

Manicaland Province



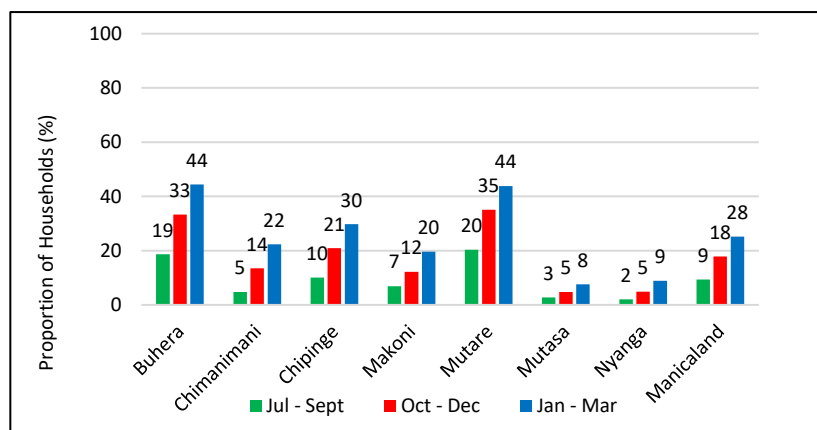
Purpose of the Rural Livelihoods Assessment

The overall purpose of the ZimVAC assessment was to provide an annual update on livelihoods in Zimbabwe's rural areas, for the purposes of informing policy formulation and programming appropriate interventions. This factsheet presents results of the ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment (RLA) 2023 for Manicaland province, highlighting efforts towards improvement of food and nutrition security and areas that require policy and intervention improvements.

28% Food Insecurity

28% of the households are projected to being food insecure during the peak hunger period (January-March 2024), this translates to about **485,486** individuals requiring **17,963 MT** of cereals at the peak of the hunger period.

Cereal Insecurity Progression by Quarter



Context

Manicaland Province is a province in eastern Zimbabwe. After Harare Province, it is the country's second-most populous province, with a population of 2.037 million, as of the 2022 census. After Harare and Bulawayo provinces, it is Zimbabwe's third-most densely populated province. Manicaland is bordered by Mashonaland East Province to the northwest, Midlands Province to the west, Masvingo Province to the southwest, and Mozambique to the east. It has an area of 36,459 square kilometers equal to 9.28% of the total area of Zimbabwe. The province is endowed with the country's major tourist attractions, which include Mutarazi Falls, Nyanga National Park and Zimbabwe's top three highest peaks. The province is divided into ten administrative subdivisions of seven rural districts and three towns/councils, including the provincial capital, Mutare.

Manicaland Province

2023 Rural Livelihoods Assessment Fact Sheet

485,486

Food Insecure Population & Cereal Requirements

	Cereal Insecure Population			Cereal Requirement (MT)		
	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Jul - Sept	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar
Buhera	50,715	90,640	120,853	1,876	3,354	4,472
Chimanimani	7,344	20,809	34,274	272	770	1,268
Chipinge	37,677	78,367	111,523	1,394	2,900	4,126
Makoni	20,014	35,320	56,511	741	1,307	2,091
Mutare	62,330	107,549	134,437	2,306	3,979	4,974
Mutasa	5,517	9,457	14,974	204	350	554
Nyanga	2,937	7,050	12,925	109	261	478
Manicaland	186,534	349,192	485,496	6,902	12,920	17,963

