

Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC)

2022 Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Matabeleland South Provincial Report



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

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

Table of Contents

Foreword	2
Acknowledgements	4
Acronyms	6
Background and Introduction	7
Assessment Purpose	11
Assessment Methodology	19
Demographic Description of the Sample	29
Education	37
Chronic Conditions.....	40
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	42
Access to Information Services	58
Social Protection	63
Loans.....	69
Shocks and Hazards	71
Infrastructure- Irrigation.....	84
Agriculture Production.....	90
Livestock.....	96
Crops	110
Agricultural Produce Markets.....	115
Income and expenditure.....	122
Nutrition and Diets.....	128
Household Consumption Patterns.....	133
Household Consumption and Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies	149
Child Nutrition.....	156
Vitamin A Supplementation.....	161
Food Safety.....	167
Food Security.....	173
Gender Based Violence.....	183
Youth.....	188
Community Development Challenges and Priorities.....	191
Conclusions and recommendations....	194

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- Food and Nutrition Council
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development
- Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
- Ministry of Health and Child Care
- Ministry of Local Government and Public Works
- Rural District Councils (RDCs)
- Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Mercy Corps
- Meteorological Services Department
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- START NETWORK
- UNFPA-Spotlight Initiative
- United Nations Development Programme- ZRBF
- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
- Sizimele
- MELANA
- HOCIC
- Save the Children
- Local Initiatives and Development Agency (LID)
- Adventist Relief Agency (ADRA)
- World Vision
- Simukai
- SNV
- Redcross
- National Aids Council
- ALPHA
- Africa Ahead
- CTDO
- Bindura University of Science Education
- Marondera University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology
- University of Zimbabwe
- Care International
- Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
- Plan International
- Mwenezi Development Training Centre (MDTC)
- Nutrition Action Zimbabwe (NAZ)
- Action Aid
- SAFIRE
- ZINWA
- CARITAS
- Heather Chimonga Orphanage
- Action Contre la Faim (ACF)
- Centre for Conflict Management and Transformation (CCMT)
- Jointed Hands Welfare Organisation (JHWO)

Acknowledgement of Support



ZIMBABWE



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization



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

**START
NETWORK**

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

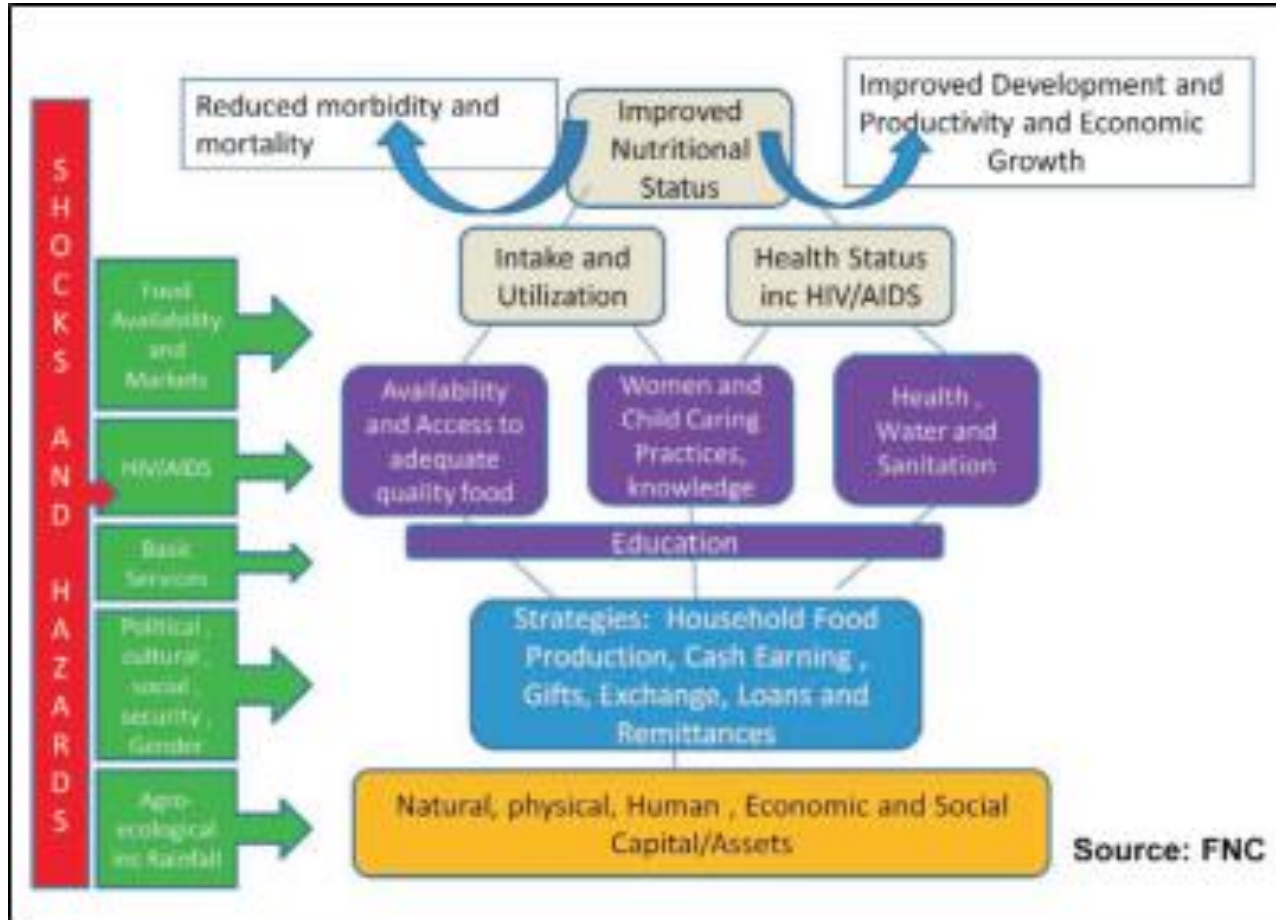
- c) Food Subsidies* through continued implementation of social protection measures to improve food access (e.g. maize meal subsidies).
- d) Enabling environment-* Government also opened up space for development partners to contribute and assist.
- e) Removing restrictions on food importation* such as 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



- 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 1: Food and Nutrition Conceptual Framework

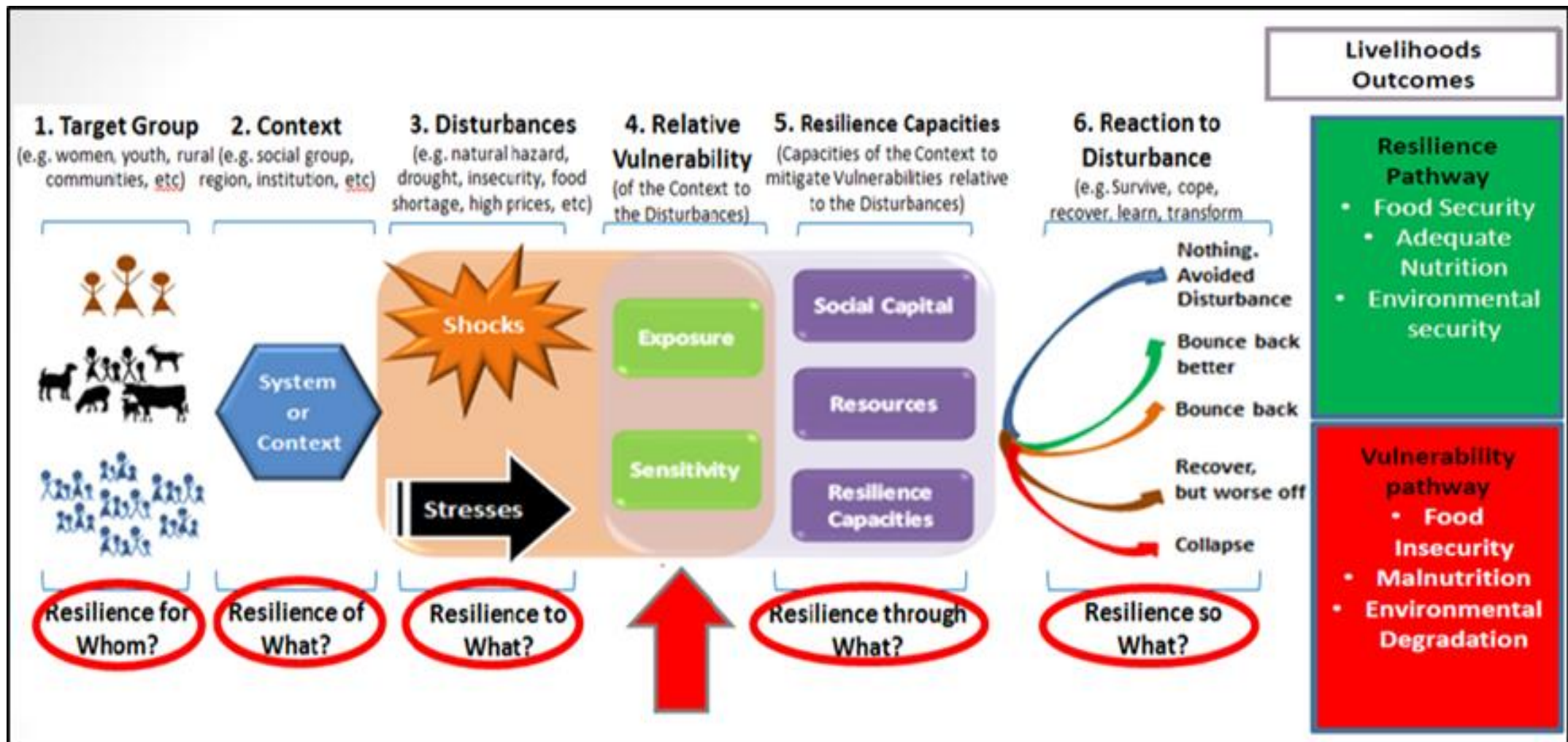


Figure 2: Zimbabwe Resilience Framework (UNDP Zimbabwe, 2015)

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

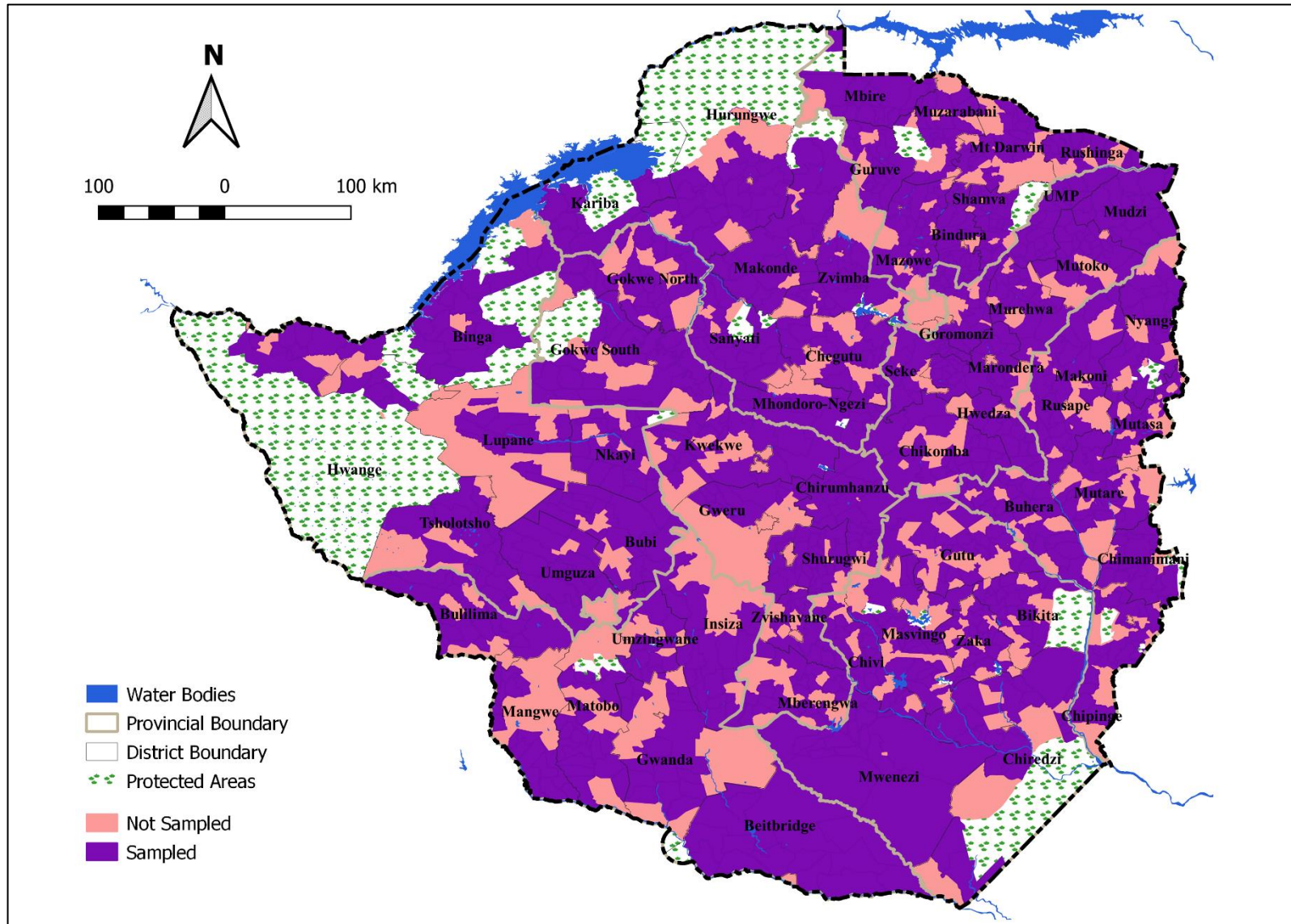
- Enumerator training was held from 9 to 10 May 2022. Primary data collection took place from 11 to 23 May 2022. In recognising the risk of spreading COVID-19 during data collection, innovative approaches were used to collect vital information without causing any harm.
- The RLA was guided by global 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 175 randomly selected Enumerated Areas (EAs) in the province:
- A two staged cluster sampling was used and comprised of;
 - Sampling of 25 clusters per each of the 7 rural districts, denoted as EAs in this assessment, from the Zimbabwe Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) 2012 master sampling frame using the PPS methodology
 - The second stage involved the systematic random sampling of 10 households per EA (village).
- At most, 250 households were interviewed per district, bringing the total sampled households in the province to 1754
- 12 FGDs were held per district.
- Market ergonomics FGDs were carried out in Umzingwane, Beitbridge, Insiza and Matobo

Districts	Number of Sampled Households
Beitbridge	251
Bulilima	251
Gwanda	250
Insiza	251
Mangwe	250
Matobo	250
Umzingwane	251
Total	1754

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

	Average Household Size	Child Headed (%)	Elderly Headed (%)
Beitbridge	4.4	1.6	22.0
Bulilima	4.4	2.0	35.9
Mangwe	4.3	2.4	31.2
Gwanda	4.4	1.2	40.8
Insiza	4.5	0	26.9
Matobo	3.8	3.6	36.4
Umzingwane	3.9	2.0	39.4
Mat South	4.3	1.8	33.2

- The average household size was 4.3
- Approximately 1.8% were child headed households and 33.2% were elderly headed.
- These findings are consistent with findings from other national surveys.

Characteristics of Respondents: Sex and Age

	Respondent's Sex		Respondent's Average Age (Years)
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Beitbridge	23.5	76.5	43.8
Bulilima	28.3	71.7	50.4
Mangwe	22.4	77.6	48.2
Gwanda	30.7	69.3	50.1
Insiza	26.8	72.8	47.5
Matobo	34.4	65.6	48.4
Umzingwane	29.5	70.5	51.5
Mat South	27.9	72.0	48.6

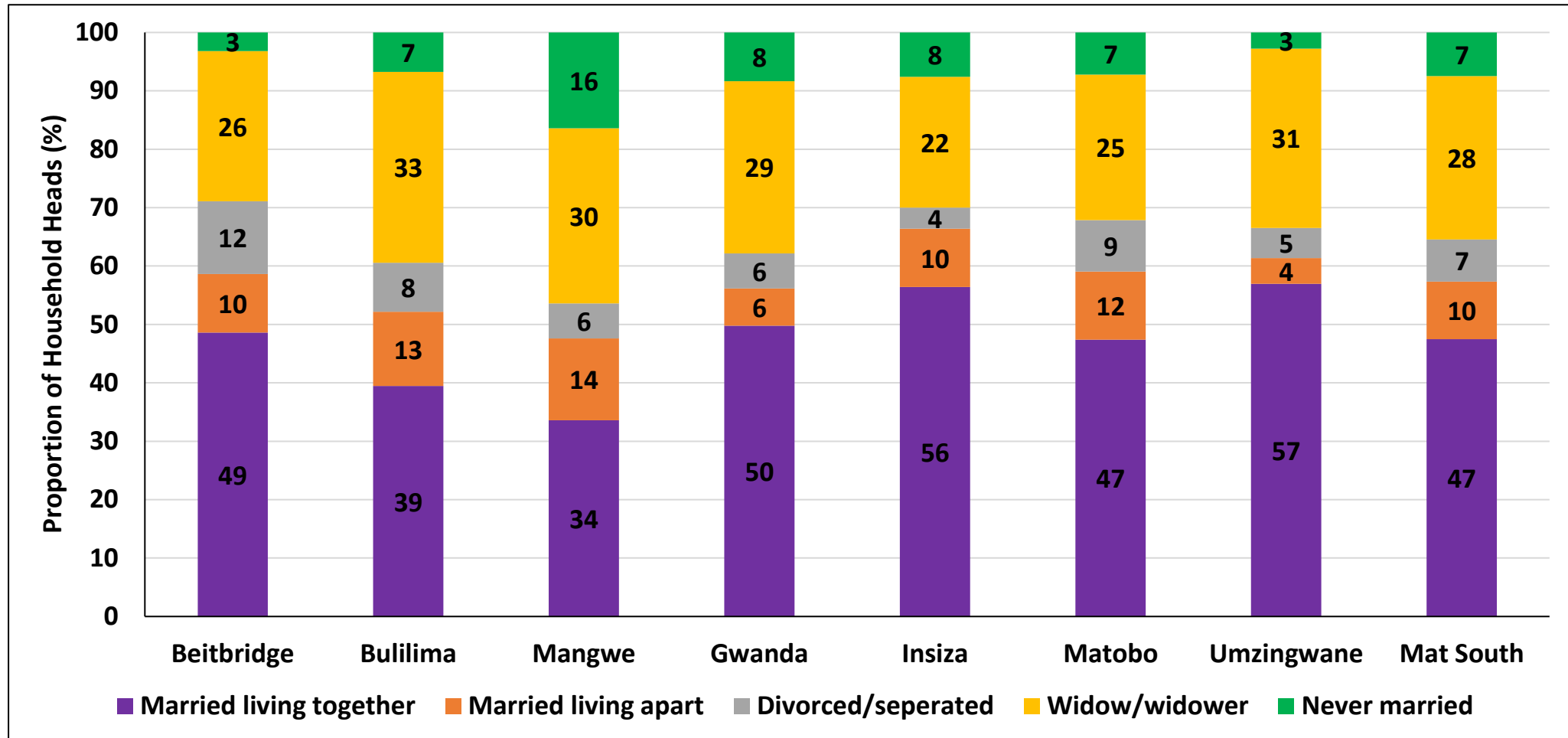
- About 72% of respondents were female.
- The average age of respondent was 48.6.

Characteristics of Household Head: Sex and Age

	Sex of Household Head		Average Age of Household Head (Years)
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Beitbridge	55.4	44.6	49.4
Bulilima	54.6	45.4	57.7
Mangwe	46.0	54.0	55.8
Gwanda	57.4	42.6	56.1
Insiza	61.2	38.8	53.4
Matobo	59.2	40.8	59.4
Umzingwane	62.2	37.8	59.2
Mat South	56.6	43.4	55.8

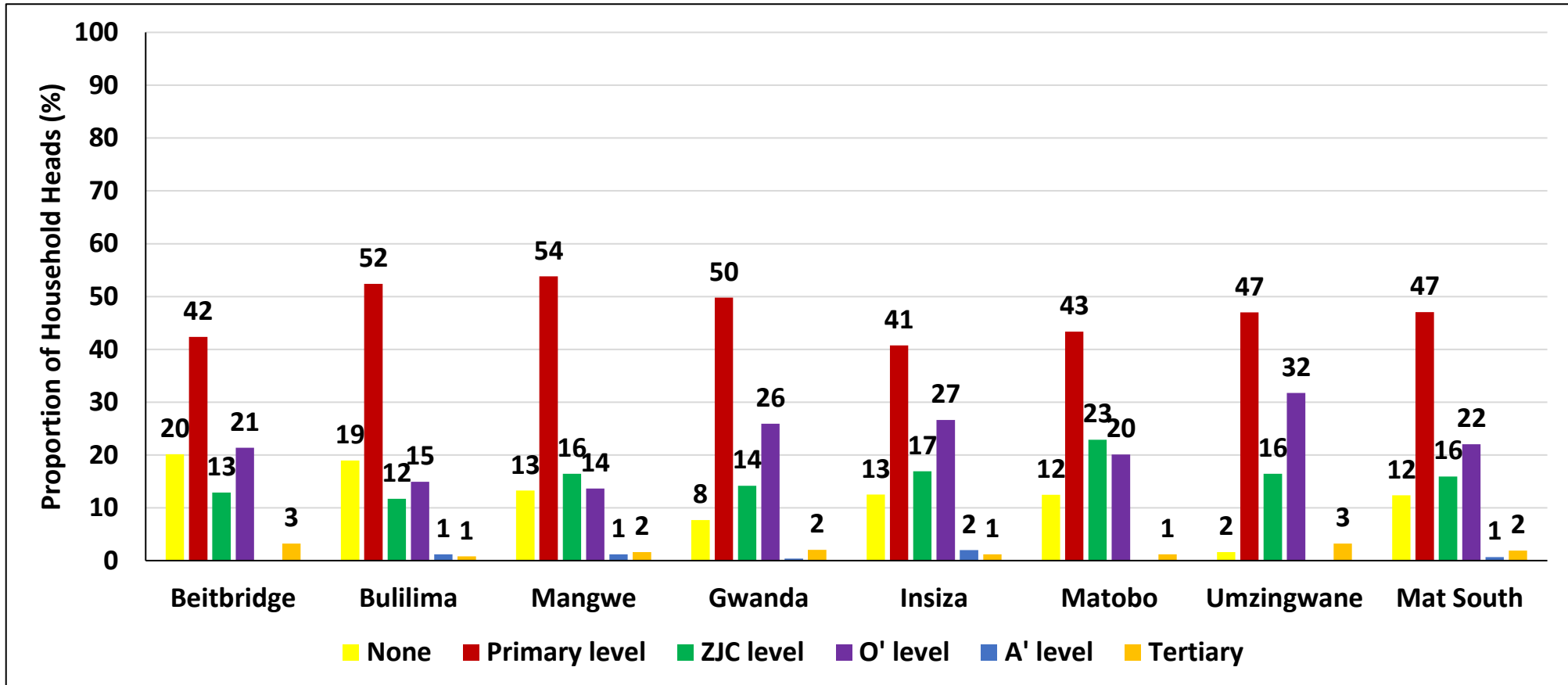
- About 56.6% of households were male headed while 43.4% were female headed.
- Mangwe (54%) had the highest proportion of households which were female headed.
- The average age of household head was 55.8 years.

Characteristics of Household Head: Marital Status



- Bulilima had the highest proportion of household heads who were widowed (33%).
- Mangwe had the highest proportion of household heads who were married and living apart (14%).

Characteristics of Household Head: Education Level Attained



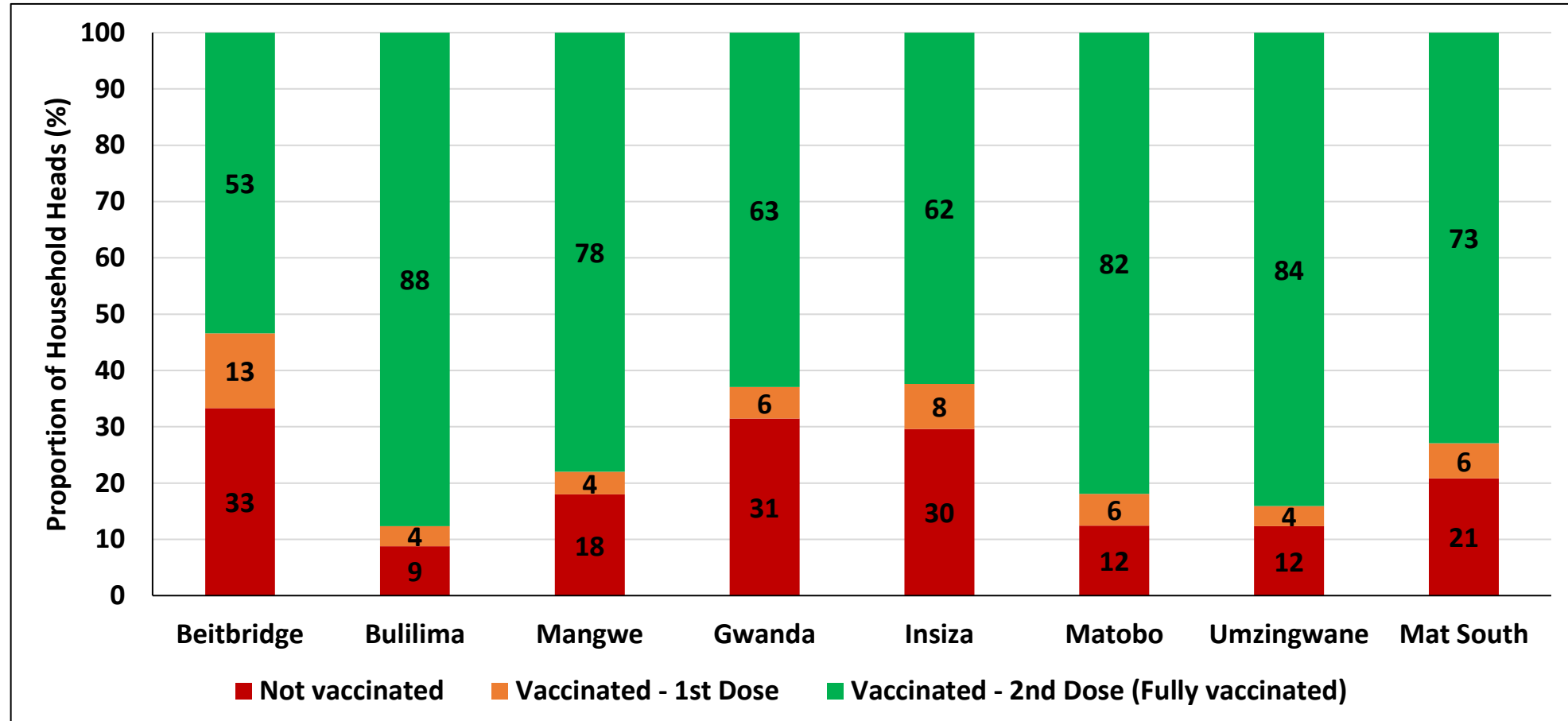
- About 47% of households in the province were headed by members whose highest education level attained was primary level. Additionally, 16% attained ZJC, 22% attained O Level, 1% attained A level and 2% attained tertiary level.
- This minimal level of education shows the ability of the respondents to interact with the subject matter of the survey.

Characteristics of Household Head: Religion

District	Roman Catholic (%)	Protestant (%)	Pentecostal (%)	Apostolic Sect (%)	Zion (%)	Other Christian (%)	Islam (%)	Traditional (%)	Other religion (%)	No religion (%)
Beitbridge	2	9.2	6.4	27.3	15.7	9.2	0.4	7.2	0.4	22.1
Bulilima	2	4	7.2	18.3	28.7	5.2	0	5.2	4.4	25.1
Mangwe	18	1.2	1.6	17.2	35.2	6.4	0	0.4	0.8	19.2
Gwanda	0.8	15.9	16.3	18.7	21.9	6.8	0	0.4	0.4	18.7
Insiza	2	13.6	20.0	20	18	3.2	0	7.6	0	15.6
Matobo	8	20.5	4.4	12.9	28.9	0.8	0	0	0.8	23.7
Umzingwane	2.4	28.7	21.1	18.3	11.2	1.6	0	2	4	10.8
Mat South	5	13.3	11	19	22.8	4.7	0.1	3.3	1.5	19.3

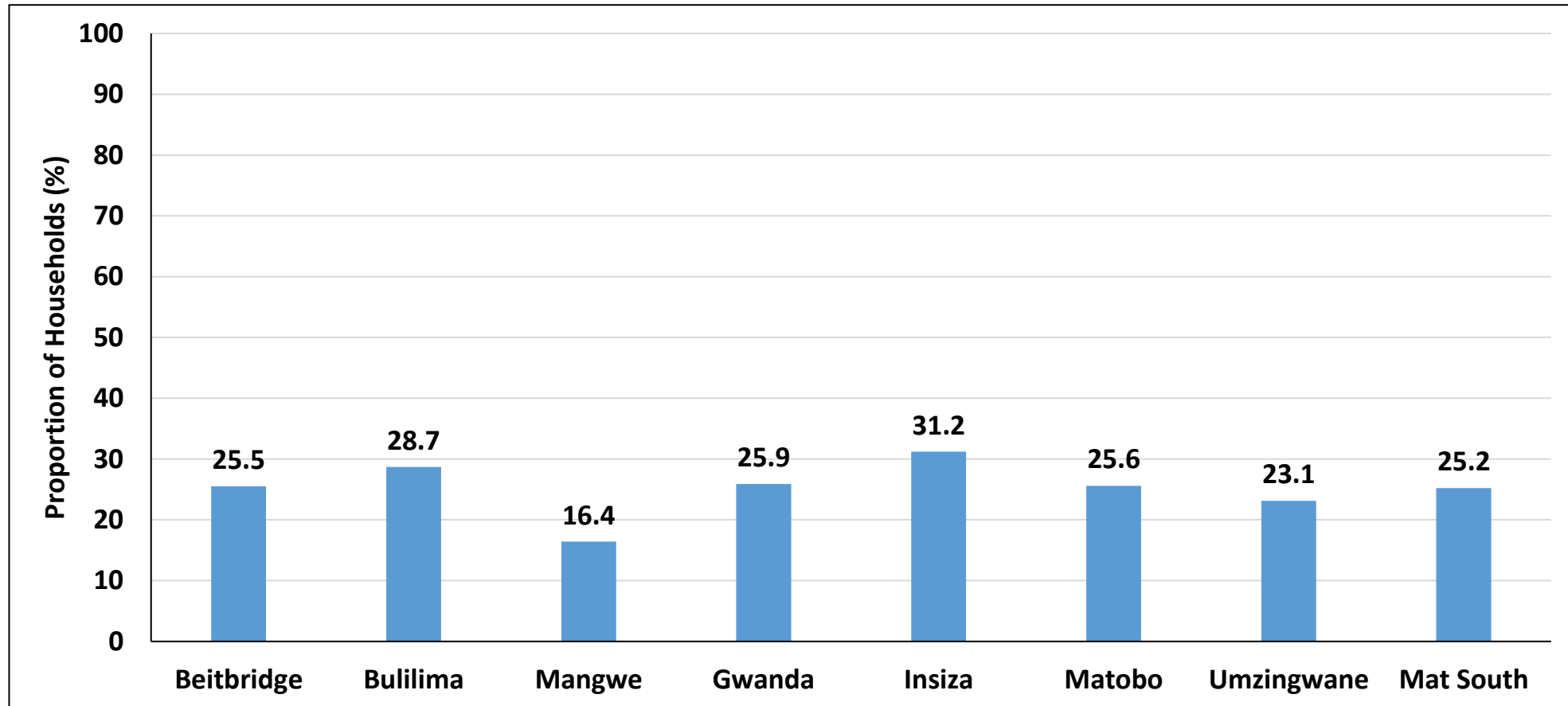
- The most common religion among household heads in the province was Zion (22.8%).
- About 19.3% of the household heads reported that they followed no religion.

COVID-19 Vaccination Status of Household Head



- About 73% of household heads were fully vaccinated, 9% had their first dose while 26% were not vaccinated against COVID-19.
- Beitbridge (53%) had the lowest proportion of household heads that were vaccinated against COVID 19.

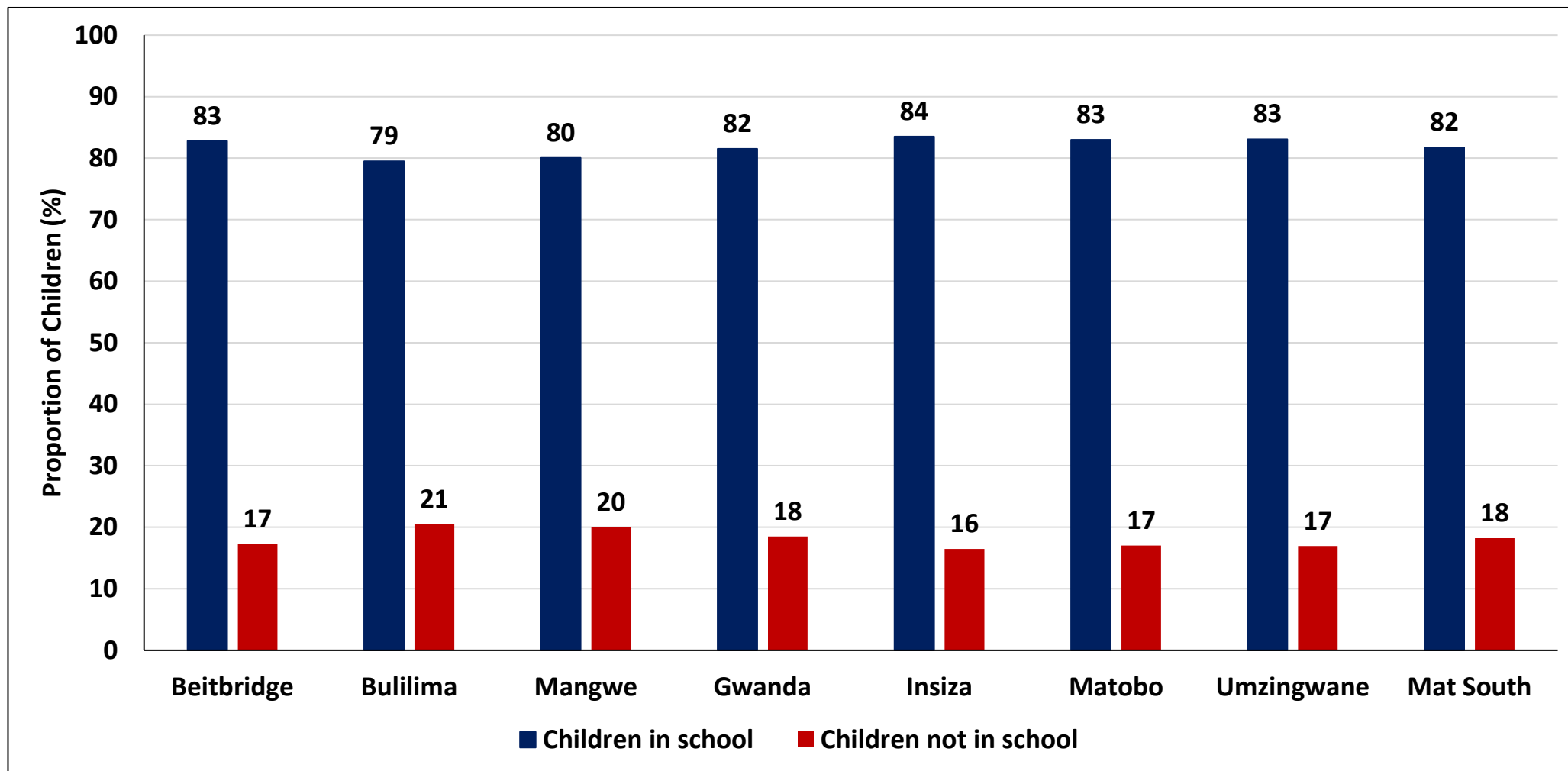
Orphaned Children



- Approximately 25.2% of the households in Matabeleland South had orphans.
- The highest proportion of households that had orphans was in Insiza (31.2%) whilst the lowest was in Mangwe (16.4%).

Education

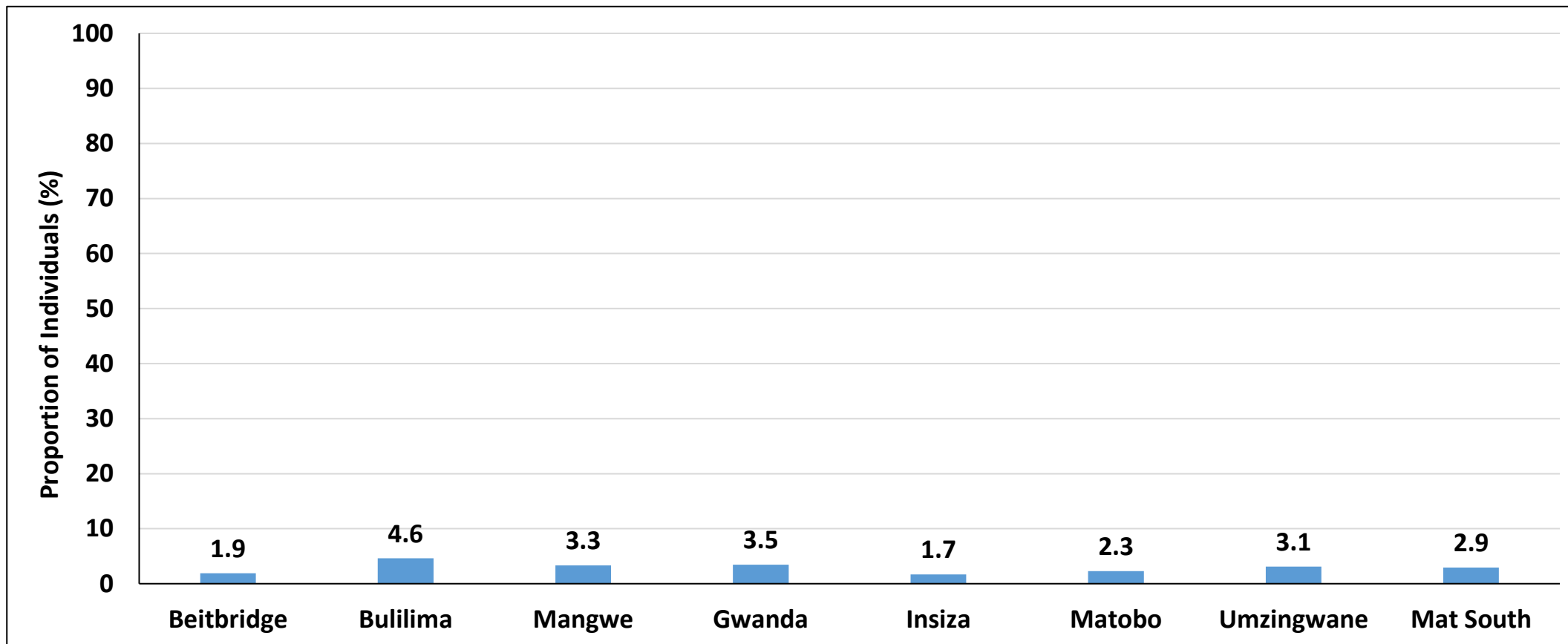
School Attendance



- The proportion of children attending school was 82% whilst 18% were not in school at the time of the assessment.
- Bulilima (79%) had the lowest proportion of children attending school at the time of the assessment.

Chronic Conditions

Proportion of Individuals who had a Chronic Condition



- Approximately 2.9% of individuals in the sampled households had a chronic condition.
- Gwanda district (3.5%) had the highest proportion whilst Insiza (1.7%) had the least.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

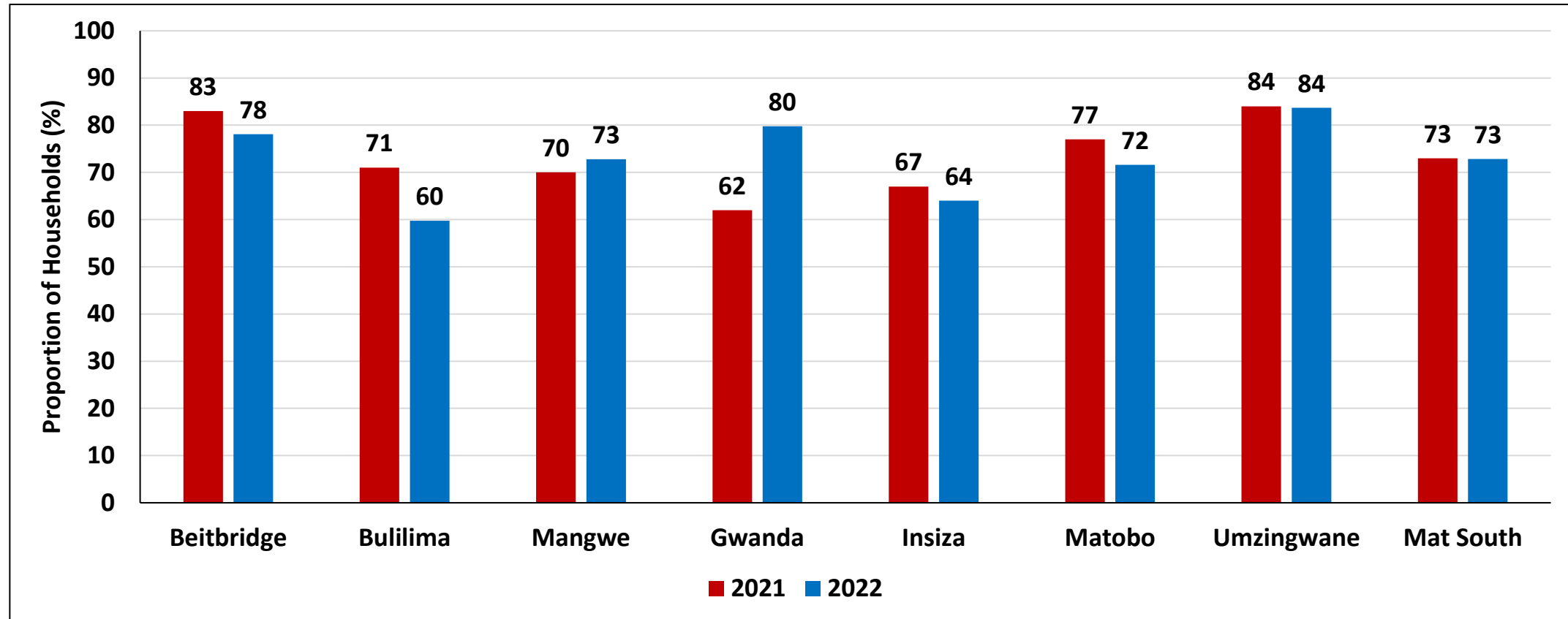
Ladder for Drinking Water Services

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.

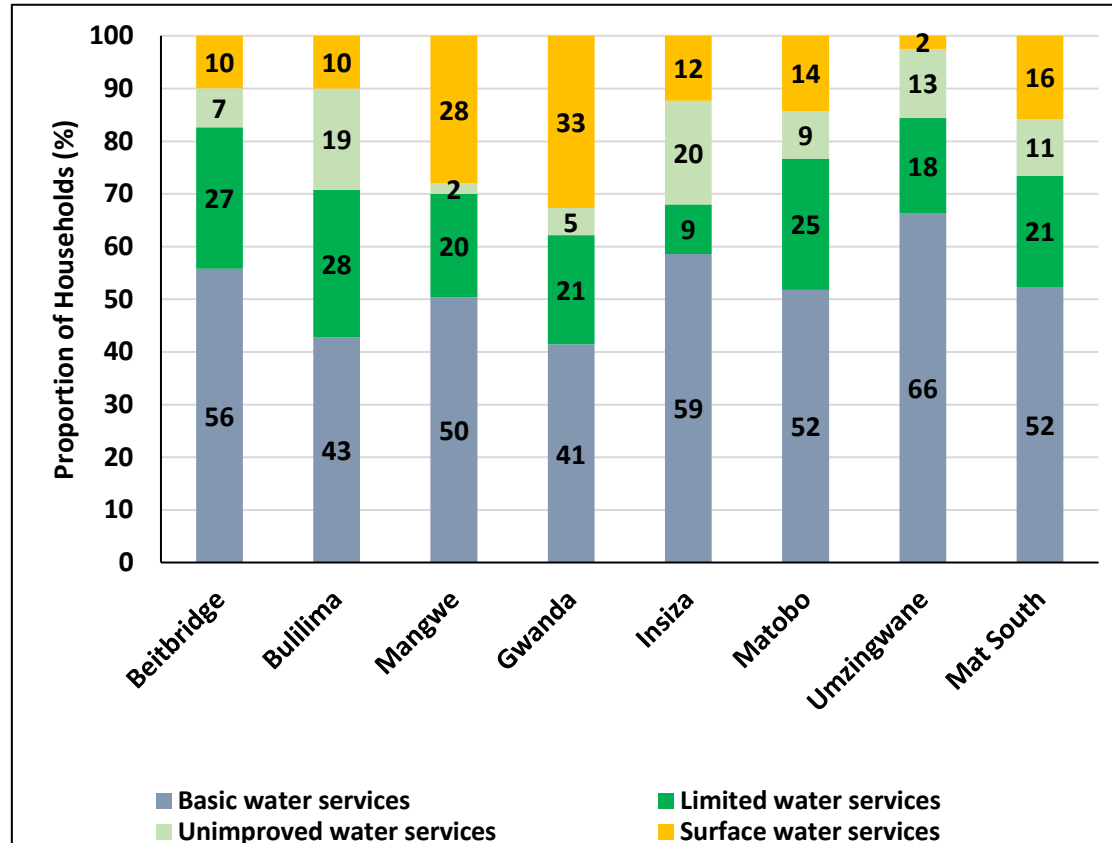
Access to Improved Water



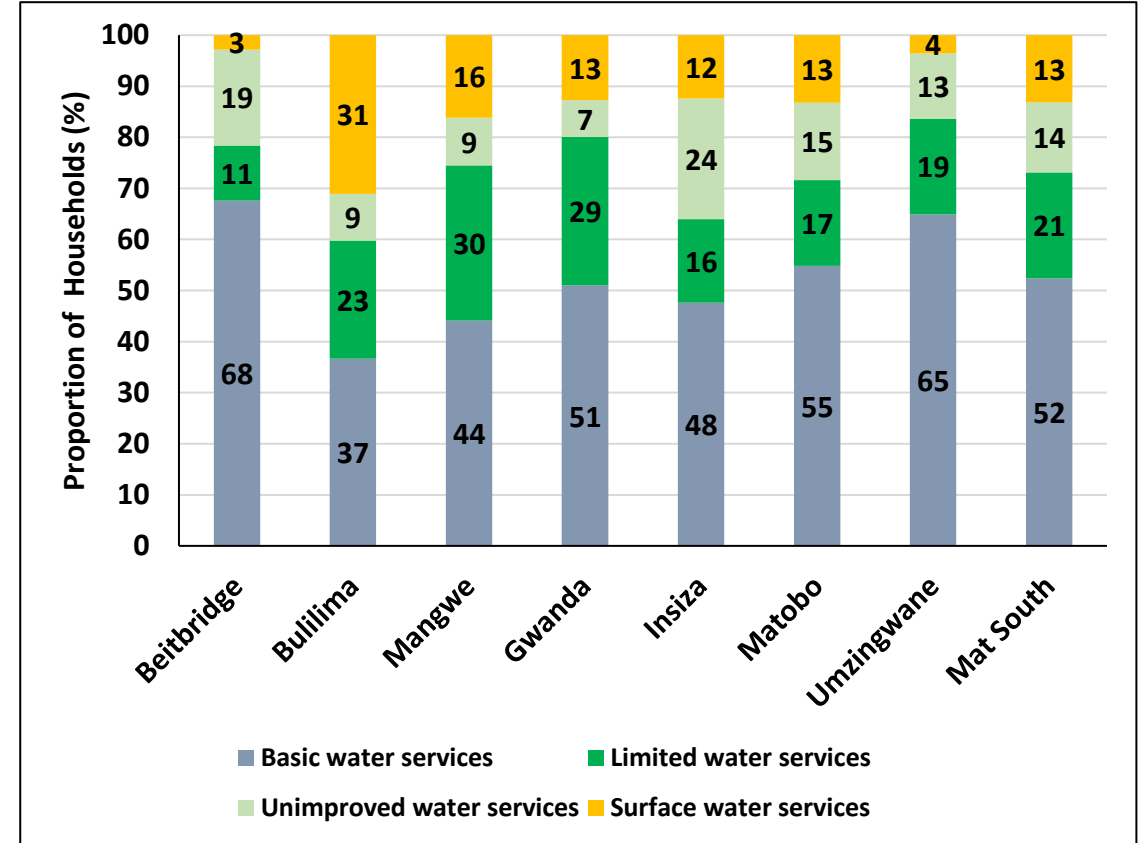
- The proportion of households with access to improved water was 73%. Government is applauded for the high proportion of households with access to improved water in rural areas.
- Umzingwane (84%) had the highest while Bulilima (60%) had the least proportion of households with access to improved water.

Main Drinking Water Services

2021

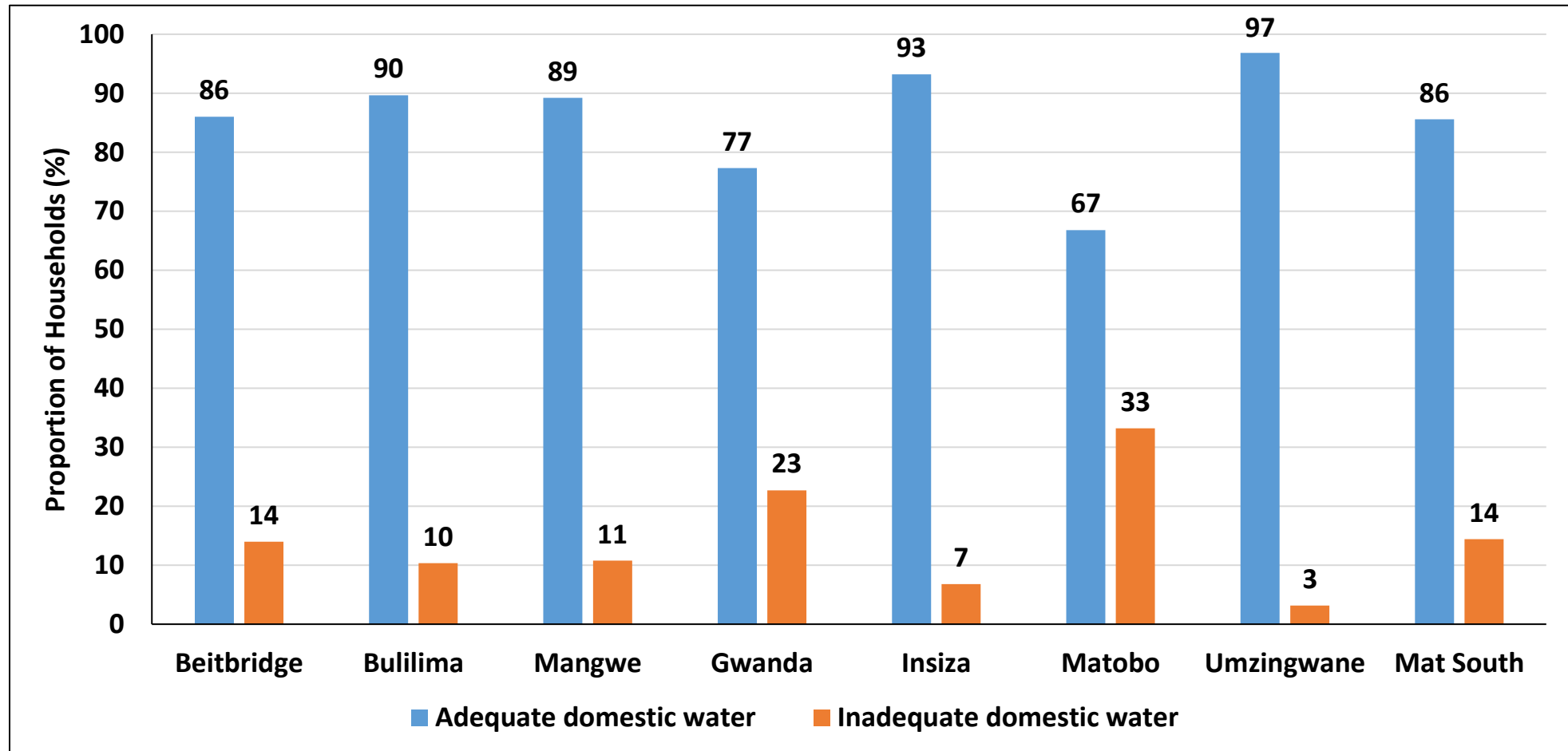


2022



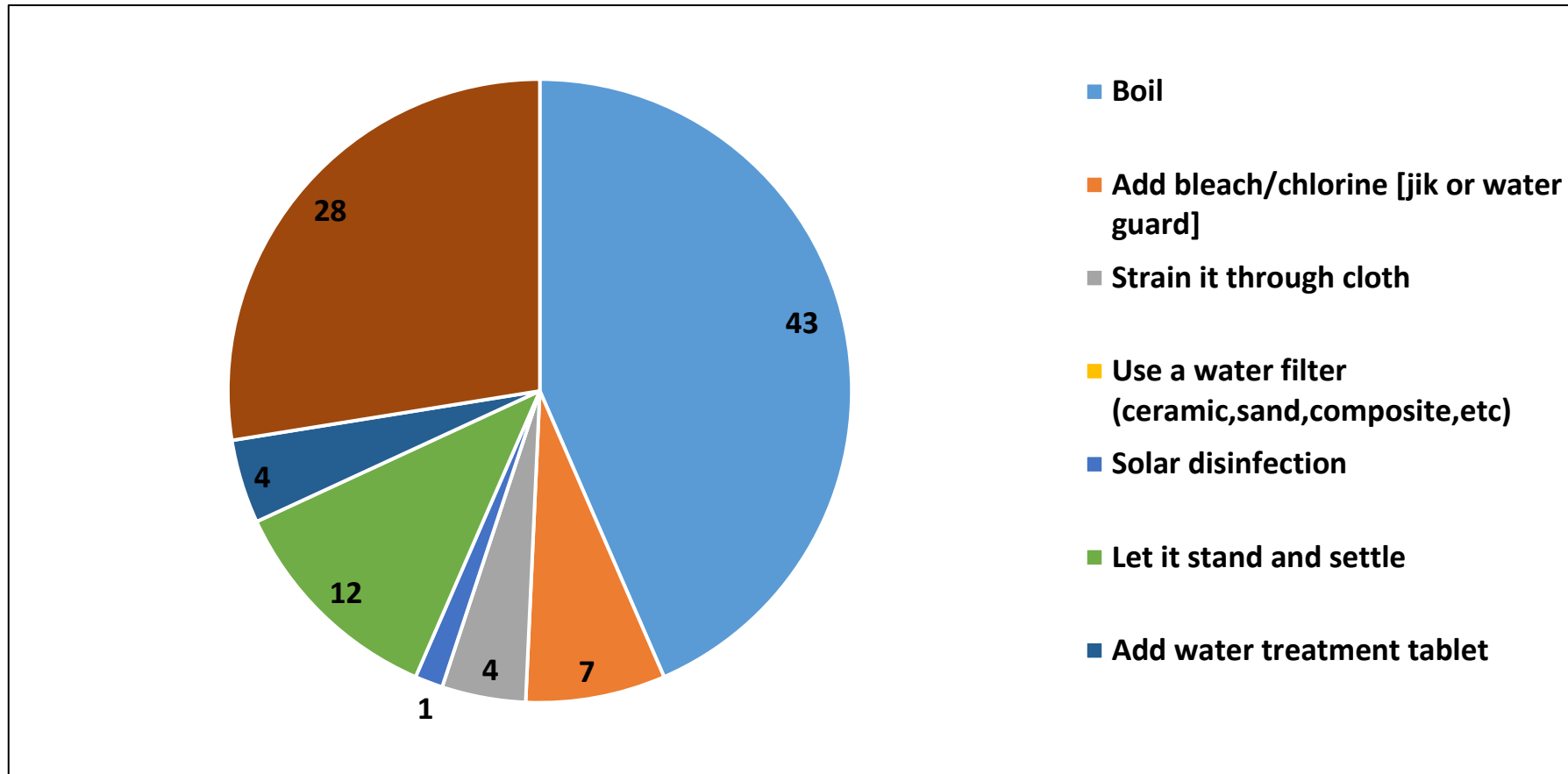
- The proportion of households accessing basic water services in the province was 52%.
- Bulilima (31%) had the highest proportion of households using surface water services.
- Insiza (24%) has the highest proportion of households using unimproved water sources.

