

Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) 2021/22 Urban Livelihoods Assessment



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Foreword

The Government of Zimbabwe, as enshrined in the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, Commitment Six, aims to ensure a national integrated livelihoods/food and nutrition security information system that provides timely and reliable information for effective programming and decision-making. It is towards fulfilment of our collective responsibility that the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) successfully carried out the 9th Urban Livelihoods Assessment (ULA) in December 2021. This report provides updates on pertinent urban household livelihoods issues such as demographics, housing, education, health, nutrition, WASH, energy, social protection, food consumption patterns, food and income sources, income levels, expenditure patterns, debts, coping strategies, COVID-19, shocks and food security.

This Urban Livelihoods Assessment places households and their members at the centre of analysis and decision making, with the implication that household-centred analysis must play a role in developing an understanding of livelihood strategies, programmes, project planning and evaluation. The methodology used in this assessment is contextual and attempts to capture a social phenomena within its social, economic and cultural context, whilst acknowledging the complex nature of urban livelihoods.

We continue to express our gratitude to ZimVAC stakeholders for undertaking the assessment, with tremendous support from the food and nutrition security structures at both provincial and district levels. The assessment received financial support and technical leadership from the Government of Zimbabwe and its Development Partners. Without this support, the 2021 Urban Livelihoods Assessment would not have been successful. We would like to appreciate the urban communities of Zimbabwe as well as the local authorities for cooperating and supporting this assessment.

We submit this report to you for your use and reference in your invaluable work. We hope it will light your way as you search for lasting measures in addressing priority issues keeping many of our urban households vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.



George D. Kembo (Dr.)

FNC Director / ZimVAC Chairperson

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- Ministry of Health and Child Care
- Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing
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- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- Urban Councils
- MAVAMBO Orphan Care
- Mercy Corps
- World Vision
- Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
- MASO
- Plan International
- Goal
- CARITAS
- MWENDO Africa
- Dan Church Aid
- National Aids Council
- AIDS Counseling Trust
- OXFAM
- TRINITY

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ZIMBABWE



Acronyms

EA	Enumeration Area
FNC	Food and Nutrition Council
FNSP	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
FNSIS	Food and Nutrition Security Information System
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HHS	Household Hunger Score
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
ULA	Urban Livelihoods Assessment
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

Introduction

Introduction

- ZimVAC provides livelihood knowledge which is needed about the situation of, and strategies adopted by poor households in relation to their characteristics, external opportunities and constraints.
- ZimVAC livelihood 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 (FNSP) (GoZ, 2012), in which the "Government of Zimbabwe is committed to ensuring a national integrated food and nutrition security information system that provides timely and reliable information on the food and nutrition security situation and the effectiveness of programmes and informs decision-making".

Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC)

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

ZimVAC supports Government, particularly FNC in:

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

Assessment Rationale

- Urban food insecurity in many developing countries is a serious stumbling block to the attainment of sustainable urban livelihoods. The causal factors of the urban food crisis include widespread poverty, an unstable economic environment, a reduction of viable employment opportunities and climate-related shocks.
- The cash-based nature of urban livelihoods, coupled with the economic challenges usually generates a serious challenge for urban households as basic food prices increase beyond the purchasing power for food items of most urban dwellers.
- The rapid spread of COVID-19 and the measures taken to curb the pandemic, have had unprecedented consequences for the livelihoods, food security, and nutrition of the most vulnerable population, especially in urban areas.
- The assessment results will be used to guide the following:
 - Evidence based planning and programming for targeted interventions.
 - Development of interventions that addresses immediate to long term needs as well as building resilient livelihoods.
 - Early warning for early action.
 - Evaluation of the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on urban households.
 - Monitoring and reporting progress towards commitments within the guiding frameworks of existing national and international food and nutrition policies and strategies such as the National Development Strategy 1, the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, SDGs and the Zero Hunger strategy.

Purpose

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

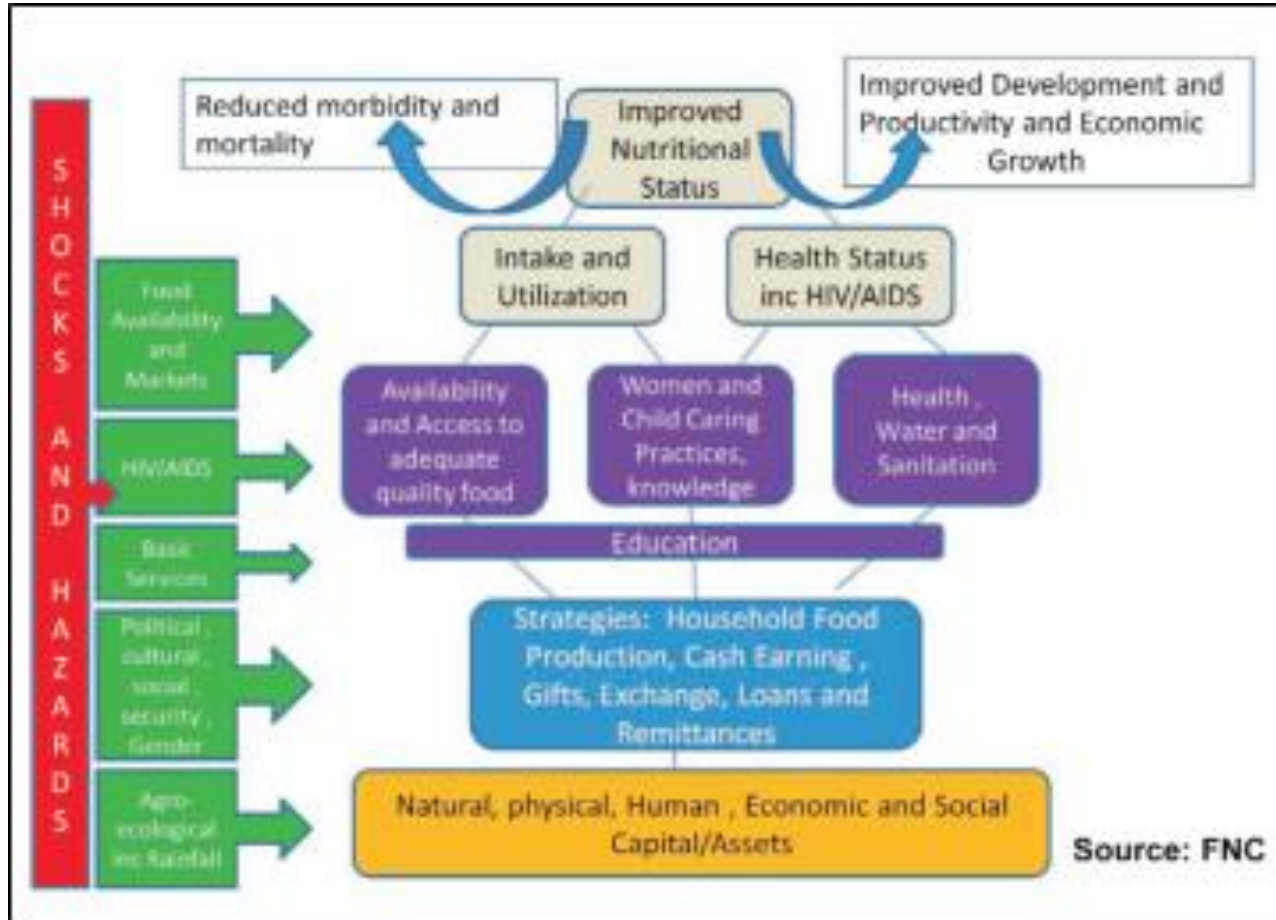
Objectives

The specific objectives of the assessment were;

1. To estimate the urban population that was likely to be food insecure in the 2021/22 consumption year, their geographic distribution and the severity of their food insecurity
2. Assess impact and severity of COVID-19 on urban livelihoods.
3. To assess the nutrition status of children of 6 – 59 months and 5 to 19 years age groups .
4. To describe the socio-economic profiles of urban households in terms of such characteristics as their demographics, access to basic services (education, health services and water and sanitation facilities), assets, income sources, urban agriculture, incomes and expenditure patterns, food consumption patterns and consumption coping strategies.
5. To determine the coverage of humanitarian and developmental interventions.
6. To determine the effects of shocks experienced by communities on food and nutrition security.
7. To document opportunities for enhanced urban livelihoods.

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 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 food 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

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 tool used in the assessment was the android-based structured household tool.
- ZimVAC national supervisors (including Provincial Agritex Extension Officers and Provincial Nutritionists) and enumerators were recruited from Government, United Nations, Technical partners and Non-Governmental Organisations. These underwent training in all aspects of the assessment. In order to minimise risk of spreading COVID-19, training for both supervisors and enumerators was done virtually.
- The Ministry of Health and Child Care was the lead ministry in the development of the Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) guidelines for the assessment. These were used to train all enumerators and supervisors on how to practice IPC measures during the whole assessment process.
- The Ministry of Local Government, through the Provincial Development Coordinators' offices coordinated the recruitment of domain level enumerators and mobilisation of provincial and district enumeration vehicles. Enumerators for the current assessment were drawn from an already existing database of those who participated in one or two previous ZimVAC assessments. Three enumerators and one anthropometrist were selected from each domain for data collection.

Methodology: Sampling

- The sample design was such that key livelihood indicators, particularly food insecurity prevalence, could be reported at domain level with at least 95% confidence.
- The sample was drawn from 41 reporting domains made up of cities, towns, service centres and growth points.
- It focused on urban households residing in the medium-density, high density, and peri-urban areas of Zimbabwe. It covered Urban Council Areas (UCAs), Administrative Centers (ACs), Growth Points (GPs) and Other Urban Areas.
- The 2012 ZimSTAT master sampling frame was used to draw 25 enumeration areas (EAs) for each domain using Probability Proportional to Population Size (PPS) method.
- The households enumerated were selected using systematic random sampling within the sampled EAs.
- Primary data collection took place from 6 to 15 December 2021. A total of 10,208 households were interviewed.
- Analysis of relevant food and nutrition secondary data from 6 December 2021 to 31 January 2022 was also done.

Sample Characterization - Domains

Province	Domain
Harare	1. Harare South (Hopley, Southlea, Ushewokunze, Hatcliffe)
	2. Greater Harare 1 (Mbare - Sunningdale)
	3. Greater Harare 2 (GlenView, Glenorah - Budiro, Mufakose, Highfields)
	4. Greater Harare 3 (Tafara - Mabvuku)
	5. Greater Harare 4 (Kuwadzana, Warren Park, Dzivarasekwa)
	6. Epworth
	7. Chitungwiza
	8. Caledonia
Bulawayo	9. Bulawayo 1 (Makokoba, Mzilikazi,Nguboyenja, Soshangane flats, Thokozani Flats, Matshobana, Mpopoma, Old Lobengula)
	10. Bulawayo 2 (Old Luveve, Emakhandeni, Ntumbane, Cowdry Park, Luveve 5, Lobengula West, Old Magwegwe, New Luveve)
	11. Bulawayo 3 (Enqameni, Pelandaba West, Hyde Park, Gwabalanda, Magwegwe North, Magwegwe West, Old Pumula East)
	12. Bulawayo 4 (Tshabalala, Nkulumane 1-14, Nketa 6-9, Sizinda, Tshabalala Extension, Emganwini, Mbundane, Rangemore)
Manicaland	13. Mutare Urban
	14. Rusape
	15. Chipinge, Chimanimani
Mashonaland Central	16. Bindura Urban
	17. Mazowe, Mvurwi
Mashonaland East	18. Marondera Urban
	19. Murehwa, Mutoko Mudzi
	20. Chivhu, Seke, Hwedza
	21. Ruwa, Domboshava, Goromonzi

Sample Characterization - Domains

Province	Domain
Mashonaland West	22. Kadoma
	23. Chegutu
	24. Chinhoyi
	25. Kariba
	26. Norton
Matabeleland North	27. Victoria Falls
	28. Hwange
	29. Binga, Lupane
Matabeleland South	30. Beitbridge Urban
	31. Gwanda Urban
	32. Plumtree
Midlands	33. Gweru Urban
	34. Kwekwe Urban -Redcliff
	35. Mvuma - Lalapansi
	36. Zvishavane Urban
	37. Gokwe Centre, Nembudziya
Masvingo	38. Masvingo Urban
	39. Gutu, Bikita, Zaka- Jerera
	40. Chiredzi Urban
	41. Rutenga, Neshuro, Ngundu

Data Preparation and Analysis

- Primary data was transcribed using CSEntry and CSPro, then consolidated, converted and analysed using SPSS, STATA, ENA, Microsoft Excel and GIS packages for household structured interviews.

The analysis centred on the following broad areas

1. **Contextualised analysis**- exploring the major economic, social, cultural and resource based issues affecting households.
2. **Vulnerability context**- understanding the wider shocks and stresses to which livelihood strategies were subjected to.
3. **Differentiation**- understanding of social and economic differentiation between households
4. **Disaggregated analysis**- understanding the situation of diverse individuals, gender and other generational roles and issues within the household.

Technical Scope

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

- Context Analysis
- Education
- Health
- WASH
- Nutrition
- Agriculture and other rural livelihoods activities
- Food Security
- Shocks and stressors
- Social Protection
- Gender Based Violence
- COVID-19
- Linkages amongst the key sectoral and thematic areas
- Cross-cutting issues such as gender

Contextual Analysis - Background

- The 2020/2021 season started on time, in the first and second dekads of November 2020. It was characterized by above normal rain across the country which was well distributed. The total Cereal production was 3 075 538 MT against a national cereal requirement of 1 797 435 MT for human consumption and 450 000 MT for livestock consumption. This was attributed to:
 - An increase in the amount of rainfall received, which was well distributed throughout the season.
 - Increase in the area under climate proofed technologies and initiatives i.e. Pfumvudza/ Intwasa.
 - Markets and the milling subsector were well-supplied with maize following above-average production during the 2020/21 production year. Prices followed seasonally stable trends and remained lowest in cereal surplus areas.

Contextual Analysis - Background

- **COVID-19 Environment** - Two new variants of COVID-19 caused havoc in 2021. Zimbabwe detected the first case of the new fast-spreading delta variant of the coronavirus in May 2021. In December 2021, the country confirmed the presence of the omicron variant of COVID-19. The continued emergence of new COVID-19 variants is slowing down progress against the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **COVID-19 Impact on Food Access** - One of the most devastating side effects of COVID-19 and the associated national lockdowns on the urban population is the impact it is having on food access.
- **Economic Pressures precipitated by lockdown measures** - Due to the economic downturn caused by the pandemic, the urban population working in the informal sector (e.g. street vendors) has greatly increased, hence the COVID-19 containment measures, such as the lockdown and other social distancing measures, continue to have major influence on food and nutrition insecurity.
- **Restricted Livelihood Options** - Key sectors at particular risk of collapse or reduced efficiency in the wake of COVID-19 include food systems, incomes and social protection, health care services for women and children and services and access to clean water and sanitation.

Contextual Analysis - Background

- **COVID-19 Impact of Household Economy** - Within urban areas, the most vulnerable to directly contracting COVID-19 or being negatively impacted by COVID-19 due to slow-down of economic activities are the urban poor who are generally engaged in low skill wage labour with no job security, dependent on markets for food with little ability to store and save food or money, have poor access to diversified nutritious diets or health care and live in crowded unsanitary conditions.
- **Constrained Containment Measures** - Preventing the human transmission of COVID-19 requires the consistent provision of basic services such as safe water, sanitation and hygienic facilities among communities. Livelihoods and income sources are key to determining households' access to food and their vulnerability to demand and price shocks. With high informal sector employment, livelihoods in urban areas that are predominately in casual labour and petty trade have significantly been affected by COVID-19 containment measures.
- **Restricted Rural-Urban Linkages** - Measures implemented to curb the spread of COVID-19 such as curfews, travel restrictions, social distancing, closure of institutions and businesses, including open markets have to some extent disrupted the rural-urban linkages with consequences on urban populations. With up to 70% of the global food supply destined for urban consumption, the disruption of urban food systems has particularly affected the food distribution and the food retail sectors . These aggravating factors have heightened urban livelihood vulnerabilities to the pandemic.

Contextual Analysis - Background

- **Food Price Increase** - Despite the availability of food on the market, and mostly locally produced foods, the environment has been characterized by food price escalations
- **Existence of the Parallel Market**- Whilst the Reserve Bank auction system aims to stabilize the availability and accessibility of foreign currency, the period under review remains exposed to the existence of the parallel market for foreign currency. This is despite the existence of the formal Bureau De Change whose existence are to complement banks in formalizing the foreign currency trading activities.
- **Unplanned Settlements** – Urban areas remain seized with mushrooming of unplanned settlements which mostly occur in areas with limited or no service provisions. Whilst Government has been making measures to formalize some of the settlements, their continued mushrooming places health risks to households.

Contextual Analysis - Gvt Mitigatory Measures

The following people centered measures were implemented to ensure food security for all

- ***Launch of the COVID-19 Vaccination Campaign*** on 22nd February 2021. As of 26 January 2022, a total of 7.53 million vaccine doses had been administered, with 4.2 million people (28.6%) having received the first dose and 3.2 million (22.1%) fully vaccinated.
- ***Launch of the Integrated Typhoid Conjugative Vaccination (TCV) Campaign (24 May – 4 June 2021)***, in a bid to improve the quality of life of Zimbabwean citizens particularly children by protecting them from disease outbreaks like Typhoid using vaccines.
- ***Supporting the vulnerable groups*** through distribution of food aid (in-kind) and cash transfers; cash transfer for cereals, harmonized social cash transfer.

Government Mitigatory Measures

- ***Food Subsidies*** through continued implementation of social protection measures to improve food access (e.g. maize meal subsidies).
- ***COVID-19 relief pay-outs*** were provided for 3 months to cushion vulnerable households and those in the informal sector whose sources of income were affected by the lockdown.
- ***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.
- ***Urban and peri-urban Pfumvudza/Intwasa Programme***, through programmes which farmers are supported with seed, fertilisers and herbicides.
- ***Strengthening of Multi-Sectoral Structures*** in order to operationalise a cohesive response to the food and nutrition challenges.

Government Mitigatory Measures

- ***Emergency Road Rehabilitation Programme*** – the Government of Zimbabwe declared all roads to be a state of national disaster on 9 February 2021. 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.
- ***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.
- ***Access to consumptive water*** through availing resources towards borehole drilling, rehabilitation and construction of Headworks for livestock water troughs.

Economic Stabilisation Measures

Government undertook several initiatives to promote price stability within the economy in 2021. The following key developments were noted: -

- The outturn for 2021 was generally good with year-on-year inflation ending the year at 60.7% from 348.6% recorded in 2020.
- Local manufacturing production went up and around 80% of products on the market were locally produced.
- The auction system continued to play its key role of being a dependable source of foreign exchange for the key sectors of the economy.

Economic Stabilisation Measures

- Government remained focused on fiscal sustainability and did not borrow from the Reserve Bank.
- The Reserve Bank contained the growth of money supply to anchor inflation and exchange rate expectations.
- Agricultural outturn improved with significant deliveries and stockpiles of maize and wheat sufficient to meet domestic consumption requirements.
- Foreign currency receipts from exports, remittances and loans reached US\$9.7 billion in 2021.

Sample Characterisation

Sample Characterisation – Households

	N	Average Household Size	Suburb Type				Respondent's Sex		Respondent's Age
			High Density (%)	Medium Density (%)	Informal Settlement (%)	Low Density (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Bulawayo	995	3.7	98.5	0.5	0	1	24.6	75.4	43.0
Manicaland	753	3.9	80.7	12.9	0	6.4	19.1	80.9	38.1
Mash Central	499	3.7	84.5	9.7	5.2	0.6	16.6	83.4	37.3
Mash East	1001	3.5	61.4	27.6	5.2	5.8	24.5	75.6	38.6
Mash West	1221	3.7	92.5	3.8	3	0.7	18.6	81.4	39.2
Mat North	754	3.5	85.6	10.8	1.5	2.1	29.4	70.6	37.8
Mat South	742	3.2	87.3	10.7	0.1	1.9	20.8	79.3	35.0
Midlands	1249	4.2	92.3	6.5	0	1.2	16.3	83.8	38.4
Masvingo	1001	3.6	92.9	4.2	0	2.9	20.2	79.8	36.7
Harare	1993	3.6	97	1	1.6	0.5	19.1	80.9	39.6
National	10208	3.7	89	7.6	1.6	2.1	20.6	79.4	38.7

- The total number of households reached was 10208 against a minimum requirement of 7,380 for such surveys, thereby increasing the assessment's level of confidence.
- The average age of the respondents was 38.7 years. Thus, interacting with the productive age group who were more relevant to provide insight on the various thematic issues.

Sample Characterisation-Children

Province	Number of Children 0-59 months	Sex of child		Age Distribution			Number of Adolescents 10-19 Years	Males (%)	Females (%)
		Boys (%)	Girls (%)	6 to 11 months (%)	12 to 23 months (%)	24 to 59 months (%)			
Bulawayo	161	44.1	55.9	0.6	23.6	75.8	730	45	55
Manicaland	179	46.4	53.6	1.1	27.4	71.5	529	53	47
Mash Central	98	44.9	55.1	2.0	21.4	76.5	352	49	51
Mash East	181	53.0	47.0	2.2	30.4	67.4	654	47	53
Mash West	266	47.4	52.6	1.1	22.2	76.7	877	47	53
Mat North	103	52.4	47.6	0.0	33.0	67.0	413	49	51
Mat South	172	42.4	57.6	0.0	25.6	74.4	318	47	53
Midlands	312	49.0	51.0	0.6	27.6	71.8	896	46	54
Masvingo	193	50.8	49.2	3.1	29.0	66.8	601	44	56
Harare	408	50.2	49.8	1.0	27.0	72.1	1227	47	53
National	2073	48.4	51.6	1.2	26.6	72.1	6597	47	53

- A total of 2073 children 0 to 59 months were in the sample.
- Of the measured children 6 to 59 months, 72.1 were in the 24-59 months age group, 26.6% in the 18-23 months age group, and 1.2% in the 6-11 months age groups.
- A total of 6597 children aged 10 to 19 years were in the sample.

Household Demographics and Characteristics

Household Characteristics

Households	Proportion of Households (%)		
	2019	2020	2021
Male headed household	74	50	62
Female headed household	26	50	38
Child headed household	0.1	0.4	0.5
Elderly headed household	11	11.1	13.4
Presence of at least one orphan	12	20	15.6
Presence of chronically ill person	34.1	24	12.1
Presence of a person with disability	6	6	6.7

- Nationally, there was a decrease in the proportion of households with at least one orphan from 20% in 2020 to 15.6% in 2021.
- The proportion of female headed households was 38%.
- The proportion of households that had a chronically ill member was 12.1%.

Child and Elderly Headed Households by Province

	Elderly headed household (60+ years) (%)	Child headed household (10-17 years) (%)
Bulawayo	24.9	1.0
Manicaland	14.1	0.4
Mash Central	9.1	0.2
Mash East	12.6	0.2
Mash West	13.7	0.3
Mat North	5.9	0.1
Mat South	9.0	0.5
Midlands	13.5	0.2
Masvingo	8.6	0.5
Harare	15.2	0.7
National	13.4	0.5

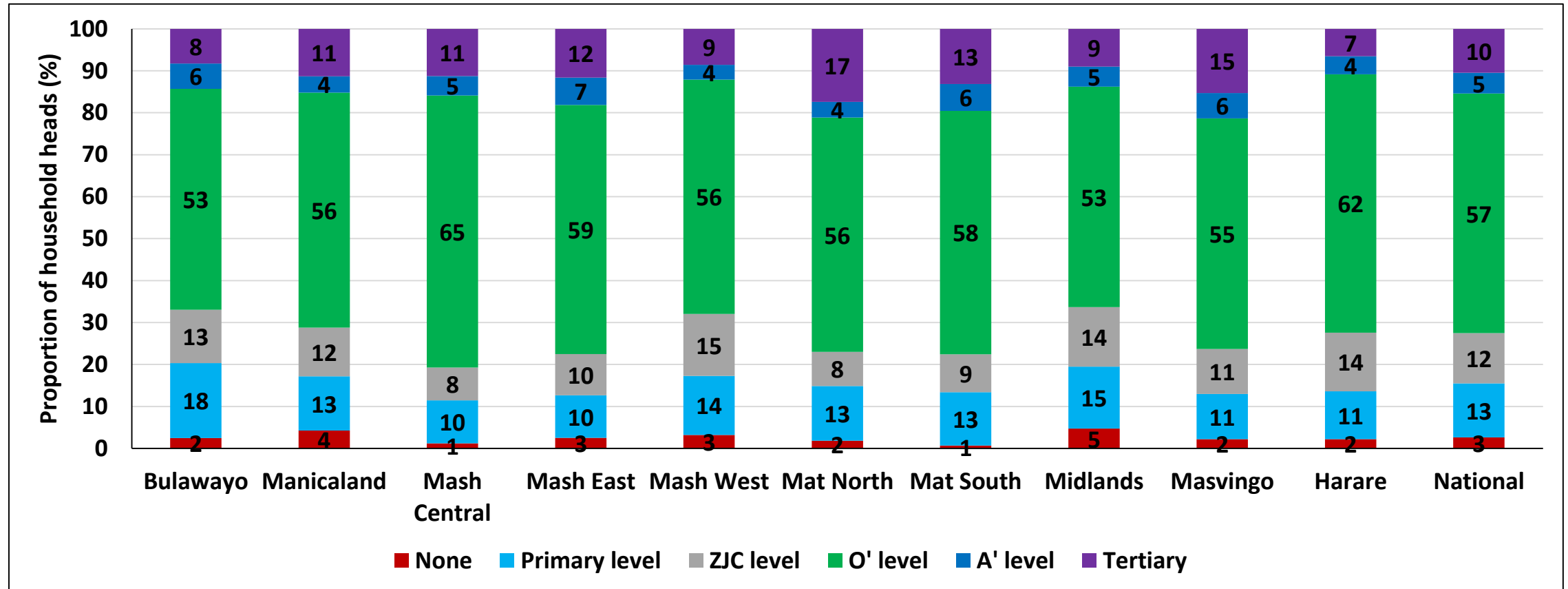
- Nationally, 13.4% of the households were headed by elderly persons whilst 0.5% were child-headed.
- Bulawayo (24.9%) had the highest proportion of elderly headed households and the highest proportion of child headed households (1%).

Characteristics of Household Head

	Average Age (Years)	Household Head Marital Status				
		Married living together (%)	Married living apart (%)	Divorced/ separated (%)	Widow/widower (%)	Never married (%)
Bulawayo	47.9	49.2	6.5	9.8	19.4	15.1
Manicaland	43.3	58.2	8.1	11.6	17	5.2
Mash Central	42.1	73.9	5.2	7.6	10	3.2
Mash East	42.3	56.3	11.8	11.8	13.3	6.8
Mash West	43.2	66.6	4.5	11.6	11.7	5.6
Mat North	41.3	61.1	10.8	12.4	9.6	6.2
Mat South	39.2	55.5	12.4	10.7	8.8	12.5
Midlands	43.0	61.5	7.4	12.9	14.2	4.1
Masvingo	40.5	57.6	11.0	11.5	14.7	5.1
Harare	43.7	63.8	5.7	10.1	15	5.5
National	42.9	60.4	8	11.1	13.8	6.8

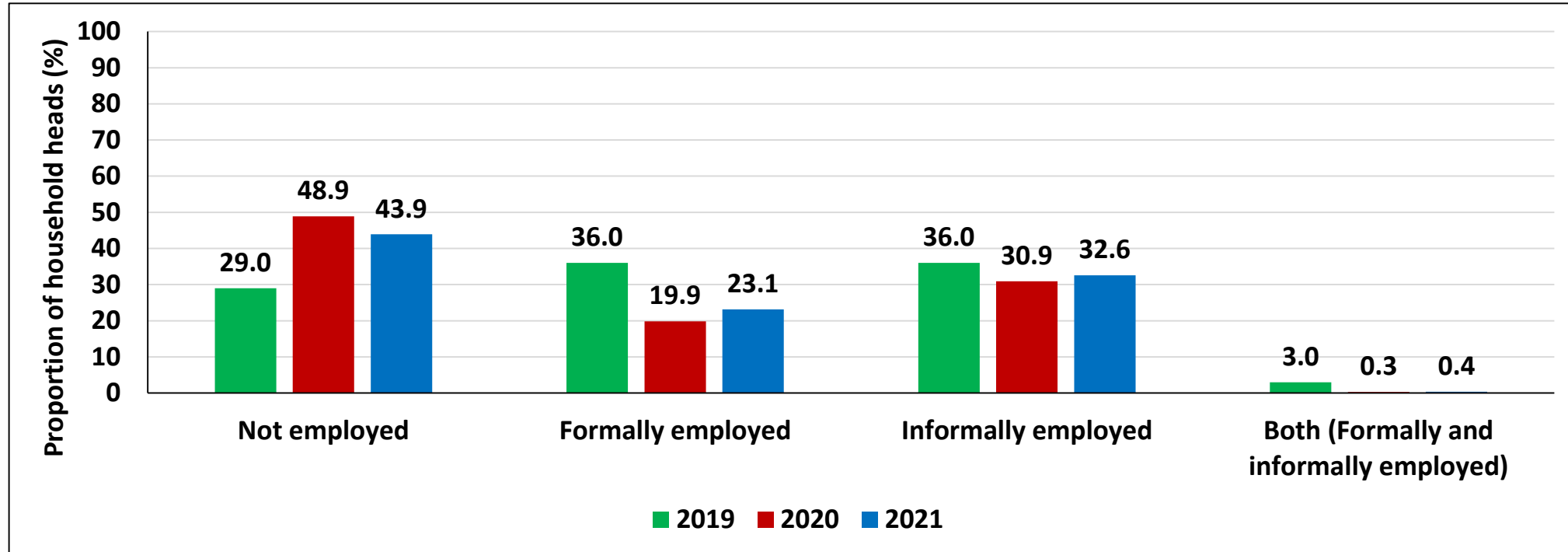
- The average age of the household head was 42.9 years.
- The majority of the household heads were married and living together(60.4%).
- Bulawayo had the highest proportion of widowed household heads (19.4%).

Education Level of Household Head



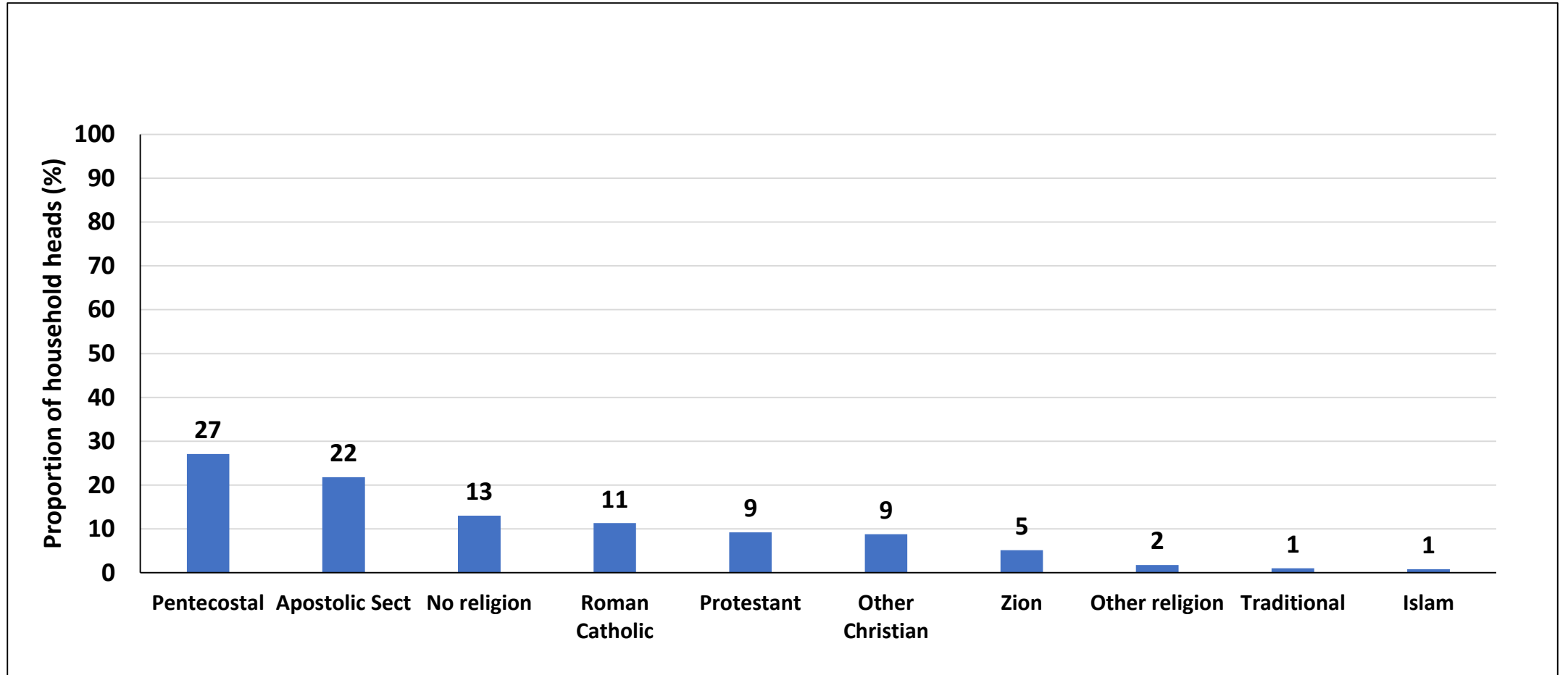
- About 98% of the household heads attained at least primary level. Government is commended for the positive effort towards provision of education and ensuring the right to education. However more efforts should be made towards increasing the number of those with tertiary education given our sample demographic of 10%.

Employment Status of Household Head



- Government is commended for creating an enabling economic environment that has resulted in increased employment opportunities for both the formal and informal sectors.
- The proportion of household heads who were not employed decreased from 48.9% in 2020 to 43.9% in 2021.

Religion of Household Head

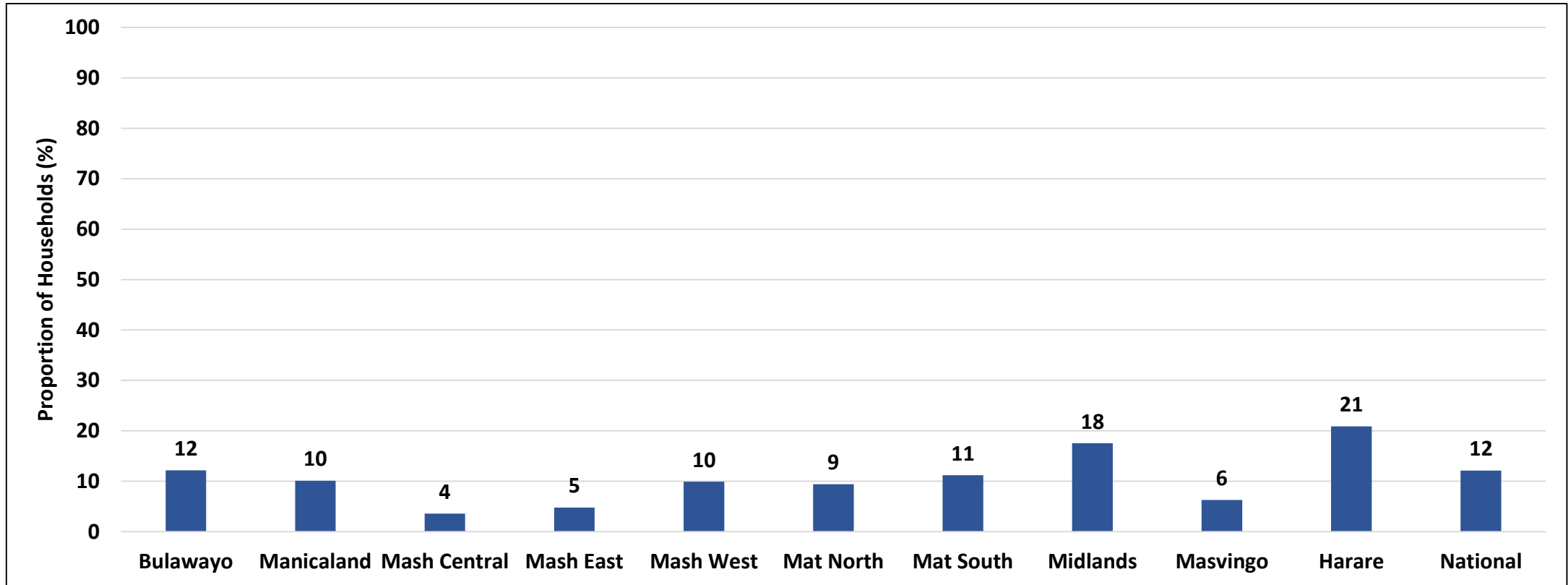


- The majority of the household heads were from Pentecostal (27%) and the Apostolic sect (22%).

Vulnerability Attributes

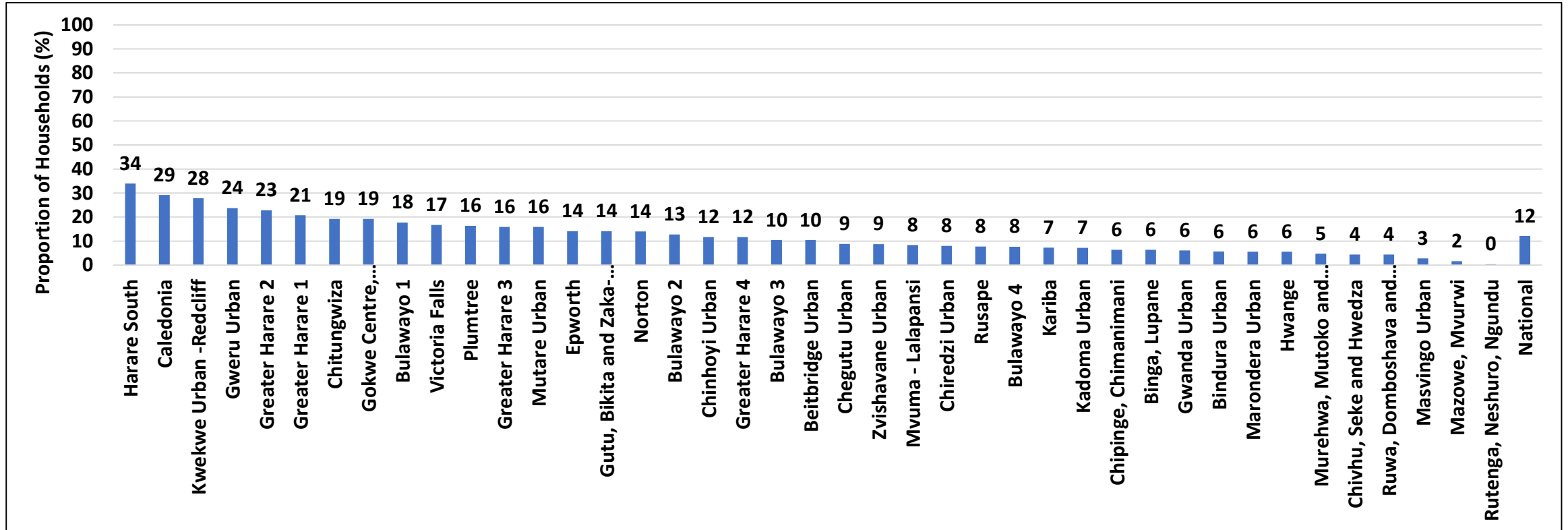
Health: Chronic Illness

Households with at Least One Member with a Chronic Illness by Province



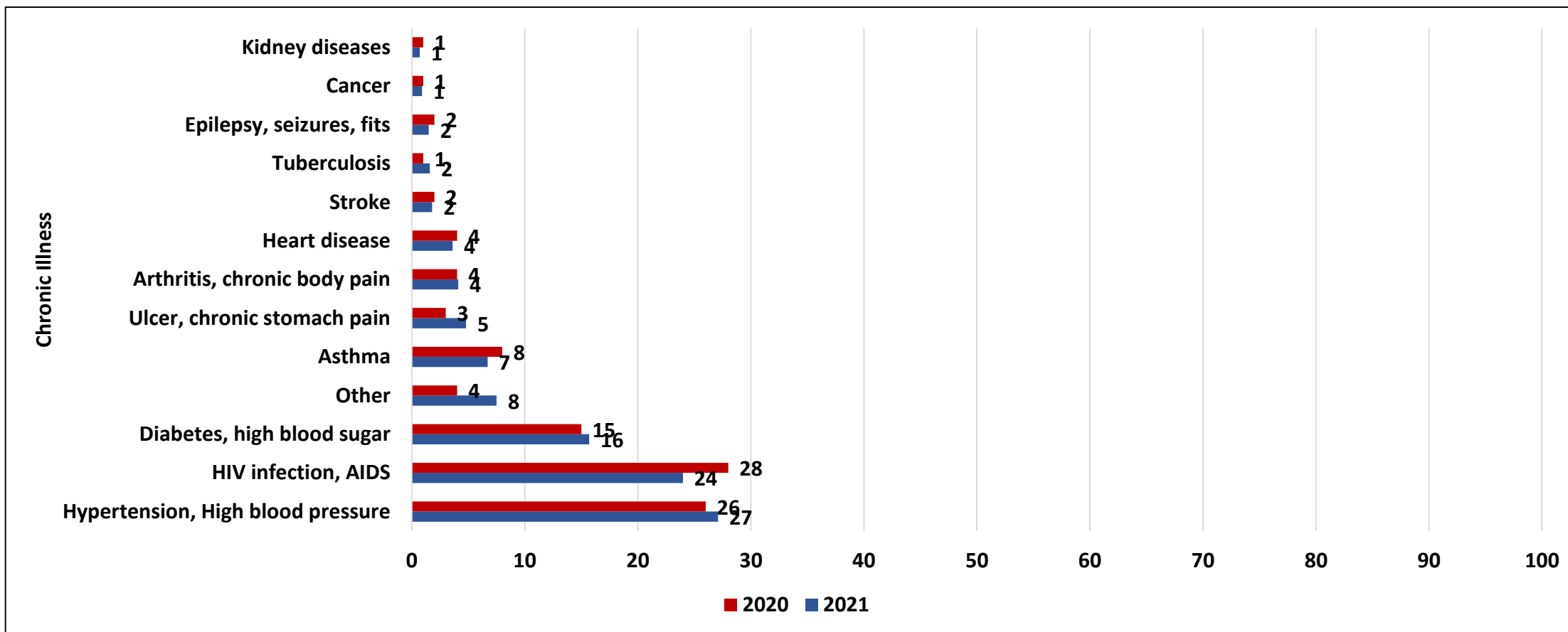
- The proportion of households with at least one member with a chronic illness was 12%.
- The highest proportion of households with a chronically ill member were recorded in Harare (21%) followed by Midlands (18%).

Households with at Least One Member with a Chronic Illness by Domain



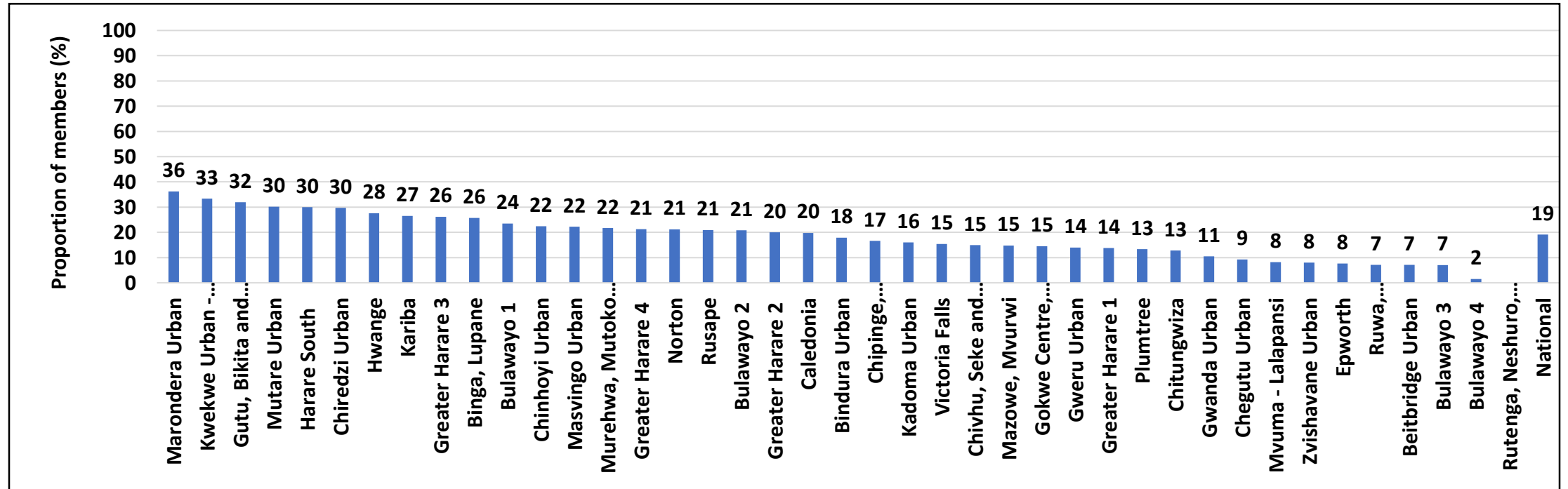
- Nationally, the proportion of households with at least one member with a chronic illness was 12%.
- The highest proportion of households with a member with a chronic illness was in Harare South (34%), Caledonia (29%) and Kwekwe Urban-Redcliff (28%).

Proportion of Chronically Ill Members by Condition(12%)



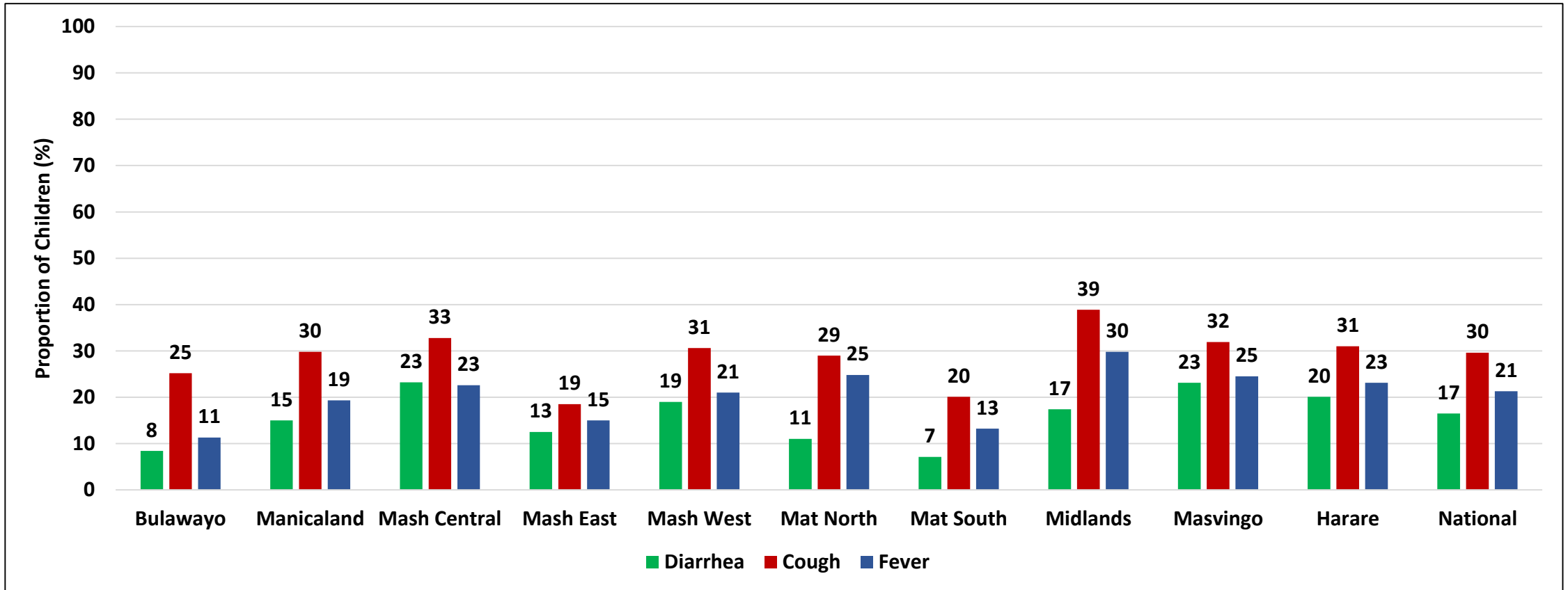
- Of the people reported to have at least one chronic condition, the most common chronic conditions were hypertension (27%), HIV AIDS (24%) and diabetes (16%). These findings are consistent with the findings of 2020.

Chronically Ill Members who Missed Medication 30-days Prior to Survey (12%)



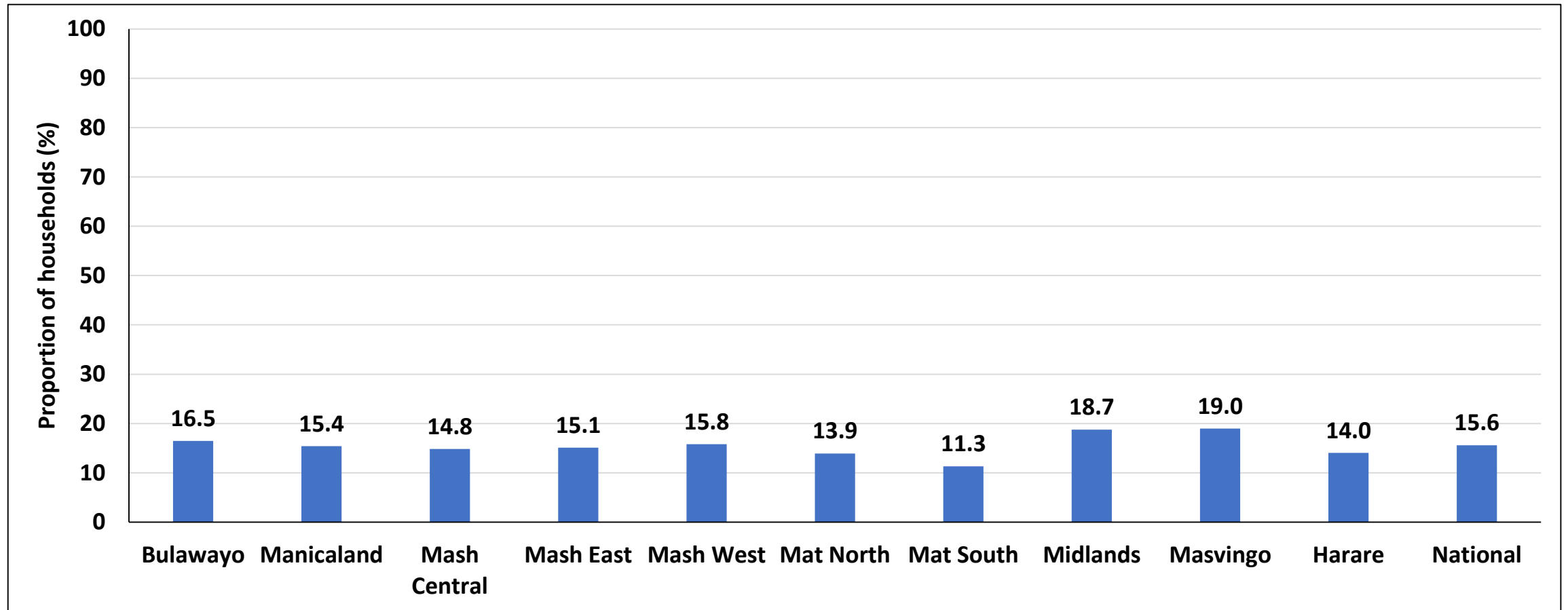
- Nationally, the proportion of chronically ill members who missed their medication was 19%.
- The practice was more common in Marondera Urban (36%), Kwekwe Urban-Redcliff (33%) and the Gutu-Bikita and Zaka-Jerera domain (32%).
- The highest proportion of chronically ill patients had missed their medication because they could not afford to pay for it (66%), did not have the required currency (12%) and the medication was out of stock (4%).

Childhood Illness



- A third of the children had a cough (30%), 21% had a fever and 17% had diarrhea. Midlands had the highest proportion of children with cough at 39% and fever (30%).
- The Ministry of Health needs to strengthen management of common illnesses in children at community level through capacity investments in primary health care.

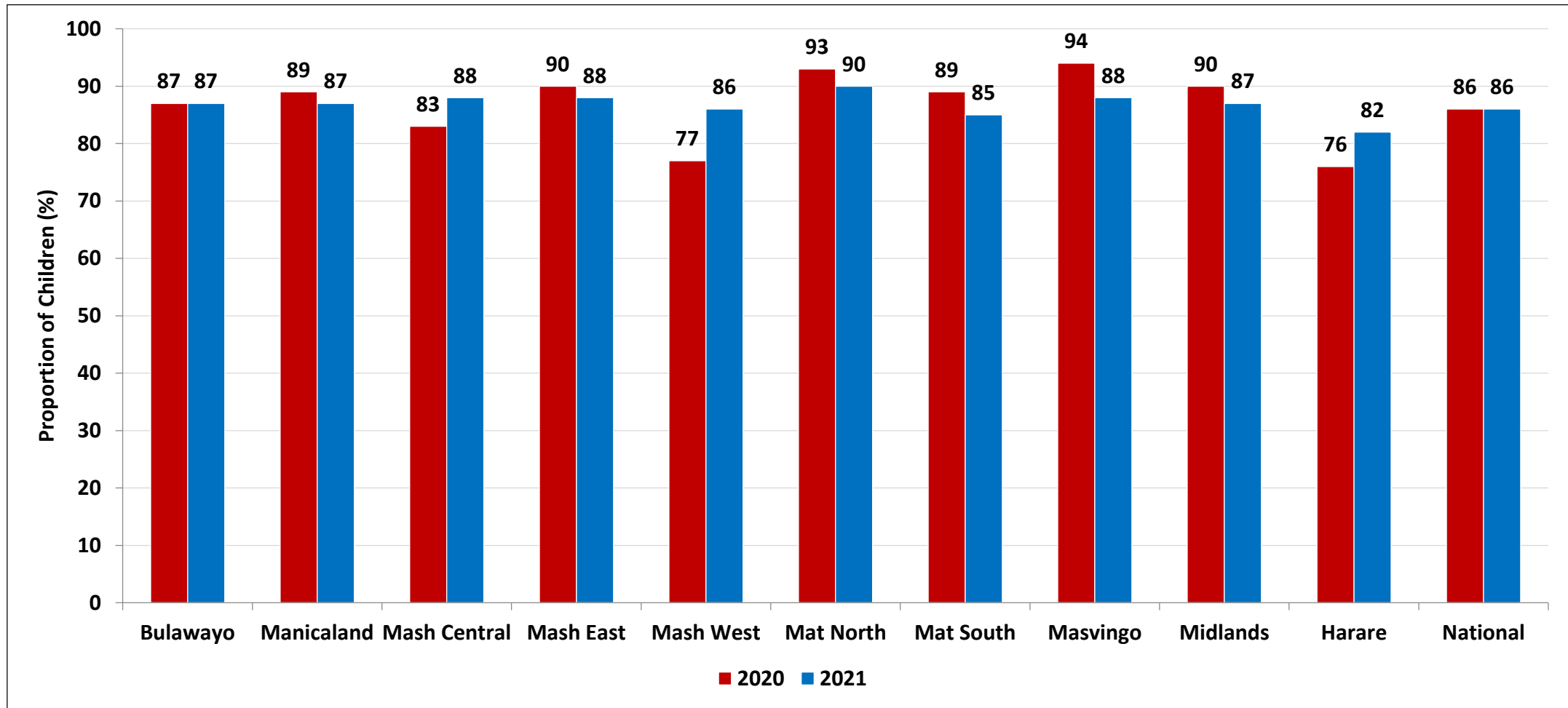
Orphans



- The burden of responsibility for orphans remains high.
- About 15.6% of the households reported having at least an orphan in the household.
- Masvingo (19%) reported the highest proportion of households with orphans.

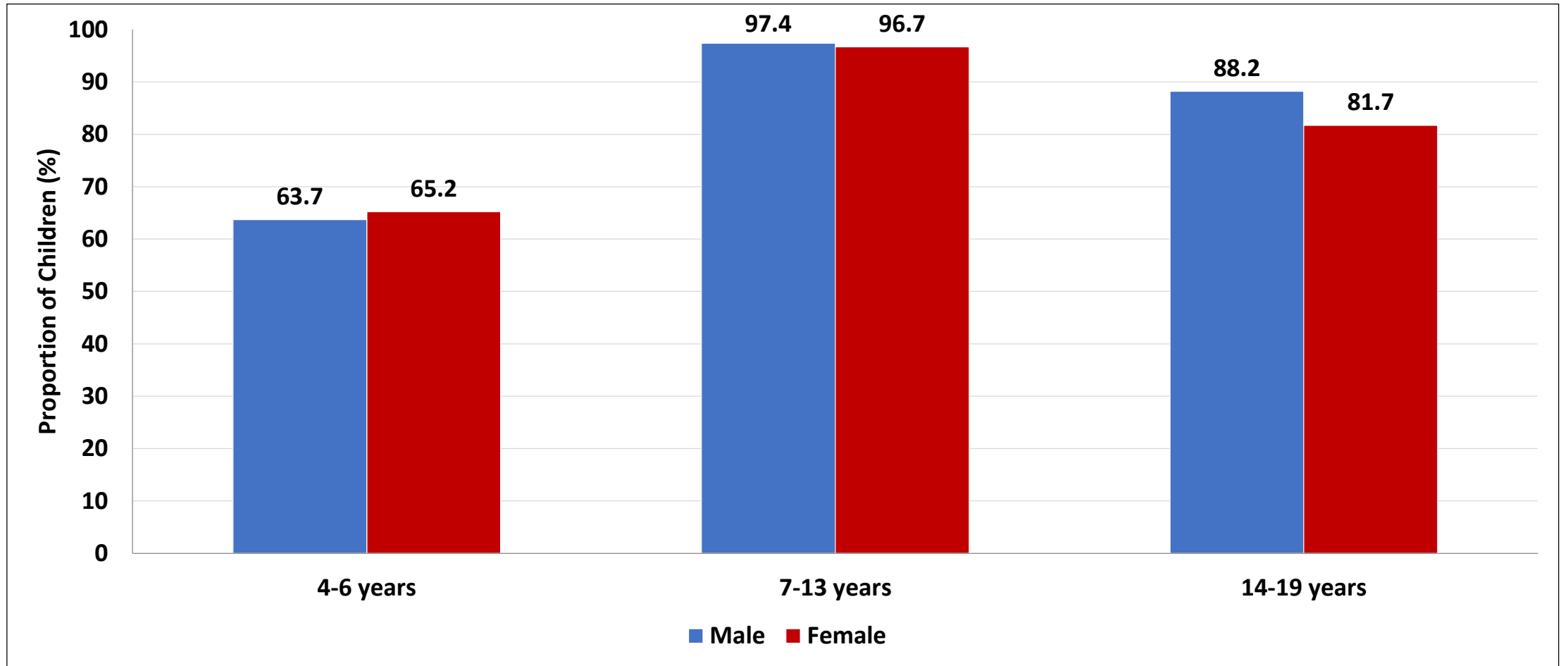
Education

School Attendance



- At national level the proportion of children in school at the time of the assessment remained the same as 2020 at 86%.
- Given the COVID-19 context we have been operating in, Government is commended for providing and ensuring policies that have facilitated high school attendance. However, attention should be given to the 14% who were out of school.

School Attendance by Age and Sex Category



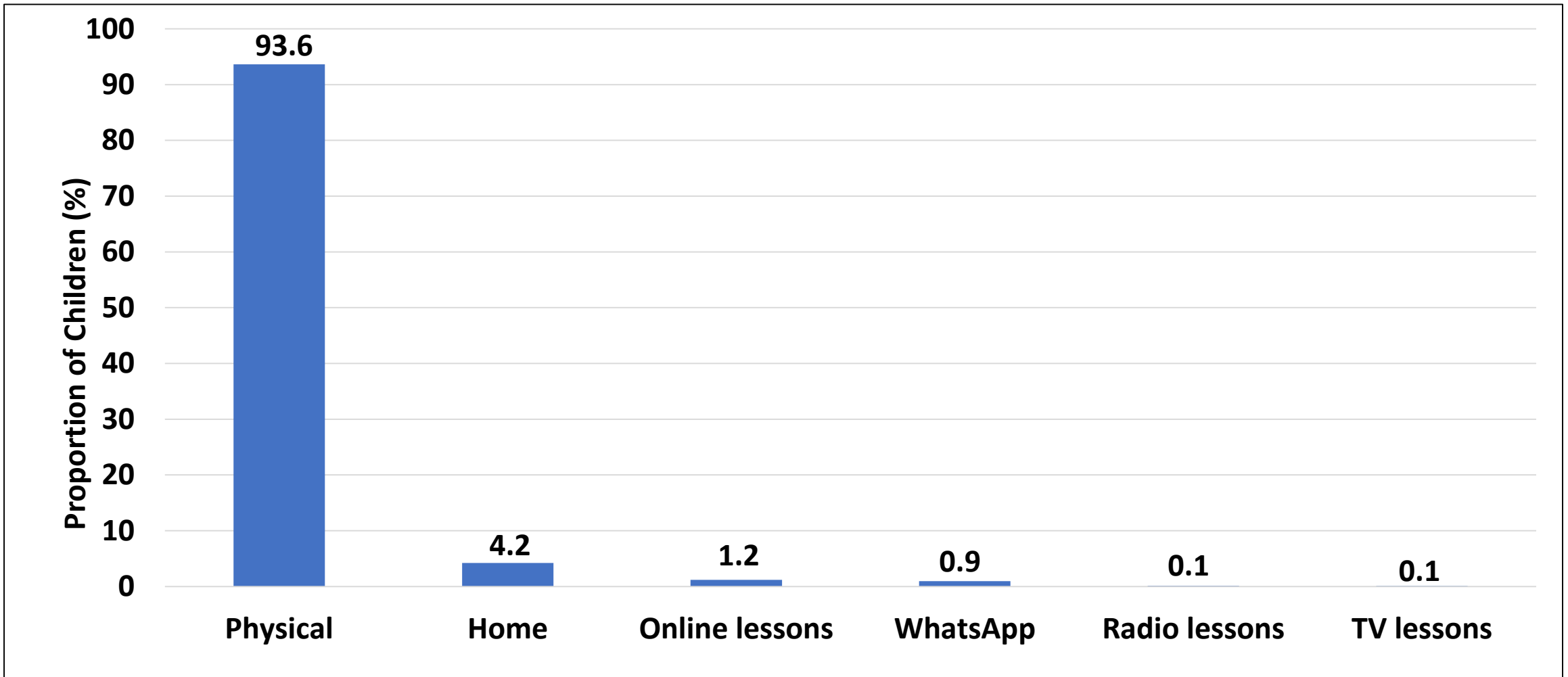
- The 7-13 years age group had the highest proportion of children going to school for both males (97.4%) and females (96.7%) and the lowest proportion of children attending school was in the 4-6 years age group with (63.7%) males and (65.2%) females.
- The reduction in school attendance by the girl child from the age group 14-19 years could be attributed to incidences of early child marriages as reported in the ZimVAC Urban 2020 report.

