Rural Livelihoods Assessment May 2012 Report

ZIMVAC is coordinated by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) at

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Food & Nutrition Council

ZIMBABWE Vulnerability Assessment Committee

SIRDC

Foreword

- The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) is a consortium of Government, UN agencies, NGOs and other International Organisations led and regulated by Government.
- It is Chaired by the Food and Nutrition Council, a department in the Office of the President and Cabinet, housed within the SIRDC.
- ZimVAC has the mandate to generate information on the Zimbabwean population's vulnerability to food insecurity , livelihoods and other related socio-economic factors .
- The information is used for policy formulation and programming by Government and its development partners.
- Since its inception in 2001 ZimVAC has conducted four urban and ten rural livelihoods assessments .
- It is our joint honour and pleasure to present this report, a summary of the results of the eleventh rural livelihoods assessment conducted in April to May 2012.
- We sincerely hope the results will improve short, medium and long term planning aimed at improving the quality of life amongst rural Zimbabweans in a manner that enhances their contribution to overall socio-economic development of Zimbabwe.

George Kembo

ZimVAC Chairperson

Dr. Robson Mafoti

Chief Executive Officer - SIRDC

Acknowledgements

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- Office of the President and Cabinet
- Ministry of Finance
- Food and Nutrition Council
- Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre
- Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development
- Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development
- Ministry of Labour and Social Services
- Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development
- Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
- Ministry of Health and Child Welfare
- Ministry of Education, Arts, Sports and Culture
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- World Food Programme
- United States Agency for International Development
- Save the Children Zimbabwe
- Promoting Recovery In Zimbabwe (PRIZE)
- MSF
- CARE International
- Catholic Relief Services/ ORAP
- Plan International
- Oxfam
- Christian care
- New Vision
- World Vision
- Action Contre le Faim
- G.I.Z.
- Community Technology Development Trust

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Background and Introduction

Background

- The 2012 Rural livelihoods Assessment was conducted following three consecutive years of a relatively stable macro-economic environment in Zimbabwe.
- The economy grew by 9.3% in 2011 and is estimated to grow by 9.4% in 2012. However, the growth prospects for 2012 have been lowered by under-performance of major economic sectors in the first quarter of 2012 and the impact of the drought on the 2011/12 season's agricultural production.
- According to the Ministry of Agriculture, production of the major crops in 2011/2012 decreased compared to their production in the 2010/2011 season mainly due to a poor rainfall season in most parts of the country.

Crop	Production in Metric tonnes		
	2010/11	2011/12	% change
Maize	1 451 629	968 041	-33
Small grains	156 082	108 731	-30
Groundnuts	230 475	120 000	-33
Tobacco	131 500	133 607	+2
Cotton	249 904	254 888	-11

Objectives

- A consultative process involving the Government of Zimbabwe and its development partners formulated the assessment objectives guided by the ZimVAC's mandate of providing information for programming and policy formulation aimed at improving the livelihoods of the majority of rural Zimbabwe. The assessment objectives were also aligned with the desire to monitor the country's progress towards selected Millennium Development Goals to do with Education, Hunger and Poverty.

The 2012 rural livelihoods assessment had the following specific objectives:

- To determine the rural population that is likely to be food insecure in the 2012/13 consumption year, their geographic distribution and the severity of their food insecurity.
- To describe the socio-economic profiles of rural households in terms of such characteristics as their assets, income sources, incomes and expenditure patterns, food consumption patterns and consumption coping strategies.
- To identify and assess the functioning of current markets in rural districts of Zimbabwe.
- To assess cereal post-harvest practices and identify opportunities for addressing potential post-harvest losses.
- To assess access to education by rural households and identify challenges to optimum access of the service.
- To identify transitional development priorities for rural communities in all rural provinces of the country.

Technical scope

The 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment collected information on the following thematic areas:

- Household demographics
- Education
- Income and expenditure patterns and levels
- Food sources, consumption patterns, consumption coping strategies, nutrition
- Smallholder Agriculture (crop production, livestock production and irrigation)
- Agricultural produce and inputs markets
- Post harvest management by Smallholder Farmers
- Household food security
- Community livelihood challenges and development priorities

Assessment Methodology and Process

Assessment process

- Informed by the assessment objectives and the technical scope , a multi-institutional technical team drew on the main recommendations of a two-staged assessment methodology review process to design the 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment.
- The technical team conducted an analysis of shocks that affected rural livelihoods in Zimbabwe in the 2011/12 consumption year as well as hazards that are likely to affect rural livelihoods in the 2012/13 consumption year. Drought was identified as the major relevant shock to rural households in the 2011/12 consumption year and its impact was going to have major ramifications on rural livelihoods in the 2012/13 consumption year. Areas most affected by this hazard were mapped out and used to define one of the assessment's sampling strata.
- Two primary data collection instruments, a community group interview summary form and a structured household questionnaire, were developed by the technical team.
- A team of 24 assessment supervisors was recruited from the Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental Organisations who are members of ZimVAC. These underwent a training- of -trainers training in all aspects of the assessment.
- Ministry of Local Government coordinated the recruitment of eight provincial coordinators for the assessment and these in turn coordinated the recruitment of at least 4 district level enumerators in each of the 60 rural districts of Zimbabwe. Experience in data collection was used as one of the key enumerator selection criteria.