Crop Production

District	Proportion of Households that Grew Cereals (%)					Proportion of Households that Grew Legumes (%)					
	Orange maize	Maize	Sorghum	Finger Millet	Pearl Millet	Cowpeas	Groundnuts	Round nuts	Sugar beans	Nua 45 beans	Soya beans
Buhera	2.4	74.2	34.5	17.1	35.7	57.1	75.4	64.3	2.8	0.8	0.0
Chimanimani	1.2	86.9	9.2	3.2	3.2	16.3	10.0	2.0	27.9	5.6	1.6
Chipinge	5.2	67.5	22.5	1.2	0.8	6.8	5.6	2.8	12.0	0.0	0.0
Makoni	3.3	91.8	6.9	7.8	0.4	30.2	43.3	22.4	32.7	9.0	1.2
Mutare	2.0	90.4	8.4	2.0	11.2	44.6	26.3	16.7	6.4	2.0	0.4
Mutasa	2.4	81.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	10.8	2.8	27.1	5.6	0.0
Nyanga	2.8	84.7	19.7	5.6	18.1	31.3	60.6	11.6	24.9	8.4	0.4
Manicaland	2.8	82.4	14.5	5.3	9.9	27.1	33.1	17.5	19.1	4.5	0.5

Livestock Production

Cattle

Proportion of households that owned cattle

70%

Goats

Proportion of households that owned goats

42%

Prices of Agricultural Commodities

Cattle

Average
Price Per
Beast



**USD
301**

Goats

Average
Price Per
Beast



USD 35

Maize Grain

Average
Price Per
20L Bucket

**USD
5.71**

Maize Meal

Average
Price Per
10kg

**USD
6.20**

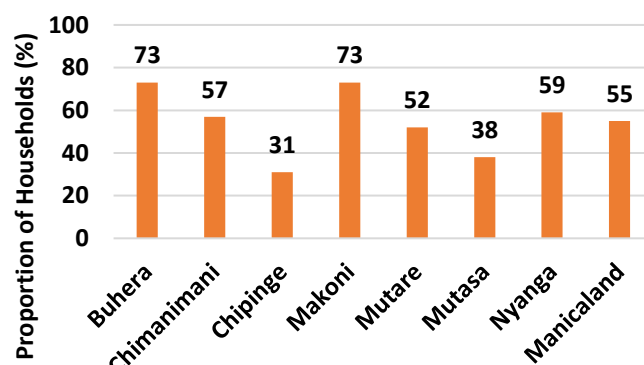


Climate Smart Agriculture

About **55%** of households practised

Pfumvudza/Intwasa whilst **32%** planted traditional grains.

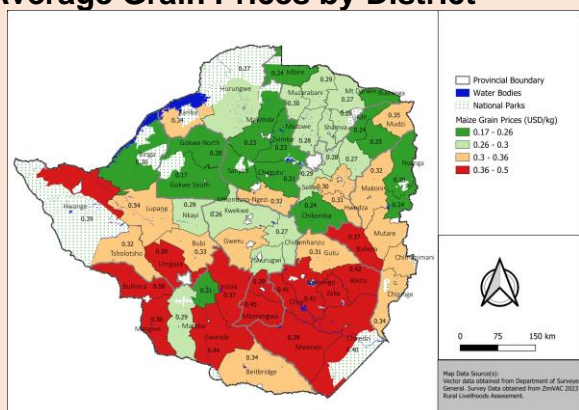
Households Practising Pfumvudza/Intwasa



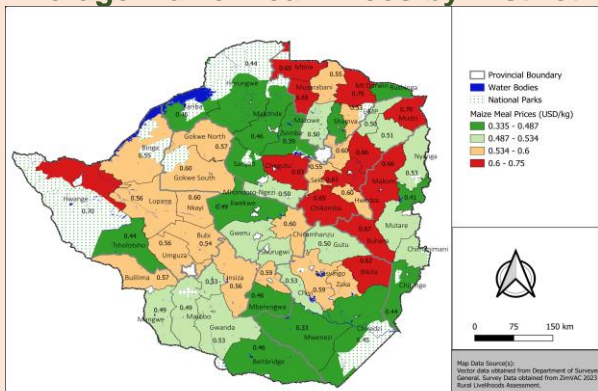
Cereal Sufficiency

About **19.7%** of the households had more than 12 months' supply of cereal. **45.7%** had 0-3 months cereal supplies.