Reasons for not Attending School by Age Category

	4 to 6 years	7 to 13 years	14 to 19 years
Child considered too young	60.6	7.0	0.2
Expensive or no money	28.4	57.3	48.9
Completed O/A level			14.6
Pregnancy/marriage		0.5	11.2
Illness	0.9	10.1	3.2
Non-payment of fees last term	0.2	6.0	2.7
Not interested in school	0.1	1.5	4.7
No birth certificate	0.9	4.0	1.0
Work for food or money	1.0	1.5	1.7
Disability	0.7	5.0	0.7
Failure e.g. of exams	0.1	0.5	3.5
Distance too far	0.9	0.5	0.2
Don't Know	0.5		0.7
Help with household work		1.0	1.2
Care for younger sibling	0.3		
No food at home	0.2	0.5	
COVID-19 pandemic	0.3		
Expelled from school			0.5
Care for ill or disabled household member			0.2
Other	4.9	4.5	4.5

- Child considered too young (60.6%) was the major reason for not attending school for the 4-6 years age group.
- For the 7-13 years (57.3%) and the 14-19 years(48.9%) the major reason was school being expensive or there being no money.
- Pregnancy/ marriage (11.2%) for the 14-19 years age group was also indicated as a major reason for not attending school.

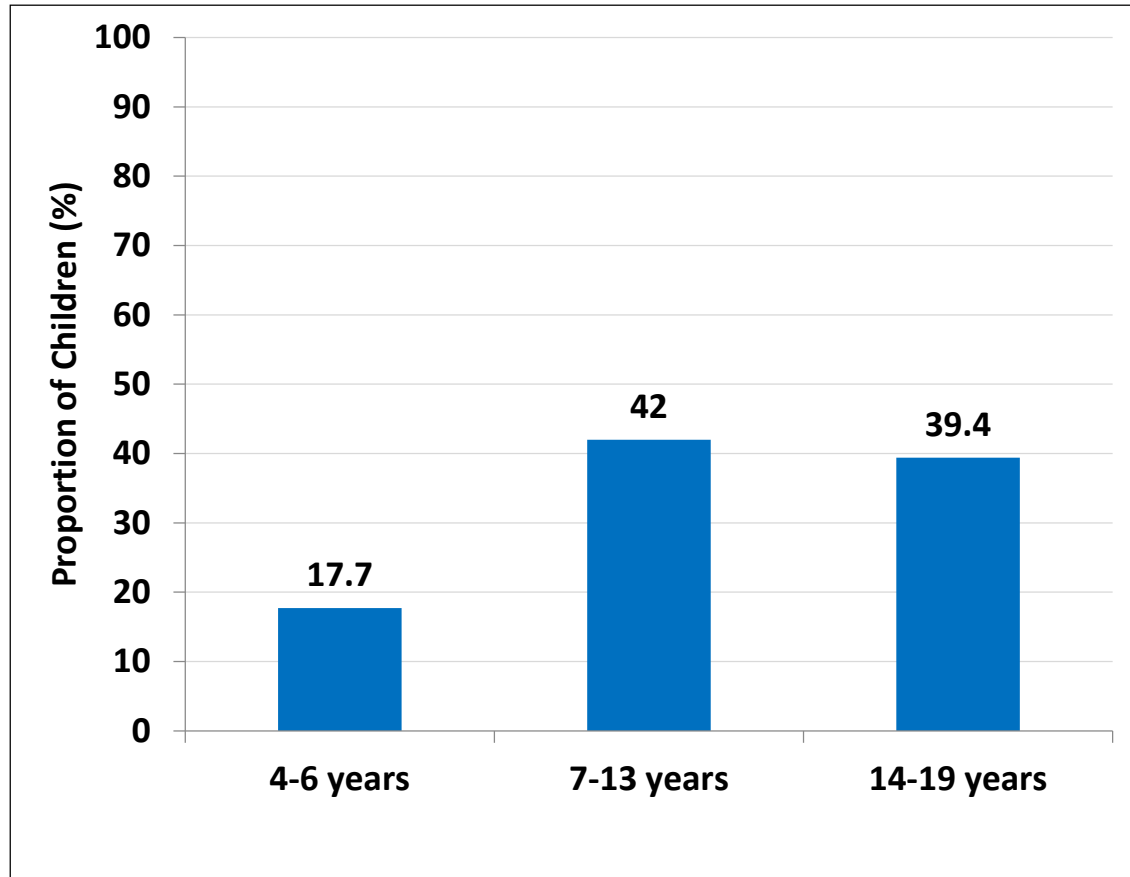
Forms of Schooling



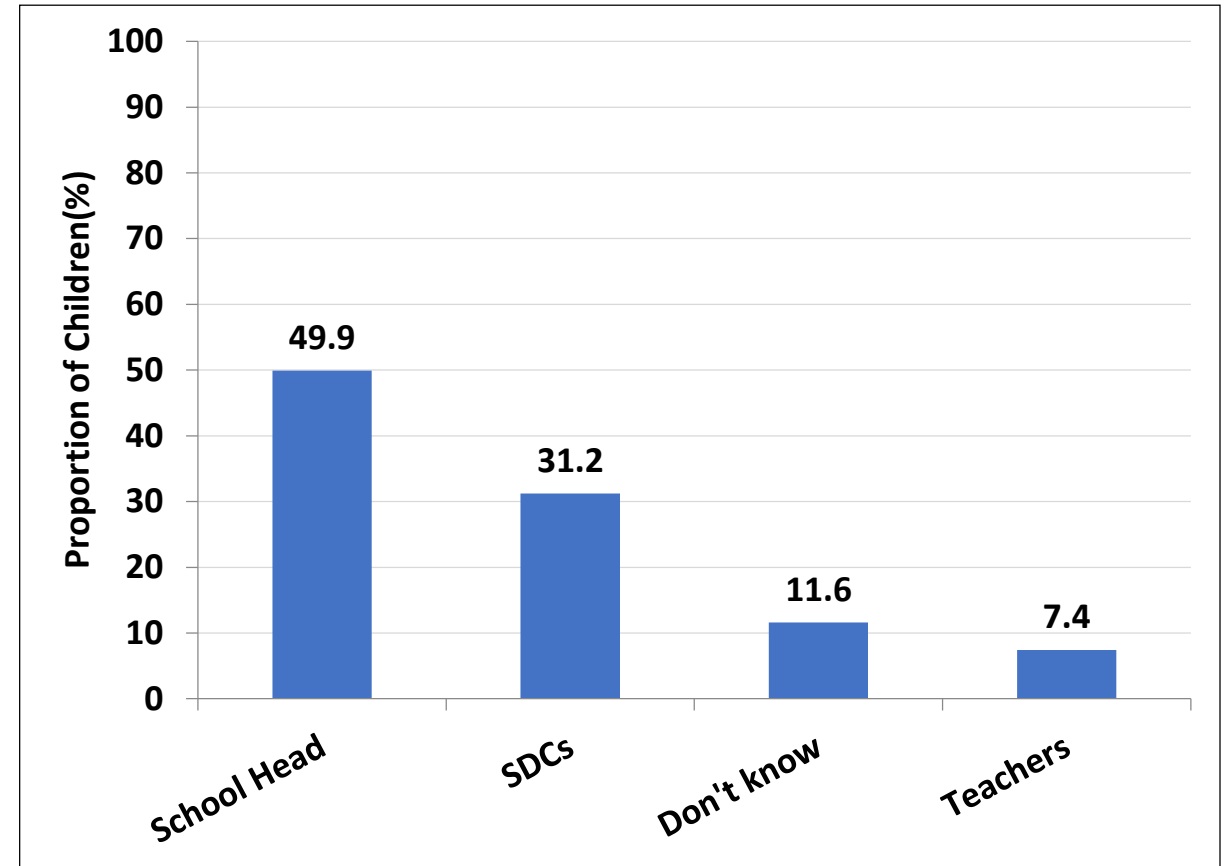
- At the time of assessment the main form of schooling was attending school physically (93.6%) , whilst radio and TV lessons were the least prevalent forms with 0.1%.

Incidences of Children Turned Away for Non-Payment of Fees

Proportion of Children Turned Away

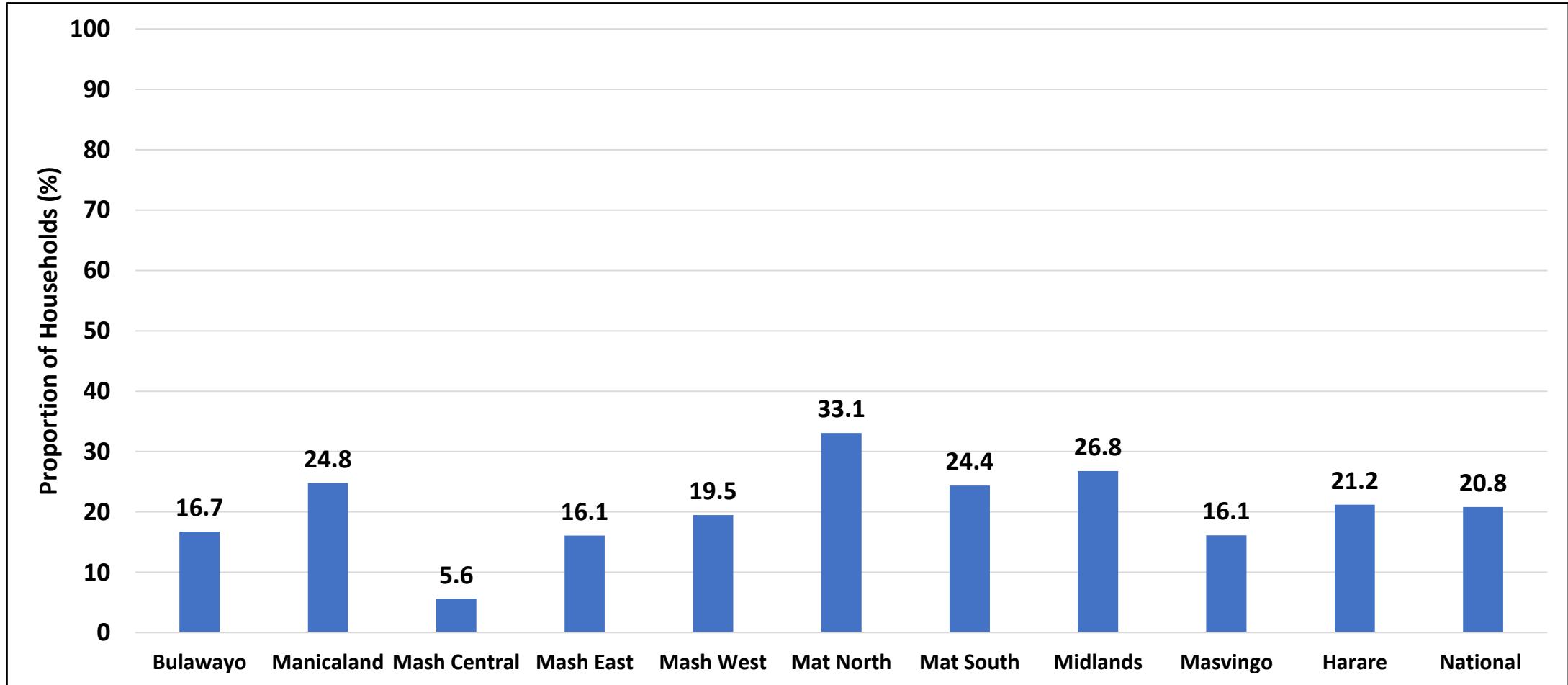


Person Turning the Children Away



- Despite the existence of the education policy against turning away children for non-payment of fees, the assessment found high incidences of children being turned away for non-payment of fees.
- The highest proportion of children (49.9%) were turned away from school by the School Head followed by the SDC (31.2%).

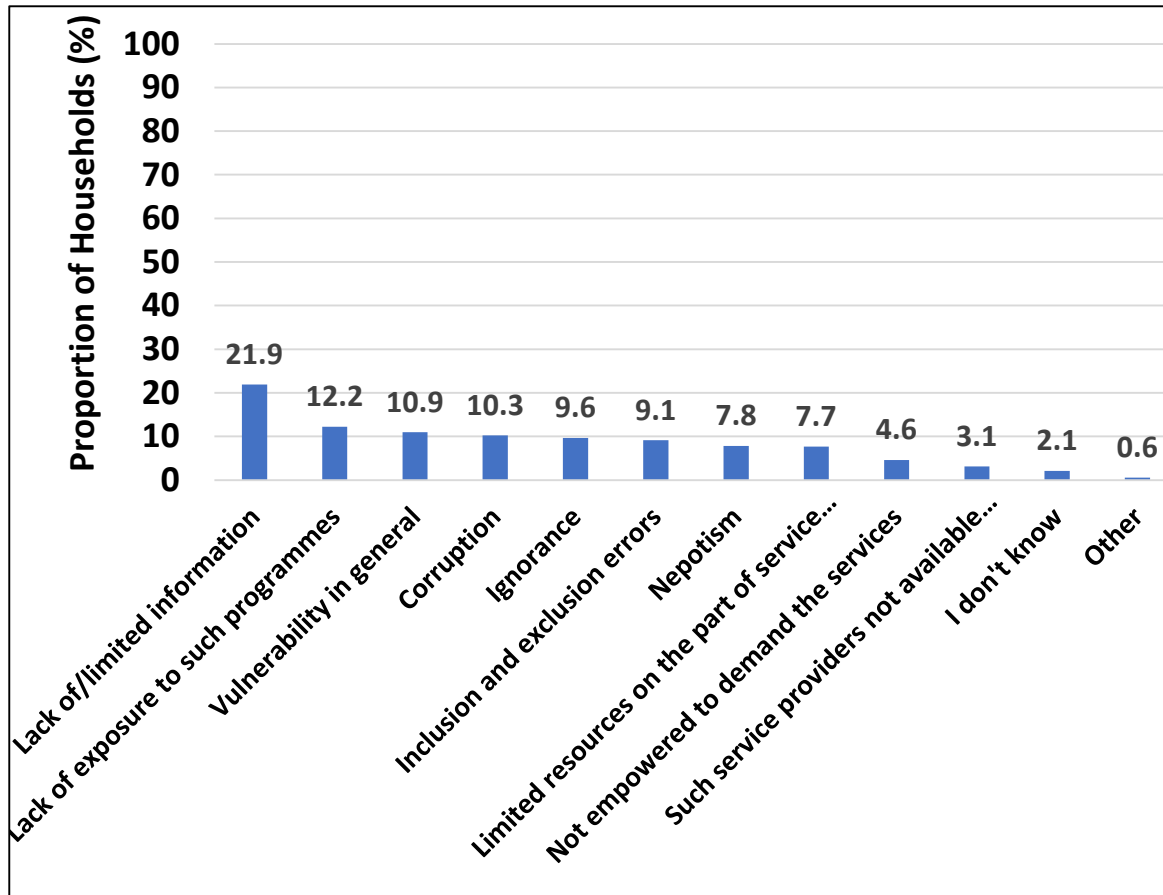
Awareness of Accessing OVC School Fees Programmes



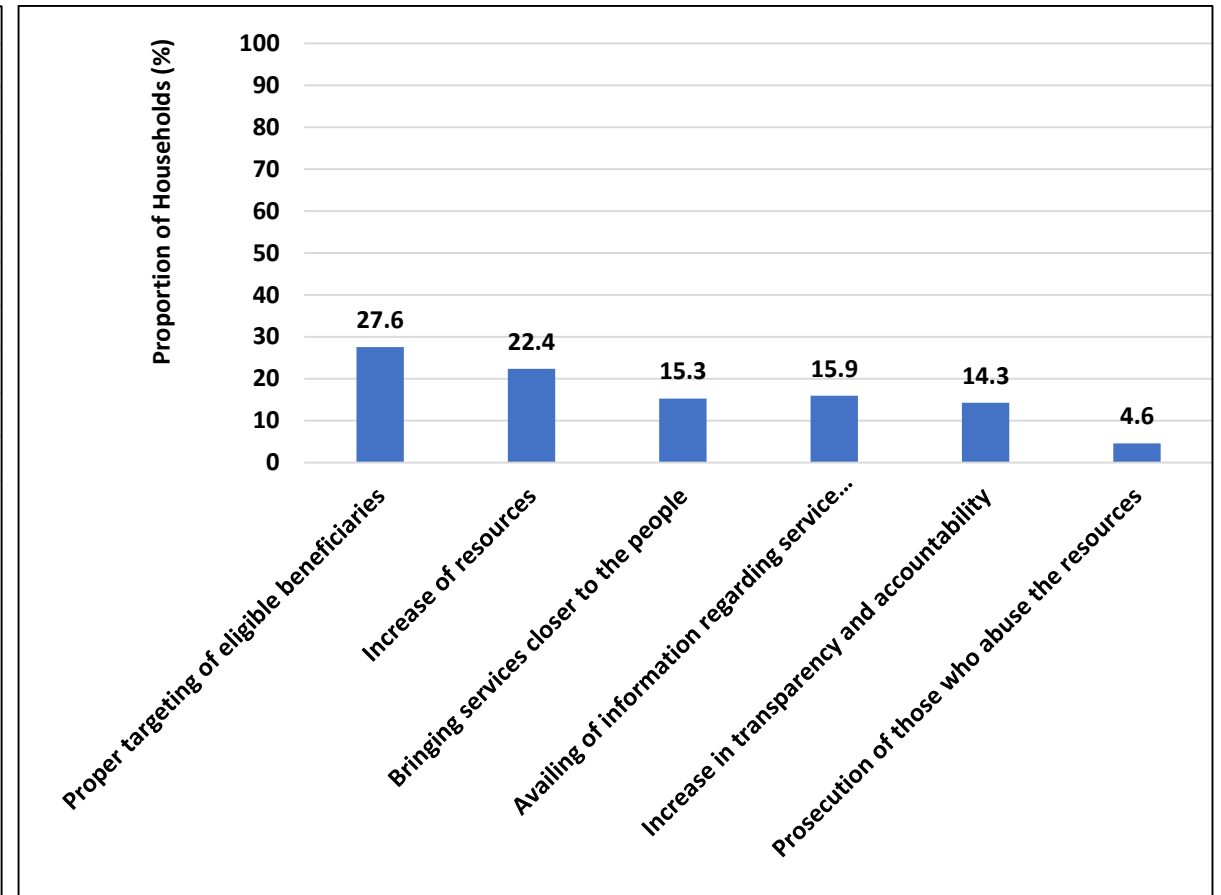
- Nationally, only 20.8% of the sampled households were aware of challenges faced by orphans and vulnerable children on payment of school fees.
- Matabeleland North (33.1%) had the highest awareness proportion and Mashonaland Central (5.6%) had the lowest.

Access to OVC Education services

Challenges Accessing to Educational Services by OVC



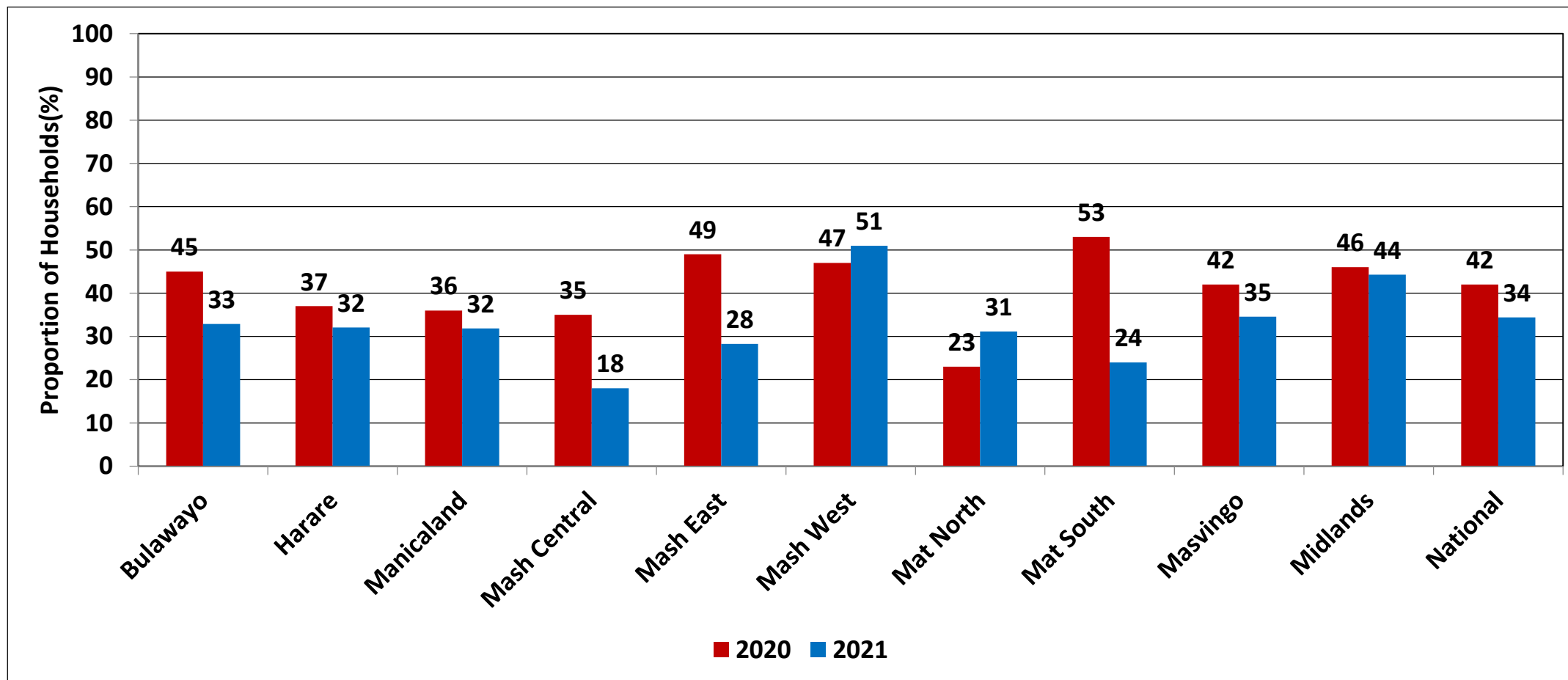
Ways to Improve on Service Provision



- Lack of/ limited information (21.9%) and lack of exposure to such programmes (12.2%) were among the most challenges faced by OVCs in accessing educational services with regards to payment of school fees hence the need to raise awareness on available services.
- Proper targeting (27.6%) and increasing resources (22.4%) were identified as the main mitigatory ways to improve service provision.

Social Protection

Households which Received any Form of Support



- There was a general decline in the proportion of households receiving any form of support from the previous year. Nationally, the support declined from 42% in 2020 to 34% in 2021.
- Only two provinces, Mashonaland West (51%) and Matabeleland North (31%), experienced increases in proportion from 47% and 23% respectively.

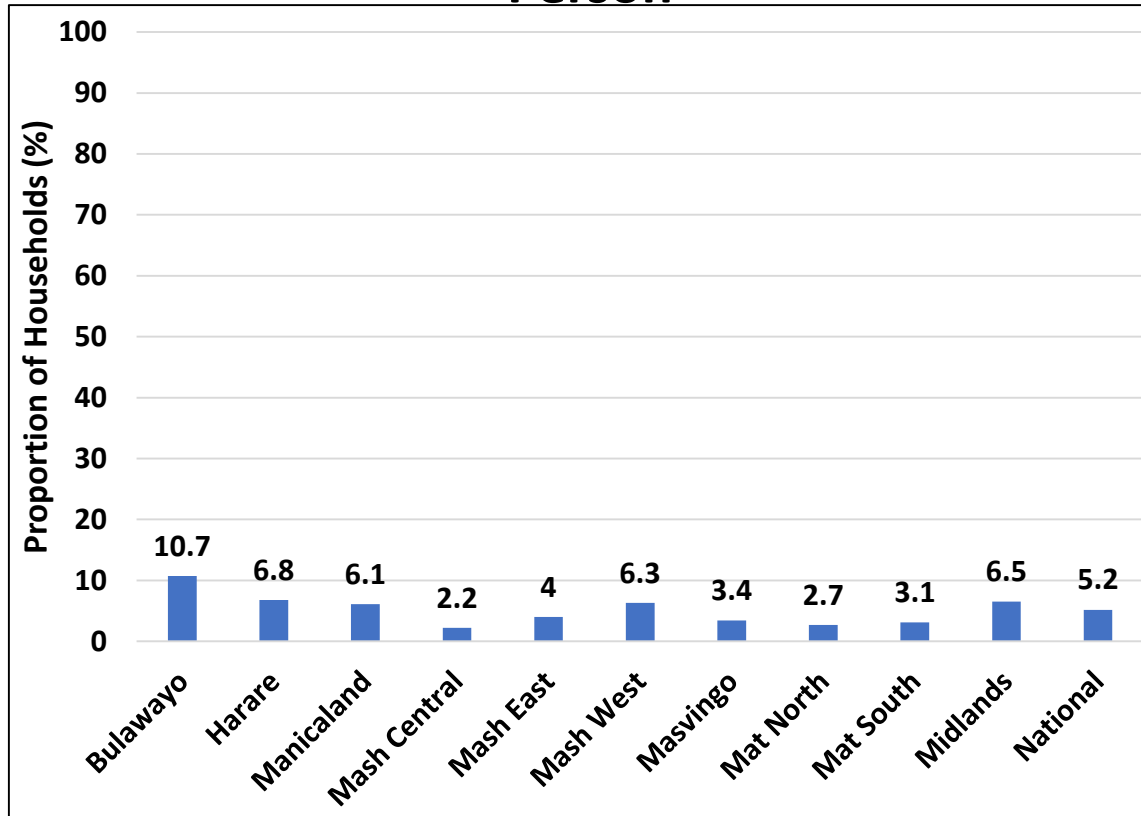
Sources of Support

	Support from Government (%)	Support from UN/NGOs (%)	Support from rural and urban relatives (%)	Support from relatives outside Zimbabwe (%)	Support from other groups (Mutual, Civic, Charitable and Private sector) (%)	Support from Churches (%)
Bulawayo	3.7	6.7	16.0	14.3	1.7	2.3
Manicaland	2.8	15.6	13.4	6.6	1.2	3.0
Mash Central	8.0	1.0	9.2	4.0	0.6	1.8
Mash East	10.0	8.2	12.7	6.5	1.2	4.2
Mash West	2.8	31.9	26.9	8.3	1.1	4.5
Mat North	3.7	7.3	21.5	6.9	1.5	2.7
Mat South	2.6	8.7	10.4	10.2	0.9	1.4
Midlands	12.1	11.1	23.1	8.3	0.8	3.9
Masvingo	8.0	12.4	19.8	3.7	1.4	3.7
Harare	4.4	9.8	17.2	7.9	0.9	4.5
National	5.9	12.0	17.9	7.9	1.1	3.5

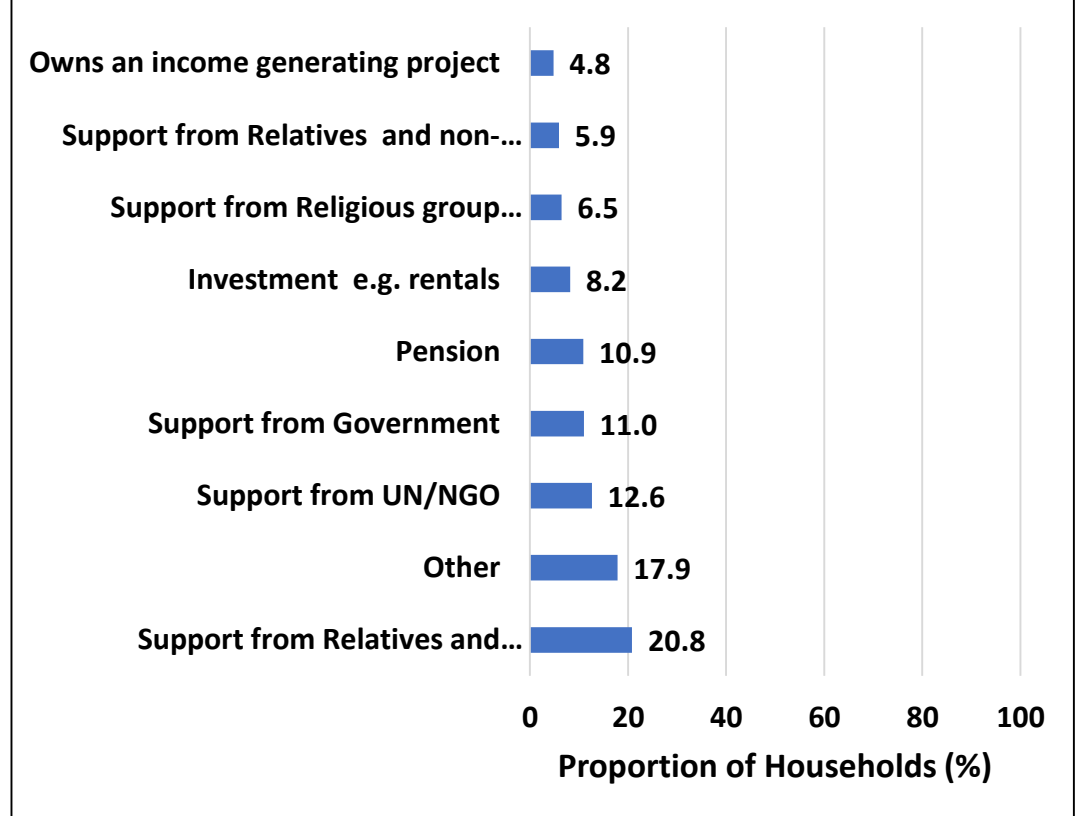
- Nationally, the highest proportion (17.9%) of households received support from relatives from both rural and urban areas.
- The results show strong community support towards the vulnerable households, a positive pattern in-line with our cultural norms and beliefs.

Elderly Persons

Proportion of Households with an Elderly Person



Livelihood Options Available to Elderly Persons



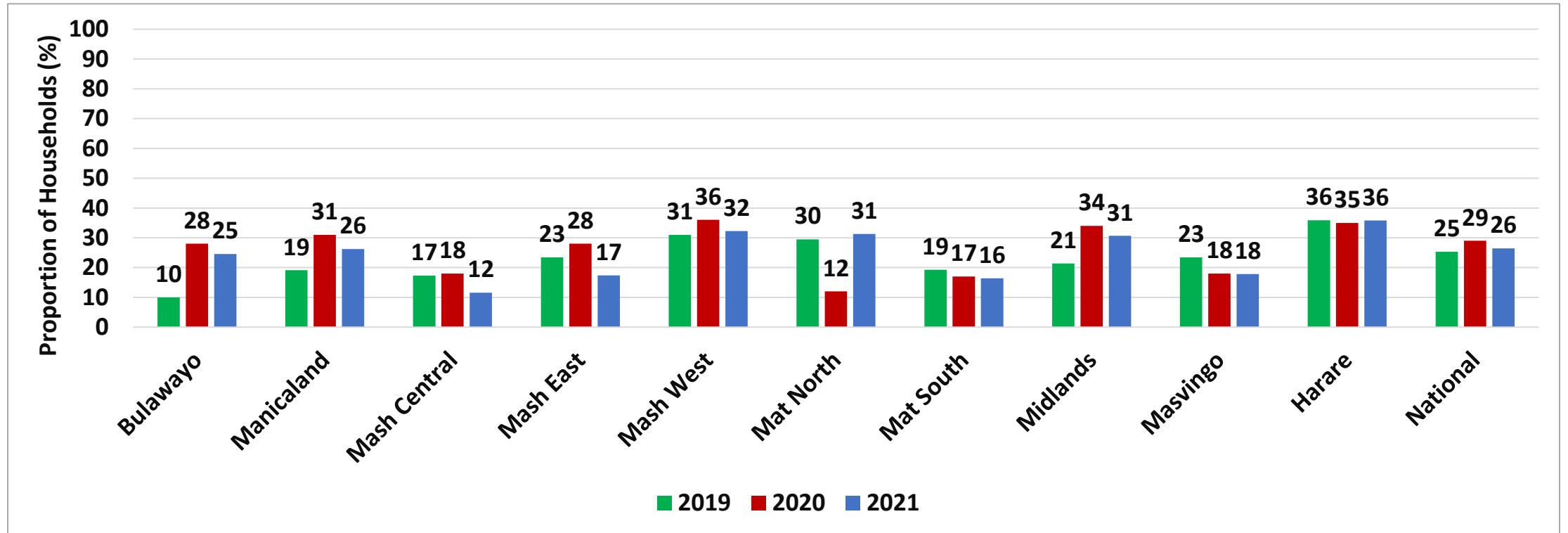
- The national proportion of households with an elderly person was 5.2%. Of these, 20.8% survived on support from relatives and non-relatives within urban areas whilst 4.8% owned an income generating project as a livelihood option.
- Bulawayo (10.7%) had the highest proportion of households with an elderly person whilst Mashonaland Central (2.2%) had the lowest proportion.

Coping Strategies

Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies

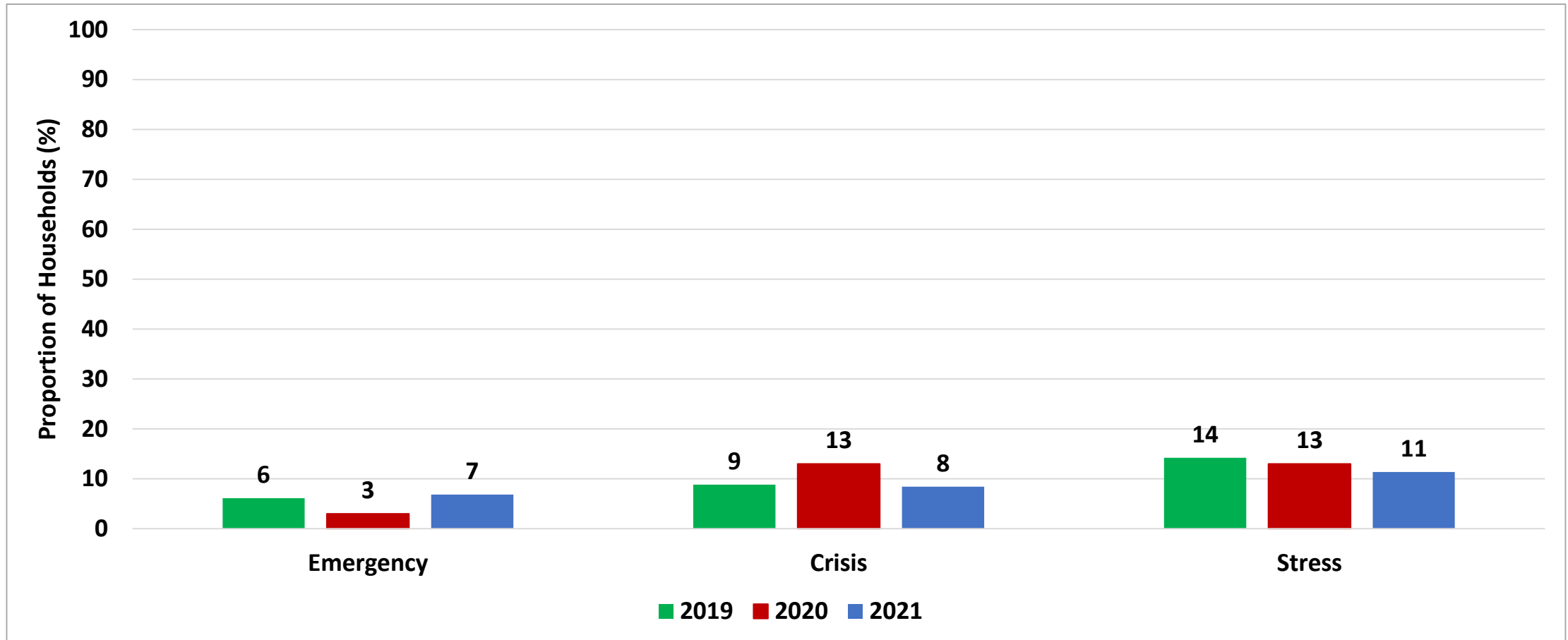
Category	Coping Strategy
Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Borrowing money, spending savings, selling assets and more livestock than usual.
Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Selling productive assets, directly reduces future productivity, including human capital formation.• Withdrawing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

Households which Employed at Least One Livelihood Coping Strategies



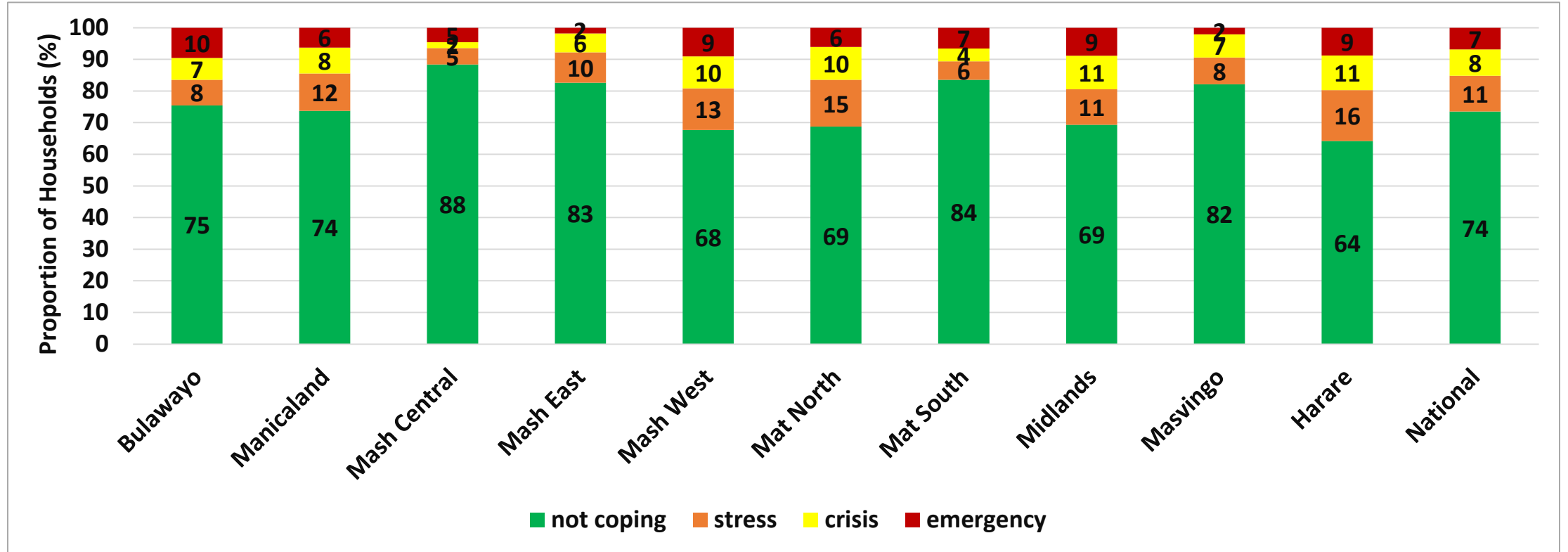
- Government and its development partners should continue with interventions that supported household livelihood strategies, resulting in the reduction of households employing negative coping strategies. Greater attention should be given to Matabeleland North and Harare.

Maximum Livelihood Coping Strategies



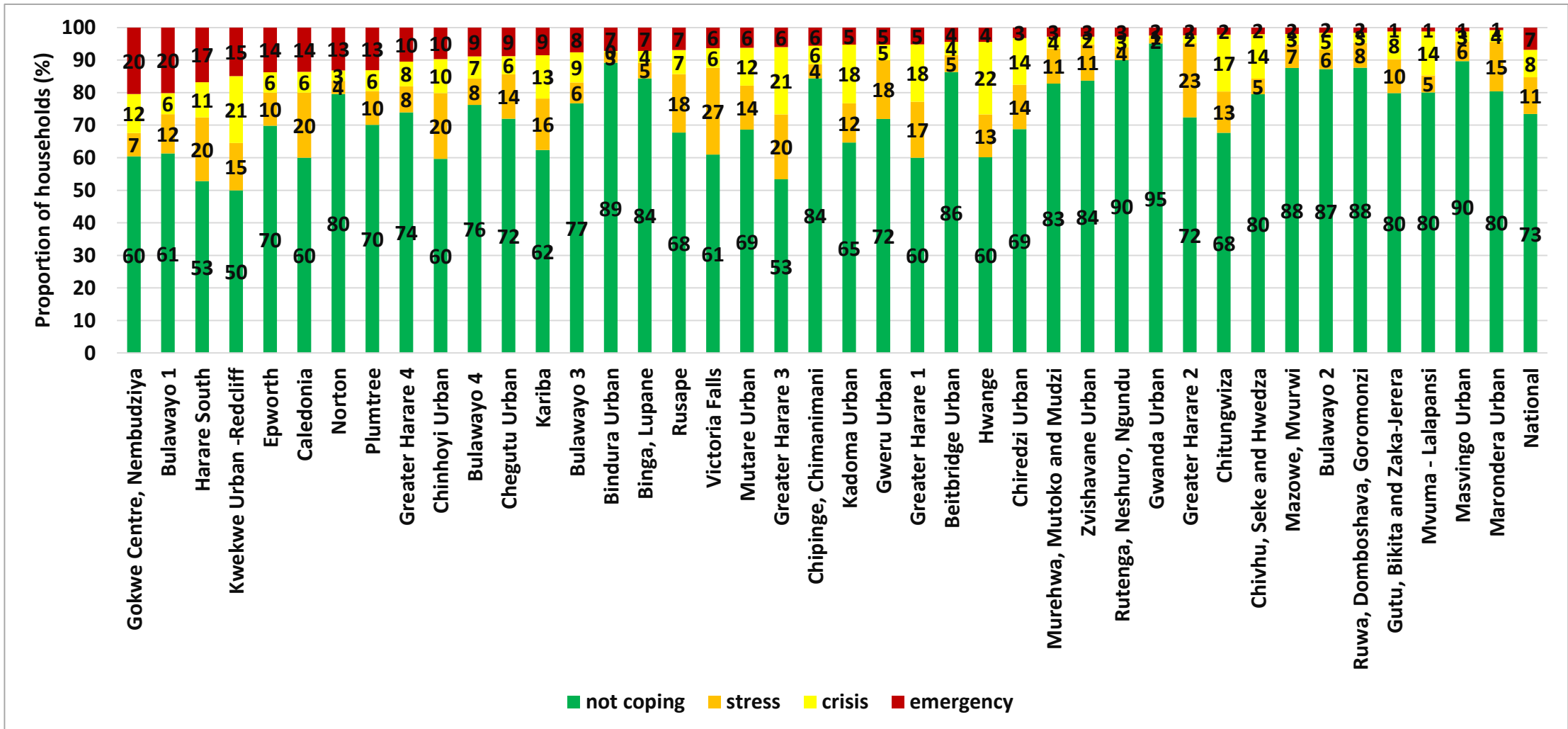
- Government is commended for ensuring measures that have resulted in the reduction of negative coping strategies, crisis from 13% to 8% and stress from 13% to 11%. However, attention should be given to households in the emergency category.

Maximum Livelihood Coping Strategies by Province



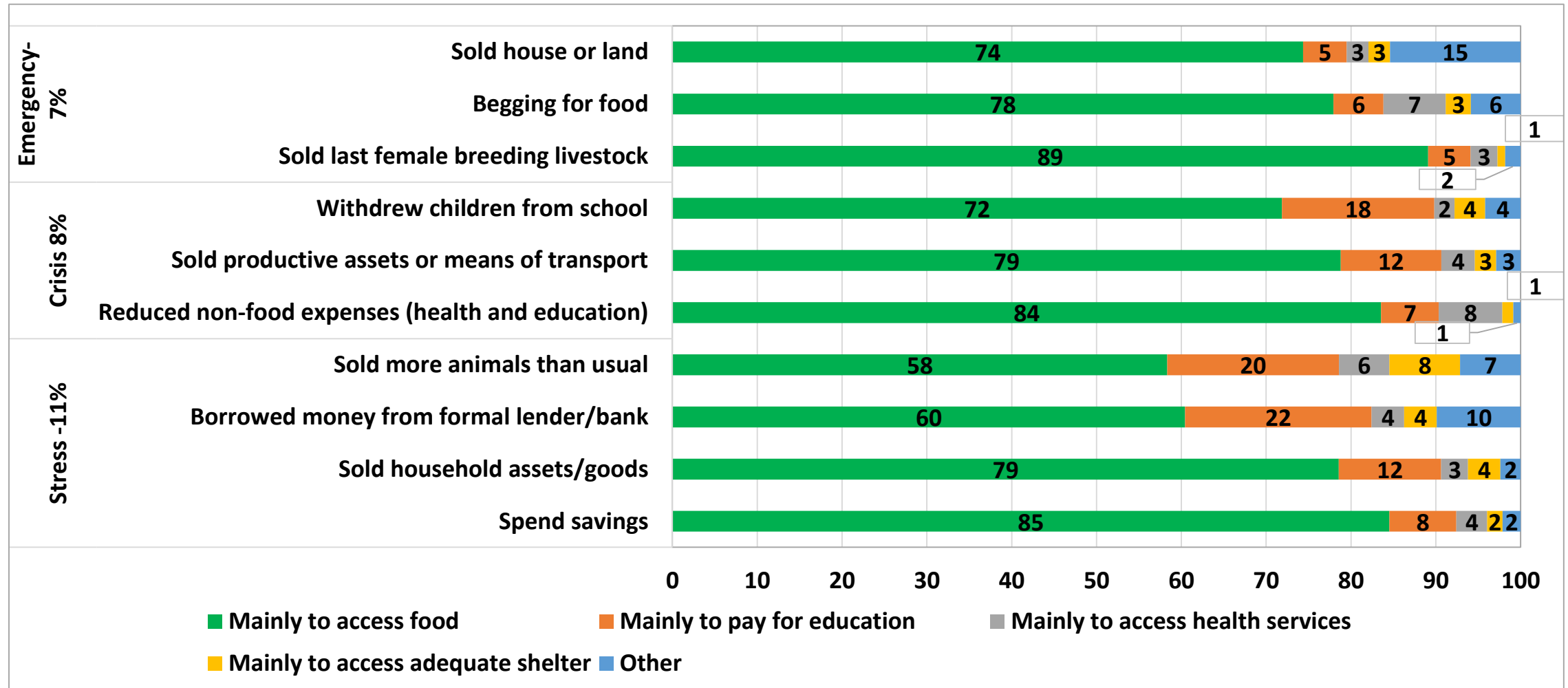
- Mashonaland Central (88%) and Matabeleland South (84%) had the highest proportion of households not employing any of the livelihood coping strategies
- Livelihood coping was highest in Harare (36%) and Mashonaland West (32%).

Maximum Livelihood Coping Strategies



- Gokwe Centre-Nembudziya (20%), Bulawayo 1 (20%) and Harare South (17%) had the highest proportion of households engaging in emergency livelihood coping strategies as their maximum.

Livelihood Coping Strategies (26%)

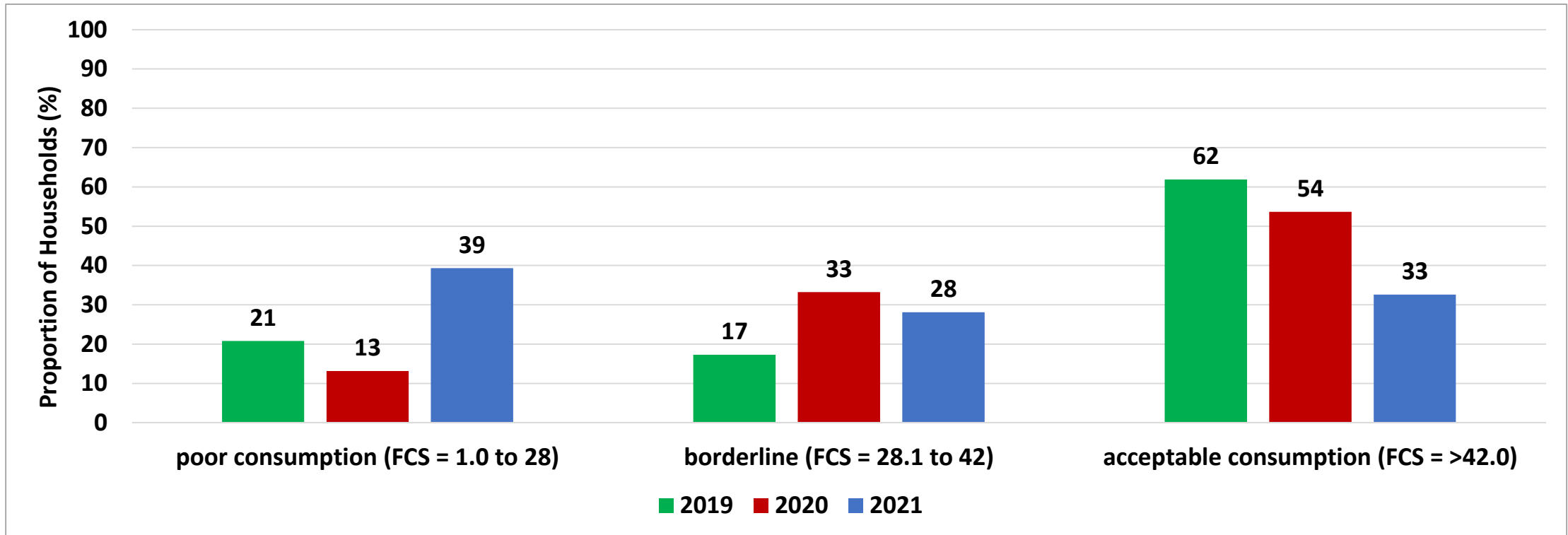


- Of those 26% of households which implemented coping strategies, most of the proceeds from the livelihoods coping strategies were used to acquire food.

Food Consumption Score Groups

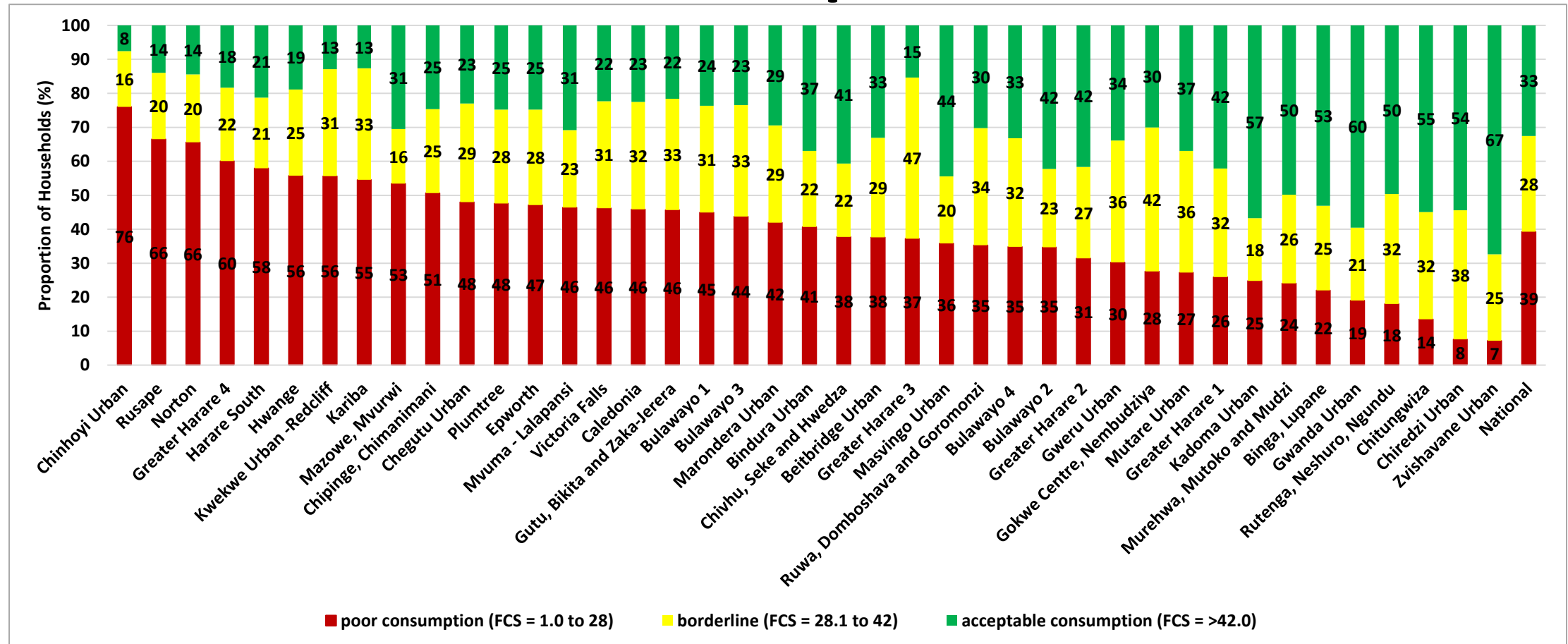
Food Consumption Score Group	Score	Description
Poor	0-28	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 5-6 days, sugar 3-4days, oil/fat 1 day a week, while animal proteins are totally absent
Borderline	28.1-42	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 6-7 days, sugar 3-4days, oil/fat 3 days, meat/fish/egg/pulses 1-2 days a week, while dairy products are totally absent
Acceptable	>42	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 Score



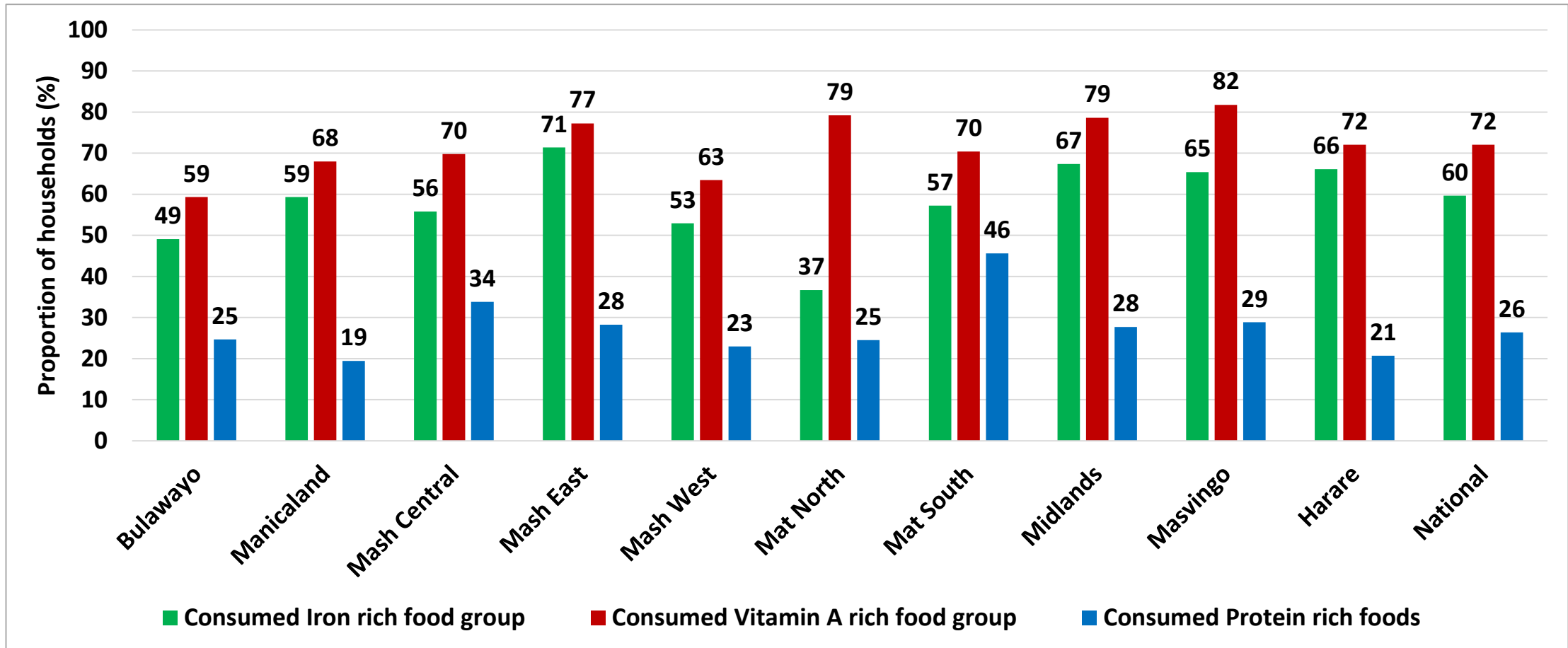
- Nationally, 33% of the households were consuming acceptable diets which was a decrease from 54% in 2020.
- There was an increase in the proportion of households consuming poor diets from 13% from 39%.
- This shows a deterioration in the quality of diets in urban households.

Food Consumption Score



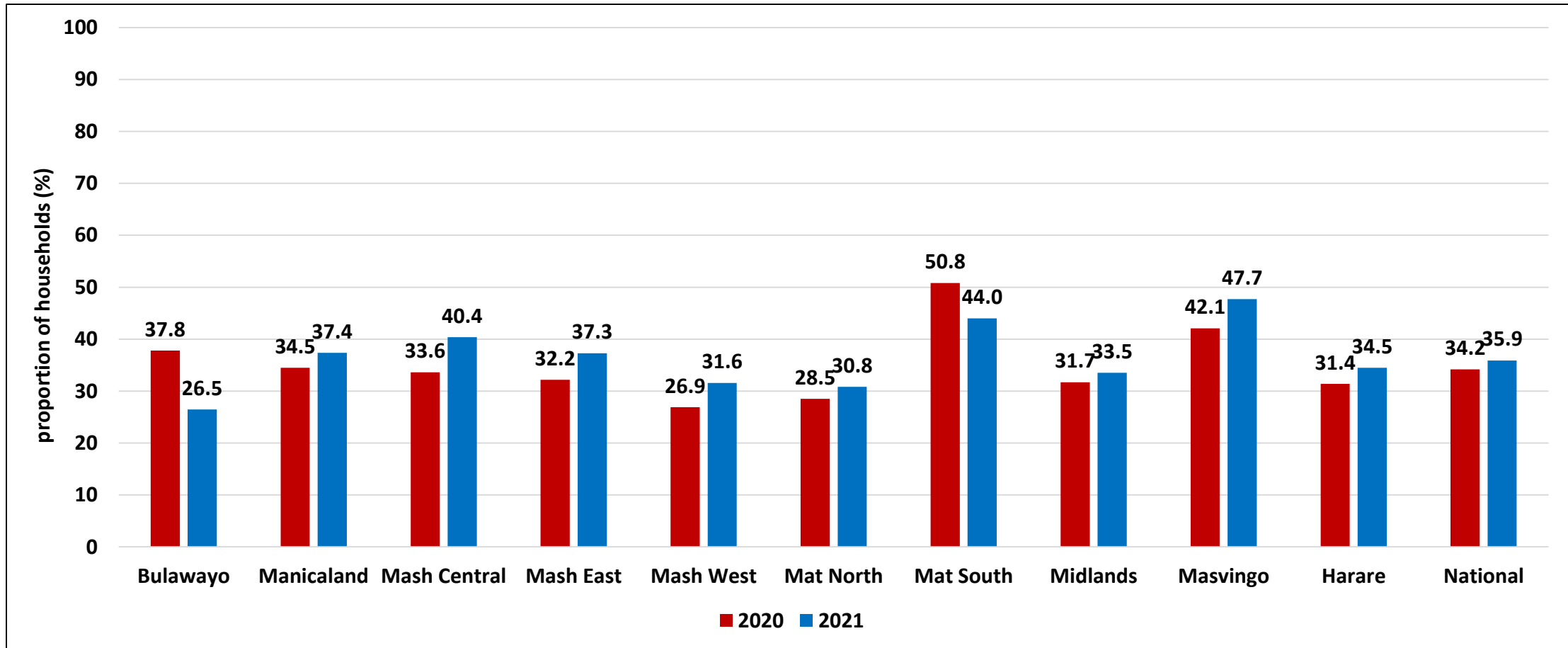
- Zvishavane (67%) and Gwanda (60%) had the highest proportion of households consuming acceptable diets.
- Ten domains had over half of the households consuming poor diets with the highest proportion recorded in Chinhoyi urban (76%).

Food Consumption Score-Nutrition



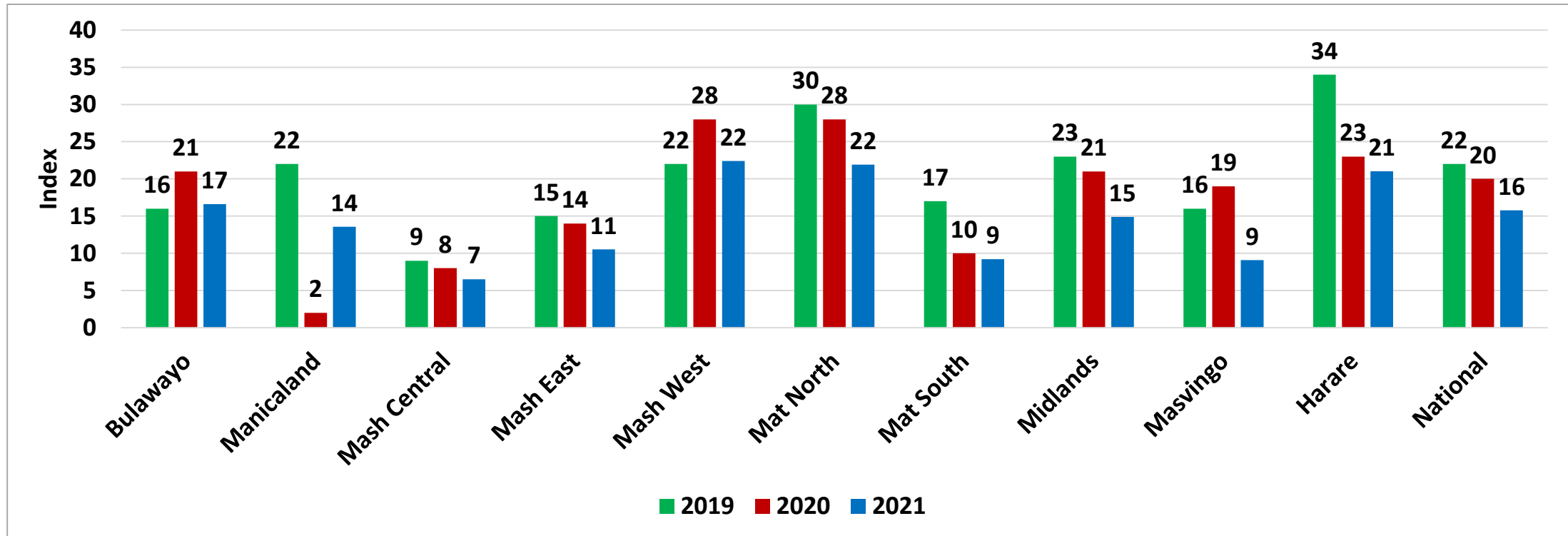
- Vitamin A rich foods (72%) were the most consumed by the households whilst protein-rich foods were the least consumed (26%).
- This trend was similar across all the provinces.

Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women Of Child Bearing Age (MDD-W)



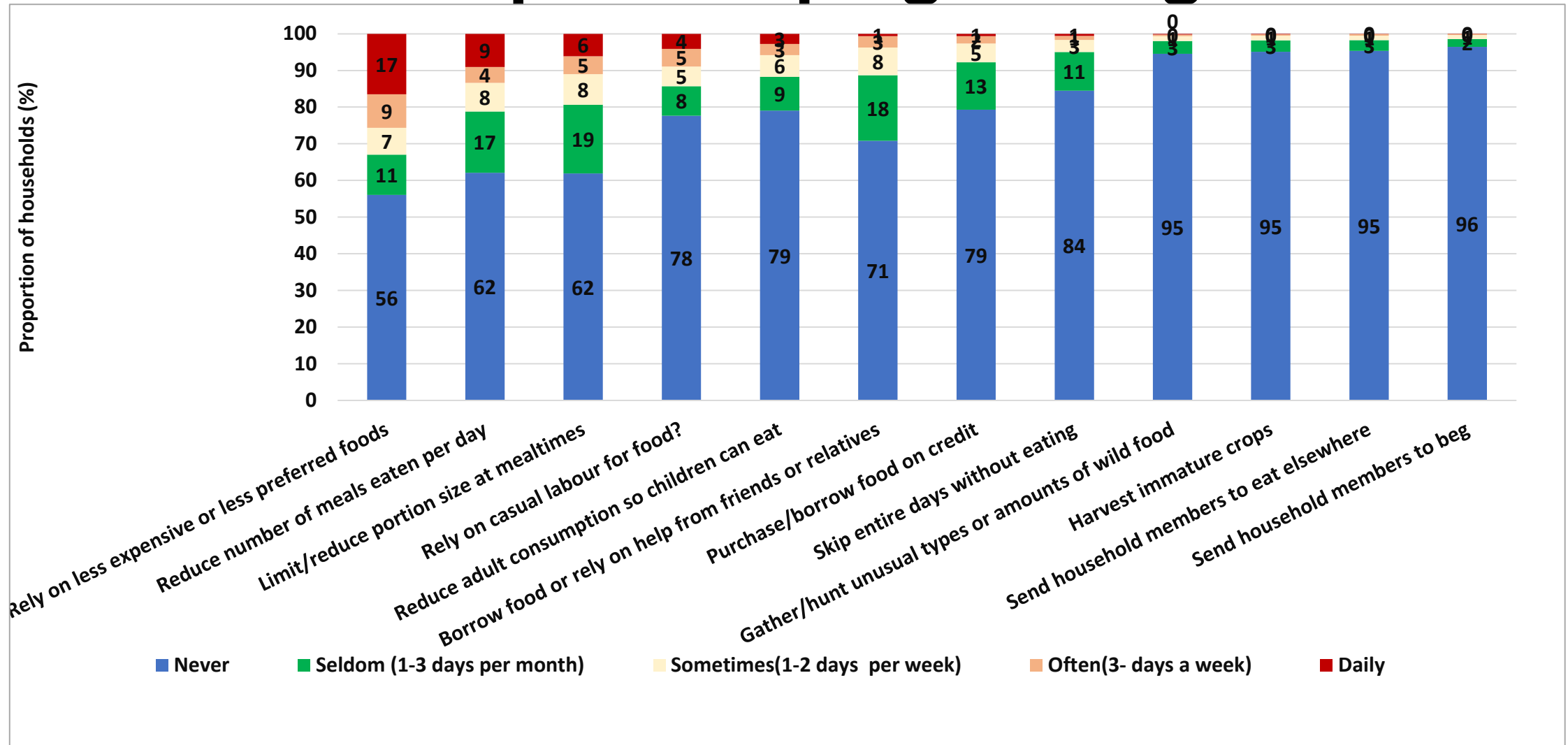
- At national level, 35.9% of households had a woman aged 15 to 49 years consuming five or more of the 10 foods groups 24 hours preceding the survey.
- Bulawayo province had a decrease from 37.8% to 26.5%, an indication of fewer women receiving minimum nutrients.

Average Consumption Coping Strategy Index (CSI)



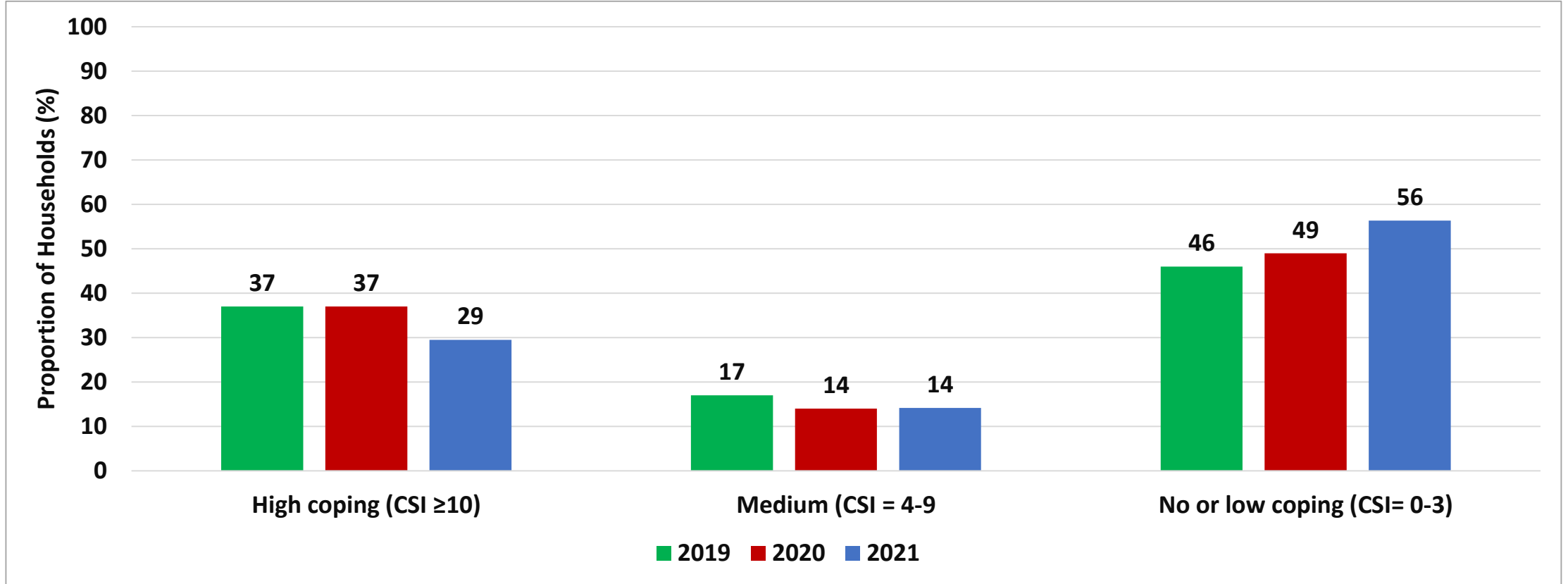
- The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is an indicator of a household's food security, assessing the extent to which households use harmful coping strategies when they do not have enough food or enough money to buy food.
- Government is commended for creating an enabling environment that has improved household access to food, thereby reducing negative consumption strategies.

Consumption Coping Strategies



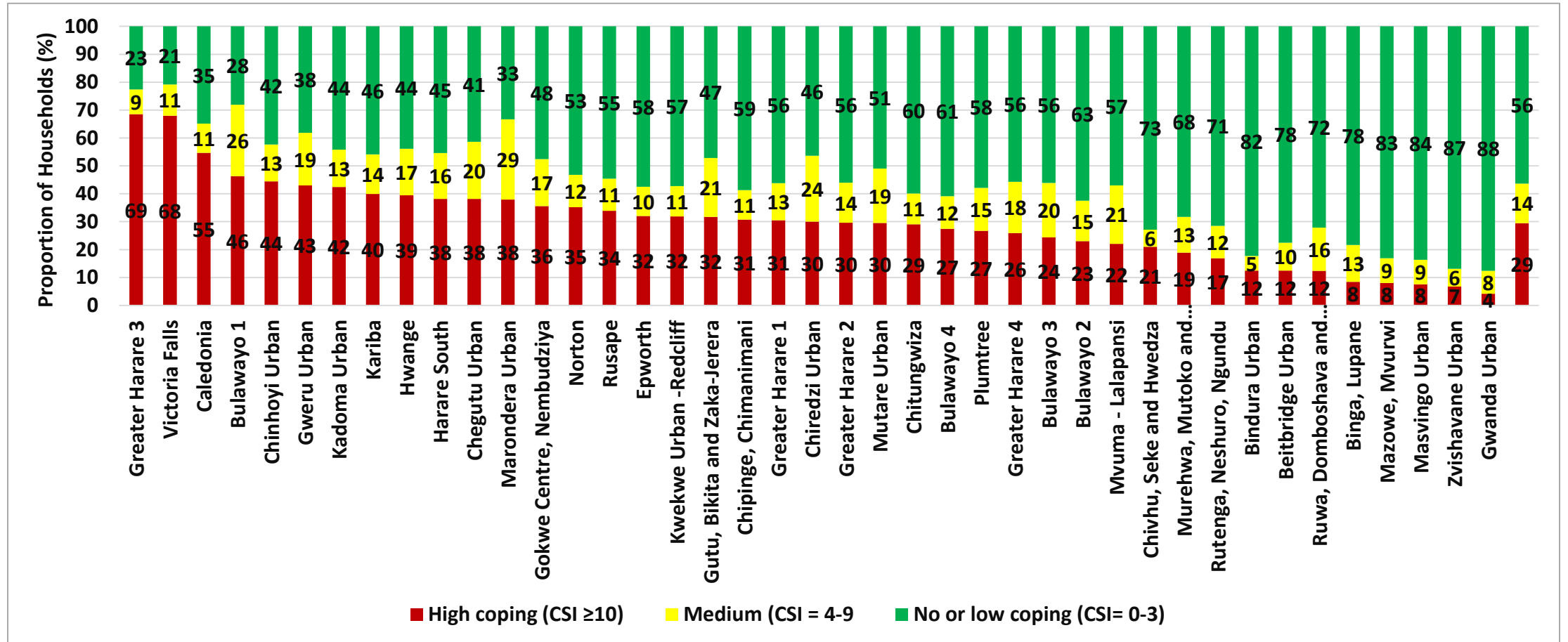
- The most employed consumption coping strategies were relying on less expensive or less preferred foods, reducing the number of meals eaten per day and limiting/ reducing portion size at mealtimes.

Reduced Consumption Coping Strategies



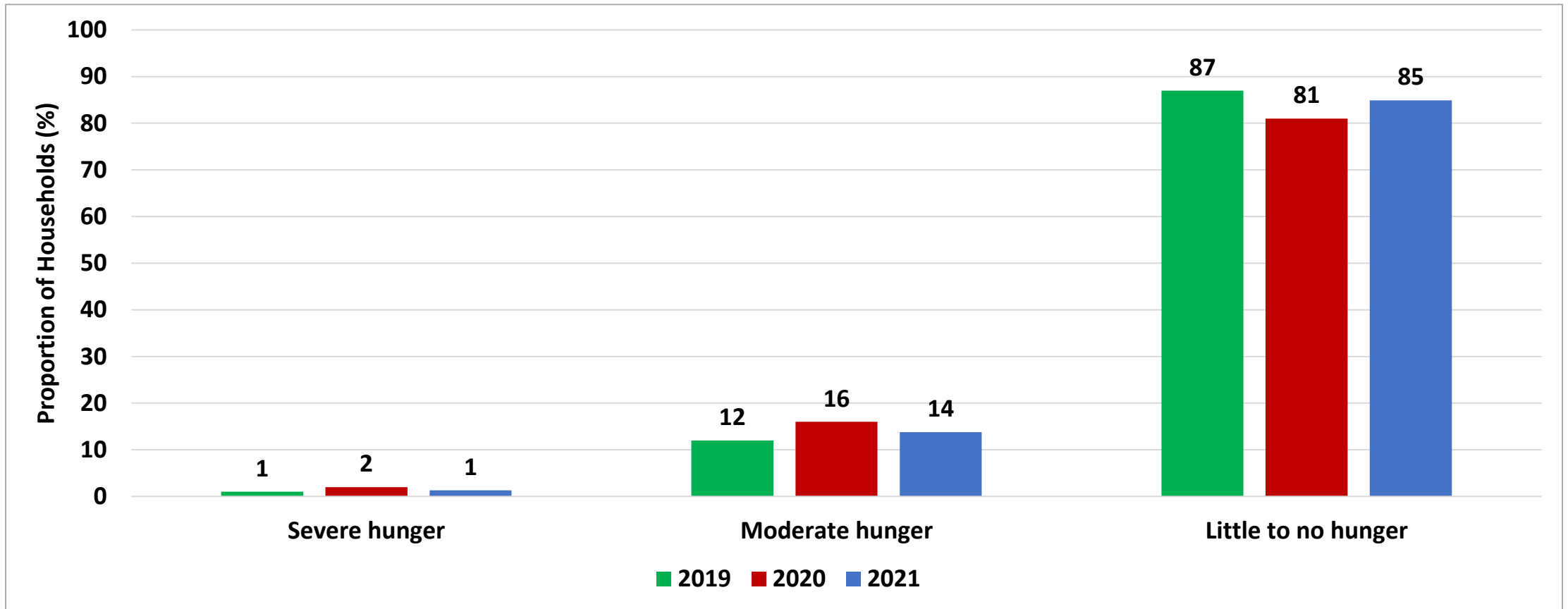
- There has been a decrease in the proportion of households employing high consumption coping strategies from 37% in 2020 to 29% whilst those engaging in no or low coping increased from 49% in 2020 to 56% in 2021.
- This is indicative of an increased ability to access food during the recall period.

Reduced Consumption Coping Strategies



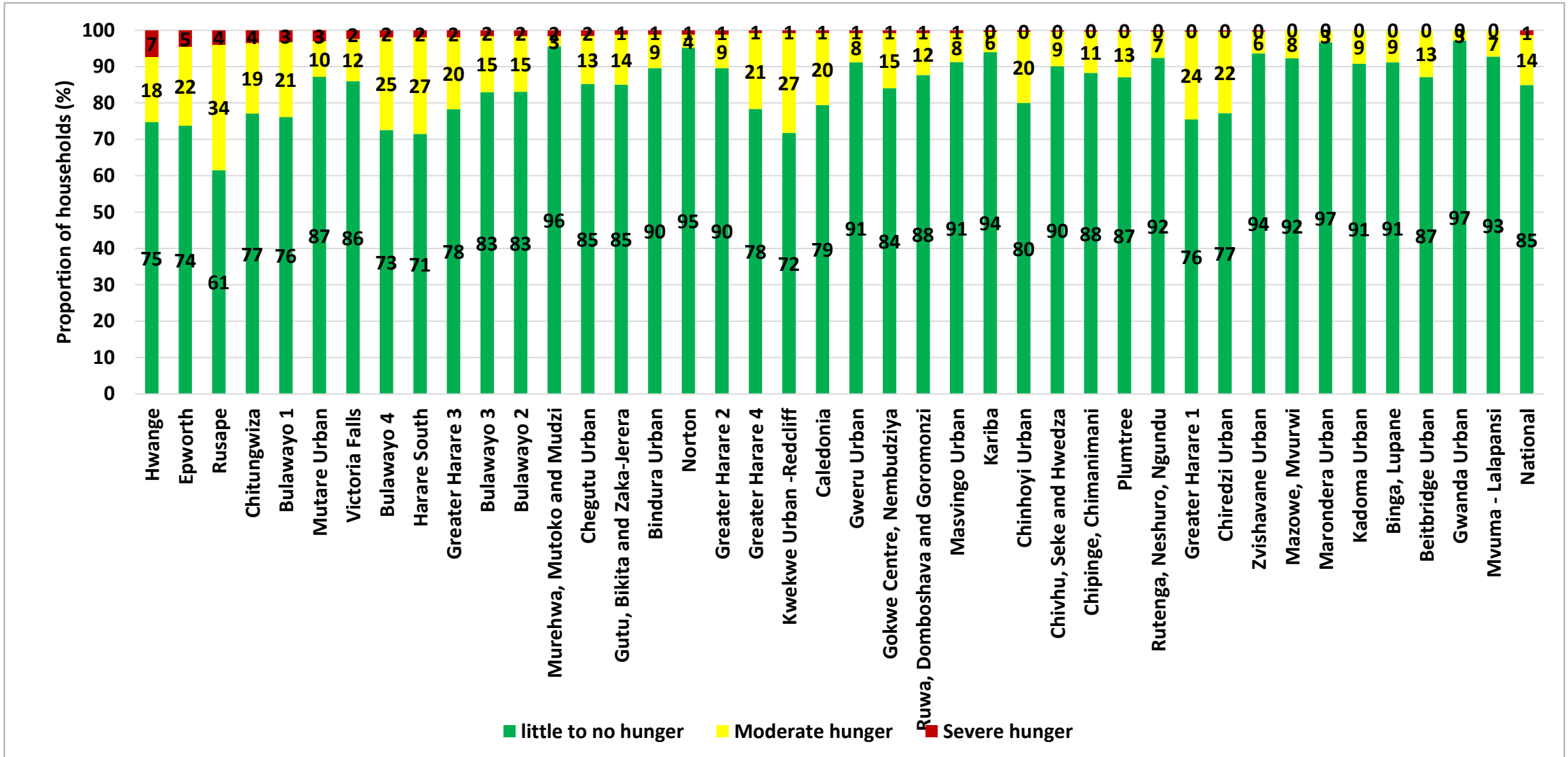
- A majority of the domains had at least a half of the households engaging in no or low coping strategies in order to get food or money to buy food.
- Greater Harare 3 (69%), Victoria Falls (68%) and Caledonia (55%) had the highest proportion of households engaging in high coping strategies.

Household Hunger Scale



- Nationally, 85% of the households experienced little to no hunger.

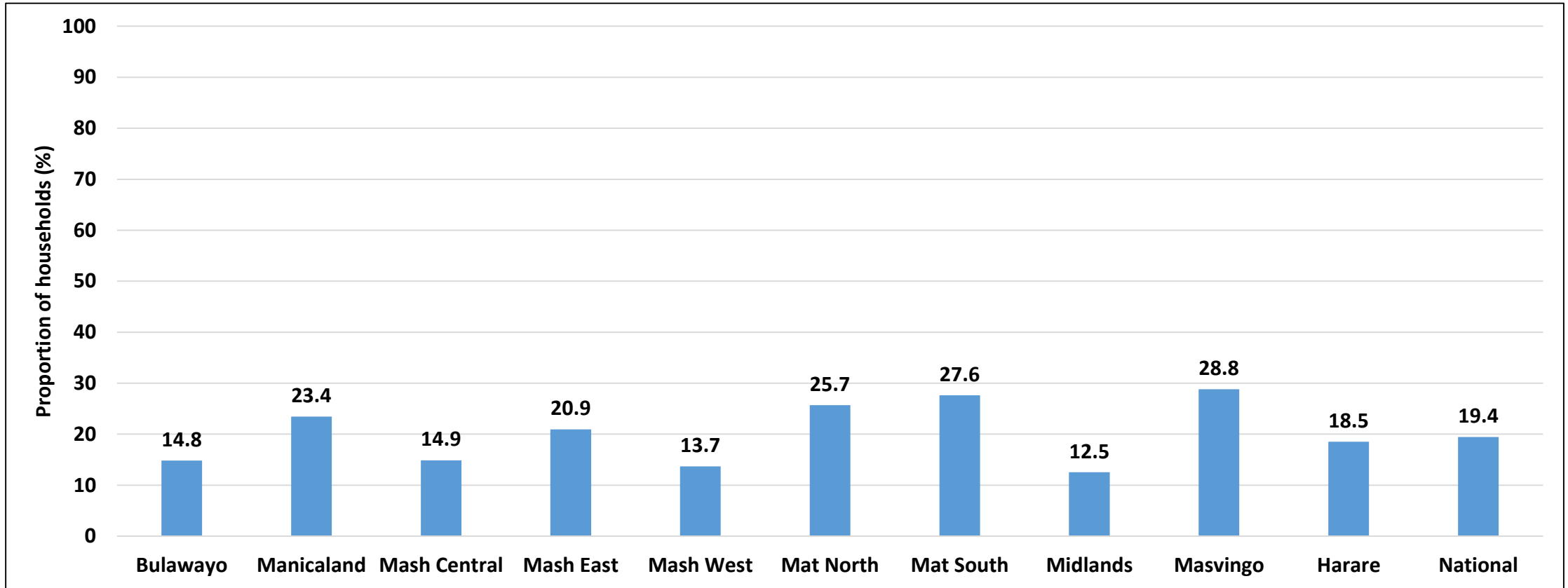
Household Hunger Scale



- Gwanda (97%) and Marondera (97%) had the highest proportion of households experiencing little to no hunger.

Food Fortification

Households Awareness of Fortified Foods



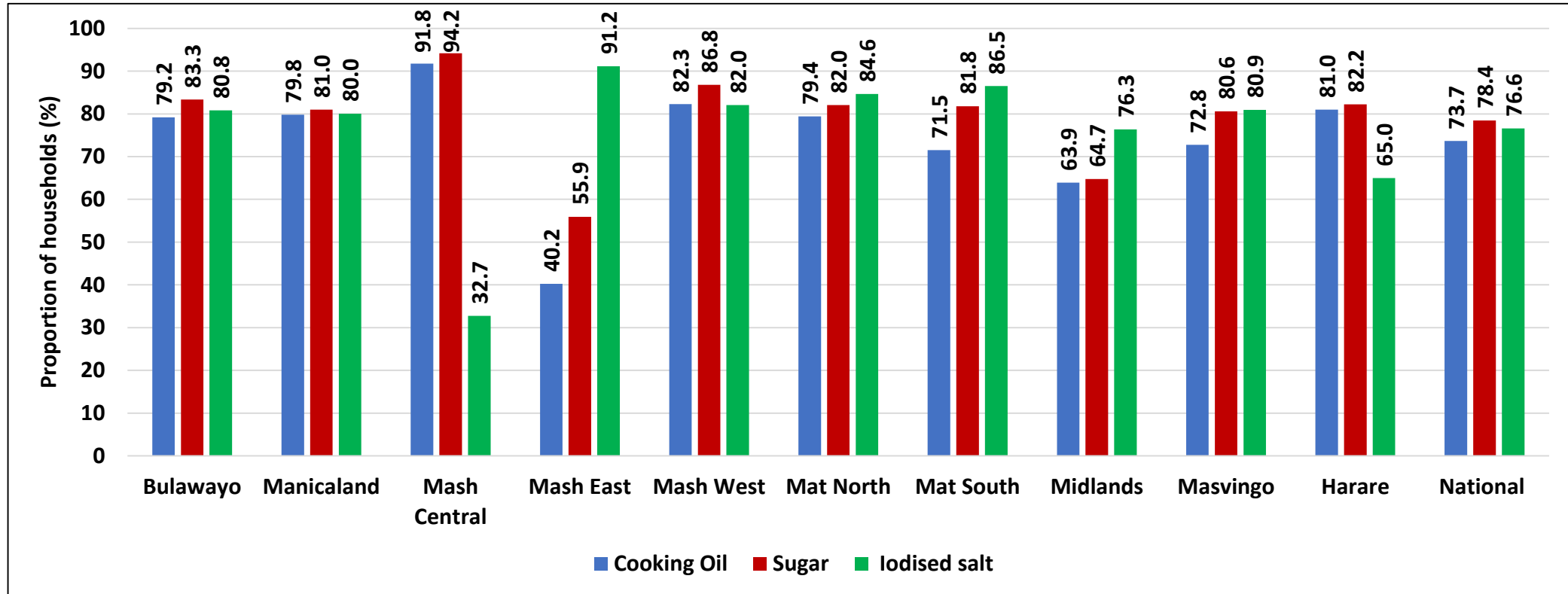
- The proportion of households aware of fortified foods nationally was 19.4%.
- Masvingo province (28.8%) had the highest proportion of households which were aware of fortified foods, while Midlands (12.5%) had the least.

Information Sources on Food Fortification

Province	Label on the packaging (%)	Radio (%)	Newspapers (%)	Telephone (%)	Internet (%)	Mobile (%)	Friends and relatives (%)	Workshops /seminars (%)	Social media (%)	Logo (%)	Other (%)
Bulawayo	25.7	22.3	13.5	5.4	8.4	5.4	7.8	2.7	2.0	2.4	4.4
Manicaland	32.9	19.2	8.0	6.3	4.2	5.9	10.1	2.1	4.5	4.9	1.7
Mash Central	29.3	14.3	5.3	8.3	5.3	12.0	10.5	4.5	4.5	3.8	2.3
Mash East	38.3	18.5	7.4	4.0	7.6	1.7	3.4	2.5	8.0	8.6	0.0
Mash West	24.9	22.0	7.1	5.1	4.0	5.9	8.8	8.2	6.8	4.8	2.5
Mat North	41.9	10.8	9.7	4.1	5.9	3.8	8.6	4.3	6.8	3.2	0.8
Mat South	47.8	9.7	10.2	4.7	6.5	4.7	7.0	0.8	4.4	3.9	0.3
Midlands	42.1	23.6	4.3	3.0	2.6	3.4	5.6	3.9	3.4	2.6	5.6
Masvingo	39.5	10.9	6.9	5.5	4.2	4.0	8.5	3.3	5.3	10.9	1.1
Harare	32.2	19.2	6.6	5.4	4.4	6.7	6.9	1.9	3.7	11.6	1.5
National	36.0	16.7	7.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	7.4	3.2	5.1	6.7	1.7

- The major information source on food fortification was the label on the food package as mentioned by 36% of the households nationally. The least mentioned information source was workshops/seminars at 3.2%.
- Matabeleland South province (47.8%) had the highest proportion of households which obtained the information from the food label while Mashonaland West (24.9%) had the least.

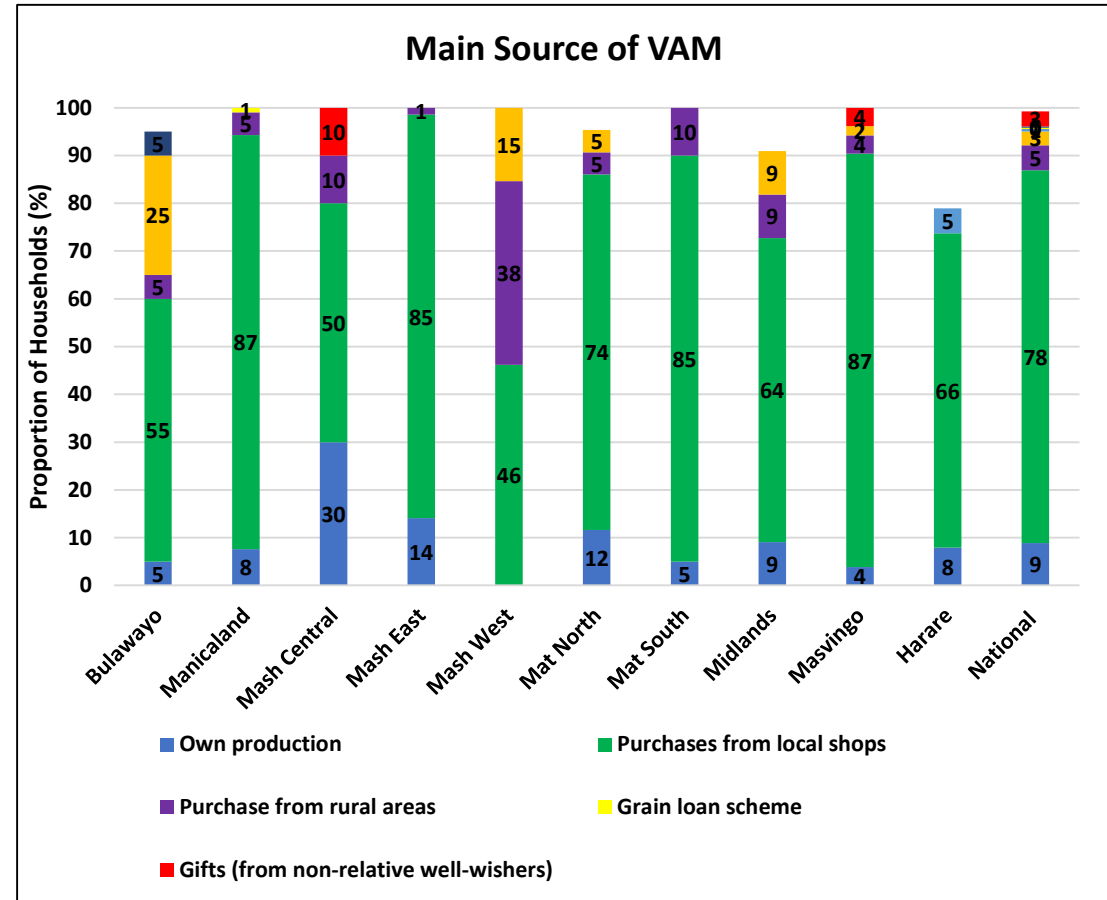
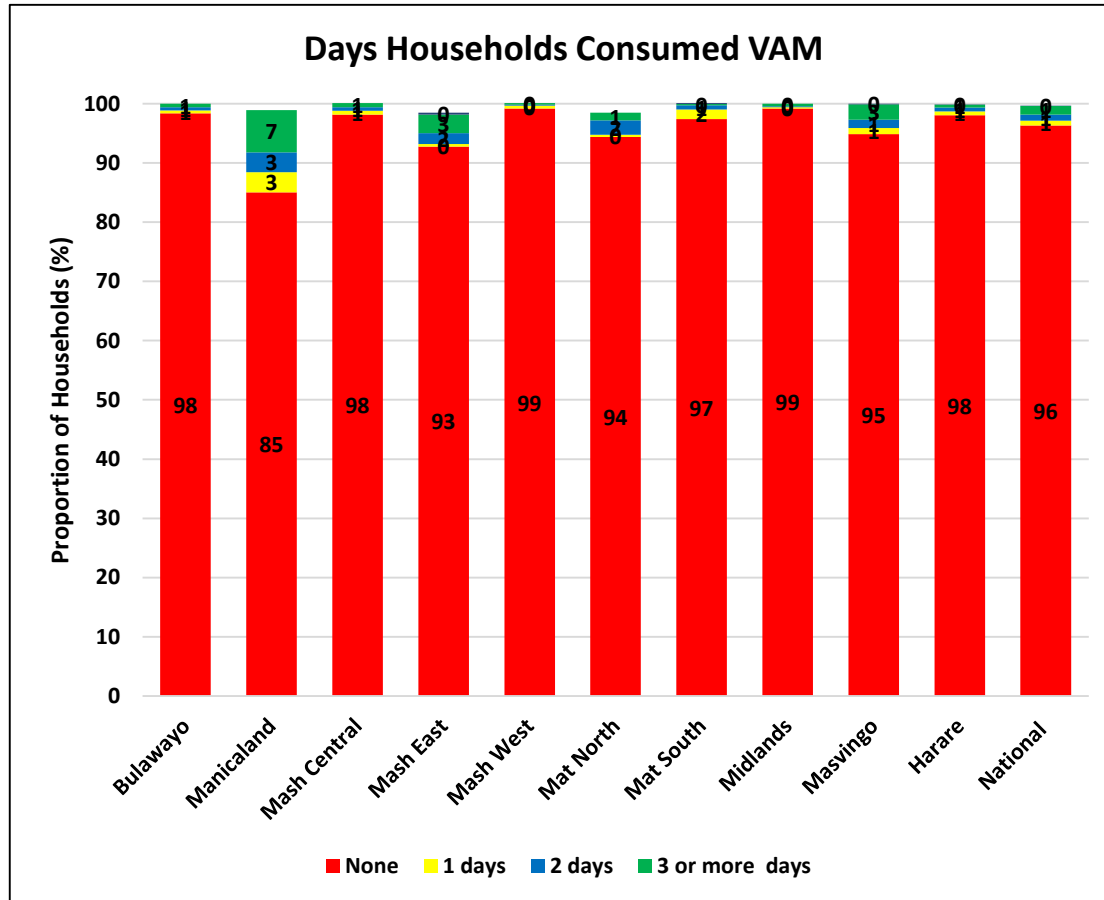
Presence of Fortified Cooking Oil, Sugar and Iodised Salt in the Household



- Nationally, the proportion of households with fortified cooking oil in their homes was 73.7%, fortified sugar 78.4% and iodised salt 76.6%.
- Mashonaland East had the highest proportion of households (91.2%) with iodised salt while Mashonaland Central (32.7%) had the lowest proportion.

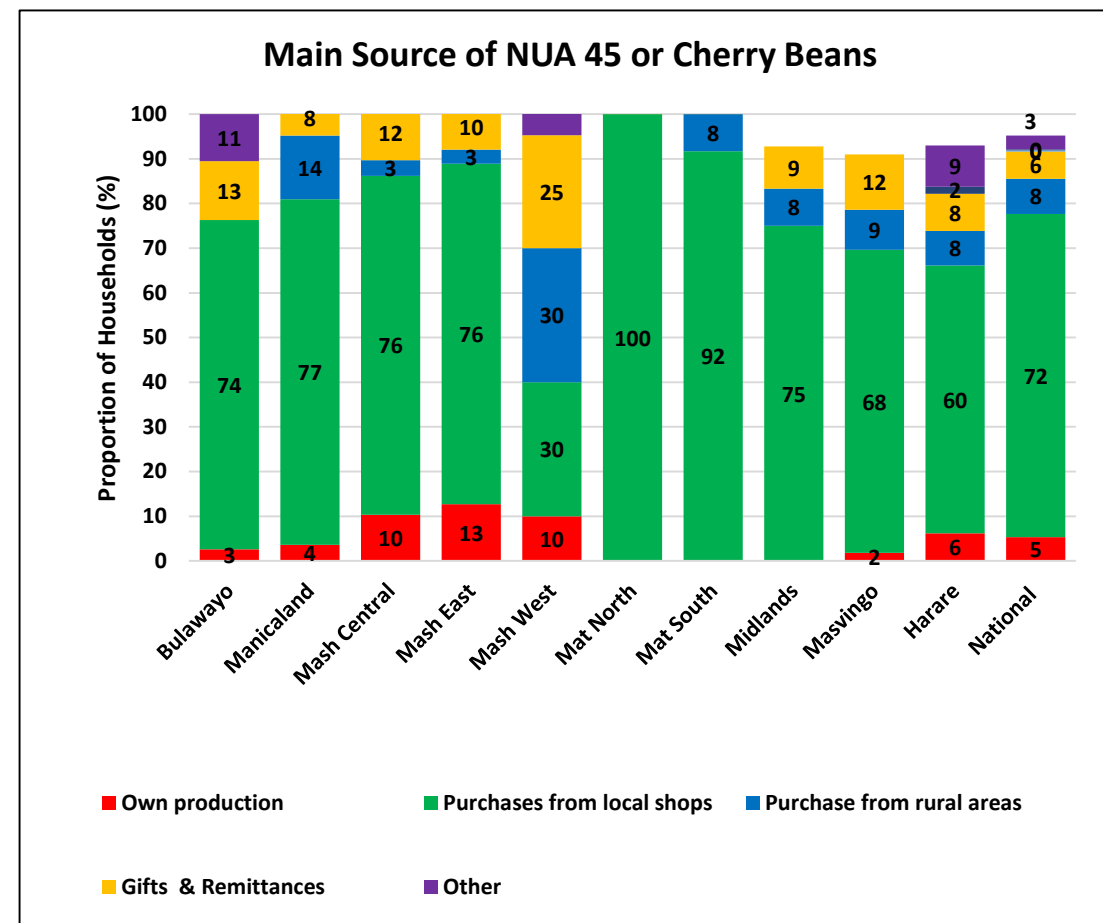
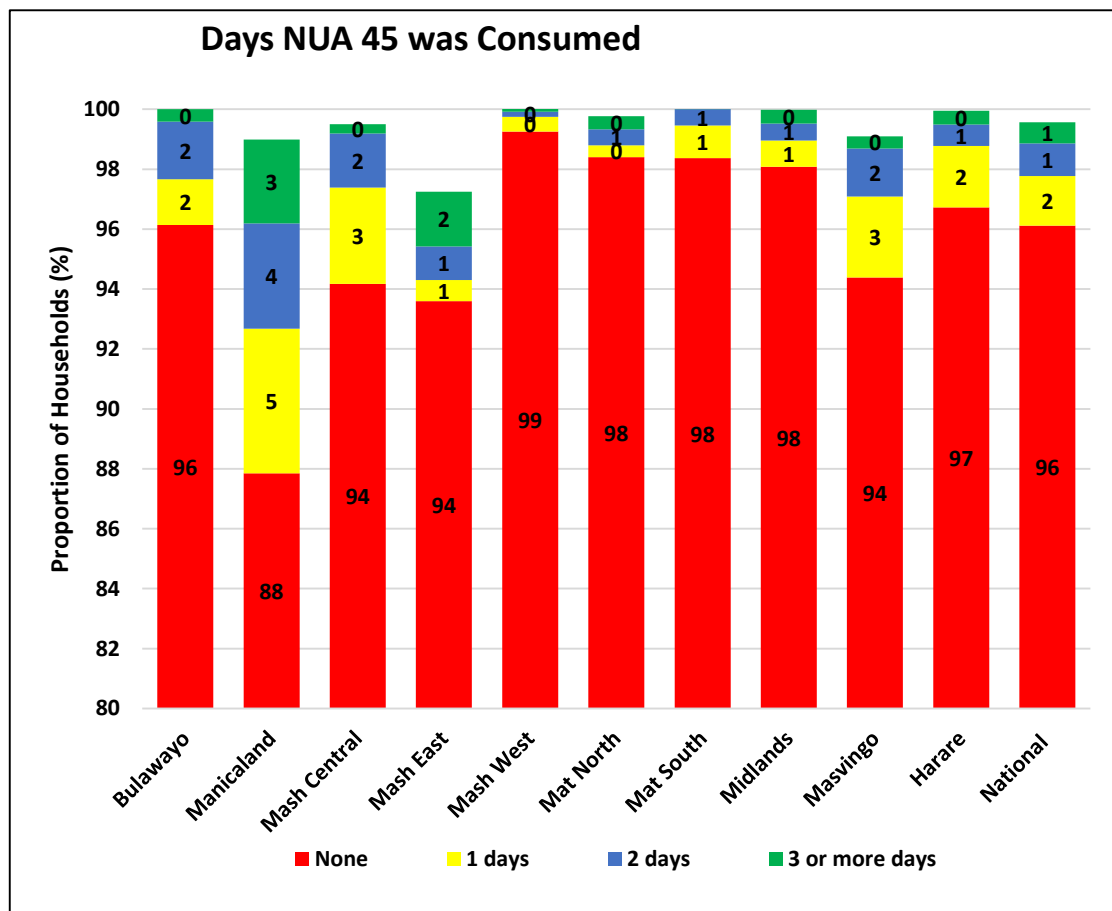
Biofortification

Vitamin A Orange Maize Consumption and Source



- Consumption of VAM was poor across all provinces with 96% households not having consumed any Vitamin A Orange Maize nationally.
- Vitamin A Orange Maize consumption was highest in Manicaland with 7% of households consuming VAM on 3 or more days.
- The main source of Vitamin A Orange Maize grain was purchases from local shops and own production.

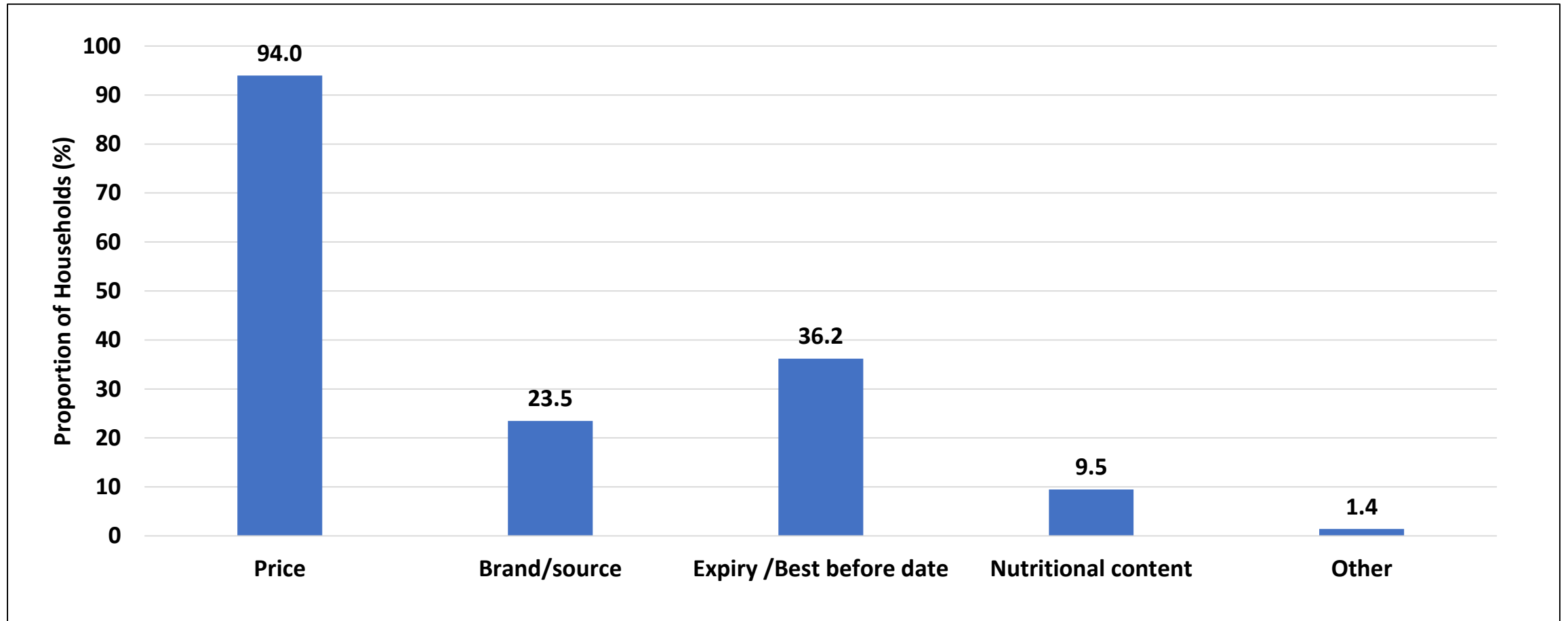
NUA 45 or Cherry Beans Consumption and Source



- High Iron and Zinc beans (NUA 45) were mainly consumed in Manicaland and Mashonaland East at 3% and 2% respectively.
- Consumption of NUA 45 was poor across all provinces, with 96% of households not having consumed any NUA 45 in the week preceding the survey at national level.
- The main source of NUA 45 was purchases from local shops as well as gifts and remittances.

Food Safety

Considerations when Purchasing Food



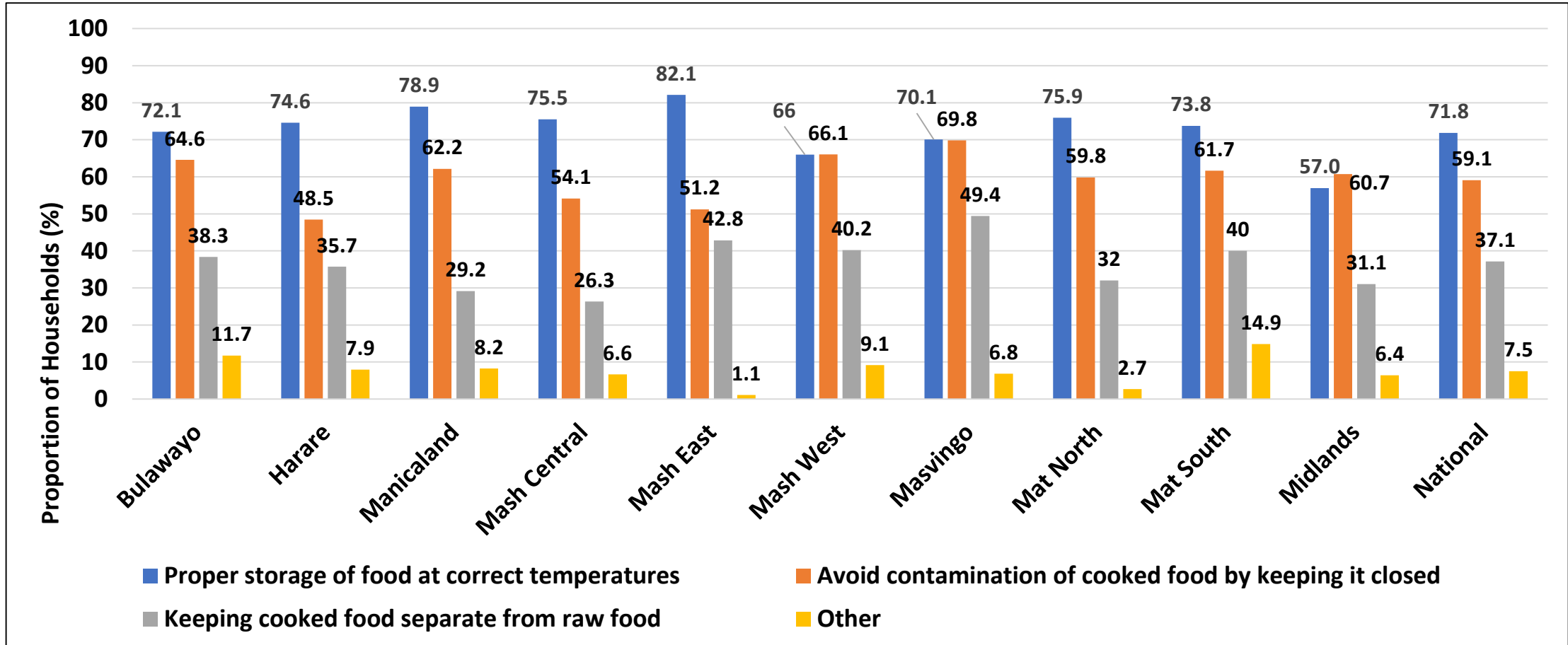
- The majority of households (94%) reported that they considered the price when purchasing food.
- The proportion that considered nutritional content was 9.5% while 36.2% also considered expiry/best before date.

Safe Preparation of Food

Province	Use of safe water for preparation/ cooking (%)	Washing of hands with soap before preparation and serving of food (%)	Washing food utensils thoroughly with safe water and soap (%)	Maintaining good personal hygiene (%)
Bulawayo	67.2	66.0	58.2	35.9
Harare	74.4	62.0	61.4	35.4
Manicaland	68.0	69.1	50.7	30.5
Mash Central	62.6	53.1	48.8	26.1
Mash East	82.4	61.3	56.8	35.3
Mash West	65.5	74.8	65.7	41.9
Masvingo	74.6	67.0	65.2	43.5
Mat North	62.8	58.3	59.1	46.5
Mat South	73.1	72.4	54.0	38.1
Midlands	58.6	54.1	56.7	32.0
National	69.6	63.9	58.9	36.8

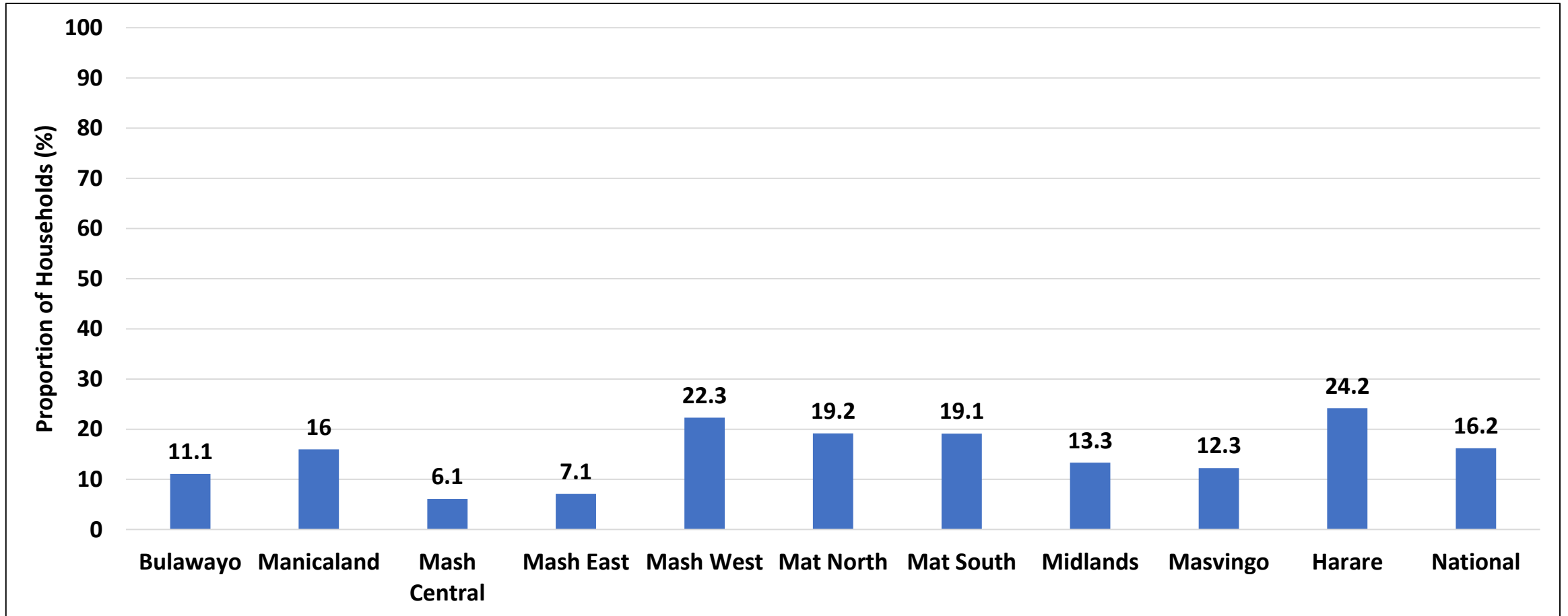
- Nationally, 69.6% of households reported that use of safe water for food preparation and cooking was important in safe food preparation.
- Maintaining good personal hygiene (36.8%) was the least mentioned means of ensuring safe preparation of food.

Methods to Keep Food Safe



- Proper storage of food at correct temperatures (71.8%) was the most frequently mentioned method of keeping food safe across all the provinces at household level.

Purchase of Expired or Spoiled Food



- Nationally, 16.2% of households purchased expired food or food undergoing spoilage due to reduced prices.
- Harare (24.2%) had the highest proportion of households which purchased expired food or food undergoing spoilage due to its reduced price while Mashonaland Central (6.1%) had the least.

Household Food Safety During COVID-19 Lockdown Period

Province	Buying perishables in bulk as formal shops were too far (%)	Eating food undergoing spoilage (%)	Buying perishables (fish, meat, fresh and sour milk) from local community vendors (%)
Bulawayo	53.2	27.7	57.0
Harare	47.7	30.2	51.9
Manicaland	52.9	22.4	43.8
Mash Central	69.9	24.1	41.8
Mash East	64.4	19.5	48.5
Mash West	37.3	38.8	58.5
Masvingo	46.1	24.8	54.9
Mat North	31.8	26.6	70.4
Mat South	57.2	47.9	54.5
Midlands	35.1	20.3	58.2
National	48.1	28.1	54.4

- Matabeleland North (70.4%) had the highest proportion of households which bought perishables from local community vendors whose source they were not sure of during the lockdown period (January to March 2021).
- The proportion of households consuming food undergoing spoilage was highest in Matabeleland South province (47.9%).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

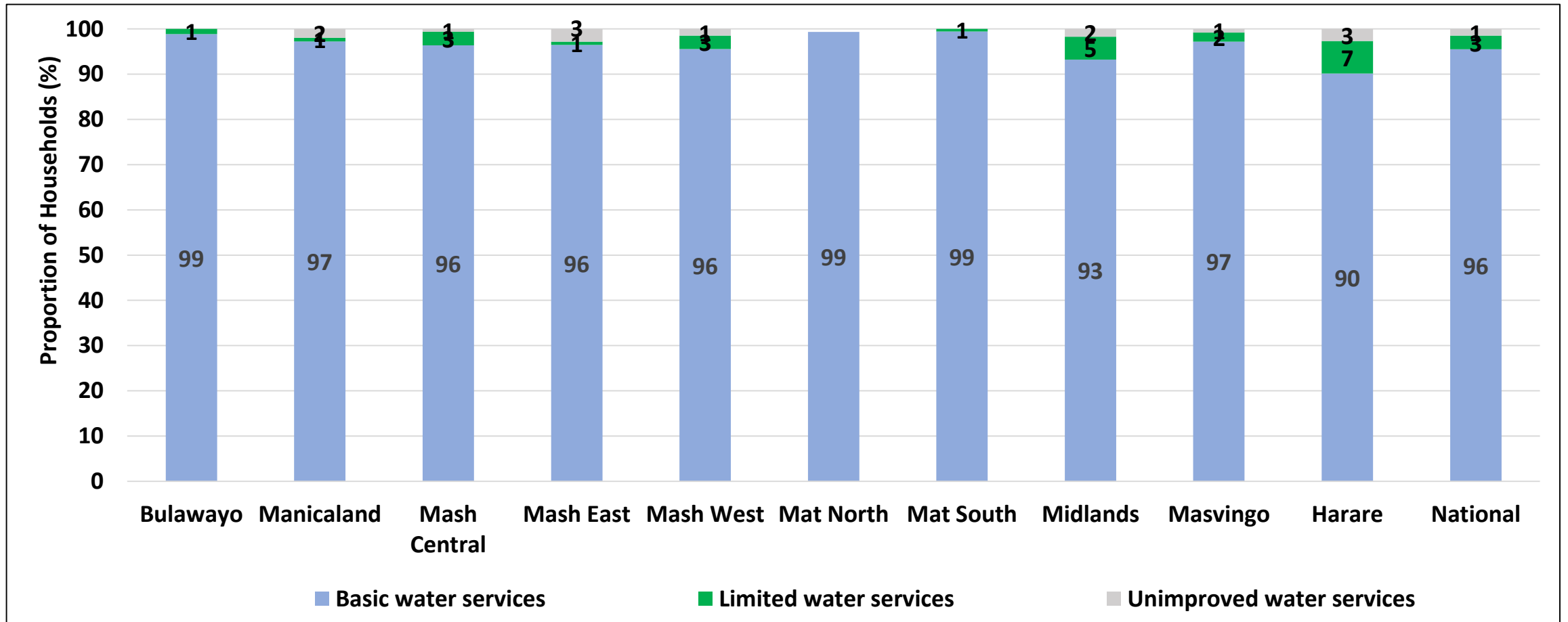
Ladder for Drinking Water Services

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

Note :

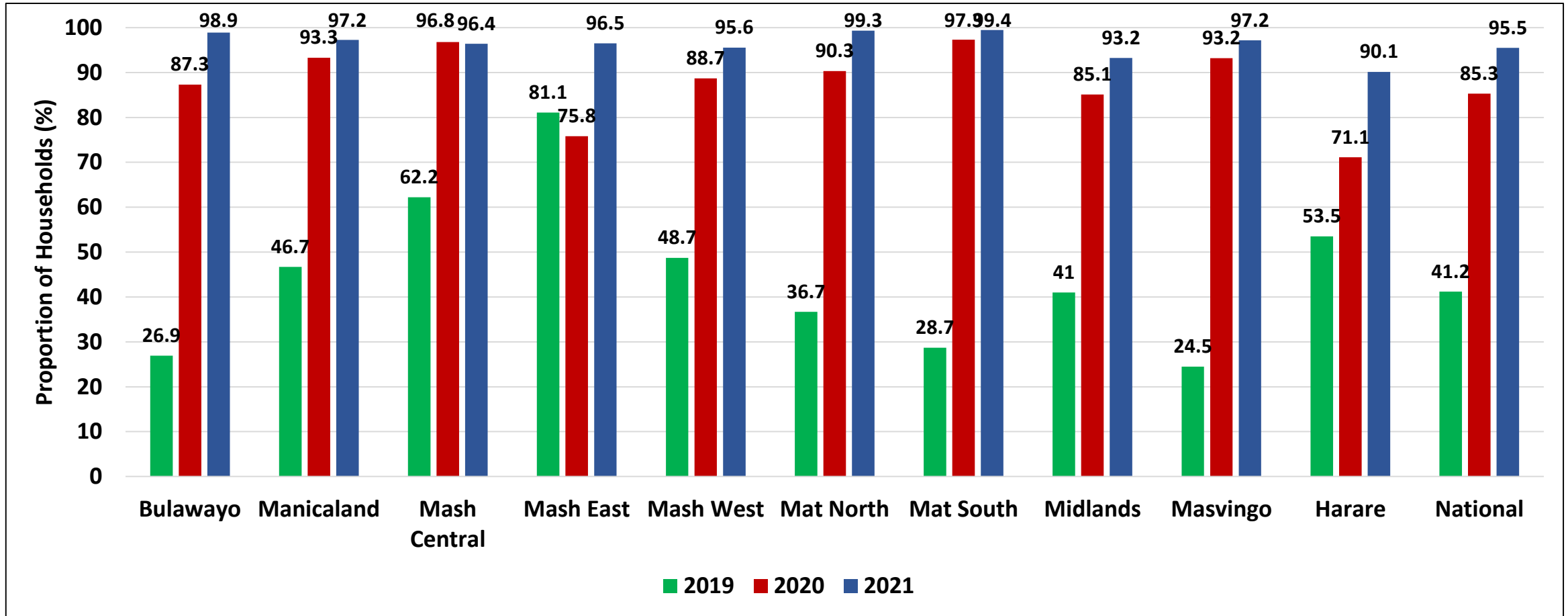
“Improved” drinking water sources are further defined by the quality of the water they produce, and are protected from faecal contamination by the nature of their construction or through an intervention to protect from outside contamination. Such sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard;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

Main Drinking Water Services by Province



- At total of 96% of households got water from basic water services.
- Mashonaland East and Harare (3%) had the highest proportion of households which got water from unimproved water services.

Basic Drinking Water Services



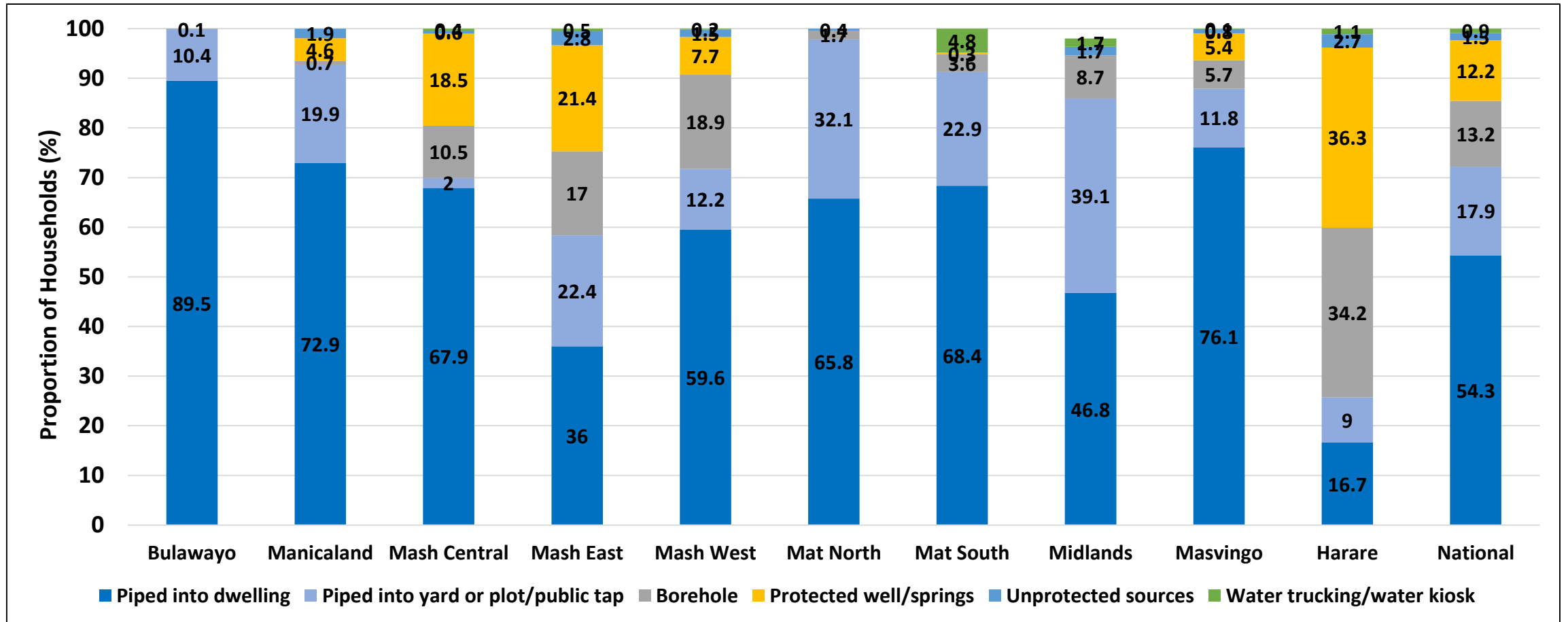
- The proportion of households which accessed drinking water from improved sources, with collection time of not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing was 95.5%.
- There has been a marked increase in the proportion of households using basic water services from 41.2% in 2019 through to 95.5% in 2021.

