

# Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC)

## 2022 Rural Livelihoods Assessment Report

### Midlands Province



ZimVAC is coordinated by Food and Nutrition Council (FNC)

Housed at SIRDC: 1574 Alpes Rd, Hatcliffe, Harare.

Tel: +263 242 862 586/862 025 Website: [www.fnc.org.zw](http://www.fnc.org.zw)

Email: [info@fnc.org.zw](mailto:info@fnc.org.zw)

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

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

We are grateful for the financial and technical support which we received from the ZimVAC and our strategic partners. We applaud the food and nutrition security structures at national, provincial, district and ward levels for successfully carrying out the survey. We also extend our appreciation to Government and Development Partners for the financial support and technical leadership which made the assessment a success. We are indebted to the rural communities of Zimbabwe and all the rural local authorities for their collaboration during the survey. The leadership, coordination and management of the whole assessment displayed by the staff at the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) is also greatly appreciated.

We submit this report to you for your use and reference in your invaluable work as we strive to ensure that every Zimbabwean is free from hunger and all forms of malnutrition.



**George D. Kembo (Dr.)**

**DIRECTOR GENERAL a.i./ ZIMVAC CHAIRPERSON**

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# Acknowledgements

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

- Office of the President and Cabinet
- 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

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

# **Introduction and Background**

# Introduction

- ZimVAC livelihoods assessments' results continue to be an important tool for informing and guiding policies and programmes that respond to the prevailing food and nutrition security situation. To date, 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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

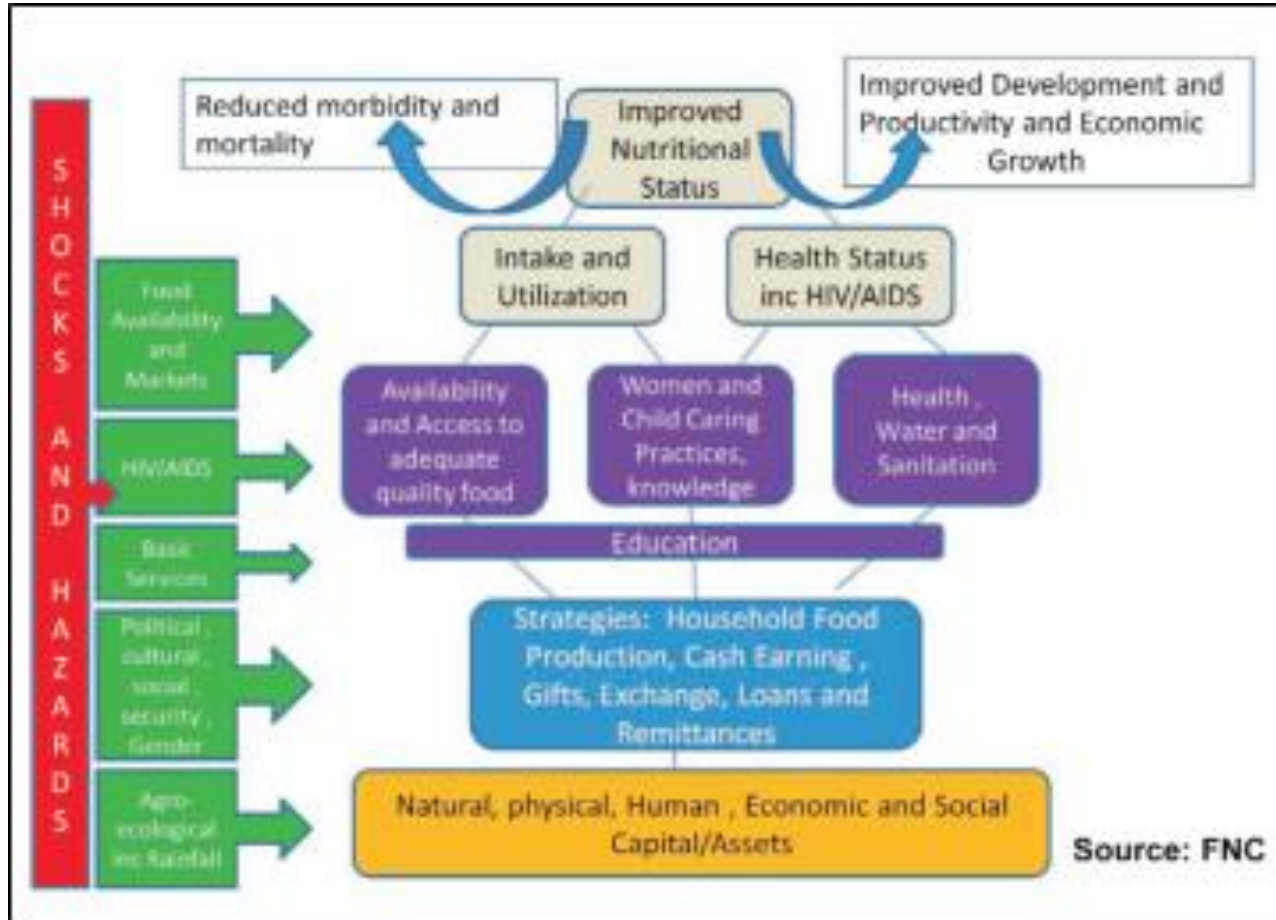
- c) Food Subsidies* through continued implementation of social protection measures to improve food access (e.g. maize meal subsidies).
- d) Enabling environment-* Government also opened up space for development partners to contribute and assist.
- e) Removing restrictions on food importation* such as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



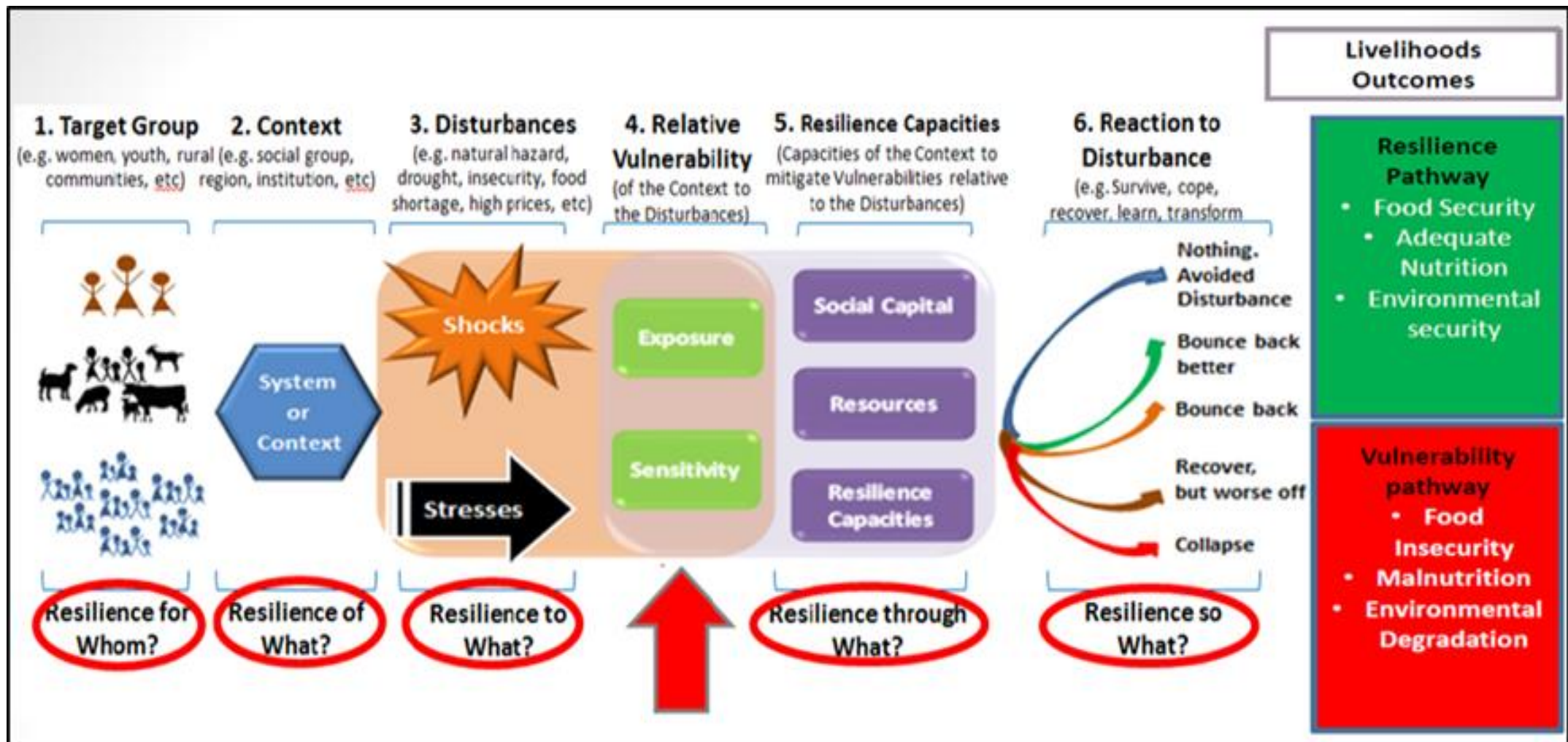


Figure 2: Zimbabwe Resilience Framework (UNDP Zimbabwe, 2015)

# 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

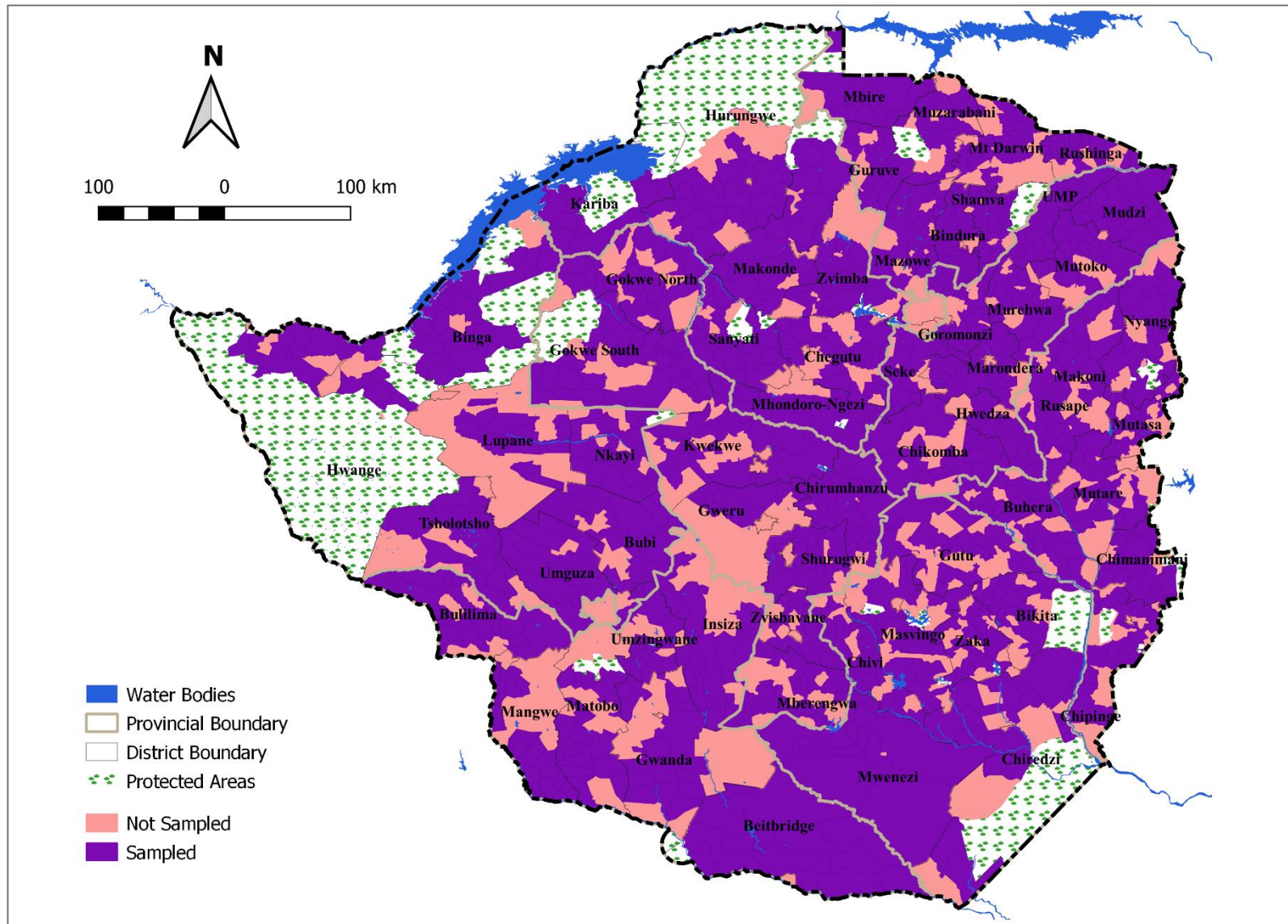
- Enumerator training was held from 9 to 10 May 2022. Primary data collection took place from 11 to 23 May 2022. In recognising the risk of spreading COVID-19 during data collection, innovative approaches were used to collect vital information without causing any harm.
- The RLA was guided by global 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 1 500 randomly selected Enumerated Areas (EAs):
- A two staged cluster sampling was used and comprised of;
  - Sampling of 25 clusters per each of the 60 rural districts, denoted as EAs in this assessment, from the Zimbabwe Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) 2012 master sampling frame using the PPS methodology
  - The second stage involved the systematic random sampling of 10 households per EA (village).
- At most, 250 households were interviewed per district, bringing the total sampled households to **2000**.
- Out of the **2000** sampled households, **1994** households were interviewed households, giving a **99.7%** response rate.
- Twelve FGDs and one Key Informant Interview (KII) on irrigation and grazing were held per district.

| District    | Number of Sampled Households |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Chirumhanzu | 249                          |
| Gokwe North | 250                          |
| Gokwe South | 252                          |
| Gweru       | 250                          |
| Kwekwe      | 244                          |
| Mberengwa   | 249                          |
| Shurugwi    | 250                          |
| Zvishavane  | 250                          |
| Midlands    | <b>1994</b>                  |

## Methodology – Sampled Wards



# Data Preparation and Analysis

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

# Demographic Description of the Sample

| District    | Sample size | Average        |                           | Proportion (%)  |                   |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
|             |             | Household size | Age of respondent (Years) | Male respondent | Female respondent |
| Chirumhanzu | 249         | 4.2            | 49.7                      | 28.1            | 71.9              |
| Gokwe North | 250         | 4.5            | 44.1                      | 38.4            | 61.2              |
| Gokwe South | 252         | 3.7            | 45.7                      | 34.1            | 65.9              |
| Gweru       | 250         | 5.2            | 51.9                      | 21.6            | 78.4              |
| Kwekwe      | 244         | 4.4            | 44.8                      | 30.3            | 69.7              |
| Mberengwa   | 249         | 5.0            | 47.9                      | 24.9            | 74.7              |
| Shurugwi    | 250         | 3.9            | 50.4                      | 25.6            | 74.4              |
| Zvishavane  | 250         | 5.3            | 46.5                      | 28.4            | 71.6              |
| Midlands    | 1994        | 4.5            | 47.7                      | 28.9            | 71.0              |

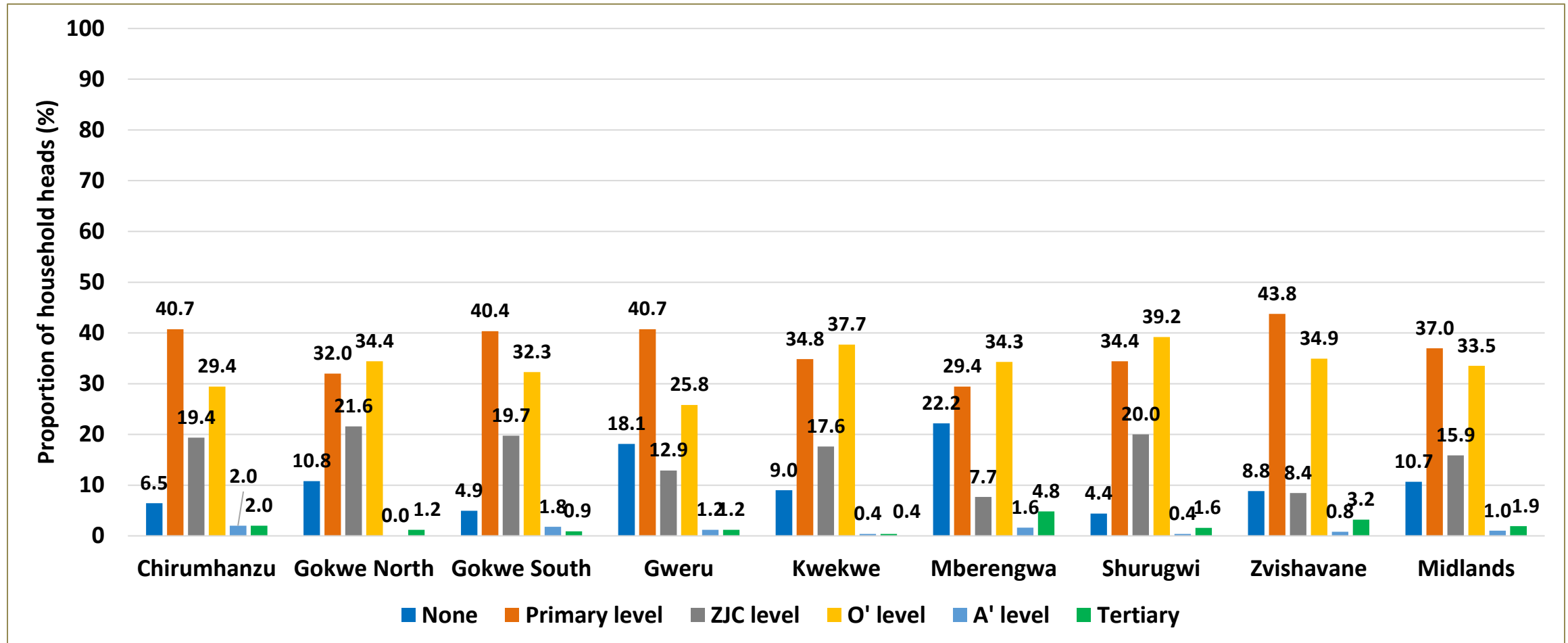
- The average household size was 4.5.
- The average age of respondents was 47.7 years.

# Household Head Characteristics

| District    | Average Household Head Age (Years) | Household Head - Proportions (%) |             |              |                |                     |                 |
|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
|             |                                    | Female headed                    | Male headed | Child headed | Elderly headed | Mentally challenged | Chronically ill |
| Chirumhanzu | 54.1                               | 37.3                             | 62.7        | 0.8          | 35.7           | 0.4                 | 1.6             |
| Gokwe North | 49.1                               | 26.4                             | 73.6        | 0.0          | 19.7           | 0.4                 | 6.0             |
| Gokwe South | 53.3                               | 36.1                             | 63.9        | 3.6          | 25.0           | 0.8                 | 1.6             |
| Gweru       | 57.4                               | 40.8                             | 59.2        | 0.0          | 37.6           | 0.8                 | 6.0             |
| Kwekwe      | 52.1                               | 30.7                             | 69.3        | 0.8          | 25.8           | 0.4                 | 0.0             |
| Mberengwa   | 54.5                               | 35.7                             | 64.3        | 3.2          | 33.1           | 0.4                 | 6.4             |
| Shurugwi    | 55.3                               | 33.2                             | 66.8        | 0.0          | 36.1           | 1.2                 | 2.8             |
| Zvishavane  | 53.9                               | 36.8                             | 63.2        | 0.0          | 24.8           | 0.4                 | 5.2             |
| Midlands    | 53.7                               | <b>34.7</b>                      | <b>65.3</b> | 1.1          | 29.7           | <b>0.6</b>          | <b>3.7</b>      |

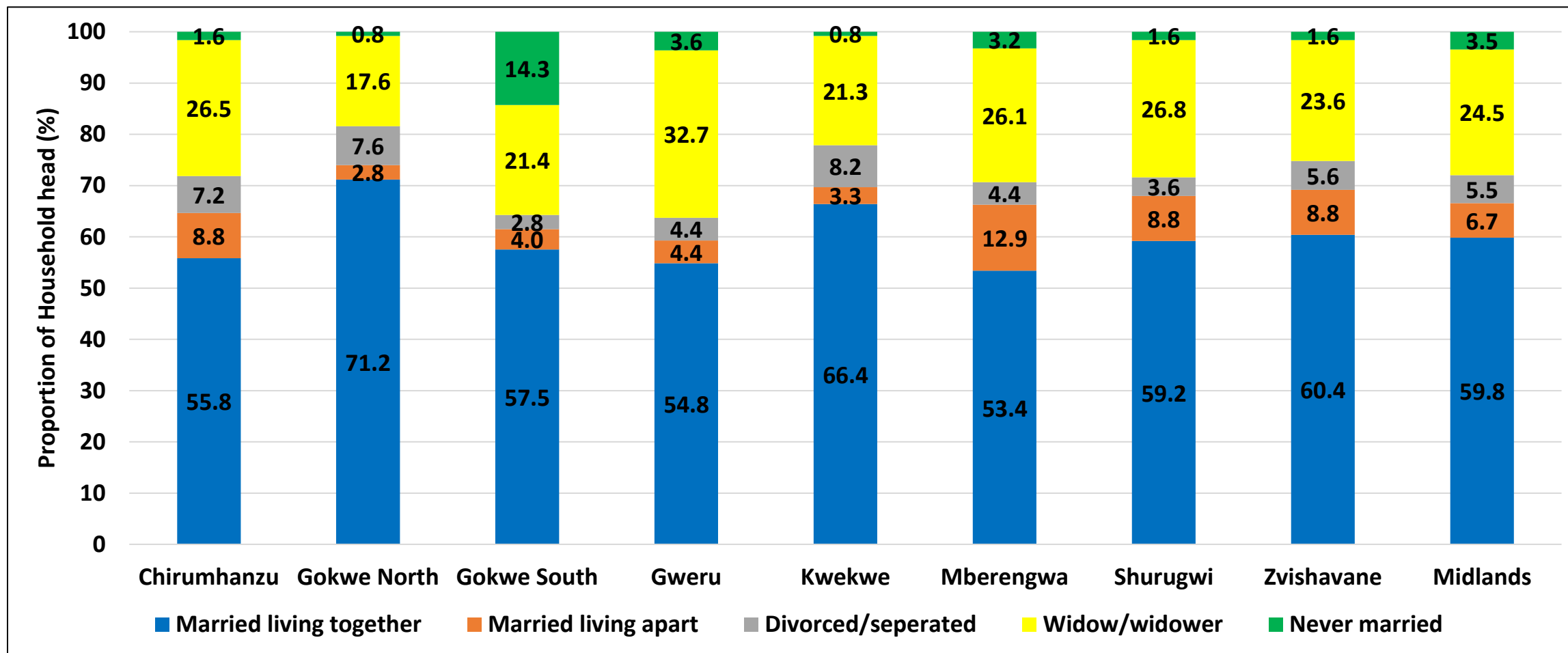
- There were more male-headed households (65.3%) than female-headed (34.7%).
- About 30% of the households were elderly headed and 1.1% were child-headed.
- The average age of household head was 53.7 years.

# Characteristics of Household Head: Education Level Attained



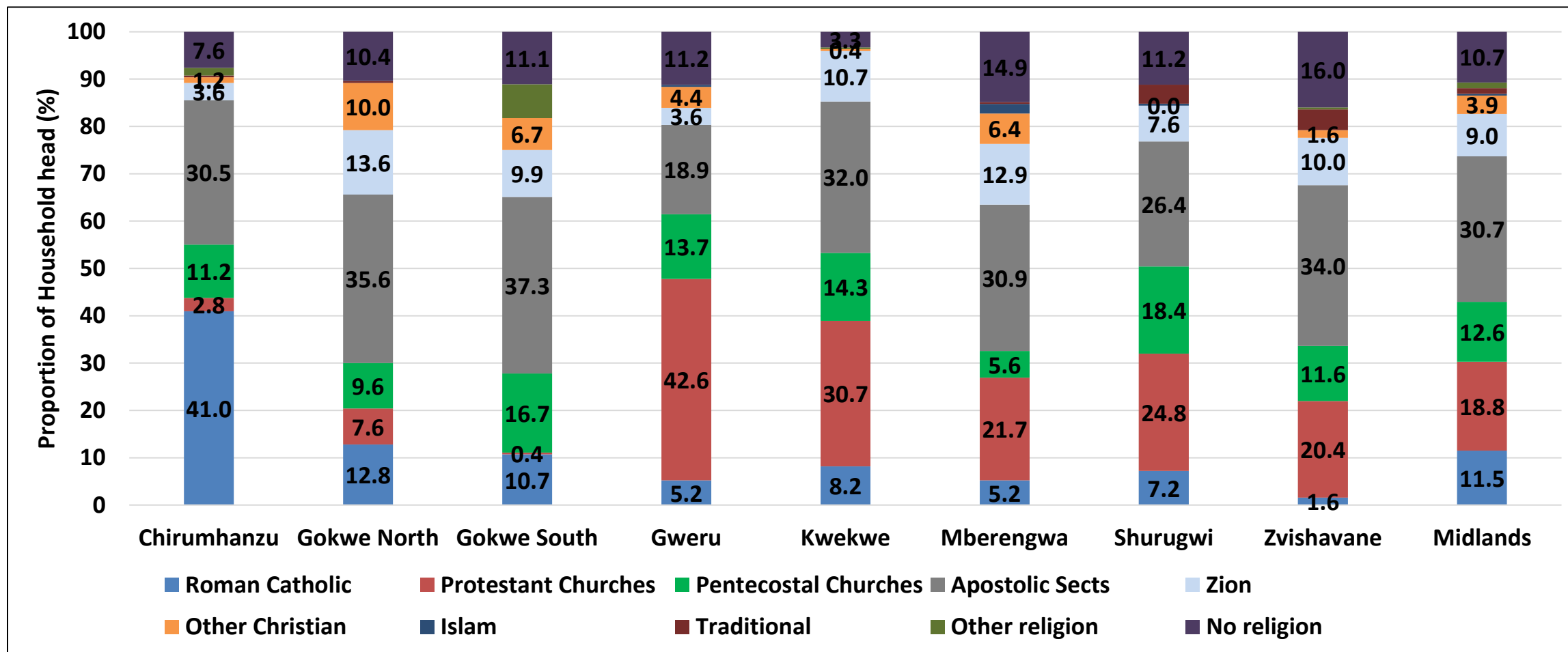
- Most of the household heads had attained some form of education (89.3%).
- Mberengwa (22.2%) and Gweru (18.1%) had the highest proportion of household heads who had not attained any level of education.

# Characteristics of Household Head: Marital Status



- About 24.5% of the households had a widow/widower as the head with the highest proportion in Gweru (32.7%).
- Mberengwa (12.9%) had the highest proportion of household heads that were married and living apart followed by Zvishavane, Shurugwi and Chirumhanzu (8.8%).

# Characteristics of Household Head: Religion



- The majority of household heads were members of the Apostolic sects (30.7%).



# Characteristics of Household Head: COVID-19 Vaccination Status

| District    | Not vaccinated (%) | Vaccinated - 1st Dose (%) | Vaccinated - 2nd Dose (Fully vaccinated) (%) |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Chirumhanzu | 20.5               | 9.6                       | 69.9   |
| Gokwe North | 28.8               | 8.4                       | 62.8   |
| Gokwe South | 26.2               | 32.3                      | 41.5   |
| Gweru       | 24.5               | 13.3                      | 62.2   |
| Kwekwe      | <b>31.6</b>        | 8.2                       | 60.2   |
| Mberengwa   | 28.1               | 6.0                       | 65.9   |
| Shurugwi    | <b>31.6</b>        | 7.2                       | 61.2   |
| Zvishavane  | 17.2               | 7.2                       | 75.6   |
| Midlands    | <b>26.0</b>        | <b>11.5</b>               | <b>62.4</b>                                  |

- About 62.4% of the household heads were fully vaccinated against COVID-19 with Gokwe South (41.5%) recording the lowest.
- The highest proportion of household heads who were not vaccinated was in Kwekwe (31.6%) and Shurugwi (31.6%).

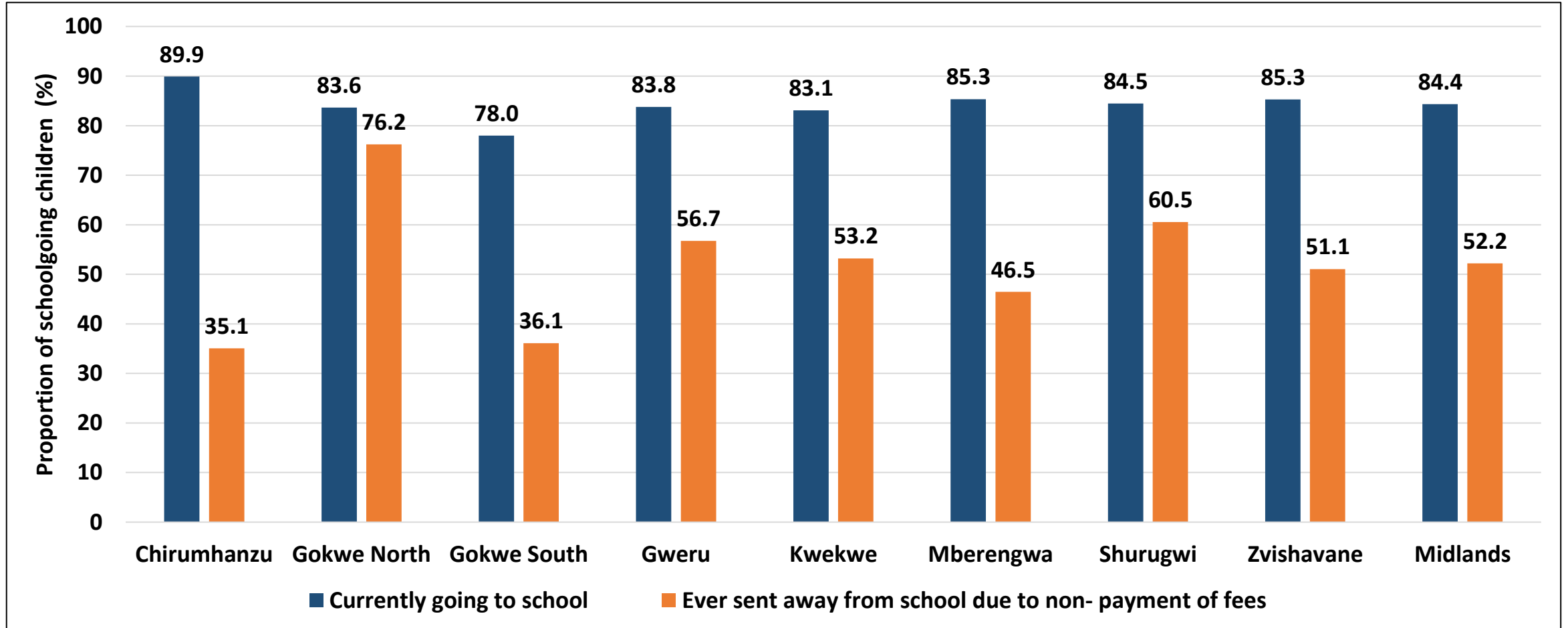
# Household Vulnerability Attributes

| District    | Proportion (%) of Households with : |  |  |  |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
|             | At least 1 orphan                   | At least 1 parent of the children who does not live in the household | At least 1 member who is chronically ill | At least 1 mentally challenged household members |
| Chirumhanzu | 18.9                                | 47.4   | 5.2                                      | 8.4  |
| Gokwe North | 26.0                                | 27.6   | 15.2                                     | 8.8  |
| Gokwe South | 22.6                                | 35.3   | 3.2                                      | 4.4  |
| Gweru       | 27.2                                | 62.4   | 12.8                                     | 9.6  |
| Kwekwe      | 23.4                                | 41.4   | 2.9                                      | 6.6  |
| Mberengwa   | 20.5                                | 63.5   | 13.7                                     | 8.0  |
| Shurugwi    | 12.0                                | 47.6   | 7.2                                      | 4.0  |
| Zvishavane  | 20.4                                | 57.6   | 8.4                                      | 5.2  |
| Midlands    | 21.4                                | 47.8   | 8.6                                      | 6.9  |

- About 21.4% of the households had at least an orphan in the household.
- Gokwe North (15.2%) and Gweru (12.8%) had highest proportion of households with a member who was chronically ill to the extent of not being able to play/work.

# Education

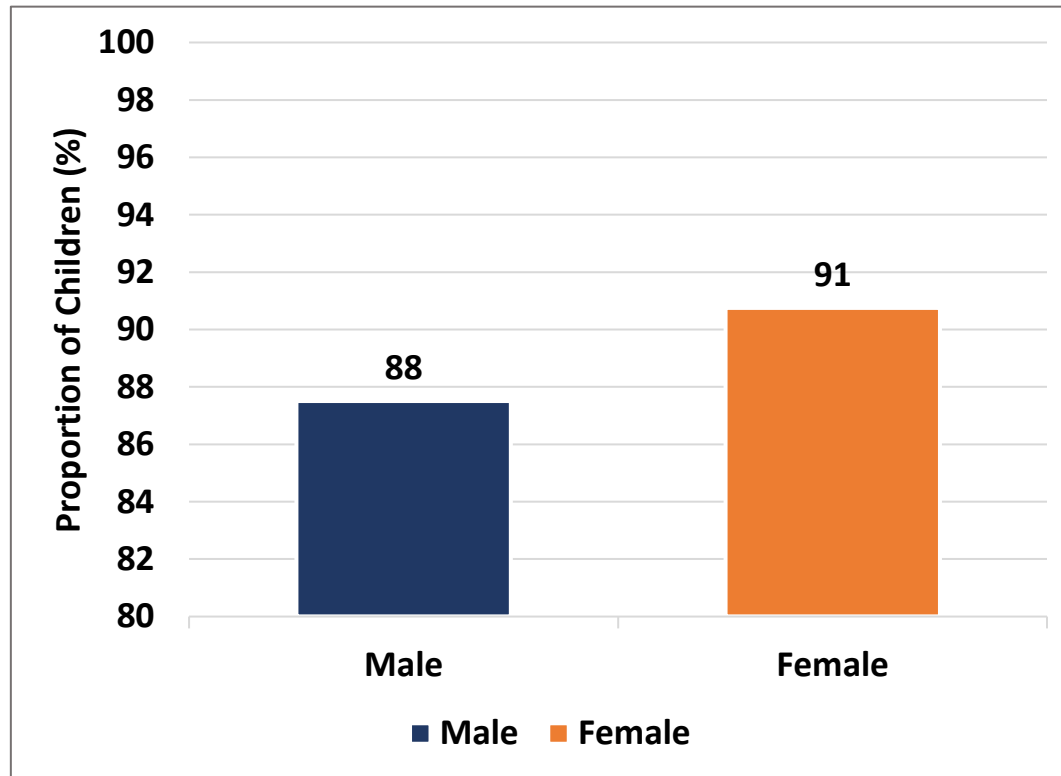
# School Attendance by District



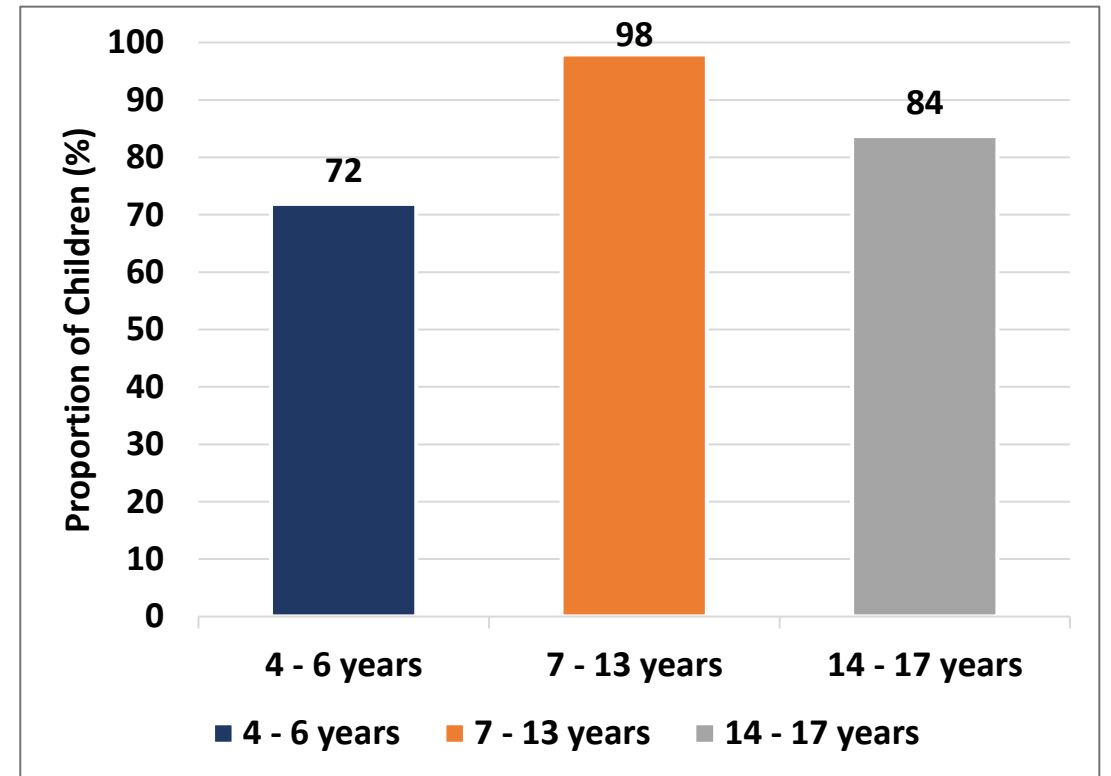
- About 84.4% of the children aged 4 to 17 years were going to school.
- Gokwe North (76.2%) had the highest proportion of children who were sent away from school due to non-payment of fees during the first school term.

# School Attendance by Sex and Age

## School Attendance by Sex



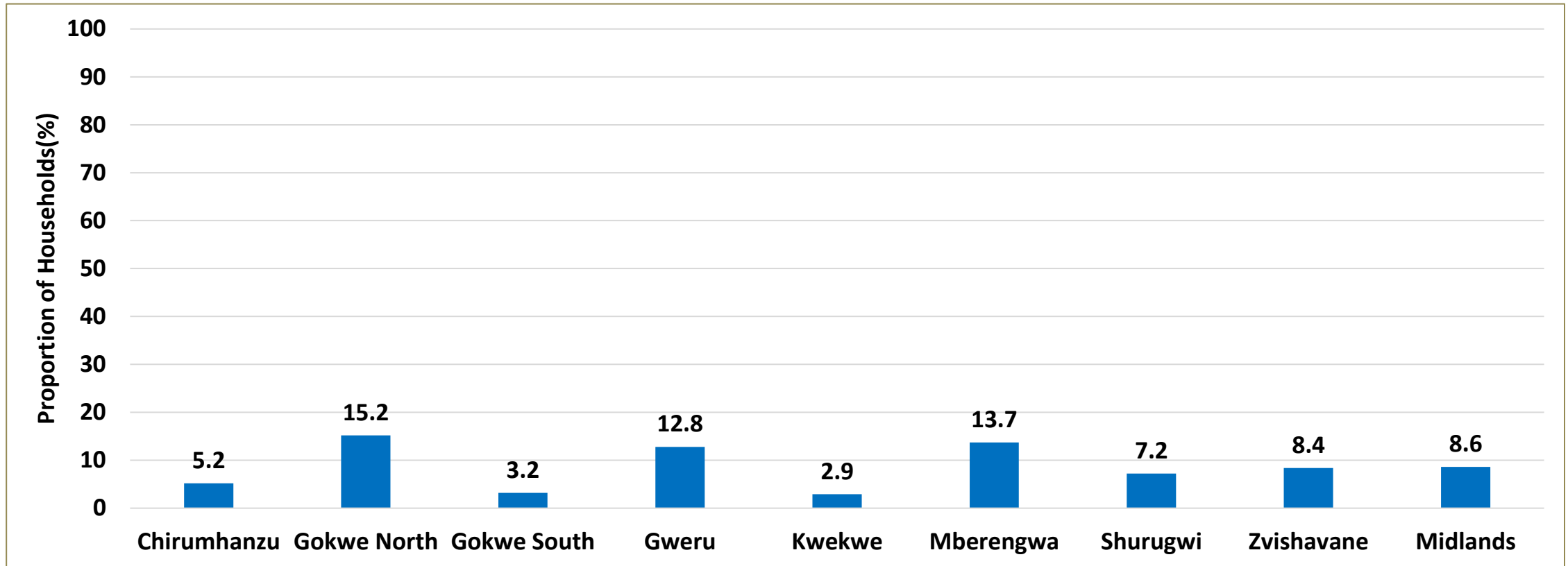
## School Attendance by Age group



- There was parity in school attendance by sex.
- In the province, 72% of children 4-6 years old and 84% of 14-17 years old were in school at the time of the assessment.

# **Chronic Conditions**

# Households with Members who had Confirmed Chronic Conditions



- About 9% of households had members living with chronic conditions.
- Gokwe North (15.2%) had the highest proportion of households with a member who had a chronic condition followed by Mberengwa (13.7%)

# **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**



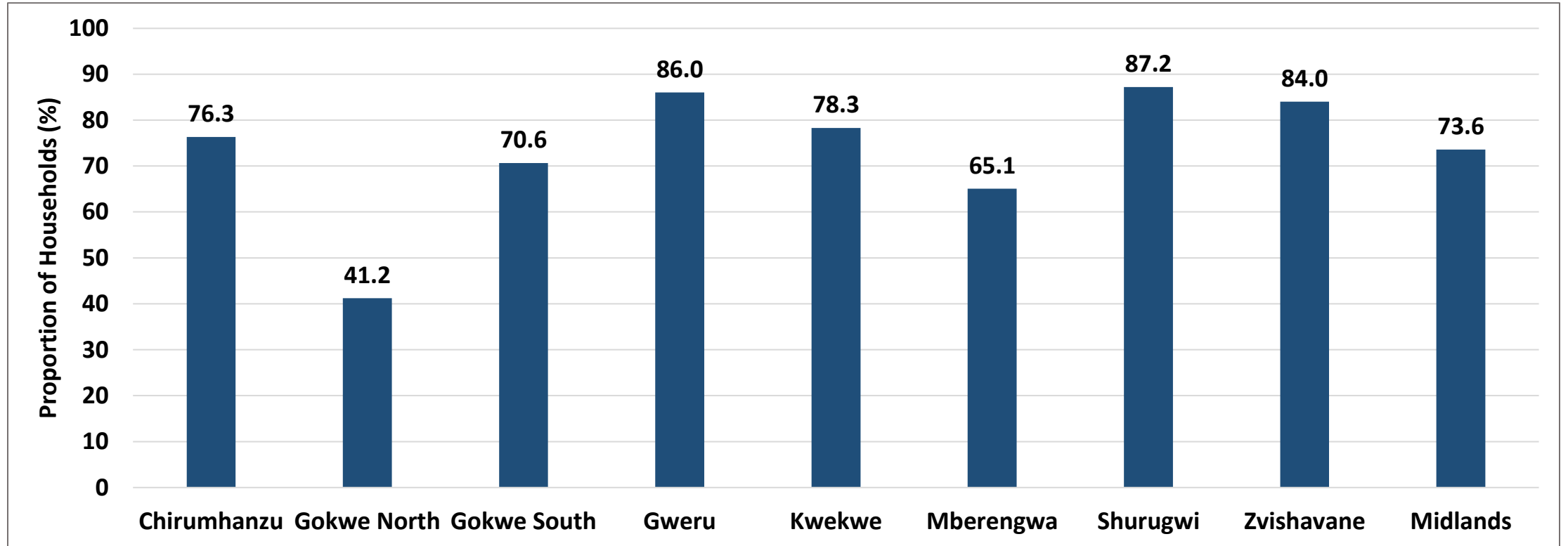
# Ladder for Drinking Water Services

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

## Note :

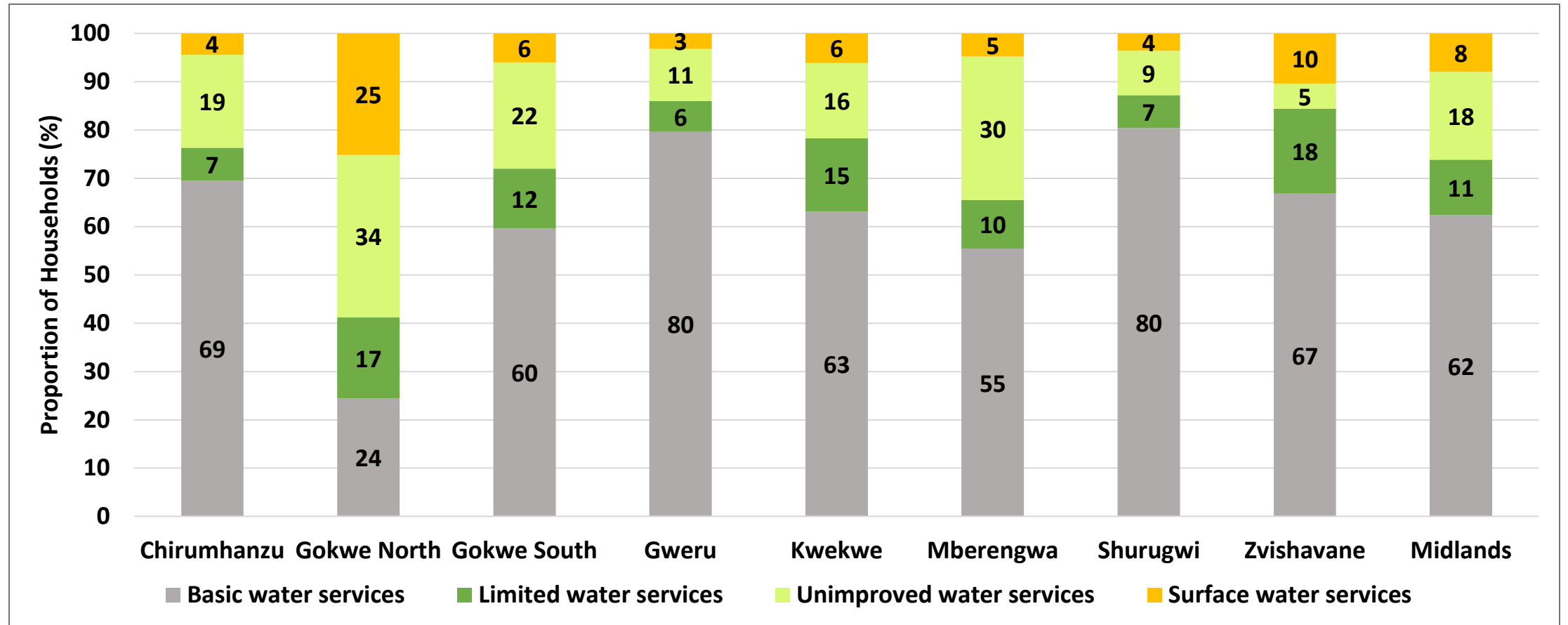
“Improved” drinking water sources are further defined by the quality of the water they produce, and are protected from faecal contamination by the nature of their construction or through an intervention to protect from outside contamination. Such sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard;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

# Access to Improved Water Sources



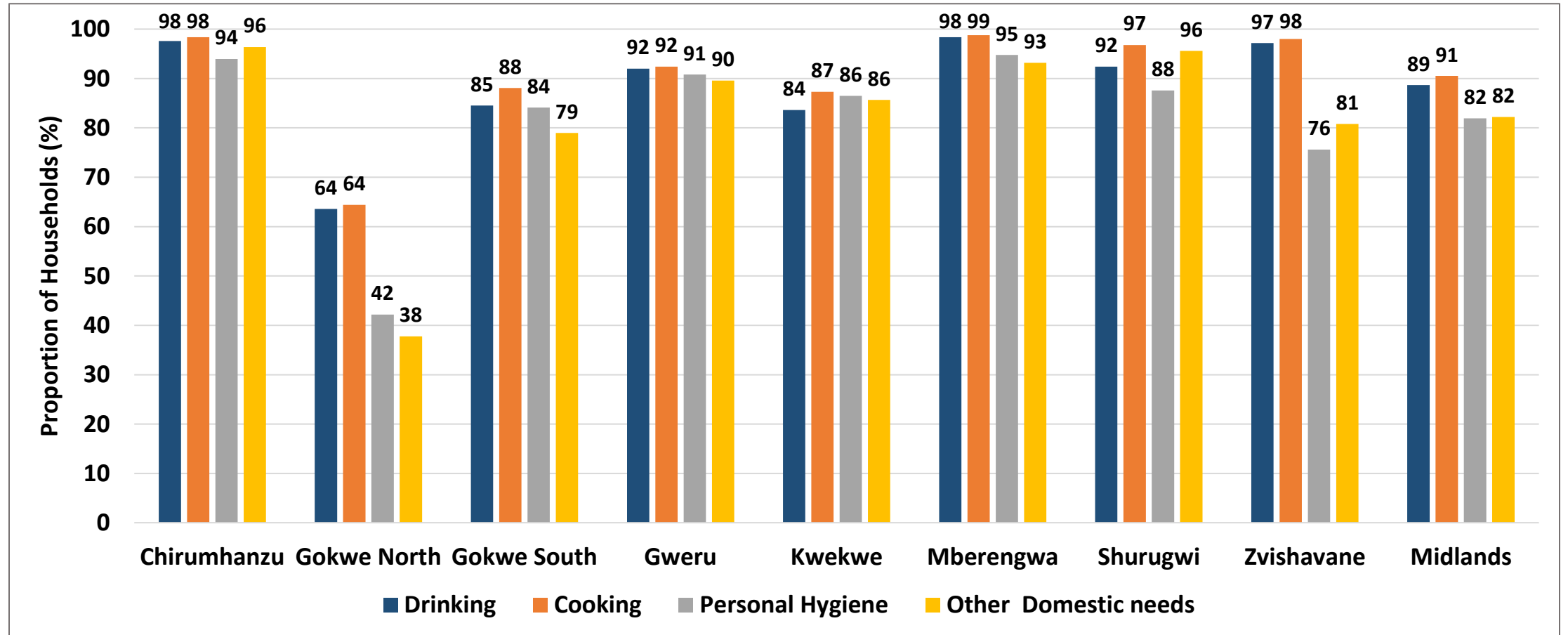
- The proportion of households with access to improved water sources was 73.6%.
- Shurugwi (87.2%) and Gweru (86%), had the highest proportion of households with access to improved water sources.

# Main Drinking Water Services



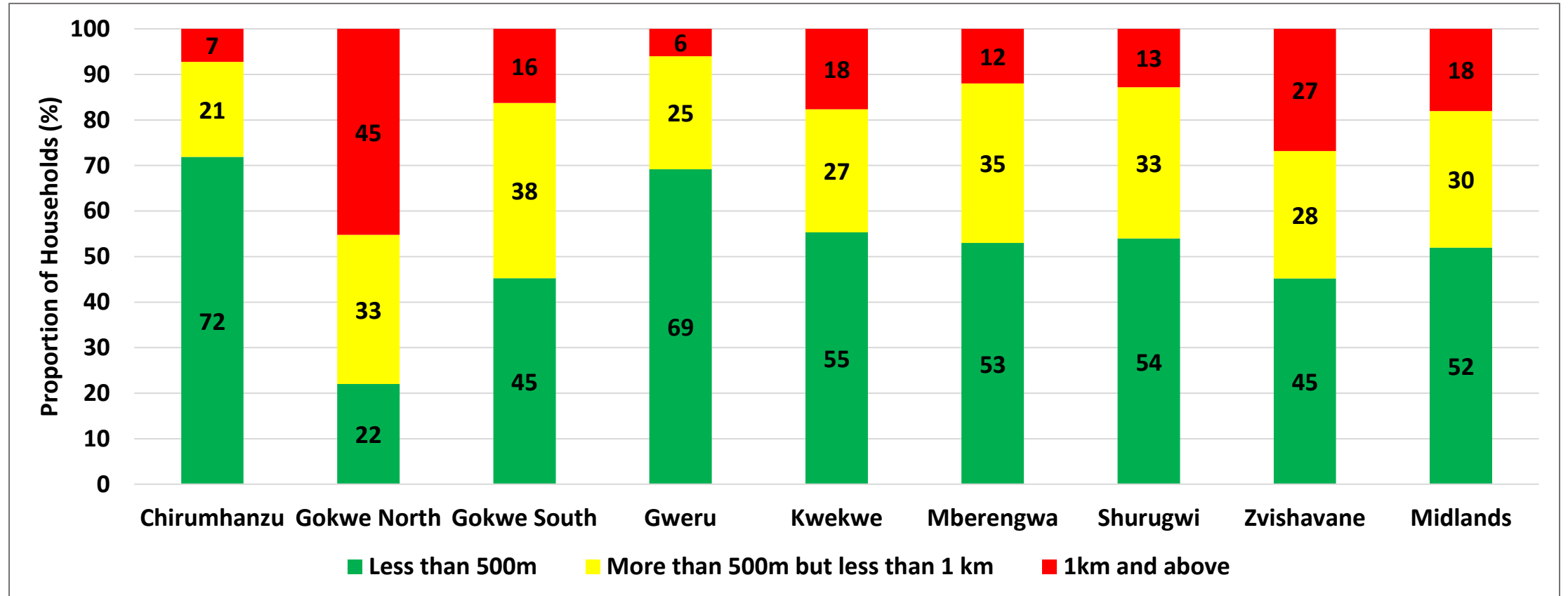
- The proportion of households with access to basic water services was 62%.
- Gokwe North (25%) had the highest proportion of households which were using surface water services and unimproved water sources (34%).

# Access to Adequate Domestic Water



- The majority of households indicated having adequate water for cooking, drinking, personal hygiene and other domestic needs.
- Gokwe North had the lowest proportion of households with access to adequate water for domestic needs.

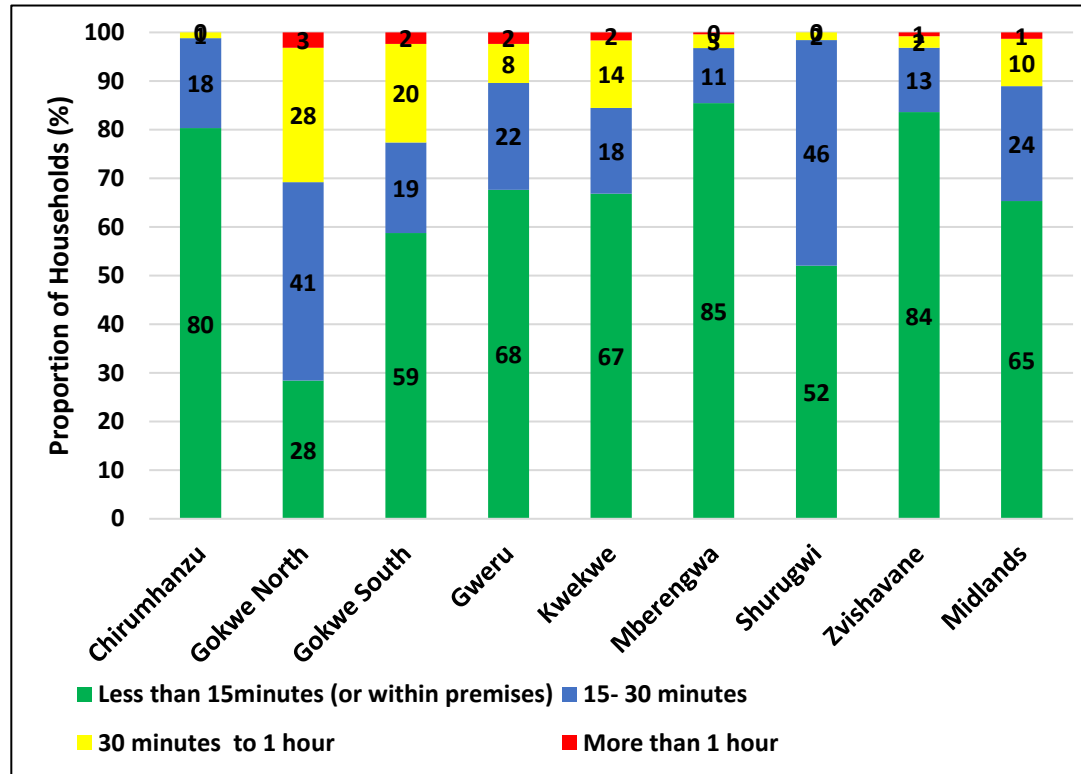
# Distance Travelled to Water Main Source



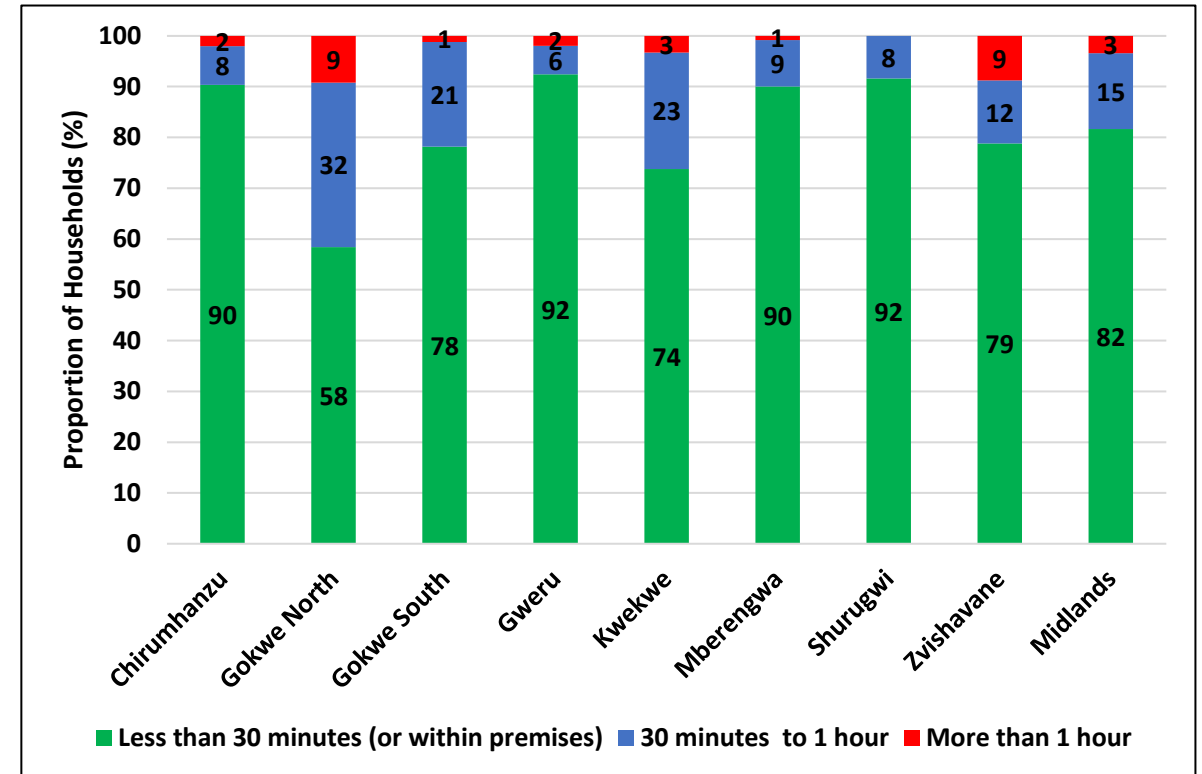
- About half (52%) of the households travelled a distance less than 500m to get to a water source.
- Gokwe North (45%) had the highest proportion of households travelling a kilometer and more to get to a water source.

# Time Taken to Access Water (Round Trip) and Queuing at Water Source

## Time Taken to Access Water (Round-Trip)

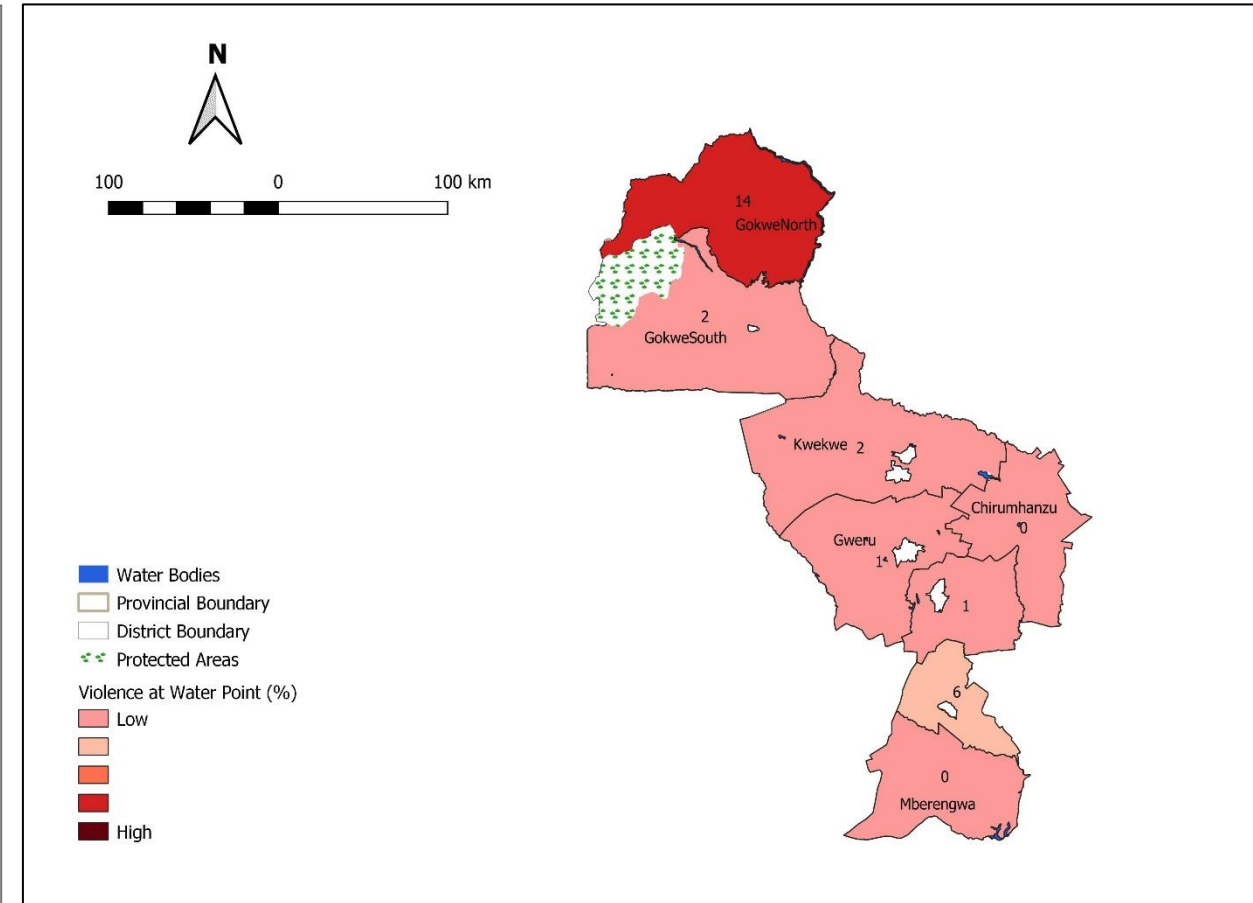
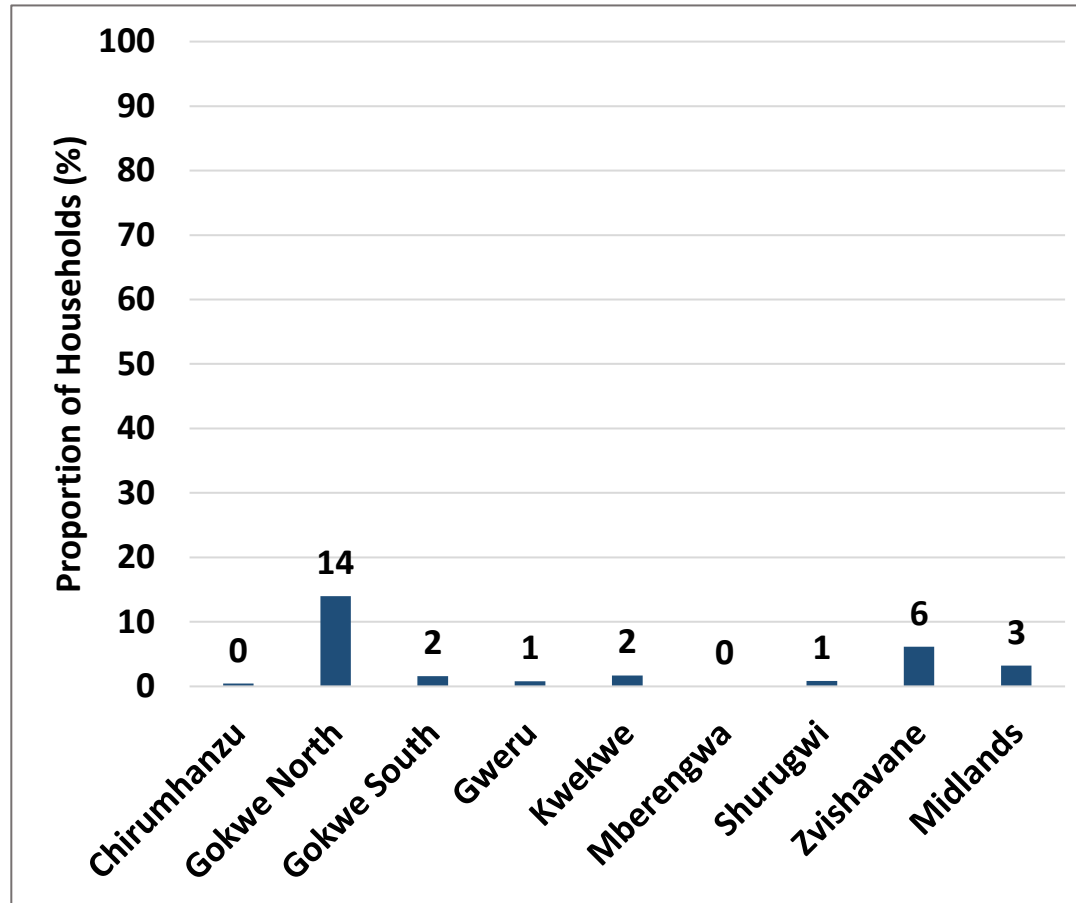


## Time Spent Queuing



- Gokwe North (28%) had the highest proportion of households taking between 30 minutes to an hour travelling to and from a water source.
- The proportion of households that spent less than 15 minutes queuing at a water source or with water sources within premises was 82% for the province with Gokwe North (58%) reporting the lowest proportion.

