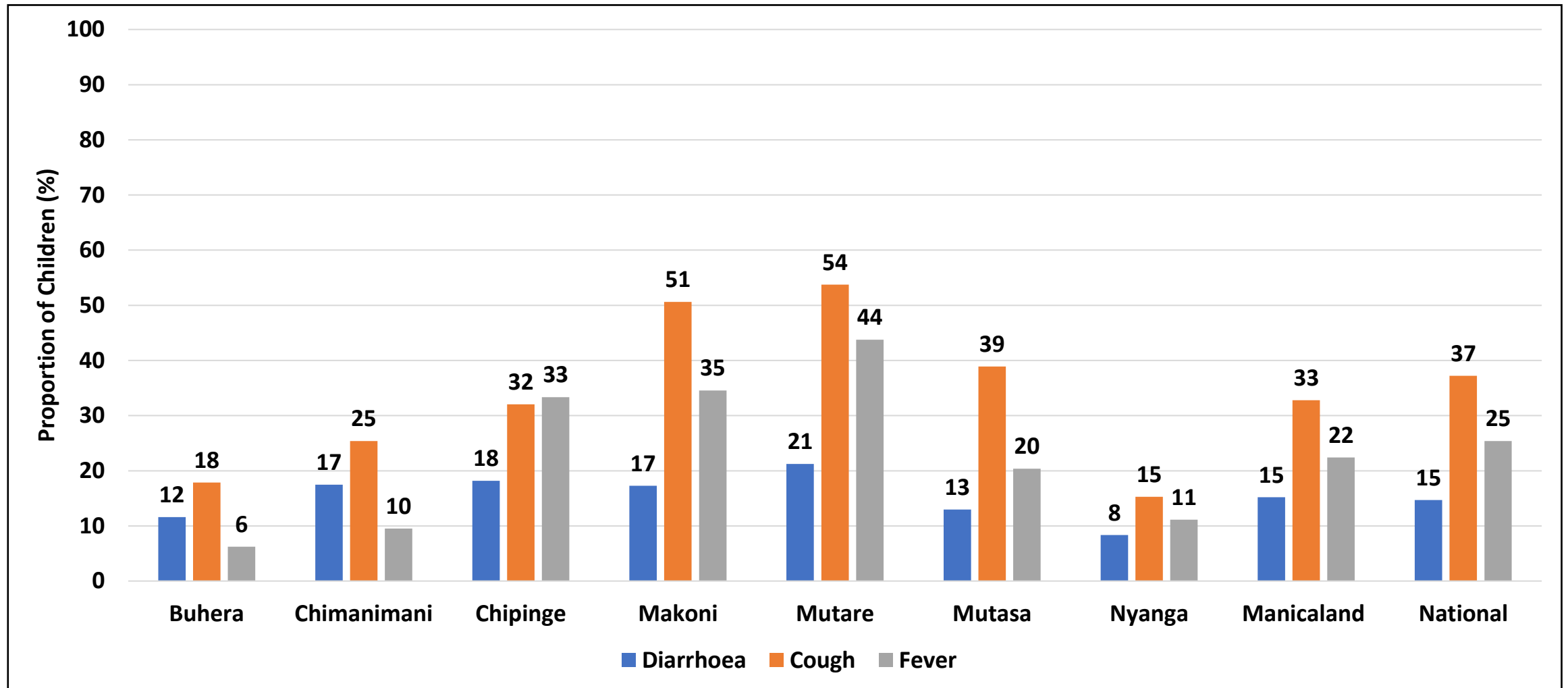
- Illness has a bearing on nutrient uptake, absorption, utilization and is an immediate cause of malnutrition.

- The prevalence of child illness was assessed as the presence of illness during the two weeks preceding the survey.

- An average of 15% of the children had diarrhoea , 33% had cough and 22% had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey.

Malnutrition prevalence thresholds for children under 5 years:

Indicator	Definition
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	MUAC < 125mm MUAC for age Z score (MUACAZ) <-2
Severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	MUAC < 115mm MUAC for age Z score (MUACAZ) <-3

Stunting Rates by District
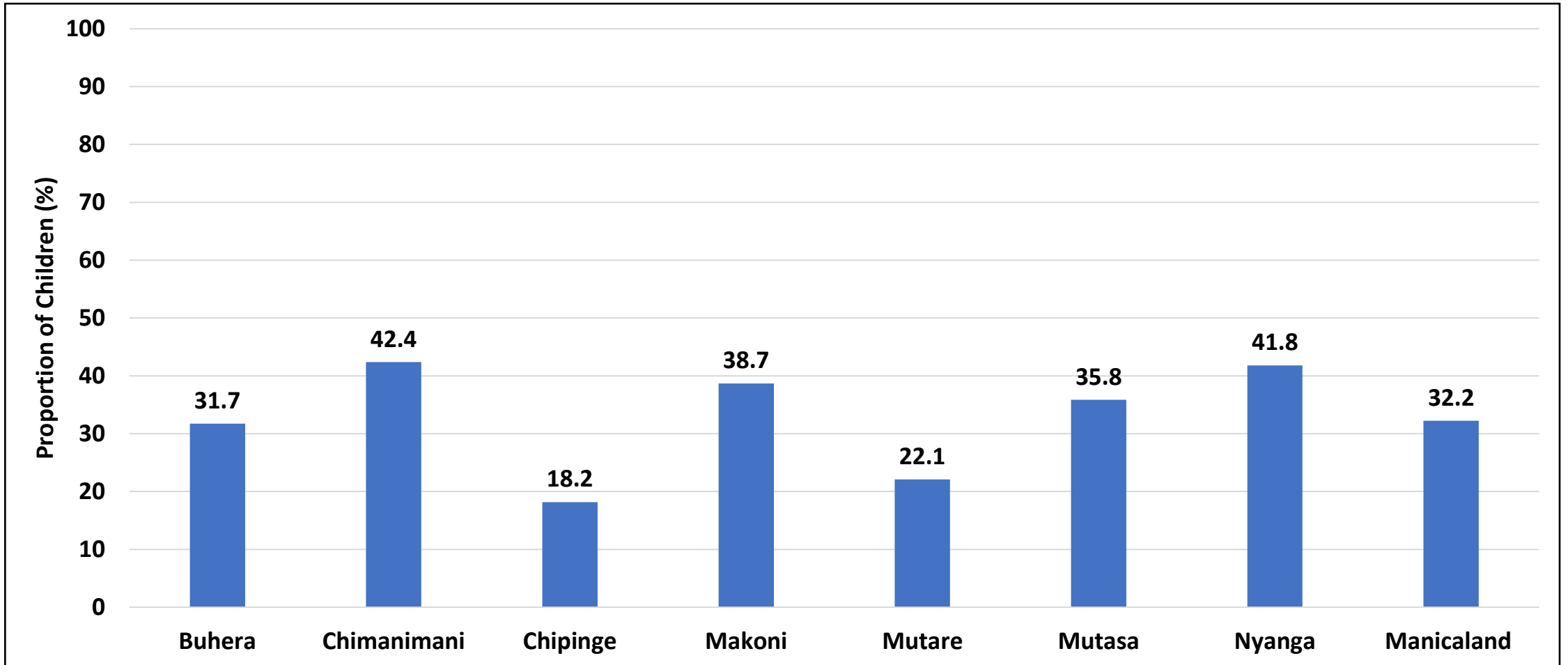
- The province recorded a stunting prevalence of 32.2% with Chimanimani and Nyanga recording the highest prevalence with 42.4% and 41.8% respectively.

Prevalence of Underweight by District
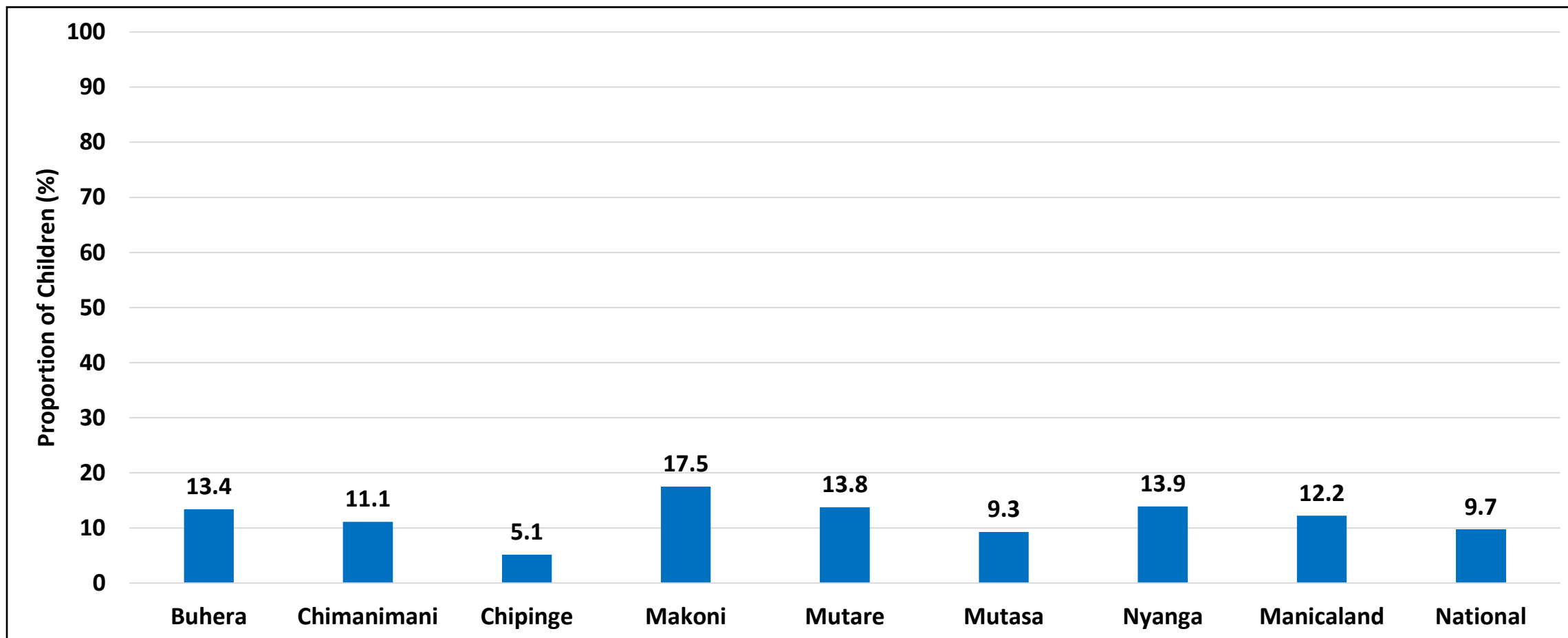
- The proportion of children who were underweight was 12.2%. This was higher than the national prevalence of underweight (9.7%).