Assessment process

- In addition to enumerator recruitment, provincial coordinators mobilised vehicles for use by district enumerators from various Government departments as well as relevant NGOs in the respective districts.
- In each of the eight rural provinces, a 4 day training of district enumerators in assessment data collection methods was conducted by the assessment supervisors during the period 23 April to 26 April 2012.
- Primary data collection took place from 27 April 2012 to 9 May 2012 under the supervision of the 24 supervisors supported by four national level supervisors and the eight provincial coordinators.
- Centralised data entry commenced in Harare four days after data collection began and it was completed on 14 May 2012, giving way to an intensive process of checking accuracy of data entry and consistence of collected data by the assessment technical team. Outliers were identified and verified.
- Data analysis and reporting was done from 18 May to 1 June 2012 by the assessment technical team who used various secondary data to contextualise their analysis and reporting. The analysis and reporting was subjected to peer review and correction.
- The assessment results were compiled into two main reports: a summary version and a more detailed technical report that will be disseminated to stakeholders at national, provincial and district level. Electronic copies will also be made available on the FNC website, the Nutrition and Agriculture Cluster websites , on CDs and will be shared via email.

Primary Data Collection Sample

- The sample was designed such that key assessment results were representative at district, province and livelihood zone levels.
- A total of 11 251 households were interviewed in all 8 rural provinces and 60 rural districts.
- 799 community key informant interviews were held in all 8 rural provinces and 60 rural districts.
- A minimum of 15 enumeration areas (EAs) were visited in each district and 12 households were interviewed in each enumeration area.
- The sampled enumeration areas were derived by probability proportional to size (PPS), using the ZIMSTAT 2002 sampling frame.

Province	Number of Households Interviewed
Manicaland	1 259
Mash Central	1 440
Mash East	1 614
Mash West	1 403
Mat North	1 440
Mat South	1 260
Masvingo	1393
Midlands	1442
TOTAL	**11 251**

Data Collection and Analysis

- Collected primary Data was entered using the Census and Surveys Processing system (CS Pro) and exported into the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).
- Most of the Primary data analysis was done using SPSS and complemented by Ms Excel and Geographic Information Systems(GIS) packages.
- Relevant conceptual frameworks informed the analysis of the different thematic areas.
- Secondary data derived from sources such as the First and Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessment 2012, Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 2011 and the Monetary Policy among others was used to contextualise the results.

Description of Sampled Households

Sample description

Age Category (Year)	Proportion of People in the category %		
	Male	Female	Total
0-4	17	16	16
5-17	39	35	37
18-59	36	41	39
60 +	8	8	8
Total	100	100	100

- The majority of people in the sampled households were in the age groups 5-17 years(37%) and 18-59years (39%).
- These demographic characteristics are similar to those of the 2011 ZimVAC rural livelihoods assessment.

Household Size and dependency ratio

Province	Dependency Ratio
Manicaland	1.68
Mashonaland Central	1.48
Mashonaland East	1.52
Mashonaland West	1.42
Matabeleland North	1.71
Matabeleland South	1.85
Midlands	1.66
Masvingo	1.78
National	1.63

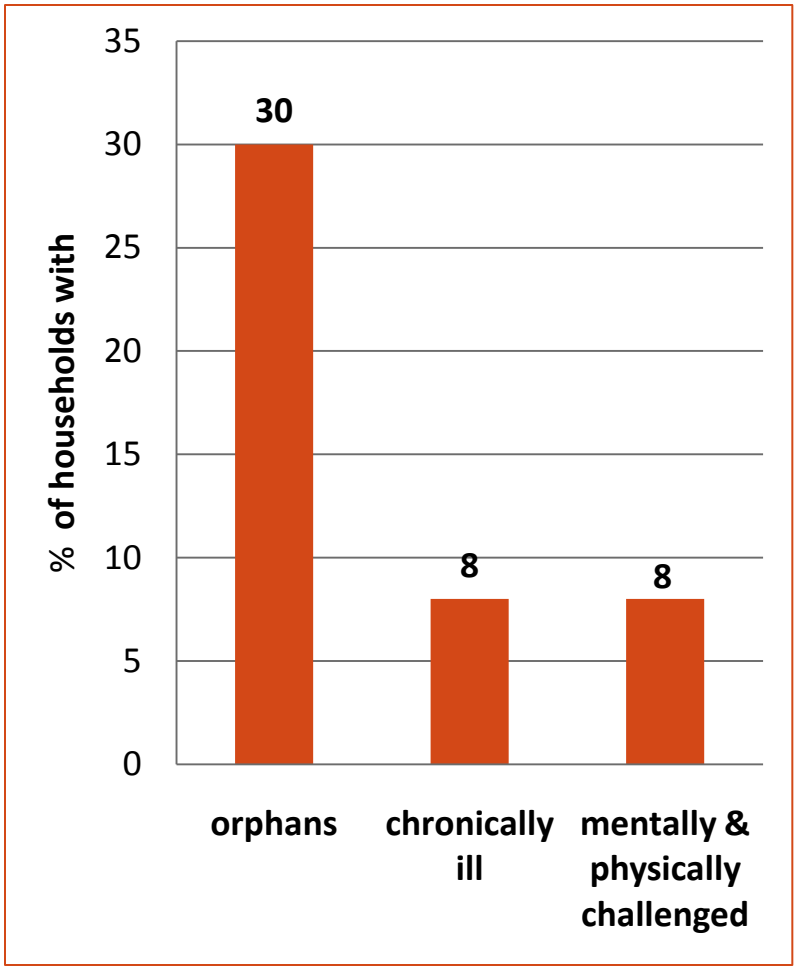
- The national average household size was 5 people. Note: there were no significant differences amongst provinces
- The national average dependency ratio was 1.63.
- Matabeleland South had the highest dependency ratio of 1.85 followed by Masvingo with 1. 78.

Sex and marital status of household head

Household Characteristics	Proportion of Households
Male headed	66 %
Female headed	34 %
Married living together	65 %
Married living apart	7 %
Divorced/ separated	5 %
Widow/widower	22 %
Never married	2 %

- This picture is very similar to that obtained in the 2011 ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods assessment and other surveys with similar designs and geographic coverage.