# Prevalence of Violence at Water Sources



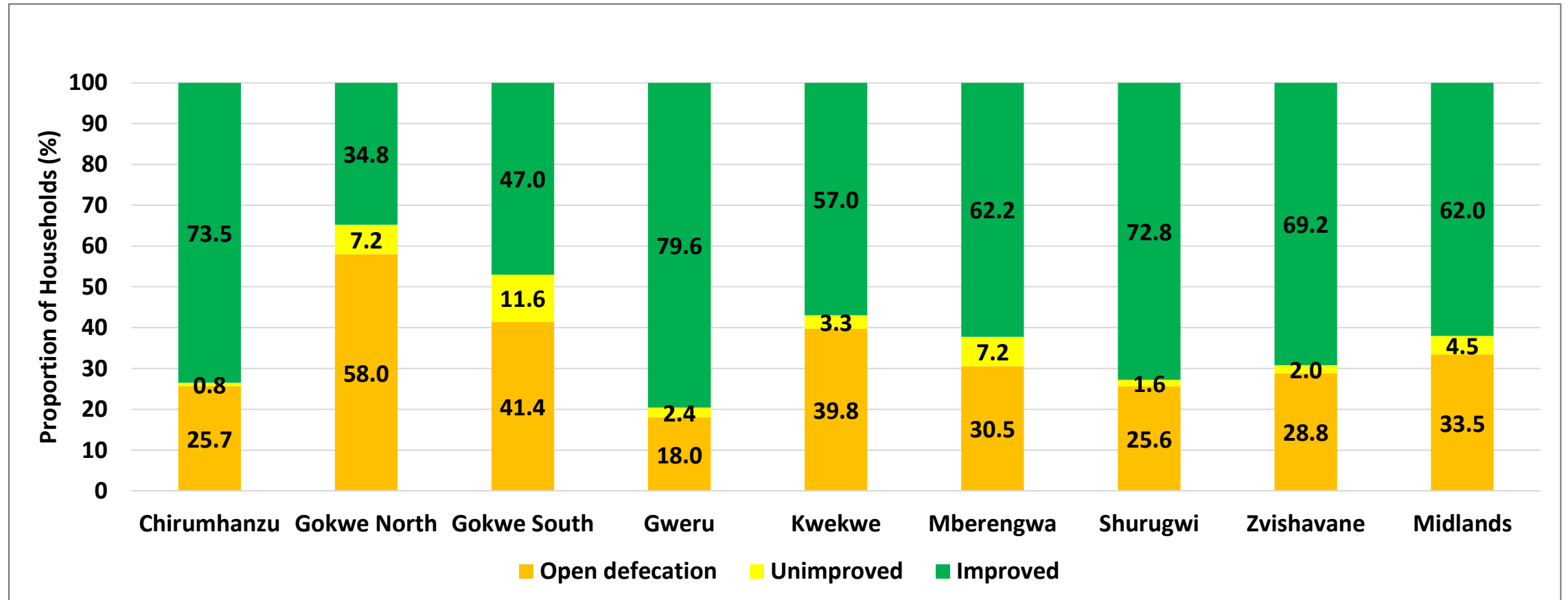
- Gokwe North (14%) witnessed the highest proportion of households experiencing violence at water-points.

# Ladder for Sanitation

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

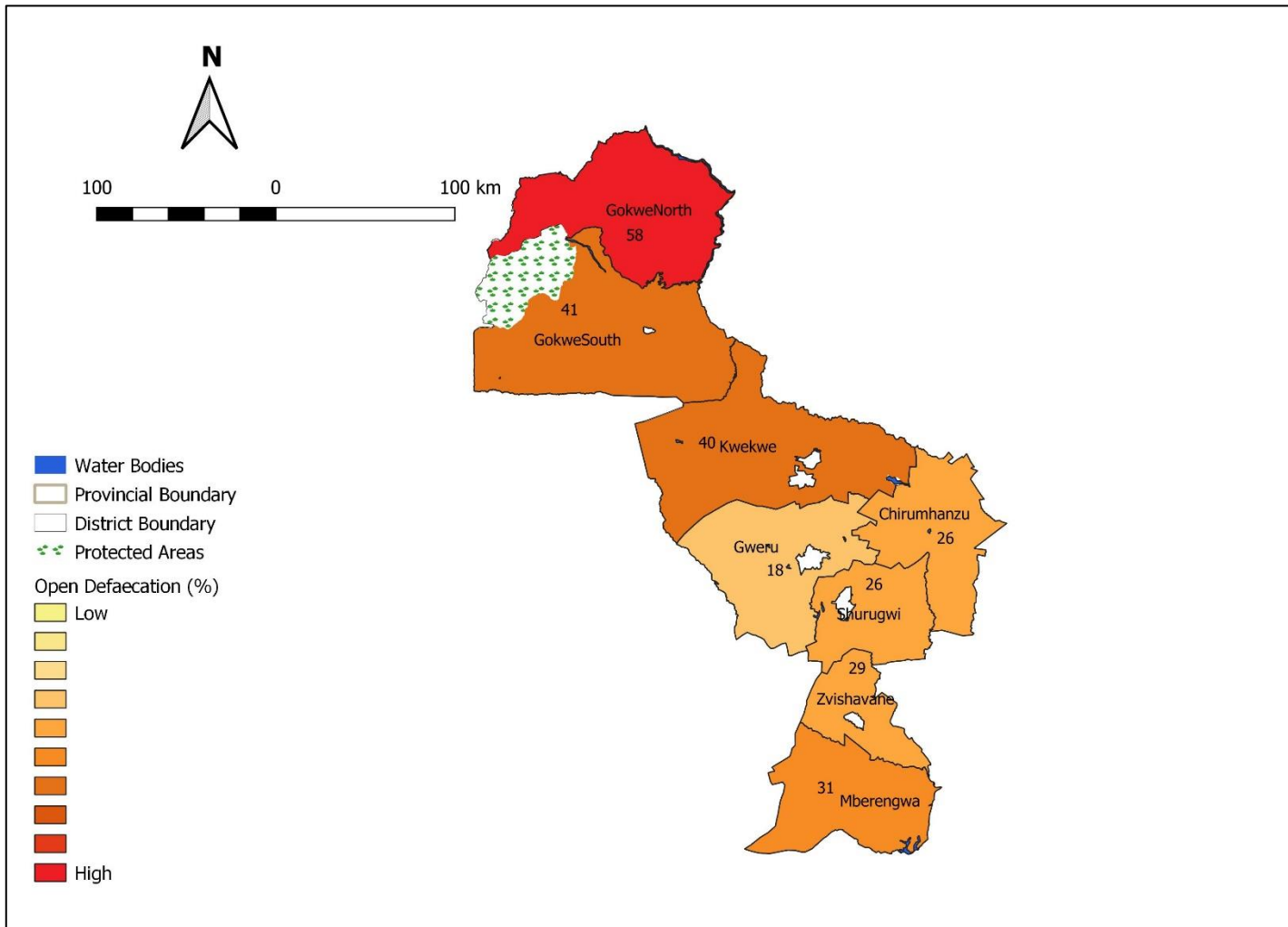


# Access to Improved Sanitation



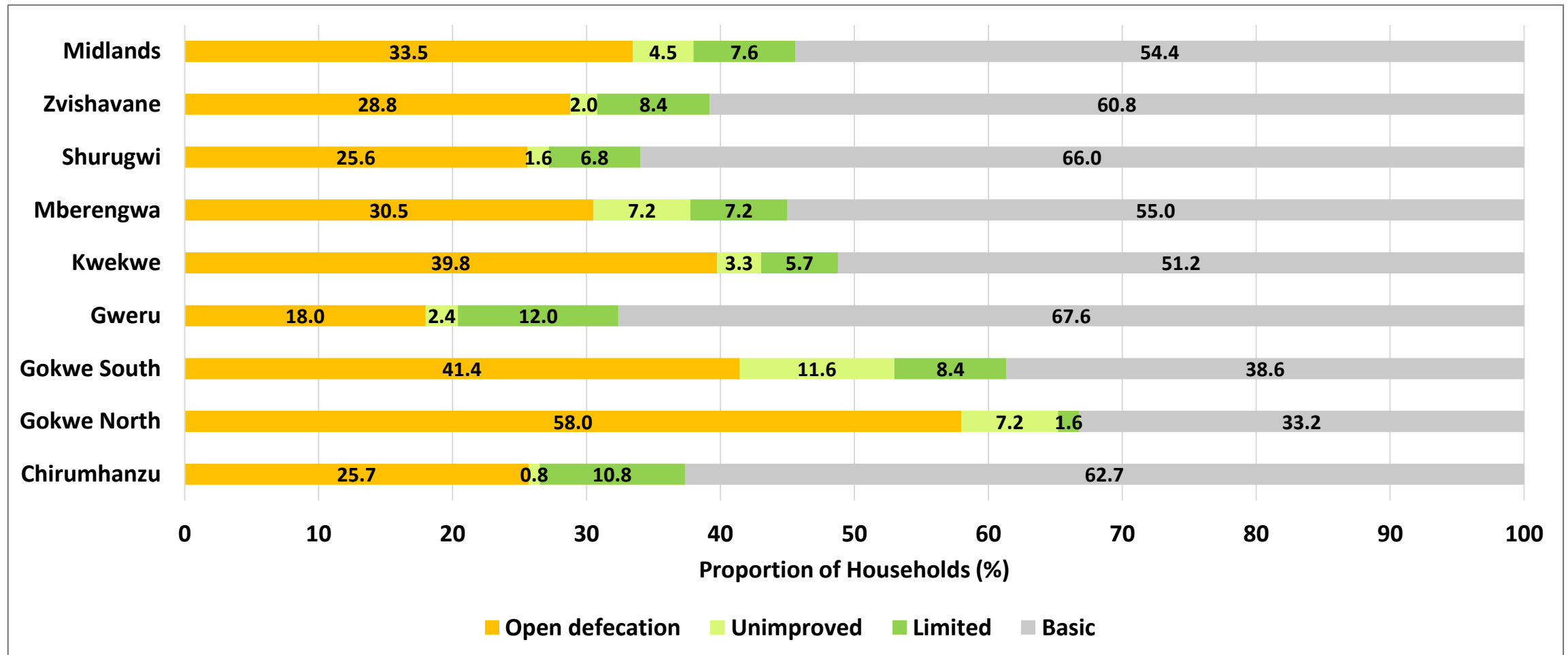
- Approximately 33.5% of the households were practicing open defecation with Gokwe North (58%) and Gokwe South (41.4%) reporting the highest proportions followed by Kwekwe (39.8%).

# Open Defecation by District



- Gokwe North (58%) was among districts with the highest proportion of households practising open defecation.

# Basic Sanitation

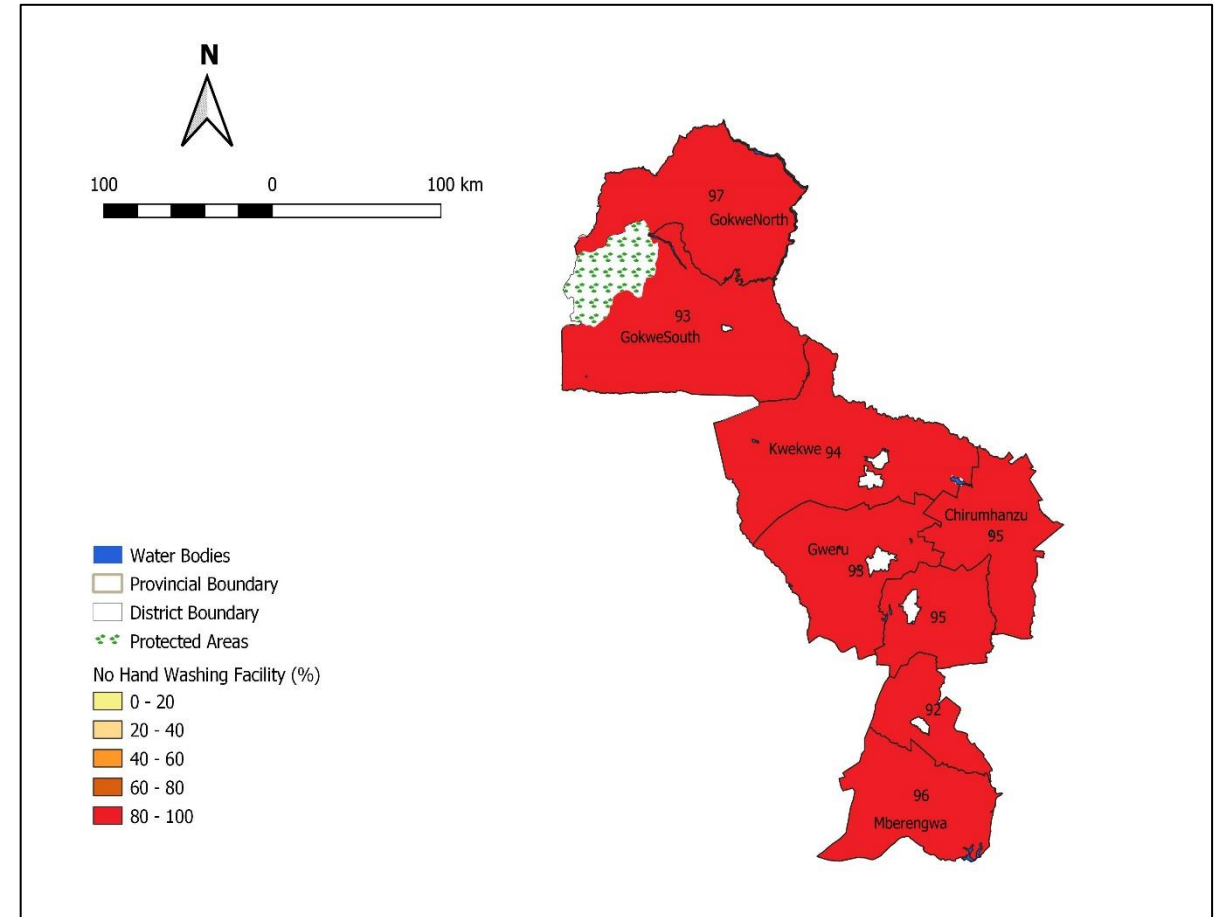
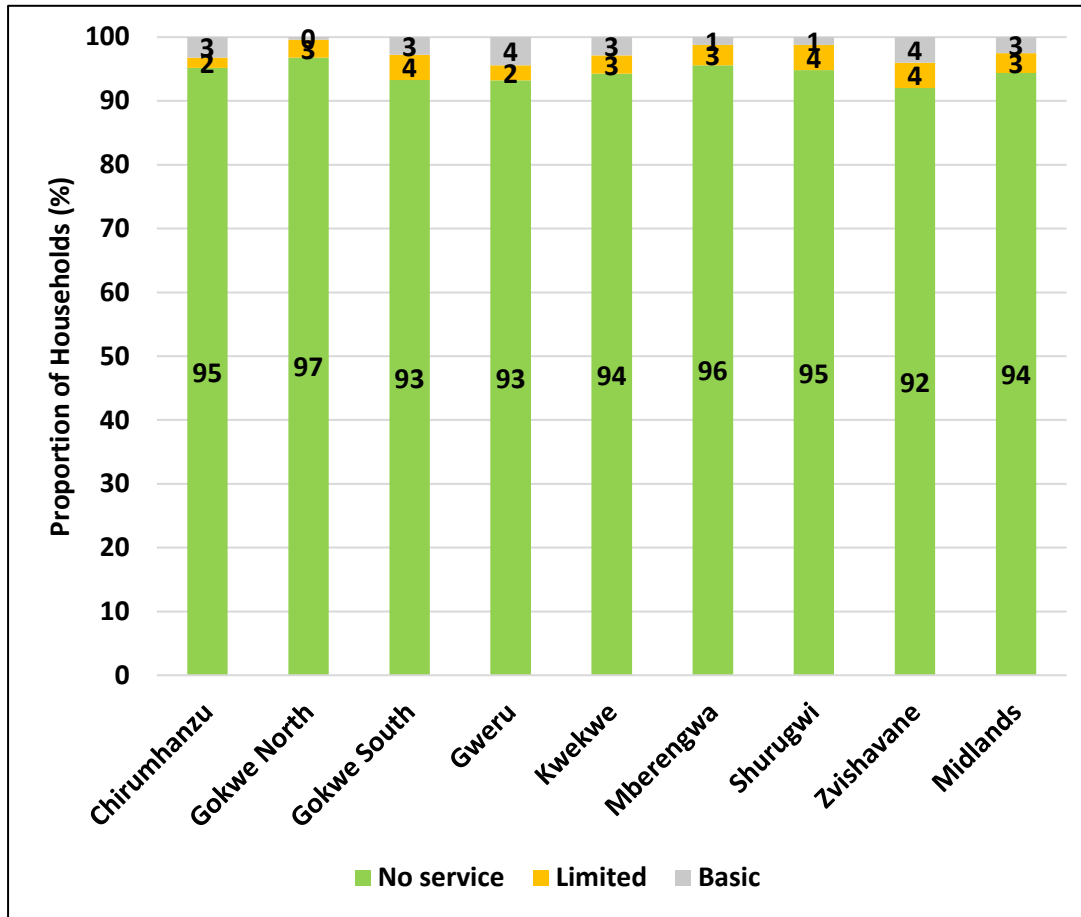


- Whilst 54.4% of the households in the province had access to basic sanitation services, about 4.5% still used unimproved sanitation facilities and 33.5% still practised open defecation.

# 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.                                      |
| <p><b>Note:</b> 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.</p> |  |

# Access to Handwashing Facilities



- Most households across the province (94%) had no handwashing facilities.

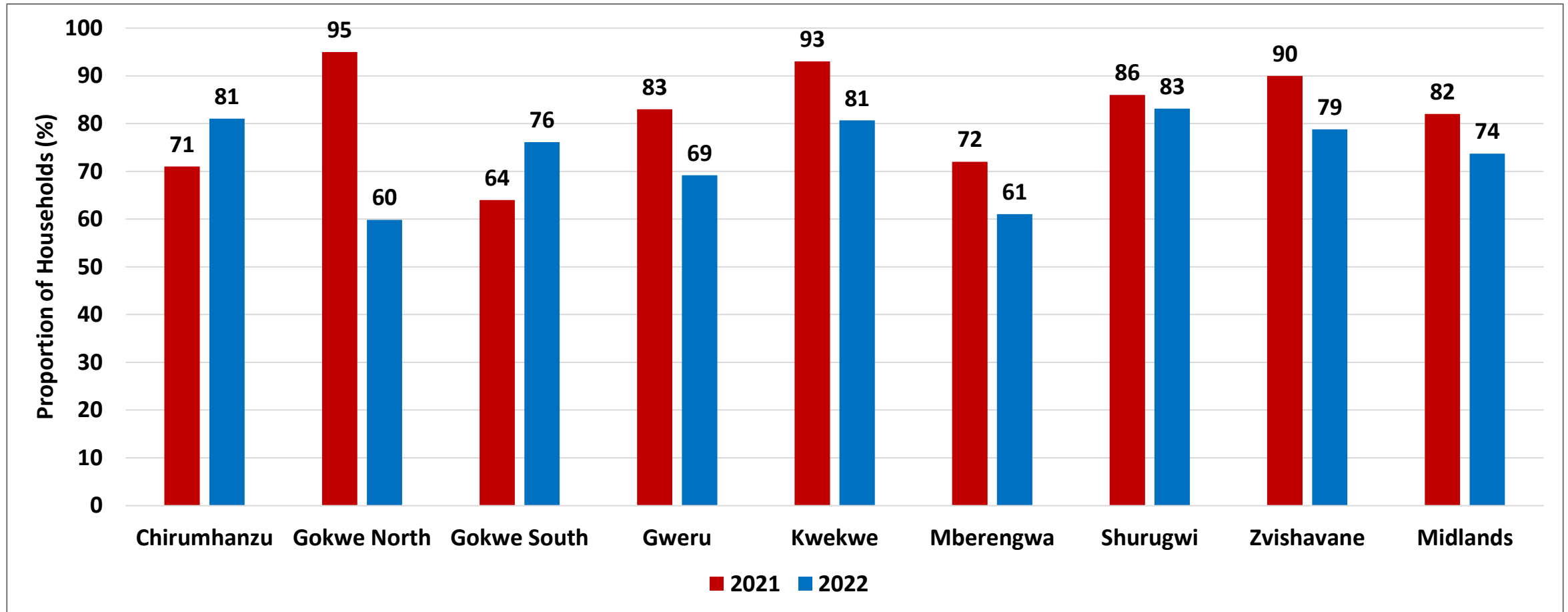
# Handwashing Practices at Critical Times

| District    | After using the toilet (%) | Before handling food (%) | After changing children nappies/diapers (%) | Before/after eating (%) | After assisting the sick (%) | Regularly (%) | When ever I feel like my hands are dirty (%) |
|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Chirumhanzu | 90                         | 85                       | 25  | 85                      | 6                            | 20            | 35   |
| Gokwe North | 54                         | 66                       | 11  | 71                      | 6                            | 22            | 37   |
| Gokwe South | 89                         | 75                       | 44  | 48                      | 14                           | 17            | 4  |
| Gweru       | 84                         | 69                       | 39  | 84                      | 25                           | 63            | 15   |
| Kwekwe      | 75                         | 75                       | 22  | 71                      | 6                            | 35            | 19   |
| Mberengwa   | 50                         | 51                       | 1   | 80                      | 14                           | 12            | 21   |
| Shurugwi    | 94                         | 77                       | 12  | 90                      | 18                           | 16            | 12   |
| Zvishavane  | 81                         | 49                       | 10  | 84                      | 2                            | 16            | 32   |
| Midlands    | 77                         | 68                       | 21  | 77                      | 11                           | 25            | 22   |

- Above three quarters of households (77%) reported washing their hands after using the toilet and before and after eating.

# **Access to Critical Infrastructure and Services**

# Households which Received Any Agriculture Extension Visits

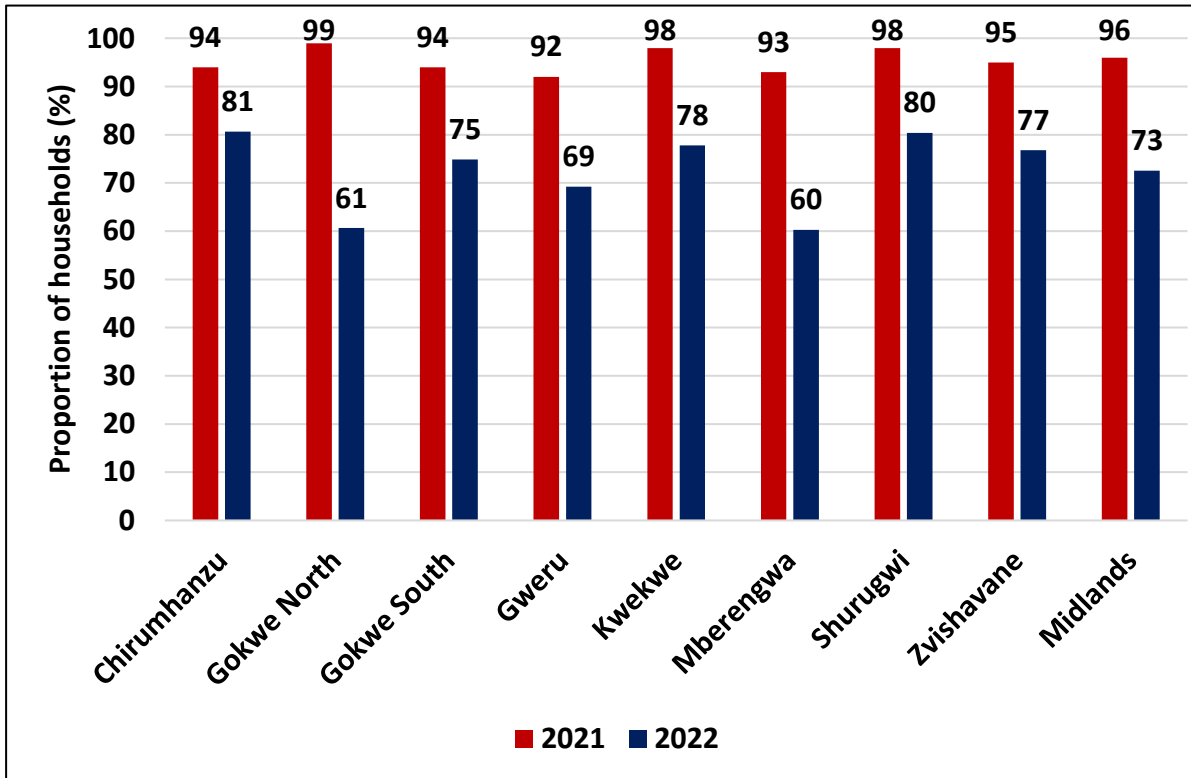


- There was a slight decrease in the proportion of households receiving agricultural extension visits in 2022 (74%) compared to 2021 (82%).
- In Gokwe North, there was a large decrease in the proportion of households that received any agriculture extension visits to 60% in 2022 from 95% in 2021.
- Households receiving more than 80% of agriculture extension visits were in Chirumhanzu (81%), Kwekwe (81%) and Shurugwi (83%).

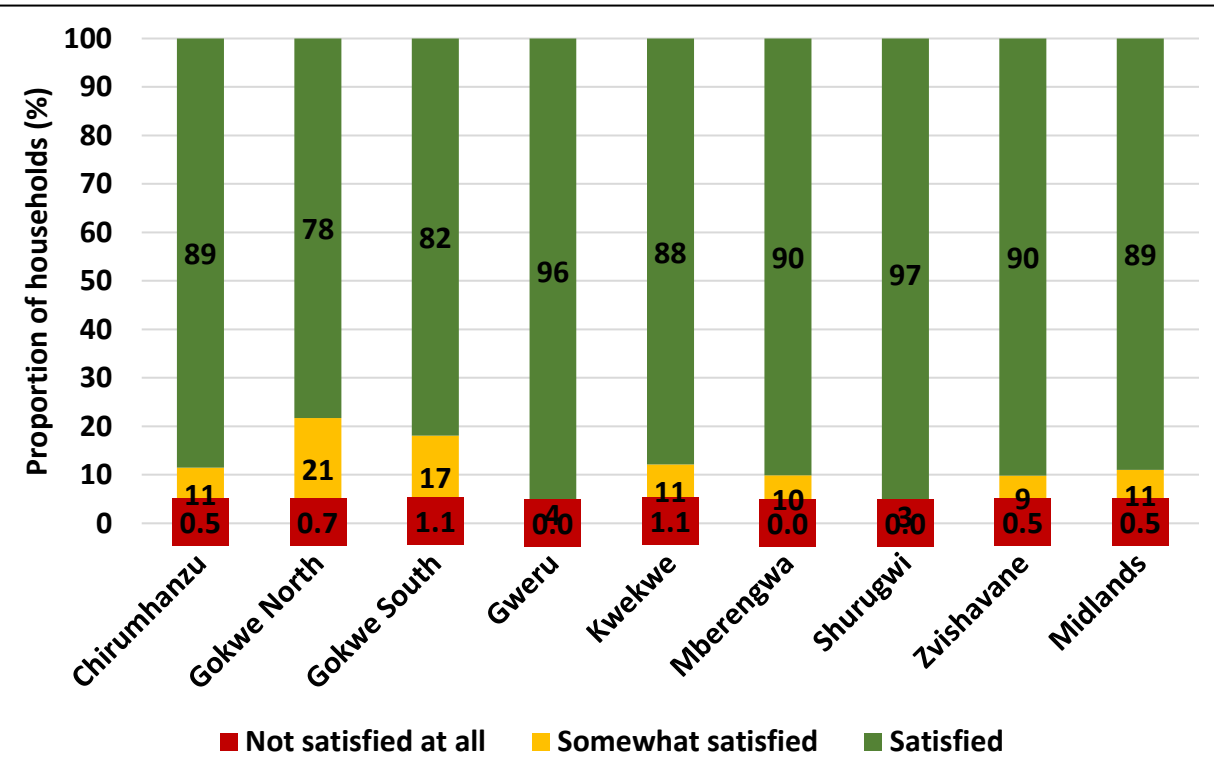


# Households which Received Agricultural Training (Cropping and Livestock Advice)

## Agricultural Training



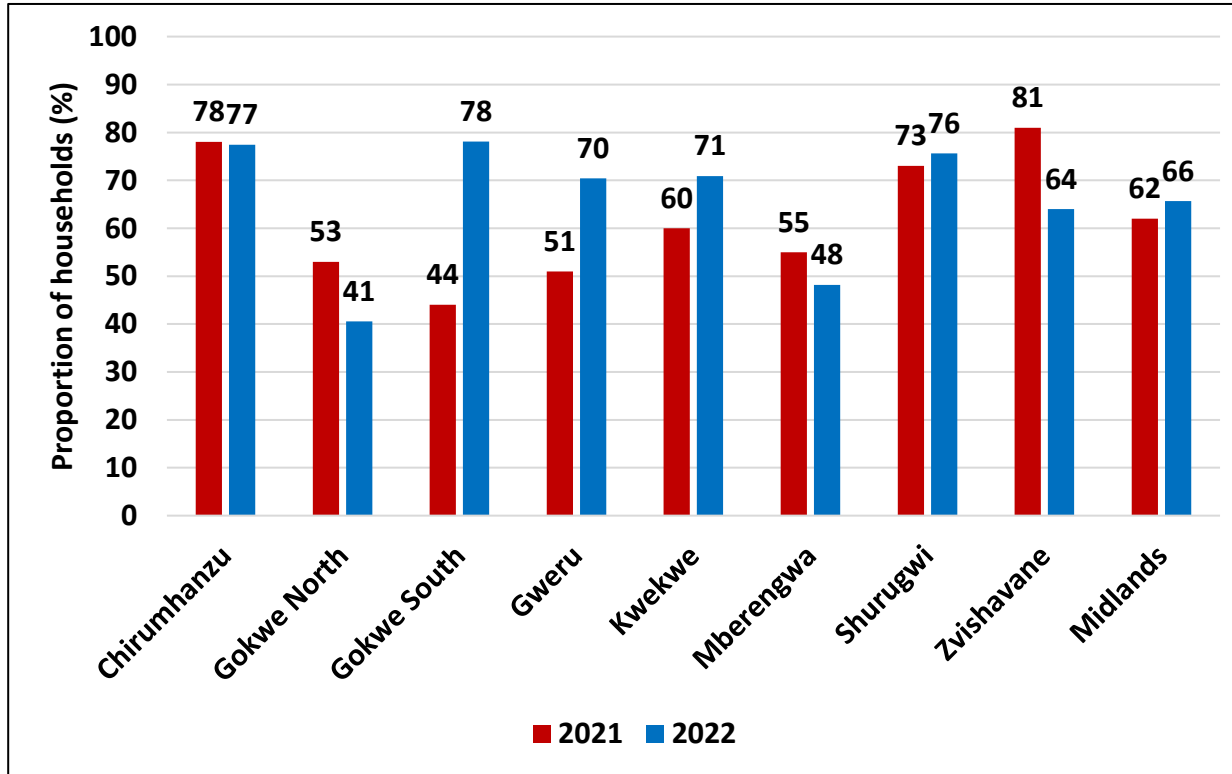
## Satisfaction with Training Received (73%)



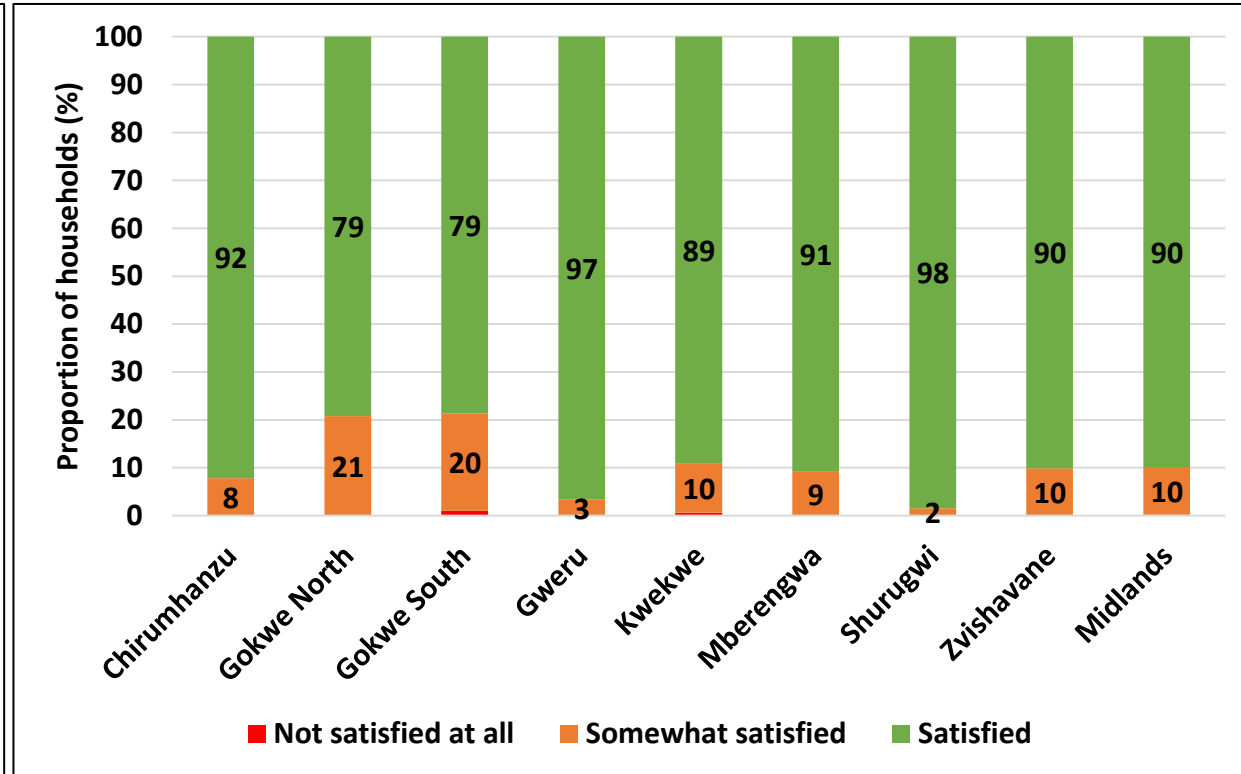
- Compared to 2021, there was a decrease in the proportion of households which received agricultural training from 96% to 73% in 2022.
- Less than three quarters of households had received agricultural training in 2022 in Gokwe North (61%), Gweru (69%) and Mberengwa (60%).
- Of those households that received agricultural training, the level of satisfaction was high across all the districts (89%).

# Households which Received Agricultural Extension Services

## Access to Agricultural Extension Services



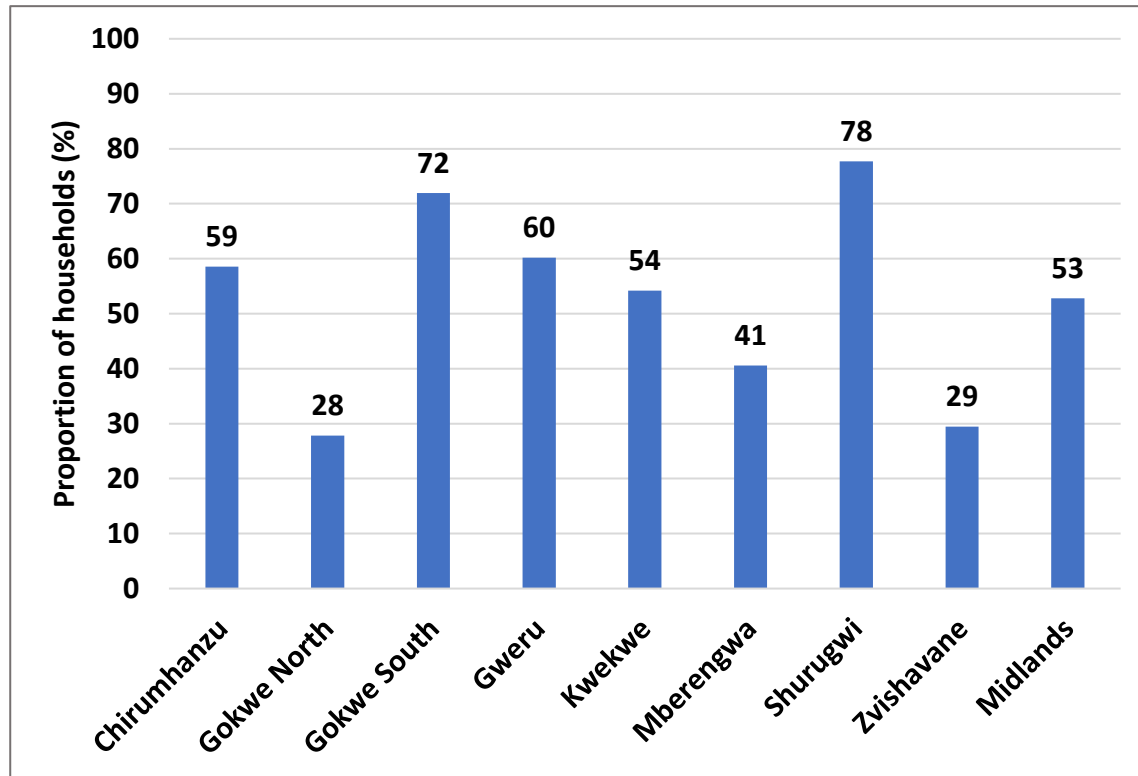
## Satisfaction with Agricultural Extension Services (66%)



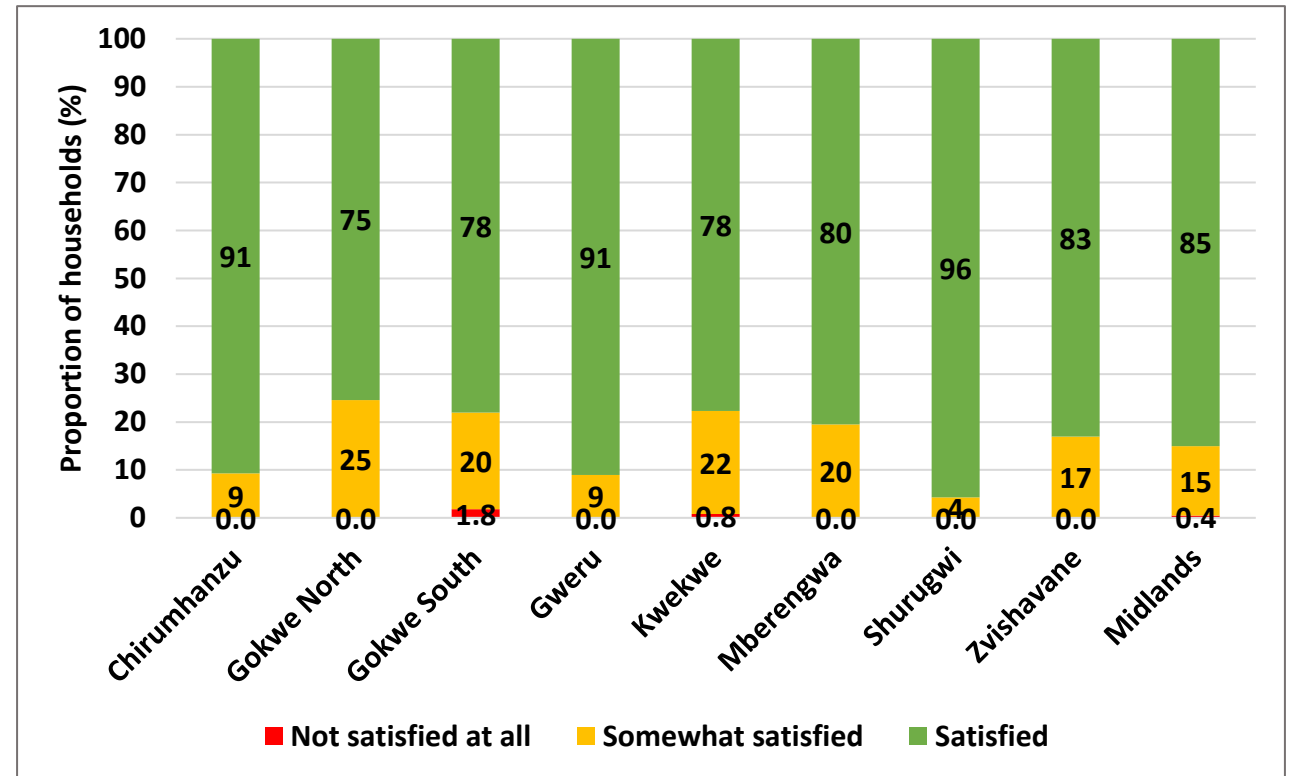
- About two-thirds (66%) of households in the province received agricultural extension services.
- Gokwe North (41%), and Mberengwa (48%) reported a decrease in the proportion of reception of extension services from the previous year.
- Of those who received agricultural extension services, 90% reported satisfaction with services they received.

# Households which Received Extension Support on January Disease

## Access to Extension Support on January Disease

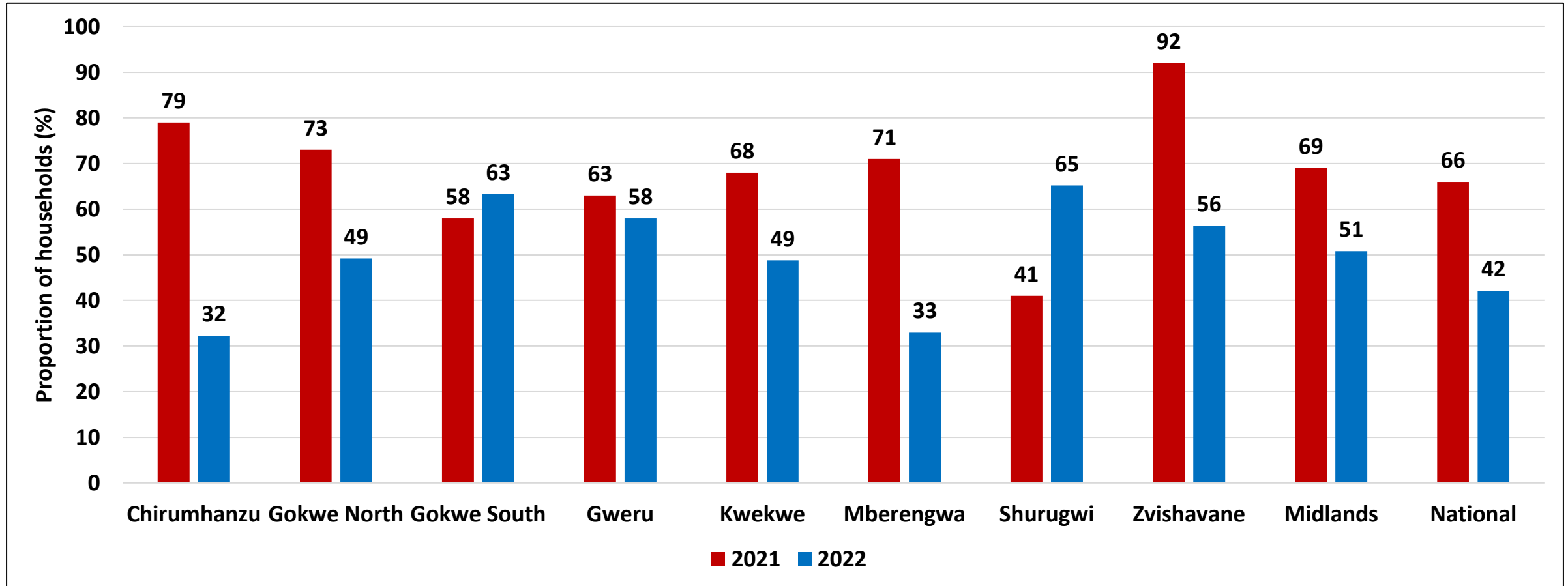


## Satisfaction with Extension Support on January Disease (53%)



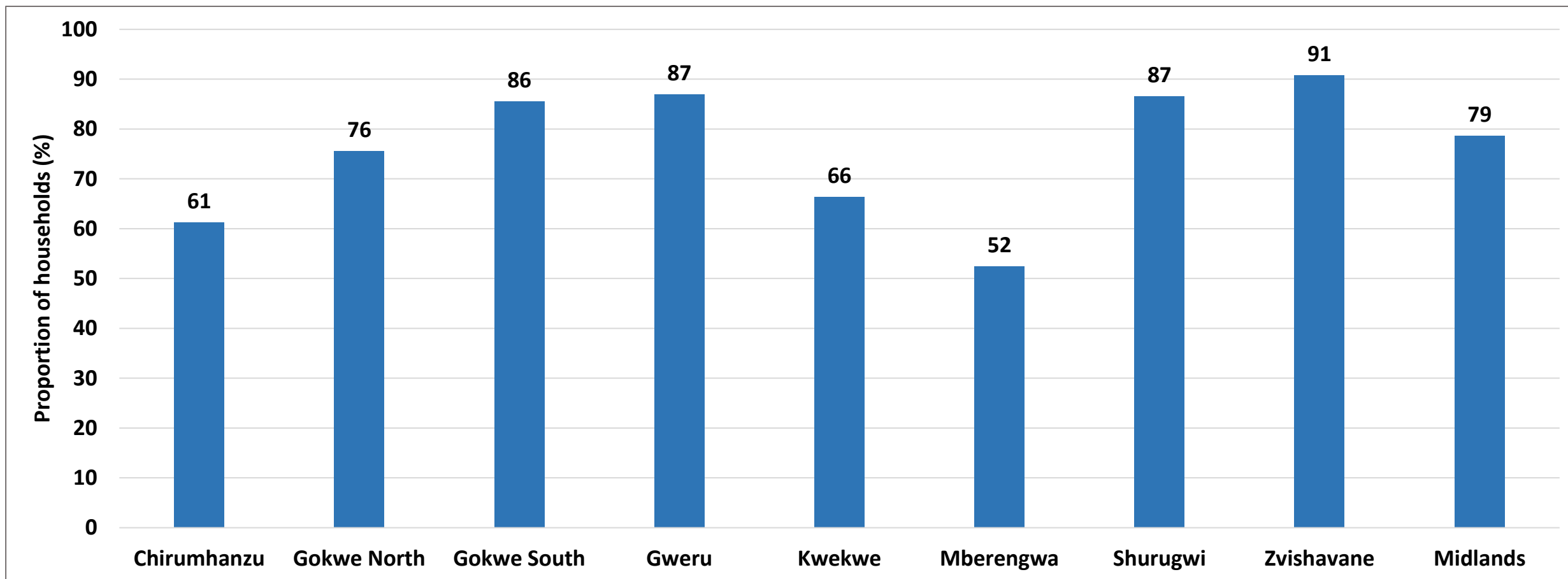
- More than half (53%) of households in the province received extension support on January disease.
- Twenty-eight percent of households in Gokwe North and 29% of households in Zvishavane received extension support for January disease.
- Of the 53% that had access to extension support on January Disease, 85% were satisfied by the services received.

# Households which Received Extension Support on Weather and Climate



- Access to extension support on weather and climate decreased among households in the province from 69% in 2021 to 51% in 2022.
- Proportion of households which received extension support on weather and climate was low in Chirumhanzu (32%) and Kwekwe (33%).
- An increase in the proportion of households which received extension support on weather and climate was observed only in Shurugwi, from 41% in 2021 to 65% in 2022.

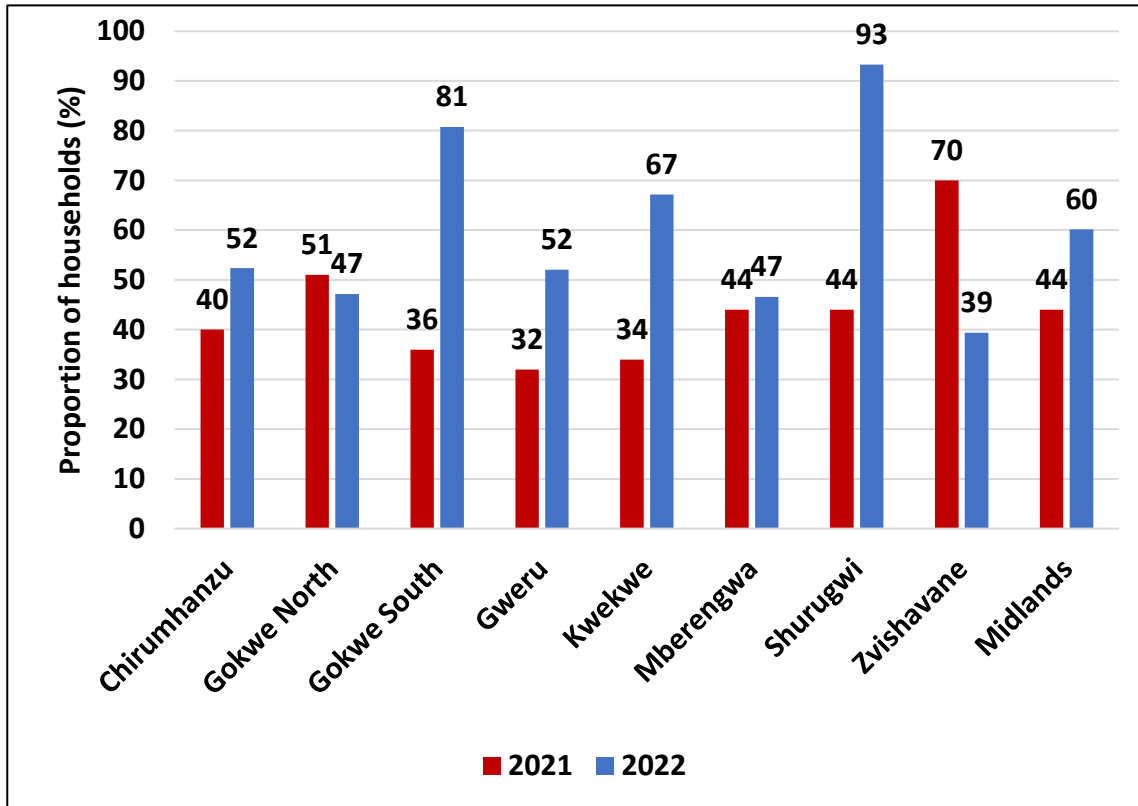
# Households which Received Information on Climate Change



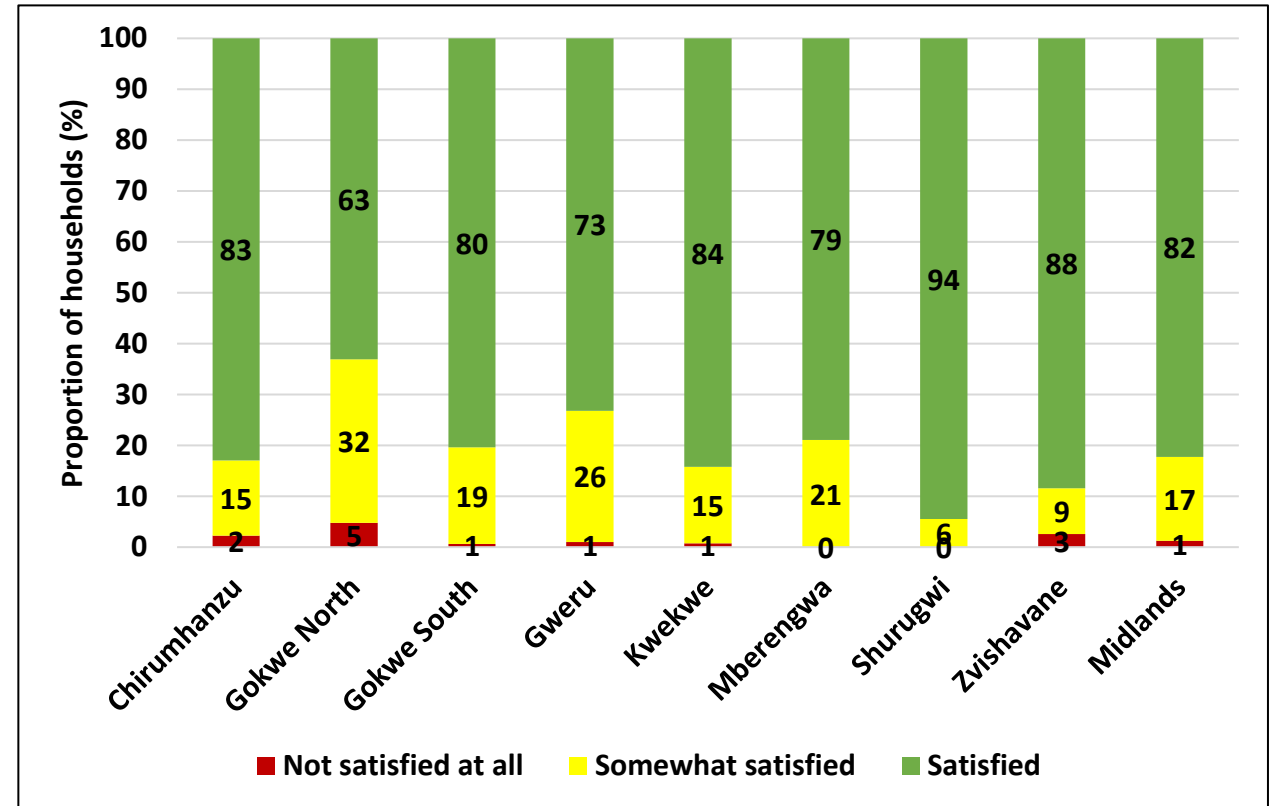
- Most households in the province (79%) received information on climate change with Mberengwa reporting the lowest proportion of households (52%) that received information on climate change.
- Zvishavane had the highest proportion of households that received information on climate change (91%).

# Access to Animal Health Centres

## Access to Animal Health Centres



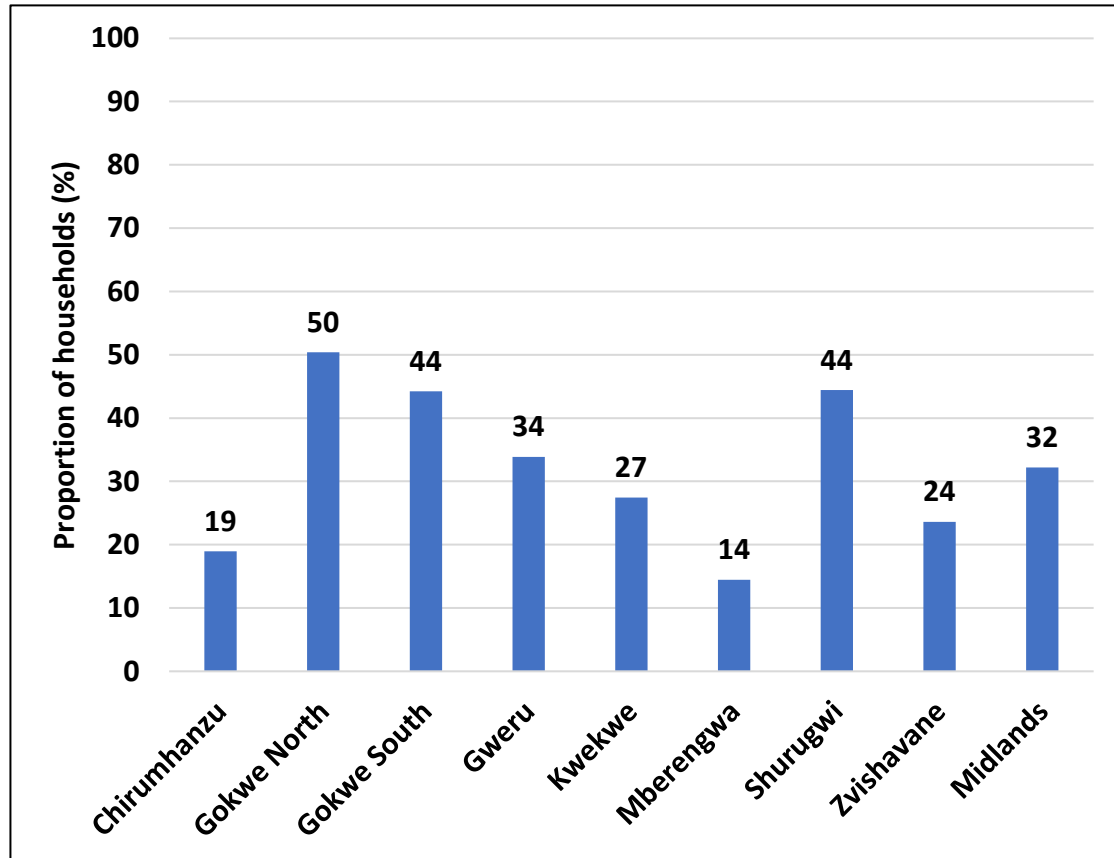
## Satisfaction with Services (60%)



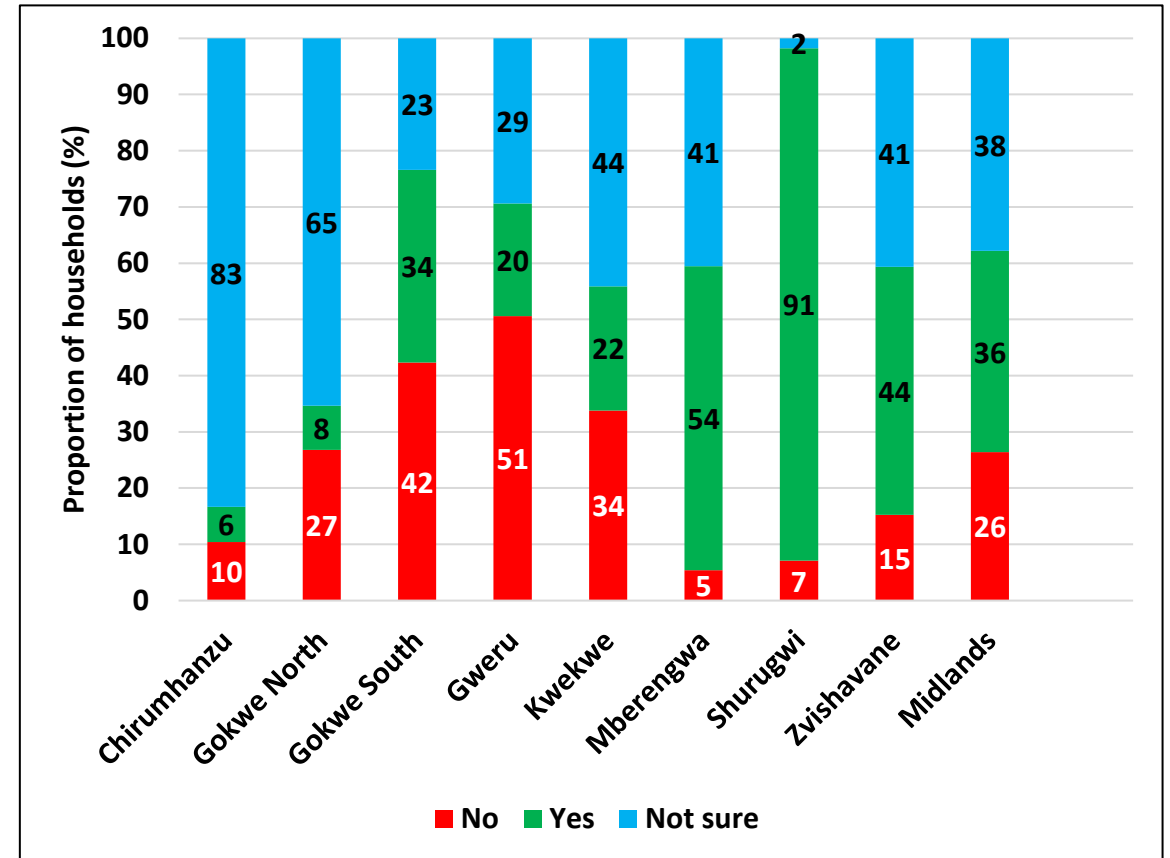
- There was an increase in access to animal health centres by households from 44% in 2021 to 60% in 2022.
- Access to animal health centres was high in Shurugwi (93%) and Gokwe South (81%). This was a significant increase compared to 2021.
- About 82% of those households that accessed animal health centres reported satisfaction with the services.

# Police Services and Access to Victim Friendly Unit

## Police Services Reachable within One Hour

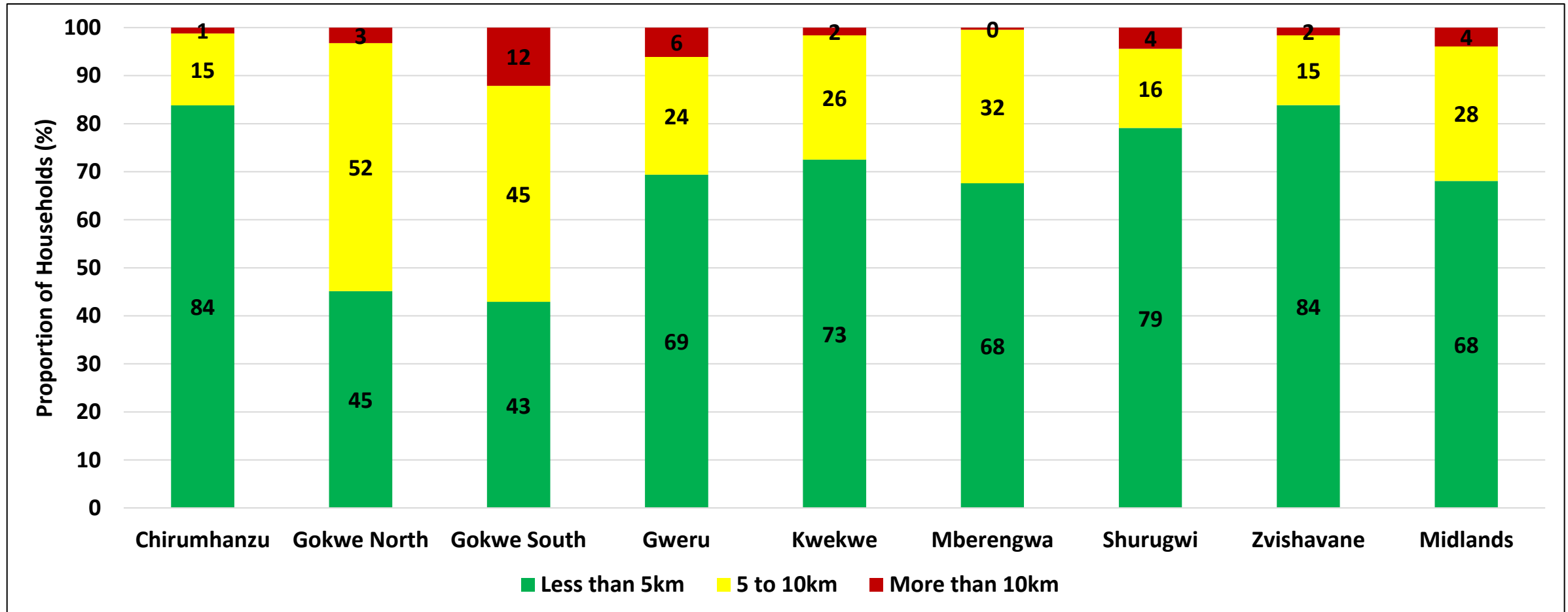


## Access to Victim Friendly Unit



- About a third (32%) of the households had access to police services reachable within one hour.
- About 36% of households reported having access to a victim friendly unit while 38% were not sure.
- Access to victim friendly services was low in Gweru (51%), Gokwe North (42%) and Kwekwe (34%).