Main Drinking Water Services by Domain

Domain	Basic water services (%)	Limited water services (%)	Unimproved water services (%)	Domain	Basic water services (%)	Limited water services (%)	Unimproved water services (%)
Bulawayo 1	100	0	0	Norton	96.8	2.8	0.4
Bulawayo 3	100	0	0	Chivhu, Seke and Hwedza	96.8	2.4	0.8
Mutare Urban	100	0	0	Chegutu Urban	96.0	3.6	0.4
Marondera Urban	100	0	0	Rutenga, Neshuro, Ngundu	96.0	4.0	0
Kariba	100	0	0	Bulawayo 4	95.6	4.4	0
Hwange	100	0	0	Murehwa, Mutoko and Mudzi	95.6	0	4.4
Victoria Falls	100	0	0	Kadoma Urban	94.8	4.0	1.2
Beitbridge Urban	100	0	0	Gutu, Bikita and Zaka-Jerera	94.4	2.4	3.2
Masvingo Urban	100	0	0	Greater Harare 4	94.3	5.7	0
Mvuma - Lalapansi	99.6	0.4	0	Caledonia	94.0	4.0	2.0
Plumtree	99.2	0.8	0	Bindura Urban	94.0	5.2	0.8
Gwanda Urban	99.1	0.9	0	Ruwa, Domboshava and Goromonzi	93.6	0.4	6.0
Zvishavane Urban	98.8	1.2	0	Greater Harare 1	93.1	6.9	0
Mazowe, Mvurwi	98.8	0.8	0.4	Chipinge, Chimanimani	93.1	2.0	4.9
Rusape	98.6	0.5	0.9	Harare South	89.6	0.8	9.6
Gweru Urban	98.4	1.2	0.4	Epworth	88.1	6.3	5.5
Chiredzi Urban	98.4	1.6	0	Chitungwiza	86.7	10.7	2.7
Binga, Lupane	98.0	0.8	1.2	Gokwe Centre, Nembudziya	85.4	7.3	7.3
Greater Harare 2	97.2	2.8	0	Kwekwe Urban -Redcliff	83.7	15.4	0.8
Norton	96.8	2.8	0.4	Greater Harare 3	77.6	20.8	1.6
Chivhu, Seke and Hwedza	96.8	2.4	0.8				

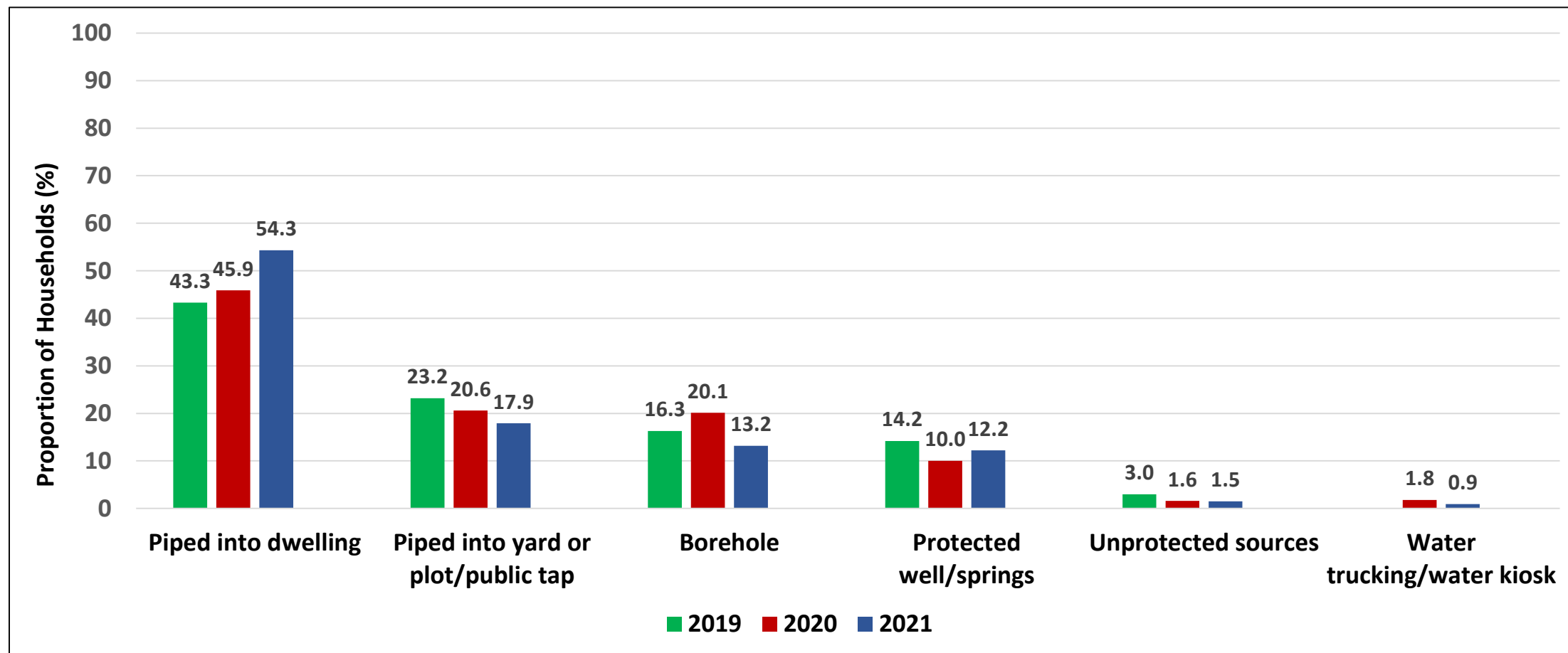
- Most of the households were accessing drinking water from basic water services.
- Greater Harare 3 (77.6%) had the lowest proportion of households getting their drinking water from basic water services.

Main Drinking Water Sources



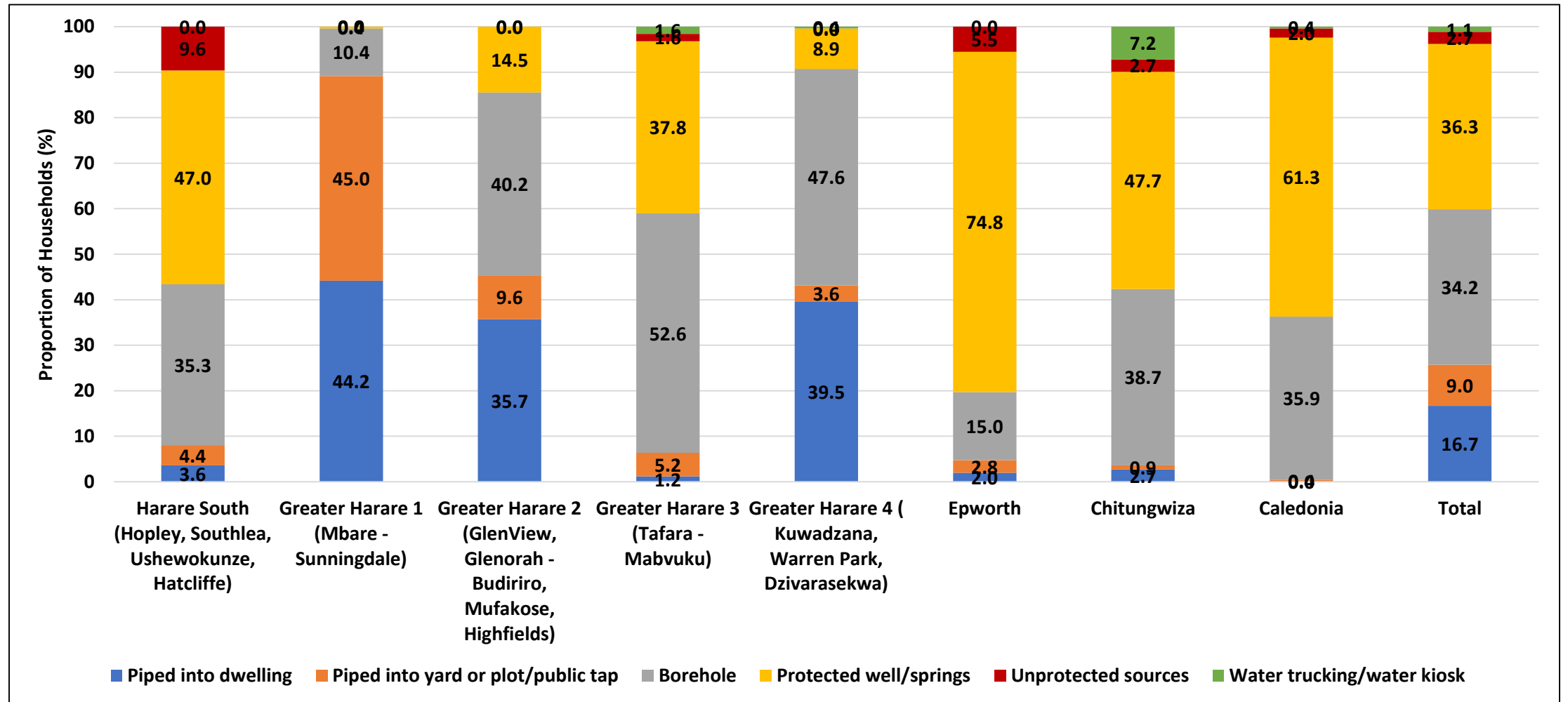
- The main drinking water source in most urban domains was water piped into the house except for Harare (16.7%).
- Protected wells/springs were the main source of drinking water for most households in Harare (36.3%).
- Mashonaland East (2.8%) had the highest proportion of households which used water from unprotected sources.

Main Drinking Water Sources



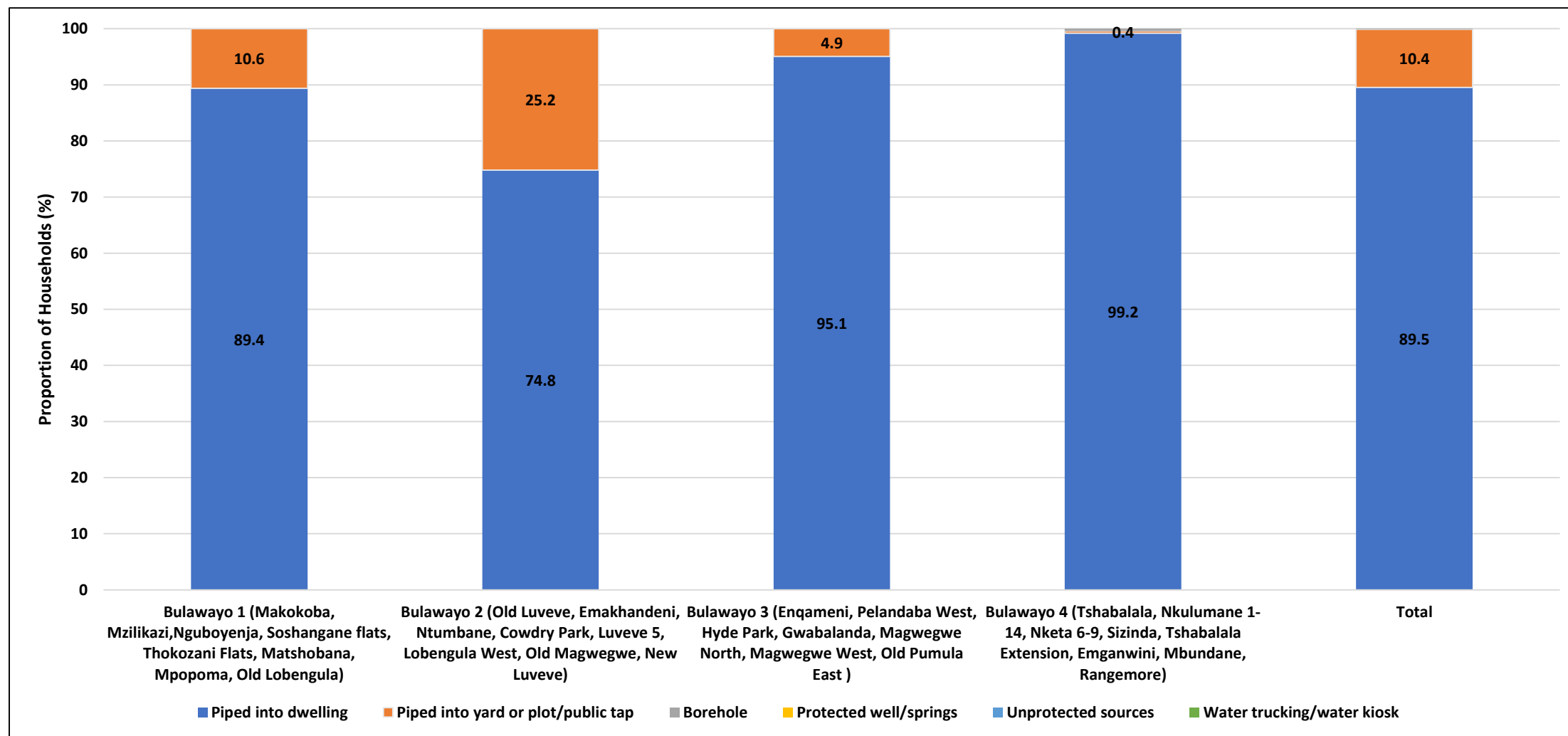
- Nationally, 54.3% of the households had water piped into the dwelling.
- Boreholes were the main source for drinking water for 13.2% of the households and this has decreased from 20.1% in 2020.

Harare Domains



- Most households in Harare Province relied on protected wells (36.3%) and boreholes (34.2%) for their drinking water. Only 16.75 had water piped into their dwellings.
- Most households in Epworth (74.8%), Caledonia (61.3%), Chitungwiza (47.7%) and Harare South (47%) relied on water from protected wells.

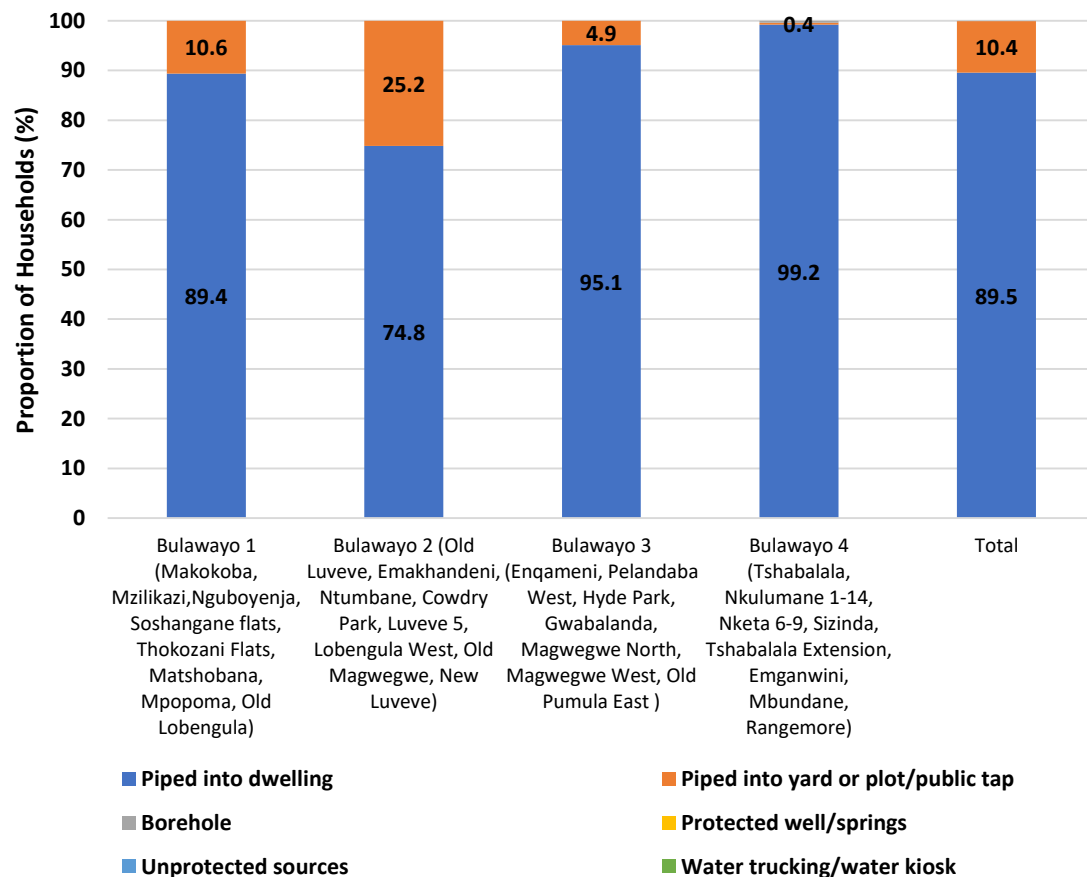
Bulawayo Domains



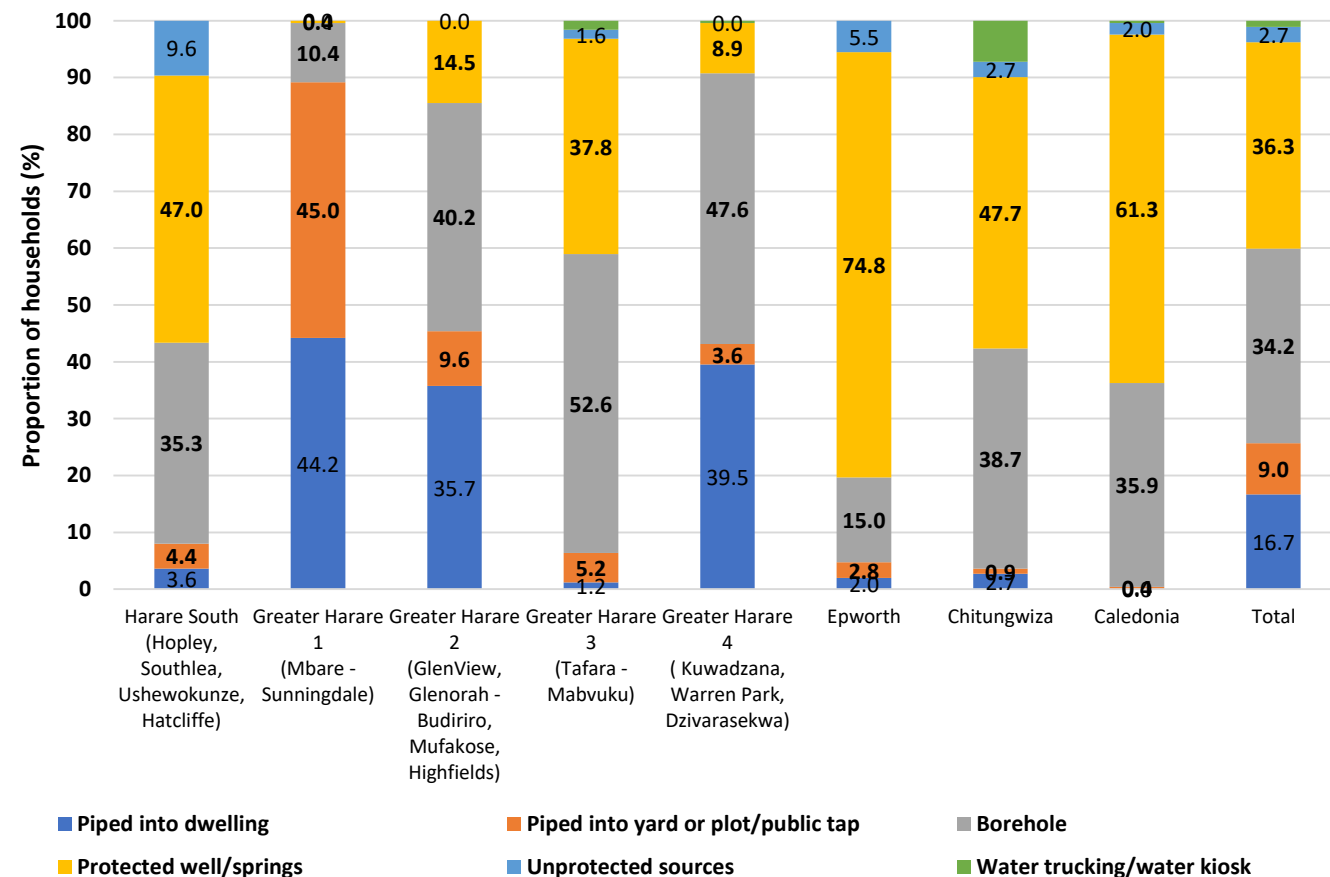
- Most households in Bulawayo Province (89.5%) relied on water piped into their dwellings.

Main Drinking Water Sources

Bulawayo Domains

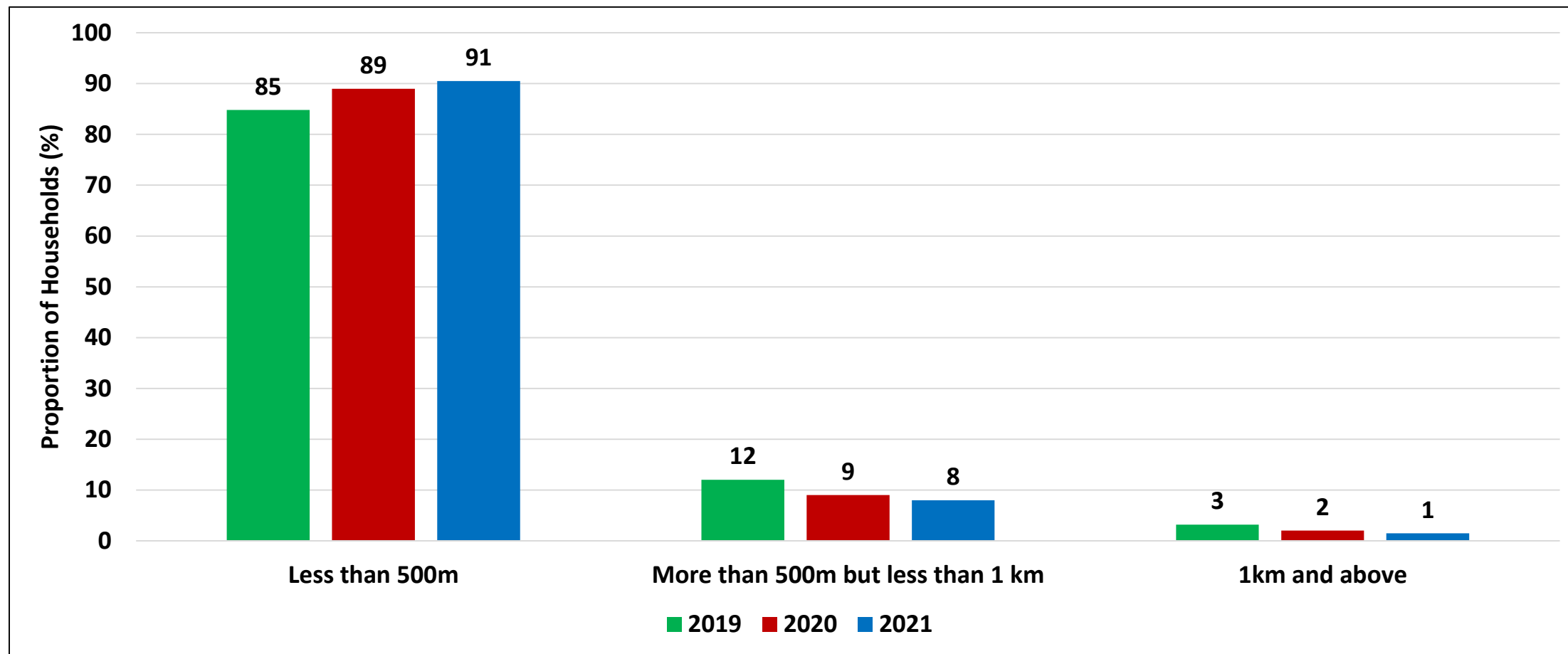


Harare Domains



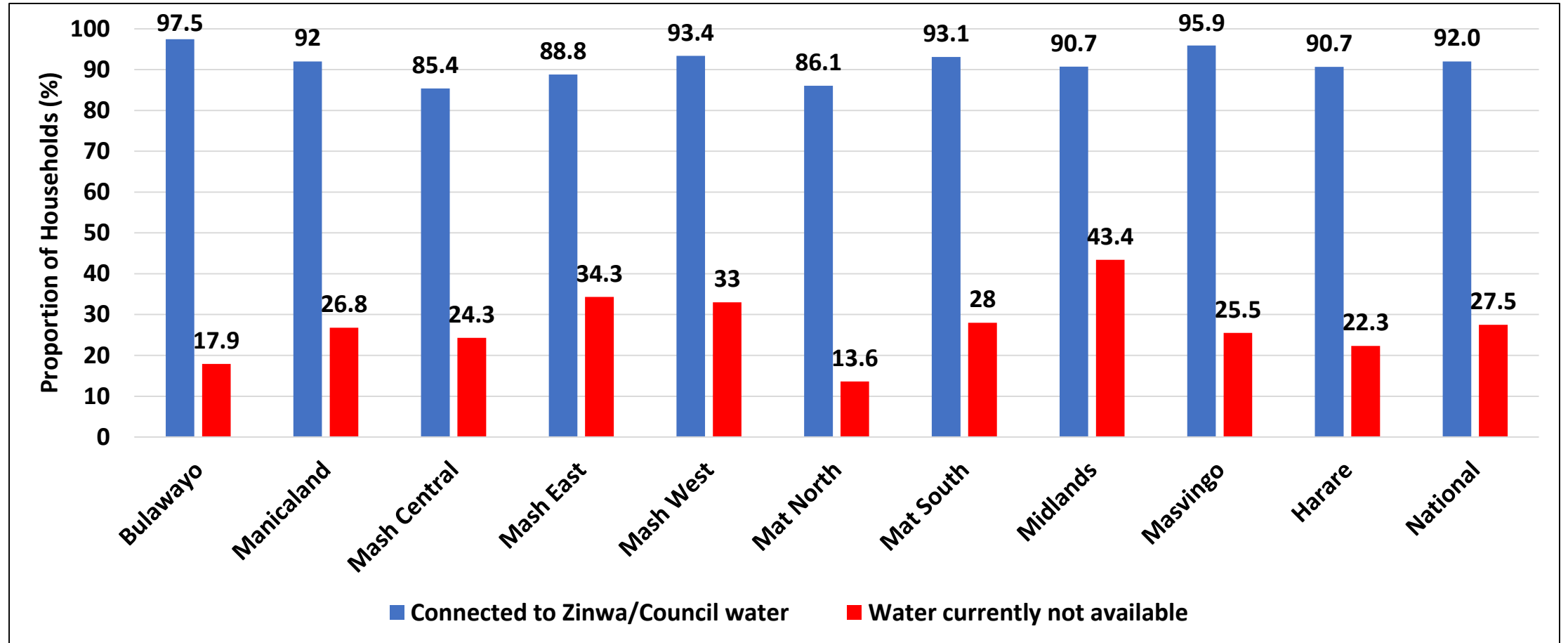
- Comparison of the two domains show that a greater proportion of households in Bulawayo (89.5%) relied on water piped into their dwellings as compared to Harare (16.7%) where the main source of drinking water was protected wells (36.3%).

Distance to Main Drinking Water Source



- The maximum distance to be travelled by a household to fetch water is 500m (Sphere Standards).
- Nationally, 9% of households travelled more than the recommended 500m to the nearest water source. Of these, 1% travelled more than 1 km.

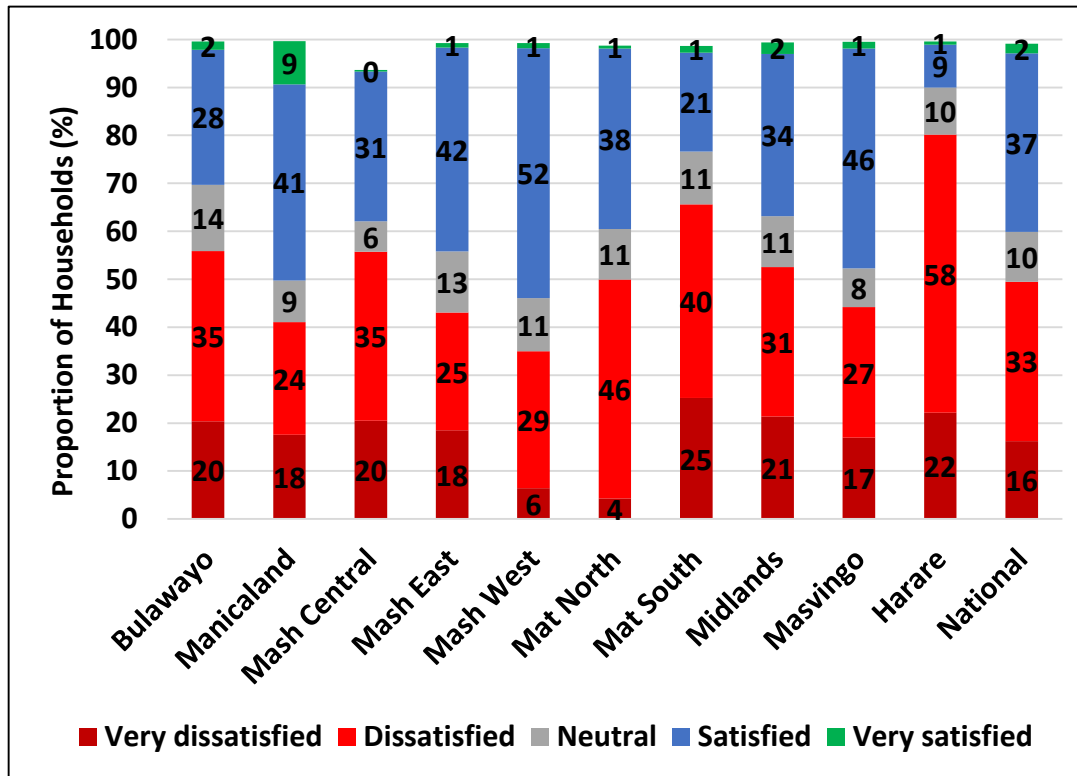
Connection to ZINWA/Council Water and Availability of Water on Survey Day



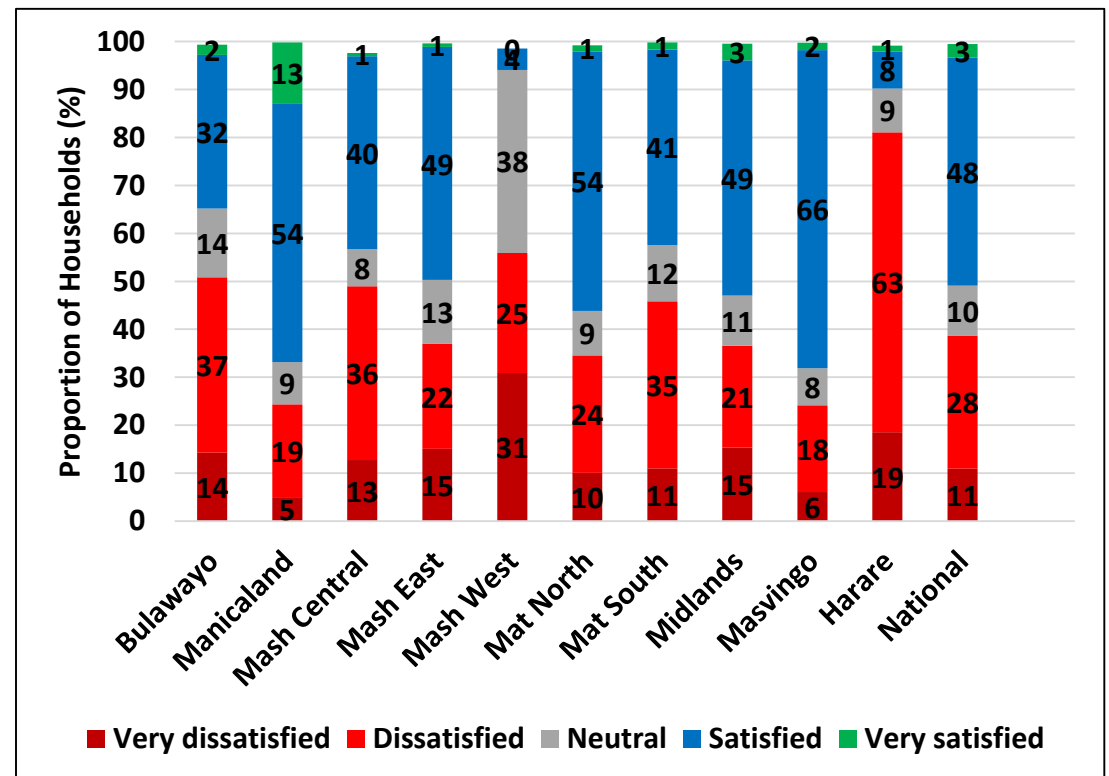
- The majority of households (92%), had their properties connected to either ZINWA or Council water, but of these 27.5% had no water supply on the day of the survey.
- Midlands (43.4%), had the highest proportion of households without water on the day of survey.

Satisfaction with Water Provision and Quality (Local Authority or ZINWA)

Satisfaction with Water Provision

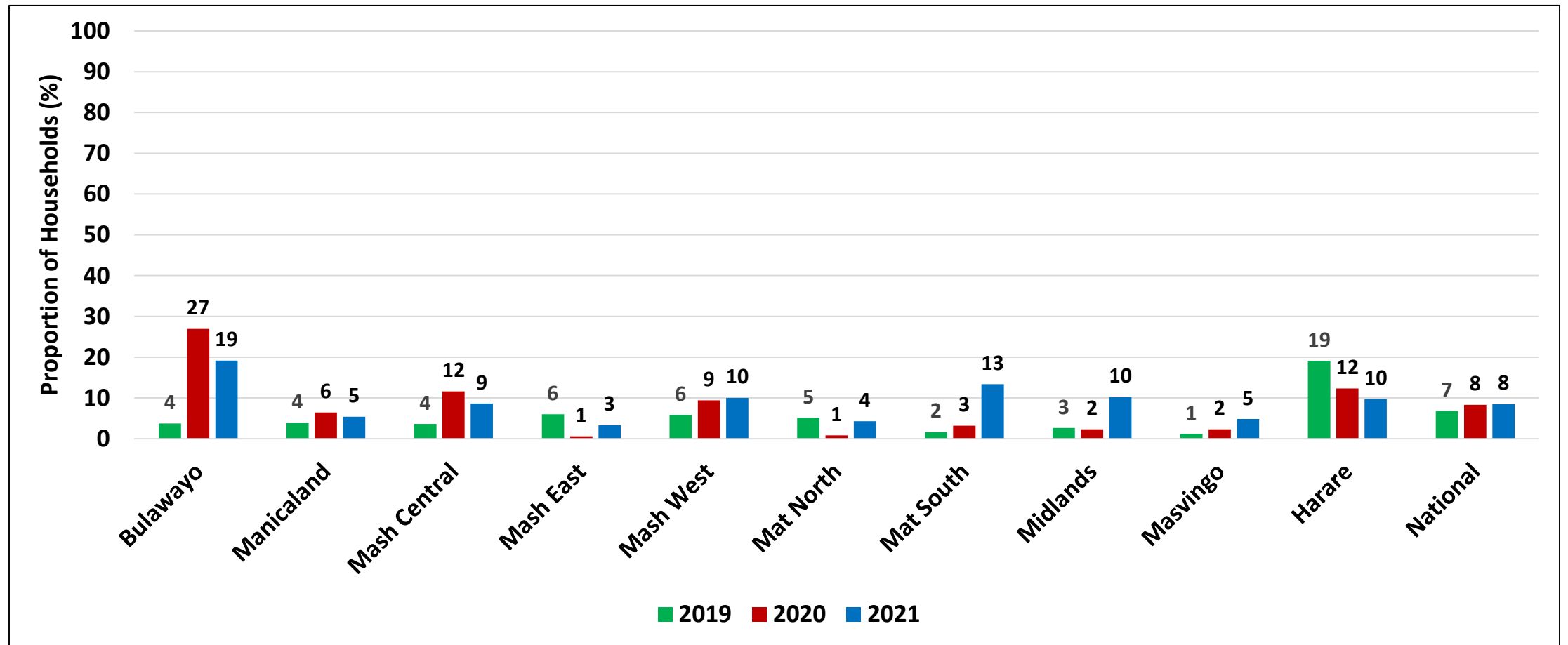


Satisfaction with Water Quality



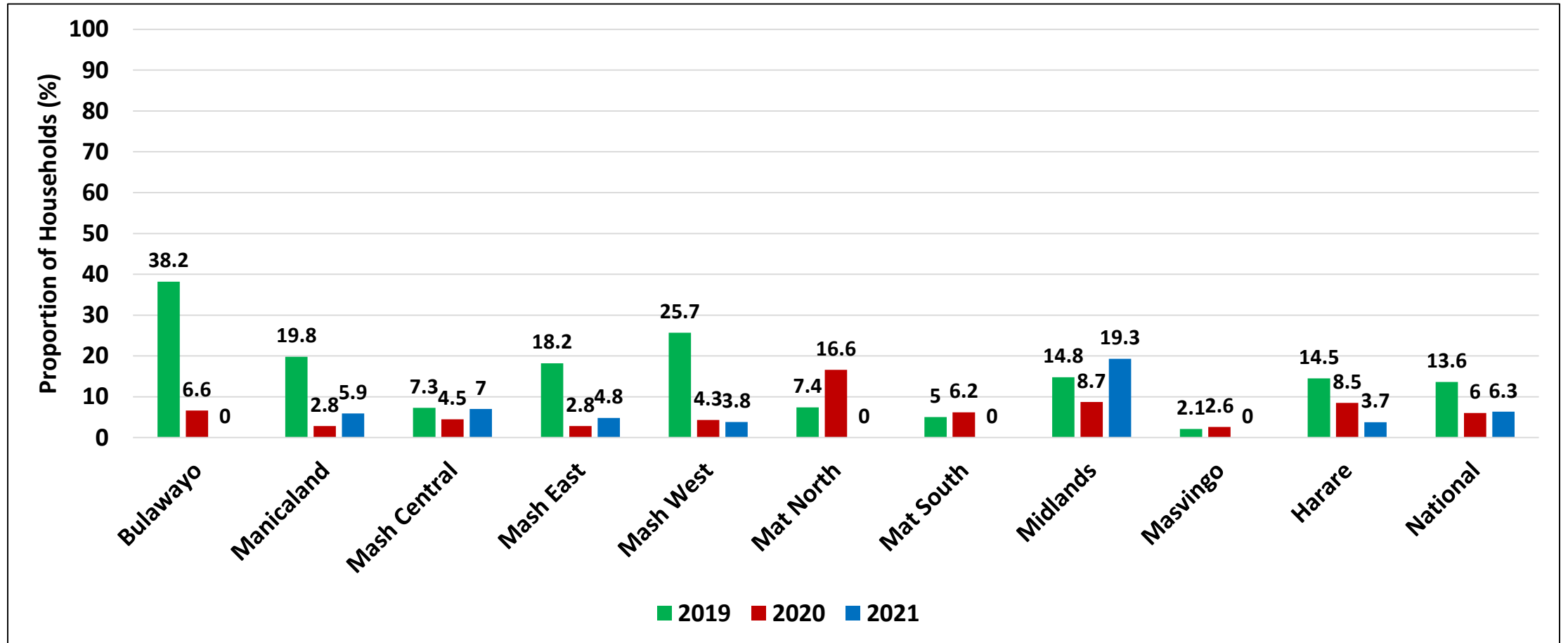
- Most households were not satisfied with water provision service being offered by either the local authority or Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA), 16% were dissatisfied and 33% very dissatisfied.
- The quality of water provided was reported to be satisfactory by only 48% of the households nationally.

Treatment of Household Drinking Water (Main Source)



- Treatment of drinking water from main source was not a common practice across all the provinces.
- Bulawayo had the highest proportion of households which treated their water in 2020 (27%) and 2021 (19%)

Water from Unimproved Alternative Sources

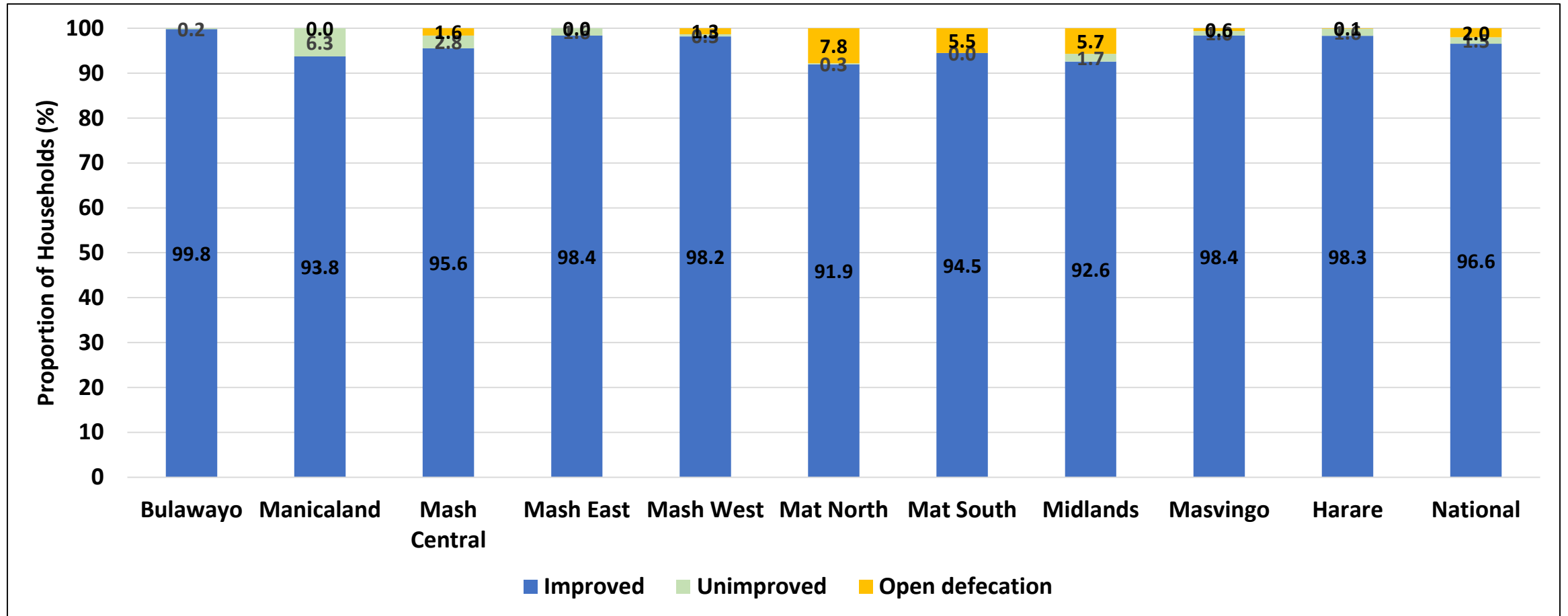


- Across all provinces some households used water from unimproved alternative water sources.
- Midlands province had an increase in the proportion of households that used water from unimproved alternative sources, from 8.7% in 2020 to 19.3% in 2021.

Ladder for Sanitation

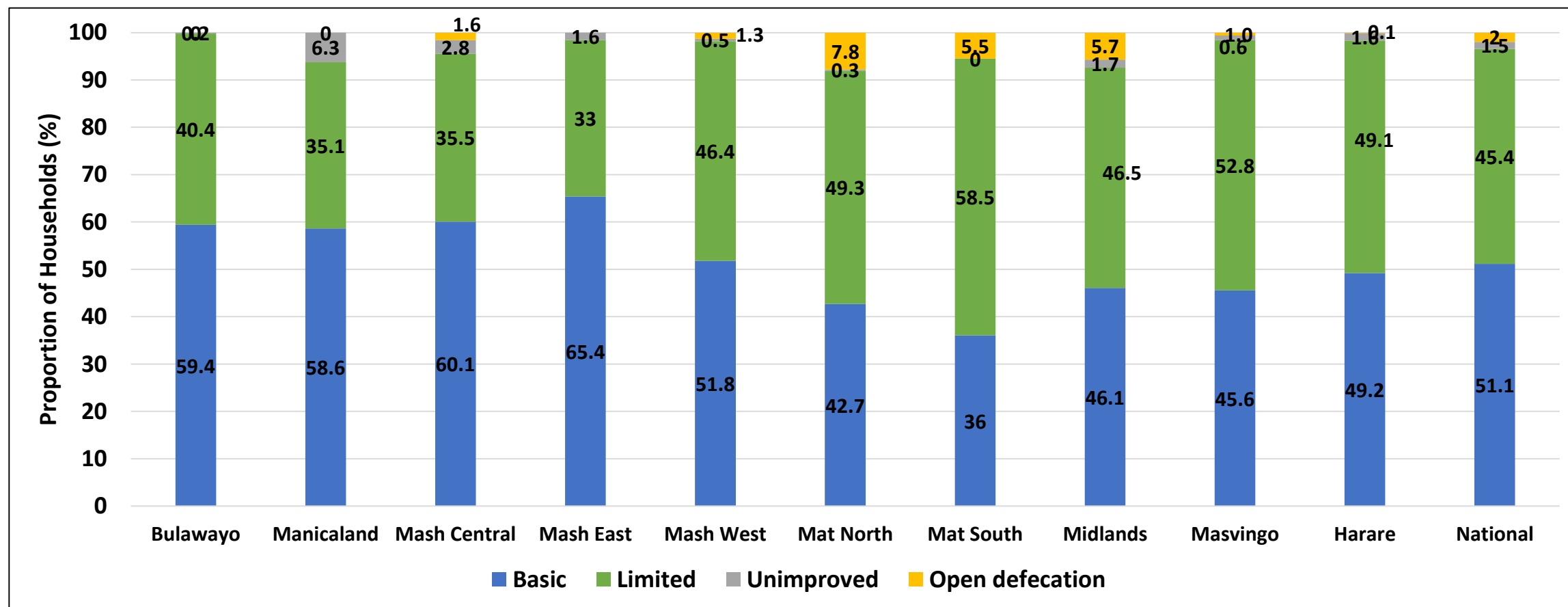
Service level	Definition
Safely Managed	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite.
Basic Sanitation Facilities	Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households.
Limited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

Access to Improved Sanitation



- Nationally 96.6% of households had access to improved sanitation facilities.

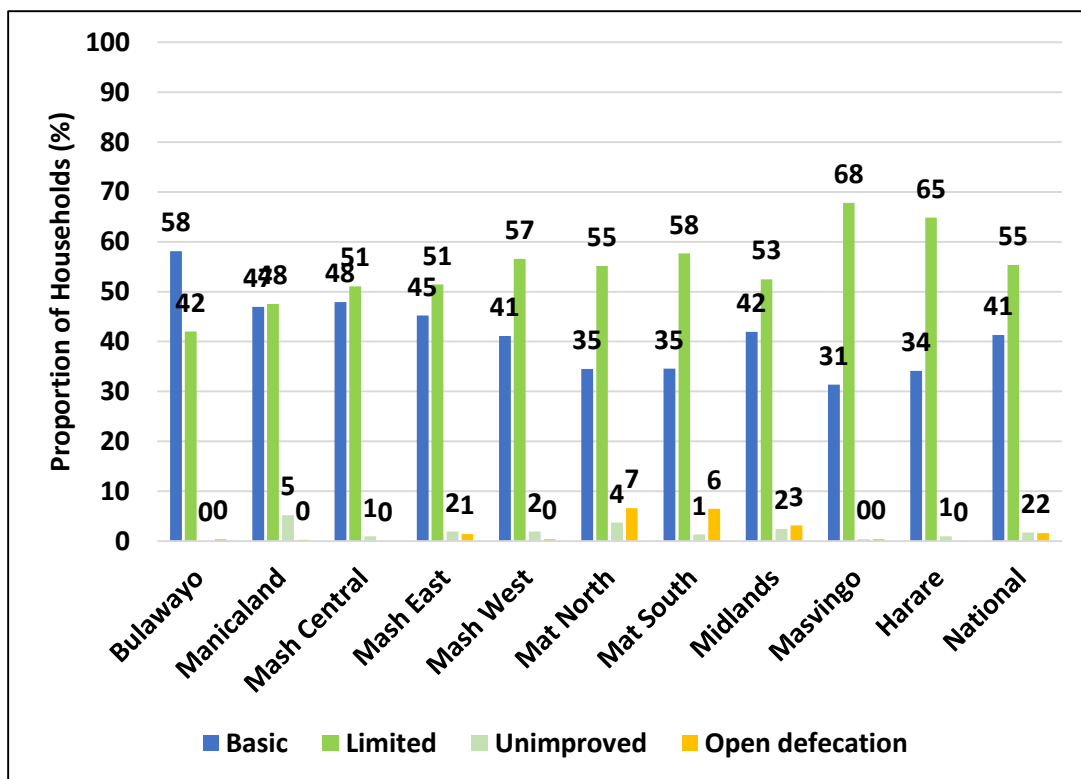
Access to Improved Sanitation Services-(SDG ref)



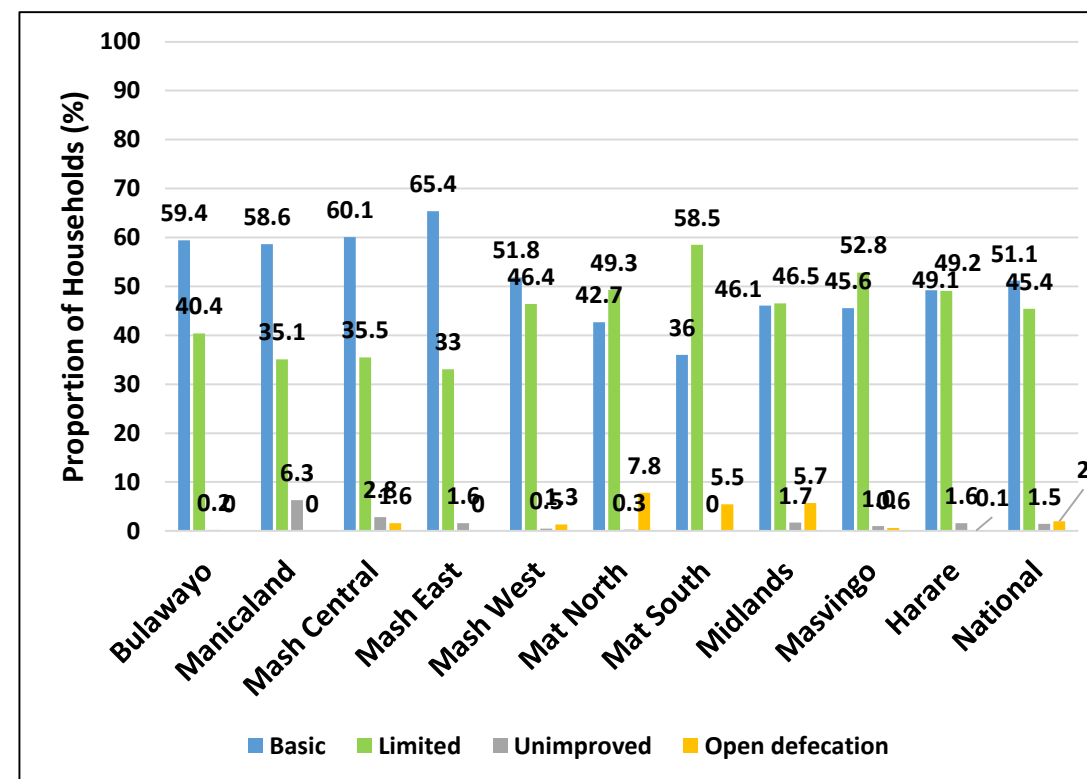
- Manicaland (6.3%) and Mashonaland Central (2.8%) had the highest proportions of households using unimproved sanitation facilities.
- Open Defecation was highest in Matabeleland North Province (7.8%)

Access to Improved Sanitation Services

2020



2021



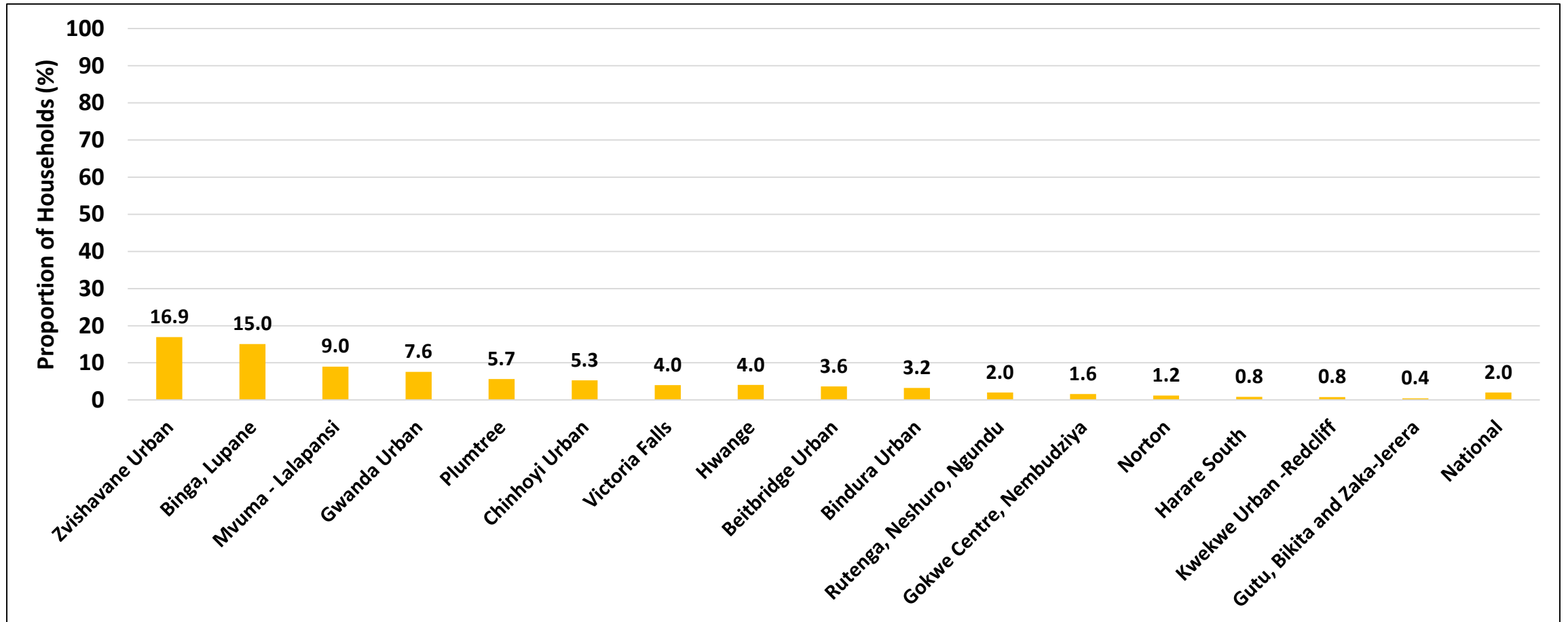
- Open defaecation remained the same (2%) in both 2020 and 2021. No open defaecation should be practiced in urban areas.
- Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines. Nationally, 1.5% of the households were using unimproved sanitation facilities, a decrease from 2% in 2020.

Households Sharing Sanitation Facilities (SDG-Ref)

Province	Two households sharing a toilet (%)	Three households sharing a toilet (%)	Four households sharing a toilet (%)	Five households sharing a toilet (%)	Greater than 5 households sharing a toilet (%)
Bulawayo	78.5	15.7	3.6	1.8	0.4
Manicaland	45.3	33.5	10.6	5.3	5.3
Mash Central	47.6	23.8	9.5	9.5	9.5
Mash East	40.2	38.9	10.1	7.8	3.0
Mash West	53.8	27.7	10.5	5.8	2.2
Mat North	55.4	28.8	7.6	4.3	3.8
Mat South	35.6	26.4	20.1	12.5	5.5
Midlands	48.1	27.1	14.1	7.8	3.0
Masvingo	31.8	30.1	21.1	9.5	7.5
Harare	41.7	29.6	16.1	9.0	3.6

- Mashonaland Central (9.5%) had the highest proportion of dwellings that had greater than five households sharing a toilet.

Open Defecation by Domain



- Zvishavane Urban (16.9%), had the highest proportion of households practicing open defecation followed by the Binga- Lupane domain (15%).

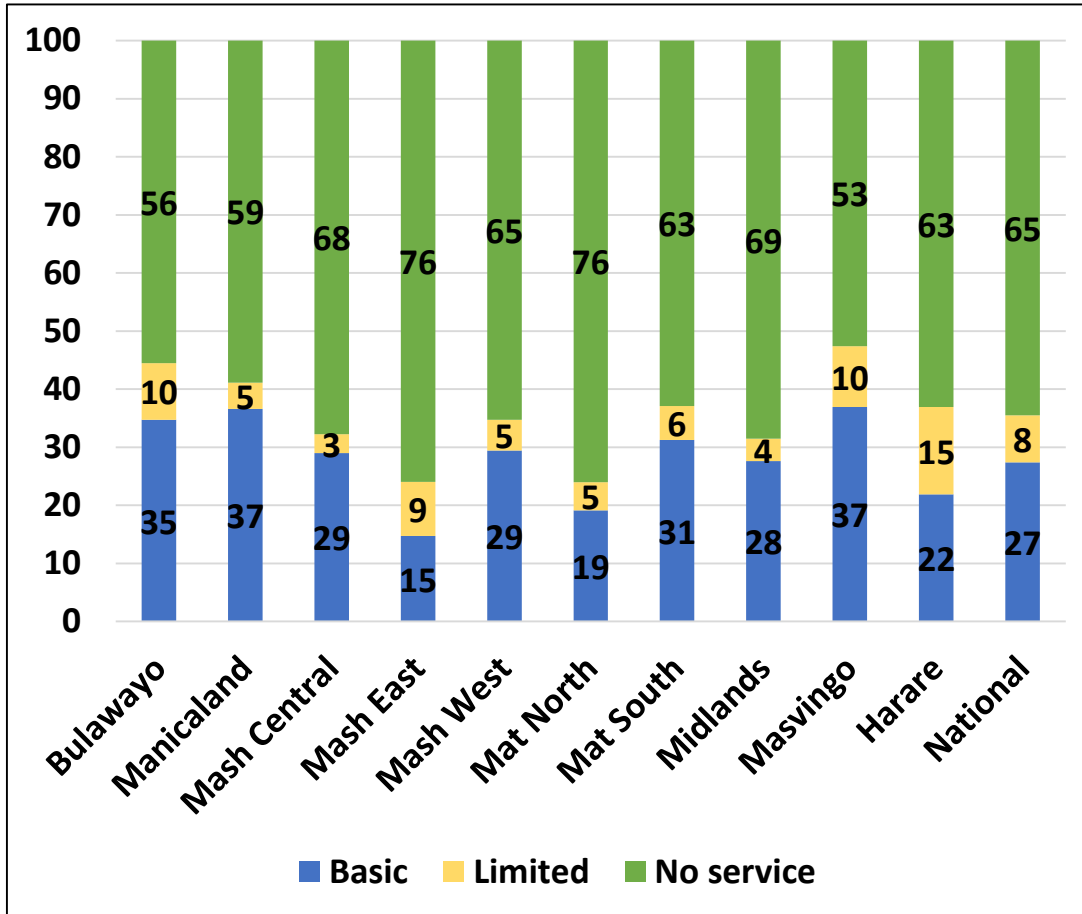
Ladder for Hygiene

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

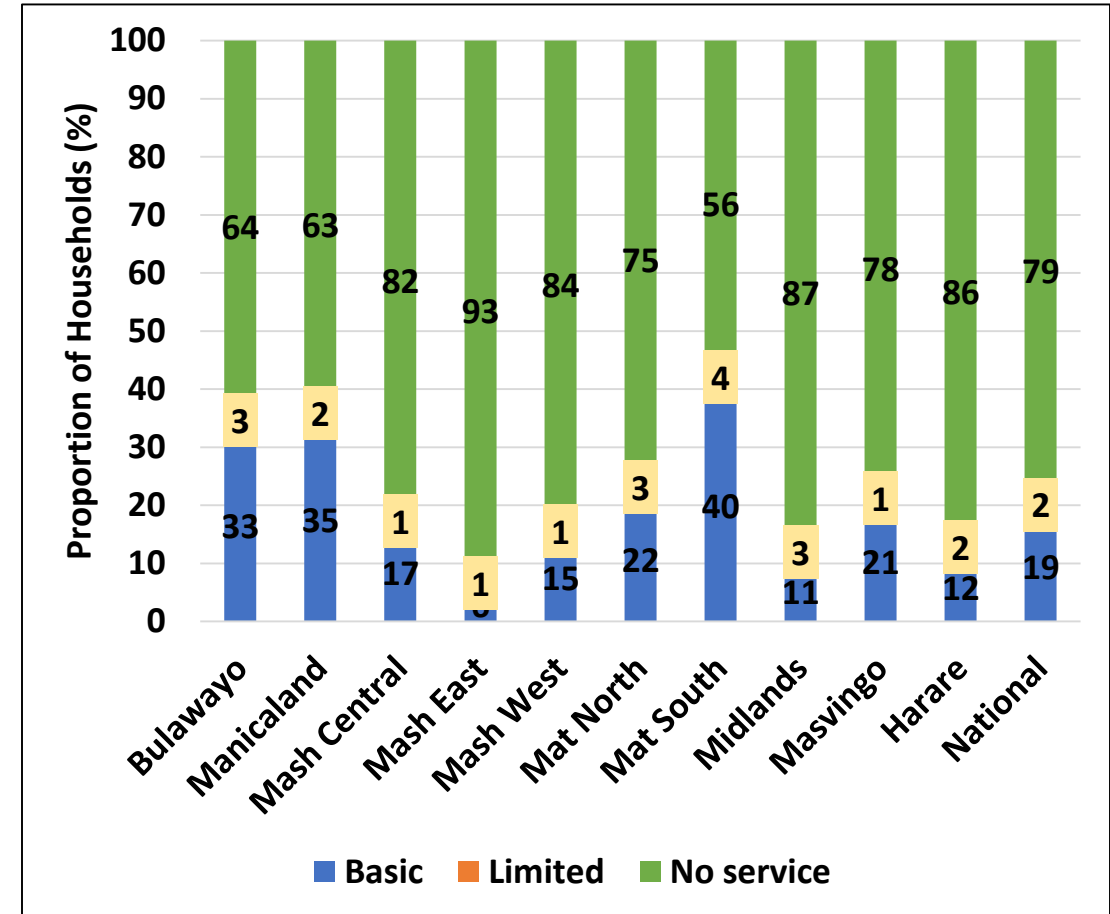
Note: handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy taps, and jugs or basins designated for hand washing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powdered detergents and soapy water but does not include sand, soil, ash and other handwashing agents.

Handwashing Services (SDG-Ref)

2020



2021



- Nationally 76.9% of households had no hand washing services a decrease from 65% in 2020. There is a general decline in this particular hygiene service across all provinces except for Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North.