Average Grain Prices by District



Average Maize meal Prices by District

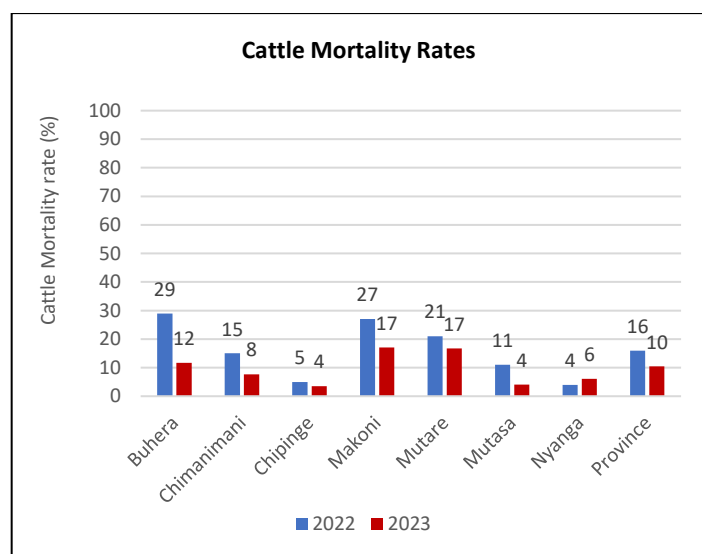


Cereal Sufficiency

	Household cereals in kgs	12+ months	0 to 11 months supply	0 to 9 months supply	0 to 6 months supply	0 to 3 months supply
Buhera	331.1	11.9	88.1	84.5	73.0	47.2
Chimanimani	301.5	12.4	87.6	85.3	75.3	49.4
Chipinge	312.4	16.9	83.1	79.5	73.9	61.0
Makoni	600.5	34.3	65.7	60.0	49.8	24.1
Mutare	265.2	9.2	90.8	87.6	77.3	57.0
Mutasa	312.3	17.1	82.9	78.1	68.9	54.6
Nyanga	514.7	36.5	63.5	57.8	46.2	26.5
Manicaland	376.8	19.7	80.3	76.1	66.3	45.7

Cattle Mortality

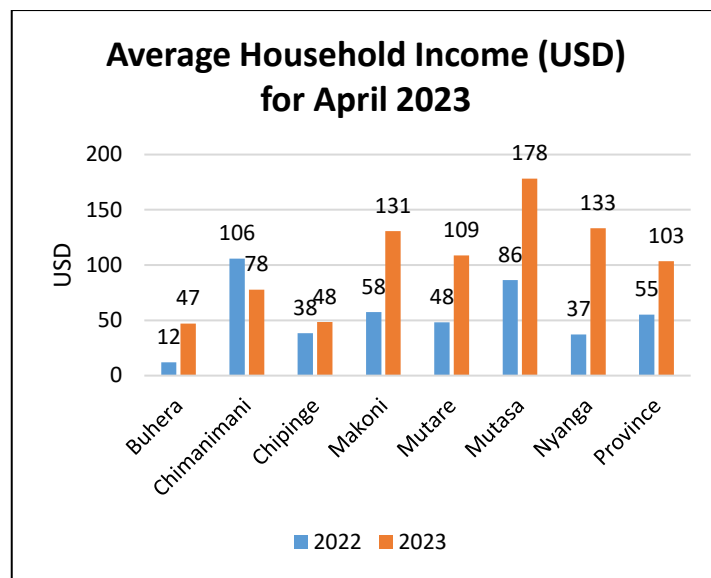
Cattle mortality in the province was at **10%**. Diseases resulted in **93%** of the deaths.