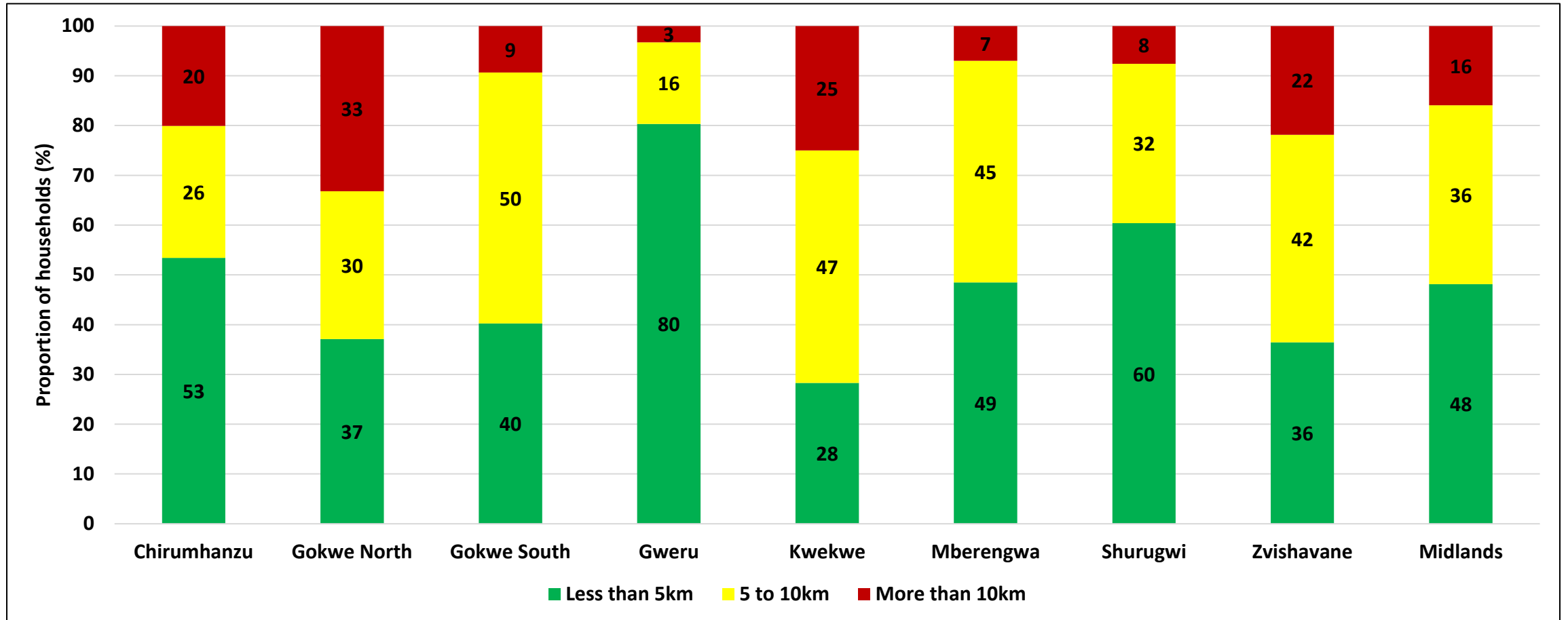
# Approximate Distance to the Nearest Primary School



- About 68% of households in the province were less than 5km from the nearest primary school.
- Gokwe South (12%) had the highest proportion of households which were more than 10km from the nearest primary school followed by Gweru (6%).

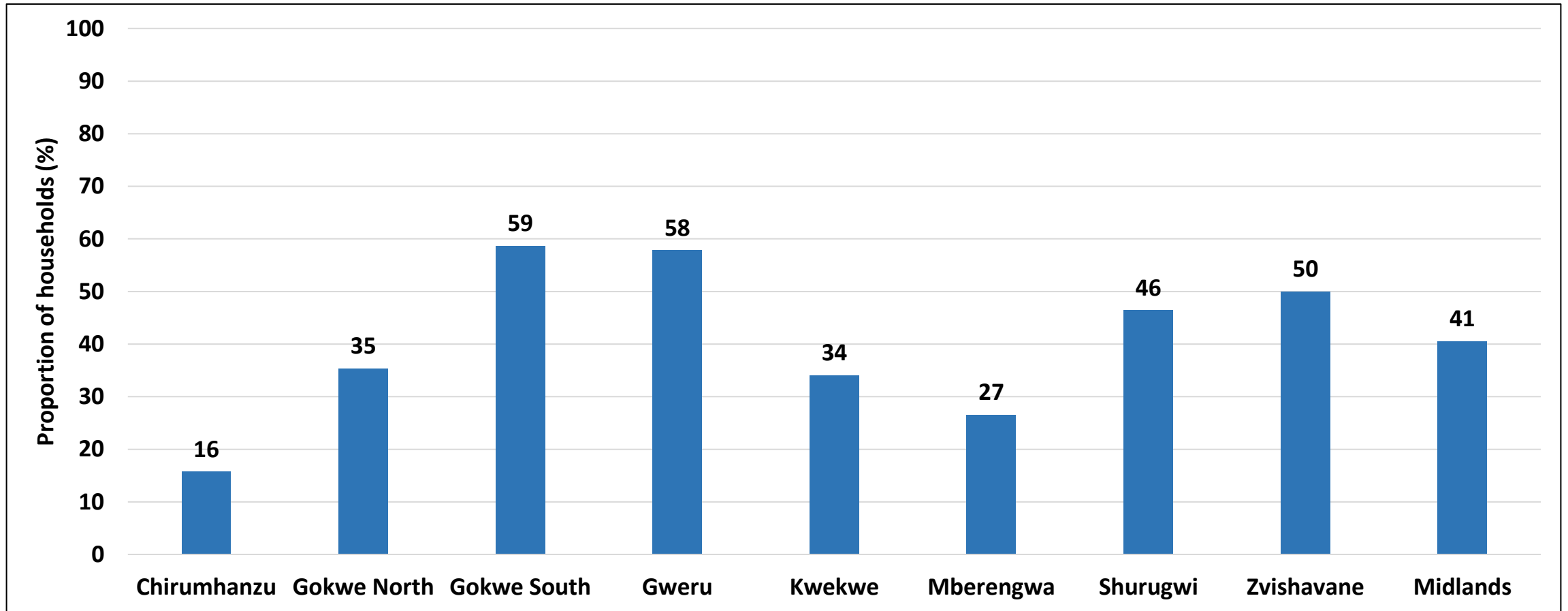


# Distance to Nearest Health Facility/Clinic



- About 16% of households in the province were more than 10km from the nearest health facility.
- The highest proportion of households which were less than 10km from the nearest health facility was in Gweru (96%).

# Proportion of Households that Received Nutrition Information



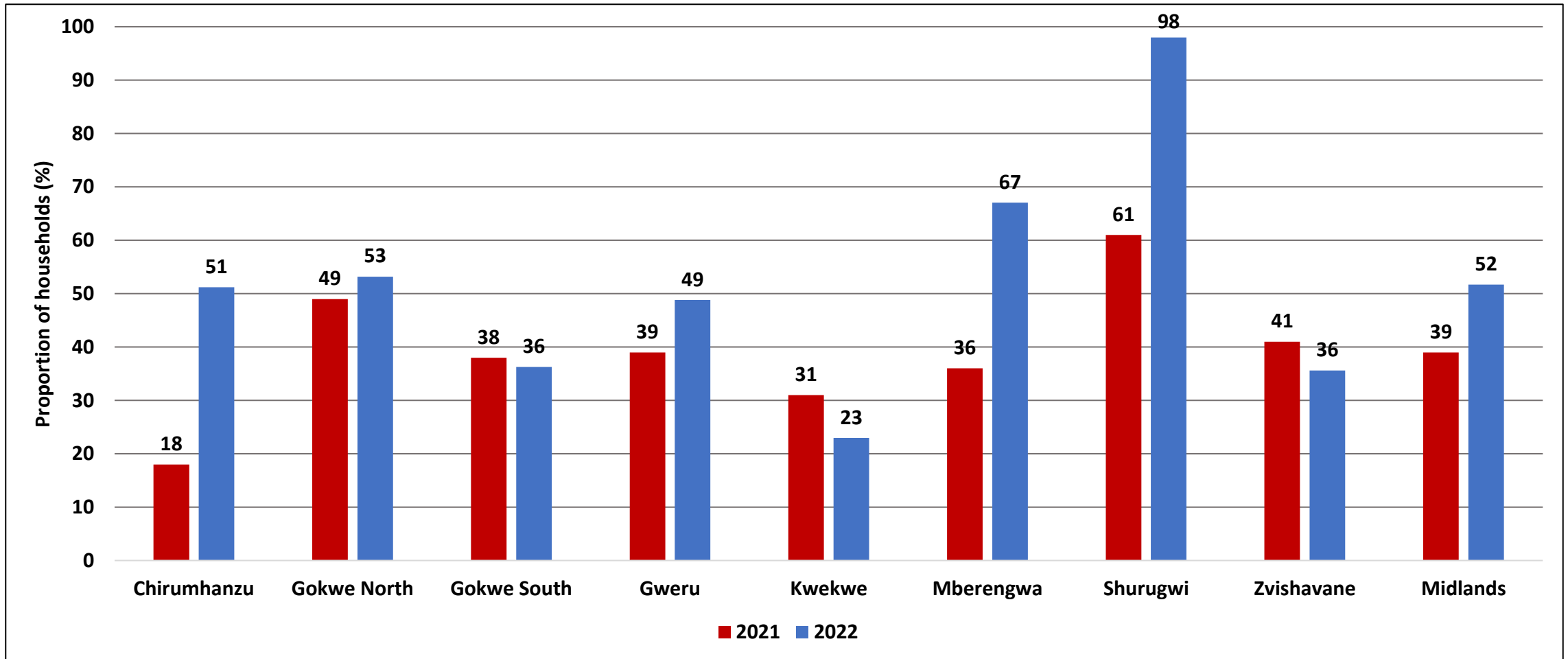
- Access to nutrition information was low across the districts.
- Only Gokwe North (59%) and Gweru (58%) had more than half of the households reporting having received nutrition information.

# Sources of Nutrition Information (41%)

| District    | Government (%) | UN/NGOs (%) | Care group (%) | IYCF support group (%) | Village Health Workers/ Volunteers (%) | Other (%) |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|--|-----------|
| Chirumhanzu | 33.3           | 2.6         | 15.4           | 2.6                    | 76.9                                   | 2.6       |
| Gokwe North | 31.8           | 1.1         | 1.1            | 0                      | 84.1                                   | 2.3       |
| Gokwe South | 15.9           | 13.8        | 2.8            | 0.7                    | 80.0                                   | 0         |
| Gweru       | 31.2           | 7.8         | 5.0            | 5.0                    | 88.7                                   | 0         |
| Kwekwe      | 63.9           | 15.7        | 1.2            | 0                      | 47.0                                   | 0         |
| Mberengwa   | 37.9           | 40.9        | 3.0            | 0                      | 40.9                                   | 0         |
| Shurugwi    | 5.1            | 0.0         | 20.5           | 0                      | 88.9                                   | 1.7       |
| Zvishavane  | 58.4           | 6.4         | 0.8            | 0                      | 65.6                                   | 0.8       |
| Midlands    | <b>33.0</b>    | 10.1        | 5.7            | 1.1                    | <b>74.3</b>                            | 0.7       |
| National    | 33.4           | 7.8         | 6.5            | 4.5                    | <b>81.9</b>                            | 1.1       |

- Most households in the province received nutrition information from village health workers/volunteers (74.3%).
- Only 5.7% and 1.1% of households reported to have received nutrition information from care groups and IYCF support groups, respectively.<sup>69</sup>

# Access to Grain Storage Facility



- Access to grain storage facilities increased from 39% in 2021 to 52% in 2022.
- Access to grain storage facilities was highest in Shurugwi (98%).

# Type of Grain Storage Facility

|                    | Ordinary room (%) | Granary (%) | Bin/drum (%) | Crib (%) | Hermatic bags (%) | Metal silos (%) |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Chirumhanzu</b> | 65.6              | 30.5        | 0.0          | 0.0      | 3.9               | 0.0             |
| <b>Gokwe North</b> | 45.5              | 52.2        | 0.0          | 0.0      | 2.2               | 0.0             |
| <b>Gokwe South</b> | 34.8              | 64.1        | 0.0          | 0.0      | 1.1               | 0.0             |
| <b>Gweru</b>       | 66.0              | 19.5        | 0.6          | 12.6     | 1.3               | 0.0             |
| <b>Kwekwe</b>      | 50.0              | 50.0        | 0.0          | 0.0      | 0.0               | 0.0             |
| <b>Mberengwa</b>   | 76.2              | 22.0        | 0.6          | 0.0      | 1.2               | 0.0             |
| <b>Shurugwi</b>    | 82.4              | 16.3        | 0.0          | 0.8      | 0.4               | 0.0             |
| <b>Zvishavane</b>  | 22.5              | 51.7        | 0.0          | 24.7     | 0.0               | 1.1             |
| <b>Midlands</b>    | 61.6              | 32.7        | 0.2          | 4.1      | 1.3               | 0.1             |

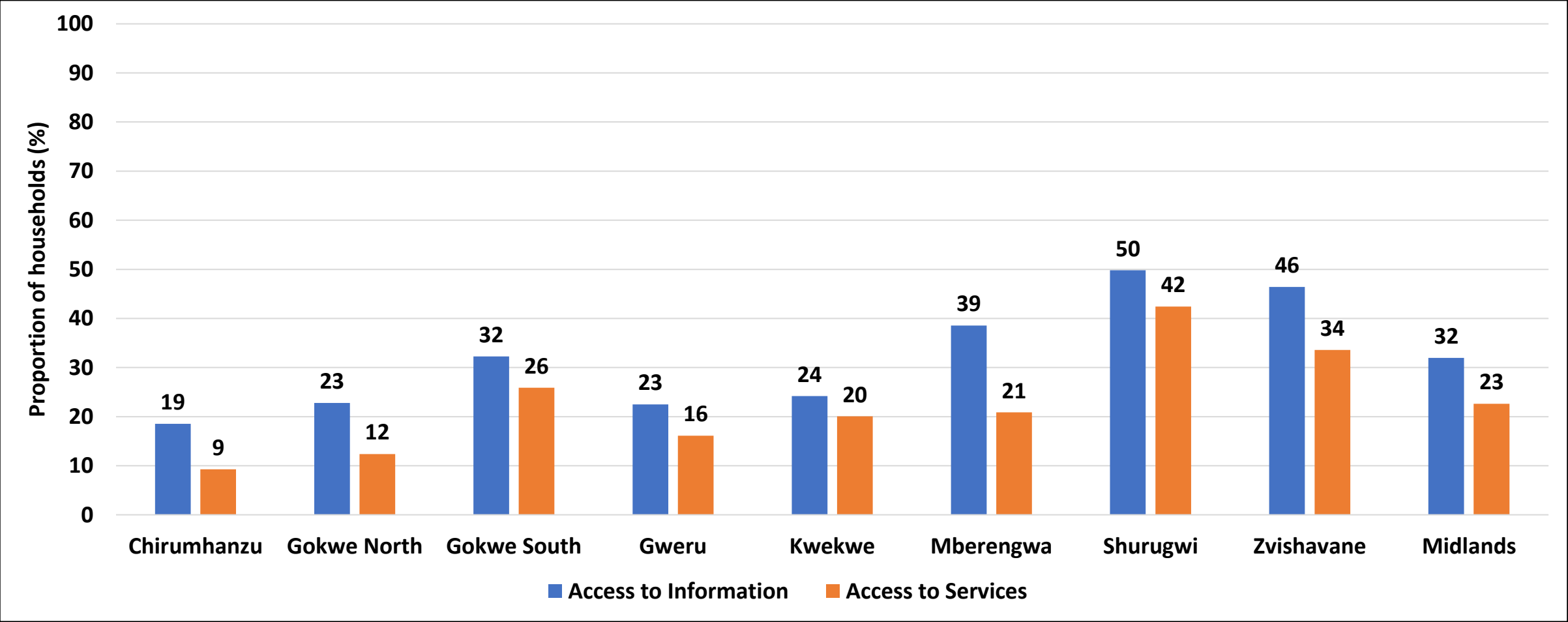
- Most households in the province used an ordinary room (61.6%) to store grain.

# Households which Received Information on Public Health Diseases

| District    | Rabies (%) | Anthrax (%) | Cholera (%) | Typhoid (%) | Dysentery (%) | Salmonella (%) | Listeria (%) |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Chirumhanzu | 92.3       | 50.8        | 58.5        | 32.3        | 26.2          | 1.5            | 0            |
| Gokwe North | 39.9       | 72.7        | 88.0        | 61.2        | 31.7          | 4.4            | 4.9          |
| Gokwe South | 41.8       | 87.3        | 83.6        | 56.6        | 43.4          | 14.8           | 3.7          |
| Gweru       | 28.3       | 41.0        | 97.0        | 67.5        | 15.1          | 3.0            | 0.6          |
| Kwekwe      | 60.1       | 50.9        | 65.0        | 39.3        | 30.7          | 1.8            | 0.6          |
| Mberengwa   | 62.5       | 27.5        | 72.5        | 22.5        | 12.5          | 0              | 0            |
| Shurugwi    | 28.2       | 61.2        | 68.8        | 13.5        | 0             | 0              | 0            |
| Zvishavane  | 63.3       | 53.1        | 87.0        | 60.5        | 33.9          | 7.9            | 0            |
| Midlands    | 47.0       | 59.9        | 80.1        | 48.1        | 25.8          | 5.1            | 1.6          |

- Access to information on public health diseases was high among households for cholera (80.1%) and anthrax (59.9%)
- Access to information on cholera among households was highest in Gweru (97%) whilst access to information on rabies was highest in Chirumhanzu (92.3%).

# Access to Information and Services For Physical and Sexual Violence

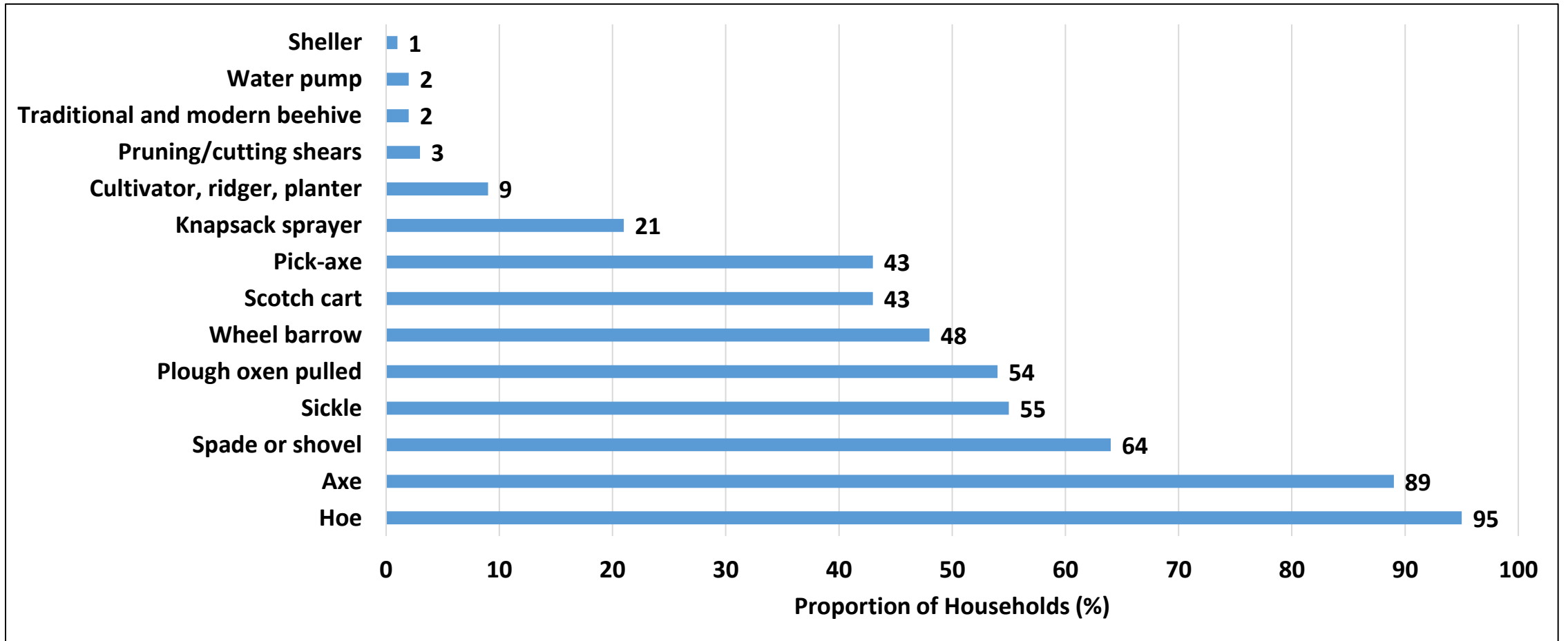


- Less than a third of households in the province reported having access to information on physical and sexual violence (32%) and services (23%).
- Access to both information and services on physical and sexual violence was low across all the districts.

# Assets

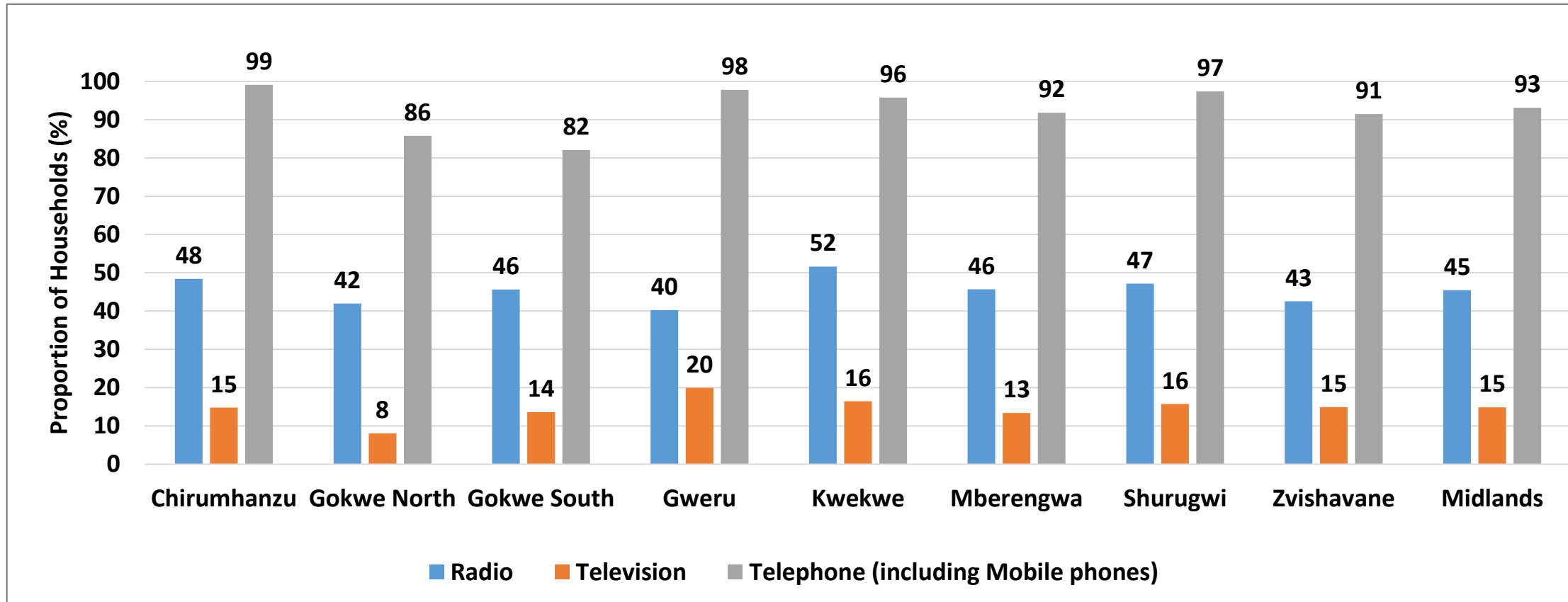


# Productive Assets



- The most commonly owned productive assets by household were hoes (95%) and axes (89%).

# Information and Communication Technology Assets



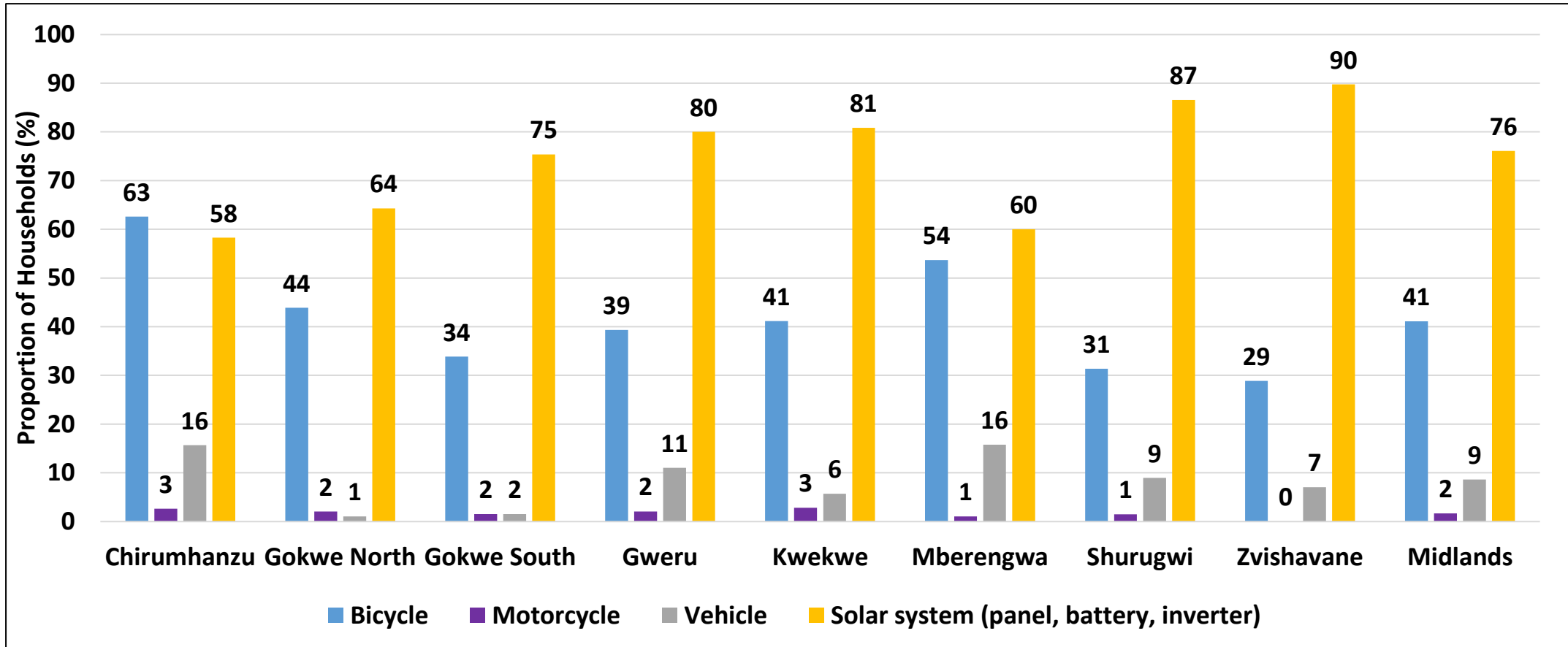
- Most of the households owned telephones (93%) , including mobile phones.

# Entrepreneurial Assets

|             | Grain Mill/shop (%) | Peanut butter producing machine (%) | Welding machine (%) | Maputi gun (%) | Sewing machine (%) | Stamp mill (%) |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Chirumhanzu | 44.4                | 22.2                                | 5.6                 | 0.0            | 55.6               | 0.0            |
| Gokwe North | 0.0                 | <b>35.3</b>                         | 11.8                | 0.0            | 52.9               | 5.9            |
| Gokwe South | 57.1                | 14.3                                | 14.3                | 0.0            | 14.3               | 0.0            |
| Gweru       | 33.3                | 16.7                                | 0.0                 | 0.0            | 66.7               | 0.0            |
| Kwekwe      | 25.0                | 0.0                                 | <b>25.0</b>         | 0.0            | 50.0               | 0.0            |
| Mberengwa   | 29.4                | 0.0                                 | 23.5                | 0.0            | 76.5               | 0.0            |
| Shurugwi    | 12.5                | 0.0                                 | 0.0                 | 0.0            | <b>100.0</b>       | 0.0            |
| Zvishavane  | 18.5                | 3.7                                 | 3.7                 | 3.7            | 74.1               | 3.7            |
| Midlands    | 25.0                | 12.0                                | 10.2                | 0.9            | 63.9               | 1.9            |

- Sewing machines were owned by 63.9% of the households followed by grain mill or shops (25%).

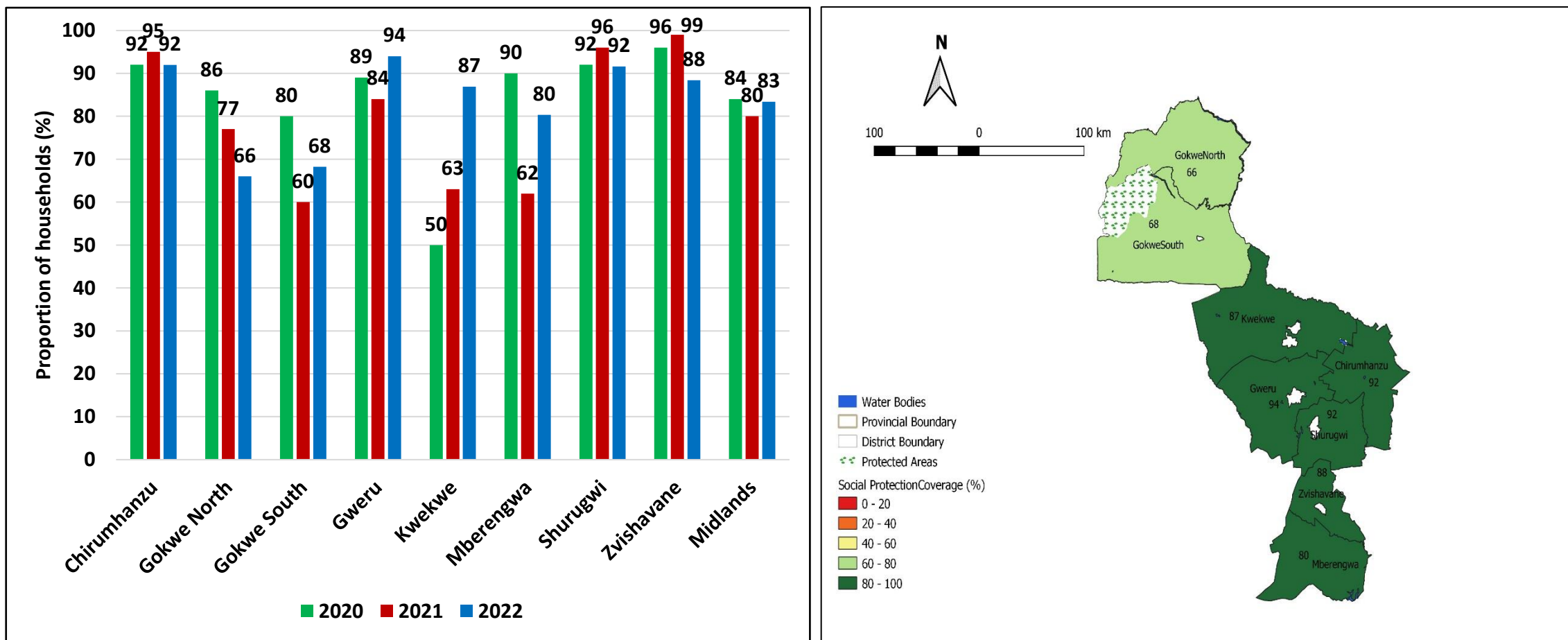
# Other Household Assets



- Other assets commonly owned by households were solar systems (76%).

# **Social Protection**

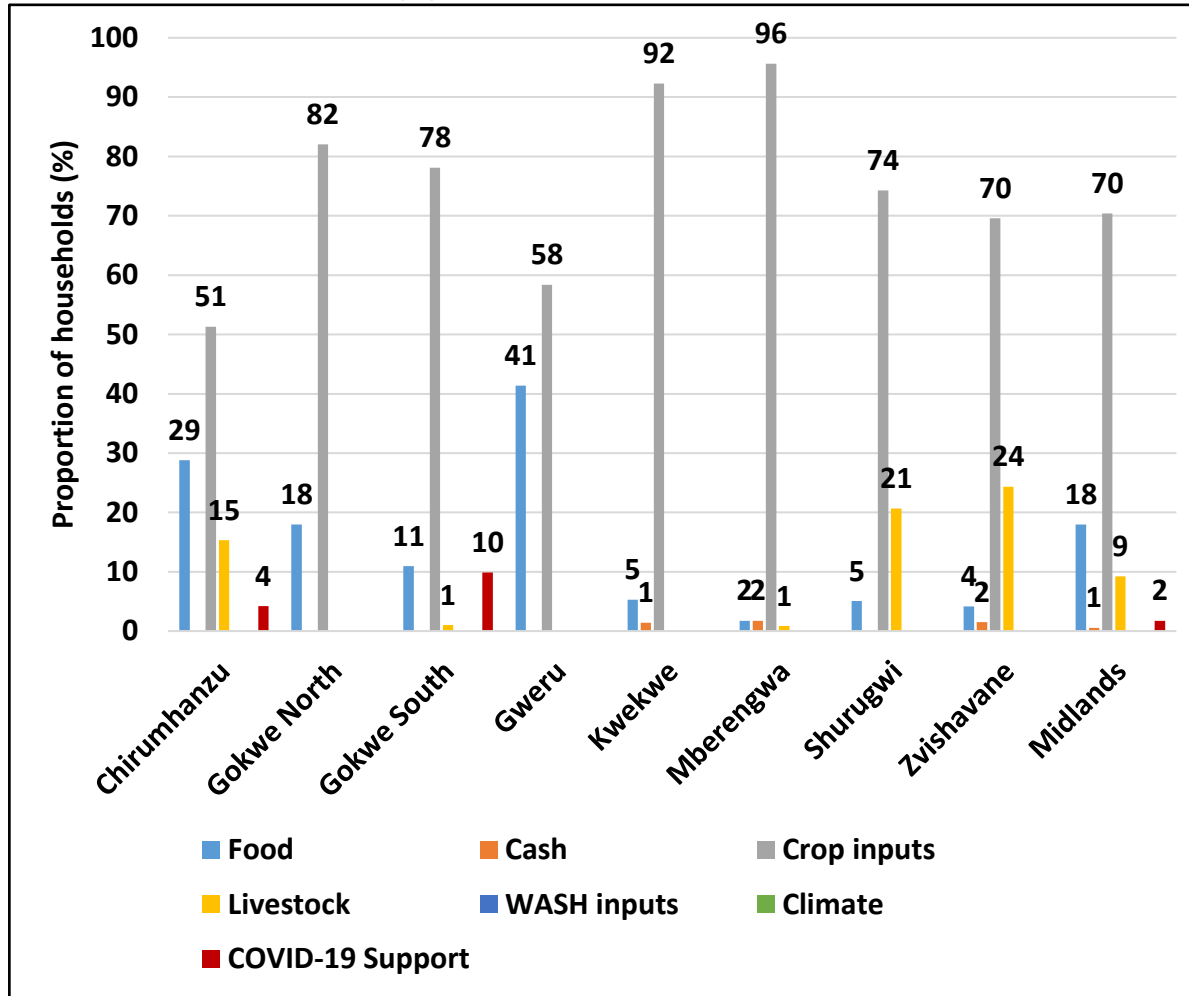
# Households which received any Form of Support



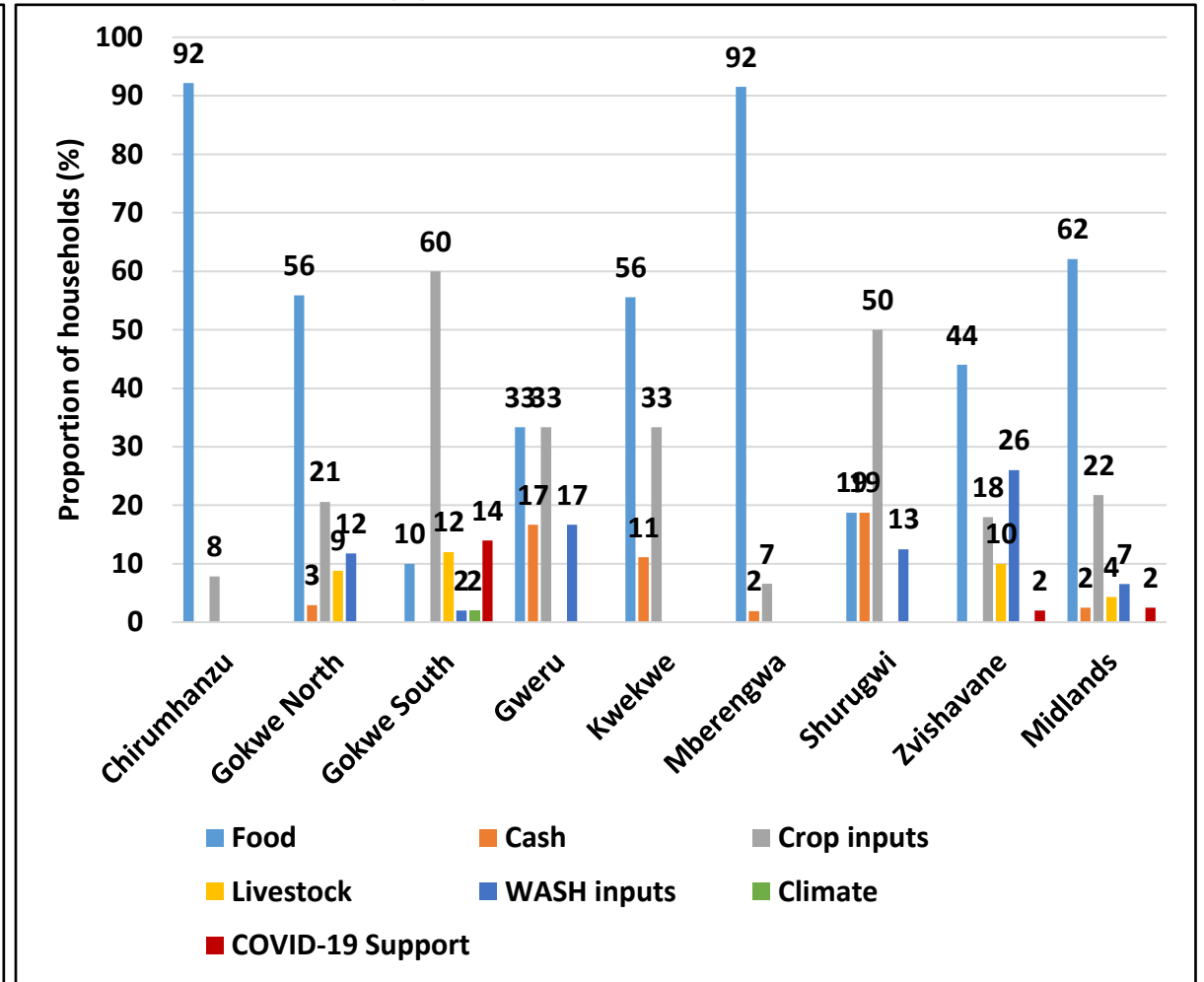
- The proportion of households which received any form of support was 83% compared to 80% reported in 2021.
- Gokwe South (68%), Kwekwe (87%), Mberengwa (80%) and Gweru (94%) reported an increase in the proportion of households which received any form of support in 2022.

# Support From Government and UN/NGOs

## Support From Government

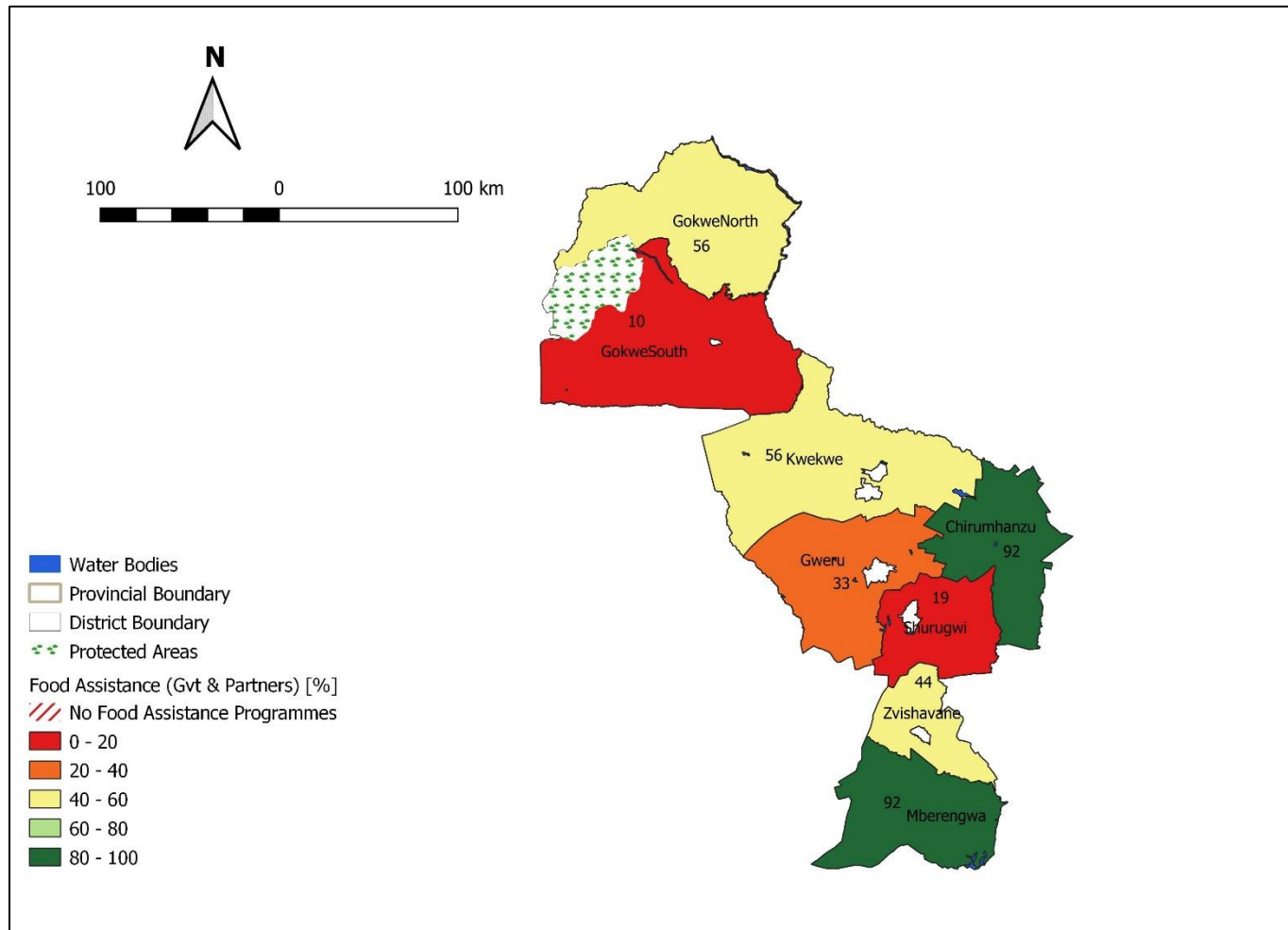


## Support From NGOs



- Most households received support in form of crop inputs (70%) from Government, being the highest in Mberengwa (96%) and Kwekwe (92%).
- Food was the most common form of support received from UN/NGOs being highest in Chirumhanzu (92%) and Mberengwa (92%).

# Food Assistance from Government and Partners

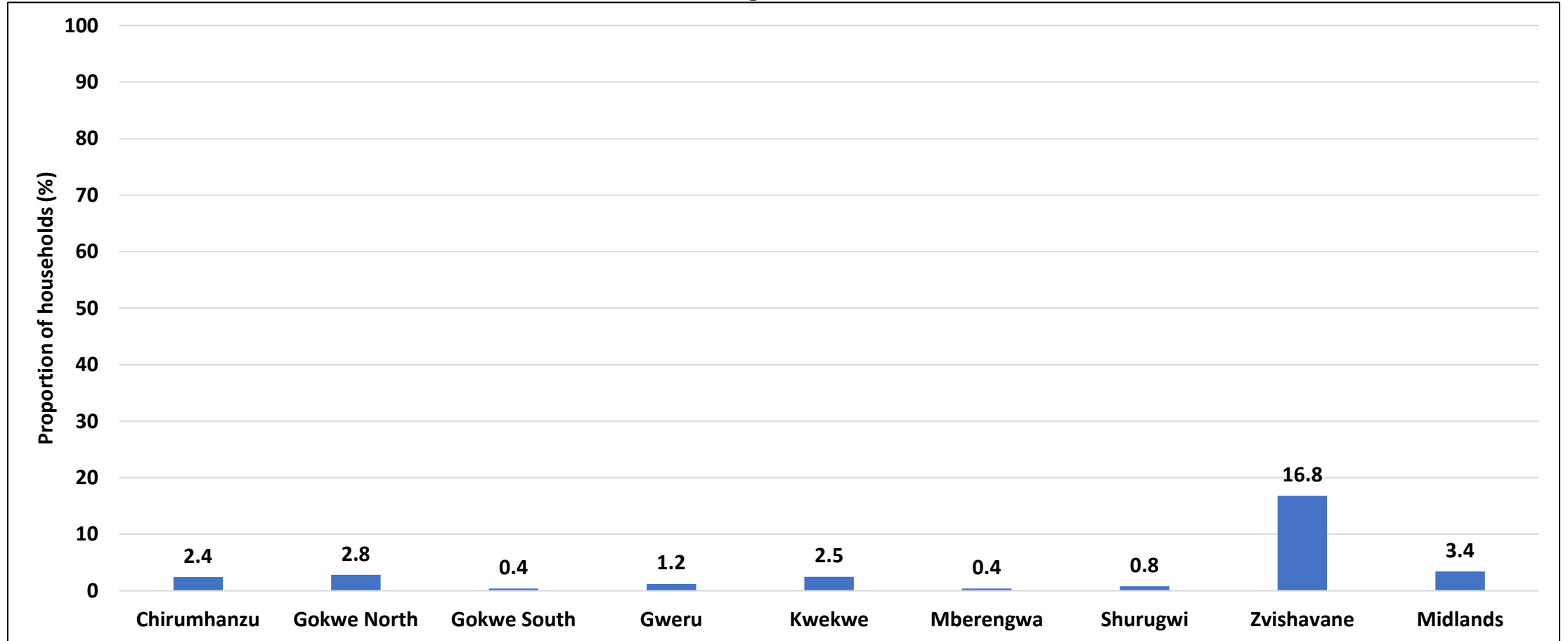


- Chirumhanzu (92%) and Mberengwa (92%) had the highest proportion of households which received food assistance in the province.
- Gokwe South (10%) had the least proportion of households which received food assistance support from Government and partners.



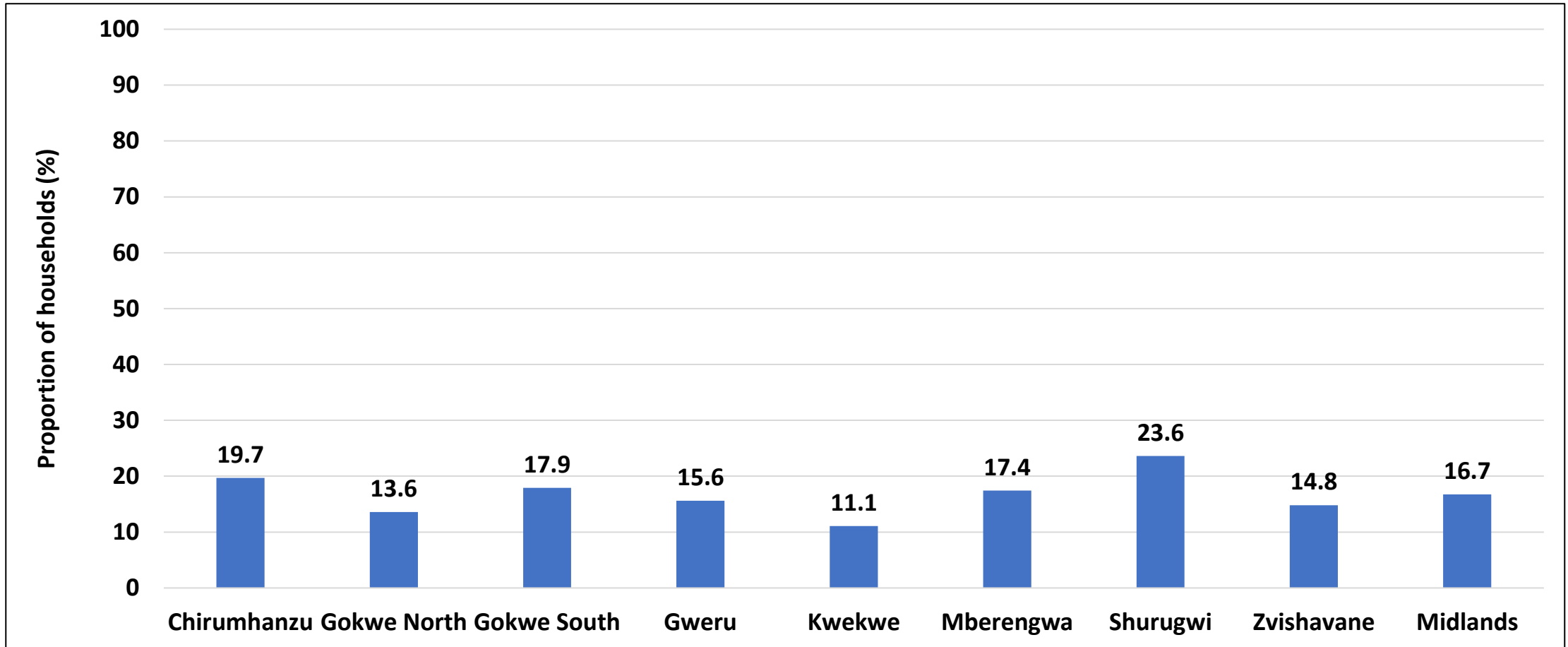
# **Loans, ISALS**

# Proportion of Households that Received a Loan/Credit



- About 3.4% of the households received a loan/credit with the highest proportion in Zvishavane (16.8%).

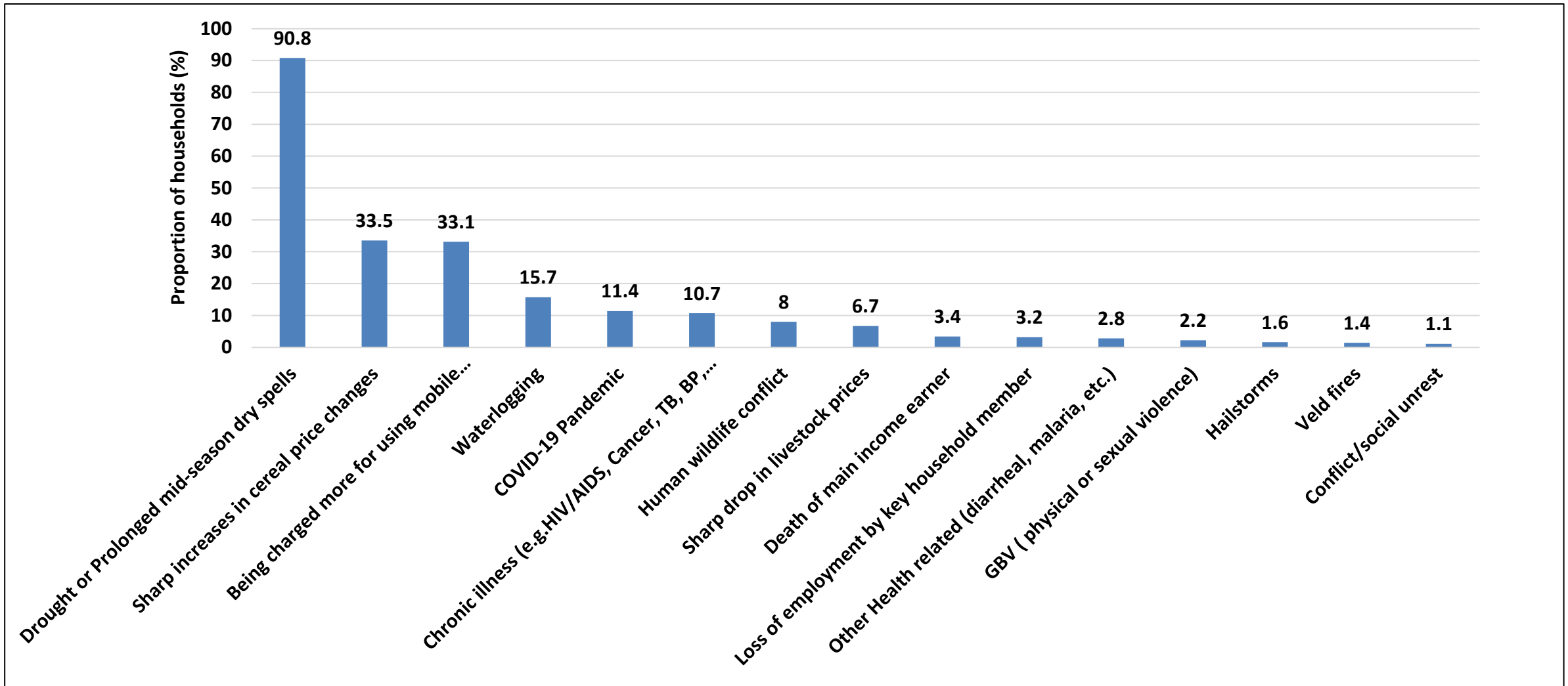
# Proportion of Households with a Member in an ISAL Group



- About 16.7% of the households had members in an Income Savings and Landing (ISAL/Mukando/Ukuqogelela) Group.

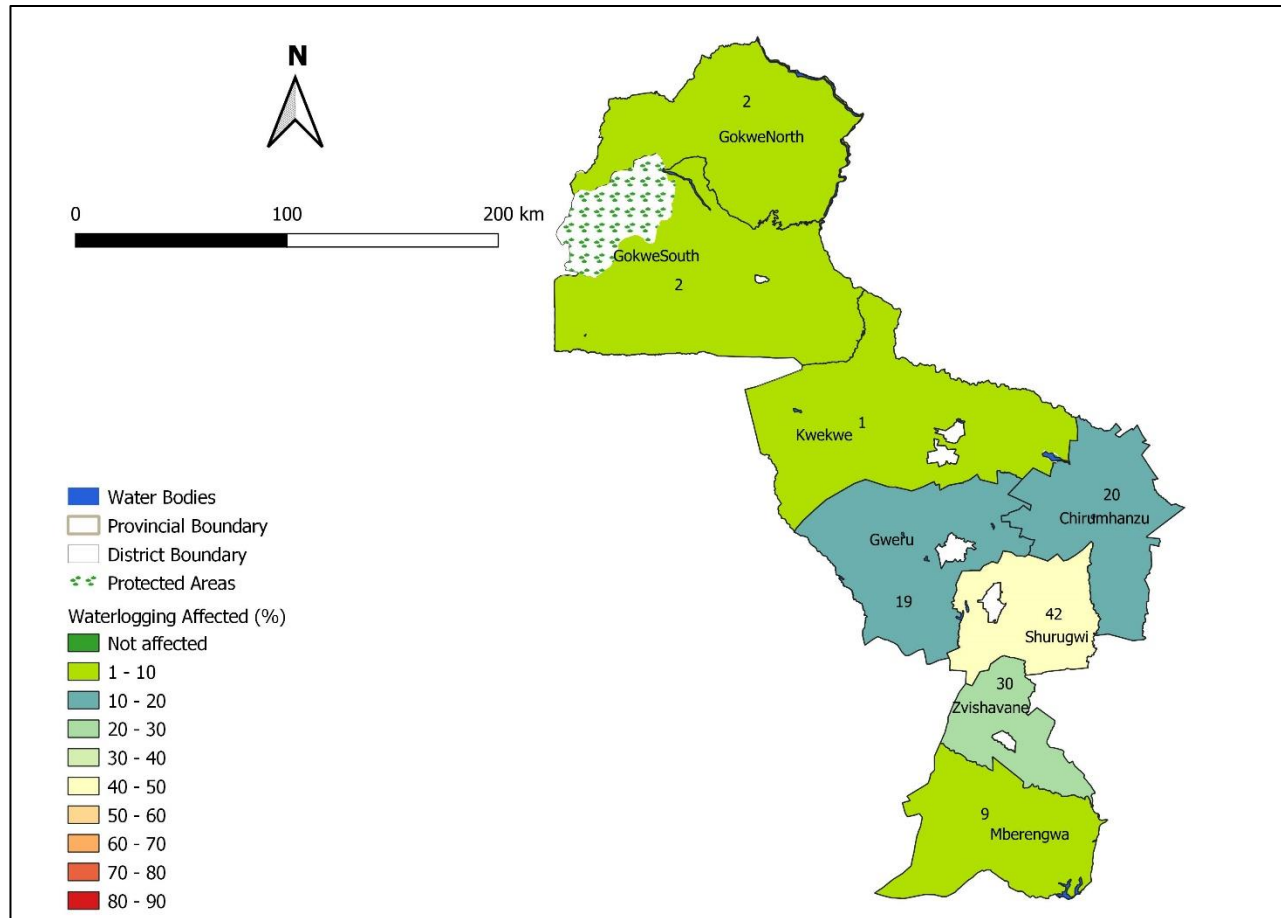
# **Shocks and Hazards**

# Households which Experienced Shocks



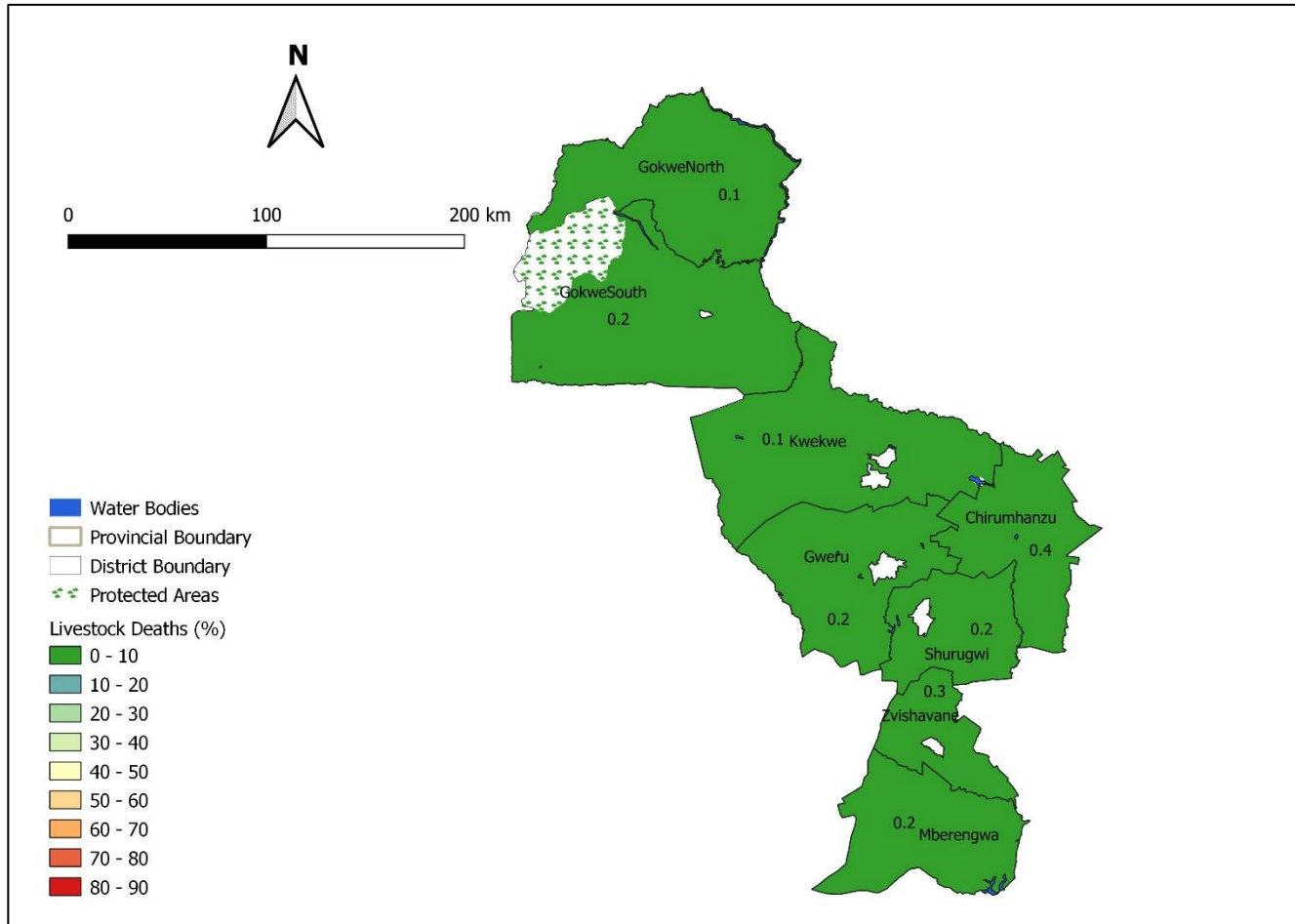
- Drought or prolonged season dry spells were experienced by 90.8% of households followed by sharp increase in cereal prices (33.5%) and being charged more for using mobile money or swipe (33.1%).

# Proportion of Households which Reported Water Logging as a Shock



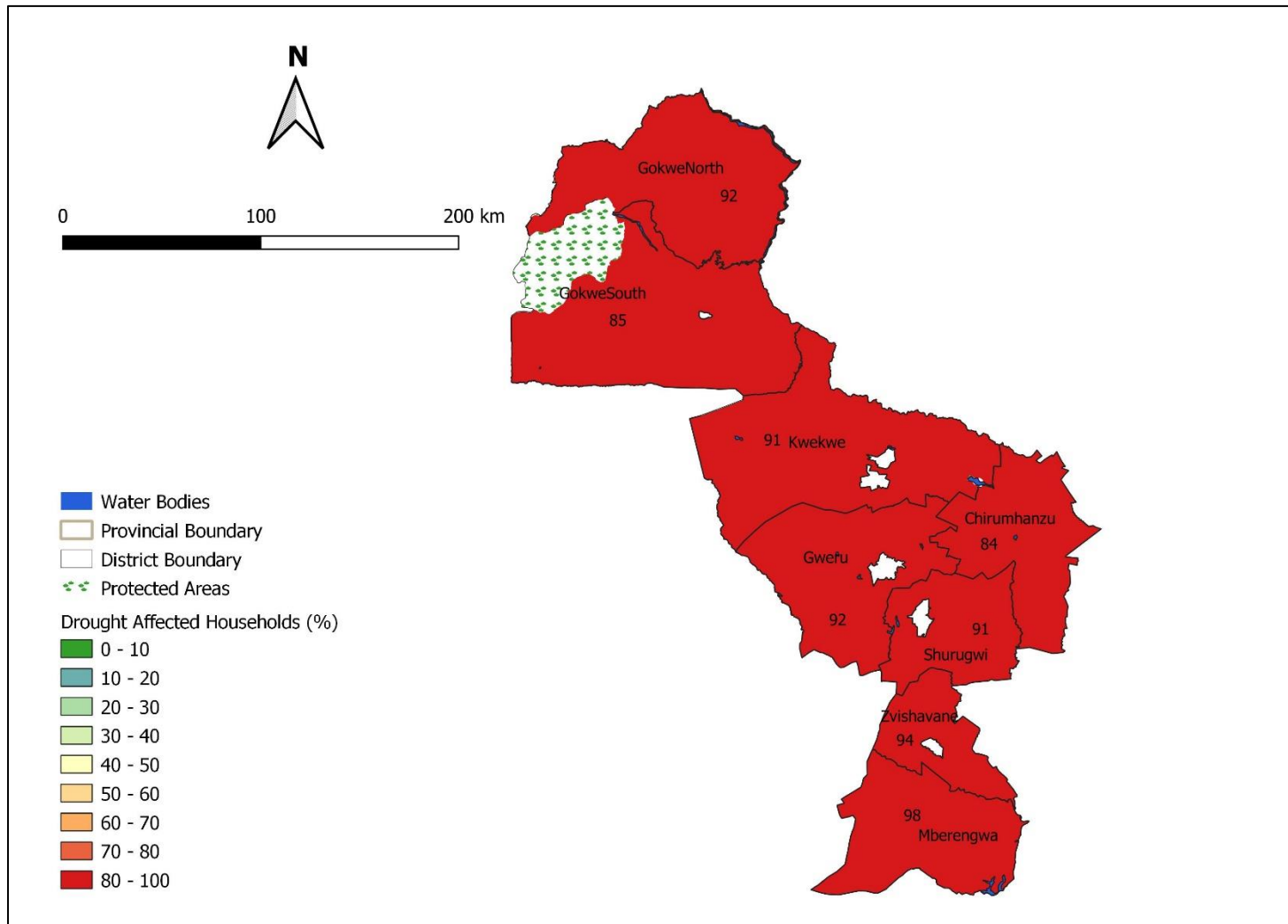
- Shurugwi (42%), Zvishavane (30%), Chirumhanzu (20%) and Gweru (19%) had the highest proportion of households which reported water logging in Midlands province.