Frequency of Refuse Collection

Province	Once	Twice	Three times	Four times	Never collected
Bulawayo	20.8	0.6	0.4	77.5	0.6
Manicaland	15	8.4	15.3	55.5	5.8
Mash Central	14.1	14.1	2.7	9.9	59.1
Mash East	14.2	4.1	1.3	39.3	41.1
Mash West	10.2	8.1	12.1	58.5	11.2
Mat North	17.7	5.3	3.4	48.8	24.8
Mat South	14.3	17.7	7.5	51.1	9.4
Midlands	7.9	5.2	7.7	24.6	54.5
Masvingo	7.7	4.9	7.4	63.9	16.1
Harare	11.5	4.5	2.4	8.5	73.1
National	12.7	6.4	5.8	41.6	33.4

- Nationally, 33.4% of households reported that refuse was never collected in the month preceding the survey (November 2021).
- Harare (73.1%) followed by Mashonaland Central (59.1%) had the highest proportion of households which reported that refuse was never collected during the month of November 2021.

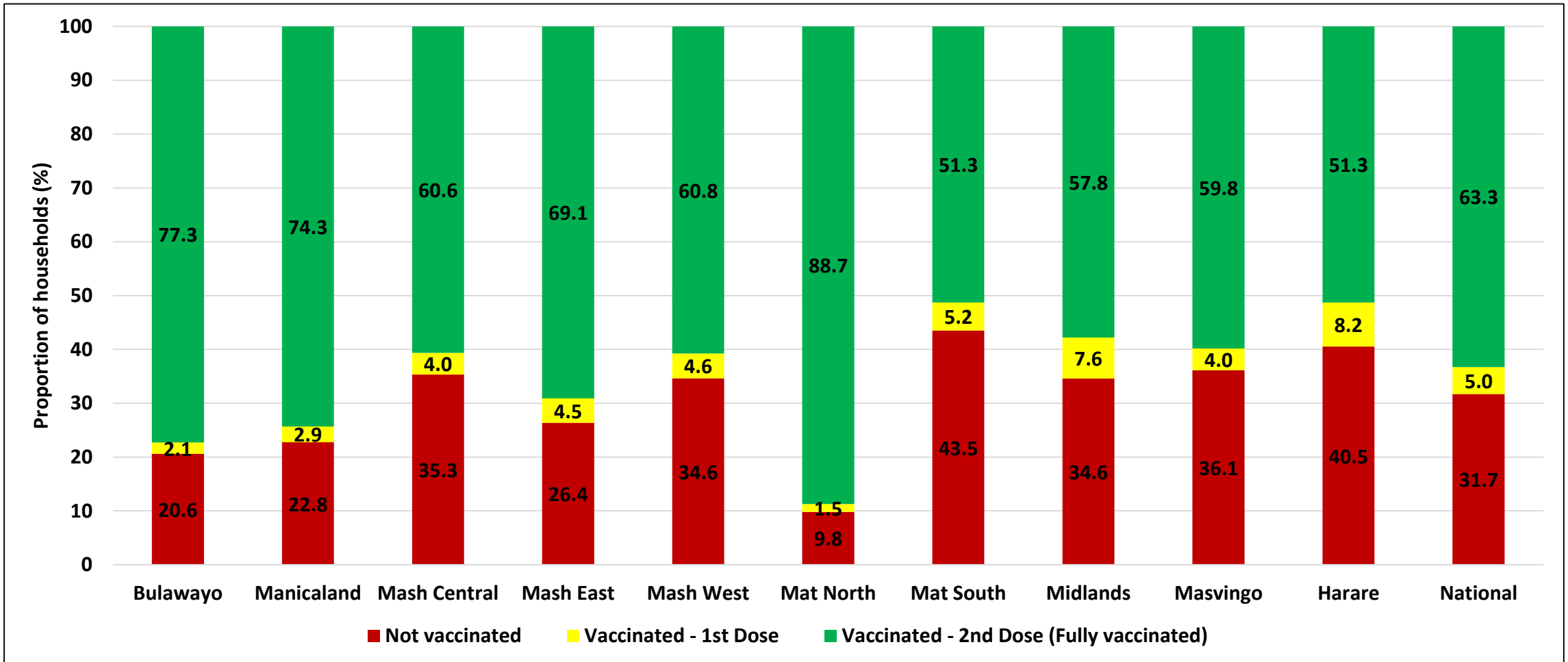
Disposal of Uncollected Refuse

Province	Designated area/Skip bin (%)	Throw into the bush (%)	Burn (%)	Bury (%)	Undesignated area (%)
Bulawayo	0	10	60	10	20
Manicaland	2.0	16.3	8.2	55.1	18.4
Mash Central	38.0	15.2	22.4	16.2	8.3
Mash East	1.4	6.4	24.9	47.6	19.7
Mash West	5.3	7.2	25.7	28.3	33.6
Mat North	7.7	26	51	11.7	3.6
Mat South	24.4	20.7	37.8	12.2	4.9
Midlands	6.9	11.3	42.5	27.0	12.3
Masvingo	1.2	15.9	64	9.1	9.8
Harare	15.8	11.6	23.9	20.8	27.9
National	12.6	12.3	31.2	24.3	19.6

- When refuse is not collected by local authorities , residents often find ways of disposing it, both approved and unapproved.
- Nationally, 24.3% buried their uncollected refuse and 19.6% dumped it in undesignated areas.

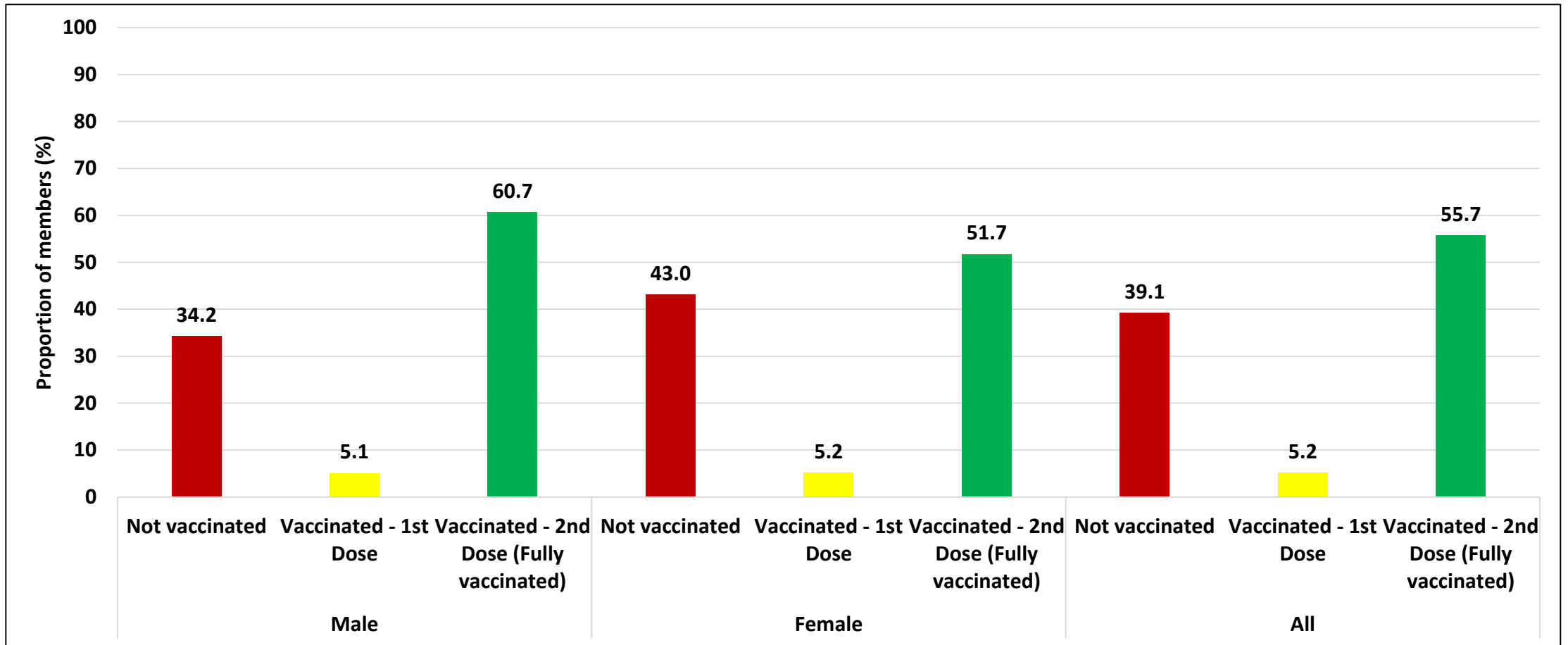
COVID-19

Household Head by COVID-19 Vaccination Status



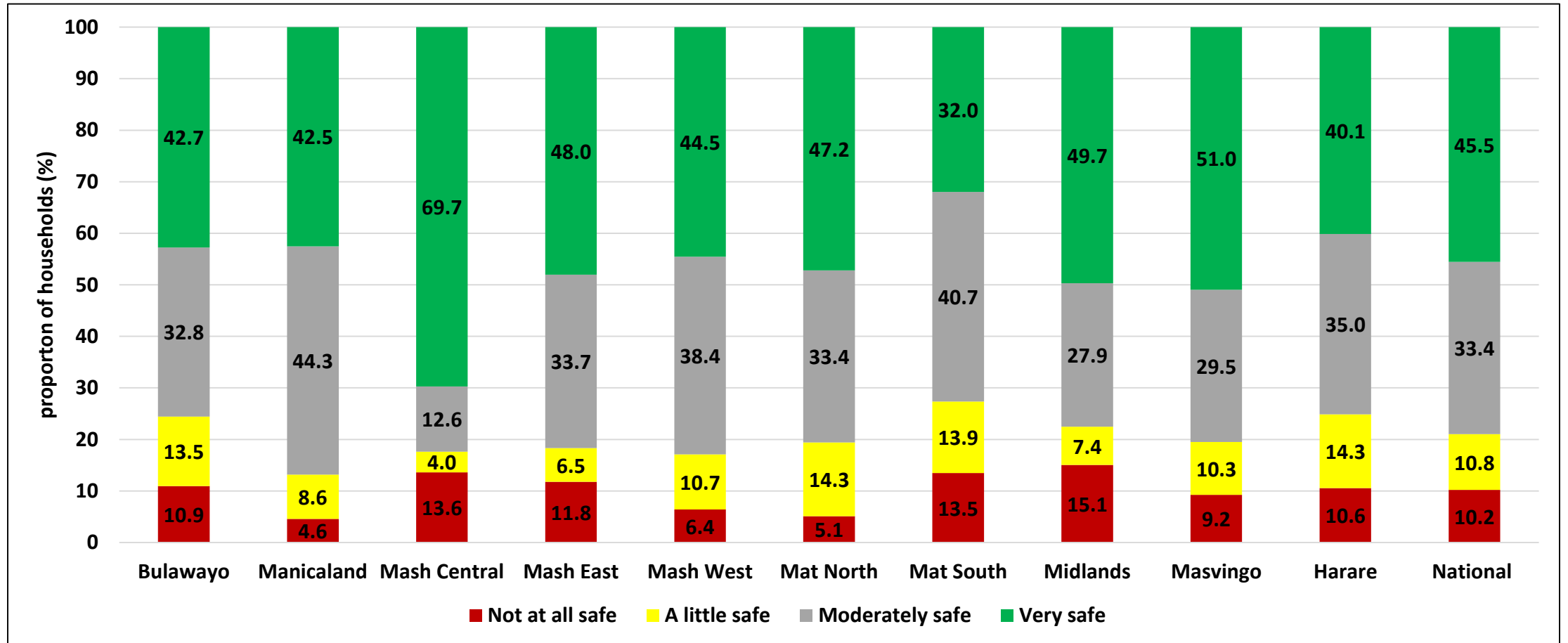
- The Government of Zimbabwe is commended for implementing an aggressive COVID-19 Vaccination programme that has seen 63% of household heads receiving the second dose in urban areas.
- Matabeleland North (88.7%) and Bulawayo (77.3%) had the highest proportion of household heads who were fully vaccinated.

Vaccination Status of Household Members



- Overall, across all eligible members, there was a positive response that has seen 55.7% receiving the second dose.
- Thirty-nine percent of the household members were not vaccinated and the proportion was higher among females (43%) than in males (34.2%).

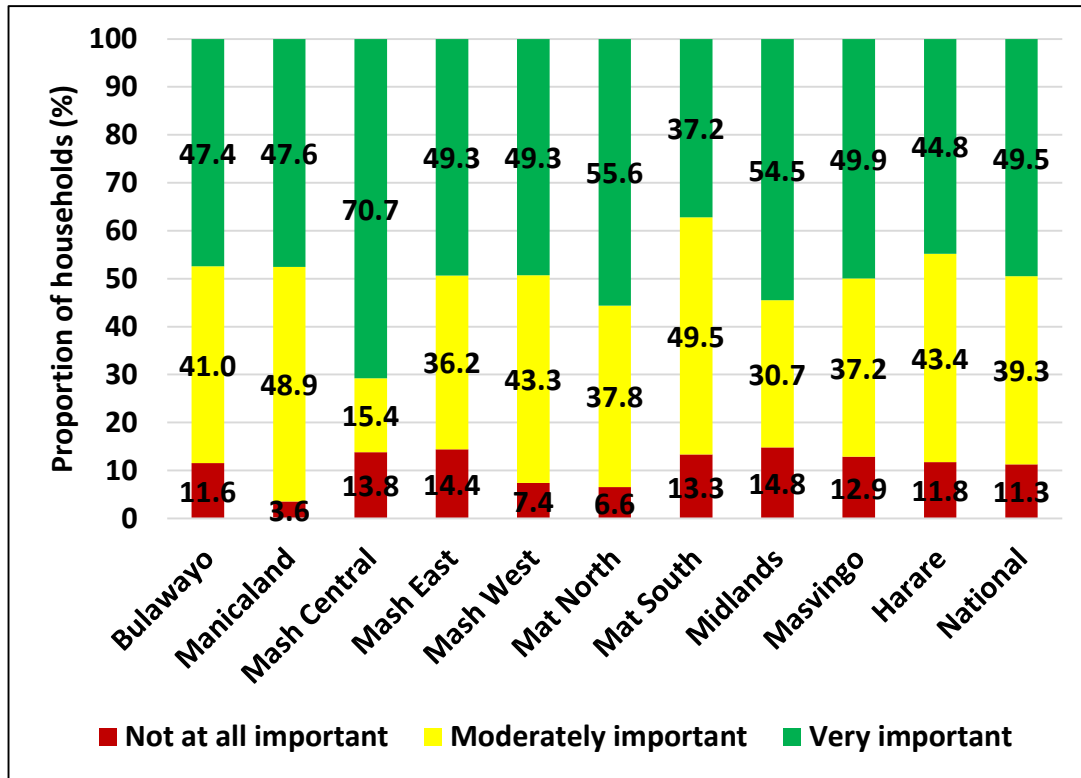
Perceived COVID-19 Vaccine Safety



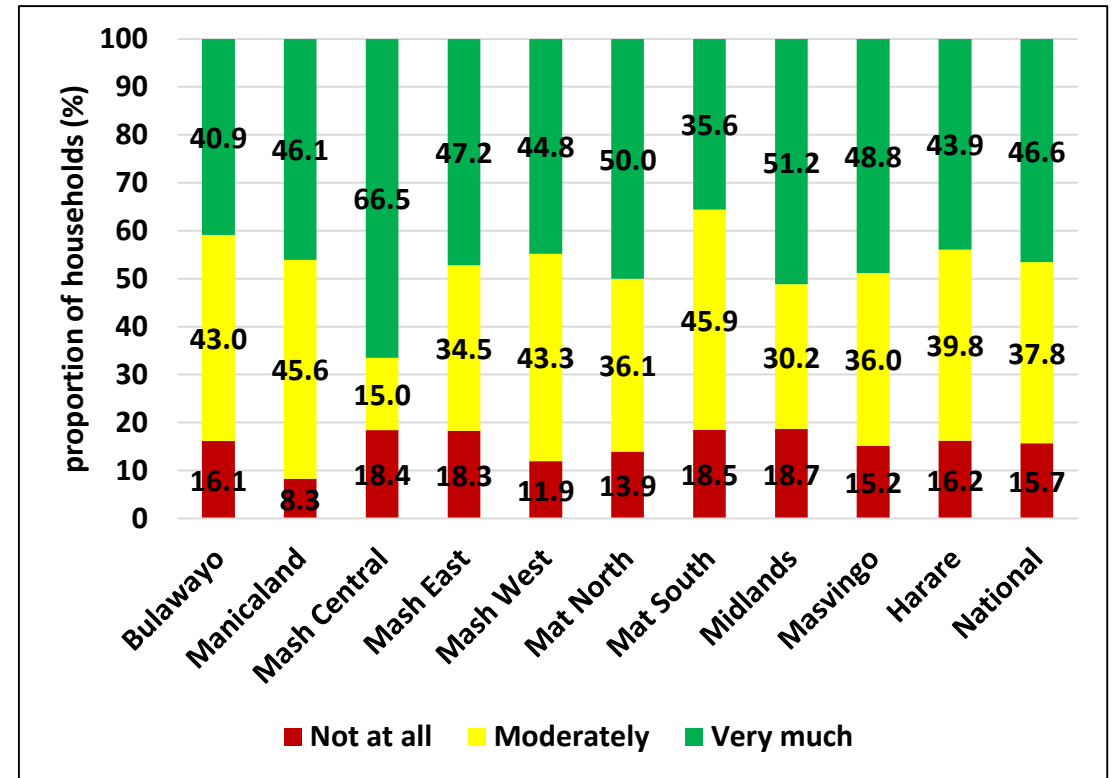
- At national level, 89.8% of the households perceived the COVID-19 vaccine as safe.
- Midlands (15.1%) had the highest proportion of households that perceived the COVID-19 vaccine as not safe.

COVID-19 Vaccines

Importance of Vaccines

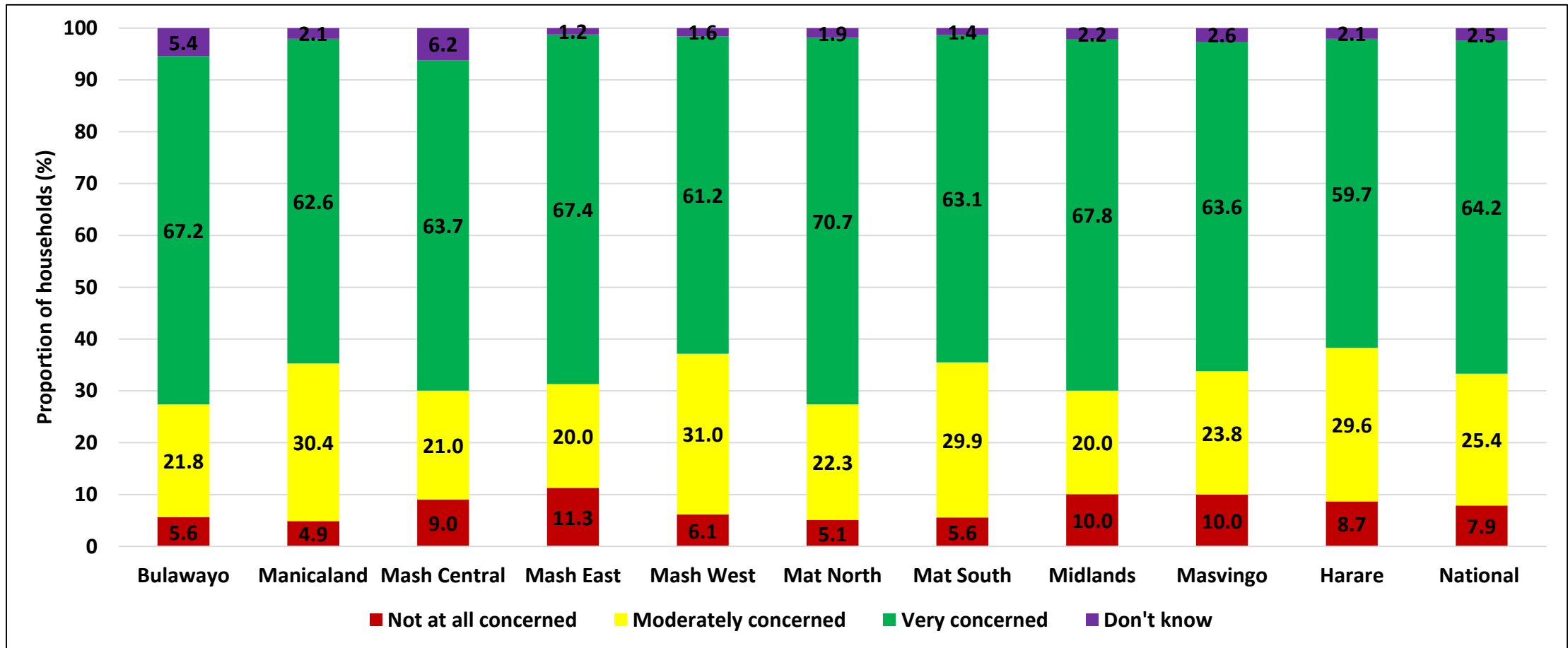


Trust in Vaccines



- About 89.8% of the households perceived the COVID-19 vaccine as safe which creates an opportunity for government to continuously avail the life-saving vaccine.
- The high proportion of households (84.3%) who trust in the vaccine could also be attributed to the high uptake of the vaccine. Hence high perception on the importance (88.7%) of the vaccine.

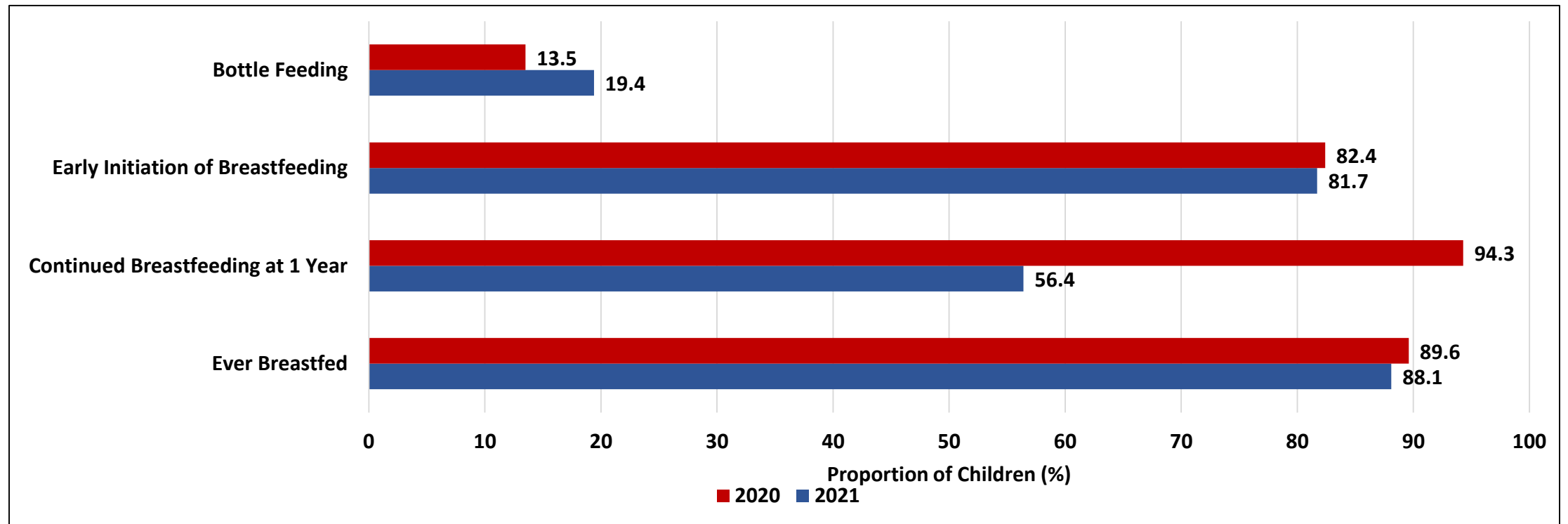
Risk Perception of Contracting COVID-19



- About 10.4 % of the households were not concerned at all or did not know of the risk of contracting COVID-19.
- Mashonaland Central (15.2%) had the highest proportion of households not concerned or which did not know the risk of contracting COVID-19.

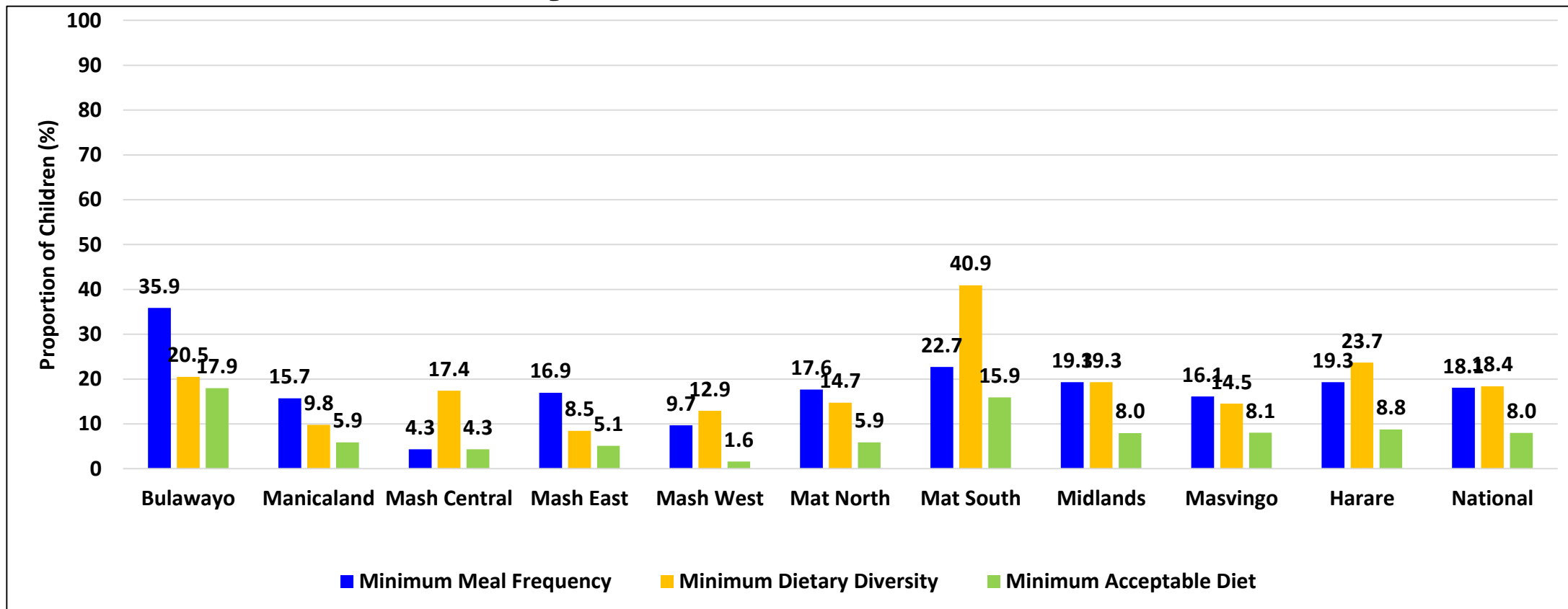
Infant and Young Child Feeding

Summary of Breastfeeding Practices



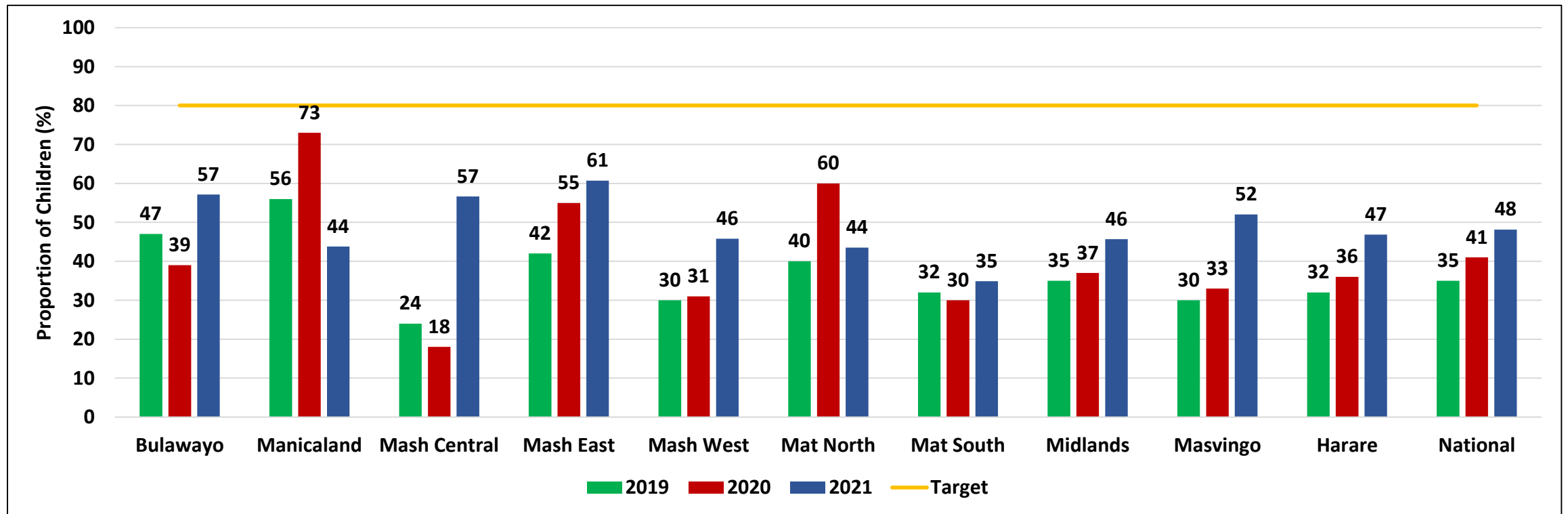
- Across the breastfeeding indicators monitored in children aged 0-23 months, there was a general decline in practice in 2021 compared to 2020.
- Continued breastfeeding rates at one-year dropped from 94.3% in 2020 to 56.4% in 2021 while the proportion of children fed using the bottle rose from 13.5% to 19.4%.

Quality of Children's Diets



- Only 8% of children aged 6-23 months were consuming a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) in terms of quality and quantity.
- Diets were better off in Bulawayo, (MAD – 17.9%) and worse-off in Mashonaland West (MAD – 1.6%) and Mashonaland Central (MAD – 4.3%).
- Diverse diets were mainly consumed in Matabeleland South (40.9%).

Children Aged 12-59 Months who Received Vitamin A Supplementation Twice in the Past 12 Months



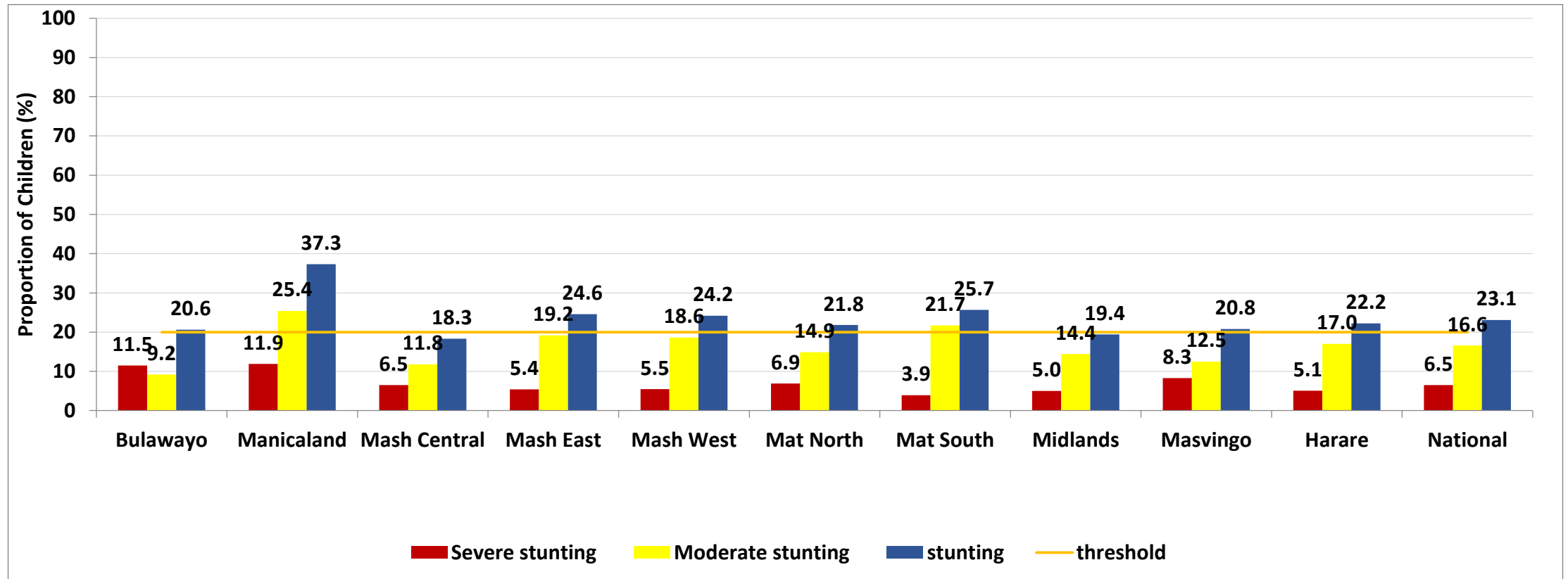
- The proportion of children receiving the recommended dose of vitamin A supplementation (two doses within 12 months) increased from 41% to 48% nationally against a national target of 80%.
- The highest coverage was reported in Mashonaland East (61%).
- The lowest coverage was reported in Matabeleland South (35%).
- The Ministry of Health needs to capacitate health promoters in urban areas to be able distribute VAS at community level.

Child Nutrition

Child Nutrition Status Thresholds

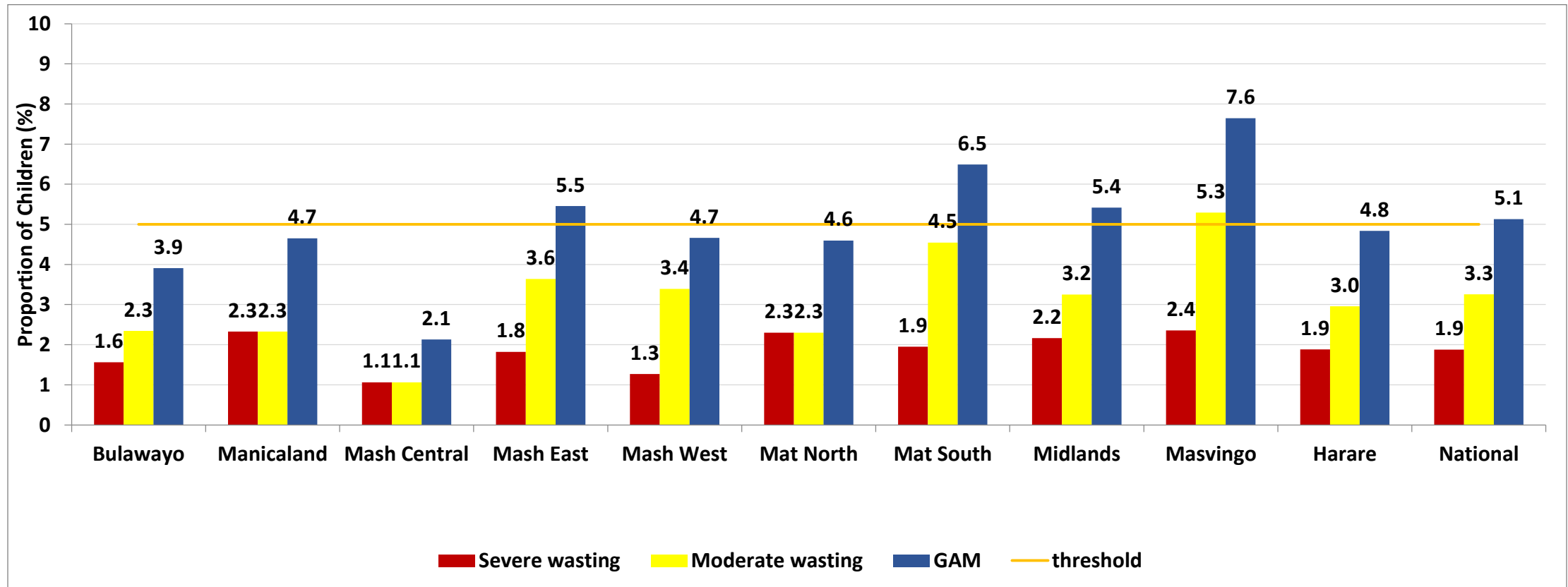
Indicator	WHO Prevalence cut off values for public health significance
Stunting	<20% low prevalence 20-29% Medium prevalence 30-39% High Prevalence ≥40% Very High Prevalence
Underweight	<10% low Prevalence 10-19% Medium Prevalence 20-29% High Prevalence ≥30% Very High Prevalence
Wasting	<5% Acceptable 5-9% Poor 10-14% Serious >15% Critical

Stunting by Province- Under 5s



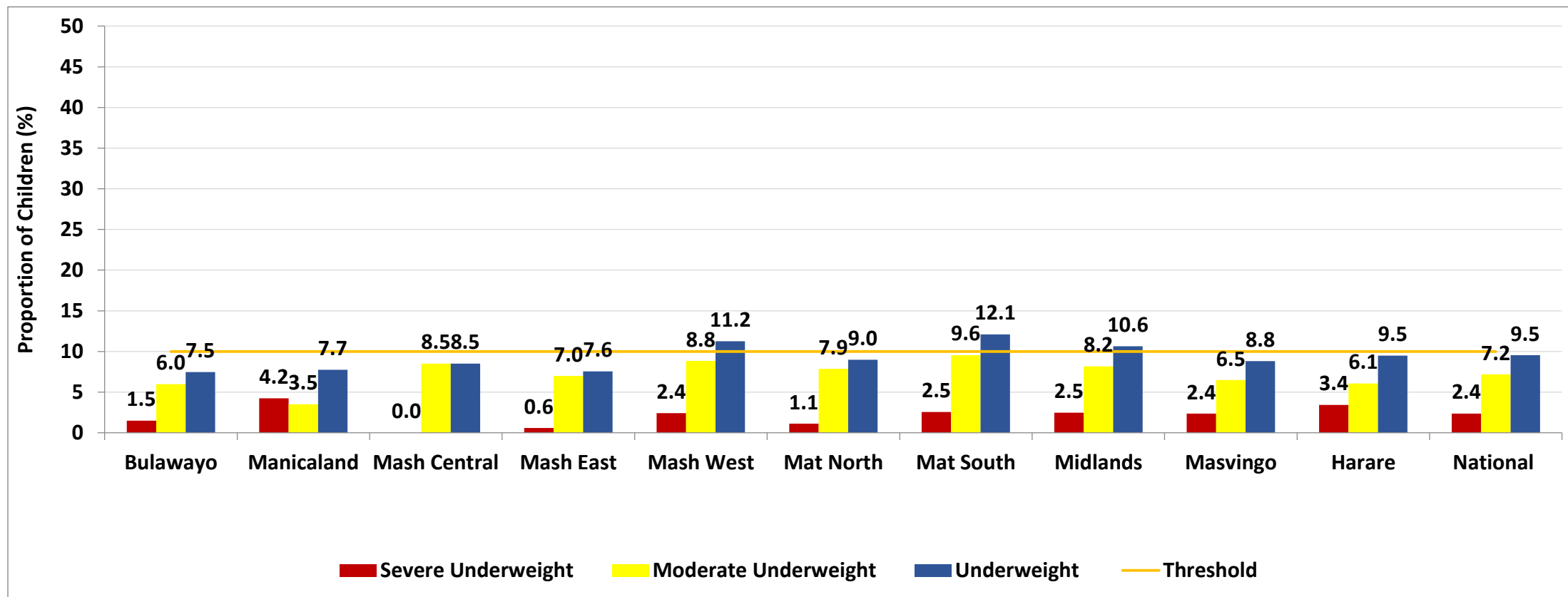
- Mashonaland Central (18.3%), and Midlands (19.4%) were the only two provinces with prevalence less than the threshold of 20%. The rest of the provinces are above 20% hence the need to continue scaling up Infant and Young Child Feeding programmes with a focus on the first 1000 days of life in these provinces.
- Manicaland had the highest prevalence of stunting (37.3%).

Wasting by Province- Under 5s



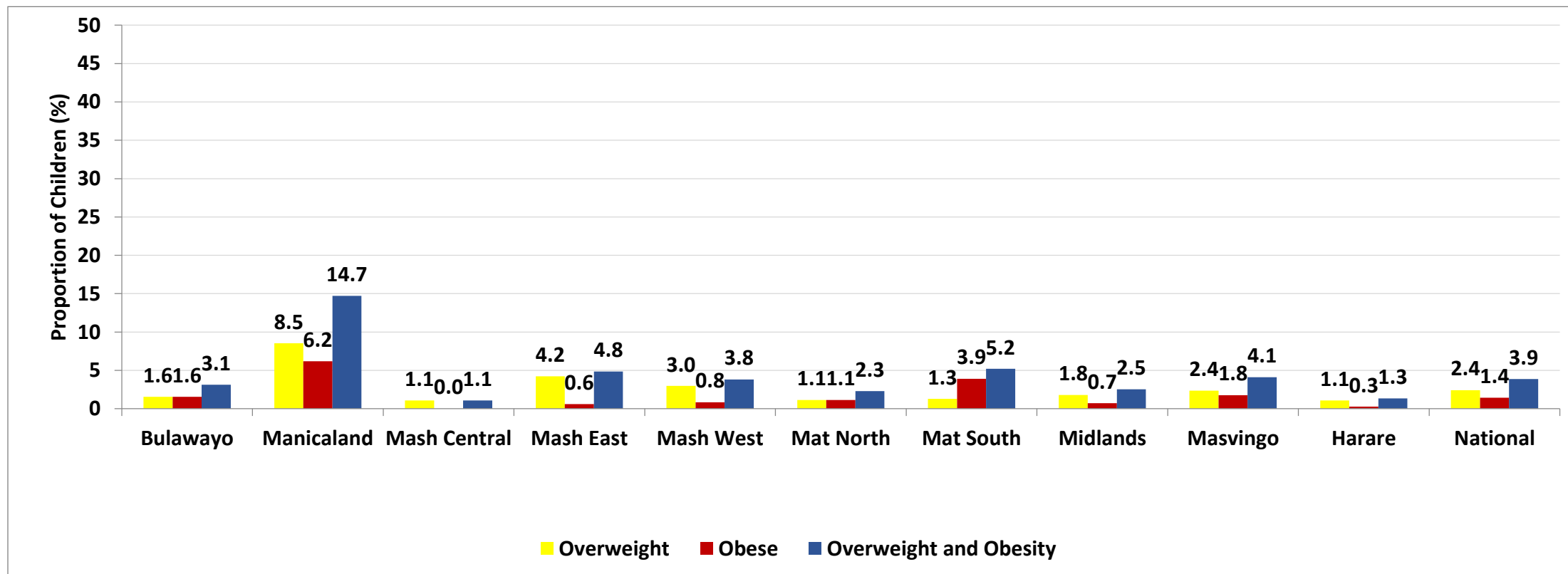
- Nationally the wasting prevalence was 5.1%.
- Masvingo had the highest wasting prevalence of 7.6%. Mashonaland East (5.5%), Matabeleland South (6.5%), Masvingo (7.6%) had a wasting prevalence above the threshold of 5% which is a poor situation that requires interventions to treat and also reduce incidences of severe wasting.

Underweight by Province -Under 5s



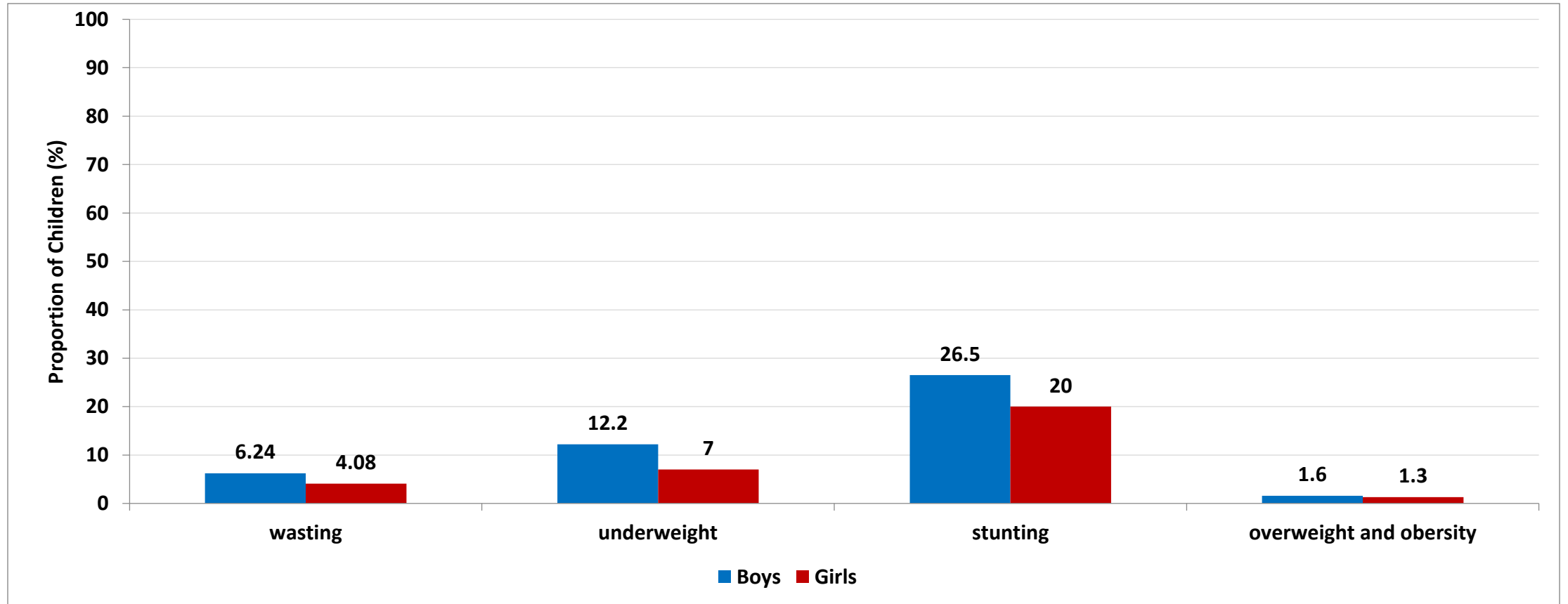
- Nationally the prevalence of underweight was 9.5%, which is a low prevalence.
- Matabeleland South had the highest prevalence of underweight (12.1%) which is above the threshold of 10% and is considered medium prevalence. Promotion of growth monitoring and improvement in feeding practices should be strengthened by the Ministry of Health.

Overweight and Obese Prevalence by Province- Under 5s



- Nationally, prevalence of overweight and obesity combined was at 3.9%.
- The highest prevalence of overweight and obesity combined was in Manicaland (14.7%).

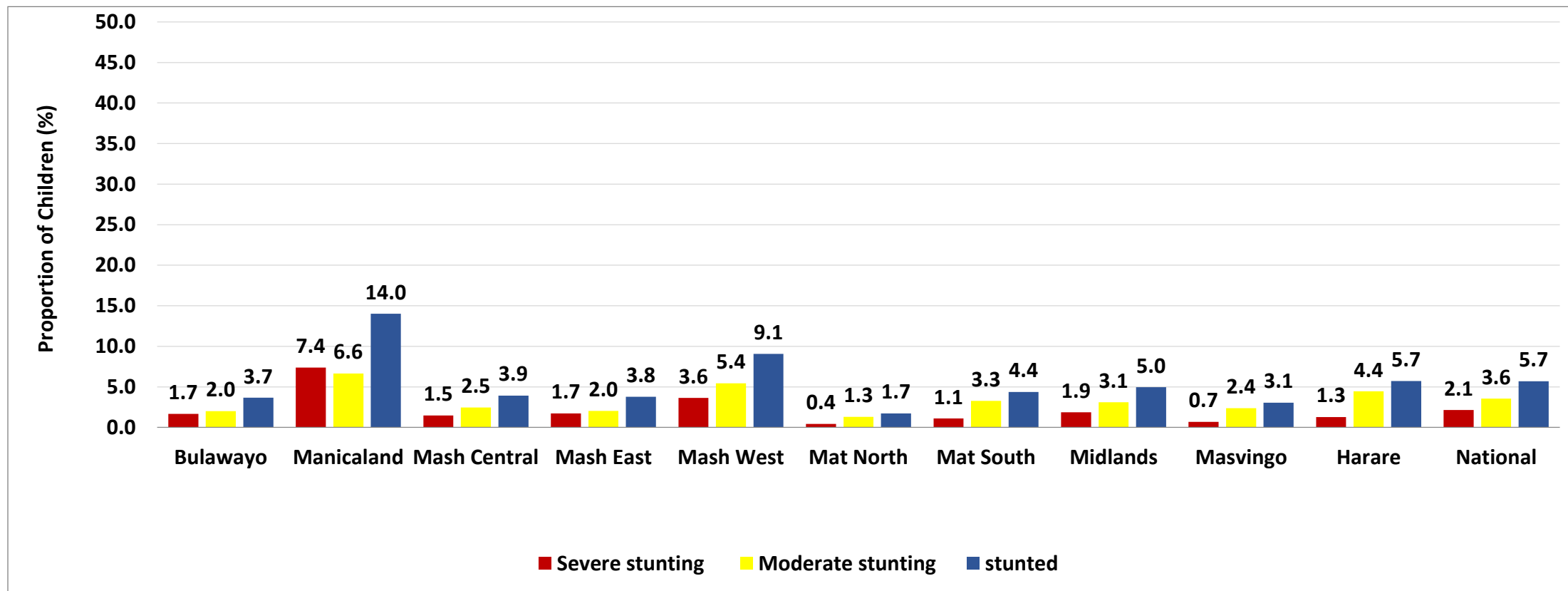
Nutrition Status by Sex- Under 5s



- Across all the assessed indices, malnutrition was higher in boys than in girls.
- Wasting for boys (6.24%), stunting (26.5%) and underweight (12.2%) were all above the expected thresholds which requires intensification of Infant and Young Child Feeding programmes by the Ministry of Health in all areas so as to reduce prevalence to below global threshold values.

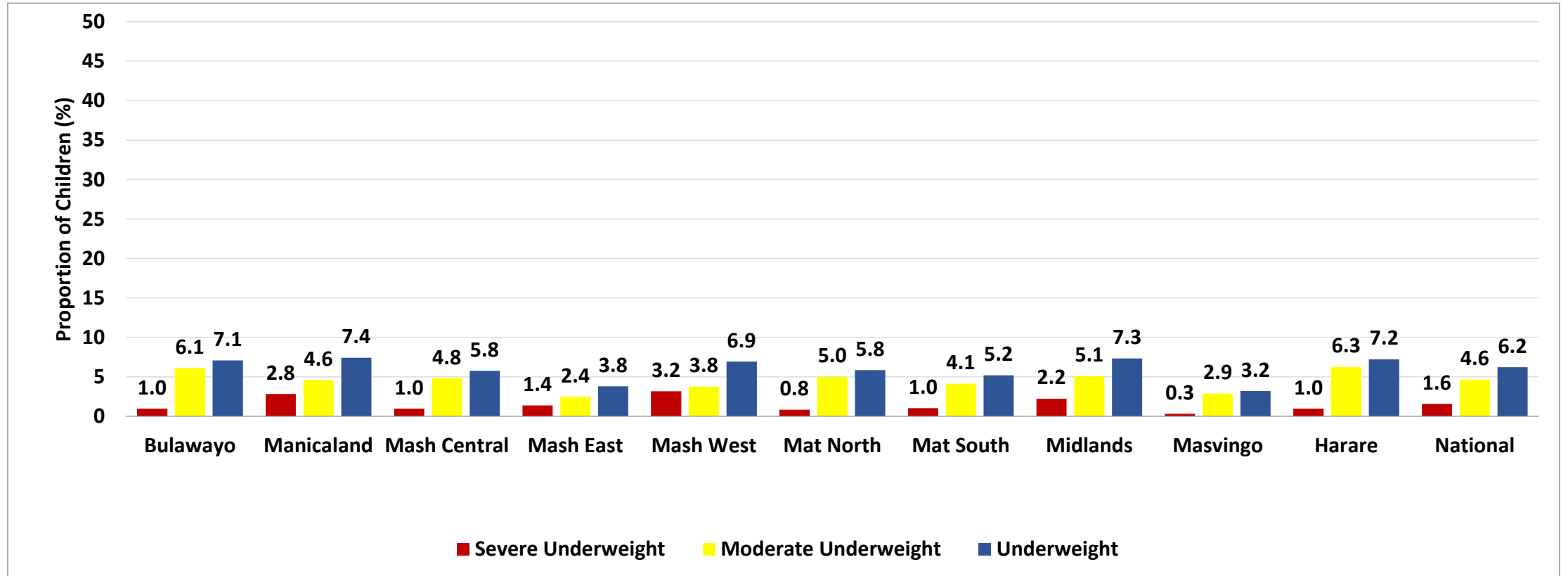
Children and Adolescents (5-19 years) Nutrition

Stunting by Province - 5 to 9 Years



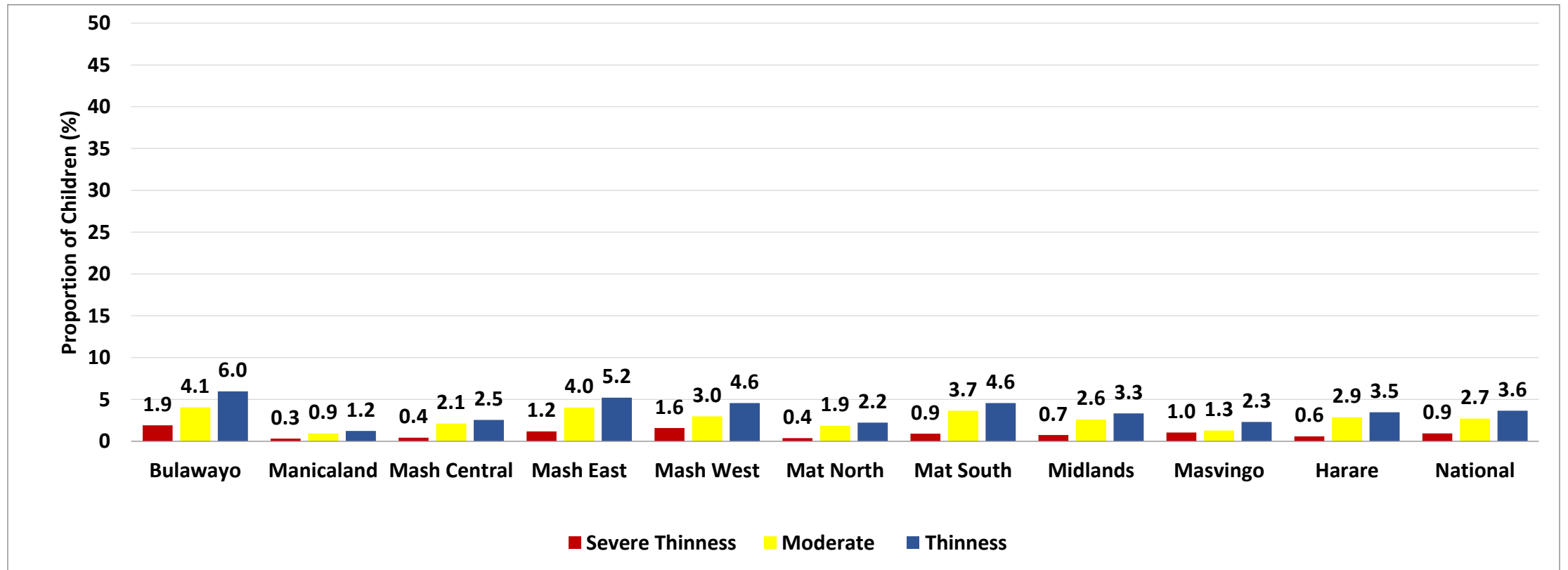
- Nationally, the prevalence of stunting was at 5.7%. Generally, the prevalence of stunting across provinces was low for this age group.
- The highest prevalence of 14% was recorded in Manicaland.

Underweight by Province - 5 to 9 Years



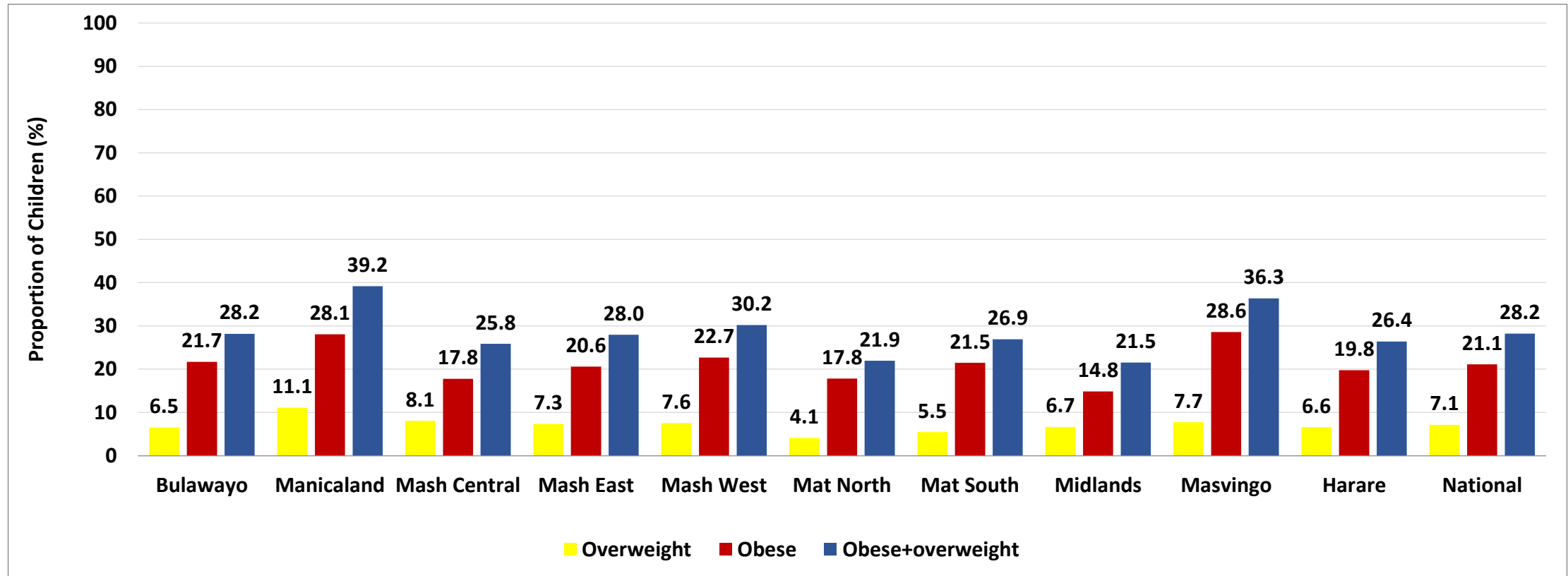
- Nationally, the prevalence of total underweight was 6.2%.
- The highest prevalence was recorded in Manicaland (7.4%).

Thinness by Province - 5 to 9 Years



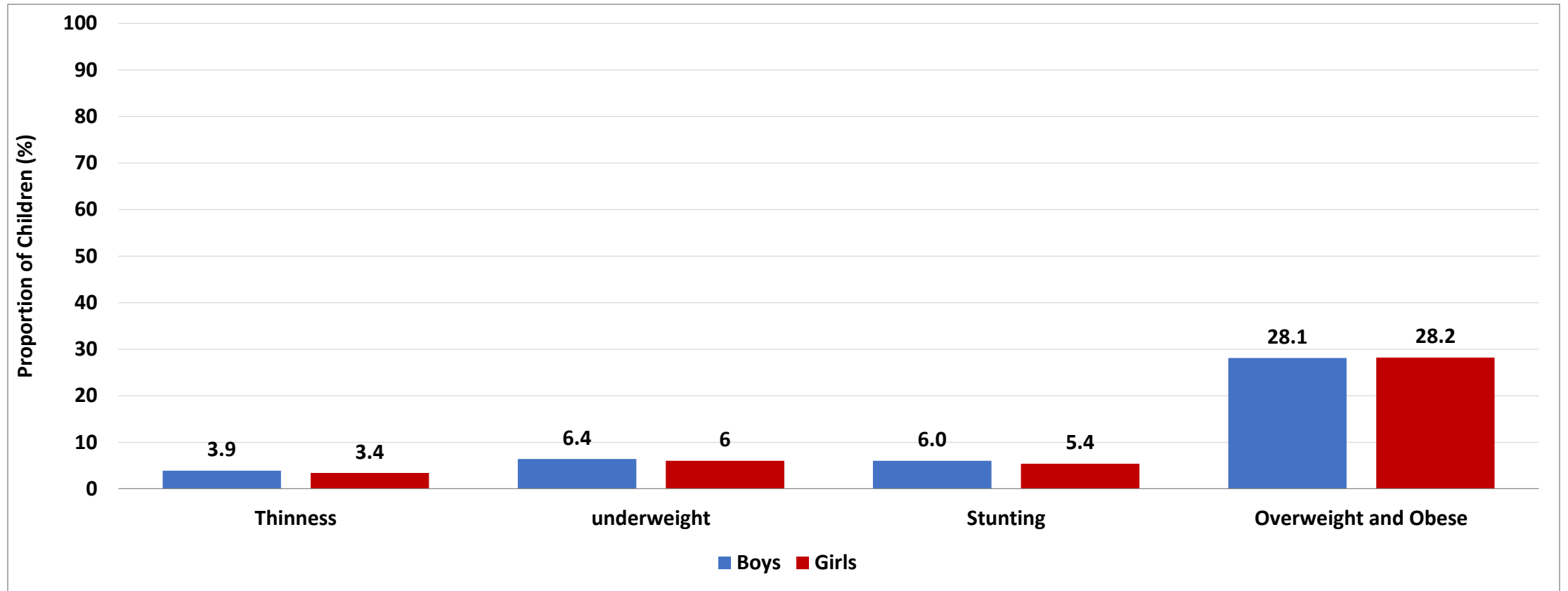
- The highest prevalence of thinness was recorded in Bulawayo (6.0%).
- Nationally, the prevalence of thinness was 3.6%.

Overweight and Obesity by Province - 5 to 9 Years



- Nationally, the combined prevalence of overweight and obesity was 28.2%. Generally, there was a high prevalence of overweight plus obesity across all provinces. Programmes encouraging good dietary practices and physical activity need to be strengthened in institutions of learning.
- The highest prevalence was recorded in Masvingo and Manicaland (36.3% and 39.2% respectively).