Access to Adequate Domestic Water



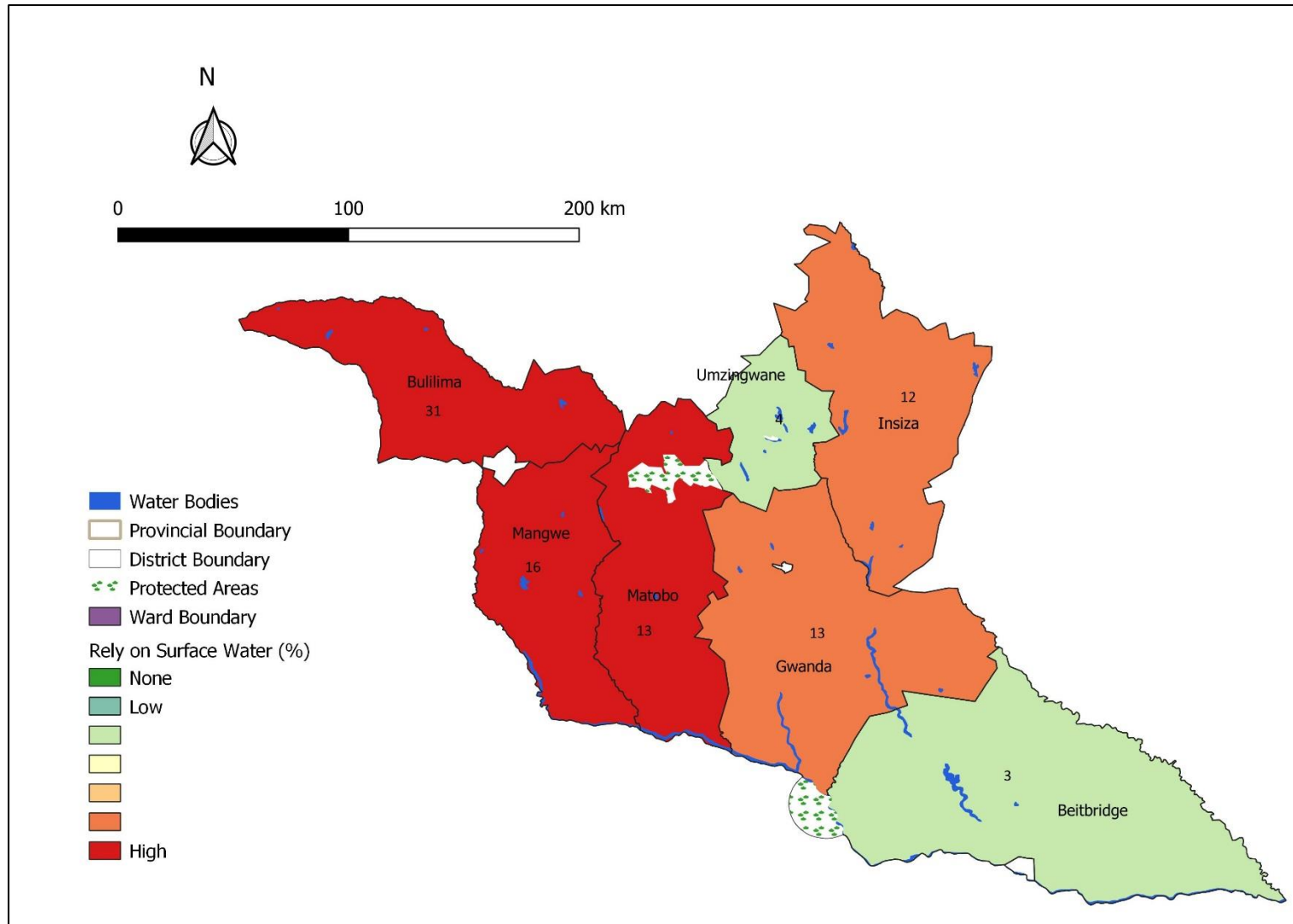
- The proportion of households which reported having adequate water for domestic purposes was 86%.

Water Treatment Methods



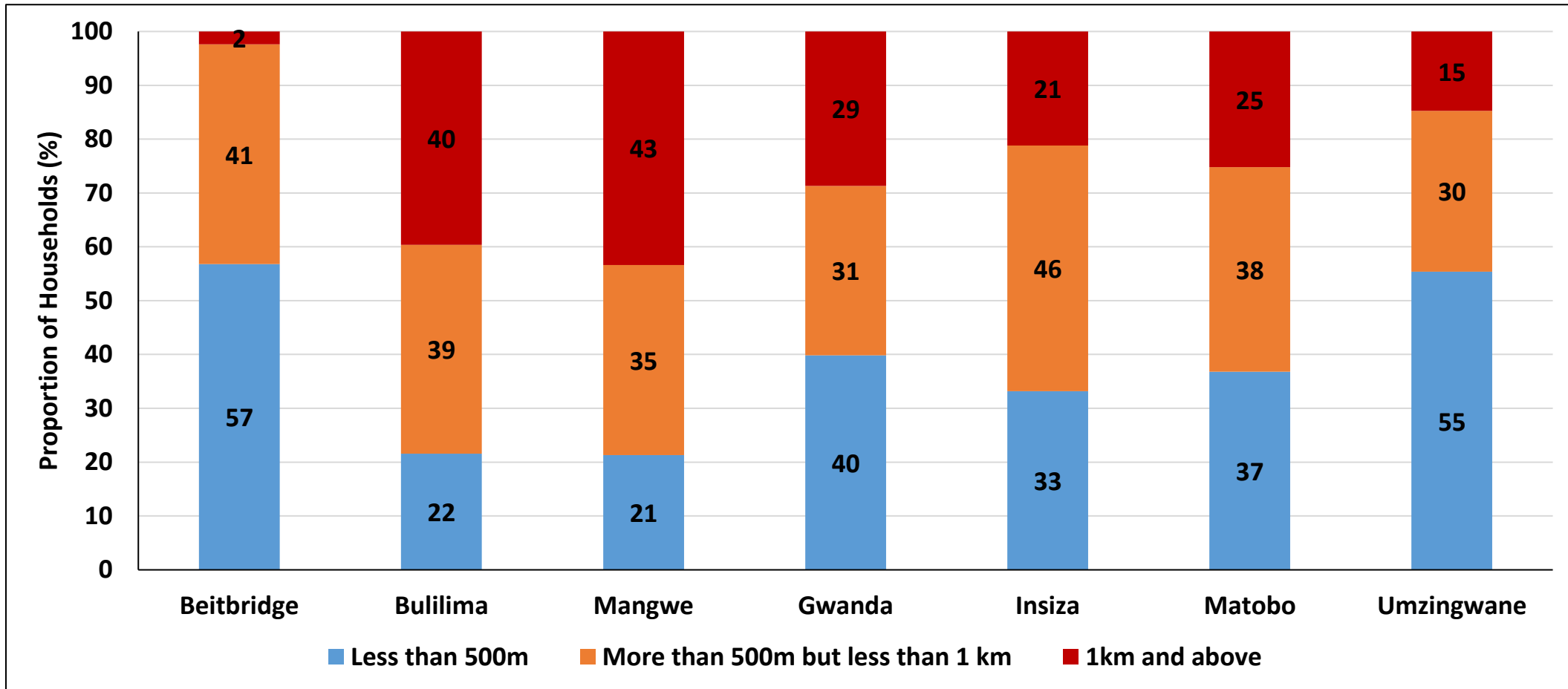
- Of those households which reported to be treating their water, about 43% used the boiling method.
- Twelve percent of households in the province let their water stand and settle as a treatment method.

Households Drinking Surface Water



- Surface water is described as water taken directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation channel.
- Bulilima (31%), Mangwe (16%) and Matobo (18%) had the highest proportion of households drinking surface water.

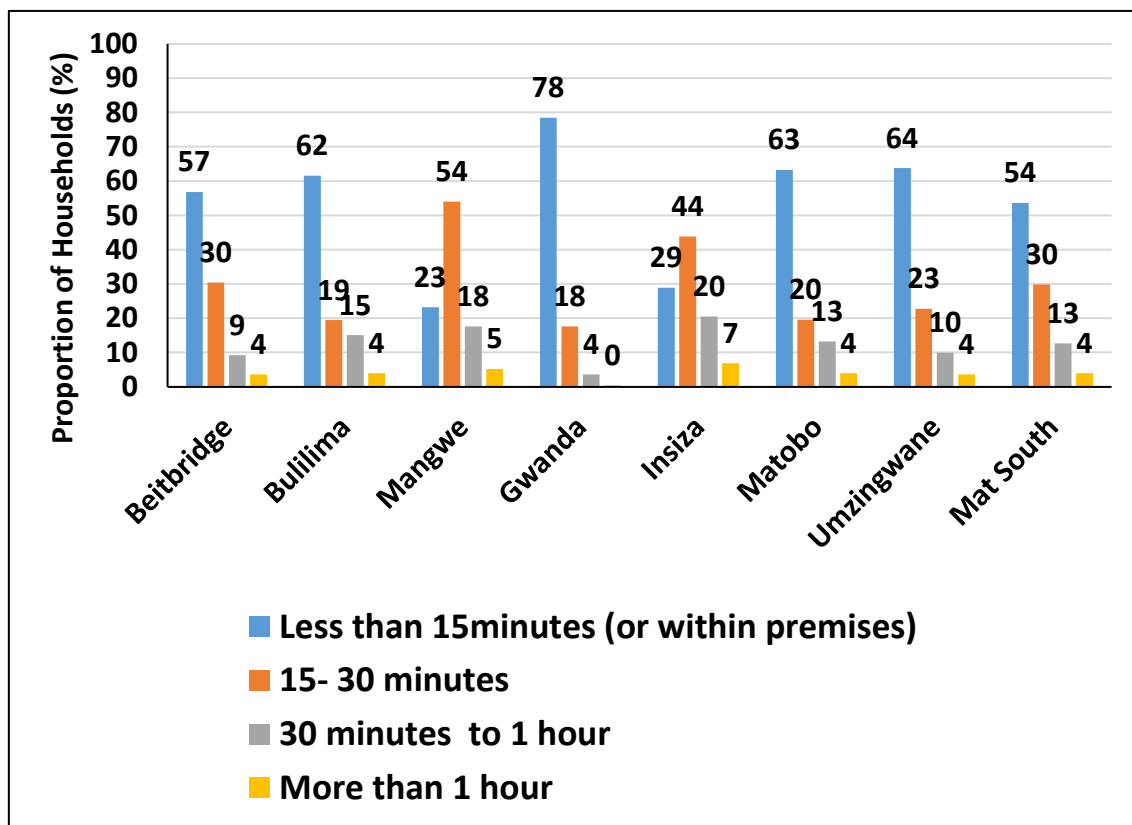
Distance Travelled to Main Water Source



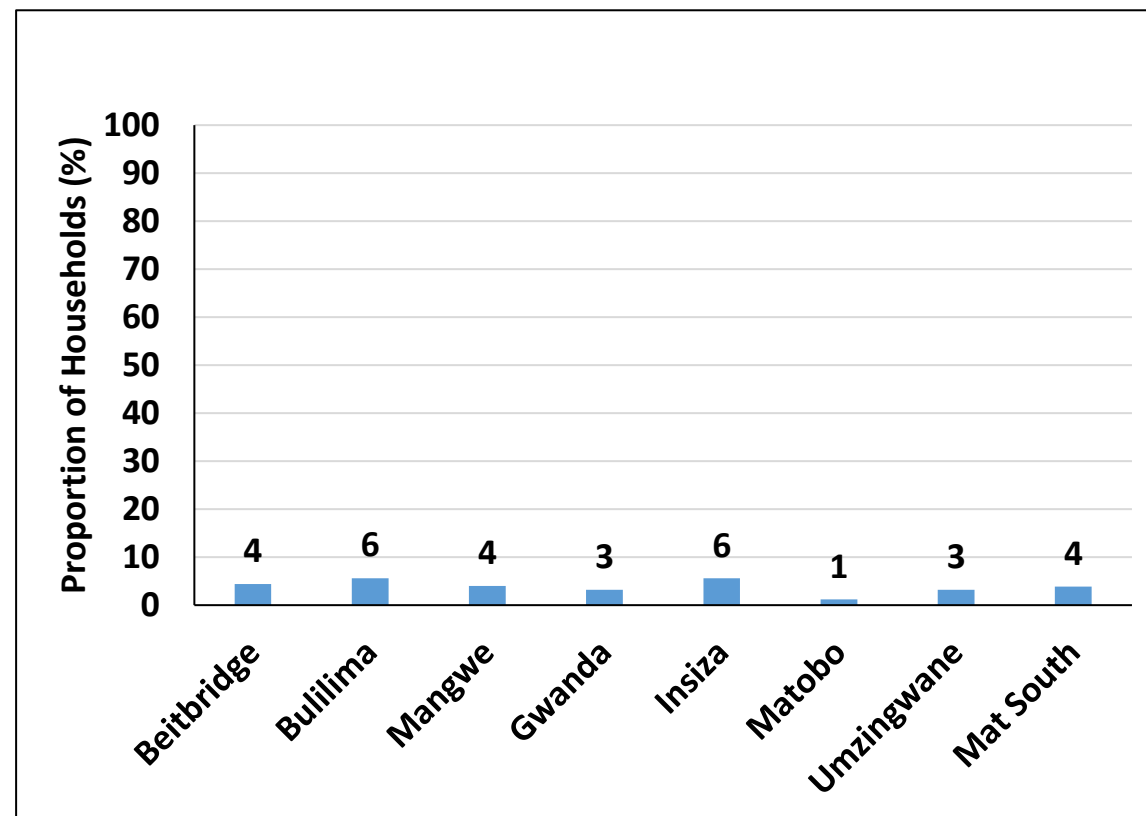
- In Matabeleland South, approximately 55% of households reported that they travelled a distance of less than 500m to get to a water source.
- Mangwe (43%) had the highest proportion of households travelling a kilometre and more to get to a water source.

Time Spent Queuing at Water Source and Violence at Water Source

Time spent at water source



Violence at Water Source

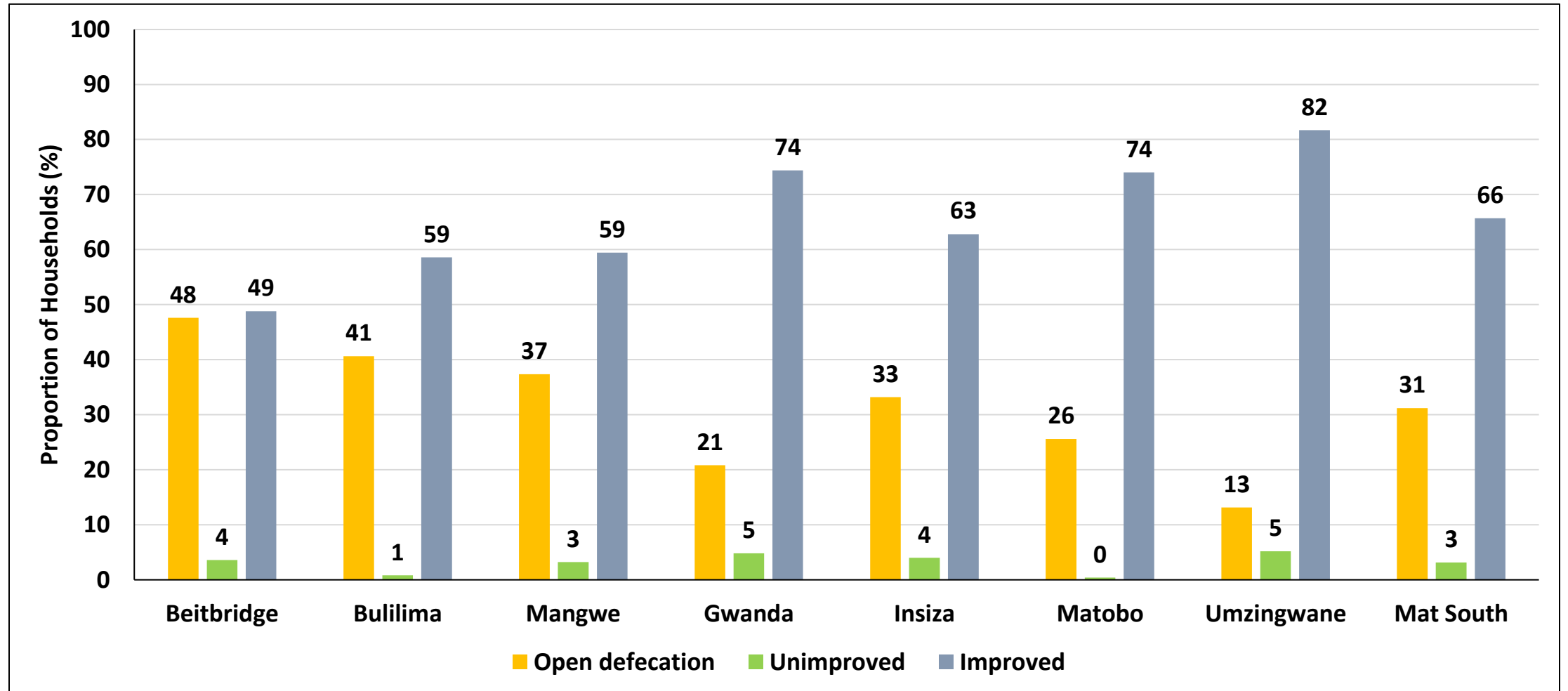


- The proportion of households spending less than 15 minutes queuing at a water source, including those who had water source within premises, was 54%.
- Insiza (6%) and Bulilima (6%) recorded the highest proportion of households reporting violence at a water source.

Ladder for Sanitation

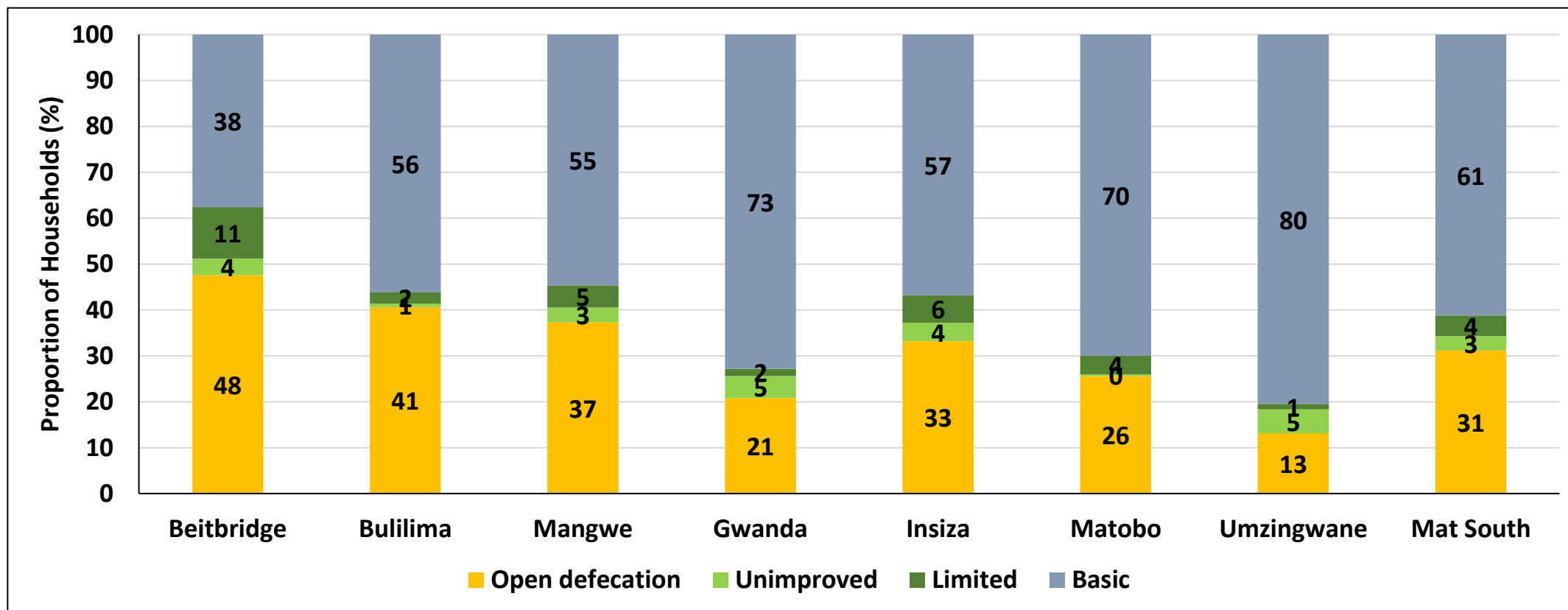
Service level	Definition
Safely Managed	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite.
Basic Sanitation Facilities	Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households.
Limited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

Access to Improved Sanitation



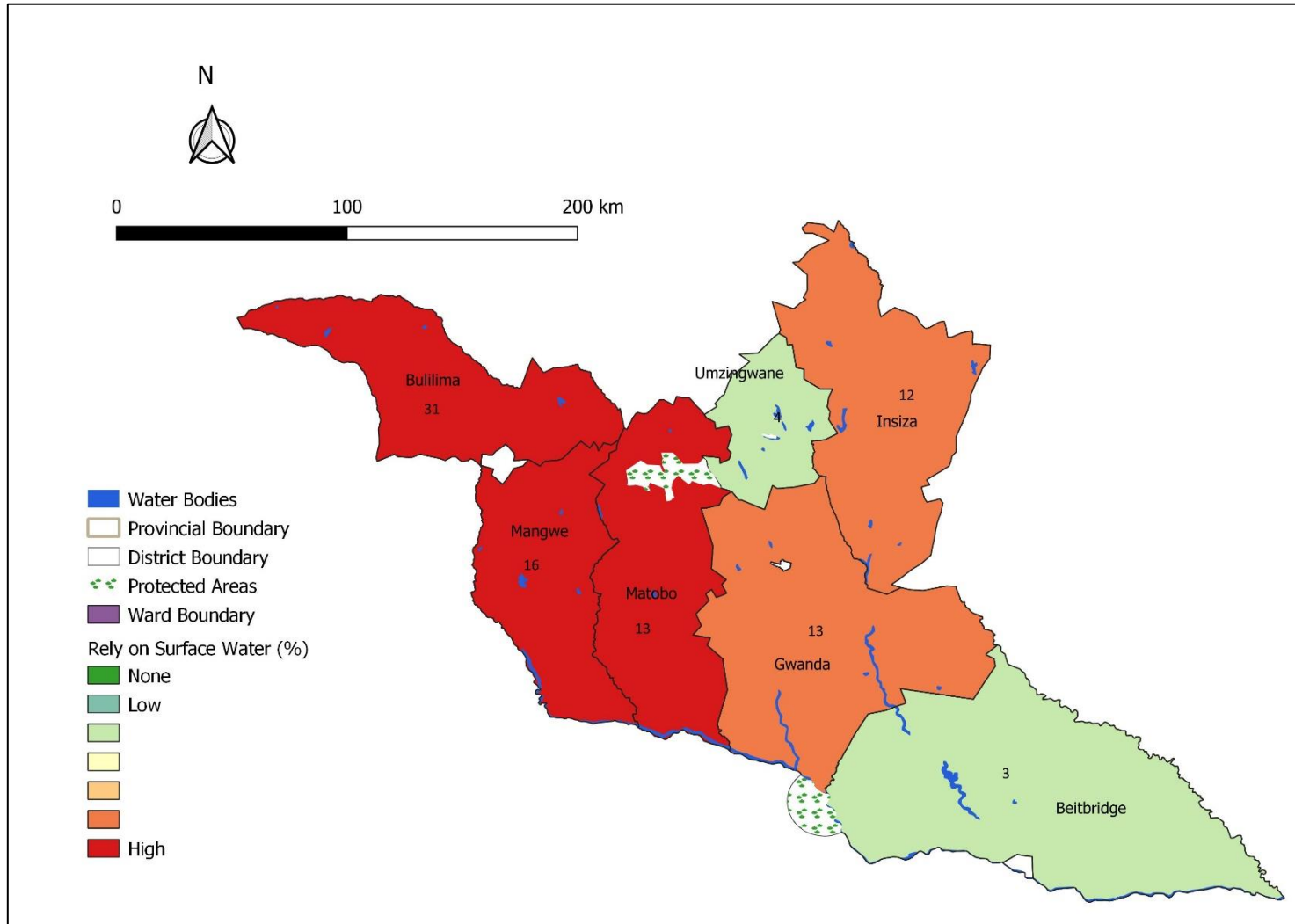
- In Matabeleland South, 66% of households had access to improved sanitation facilities, 3% used unimproved sanitation while 31% practised open defecation.
- Beitbridge (48%) had the highest proportion of households practising open defaecation.

Household Sanitation Services



- The proportion of households using basic sanitation services was 61%, limited was 4%, unimproved 3% and open defecation was 31%.

Prevalence of Open Defecation



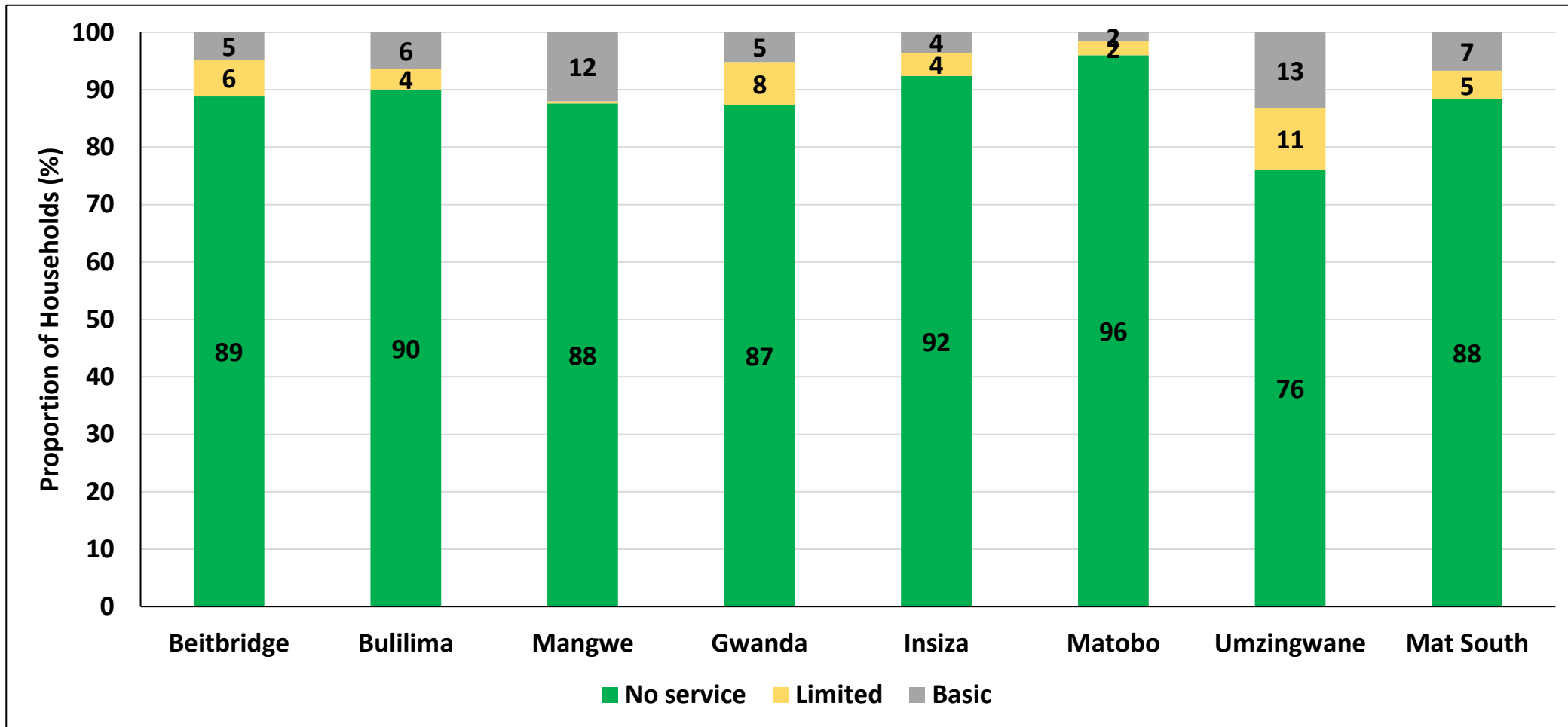
- Beitbridge (48%) had the highest proportion of households practising open defecation

Ladder for Hygiene

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

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

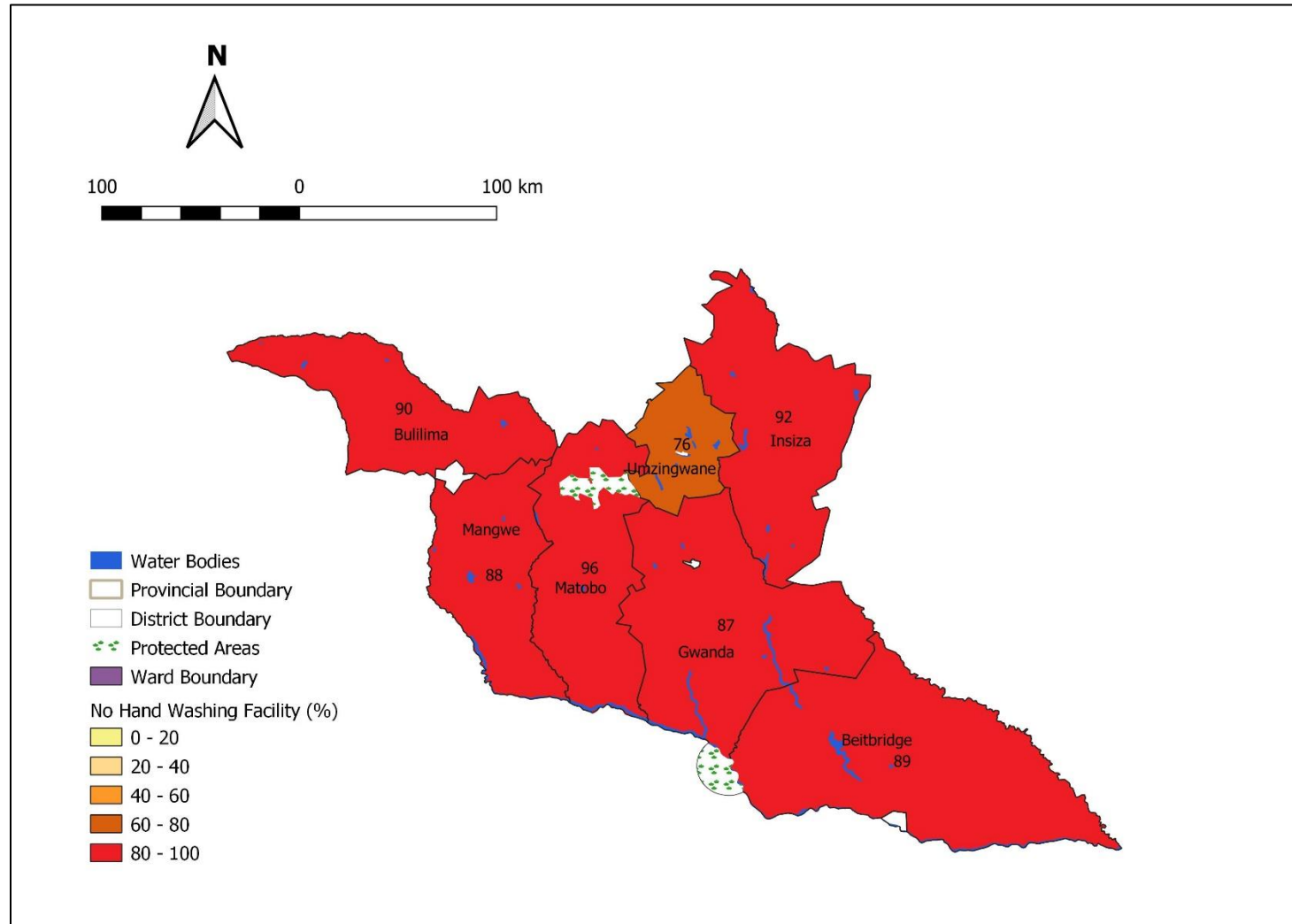
Access to Hand Washing Facilities



- The majority of households in the province (88%) had no handwashing facilities.

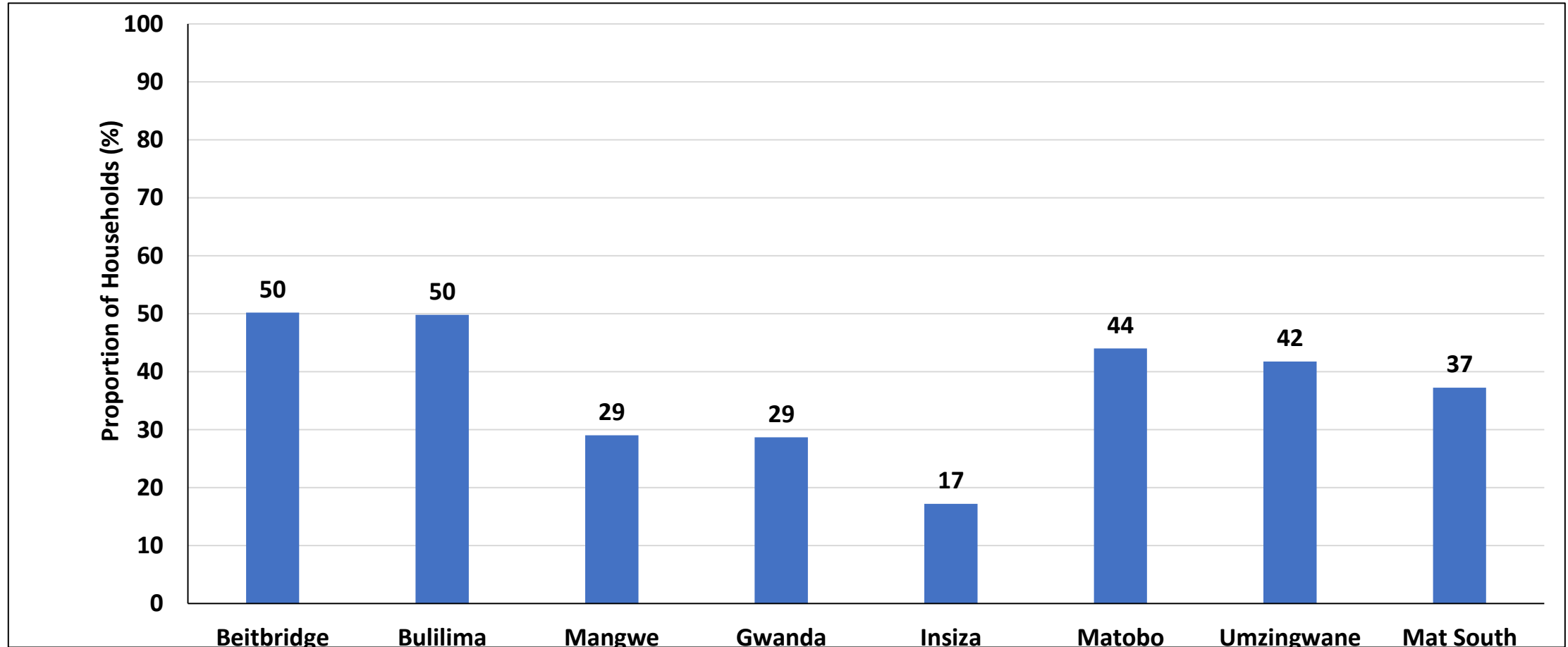
Non-availability of Handwashing Facilities

- Matobo (96%) had the highest proportion of households without handwashing facilities.



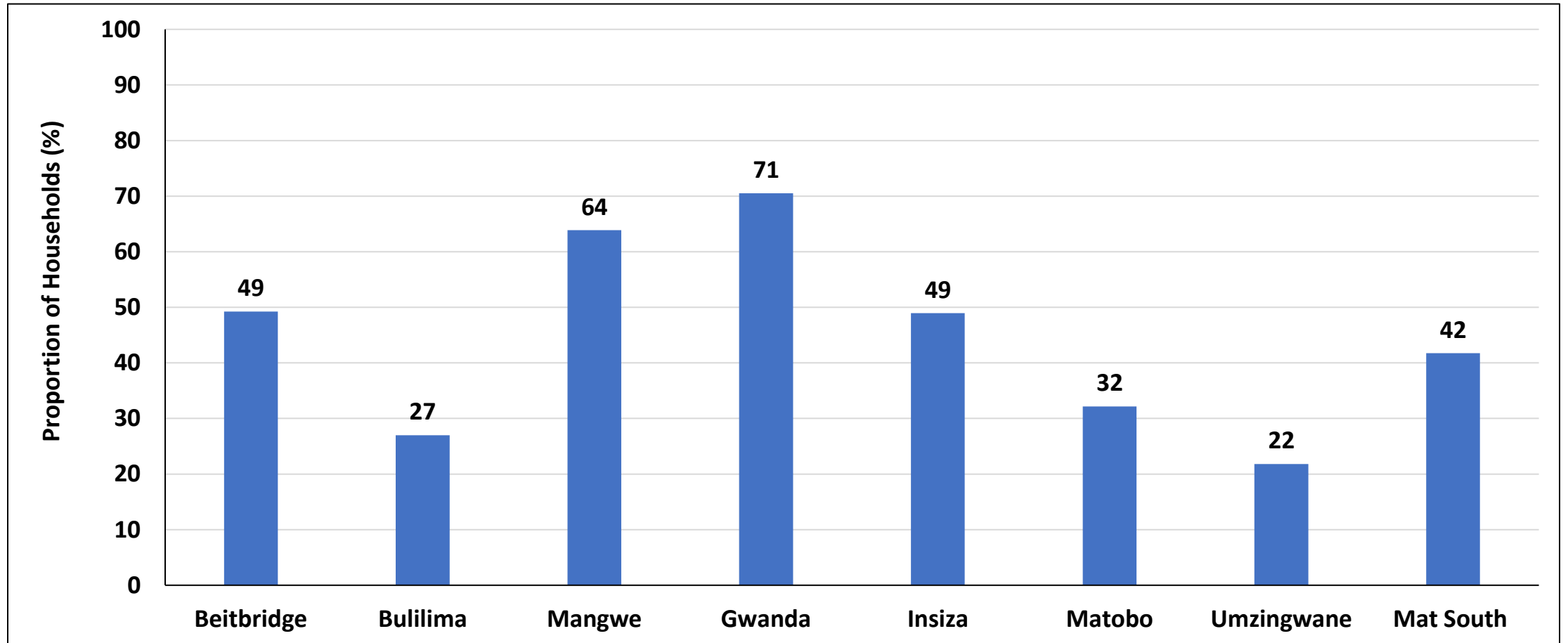
Access to Information Services

Households with Police Services Reachable within One Hour



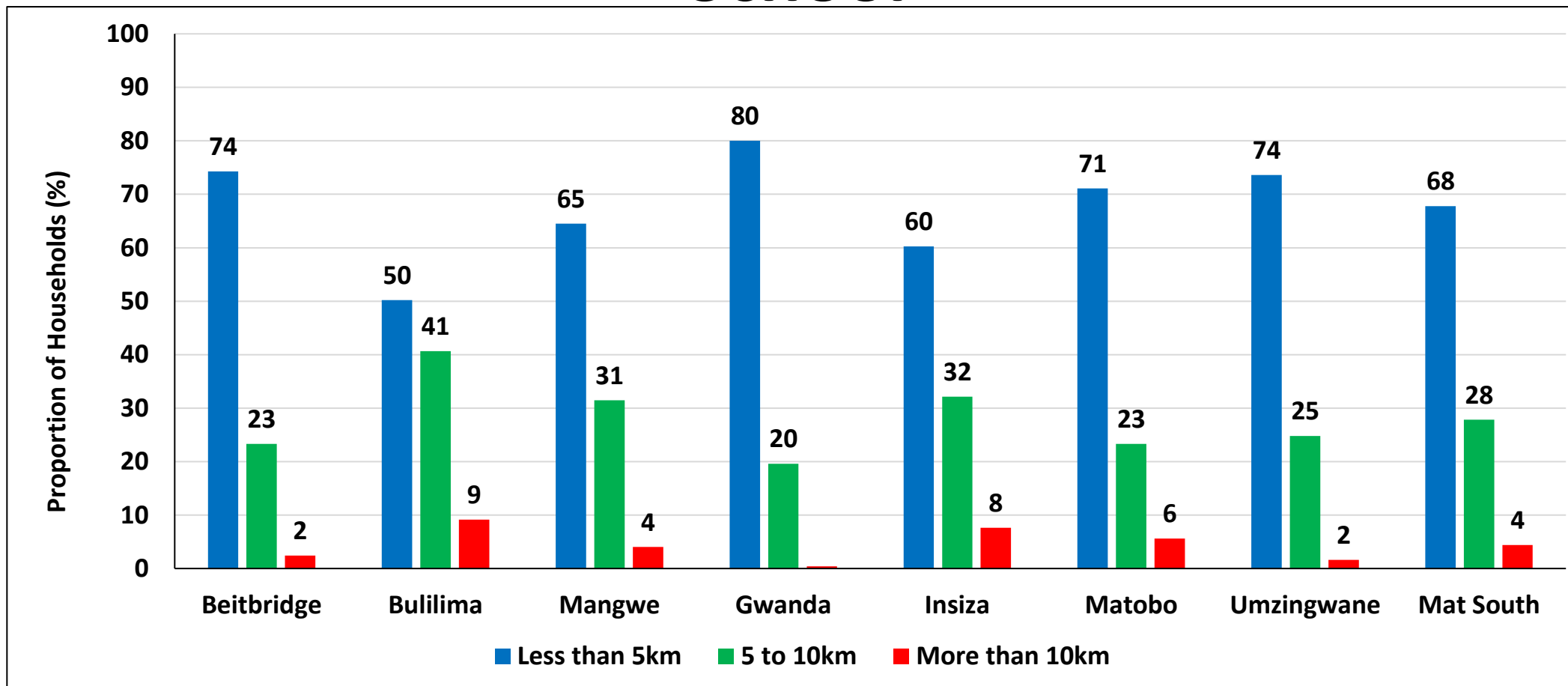
- Approximately 37% of households in Matabeleland South reported that they had police services reachable within one hour.
- Beitbridge (50%) and Bulilima (50%) had the highest while Insiza (17%) had the least.

Access to Victim Friendly Services



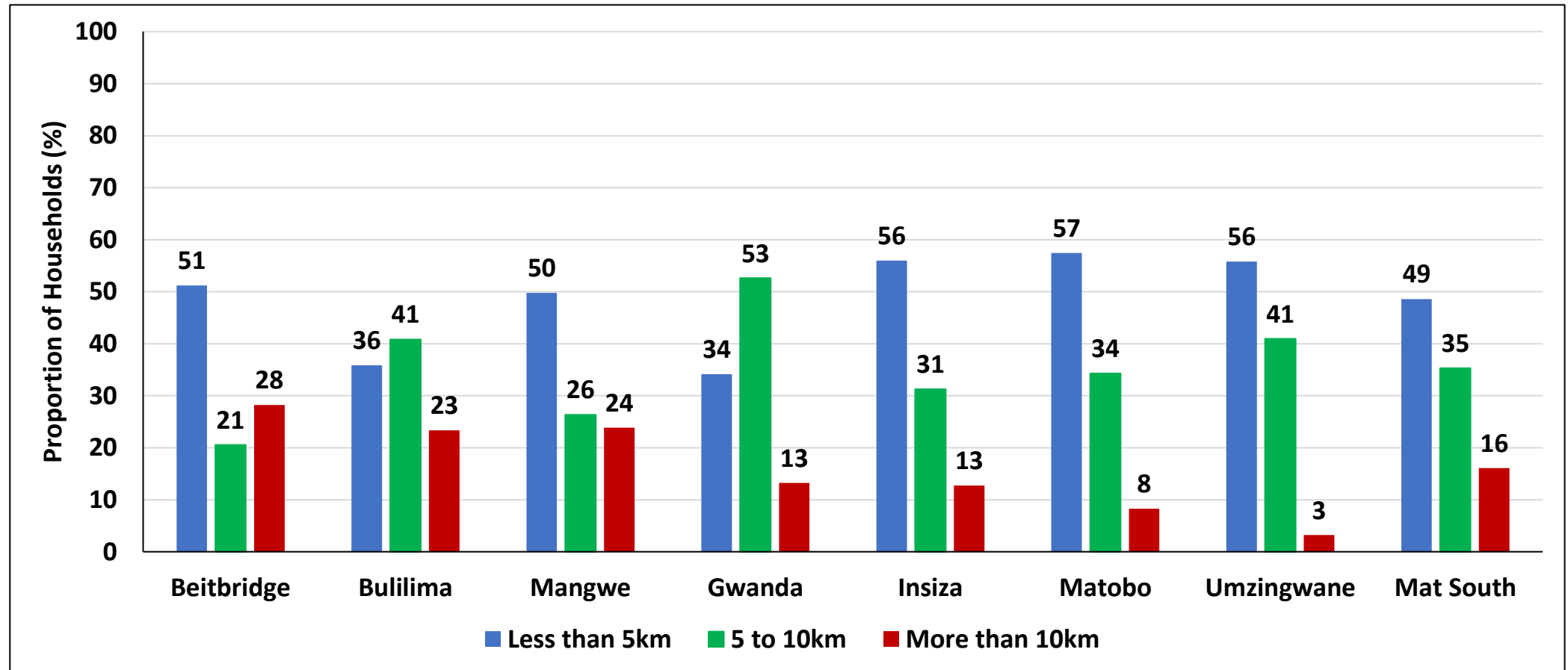
- Approximately 42% of households in the province reported that they had access to a victim friendly services.
- Gwanda (71%) had the highest while Umzingwane (22%) had the least.

Approximate Distance of the Nearest Primary School



- About 68% of households in Matabeleland South reported to have access to a primary school within a distance of less than 5km.
- About 4% of households reported travelling over 10km to the nearest primary school while 28% travelled 5-10km.

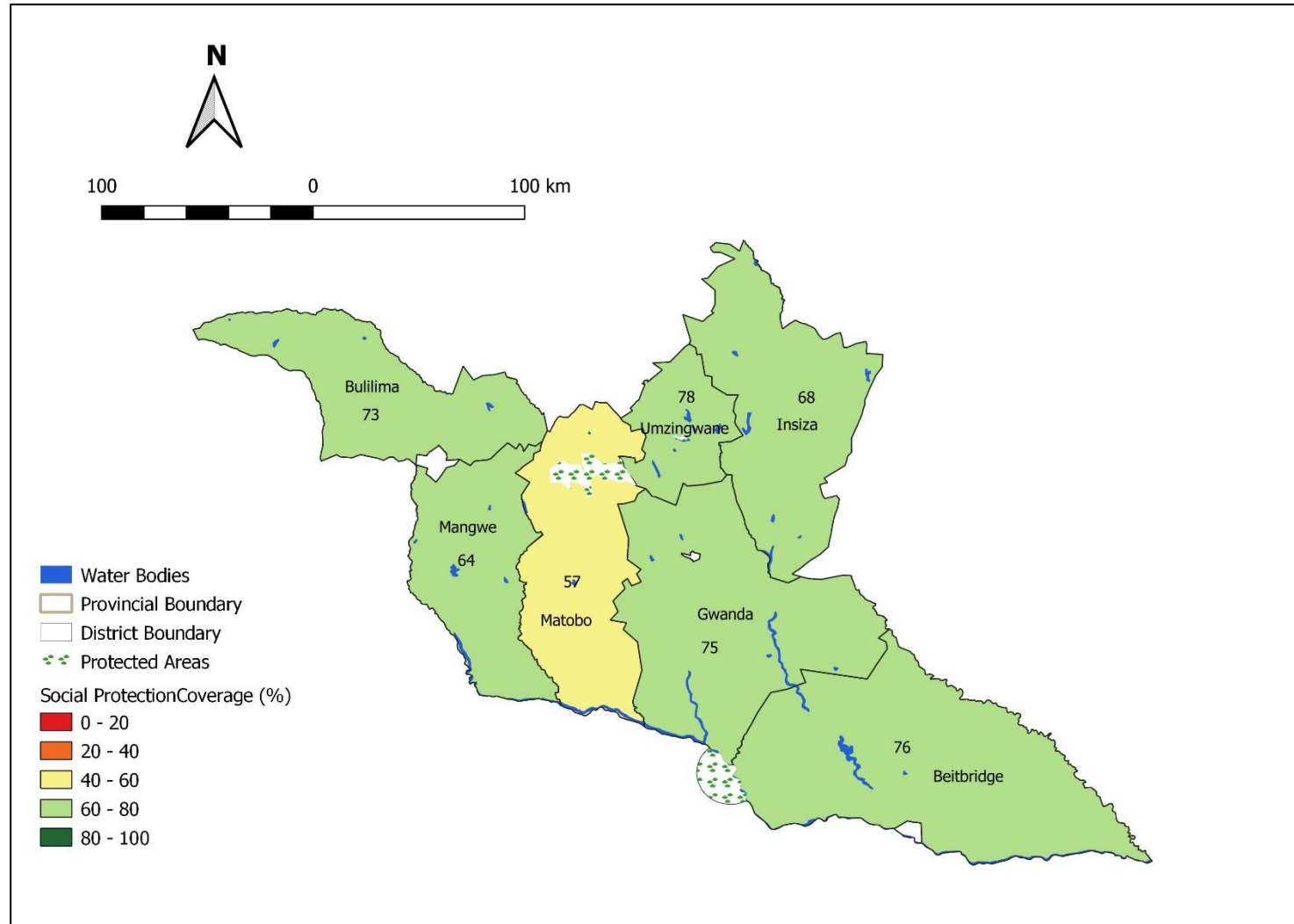
Approximate Distance to the Nearest Health Facility/Clinic



- About 49% of households in the province reported that they had access to a health facility within a distance of less than 5km.
- Close to 16% of the households reported that they were travelling over 10km to access a health facility.