# Proportion of Households which Reported Livestock Deaths as a Shock



- Chirumhanzu (0.4%) had the highest proportion of households which reported livestock deaths as a shock.

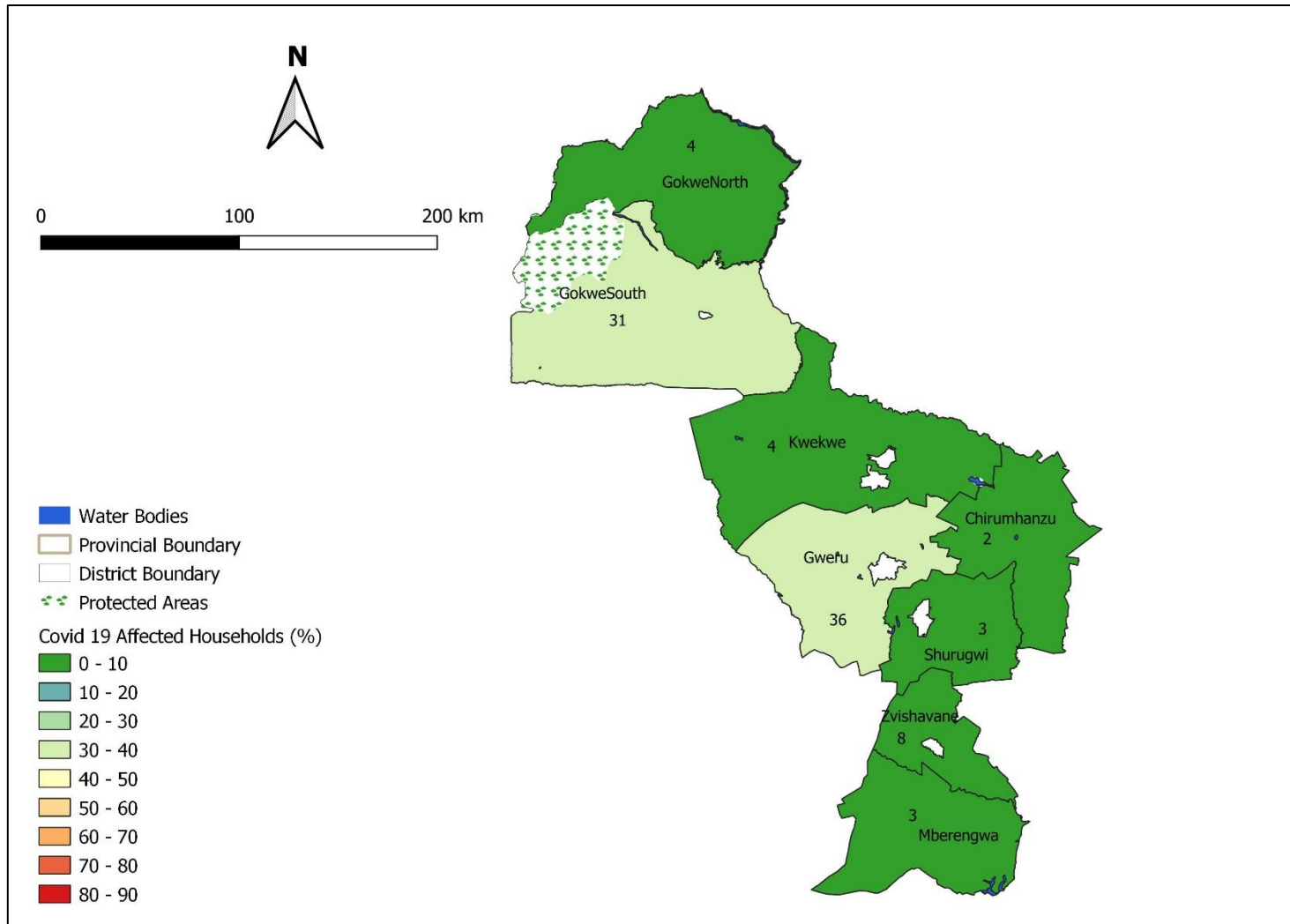
# Proportion of Households which Reported Drought as a Shock



- Mberengwa (98%) and Gokwe North (92%) had the highest proportion of households which reported drought as a shock.

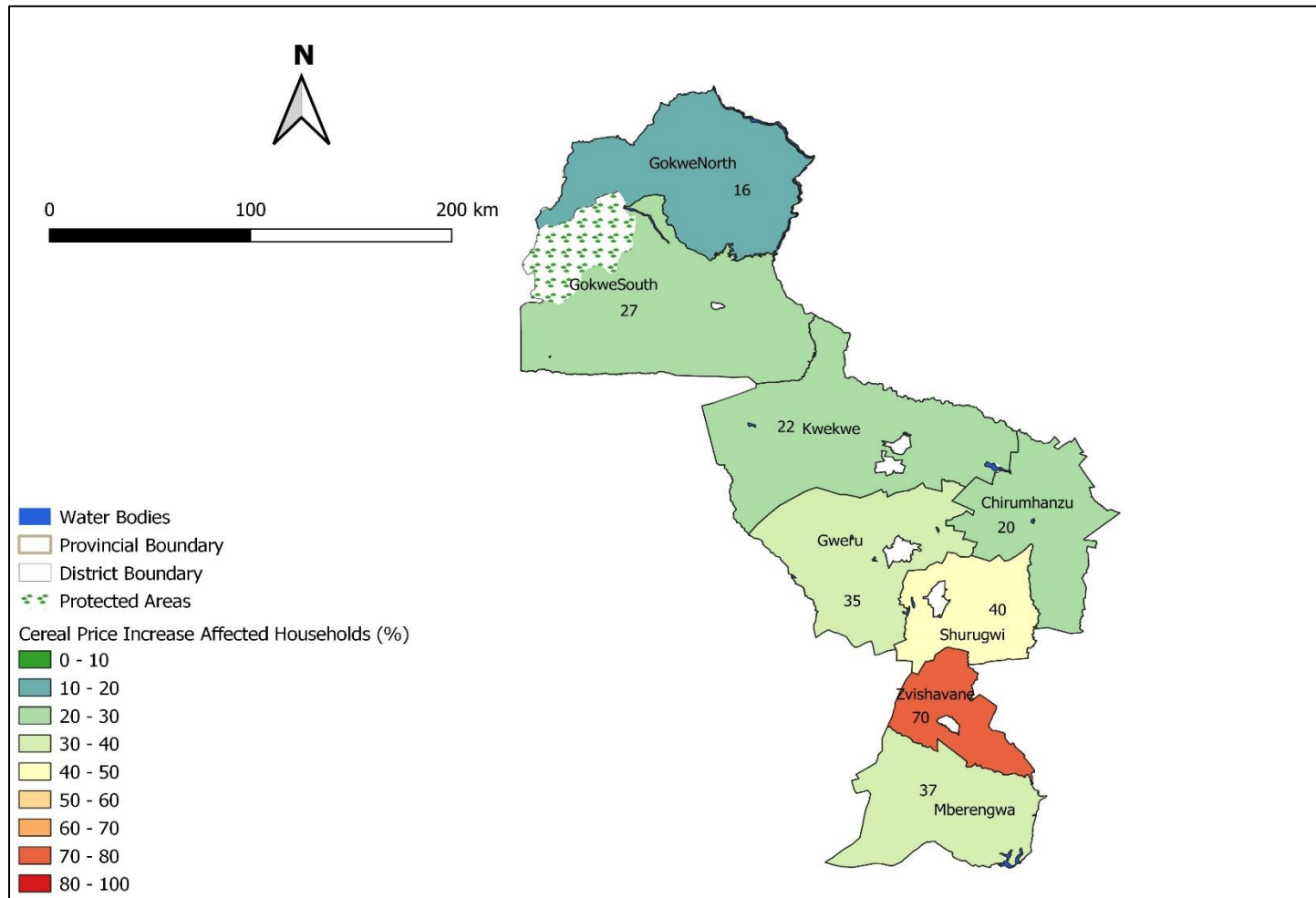


# Proportion of Households which Reported COVID -19 as a Shock



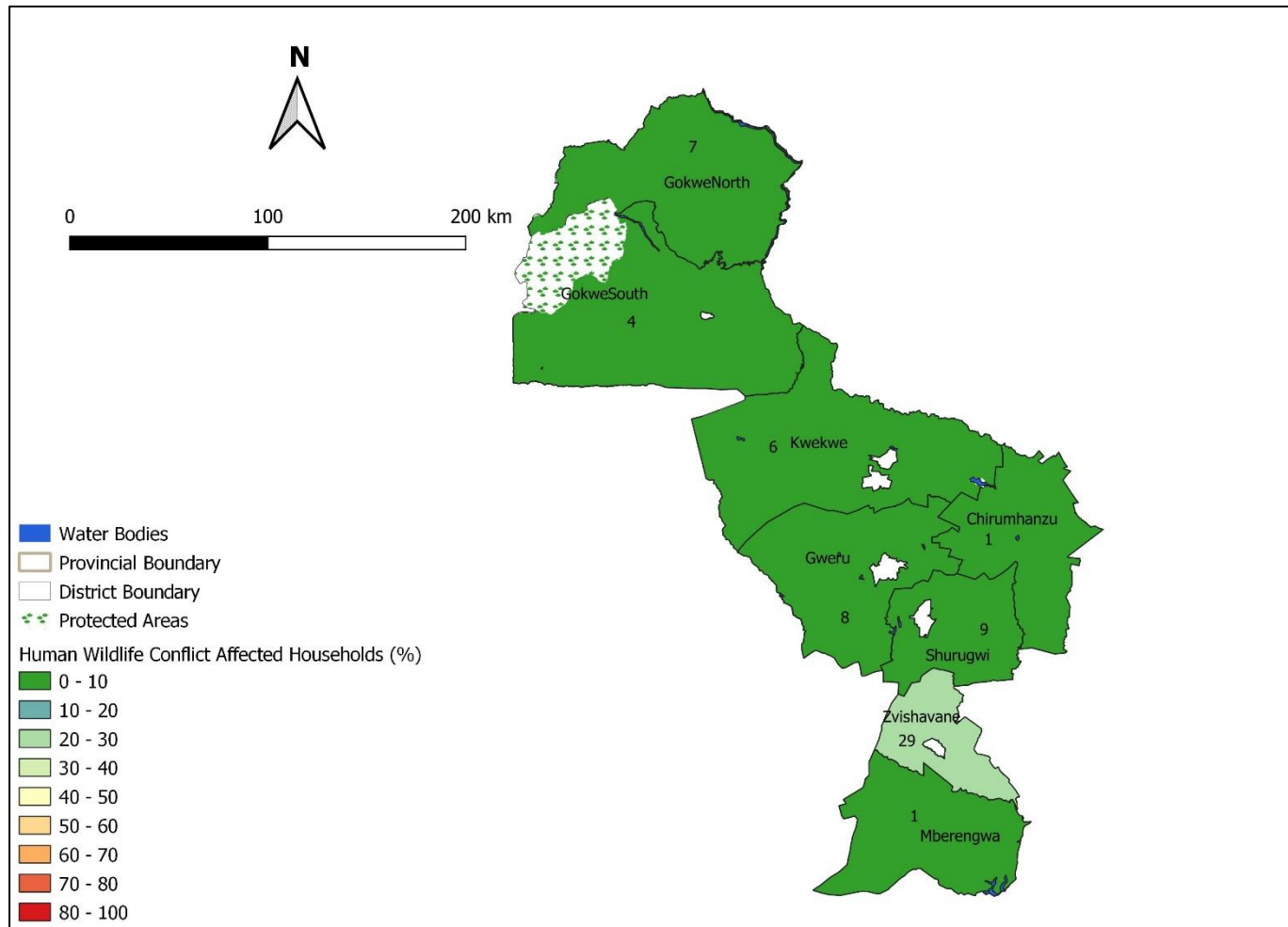
- Gweru (36% ) and Gokwe South (31%) had the highest proportion of households which reported COVID-19 as a shock.

# Proportion of Households which Reported Cereal Price Increase as a Shock



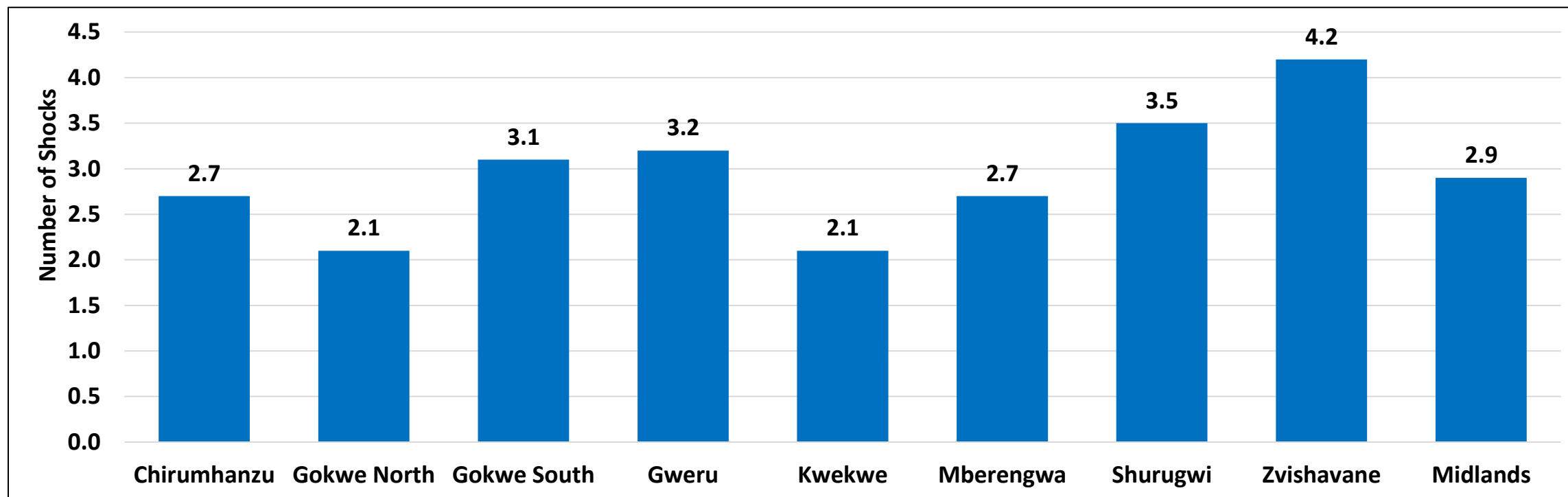
- Zvishavane (70%) had the highest proportion of households which reported cereal price increase as a shock.

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



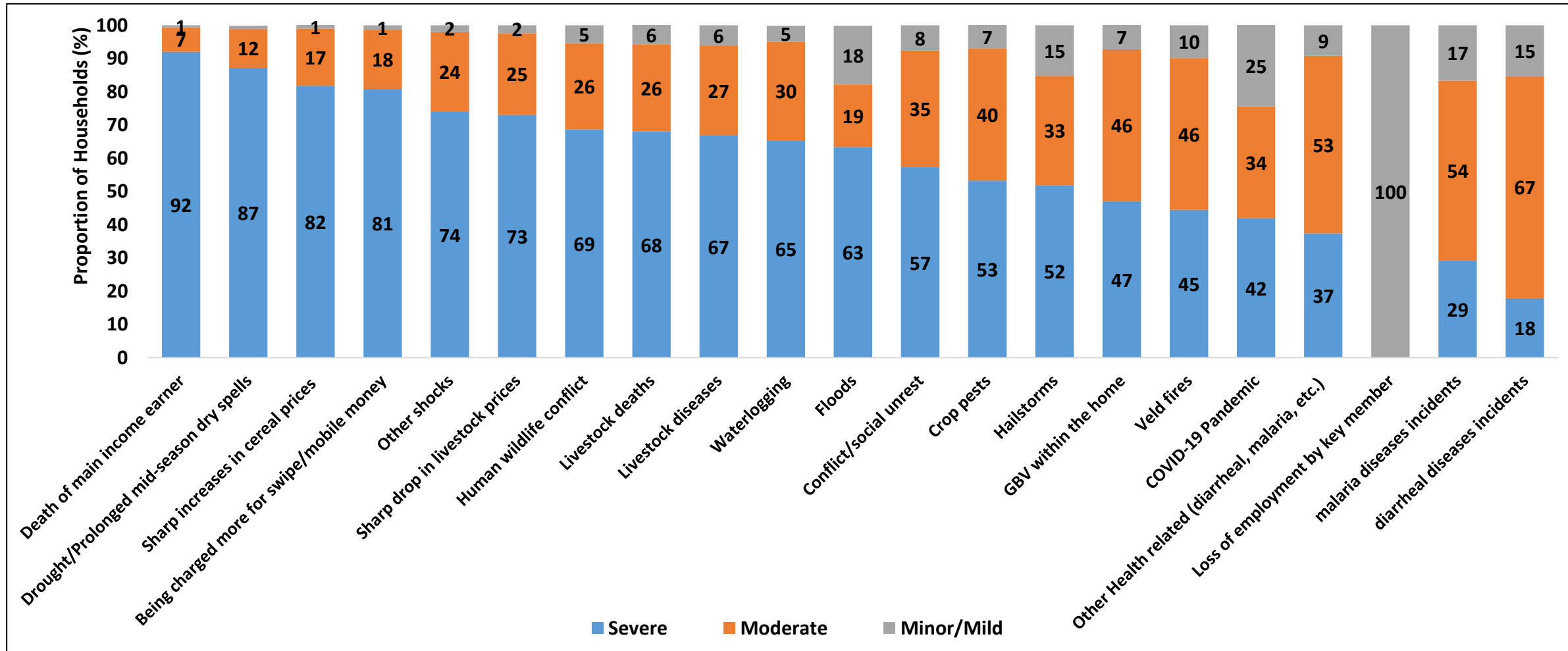
- Zvishavane (29%) had the highest proportion of households which reported human wildlife conflict as a shock.

# Number of Shocks Experienced by Households



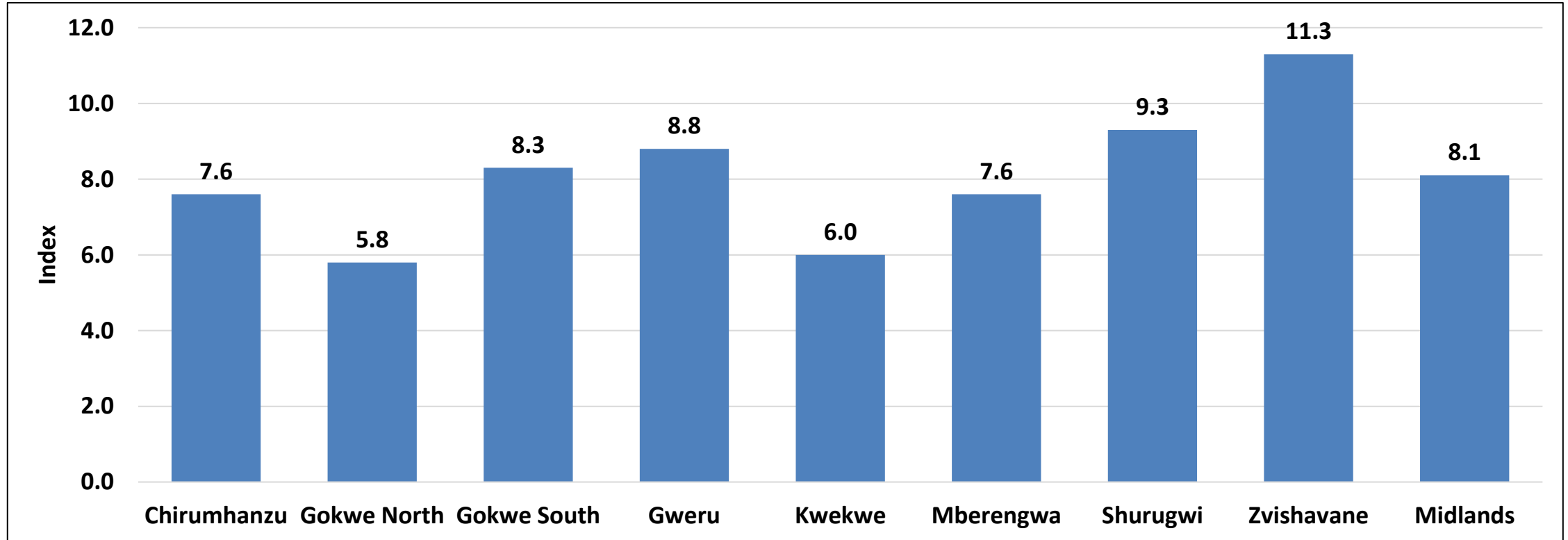
- Zvishavane (4.2), Shurugwi (3.5) and Gweru (3.2) had the highest average number of shocks experienced by households.

# Severity of Shocks



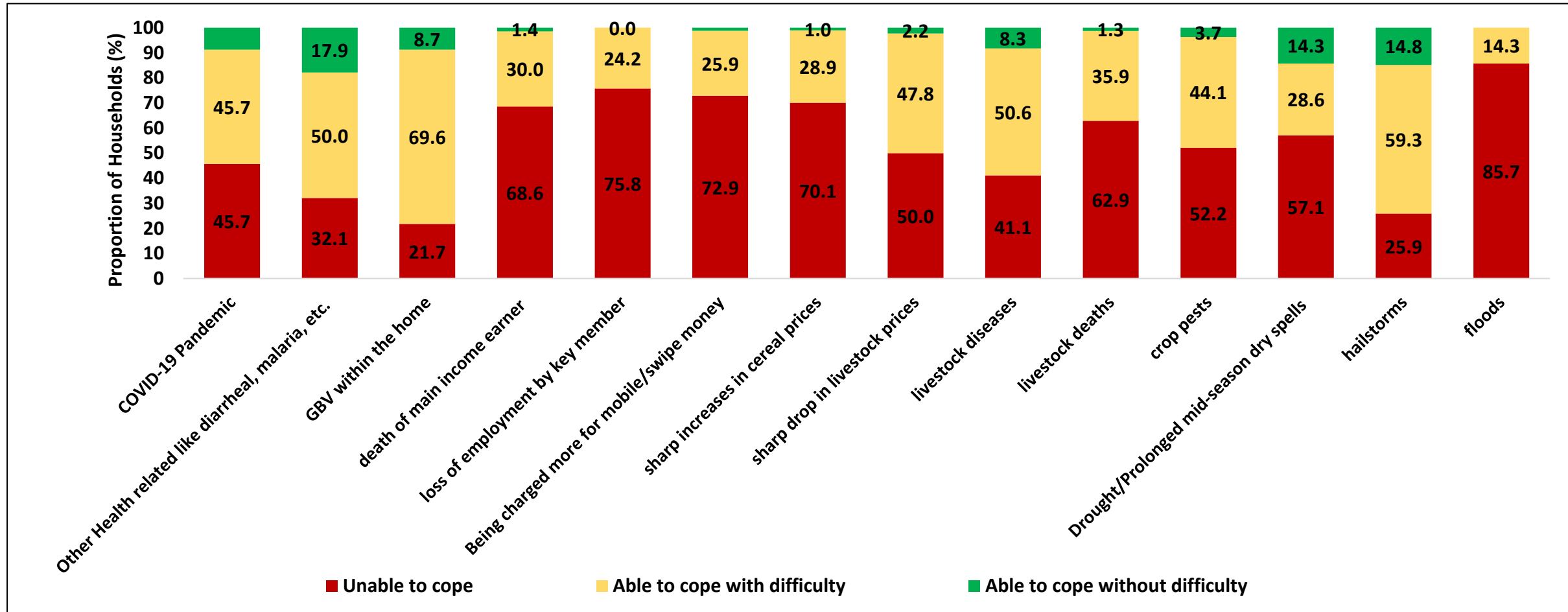
- Death of main income earner (92%), drought or prolonged mid season dry spells (87%), and sharp increase in cereal prices (82%) were reported to have had the most severe impact on households.

# Average Shock Exposure Index



- Shock exposure index is a result of multiplying the number of shocks experienced by households with impact severity of the shock to the household.
- Zvishavane (11.3), Shurugwi (9.3) and Gweru (8.8) had the highest shock exposure index,

# Households' Perception of their Ability to Cope with Shocks

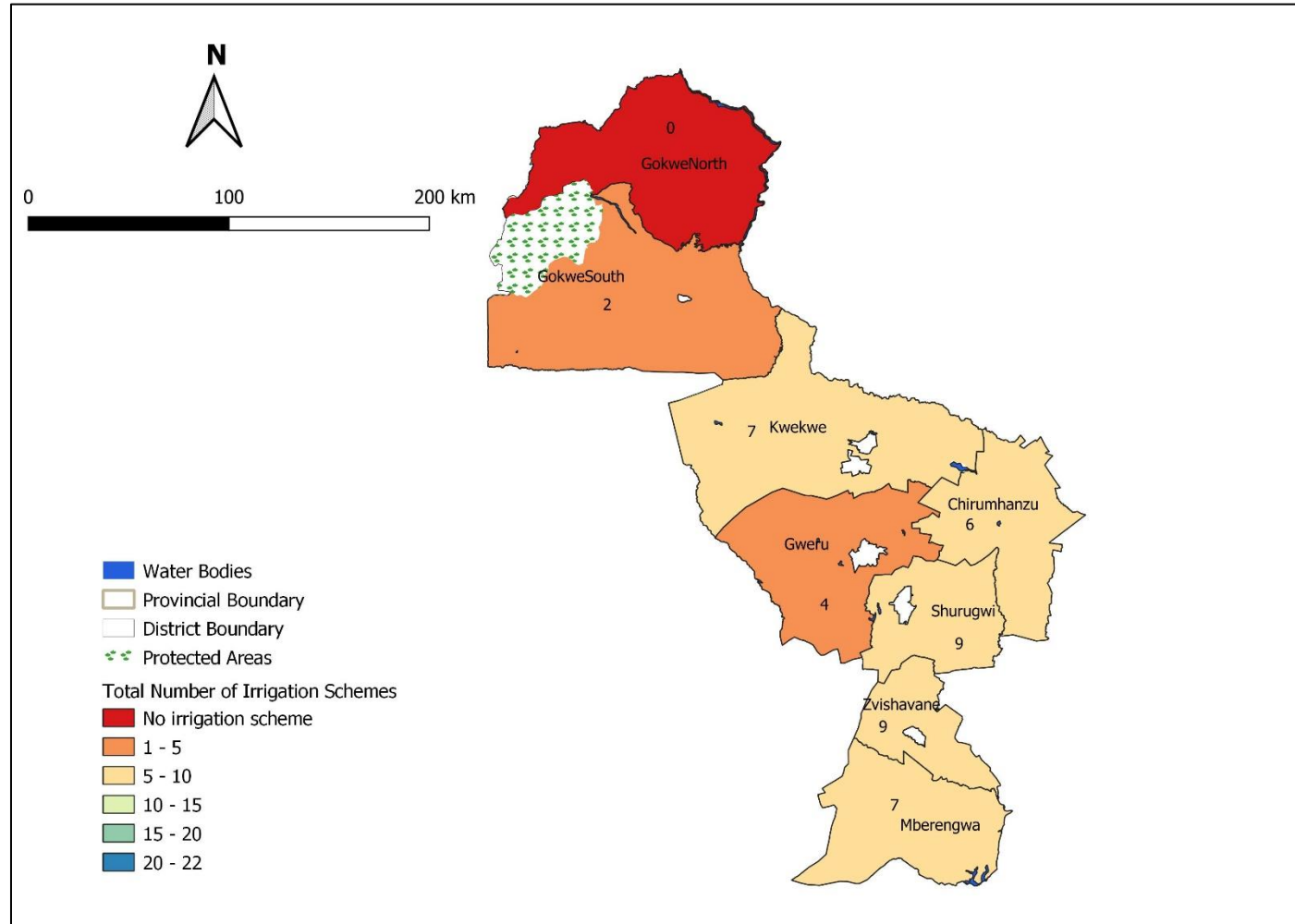


- The majority of households perceived that they would not be able to cope with floods (85.7%) and loss of employment by a key household member (75.8%).

# Irrigation

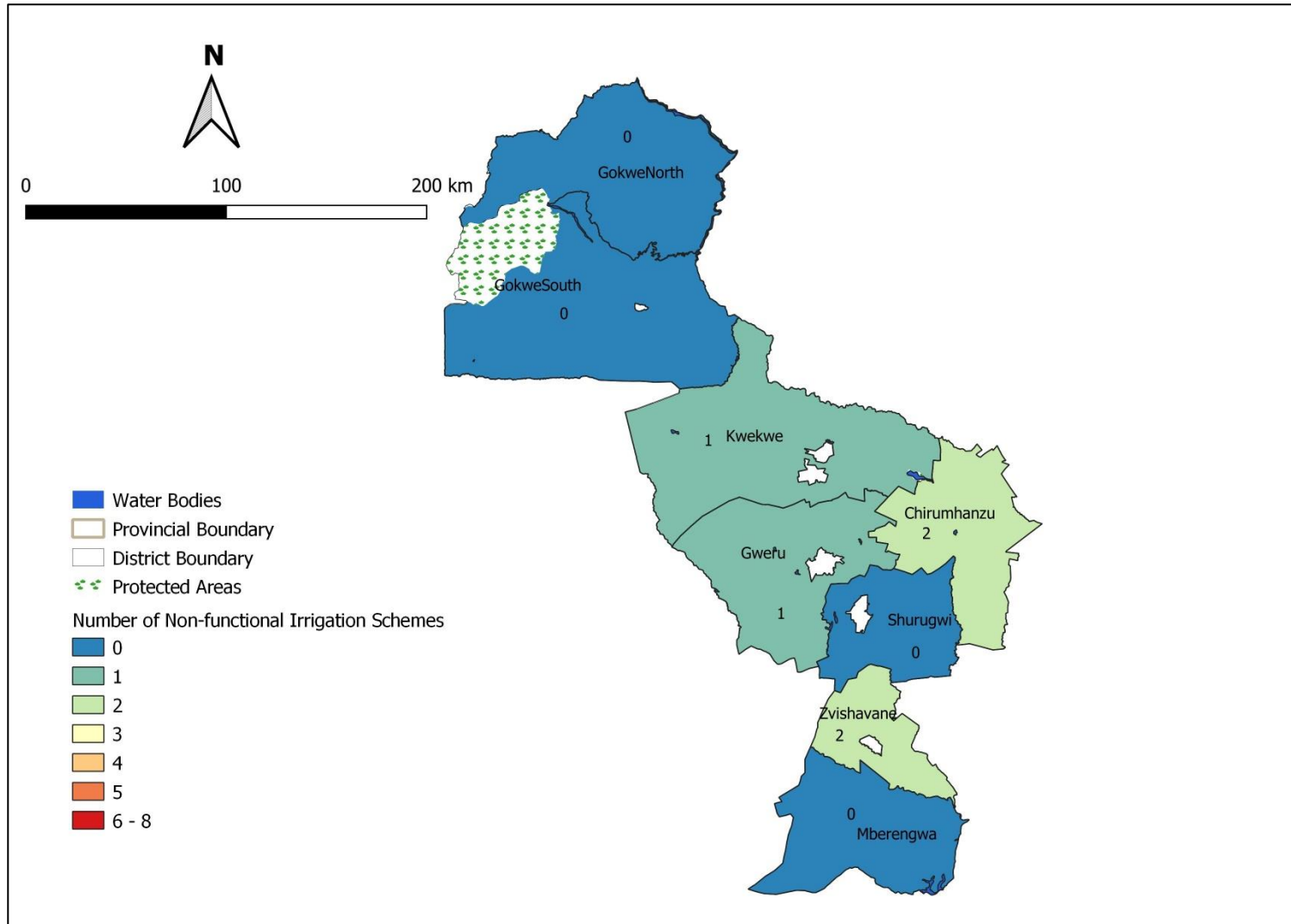


# Number of Irrigation Schemes



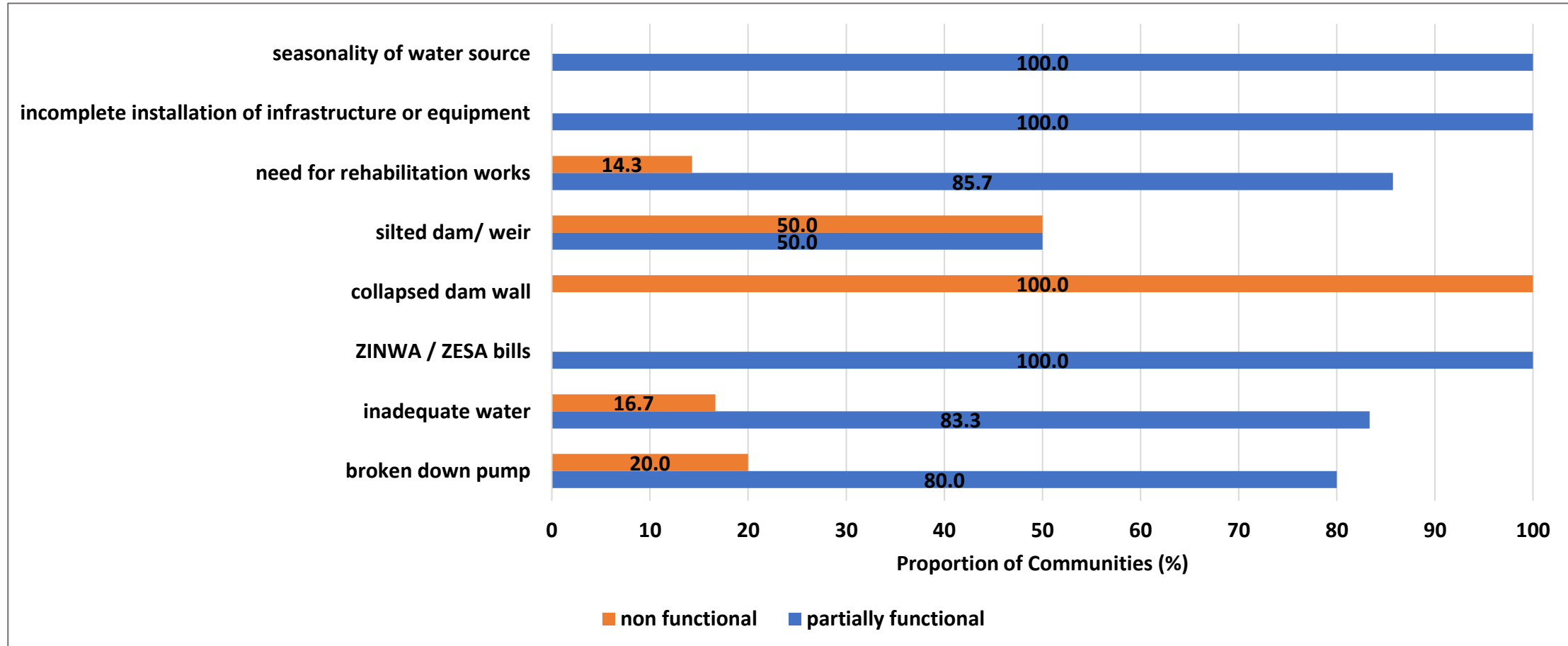
- Midlands had 44 irrigation schemes of which 23 were functional and 15 were partially functional.
- Gokwe North had no irrigation schemes.

# Non-functional Irrigation Scheme



- Of the six non-functional irrigation schemes, Chirumhanzu and Zvishavane had two non-functional irrigation schemes each while Kwekwe and Gweru had one non-functional scheme each.

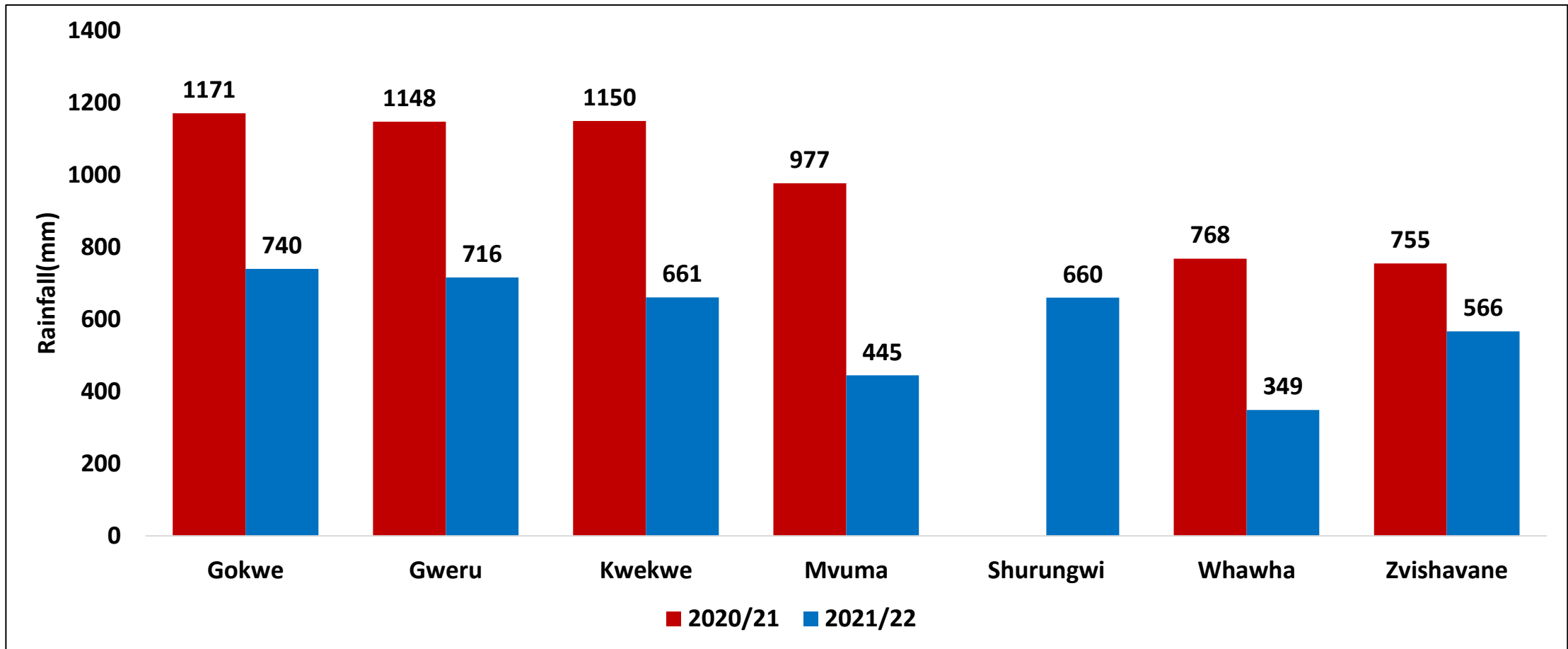
# Reasons for Partial and Non-functionality



- The main reason for non-functionality of irrigation schemes was due to collapsed dam walls followed by silted dam/weir.

# **Agriculture Production**

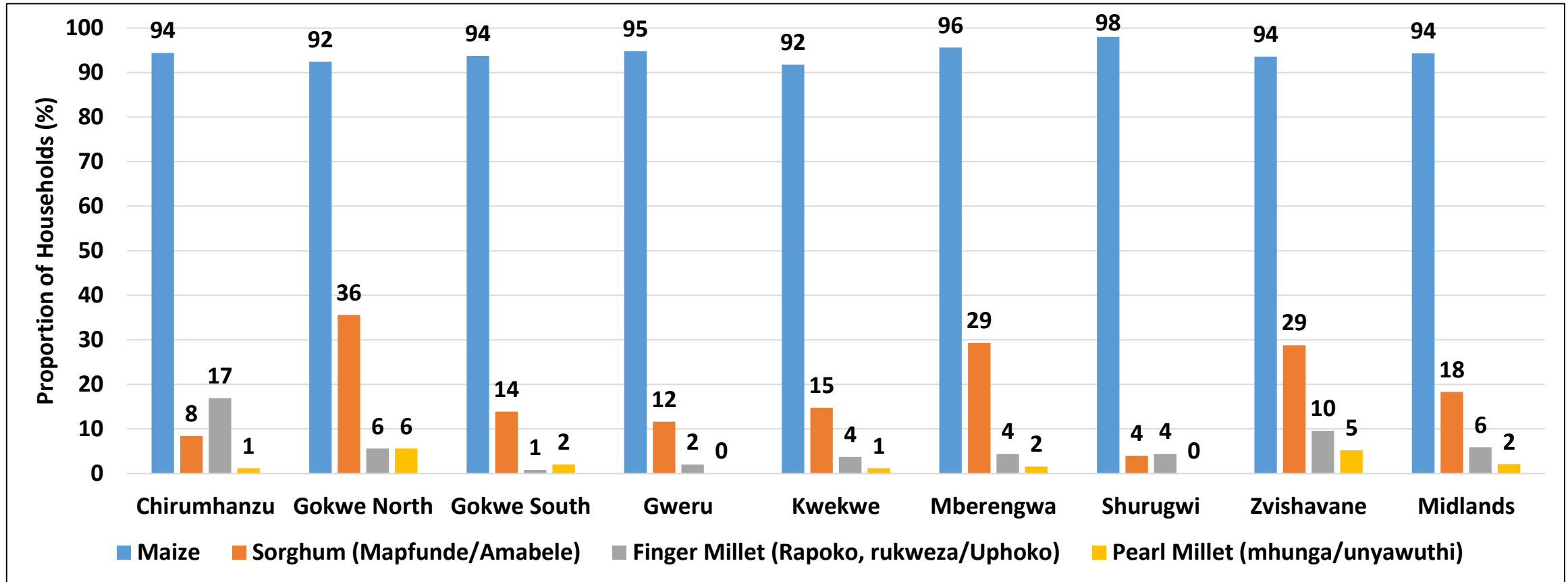
# Season's Performance



Source: Meteorological Services Department

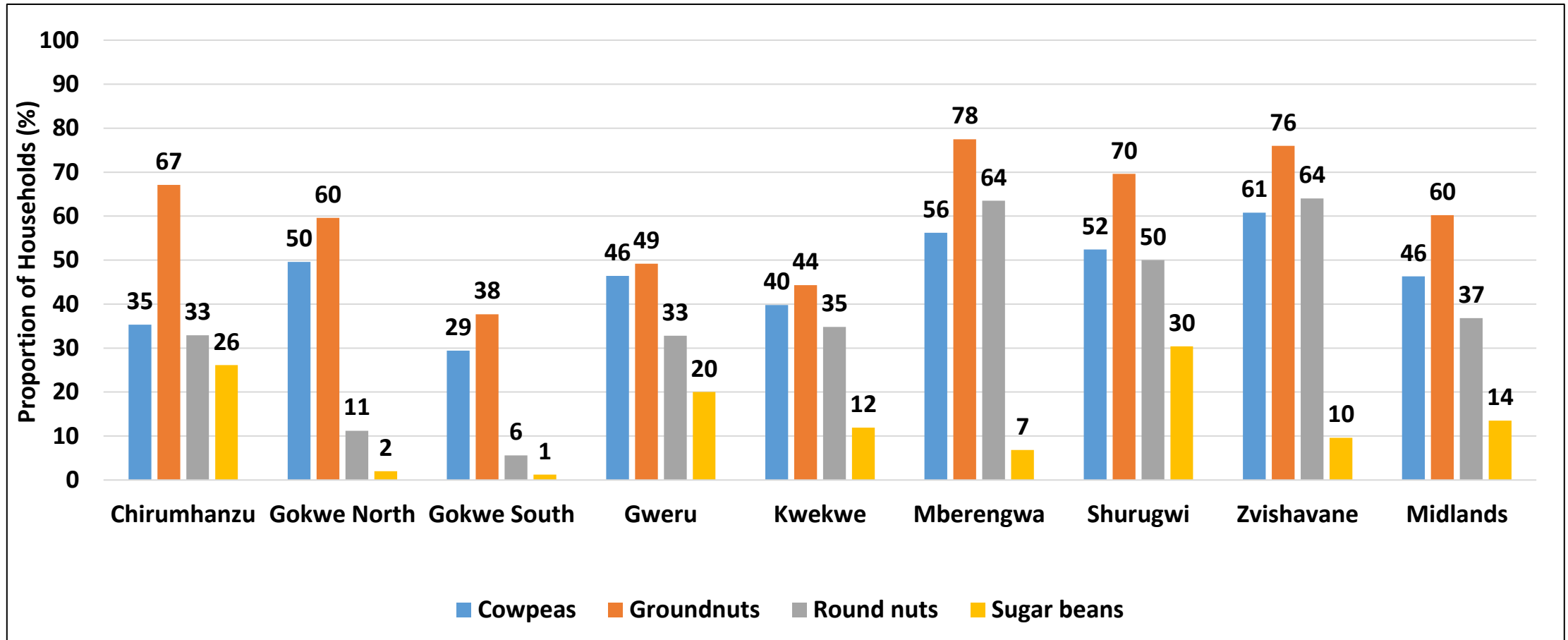
- Generally, the season's rainfall performance was poor compared to the 2020/21 season.
- The highest rainfall was 740mm recorded in Gokwe.

# Households that Planted Cereals



- Maize (94%) was the most commonly grown cereal.
- Shurugwi ( 98%) had the highest proportion of households that planted maize.
- Sorghum (18%) was the most commonly grown small grain.

# Household that Planted Pulses



- Groundnuts (60%) were the most commonly grown pulse across the Province.

# Average Cereal Production

## Sampled Household Average Cereal Production

|             | Maize<br>(Kgs) | Sorghum<br>(Kgs) | Finger<br>Millet<br>(Kgs) | Pearl<br>Millet<br>(Kgs) |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Chirumhanzu | 477.7          | 28.2             | 48.2                      | 25.7                     |
| Gokwe North | 349.9          | 154.5            | 81.8                      | 71.2                     |
| Gokwe South | 336.5          | 359.2            | 101.3                     | 94.8                     |
| Gweru       | 245.4          | 21.8             | 5.6                       | 0                        |
| Kwekwe      | 361.9          | 50.5             | 66.6                      | 6.0                      |
| Mberengwa   | 190.8          | 81.7             | 23.0                      | 67.0                     |
| Shurugwi    | 341.0          | 4.1              | 19.0                      | 0                        |
| Zvishavane  | 203.9          | 106.3            | 23.8                      | 12.5                     |
| Midlands    | 313.0          | 118.1            | 43.0                      | 48.1                     |

Source: ZimVAC 2022

## District Average Cereal Production

|              | Population<br>size | Total<br>Cereal<br>(MT) | Requirement<br>(MT) | Surplus<br>(MT) |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Chirumhanzu  | 90473              | 23154                   | 10857               | 12297           |
| Gokwe North  | 273312             | 39739                   | 32797               | 6941            |
| Gokwe South  | 369724             | 49750                   | 44367               | 5383            |
| Gweru        | 278852             | 9318                    | 33462               | -3163           |
| Kwekwe       | 348675             | 38953                   | 41841               | -2888           |
| Mberengwa    | 207903             | 9709                    | 24948               | -15239          |
| Shurugwi     | 111584             | 7494                    | 13390               | -5896           |
| Zvishavane   | 128846             | 6874                    | 15462               | -8588           |
| <b>Total</b> | 1809369            | 184990                  | 217124              | <b>-11153</b>   |

Source: Crop and Livestock Assessment 2

- Average household maize production was 313kg.
- The provincial cereal production was 184990MT (from the Crop and Livestock Assessment Second Round).
- Although there was surplus in districts such as Chirumanzu, Gokwe North and Gokwe South, there was a provincial cereal deficit of 11153MT.



# Average Pulse Production

|                    | <b>Cowpeas<br/>(Kgs)</b> | <b>Groundnuts<br/>(Kgs)</b> | <b>Roundnuts<br/>(Kgs)</b> | <b>Sugar Beans<br/>(Kgs)</b> |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Chirumhanzu</b> | 17.8                     | 35.9                        | 25.3                       | 44.8                         |
| <b>Gokwe North</b> | 42.7                     | 51.4                        | 60.9                       | 56.2                         |
| <b>Gokwe South</b> | 28.0                     | 63.0                        | 62.4                       | 16.5                         |
| <b>Gweru</b>       | 24.5                     | 19.4                        | 19.8                       | 23.5                         |
| <b>Kwekwe</b>      | 25.7                     | 27.8                        | 34.6                       | 46.0                         |
| <b>Mberengwa</b>   | 12.8                     | 36.3                        | 25.2                       | 13.1                         |
| <b>Shurugwi</b>    | 16.7                     | 27.5                        | 28.1                       | 119.5                        |
| <b>Zvishavane</b>  | 14.6                     | 28.5                        | 24.2                       | 19.6                         |
| <b>Midlands</b>    | 22.2                     | 35.3                        | 28.1                       | 57.4                         |

- Sugar Beans (57.4kg) was the highest produced pulse in the Province.
- Cow Peas was the least produced pulse (22.2kg).

# Average Cash Crop Production

|             | Soya beans<br>(Kg) | Tobacco<br>(Kg) | Sesame seeds<br>(Kg) | Cotton<br>(Kg) | Paprika<br>(Kg) | Sunflower<br>(Kg) | Summer Wheat<br>(Kg) | Other<br>(Kg) |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Chirumhanzu | 135.0              | 0               | 9.0                  | 13.8           | 0               | 90.3              | 0                    | 122.0         |
| Gokwe North | 0                  | 308.3           | 0.0                  | 383.2          | 0               | 91.6              | 0                    | 48.0          |
| Gokwe South | 45.0               | 0               | 0                    | 260.8          | 180.0           | 151.3             | 90.0                 | 0             |
| Gweru       | 22.3               | 0               | 18.0                 | 0              | 0.0             | 55.1              | 0                    | 0             |
| Kwekwe      | 13.5               | 0               | 0                    | 114.3          | 0               | 135.2             | 0                    | 0             |
| Mberengwa   | 0                  | 0               | 1.0                  | 312.5          | 0               | 17.3              | 0                    | 0             |
| Shurugwi    | 0                  | 0               | 0                    | 0              | 0               | 127.6             | 90.0                 | 135.0         |
| Zvishavane  | 4.5                | 0               | 0.3                  | 0              | 2.0             | 27.3              | 90.0                 | 2.0           |
| Midlands    | 29.8               | 308.3           | 4.8                  | 315.8          | 60.7            | 84.0              | 90.0                 | 79.5          |

- Cotton (315.8kg) was the dominant crop among the cash crops.
- Gokwe North (383.2kg) had the highest average cotton production.

# Cereal Stocks

# Average Cereal Stocks as at 1 April 2022

|             | Maize<br>(kg) | Sorghum<br>(kg) | Finger Millets<br>(kg) | Pearl Millets<br>(kg) | Wheat<br>(kg) |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Chirumhanzu | 104.0         | 9.8             | 2.1                    | 0.2                   | 0.1           |
| Gokwe North | 60.3          | 11.7            | 3.0                    | 4.9                   | 0.0           |
| Gokwe South | 74.7          | 8.9             | 0.0                    | 0.1                   | 0.7           |
| Gweru       | 118.7         | 7.2             | 0.3                    | 0.0                   | 0.2           |
| Kwekwe      | 74.7          | 1.8             | 0.3                    | 0.0                   | 1.5           |
| Mberengwa   | 72.7          | 14.5            | 1.4                    | 1.0                   | 0.0           |
| Shurugwi    | 42.8          | 0.0             | 0.2                    | 0.0                   | 0.0           |
| Zvishavane  | 72.8          | 4.6             | 1.4                    | 0.6                   | 0.2           |
| Midlands    | <b>77.6</b>   | <b>7.3</b>      | <b>1.1</b>             | <b>0.9</b>            | <b>0.3</b>    |

- Gweru recorded the highest maize stocks (118.7kg) followed by Chirumhanzu (104kg).
- The lowest stocks of maize were recorded in Shurugwi (42.8kg).

# Average Pulses Stocks as at 1 April 2022

|             | Shelled<br>Groundnuts<br>(kg) | Unshelled<br>Groundnuts<br>(kg) | Shelled Roundnuts<br>(kg) | Unshelled<br>Roundnuts<br>(kg) | Cowpeas<br>(kg) | Beans<br>(kg) |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Chirumhanzu | 2.9                           | 6.6                             | 0.1                       | 0.7                            | 0.4             | 2.0           |
| Gokwe North | 0.5                           | 9.5                             | 0.3                       | 1.3                            | 3.6             | 0.4           |
| Gokwe South | 0.8                           | 23.3                            | 2.9                       | 2.8                            | 5.0             | 0.0           |
| Gweru       | 5.4                           | 15.8                            | 1.0                       | 4.6                            | 7.0             | 3.1           |
| Kwekwe      | 1.4                           | 2.9                             | 0.1                       | 1.1                            | 1.4             | 0.5           |
| Mberengwa   | 0.0                           | 20.5                            | 0.4                       | 4.7                            | 1.8             | 0.3           |
| Shurugwi    | 0.4                           | 3.7                             | 0.4                       | 0.6                            | 0.8             | 0.2           |
| Zvishavane  | 2.8                           | 16.9                            | 0.5                       | 2.6                            | 2.6             | 0.0           |
| Midlands    | 1.8                           | 12.4                            | 0.7                       | 2.3                            | 2.8             | 0.8           |

- Gokwe South had the highest unshelled groundnuts stocks (23.3kg).

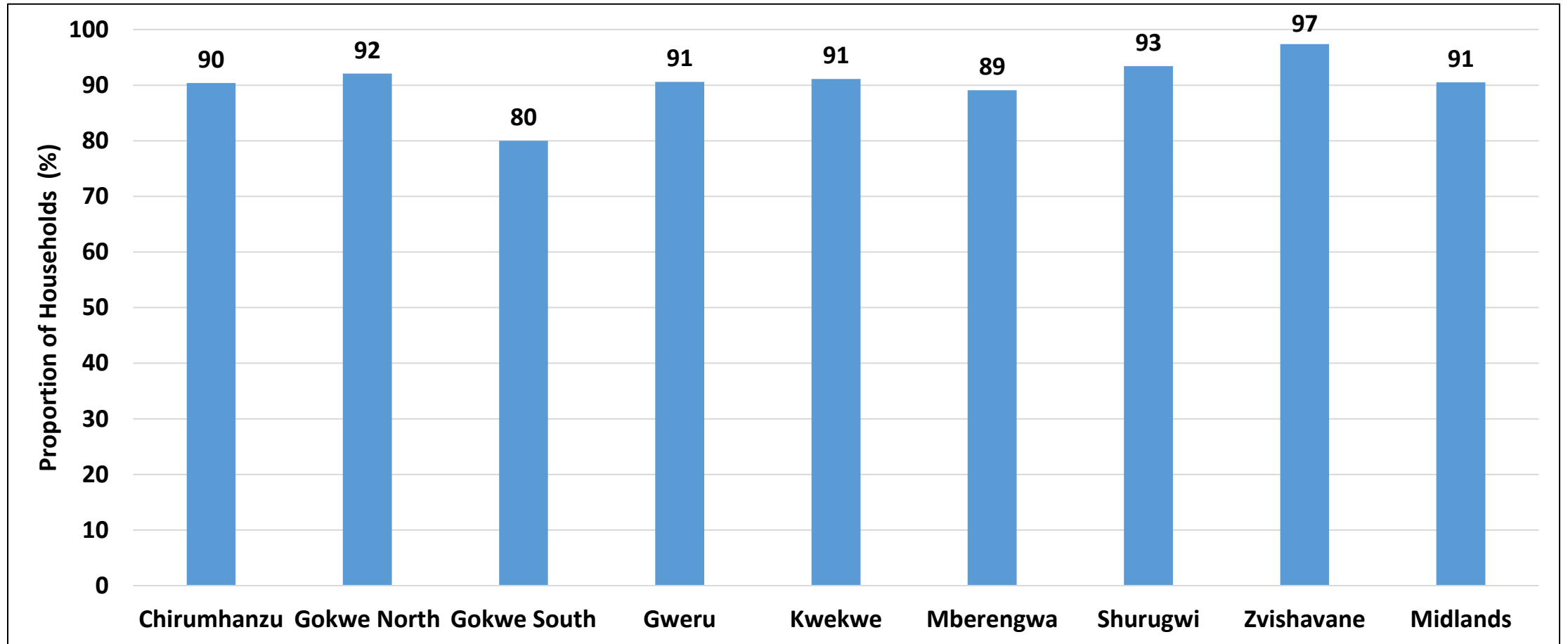
# Cereals from Casual Labour and Remittances

|             | Cereals From Casual Labour<br>(kg) | Cereals From Remittances<br>(kg) |
|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Chirumhanzu | 33.2                               | 3.1                              |
| Gokwe North | 90.7                               | 19.6                             |
| Gokwe South | 77.7                               | 37.3                             |
| Gweru       | 25.8                               | 11.4                             |
| Kwekwe      | 21.8                               | 16.3                             |
| Mberengwa   | 35.1                               | 9.8                              |
| Shurugwi    | 23.3                               | 2.1                              |
| Zvishavane  | 54.6                               | 11.2                             |
| Midlands    | 45.4                               | 13.9                             |

- Gokwe North (90.7kg) had the highest quantities of cereal from casual labour, whilst Kwekwe (21.8kg) had the least.

# **Climate Smart Agriculture**

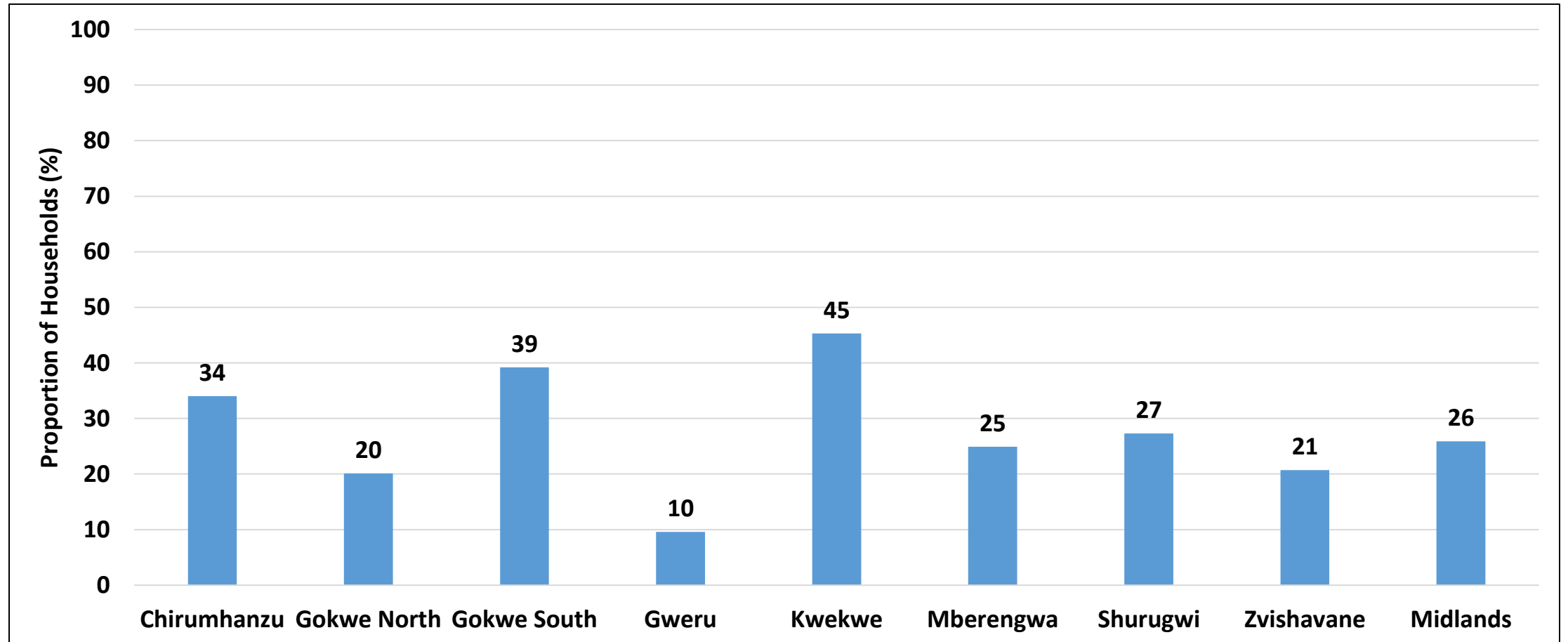
# Households that Practised Climate Smart Agriculture



- Approximately 91% of the households practised climate smart agriculture.

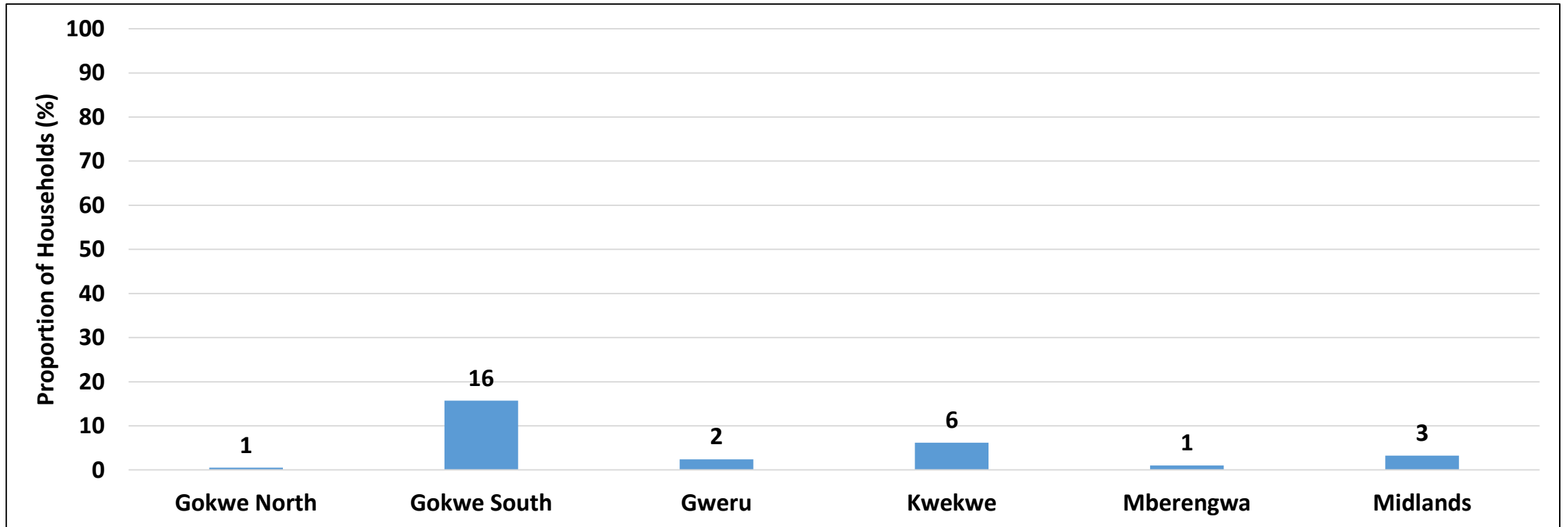


# Use of Quality Certified Seed



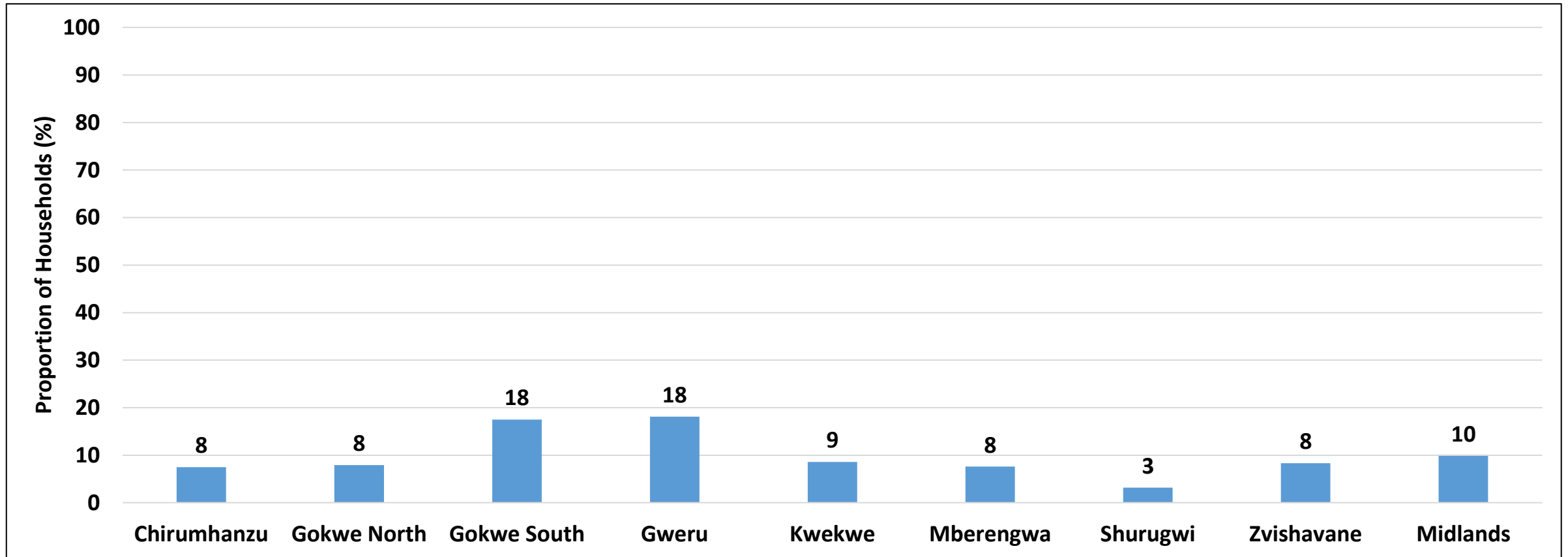
- In the Province, 26% of households used quality certified seed.
- Kwekwe had the highest usage of certified seed (45%).