Selected Household vulnerability indicators

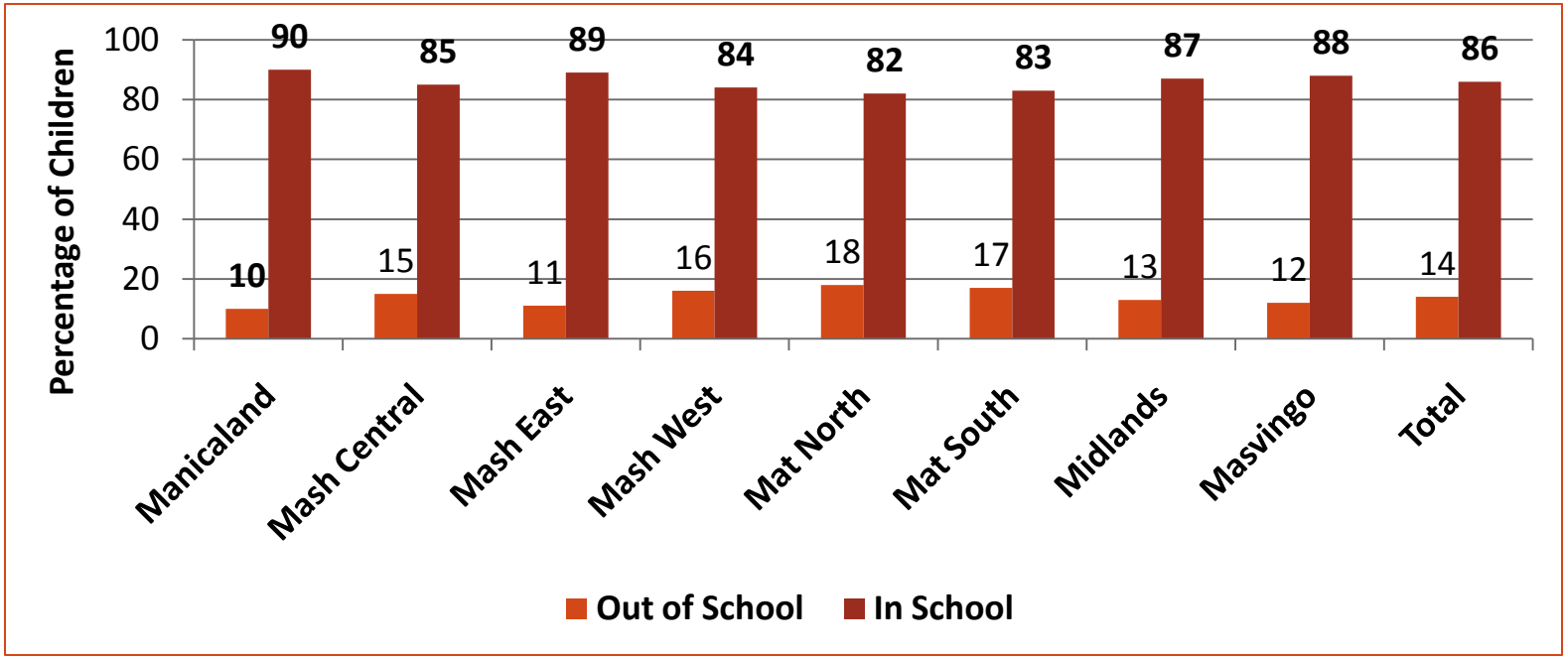


- 30% of the sampled households had at least an orphan.
- 8% of the sampled households had a chronically ill member.
- 8% of the sampled households had a mentally or physically challenged member.

Education

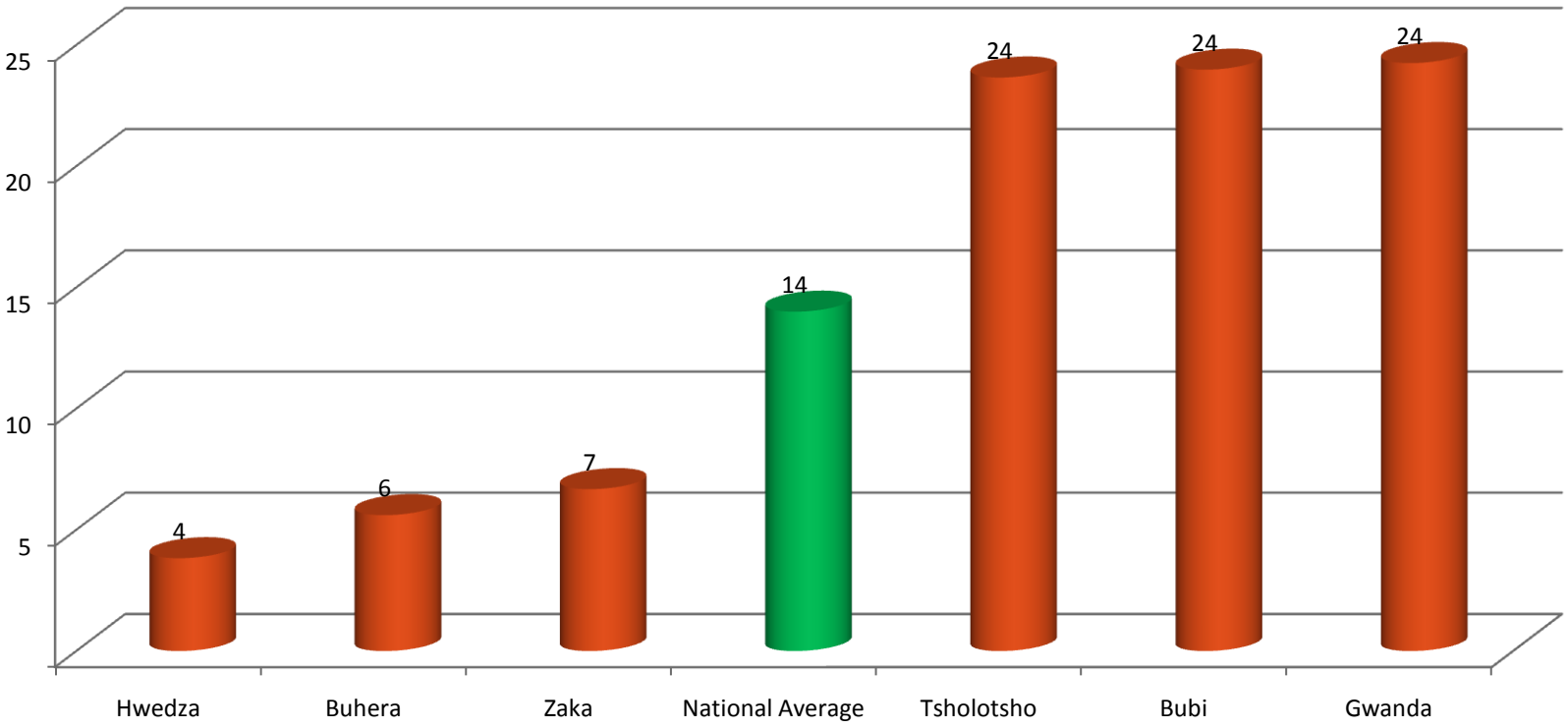
To assess access to education by rural households and identify challenges to optimum access of the service.