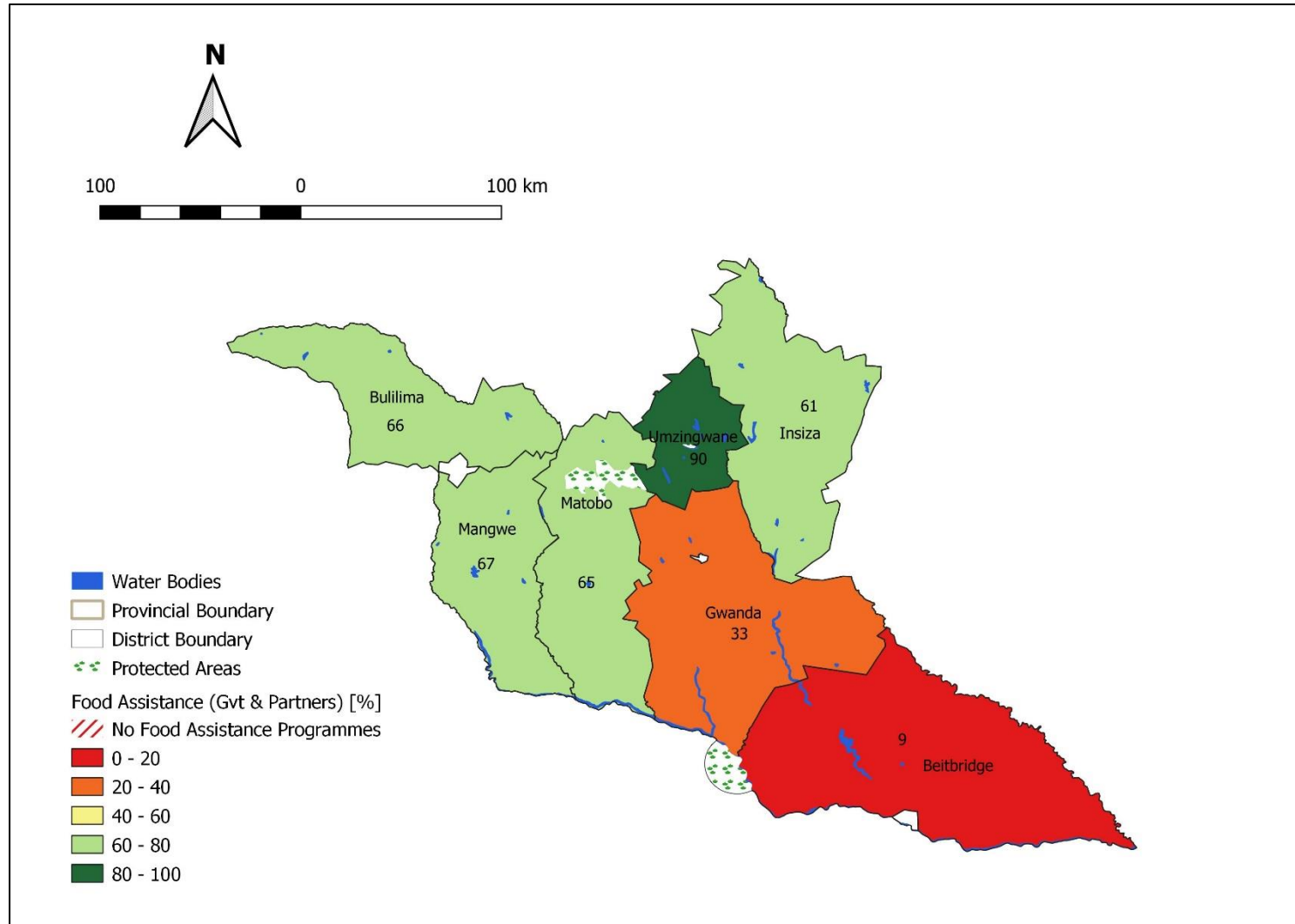
Social Protection

Combined Social Protection Programmes



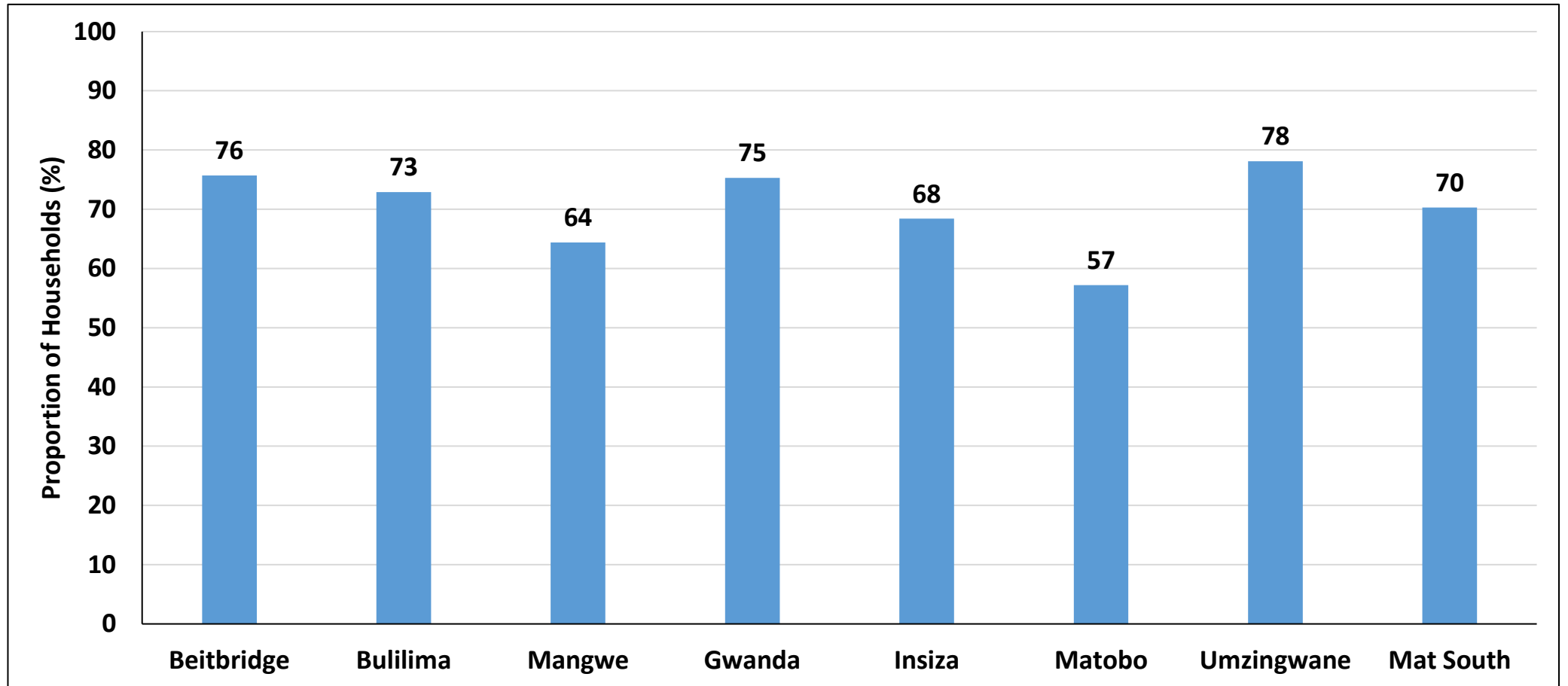
- Umzingwane (78%) and Beitbridge (76%) had the highest proportion of households that received any form of support.
- Matobo (57%) had the least.

Food Assistance Programmes



- Beitbridge (9%) had the lowest proportion of households which received food assistance

Households which Received any Form of Support



- The proportion of households which received any form of support was 70%.

Forms of Support from Government (47%)

	Food (%)	Cash (%)	Crop inputs (%)	Livestock support - large stock (pass on) (%)	Livestock support - large stock (non-pass on) (%)	Small livestock support (goats, chicken, fish, etc) (%)	Livestock support: Tick grease (%)	Other livestock support (%)	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene inputs (%)	COVID-19 Support (%)
Beitbridge	48	2	39	0	0	1	7	2	1	0
Bulilima	30	0	44	0	0	1	26	0	0	0
Mangwe	26	0	65	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
Gwanda	52	1	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insiza	35	5	59	0	0	0		1	0	0
Matobo	54	3	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Umzingwane	51	7	40	0	0	0		0	0	1
Mat South	45	3	46	0		0	6	1	0	0

- Food (45%) and crop inputs (46%) remain the major form of support received from Government.
- Matobo had the highest proportion of households (54%) receiving support in the form of food.

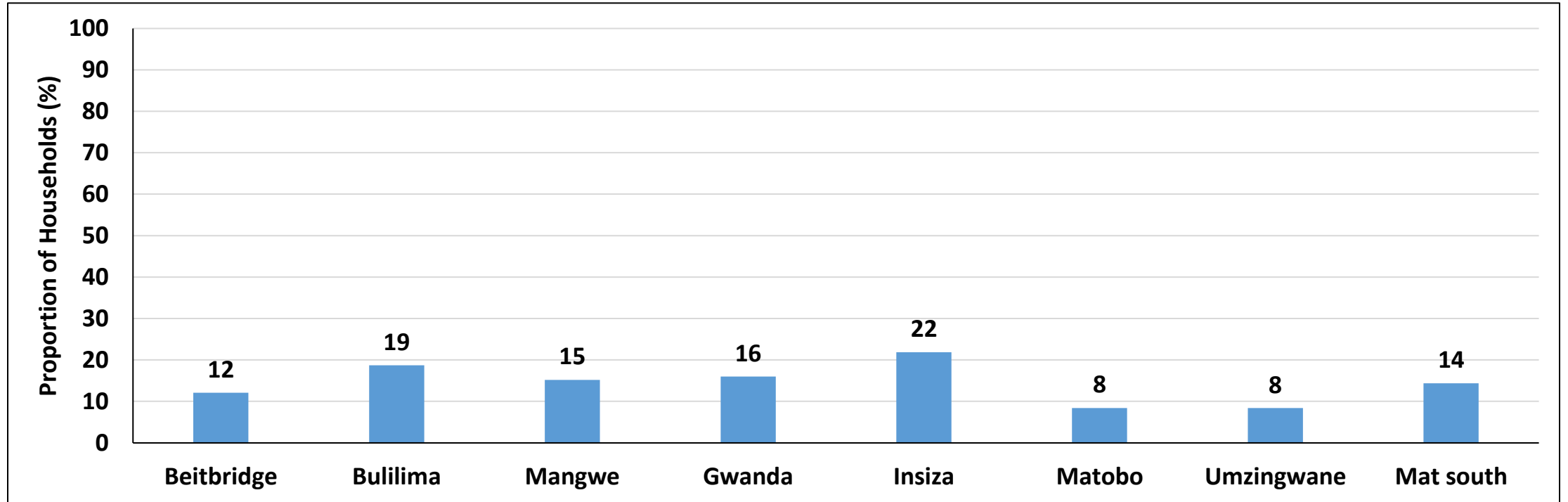
Forms of Support from UN/NGOs (19%)

District	Food (%)	Cash (%)	Crop inputs (%)	Livestock support - large stock (non-pass on) (%)	Small livestock support (goats, chicken, fish, etc) (%)	Livestock support: Tick grease (%)	Other livestock support (%)	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene inputs (%)	Covid-19 (%)
Beitbridge	9	6	29	3	41	0	3	9	0
Bulilima	66	1	29	0	2	1	1	1	0
Mangwe	67	0	14	0	0	0	0	9	9
Gwanda	33	33	0	0	33	0	0	0	0
Insiza	61	3	32	0	0	0	0	3	0
Matobo	65	16	16	0	0	0	0	3	0
Umzingwane	57	4	35	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mat South	60	3	26	0	4	1	1	4	2

- The major form of support provided by the UN/NGOs was food (60%) followed by crop inputs (26%).

Loans

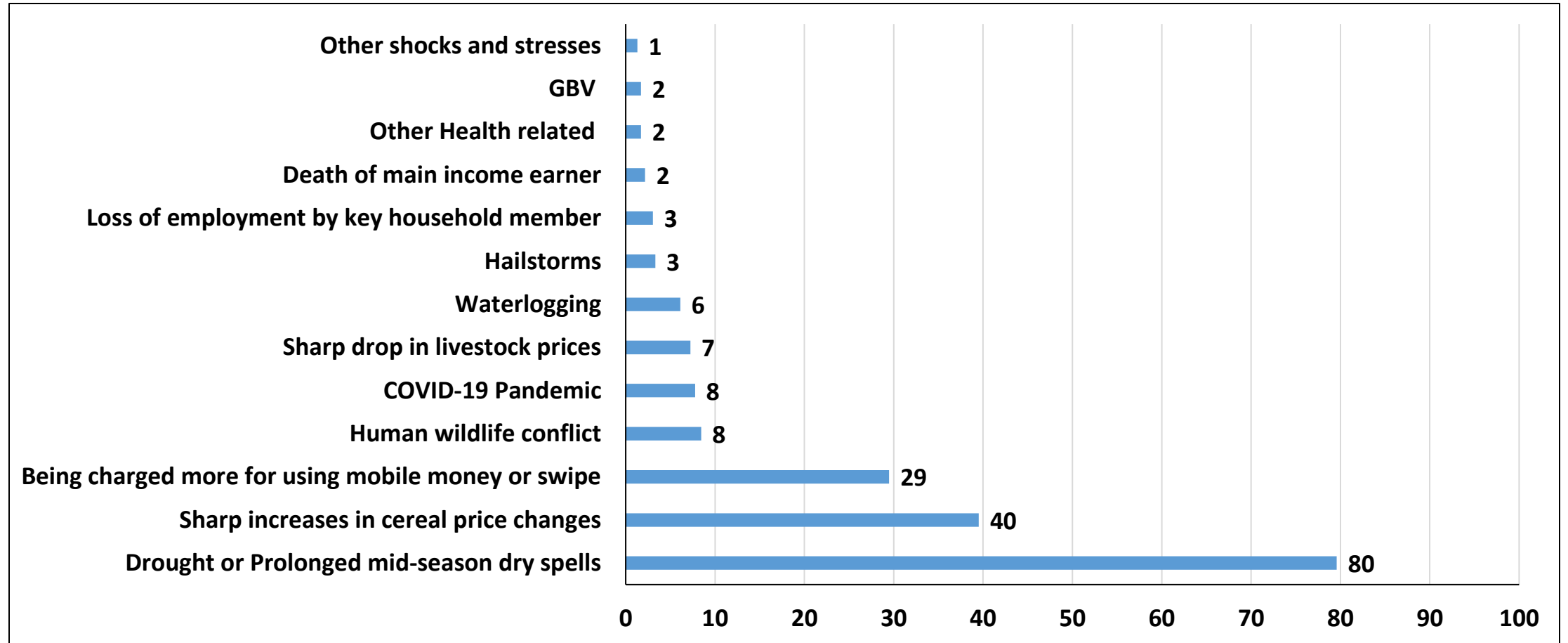
Households which Received Loans



- Approximately 14% of households reported that they received a loan.
- Insiza had the highest proportion of households which received loans while Matobo (8%) and Umzingwane (8%) had the least.

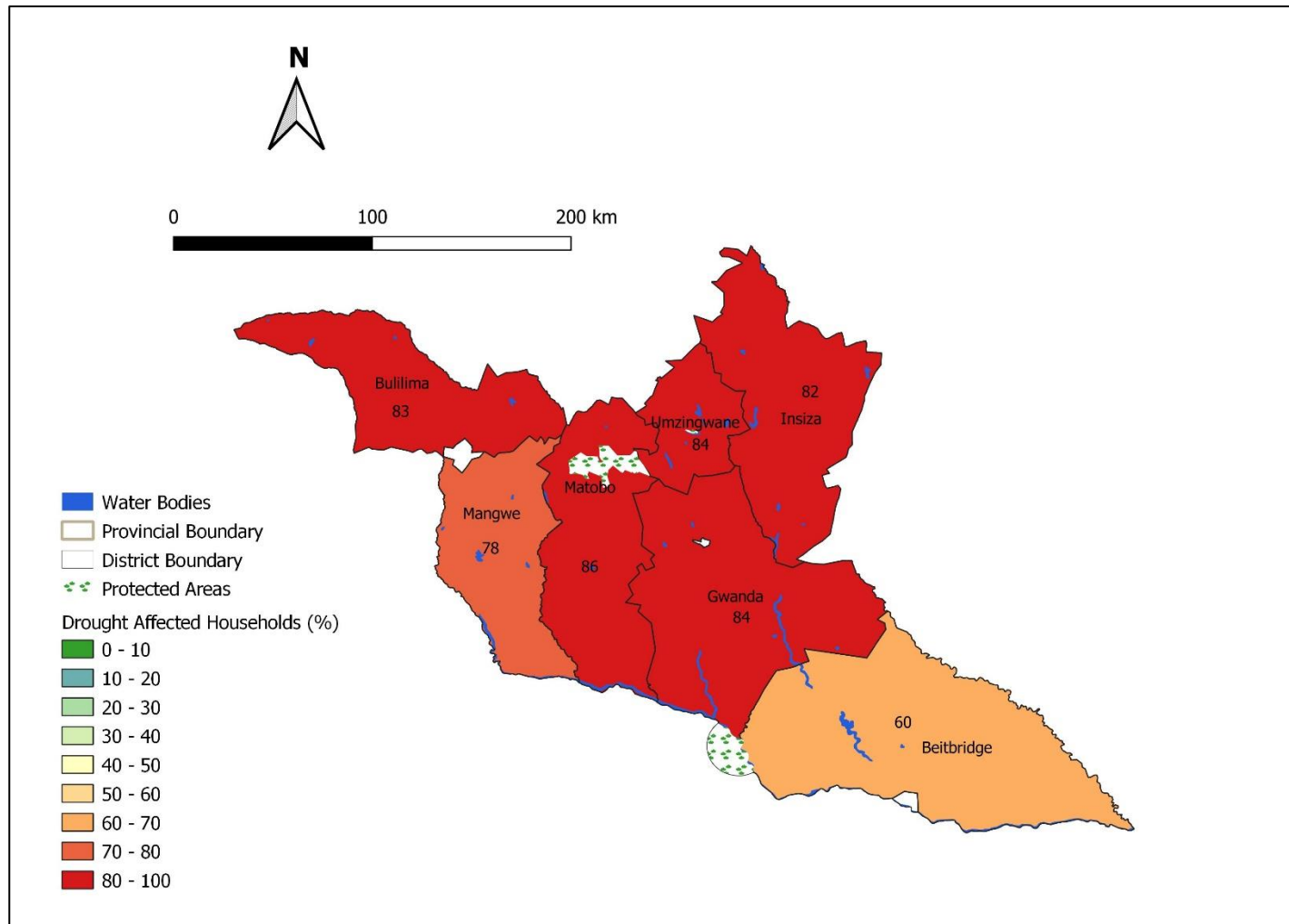
Shocks and Hazards

Proportion of Households Experiencing Shocks



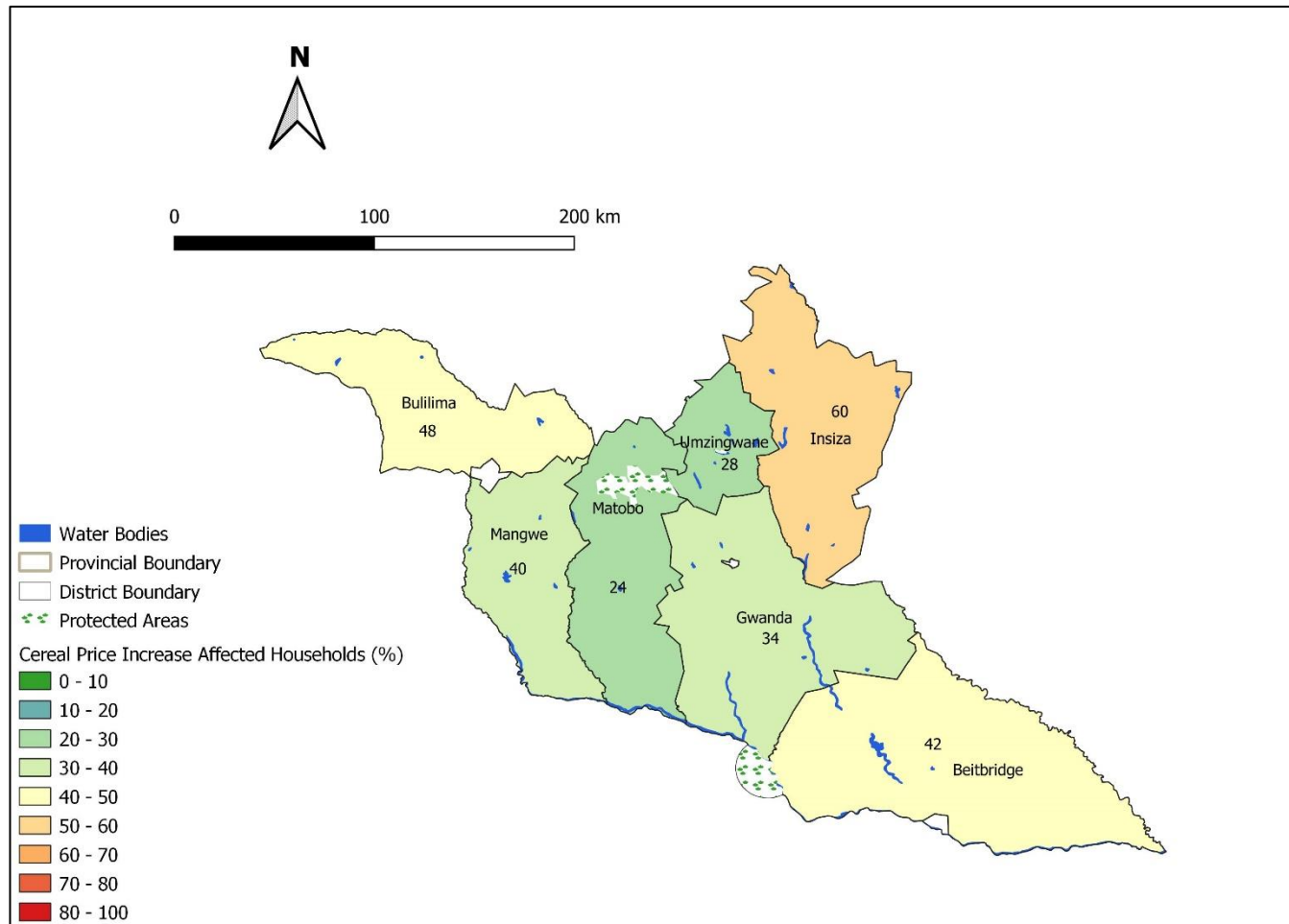
- Drought (80%) and sharp increase of cereal prices (40%) were the most prevalent shocks experienced by households.

Proportion of Households which Reported Drought as a Shock



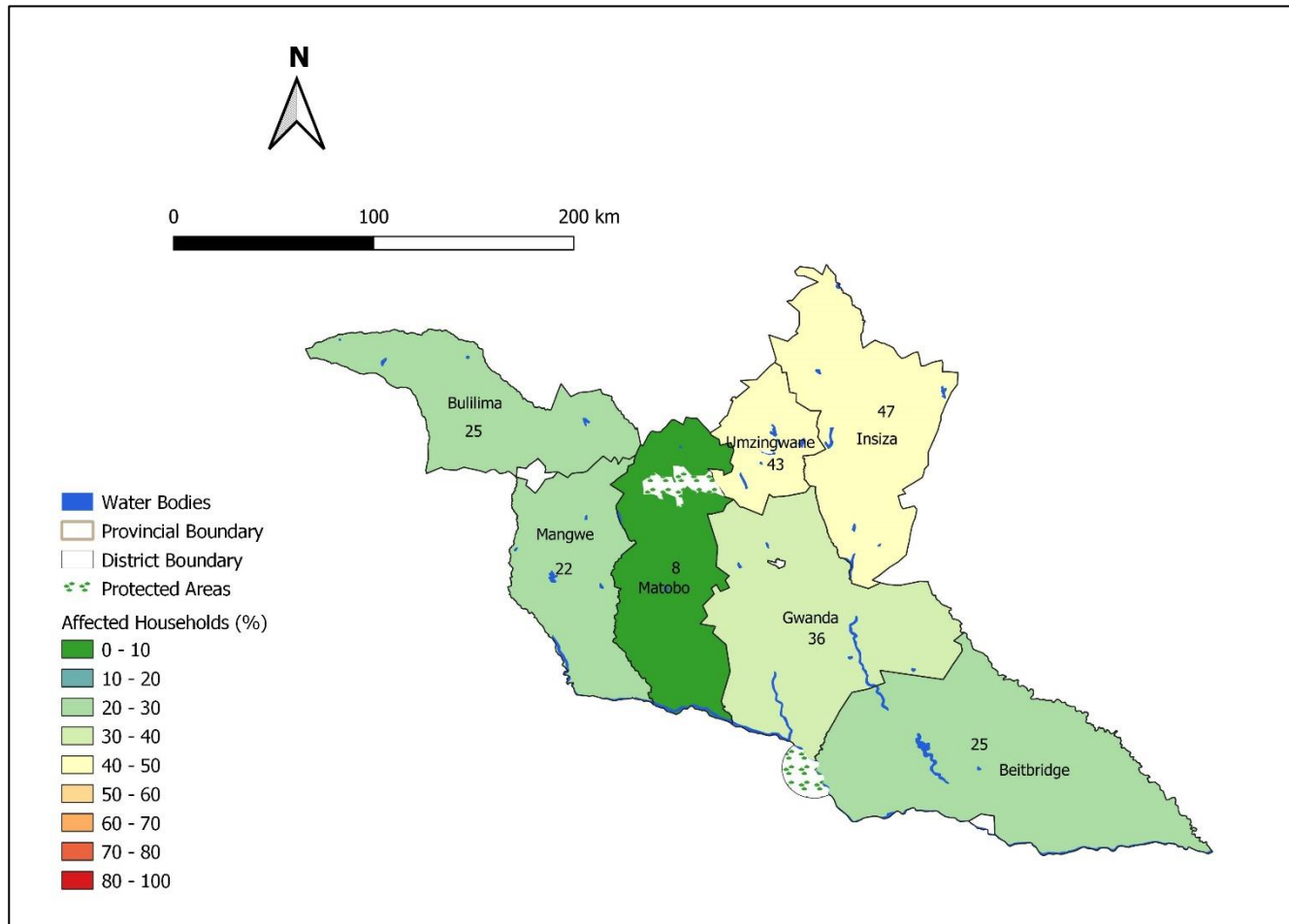
- Matobo (86%), Gwanda (84%) and Umzingwane (84%) had the highest proportion of households which reported drought as a shock.

Proportion of Households which Reported Cereal Price Increases as a Shock



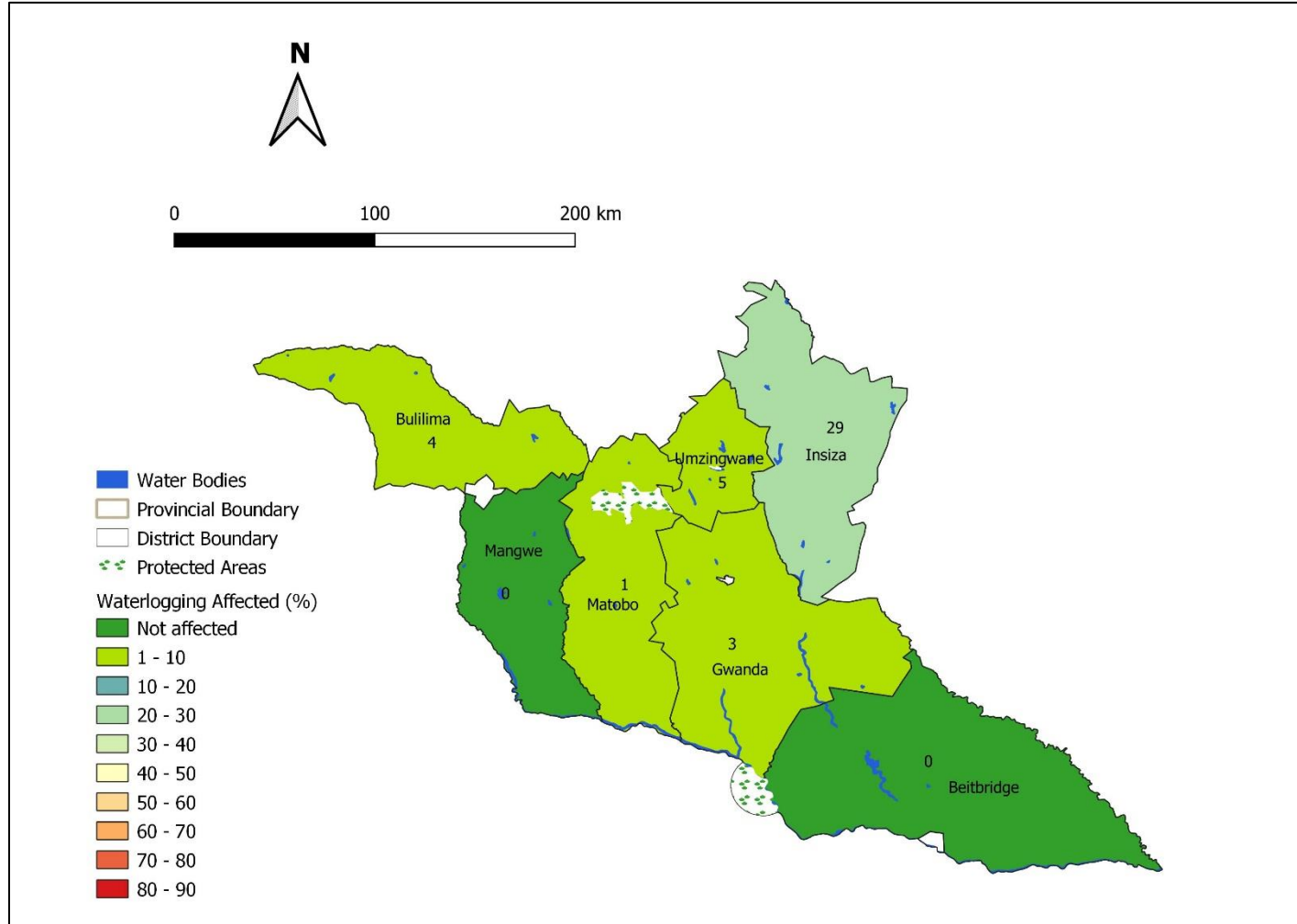
- Insiza (60%) and Bulilima (48%) had the highest proportion of households which reported cereal price increases as a shock.

Proportion of Households which Reported being Charged More for Using Mobile Money or Swipe as a Shock



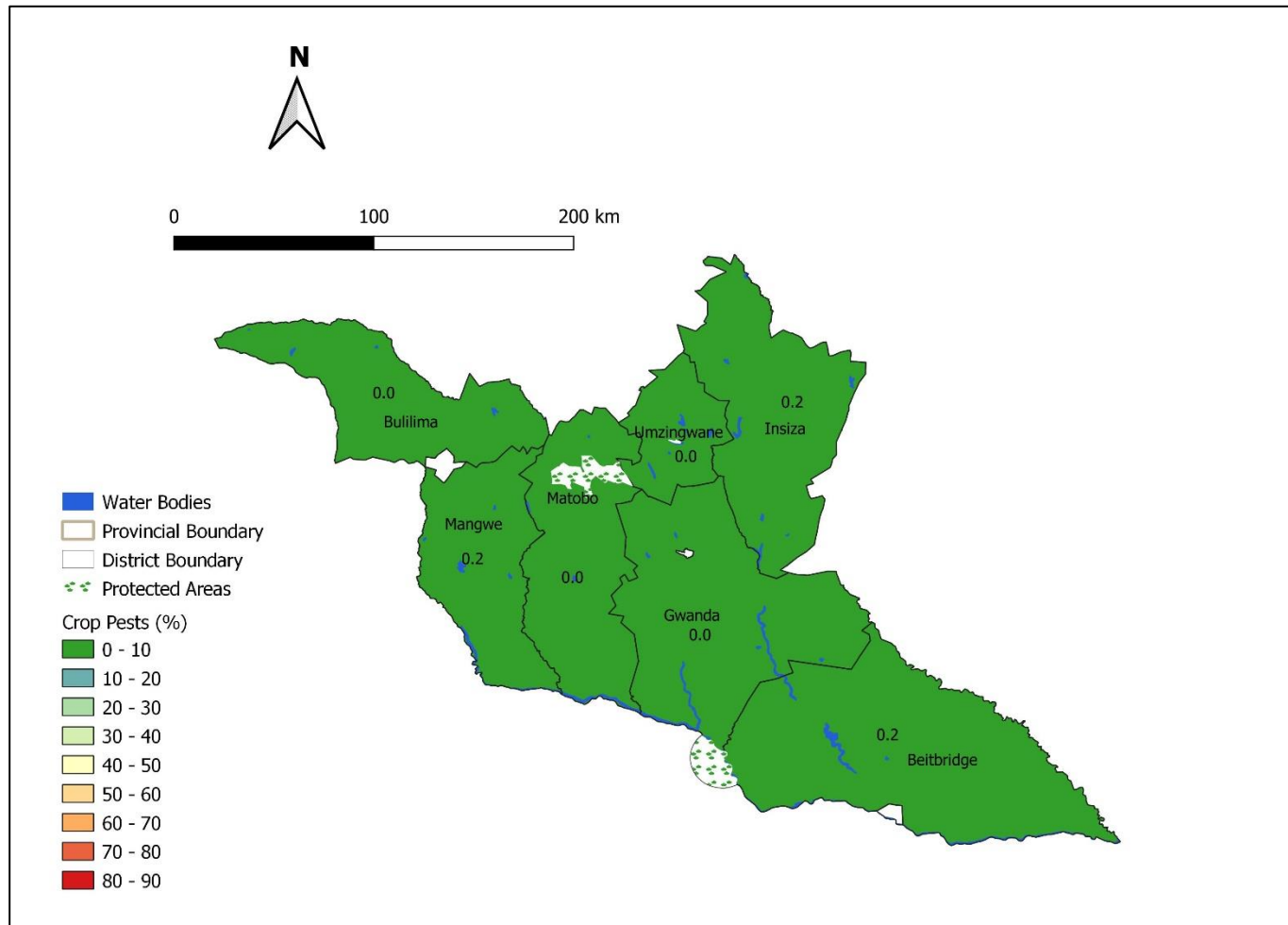
- Insiza (47%) and Umzingwane (43%) had the highest proportion of households which reported being charged more for using mobile money or swipe as a shock.

Proportion of Households which Reported Water Logging as a Shock



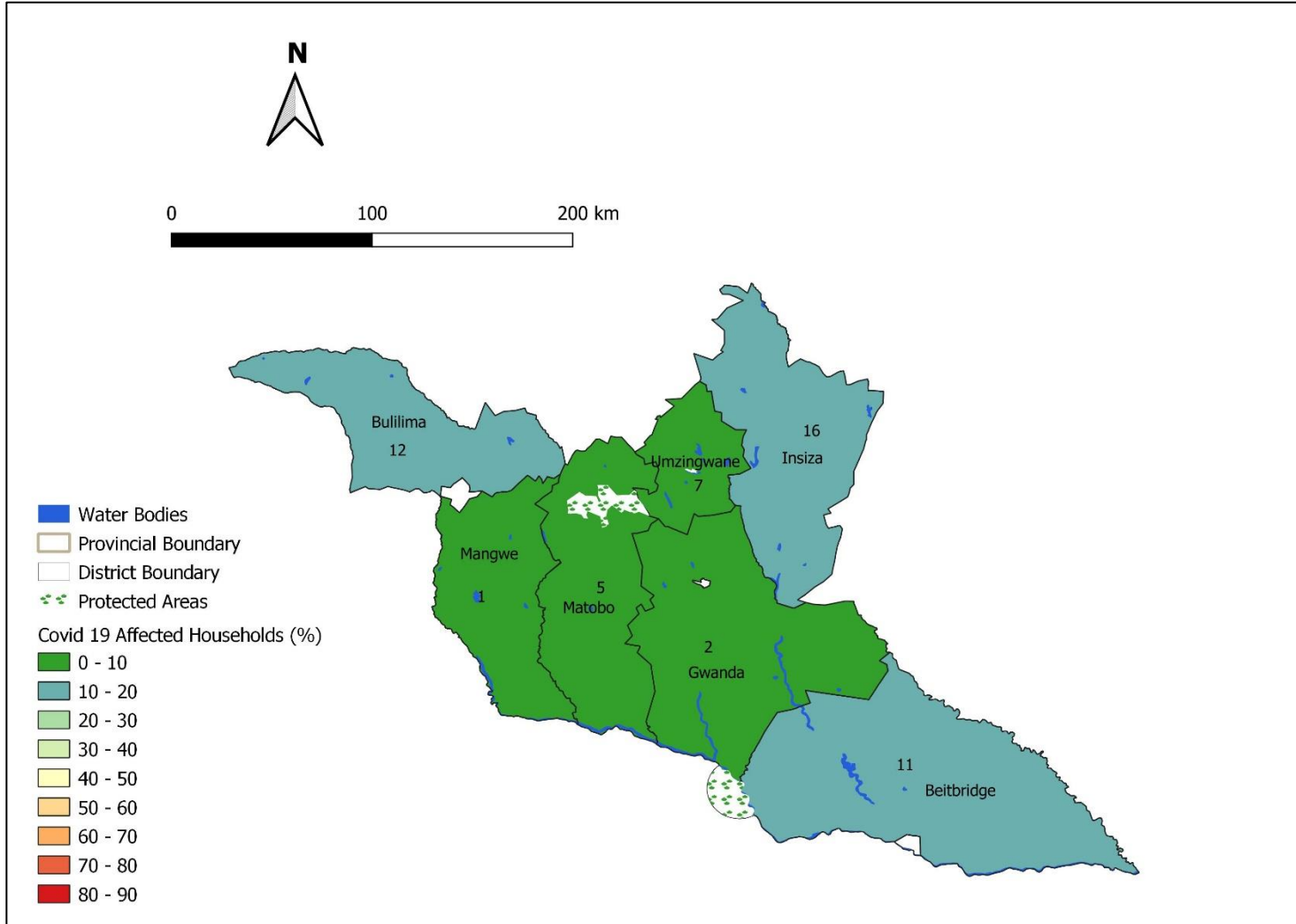
- Insiza (29%) had the highest proportion of households which reported waterlogging as a shock.

Proportion of Households which Reported Crop Pests as a Shock



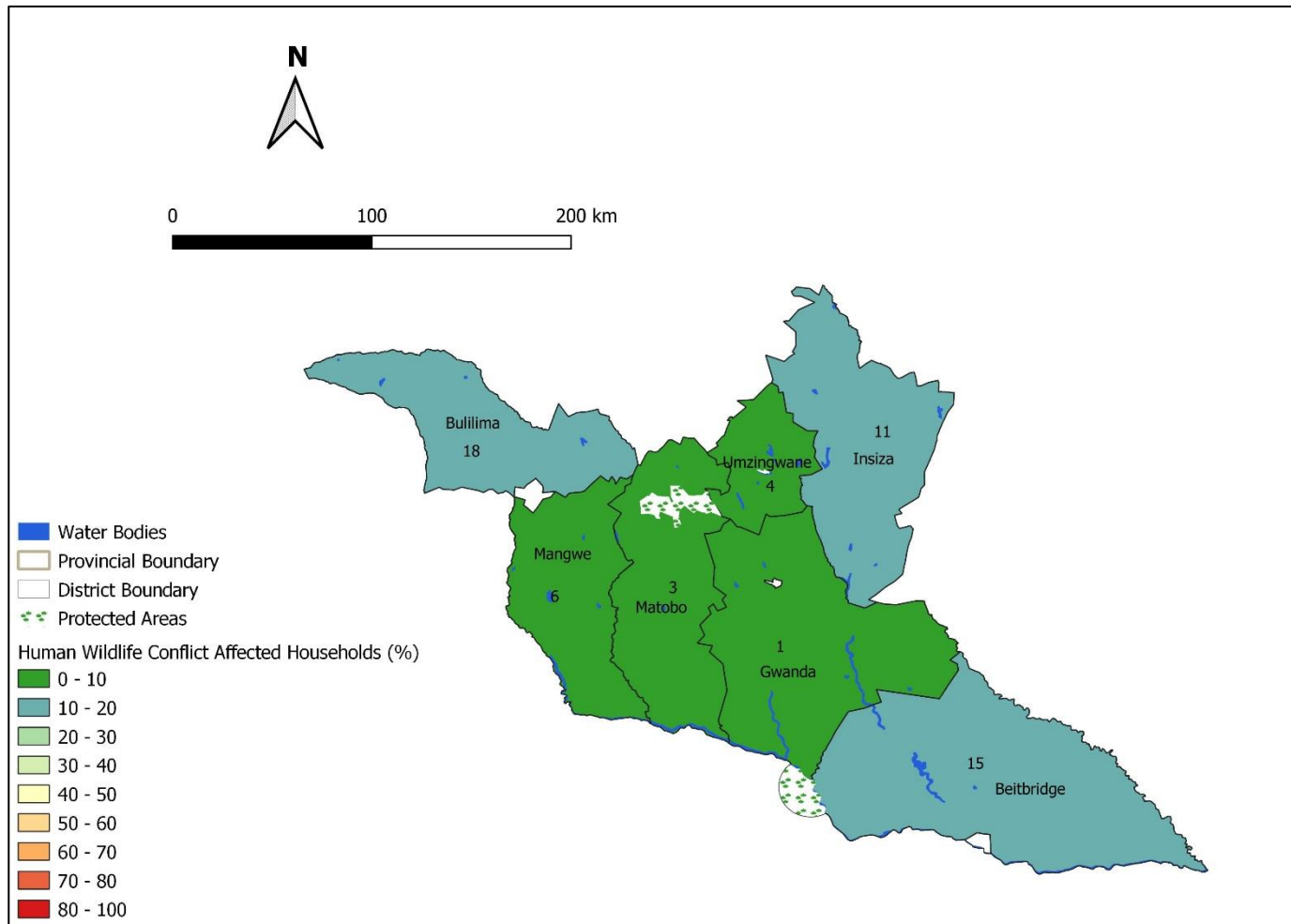
- Crop pests were not a major shock.
- Mangwe (0.2%), Beitbridge (0.2%) and Insiza (0.2%) were the only districts which had households which reported crop pests as a shock.

Proportion of Households which Reported COVID-19 as a Shock



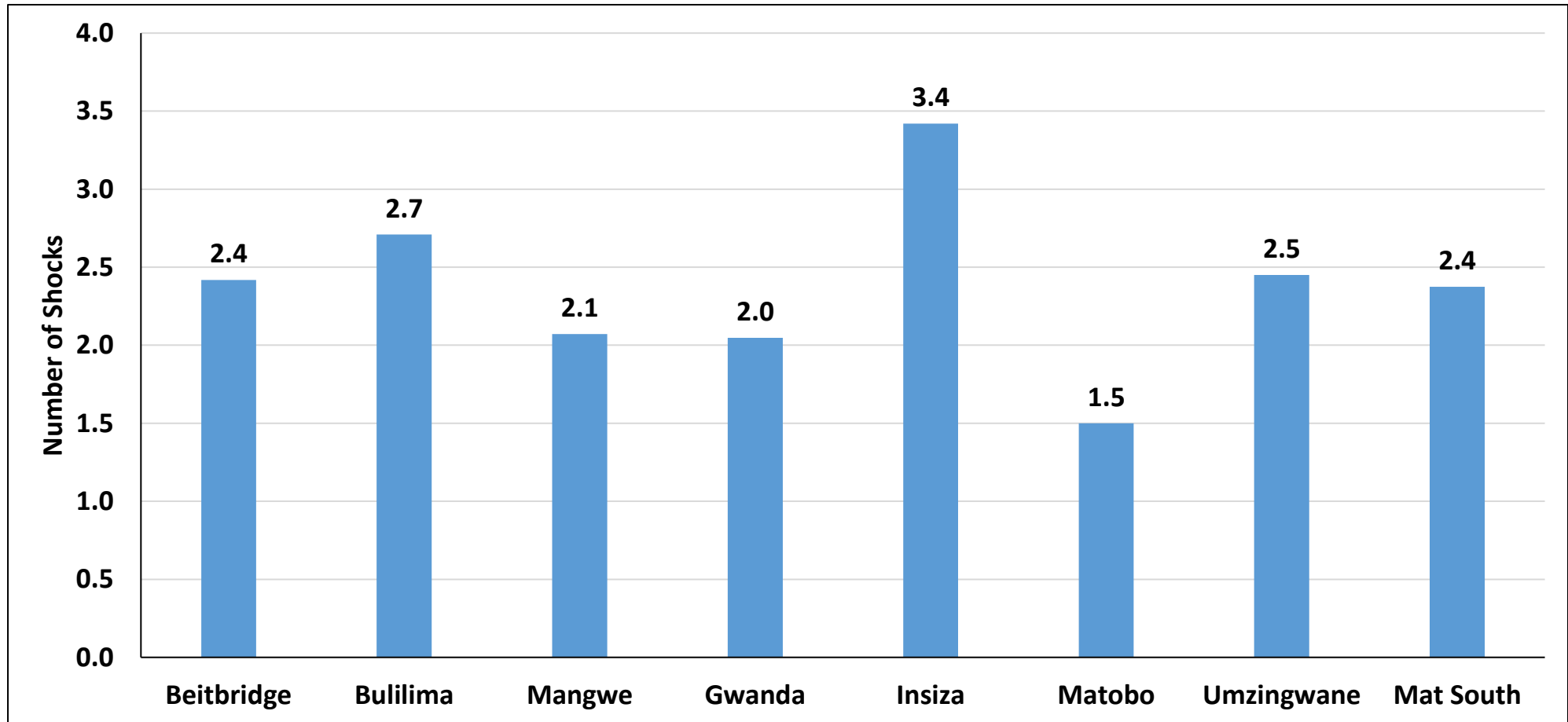
- Insiza (16%), Bulilima (12%) and Beitbridge (11%) had the highest proportion of households which reported COVID-19 as a shock.

Proportion of Households which Reported Human and Wildlife Conflict as a Shock



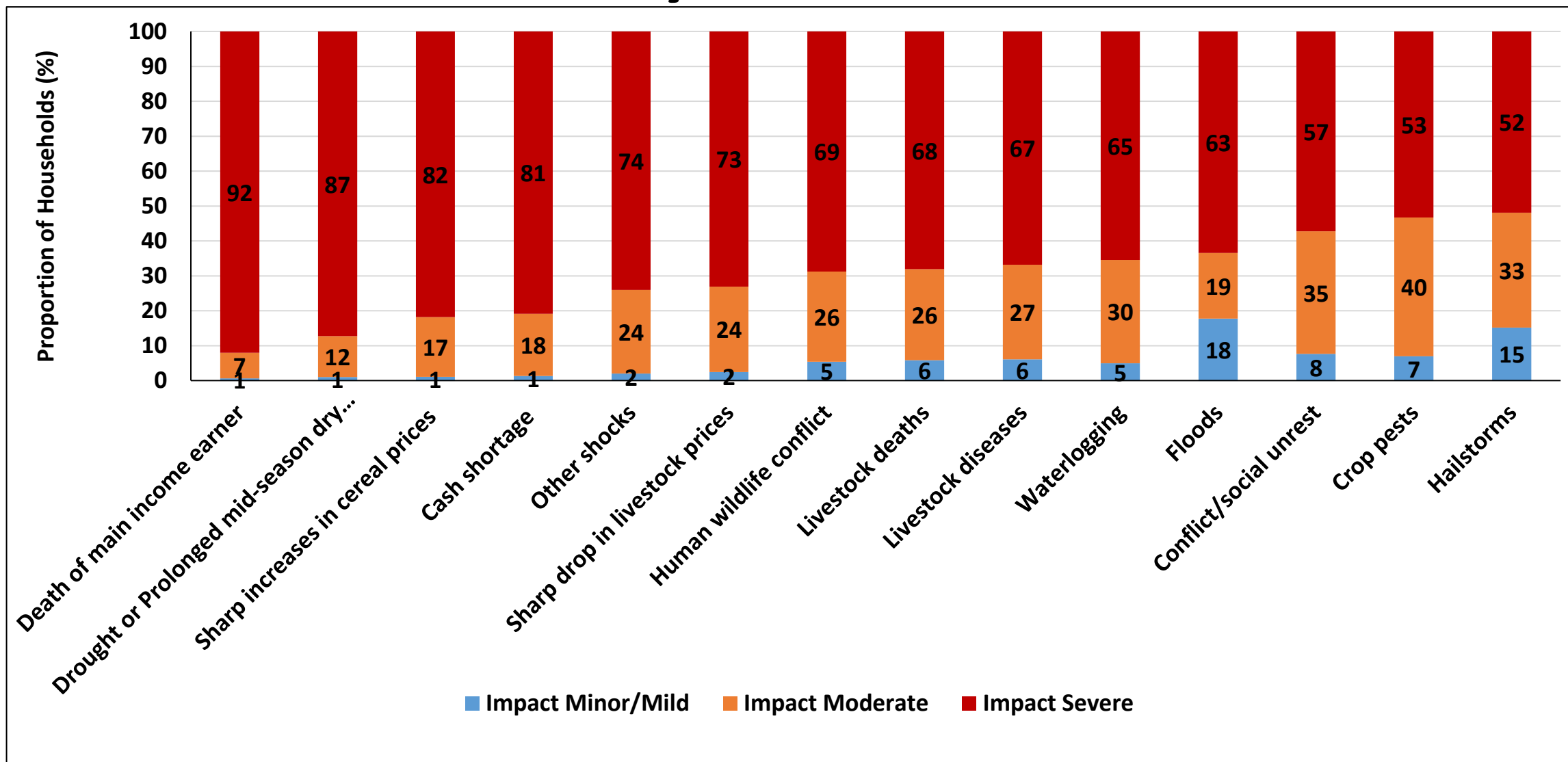
- Bulilima (18%) had the highest proportion of households which reported human wildlife conflict as a shock.

Number of Shocks Experienced by Households



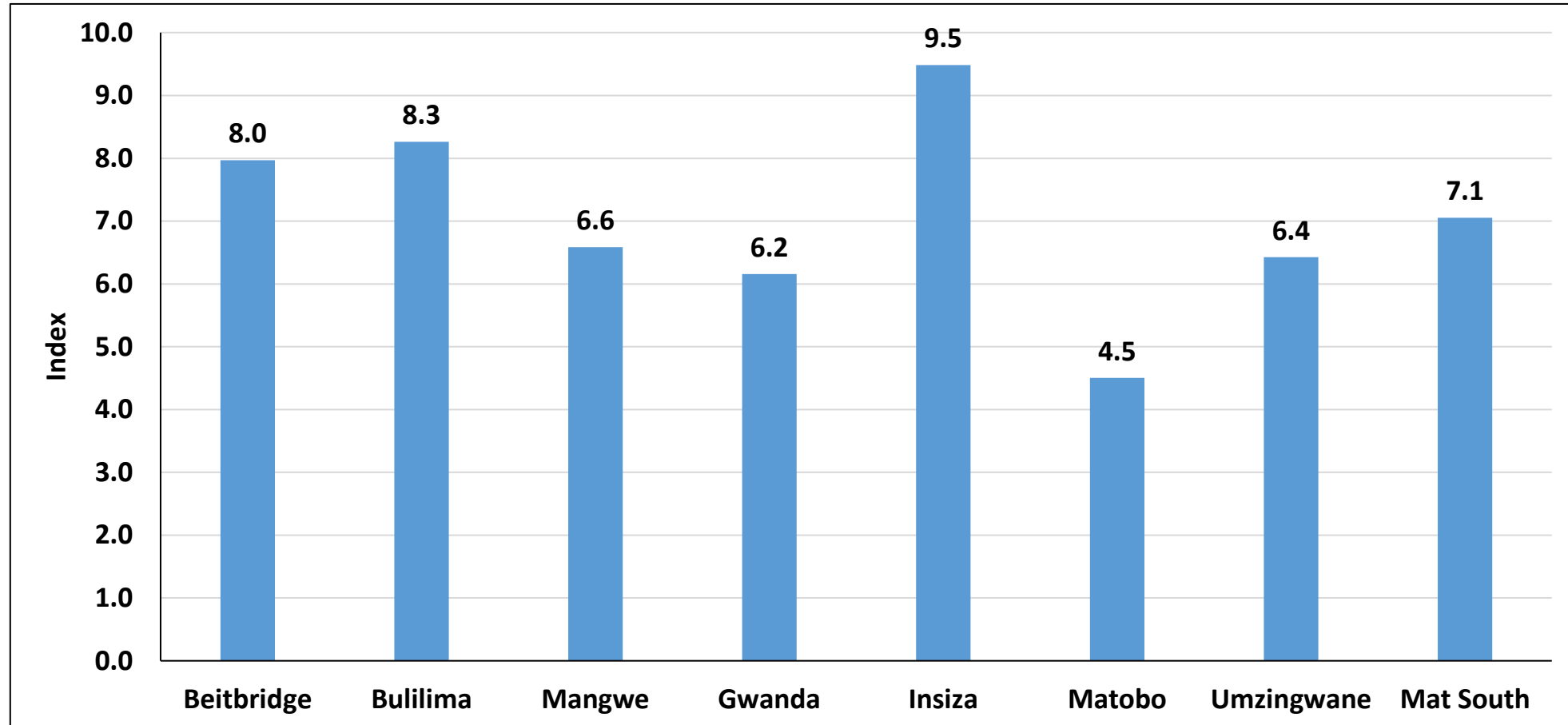
- The average number of shocks experienced in the province was 2.4.
- Insiza (3.4), Bulilima (2.7) and Umzingwane (2.5) had the highest average number of shocks.