# Use of Community Seed Banks



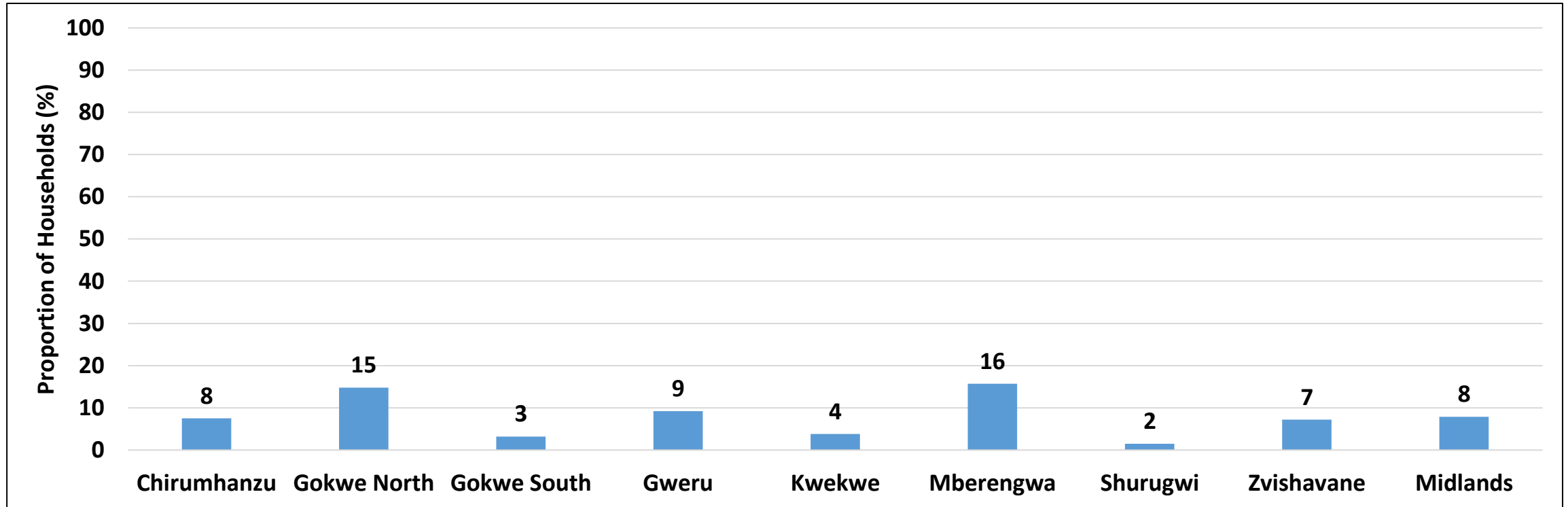
- The proportion of households using community seed banks was relatively low (3%) with Gokwe South having the highest proportion (16%).

# Use of Suitable Improved Varieties



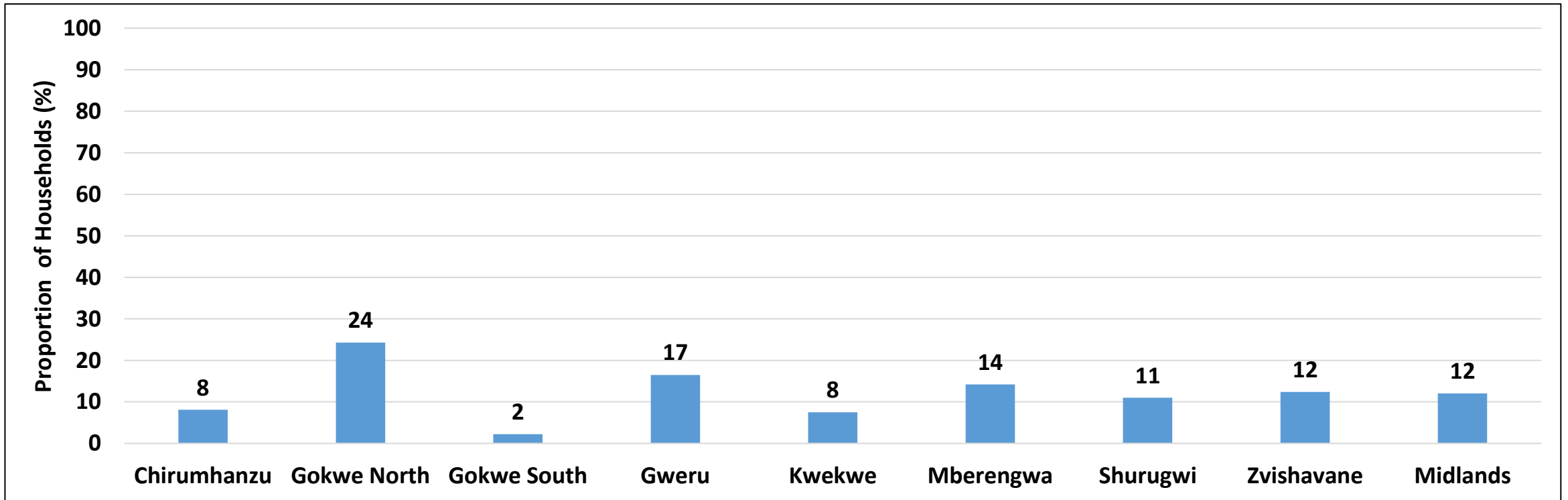
- About 10% of the households had used suitable improved varieties with the highest proportion being in Gokwe South and Gweru (18%).

# Households which Grew Small Grains



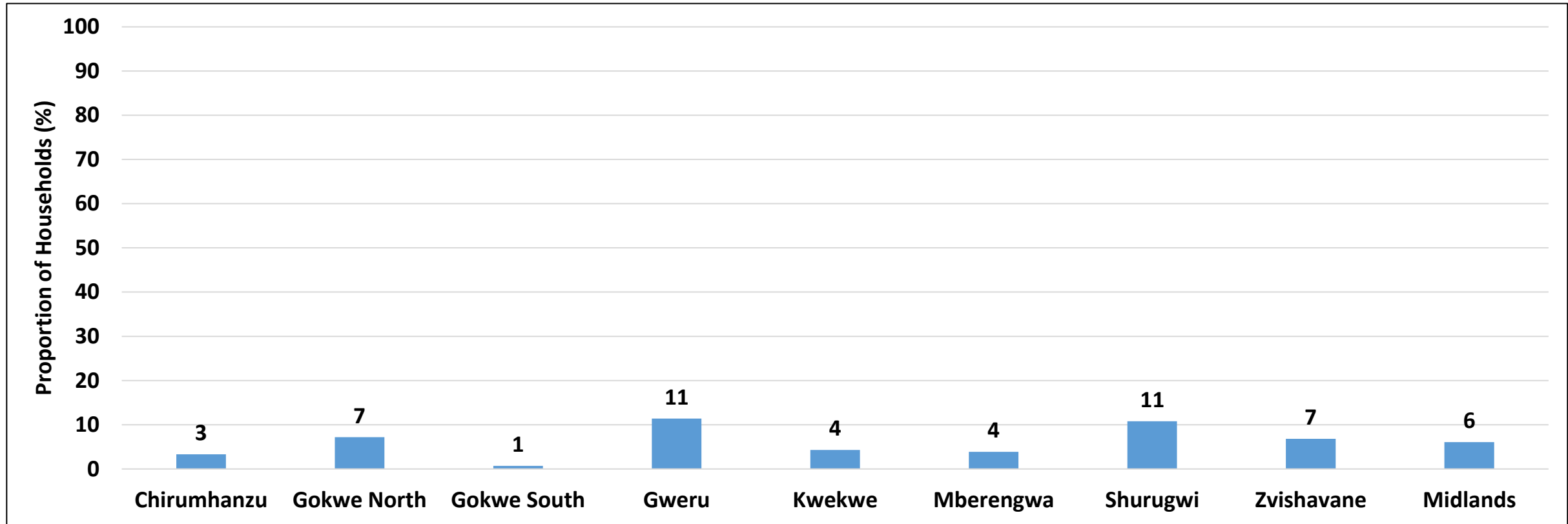
- About (8%) of the households grew small grains.
- Mberengwa (16%) had the highest proportion of households which grew small grains while Shurugwi (2%) had the least.

# Crop Rotation



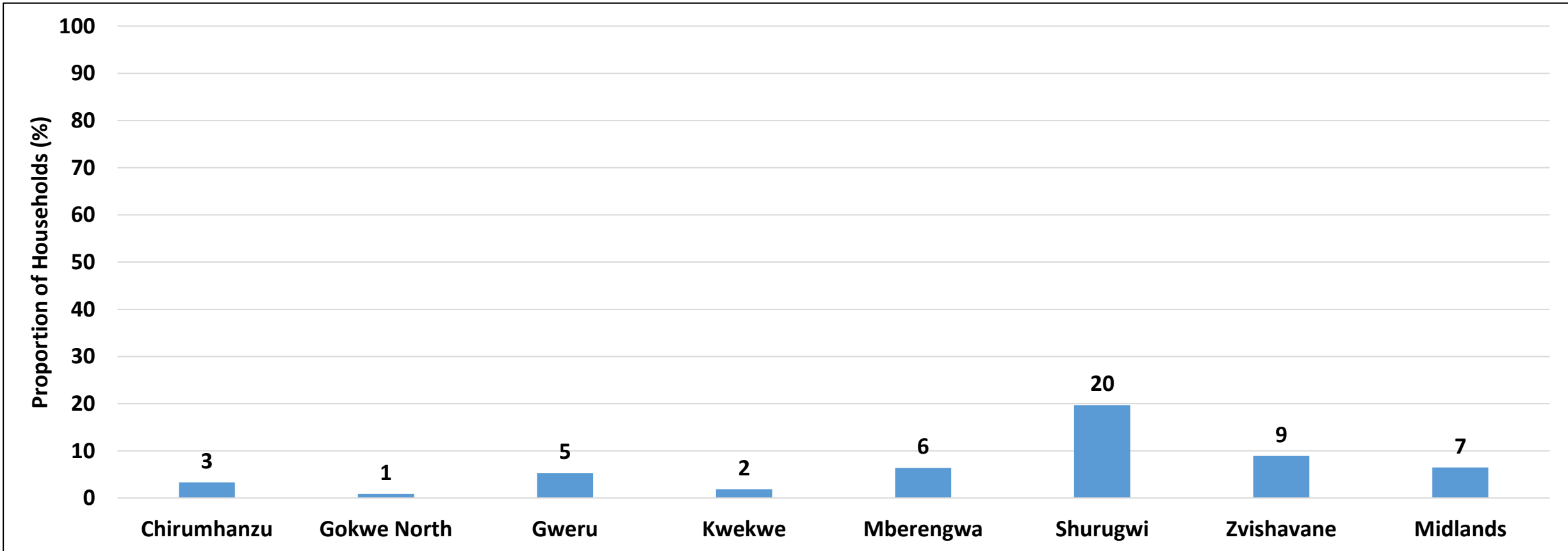
- Crop rotation was practised by (12%) of the households across the province.
- Gokwe North (24%) had the highest proportion of households which practised crop rotation and Gokwe South (2%) had the lowest.

# Intercropping



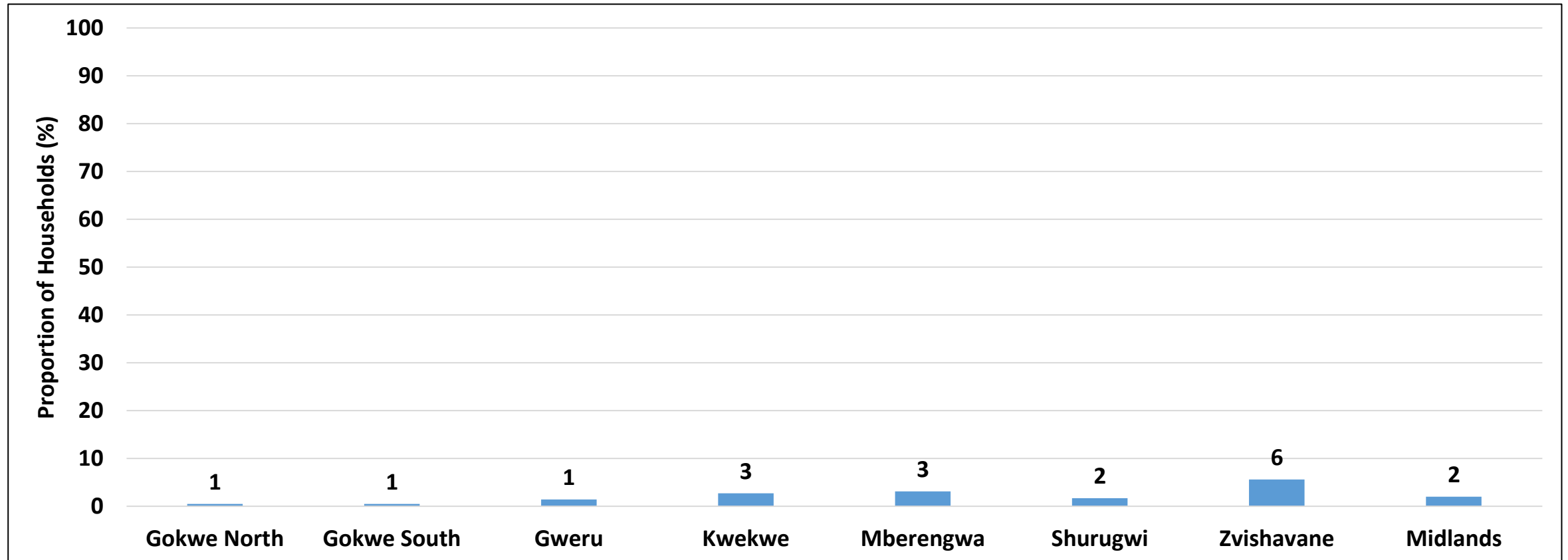
- Intercropping was practised by 6% of the households with Gweru (11%) and Shurugwi (11%) having the highest proportion of households practising intercropping while Gokwe South (1%) had the lowest.

# Mulching



- Mulching was practised by only (7%) of the households.
- Shurugwi (20%) had the highest proportion of households practising mulching

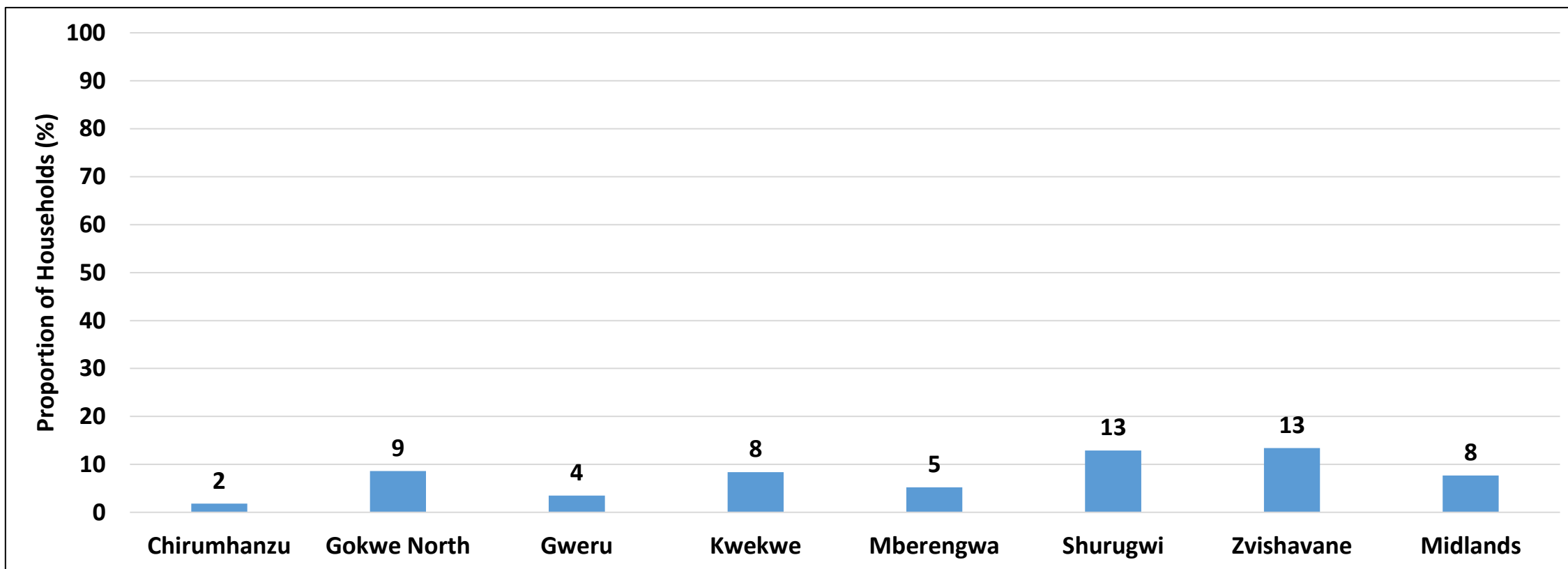
# Use of Integrated Pest Management



- The use of integrated pest management practices was low at 2% with the highest proportion being in Zvishavane (6%).



# Use of Compost/Organic fertilizer



- Only 8% of the households used compost /organic fertilizers across the province.
- The use of compost/organic fertilizers was highest in Shurugwi and Zvishavane (13%).

# **Water and Soil Conservation**

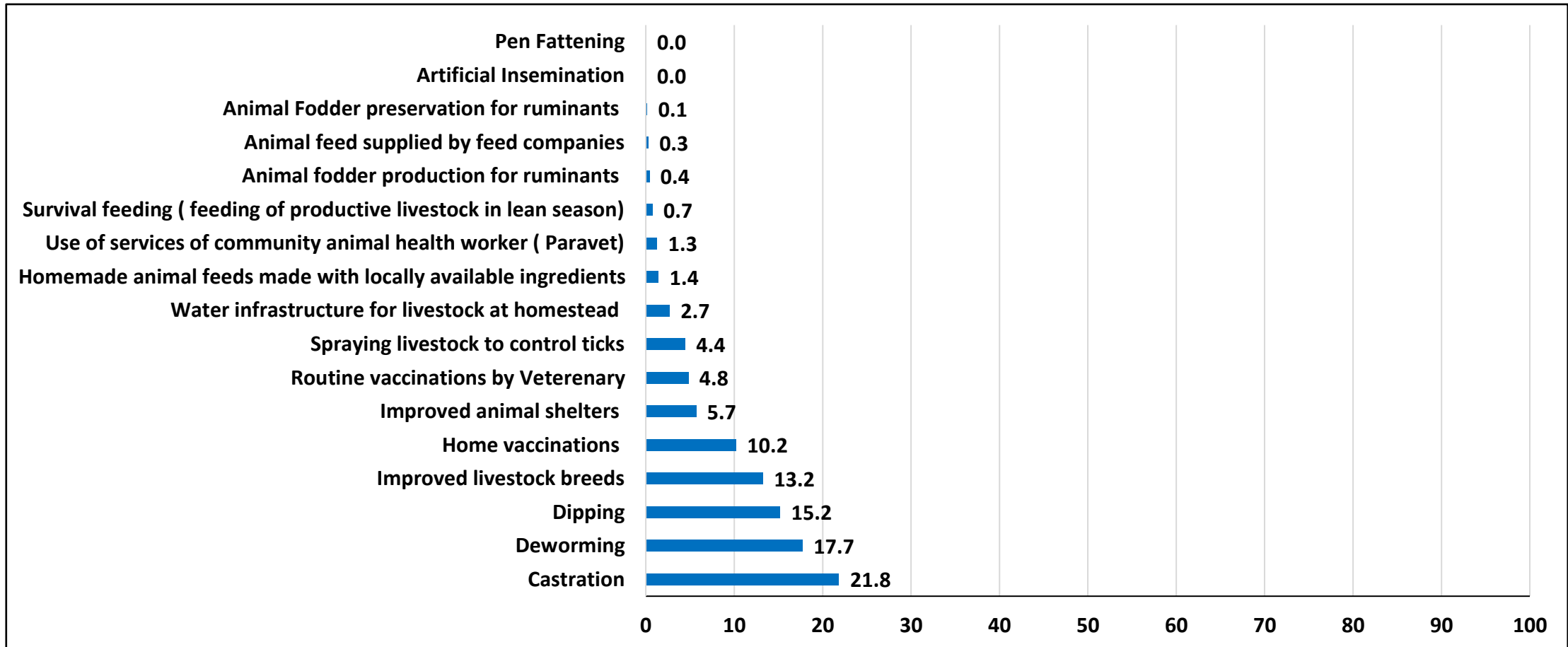
# Water and Soil Conservation

|             | Minimum tillage (e.g.,<br>planting basins, ripper,<br>2-wheel tractor)<br>(%) | Use of contour<br>ridges/Contour planting<br>(%) | Planting of fodder trees<br>(e.g., Moringa,<br>Leucaena)<br>(%) | Management or<br>protection of the<br>watershed (e.g., vertiva,<br>sisals, star grasses,<br>gully reclamation,<br>fodder trees)<br>(%) | Sustainable harvesting<br>of forest products (e.g.<br>NTFPS, marula, baobab,<br>mopane worms, honey,<br>etc.)<br>(%) |
|-------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| Chirumhanzu | 61.1  | 19.1   | 0.0   | 0.3  | 0.0  |
| Gokwe North | 41.2  | 37.4   | 2.3   | 3.1  | 3.9  |
| Gokwe South | 24.9  | 16.7   | 15.7  | 8.9  | 0.7  |
| Gweru       | 28.3  | 16.5   | 2.9   | 5.1  | 2.2  |
| Kwekwe      | 75.1  | 8.4  | 0.0   | 0.4  | 0.8  |
| Mberengwa   | 24.6  | 23.5   | 1.1   | 0.7  | 0.0  |
| Shurugwi    | 16.7  | 55.7   | 1.2   | 0.0  | 1.2  |
| Zvishavane  | 43.9  | 31.2   | 2.6   | 14.2   | 2.6  |
| Midlands    | <b>39.2</b>   | 26.1   | 3.9   | 5.1  | 1.6  |

- Minimum tillage (39.2%) was the most practised water and soil conservation technique.

# **Value Chains**

# Use of Improved Livestock Practices



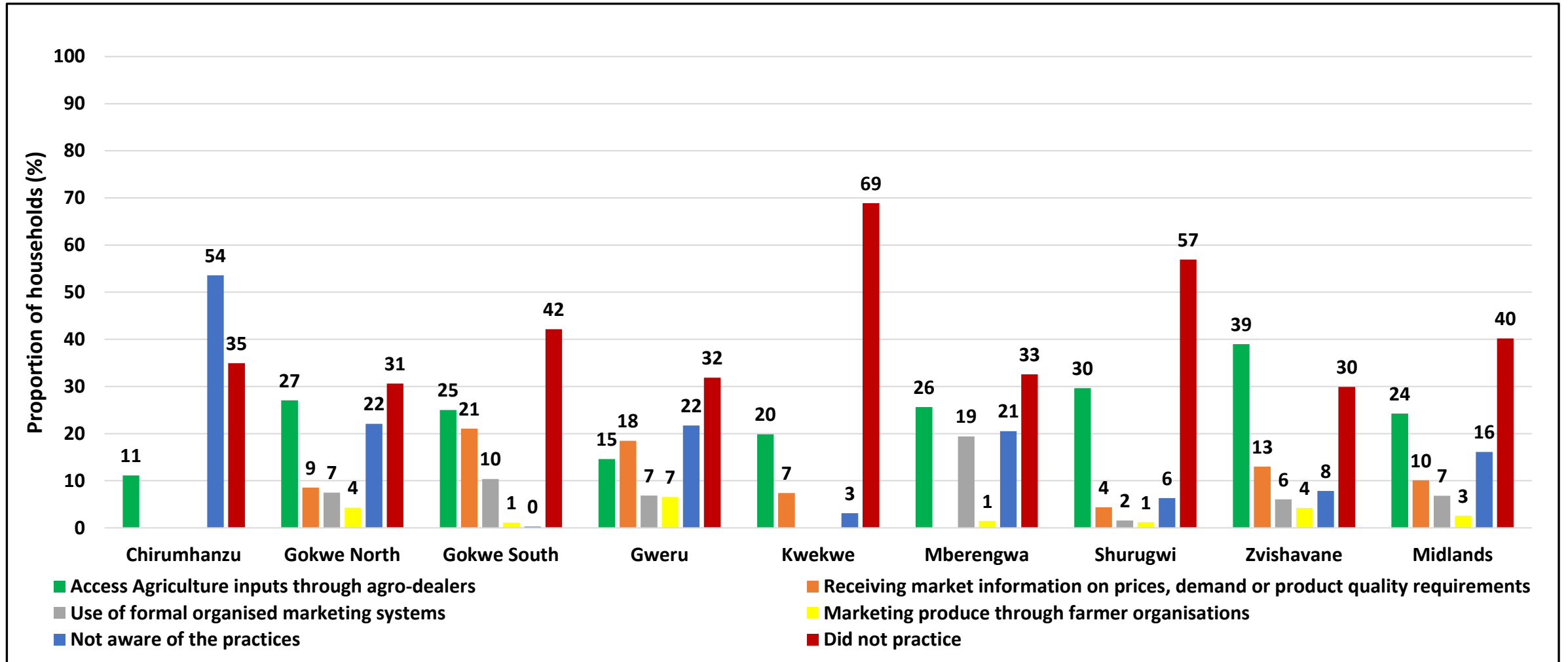
- Most households practising improved livestock in the province reported to practise castration (21.8%), deworming (17.7%), dipping (15.2%), use of improved livestock breeds (13.2%) and conducting home vaccinations (10.2%).
- Pen fattening and artificial insemination of livestock were not common among households in the province.

# Use of Improved Livestock Practices

| District    | Improved livestock breeds (%) | Improved animal shelters (%) | Water infrastructure for livestock at homestead (%) | Routine vaccinations by Veterinary (%) | Home vaccinations (%) | Castration (%) | Deworming (%) | Dipping (%) | Spraying livestock at home control ticks (%) | Homemade animal feeds (%) |
|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--|---------------------------|
| Chirumhanzu | 13.2                          | 5.7                          | 2.7   | 4.8                                    | 10.2                  | 21.8           | 17.7          | 15.2        | 4.4  | 1.4                       |
| Gokwe North | 5.9                           | 0.4                          | 0   | 2.6                                    | <b>26.7</b>           | 22.7           | <b>23.8</b>   | 14.1        | 3.2  | 0.1                       |
| Gokwe South | 13.9                          | 10.1                         | 2.1   | 3.2                                    | 10.4                  | 21.3           | 12.4          | 12.5        | 6.6  | 4.6                       |
| Gweru       | 21.0                          | 9.1                          | 7.6   | 5.3                                    | 1.8                   | 25.0           | 17.1          | 12.0        | 0.9  | 0                         |
| Kwekwe      | 8.1                           | 9.4                          | 1.4   | 4.8                                    | 14.9                  | 20.6           | 18.9          | 14.2        | 3.5  | 1.0                       |
| Mberengwa   | 12.4                          | 8.2                          | 0.8   | 5.1                                    | 5.8                   | <b>28.8</b>    | 20.6          | 16.1        | 1.7  | 0.4                       |
| Shurugwi    | 14.0                          | 0.8                          | 6.6   | 1.6                                    | 9.2                   | 22.7           | 19.5          | 18.2        | 5.5  | 0.6                       |
| Zvishavane  | 13.2                          | 2.8                          | 0.6   | 6.7                                    | 7.5                   | 22.4           | 16.0          | <b>21.8</b> | 5.5  | 0.1                       |
| Midlands    | 16.1                          | 3.8                          | 2.3   | 7.9                                    | 6.9                   | 14.0           | 15.0          | 13.7        | 7.6  | 3.6                       |

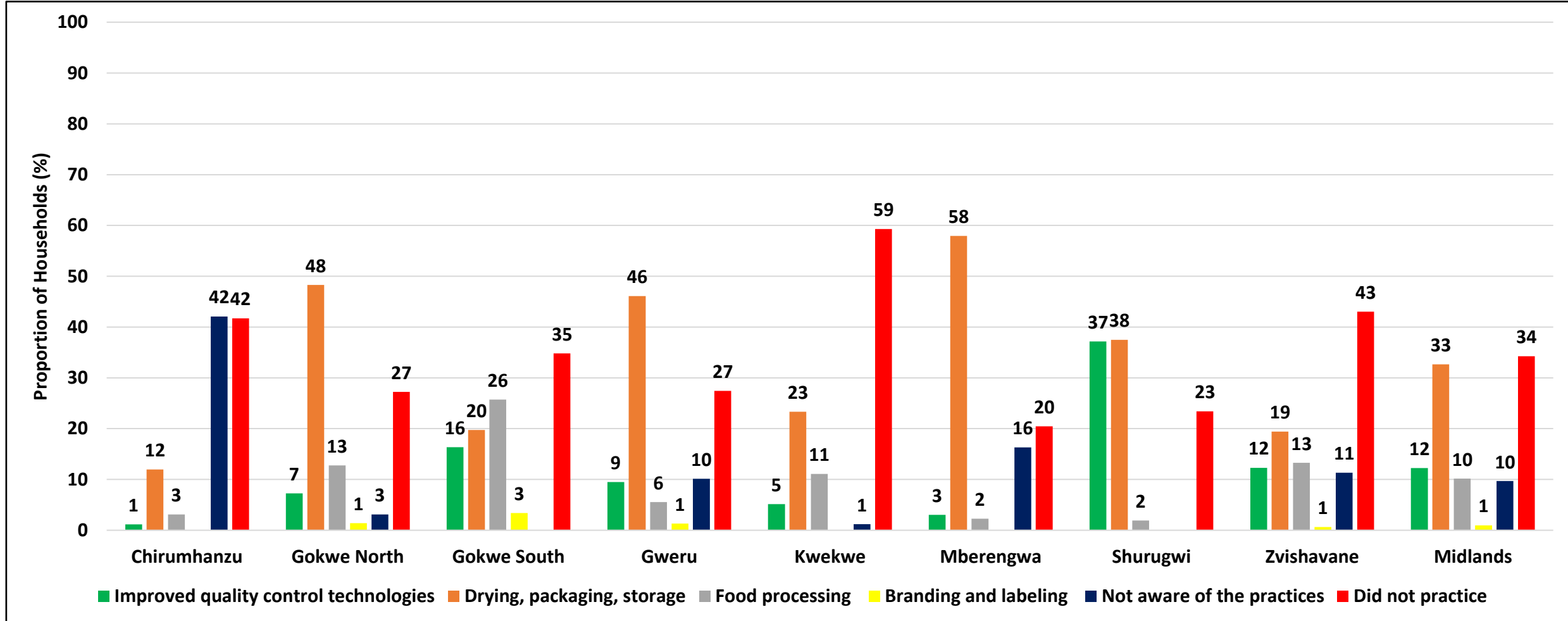
- Practices such as castration were more common among households in Mberengwa (28.8%) and Gweru (25%), while use of improved livestock breeds was more common among households in Gweru (21%).

# Use of Agricultural Marketing Practice



- Forty percent of households in the province did not utilise agricultural marketing services available to them.

# Use Food Value Addition Practices

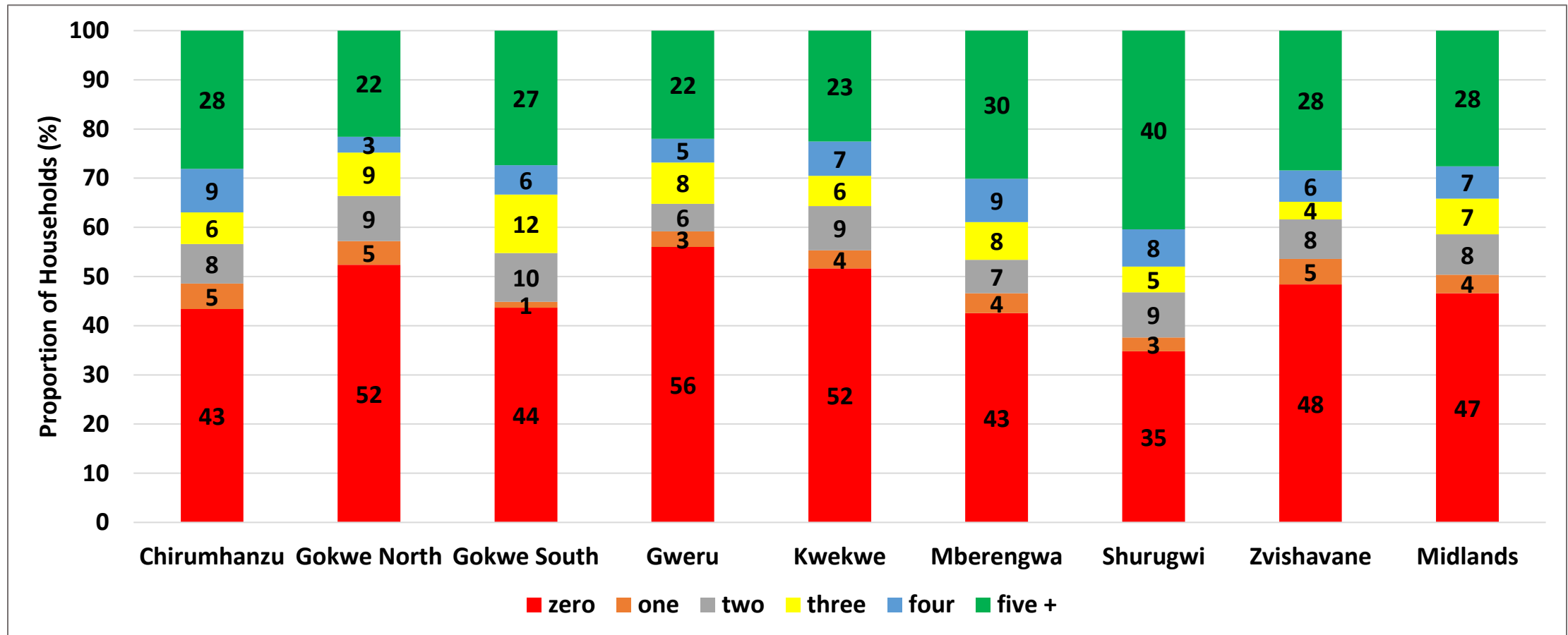


- Common food value addition practices utilised among households in the province included drying, packaging and storage (33%). These practices were mostly utilised among households in Mberengwa (58%), Gokwe South (48%) and Gweru (46%).
- In the province, 34% of households did not utilise any food value addition practices.



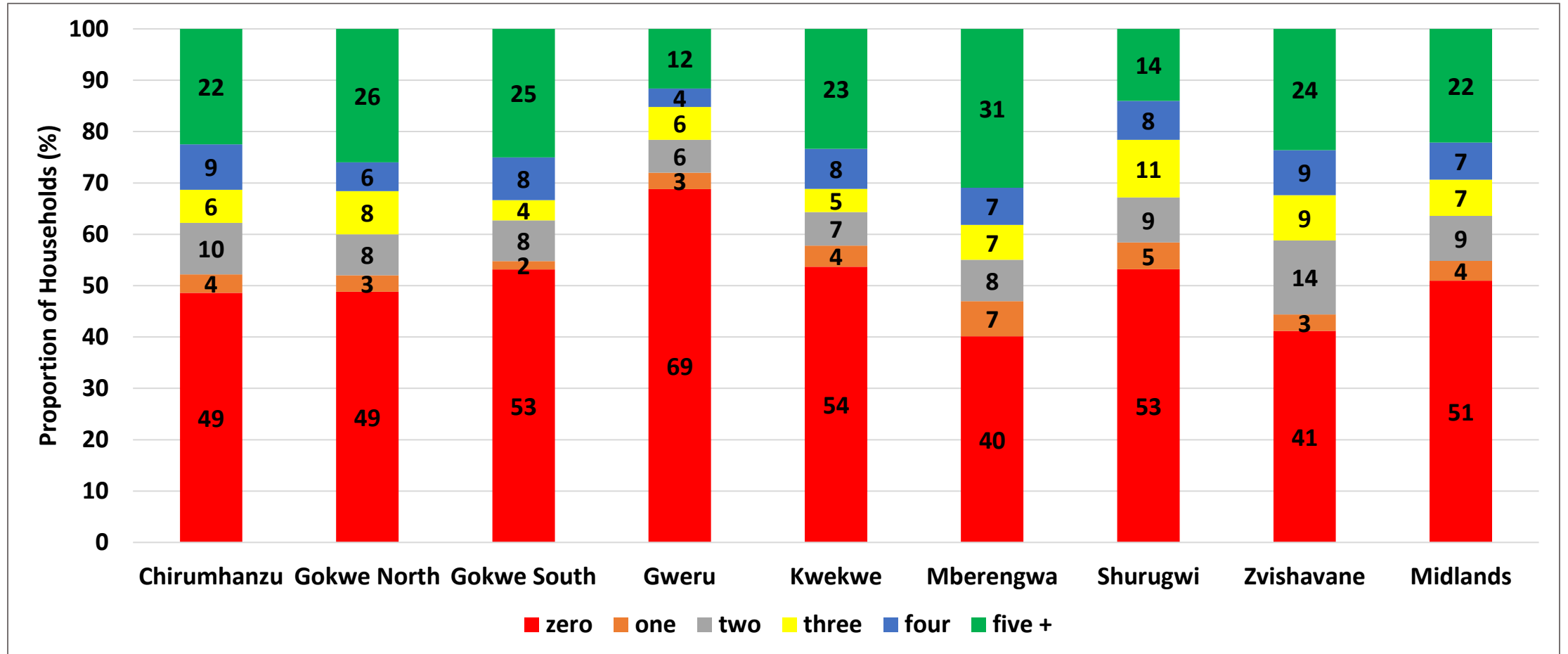
# Livestock

# Households that Owned Cattle



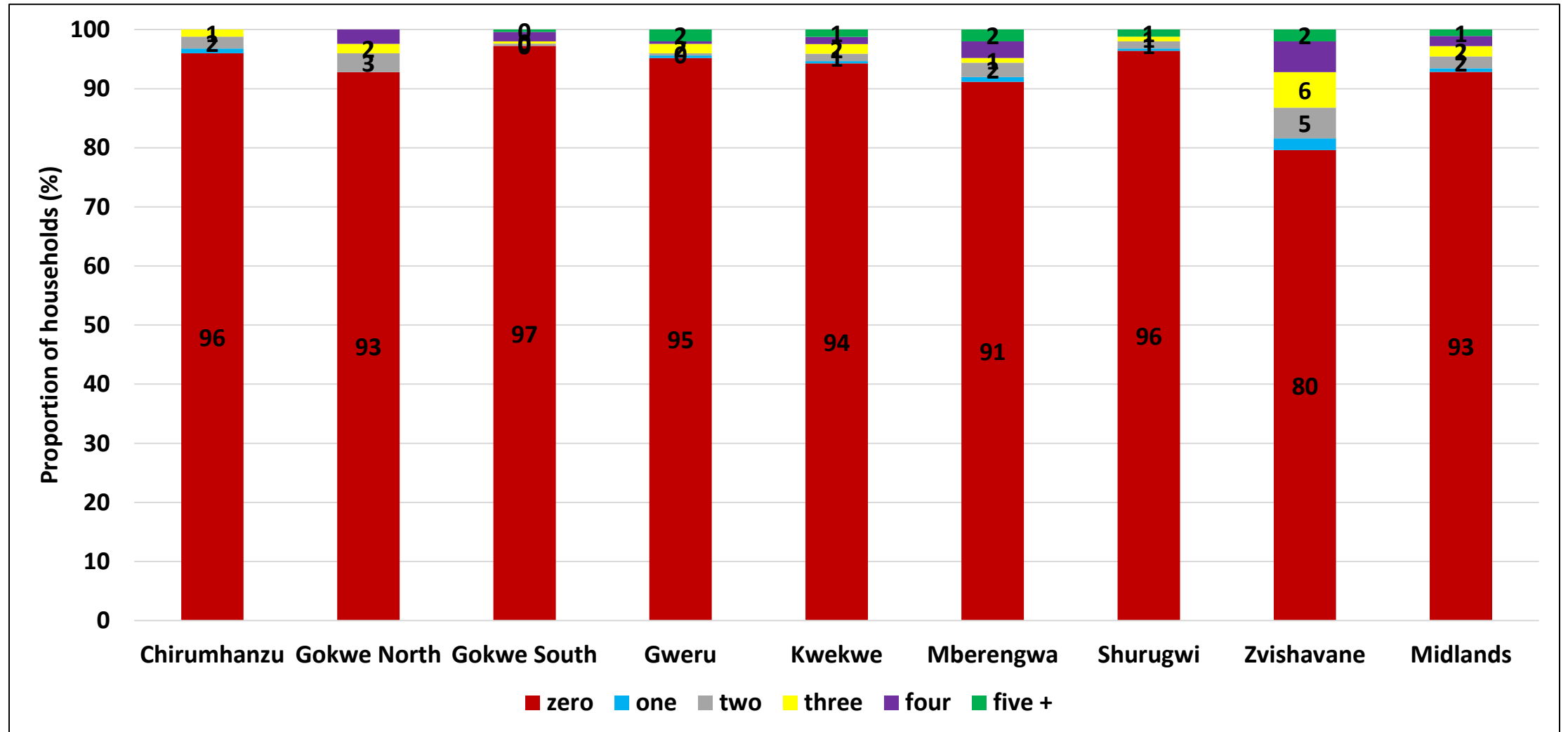
- The highest proportion of households that owned more than five (5) cattle was in Shurugwi (40%) and the lowest was in Gokwe North and Gweru at 22%.
- The proportion of households that did not own cattle was 47% and the highest proportion was in Gweru (56%).

# Households that Owned Goats



- The highest proportion of households that owned 5 or more goats was in Mberengwa (31%).
- The proportion of households that did not own goats was 51%, and Gweru (69%) had the highest proportion of households which did not own goats.

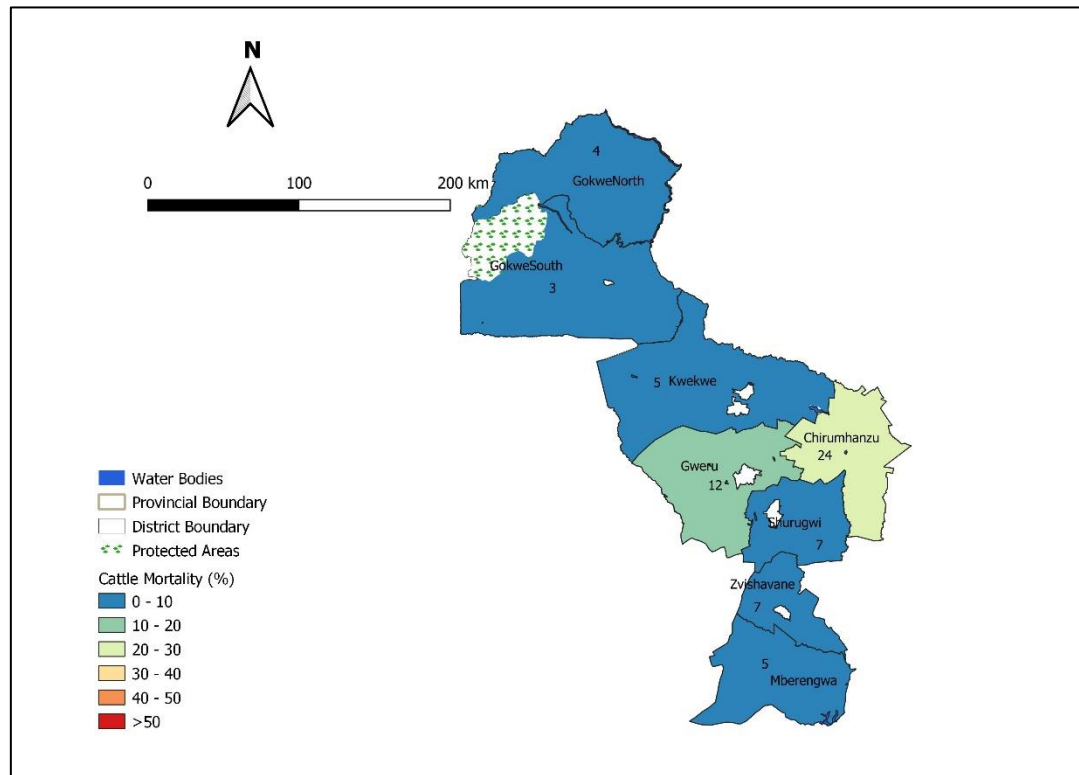
# Households that Owned Donkeys



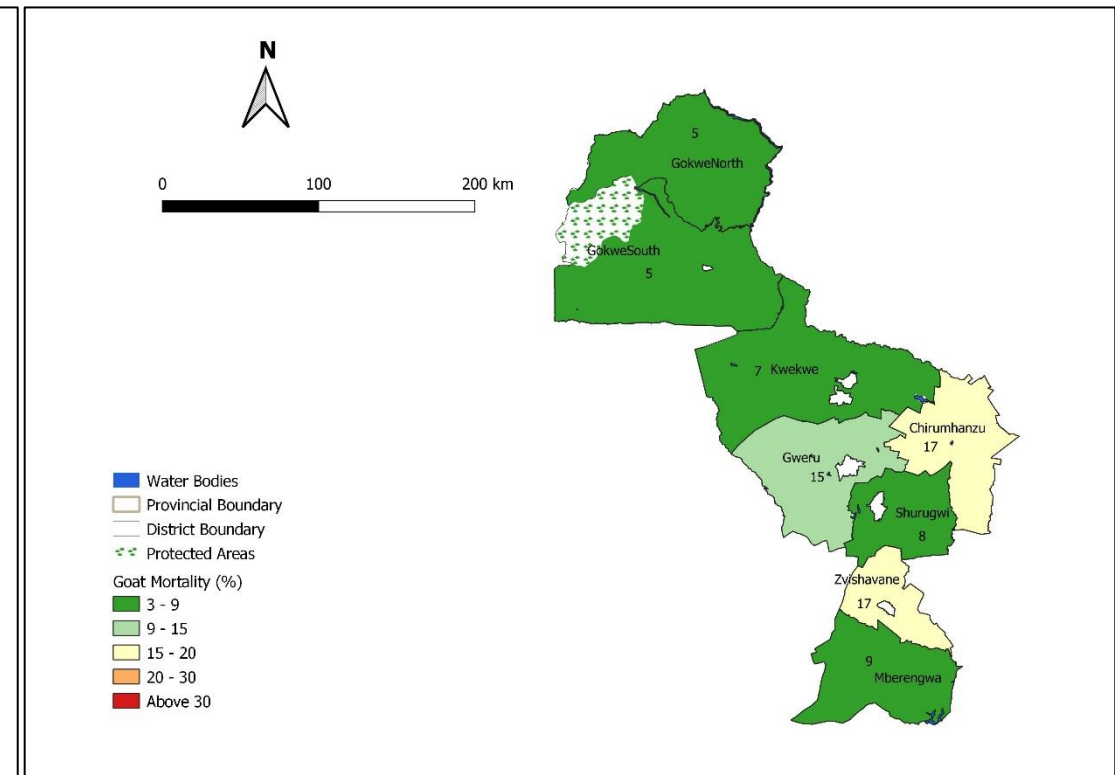
- The majority of households did not own donkeys (93%).

# Livestock Mortality

## Cattle

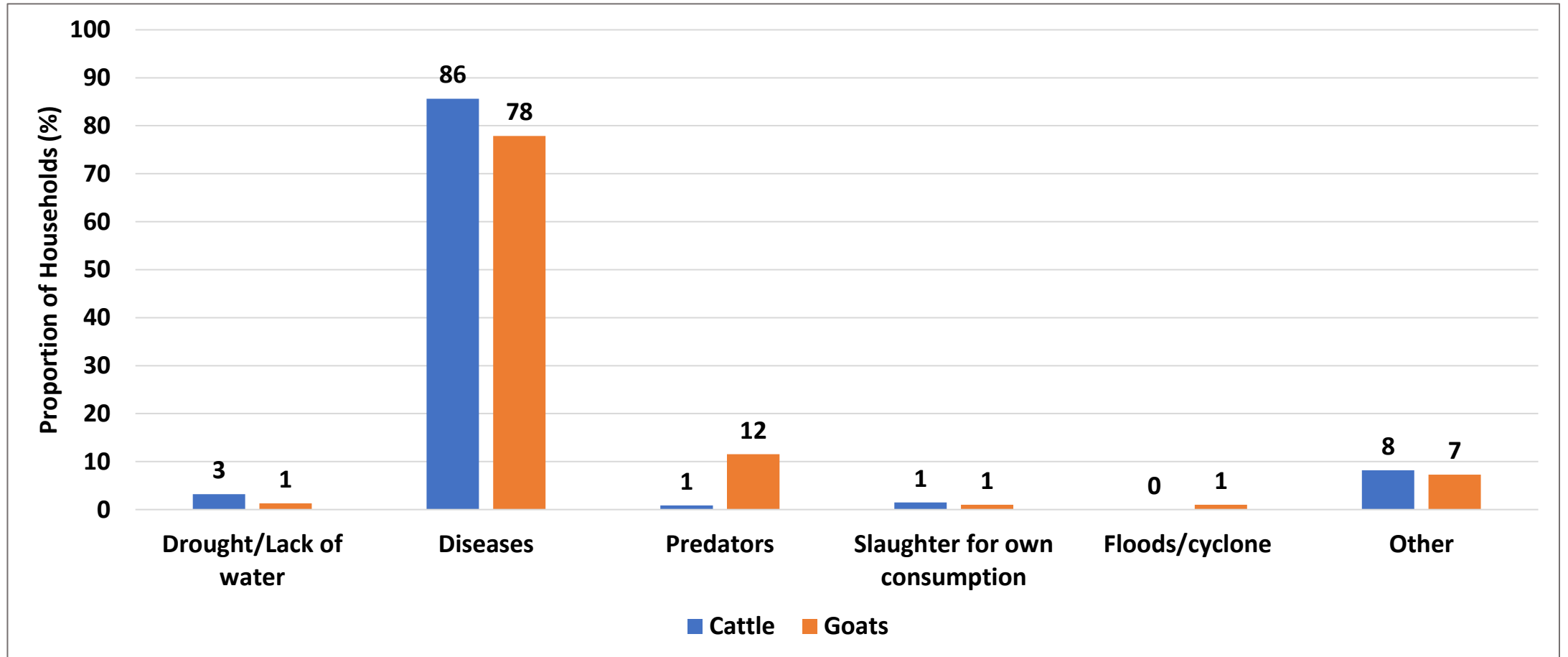


## Goats



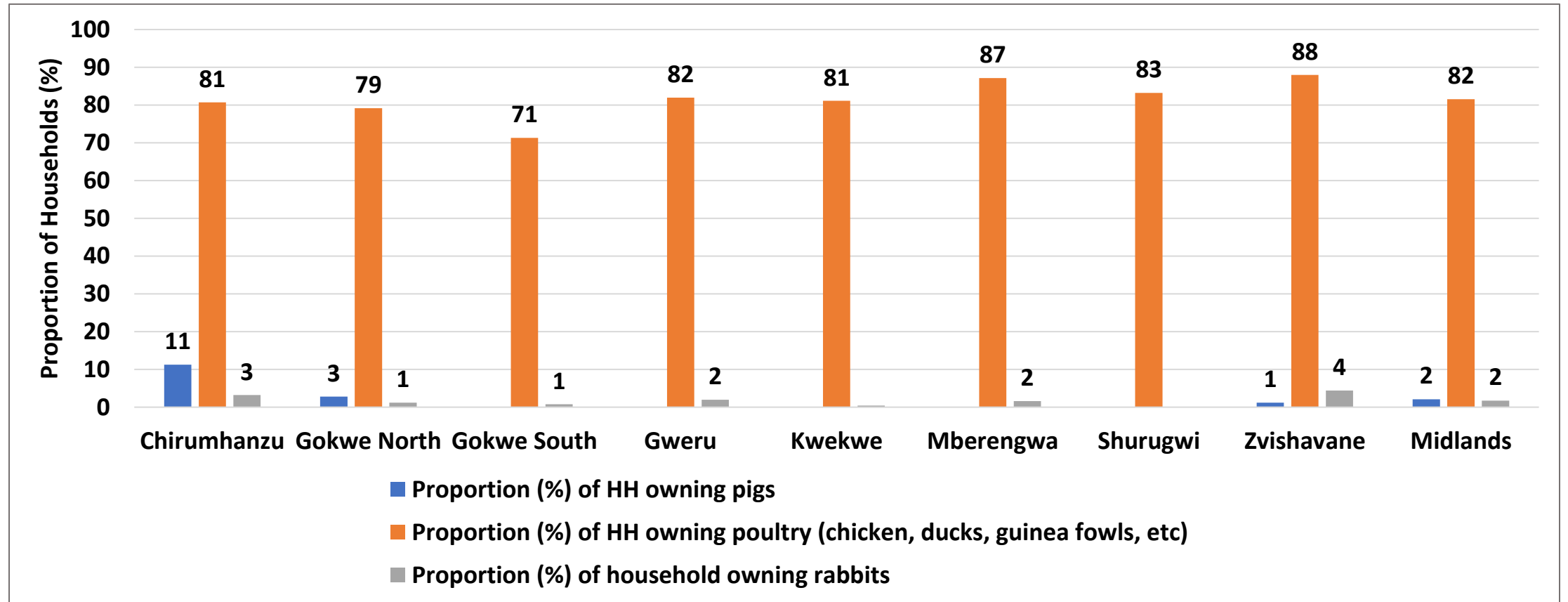
- Chirumhanzu (24%) and Gweru (12%) had the highest cattle mortality.
- Goat mortality was highest in Chirumhanzu (17%), Zvishavane (17%) and Gweru (15%).

# Causes of Cattle and Goat Deaths



- Diseases were reported as the major cause of death for cattle (86%) and Goats (78%).

# Proportion of Households that Owned Small Livestock



- About (82%) of households owned poultry in the province.

# **Agricultural Produce Markets**



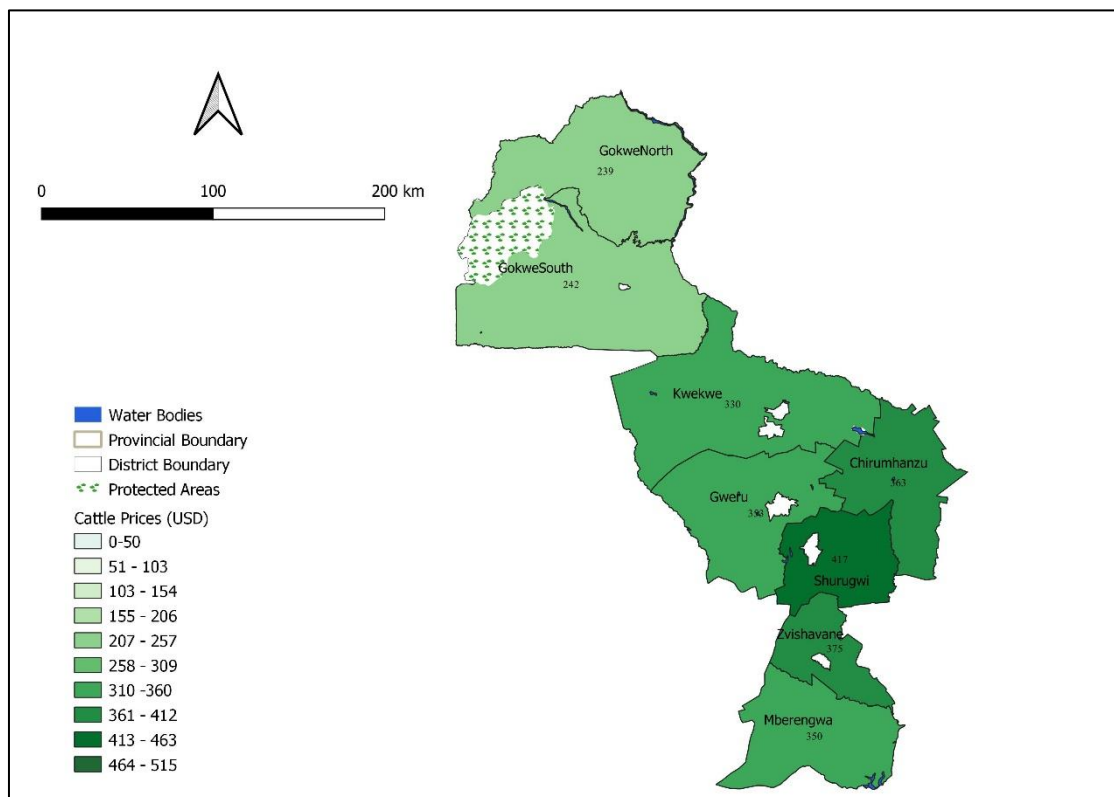
# Livestock Prices (USD)

|             | Cattle (USD) | Goats (USD) | Sheep (USD) | Donkey (USD) | Chicken (USD) |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Chirumhanzu | 363          | 36          | 80          | 124          | 6             |
| Gokwe North | 239          | 19          | 0           | 150          | 4             |
| Gokwe South | 242          | 23          | 43          | 51           | 4             |
| Gweru       | 353          | 42          | 77          | 85           | 6             |
| Kwekwe      | 330          | 33          | 30          | 80           | 5             |
| Mberengwa   | 350          | 44          | 0           | 113          | 7             |
| Shurugwi    | 417          | 46          | 0           | 0            | 7             |
| Zvishavane  | 375          | 40          | 60          | 127          | 5             |
| Midlands    | 334          | 35          | 64          | 98           | 5             |

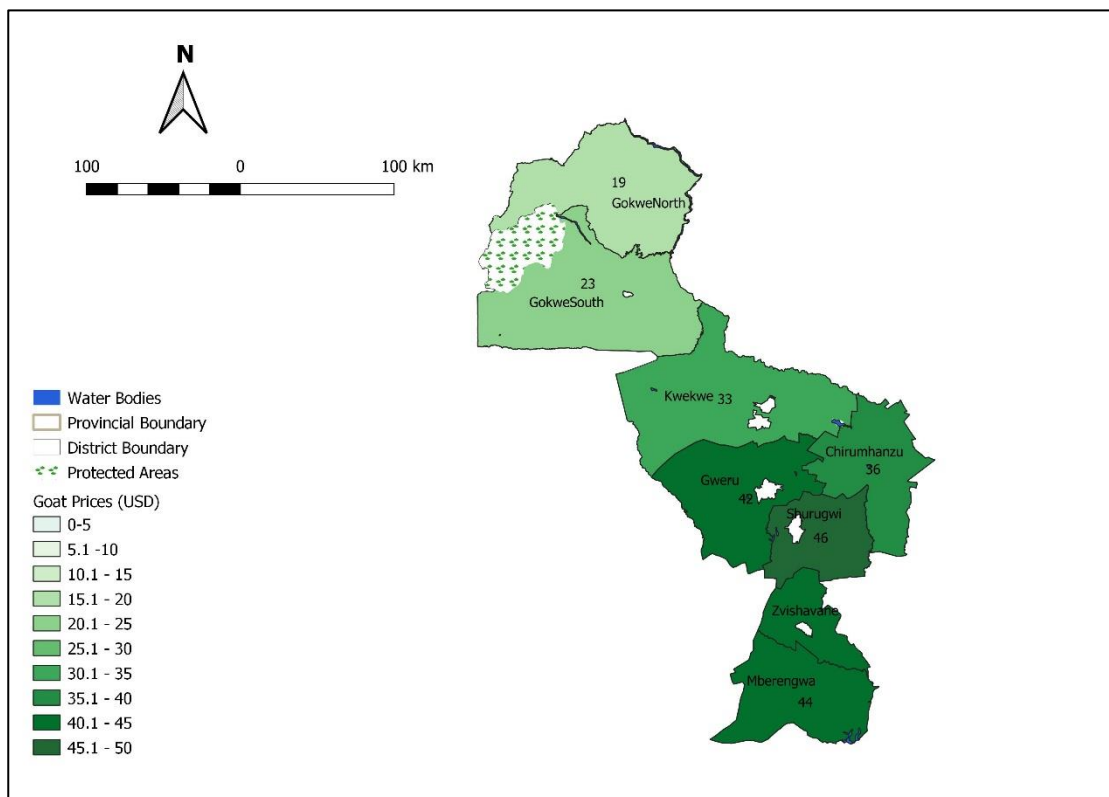
- The highest average cattle prices were in Shurugwi (USD 417) and the lowest cattle prices were in Gokwe North (USD 239) and Gokwe South (USD 242).
- Goat prices were highest in Shurugwi (USD 46) and lowest in Gokwe North (USD 19).