School attendance by province



- About 14 % of children of school going age in the sampled households were not attending school. These were housed in 18% of the sampled households.
- The proportion of children not in school was highest in Matabeleland North (18%) and Matabeleland South (17%) followed by Mashonaland West (16%).

School Attendance by Districts



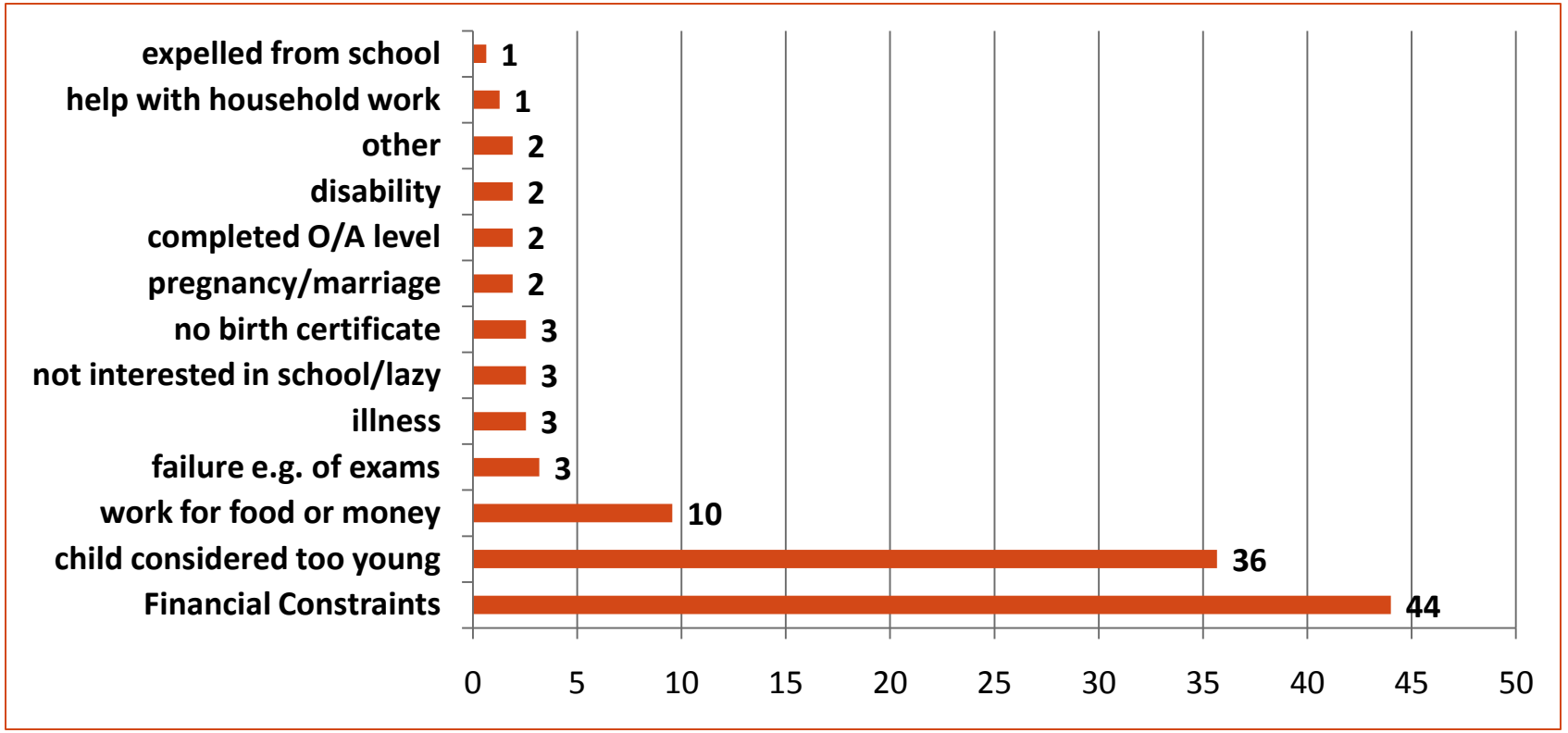
- The proportion of children not in school was highest in Tsholotsho, Bubi and Gwanda districts, all at 24%. It was lowest in Hwedza (4%), followed by Buhera (7%) and Zaka (7%).
- This pattern needs to be investigated more closely to decipher the major determinants of the picture