Severity of Shocks



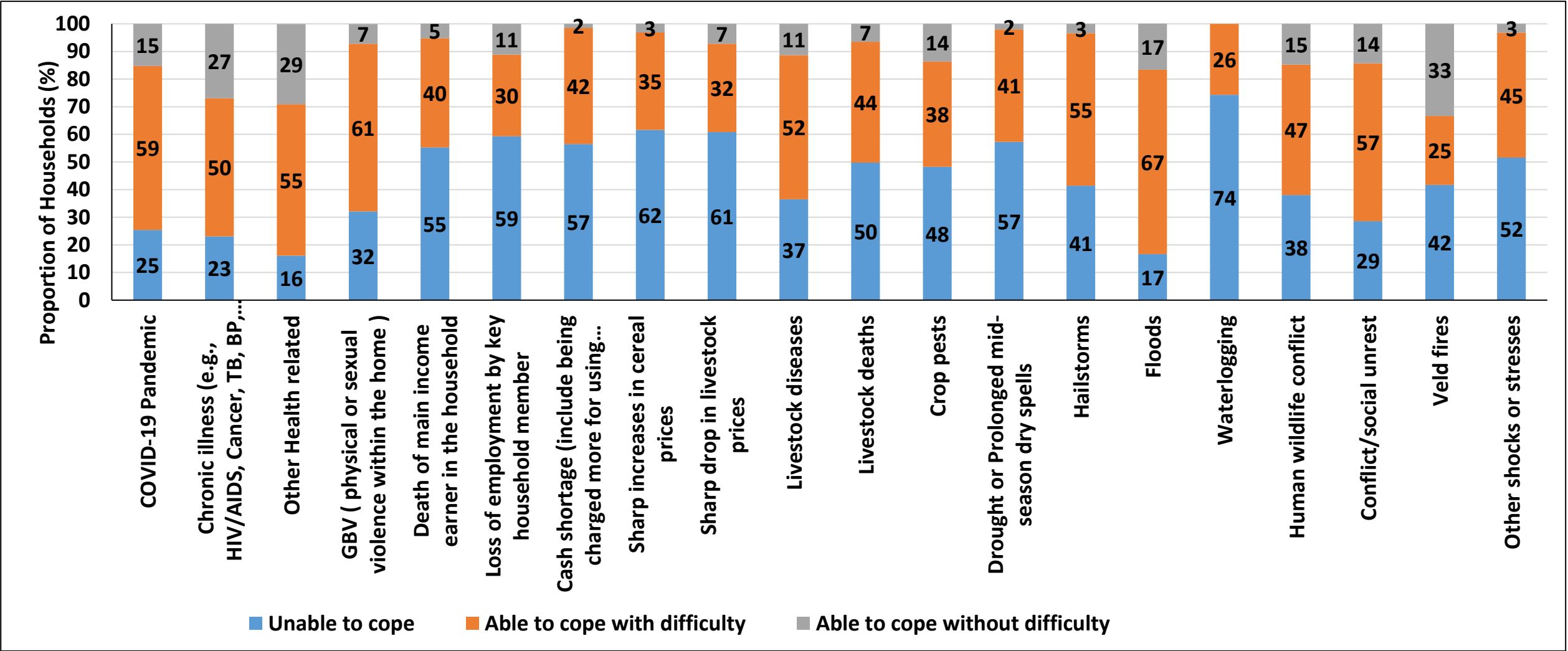
- Drought or prolonged mid-season dry spells (87%), and death of main income earner (92%) were reported to have had the most severe impact on households.

Average Shock Exposure Index



- Shock exposure index was calculated by multiplying the number of shocks experienced with impact severity of the shock to the household.
- The average shock exposure index in the province was 7.1.
- Insiza (9.5) Bulilima (8.3) and Beitbridge (8.0) had the highest shock exposure index.

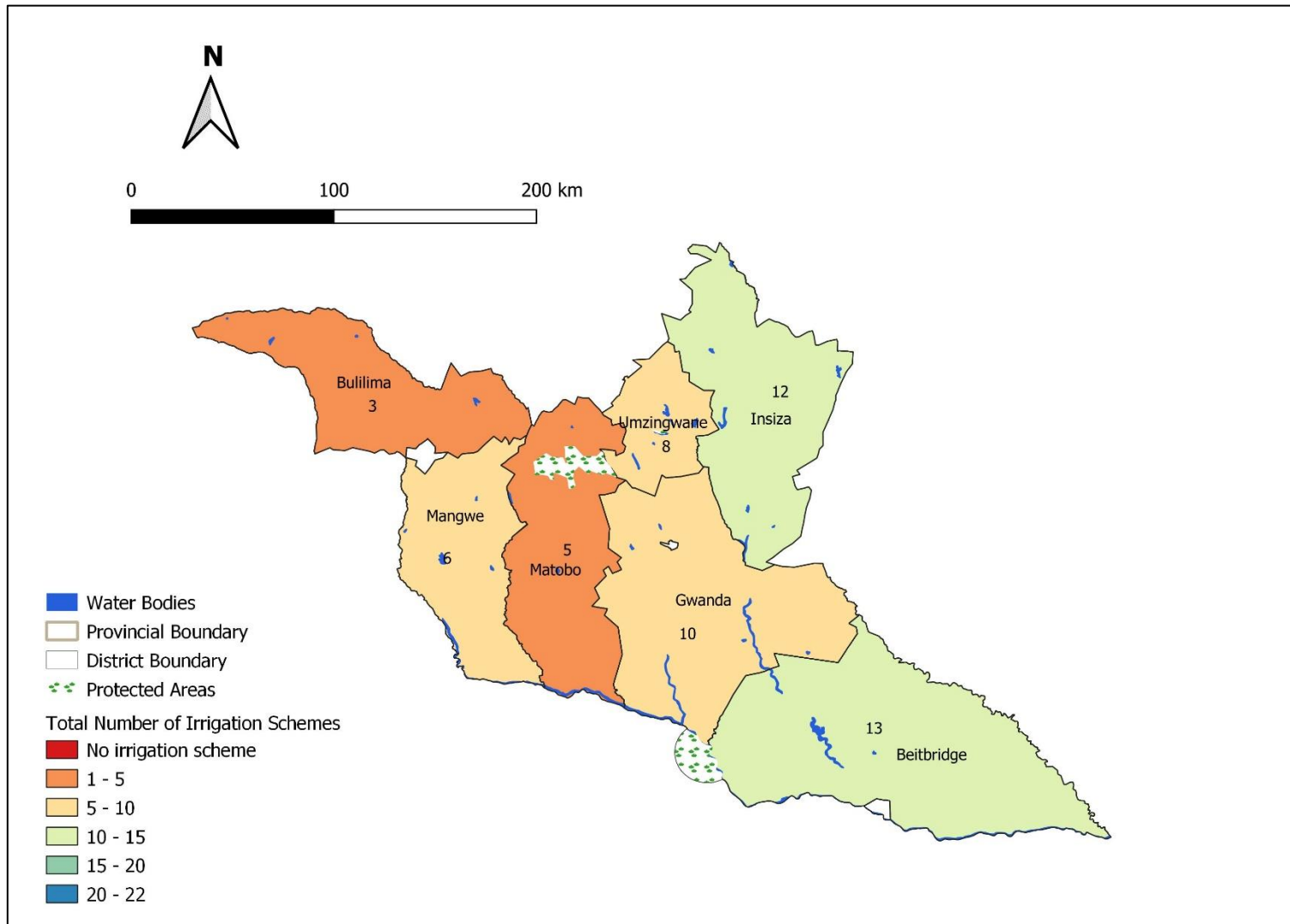
Households' Perception of their Ability to Cope with Shocks



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

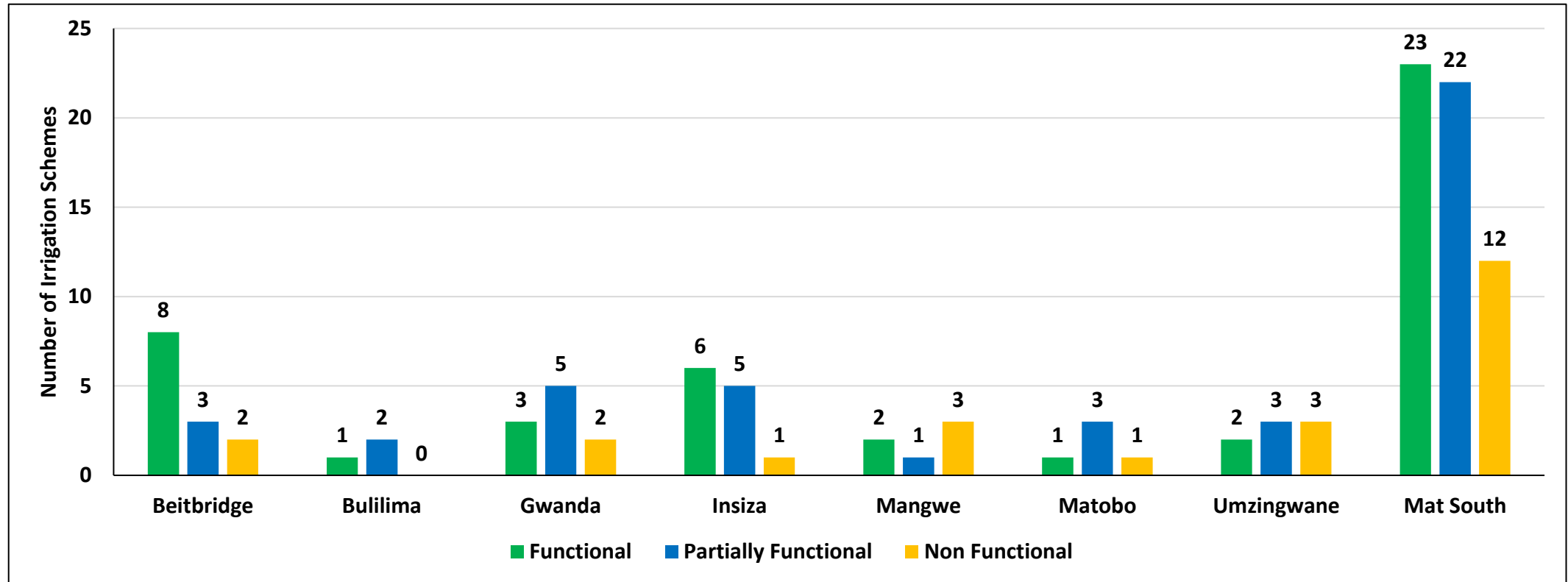
Infrastructure - Irrigation

Total Number of Irrigation Schemes



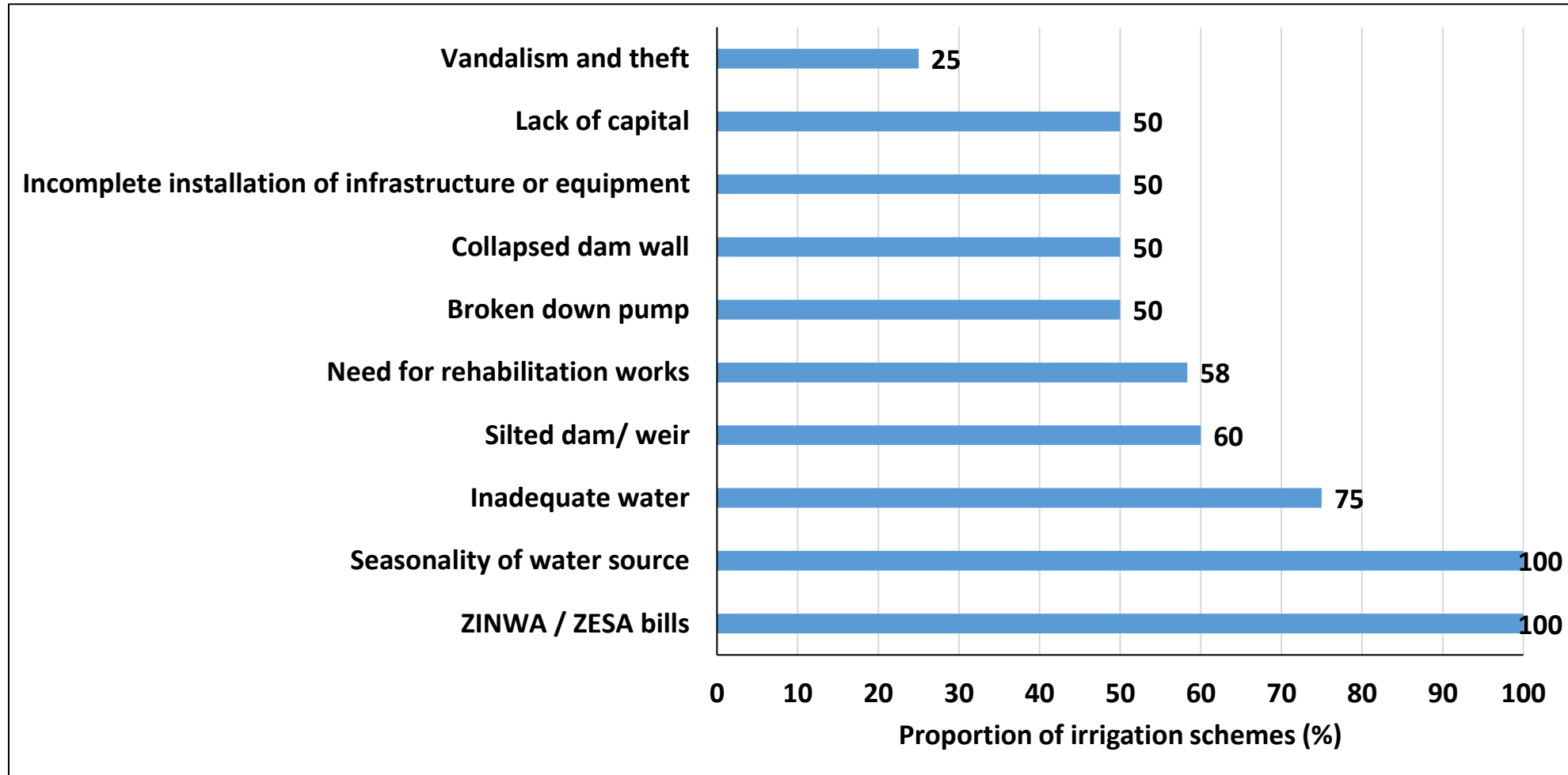
- There were about 57 irrigation schemes reported in Matabeleland South.
- Beitbridge (13) and Insiza (12) had the highest number of irrigation schemes.

Functionality of Irrigation Schemes



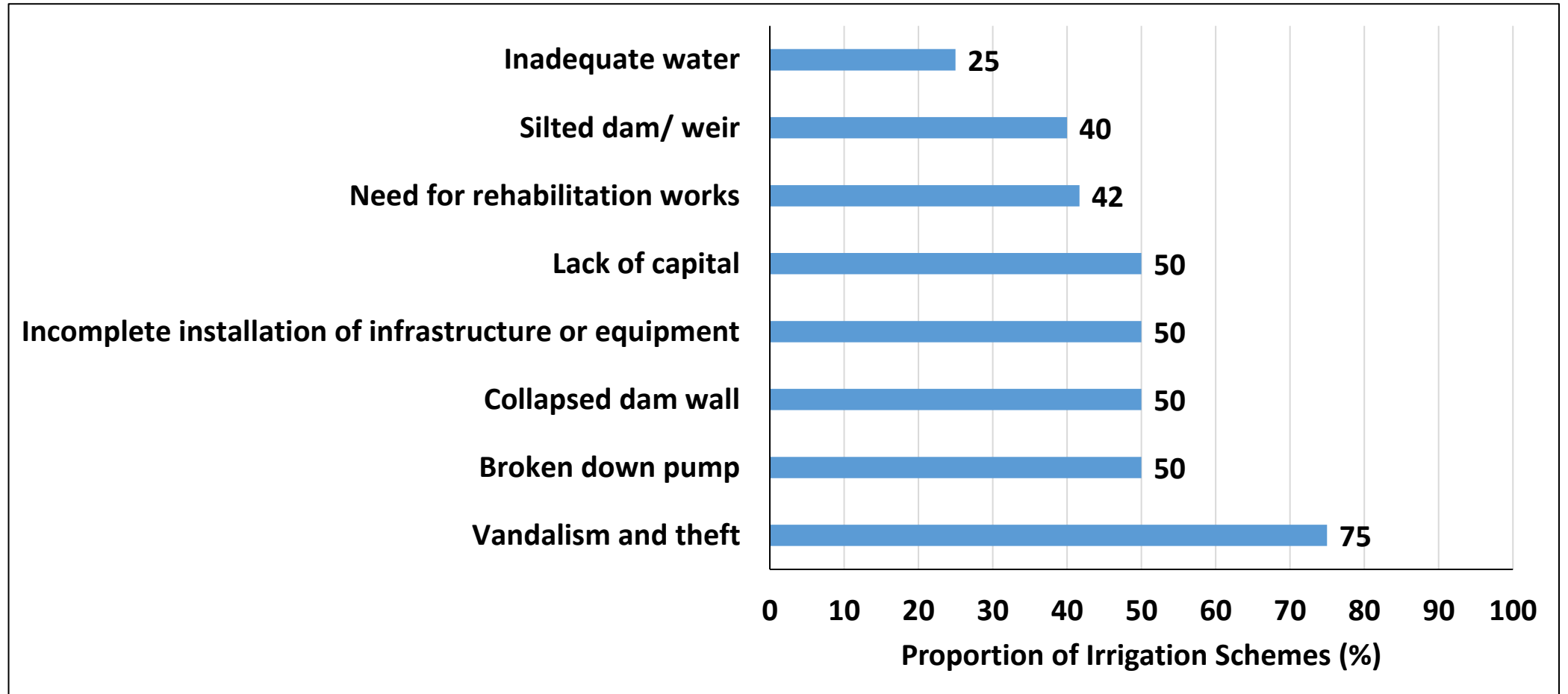
- In Matabeleland South, 23 Irrigation schemes were fully functional, 22 schemes were partially functional and 12 schemes were reported as non-functional.

Reasons for Partial Functionality



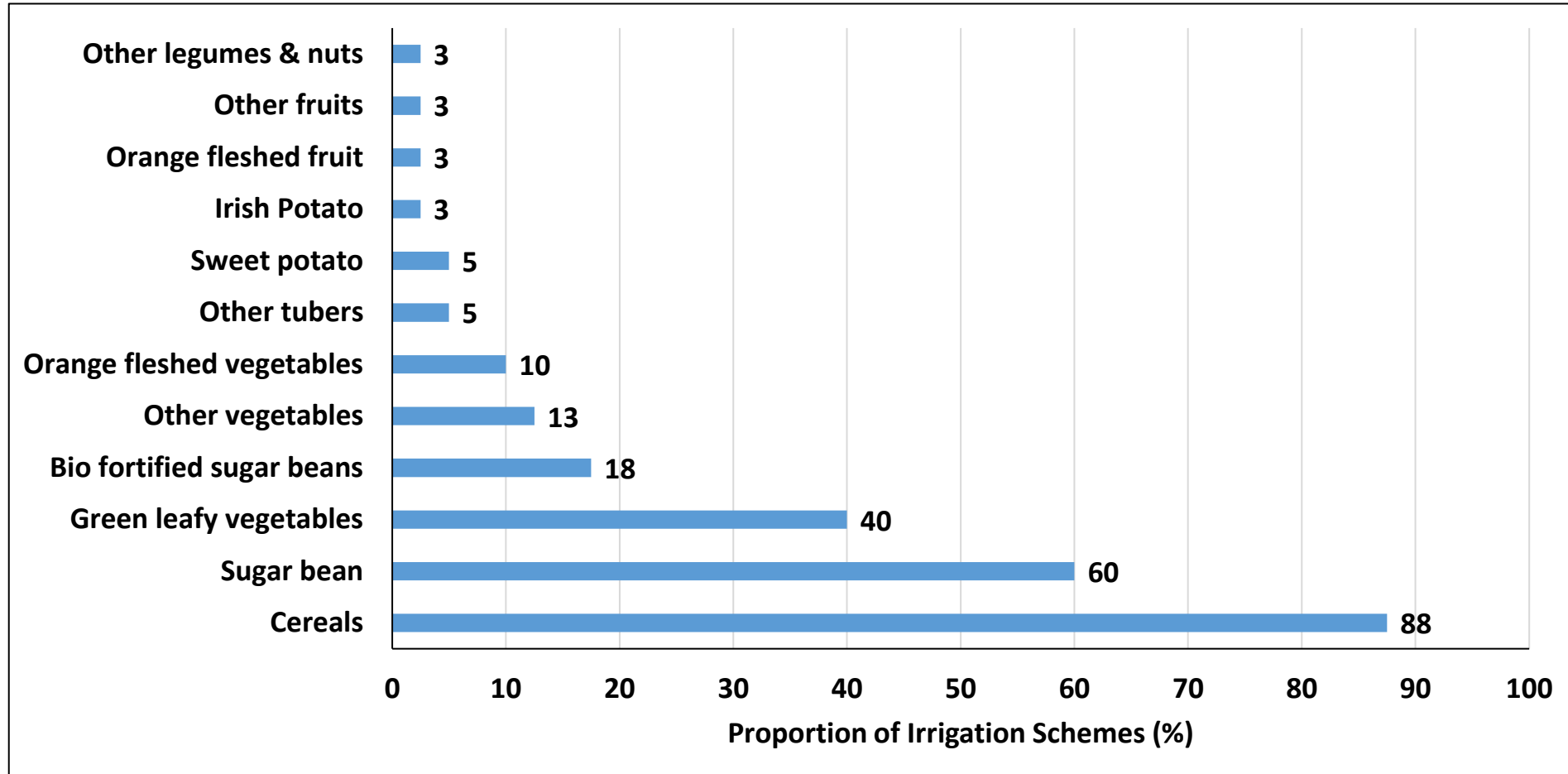
- The main reason for partial functionality of irrigation schemes was unpaid electricity bills and seasonality of water source.

Reasons for Non-Functional Irrigation Schemes



- The major reasons for non-functionality included vandalism and theft (75%) and broken down pump unit (50%).

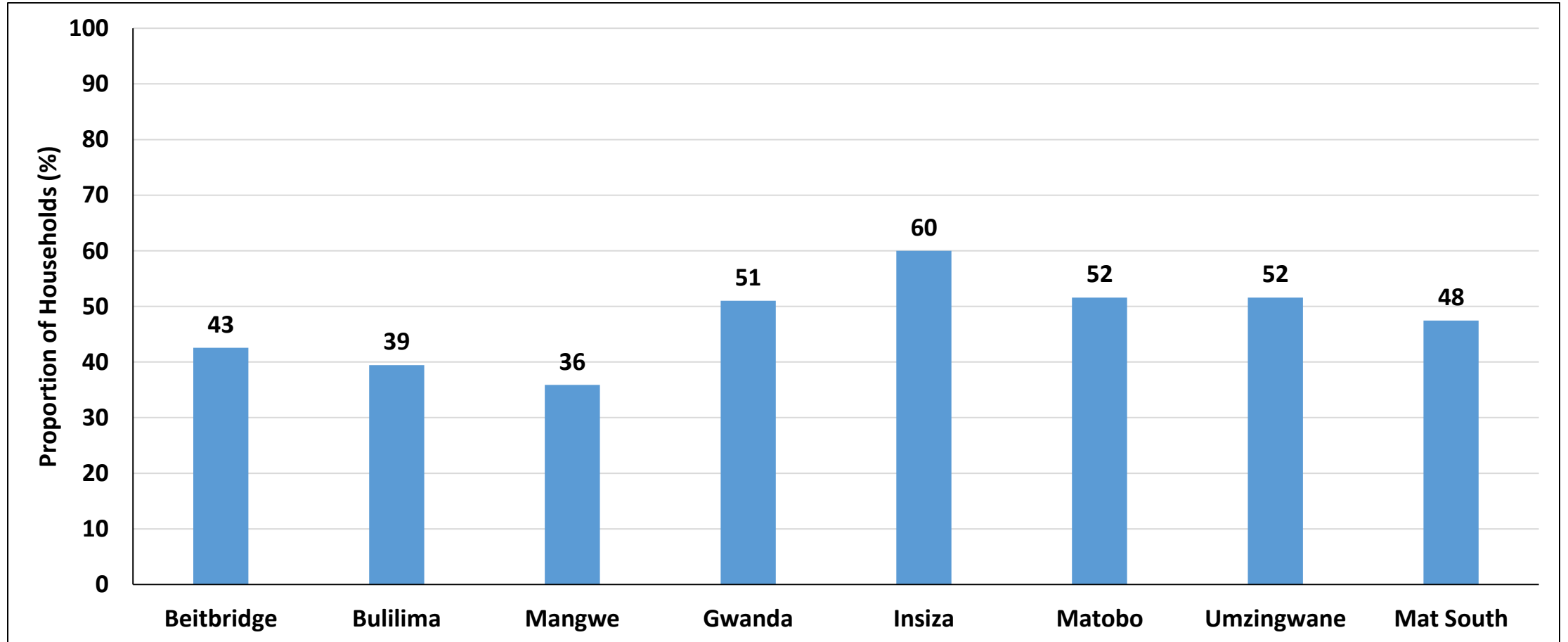
Crops Grown in Irrigation Schemes



- Cereals (88%) were the most grown crops followed by sugar beans (60%) and vegetables (40%).
- The least grown crops were other legumes and nuts (3%).

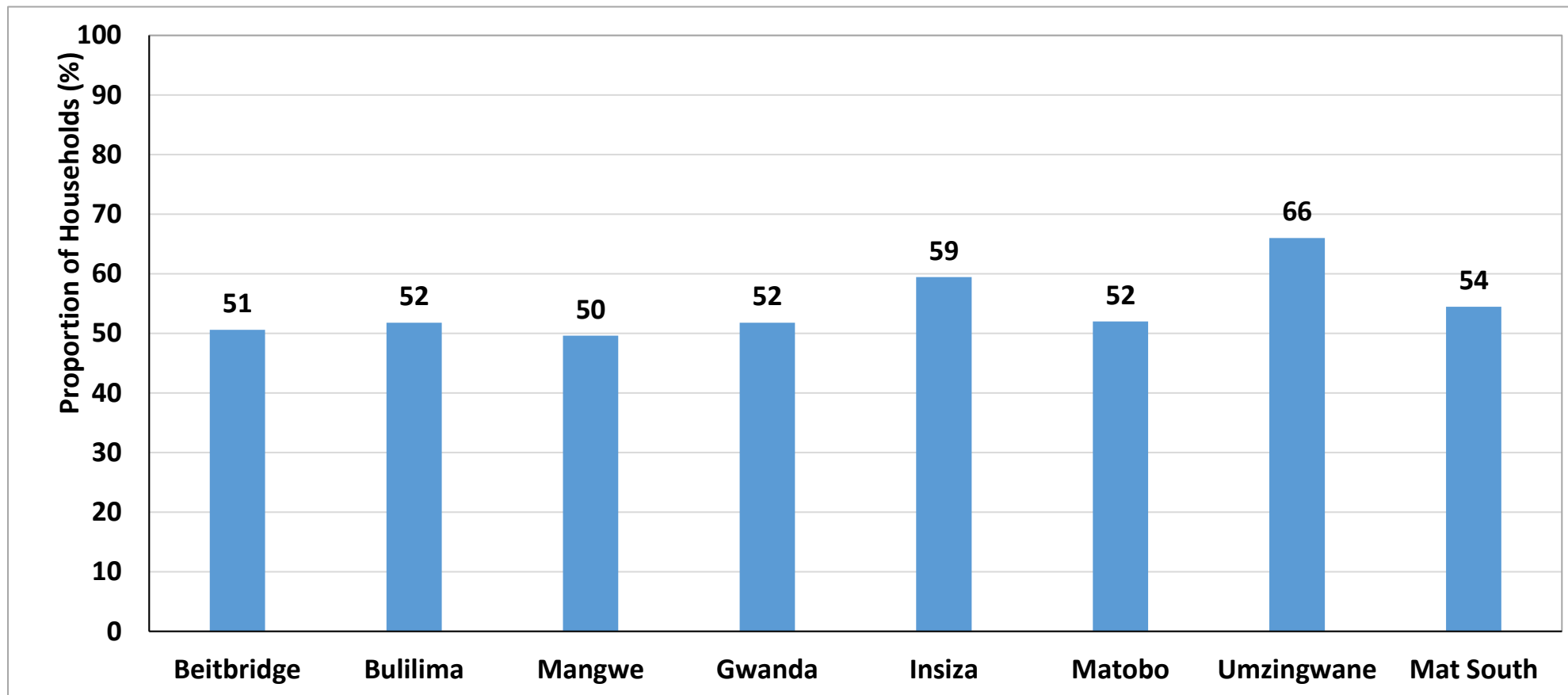
Agriculture Production

Households which Received Agriculture Extension Visits



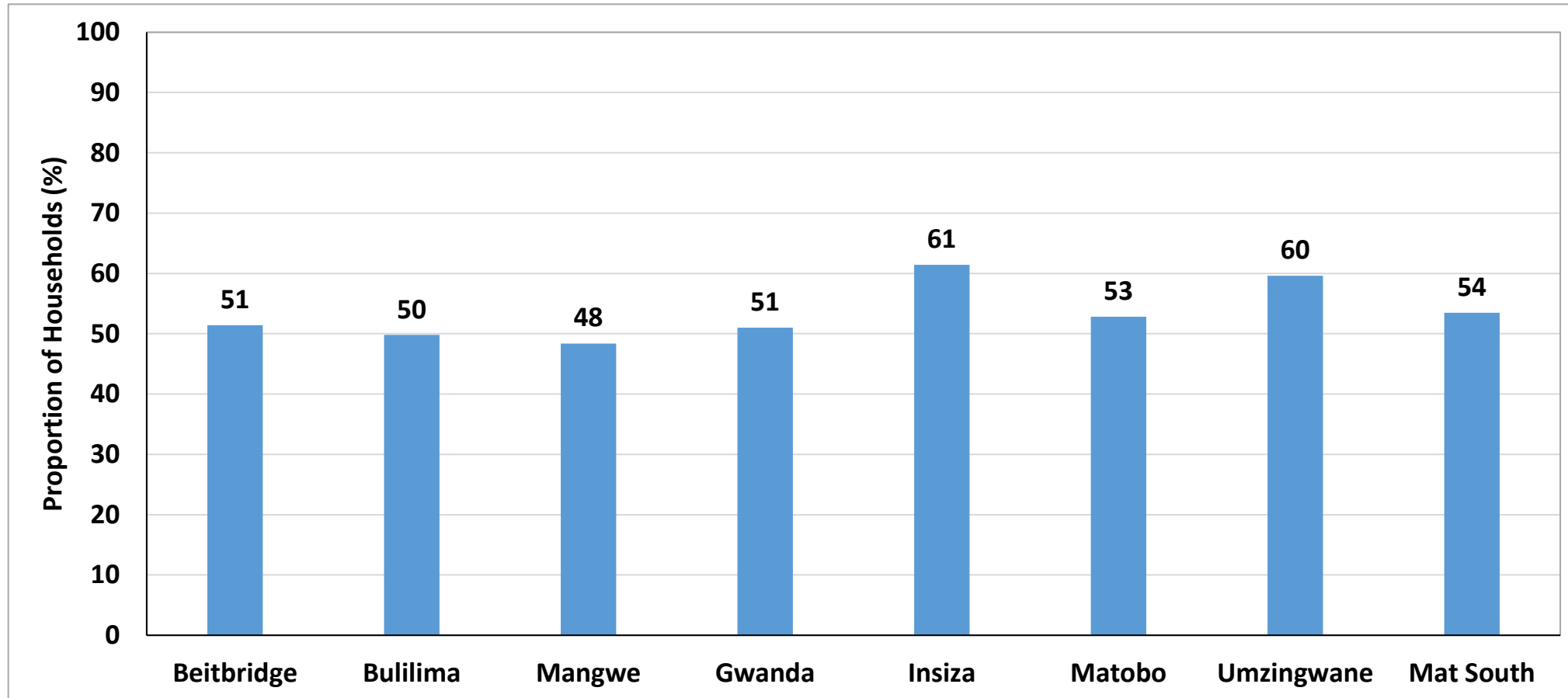
- Access to agricultural extension visits was generally low (48%) throughout the province with the exception of Insiza (60%).
- Mangwe (36%), recorded the lowest proportion of households that had received agricultural extension visits from Government Extension Officers and other Extension Officers.

Households which Received Agricultural Extension Services



- Umzingwane (66%) had the highest proportion of households which received agricultural extension support.
- Access to agricultural extension services at 54% was generally fair throughout the province.

Households which Received Agricultural Training



- Access to agricultural training (54%) was generally fair throughout the province.
- Umzingwane (66%) had the highest proportion of households reached with agricultural extension support.

Cereal Stocks as at 1 April 2022

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

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

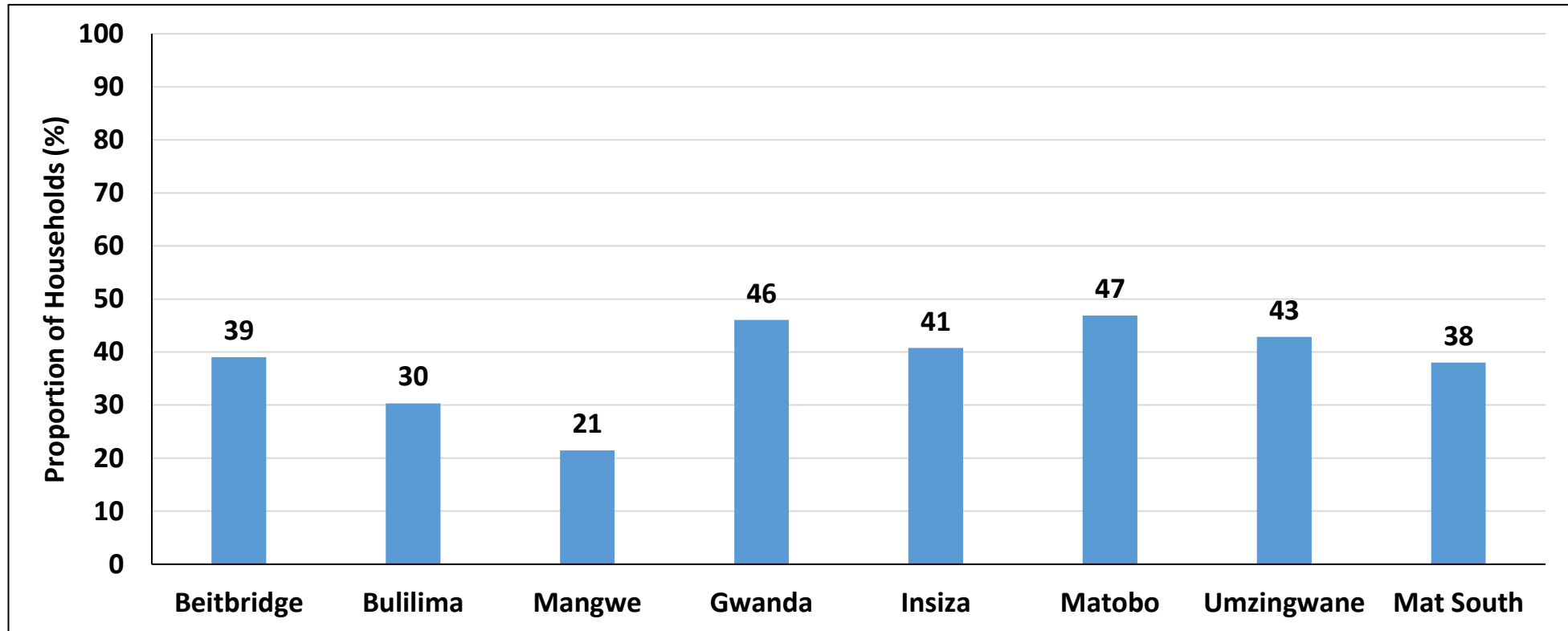
Cereal Accessed from Casual Labour and Remittances

District	Casual labour (Kg)	Remittances (Kg)
Beitbridge	17.5	5.6
Bulilima	31.5	8.6
Mangwe	14.6	32.8
Gwanda	20.8	15.1
Insiza	50.0	8.2
Matobo	1.6	5.5
Umzingwane	13.2	21.8
Mat South	21.3	13.9

- Insiza reported the highest amount of cereal accessed from casual labour (50kg) throughout the consumption year.
- Mangwe (32.8kg) and Umzingwane (21.8kg) had the highest amount of cereal accessed from remittances.

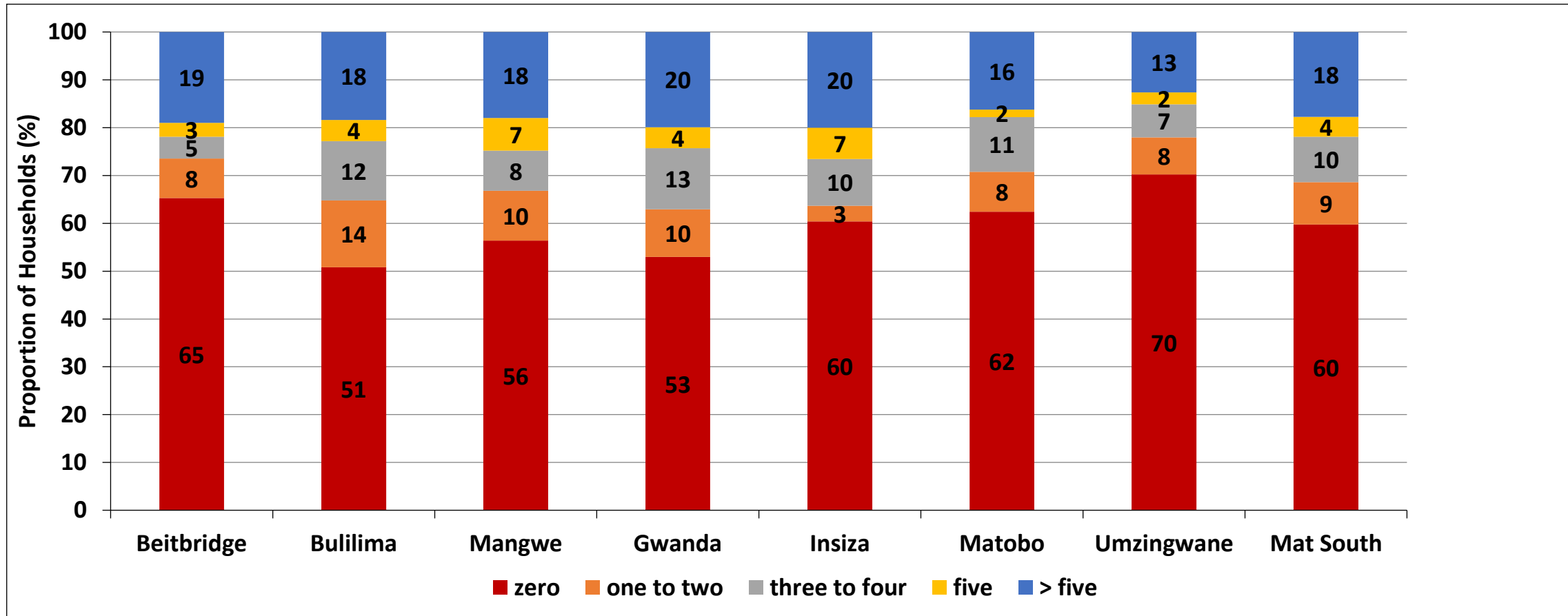
Livestock

Access to Animal Health Centres



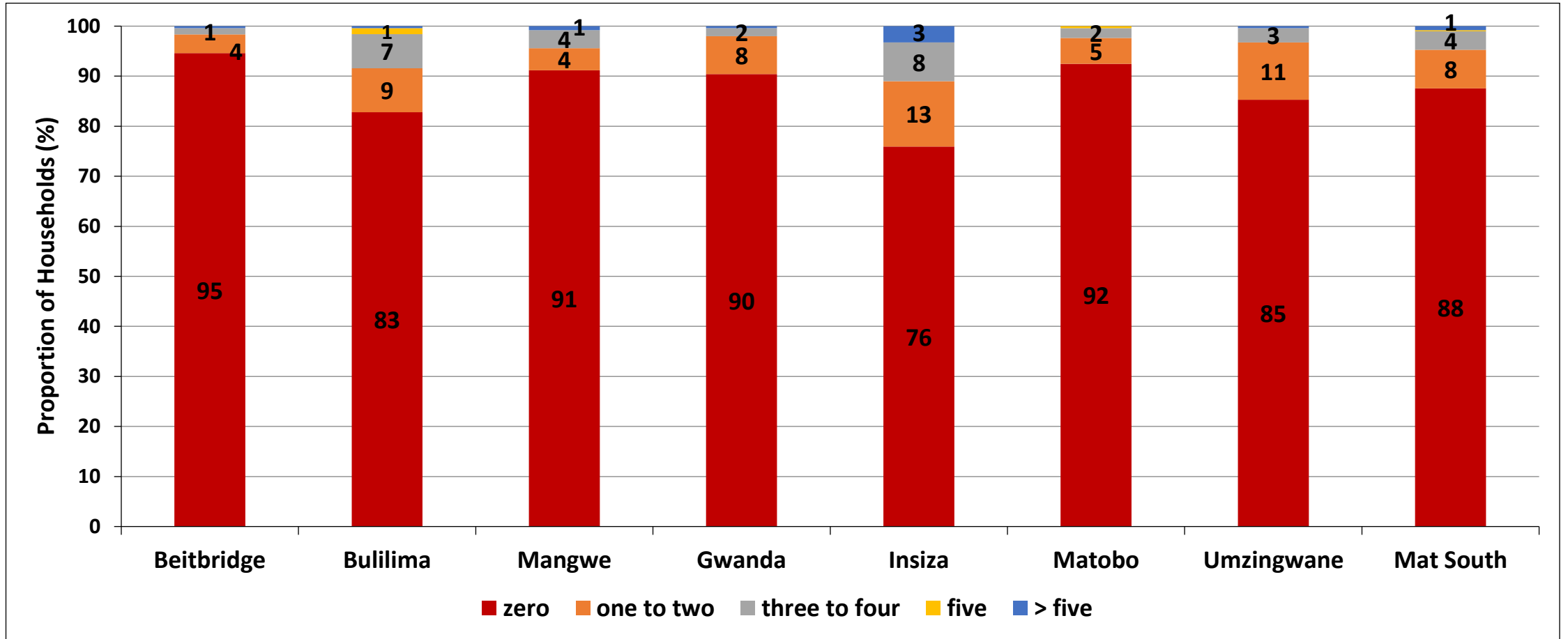
- About 38% of households had access to animal health centres.

Households which Owned Cattle



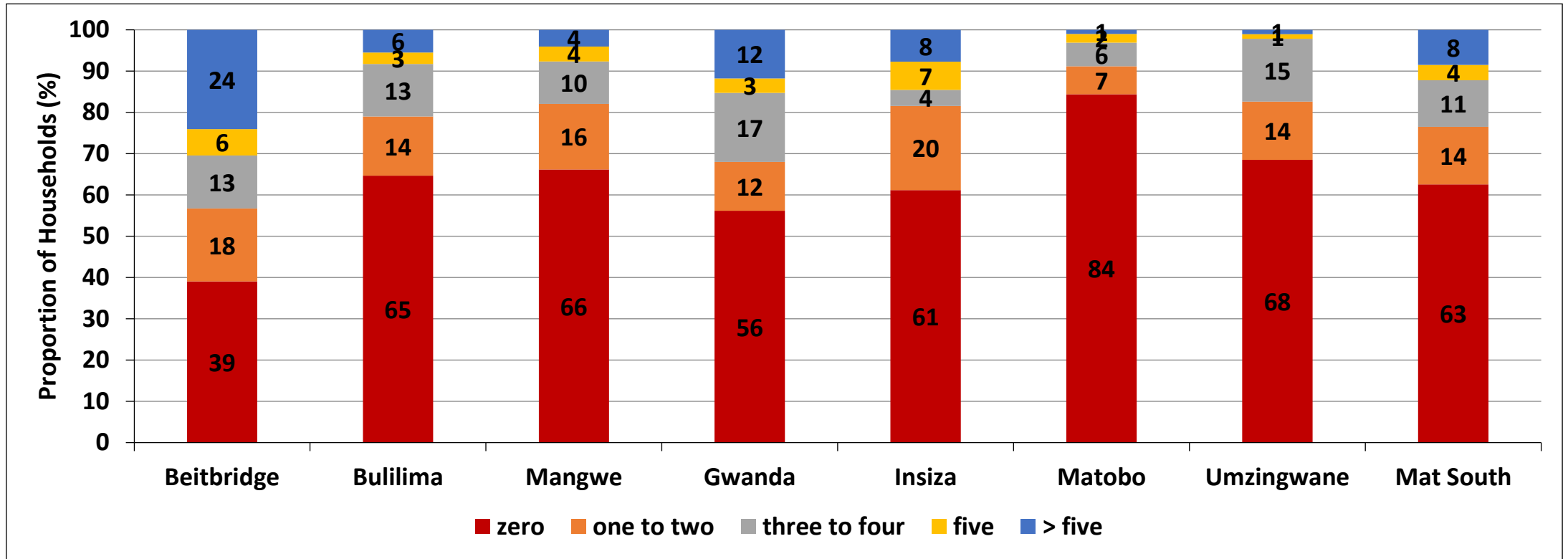
- The proportion of households that did not own cattle remained high in Matabeleland South (60%).
- The highest proportion of households that owned more than five (5) cattle was in Gwanda (20%) and Insiza (20%) and the lowest was in Umzingwane (13%).

Households that Owned Draught Cattle



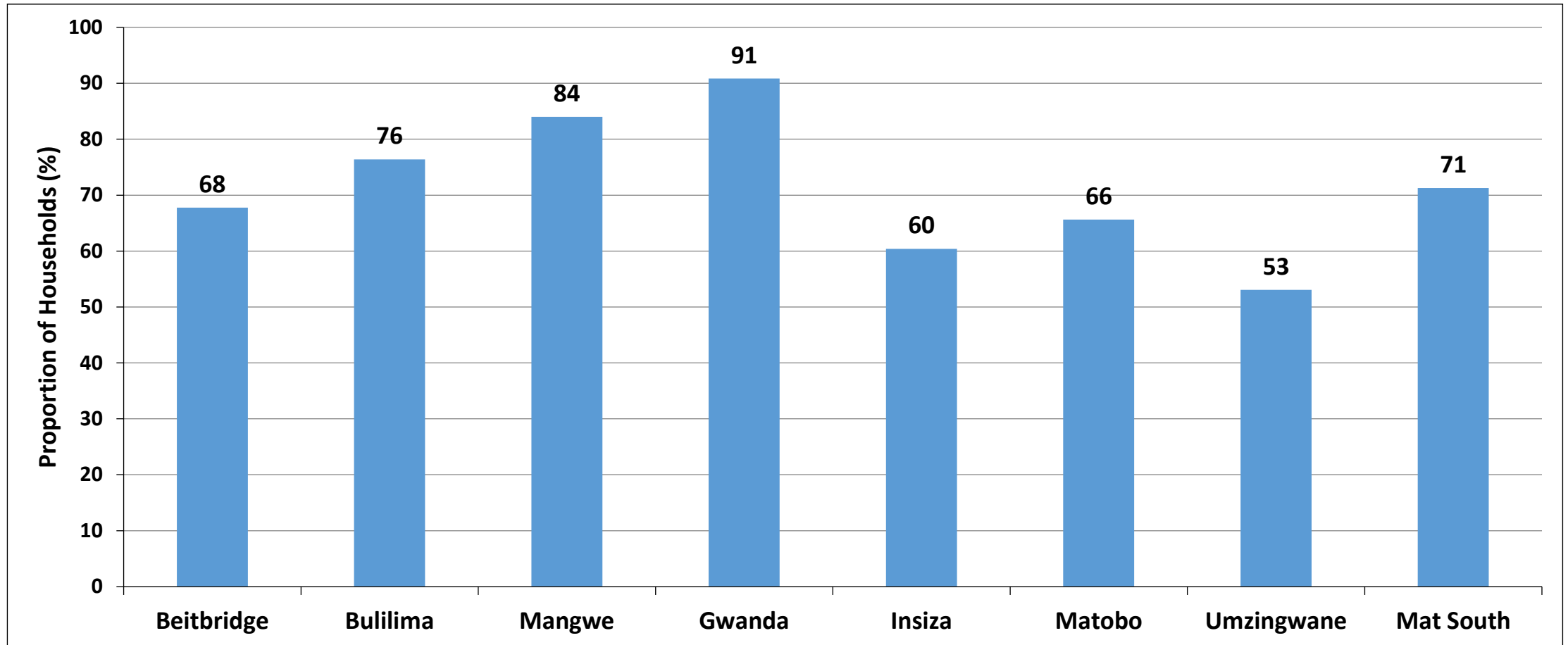
- In Matabeleland South, the proportion of households that did not own draught cattle was 88%. Beitbridge (95%) had the highest proportion of households.

Households that Owned Goats



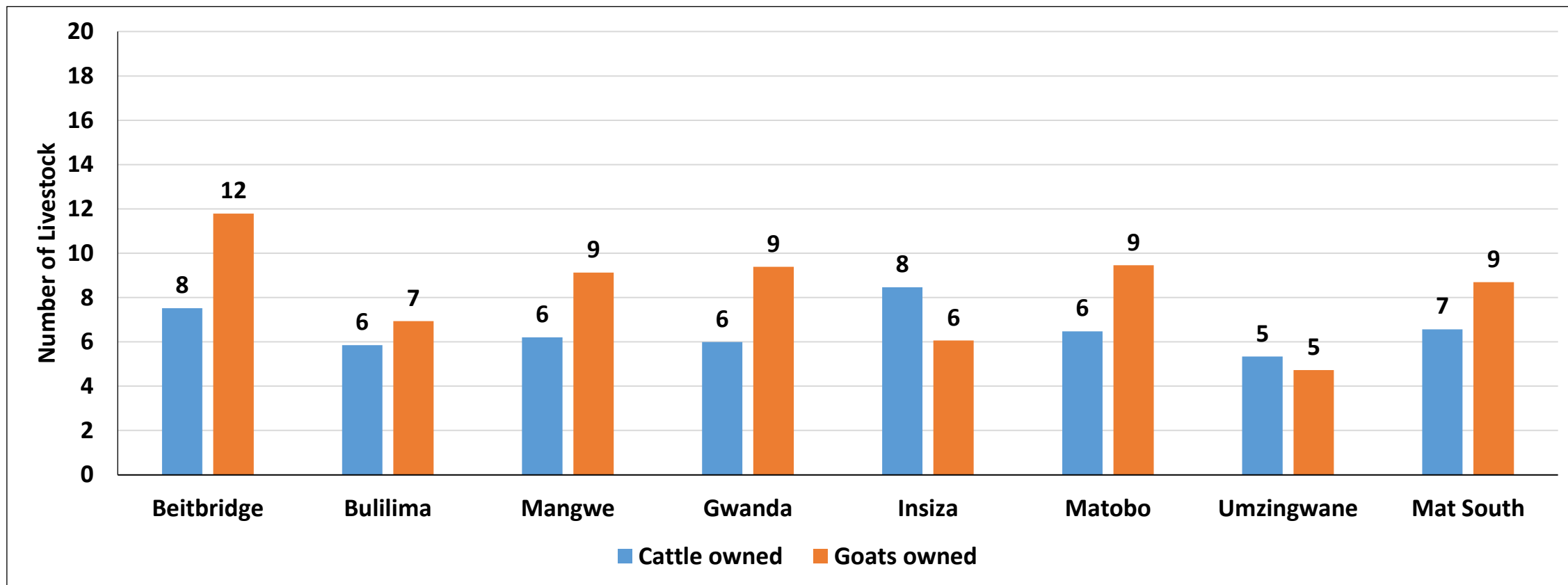
- The proportion of households that did not own goats in Matabeleland South was 63%.
- Matobo (84%) and Umzingwane (68%) had the highest proportion of households that did not own goats.
- The highest proportion of households that owned 5 or more goats was in Beitbridge (30%) and the lowest was in Umzingwane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

Households which owned Poultry



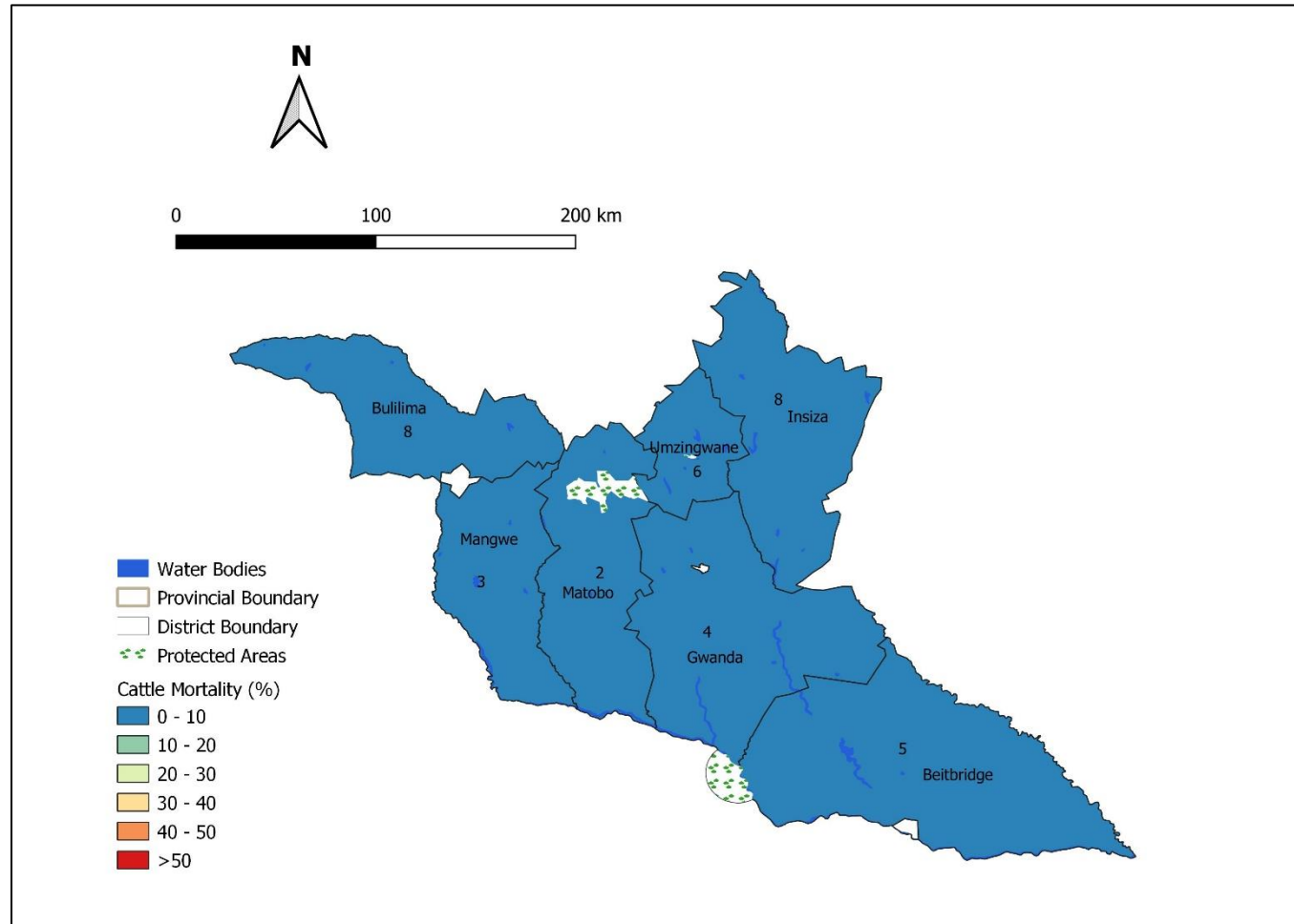
- The proportion of households that owned poultry in Matabeleland South was (71%).
- Gwanda (91%) had the highest proportion of households with poultry.