# Cattle and Goat Prices (USD)

## Cattle Prices



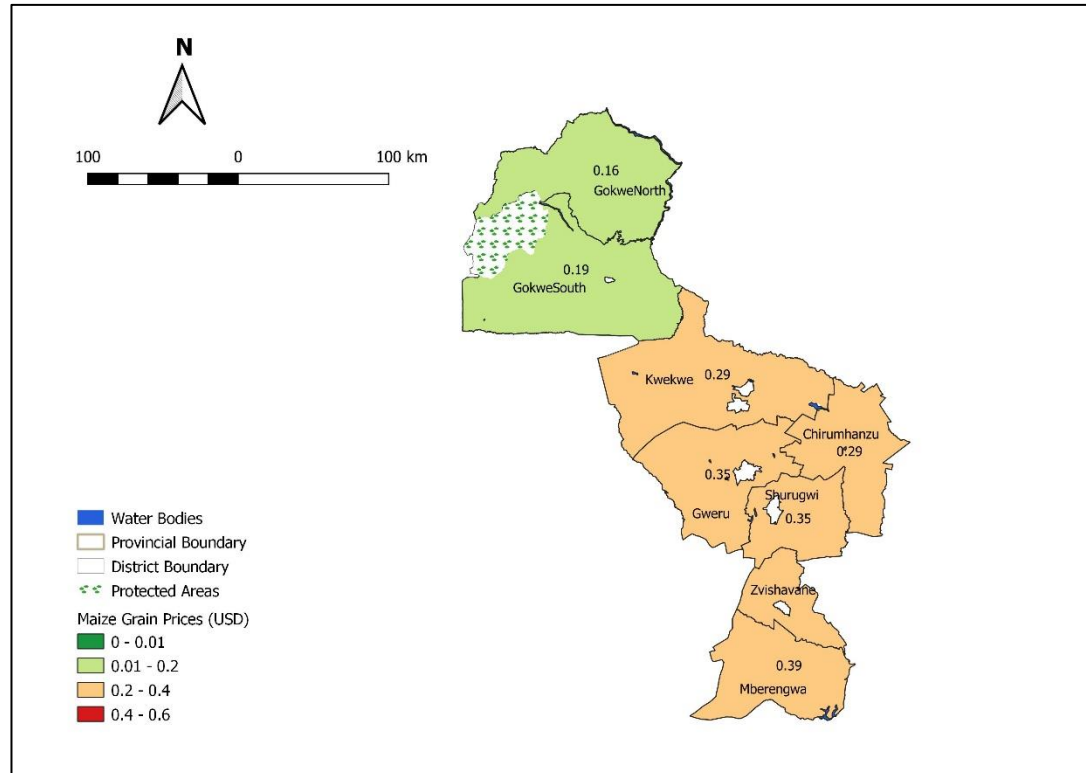
## Goat Prices



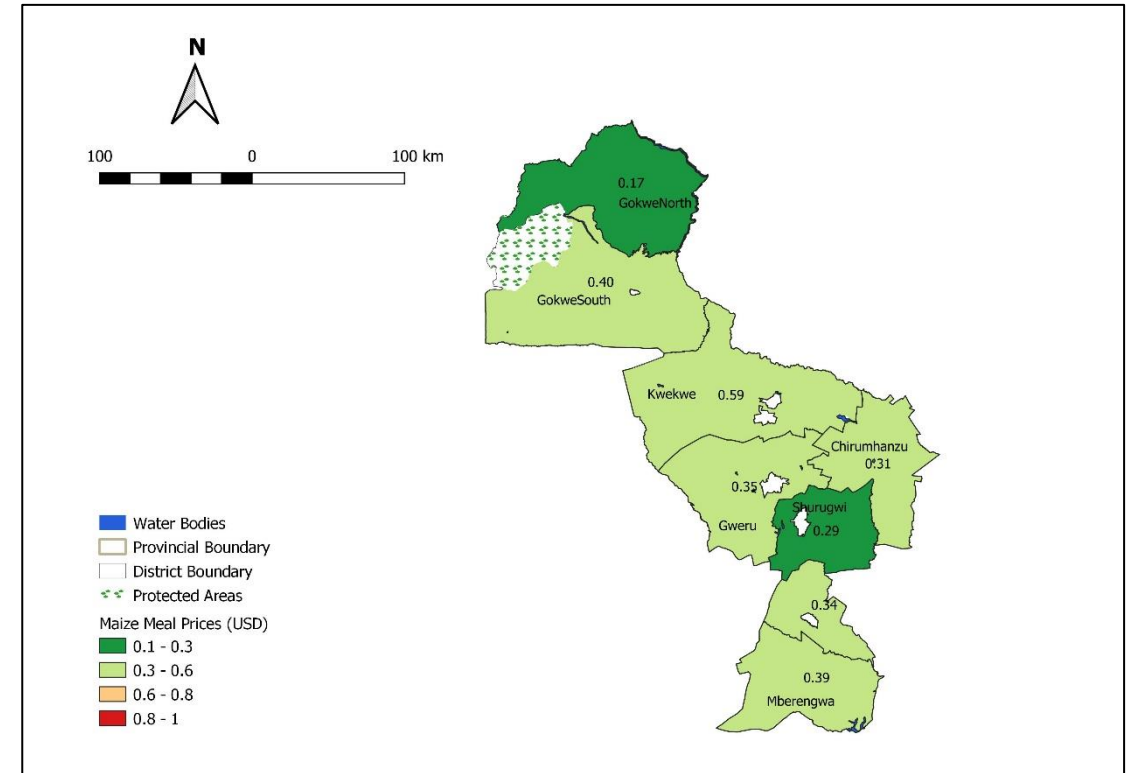
- The average price for cattle in the province was USD334.
- Goats were cheaper in the northern part of the province.

# District Maize Prices (USD)

## Maize Grain



## Maize Meal



- Gokwe North (USD0.16 per kg) and Gokwe South (USD 0.19 per kg) had the lowest maize grain price.
- Gokwe South (USD 0.40 per kg) and Mberengwa (USD0.39 per kg) had the highest prices for maize meal.

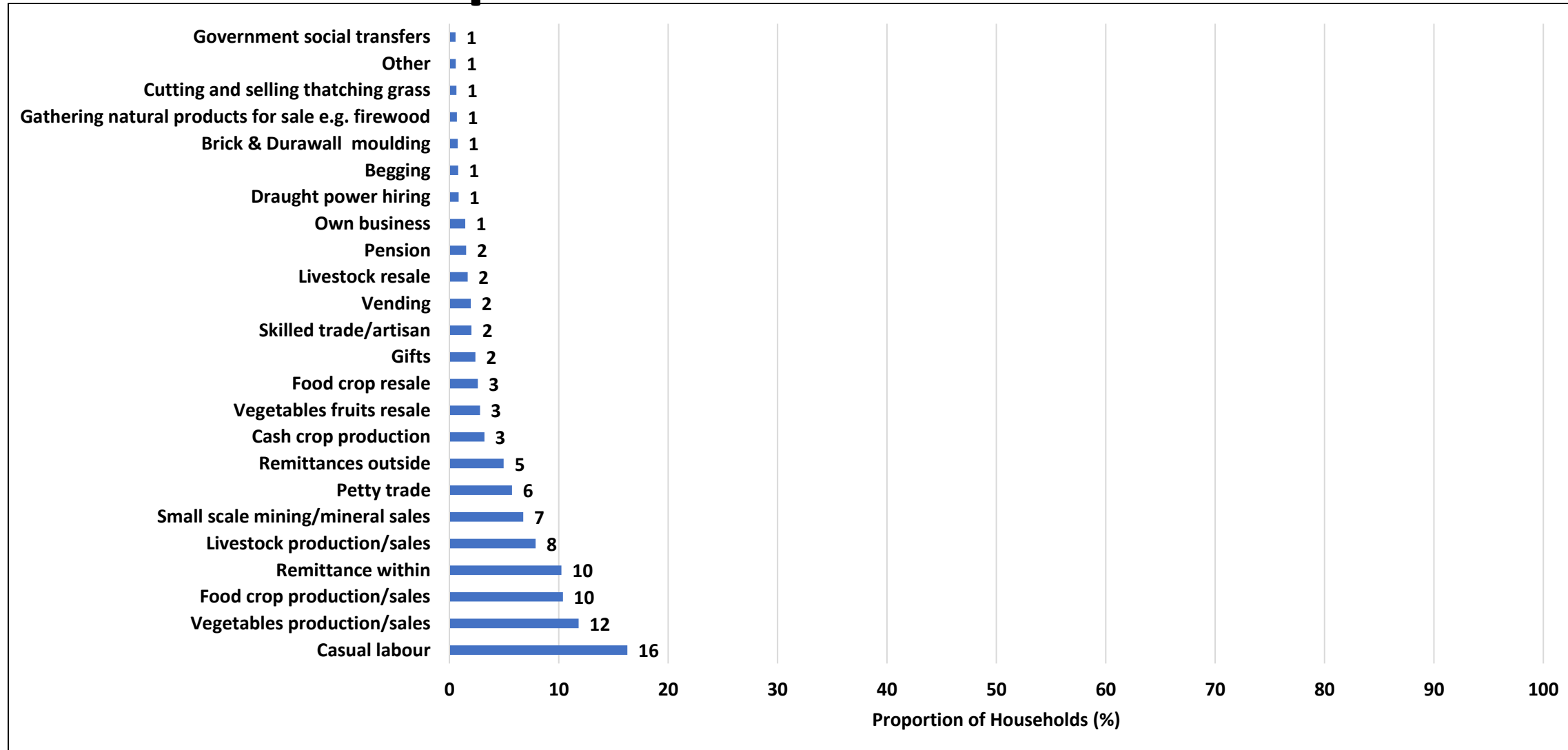
# District Average Small Grain Prices (USD)

|             | Sorghum (USD/kg) | Finger millet ( USD/kg) | Pearl millet (USD/kg) |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Chirumhanzu | 0                | 1.1                     | 0                     |
| Gokwe North | 0.7              | 0                       | 0.9                   |
| Gokwe South | 0.8              | 1.6                     | 1.4                   |
| Gweru       | 1.8              | 2.2                     | 0.7                   |
| Kwekwe      | 0.7              | 1.1                     | 0                     |
| Mberengwa   | 1.9              | 0                       | 0                     |
| Shurugwi    | 1.7              | 1.1                     | 0                     |
| Zvishavane  | 0.8              | 1.0                     | 1.2                   |
| Midlands    | 1.1              | 1.2                     | 1.1                   |

- Finger millet was the highest priced among the small grain cereals (USD 1.2/kg).

# **Income and Expenditure**

# Most Important Income Sources



- The most important income sources were casual labour (16%), vegetable production/sales (12%), food crop production/sales (10%) and remittance within the country (10%).

# Most Important Income Sources by District

|             | Remittances outside (%) | Remittance within (%) | Food crop production/sales (%) | Food crop resale (%) | Vegetables production/sales (%) | Vegetables fruits resale (%) | Cash crop production (%) | Begging (%) | Casual labour (%) | Draught power hiring (%) | Livestock production/sales (%) | Livestock resale (%) | Skilled trade/artisan (%) | Own business (%) | Vending (%) | Pension (%) | Petty trade (%) | Fishing/fishing resale (%) | Gifts (%) | Small scale mining/mineral sales (%) |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Chirumhanzu | 4.0                     | 12.0                  | 11.8                           | 0.5                  | 14.6                            | 0.5                          | 1.0                      | 0.5         | 16.3              | 1.3                      | 12.6                           | 0.0                  | 3.2                       | 1.1              | 1.3         | 1.1         | 8.1             | 0.0                        | 1.5       | 3.1                                  |
| Gokwe North | 1.5                     | 4.6                   | <b>23.7</b>                    | 9.0                  | 6.7                             | 0.5                          | 4.6                      | 1.3         | <b>23.9</b>       | 0.8                      | 6.9                            | 4.6                  | 0.5                       | 0.3              | 1.0         | 0.0         | 0.8             | 0.0                        | 0.8       | 4.9                                  |
| Gokwe South | 1.8                     | 4.5                   | 14.9                           | 8.6                  | 18.2                            | 12.4                         | 11.6                     | 0.3         | 10.4              | 0.2                      | 6.4                            | 3.1                  | 1.2                       | 1.0              | 0.8         | 0.5         | 1.5             | 0.2                        | 0.2       | 1.2                                  |
| Gweru       | 3.9                     | 9.3                   | 8.4                            | 1.7                  | 12.2                            | 1.0                          | 4.7                      | 1.4         | 18.8              | 0.5                      | 3.9                            | 0.3                  | 2.0                       | 1.4              | 5.4         | 1.5         | 6.4             | 0.5                        | 4.7       | 4.7                                  |
| Kwekwe      | 6.9                     | 10.8                  | 8.5                            | 0.8                  | 8.5                             | 1.2                          | 1.8                      | 0.2         | 13.4              | 1.2                      | 11.8                           | 0.6                  | 3.7                       | 1.8              | 0.8         | 2.4         | 6.1             | 0.2                        | 0.8       | <b>15.4</b>                          |
| Mberengwa   | 5.7                     | 9.5                   | 1.6                            | 0.5                  | 8.6                             | 4.3                          | 1.1                      | 1.8         | 19.7              | 2.1                      | 4.5                            | 3.9                  | 2.3                       | 2.1              | 2.7         | 3.0         | 8.9             | 0.5                        | 4.8       | 7.3                                  |
| Shurugwi    | 9.7                     | <b>20.3</b>           | 7.0                            | 0.6                  | 10.1                            | 1.2                          | 1.0                      | 0.2         | 15.5              | 0.0                      | 5.0                            | 0.0                  | 1.0                       | 1.7              | 0.4         | 1.7         | 4.3             | 0.0                        | 5.2       | 9.9                                  |
| Zvishavane  | 5.9                     | 10.8                  | 10.1                           | 0.9                  | 12.5                            | 0.5                          | 0.3                      | 0.8         | 14.8              | 0.7                      | 10.5                           | 1.4                  | 1.7                       | 1.8              | 2.4         | 1.7         | 7.3             | 0.9                        | 1.3       | 8.5                                  |

- Gokwe North (23.9%) and Mberengwa (19.7%) relied more on casual labour whilst Kwekwe (15.4%) relied more on small scale mining/mineral sales.

# Main Income Contributor

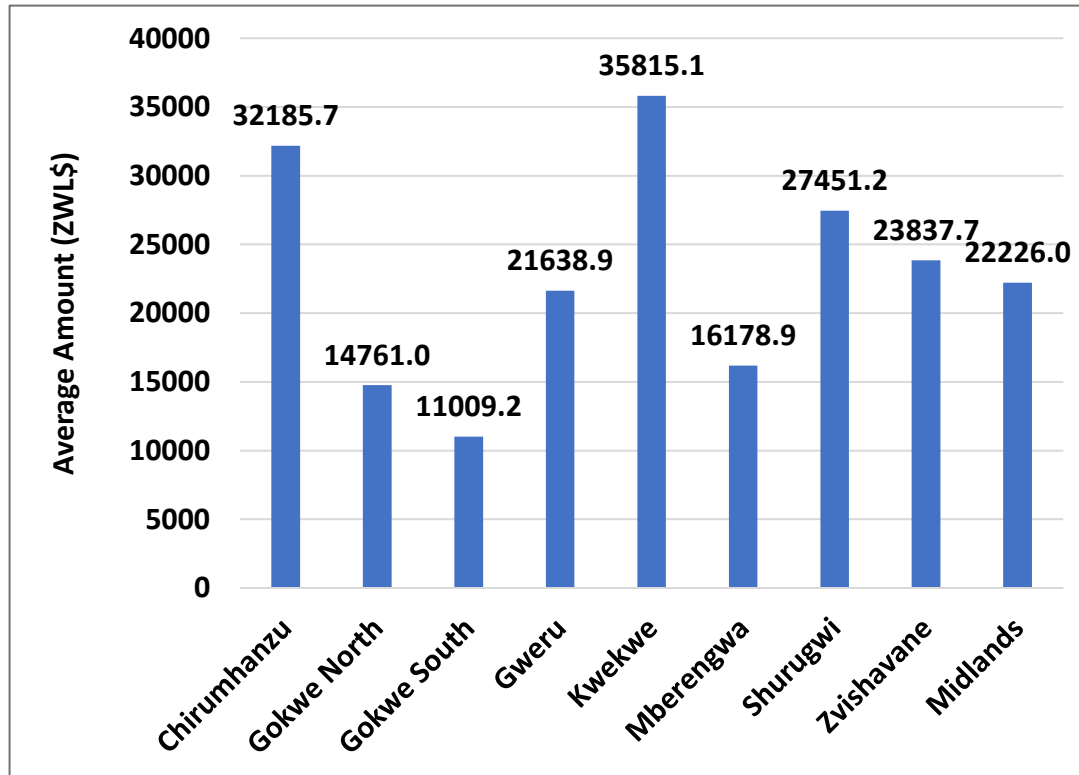
| District    | Father (%)  | Mother (%)  | Both father and mother (%) | Daughter (%) | Son (%)     | Other household members (%) | Other non-household members (%) |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Chirumhanzu | 24.5        | 28.1        | 18.7                       | 7.5          | 9.2         | 5.3                         | <b>6.7</b>                      |
| Gokwe North | 25.8        | <b>32.1</b> | 25.8                       | 3.0          | 7.8         | 3.0                         | 2.4                             |
| Gokwe South | 17.6        | 22.9        | <b>33.4</b>                | 11.1         | 9.1         | 5.3                         | 0.6                             |
| Gweru       | 29.7        | 24.4        | 9.1                        | 12.1         | 10.3        | <b>12.9</b>                 | 1.5                             |
| Kwekwe      | <b>38.5</b> | 26.4        | 9.0                        | 7.7          | 14.7        | 3.7                         | 0.0                             |
| Mberengwa   | 25.9        | 14.5        | 26.2                       | 13.2         | 16.7        | 3.2                         | 0.3                             |
| Shurugwi    | 33.8        | 25.2        | 3.8                        | <b>16.1</b>  | <b>17.1</b> | 3.8                         | 0.3                             |
| Zvishavane  | 25.4        | 27.7        | 9.5                        | 11.6         | 16.3        | 8.4                         | 1.1                             |
| Midlands    | 27.5        | 25.3        | 16.4                       | 10.5         | 12.8        | 5.8                         | 1.6                             |

- The main contributor of income was the father (27.5%).
- About 6.7% of households in Chirumhanzu had non-household members as the main contributor of income.

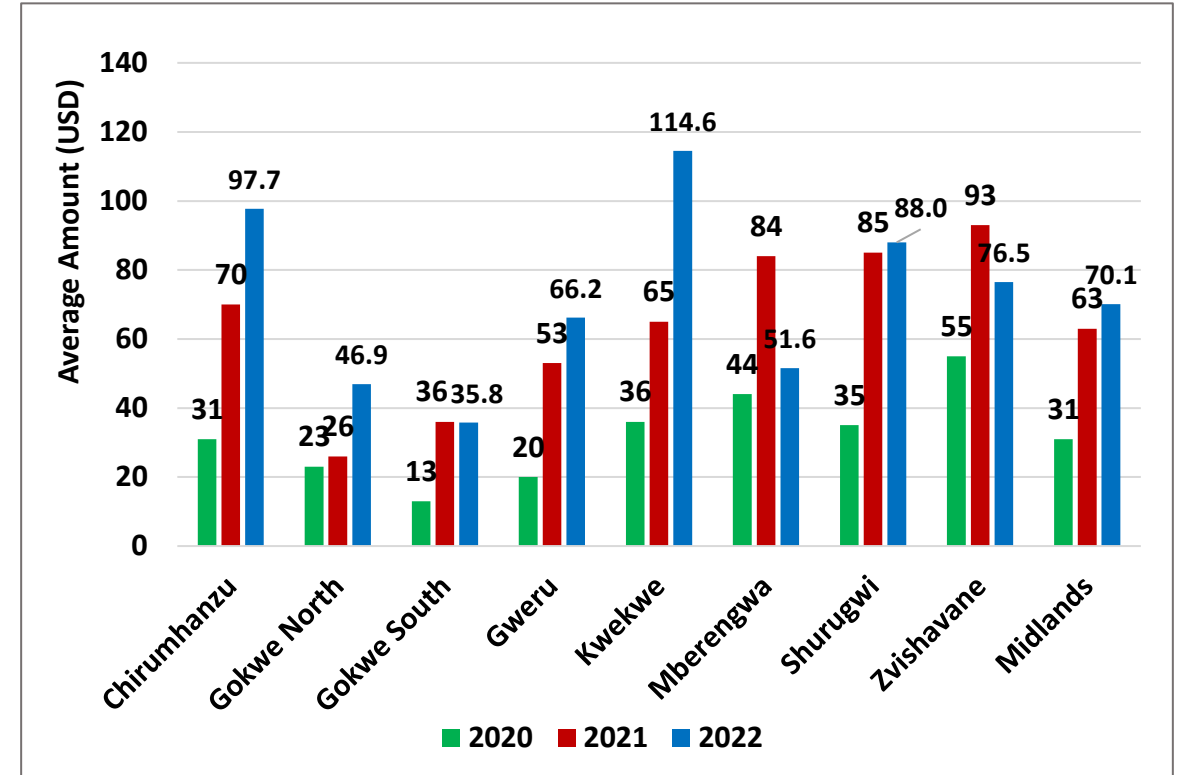


# Average Household Monthly Income-April 2022

ZWL



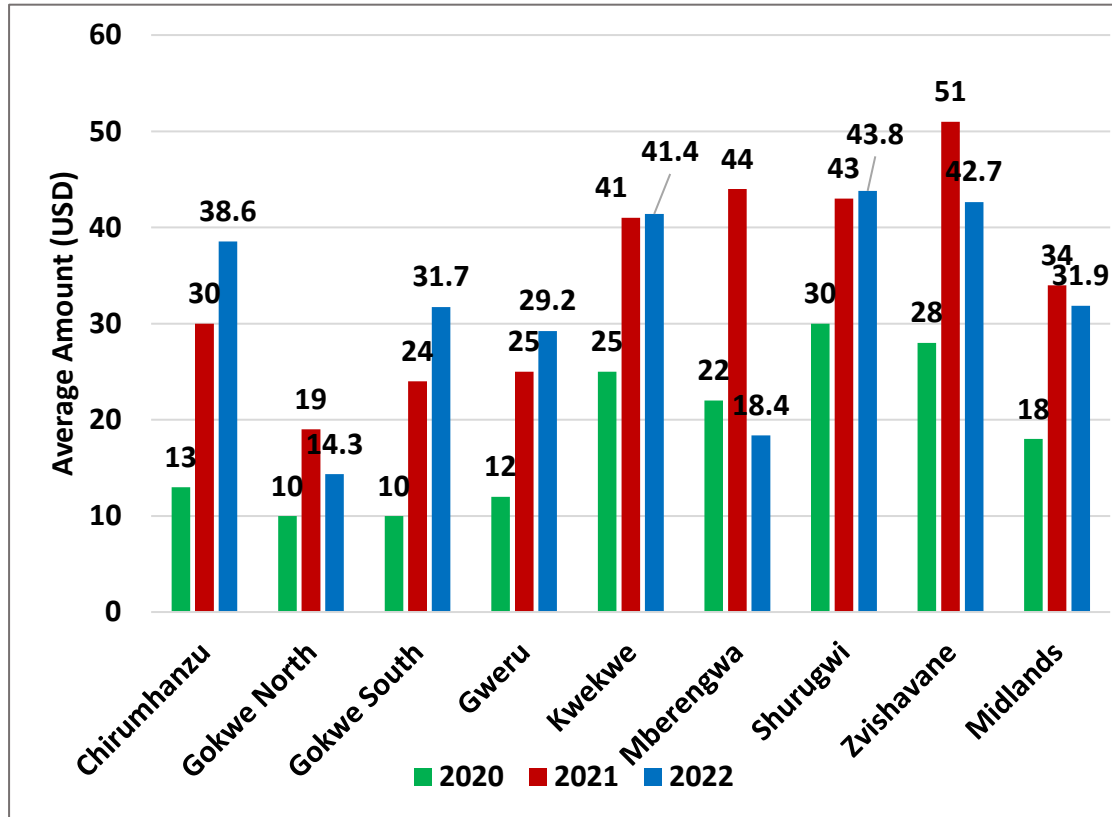
USD



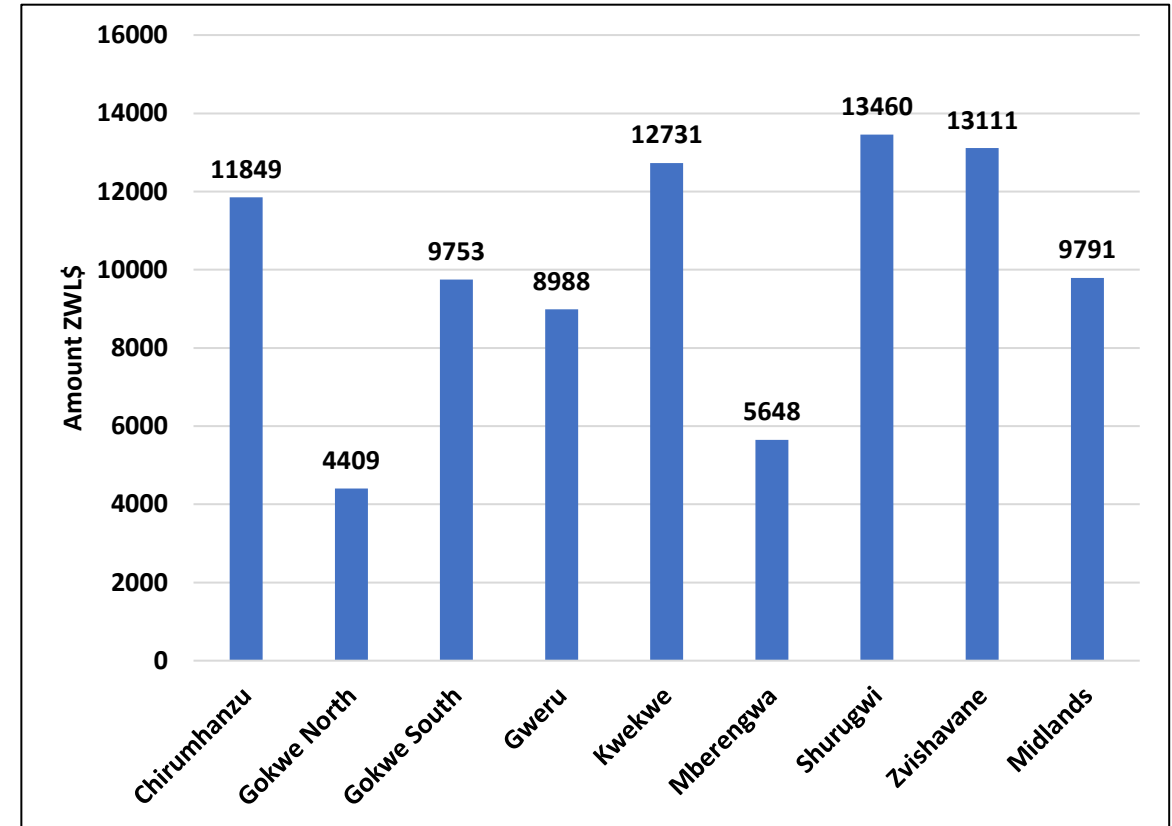
- The average household monthly income was ZWL\$22 226.00 with the lowest average household monthly income in Gokwe South (ZWL\$11 009.20).
- Generally there has been an increase in the average household income from USD31 in 2020 to USD70.1 in 2022 except for Mberengwa and Zvishavane that recorded a decrease.

# Average Household Monthly Expenditure-April 2022

USD

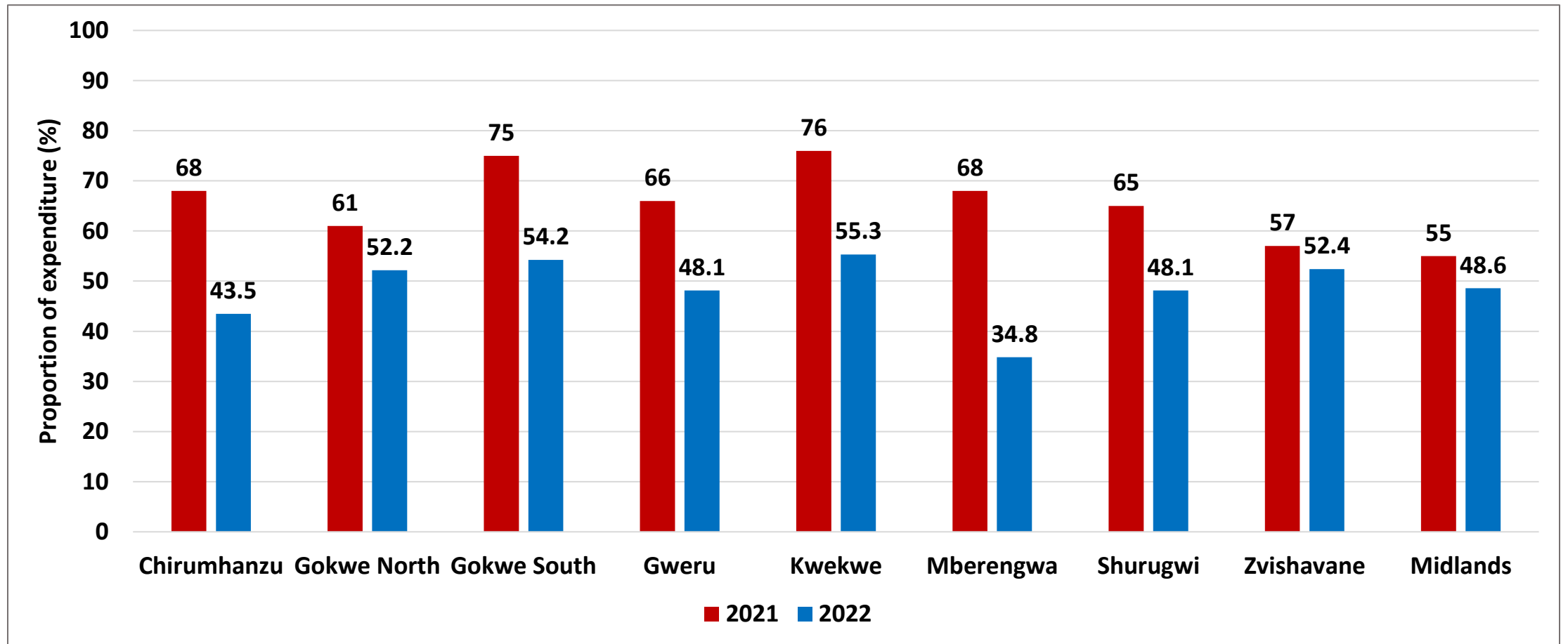


ZWL



- Generally, the average monthly expenditure increased across most of the districts except in Gokwe North, Mberengwa and Zvishavane.
- The highest household average monthly expenditure was in Shurugwi (USD43.8 ).

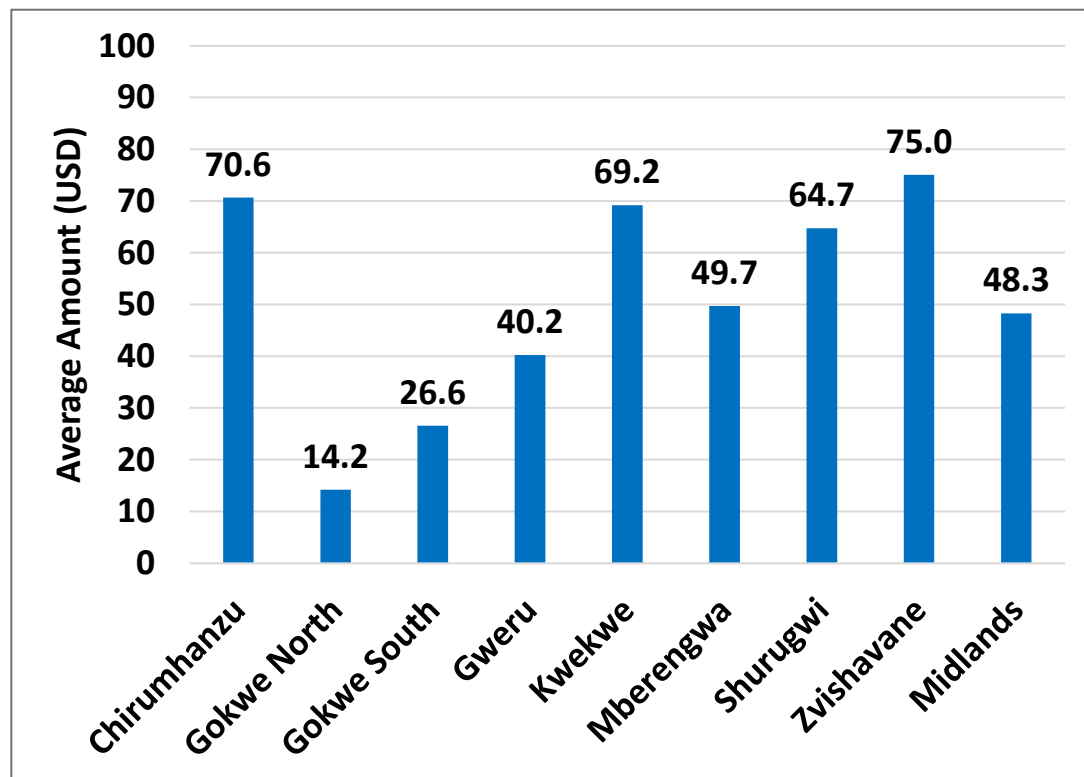
# Food Expenditure



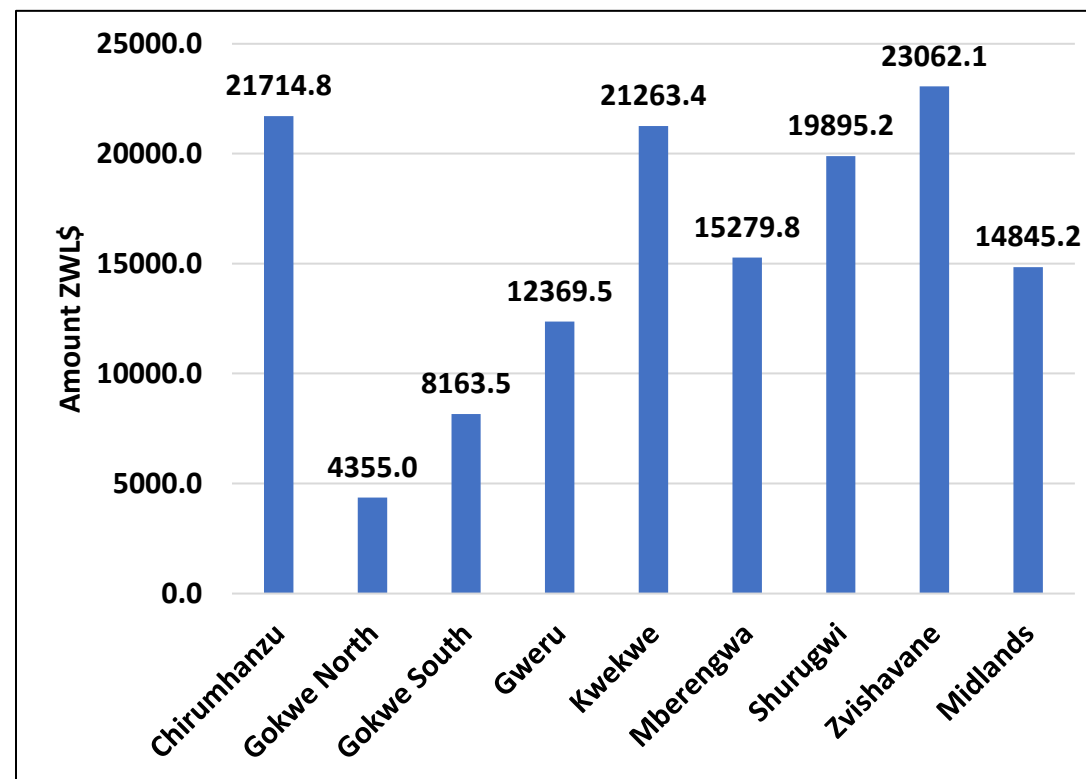
- The proportion of food expenditure was 48.6%, a decrease from 55% reported in 2021.
- The lowest food expenditure was in Mberengwa (34.8%) which was the largest drop from 68% in 2021.

# Average Household 6 Months Expenditure

USD

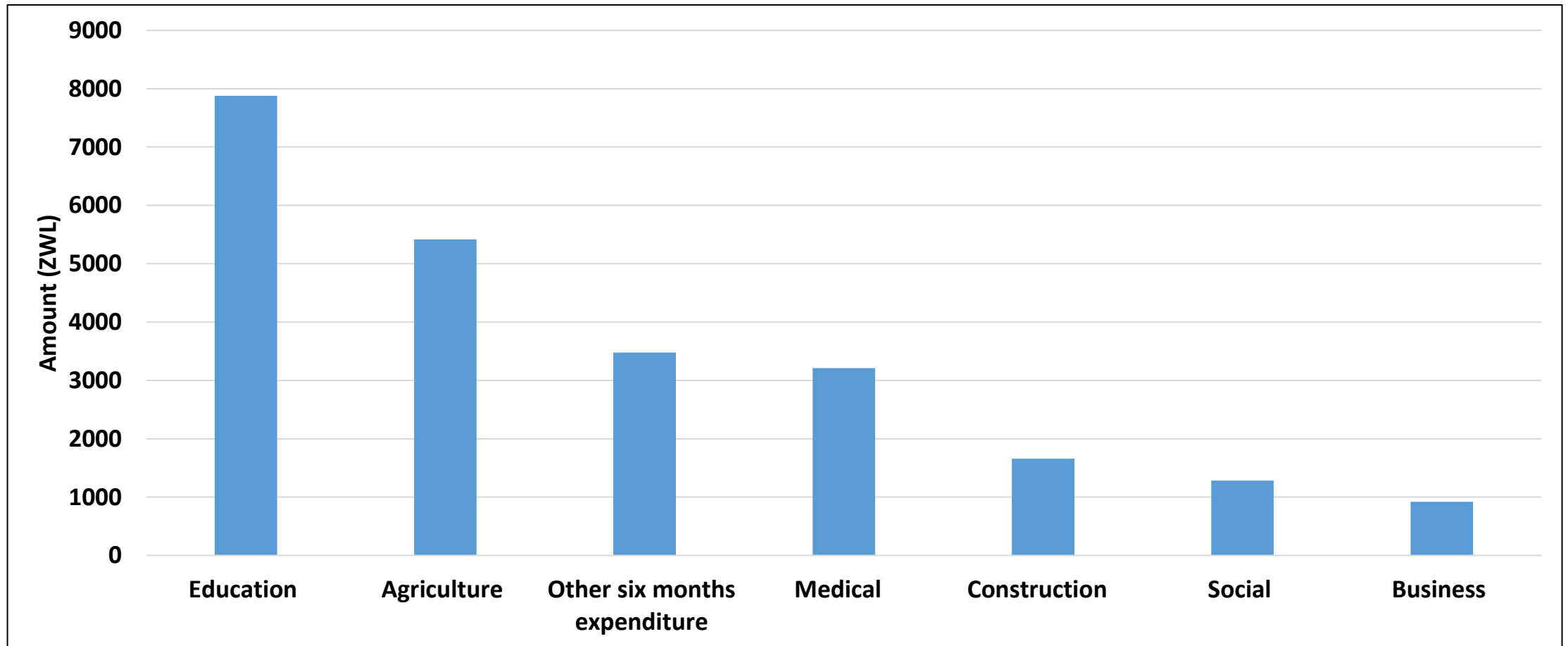


ZWL



- The average household 6 months expenditure was USD48.30.
- Gokwe North (USD14.20) had the lowest average 6 months expenditure.

# Six Month Expenditure



- Most of the six month expenditure was towards education costs followed by agriculture.

# **Nutrition and Diets**

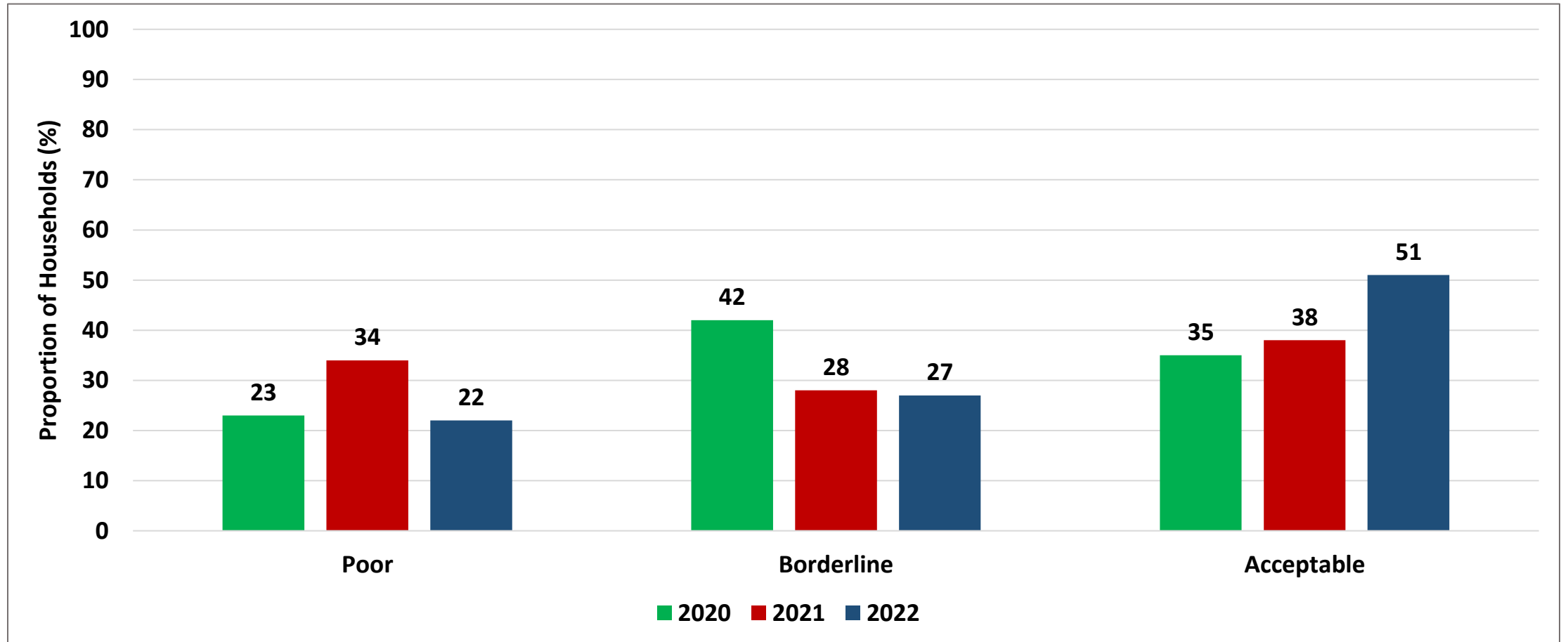
# **Food Consumption Patterns**

# Food Consumption Score

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



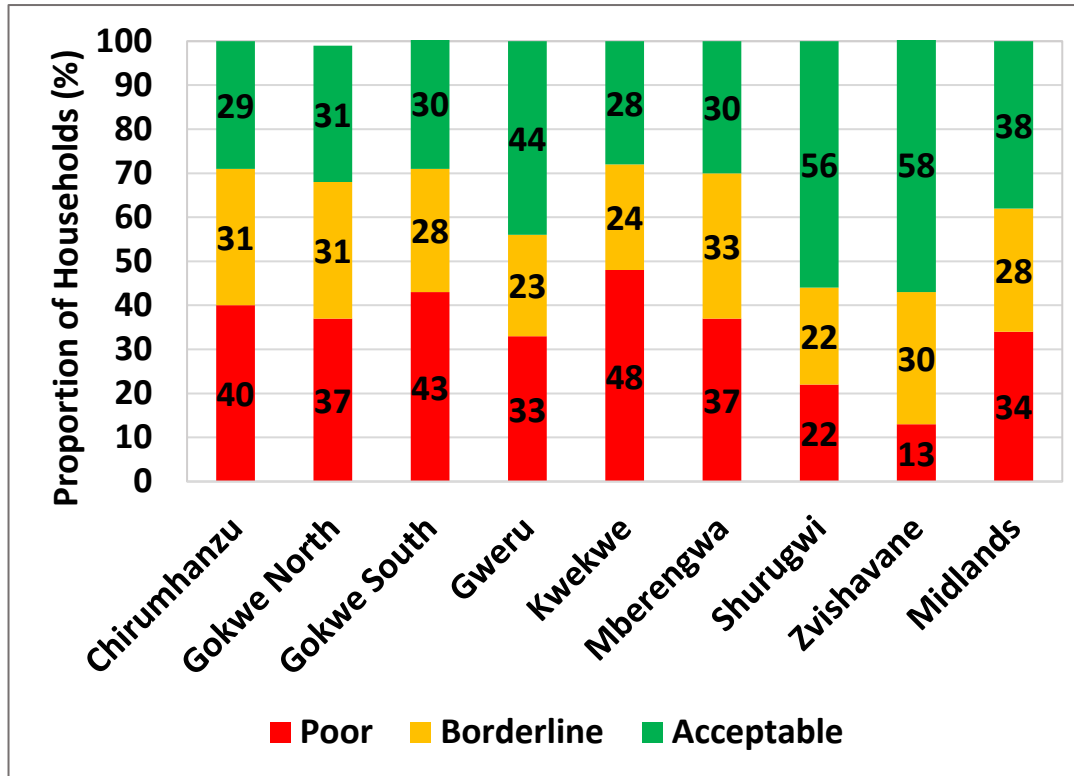
# Food Consumption Patterns Trend



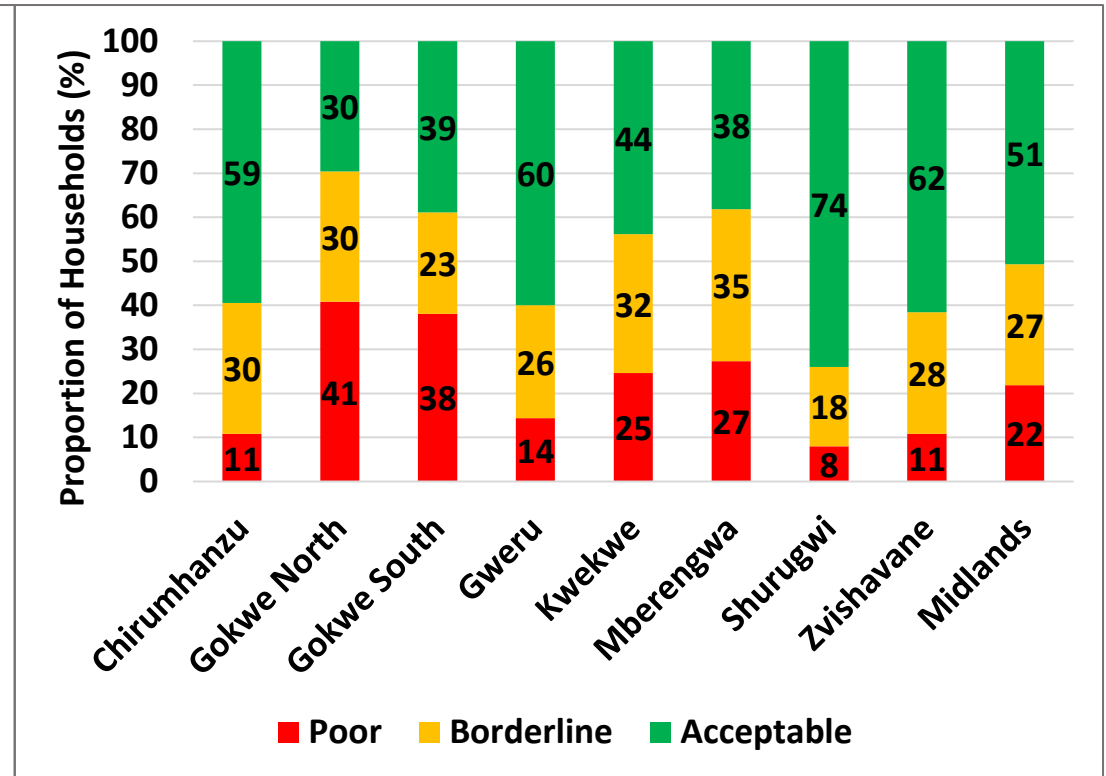
- Food consumption patterns have improved from the past three years as households with poor consumption patterns decreased from 34% in 2021 to 22% in 2022.
- Households with acceptable consumption patterns increased from 38% to 51% during the same period.

# Food Consumption Patterns

2021



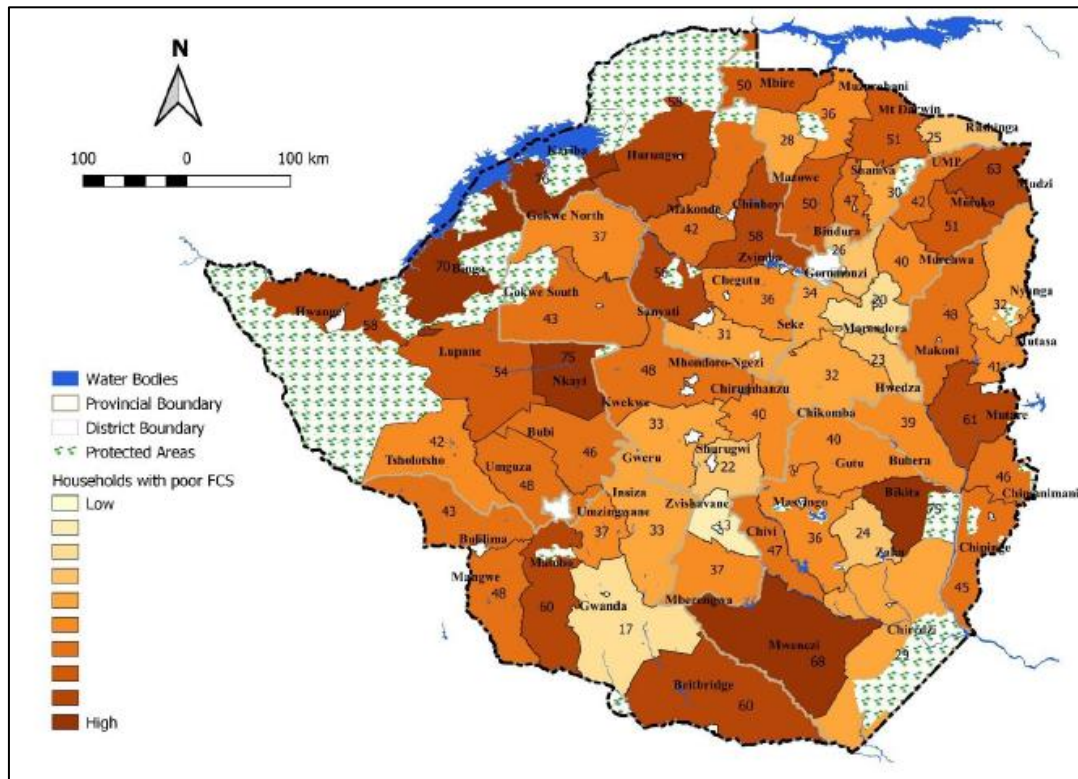
2022



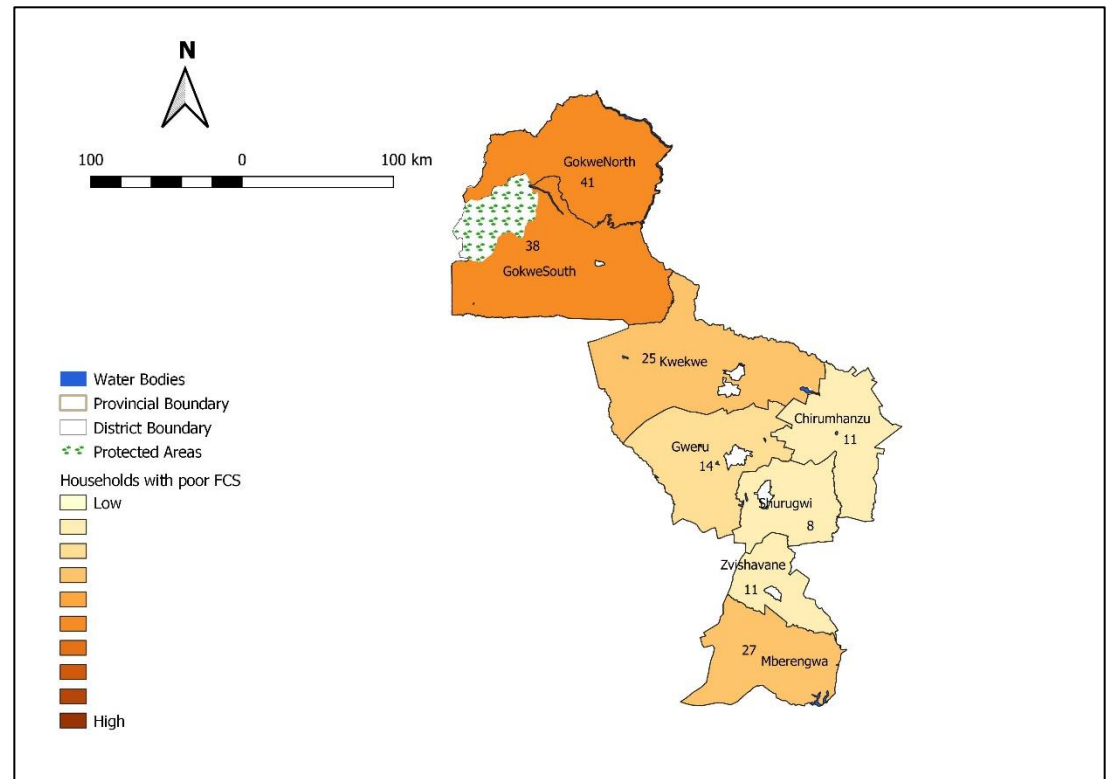
- Food consumption patterns improved in all districts compared to the preceding year.
- About half of the households (51%) had acceptable food consumption patterns which was a 13 percentage point increase from 2021.
- Shurugwi (74%) had the highest proportion of households with acceptable consumption patterns.

# Poor Food Consumption Patterns by District

2021

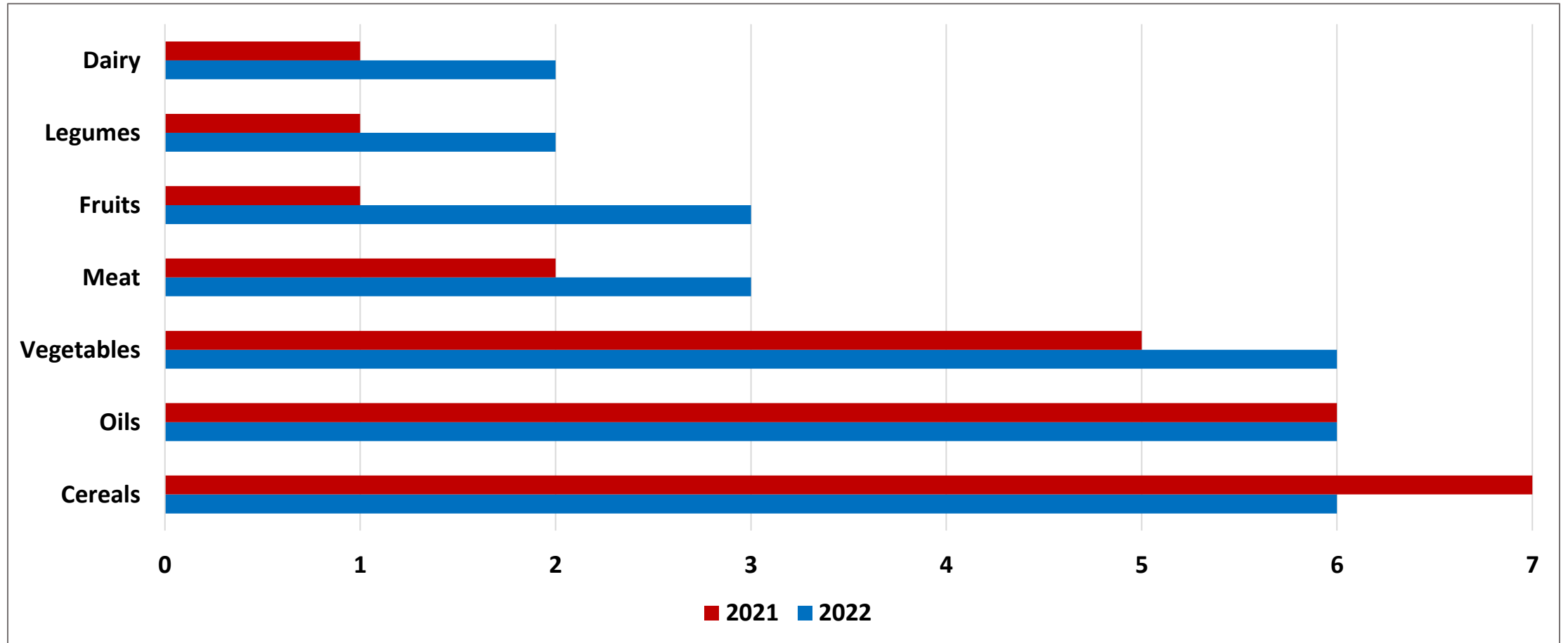


2022



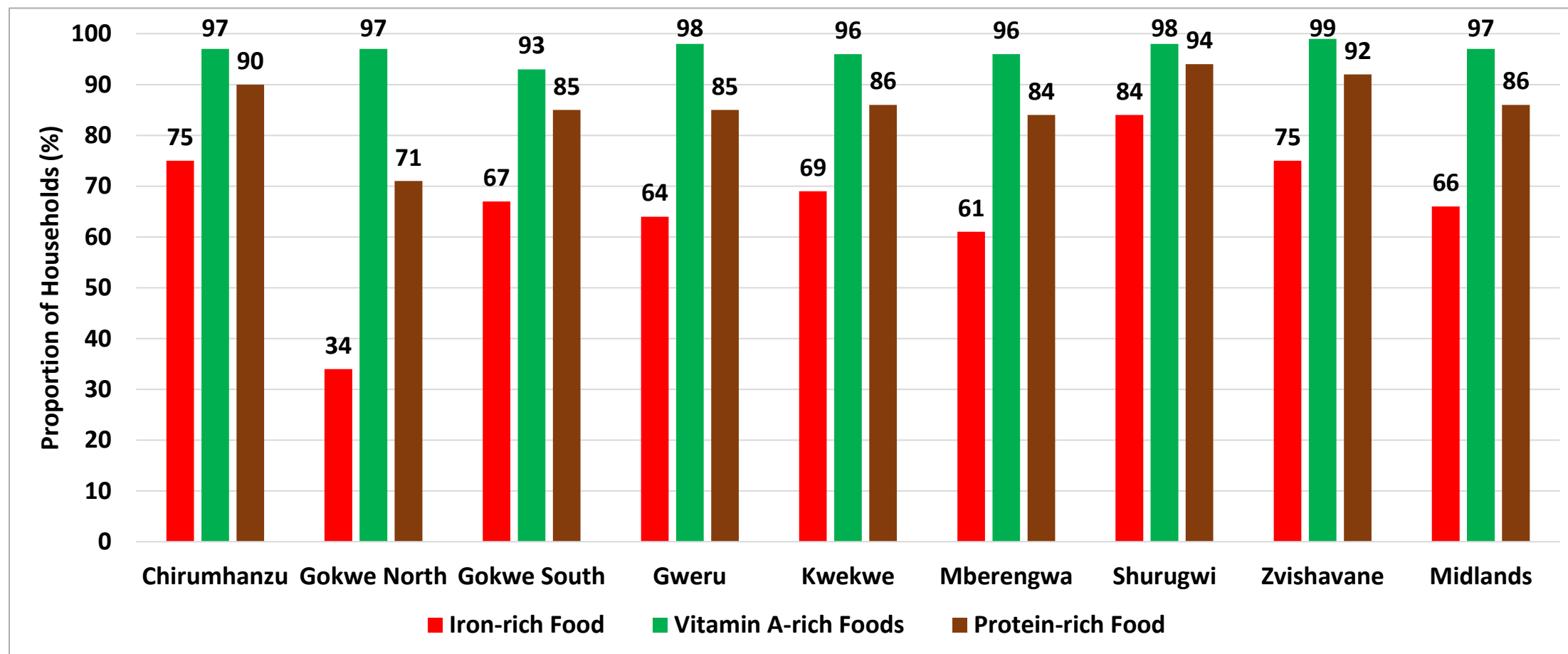
- Generally, the proportion of households with poor food consumption patterns decreased compared to 2021.
- Gokwe North (41%) had the highest proportion of households consuming poor diets which was an increase from 37% in 2021.

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



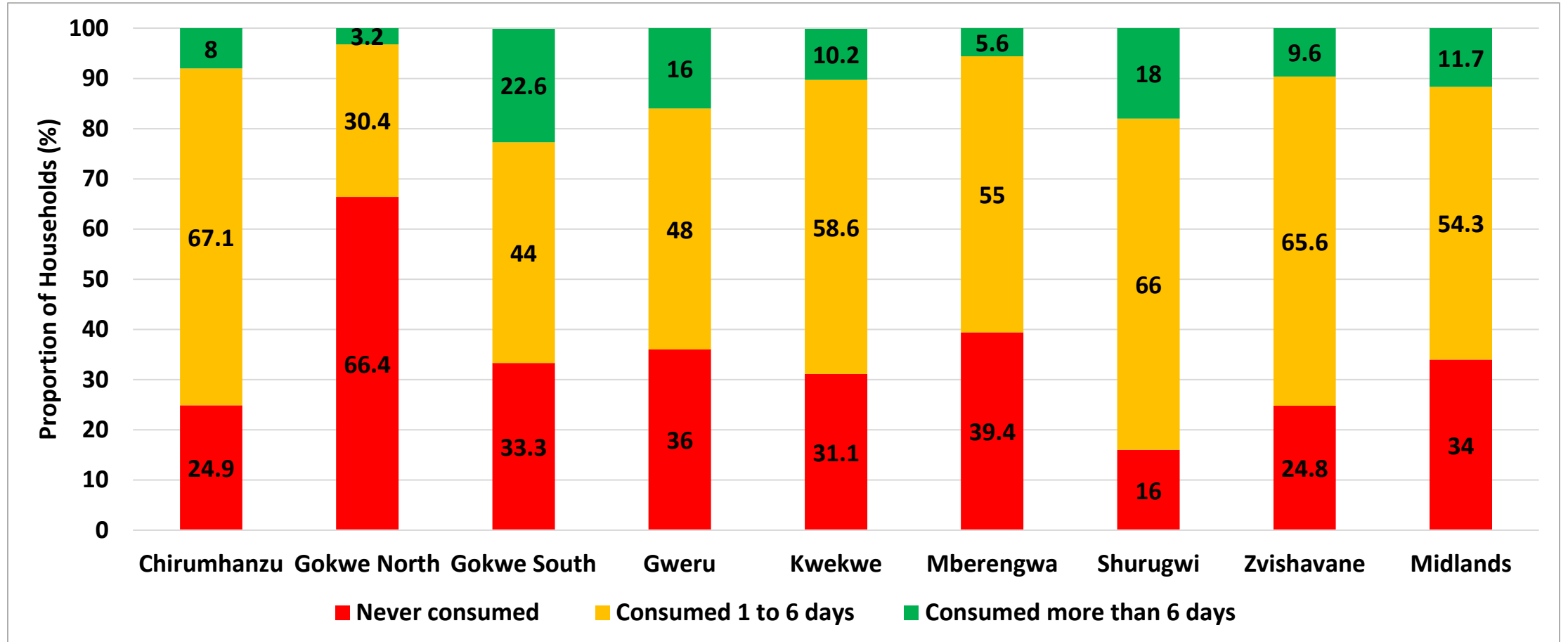
- Households mostly consumed cereals, oils and vegetables.
- Although consumption of meat, fruits, legumes and dairy was still low, it has improved from the previous year, 2021.

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



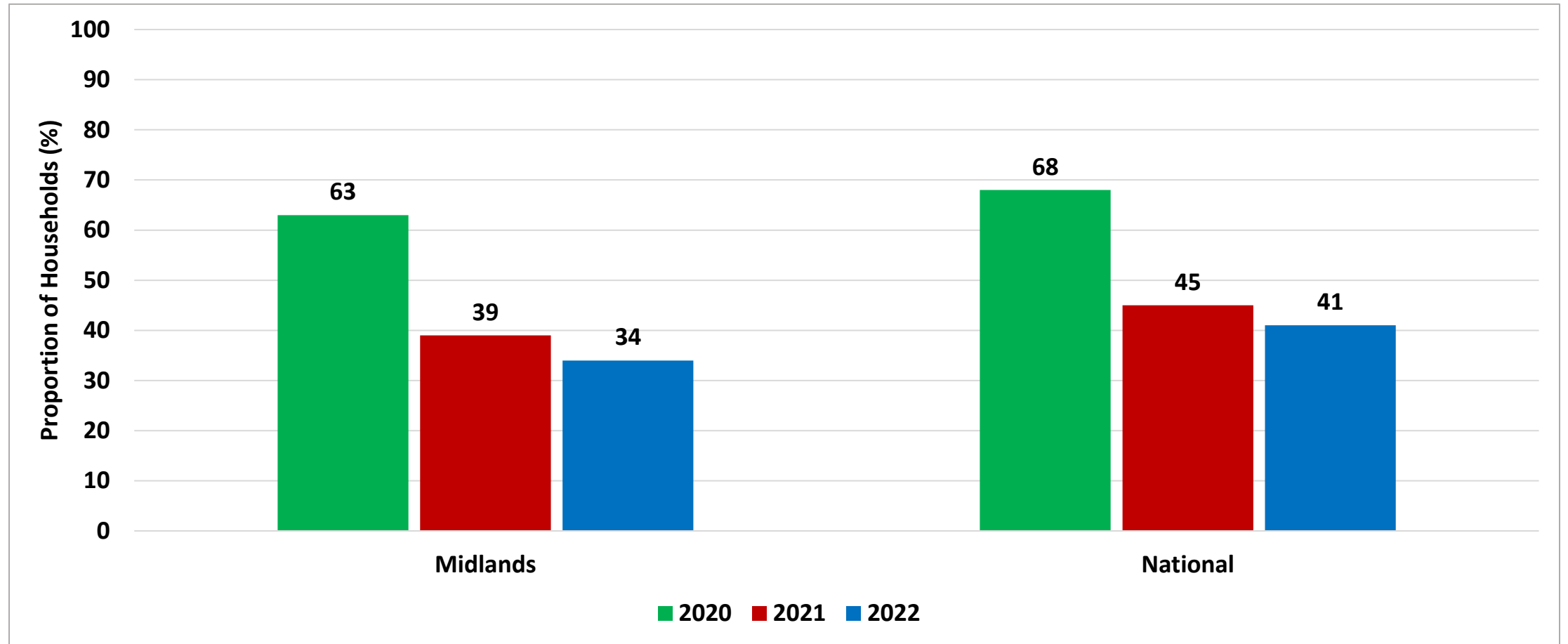
- Iron rich foods were the least consumed (66%) followed by protein rich foods (86%) while vitamin A rich Foods were the mostly consumed (97%).