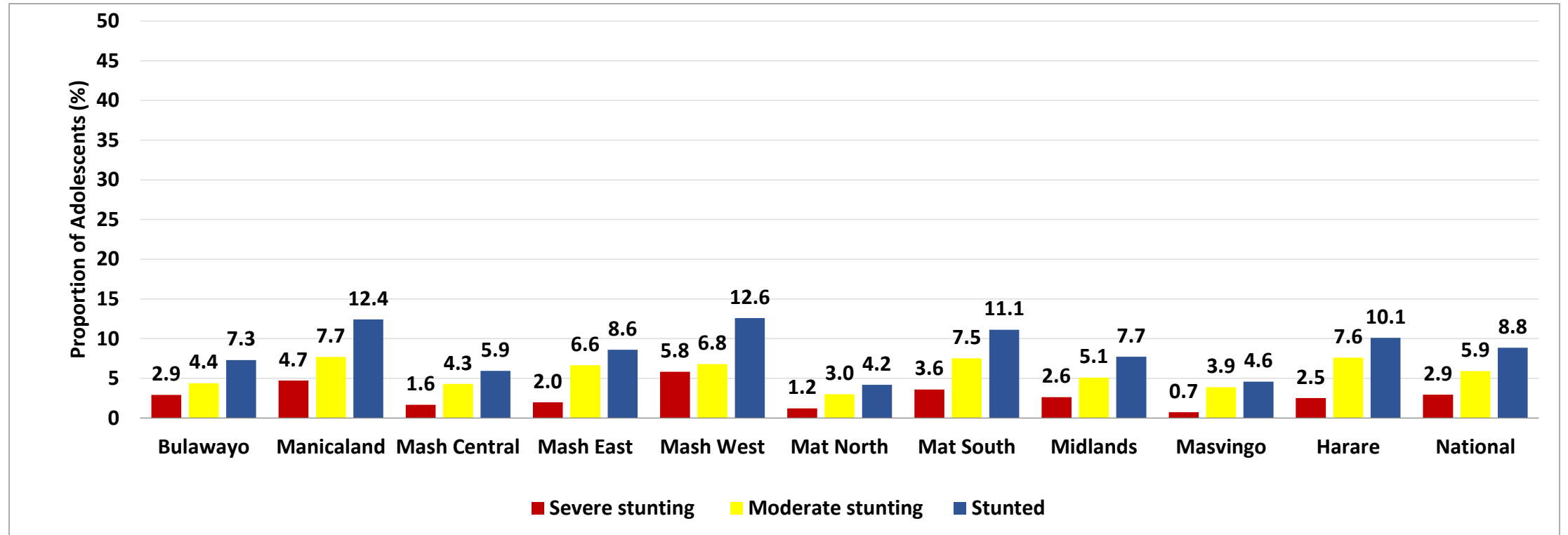
Nutrition Status by Sex - 5 to 9 Years



- No major differences were noticed across all indices between boys and girls for this age group.
- The prevalence of overweight and obesity for both girls and boys requires attention in the form of encouragement of programmes that promote physical activity combined with good dietary practices for this age group.

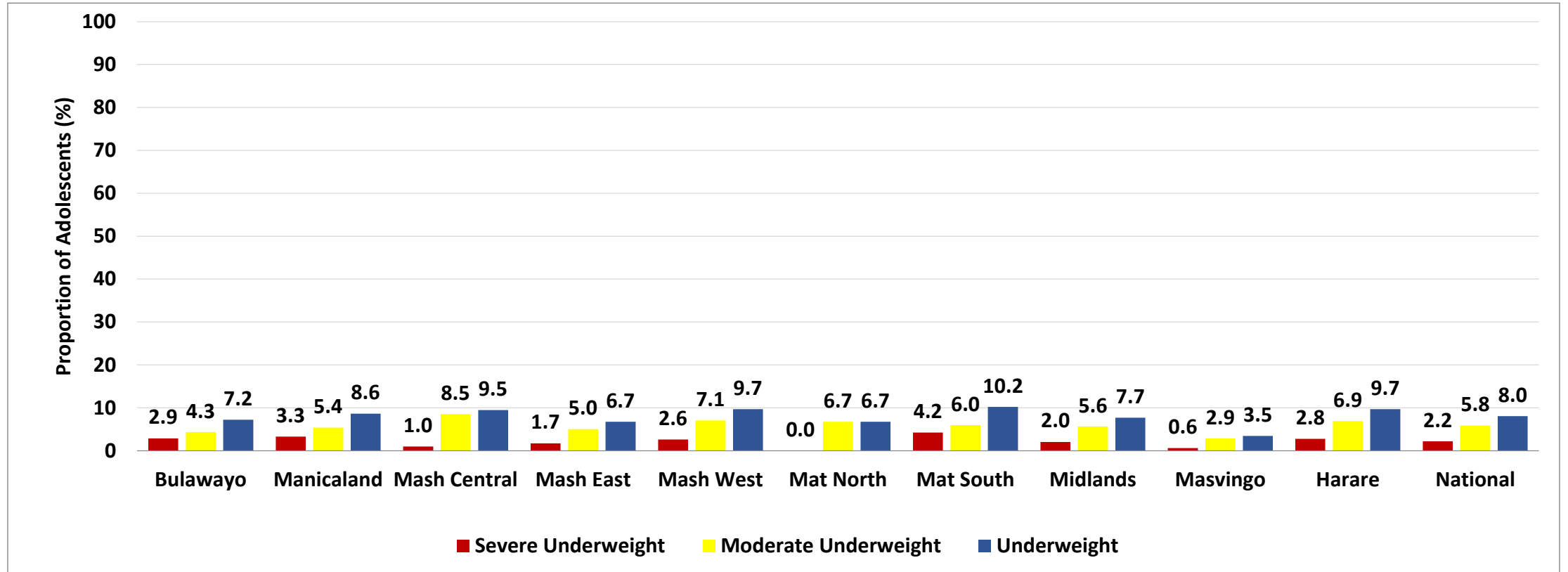
Adolescents 10-19 years

Stunting by Province- 10-19 years



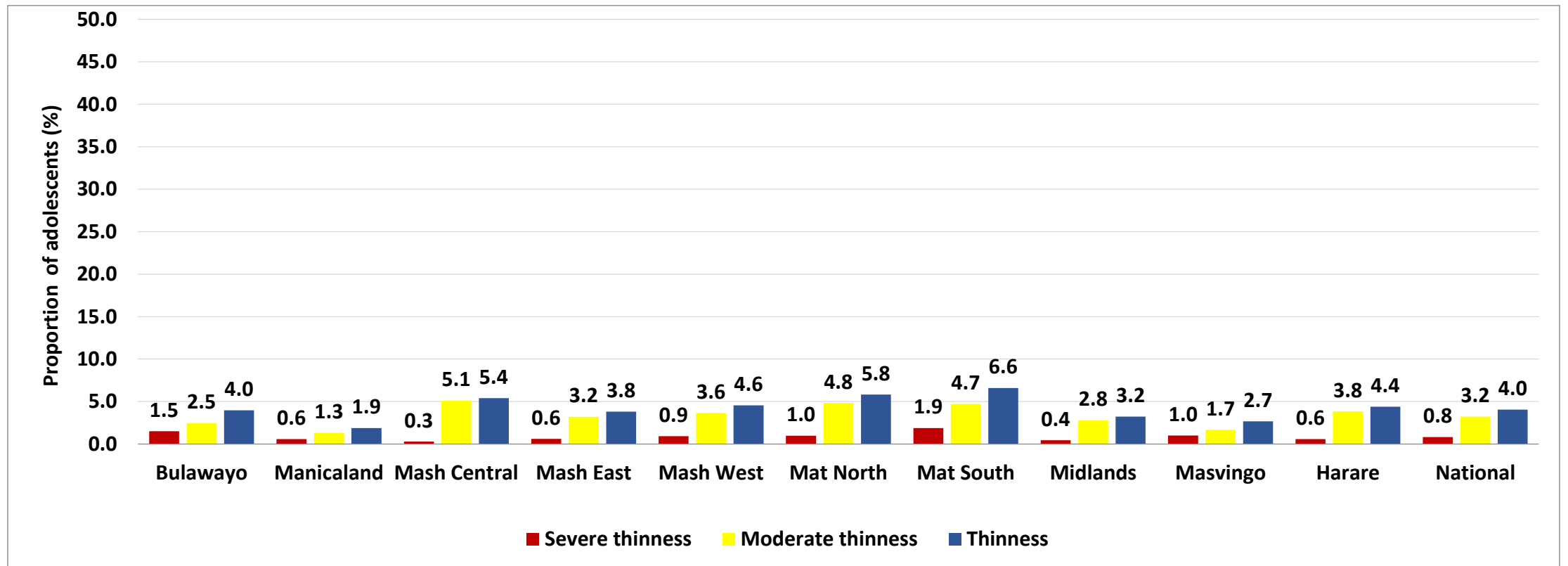
- Manicaland (12.4%), Mashonaland West (12.6%), Matabeleland South (11.1%) and Harare (10.1%) recorded prevalence of stunting above the national average of 8.8%.

Underweight by Province- 10-19 years



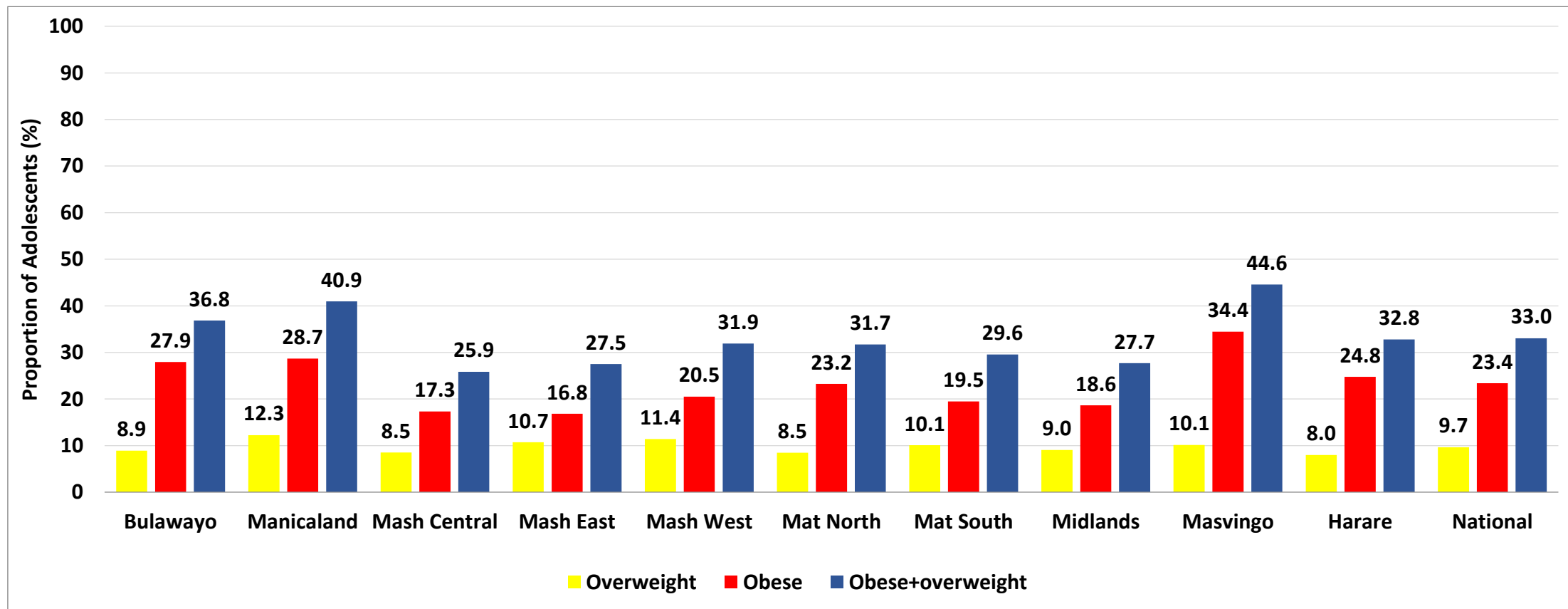
- Nationally, the underweight prevalence was 8.0%.
- Matabeleland South had the highest prevalence of underweight (10.2%).

Thinness by Province- 10-19 years



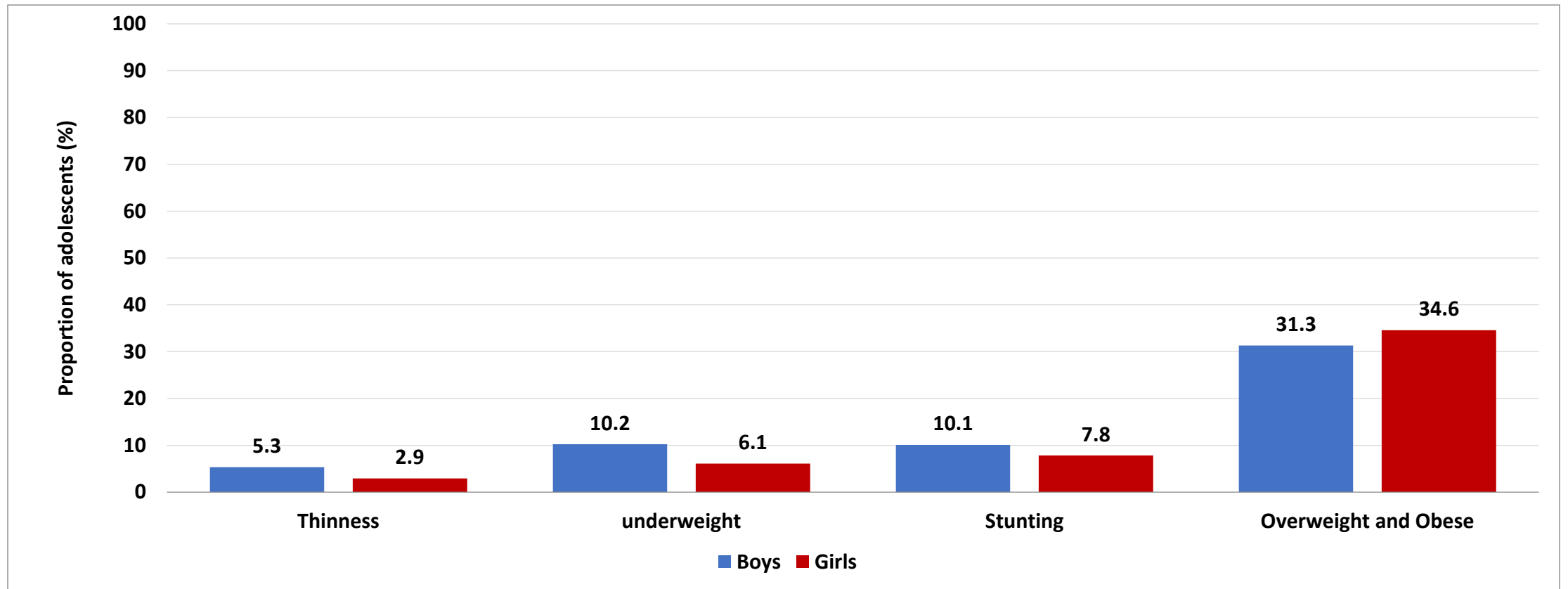
- Mashonaland Central (5.4%), Matabeleland North (5.8%) and Matabeleland South (6.6%) had a thinness prevalence above the national average of 4%.

Overweight by Province- 10-19 years



- Nationally, the prevalence was at 33% for overweight and obese combined which shows a big challenge that requires Government and its development partners to introduce programmes that encourage healthy eating behaviors among adolescents.
- The highest prevalence for overweight and obesity combined was recorded in Masvingo (44.6%) and Manicaland (40.9%).

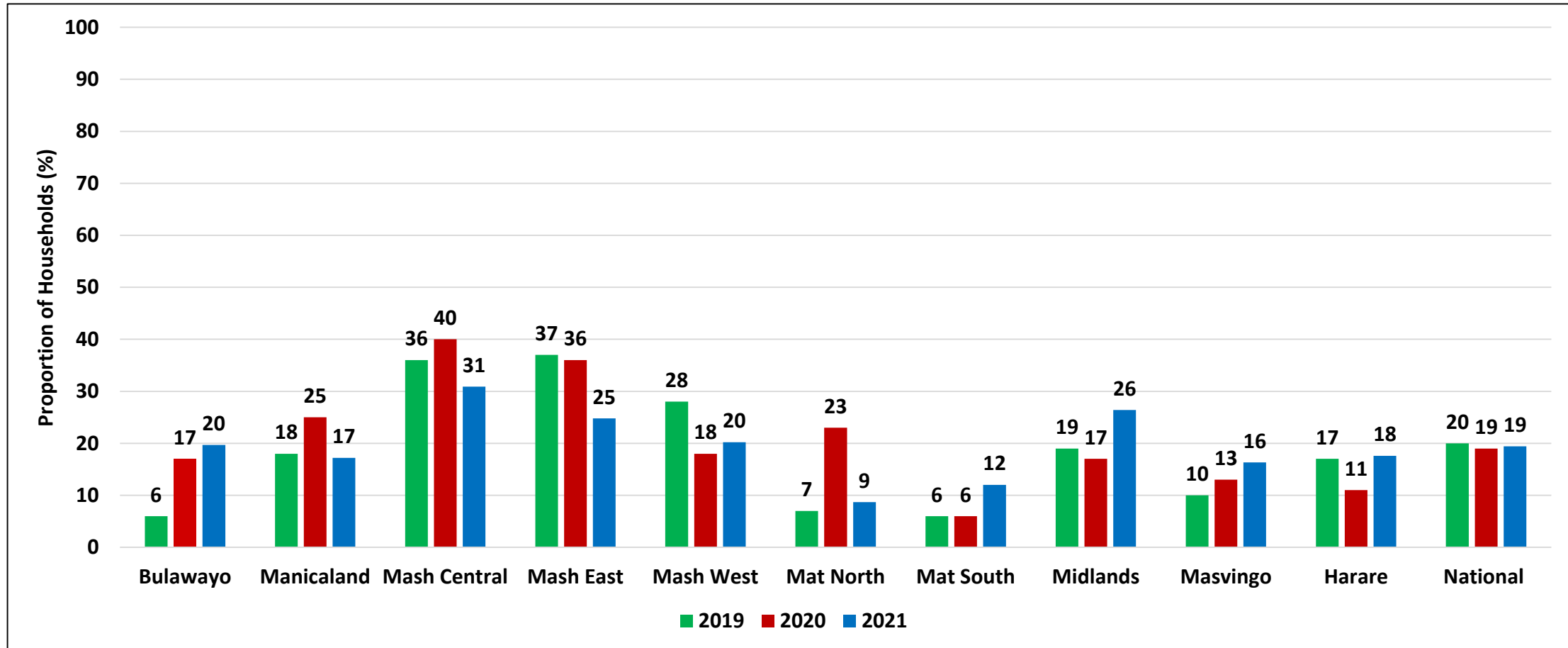
Nutrition Status by Sex -10-19 Years



- Boys had the highest prevalence for thinness, underweight and stunting compared to girls.
- For overweight and obesity, girls had the highest prevalence (34.6%) compared to boys (31.3%).
- There is however a challenge with obesity for both girls and boys which requires programmes that promote proper foods and encourage good eating habits among adolescents.

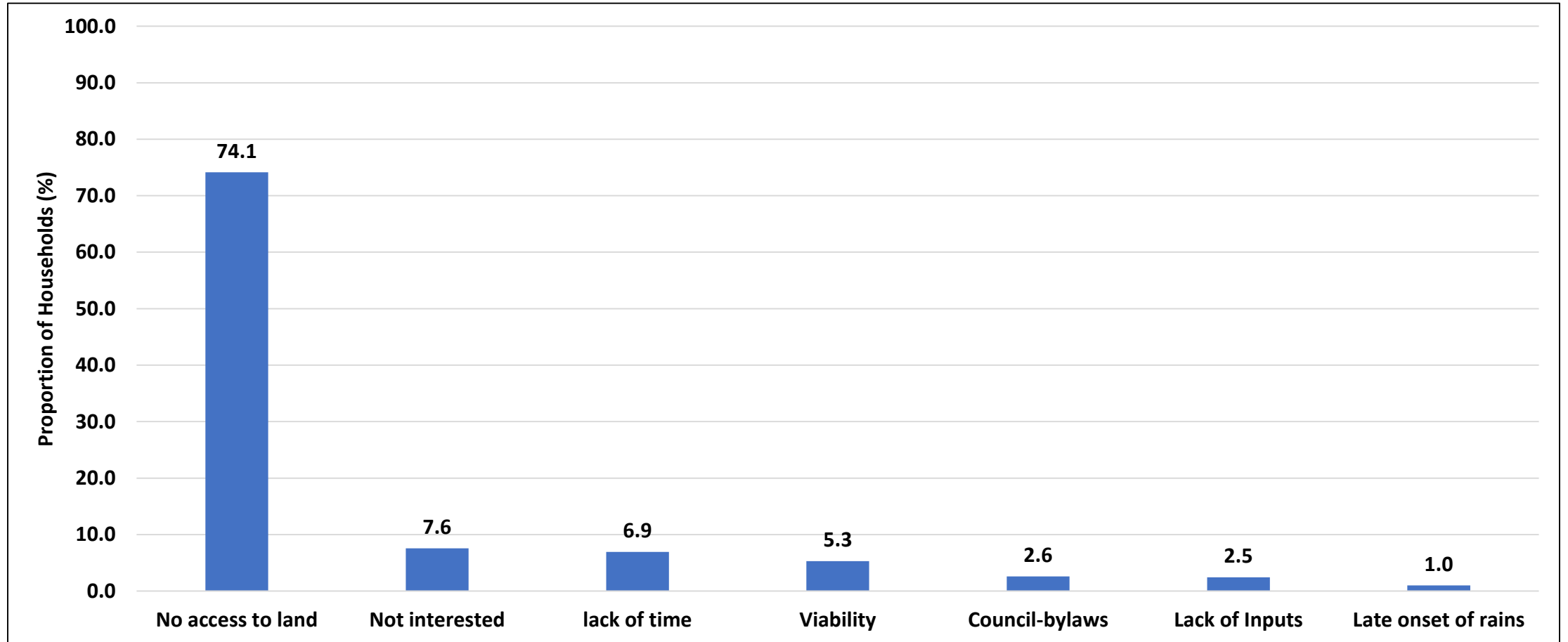
Urban Agriculture

Proportion of Households Engaged in Urban Agriculture



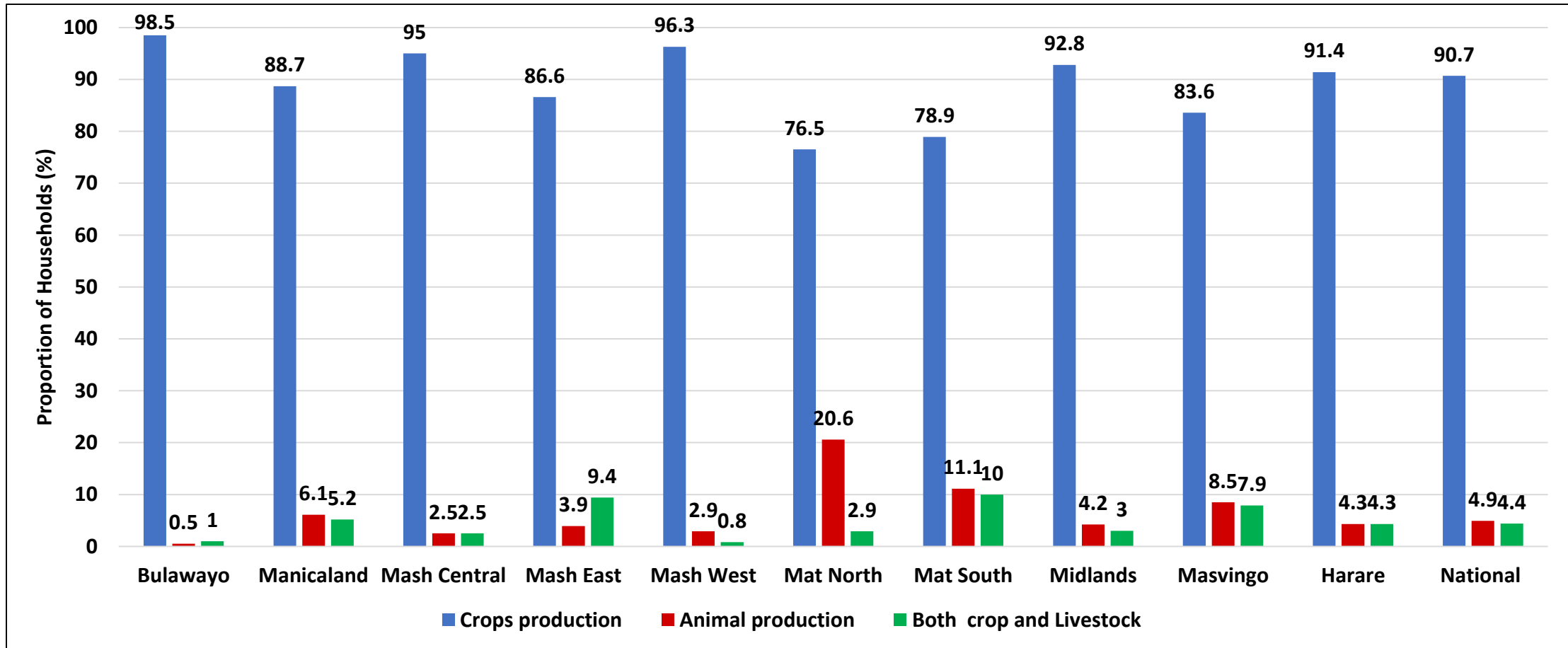
- The proportion of households that engaged in urban agriculture remained constant at 19% in 2021 when compared to 2020.
- Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, and Matabeleland North recorded a decline in the proportion of households practising urban agriculture in 2021 compared to 2020.

Reasons for not Practising Urban Agriculture (81%)



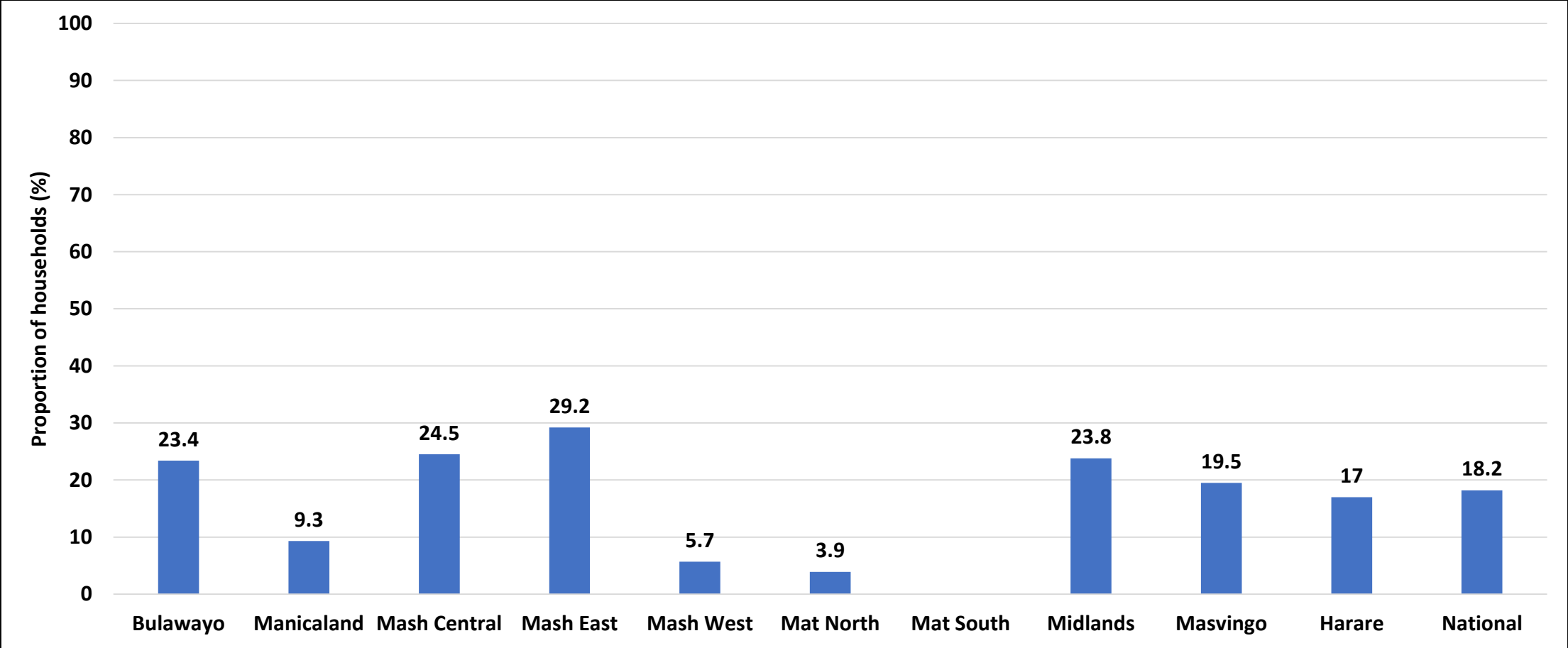
- No access to land was the main reason cited by most urban households (74.1%) for not practising urban agriculture.

Agriculture Activities Practised by Households (19%)



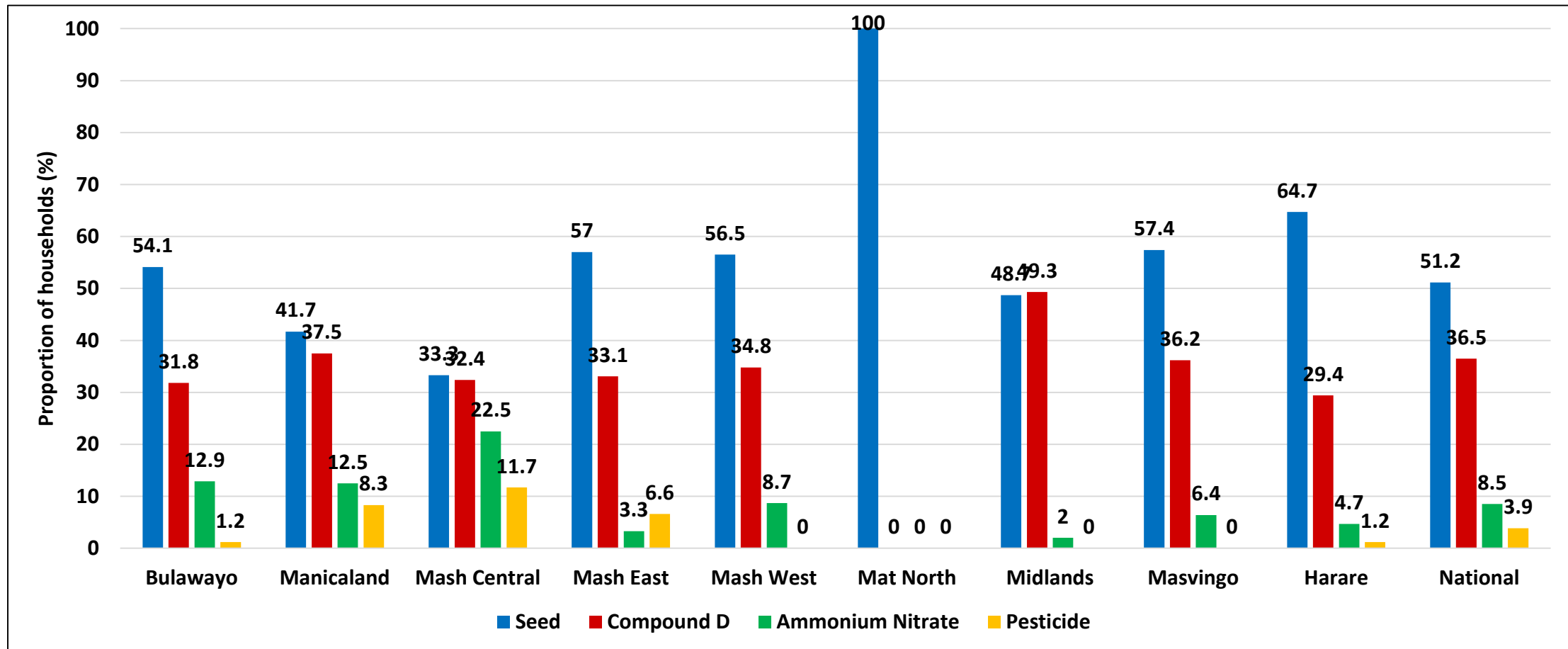
- Of those engaged in urban agriculture, 90.7% were into crop production, 4.9% into livestock production and 4.4% practised both crop and livestock production.
- Matabeleland North had the highest proportion of households into livestock production (20.6%) and Bulawayo had the least proportion (0.5%).
- Bulawayo had the highest proportion of crop producing households (98.5%).

Proportion of Households that Received Government Crop Input Support



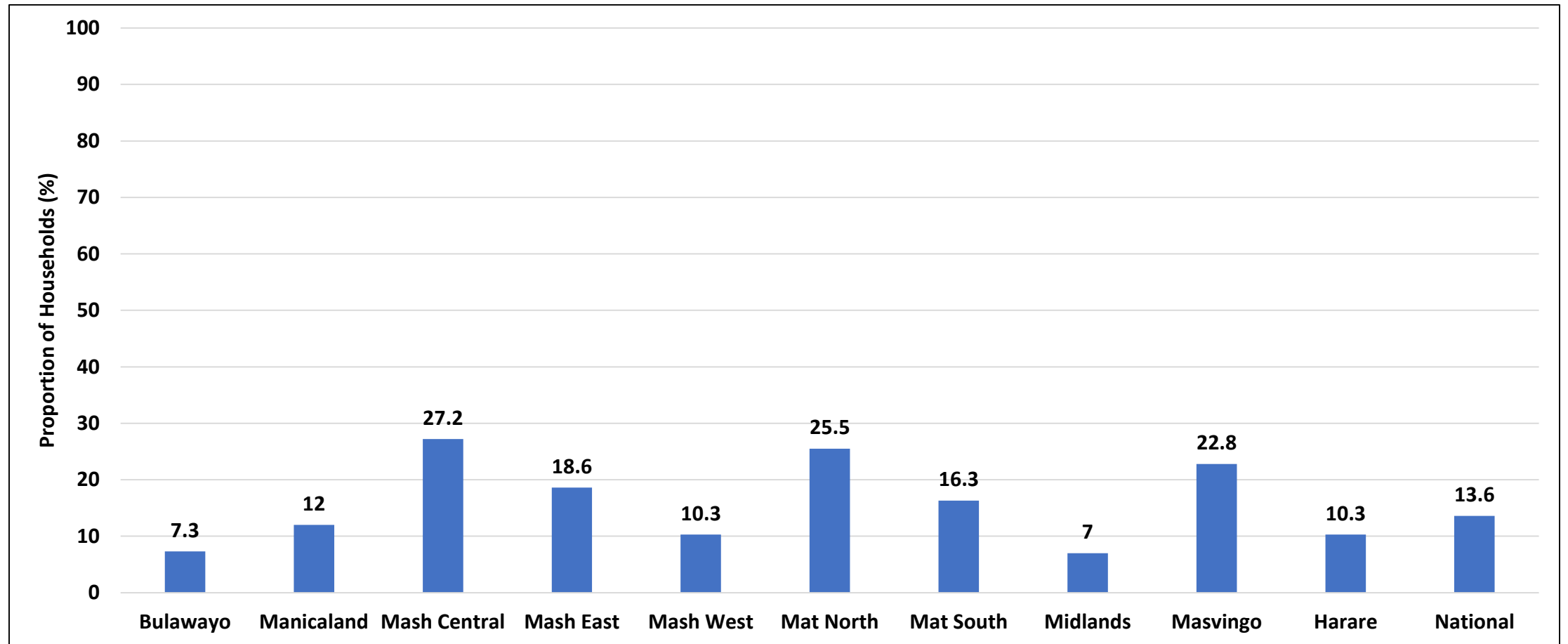
- Nationally, 18.2 % of households that practised urban agriculture received crop Inputs from Government.
- Mashonaland East (29.2%) had the highest proportion of households that received crop Inputs.

Types of Crop Inputs Received



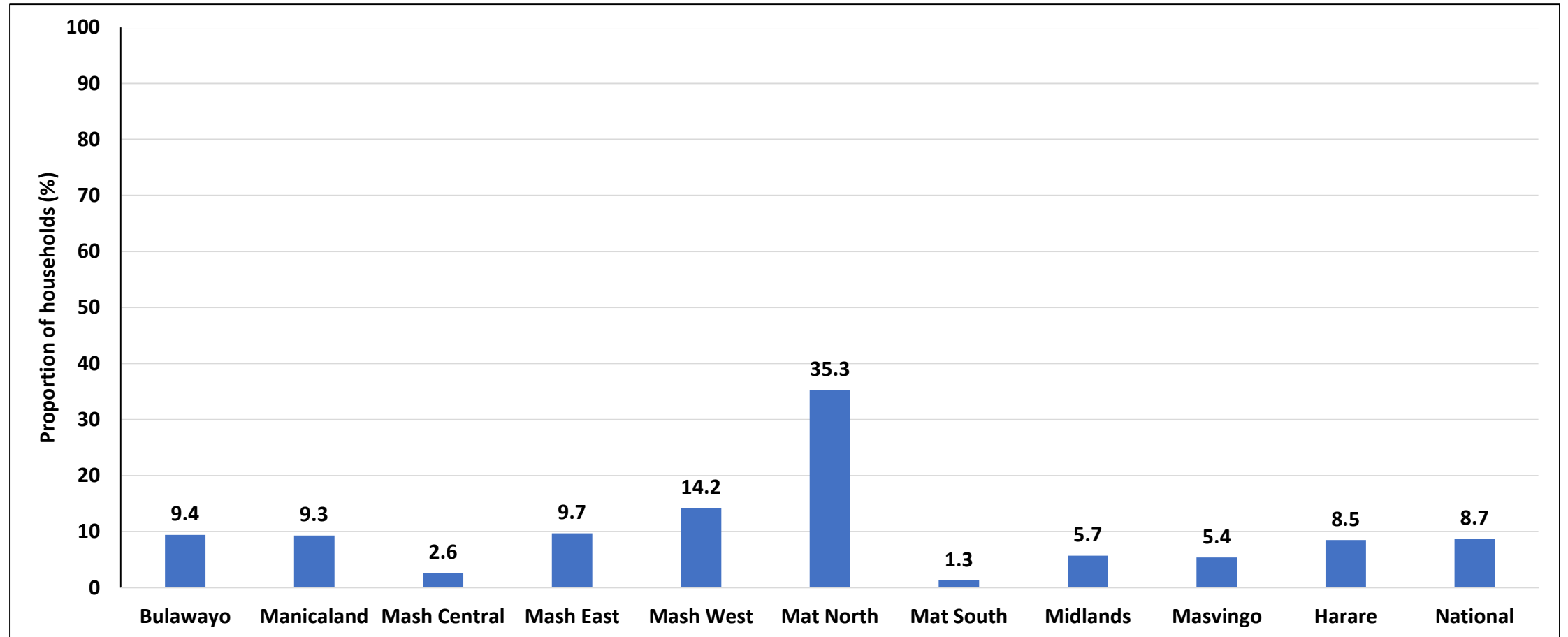
- About 51.2% of the households received seed, 36.5% received Compound D, 8.5% received Ammonium Nitrate and 3.9% received pesticides.
- All the sampled households in Matabeleland North (100%) received seed but had not received any other inputs by the time the assessment was done.

Proportion of Households that Sold Crop Produce



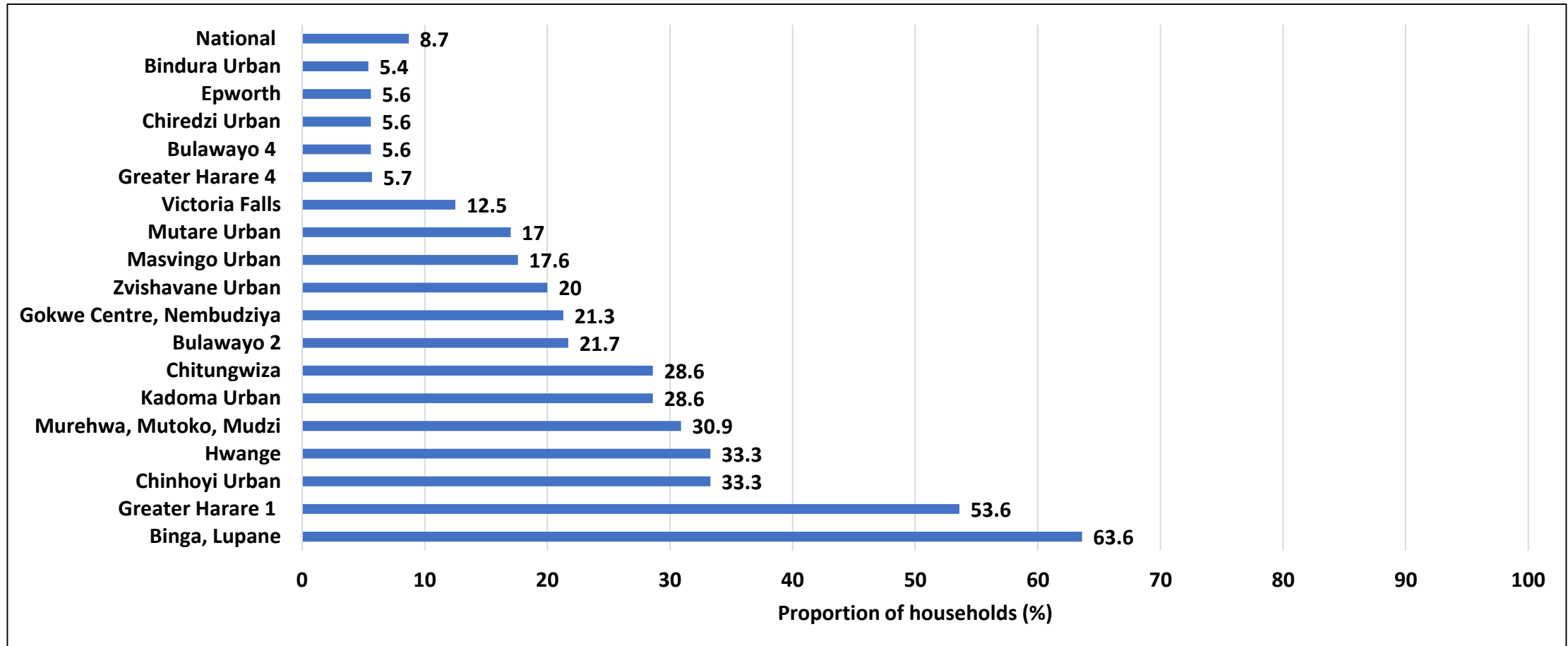
- Of the households that grew crops 12 months preceding the survey, 13.6% sold part of their produce.
- Mashonaland Central (27.2%) had the highest proportion of households that sold their produce followed by Matabeleland North (25.5%).

Proportion of Households Practising Value Addition



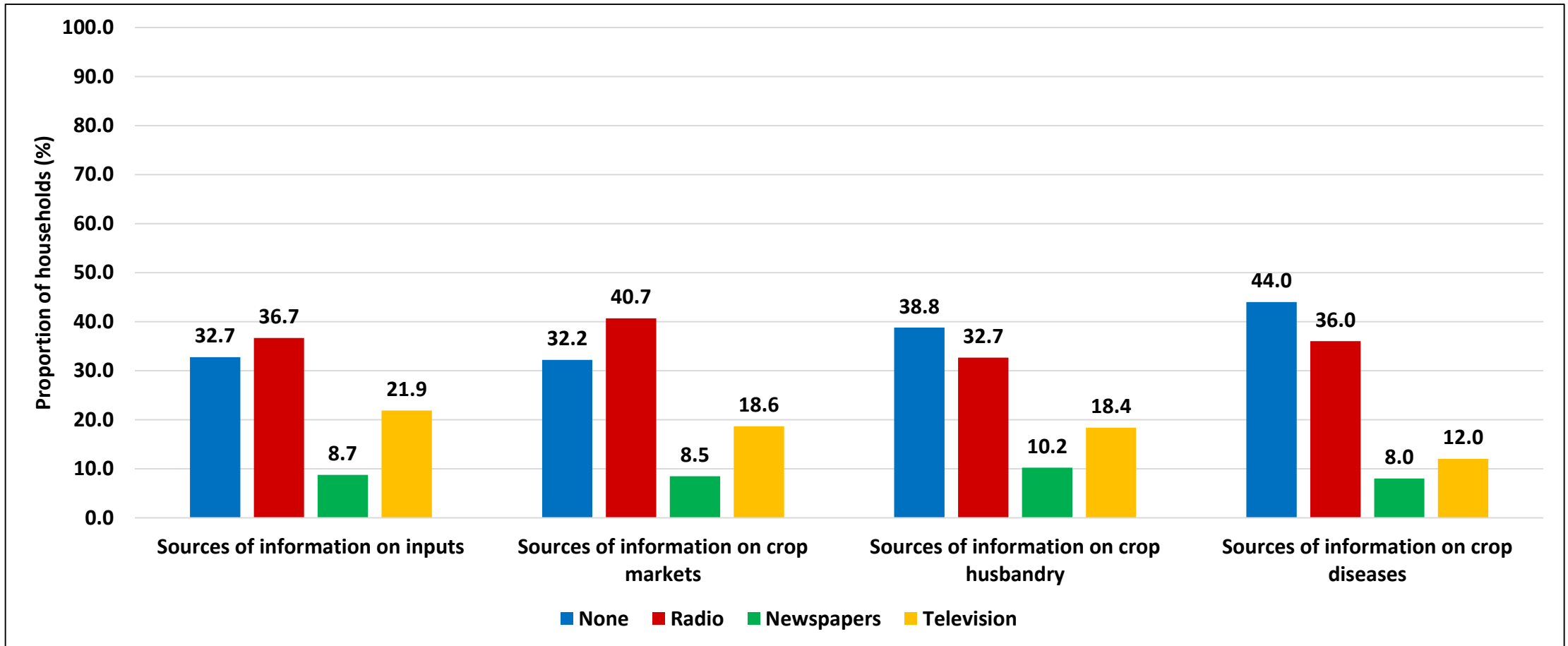
- Matabeleland North has the highest number of households practising value addition (35.3%) while the least proportion was in Matabeleland South (1.3%).
- The national average of household practising value addition was 8.7%.

Proportion of Households Practising Value Addition by Domain



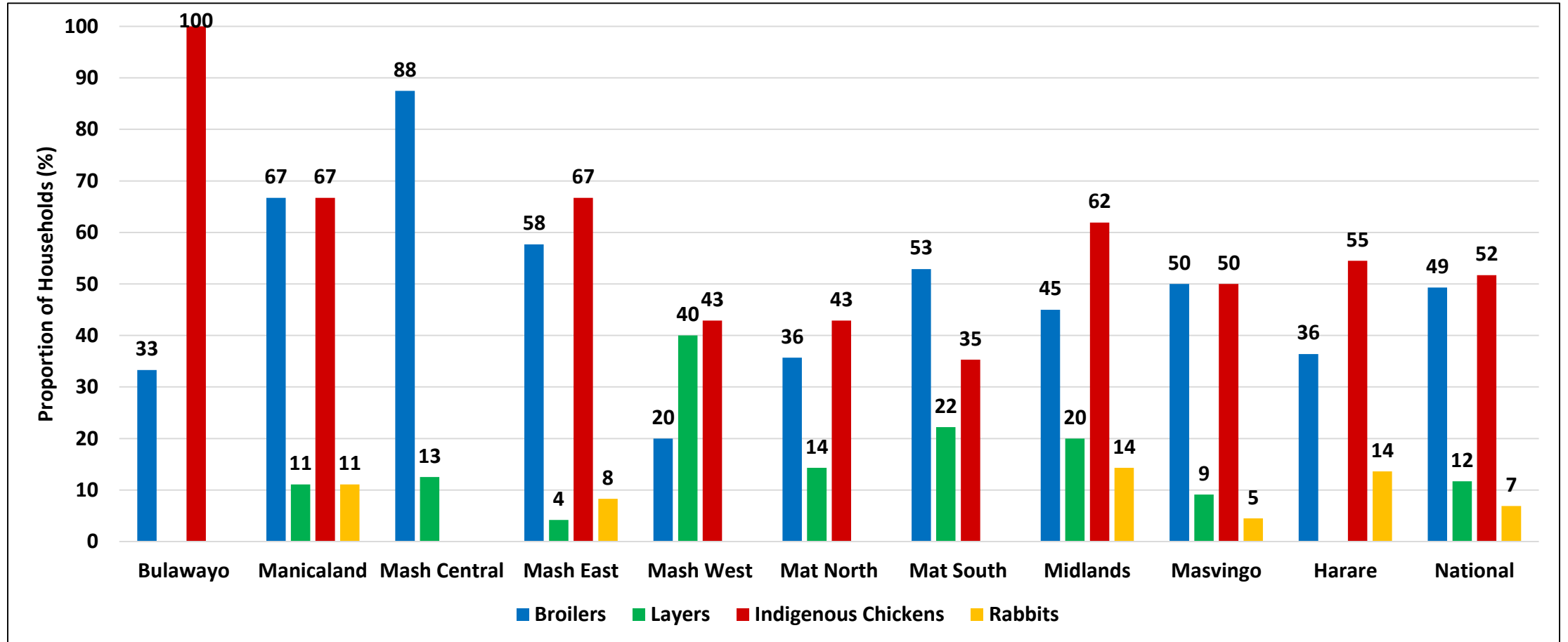
- The proportion of households practising agricultural value addition was high in Binga/Lupane (63.6%), followed by Greater Harare 1 (Mbare/Sunningdale) at 53.6%.

Sources of Crop Production Information



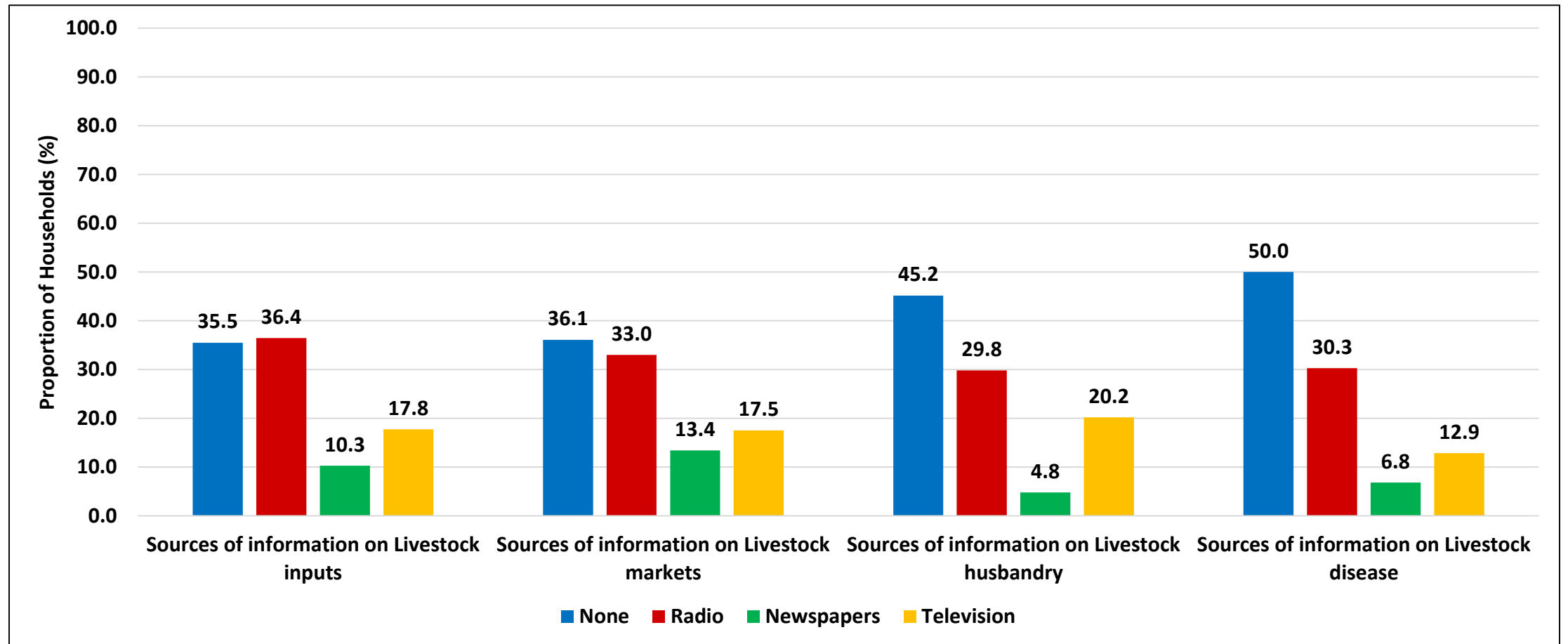
- The majority of households had access to crop production and marketing information through the Radio.
- About a third of households had not accessed information on crop production and marketing.
- The proportion of households without access to information on crop diseases was high (44%).

Types of Livestock Kept



- The most common livestock species kept in urban areas were indigenous chickens reported by 52% of households, followed by broilers (49%), layers (12%) and rabbits (7%).
- Bulawayo and Harare had no households with layers from the sampled households.

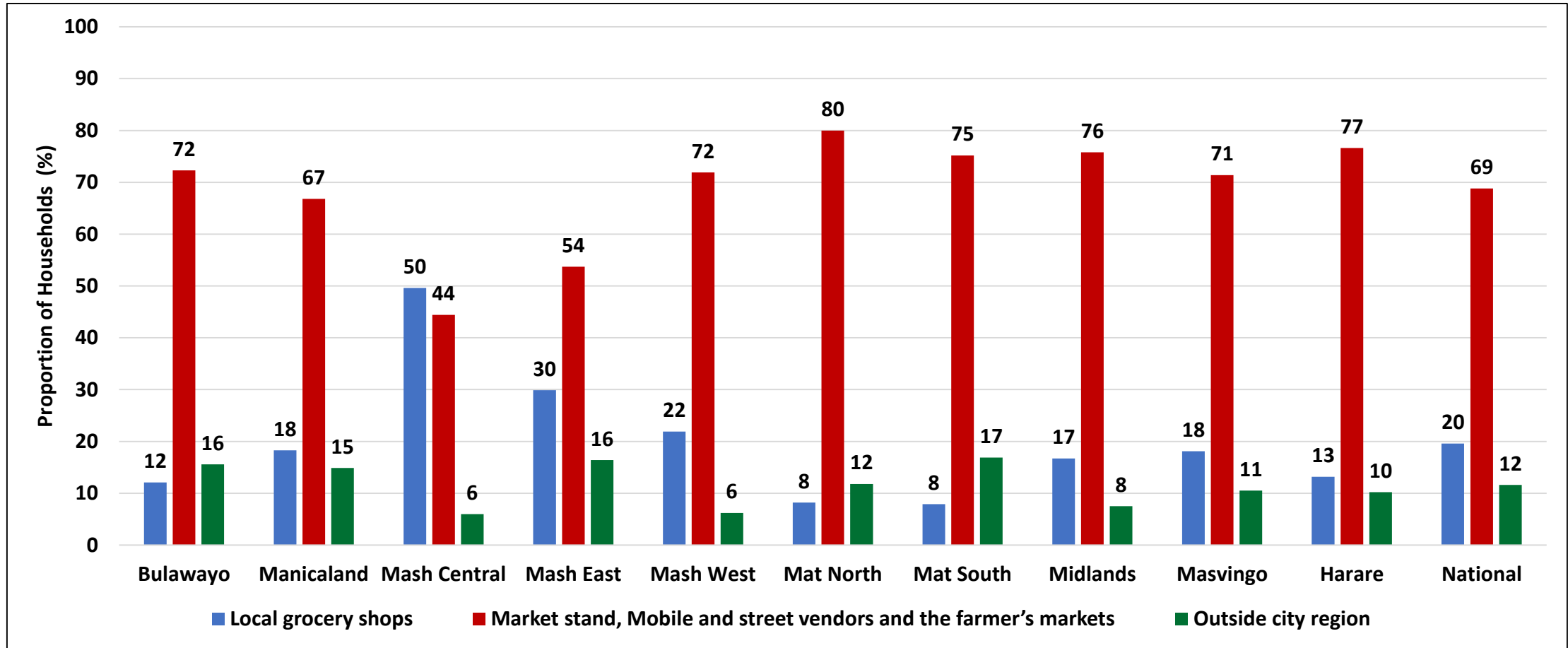
Sources of Livestock Production Information



- Generally, access to information on Livestock production and marketing was poor with about 50% of households failing to access information on diseases and 35.5% failing to access information on inputs.

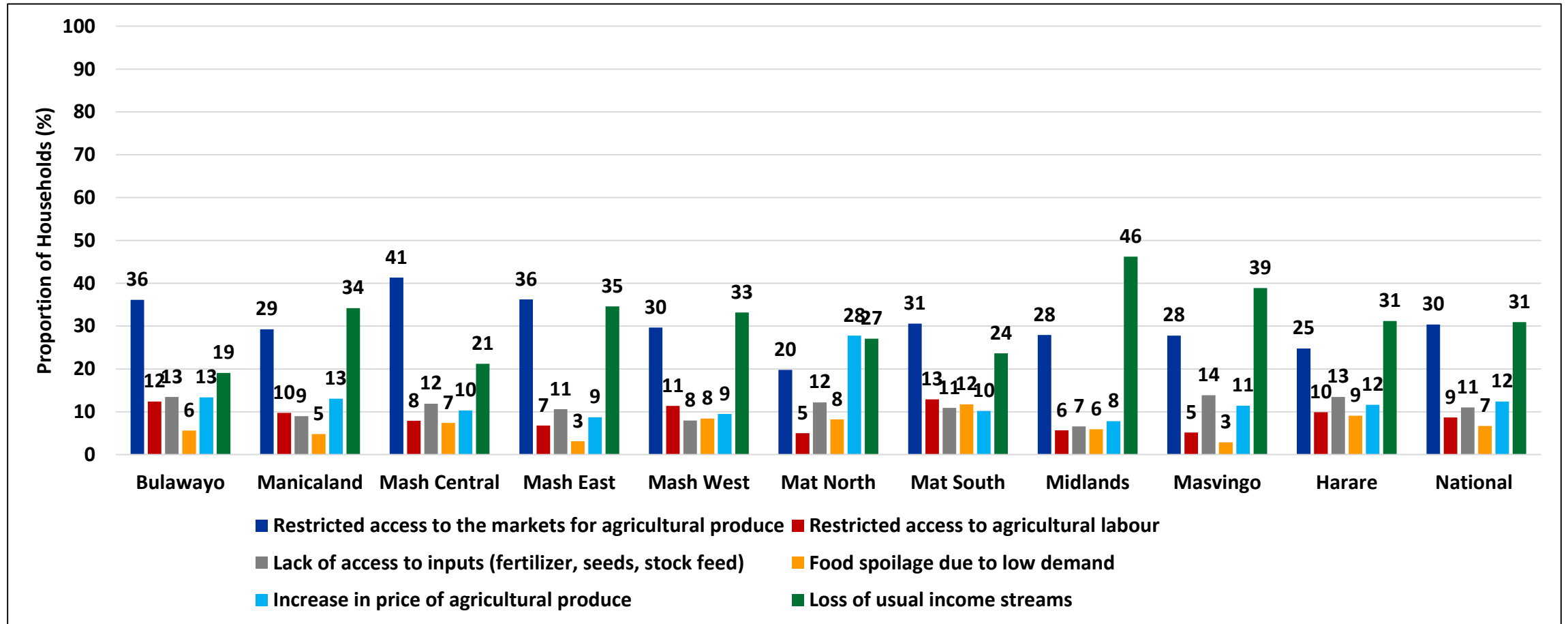
Markets

Location of Markets for Maize Grain/Maize Meal



- About 69% of urban households accessed staple cereals from market stands, street vendors and farmers' markets.
- Mashonaland Central had the highest proportion of households accessing staple cereals from local grocery shops (50%).

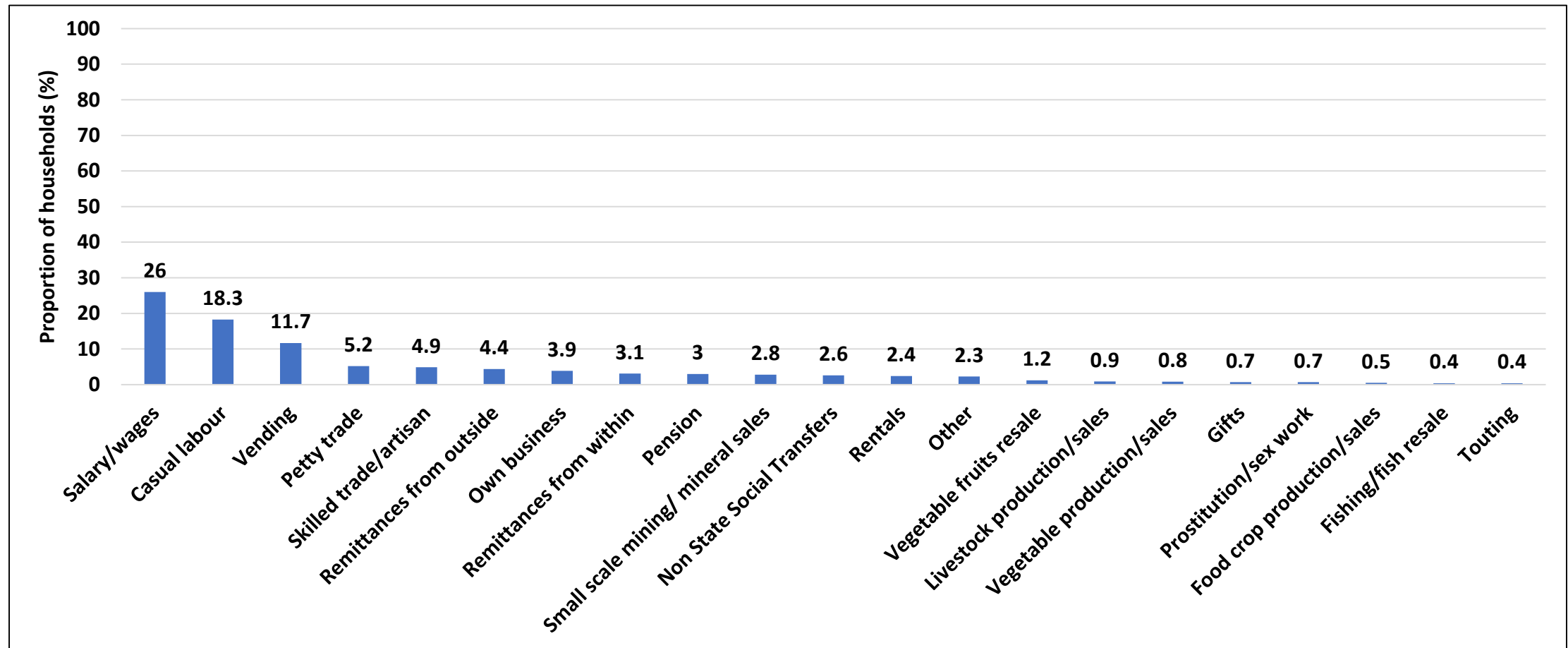
Lockdown Market Challenges



- During the COVID-19 Lockdown period, restricted access to the markets for agricultural produce (30%) and loss of usual income streams (31%) were reported as the main market challenges experienced by households.