Average Livestock Numbers per Household



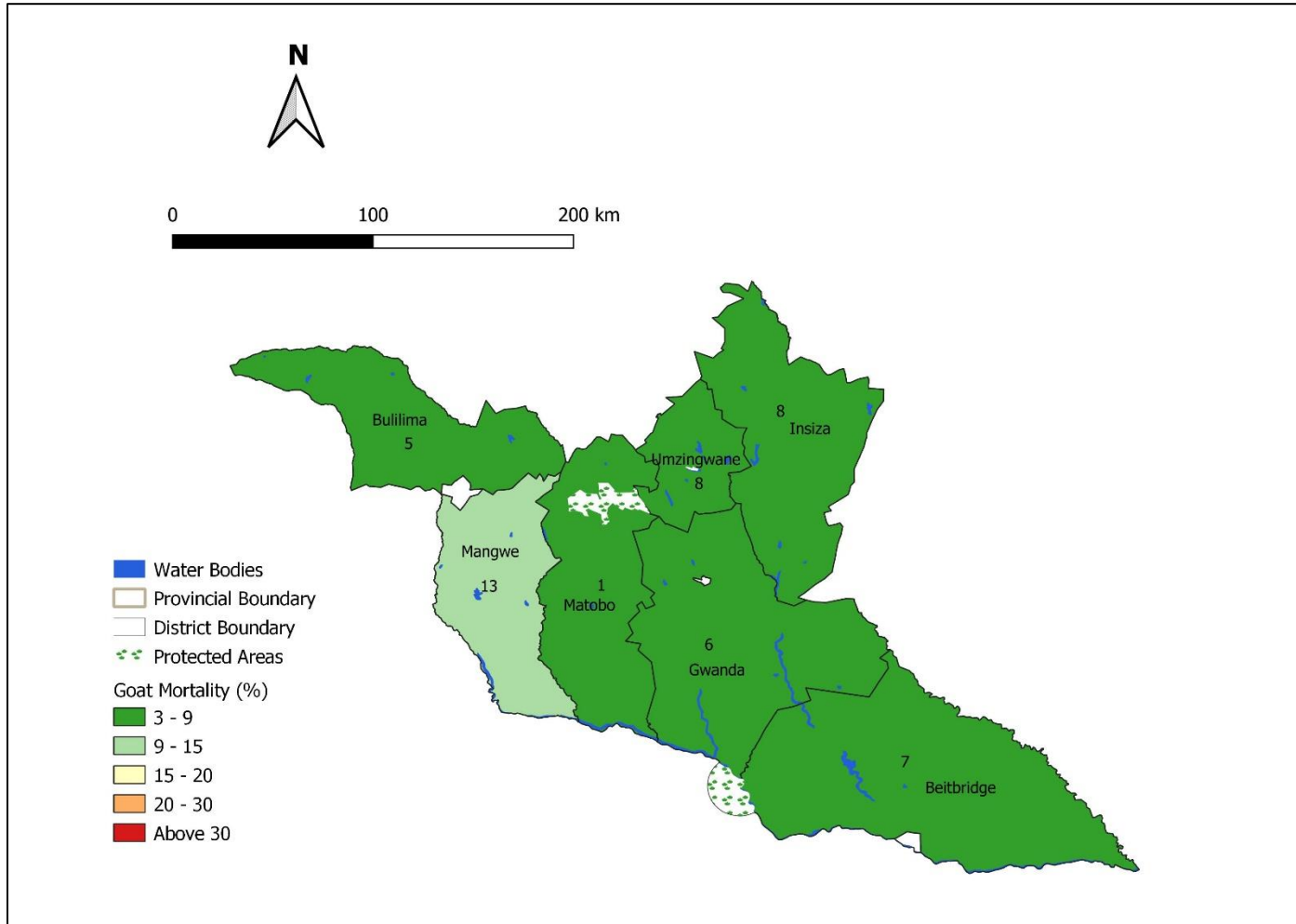
- The average cattle herd size per household was 7, whilst the average goat flock size per household was 9.
- Beitbridge had the highest average holding of cattle (8) and goats (12) per household.
- Umzingwane (5) had the lowest average of cattle and goat holding per household.

Cattle Mortality Rate by District



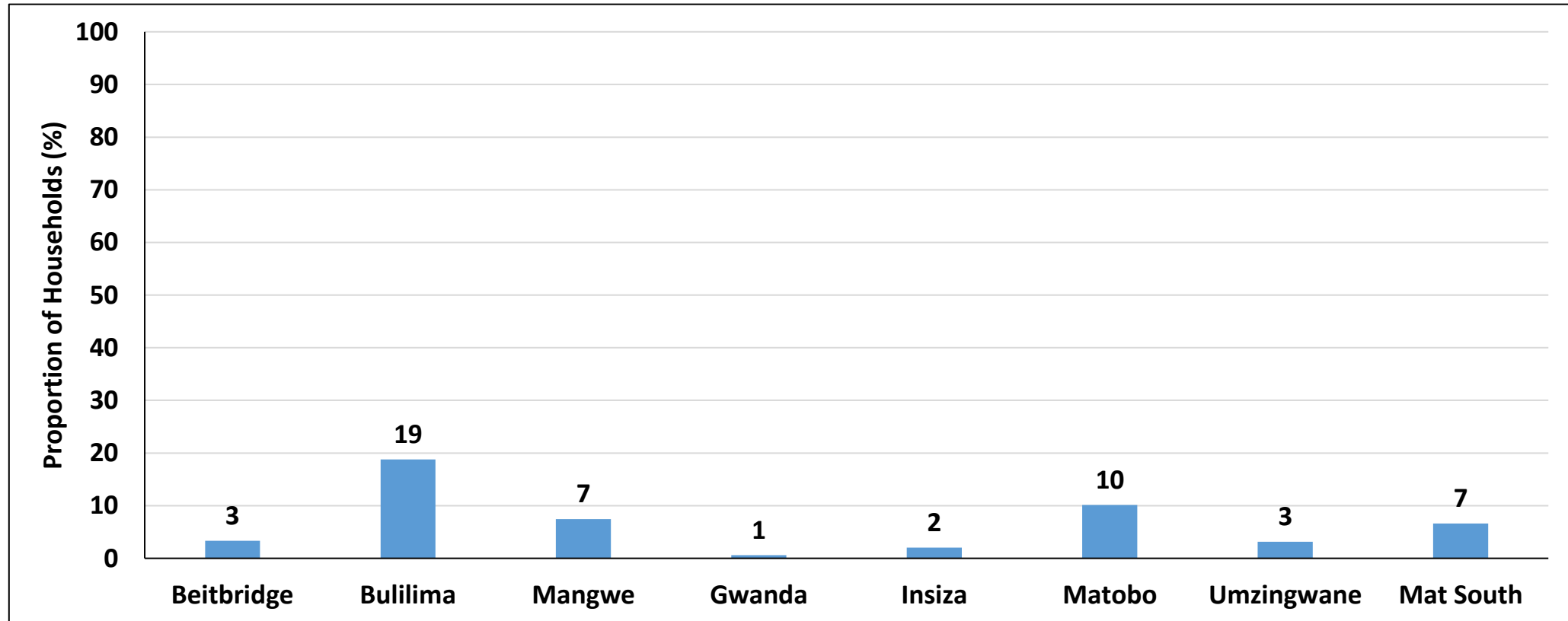
- Insiza (8%) and Bulilima (8%) had the highest mortality rate for cattle.

Goat Mortality Rate by District



- Mangwe (13%) had the highest goat mortality rate.

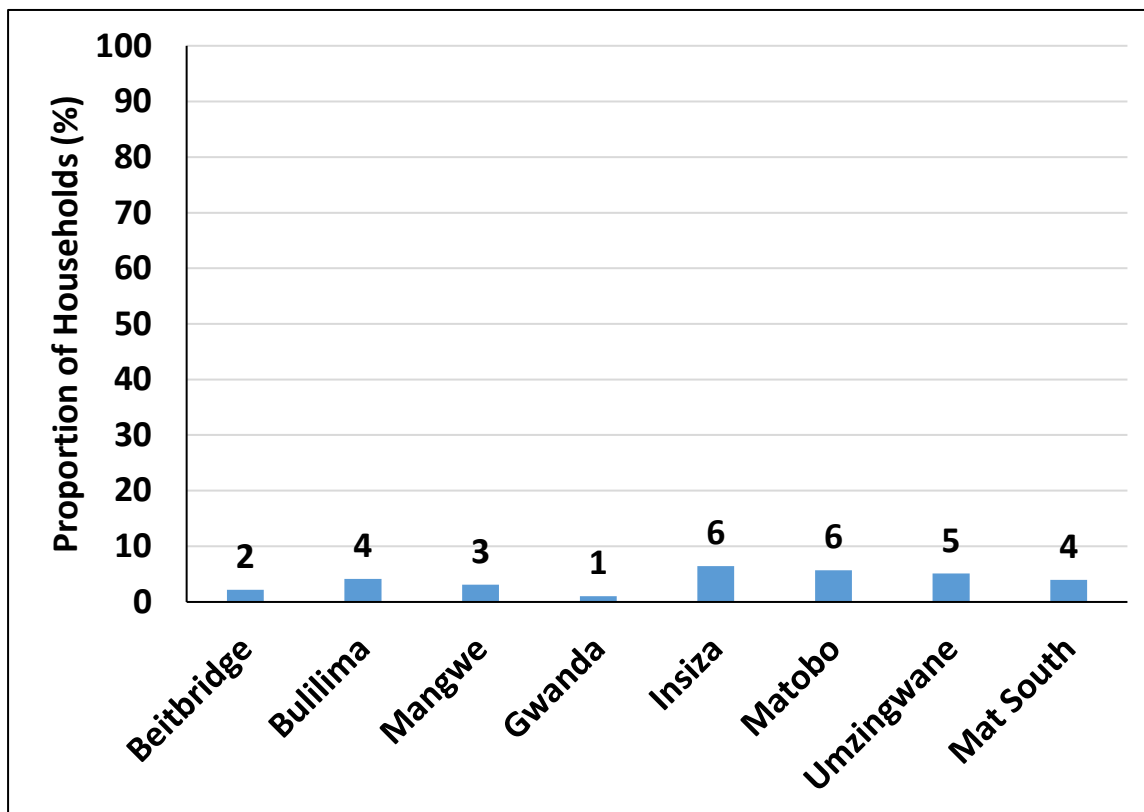
Improved Livestock Breeds Practices



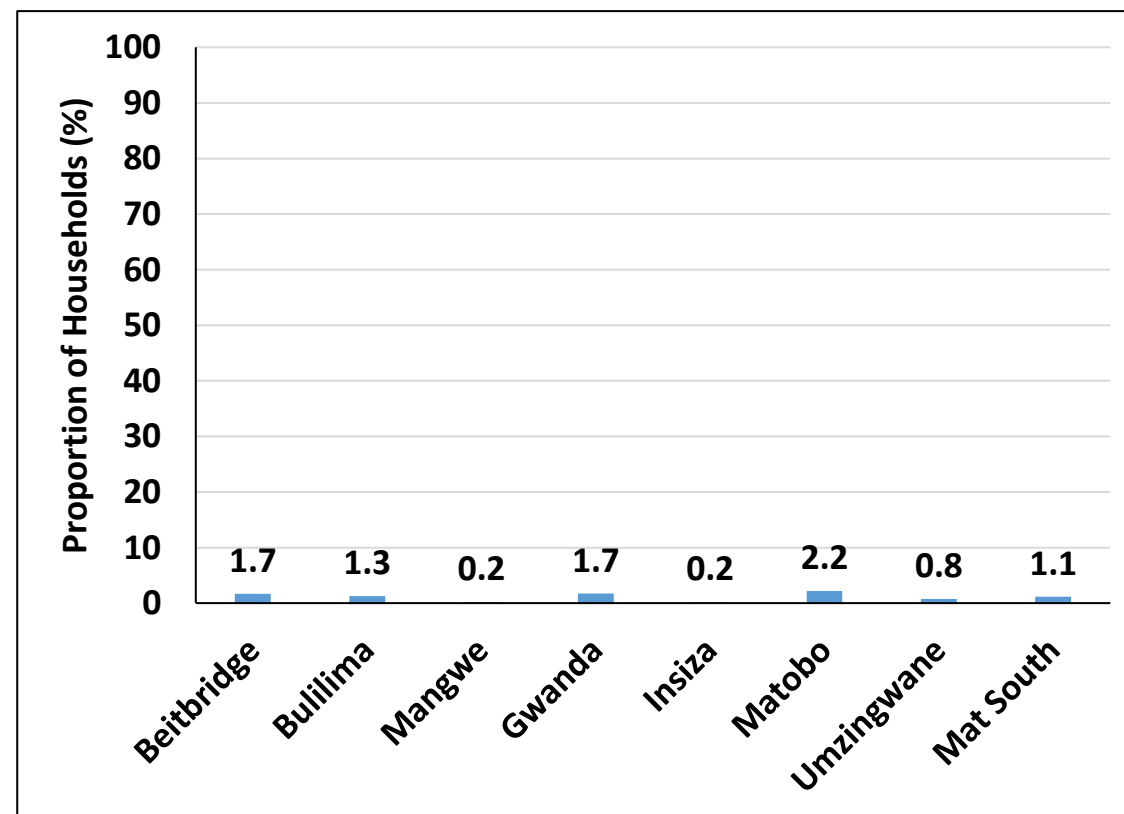
- About 7% of households used improved breed to improve livestock productivity.

Improved Animal Housing and Water Infrastructure

Improved Animal Housing

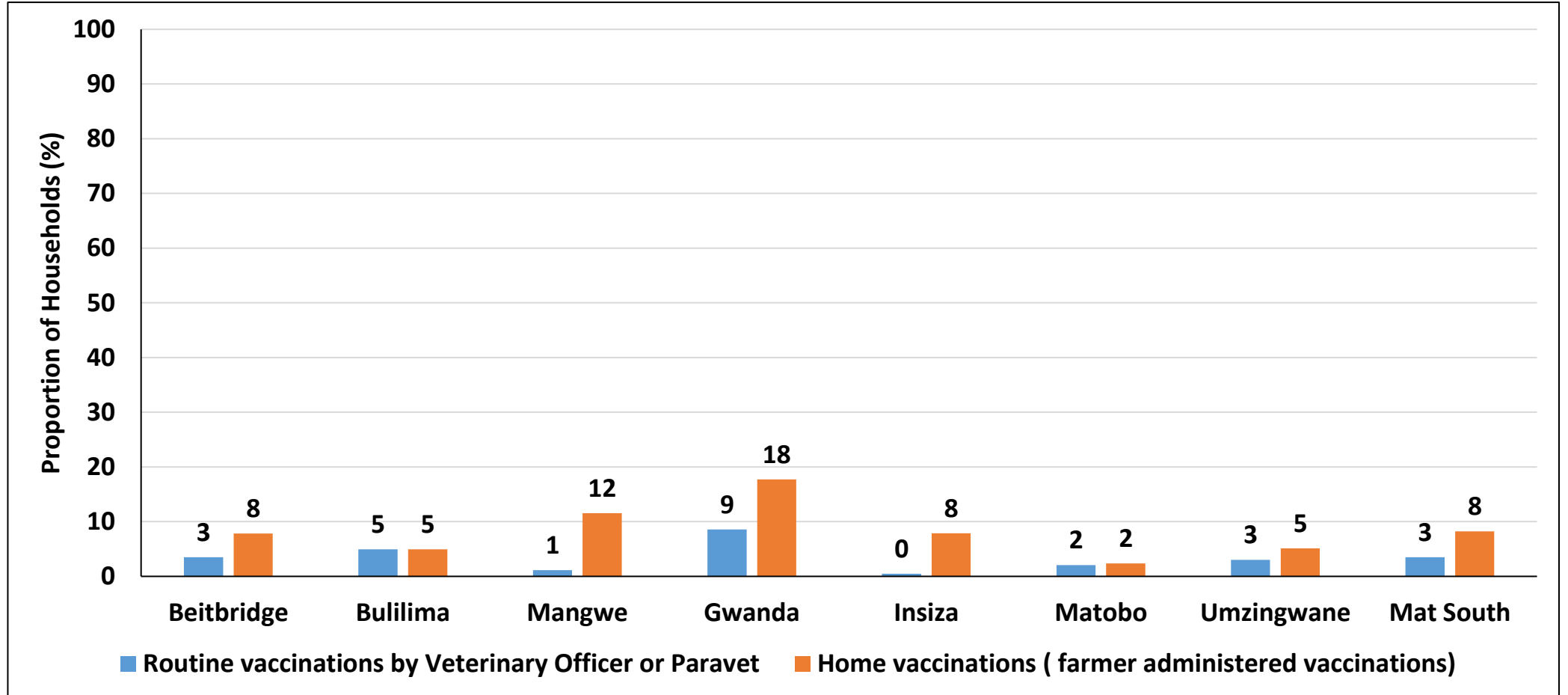


Water Infrastructure



- About 4% of households practised use of improved animal housing while 1.1% had water infrastructure for livestock.

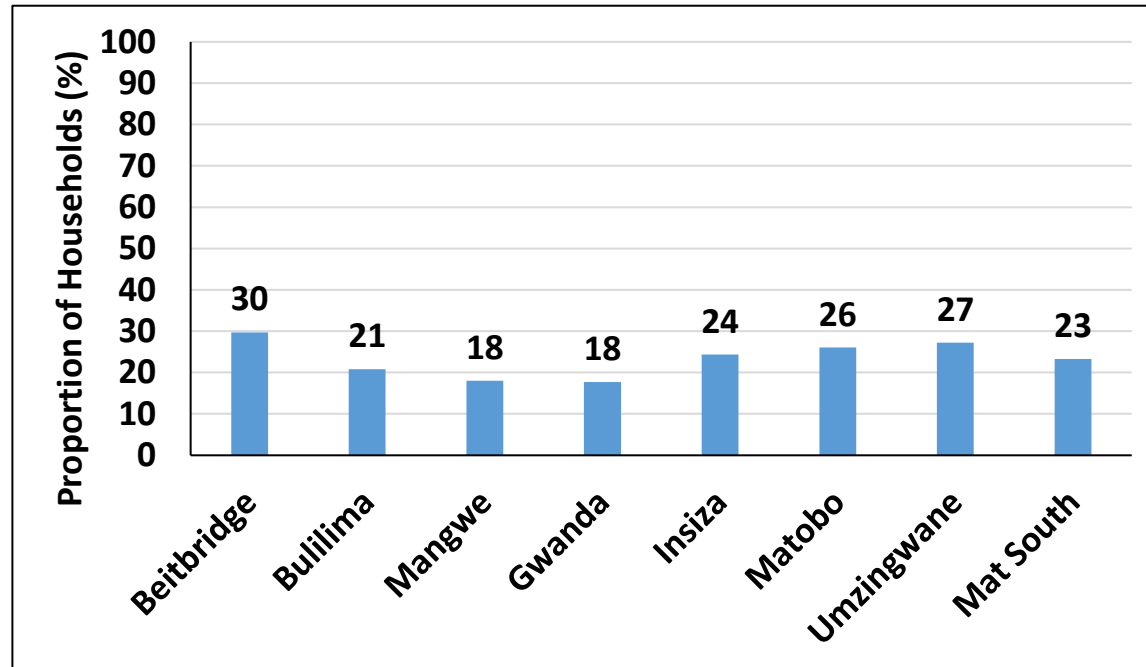
Livestock Vaccinations



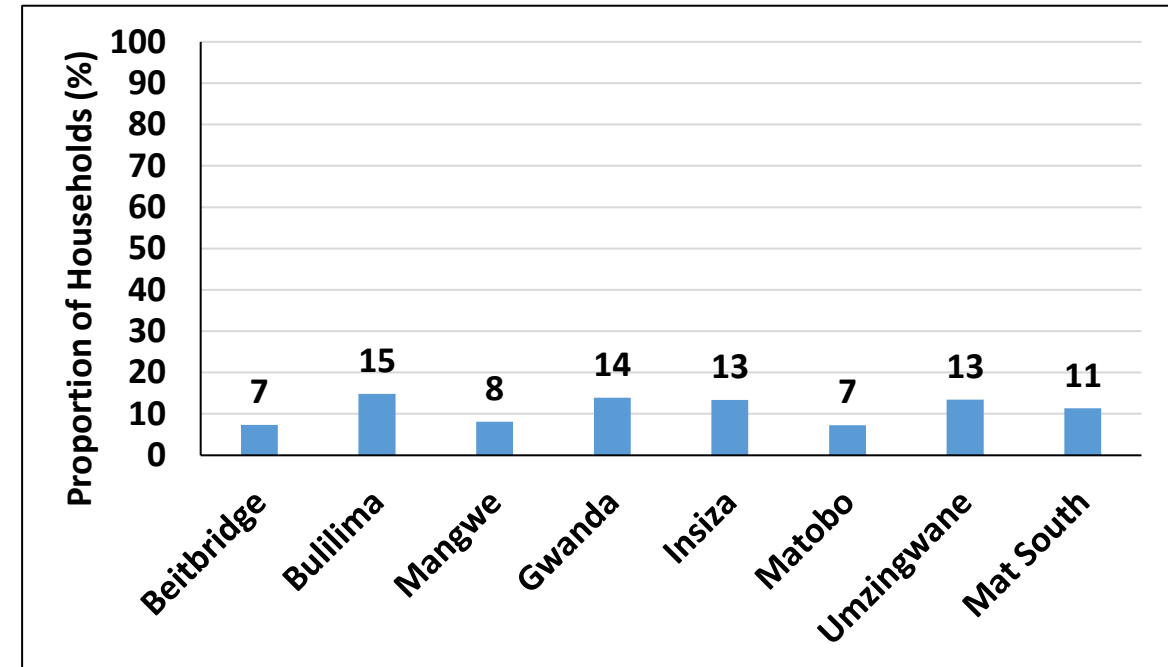
- About 3% of households had their livestock routinely vaccinated by a Veterinary Officer or Paravet while 8% practiced home vaccination.

Livestock Deworming and Dipping

Deworming



Dipping



- About 23% of households practised deworming while 11% had dipped their livestock.

Livestock Supplementary Feeding Practices

	Homemade animal feeds made with locally available ingredients (%)	Animal fodder production for ruminants (%)	Animal Fodder preservation for ruminants (%)	Survival feeding (%)	Animal feed supplied by feed companies (%)
Beitbridge	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.2
Bulilima	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	0
Mangwe	1.1	0	0.2	0	0
Gwanda	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.8	1.3
Insiza	0.5	2.7	2.0	0.5	0
Matobo	0.5	0.0	0.2	0	0
Umzingwane	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6
Mat South	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.3

- Despite the province being an arid region, there was low adoption of livestock supplementary feeding practices.

Crops

Households that Grew Various Crops

Crop	Beitbridge (%)	Bulilima (%)	Mangwe (%)	Gwanda (%)	Insiza (%)	Matobo (%)	Umzingwane (%)	Mat South (%)
Maize	87.9	52.6	63.2	64.9	36	60.8	68.5	62
Sorghum	10.9	21.9	11.1	19.1	3.6	15.6	7.2	12.8
Finger millet	0	1.6	0	00.	0.4	0.8	0	0.4
Pearl millet	4.4	28.7	16.8	4.8	0.8	4.4	0	8.5
Wheat	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.8	0	0.7
Groundnuts	6.8	8.4	18.4	7.6	3.6	3.6	9.6	8.3
Roundnuts	1.6	2.8	1.2	2.4	3.2	4.8	0.8	2.4
Cowpeas	1.2	3.6	0	2.4	3.6	1.6	0,8	1.9
Beans	1.6	4.4	16.4	0.8	1.6	0.4	4.8	4.2
Others	0	1.2	0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6

- Maize (62%) was the most grown crop in the province followed by sorghum (12.8%), pearl millet (8.5%), groundnuts (8.3%), round nuts (2.4%) and cowpeas (1.7%).
- Pearl millet was commonly grown in Bulilima (28.7%) and Mangwe (16.8%).

Average Household Cereal Production

	Cereals in kgs	Months of cereal supply (%)				
		0 to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 9 months	9 to 11 months	12 and above
Beitbridge	93.1	80.5	8.4	6.0	1.6	3.6
Bulilima	154.3	65.7	16.7	8.0	2.4	7.2
Mangwe	51.5	89.6	7.2	1.6	0.4	1.2
Gwanda	149.7	68.1	13.9	8.0	3.6	6.4
Insiza	205.0	63.2	13.6	11.2	4.0	8.0
Matobo	77.1	86.4	6.8	2.4	1.2	3.2
Umzingwane	130.2	75.7	12.7	4.4	1.2	6.0
Mat South	123.0	75.6	11.3	5.9	2.1	5.1

Source: ZimVAC RLA, 2022

- The average household cereal production in the province was 123kg.
- From the 2021/22 Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessment, 1 out of 7 districts in the province produced enough cereal to last 10- 12 months.

Number of months	Districts
0-3 Months	Beitbridge, Mangwe
4 -6 Months	Matobo, Umzingwane
7 -9 Months	Bulilima, Gwanda
10 - 12 months	Insiza

Source: Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement, 2022

Structures Used by Households to Store Grain

	Ordinary room (%)	Traditional granary (%)	Ordinary granary (%)	Improved granary (%)	Bin/drum (%)	Crib (%)	Hermatic bags (%)
Beitbridge	75.7	5.6	1.9	0.9	15.9		
Bulilima	48.4	25.8	3.2	2.4	15.3		4.8
Mangwe	28.2	48.2	8.2	2.4	10.6		2.4
Gwanda	83.8	6.0	5.1	2.6	1.7		0.9
Insiza	50.6	32.9	6.3	7.6		2.5	
Matobo	92.3	3.8	2.3	1.5			
Umzingwane	39.8	12.5	8.0	34.1	2.3		3.4
Mat South	62.7	17.5	4.7	6.4	6.7	0.3	1.6

- The most commonly used grain storage structures in the province in rank order were ordinary room (62.7%), traditional granary (17.5%), ordinary granary (4.7%) and improved granary (6.4%).

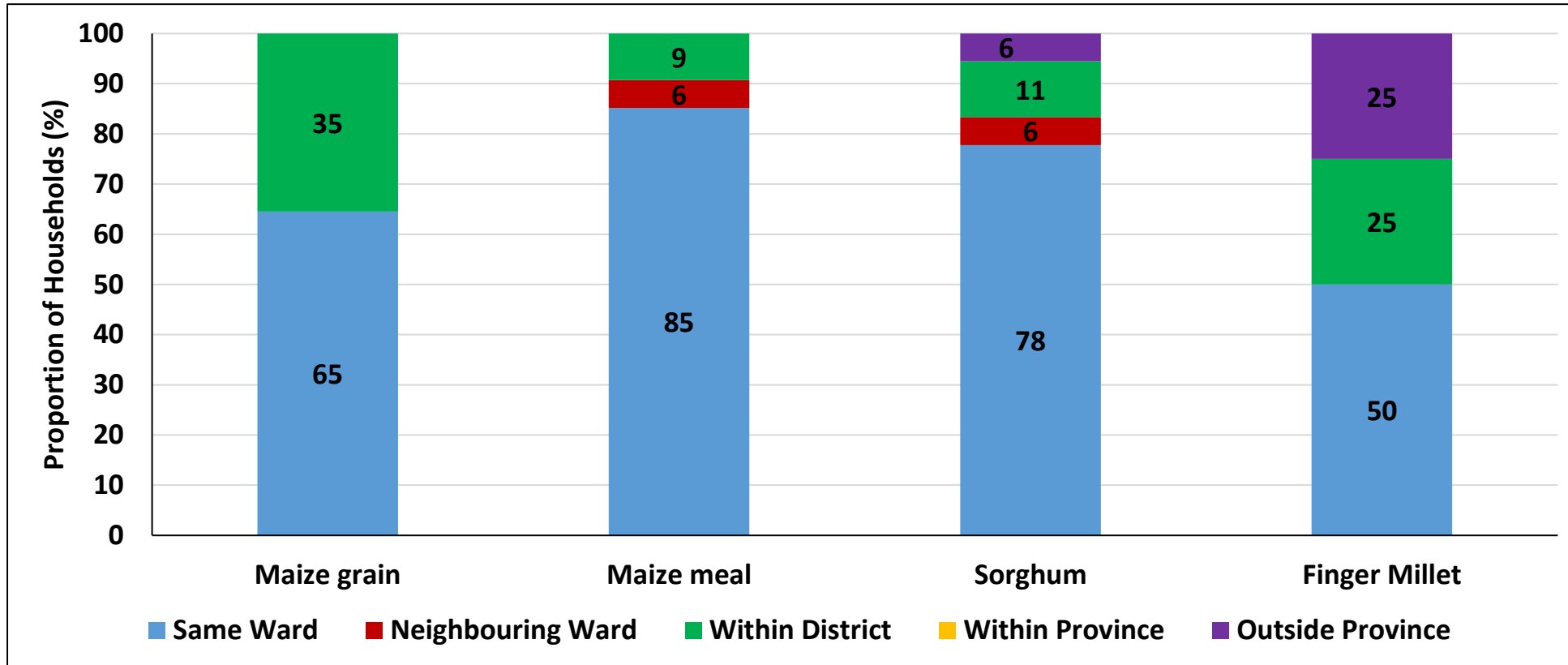
Value Addition

	Improved quality control technologies (sorting, grading) (%)	Drying, packaging, storage (%)	Food processing (peanut butter, oils, amarula jam, honey) (%)	Branding and labelling (e.g., of honey, peanut butter) (%)	Not aware of the practices (%)	Did not practice (%)
Beitbridge	8	28	1.9	0.4	8	54
Bulilima	3	47	0.8	0.0	3	46
Mangwe	15	7	0.0	0.0	19	59
Gwanda	2	3	0.4	0.0	30	64
Insiza	2	37	1.6	0.0	10	49
Matobo	12	18	2.5	0.0	0	67
Umzingwane	6	30	0.4	0.0	4	60
Mat South	7	24	1.1	0.1	11	57

- About 57% of the households did not practise value addition, 24% used drying and packing, 11% were not aware of the practices and 7% used improved quality control technologies.

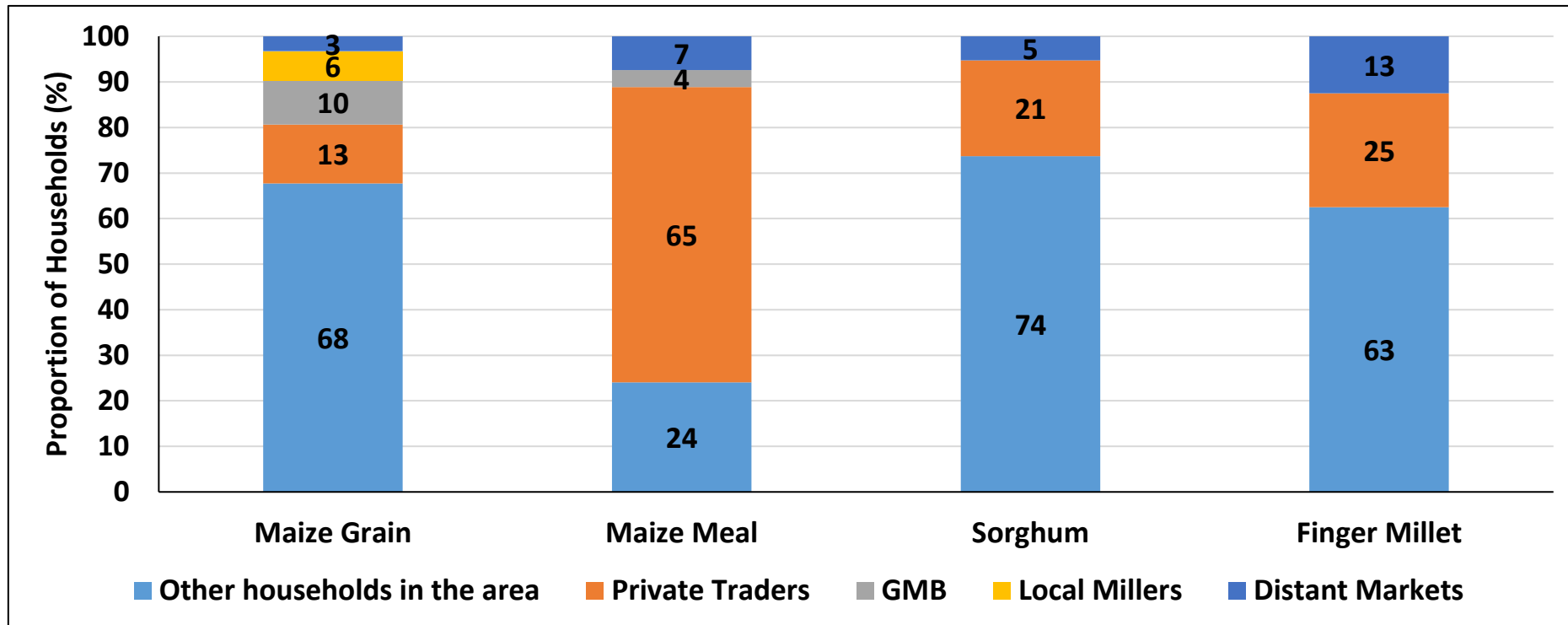
Agricultural Produce Markets

Cereal Markets



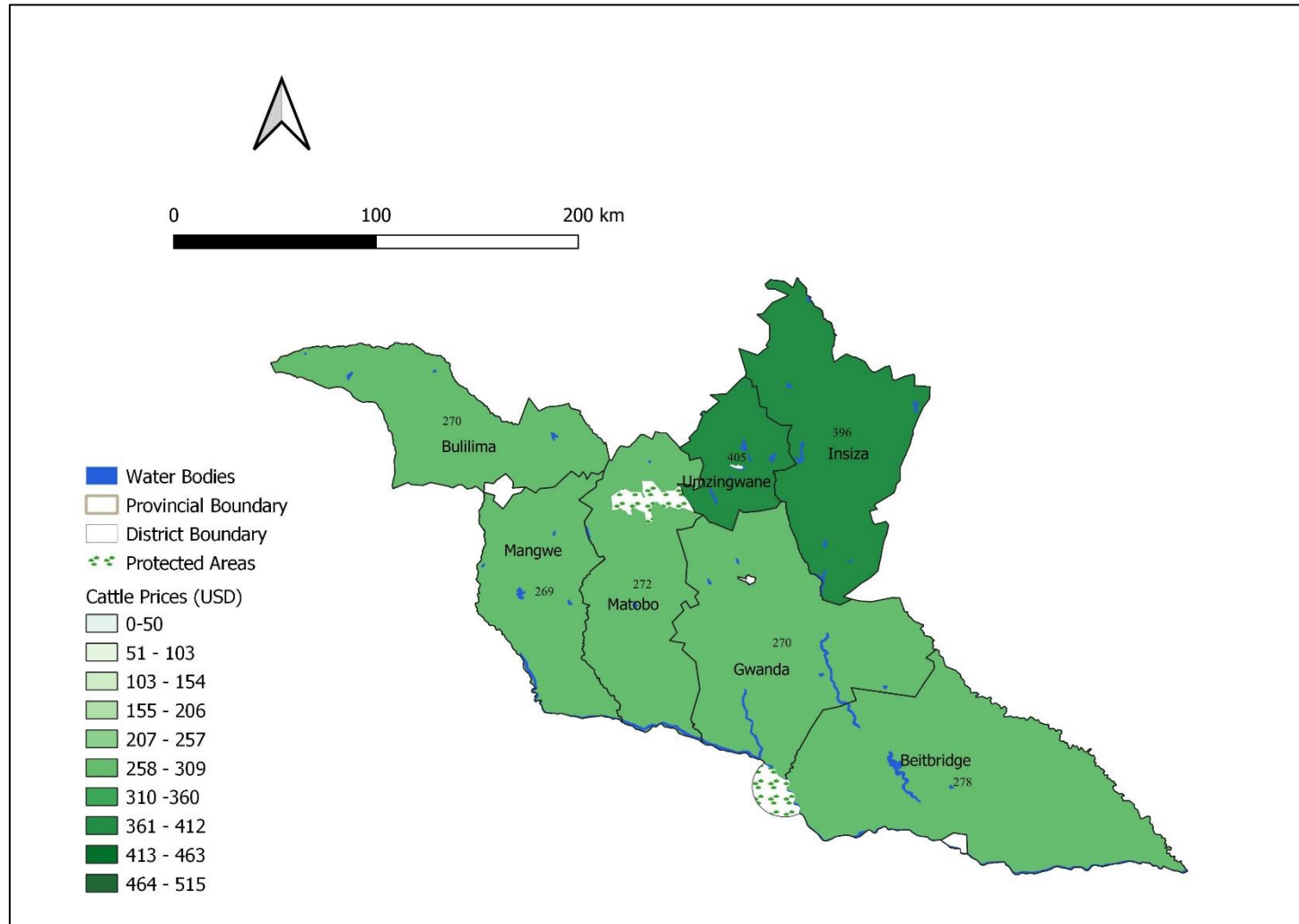
- Households mainly accessed cereals from within their wards.

Type of Market for Cereals



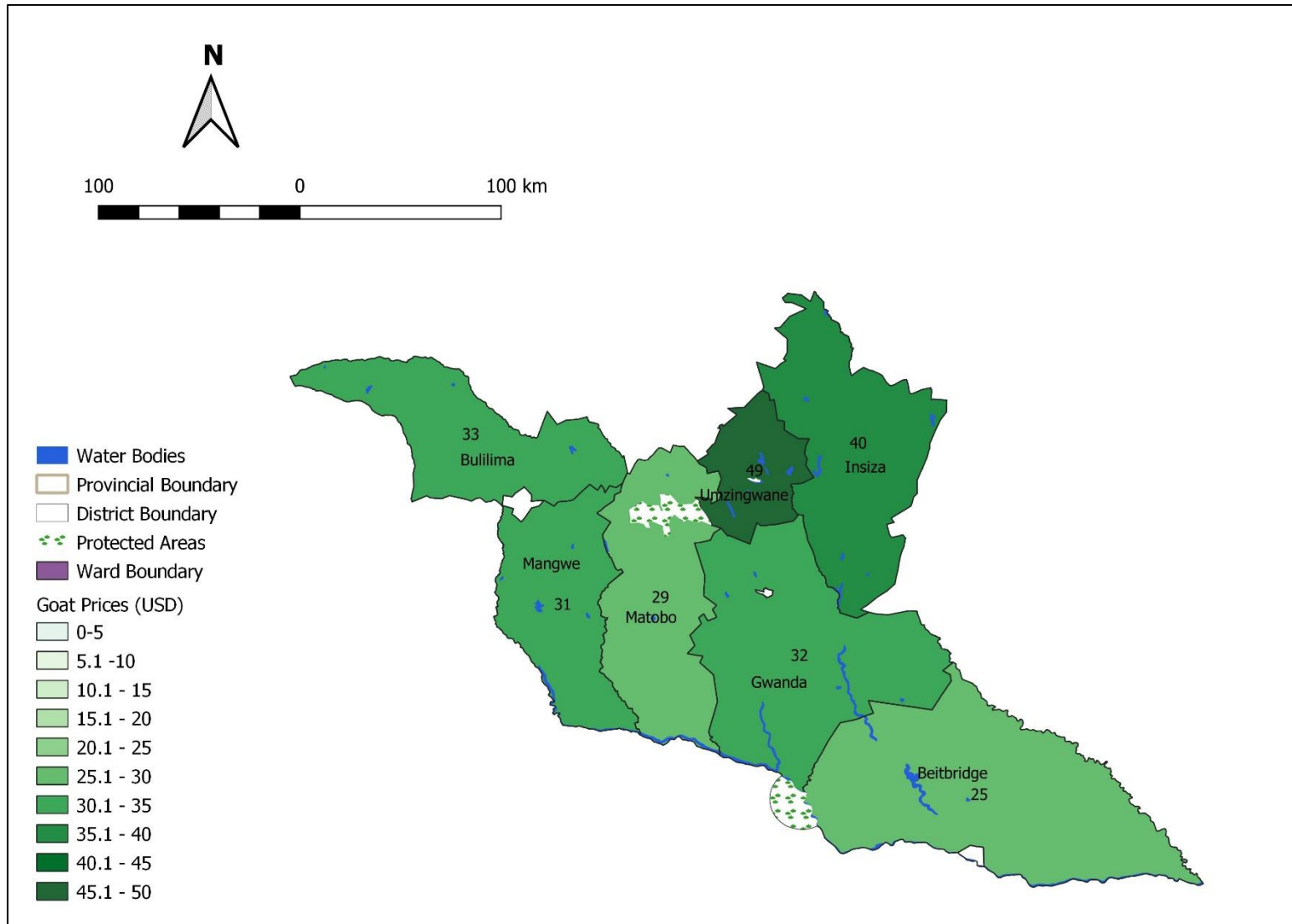
- Households were mainly accessing cereals from other households in the area except for maize meal which was being accessed from private traders.

District Cattle Prices (USD)



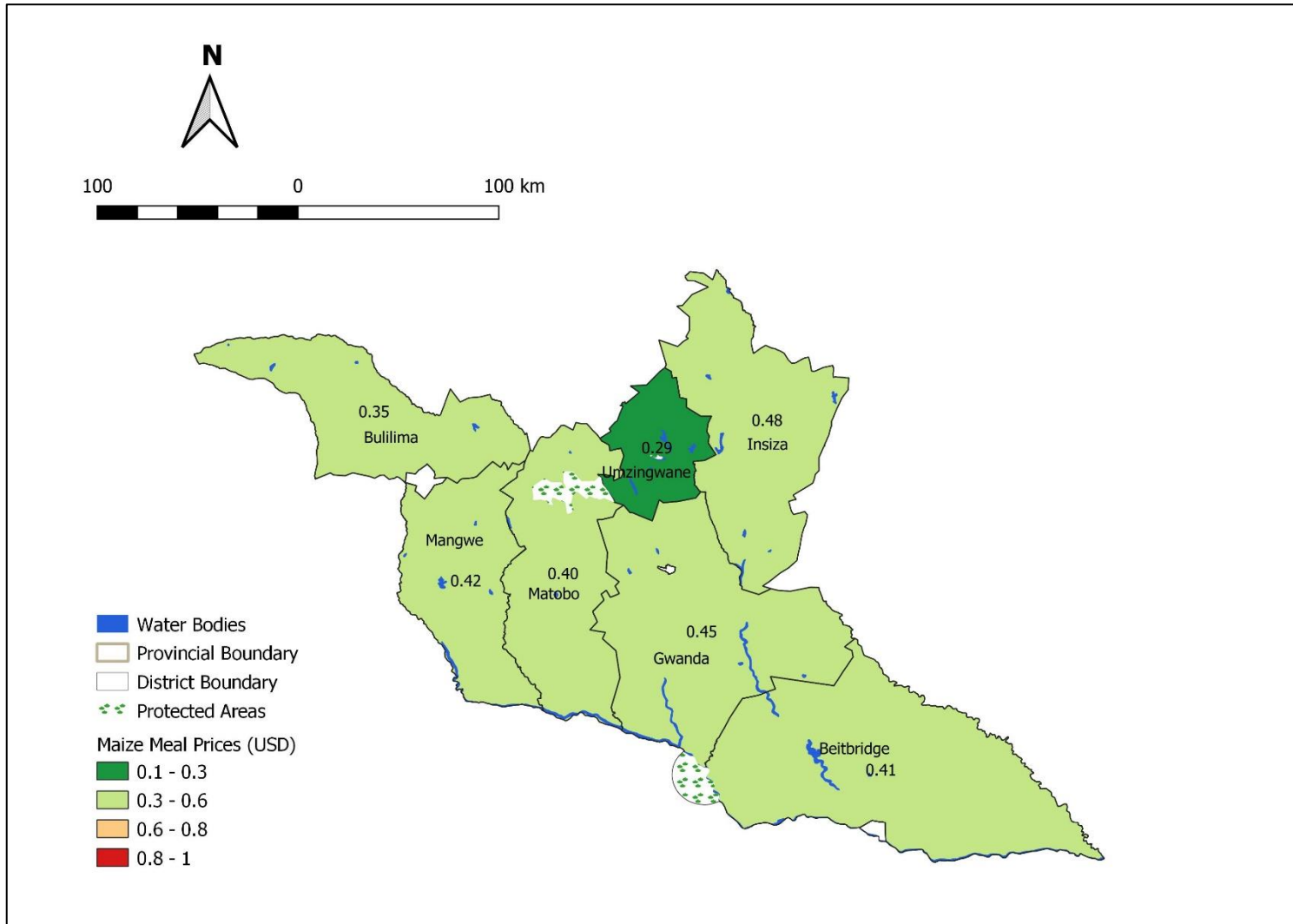
- Average cattle prices ranged from USD 269 to USD 405.
- The highest average cattle prices were reported in Umzingwane (USD 405) while Mangwe (USD 269) had the lowest.

District Goat Prices (USD)



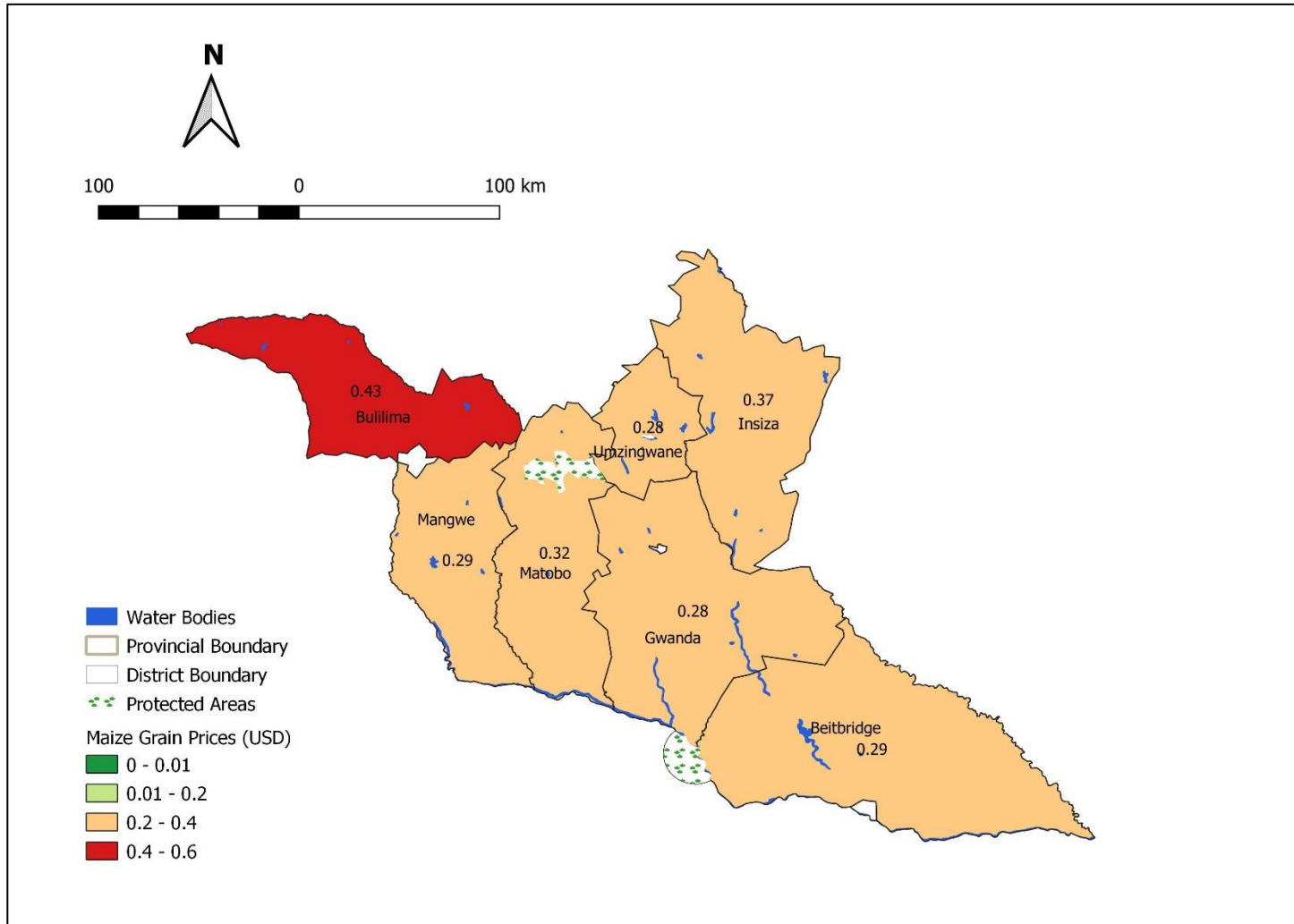
- Goat prices ranged from USD 25 to USD 40.
- The highest goat prices were reported in Insiza (USD 40).
- The lowest goat prices were reported in Beitbridge at (USD 25).

District Maize Meal Prices (USD)



- Maize meal prices ranged from USD 0.29 to USD 0.48 per kg.
- The highest price of Maize Meal was recorded in Insiza (USD0.48).