- Makoni had the highest proportion of children underweight at 17.5%.

Acute Malnutrition (WHO Standards)
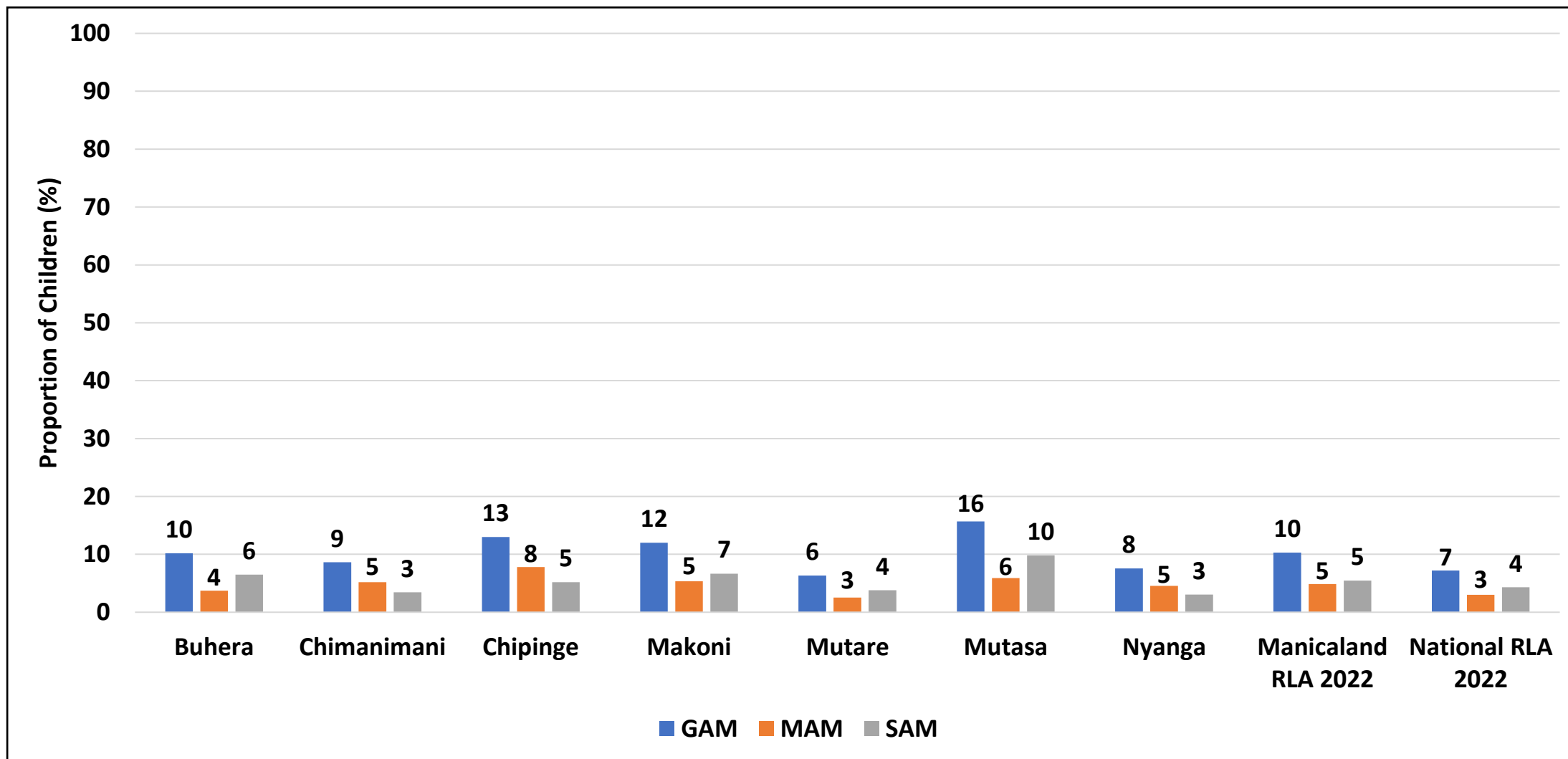
- Global Acute Malnutrition was 10% and this was above the WHO threshold of 5%.

- All the districts had a GAM rate above the WHO threshold of 5% and this was also above the national GAM rate of 7%.

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Acute Malnutrition Based on MUAC Measurements

Chart: Proportion of Children (%), with series GAM, MAM, SAM

District	GAM	MAM	SAM
Buhera	5.4	0.9	4.5
Chimanimani	19.0	12.7	6.3
Chipinge	3.8	1.3	2.5
Makoni	9.9	1.2	8.6
Mutare	8.8	3.8	5.0
Mutasa	7.4		7.4
Nyanga	1.4		1.4
Manicaland RLA 2022	7.6	2.6	5.0
National RLA 2022	5.7	2.0	3.6
Manicaland RLA 2021	2.6	1.5	1.1
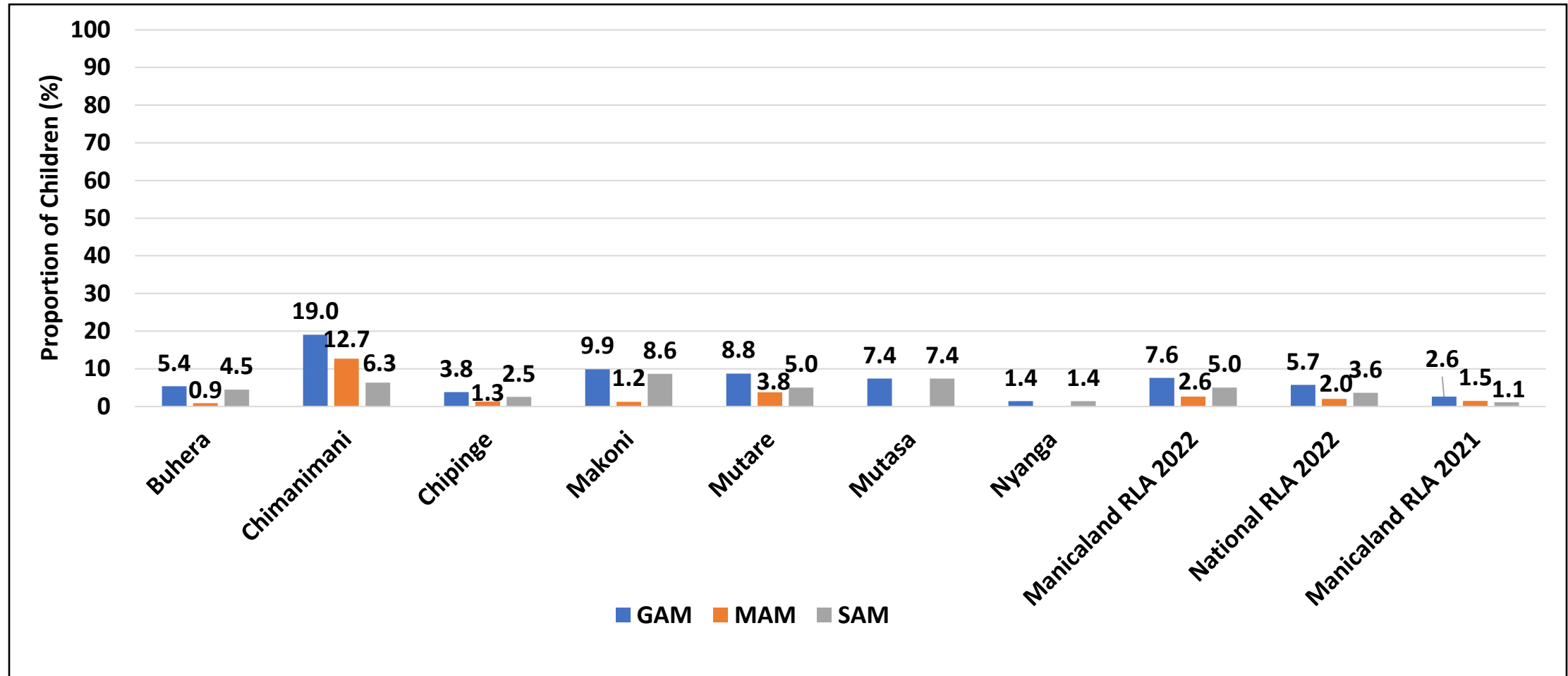
- The prevalence of GAM based on MUAC measurements was 7.6% and this was higher than the WHO global threshold of 5% and higher than the 2021 provincial GAM prevalence of 2.6%.