# Households Consumption of Iron-Rich Foods



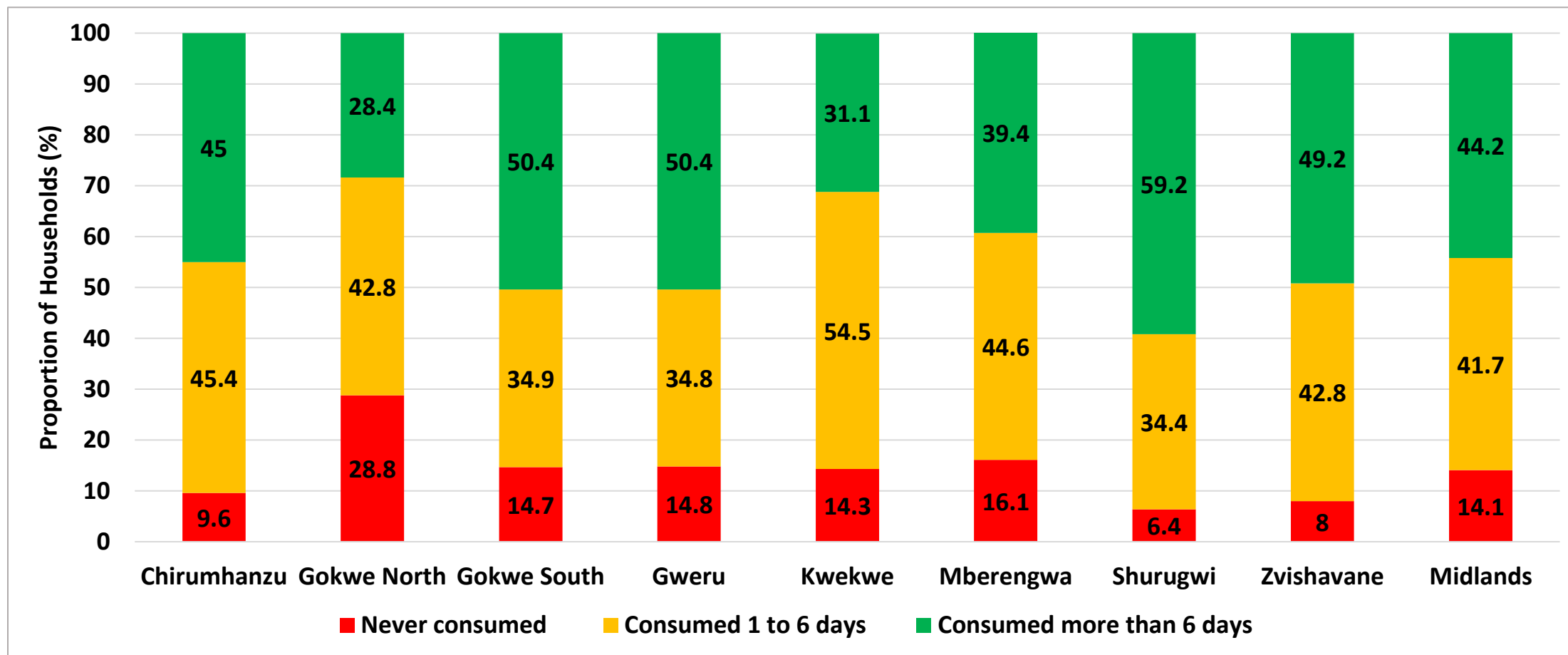
- Iron is an essential micromineral required for the synthesis of blood cells in the body. Iron deficiency causes anaemia whose symptoms include unusual fatigue and reduced immune response.
- Gokwe North (66.4%) had the highest proportion of households which never consumed iron-rich foods seven days prior to the survey.

# Trend of Poor Consumption of Iron-Rich Foods



- Although the proportion of households that never consumed iron-rich foods seven days preceding survey was 34%, it has decreased over the years.

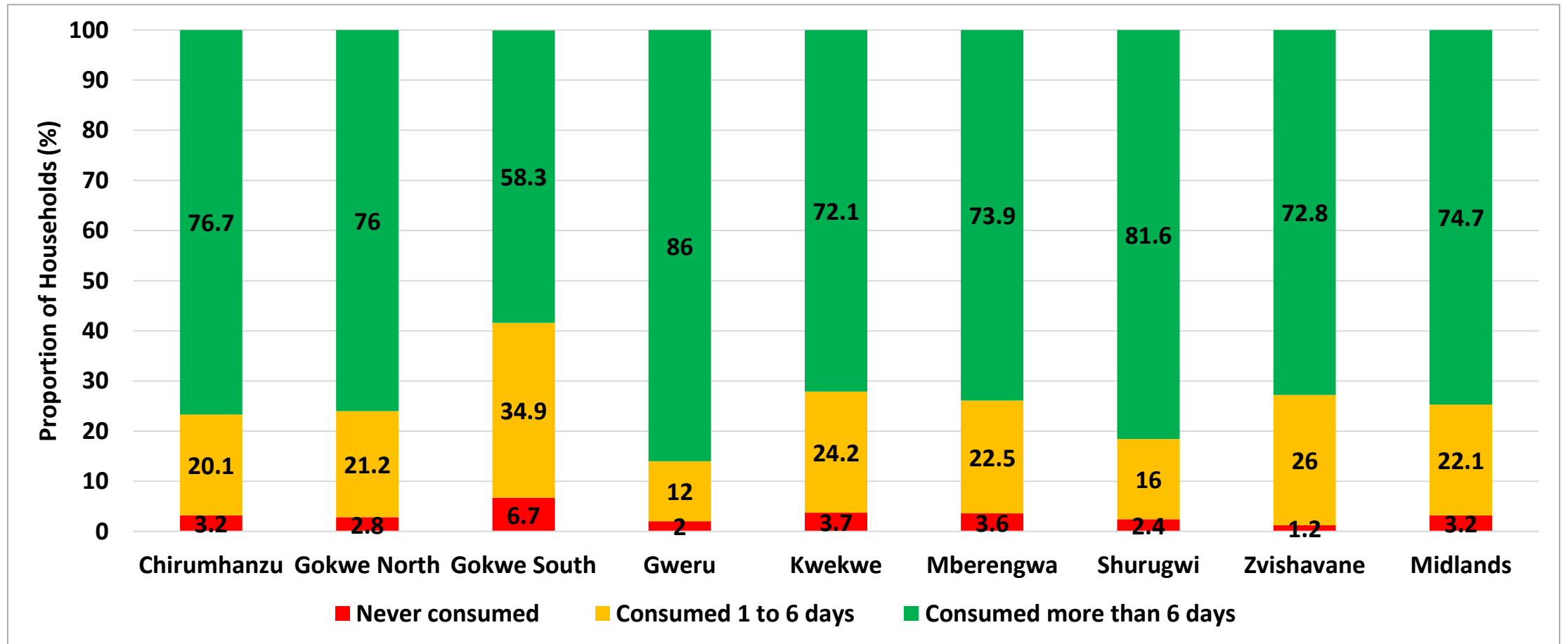
# Households Consumption of Protein-Rich Foods



- Inadequate protein intake inhibits proper body growth, tissue repair and immune function.
- Cumulatively, 14.1% of the households never consumed protein-rich foods seven days preceding the survey.



# Households Consumption of Vitamin A-rich Foods



- Vitamin A is essential for vision, cell division, reproduction and immunity. Vitamin A deficiency causes night blindness and is associated with low immune response, maternal mortality and poor pregnancy outcomes.
- The proportion of households that never consumed Vitamin A rich foods prior to the survey was 3.2%.

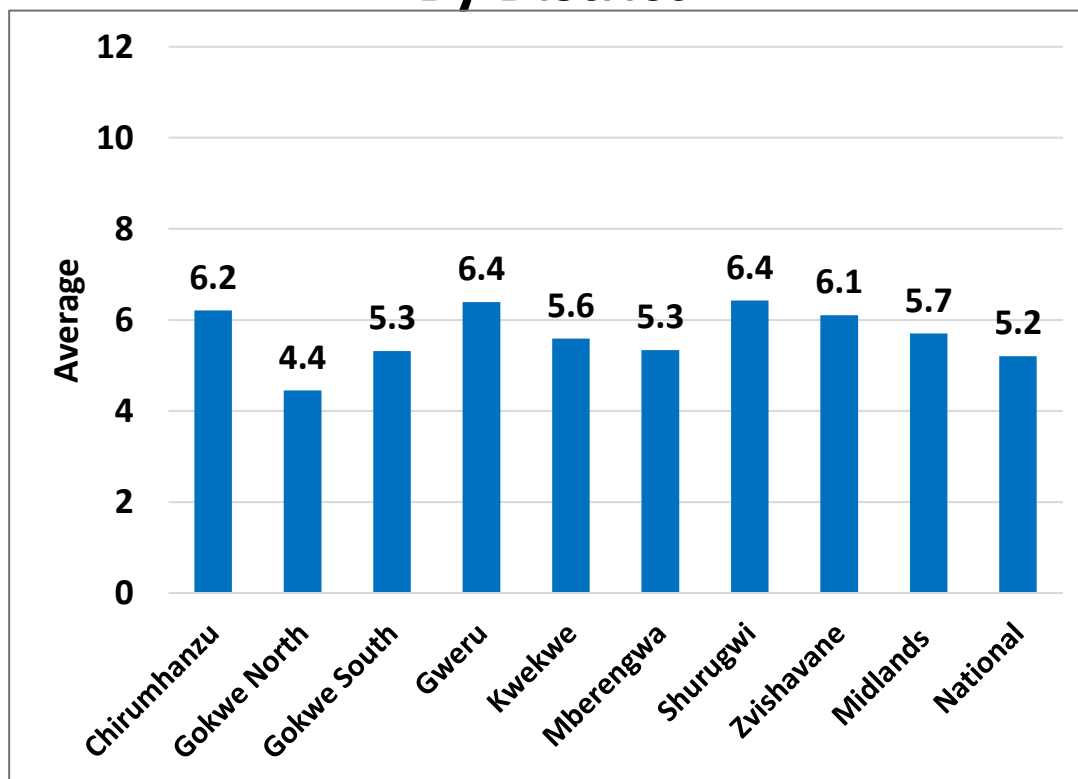
# Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

- The household dietary diversity score (HDDS) is used as proxy measure of the quality of household food consumption
- HDDS measures the number of unique foods consumed by a household over a 7 days 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:

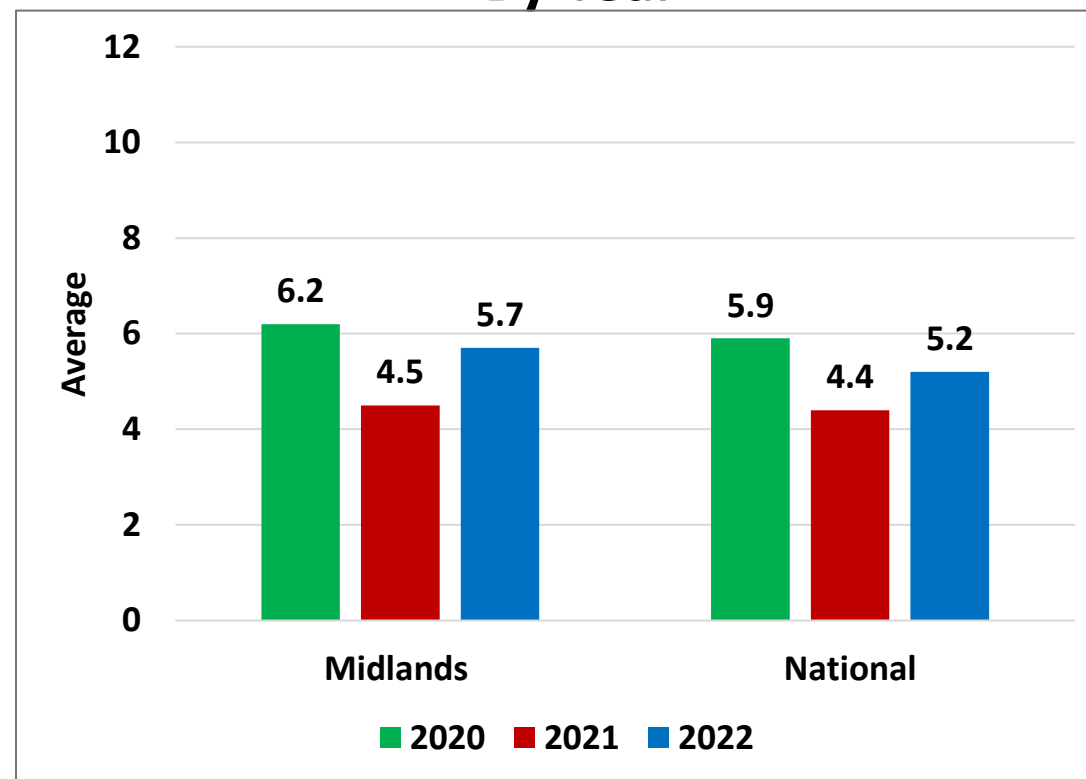
| HDDS | Classification |
|------|----------------|
| <3   | Low            |
| 4-5  | Medium         |
| >5   | Acceptable     |

# Average Household Dietary Diversity

## By District

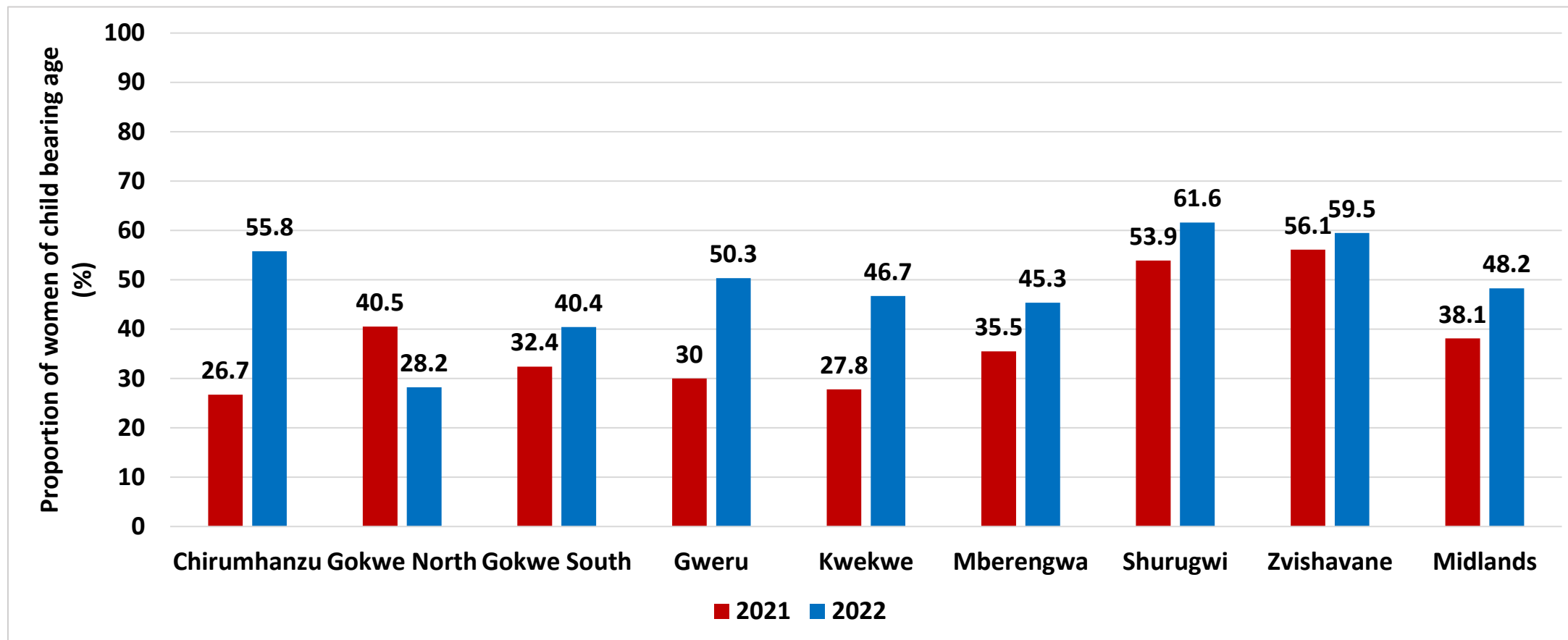


## By Year



- On average, all districts were consuming about 6 food groups out of a possible 12.
- Although household dietary diversity has improved since 2020 (4.5), the current finding was a slight decrease from the 6.2 reported in 2021.

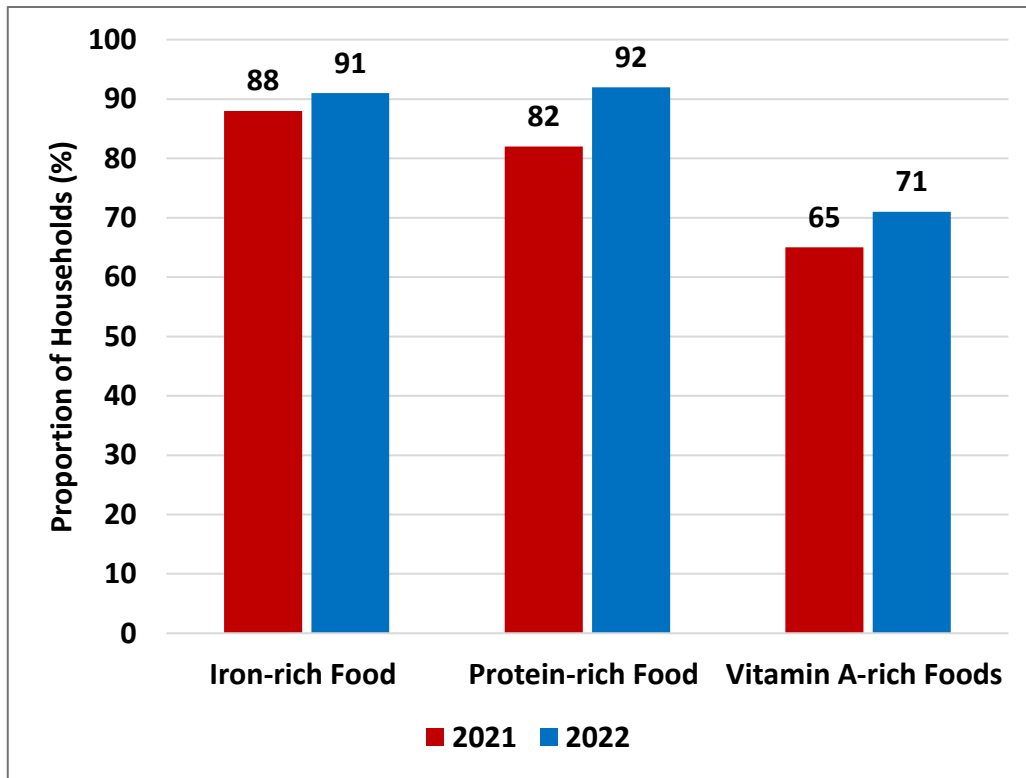
# Minimum Dietary Diversity of Women of Child Bearing Age



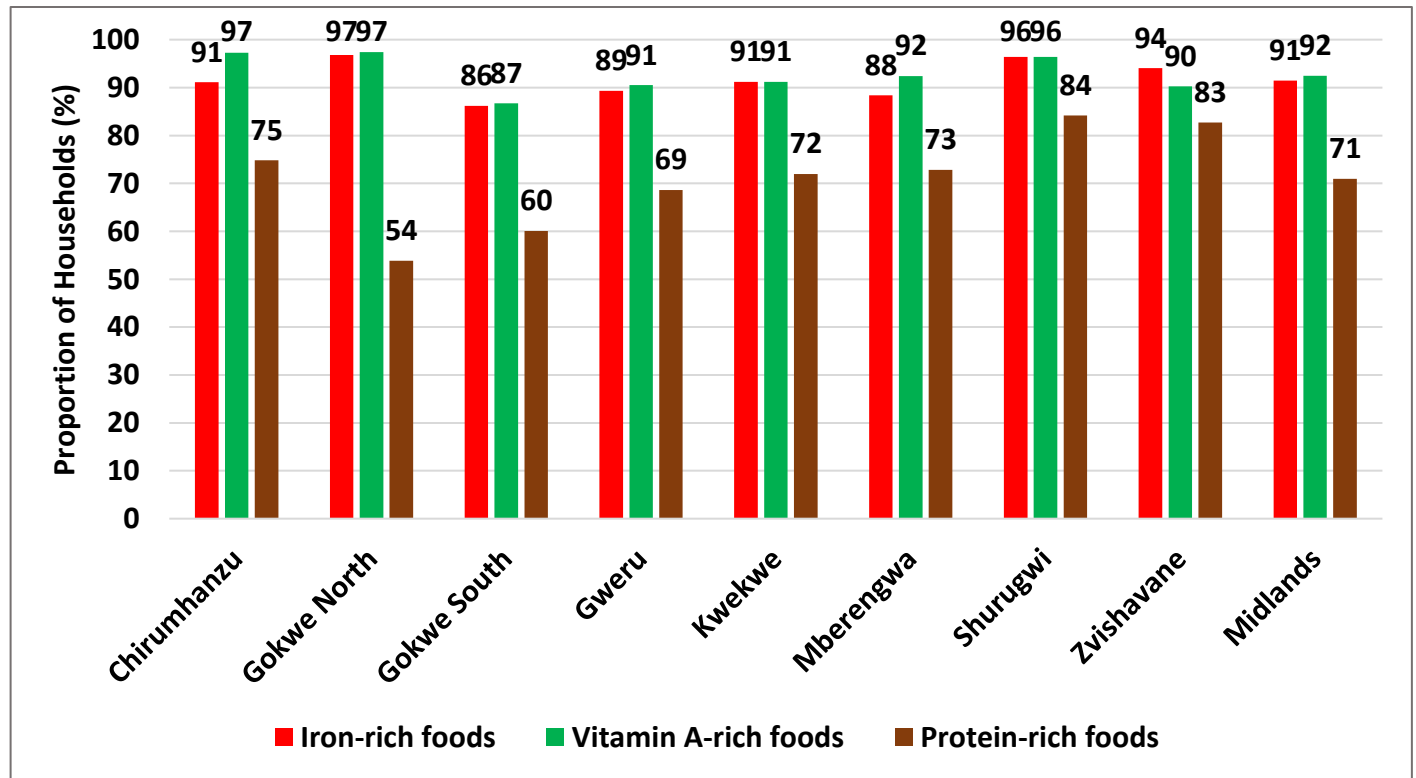
- Almost half (48.2%) of women had Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) 24-hour preceding the survey.
- Generally, MDD for Women of Child Bearing Age (WCBA) improved across all districts with the exception of Gokwe North.
- Zvishavane had the lowest increase of 3.3 percentage points while Chirumhanzu had the highest increase of 29.1 percentage points.

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

## By Year

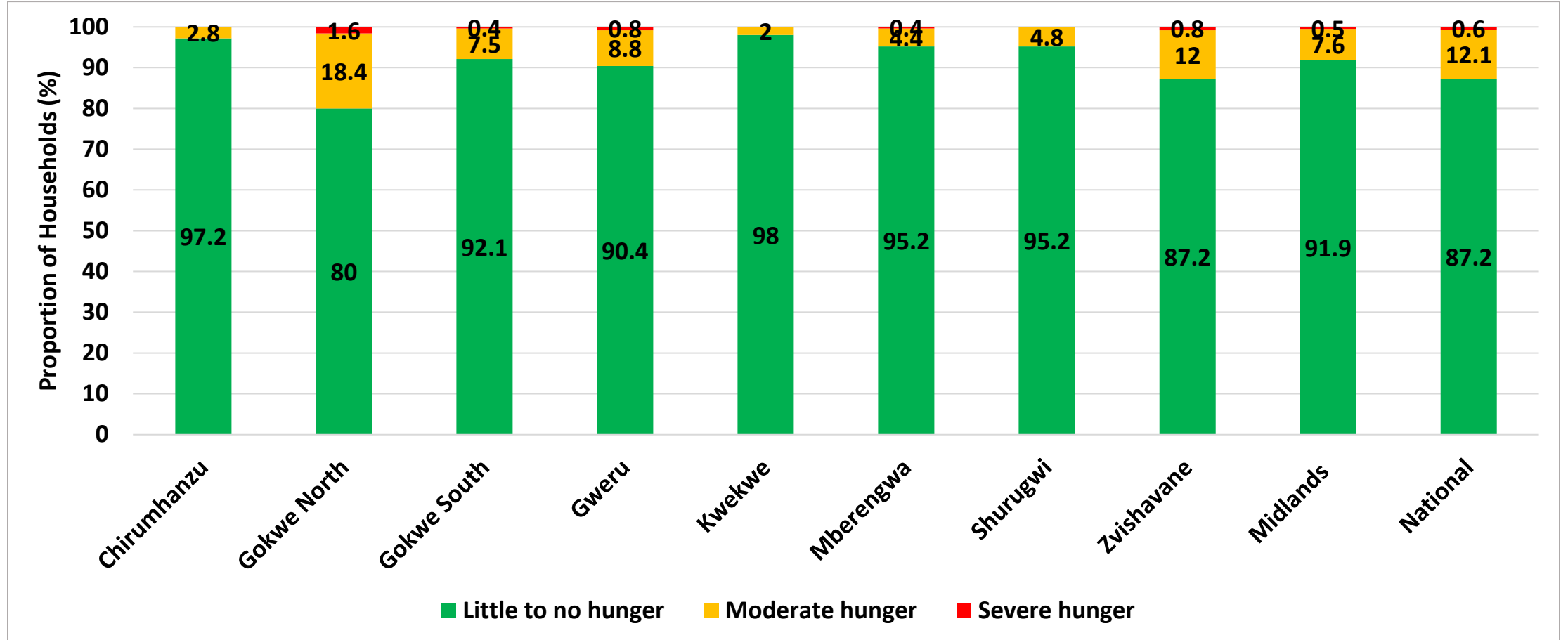


## By District



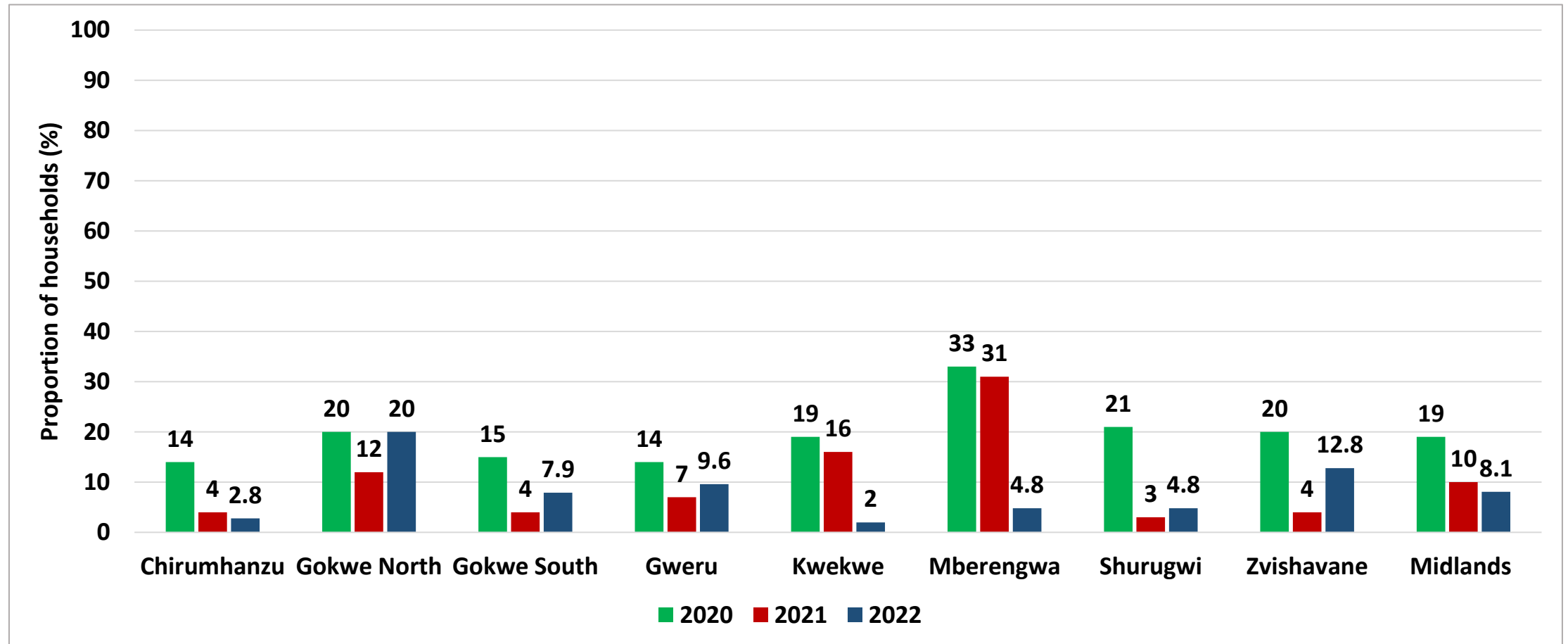
- The province recorded an increased consumption of iron-rich foods from 88% in 2021 to 91% in 2022; vitamin A-rich foods from 82% in 2021 to 92% in 2022; and protein-rich foods from 65% in 2021 to 71% in 2022.

# Household Hunger Scale



- The majority of households (91.9%) reported having experienced little to no hunger in the 30 days preceding the assessment.
- Among those that experienced moderate to severe hunger, Gokwe North (1.6%) had the highest proportion.

# Households which Experienced Moderate to Severe Hunger

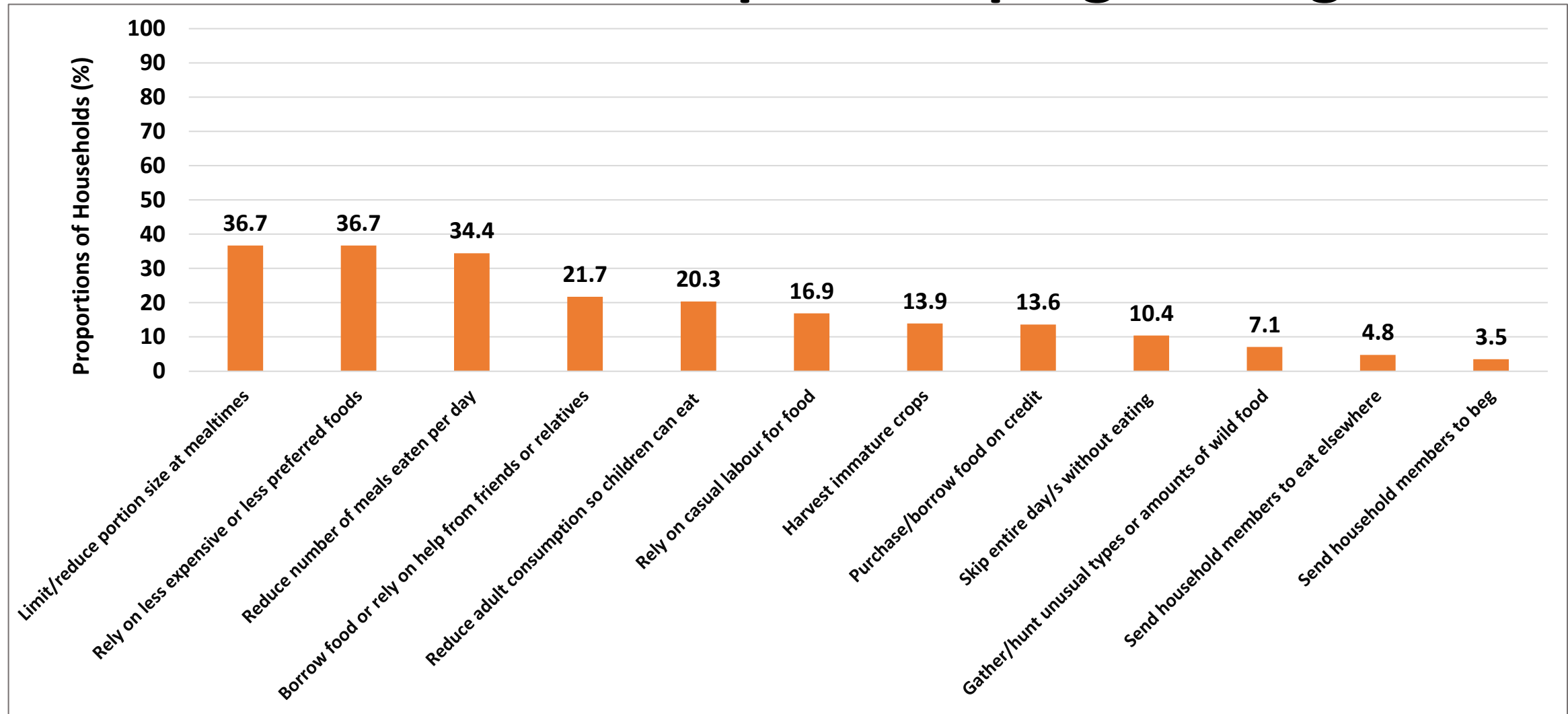


- Generally, there has been a decline in the proportion of households that experienced moderate to severe hunger in the past three years; from 19% in 2020 to 10% in 2021 and 8.1% in 2022.

# **Livelihoods and Consumption Based Coping Strategies**

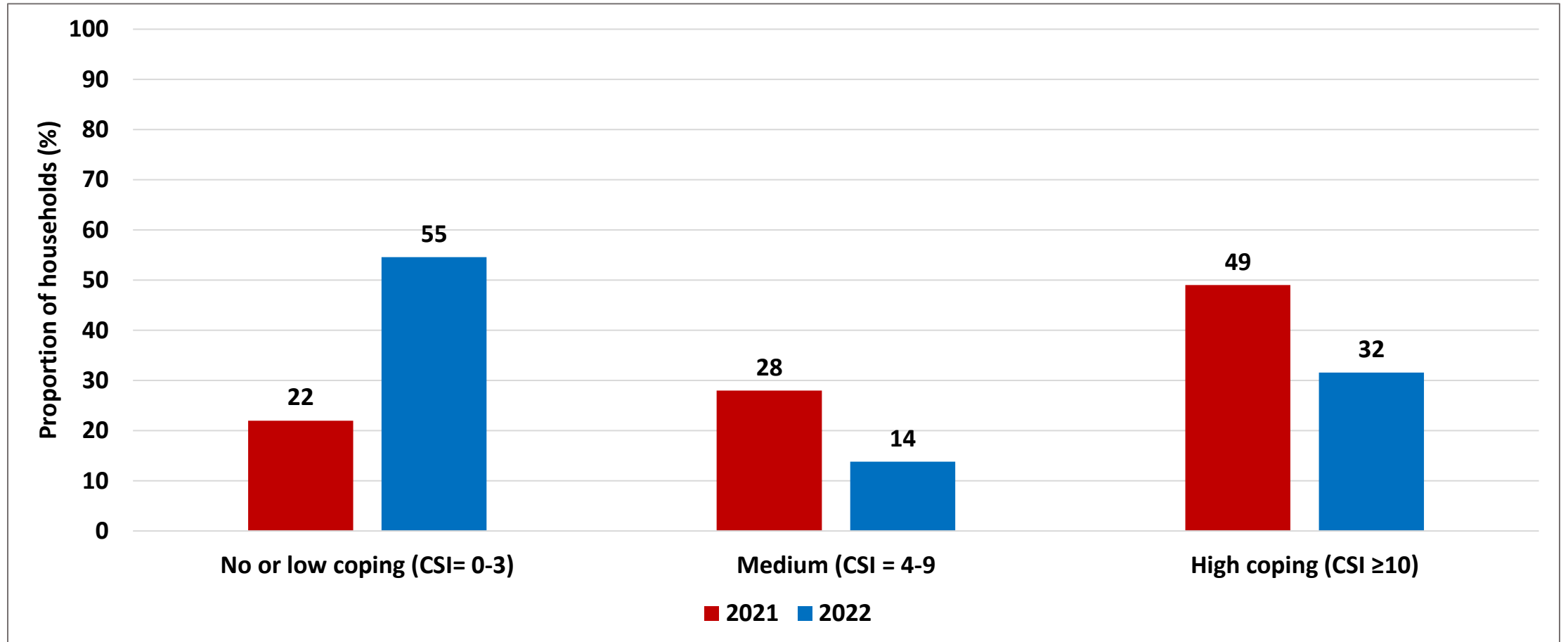


# Household Consumption Coping Strategies



- Limiting/reducing portion size at mealtimes (36.7%), relying on less expensive foods (36.7%) and reducing number of meals eaten per day (34.4%) were the most adopted consumption based coping strategies.

# Household Reduced Consumption Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

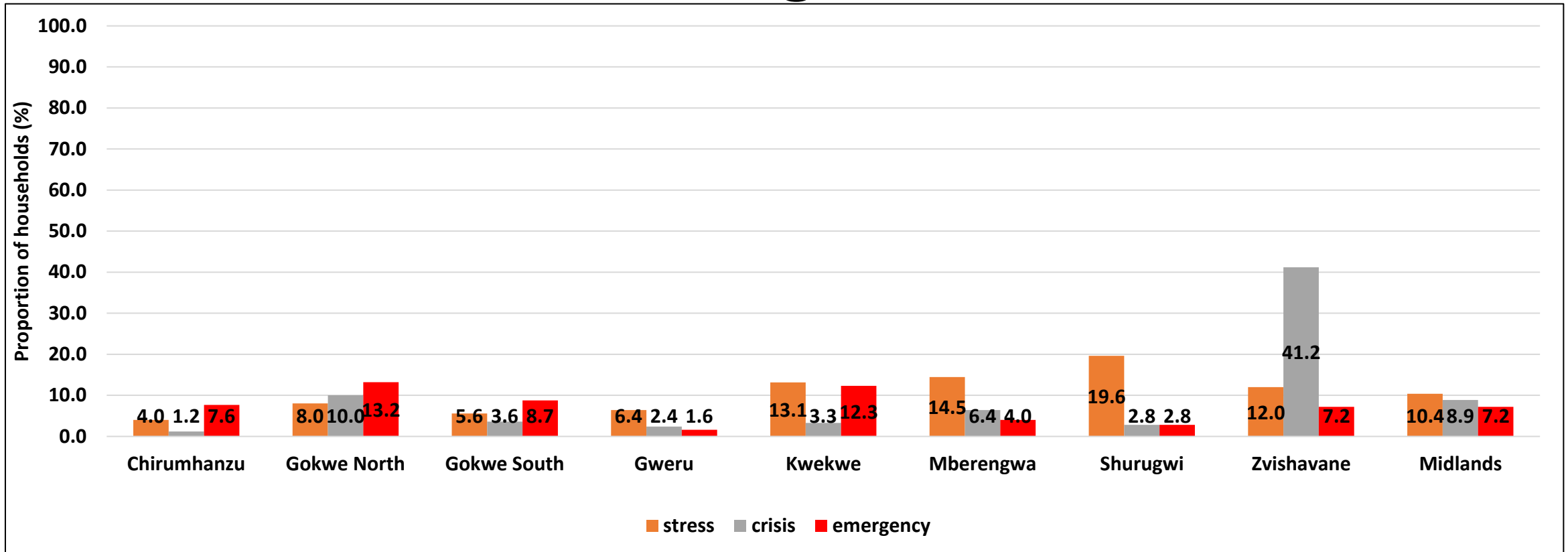


- The proportion of households which adopted high consumption based coping strategies decreased from 49% in 2021 to 32% in 2022.

# Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies

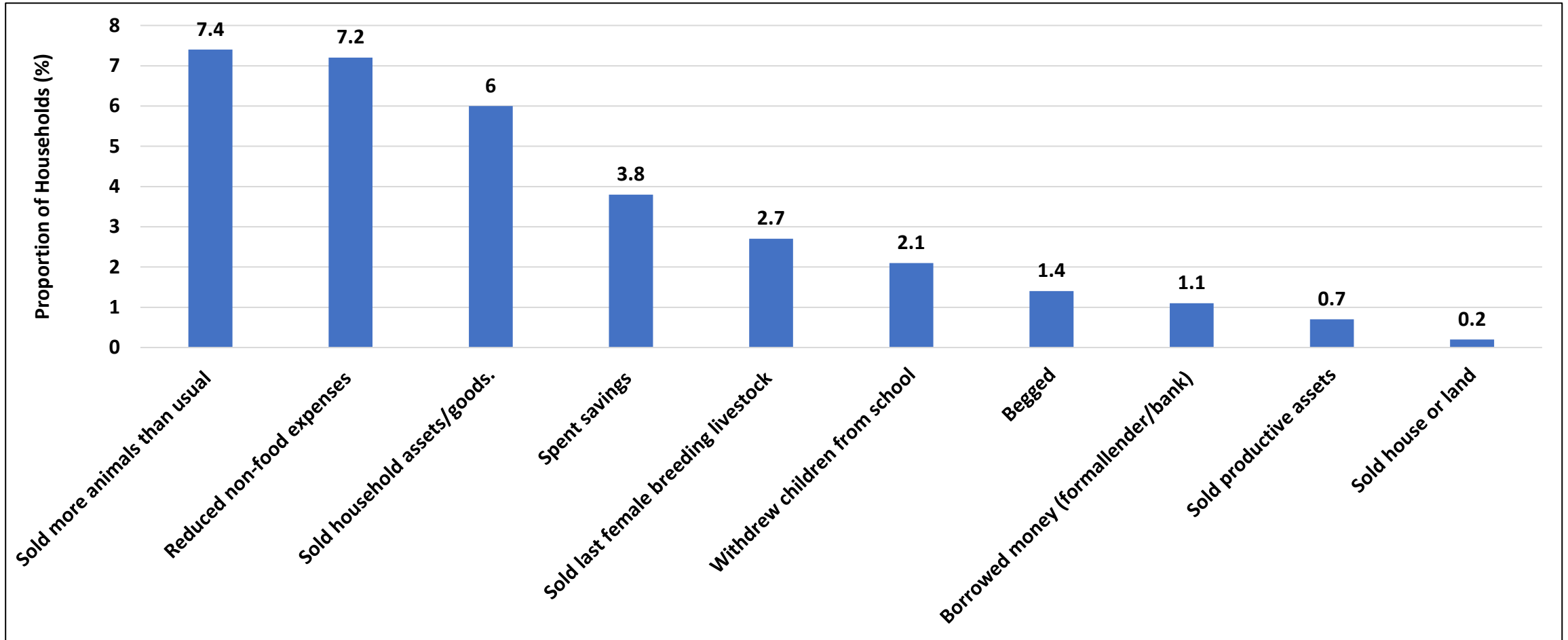
| Category  | Coping Strategy   |
|-----------|---|
| Stress    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Borrowing money, spending savings, selling assets and more livestock than usual.</li></ul>  |
| Crisis    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Selling productive assets, directly reduces future productivity, including human capital formation.</li><li>• Withdrawing children from school</li><li>• Reducing non food expenditure.</li></ul>                 |
| Emergency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Selling one's land affects future productivity, strategies are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.</li><li>• Begging for food.</li><li>• Selling the last breeding stock to buy food.</li></ul> |

# Households Engaging in Livelihoods Coping Strategies



- Emergency livelihood coping strategies were employed by 7.2% of the households.
- The proportion of households that resorted to emergency coping strategies was highest in Gokwe North (13.2%) followed by Kwekwe (12.3%).

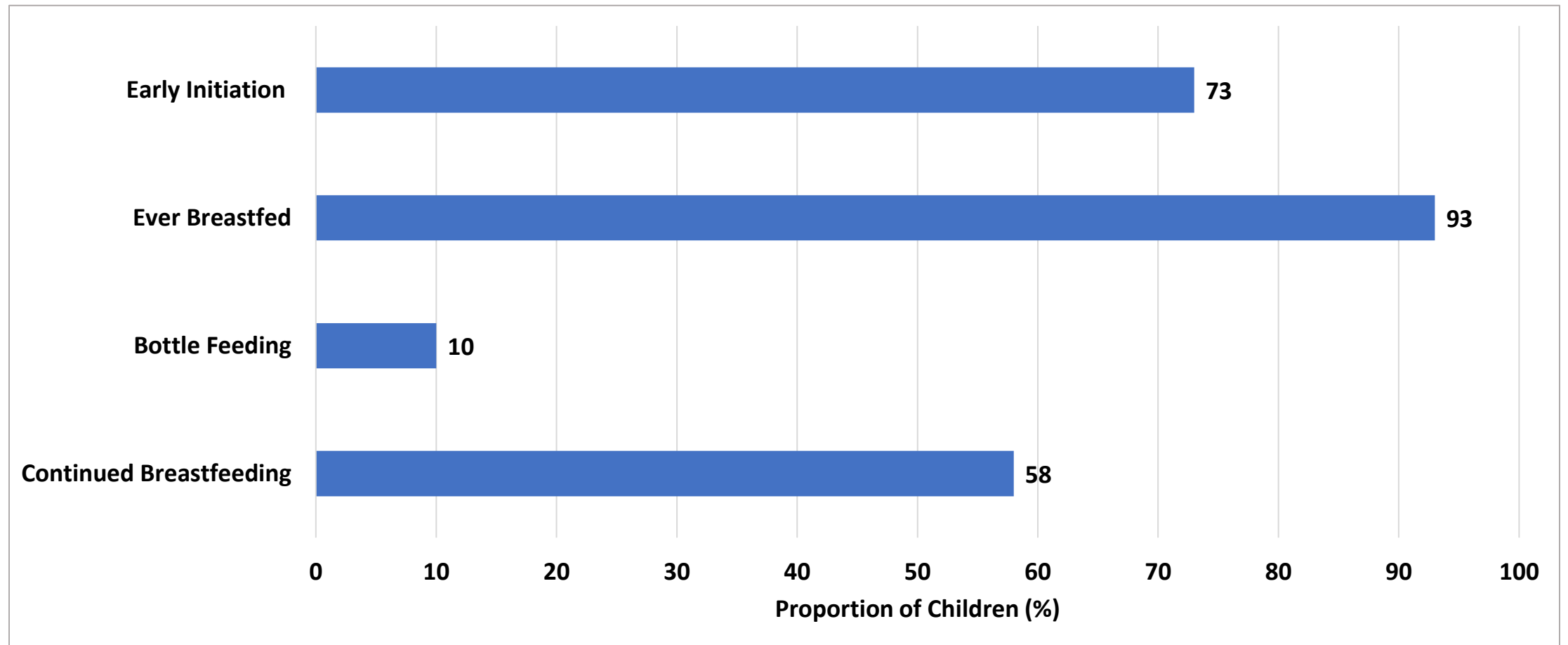
# Proportion of Households that Engaged in Livelihoods Coping Strategies



- Selling more animals than usual (7.4%) and reducing non-food expenses on health and education(7.2%) were the most engaged livelihood coping strategies.

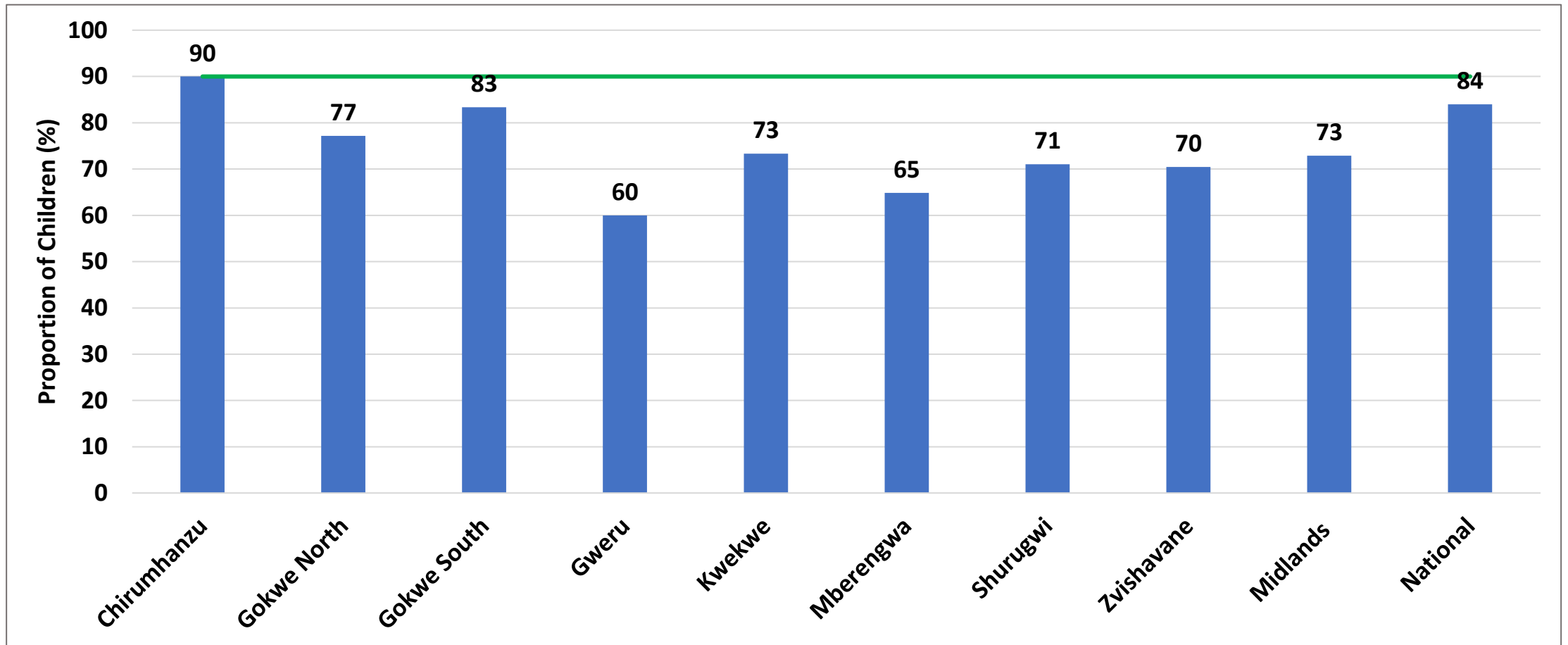
# **Child Nutrition**

# Breastfeeding Practices



- Breastfeeding helps protect children against some short- and long-term illnesses and diseases.
- Almost all children (93%) had ever been breastfed while about 10% were bottle fed.

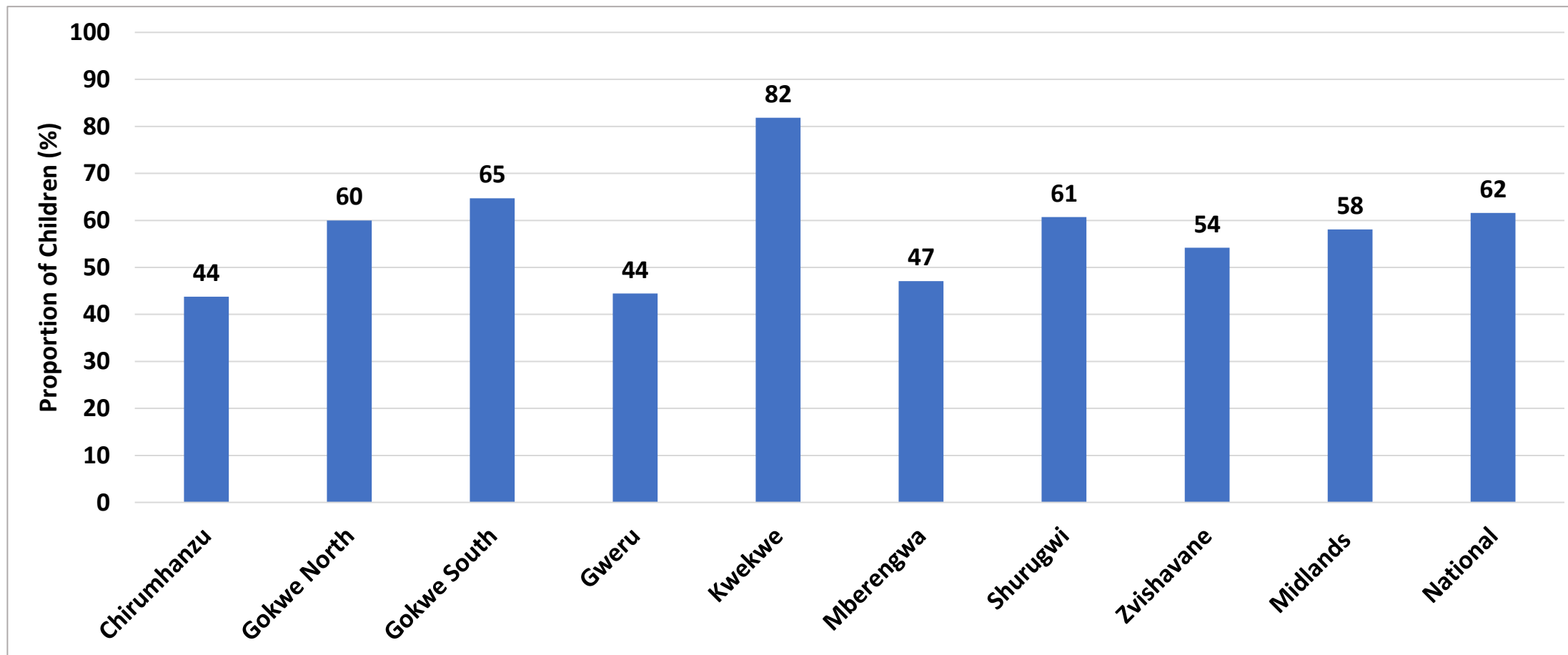
# Early Initiation of Breastfeeding



- Early initiation of breastfeeding was 73%, being highest in Chirumhanzu (90%) and lowest in Gweru (60%).
- It is recommended that a child be breastfed within one hour of birth and Midlands has not attained the national target of 90% for this indicator.



# Continued Breastfeeding Beyond 1 Year



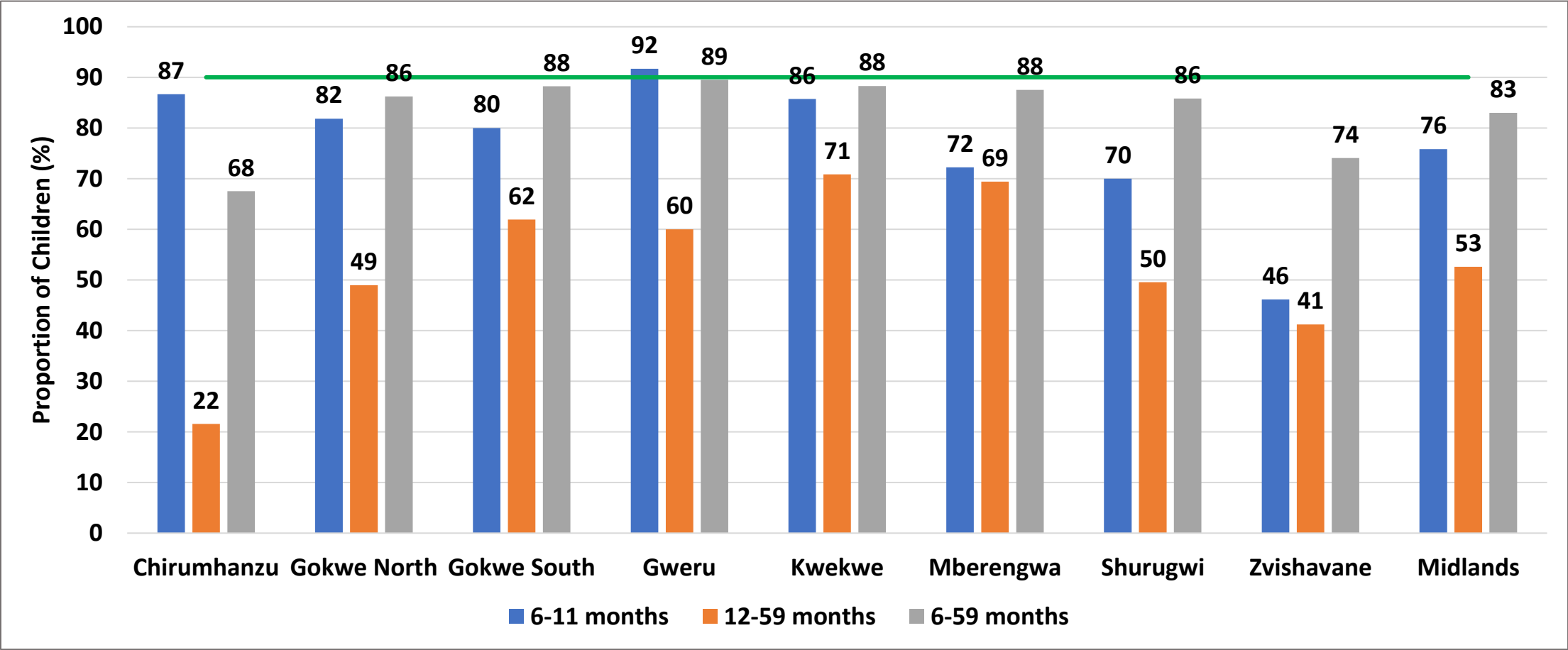
- Only 58% of children continued breastfeeding beyond 1 year of age.
- The recommendation is for children to be breastfed up to 24 months of age or beyond.

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

- Infants and young children have elevated vitamin A requirements to promote rapid growth and help combat infections.
- Severe vitamin A deficiency at this age may cause visual impairment; and increase the risk of illness and mortality from childhood illnesses.
- The recommended vitamin A supplementation schedule for infants and children 6–59 months of age is as:

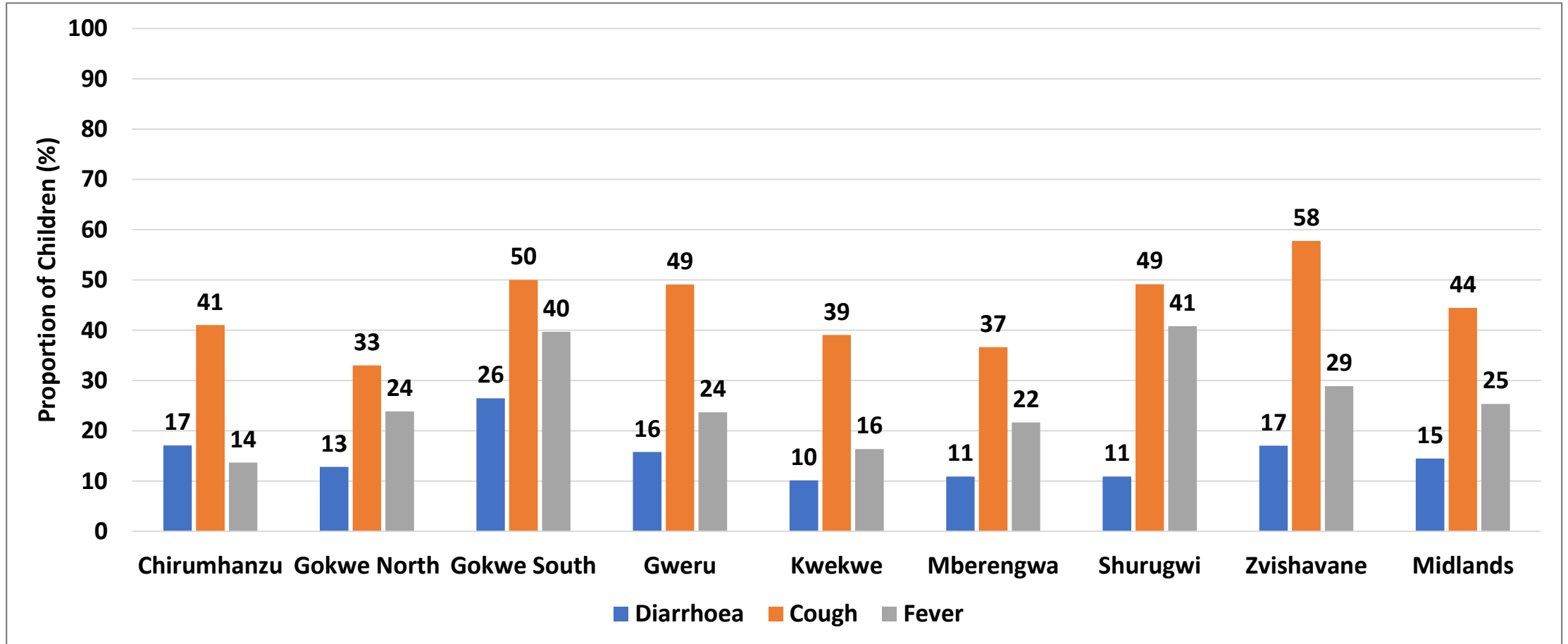
| Target group            | Infants 6 – 11 months of age   | Children 12 – 59 months of age  |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Dose                    | 100 000 IU (30 mg RE) vitamin A  | 200 000 IU (60 mg RE) vitamin A |
| Frequency               | Once   | Twice a year (every 6 months)   |
| Route of administration | Oral liquid, oil-based preparation of retinyl palmitate or retinyl Acetate |                                 |

# Children Aged 6-59 Months who Received the Recommended Dose of Vitamin A



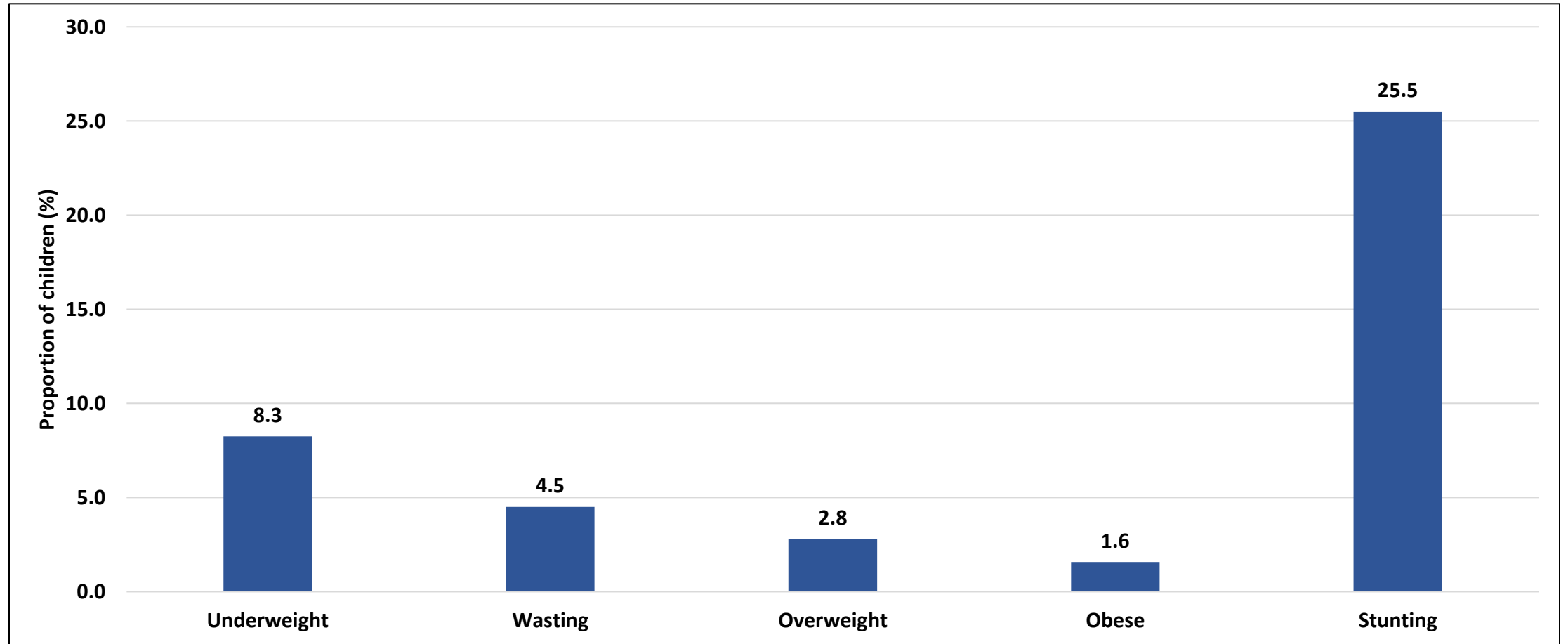
- The majority of children (83%) received the recommended dose of vitamin A in the 12 months preceding the assessment.
- Only Gweru (92%) reached the recommended target of 90% Vitamin A supplementation for children 6-11 months old and subsequently had the highest proportion for the 6-59months age group while Chirumhanzu had the lowest.