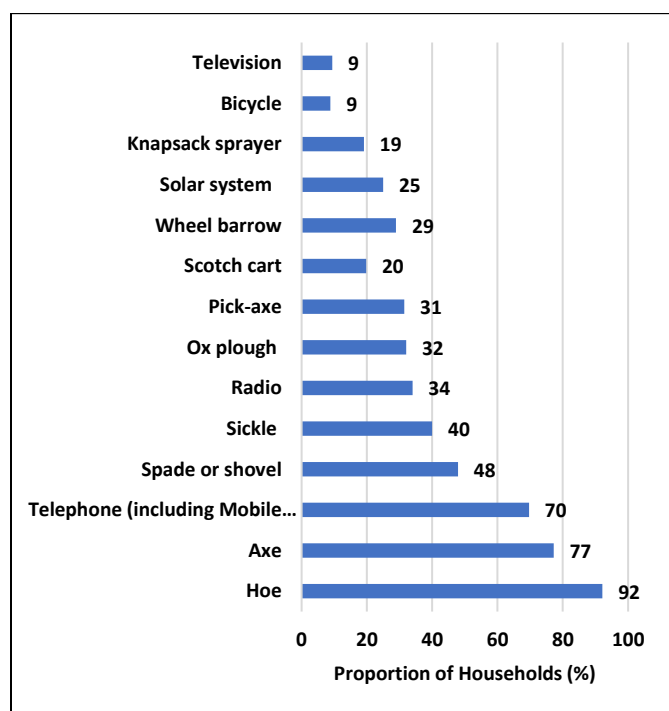
Income Sources

Casual labour (**40%**) and food crop production (**28%**) were the main income sources for the province.

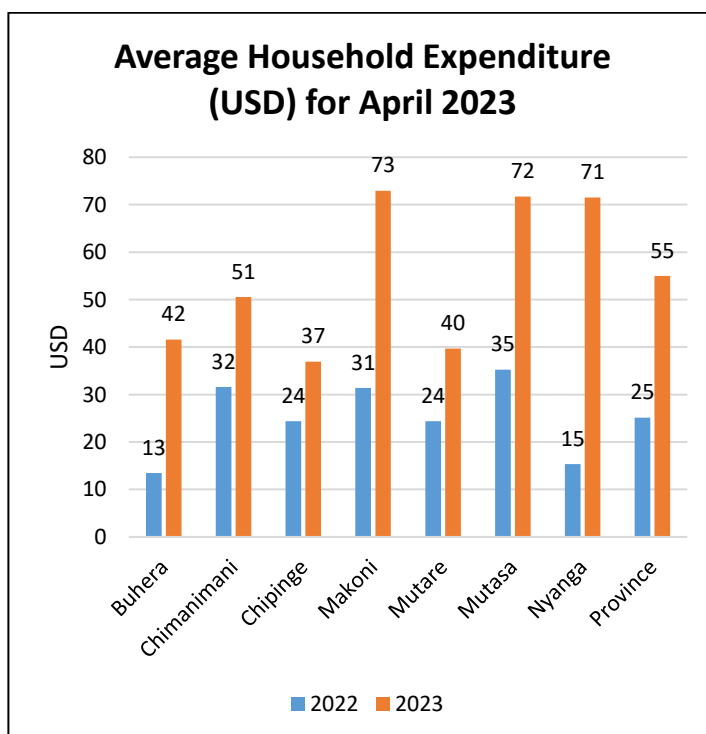
Average Income (USD)



Assets



Average Expenditure (USD)