Global Acute Malnutrition by District
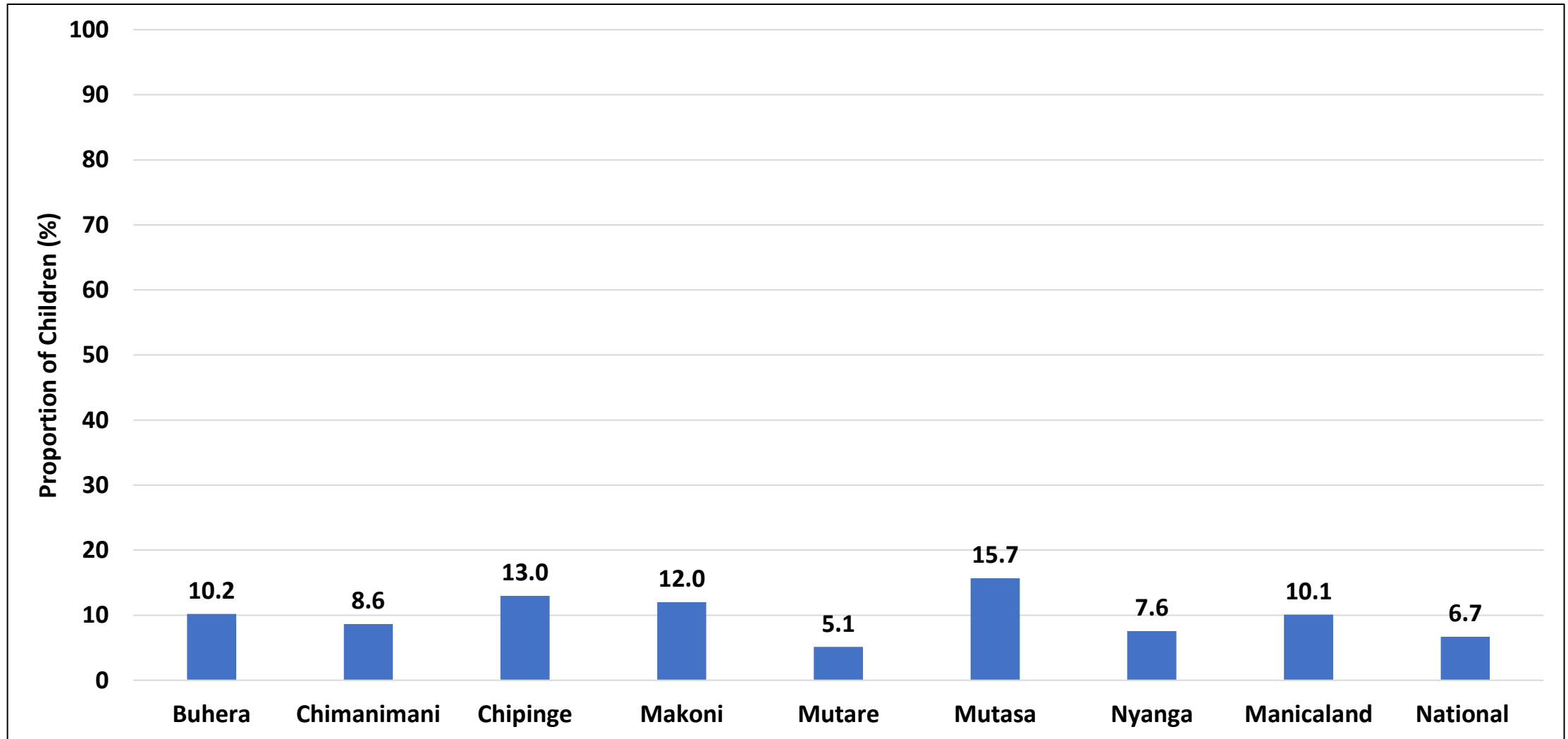
- Mutasa district had the highest prevalence of GAM (15.7%), followed by Chipinge (13%) and Makoni (12%). These were above the provincial average of 10.1%.

Severe Acute Malnutrition By District
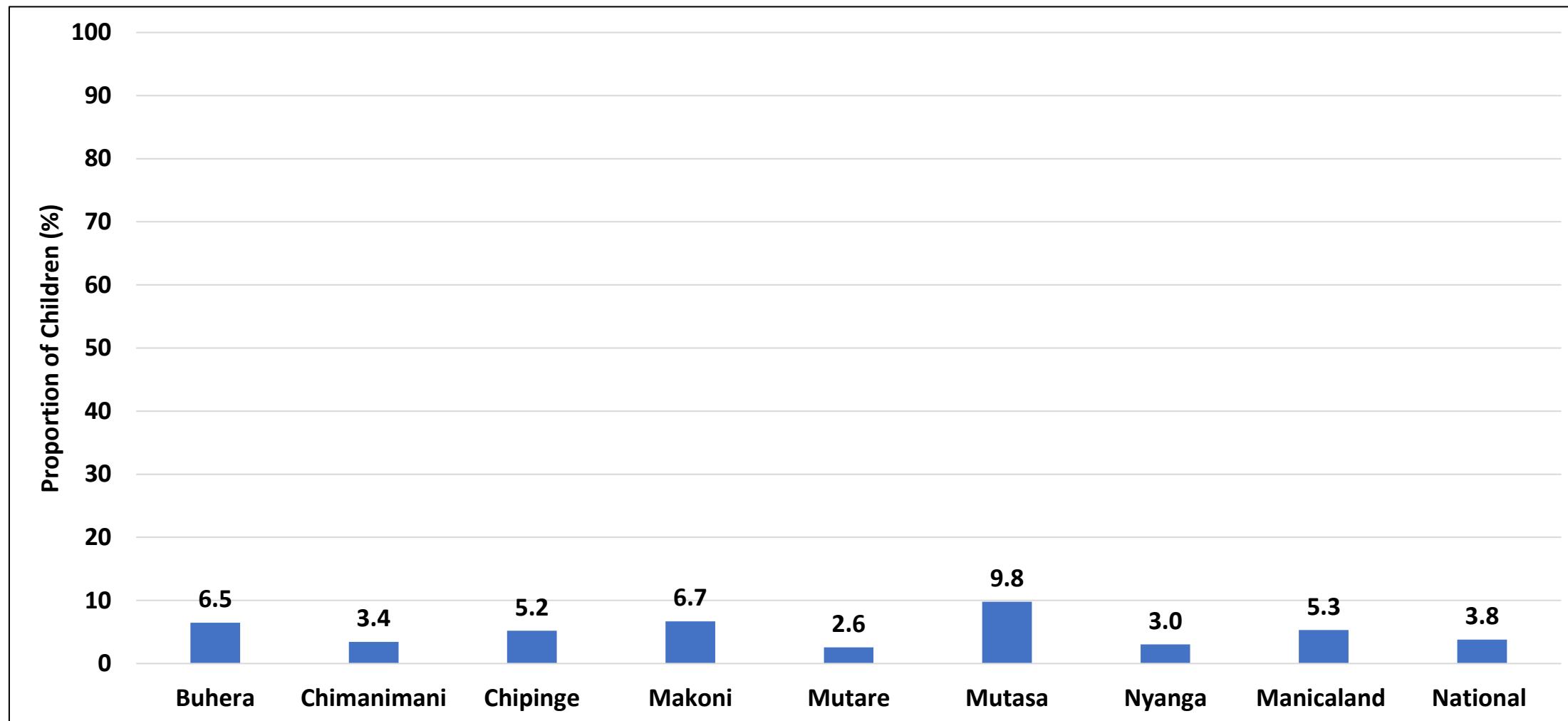
- The Severe Acute Malnutrition prevalence for Manicaland (5.3%) was above national SAM prevalence of 3.8%.

Food Safety

Households which Received Information on Food Safety Issues
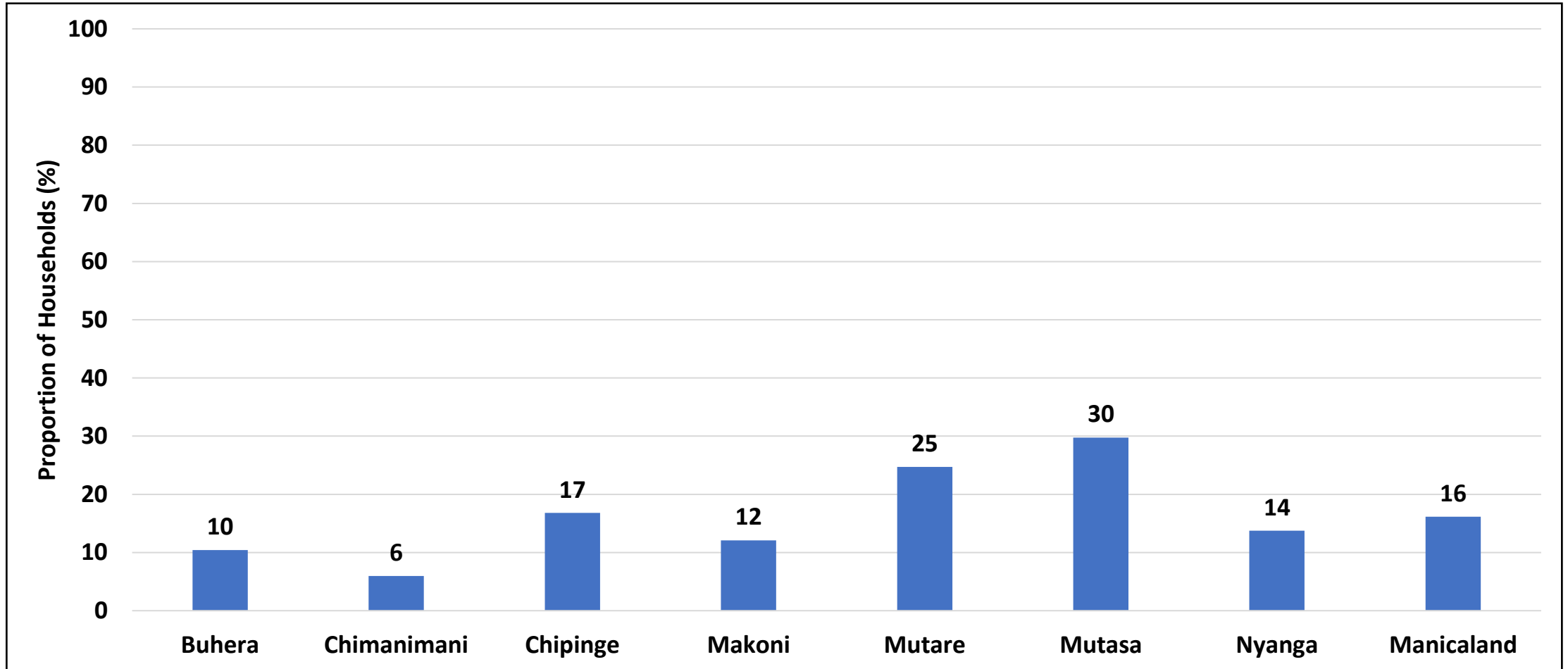
- The proportion of households which received information on food safety issues was 16% and the least proportion was in Chimanimani (6%).