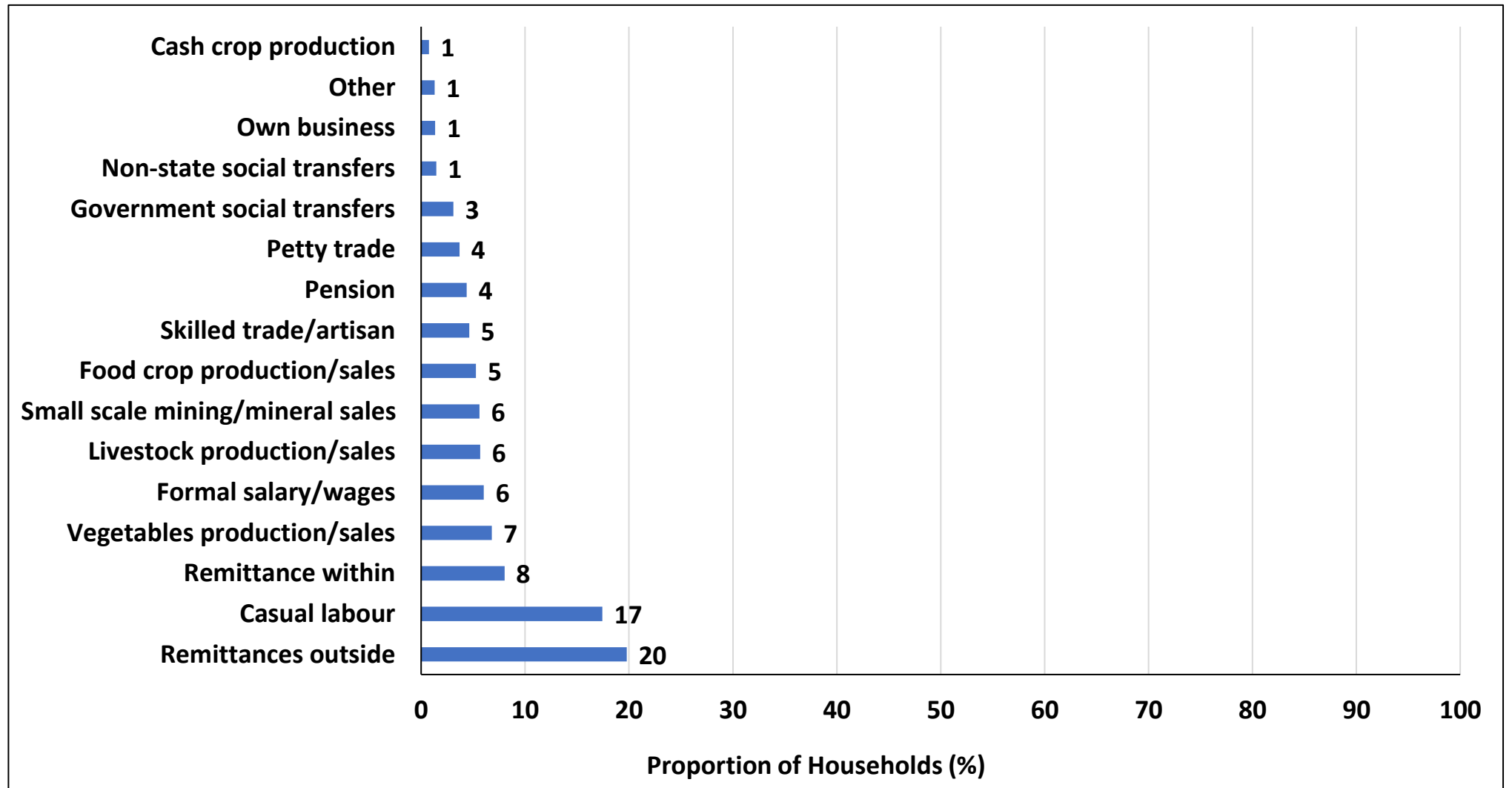
District Average Maize Grain prices (USD)



- The price of maize grain ranged from USD 0.28 to USD 0.43 per kg.
- Bulilima had the highest price of USD 0.43 USD.

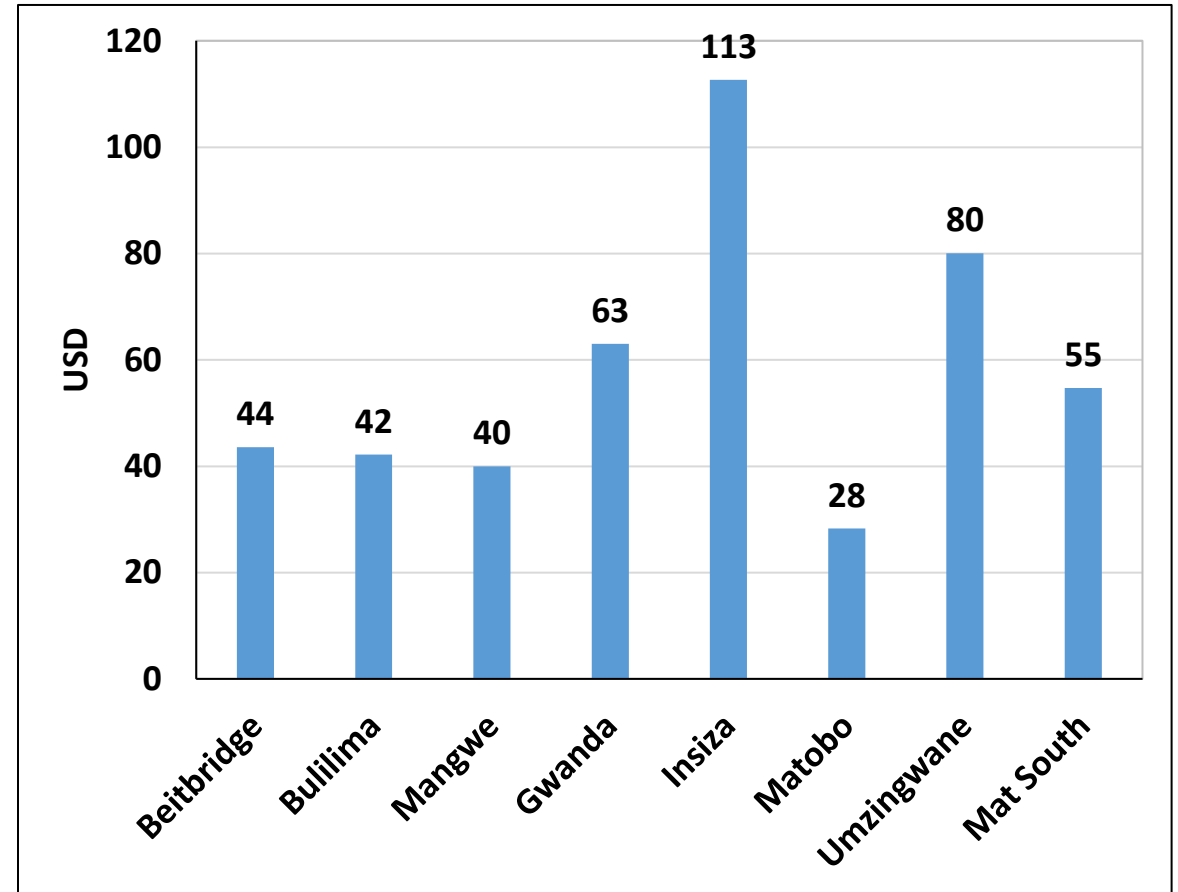
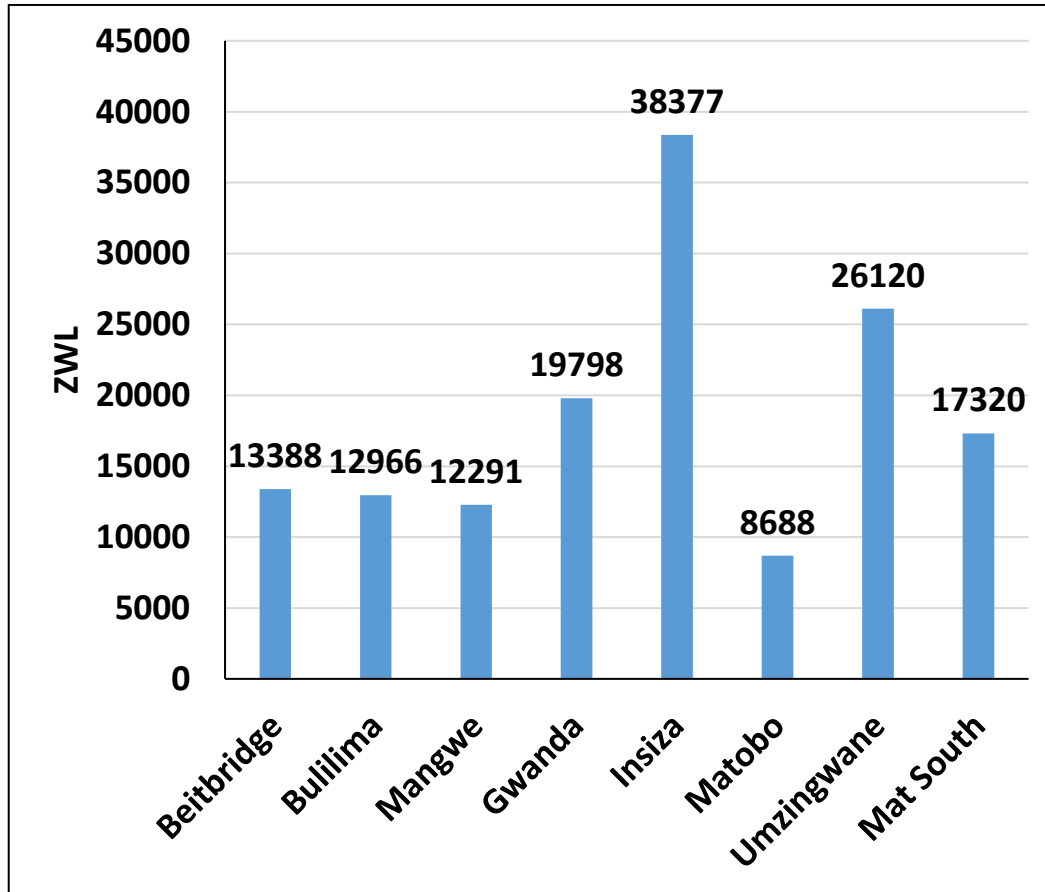
Income and Expenditure

Current Most Important Source of Income



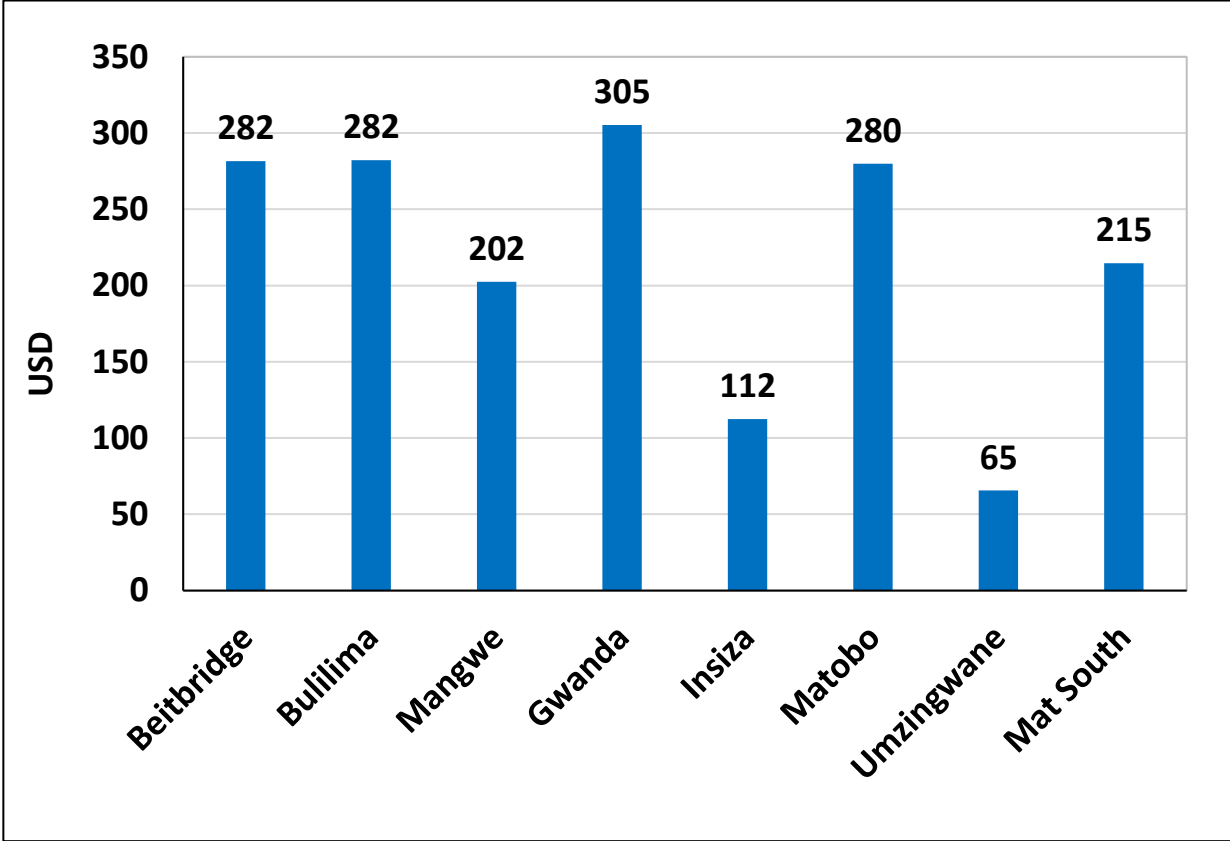
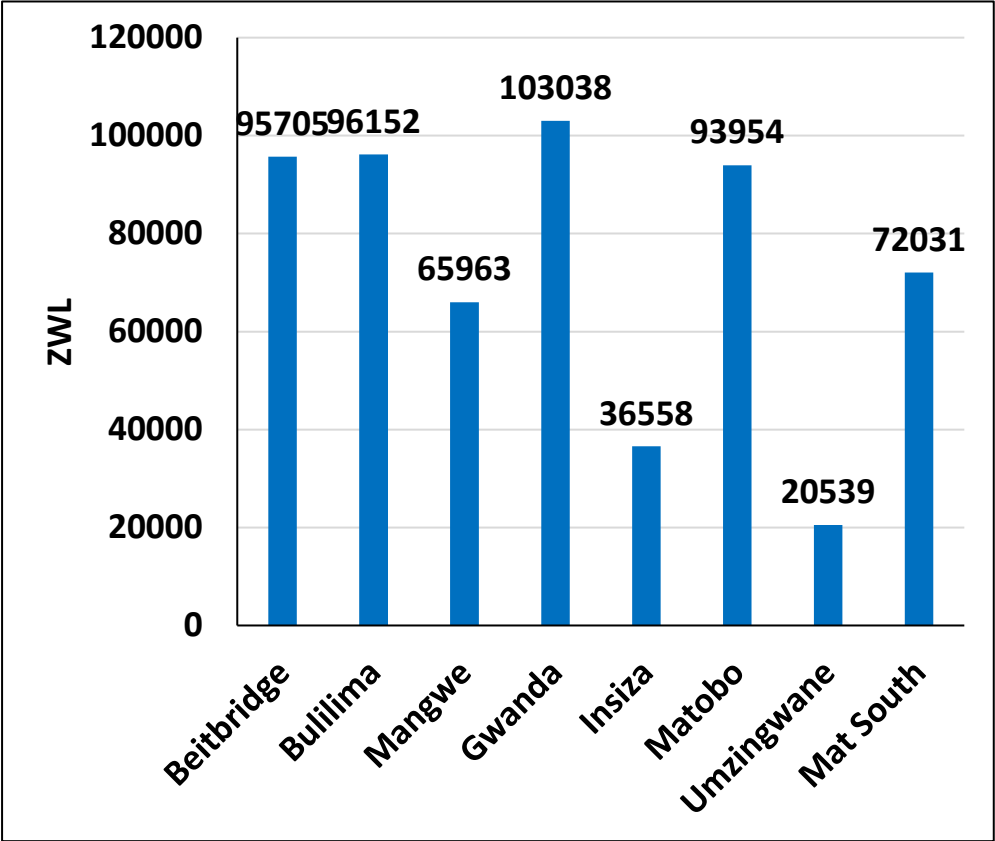
- Remittances from outside (20%), casual labour (17%), remittances within (8%) and vegetable production/sale (7%) were the top 5 main income sources.

Average Household Monthly Income for April 2022



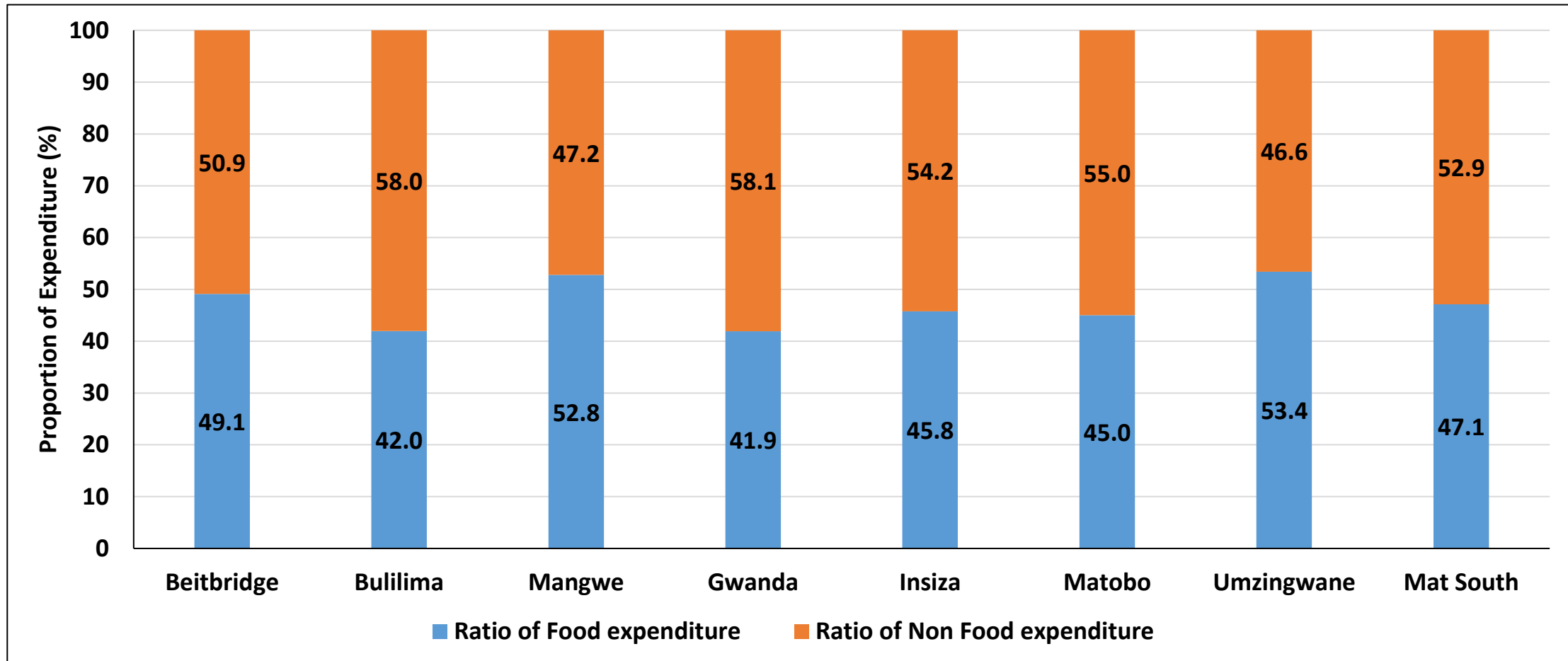
- Average monthly income for the province during the month of April 2022 was estimated to be USD55 with Insiza (USD113) having the highest average and Matobo (USD28) having the lowest.

Average Household Monthly Expenditure for April 2022



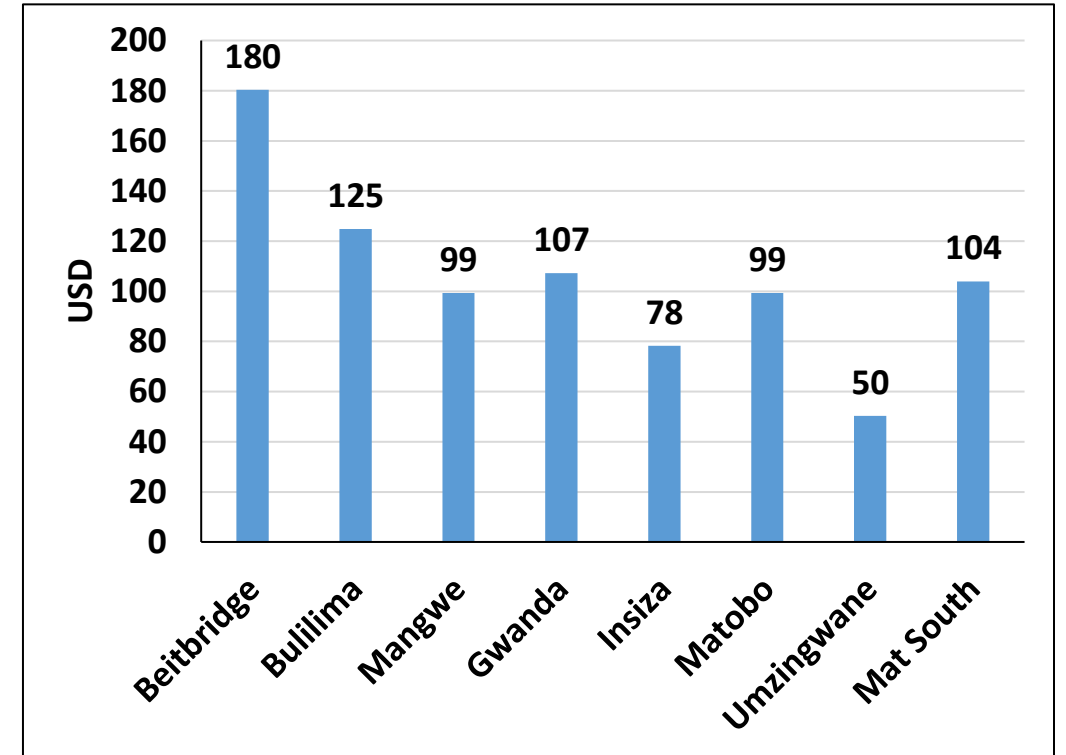
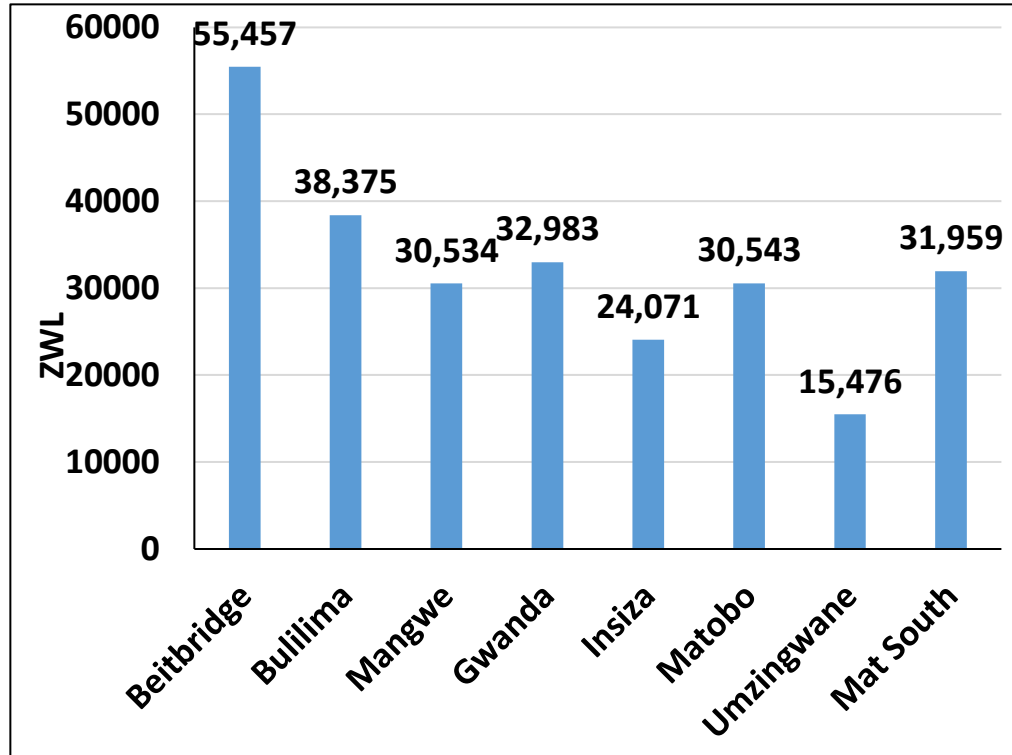
- Average expenditure for the month of April was USD 215.
- Umzingwane (USD65) reported the lowest expenditure whilst the highest was recorded in Gwanda with a monthly average of USD305.

Food and Non-food Expenditure Ratio



- The proportion of food expenditure was 47.1% and non food expenditure was 52.9%.

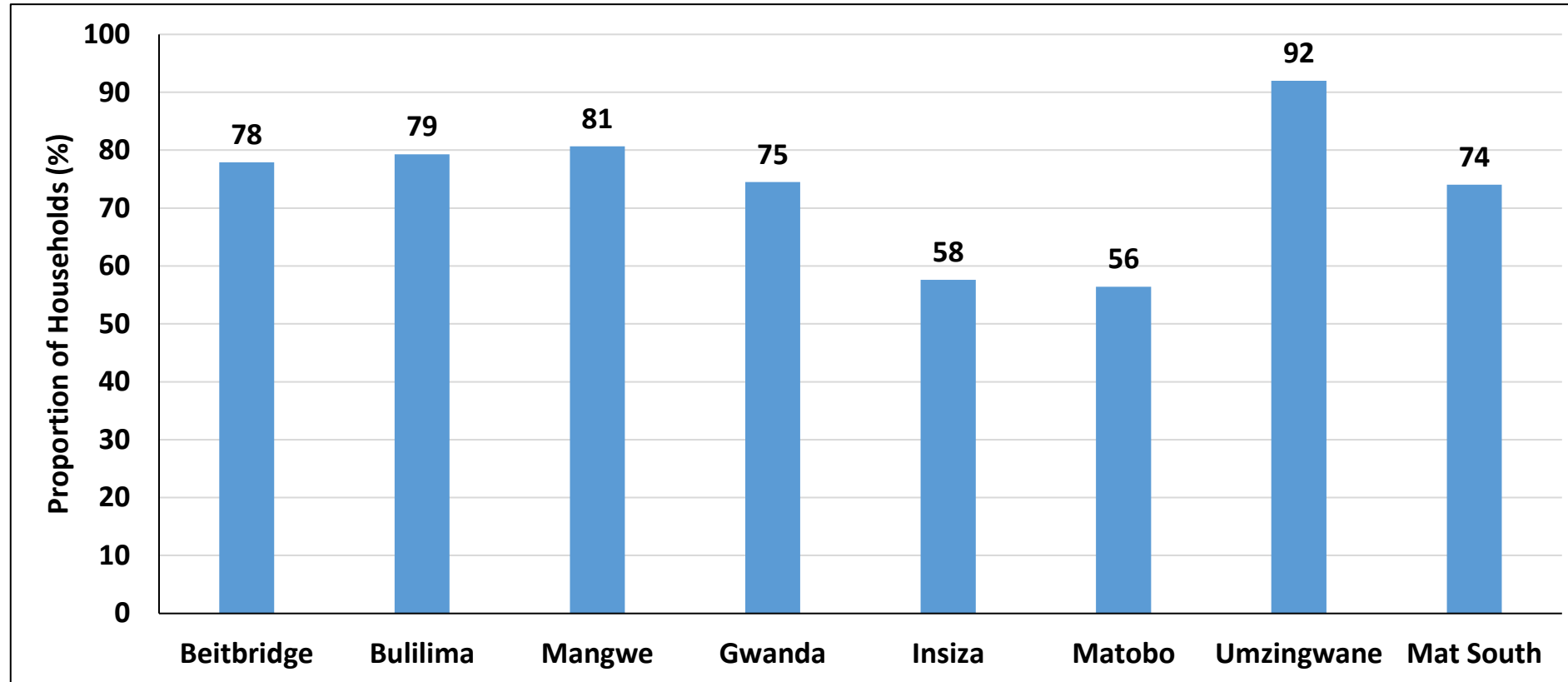
Average Household 6 Month Expenditure



- The average 6 month expenditure was USD 104.
- The highest was in Beitbridge (USD 180) and lowest in Umzingwane (USD 50).

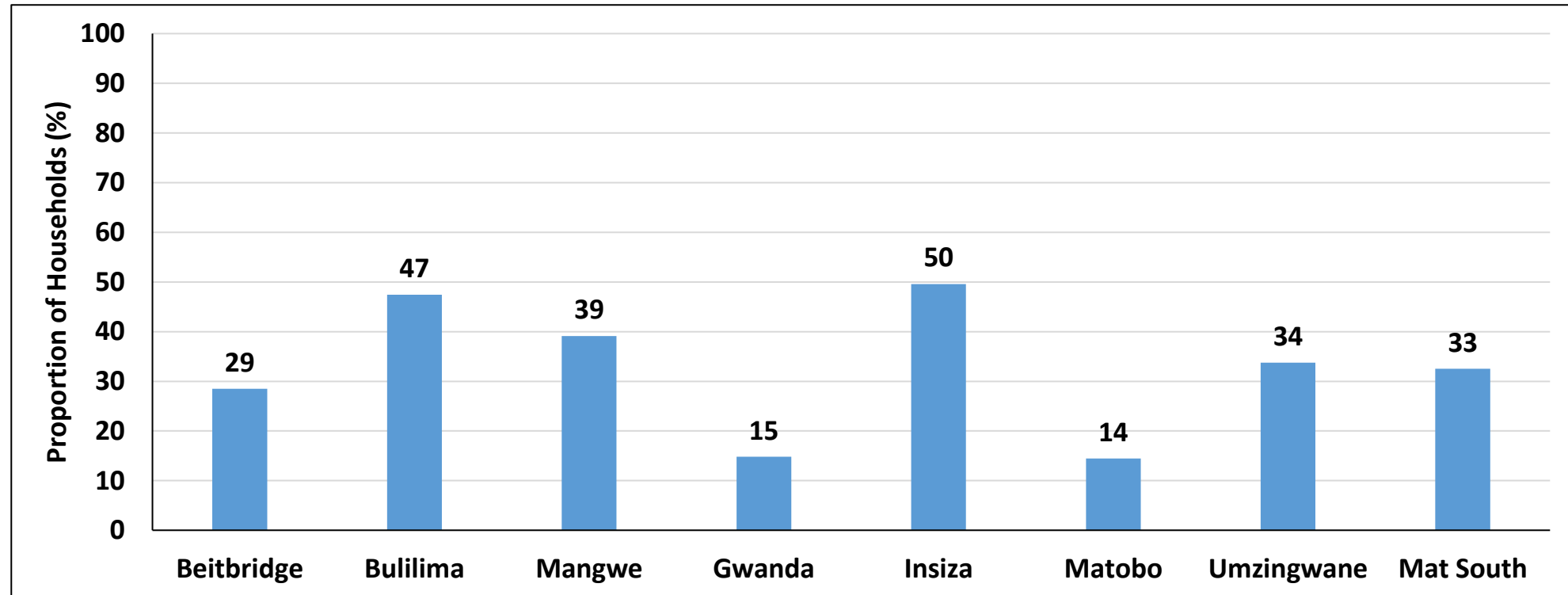
Nutrition and Diets

Household Access to Health-Related Information



- At least 74% of households had access to health related information.

Households which Received Nutrition Education



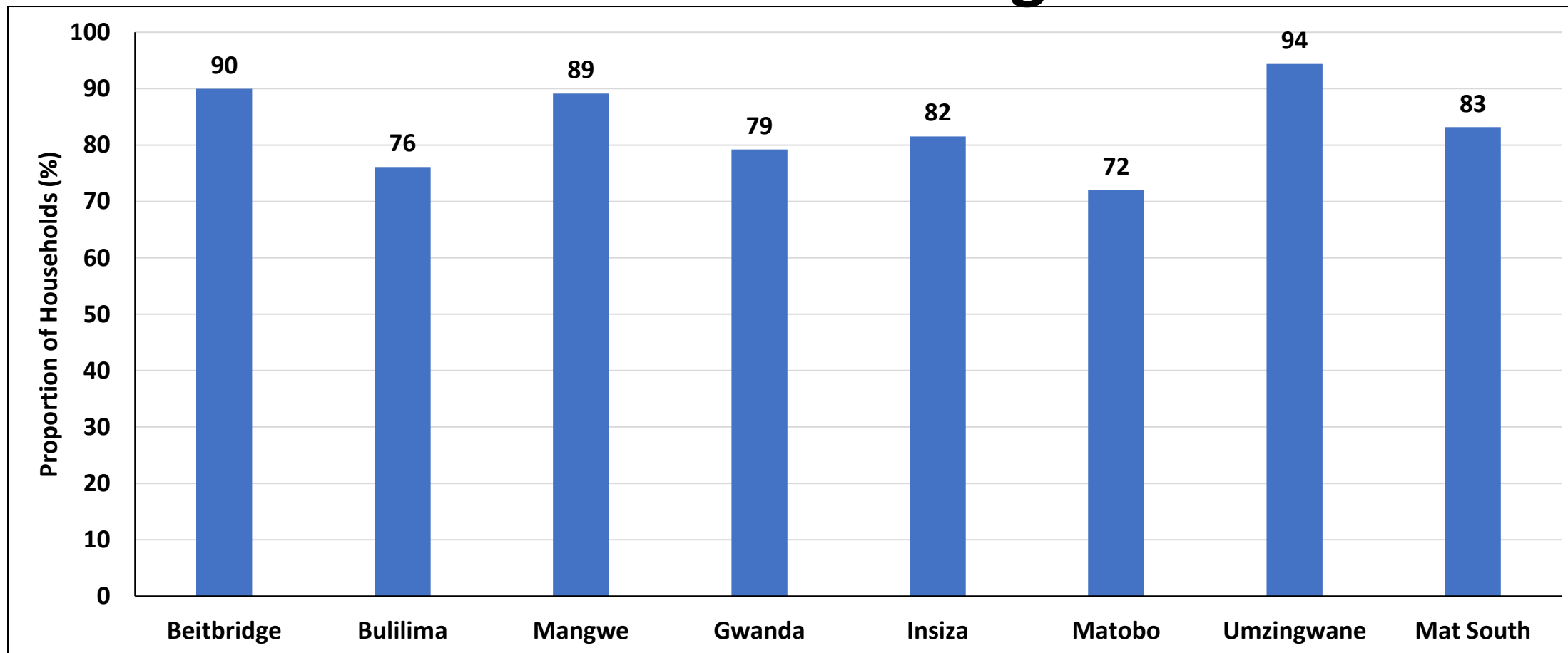
- About 33% of households reported to have received nutrition education in the past 12 months.

Sources of Nutrition Education

	Government (%)	UN/NGO (%)	Care group (%)	IYCF support group (%)	Village Health Workers/ Volunteers (%)	Other (%)
Beitbridge	42	21	21	8	85	4
Bulilima	24	9	3	1	80	1
Gwanda	54	5	0	8	82	3
Insiza	43	11	0	1	62	0
Mangwe	6	7	3	4	98	1
Matobo	78	3	3	3	24	0
Umzingwane	53	10	21	2	64	2
Mat South	37	10	7	3	74	1

- The main sources of nutrition education were village health workers (74%).

Access to the Services of a Village Health Worker



- Approximately 83% of households in the province had access to the services of a village health worker.
- Umzingwane (94%) had the highest proportion of households that had access to a village health worker.

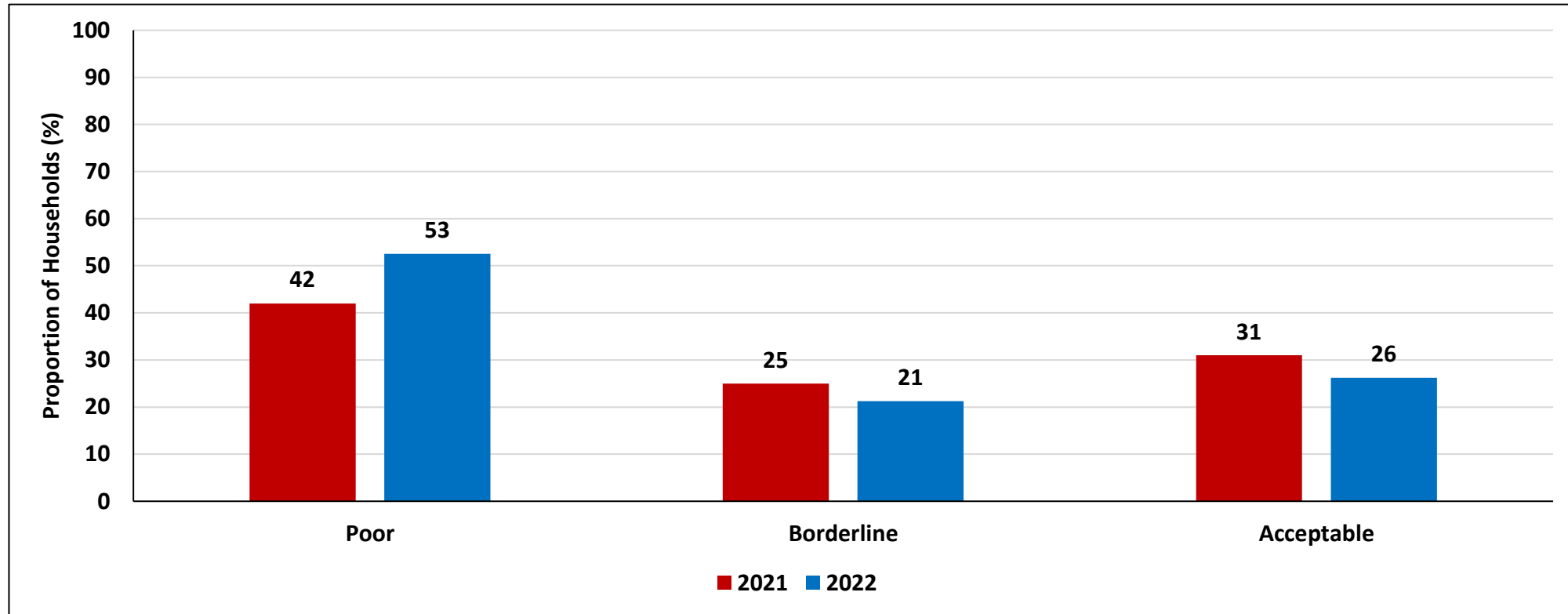
Household Consumption Patterns

Food Consumption Score

Food Consumption Score

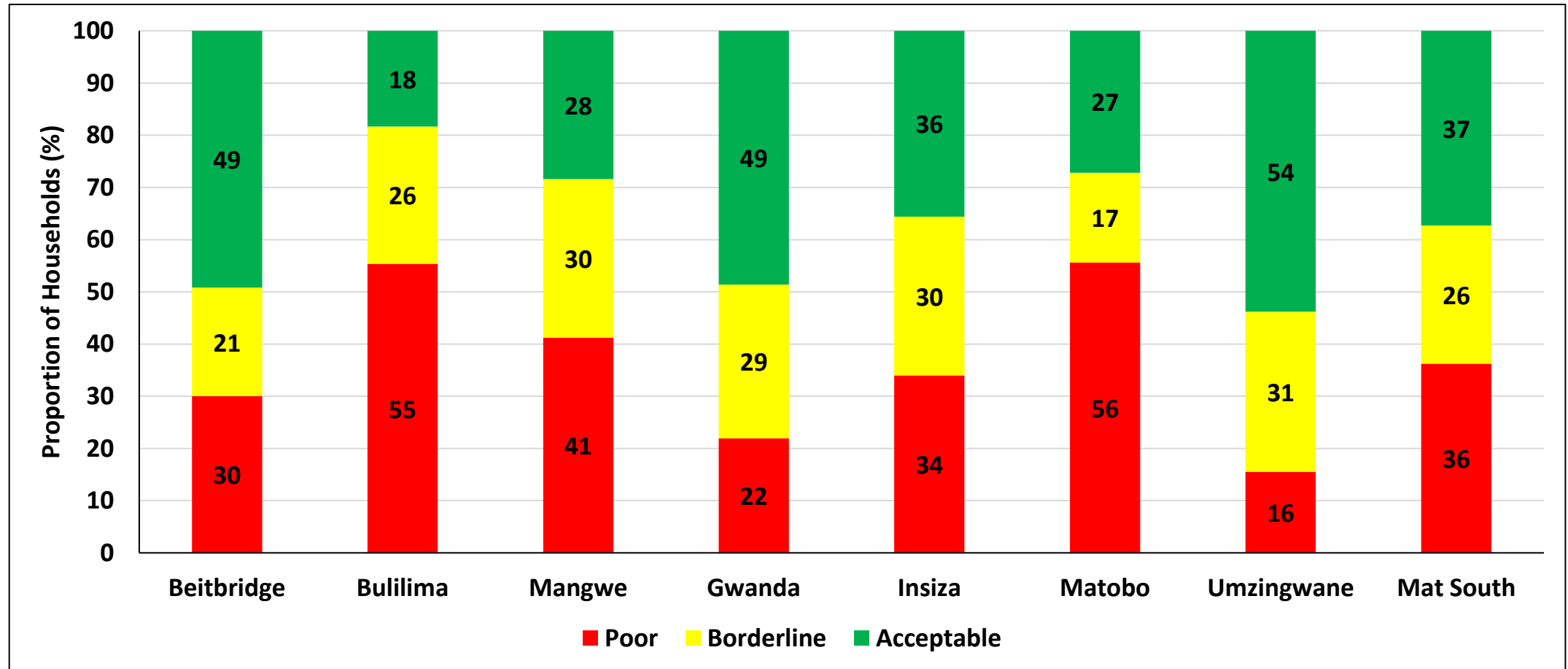
Food Consumption Score Groups	Score	Description
POOR	0-21	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 5-6 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 1 day a week, while animal proteins are totally absent
BORDERLINE	21.5-35	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 6-7 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat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



- The consumption patterns have been deteriorating over the years as households with poor consumption patterns have increased from 42% in 2021 to 53% in 2022.

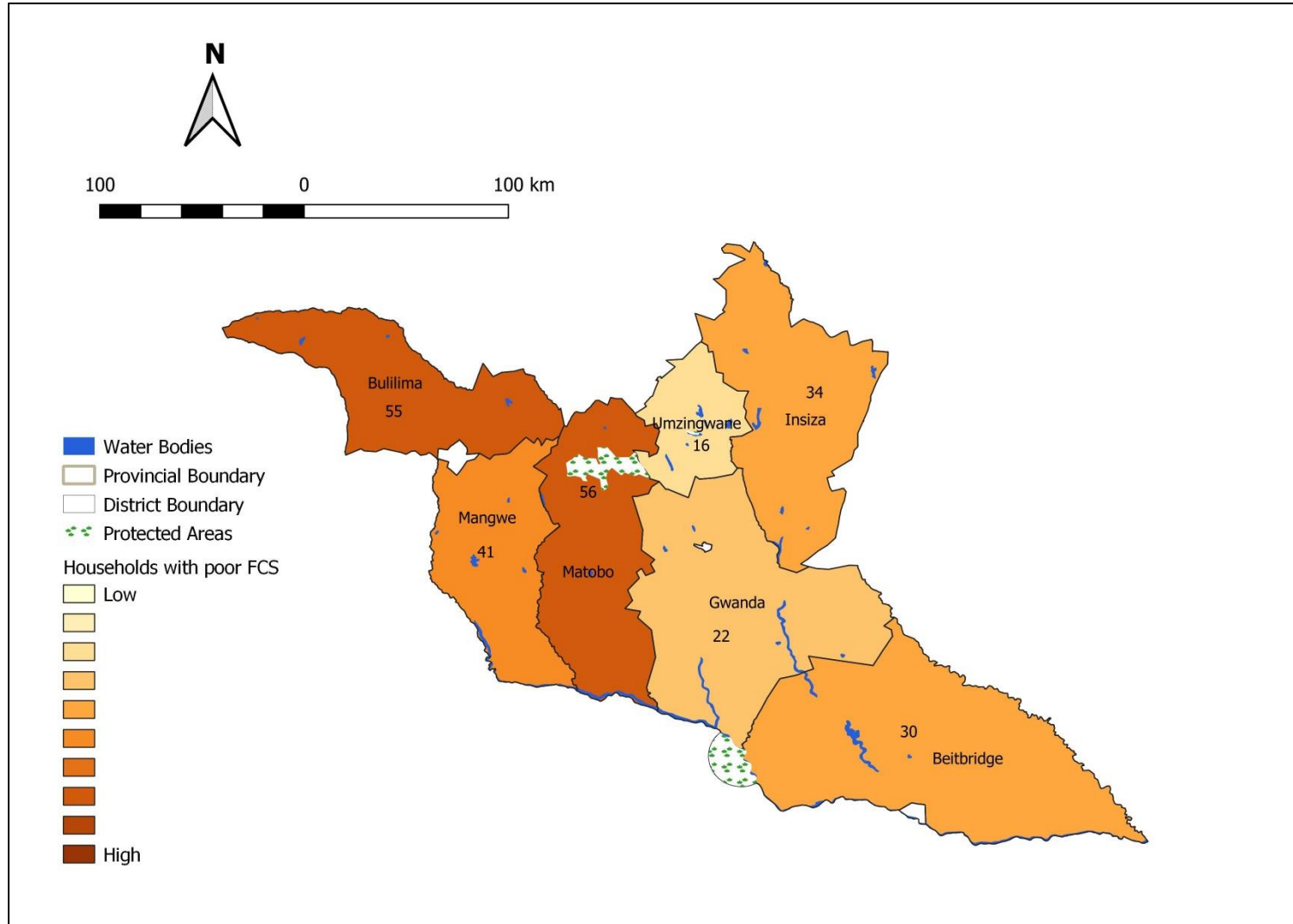
Food Consumption Patterns



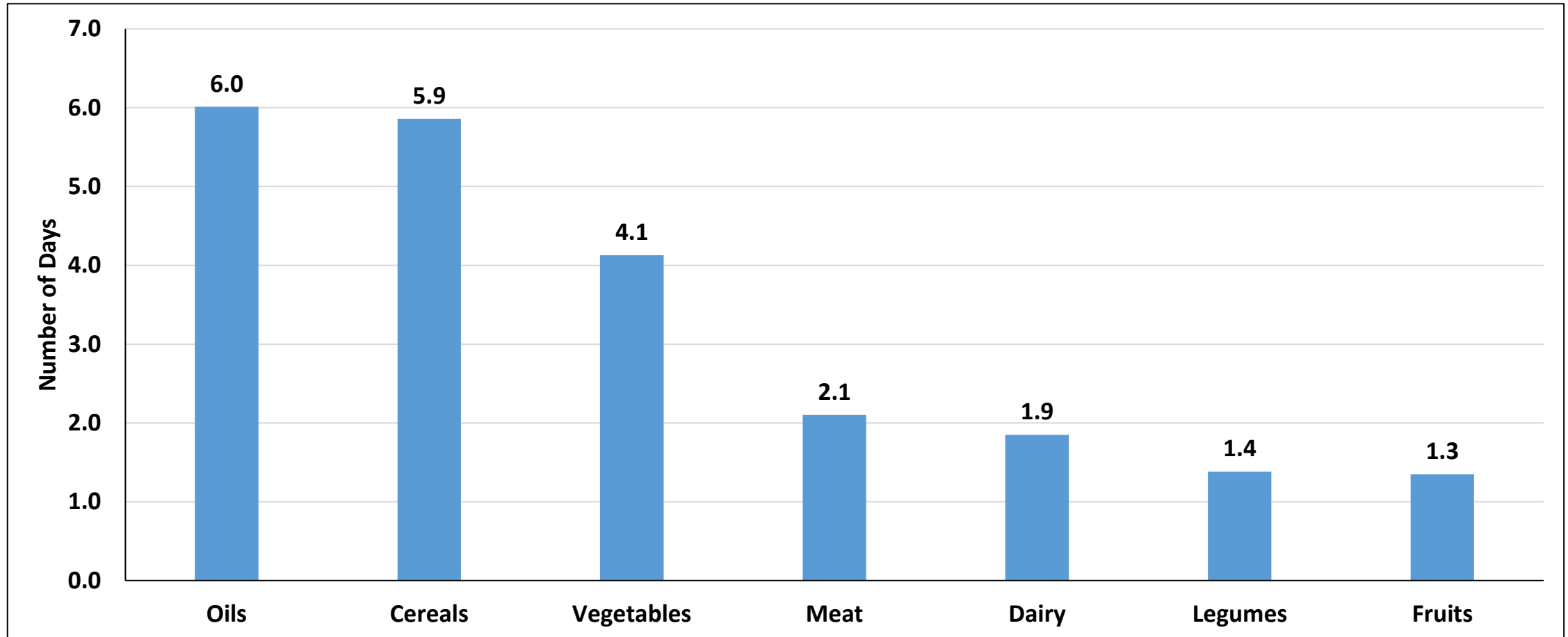
- In the province, 36% of households had poor diets.
- Matobo (56%) and Bulilima (55%) had the highest proportion of households with poor diets.
- Umzingwane (54%) had the highest proportion of households with acceptable diets.

Poor Food Consumption Patterns by District

- Matobo (56%) and Bulilima (55%) had the highest proportion of households consuming poor diets in Matabeleland South province.

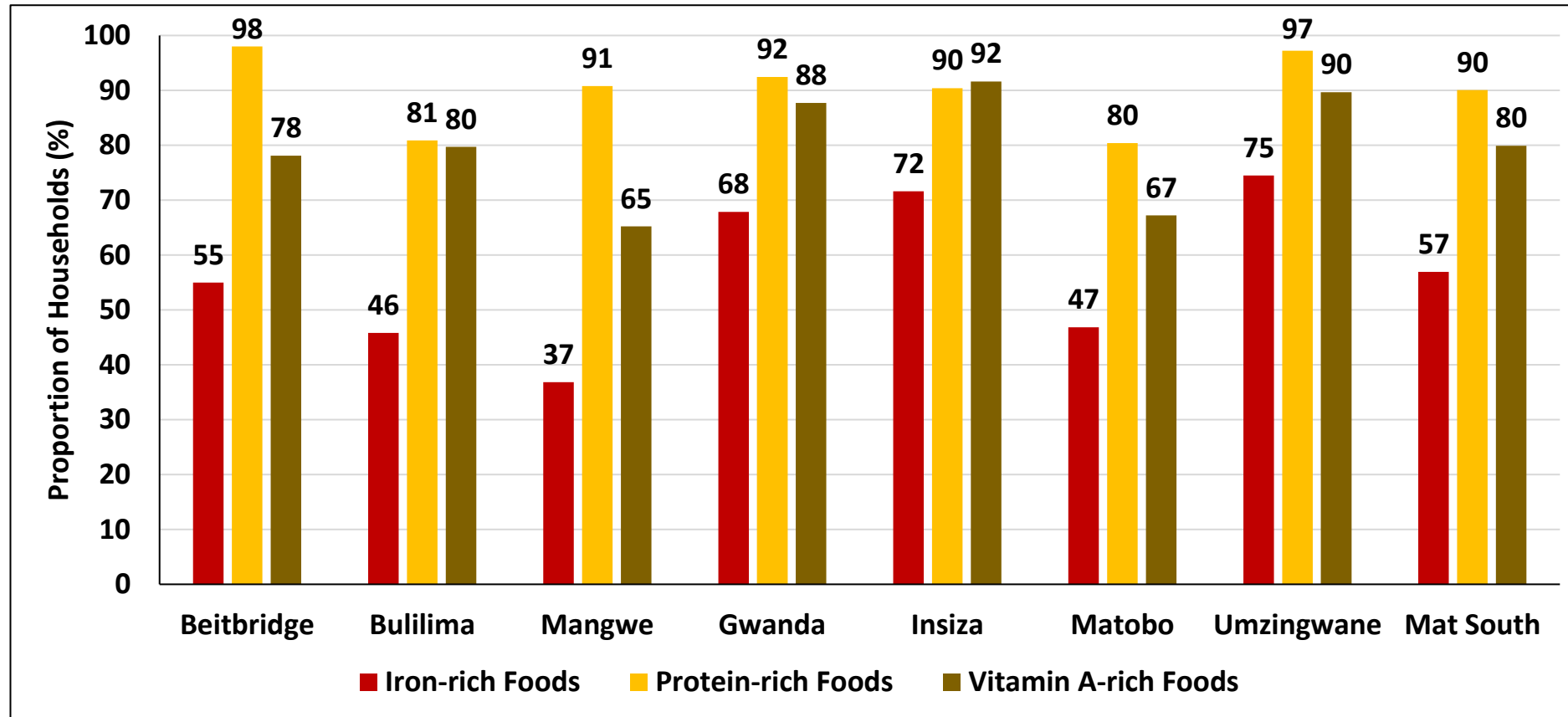


Average Number of Days Households Consumed Food from the Various Food Groups



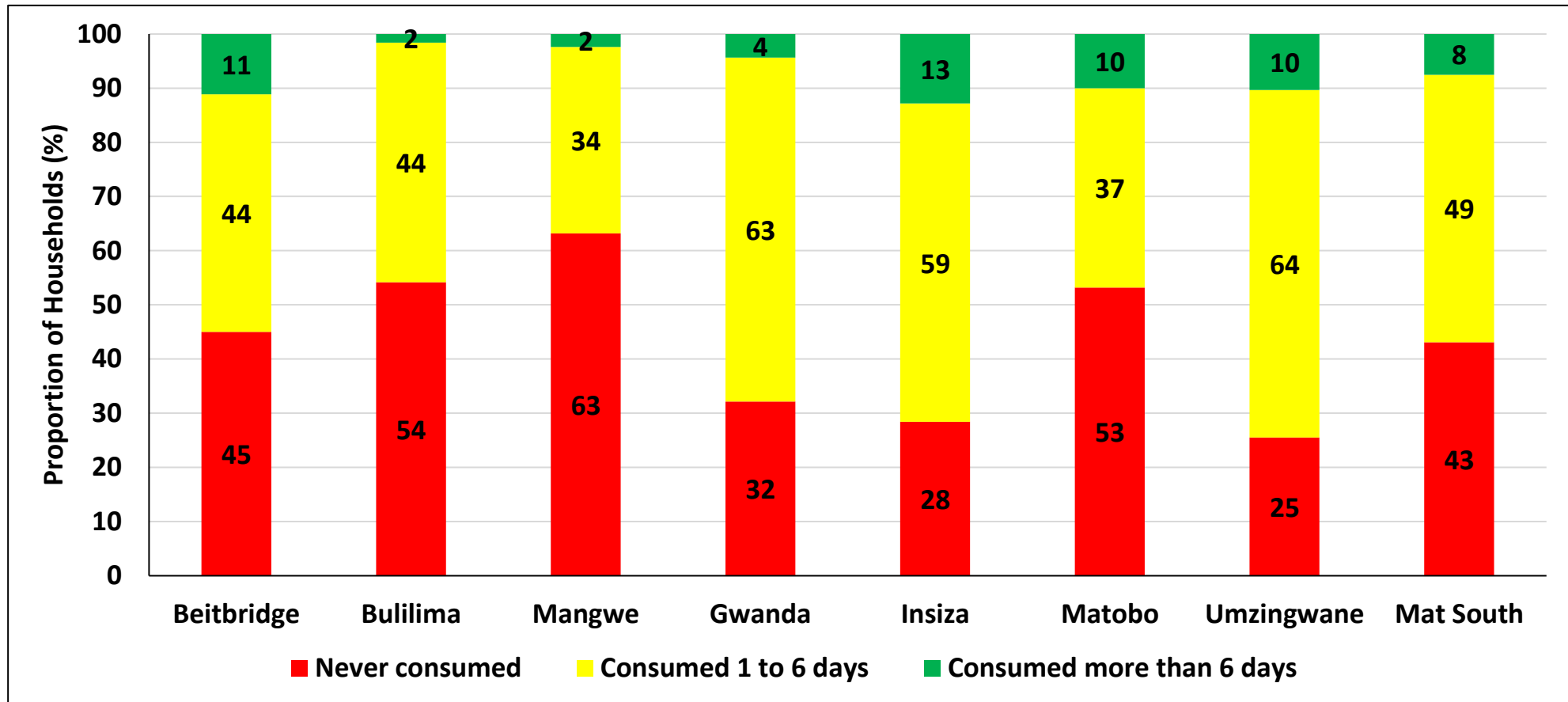
- Meat, dairy, legumes and fruits were consumed least. This shows poor diet quality.