Consumption Patterns

Dietary Diversity

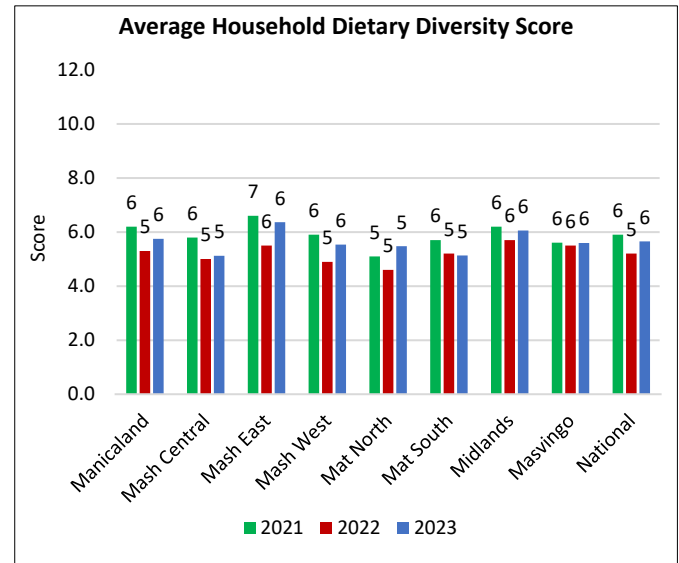
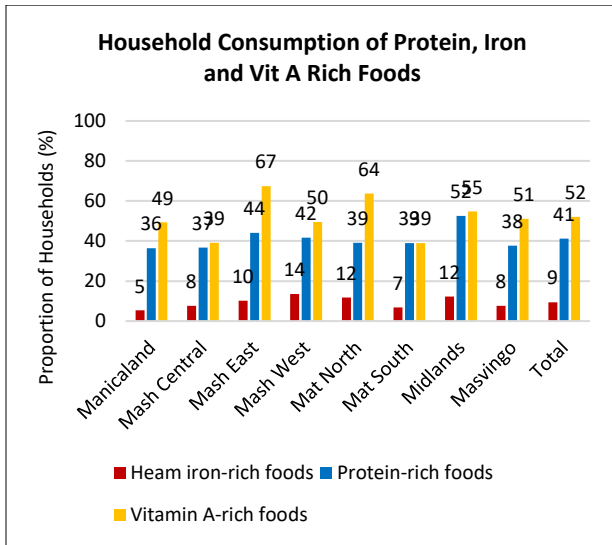
Food Consumption Score



Approximately, **52%** of the households in Manicaland consumed Vitamin A rich foods whilst **41%** consumed protein rich foods. **9%** consumed Hemoglobin rich foods.

Household Dietary Diversity Score

The average HDDS was **5.6**. The graph below shows the average number of days each food group was consumed.



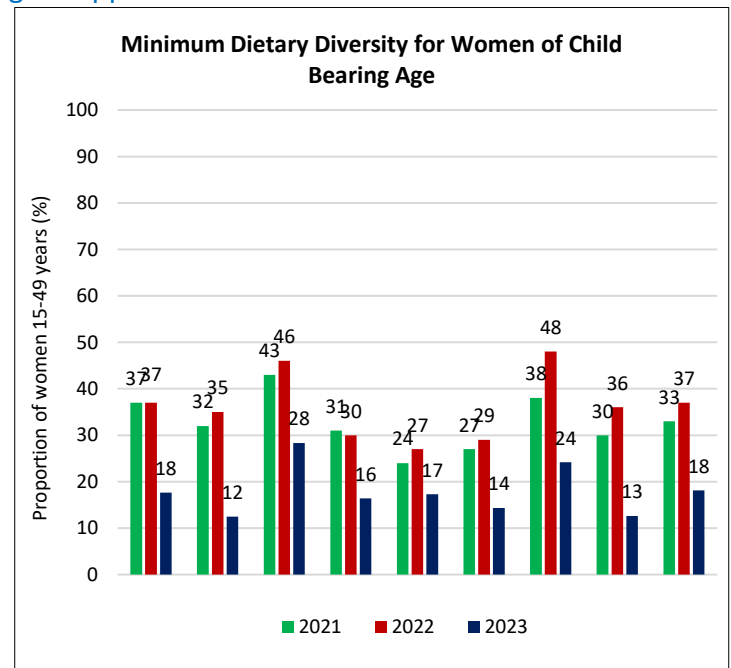
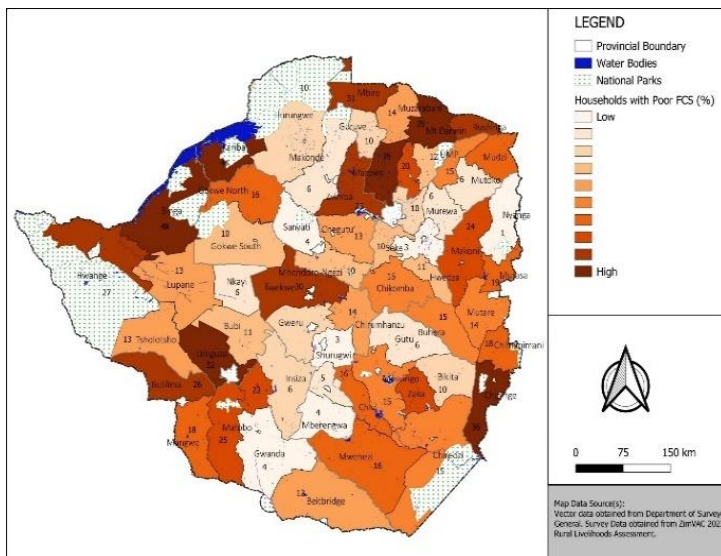
Food Consumption Patterns by District