Sources of Information on Food Safety
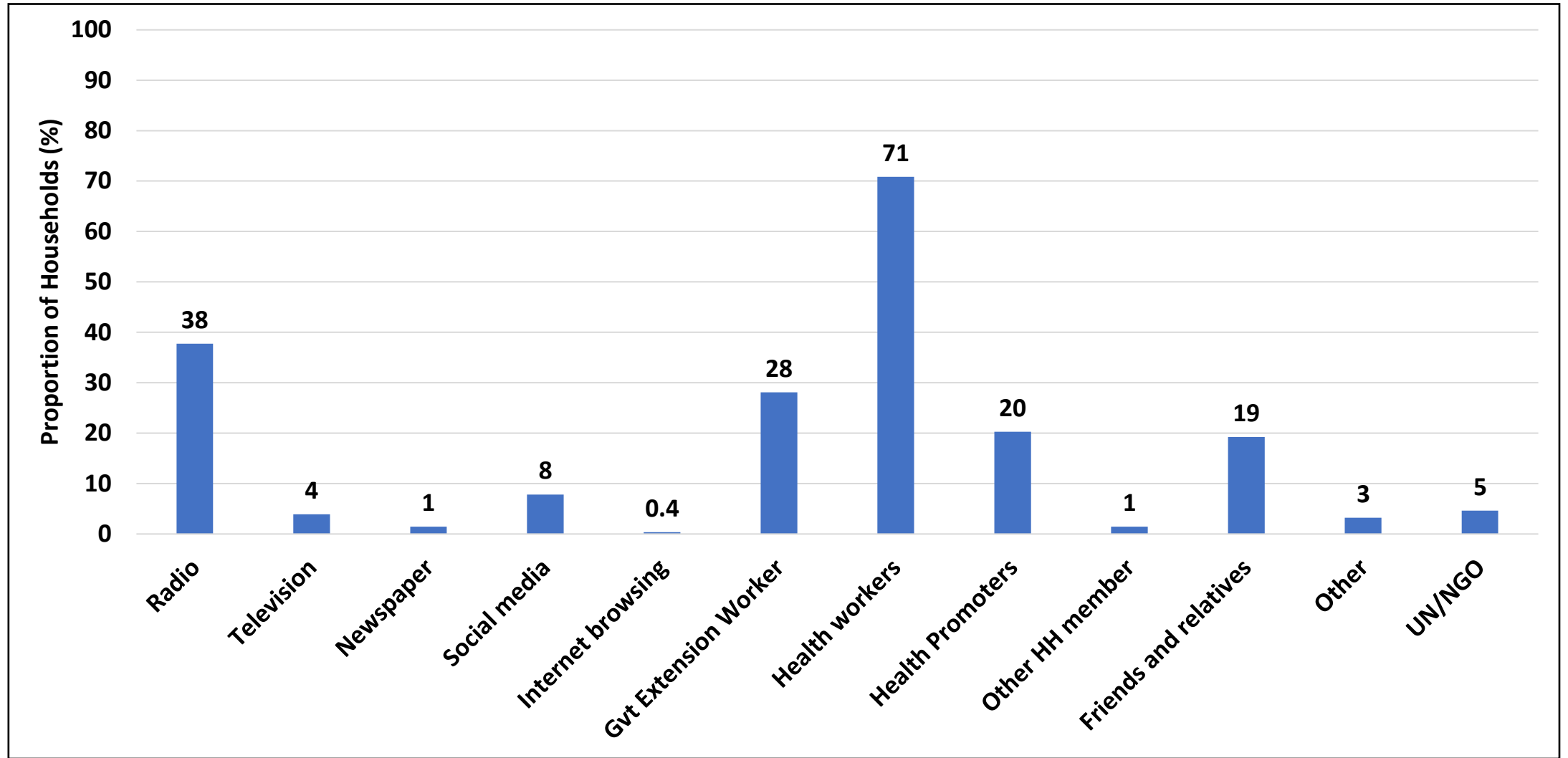
- The most common sources of food safety information were health workers (71%) followed by radio (38%).

Considerations When Purchasing Food
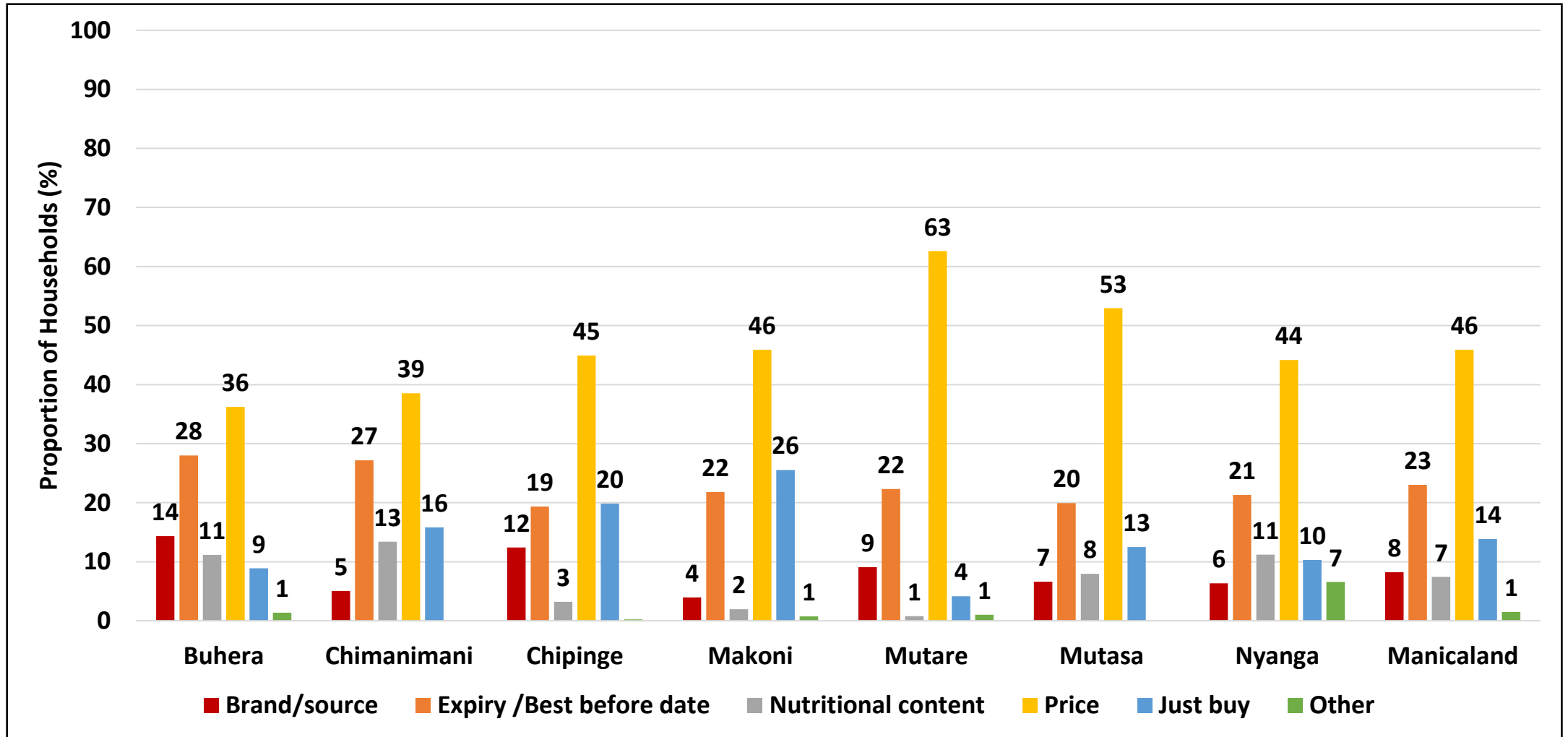
- Households mostly considered the price (46%) and expiry/best before date (23%) when they purchased food.