# Prevalence of Child Illness



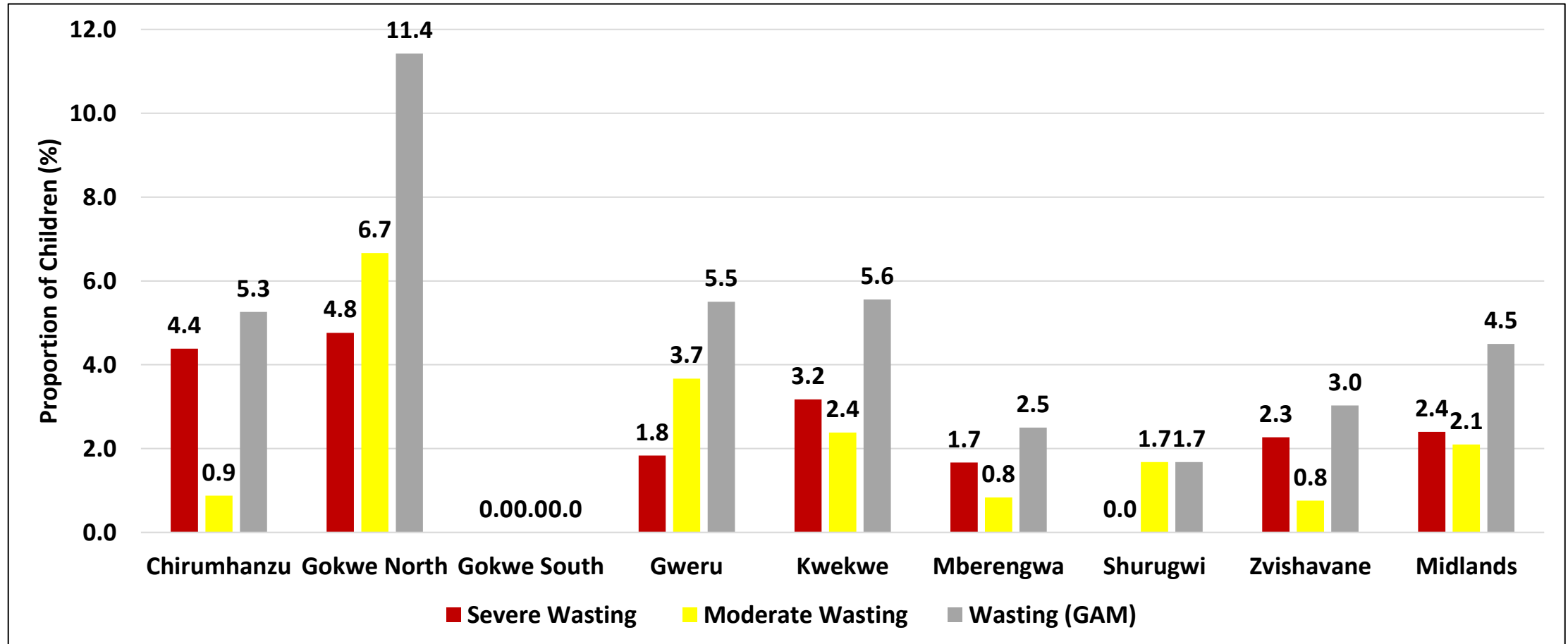
- A quarter of the children had fever (25%), 15% had diarrhoea and 44% had a cough two weeks prior to the survey.
- The highest proportions of children with diarrhoea, fever and cough were in Gokwe South (26%); Shurugwi (41%) and Zvishavane (58%) respectively.

# Nutrition Status of Children 6-59 Months



- The provincial stunting rate (25.5%) surpassed the WHO threshold of 20%.

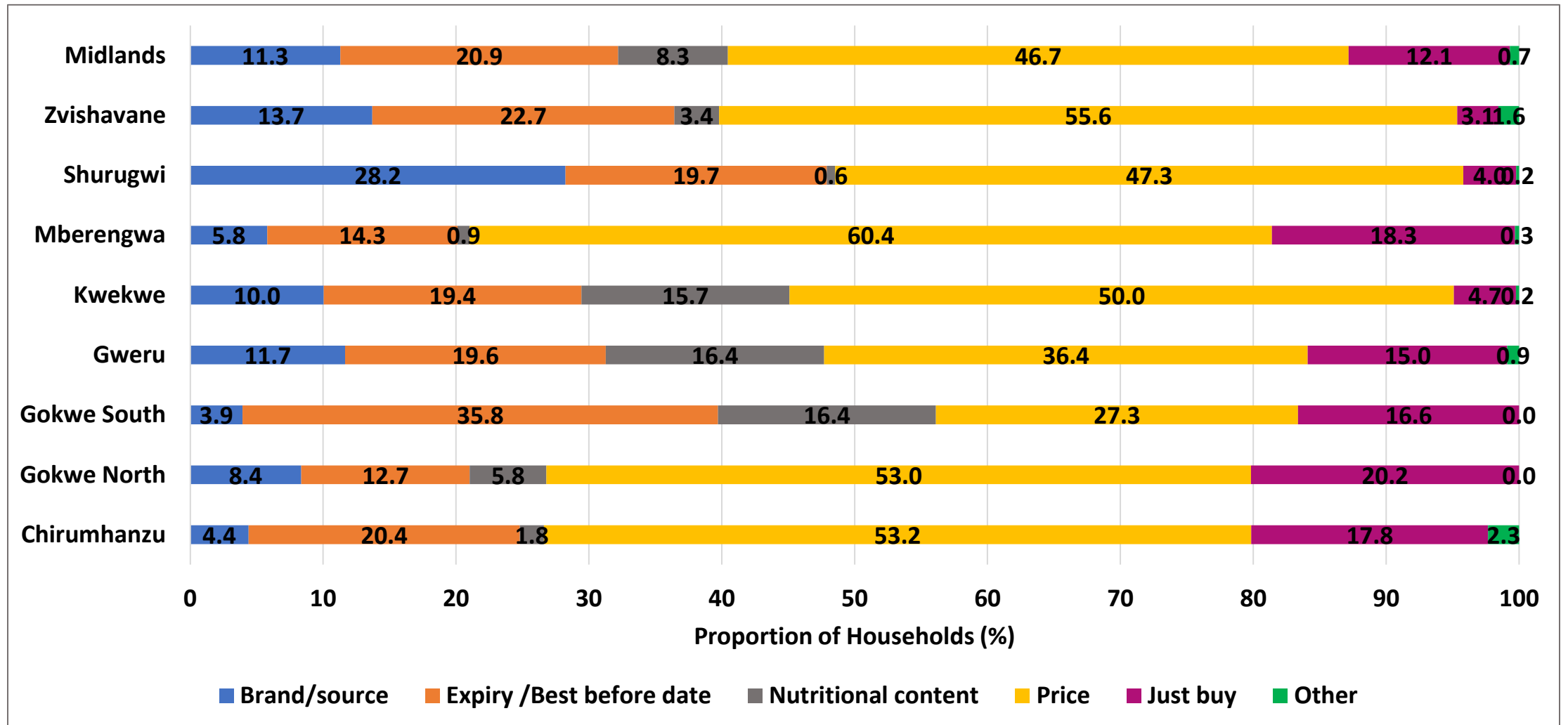
# Prevalence of Wasting in Children 6-59 Months



- The provincial Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate was 4.5%, which was an increase from 1.9% in 2021.
- Gokwe North (11.4%) , Kwekwe (5.6%) and Gweru (5.5%), had the highest GAM prevalence which is above the WHO threshold of 5% for prevalence of public health concern.

# **Food Safety**

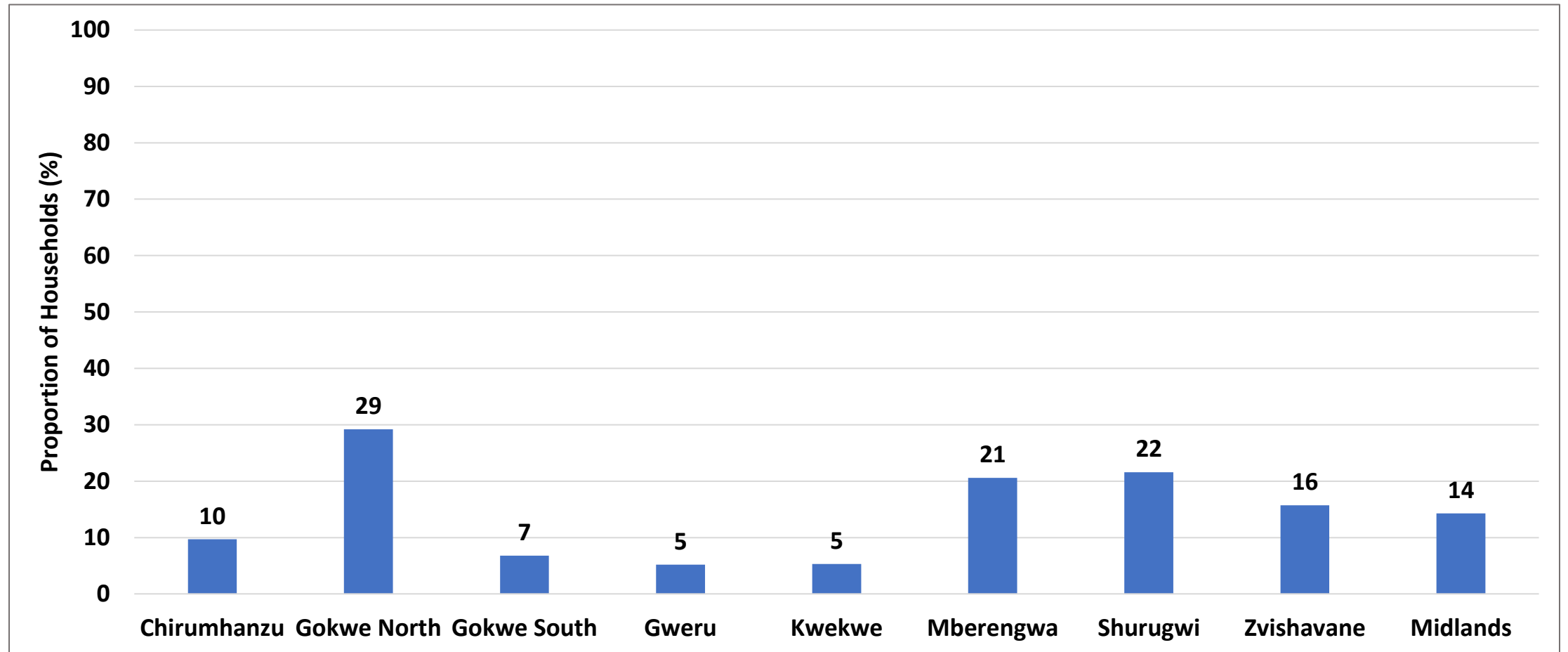
# Factors Considered when Buying Food



- Price was the major determinant considered when buying food with 46.7%, whilst the expiry or best before date was considered by 20.9%.

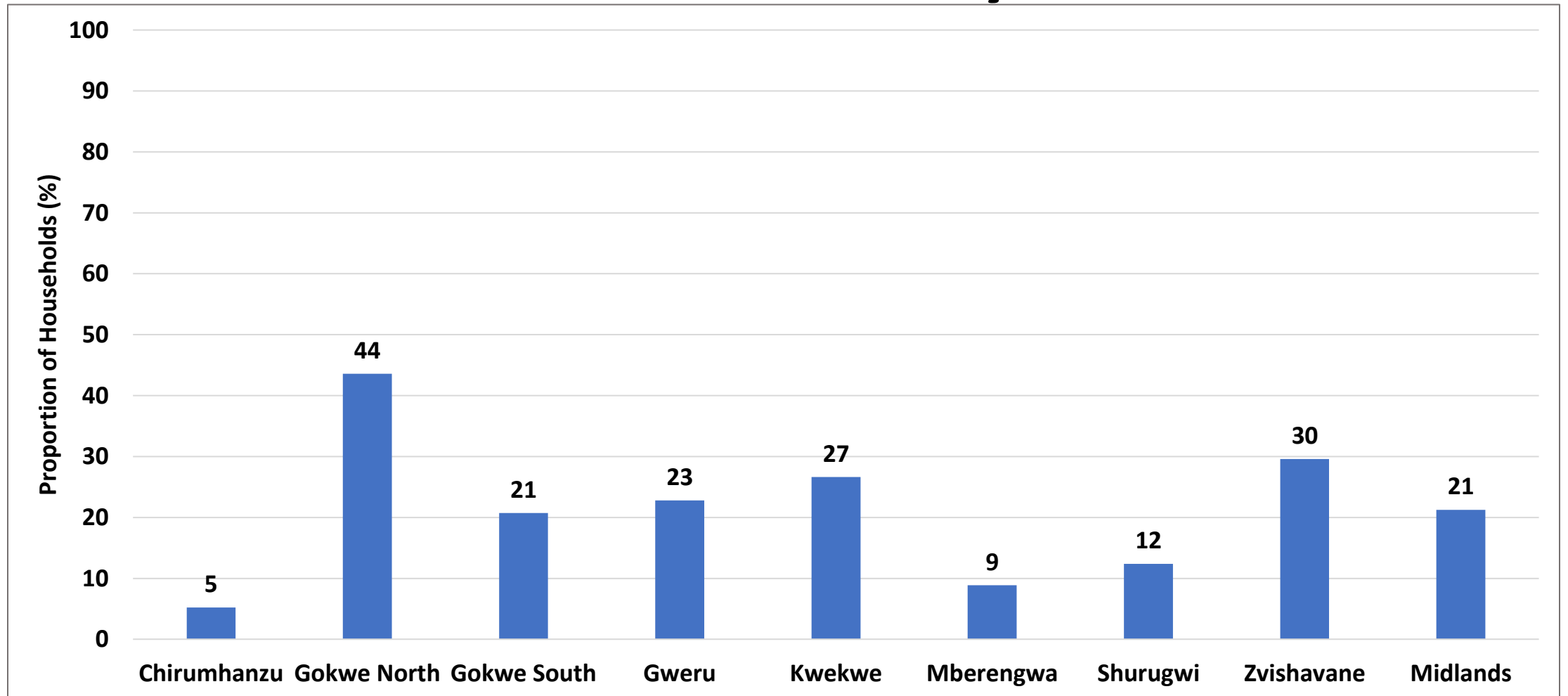


# Households that Purchased Expired Food



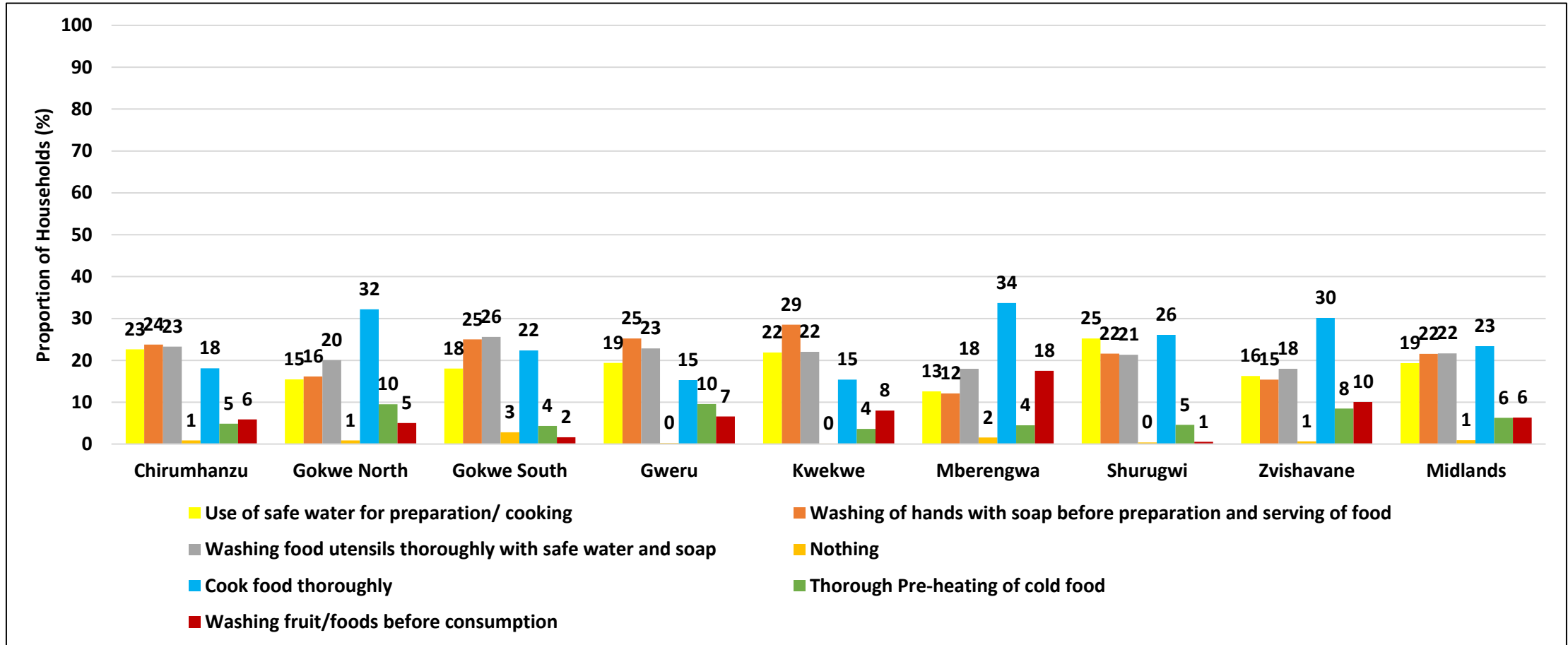
- Gokwe North (29%) had the highest proportion of households that purchased expired food, with the province reporting 14%.

# Households that Received Information on Food Safety



- About 21% of the households received information on food safety.

# Food Preparation Methods to Ensure Food Safety



- Few households were aware of food safety preparation methods.

# **Food Security**

# Food Security Dimensions

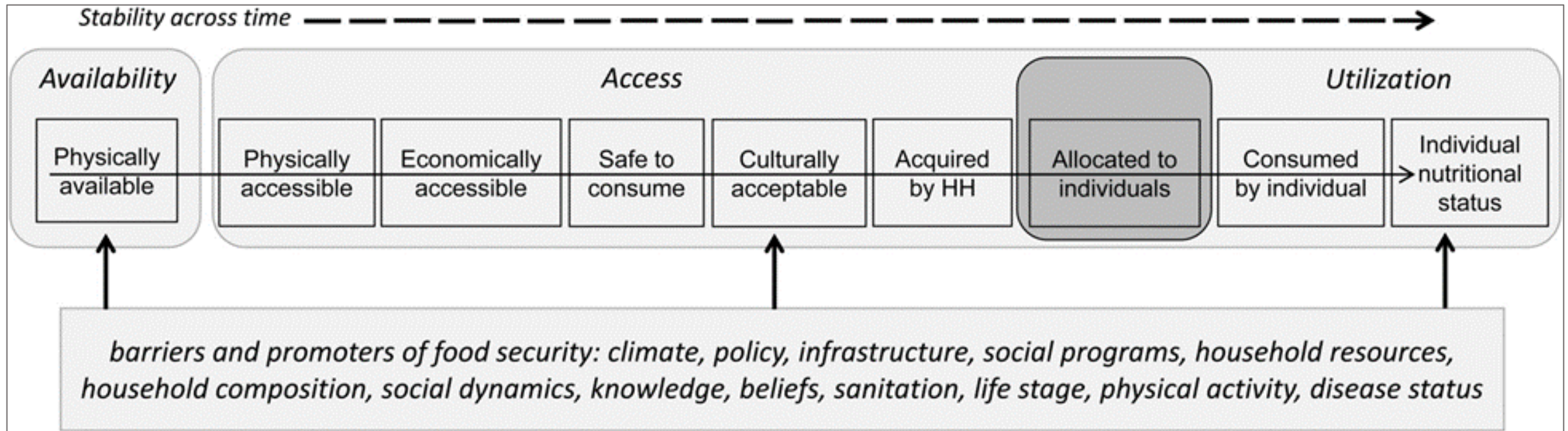


Figure 3: The loci within the Food Security Conceptual Pathway by domain of food security (Jones et al., 2013)

# 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

- Household cereal security was determined by measuring a household's potential access to enough cereal to give each member 2100 kilocalories per day in the consumption period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.
- Each of the surveyed households' potential to acquire minimum expenditure food basket (Figure 4 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

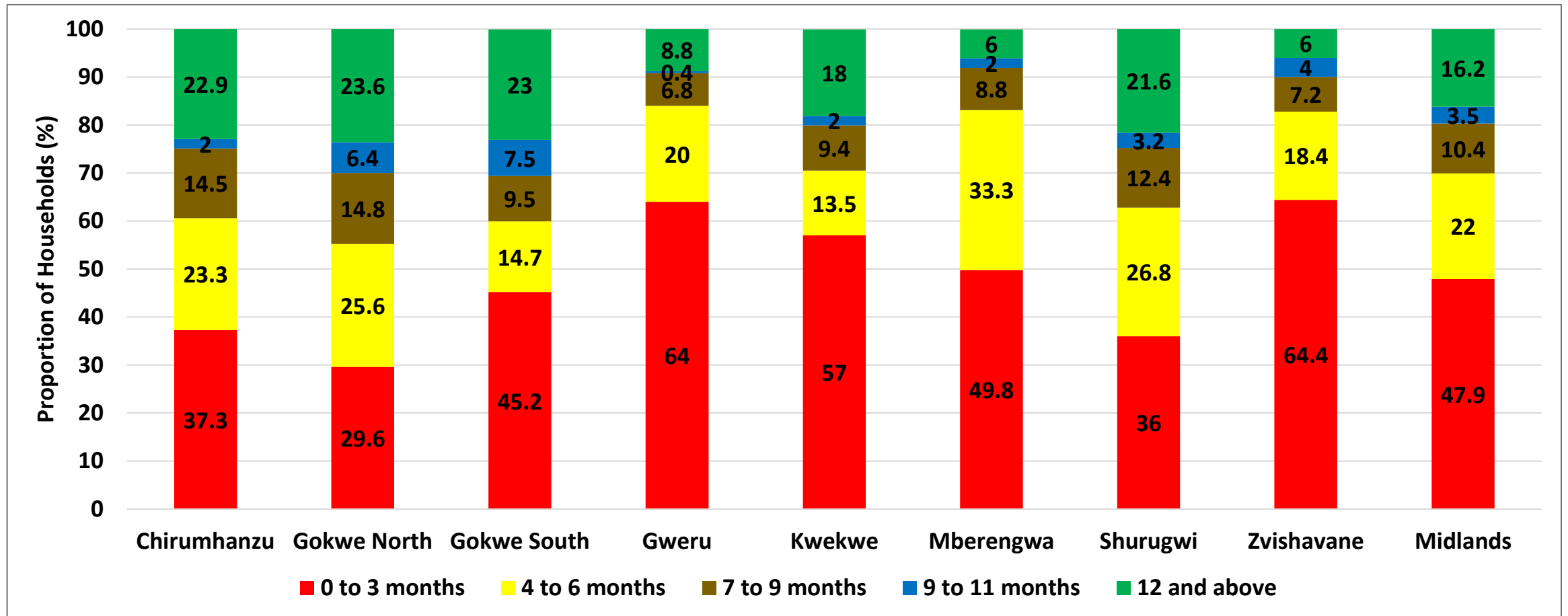
# Food Security Analytical Framework

## Household Cereal Security Status

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

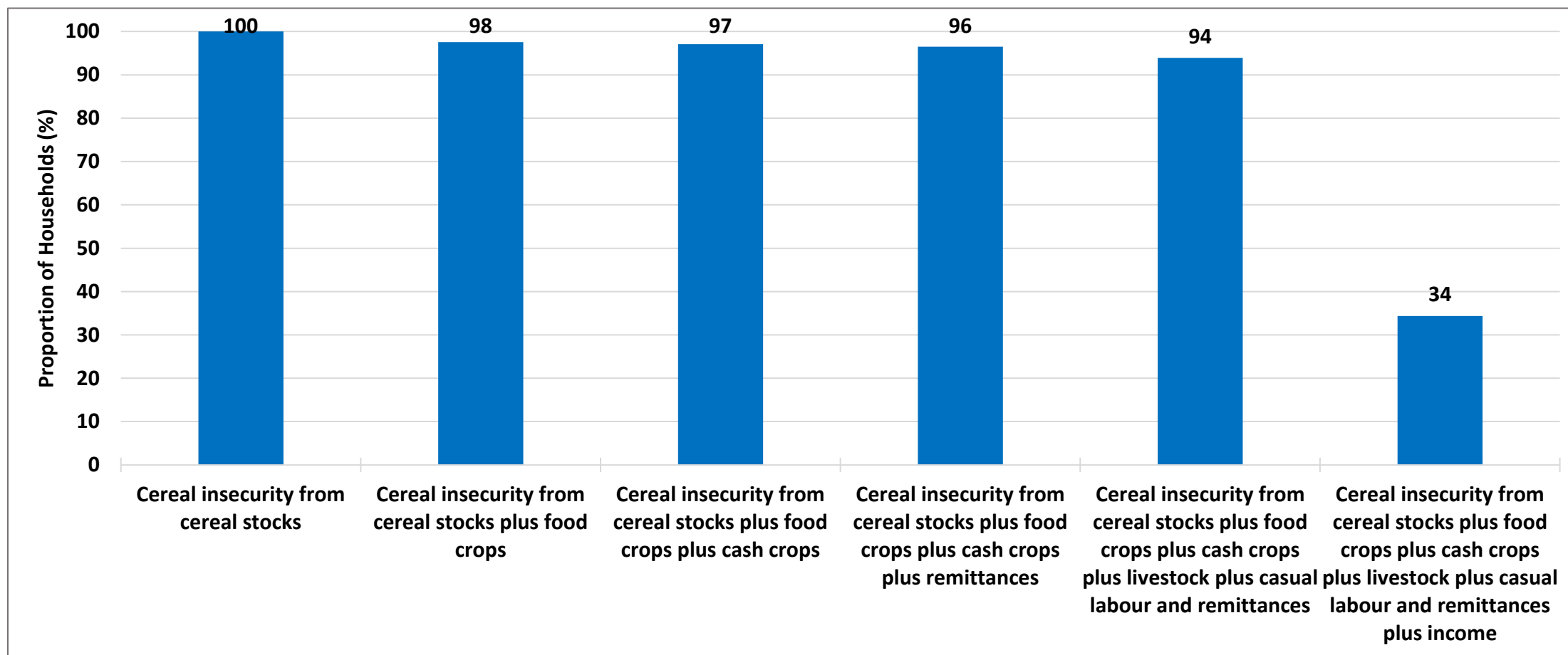


# Household Cereal Supply



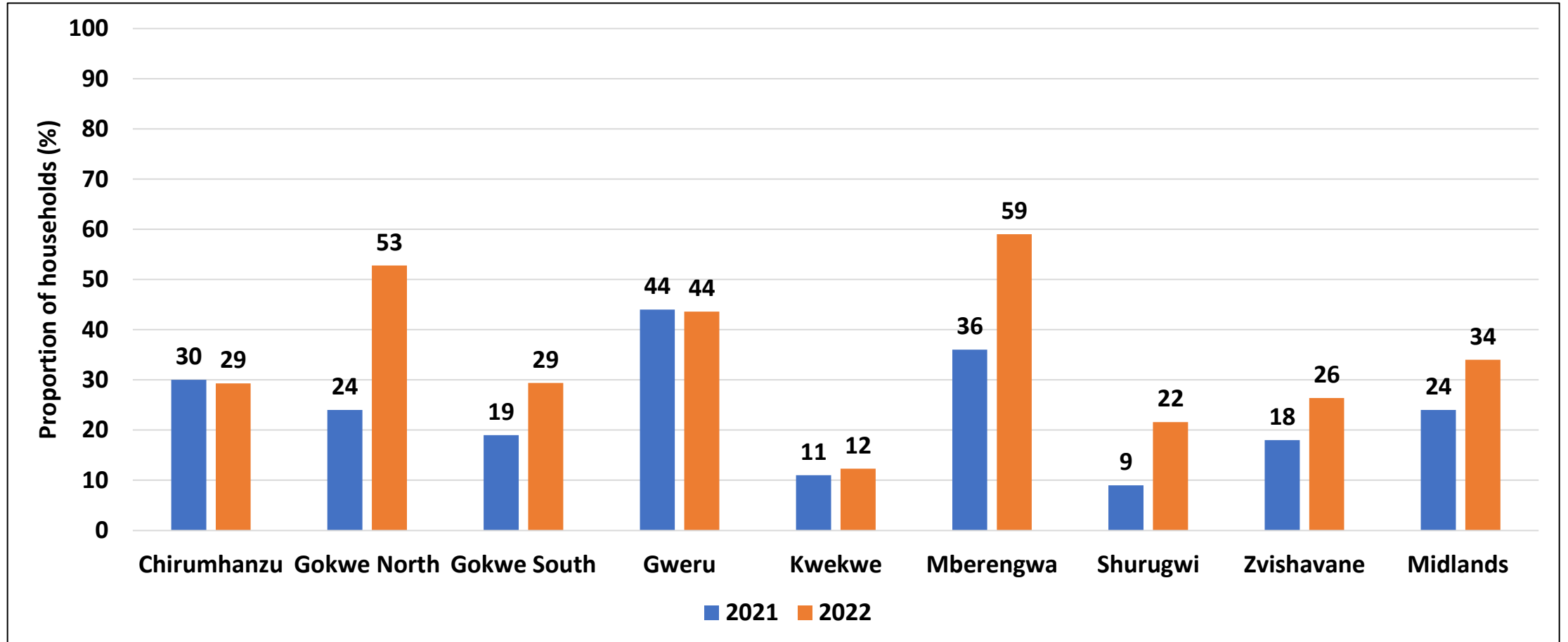
- About 16% of the households had more than 12 months supply of cereal while almost half (47.9%) had cereal supplies to last 0-3 months.
- Gokwe North (23.6%), Gokwe South (23%) and Chirumhanzu (22.9%), had the highest proportion of households which had cereal supplies that would last more than 12 months.
- Zvishavane (64.4%), Gweru (64%) and Kwekwe (57%) had highest proportion of households with 0-3 months supply of cereal.

# Cereal Insecurity Progression by Income Source



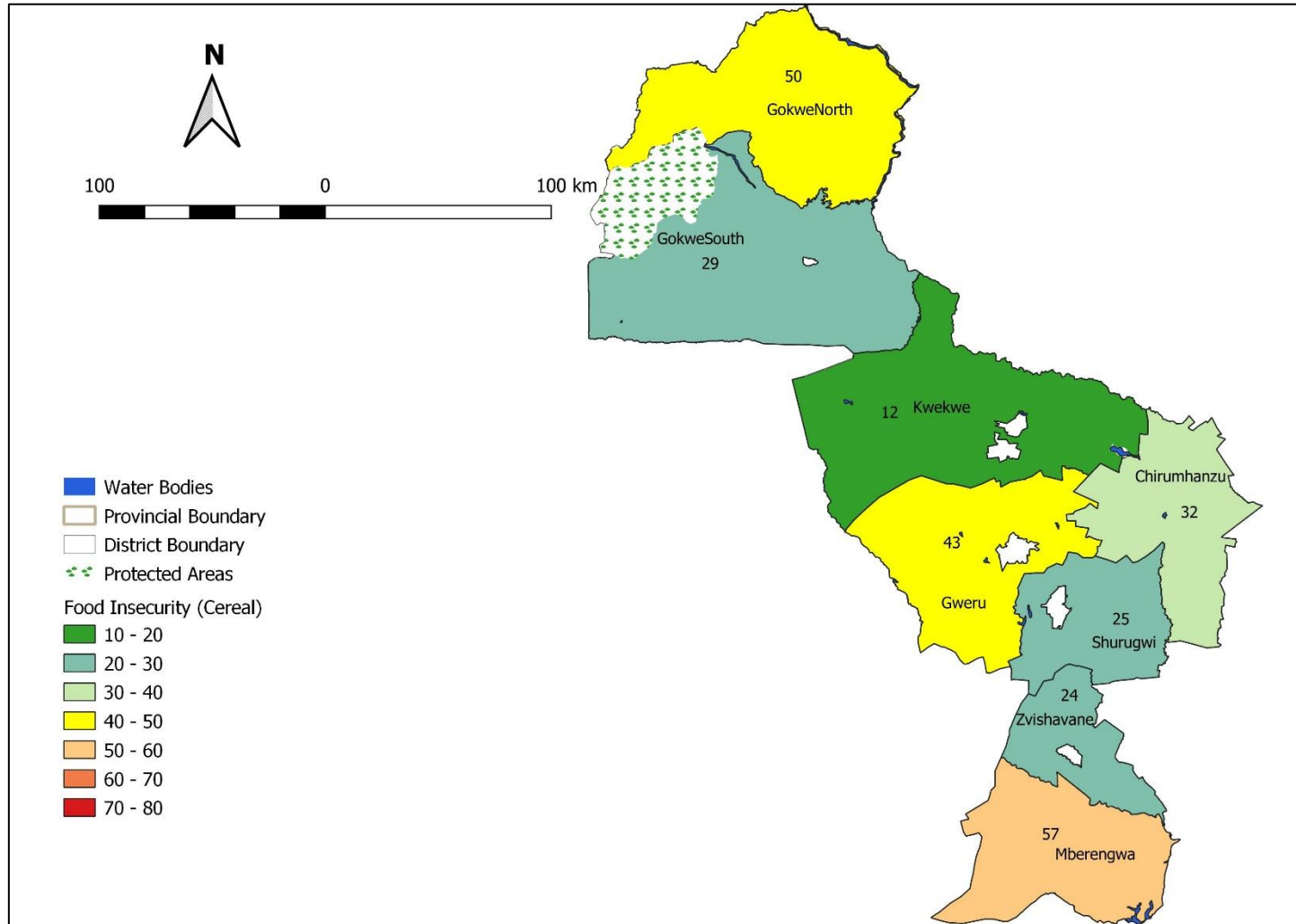
- Households with multiple sources of income were less likely to have fast progression of cereal insecurity.

# Cereal Insecurity by Year



- Thirty-four percent of the households were projected to be cereal insecure during the peak hunger period. This was an increase from 24% reported in 2021.

# Cereal Insecurity at Peak Hunger Period by District



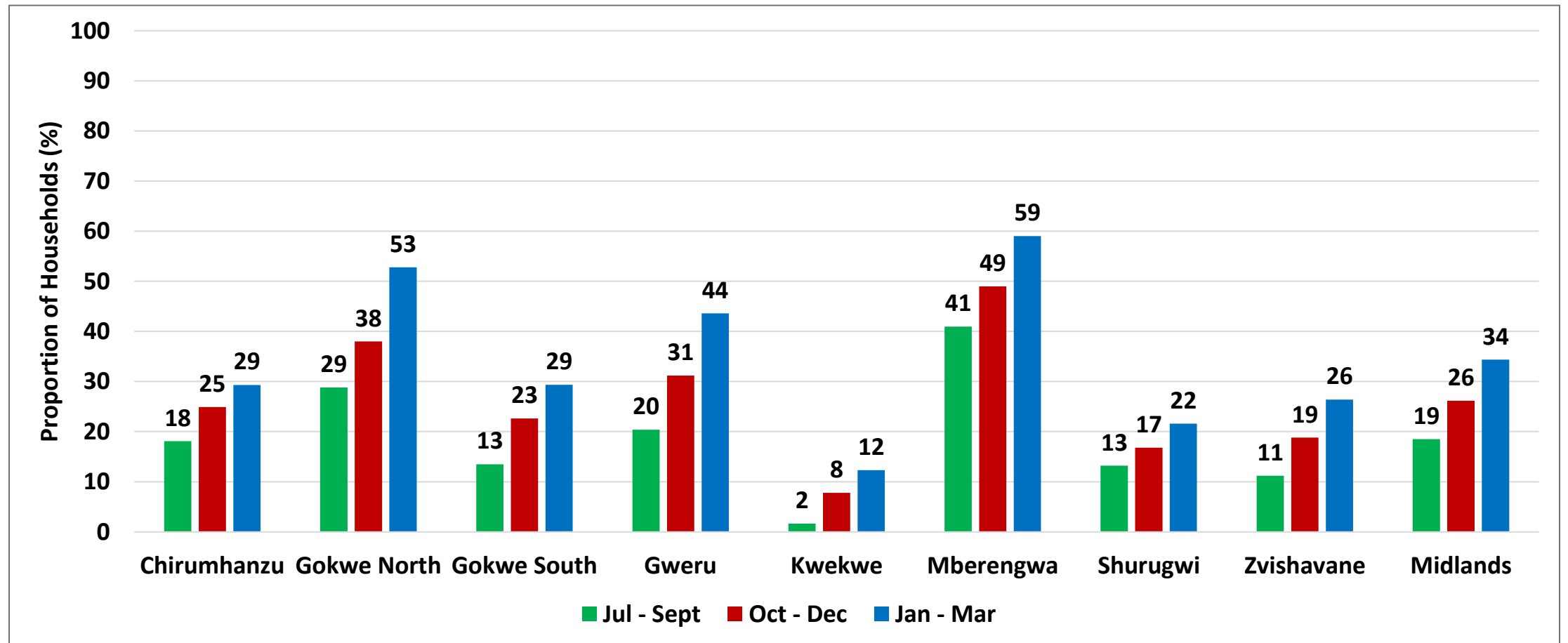
- Mberengwa (57%) had the highest projected proportion of cereal insecure households at the peak hunger period while Kwekwe (12%) had the lowest proportion.

# Cereal Insecure Population and Cereal Requirements by Quarter

|             | Cereal Insecure Population |           |                | Cereal Requirement<br>(MT) |           |               |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|
|             | Jul – Sept                 | Oct - Dec | Jan - Mar      | Jul - Sept                 | Oct - Dec | Jan - Mar     |
| Chirumhanzu | 18 928                     | 26 079    | 30 705         | 2 801                      | 3 860     | 4 544         |
| Gokwe North | 88 897                     | 117 294   | <b>162 978</b> | 13 157                     | 17 360    | <b>24 121</b> |
| Gokwe South | 52 505                     | 88 022    | 114 275        | 7 771                      | 13 027    | 16 913        |
| Gweru       | 23 423                     | 35 823    | 50 060         | 3 467                      | 5 302     | 7 409         |
| Kwekwe      | 3 604                      | 17 118    | 27 028         | 533                        | 2 533     | 4 000         |
| Mberengwa   | 88 592                     | 105 963   | <b>127 676</b> | 13 112                     | 15 682    | <b>18 896</b> |
| Shurugwi    | 12 761                     | 16 241    | 20 881         | 1 889                      | 2 404     | 3 090         |
| Zvishavane  | 9 961                      | 16 721    | 23 480         | 1 474                      | 2 475     | 3 475         |
| Midlands    | 284 843                    | 402 949   | 528 774        | 42 157                     | 59 636    | 78 259        |

- The 34% of the population projected to be cereal insecure during the peak hunger period (January-March 2023) translates to about 528774 individuals requiring 78259 MT of cereals at peak in the province.
- Mberengwa (127 676) and Gokwe North (162978) are projected to have the highest number of cereal insecure population at the peak hunger period, and subsequently they are projected to have the highest cereal requirement.

# Cereal Insecurity Progression by Quarter



- About 26% of households are projected to be food insecure during the third quarter (October to December 2022).

# **Gender Based Violence (GBV)**

# Forms of Gender Based Violence

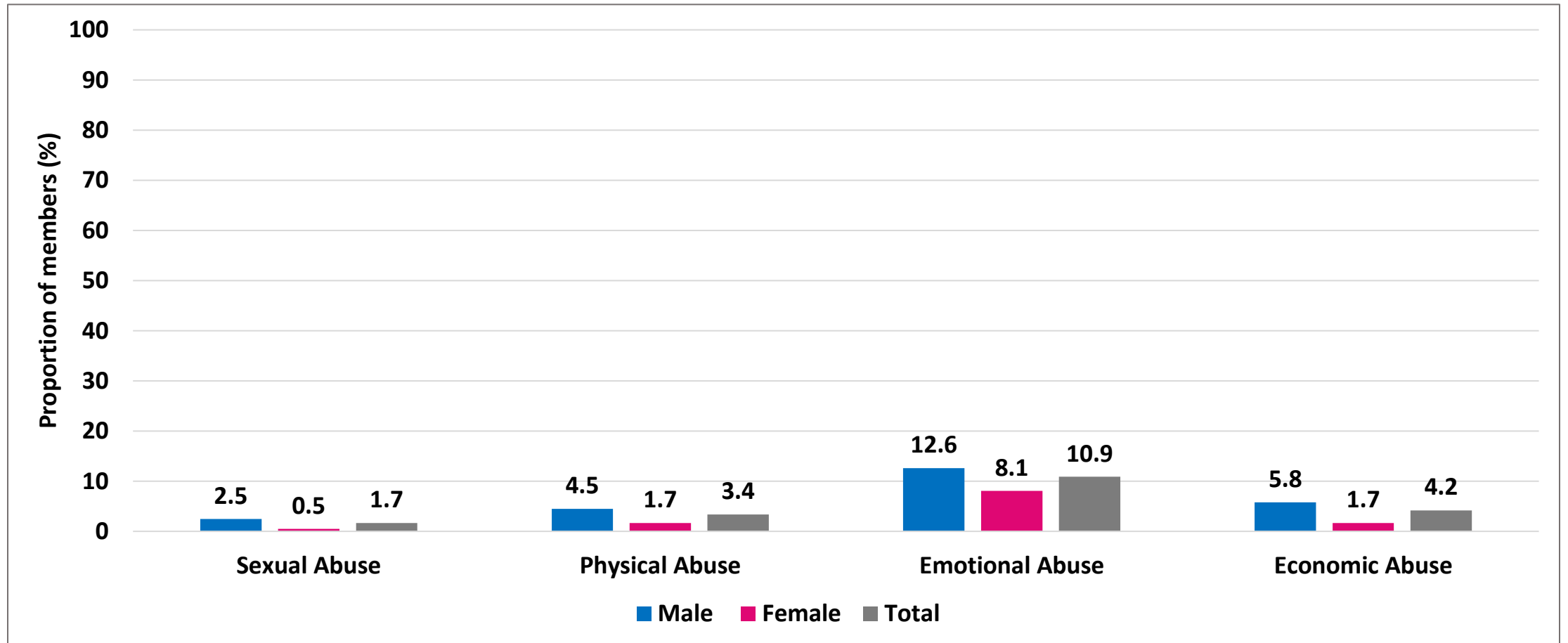
|              | Physical Abuse |         |                       | Sexual Abuse |         |                       |
|--------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Province     | No (%)         | Yes (%) | Refused to answer (%) | No (%)       | Yes (%) | Refused to answer (%) |
| Manicaland   | 97.7           | 1.9     | 0.4                   | 98.9         | 0.7     | 0.4                   |
| Mash Central | 94.8           | 5.0     | 0.2                   | 99.0         | 0.8     | 0.2                   |
| Mash East    | 95.5           | 4.3     | 0.2                   | 99.4         | 0.4     | 0.1                   |
| Mash West    | 96.8           | 2.9     | 0.3                   | 98.7         | 1.0     | 0.2                   |
| Mat North    | 97.8           | 1.5     | 0.7                   | 98.5         | 0.6     | 0.9                   |
| Mat South    | 96.9           | 2.4     | 0.7                   | 98.8         | 0.4     | 0.7                   |
| Midlands     | 96.8           | 2.9     | 0.2                   | 99.0         | 0.7     | 0.3                   |
| Masvingo     | 97.9           | 2.0     | 0.1                   | 99.7         | 0.2     | 0.1                   |
| National     | 96.7           | 2.9     | 0.3                   | 99.0         | 0.6     | 0.4                   |

- Nationally, at least 2.9% of the households experienced gender based violence in the form of physical abuse whilst at least 0.6 % of the households experienced sexual abuse.
- In Midlands, about 3% experienced physical violence whilst 0.7% experienced sexual violence.



# **Intimate Partner Violence**

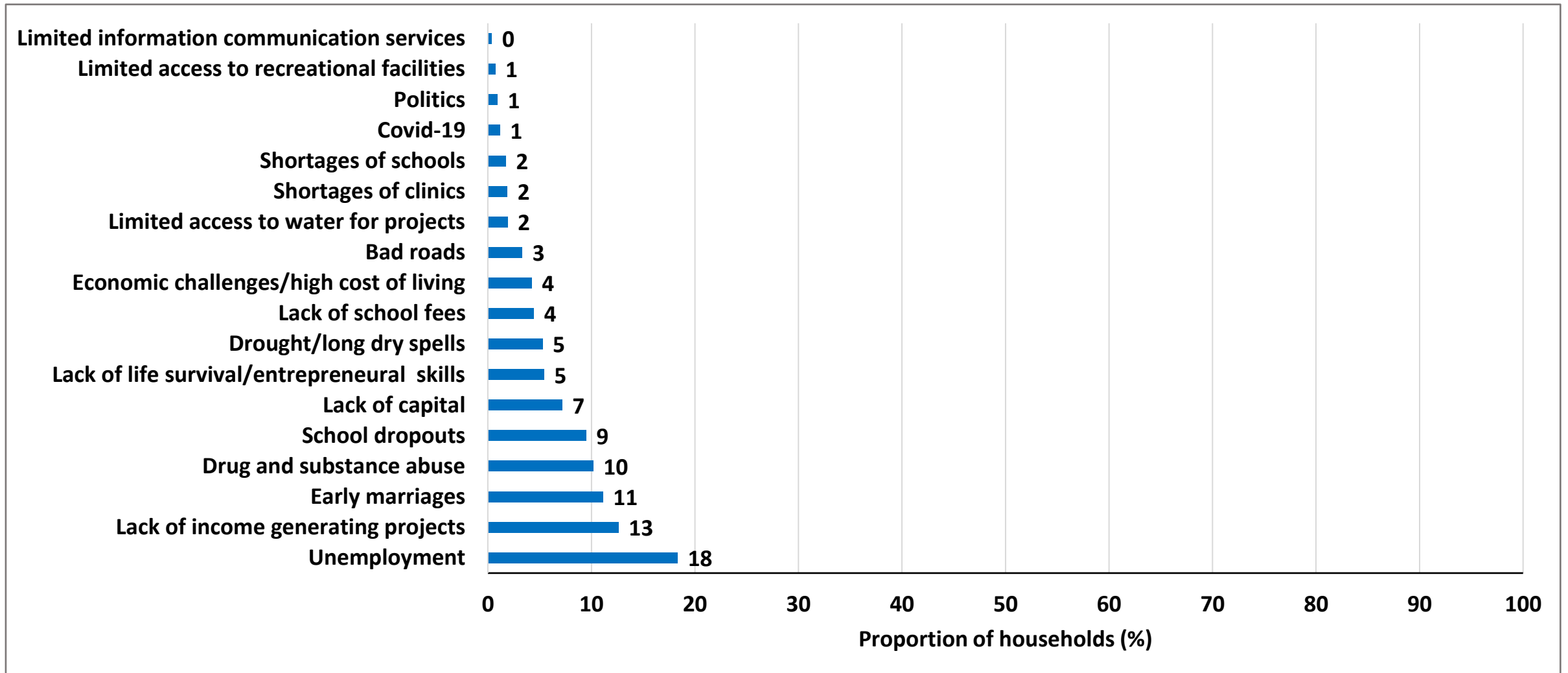
# Incidence of Spousal Violence



- Emotional abuse was most prevalent among both men (12.6%) and women (8.1%) compared to other forms of spousal violence.

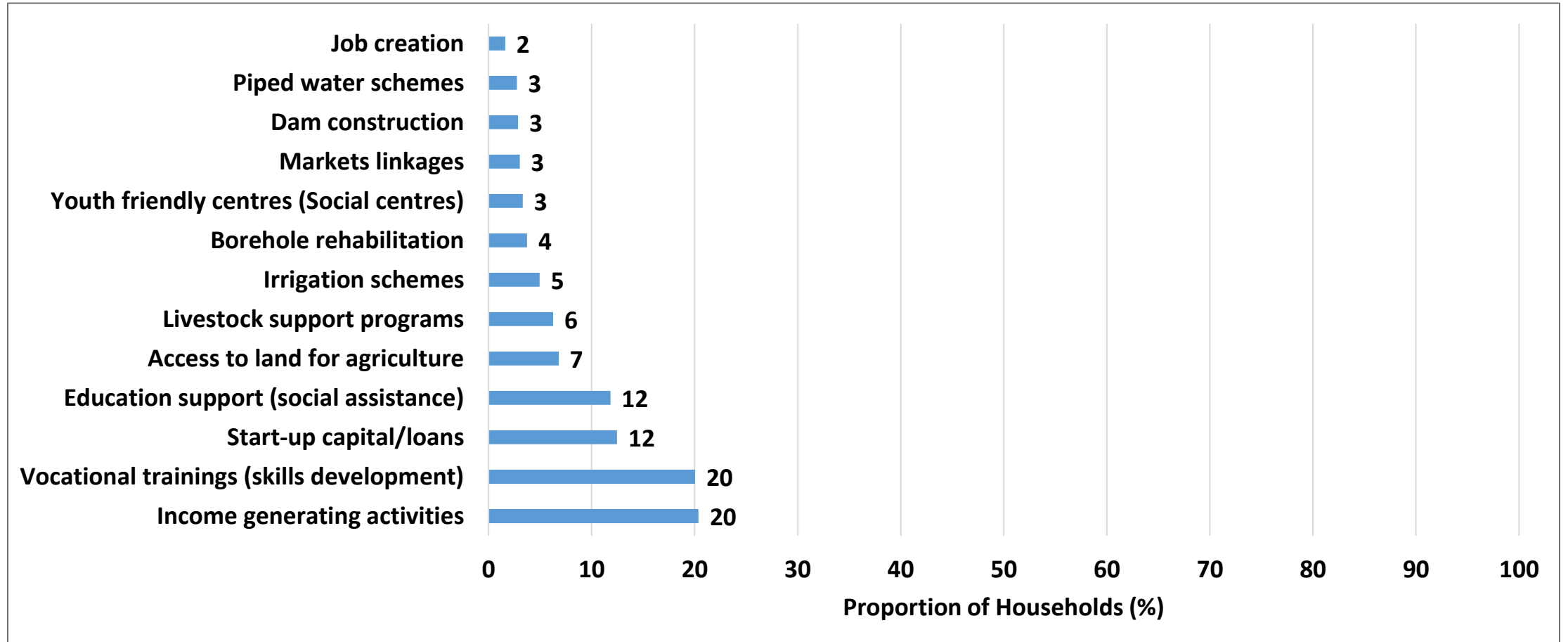
# **Youth Challenges and Priorities**

# Challenges Facing Youth



- Most households reported that unemployment (18%), lack of income generating projects (13%), early marriages (11%) and drug abuse (10%) were common challenges affecting youth in the province.

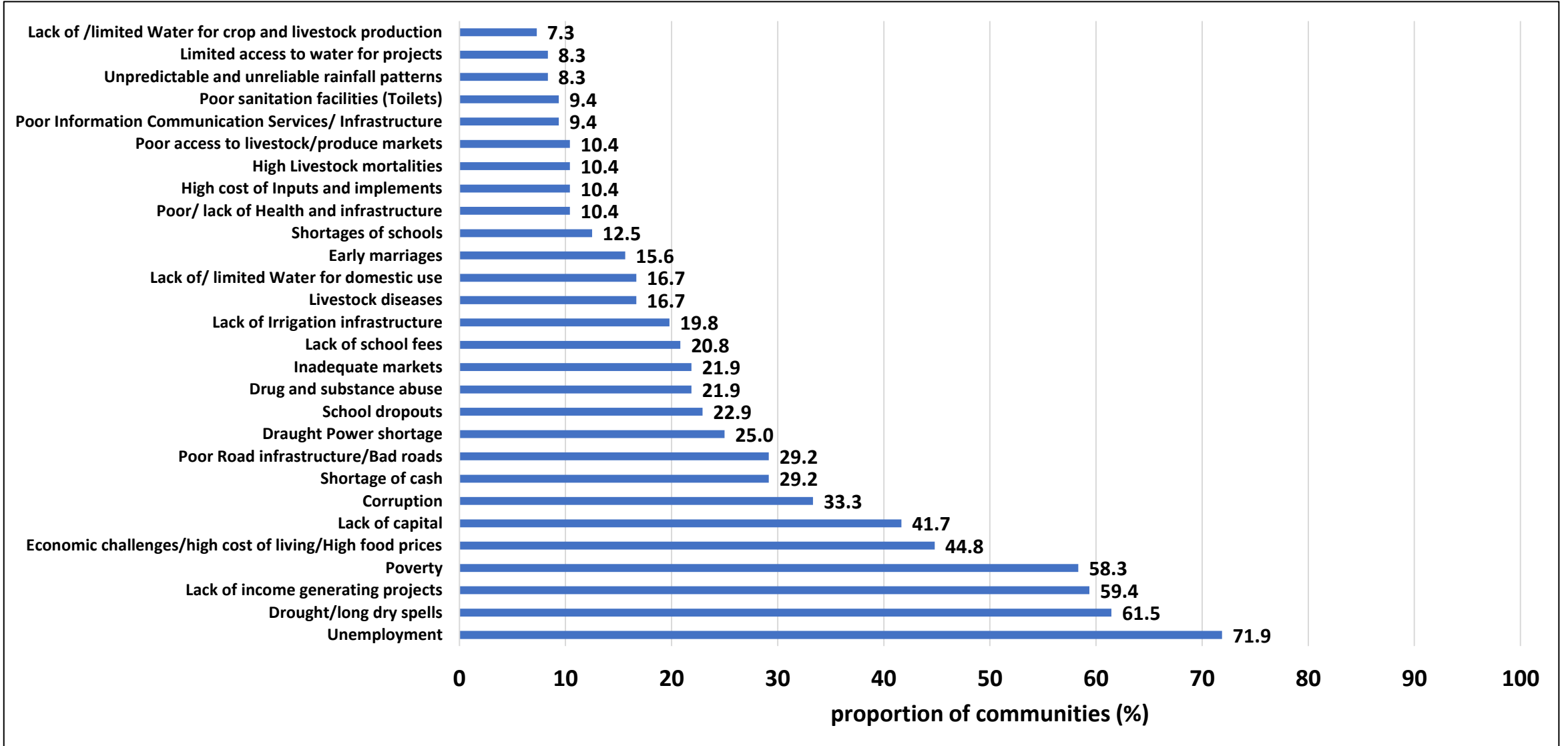
# Youth Priorities



- Most households highlighted that youth priorities should include income generating activities (20%), skills development and vocational trainings (20%) for youth.

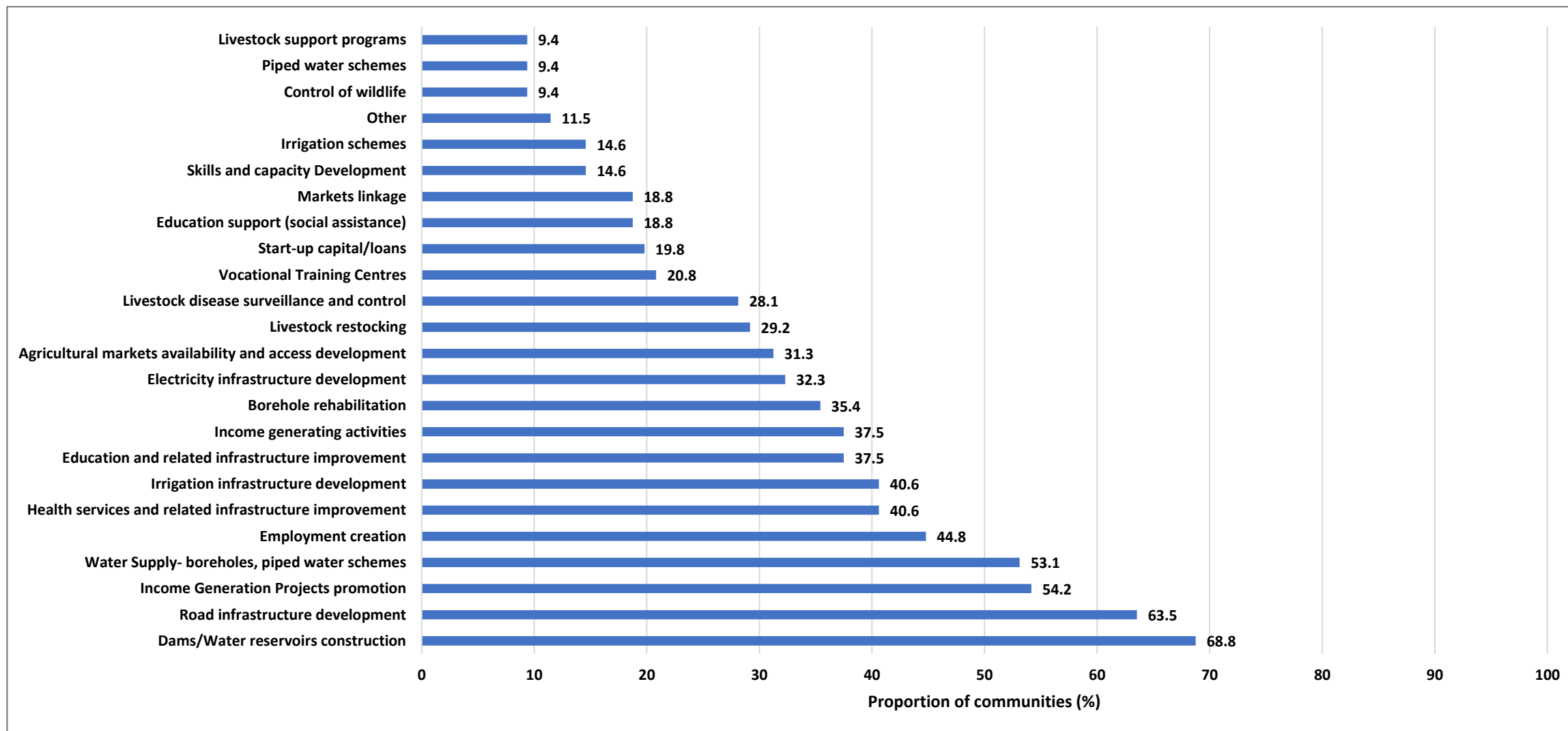
# **Community Challenges and Development Priorities**

# Community Development Challenges



- Unemployment (71.9%), drought/long dry spells (61.5%) and lack of income generating projects (59.4%) were the most cited community development challenges.

# Community Development Priorities



- Dams/water reservoirs construction (68.8%), road infrastructure development (63.5%), income generating projects promotion (54.2%) and water supply (boreholes, piped water schemes) (53.1%) were the most common community development priorities in the province.



# **Conclusions and Recommendations**

# Conclusions and Recommendations

## **a) Access to Services and Infrastructure**

- There was limited access to basic services across the province with some households walking long distances of 10 km or more to access basic social services such as primary schools (4%) and clinics (16%). The respective ministries and their partners should prioritize provision of such services particularly in the new resettlement areas with strong engagement and participation of local authorities. In addition there is need to increase the provision of mobile social infrastructure with considerations to scale-up infrastructure sharing if information is to reach communities in real-time.

## **b) Social Protection**

- Government (73%) remained the major source of social protection with the main form of support being crop inputs (70%). However, vulnerability and exposure to shocks and low vulnerability coping index has resulted in negative effects on households and general livelihoods. The Government and its development partners are called upon to mobilize resources for supporting vulnerable households. There is need to scale up community capacity building for self- sustenance. The targeting criteria for vulnerable populations needs to be sensitive and precise in identifying the needy pockets within communities with support from local government structures.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

## c) Access to Education

- About 52% of children 4-17 years were sent away from school due to non payment of fees during the first term. In order to achieve the country's target for universal primary education, there is need to strengthen existing strategies and policies aimed at attainment of the Government's efforts to ensure universal access to education. Moreover the ministries responsible for social protection and education should strengthen structures and processes for the identification of the most vulnerable children under the BEAM module. Organisations working towards girl-child protection should scale up interventions aimed at keeping the girl-child in school for longer; for example, engagement of influential people (like traditional leaders) in the society. Therefore, it is recommended that the province develops and implements multi-sectorial Specialised Protection Systems for children.

## d) WASH

- The proportion of households which had unimproved water sources was 18% with 8% drinking surface water. About 33.5% of the households were practising open defecation regardless of WASH interventions being implemented. Gokwe North was the worst performing district with regards to most WASH indicators and the province should prioritize understanding the drivers for such performance and implementing respective interventions. Access to consumptive water through availing resources towards borehole drilling, rehabilitation, construction of headworks as well as piped water schemes should be prioritized.
- The uptake of handwashing facilities remained very low with only 3% of households having access to basic hygiene services despite handwashing being a very important public health intervention in cutting disease-transmission cycles. The Ministry responsible for Health and its partners should re-invest in programming in this critical area for example strengthening community trainings emphasizing on hygiene. The Ministry responsible for Health and its partners should conduct further studies to investigate the determinants of low uptake of WASH interventions where access has not shown any marked improvements over the years.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

## **e) Access to Loans**

- Access to loans has remained low with only 3% of the households having received a loan/credit. The province needs to mobilise stakeholders to build social cohesion particularly to cushion communities against the high average Shock Exposure Index. The multisectoral platforms should create inclusive and sustainable livelihoods diversification opportunities for the vulnerable households such that they do not dispose of their acquired wealth but use it for development-related expenses in turn building local economies.

## **f) Irrigation Infrastructure**

- A total of 44 irrigation schemes were established in the province of which 23 were functioning, 15 partially functioning and 6 non functioning. The reasons for non-functionality were associated with water source, mainly collapsed and silted dam walls or weirs. Given the provincial potential irrigation hectarage of 4990ha against 1470ha currently under irrigation, the provincial irrigation department needs to revive and direct resources towards irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation whilst working on long-term strategies of de-siltation and dam construction. In addition, boreholes can be drilled to supply water for small-scale sustainable irrigation schemes.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

## **g) Livestock**

Cattle mortality rate was higher in Chirumhanzu (24%) than other districts. Livestock diseases were the main reason for cattle (86%) and goat mortality (78%). The ministry responsible for agriculture should intensify trainings on vaccination and dipping of animals. In addition, there is need for engagement of local leaders and communities to come up with community-centred monitoring systems to ensure everyone adheres to implemented animal disease-control measures.

## **h) Food Safety**

- Whilst Health workers and Government Extension Workers were the major sources of information on food safety in almost all districts, 21% of the households reported receiving this information, an indication of concerning gaps in information dissemination. The responsible Ministry for food safety should strengthen risk communication on food safety prioritizing vulnerable populations even in remote areas.
- Gokwe North (29%) had the highest proportion of households that purchased expired food, with the province reporting 14%. The Ministry of Health and Child Care and its partners should work with relevant authorities to cascade awareness on the importance of buying safe food for consumption among consumers. There is need for business community engagement to ensure adherence to the Food and Food Standards Act prohibiting from selling unsafe food commodities.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

## i) Food Consumption

- The proportion of households with poor food consumption patterns was 22% which was an improvement from the previous year with a notable improvement in consumption of meat, dairy, legumes and vegetable food groups. However, the average number of meals per day among adults remained low (2 meals per day) coupled with consumption-coping mechanisms employed to deal with food shortages. It is recommended that the relevant ministry should scale-up food and nutrition awareness on diet sufficiency and diversification.
- The proportion of the population with poor food consumption patterns has been decreasing over the past three years and this was also reflected by the marked improvement on nutrient intake observed among women of child bearing age and households. The Food and Nutrition Security Committees at relevant levels should be continuously strengthened to support nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions and that might include; promotion of traditional foods, home and school nutrition gardening and good food handling and processing practices from farm to fork.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

## **j) Nutrition**

- The prevalence of under-5 illness was one of the highest in the country particularly diarrhoea (15%), cough (44%) and fever (25%). There is need for more community based counselling and education for care givers given that 41% of households received nutrition education. Moreso levels of malnutrition were high with Kwekwe (5.5%) and Zvishavane (5.2%) having the highest Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence in the province which was above the WHO cut-off (5%) that warrants public health alert for intervention. There is need to strengthen Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices given that only 58% of children under 24 months of age were breastfed beyond 1 year. The ministry responsible for health is recommended to scale up active screening and mobilize for management of acute malnutrition in respective districts. Strong referrals with the social protection department are recommended for prevention of malnutrition relapses due to social issues.

## **k) Food Security**

- The 34% of the population projected to be cereal insecure during the peak hunger period (January-March 2023) translates to about 528 774 individuals requiring 78 259 MT of cereals in the province. Gokwe North (162 978) was projected to have the highest number of cereal insecure people and subsequently the highest cereal requirement even though the average district cereal production was in surplus of 6941MT. There is need for the Government to identify pockets of cereal need before movement of grain across districts whilst working towards cushioning food insecure households with livelihood based food assistance. There is also need for retargeting measures to be put in place and provide the appropriate response mechanisms.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

## **l) Gender Based Violence**

Non-spousal gender based violence in the form of physical abuse was high (3%) in the province, even higher than the national average (2.%). Men experienced all forms of intimate-partner violence (emotional, sexual, physical and economic) more than women. The Ministry responsible and its partners should strengthen mechanisms and community structures for effective awareness and referral systems on GBV.

## **m) Development Priorities**

Initiatives by local government and its development partners to address food and nutrition community challenges identified by communities themselves need to be prioritized. In particular; dams/water reservoirs construction (68.8%), road infrastructure development (63.5%), income generating projects promotion (54.2%) and water supply (boreholes, piped water schemes) (53.1%) were the most common community development priorities highlighted in the province. Vocational training/ Skills development (20%) and income generating activities (20%) for the youth was also recommended.



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