Buhera (**59%**), Chipinge (**56%**) and Chimanimani (**51%**) had the highest proportion of households with poor consumption patterns.

Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (15-49 years)

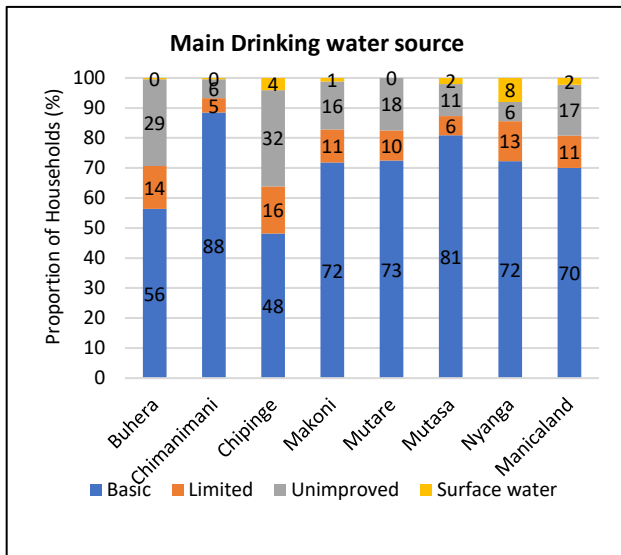
Minimum dietary diversity for women of childbearing age dropped from **37%** to **18%** in Manicaland.