Methods Used to Keep Food Safe
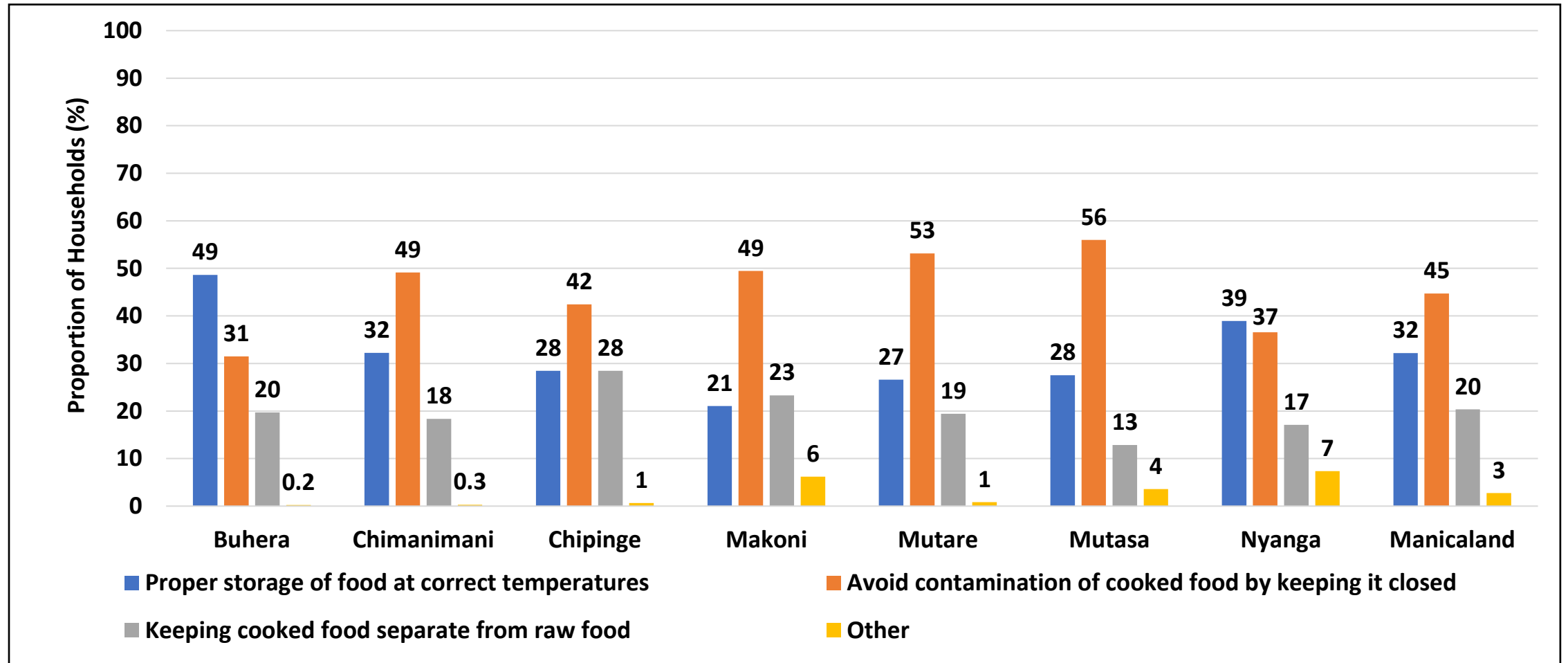
- The most dominant method for keeping food safe was through avoiding contamination of cooked food by keeping it closed (45%).

- Buhera had the highest proportion of households which reported that they kept food safe through proper storage of food at correct temperatures (49%).

Safe Preparation of Food
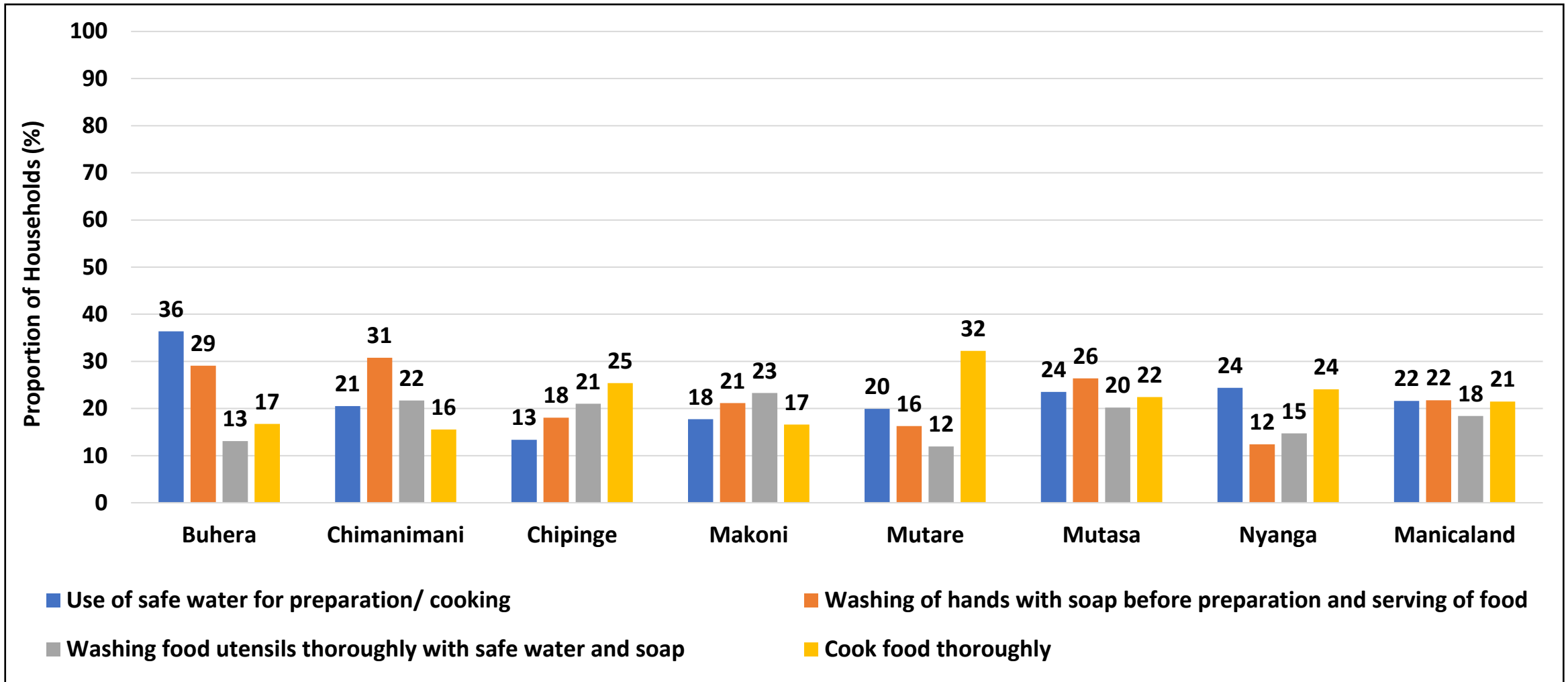
- Generally, the most dominant methods of safe food preparation were use of safe water for preparation/cooking (22%), washing of hands with soap before preparation and serving of food (22%) as well as cooking food thoroughly (21%).

Purchase of Expired Food
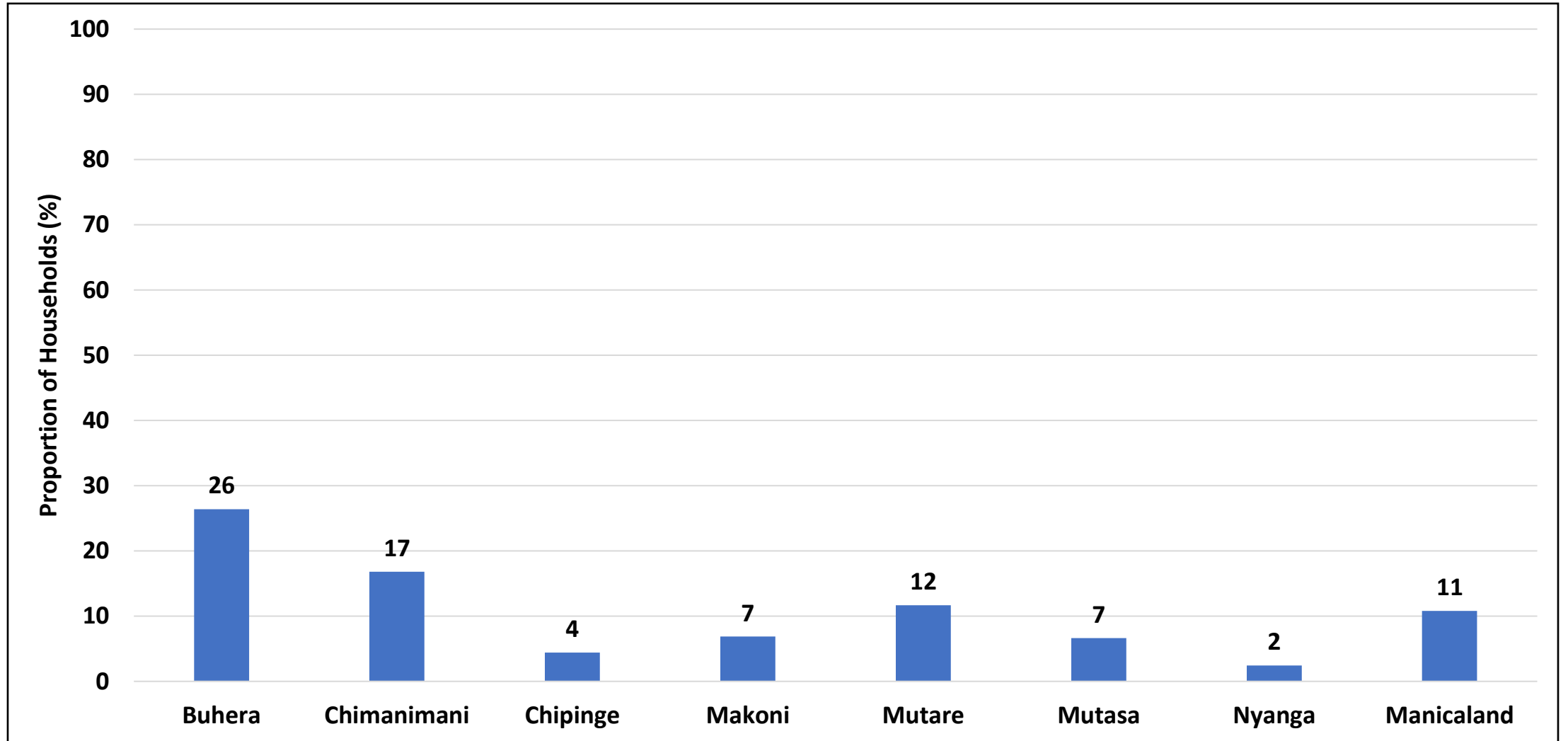
- Buhera had the highest proportion of households which purchased expired food (26%).