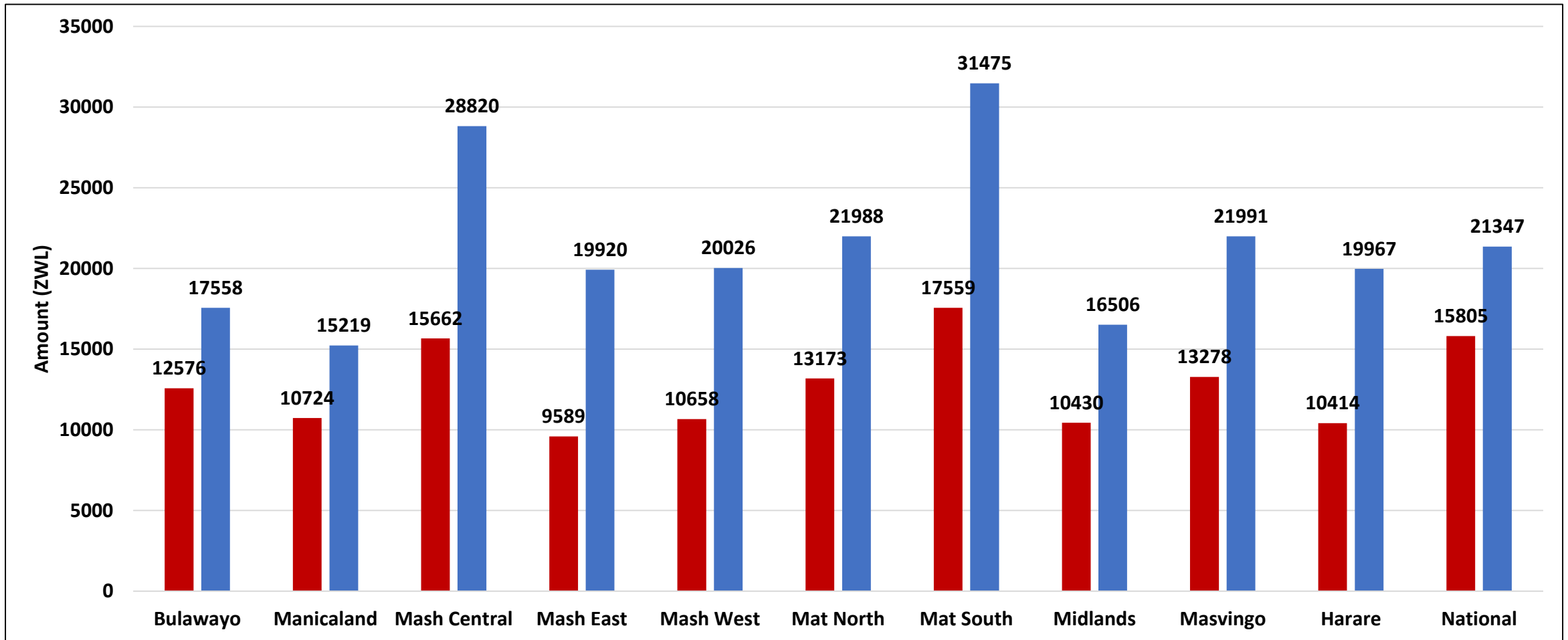
Income and Expenditure

Most Important Sources of Livelihoods



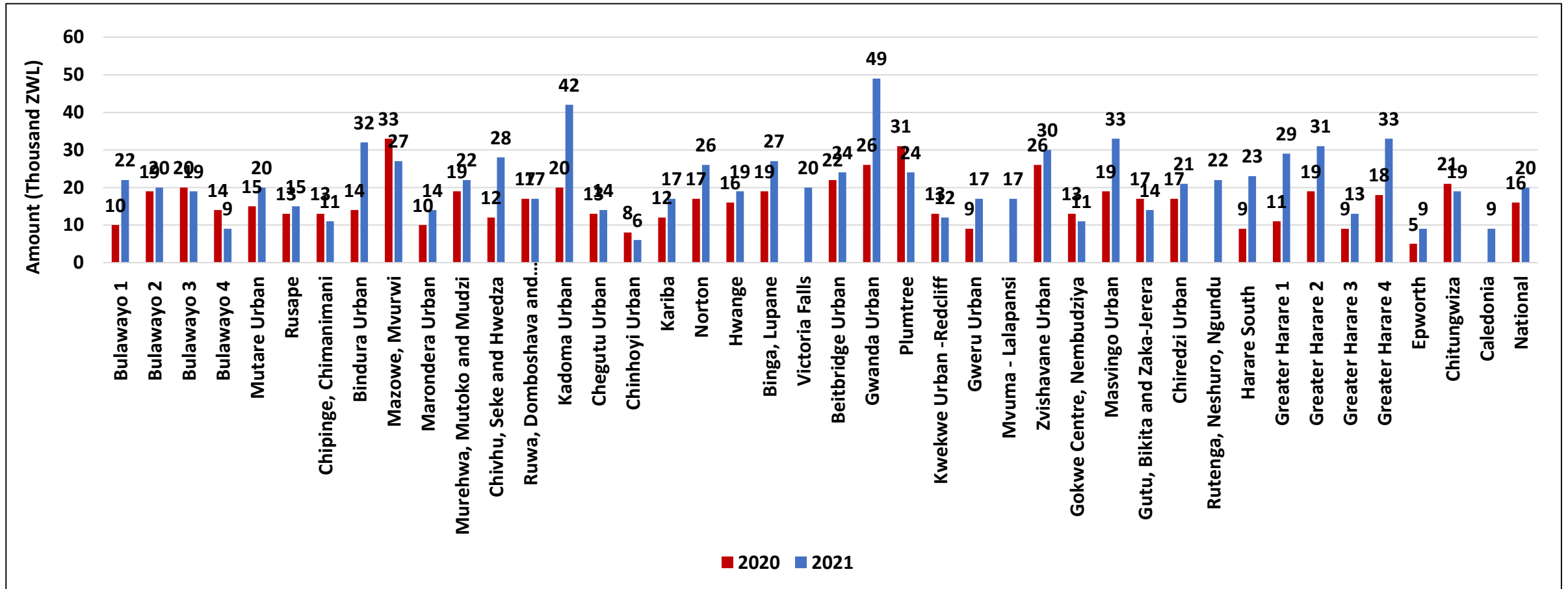
- The most important source of livelihood in urban areas was salaries/wages as reported by 26% of the households interviewed.

Average Household Monthly Income



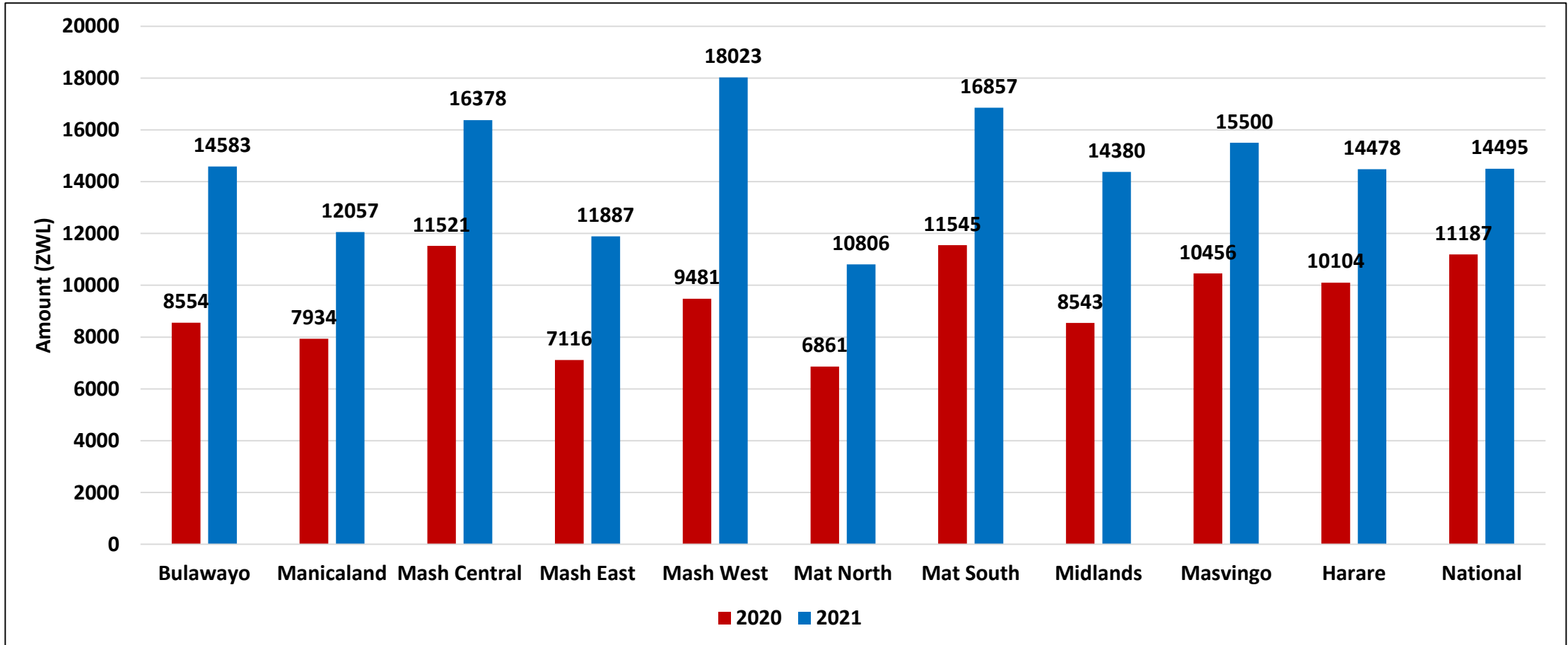
- Government is commended for creating a positive economic growth which has resulted in household monthly income increasing from about ZWL 15,805 in 2020 to about ZWL 21,347 in 2021.
- Matabeleland South reported the highest income in 2021 at ZWL 31,475.

Average Household Monthly Income by Domain



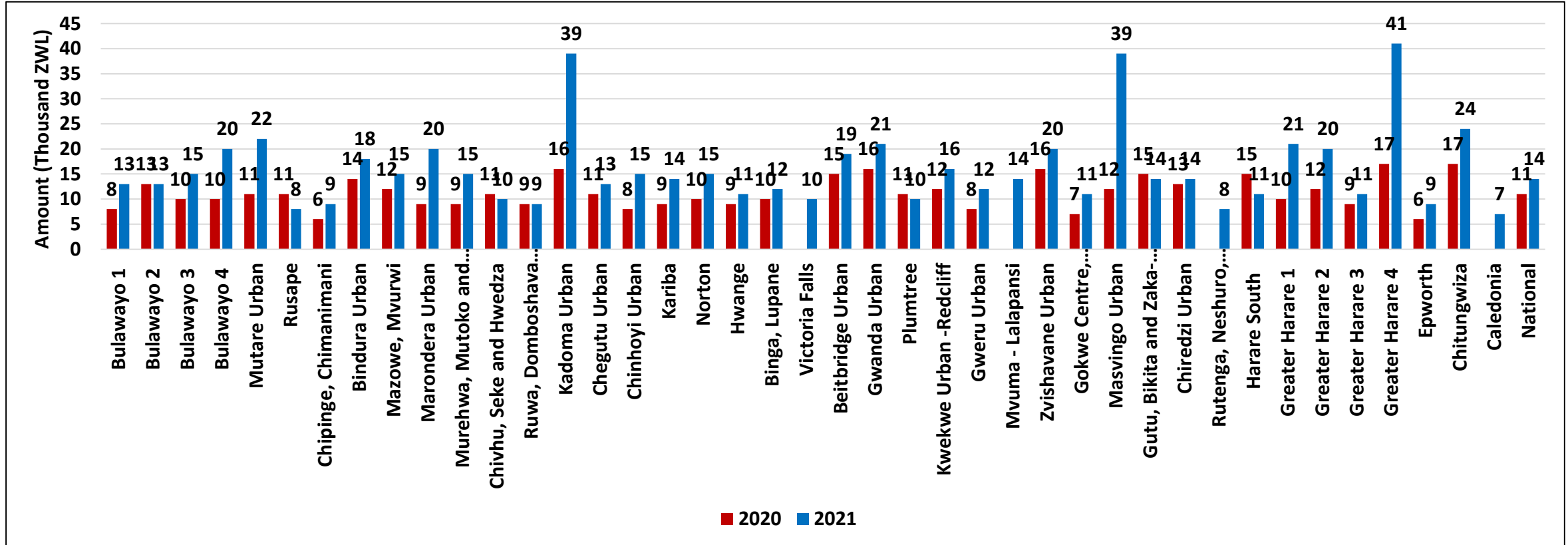
- There was a general increase in income for most domains.
- Gwanda Urban (ZWL 49,000) had the highest monthly income in 2021 followed by Kadoma (ZWL 42,000).

Average Household Monthly Expenditure



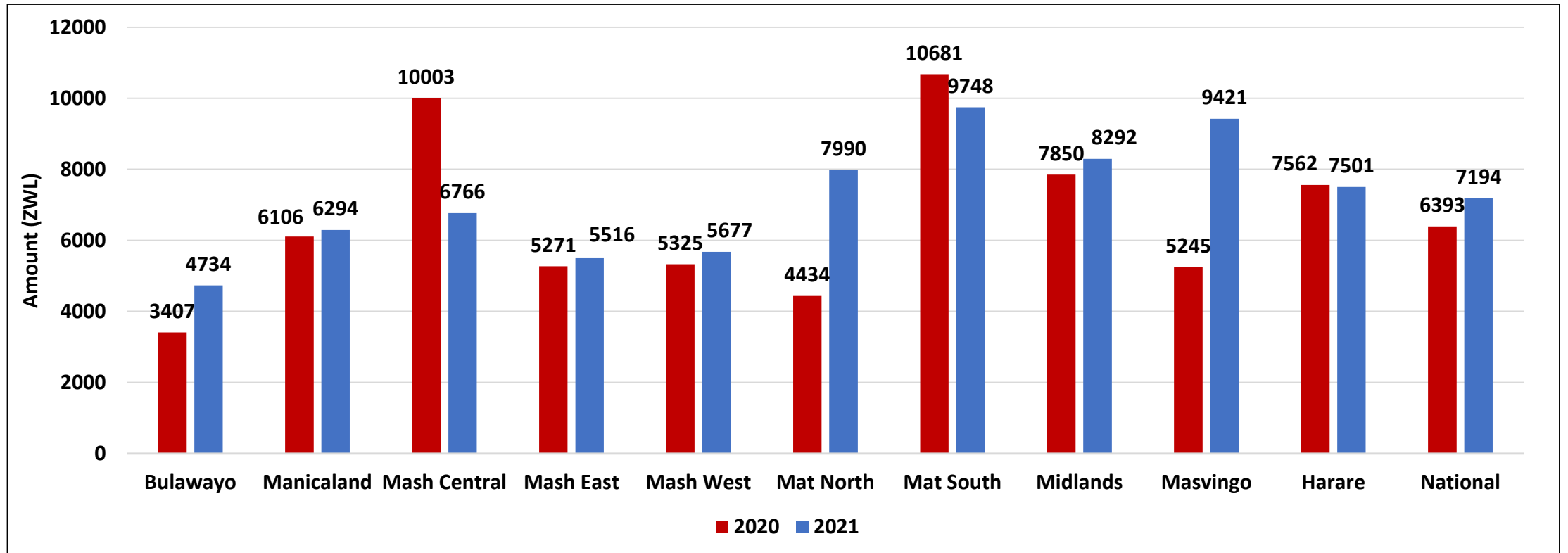
- There was an increase in the household monthly expenditure.
- National average household monthly expenditure was ZWL 14,495 in 2021 an increase from ZWL 11,187 reported in 2020.
- Mashonaland West (ZWL 18,023) had the highest average monthly expenditure whilst Matabeleland North (ZWL 10,806) had the lowest average monthly expenditure.

Average Household Monthly Expenditure by Domain



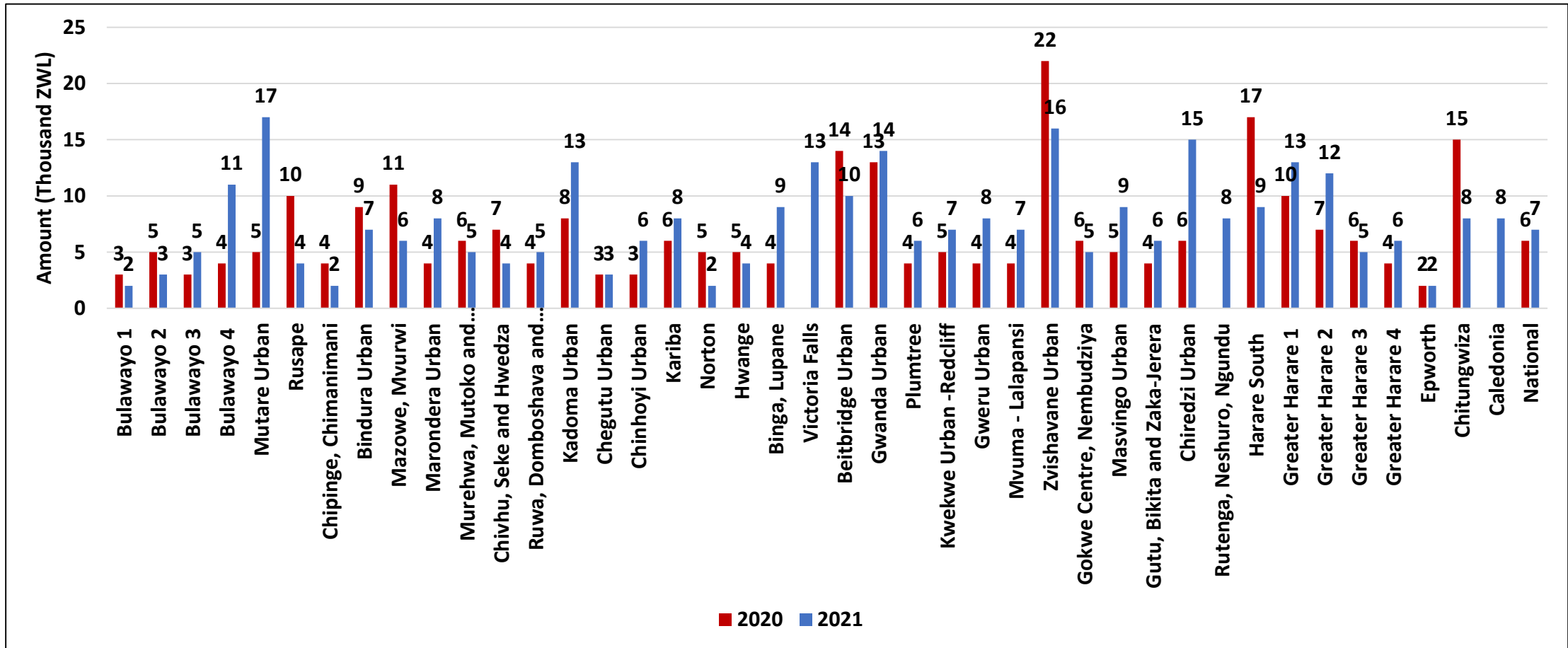
- Household monthly expenditure increased from ZWL 11,000 in 2020 to about ZWL 14,000 in 2021.
- Masvingo urban reported the highest increase in expenditure.

Average Household Expenditure for 6 Months



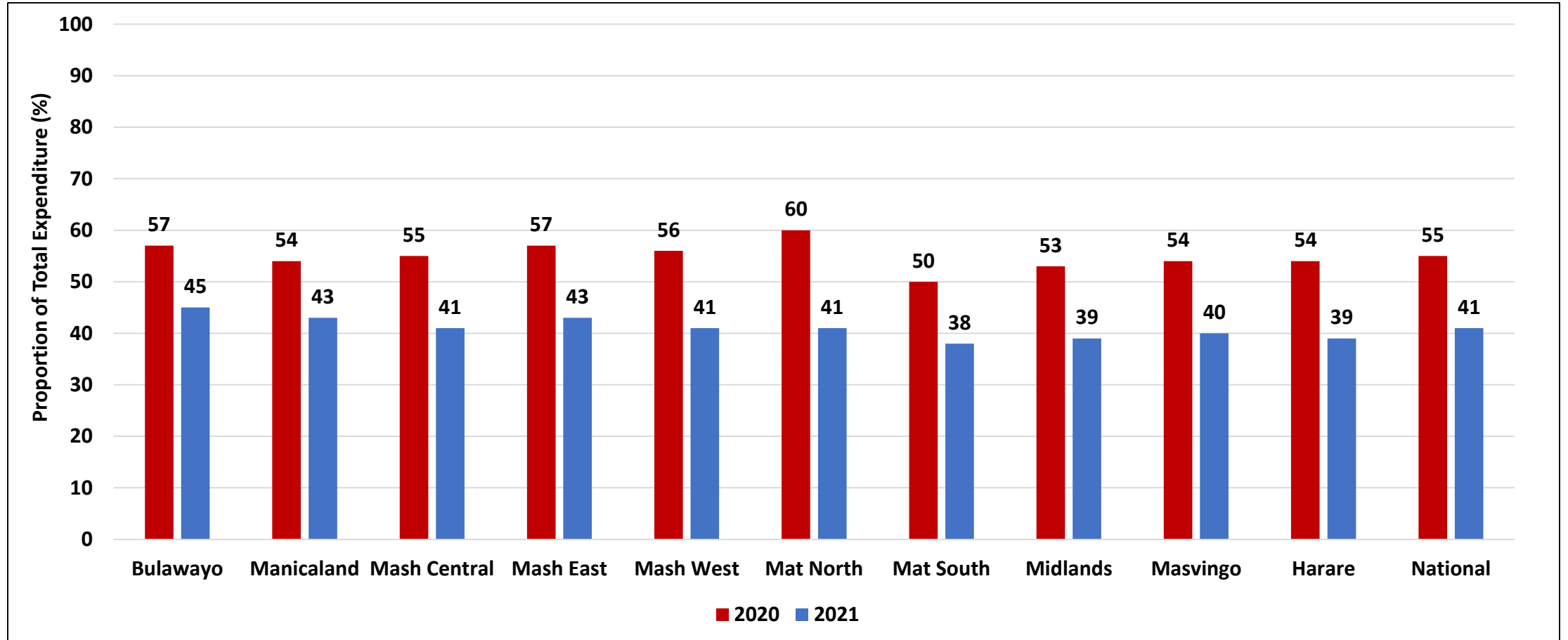
- The national average household 6 months expenditure increased from ZWL 6,393 in 2020 to ZWL 7,194 in 2021.
- Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland South and Harare reported a decrease in the average household expenditure for 6 months

Average Household Expenditure for 6 Months



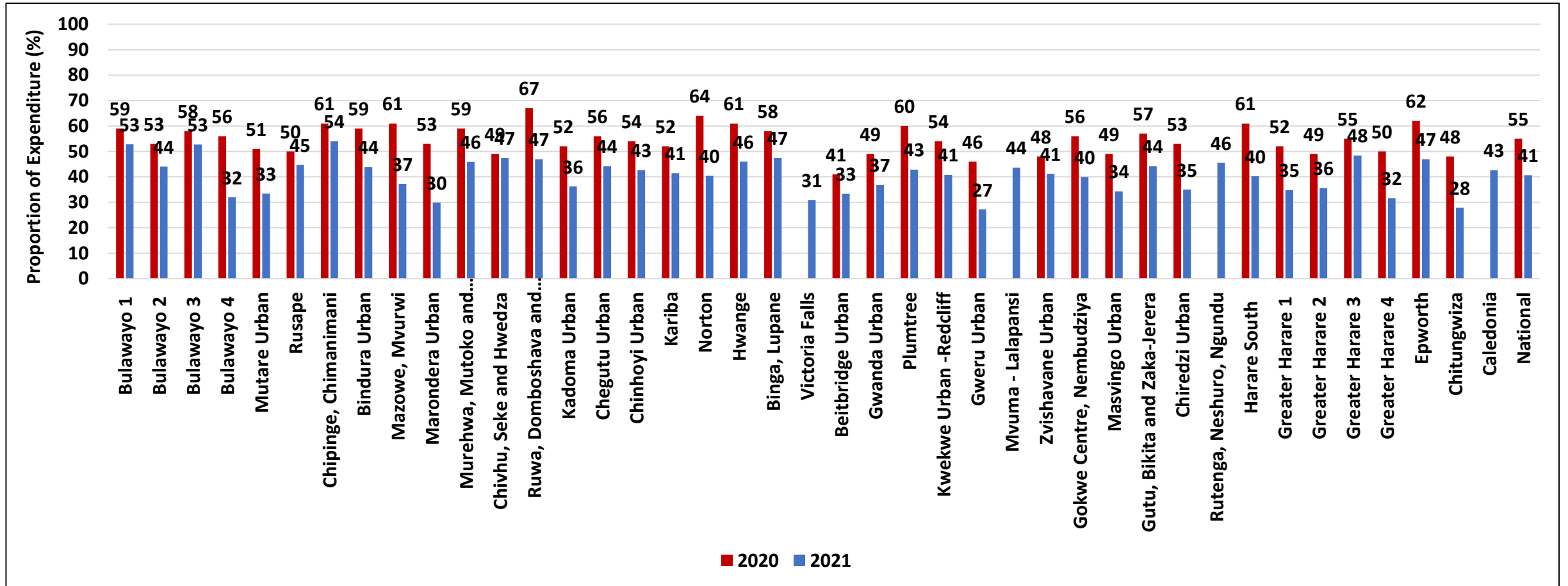
- The national six months expenditure was slightly higher in 2021 (ZWL 7,000) compared to 2020 (ZWL 6,000).

Food Expenditure Ratio by Province



- Generally, there was a reduction of food expenditure ratios across all provinces.
- The national food expenditure ratio decreased from 55% in 2020 to 41% in 2021. This is an indication of improved incomes for urban households.

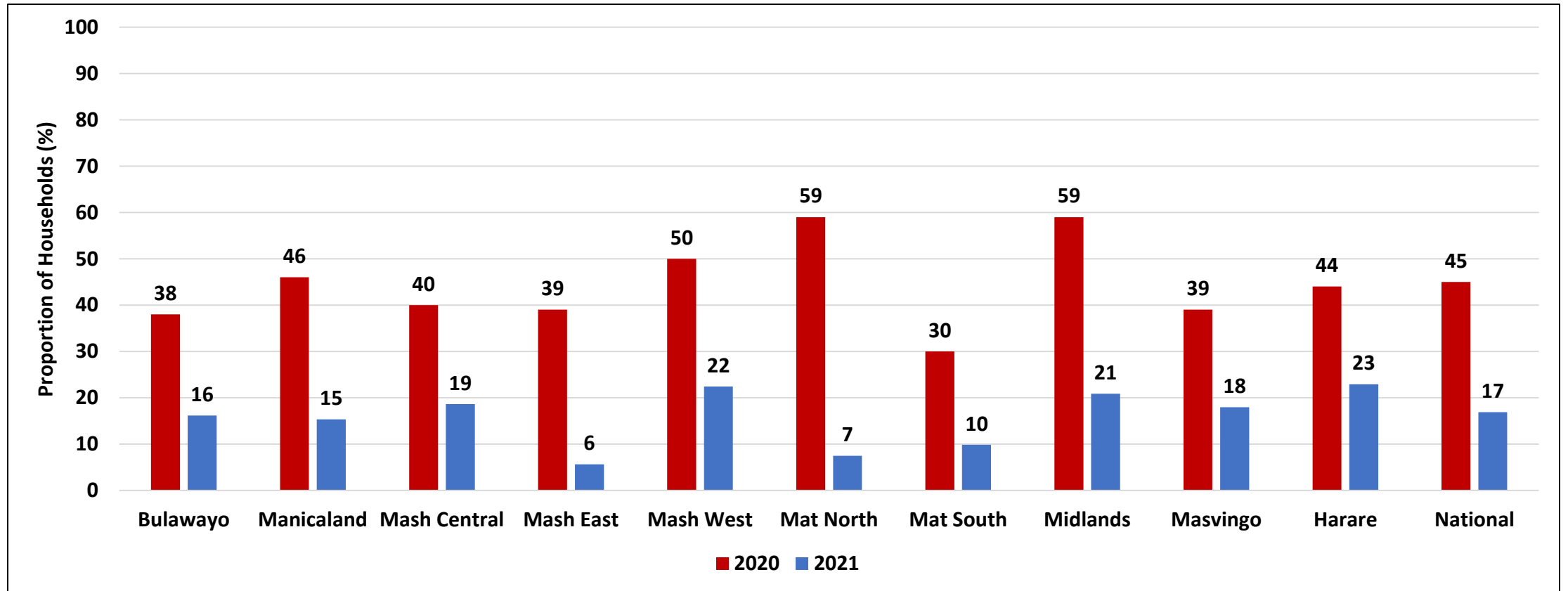
Food Expenditure Ratio by Domain



- Food expenditure ratios reduced across all domains.

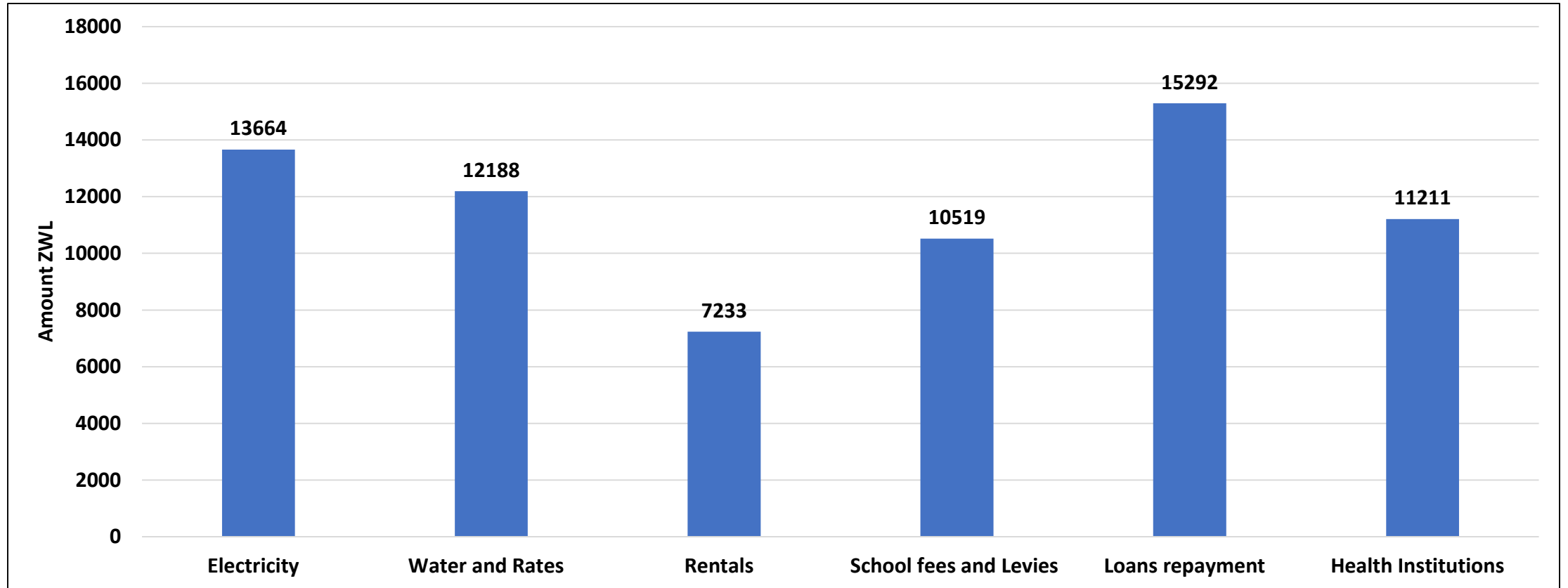
Debts and Savings

Households with Outstanding Debts



- The proportion of households with outstanding debts reduced across all provinces.
- This is a positive development, a reflection of increased income as highlighted earlier.
- Nationally, proportion of households with outstanding debts reduced from 45% in 2020 to 17% in 2021.

Households' Outstanding Debts



- The largest burden of debts was reported in loans (ZWL 15,292) followed by Electricity arrears (ZWL 13,664).

Average Debts by Province

	Electricity arrears (ZWL)	Water and Rates arrears (ZWL)	Rental arrears (ZWL)	School fees and Levies arrears (ZWL)	Loans repayment arrears (ZWL)	Health Institutions arrears (ZWL)
Bulawayo	4443.09	6751.06	8303.75	13257.74	14125.00	4385.34
Manicaland	3186.73	15320.33	8431.55	9002.06	5412.90	9000.00
Mash Central	1402.50	14316.92	4889.00	7638.84	46975.00	21666.67
Mash East	3165.29	12251.52	4938.88	11832.41	2141.25	6021.70
Mash West	1512.50	11024.77	6339.29	9025.76	10289.65	1644.44
Mat North	3066.89	19751.30	8695.32	12914.48	24775.00	10166.67
Mat South	6445.00	11709.18	5026.67	12916.20	12422.12	9206.43
Midlands	1728.42	11706.90	7541.85	9300.58	22773.90	7959.09
Masvingo	462.50	5593.82	3999.64	11234.20	23022.29	23151.17
Harare	19257.56	13972.44	7872.99	9500.45	8583.75	16480.91
National	13663.51	12188.27	7232.52	10519.33	15291.71	11210.74

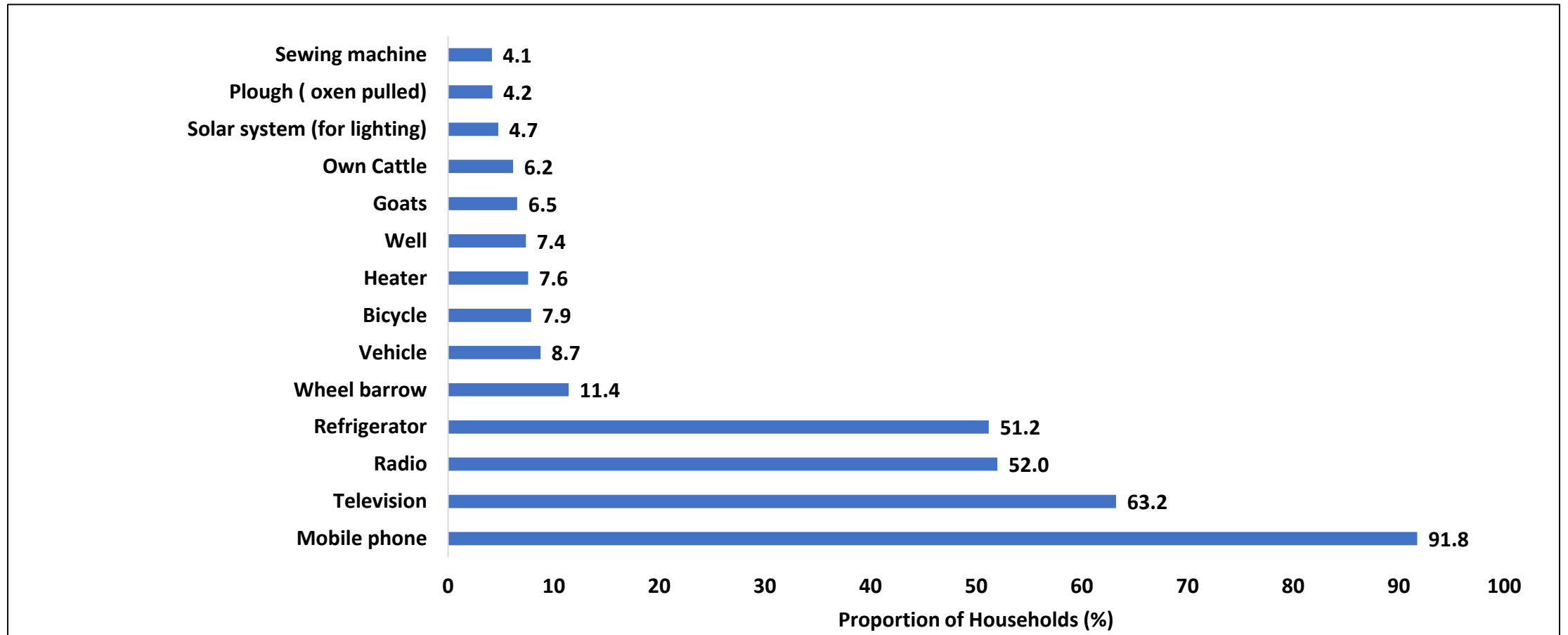
- Harare reported the highest electricity debt burden (ZWL 19,257.56) whilst the highest water rates burden was in Matabeleland North (ZWL 19,751.30).

Disruption of Services due to Arrears

Province	Water Cuts (%)		Electricity Cuts (%)		Household evicted due to Rent/bills arrears (%)	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Bulawayo	1.4	7.7	2.0	3.0	10.3	2.6
Manicaland	4.6	4.4	4.1	1.7	8.9	2.6
Mash Central	4.2	1.4	1.3	0.2	8.5	3.8
Mash East	2.4	0.8	1.4	0.3	9.1	2.2
Mash West	5.5	3.0	5.4	2.0	8.1	3.9
Mat North	4.7	9.5	2.0	2.8	10.9	1.6
Mat South	3.9	5.9	0.4	0.8	7.6	2.1
Midlands	10.5	4.8	8.9	2.0	13.7	2.3
Masvingo	5.2	6.2	14.0	1.2	7.8	1.8
Harare	2.9	3.3	6.3	4.9	10.2	4.0
National	4.7	4.6	5.1	2.2	9.7	2.8

- About 2.8% of households had been evicted due to rent/bills arrears, 4.6% experienced water cuts and 2.2% experienced electricity cuts due to arrears.

Commonly Owned Assets



- The most common owned assets by households were mobile phones (91.8%), televisions (63.2%), radios (52%) and refrigerators (51.2%).
- Only 6.2% and 6.5% of the urban households owned cattle and goats, respectively.

Food Security

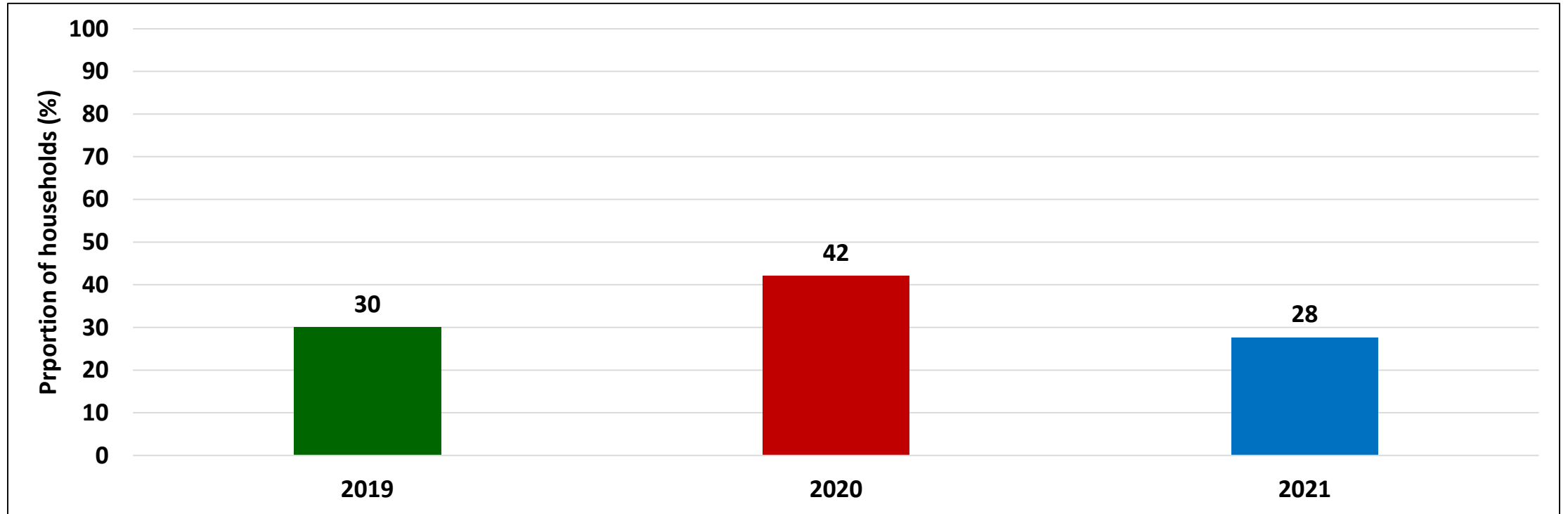
Food Security Analytical Framework

- 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 is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care allowing for a healthy and active life (Food and Nutrition Security Policy, 2013).
- The four dimensions of food security 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

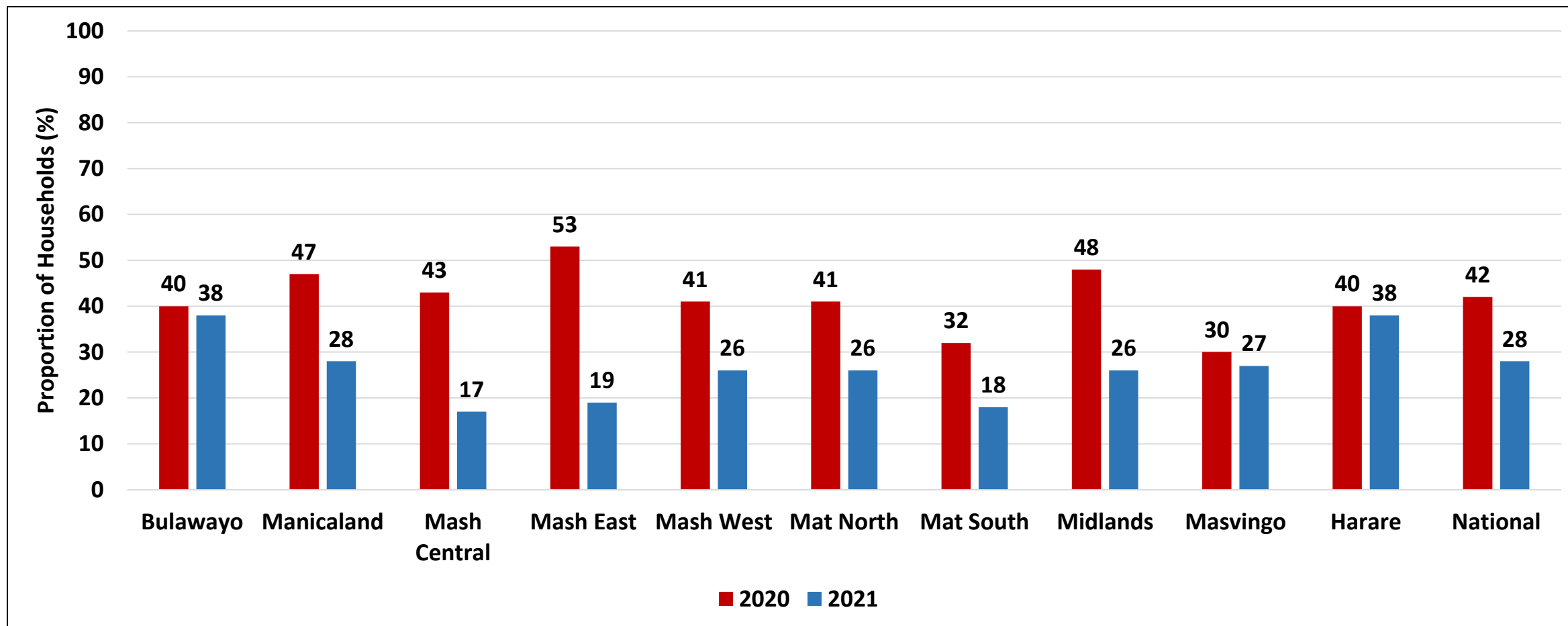
- Household food security status was determined using four parameters:
 - Food Poverty Line;
 - Household monthly income;
 - Household food consumption score; and
 - Household hunger scale
- A household was deemed food insecure when its food consumption score was poor or its household hunger scale was severe or moderate.

Food Insecurity



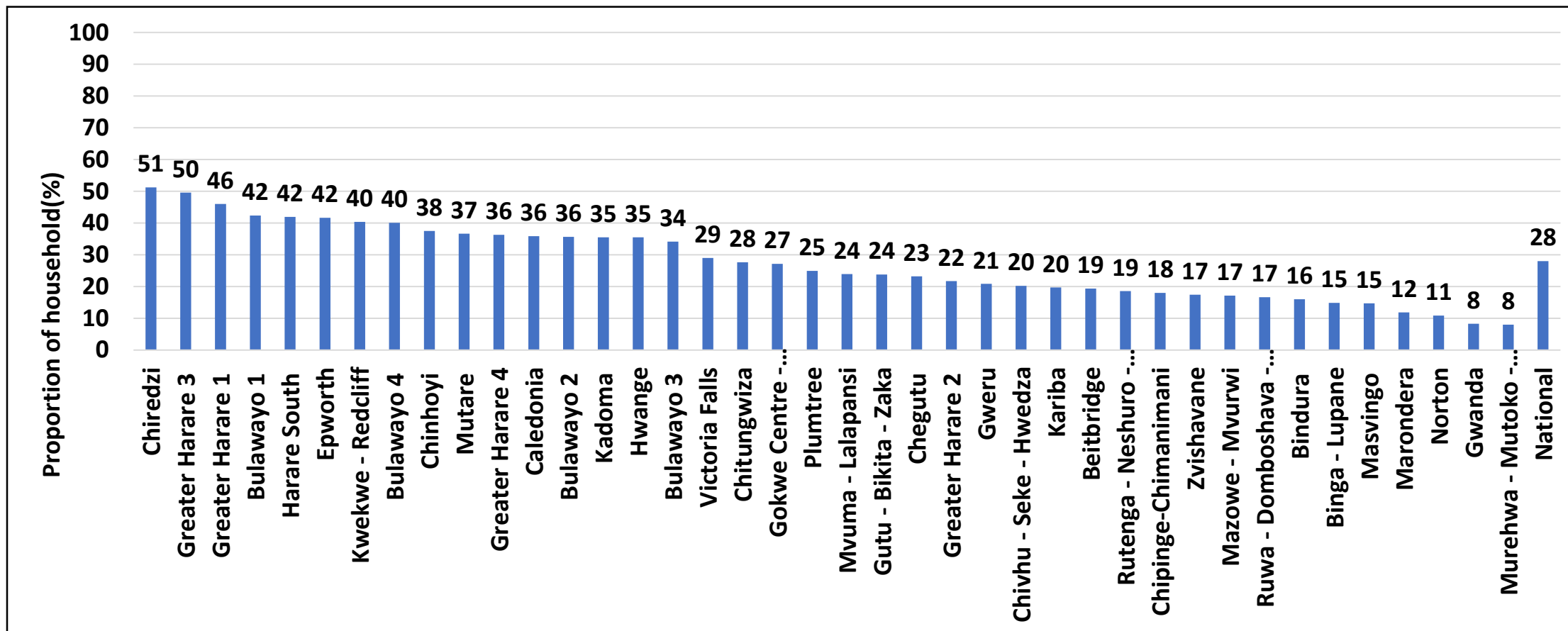
- There has been a noted decrease in the proportion of food insecure households (from 42% to 28%). This is attributed to factors such as a good agricultural season of 2020/21, the positive economic growth trajectory and Government and development partner joint social protection support.
- The combination of factors such as increase in household income, reduced negative consumption coping strategies, reduced negative livelihoods coping strategies and increase in little-to-no-hunger speaks to this finding of reduced food insecurity.

Food Insecurity by Province



- Bulawayo (38%) and Harare (38%) are projected to have the highest proportion of cereal insecure households, above the national average of 28%.

Food Insecurity by Domain



- The proportion of cereal insecure households is projected to be highest in Chiredzi (51%), Greater Harare 3 (50%) and Greater Harare 1 (46%).
- The lowest proportions are projected to be in Norton (11%), Gwanda (8%) and Murehwa-Mutoko-Mudzi (8%).

Food Insecure Population by Province

	Cereal Insecure (%)	Food Insecure Population	Monthly Cereal Requirements (MT)	Quarterly Cereal Requirements (MT)	Annual Cereal Requirements (MT)
Bulawayo	38	299,025	3,688	11,064	44,256
Manicaland	28	73,099	902	2,705	10,819
Mashonaland Central	17	15,719	194	582	2,326
Mashonaland East	19	84,533	1,043	3,128	12,511
Mashonaland West	25	111,034	1,369	4,108	16,433
Matabeleland North	26	27,465	339	1,016	4,065
Matabeleland South	18	22,718	280	841	3,362
Midlands	26	127,733	1,575	4,726	18,904
Masvingo	27	62,861	775	2,326	9,303
Harare	38	1,126,965	13,899	41,698	166,791
National	28	1,636,764	20,187	60,560	242,241

- Approximately 1,6 million people were food insecure compared to 2,4 million in 2020.
- Harare (1,126,965) had the largest food insecure population, Mashonaland Central (15,719) had the least.
- Nationally, the total monthly cereal requirements is 20,187 MT.

Food Insecure Population by Domain

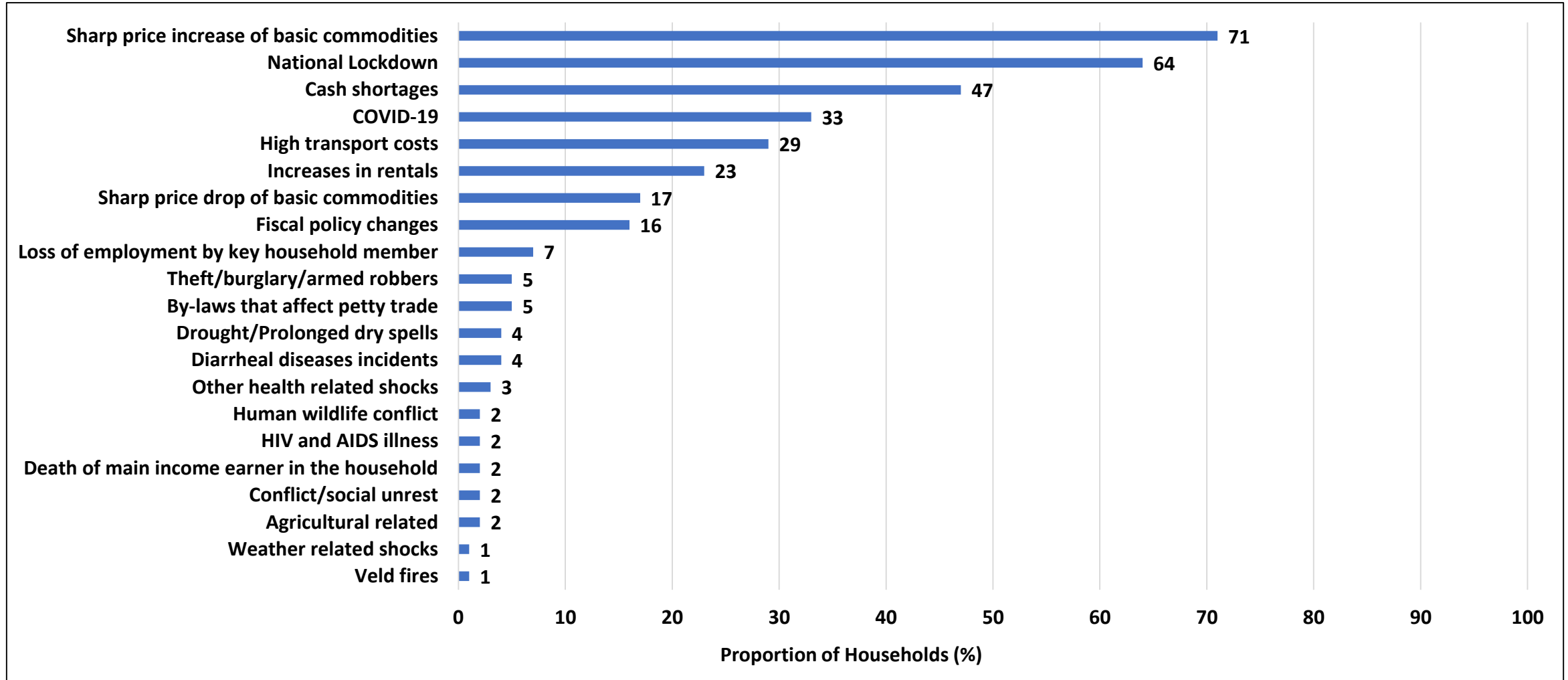
	Cereal Insecure (%)	Food Insecure Population	Monthly Cereal Requirements (MT)	Quarterly Cereal Requirements (MT)	Cereal Requirements (MT)
Bulawayo	38	299,025	3,688	11,064	44,256
Mutare	37	82,241	1,014	3,043	12,172
Chipinga-Chimanimani	18	7,378	91	273	1,092
Bindura	16	10,411	128	385	1,541
Mvurwi	17	5,112	63	189	757
Marondera	12	9,593	118	355	1,420
Murehwa, Mutoko and Mudzi	8	7,349	91	272	1,088
Chivhu -Seke-Hwedza	20	10,387	128	384	1,537
Ruwa - Goromonzi-Domboshava	26	60,521	746	2,239	8,957
Kadoma	35	42,923	529	1,588	6,353
Chegutu	23	14,731	182	545	2,180
Chinhoyi	38	43,331	534	1,603	6,413
Kariba	20	6,170	76	228	913
Norton	11	11,551	142	427	1,710
Hwange	35	16,697	206	618	2,471
Binga-Lupane	15	2,440	30	90	361

Food Insecure Population by Domain

	Cereal Insecure (%)	Food Insecure Population	Monthly Cereal Requirements (MT)	Quarterly Cereal Requirements (MT)	Cereal Requirements (MT)
Victoria Falls	29	12,232	151	453	1,810
Beitbridge	19	14,851	183	549	2,198
Gwanda	8	2,734	34	101	405
Plumtree	25	4,010	49	148	594
Kwekwe-Redcliff	40	70,236	866	2,599	10,395
Gweru	21	43,209	533	1,599	6,395
Mvuma - Lalapansi	24	2,363	29	87	350
Zvishavane	17	11,638	144	431	1,722
Gokwe Centre - Nembudziya	27	9,474	117	351	1,402
Masvingo	15	18,210	225	674	2,695
Bikita, Gutu and Zaka-Jerera	24	8,096	100	300	1,198
Chiredzi	51	20,707	255	766	3,065
Rutenga, Neshuro, Ngundu	19	6,213	77	230	919
Harare	42	917,789	11,319	33,958	135,833
Chitungwiza	28	136,557	1,684	5,053	20,210
Epworth	39	114,182	1,408	4,225	16,899
National	28	1,636,764	20,187	60,560	242,241

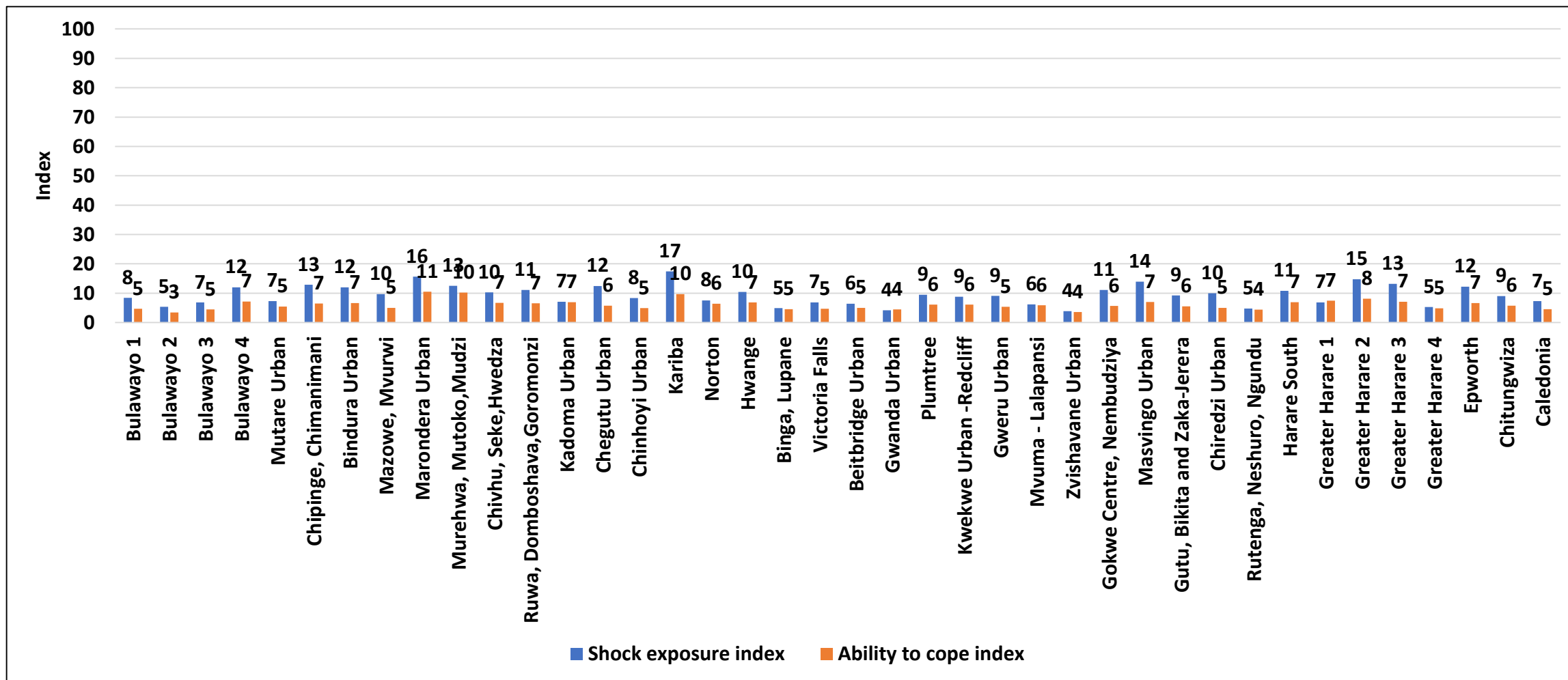
Shocks and Stressors

Shocks and Stressors Experienced by Households



- Most households reported economic related shocks, with about 71% of households experiencing sharp price increase of basic commodities and 64% experiencing the national lockdown.
- Cash shortages (47%), COVID-19 (33%) and high transport costs (29%) were some of the shocks experienced by households.

Shock Exposure and Ability to Cope



- Shock exposure index was calculated by multiplying the number of shocks experienced with impact severity of the shock to the household.
- Shock exposure was higher than the households' ability to cope across all domains.
- Kariba domain had a significant difference between shock exposure index (17) and ability to cope index (10).

Gender Based Violence

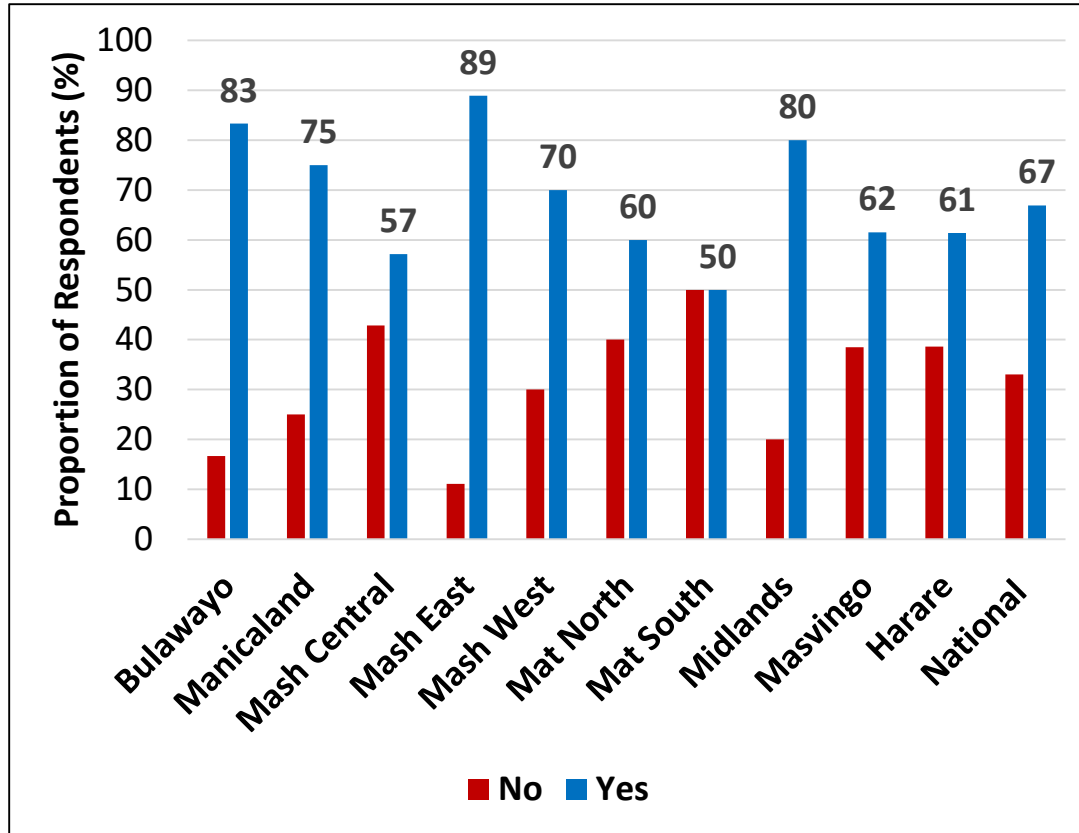
Forms of Gender Based Violence

Province	Physical (%)	Sexual (%)
Bulawayo	2.2	0.2
Manicaland	1.7	0.6
Mash Central	2.5	0.0
Mash East	3.5	1.3
Mash West	4.3	1.8
Mat North	3.8	0.2
Mat South	1.9	0.4
Midlands	4.8	0.7
Masvingo	5.3	0.2
Harare	5.6	1.7
National	4.0	0.9

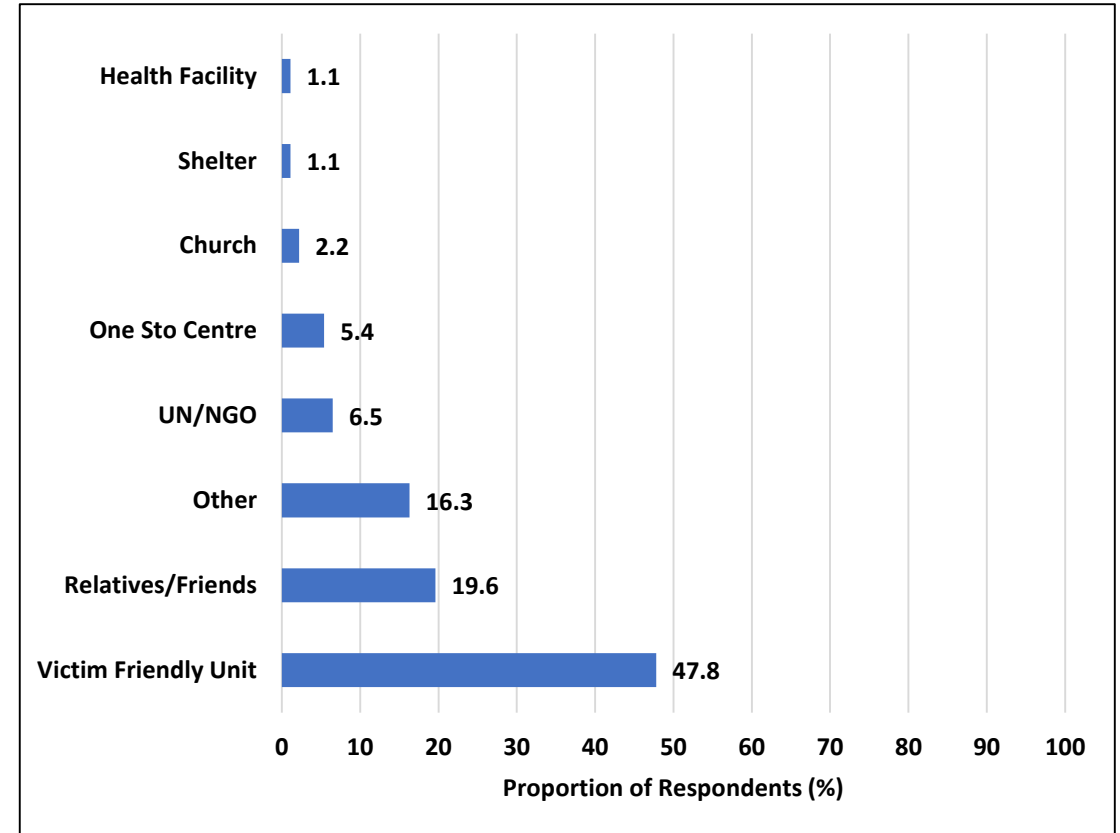
- Nationally, 4% of those households which responded to GBV questions indicated that they were exposed to physical abuse and Harare province ranked highest with 5.6%
- In addition, 0.9% of the respondents reported to have experienced sexual abuse.