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Feeding Practices

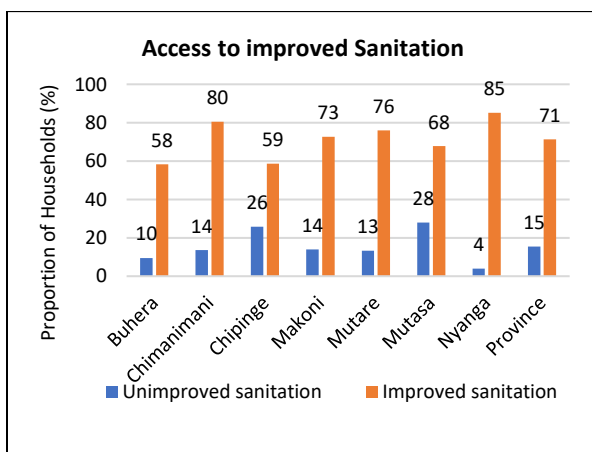
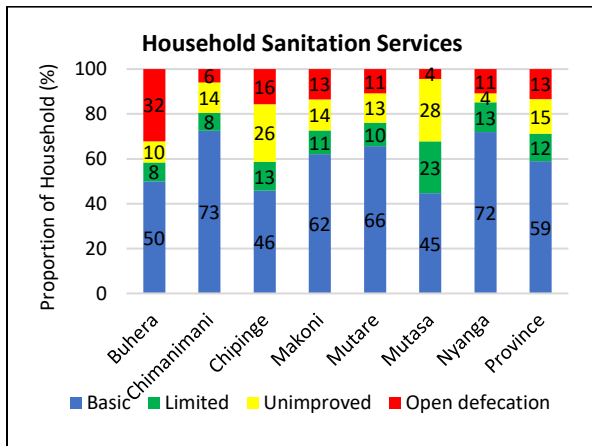
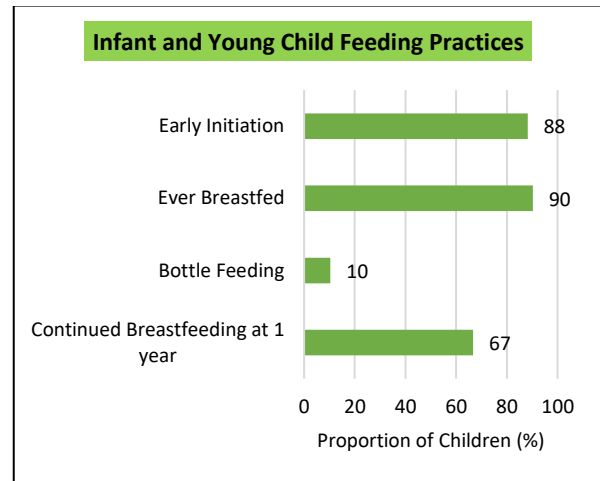
Drinking Water Services



Breastfeeding Practices

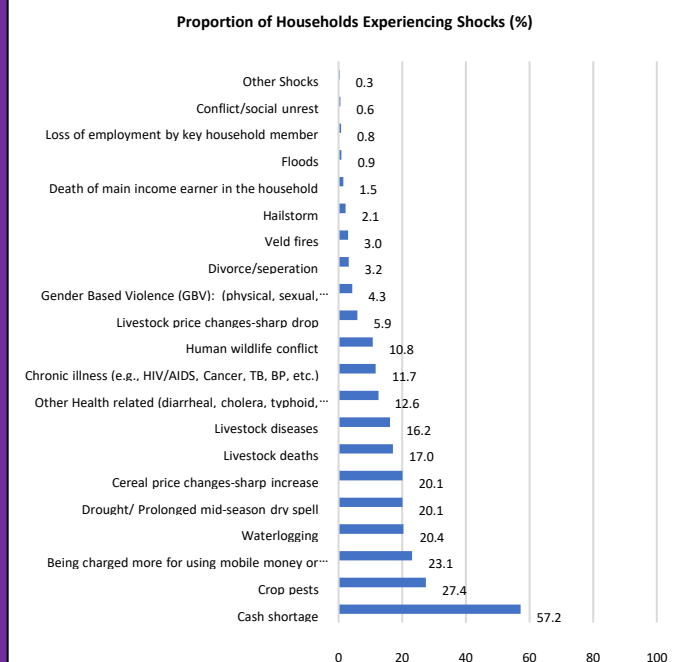


67% of the children in Manicaland were breast fed beyond 1 year.



Shocks and Hazards

Cash shortage was identified as the most common shock (57.2%), followed by crop pests (27.4%)



Vulnerable Populations



At Provincial level, 7.6% of the households had one or more members living with a disability. Buhera had the highest proportion (12.8%).

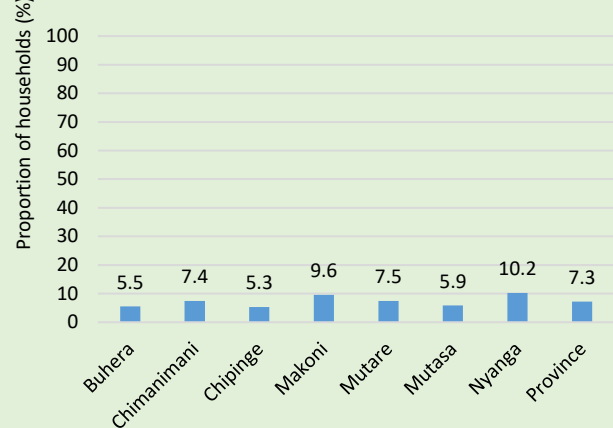


At provincial level, 15.5% of households had at least one orphan. Buhera was high on the list with 20.7%.