Food Security

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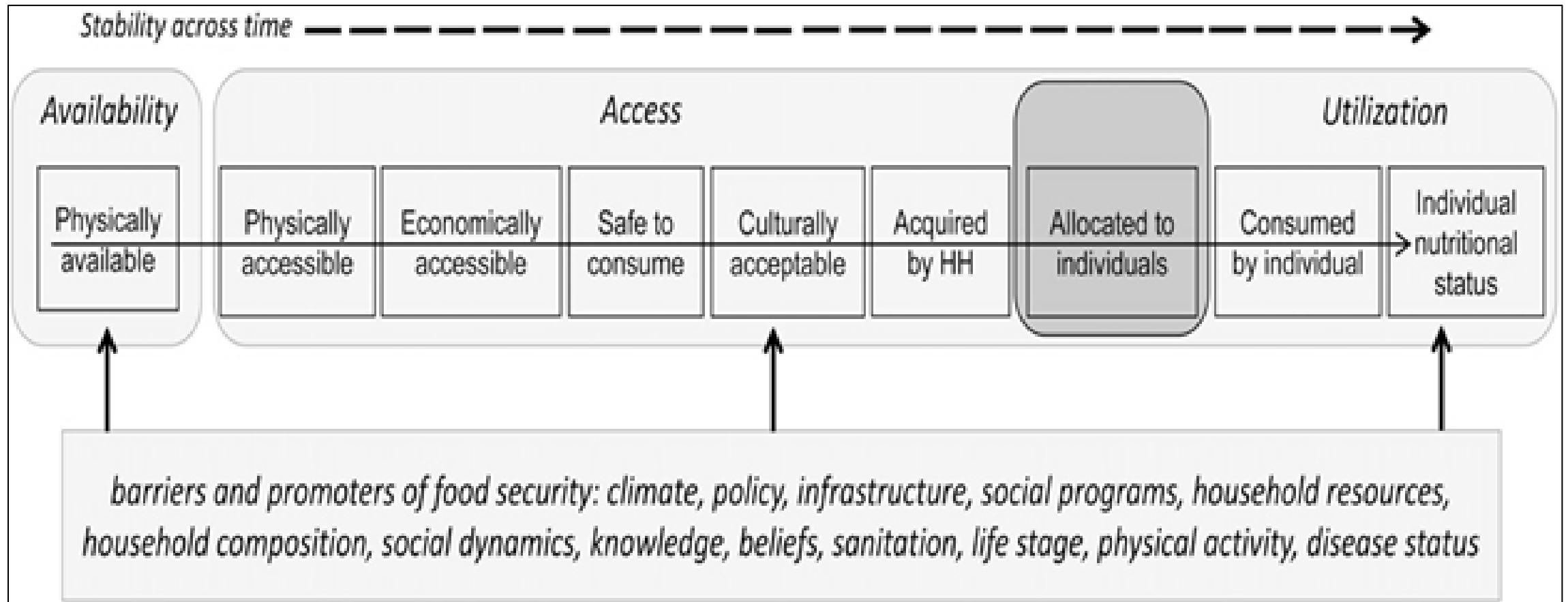
Figure 3: Dimensions of Food Security (Jones et al., 2013)

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 given 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

- Household cereal security was determined by measuring a household's potential access to enough cereal to give each member 2100 kilocalories per day in the consumption period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

- Each of the surveyed households' potential to acquire cereals was computed by estimating the household's likely disposable income (both cash and non cash) in the 2022/23 consumption year from the following possible income sources;

  - Cereal stocks from the previous season;

  - Own food crop production from the 2021/22 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

- The total energy that could be acquired by the household from the cheapest energy source using its potential disposable income was then computed and compared to the household's minimum energy requirement.

- When the potential energy that a household could acquire was greater than its minimum energy requirements, the household was deemed to be food secure. When the converse was true, the household was defined as food insecure.

- The severity of household food insecurity was computed by the margin with which its potential energy access was below its minimum energy requirements.

Cereal Insecurity (Peak Hunger)
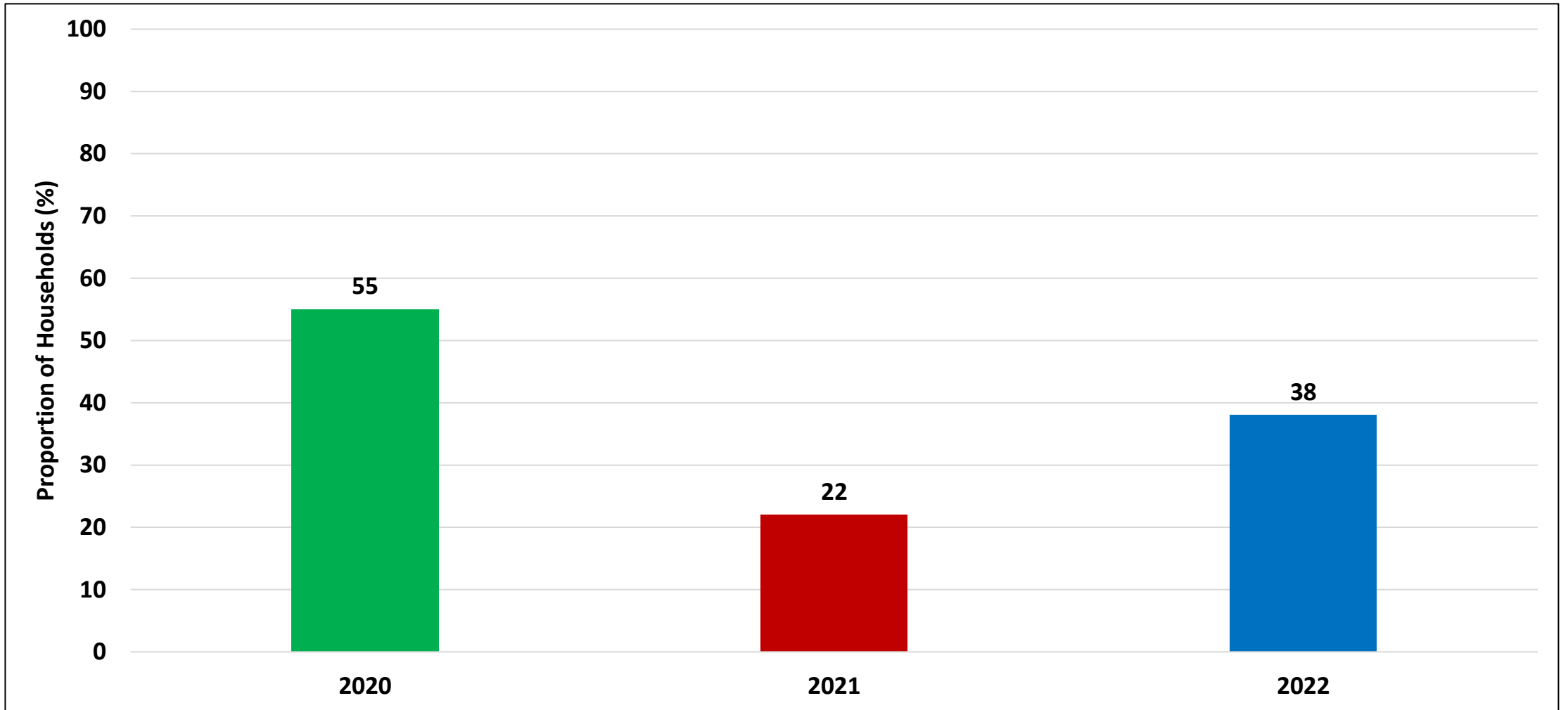
- Generally, the household cereal insecurity has increased from 22% in 2021 to 38% in 2022.

Cereal Insecurity Progression by Quarter
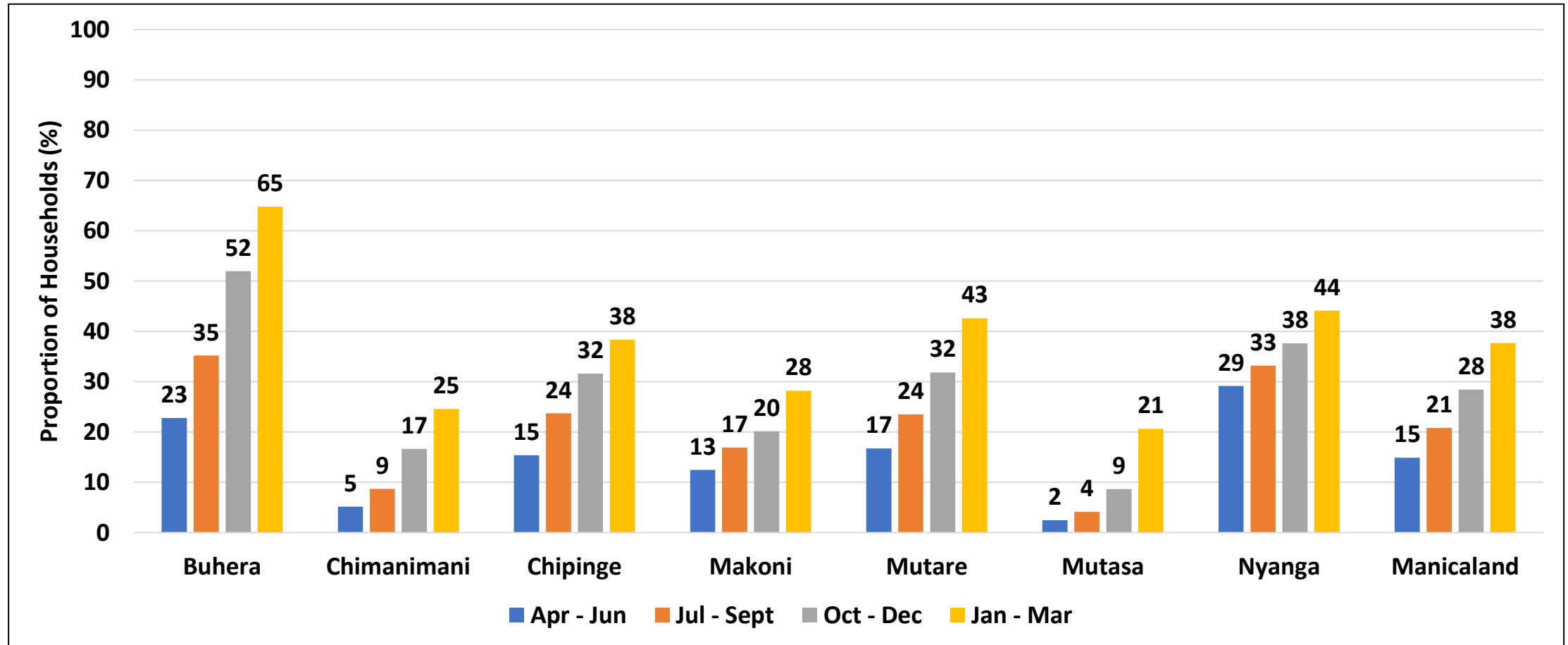
- Buhera has the highest projected proportion of households which will be cereal insecure during the peak hunger period (January to March 2023).