School Attendance by Sex of Children

Province	Boys(%)		Girls(%)	
	Out of School	In School	Out of School	In School
Manicaland	11	89	11	89
Mash Central	16	84	17	83
Mash East	13	87	12	88
Mash West	18	82	17	83
Mat North	23	77	16	84
Mat South	21	79	16	84
Midlands	14	86	13	87
Masvingo	14	86	14	86
Total	16	84	14	86

- About 16% of the boys of school-going age from the sampled households were not in school at the time of this assessment. This was two percentage points more than the proportion of girls not in school (14%).
- Matabeleland North (23%) and Matabeleland South (21%) had the highest proportion of boys not in school. The highest proportion of girls not in school was found in Mashonaland West (17%) , Mashonaland Central (17%) and the two Matabeleland provinces(16%).
- Manicaland province had the least proportion(11%) of both boys and girls not in school

Reasons for Being Out of School

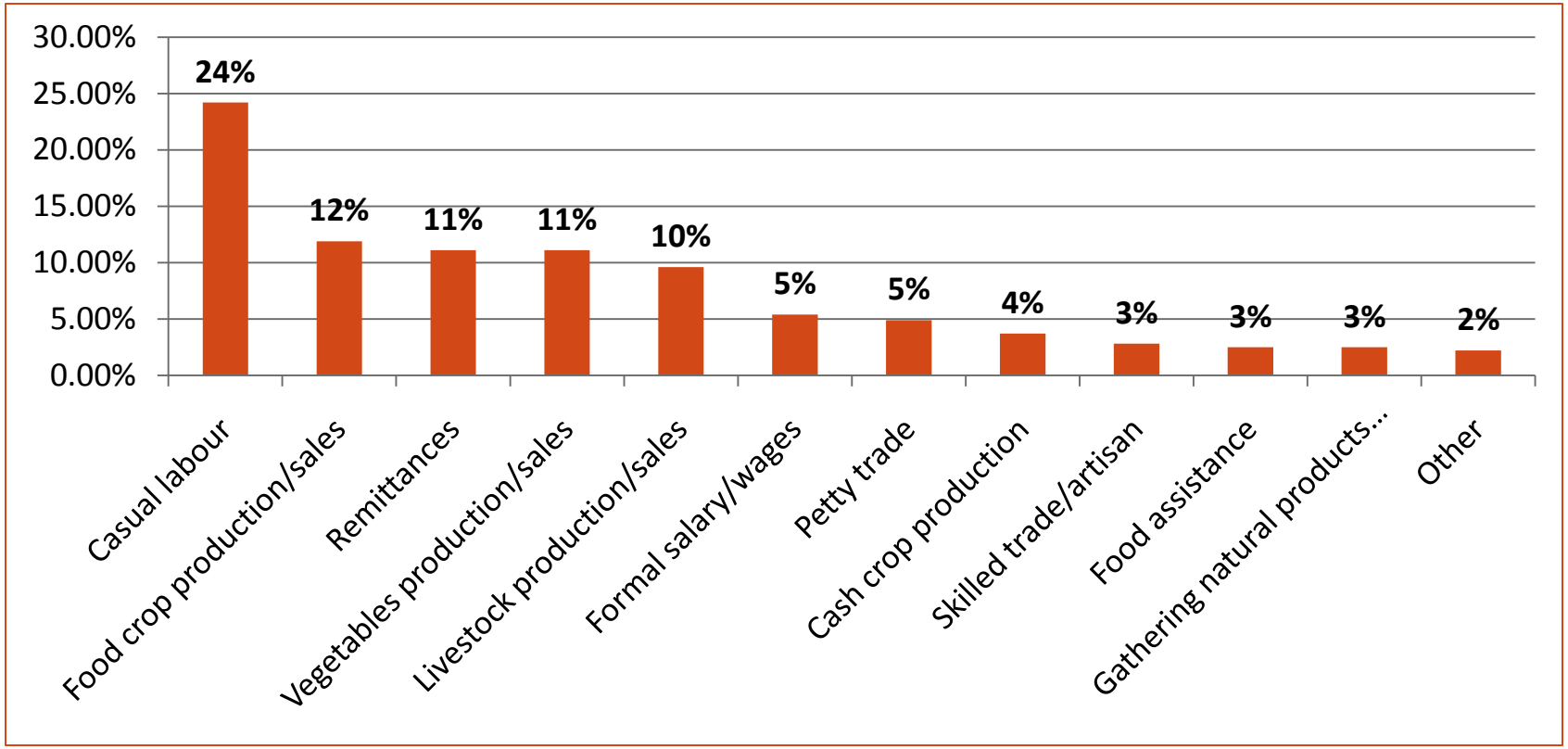


- The most common reasons for children not being in school were financial constraints, children considered to be too young and having to work for food/money.
- The top two reasons were the same last year but the relative rank for work for food/money was higher this year.

Household Income and Expenditure

To describe the socio-economic profiles of rural households in terms of such characteristics as their income sources, income and expenditure patterns.