Access to Services by Survivors of GBV

Confirmation of Access to Services



Type of GBV Service



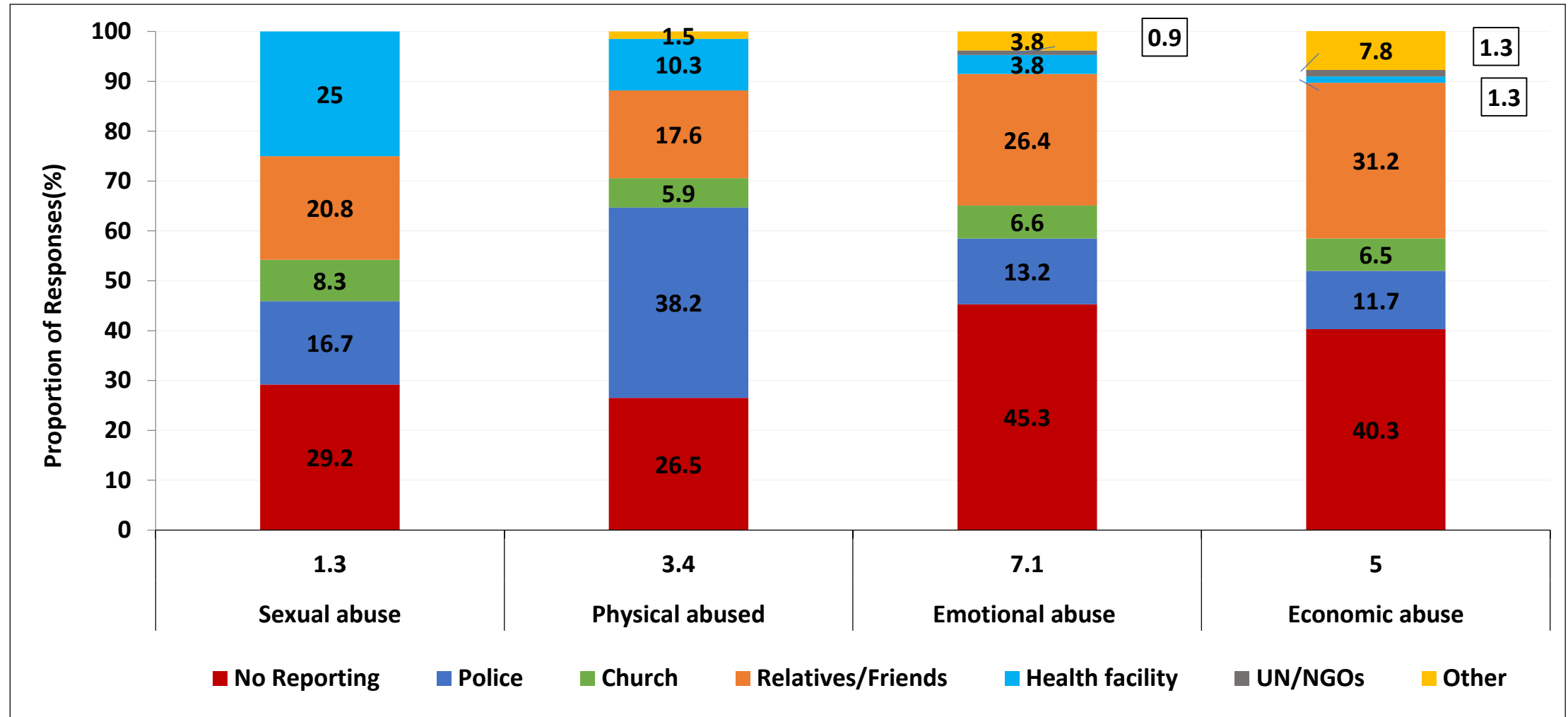
- At national level, out of those who confirmed to have been survivors of gender-based violence, 67% reported to have sought services in the aftermath of the abuse and the most accessed service was the Victim Friendly Unit (47.8%), followed by relatives (19.6%).

Incidence of Spousal Violence by Type

	N	Proportions (%)		Sexual Abuse (%)	Physical Abuse (%)	Emotional Abuse (%)	Economic Abuse (%)
		Male	Female				
Bulawayo	810	55.3	44.7	0.2	1.6	2.8	1.2
Manicaland	651	52.8	47.2	3.1	3.8	9.8	9.2
Mash Central	451	72.9	27.1	0.4	2.0	3.3	1.8
Mash East	784	54.5	45.5	2.2	1.9	3.4	5.7
Mash West	1049	69.4	30.6	1.8	5.3	14.7	10.7
Mat North	642	58.7	41.3	1.2	3.3	6.7	4.2
Mat South	729	77.1	22.9	0.4	2.1	5.8	3.0
Midlands	1045	68.0	32.0	1.1	4.2	7.4	5.2
Masvingo	941	71.1	28.9	1.0	4.2	7.9	5.3
Harare	1879	60.9	39.1	1.4	3.8	6.6	3.3
National	8981	63.9	36.1	1.3	3.4	7.1	5.0

- Nationally emotional abuse (7.1%) was reported to have occurred most amongst couples.
- Mashonaland West (14.7%) had the highest proportion whilst Bulawayo (2.8%) had the lowest proportion.
- Sexual abuse (1.3%) was the least reported form of spousal abuse amongst the sampled households at national level.
- Manicaland (3.1%) had the highest proportion of reported sexual abuse whilst, Bulawayo (0.2%) had the lowest proportion.

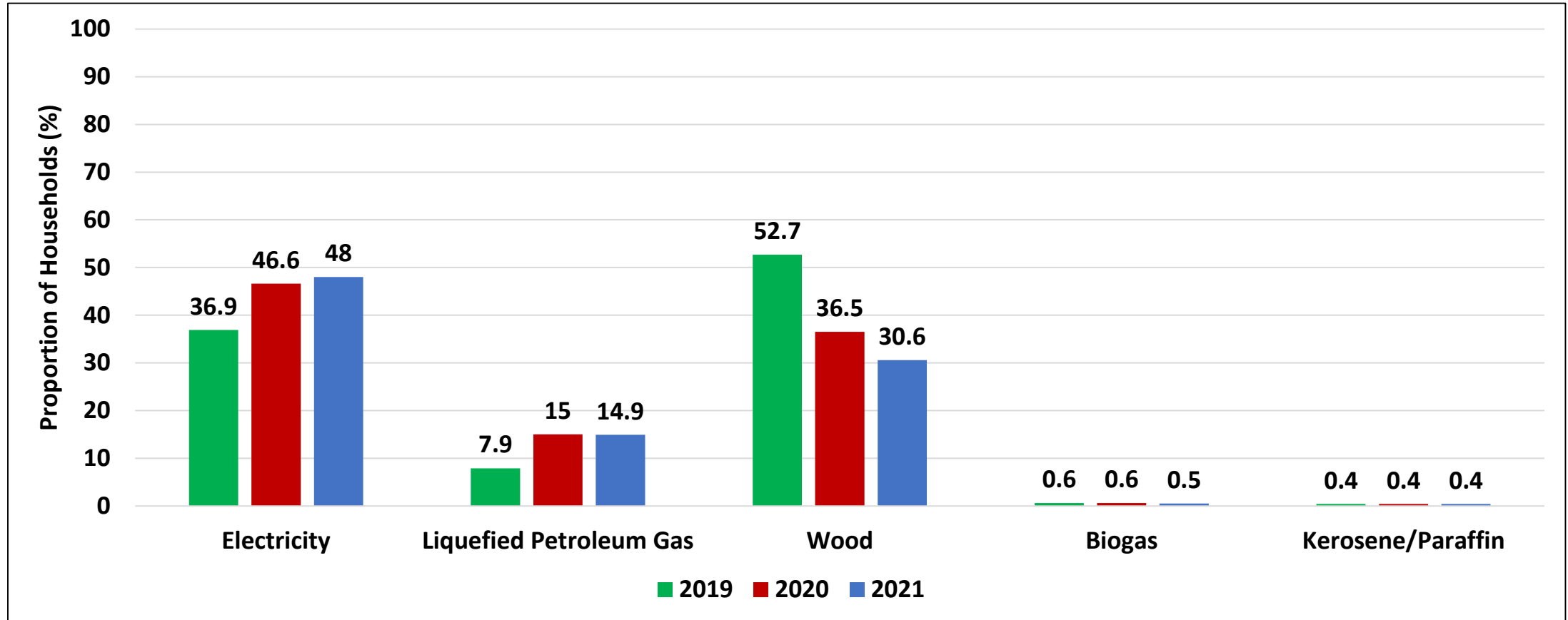
Victims of Spousal Violence who Reported the Abuse



- Most victims of emotional abuse (45.3%) economic abuse (40%) and sexual abuse (29.2%) did not report to anyone.
- Physical abuse was reported mainly to the police (38.2%).

Energy, Housing and Access to infrastructure

Types of Energy for Cooking



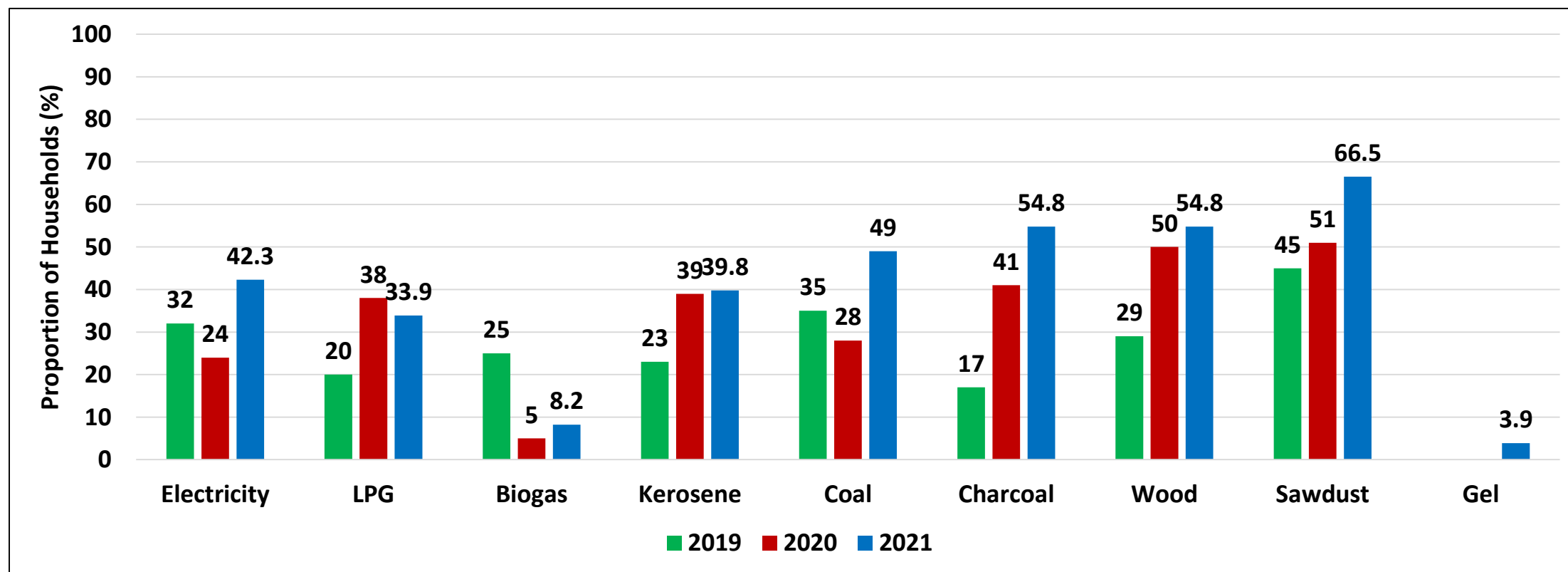
- The main type of energy used for cooking was electricity (48%), followed by wood (30.6%).
- There was a reduction in the use of wood for cooking from 36.5% in 2020 to 30.6% in 2021. The enforcement of the law that prohibits the cutting down of trees and selling wood might have contributed to this declining trend.

Types of Energy for Cooking by Province

	Electricity (ZESA) (%)	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) (%)	Biogas (%)	Kerosene/ paraffin (%)	Coal / lignite (%)	Charcoal (%)	Wood (%)	Sawdust (%)	Gel (%)	Generator (Fuel) (%)	No food cooked in the household (%)	Solar (%)
Bulawayo	77.6	5.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	13.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.4
Manicaland	45.1	12.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.9	34.9	0.4	0.9	0.1	2.2	0.7
Mash Central	37.5	27.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.2
Mash East	41.2	17.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	29.7	0.0	1.5	0.1	4.8	3.4
Mash West	49.8	13.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	33.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.2
Mat North	60.2	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	2.4	29.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.2	2.6
Mat South	61.7	12.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.7	2.3
Midlands	36.8	9.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	48.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.8	1.1
Masvingo	36.2	6.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.0	52.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.4
Harare	42.3	29.4	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.3	19.5	1.8	0.4	0.1	1.4	1.1
National	48.0	14.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	30.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.7	1.6

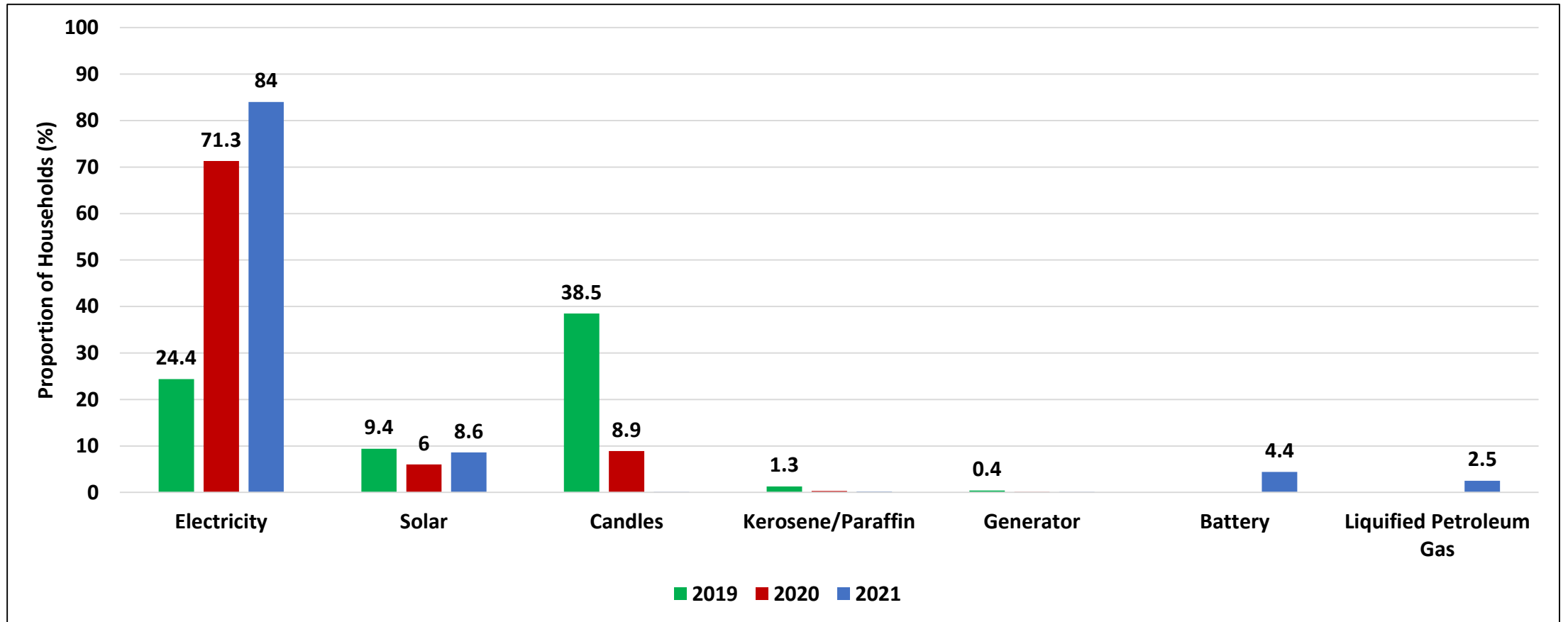
- Midlands (48.6%) and Masvingo (52.3%) had the highest proportion of households using wood for cooking.

Affordability of Main Energy Sources



- There has been an increase (from 24% in 2020 to 42.3% in 2021) in the proportion of households using electricity as their main energy source which reported that it was affordable.
- Sawdust was affordable to 66.5% of households that reported using it as their main energy source.

Types of Energy for Lighting



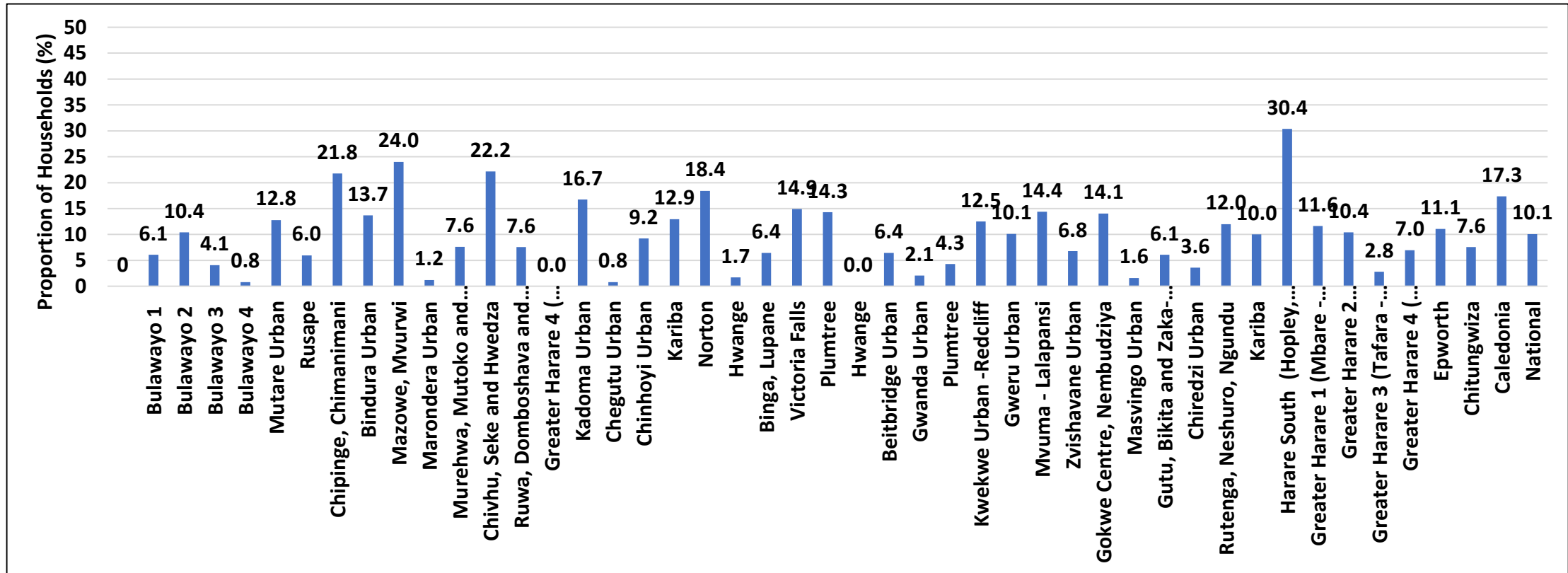
- The main energy for lighting was electricity (84%) followed by solar 8.6%.

Tenure Status of Households

	Owner/ purchaser with title (%)			Owner/purchaser without title (%)			Tenant/Lodger (%)			Tied accommodation (%)			Other (%)		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Bulawayo	42	38	39.0	2	5	5.4	45	48	41.7	0	2	2.6	10	8	11.3
Manicaland	26	20	19.3	8	13	13.8	58	58	60.1	4	4	3.6	4	4	3.2
Mash Central	20	27	23.9	9	18	18.9	54	43	49.0	9	9	4.8	7	3	3.4
Mash East	26	26	26.5	10	6	9.6	53	57	51.7	4	5	5.6	7	6	6.6
Mash West	16	19	20.8	15	12	11.6	48	56	56.2	9	5	5.7	12	9	5.7
Mat North	12	13	17.3	4	3	7.9	47	51	55.2	31	22	14.9	6	12	4.8
Mat South	22	22	21.4	8	6	4.2	59	58	63.1	3	9	3.7	7	4	7.6
Midlands	16	20	17.9	8	6	11.6	61	60	63.3	7	8	3.1	8	6	4.1
Masvingo	15	20	14.6	6	4	5.8	71	68	69.1	5	6	5.9	3	2	4.5
Harare	25	31	31.1	17	11	12.3	47	51	44.5	4	2	3.3	9	6	8.8
National	21	25	24.0	11	8	10.1	53	55	54.6	7	6	5.0	8	6	6.4

- Title deeds are proof of property ownership and guard against disputes to owners' title to the property.
- Nationally, 24% of urban households were owners with title deeds whilst 10.1% were owners without title deeds.
- Of concern is the proportion of households that were tenants or lodgers (54.6 %)

Owner/Purchaser Without Title Deeds by Domain



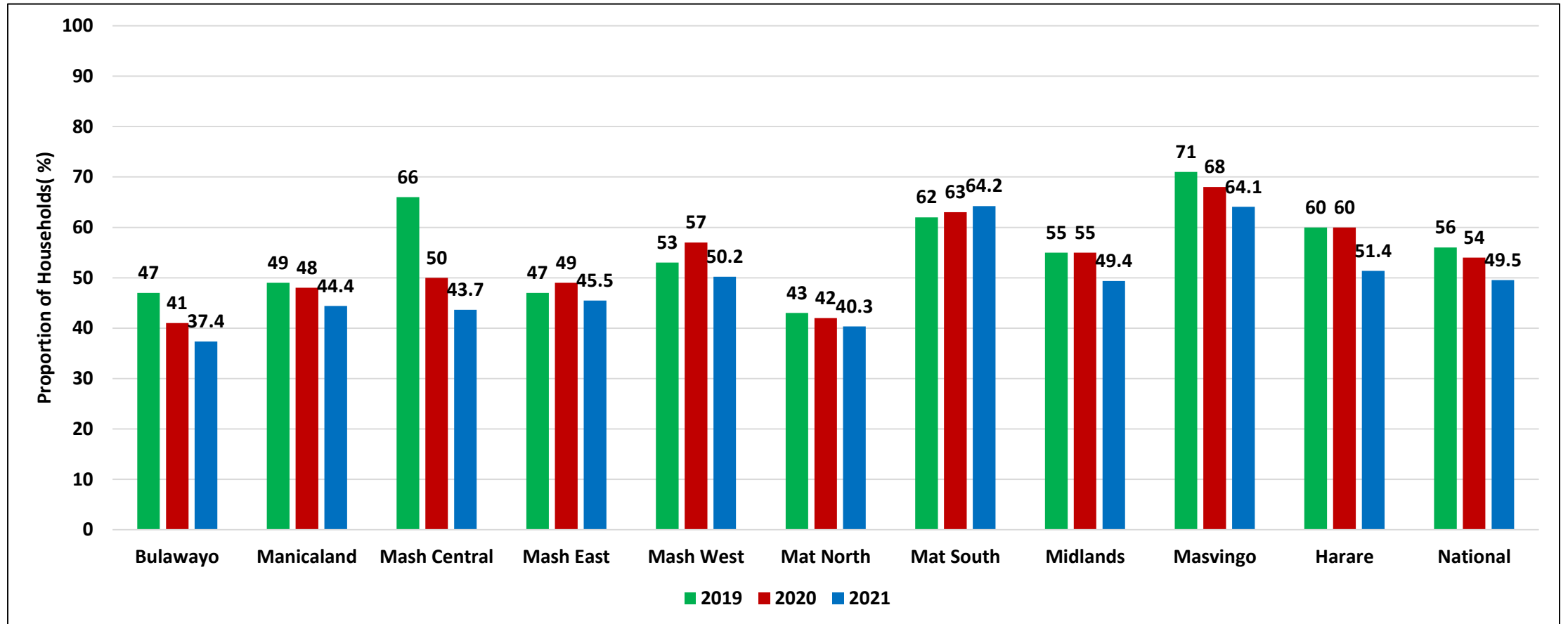
- Harare South (30.4%), Mazowe (24%) and the Chivhu, Seke and Hwedza domain (22.2%) had the highest proportion of house owners/ purchasers without title deeds.

Type of Dwellings

	Traditional (%)			Mixed (%)			Detached (%)			Semi Detached (%)			Flat/Townhouse (%)			Wooden Cabin (%)			Other (%)		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Bulawayo	0	9	1.8	0	0	1.1	64	55	44.0	27	30	28.8	8	6	7.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	17.2
Manicaland	0	5	0.1	1	4	12.0	63	55	45.8	14	20	22.8	20	14	15.3	2	2	2.9	1	1	1.0
Mash Central	0	0	1.4	0	3	1.0	84	80	76.3	11	15	14.1	4	1	0.0	1	1	3.1	0	1	4.1
Mash East	0	12	1.8	0	2	3.0	9	68	63.6	2	15	20.1	0	1	10.8	0	2	0.7	0	0	0.0
Mash West	3	6	10.2	1	0	1.5	68	58	55.9	27	25	26.2	1	10	5.2	1	1	0.5	1	0	0.5
Mat North	5	3	2.6	1	2	3.0	68	59	38.6	18	27	28.8	4	8	25.5	2	2	1.5	3	0	0.0
Mat South	0	0	0.8	1	1	1.8	80	78	72.5	18	14	22.2	1	7	2.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.4
Midlands	1	1	1.5	1	1	3.6	68	73	64.8	23	18	26.8	6	6	2.4	0	0	0.2	1	0	0.8
Masvingo	0	1	5.3	2	1	2.7	81	76	63.7	15	21	17.9	2	1	10.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.1
Harare	4	0	0.5	3	5	5.4	52	58	59.3	19	27	21.0	16	8	13.1	2	1	0.5	4	1	0.2
National	2	4	2.7	1	2	3.6	68	65	58.2	19	22	23.2	7	7	9.4	1	1	0.7	1	1	2.2

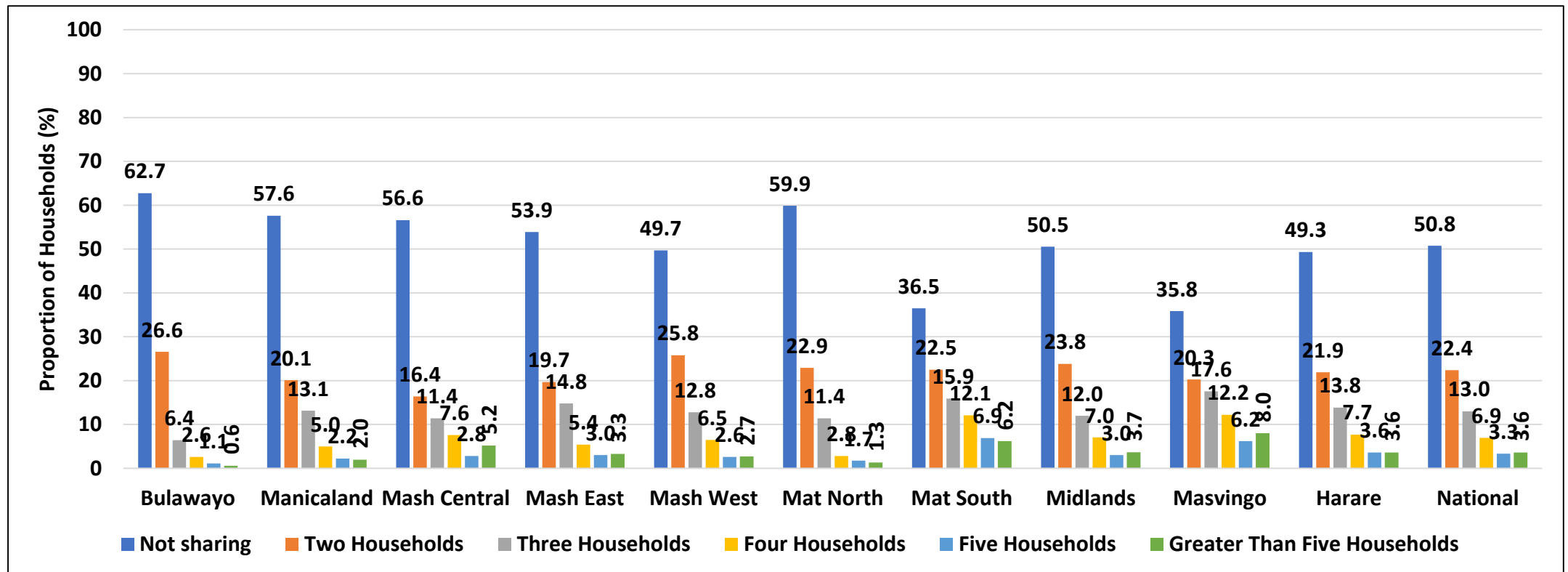
- The majority of dwellings in urban areas were detached (58.2%) and semi-detached (23.2%).
- Mashonaland West (10.2%) reported the highest proportion of traditional dwellings (pole and mud).

Households that Shared Dwellings



- There has been a decline in the proportion of households sharing dwellings from 56% in 2019 to 49.5% in 2021.
- The rollout of the Government's vision to develop smart urban areas and implementation of the Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy (ZNHSP) which supports the provision of affordable stands might have attributed to this positive decline.

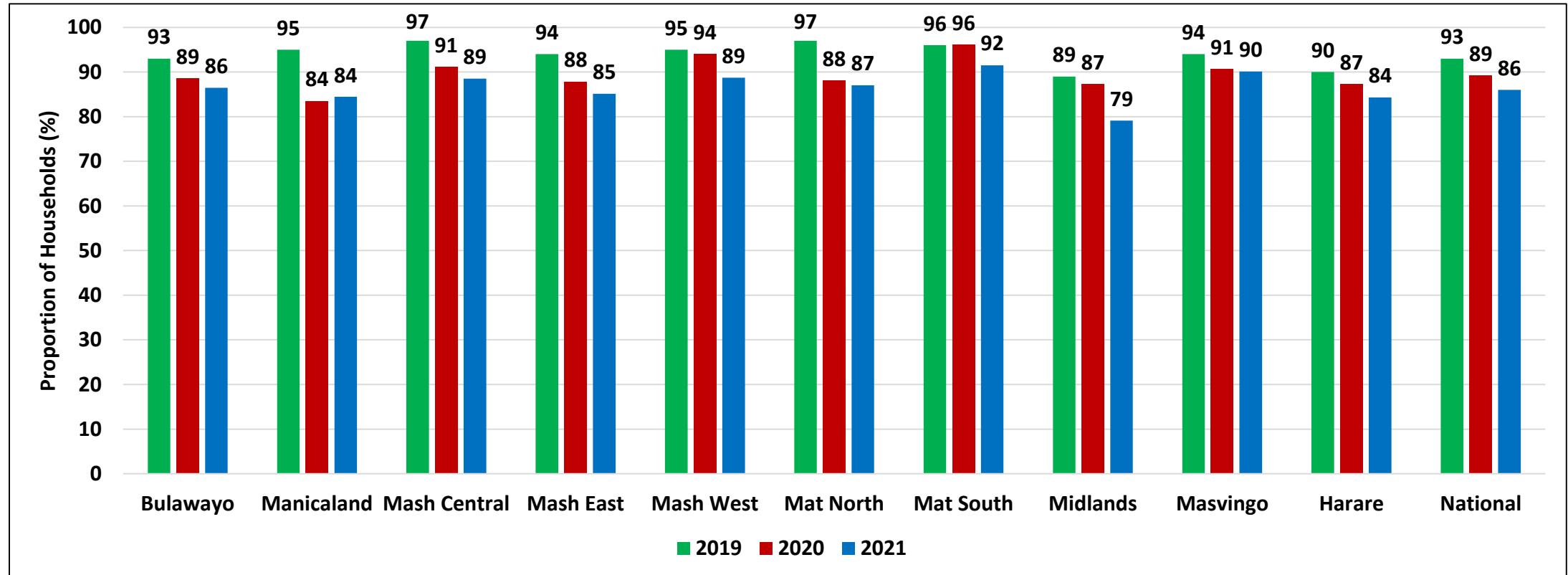
Number of Households Sharing a Dwelling



- Nationally, 22.4% of households shared dwellings with at least two households.
- Masvingo (8%) followed by Matabeleland South (6.2%) had the highest proportion of households sharing dwellings with greater than five households.

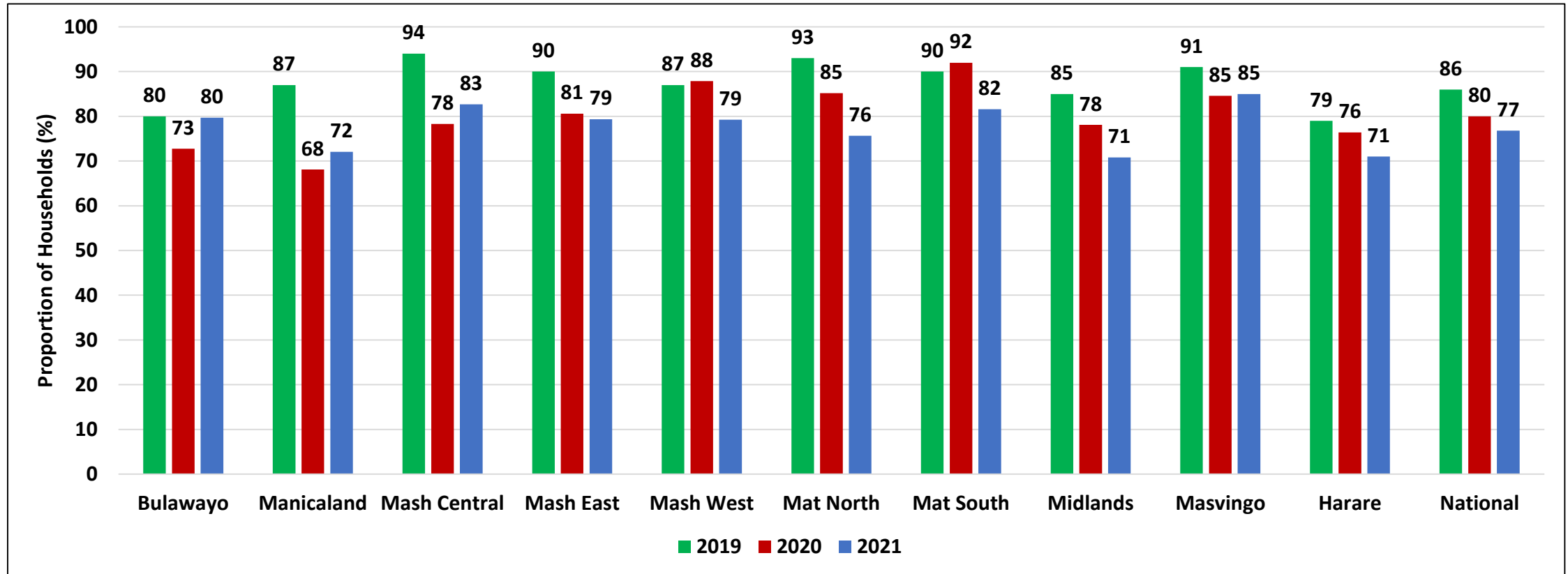
Access to Infrastructure and Services

Access to Health Services



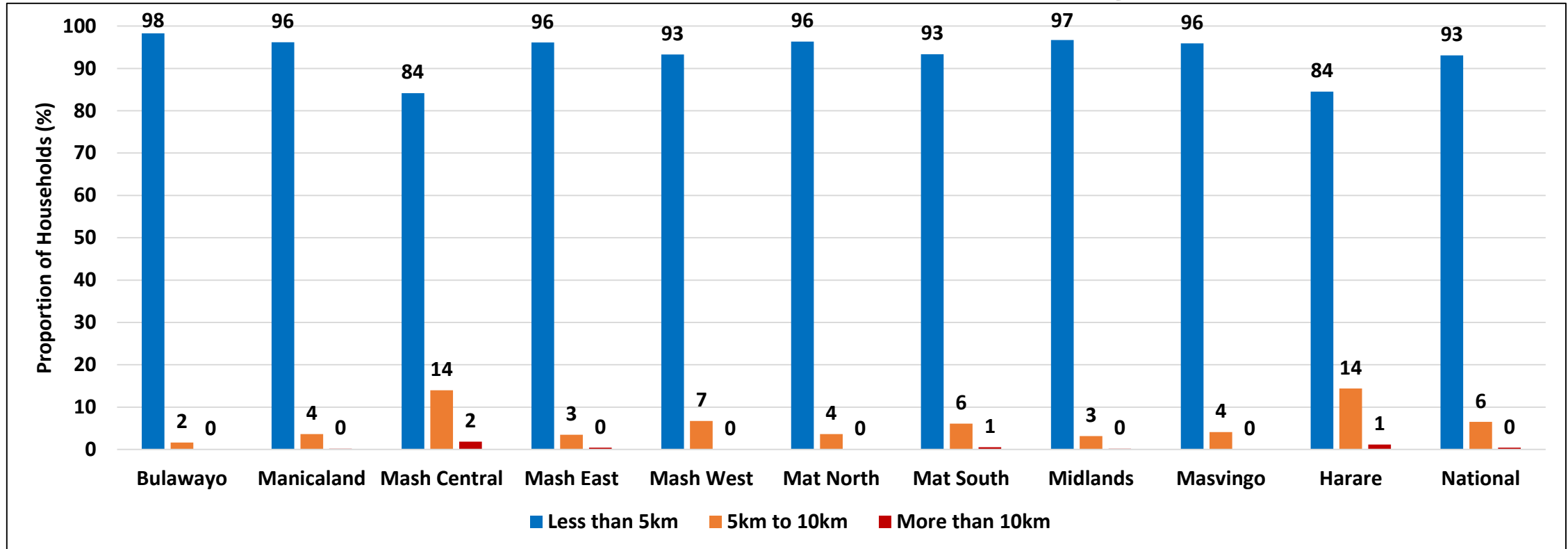
- Achieving universal health care coverage, a key target of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 3, requires access to health care services for all.
- The proportion of households with access to health services was 86%.

Access to Health Information



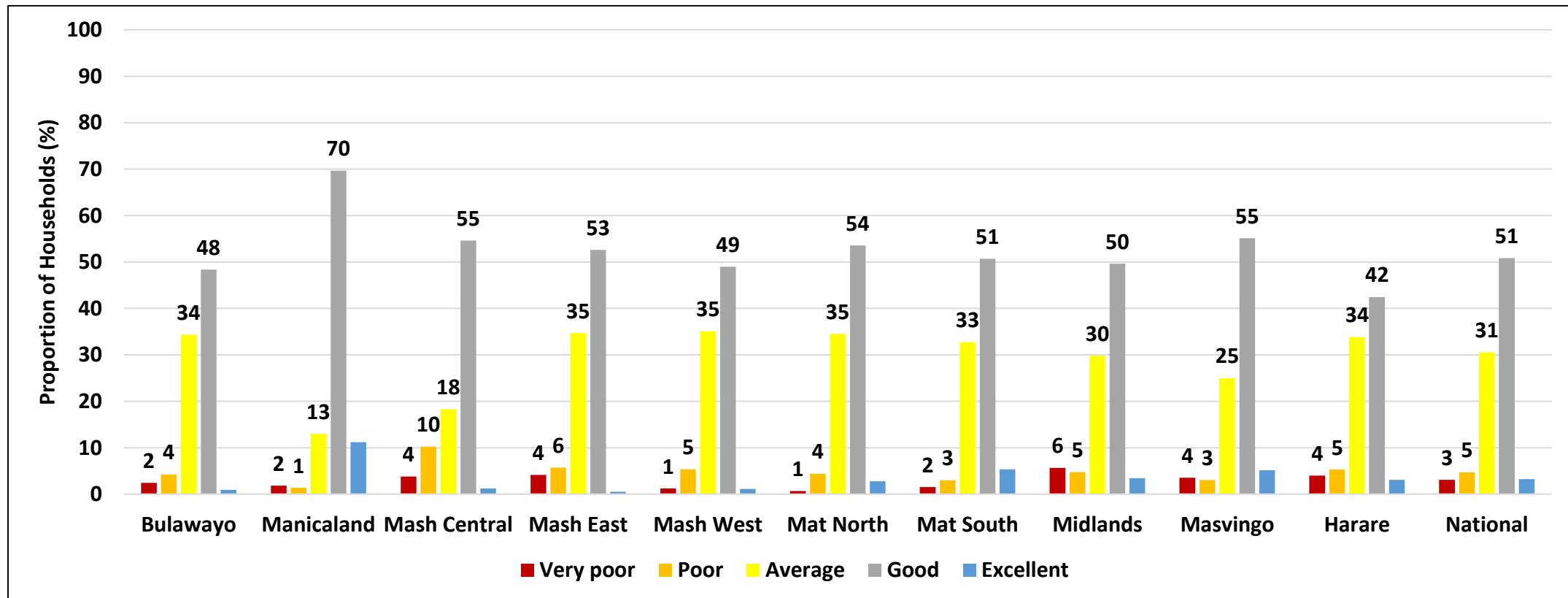
- Nationally, the proportion of households that had access to health information was 77%.

Distance to Nearest Primary School



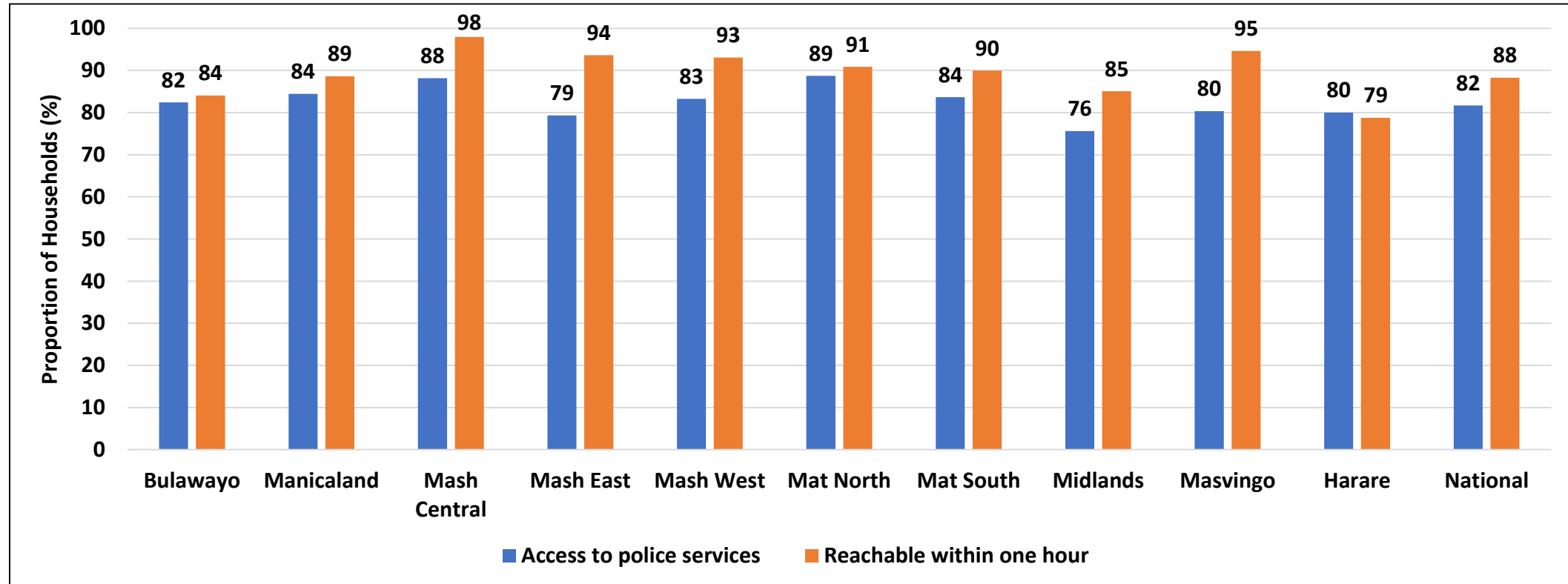
- Over 93% of households had access to a primary school less than 5 kilometres from their dwelling.

Rating of Service at the Nearest Primary School



- Services provided at the nearest primary school were rated as good by 51% of urban households.

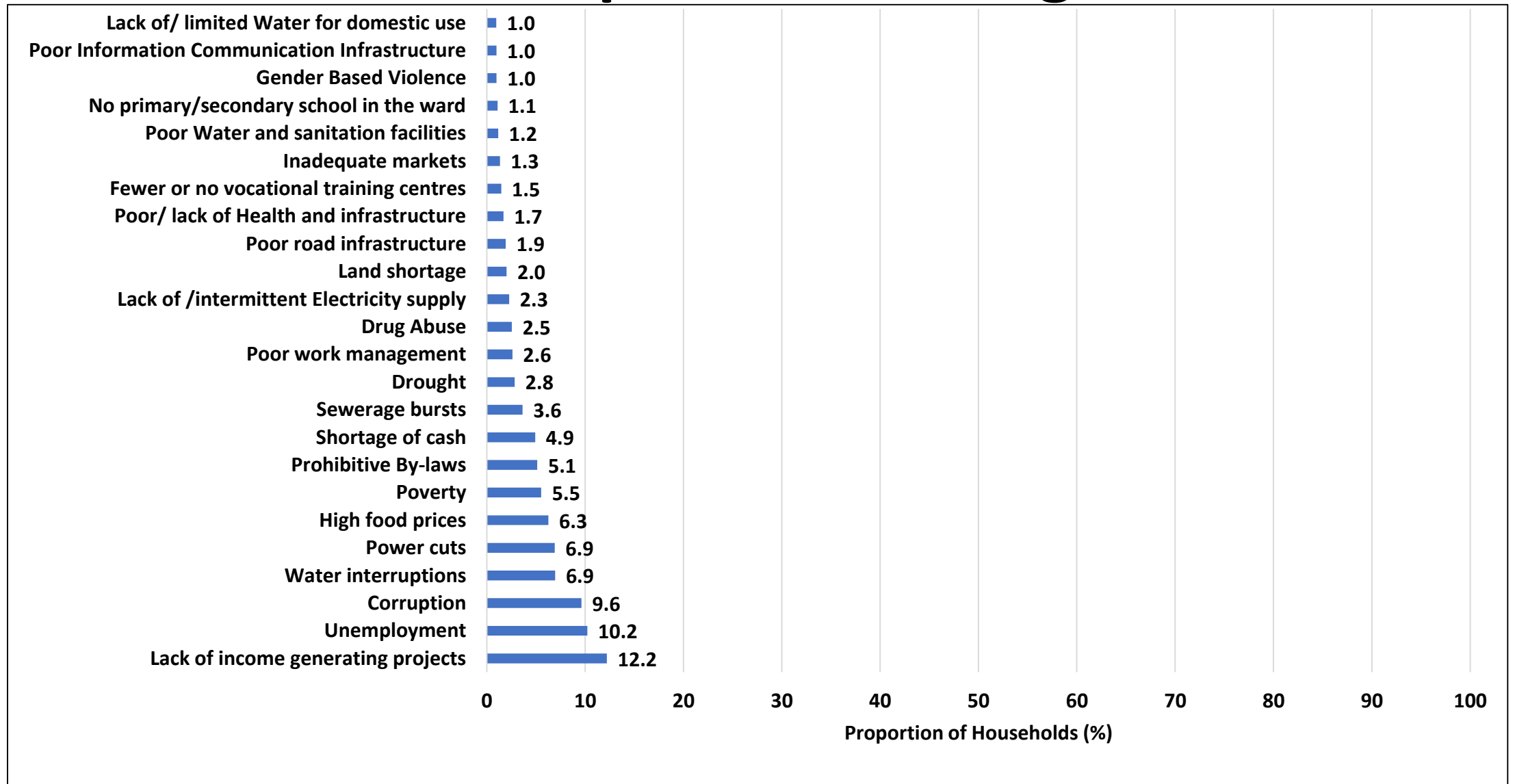
Access to Police Services



- Of the households that had access to police services, 88% reported that these services were reachable within one hour.

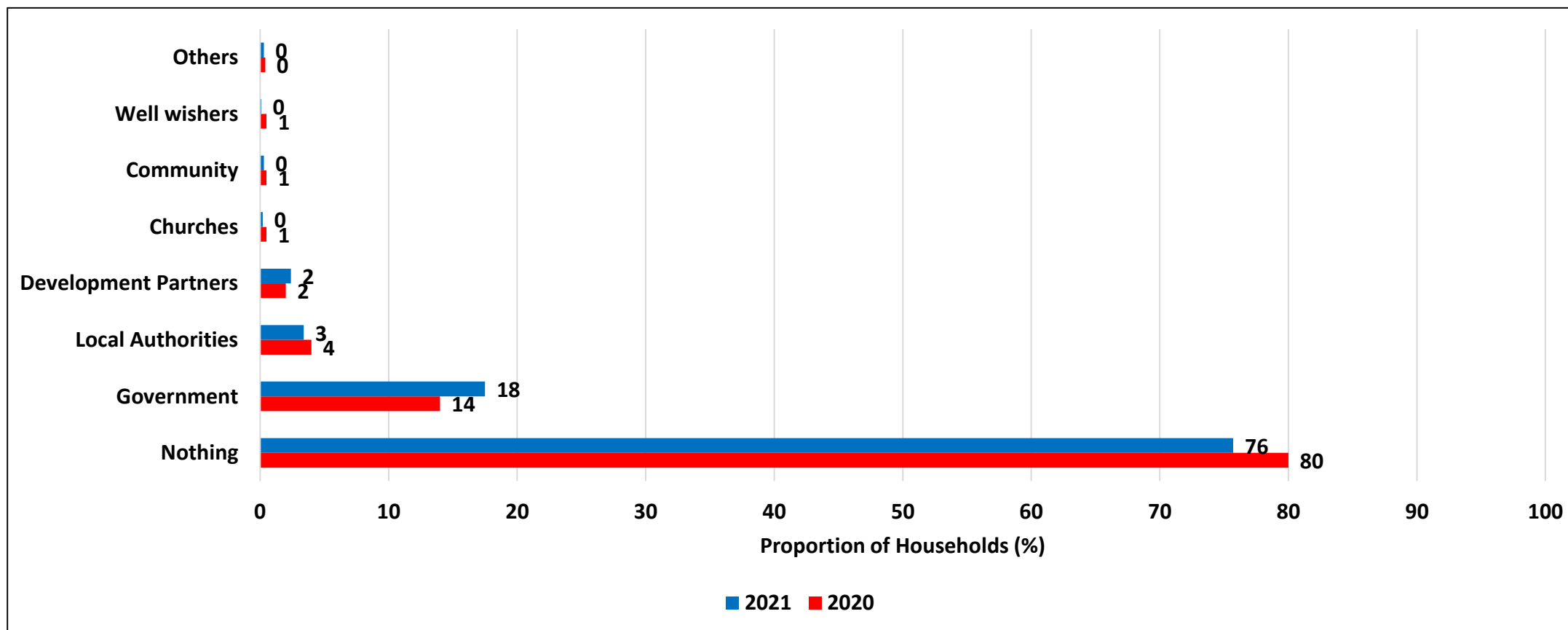
Development Challenges and Priorities

Development Challenges



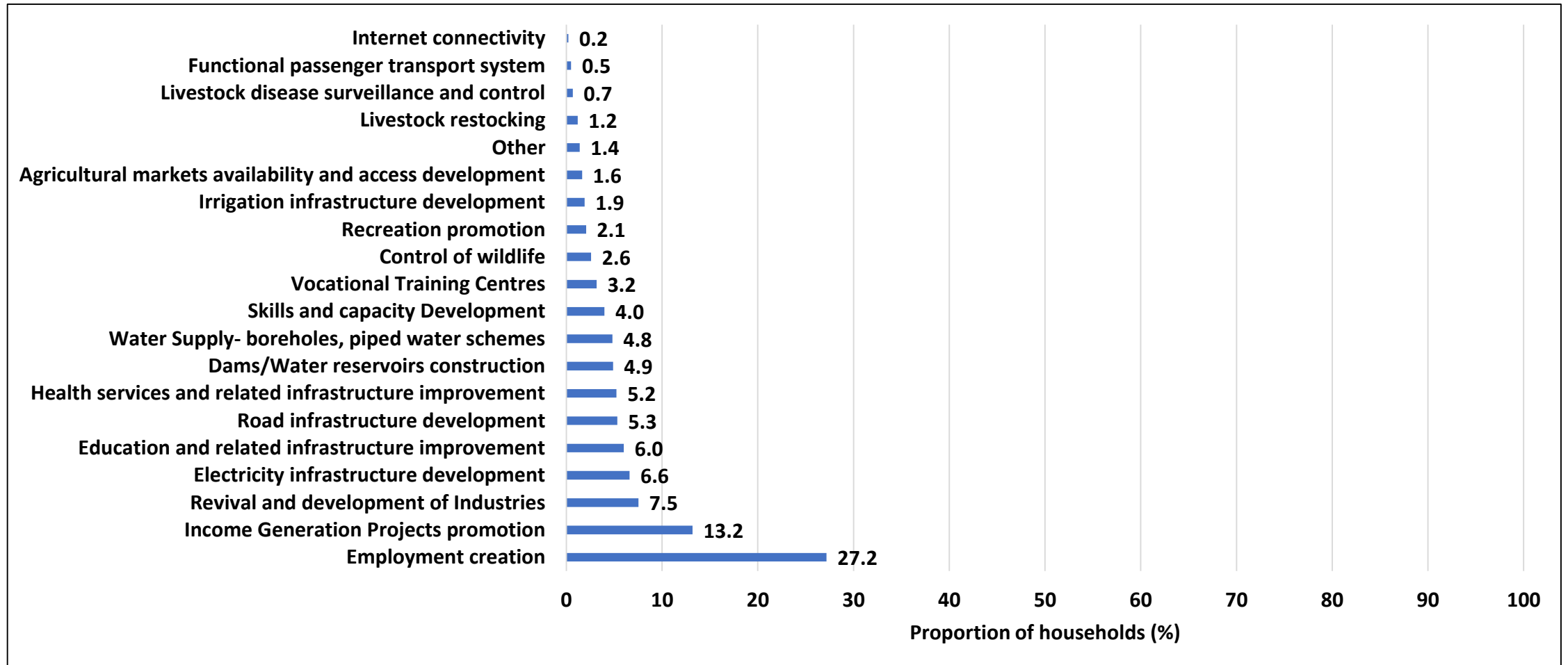
- Lack of income-generating projects (12.2%), unemployment (10.2%) and corruption (9.6%) were the most reported development challenges.

Efforts Being Made to Address Challenges



- Seventy-six percent of urban households reported that no effort was made to address the cited development challenges.
- The Government (18%) was reported to have made some effort to address the reported development challenges in urban areas.

Development Priorities



- Employment creation (27.2%) and Income generating projects (13.2%) were the most reported development priorities.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions and Recommendations

a) Education

- The finding that 11.2% of children between 14-19 years were out of school due to early marriages is disturbing and requires efforts such as empowering the girls with information, skills and support networks, educating parents and community members; and encouraging supportive laws and policies.
- In light of the 20.8% of the sampled households being aware of challenges faced by orphans and vulnerable children on payment of school fees, there is need for the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to work towards increasing resources to such initiatives, put in place proper targeting of eligible beneficiaries and bring education services for orphans and vulnerable children closer to the people. In addition, there is need to strengthen education assistance programmes like BEAM that support vulnerable children and continued awareness raising on available services so that all needing assistance are reached.
- There is need for stronger partnerships and coordination especially on targeting between Government and its development partners in providing educational assistance and support to the vulnerable. The Ministry responsible for education should also ensure enforcement of education policies and continuous monitoring to ensure compliance.

b) Social protection – There is need to strengthen the livelihood capacities of vulnerable people to reduce support in form of hand-outs. The Ministries responsible for Finance, Women Affairs, Youths, Social Welfare, Local Government and other relevant stakeholders are therefore encouraged to support vulnerable people in urban areas with revolving funds/start-up capitals so that they engage in sustainable, income generating projects.

Conclusions and Recommendations

c) Livelihood coping strategies - Government and its development partners are encouraged to continue with interventions that support household livelihood strategies, that have resulted in the reduction of households employing negative coping strategies. Greater attention should be given to Matabeleland North and Harare where negative livelihood coping strategies employed are still high.

d) Food consumption – There is need for a holistic multi-sectoral approach to arrest the increase in consumption of poor diets through promotion of healthy food diets, good feeding practices and community awareness of nutritious food choices.

e) Food fortification - There is need for Government and its developmental partners to conduct rigorous advocacy and communication on food fortification and production and consumption of biofortified foods to increase awareness. Messages on food fortification should be disseminated through various IEC materials as well as radio/TV programmes, newspaper articles, use of social media and text messages. Consumers should be provided with information on the benefits of consuming fortified foods and on which foods are targeted for fortification.

- In addition, there is need for Government and its development partners to provide information on proper handling of salt to households, investigate and identify brands of salt that have not been fortified in the market so that engagement could be made with the distributors.

f) Food safety – There is need for Government and its partners to have an integrated approach on policy and programming on food safety and nutrition. A multi-sectoral approach of sector ministries is required to ensure a food systems approach to food safety issues in Zimbabwe.

Conclusions and Recommendations

g) Urban agriculture – In light of the 19% of the households practising urban agriculture and about 74% of the households indicating they did not practise urban agriculture due to lack of access to land, it is recommended that the Ministry responsible for Agriculture must ensure issues of urban agriculture within the Agriculture Policy Framework are implemented and work towards resolving policy consistencies with Urban Council Acts and by-laws to promote agriculture in urban areas.

h) Income and Expenditure – While the Government is commended for creating a positive economic growth which has resulted in increased household monthly income, there is need for the Government to ensure price stability and strengthen the value of the local currency. The Government is encouraged to invest in local industry, increase productivity to ensure the locally produced goods are available on local markets , thereby controlling food prices.

i) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - Urban Local Authorities had high incidents of open defecation and uncollected refuse. This may be attributed to the parceling out of undeveloped land to beneficiaries by Local Authorities. Local authorities need to ensure that no people settle in urban dwellings which have no approved sanitation facilities. Urban Local Authorities must develop Sewer Reticulation Infrastructure in newly created urban suburbs before allocation of stands for development. This will reduce open defecation practice.

j) Child and Women's Nutrition–Government efforts with support from partners should invest in programmes which allow early identification of malnutrition cases such as active screening to reduce further deterioration of the condition. There is need for a multisectoral holistic approach to address feeding practices in Zimbabwe. This should be coupled with the introduction of investments into sustainable livelihoods and creation of community support mechanisms in all parts of the country to reduce incidences of all forms of malnutrition.

Conclusions and Recommendations

k) COVID-19- The Government of Zimbabwe is commended for implementing an aggressive COVID-19 Vaccination programme that has seen 63% of household heads receiving the second dose in urban areas. The Ministry of Health and Child Care and Ministry of Information, Media and Broadcasting Services ought to continue with risk communication messaging campaigns to promote COVID-19 prevention behaviours and to reduce vaccine hesitancy in urban areas. The messaging should be tailor-made with context specific preferred media sources to address community questions and concerns around COVID-19 vaccines.

l) Food Insecurity – It is recommended that the Ministry responsible for Social Protection, other line ministries as well as Development Partners, come up with and strengthen robust joint targeting mechanisms for urban areas which can be done through enumeration exercises. These should be sensitive to all nature of vulnerabilities, such as ‘eligible’ Persons with disabilities, the elderly, OVC, child-headed families and chronically ill persons, among others. This should be coupled with building of capacities and creation of market linkages for the targeted vulnerable people in urban areas.

m) Shocks and Hazards – There is need for the Government and its development partners to continue strengthening short-term response strategies that cushion urban households against these shocks, whilst looking into long-term resilience building strategies that will have lasting impacts on urban livelihoods.

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