Cereal Insecure Population by Quarter

	Food Insecure Population			
	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
Buhera	63,163	97,514	144,055	179,515
Chimanimani	7,843	13,273	25,339	37,406
Chipinge	51,903	79,850	106,467	129,091
Makoni	38,355	51,965	61,864	86,609
Mutare	49,418	69,421	94,130	125,899
Mutasa	4,714	7,856	16,499	39,282
Nyanga	41,579	47,354	53,706	62,946
Manicaland	253,691	354,192	483,965	641,058

- About 641 058 people were projected to be cereal insecure during the peak hunger period.

- Buhera was projected to have the highest population of cereal insecure people in the peak hunger period (179 515).

Cereal Requirements (MT) by District by Quarter

	Total Requirements (MT)			
	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
Buhera	2,337	3,608	5,330	6,642
Chimanimani	290	491	938	1,384
Chipinge	1,920	2,954	3,939	4,776
Makoni	1,419	1,923	2,289	3,205
Mutare	1,828	2,569	3,483	4,658
Mutasa	174	291	610	1,453
Nyanga	1,538	1,752	1,987	2,329
Manicaland	9,387	13,105	17,907	23,719

- The total cereal requirement for the province is 23 719 MT at peak hunger period.

Gender Based Violence

Forms of Gender Based Violence
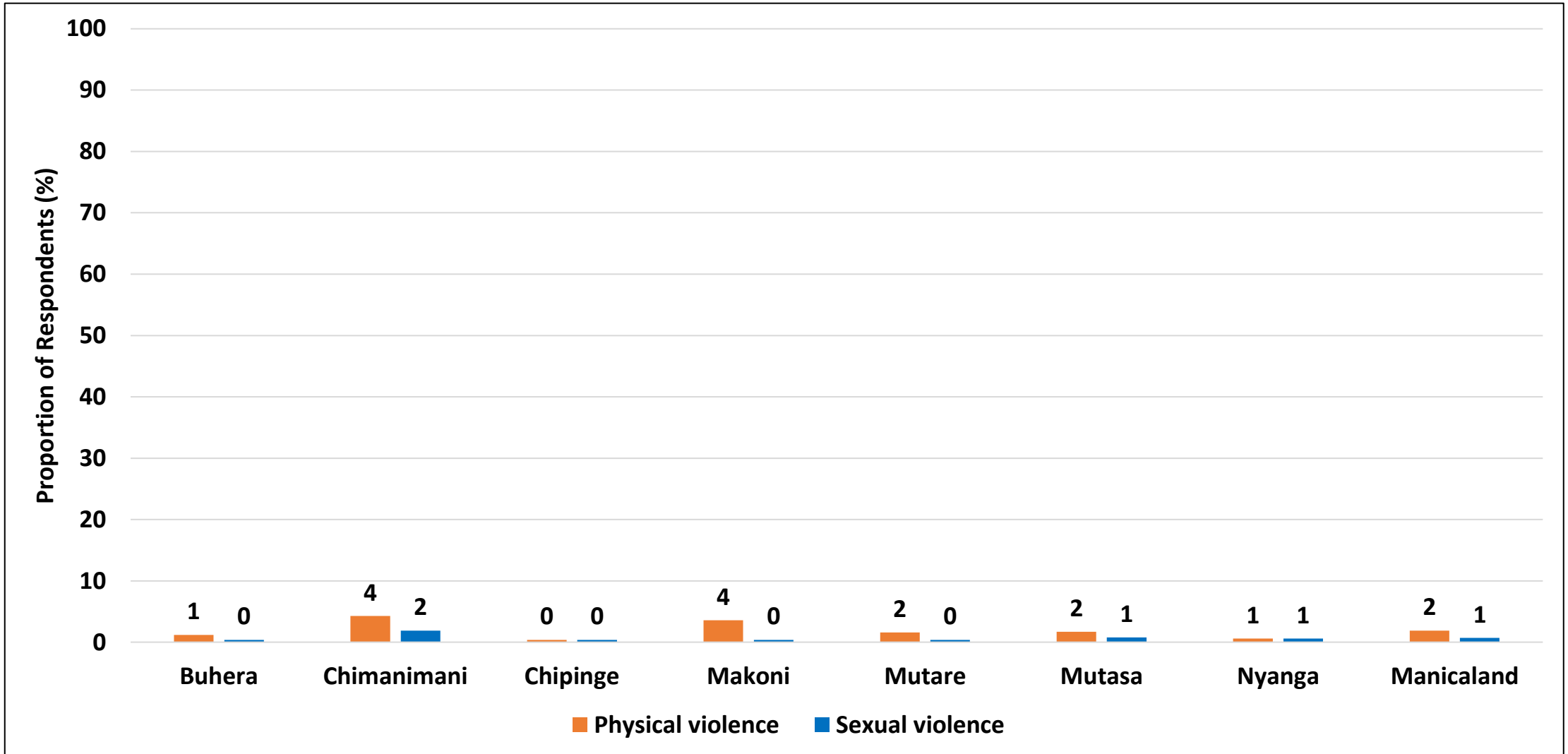
- Physical violence was highest in Chimanimani and Makoni both at 4%.

Forms of Spousal Violence
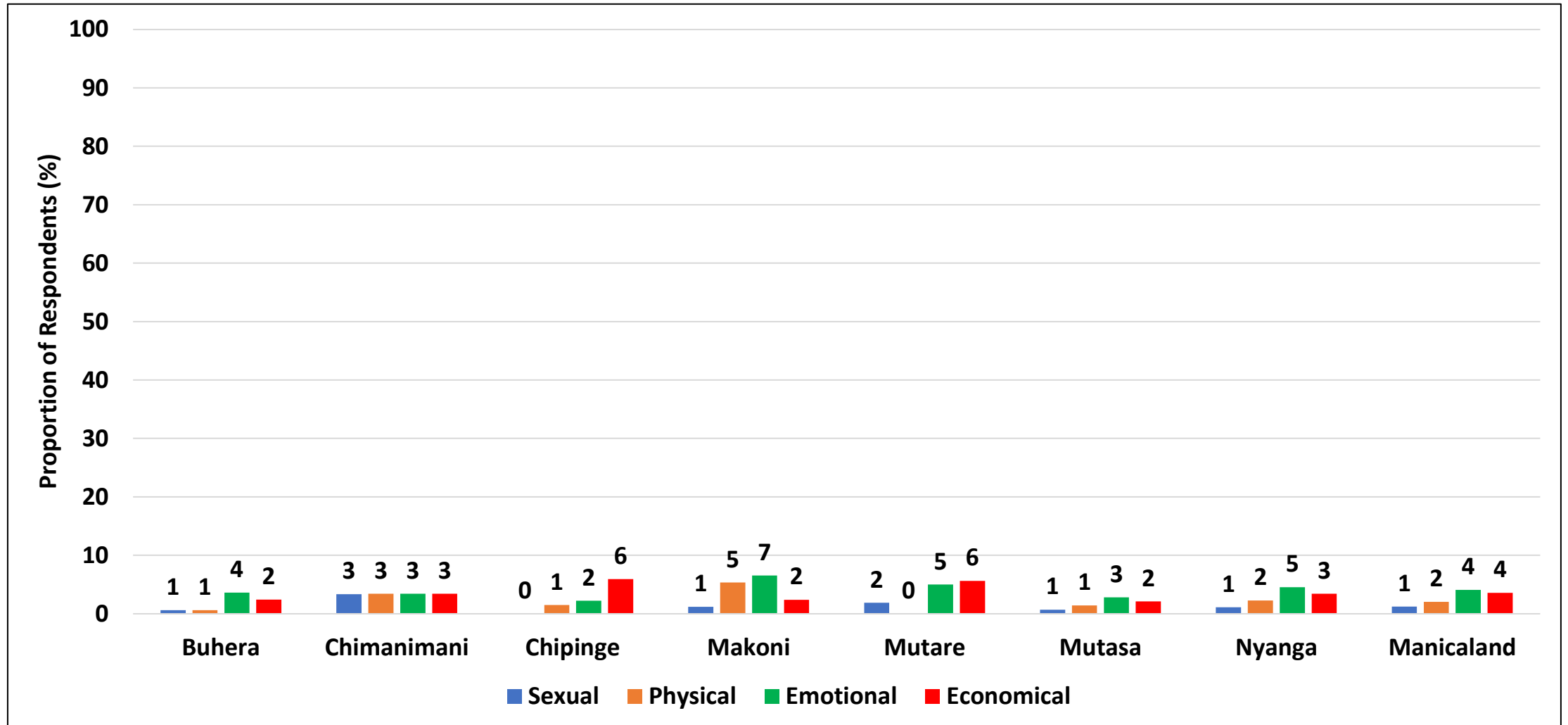
- Provincially, emotional and economical violence were the most common forms of spousal violence both at 4%.

Reported Incidence of Spousal Violence

- Sexual violence was mostly reported to UN/NGO (40%).

- Emotional abuse (50%) and economical abuse (56%) were mostly reported to relatives.

Developmental Issues

Community Development Challenges

Challenge	Proportion of Communities (%)
Gender Based Violence	6
Unpredictable and unreliable rainfall patterns	7
Livestock diseases	7
Lack of /intermittent Electricity supply	7
No primary/secondary school in the ward	7
Poor/ lack of Health and infrastructure	9
Lack of/ limited Water for domestic use	10
High cost of Inputs and implements	10
Lack of Irrigation infrastructure	16
Shortages of schools	16
Prohibitive By-laws	16
Inadequate markets	19
School dropouts	21
Early marriages	21
Lack of school fees	22
Poor Road infrastructure/Bad roads	24
Draught Power shortage	24
Drug and substance abuse	27
Lack of capital	34
Shortage of cash	36
Economic challenges/high cost of living/High food prices	37
Corruption	37
Drought/long dry spells	46
Lack of income generating projects	51
Unemployment	73
Poverty	73

- Poverty and unemployment were the most dominant development challenges reported by the communities (73%).