Most Common Income Sources used by rural households

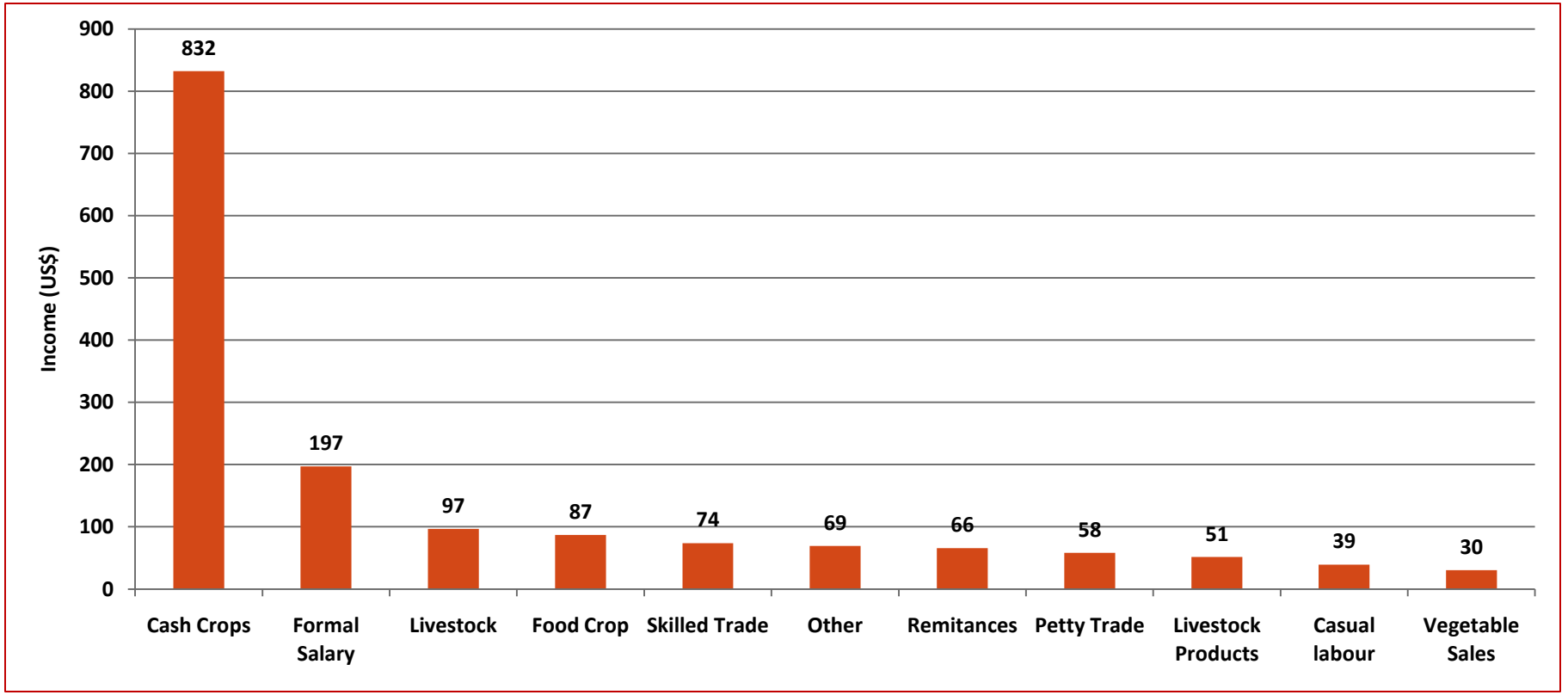


- Casual Labour was reported as the most common cash income source by 24% of the sampled rural households. This was followed by Food crop production/sales (12%) and vegetable production/ sales and remittances (11%)

Income sources: Provincial Outlook

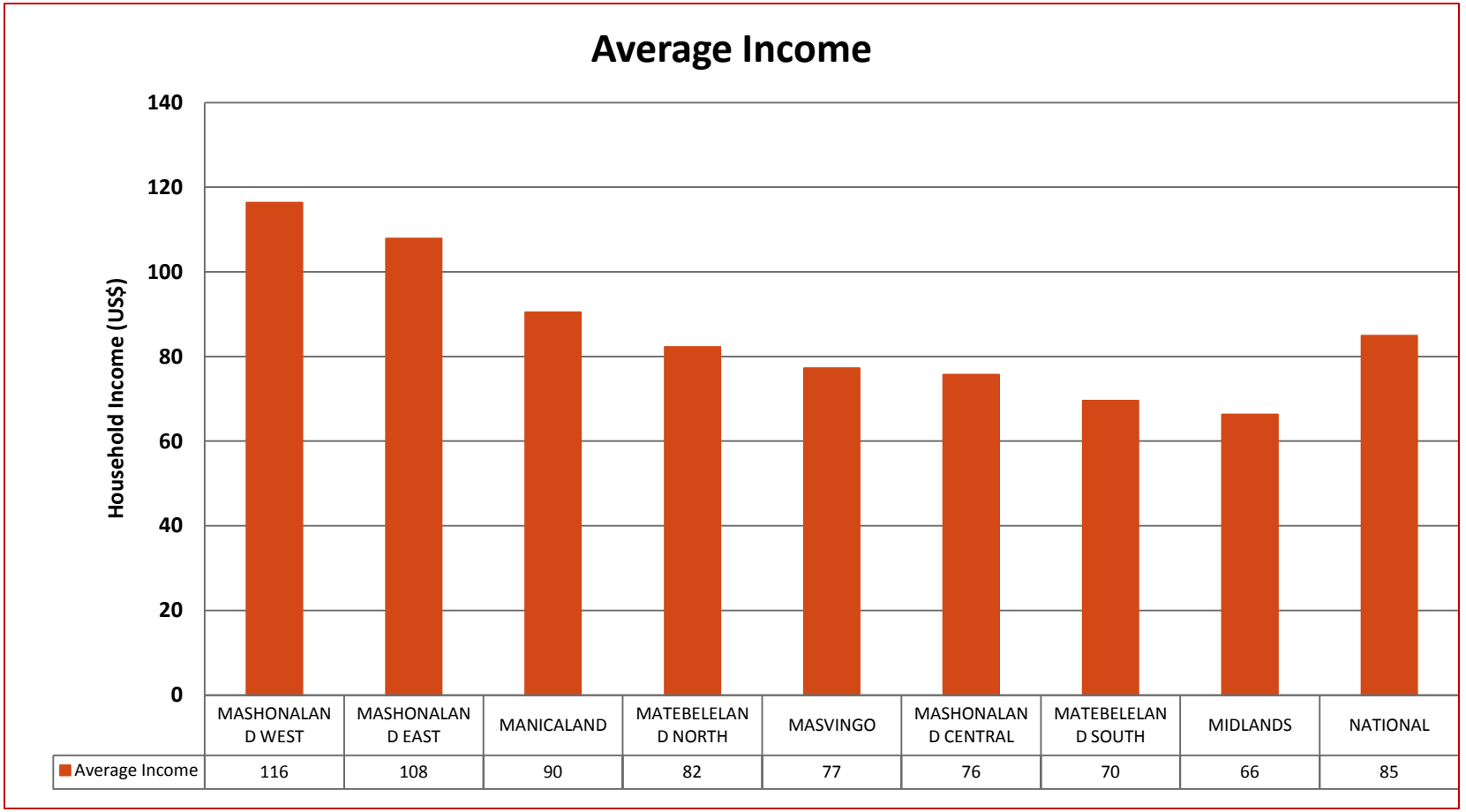
- All Provinces ranked Casual Labour as the most common income source.
- All Mashonaland Provinces ranked food crop and vegetable production and sales second after casual labour.
- Livestock production and sales was reported as an important income source predominantly in Matabeleland North.
- The prevalence of remittances as a common income source was predominantly noted in Masvingo and Matabeleland South by 13% and 14% of the sampled households respectively.