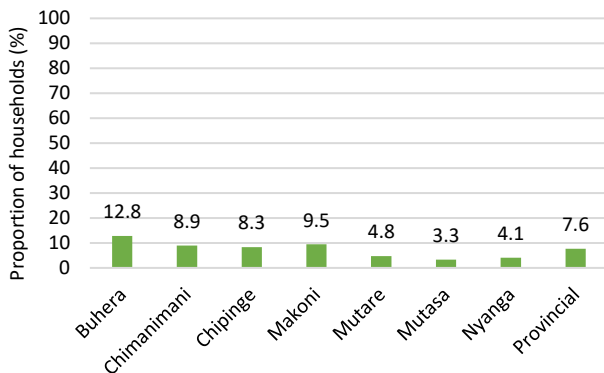


At Provincial level, 7.3% of the households had at least one member with a chronic condition. Nyanga had the highest proportion of households with chronic members (10.2%)

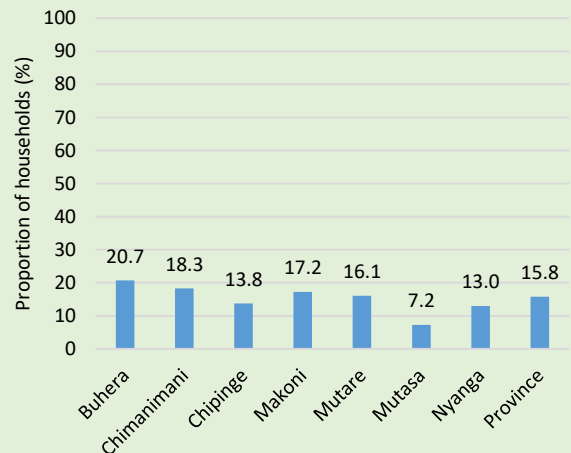
Proportion of Households with members that had at least one chronic condition



Proportion of Households with Members Living with a Disability



Orphaned Children



Recommendations

- ❖ The Government of Zimbabwe and humanitarian partners should consider distributing food/cash to vulnerable food insecure households during the lean season (October 2023-March 2024). GoZ and partners should consider introducing conditional assistance to households with able bodied members to avoid creating a dependency syndrome amongst these vulnerable communities.
- ❖ The Ministry of Agriculture should increase sensitization to smallholder farmers on the importance of growing bio-fortified crops such as orange maize and NUA-45. Only 2.5% of the households in Manicaland grew orange maize whilst 4.5% grew NUA-45.
- ❖ The Ministry of Agriculture should be applauded for high Pfumvudza adoption rates in Manicaland (55%). However more effort needs to be put towards encouraging smallholder farmers to adopt traditional grains (adoption is currently at 32%)
- ❖ An estimated 93% of all the cattle deaths in Manicaland province were a result of diseases, mainly Theileriosis (January disease). Efforts towards livestock vaccination and cattle dipping should be strengthened.
- ❖ Buhera (59%), Chipinge (56%) and Chimanimani (51%) had the highest proportion of households with poor food consumption patterns. The Ministry of Health should consider Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) programmes that promote good consumption patterns.
- ❖ Open defecation was high in Buhera district (32%). There is need to promote construction of toilets in the district.
- ❖ When planning for humanitarian and development projects, Manicaland Province stakeholders should consider the proportion of vulnerable households: (7.6% of the households had at least one member living with a disability, 15.8% of the households had at least one orphan and 7.3% of the households had at least one member with a chronic condition).