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Community Development Priorities

Priority	Proportion of Communities (%)
Livestock support programs	3
Piped water schemes	4
Youth friendly centres (Social centres)	6
Access to land for agriculture	6
Start-up capital/loans	7
Recreation promotion	9
Vocational Training Centres	12
Skills and capacity Development	12
Education support (social assistance)	13
Revival and development of Industries	13
Borehole rehabilitation	15
Control of wildlife	15
Markets linkage	16
Agricultural markets availability and access development	18
Livestock disease surveillance and control	24
Livestock restocking	28
Irrigation schemes	30
Income generating activities	31
Water Supply- boreholes, piped water schemes	31
Education and related infrastructure improvement	33
Dams/Water reservoirs construction	34
Health services and related infrastructure improvement	39
Electricity infrastructure development	40
Income Generation Projects promotion	43
Road infrastructure development	48
Irrigation infrastructure development	60
Employment creation	70

- Employment creation was the most dominant development priority (70%) while livestock support programmes were the least reported (3%).

Youth Challenges and Development Priorities

Youth Challenges

	Drug and substance abuse (%)	Early marriages (%)	School dropouts (%)	Unemployment (%)	Lack of income generating projects (%)	Lack of life survival/ entrepreneurial skills (%)	Lack of capital (%)	Limited access to water for projects (%)	Lack of school fees (%)	Shortages of schools (%)	Economic challenges/ high cost of living (%)	Drought/ long dry spells (%)
Buhera	15	12	10	18	15	5	8	5	5	1	2	3
Chimanimani	21	18	18	20	10	1	2	0	5	1	1	1
Chipinge	13	16	14	18	12	9	8	2	3	1	1	1
Makoni	10	8	9	13	10	4	6	3	7	3	8	6
Mutare	11	11	10	18	12	5	6	4	7	2	3	7
Mutasa	16	12	10	22	11	8	9	1	1	1	5	2
Nyanga	17	13	14	21	9	6	6	4	4	3	1	3
Manicaland	**14**	**13**	12	**18**	11	5	7	3	5	2	3	4

- Drug and substance abuse (14%), early marriages (13%), and unemployment (18%), were the dominant youth challenges.

Youth Development Priorities

	Job Creation (%)	Vocational trainings (%)	Access to land for agriculture (%)	Income generating activities (%)	Start-up capital/ Loans (%)	Education support (%)	Piped water schemes (%)	Livestock support programs (%)	Borehole rehabilitation (%)	Dam construction (%)	Youth friendly centres (%)	Markets linkages (%)	Irrigation schemes (%)
Buhera	18	8	14	18	15	6	3	4	1	2	2	1	9
Chimanimani	24	15	10	19	13	9	1	2	0	0	4	0	2
Chipinge	22	20	9	17	15	6	1	3	1	1	4	1	2
Makoni	15	10	7	16	9	12	3	7	3	4	7	2	5
Mutare	18	13	6	20	11	9	2	2	6	2	5	1	3
Mutasa	25	16	9	20	15	4	0	1	0	0	5	2	3
Nyanga	22	11	12	19	8	11	4	4	2	1	3	0	2
Manicaland	**20**	**13**	10	**18**	12	8	2	3	2	2	4	1	4

- Generally, job creation (20%), income generating activities (18%) and vocational trainings (13%) were the most dominant youth priorities.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions and Recommendations

- 641 058 rural people will not be able to meet their cereal requirements at peak hunger period (January to March 2023). The Ministry responsible for Agriculture needs to improve irrigation schemes as a more sustainable and long term strategy to improve food insecurity.

- There is need to upscale social protection support to cushion vulnerable households whilst prioritizing the most vulnerable districts.

- The majority of households were male headed, 72.6%. However, there was a significant proportion of households that were female headed about 27.4% and this calls for the Ministry responsible for Women Affairs to enhance the drive for women empowerment in order to cushion these households against vulnerability.

- There is also need for the Ministry responsible for Social Welfare to scale up programmes that cushion elderly headed households which were about 25% of the sampled households and child headed households which were at 2%.

- Household heads had at least attained primary level education (94%) and were married and living together (57%) and the majority, 39.7% were of the Apostolic Sect.

- The Government's COVID-19 vaccination drive has been taken up well by households with about 72% of the households having received the second dose.

- There was not much difference in the proportion of males and females of school going age currently in school, (90% and 92% respectively).

- Of concern was about 66% of children who were turned away from school due to non-payment of school fees. There is need for the Ministry responsible for Education to implement strict monitoring of the policy which states that no child should be turned away from school.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The proportion of households which received any form of support decreased from 68% in 2021 to 65% in 2022. This is consistent across all districts in the province and there is evidence of complementary efforts from both Government and the UN/NGOs. Response mechanisms should be able to identify, target and reach those most in need and prioritize them.

- The Government and its partners need to ensure a multi-sectoral holistic approach to social protection which addresses medium and long term development needs of households.

- About 82% of the households planted maize and a very small proportion grew other crops such as groundnuts (30%). About 71% of the households did not own cattle and 60% did not own goats. The Ministry responsible for Agriculture needs to encourage communities to take up the rearing of other small livestock such as rabbits and chickens which will also potentially contribute to their income and dietary diversity.

- There was a significant proportion of households which had access to unimproved water (20%). Local authorities and District Development Fund should invest more in drilling, repairing and rehabilitation of water points as well as advocacy for households to treat their drinking water.

- Only 63% of the households had access to basic sanitation services. The Ministry responsible for Health should increase efforts to address low sanitation coverage especially in Buhera where open defecation has been high in the past years (31%). These should be done through promotion of health and hygiene programmes and construction of sanitation facilities.

- The majority of the households reported casual labour as their most important source of income (22.8%) and this shows that most households are vulnerable and do not have reliable sources of income. There is need for the Ministry responsible for Women Affairs to scale up income generating projects in the province.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Only 3% of the households received a loan, the dominant source of the loan was ISALs (44%). At least 14% of the households had at least one member in an ISAL. There is need for the Ministry responsible for Women Affairs to scale up the implementation of ISALs as they were a prominent source of income cushioning households from economic shocks.

- Generally, market practices were poor throughout the district with very few households using value addition practices such as sorting, grading, drying and packaging of the produce. There was also very limited marketing of agricultural produce. Markets for crops and livestock were mostly households within the same ward and prices for cereal and livestock were high across the district.

- There is need for training of farmers to adopt the farming as a business concept in order to improve the market linkages for their produce in order to improve their livelihoods.

- The most common cause of death for livestock was disease (91% for cattle and 83% for goats) and a small proportion of farmers (10%) were dipping their cattle. The Ministry responsible for Agriculture should scale up measures to ensure that farmers do not lose their livestock.

- There is also need to increase the coverage of improved livestock breeding practices such as dipping and deworming in all the districts.

- Food expenditure share has decreased (from 65% in 2020, 58% in 2021 and 51% in 2022). The decrease in food expenditure share could be attributed to households being constrained in terms of financial access to food. It is recommended that some essential services could be provided for free in rural areas to cushion these households.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The provincial high GAM rate (10.3%) was a cause of concern that needs to be flagged out. It is recommended that the Ministry responsible for Health should conduct active screening and refer for treatment all districts with GAM rates greater than the WHO threshold of 5%.

- Stunting prevalence remains high in the province (32.2%); higher than the national prevalence (26.7%). It is recommended that the Ministry responsible for Health should promote diversified diets in the communities and intensify community Infant and Young Child Feeding (cIYCF) activities. It is also recommended that the Community Based Model for Stunting Reduction (MCBM) be scaled up to other communities and districts.

- There was a low coverage of vitamin A supplementation (82.1%), less than the national target of 90%. There is need to create demand for Vitamin A supplements and have strategies to reach every child in the province eligible for Vitamin A supplementation.

- There is also need for coordinated messaging across all sectors on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and the involvement of males in nutrition education campaigns.

- The proportion of women who had an acceptable diet remained the same at 37%. The proportion of women who consumed different food groups also slightly decreased from 3.4 to 3.0 out of a possible 12.

- The Ministry responsible for Health needs to encourage communities to not only sell but also consume what they are producing to ensure dietary diversity for women, children and in the household.

- Drought or prolonged dry spells were the most prevalent shock experienced by households (78%) followed by being asked to pay more for mobile money (46%). It is recommended that long term developmental assistance be implemented in order to build resilience of households to be able to cope with future shocks and hazards.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Decentralisation of Police stations or Police Posts and Victim Friendly Units in hard to reach areas and improvement of quality services in handling of GBV cases is key for case management. Continuous trainings are recommended for officers in various Government Departments responsible for handling sexual and physical violence cases as these were the most common forms of abuse and other forms of abuse such as economic and emotional abuse.

- Unemployment (18%) and drug and substance abuse (14%) were the dominant challenges faced by youths highlighted by households.

- The dominant youth development priorities were job creation (20%) and income generating projects. There is need for the mainstreaming of youth and adolescent programming across sectors with emphasis on the priorities that improve the economic situation of the youths.

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Buhera	Cosmas	Chirinda	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
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Mutare	Tonderai	Siyano	SIMUKAI
Mutare	Owen	Matsaira	SIMUKAI
Mutare	Nation	Murahwa	SIMUKAI
Mutare	Kudakwashe	Mweso	SIMUKAI
Mutare	Lynn	Chitakatira	Mercy Corps
Mutasa	Alois	Kashiri	Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing
Mutasa	Mapheon	Nyangani	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
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Mutasa	Tendai	Maswera	Ministry of Health and Child Care
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