Household Consumption of Protein, Iron and Vitamin A Rich Foods



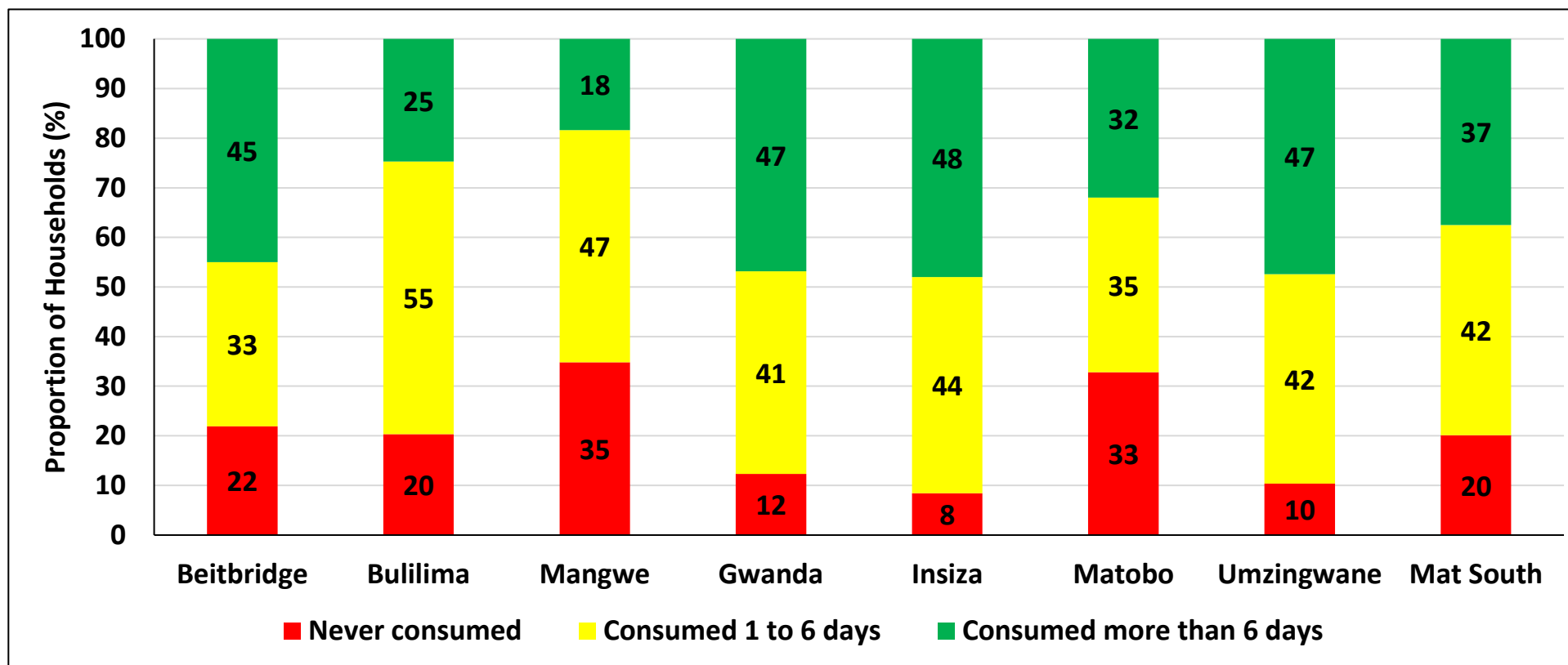
- About 57% of households in Matabeleland South consumed iron-rich foods seven days prior to the survey.
- Furthermore, 90% consumed protein rich foods while 80% consumed Vitamin A rich foods.
- Mangwe had the lowest proportion of households consuming iron rich foods (37%) and Vitamin A rich foods (65%).

Households Consuming Iron-Rich Foods



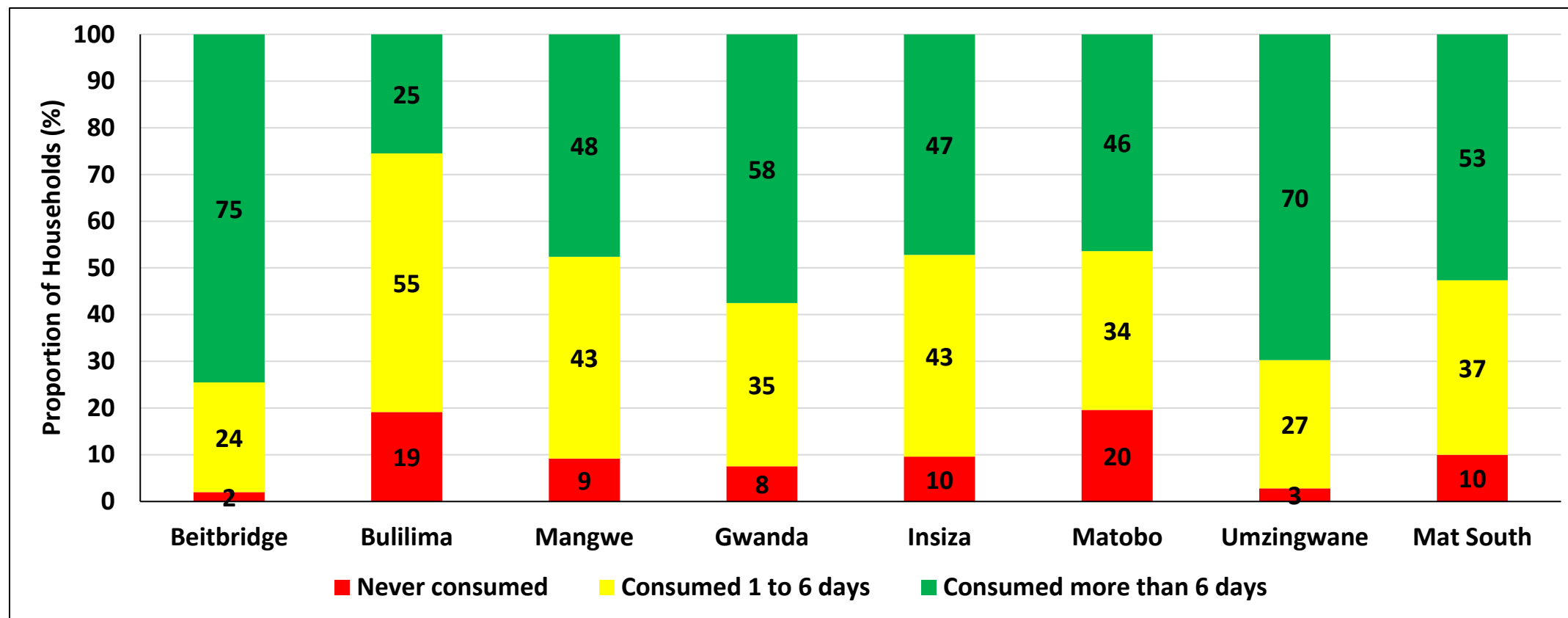
- About 43% of households never consumed iron rich foods.

Households Consuming Protein-Rich Foods



- About 20% of households never consumed protein-rich foods in the seven days preceding the survey.

Households Consuming Vitamin A-rich Foods



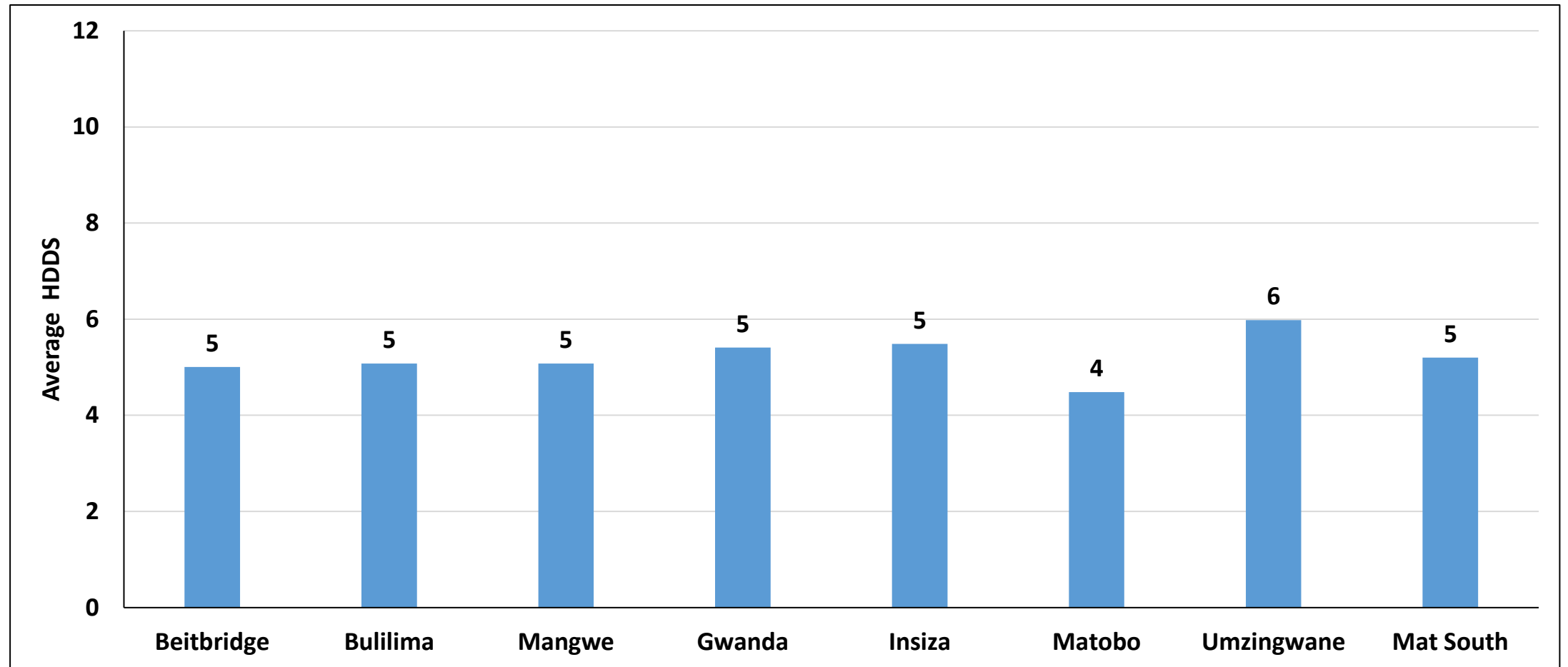
- About 10% of households never consumed vitamin A rich foods.

Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

- The household dietary diversity score (HDDS) is used as proxy measure of the quality of household food consumption
- HHDS 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:

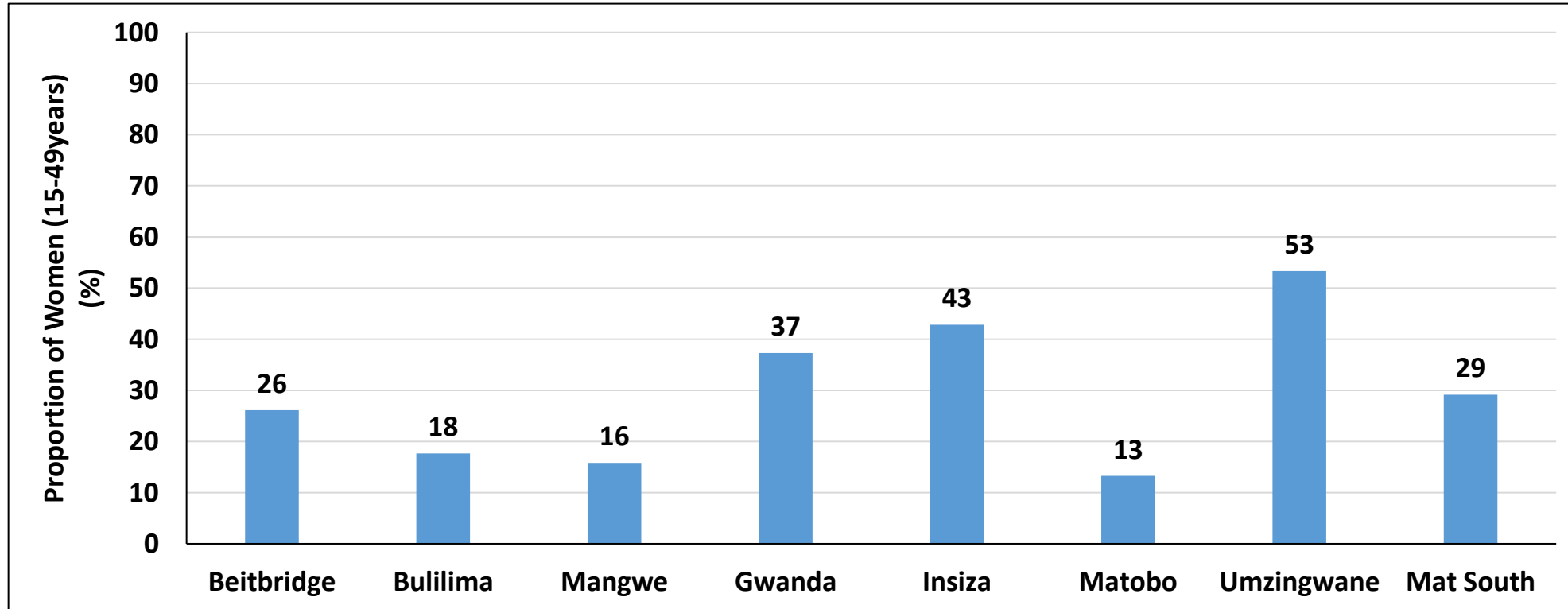
HDDS	Classification
<3	Low
4-5	Medium
>5	Acceptable

Average Households Dietary Diversity



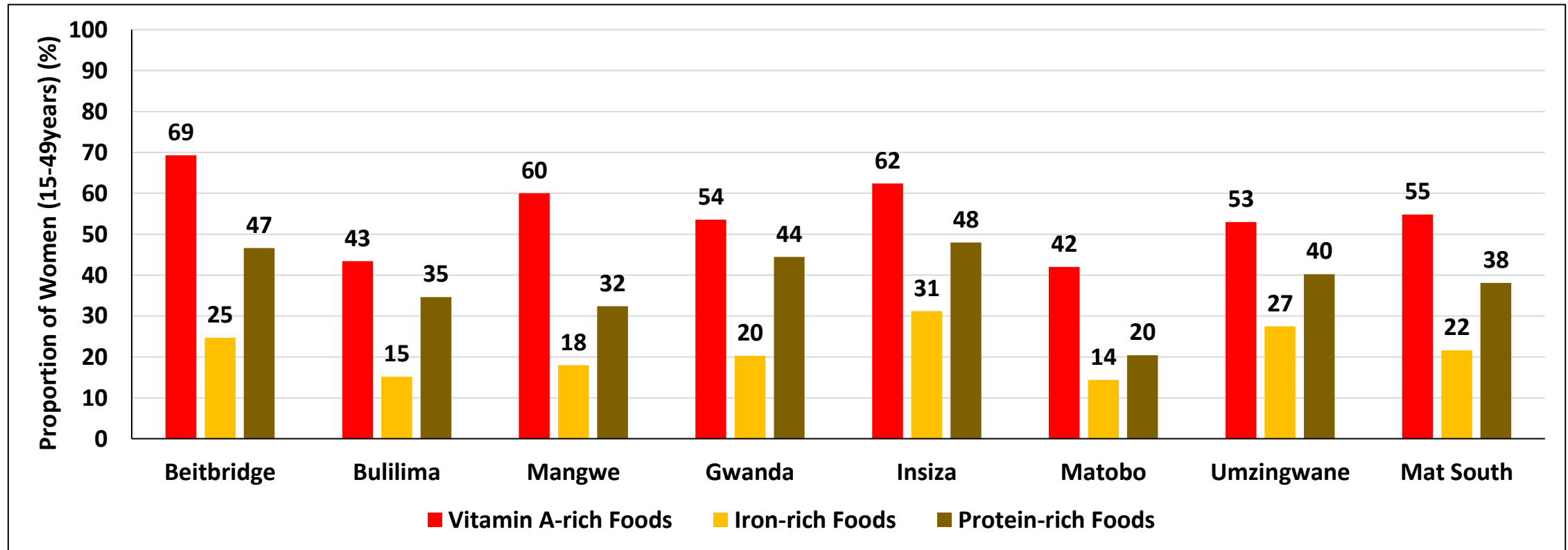
- On average the households consumed 5 out of a possible 12 food groups.

Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of Child Bearing Age



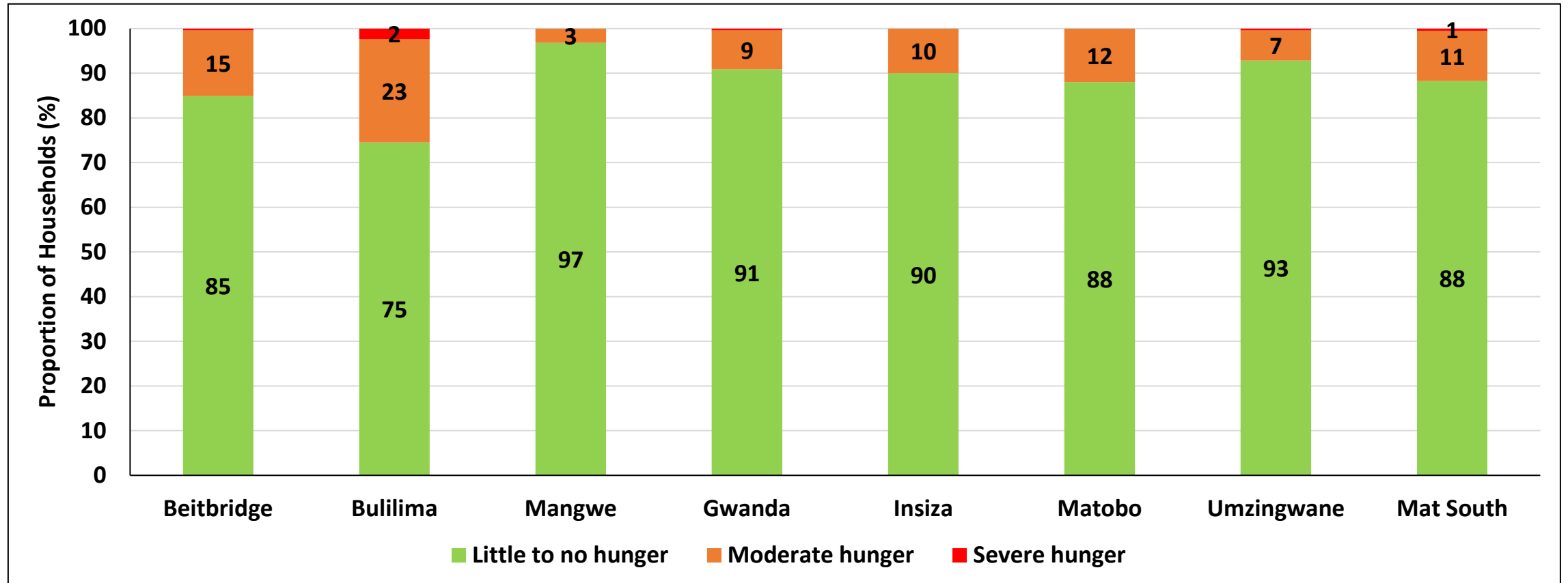
- About 29% of women of child bearing age (WCBA) consumed at least 5 food groups from a possible 10.
- Umzingwane (53%) had the highest proportion while Matobo (13%) had the lowest.

Consumption of Protein, Iron and Vitamin A rich Foods by WCBA



- About 55% of women consumed vitamin A rich foods, 22% consumed iron rich foods and 38% consumed protein rich foods.

Household Hunger Score



- About 88% of households in the province experienced little to no hunger.
- Mangwe (97%) recorded the highest proportion of households which experienced little to no hunger.

Household Consumption and Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies

The Coping Strategies Index (CSI)

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



Low or no coping (CSI 0-3)

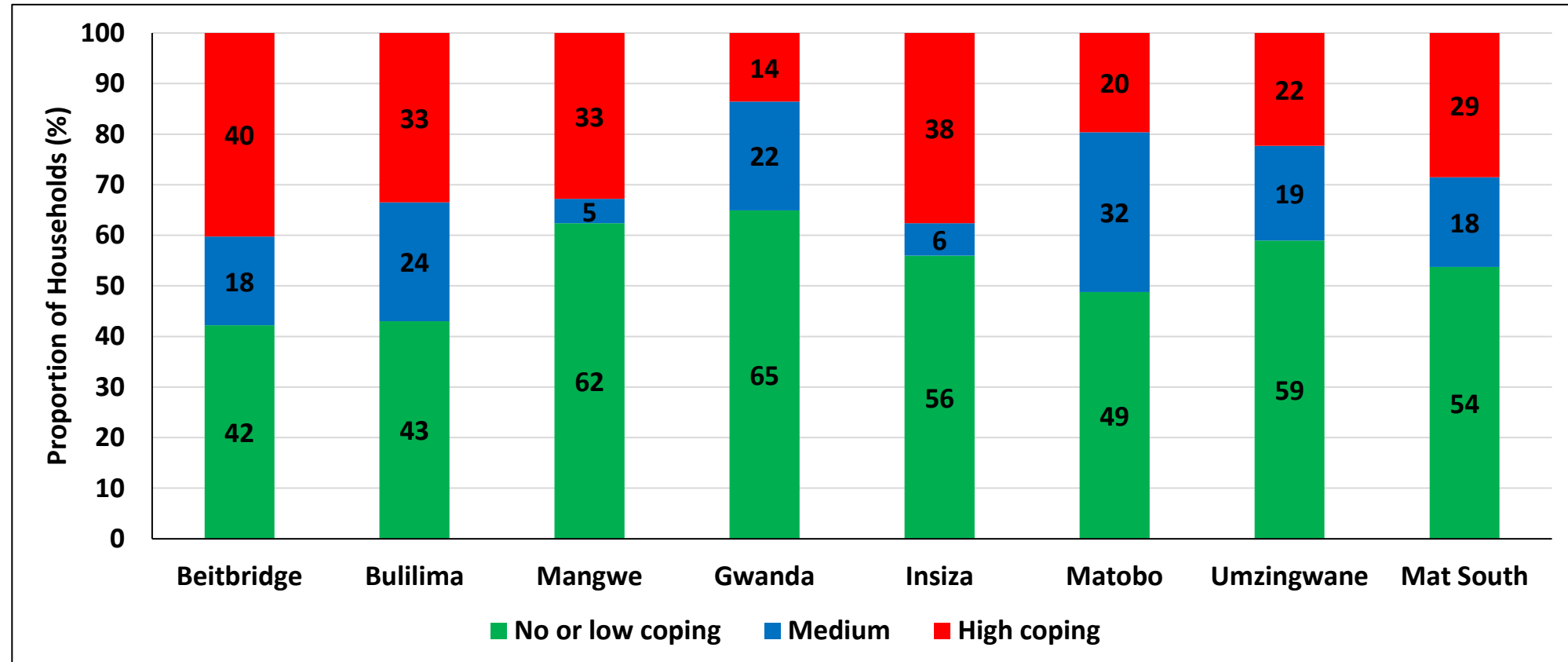


Medium Coping (CSI 4-9)



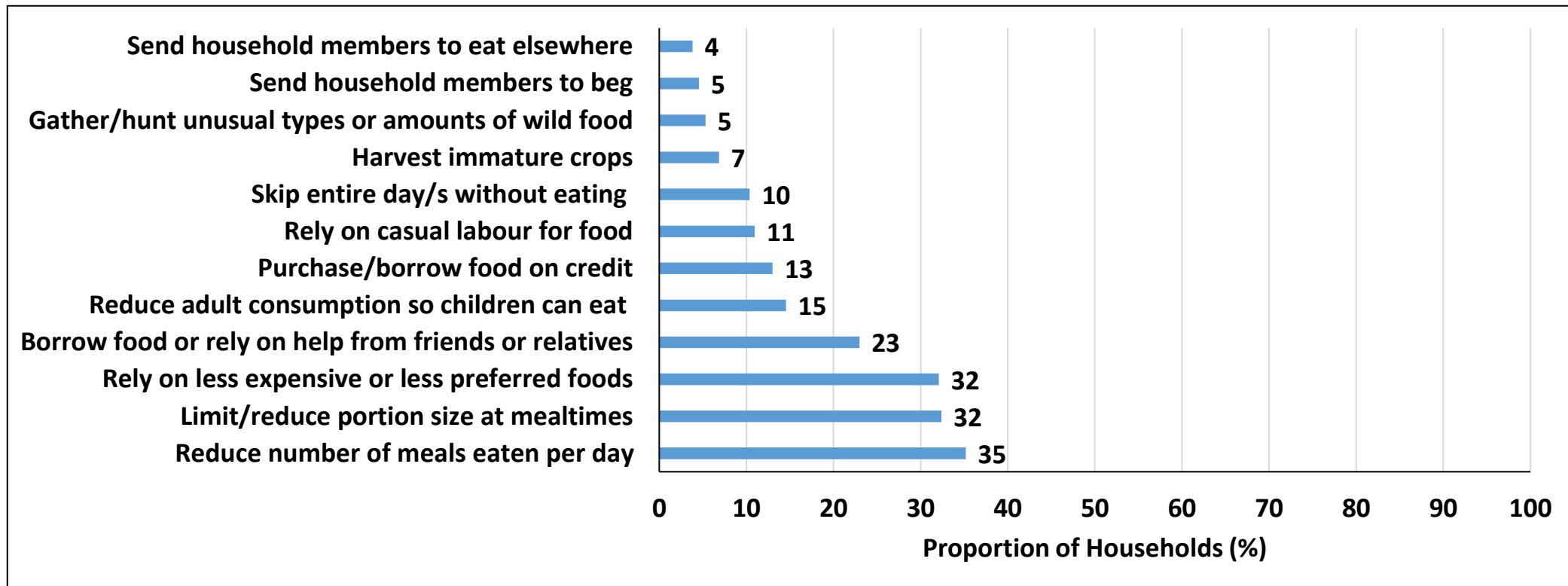
High Coping (CSI ≥ 10)

Household Reduced Consumption Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



- Beitbridge (40%) and Insiza (38%) had the highest proportion of households adopting high consumption based coping.

Household Consumption Coping Strategies



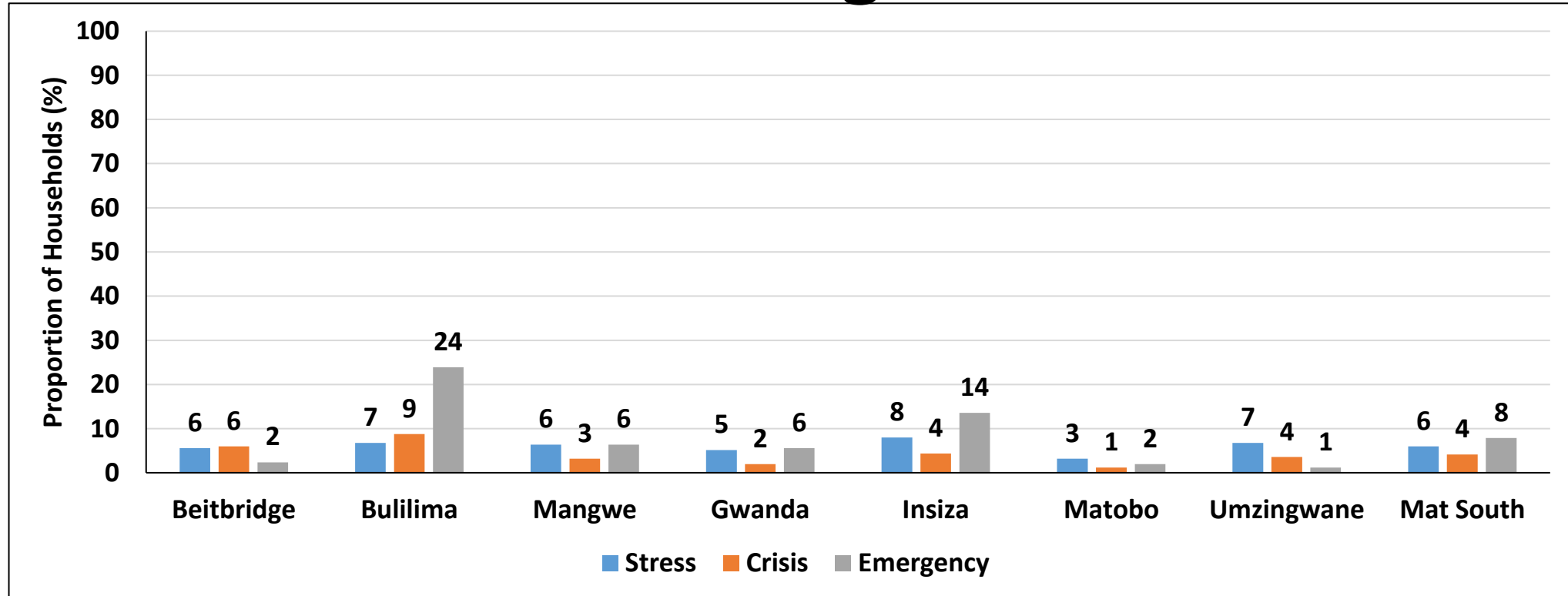
- The main consumption strategies adopted by households when faced with challenges to access food included; reducing the number of meals consumed per day (35%), relying on less expensive foods (32%) and reducing meal portion size (32%).
- The adoption of these strategies contributes negatively to nutrition outcomes.

Households Livelihoods Coping Strategies

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

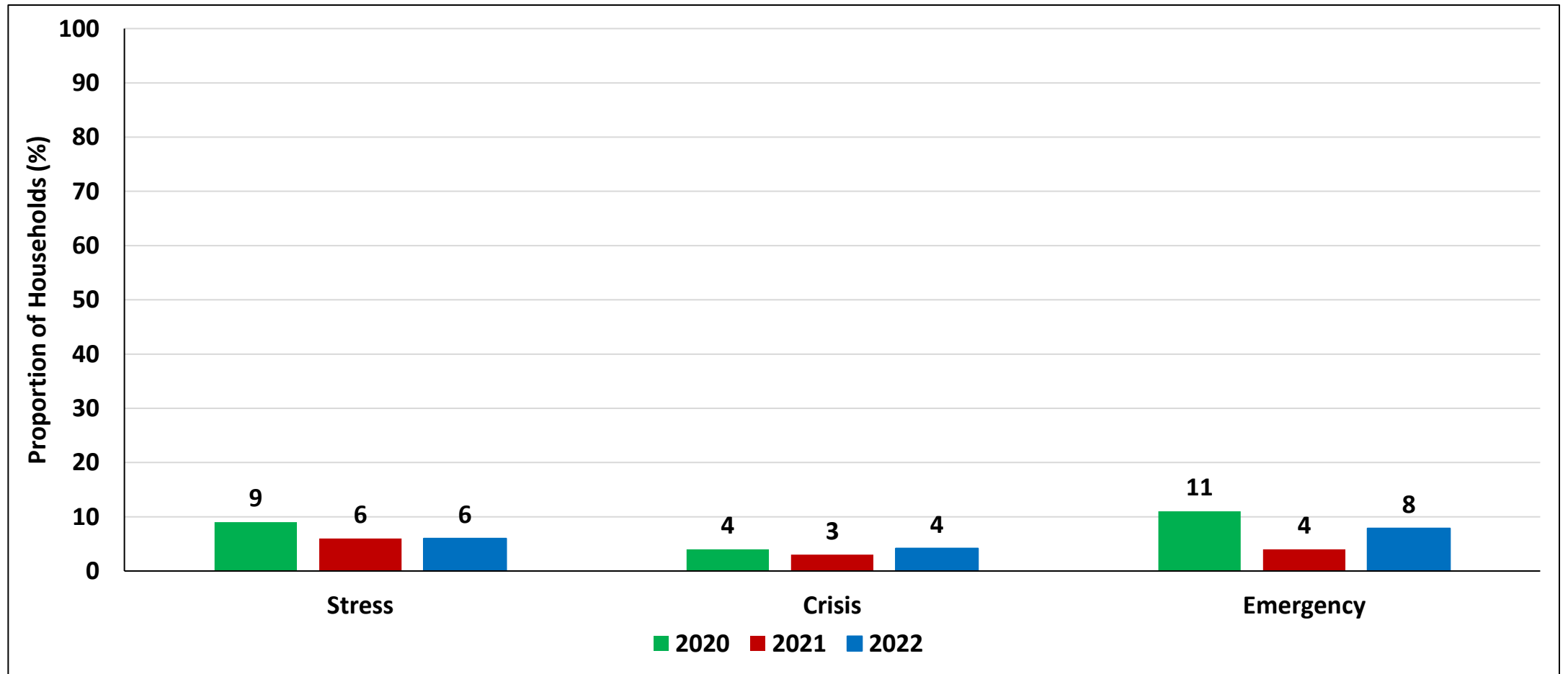
Category	Coping Strategy
Stress	Borrowing money Spending savings Selling more non-productive livestock than usual Selling household assets
Crisis	Selling productive assets Withdrawing children from school Reducing non-food expenditure
Emergency	Selling land Begging for food Selling the last breeding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

Households Engaging in Livelihoods Coping Strategies



- About 8% of households in the province reported using emergency coping strategies.
- The proportion of households that resorted to emergency coping mechanisms was high in Bulilima (24%), followed by Insiza at 14%.

Households Engaging in Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies

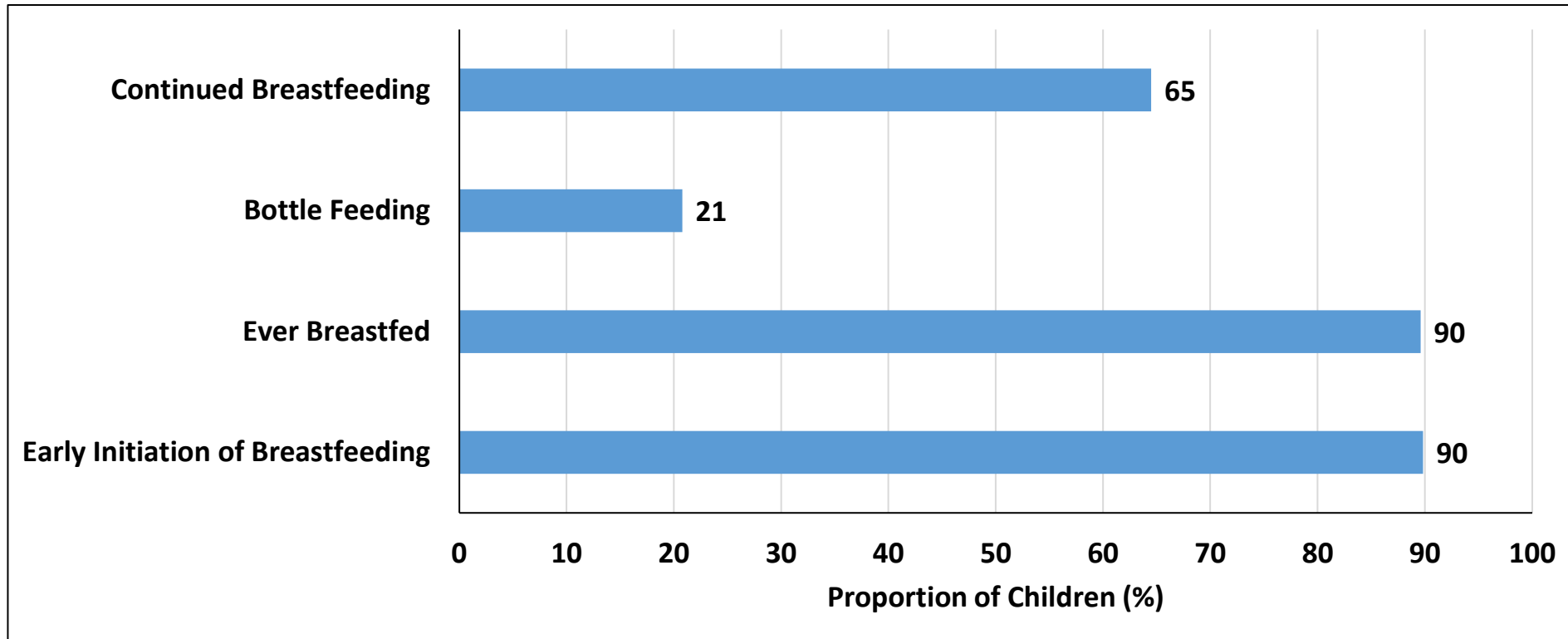


- There was a decrease in the proportion of households engaging in the various livelihoods based coping strategies over the last three years.

Child Nutrition

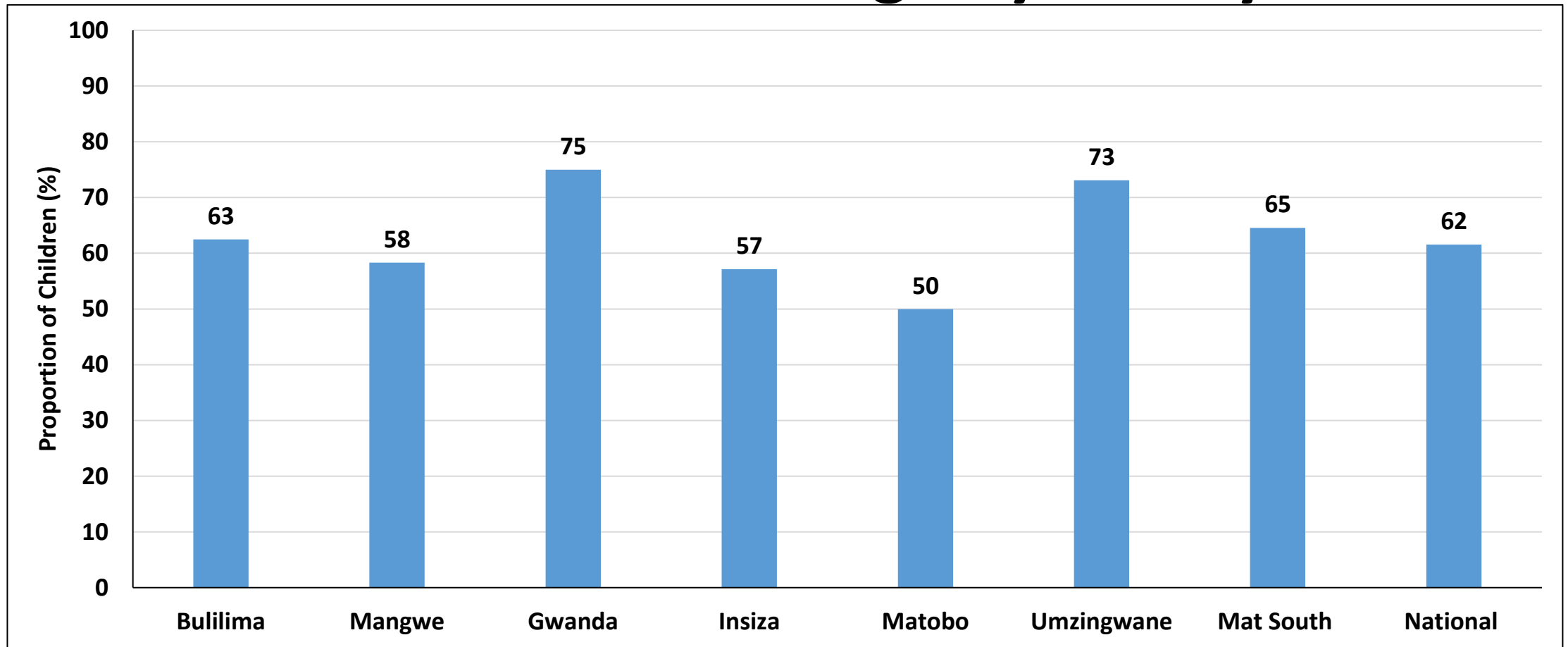
Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Breastfeeding Practices



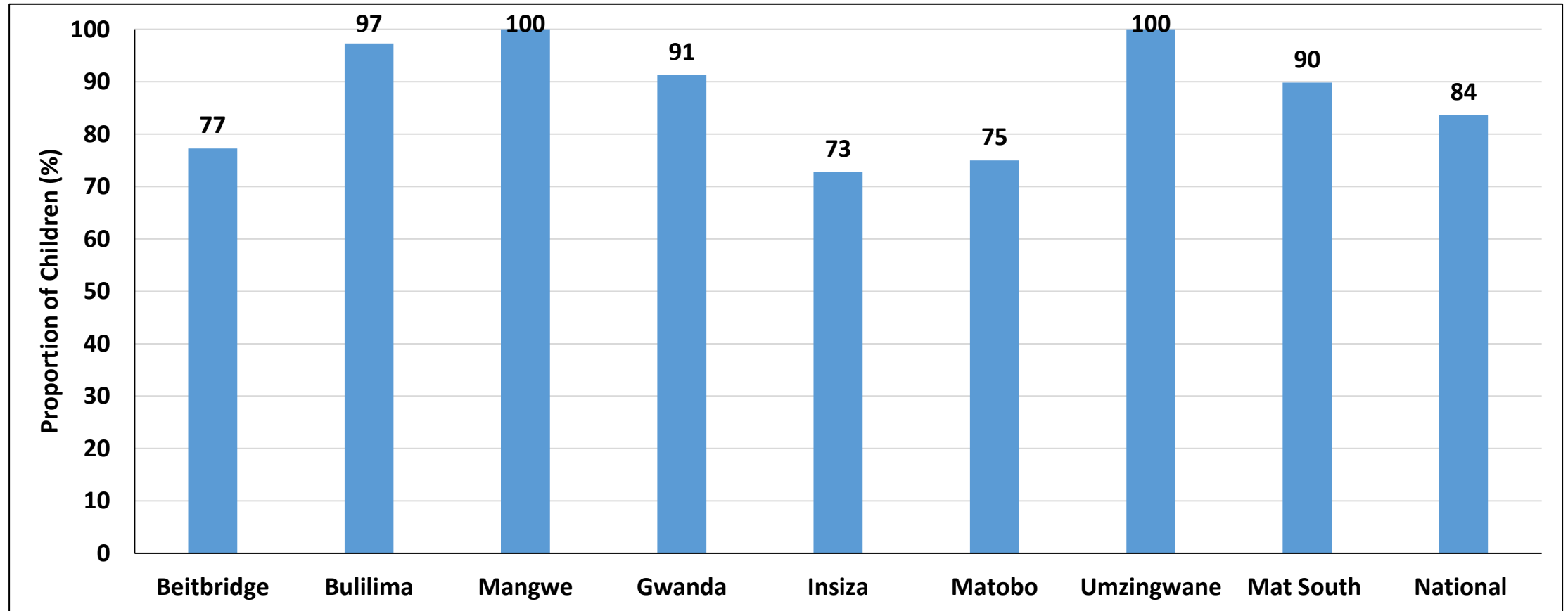
- The proportion of children who were ever breastfed was 90% and those who were initiated breastfeeding within an hour was 90%.
- About 65% of the children were breastfed beyond 1 year. The recommended practice is for children to be breastfed up to 2 years or beyond.

Continued Breastfeeding Beyond 1 year



- Nationally, 62% of the children continued to be breastfed beyond 1 year.
- Approximately 65% of children in Matabeleland South were breastfed beyond 1 year.

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding



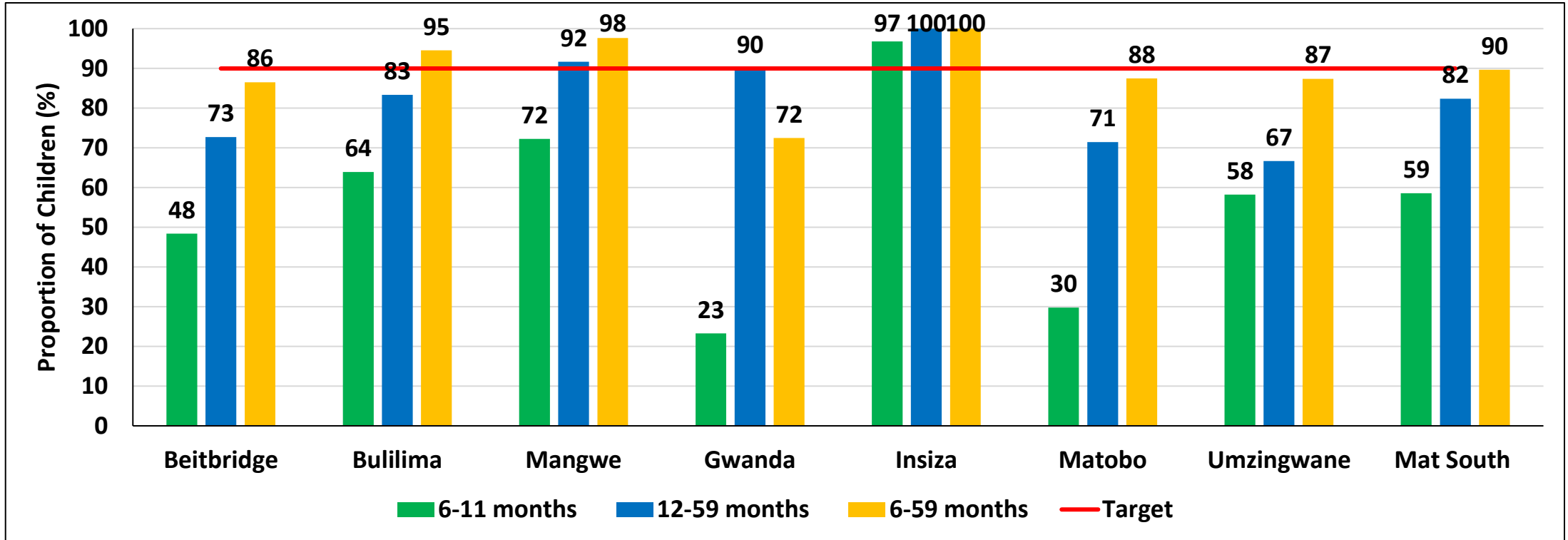
- Nationally, the proportion of children who were initiated into breastfeeding within an hour, as per recommended practice, was 84%.
- Insiza (73%) had the lowest proportion of children initiated into breastfeeding within the first hour of birth.

Vitamin A Supplementation

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

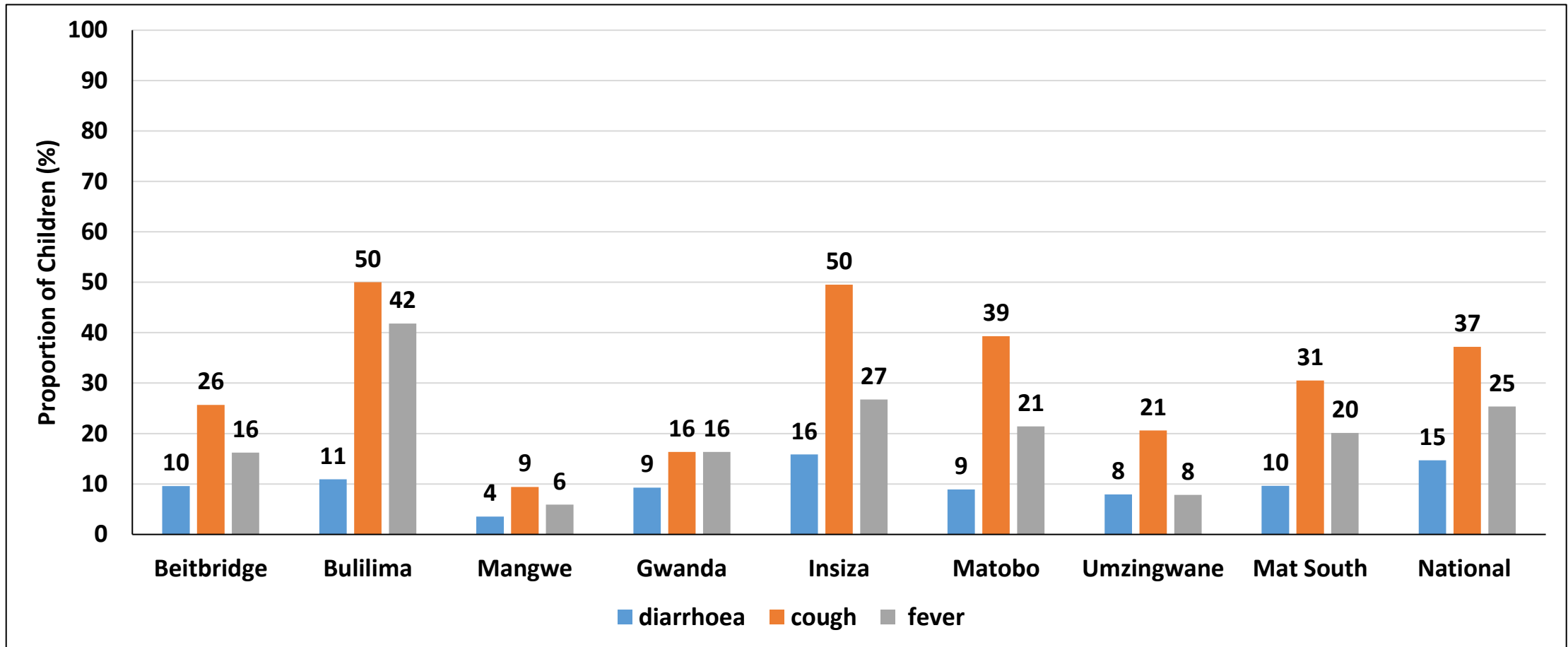
Target group	Infants 6–11 months of age	Children 12–59 months of age
Dose	100 000 IU	200 000 IU
Frequency	Once a year	Twice a year (Every 6 months)
Route of administration	Oral	

Vitamin A Supplementation for Children Aged 6-59 Months



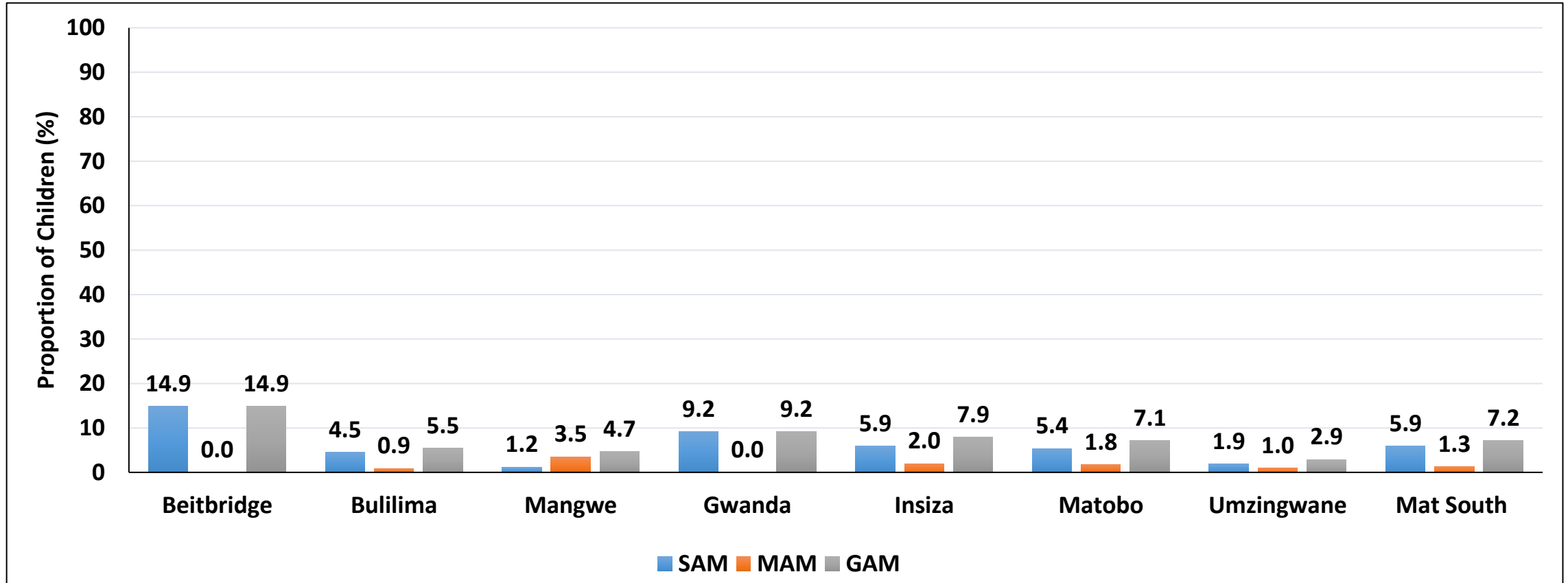
- The proportions of children who received the recommended dose of Vitamin A in the past 12 months were: 58.6% for 6-11 months; 82% for 12-59 months and 90% for the children 6-59 months.
- Insiza (100%) had the highest proportion of children 6-59 months who received recommended Vitamin A doses while Gwanda (72.4%) had the lowest.