Average income obtained in April for most common income sources



- The highest average income was from cash crop production at $832, followed by formal salaries at $197. The high income from cash crops was attributed to Tobacco sales, which coincided with the data collection period for this assessment.
- Despite being reported as the most prevalent income activity by all rural provinces, casual labour and vegetable sales had the least income for April 2012.

Average Household Income by Province: April 2012



- For April 2012, the highest average household income was reported in Mashonaland West at US$116, followed by Mashonaland East with $108.
- Midlands reported the least amount of the average income in April 2012 at $65.

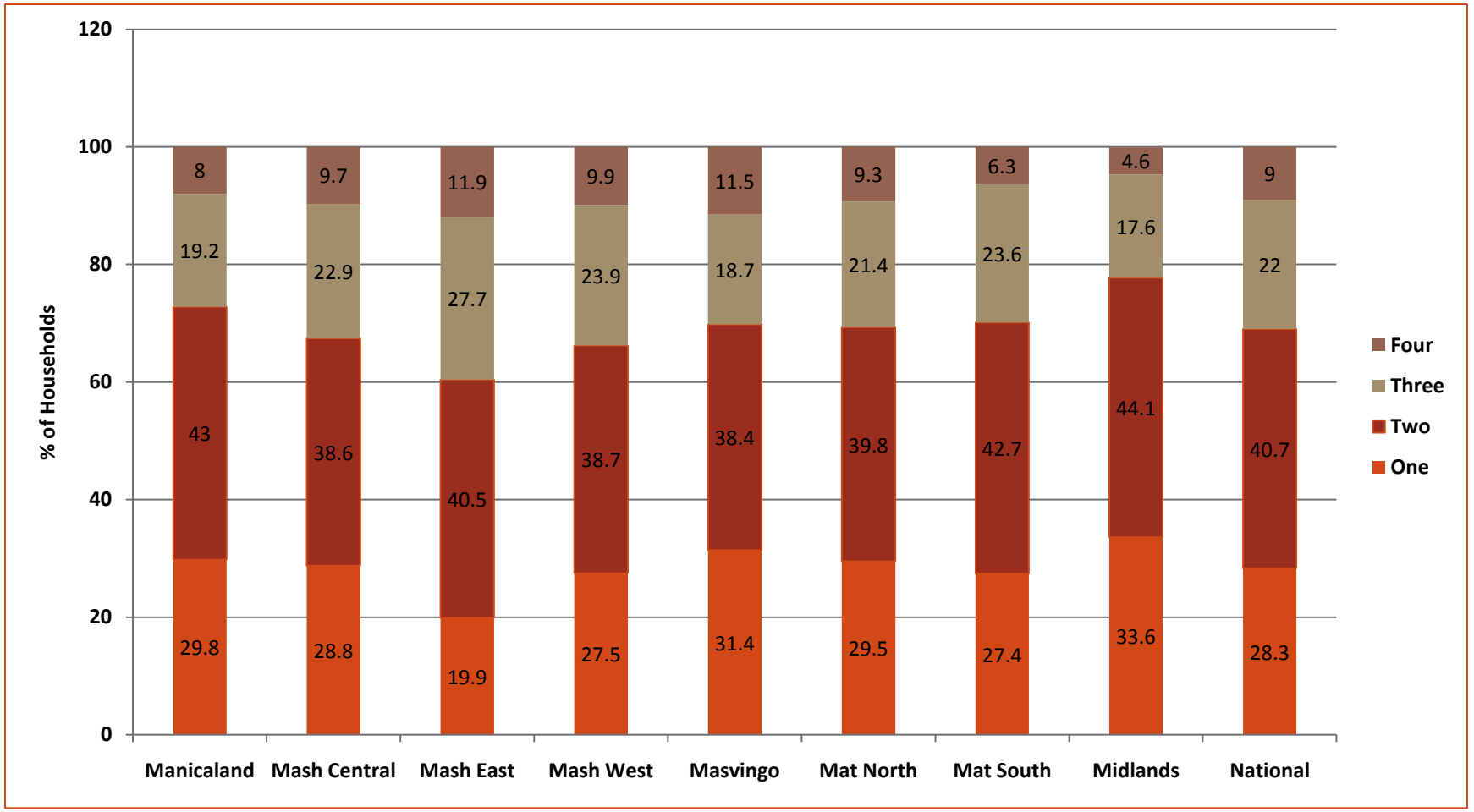
Average Household Income distribution: April 2012

- It was recorded that 66% of the sampled households earned less than the National Average of $85.