Prevalence of Illnesses Among Children Aged 0-59 Months



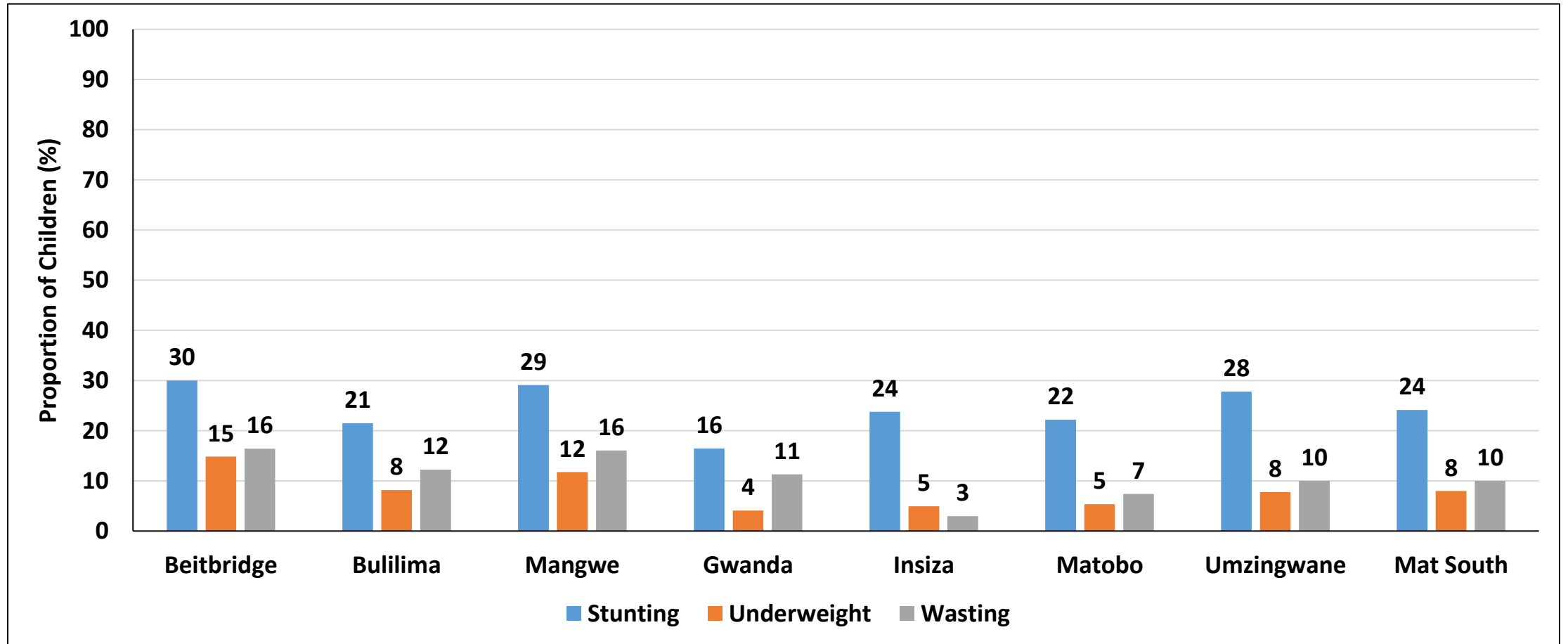
- Childhood illness has a negative impact on dietary intake and nutrient utilization among children.
- The prevalence of child illness was assessed as presence of illness during the two weeks preceding the survey.
- In the province the proportion of children who had diarrhoea was 10%, fever was 25% and cough was 37%.

Acute Malnutrition by District Based on MUAC Measurements



- The provincial GAM rate was 7.2% which is above the WHO threshold of 5%.
- Beitbridge had the highest GAM rates of 14.9% which was above the WHO threshold.
- Umzingwane had the lowest GAM rates of 2.9% which was below the WHO threshold.

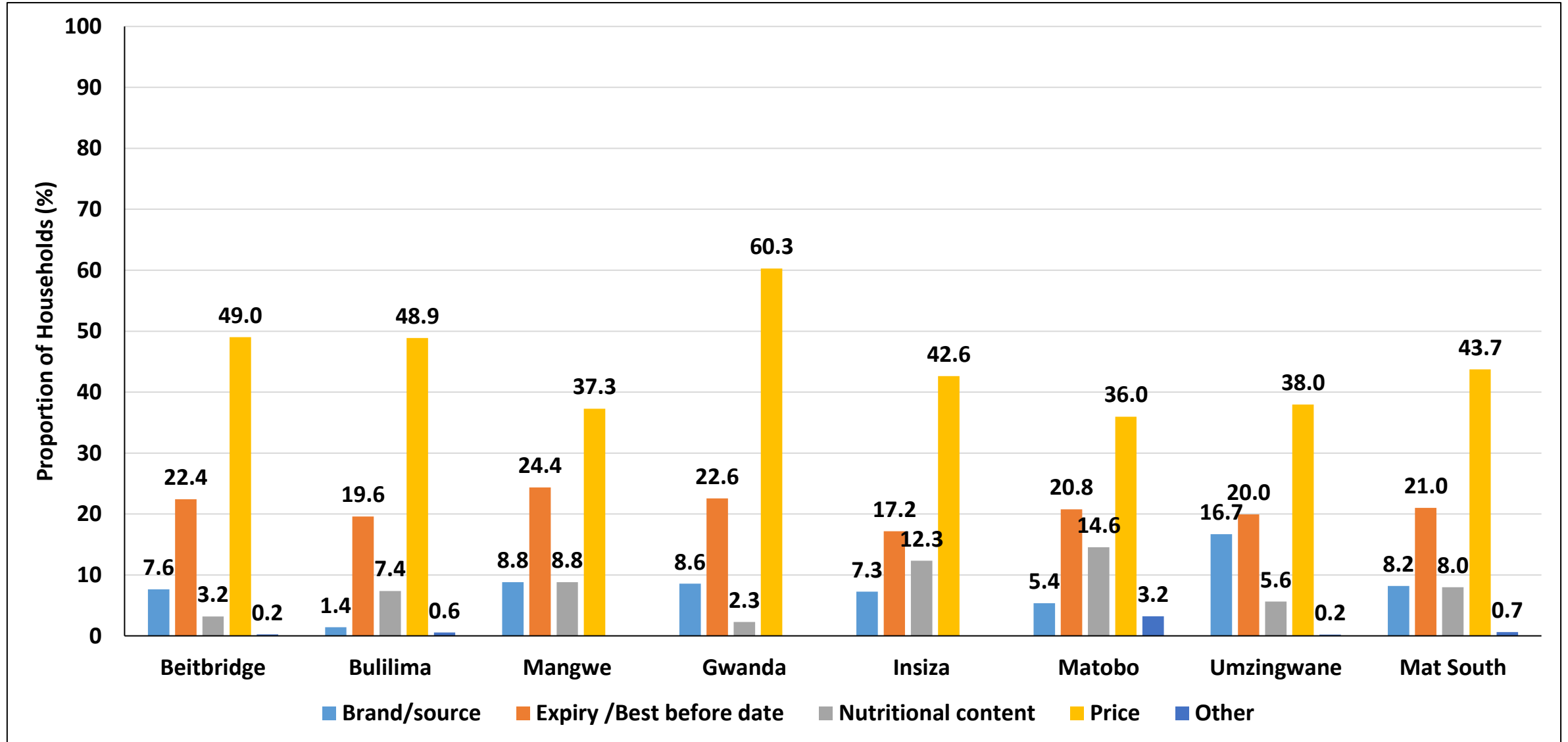
Stunting, Underweight and Wasting



- Stunting levels in the province were at 24%, underweight at 8% and wasting at 10%.

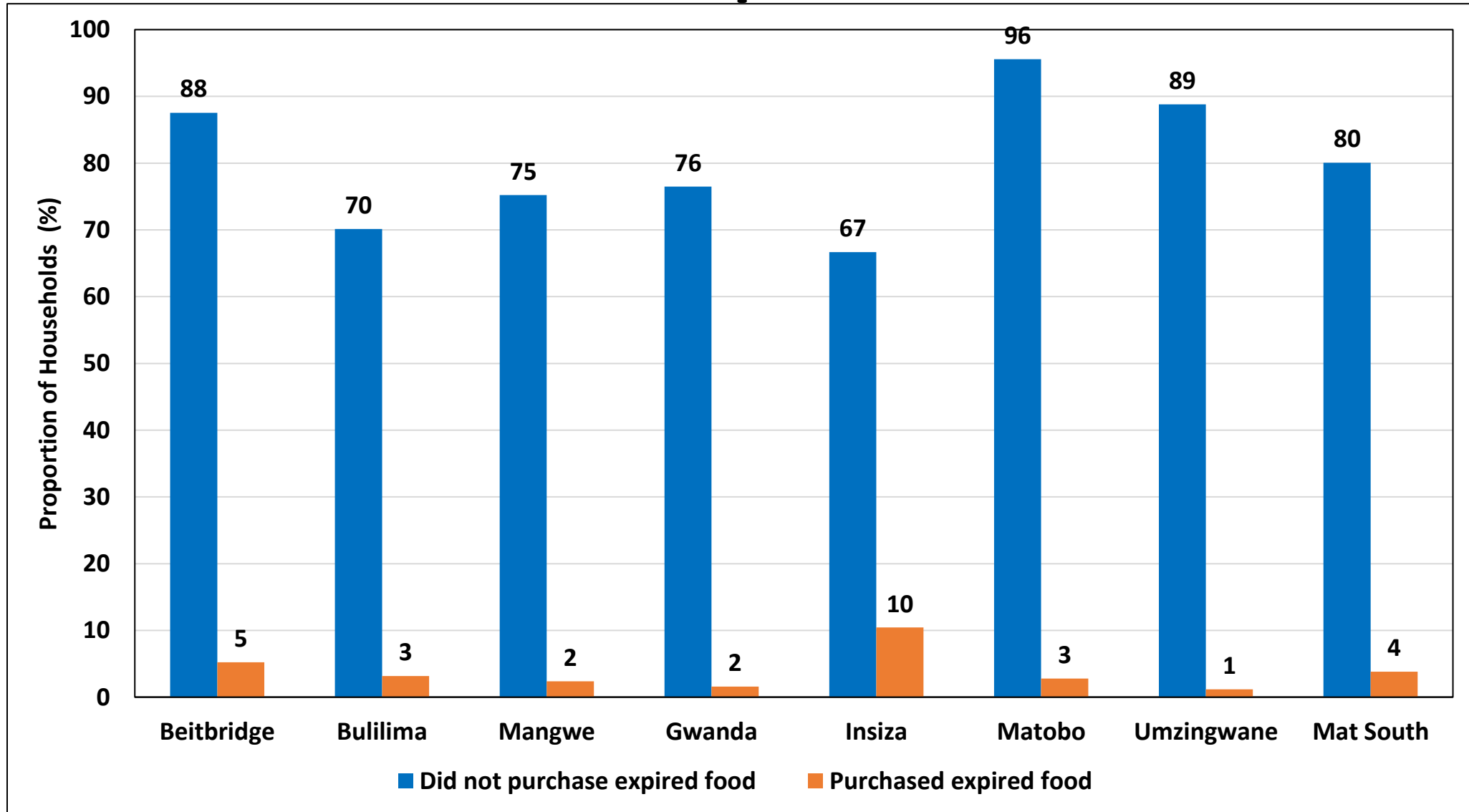
Food Safety

Considerations when Purchasing Food



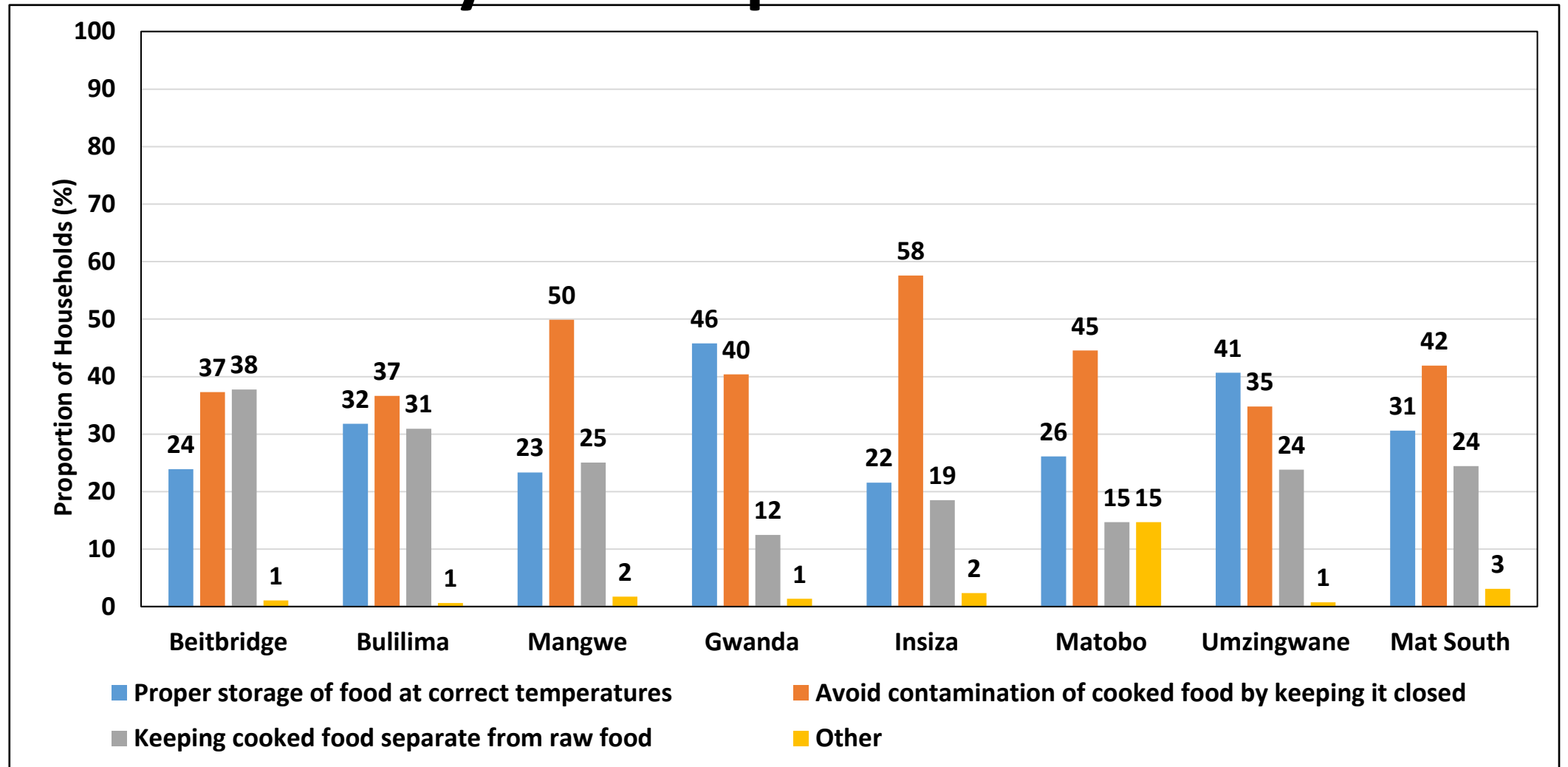
- In the province, 43.7% and 21% of households reported considering the price and expiry date, respectively, when purchasing food for their families.

Purchase of Expired Food



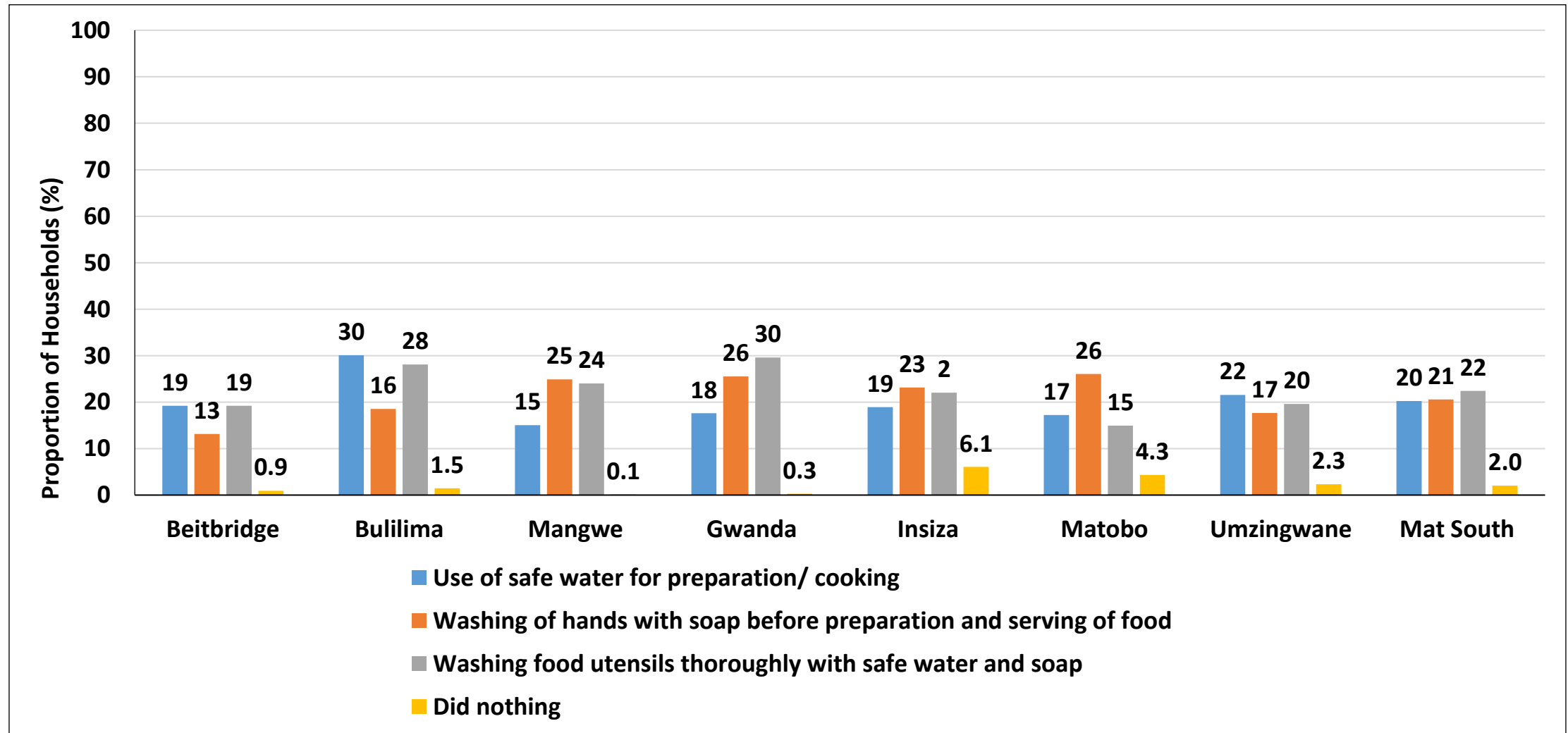
- Insiza (10%) had the highest proportion of households which purchased expired or spoiled food due to its reduced price.

Ways to Keep Food Safe



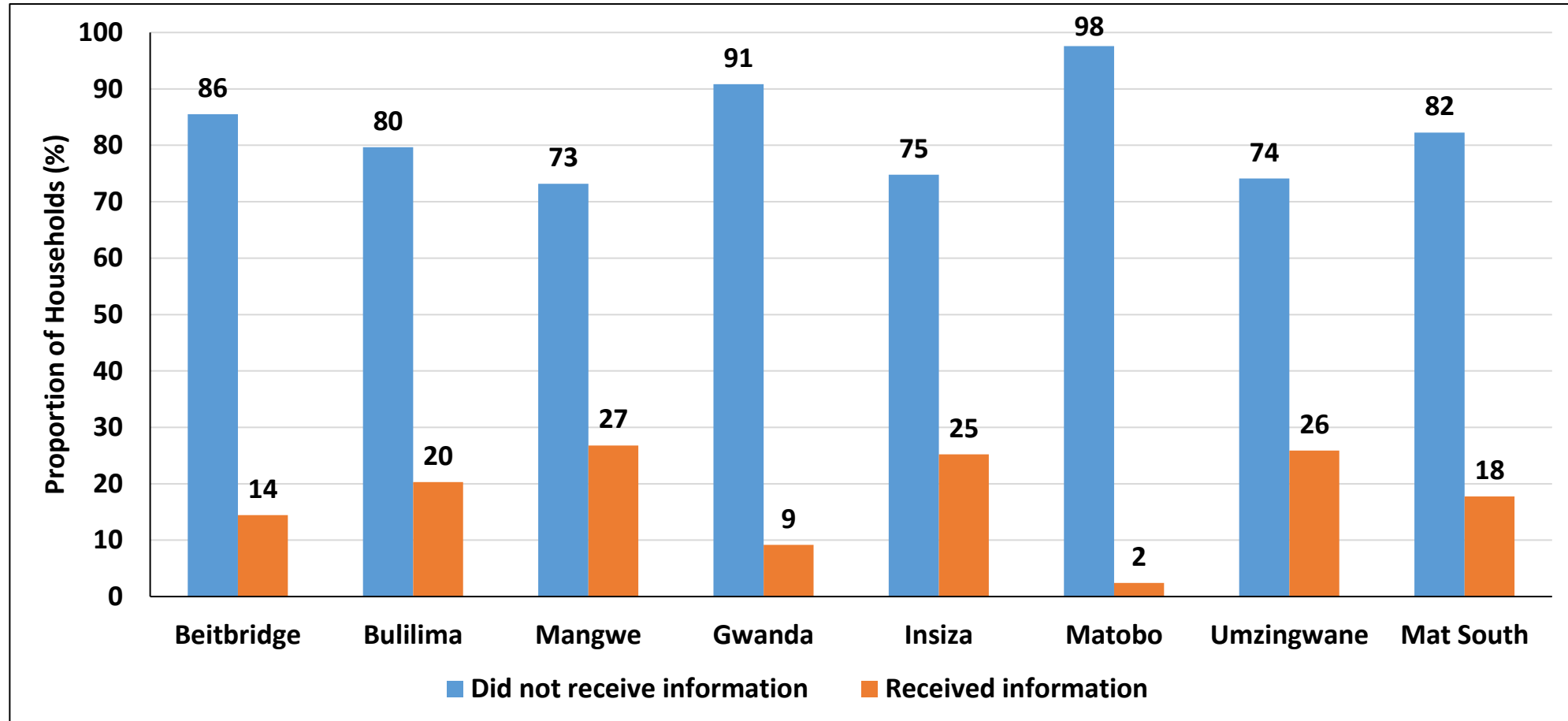
- Insiza (58%) had the highest proportion of households keeping food closed to avoid contamination whilst Gwanda at 46% had the highest proportion of households which stored food at correct temperatures.

Safe Preparation of food



- About 20.6% of households reported that they washed their hands with soap before food preparation and serving.
- About 2% of households did nothing to ensure safe preparation of food.

Information on food safety issues



- In the province 82% of households received information on food safety issues and 18% did not receive information on food safety issues.

Food Insecurity

Food Security Dimensions

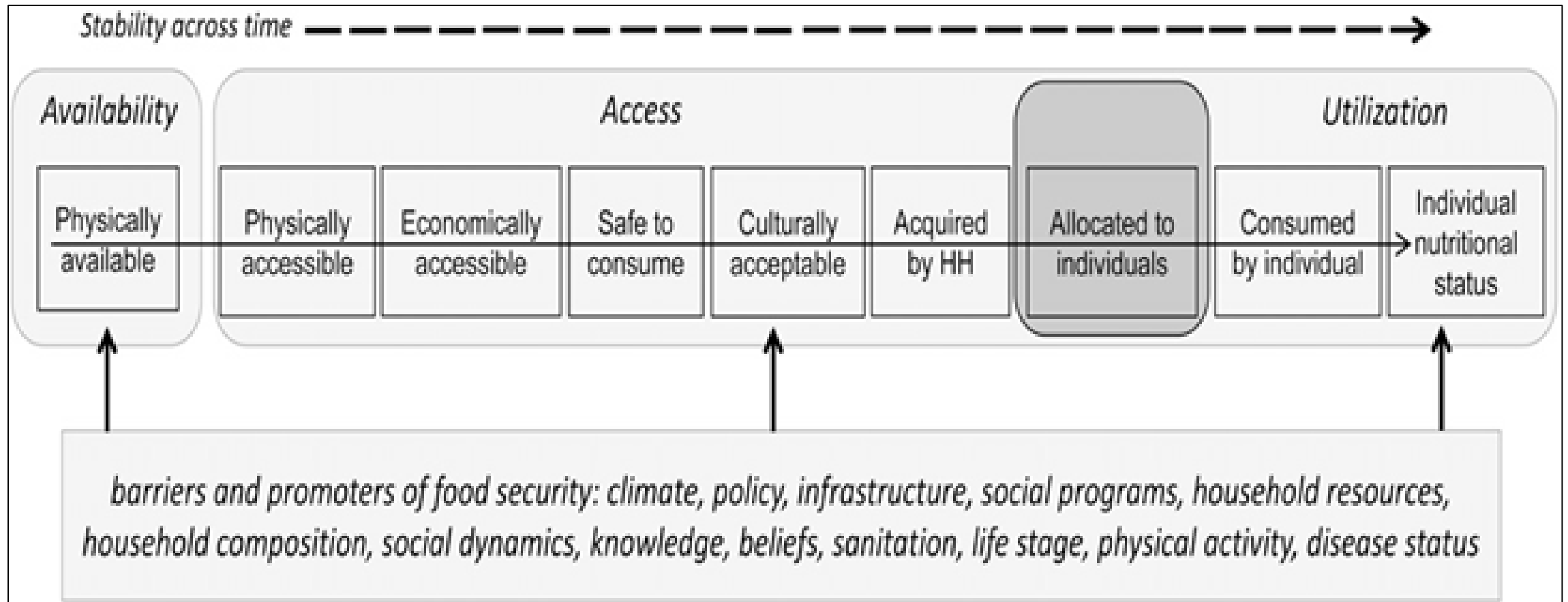


Figure 3: Dimensions of Food Security (Jones et al., 2013)

Food Security Analytical Framework

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

Food Security Analytical Framework

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

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

Food Security Analytical Framework

- Each of the surveyed households' potential to acquire minimum expenditure food basket (Figure 3) was computed by estimating the household's likely disposable income (both cash and non cash) in the 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

- **Household Food Security Status**

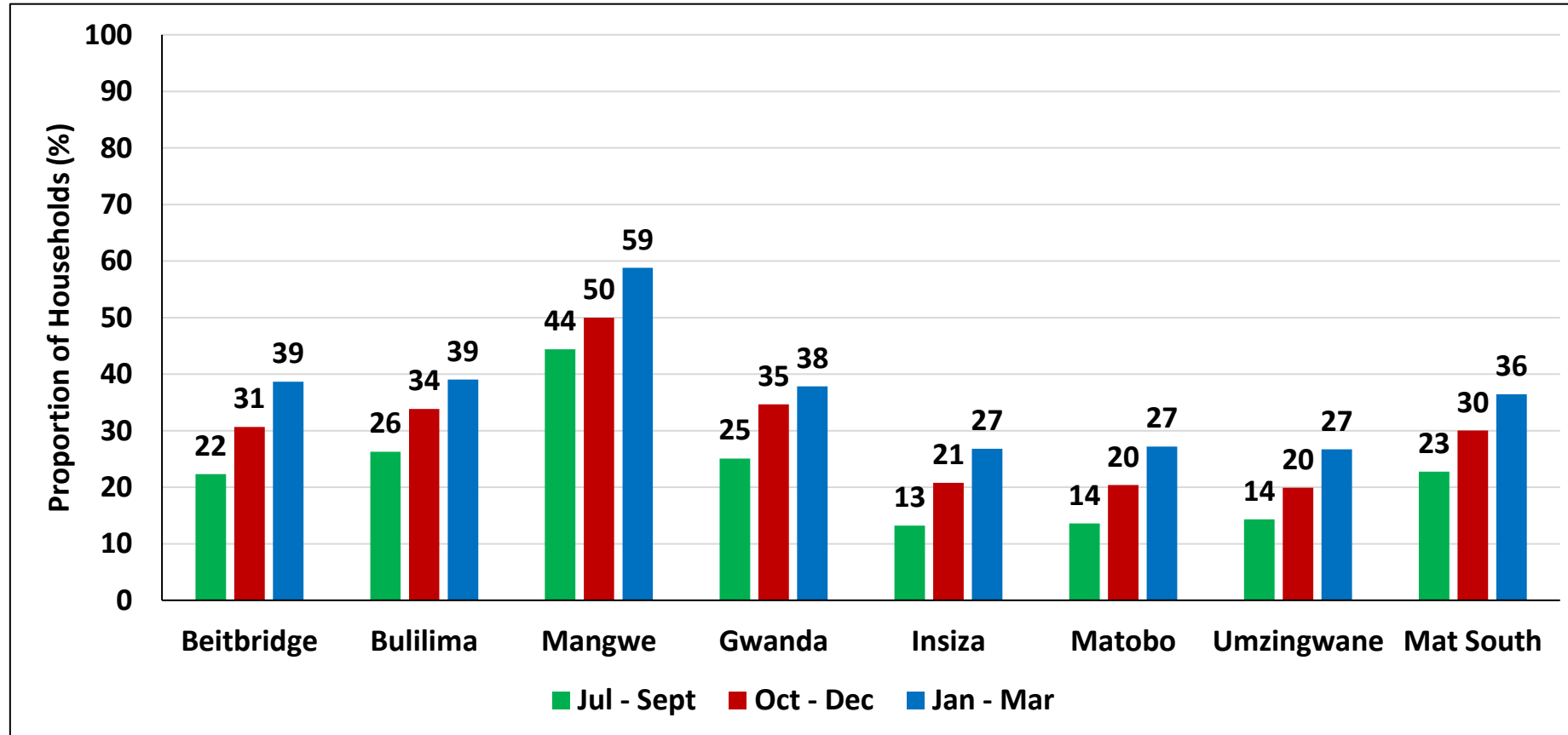
- The total minimum expenditure food basket that could be acquired by the household from the cheapest available sources using its potential disposable income was then computed and compared to the household's minimum expenditure food basket.
- When the total minimum expenditure food basket that a household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

Food Security Analytical Framework

- **Household Cereal Security Status**

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

Cereal Insecurity Progression by Quarter



- About 36% of the households in Matabeleland South will be food insecure during the peak hunger season (January-March 2023).
- Mangwe (59%), Bulilima (39%) and Gwanda (38%) are the districts that will have more food insecure households during the hunger period.

Food Insecure Population by Quarter

	Food Insecure Population			
	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
Beitbridge	11503	20131	27680	34869
Bulilima	19106	26830	34553	39838
Mangwe	25665	33126	37304	43869
Gwanda	24426	32741	45214	49372
Insiza	7687	14922	23513	30296
Matobo	10584	14394	21592	28789
Umzingwane	5938	10179	14138	18944
Mat South	107,738	156,318	206,465	250,344

- About 250,344 people will be food insecure during the peak hunger period.

Cereal Requirements (MT) by Quarter

	Cereal Requirements (MT)			
	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
Beitbridge	426	745	1024	1290
Bulilima	707	993	1278	1474
Mangwe	950	1226	1380	1623
Gwanda	904	1211	1673	1827
Insiza	284	552	870	1121
Matobo	392	533	799	1065
Umzingwane	220	377	523	701
Mat South	3,986	5,784	7,639	9,263

- At provincial level 9,263 MT of cereal will be required to feed the food insecure population in Matabeleland South during the peak hunger period (January-March 2023).

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Sources of Information on Gender Based Violence

District	Radio (%)	Other household member (%)	Television (%)	Newspaper (%)	Social media (%)	Internet browsing (%)	Government Extension Worker (%)	Health workers (%)	Health Promoters (%)	Friends and relatives (%)	UN/ NGOs (%)	Police (%)	Others (%)
Beitbridge	94	12	2	5	15	0	9	21	5	6	3	3	3
Bulilima	49	4	0	0	2	0	18	12	2	5	5	30	2
Gwanda	87	7	0	0	2	0	7	9	2	4	4	18	3
Insiza	59	0	0	0	9	0	26	15	0	5	19	0	0
Mangwe	36	2	0	0	6	0	34	33	2	3	1	3	0
Matobo	19	4	0	0	1	0	7	77	1	0	1	0	0
Umzingwane	19	5	2	0	10	1	38	14	0	1	5	1	1
Mat South	83	5	1	1	7	0	22	26	2	3	5	7	1
National	88	6	1	0	2	0	13	16	3	4	4	4	1

- In the province, about 83% of households relied on radio as the main source of information on Gender Based Violence.

Forms of Gender Based Violence

	Physical Abuse (%)			Sexual Abuse (%)		
	No	Yes	Refused to answer	No	Yes	Refused to answer
Beitbridge	97.4	1.3	1.3	99.1	0	0.9
Bulilima	94.8	4.3	0.9	98.3	0.9	0.9
Mangwe	99.2	0.8	0	100	0	
Gwanda	98.4	1.2	0.4	99.6	0	0.4
Insiza	91.2	6.9	1.8	97.2	0.9	1.8
Matobo	99.2	0.8	0	100	0	
Umzingwane	97.3	1.8	0.9	97.3	1.3	1.3
Mat South	96.9	2.4	0.7	98.8	0.4	0.7

- About 2.4% of the respondents reported having experienced physical abuse while 0.4% reported to have experienced sexual abuse.

Intimate Partner Violence

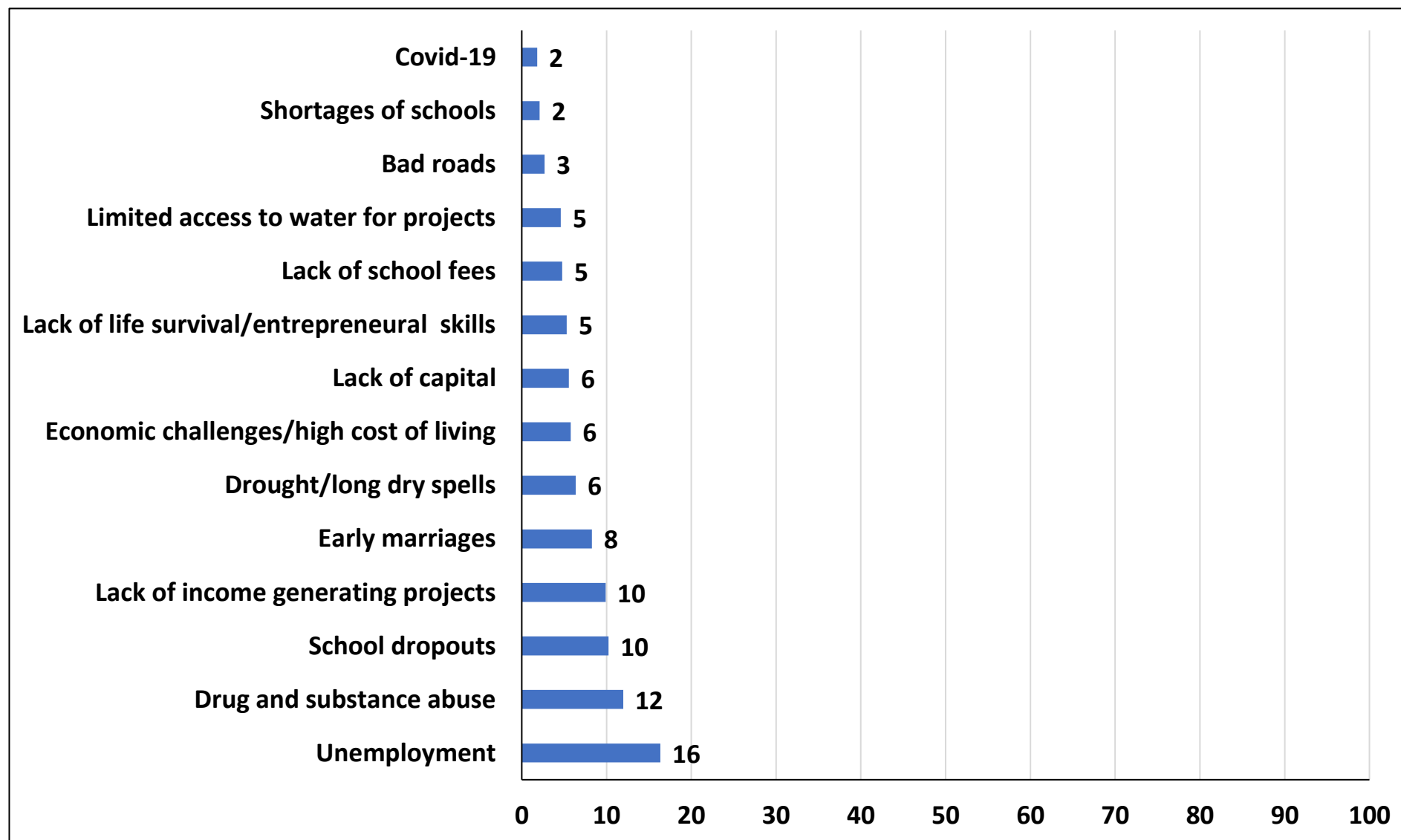
Incidence of Spousal Violence

	Sexual Abuse (%)		Physical abuse (%)		Emotional abuse (%)		Economical abuse (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Beitbridge	1.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	2.4	2.0	6.0	0.0
Bulilima	2.9	3.2	2.9	4.8	4.3	4.8	2.9	3.2
Mangwe	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Gwanda	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	6.2	2.1	3.1	0.0
Insiza	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.0	24.3	14.0	14.3	10.0
Matobo	0.0	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0
Umzingwane	1.2	2.3	4.8	2.3	8.4	9.3	9.6	2.3
Mat South	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.0	6.9	4.1	5.7	2.3

- The incidence of emotional abuse among spouses was 6.9% for males and 4.1% for females.
- Generally, emotional abuse was high for both males and females while sexual abuse had the lowest reported incidents.

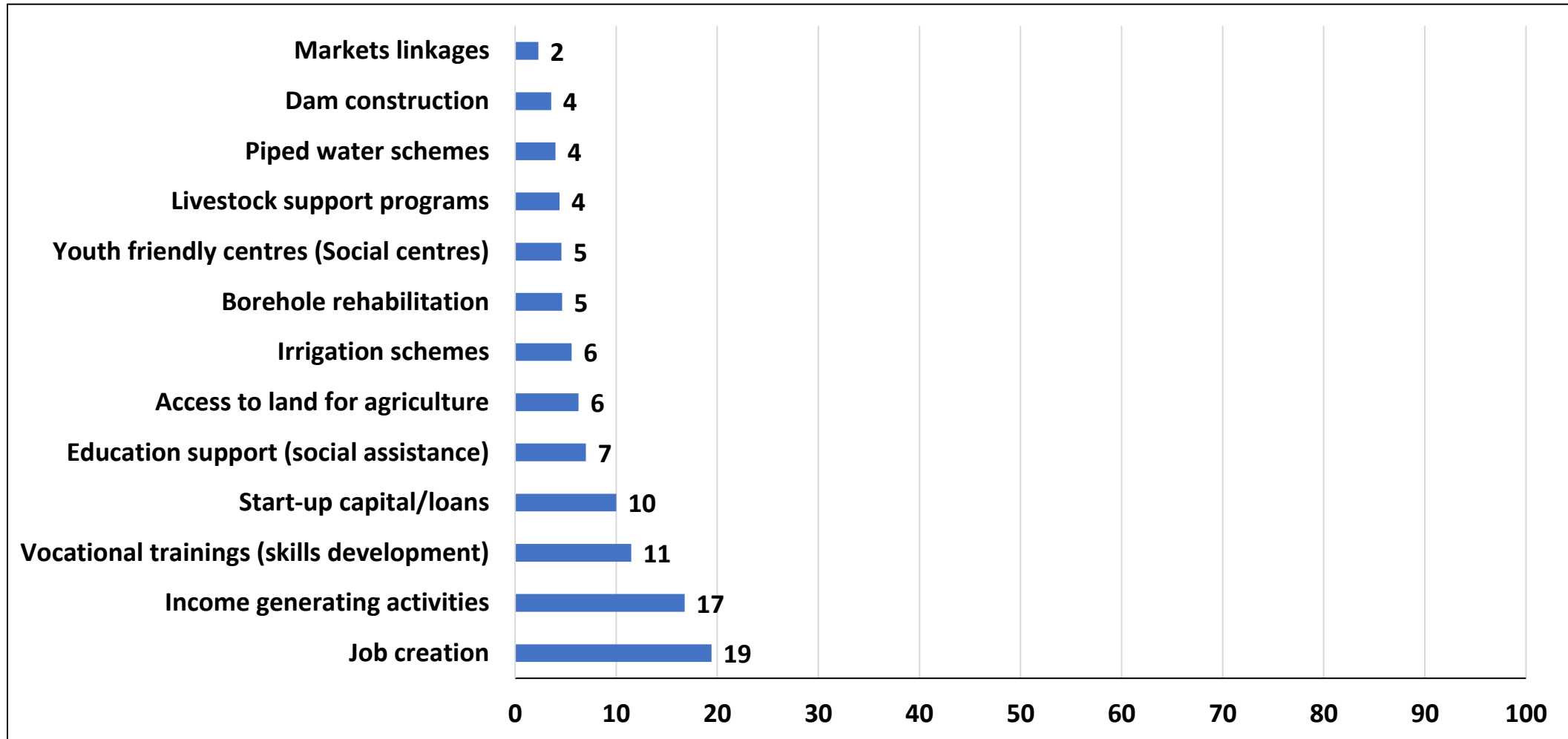
Youth

Youth Challenges



- Youth challenges were unemployment at 16% followed by drug and substance abuse at 12%.

Youth Priorities



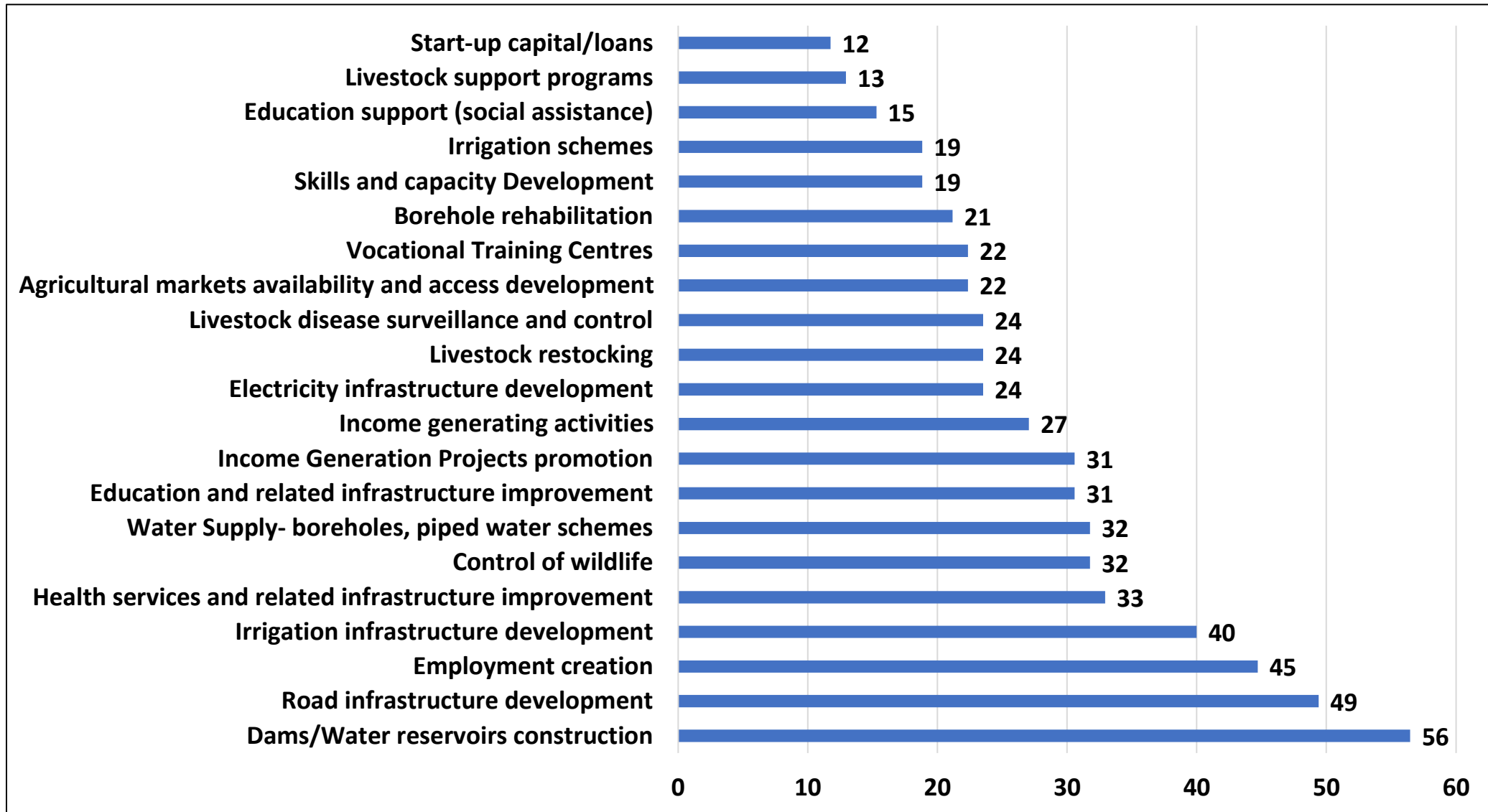
- Youth priorities reported were job creation (19%) and income generating activities at 18% followed by vocational skills (11%).

Community Development Challenges and Priorities

Community Development Challenges

	Beitbridge (%)	Bulilima (%)	Mangwe (%)	Gwanda (%)	Insiza (%)	Matobo (%)	Umzingwane (%)	Mat South (%)
Poverty	33	85	92	73	42	45	62	64
Unemployment	89	54	92	33	25	64	69	59
Drought/long dry spells	78	54	83	13	25	91	54	54
Lack of income generating projects	78	46	75	13	17	73	69	51
Lack of capital	11	69	75	0	0	45	62	38
Economic challenges	33	15	50	40	8	27	69	35
Poor Road infrastructure/Bad roads	11	31	17	53	50	0	38	31
School dropouts	22	23	42	27	67	9	15	29
Shortage of cash	11	8	58	20	17	36	15	24
Lack of/ limited Water for domestic use	0	15	0	33	58	0	31	21
Drug and substance abuse	11	0	58	0	42	18	15	20
Corruption	0	54	17	0	0	9	38	18
Lack of school fees	33	31	33	0	8	18	0	16
Prohibitive By-laws	11	46	0	13	0	0	31	15
Lack of /limited Water for crop and livestock production	0	23	0	33	8	18	15	15
Draught Power shortage	33	23	8	0	17	9	8	13
Shortages of schools	33	15	8	0	25	0	15	13
Livestock theft	44	8	8	33	0	0	0	13
Limited access to water for projects	0	15	0	27	0	0	31	12
Fewer or no vocational training centres	11	15	33	0	8	0	8	11
Gender Based Violence	11	15	8	0	42	0	0	11
Inadequate markets	0	0	17	0	25	27	8	11
Poor sanitation facilities (Toilets)	11	0	0	0	25	0	0	5
Wildlife-human conflict	0	8	8	13	0	0	0	5

Community Development Priorities



- Most communities prioritized road infrastructure and development (49%), dam construction (56%) and irrigation infrastructure development (40%).

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion and Recommendations

- Livestock mortality in the province was at 4% for cattle and 12% for goats. This is below the national threshold of 5% for cattle and above 8% for goats. The following are priority areas in order to achieve the targeted 20% per annum herd growth rate: Strengthening farmer capacity building to ensure best practices are adopted; re-stocking; market linkages; improving livestock breeds; and supplementing grazing pastures through implementing programmes such as the Zimbabwe-Botswana River Irrigation
- About 23% of households practised deworming while 11% had dipped their livestock. The Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services needs to prioritise animal health needs through localisation of the manufacture of vaccines, dip tank rehabilitation and blitz dipping programmes (such as Tick Grease Application Programme and Intensive dipping programme). Additionally, climate proofing livestock production and the commercialisation of small stock production through small stock breeding and genetic improvement centres and champion farmers.
- Out of the 57 irrigation schemes in the province 5 were not functional and 6 are partly functional while 46 are functional. There is need for the Ministry responsible for Agriculture to increase the developed irrigation area to meet the 2025 target of 4000ha through rehabilitation and modernisation of existing irrigation and development of new irrigation infrastructure across the province to enable meaningful production in marginal areas and rehabilitation of communal irrigation schemes.

Conclusion and Recommendations

- Wasting level for the province was 10.7% and that was above the WHO threshold of 5%. There is need to upscale community based growth monitoring and screening and referrals. The Child supplementary feeding programme may be necessary to complement nutrition curative services.
- The ability of households to cope after a shock was low. The ability to cope index (4.3) and ability to recover index (4.6) were lower than the exposure index of 7.1 showing the inability of households to cope with shocks and hazards. There is need for the introduction of resilience programmes to capacitate households on how to handle or deal with shocks and stresses.
- The major livelihood sources in the province were remittances from outside (16%). There is need to implement financial inclusion initiatives to facilitate smooth formalised flow of remittances.
- About 70% of the households indicated that they received support from Government, UN/ NGOs and other sources. Government and its Development Partners need to improve social protection by harmonising social protection programmes, improving the targeting of beneficiaries and strengthening monitoring and evaluation.

Conclusion and Recommendations

- Approximately 36% of households will be food insecure during the peak hunger period (January to March 2023). This proportion translates to approximately 250 344 individuals requiring 9263MT of cereal (Maize grain). Furthermore, factors that affect food access need to be addressed to ensure equitable distribution of cereal from districts with surplus to deficit areas.
- Approximately 18% of school children in the province were reported to be not in school at the time of the survey. There is need for the Ministry responsible for Primary and Secondary Education to promote the upscaling of education assistance programmes (such as BEAM) as well as other learner retention initiatives.
- The communities reported that development challenges were poverty (64%), unemployment (59%) and lack of income generation projects (51%). There is need to initiate income generation projects through the various investment opportunities available in the province across different sectors such as factory shells construction and development of rural business incubation hubs.
- At least 31% of the households were practising open defecation. The majority of households in the province (88%) had no handwashing facilities. Therefore, it is recommended that there be a sanitation focused Participatory Health and Hygiene Education.
- In order to further improve water supply in the province for humans and wildlife, there is need to consider water utility reinvestments through construction and rehabilitation of surface and ground water infrastructure (including conveyance).

Report Writing Team

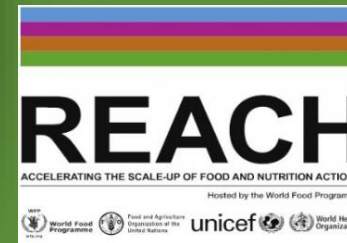
Full Names	Organisation
Alfa Ndlovu	FNC
Innocent Nyati	Agritex Mat South
Methembe Mpofu	World Vision International
Hebert Zvirere	World Food Programme

Data Collection Team

NAME	SURNAME	DEPARTMENT
Thelani	Ncube	Agritex
Tafadzwa	Makausi	Local Government
Samuel	Mudzingwa	MOHCC
Simplicio Tapiwa	Ngwenya	DSD
Zibusiso	Maphosa	MLG
Washington	madzinga	MOHCC
Sarah	Disman	Agritex
Burstman	Nkomo	DSD
Iameck	Ndlovu	Health
Aleck	Ncube	MOHCC
Jahson	Mugodzwa	MLG
Magret	Soga	Agritex
Elvis	Tivatye	DSD
Jubilent	Jacha	MOHCC
Maxwell	Mavindidze	MOHCC
Yolanda	Ndlovu	DSD
Judith	Nleya	Agritex
Sijabuliso	Masango	GRDC

NAME	SURNAME	DEPARTMENT
Irine	Ncube	Agritex
Priscilla	Ncube	MLG
Nokukhanya	Khumalo	DSD
Perseverance	Magama	MOHCC
Ruth	Sauramba	MLG
Sicelo	Nyathi	DSD
Ntokozo	Ndiweni	Agritex
Cloudia	Gwatidzo	MOHCC
Ndumiso	Ncube	DDF
Gabriel	Haruzivishe	MLG
Taison	Runatsa	DSD
Isiah	Sibanda	MOHCC
Jackson	Nyamupfukudza	Agritex
Godfrey	Mazhangara	ZPCS
Ronald	Hanyane	NAC
Hayi	Mpofu	URDC

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Spotlight Initiative
To eliminate violence against women and girls

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