Average Household Income Distribution by Province: April 2012

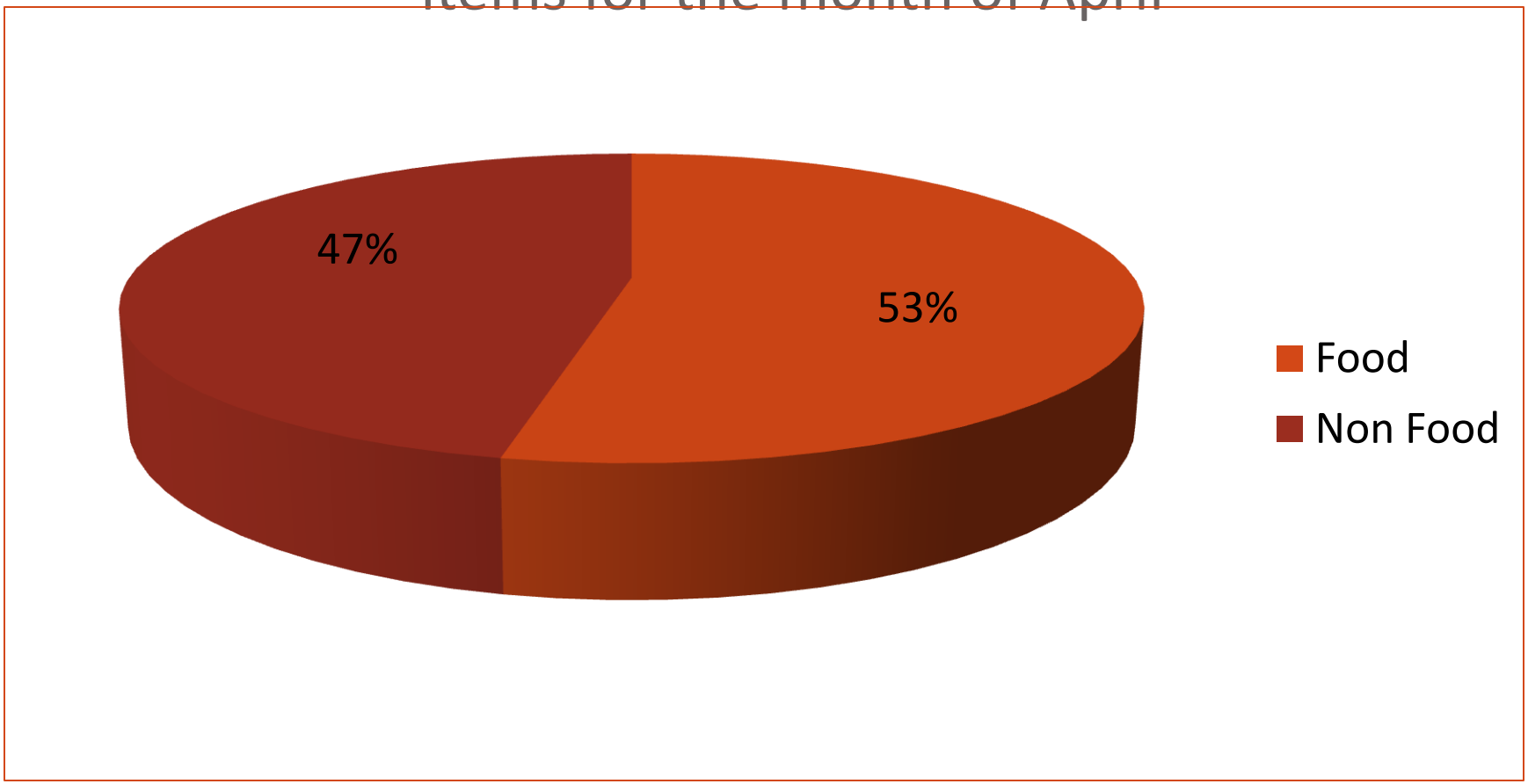
RANGE (US$)	MANICALAND	MASH CENTRAL	MASH EAST	MASH WEST	MASVINGO	MAT NORTH	MAT SOUTH	MIDLANDS
0-10	8.1%	17%	3.2%	10.7%	9.5%	10%%	14.4%	10.7%
10 -20	9.4	14.6	6.9	8	13.4	13	8.7	12.8
20 -40	21	18.8	16.8	14.5	23.3	21.6	17.4	23.1
40-60	14.9	11.5	16.4	13.7	12	13.9	14.3	16.2
60-90	13.1	10.1	16.1	13.5	10.7	11.1	17.3	12.8
90-120	9	5.8	10.8	8.1	8.1	7.6	8.5	6.9
120-180	7.1	7.8	9.7	10.9	8.6	6.7	7.6	5.7
180-250	5.1	3.2	7.2	5.4	4.4	4.7	4.5	3.5
250+	12.2	11.1	12.9	15.2	10	11.4	7.3	8.3

Diversity of Household income sources



•Most sampled rural households reported that they relied on at least two income sources, showing the diverse nature of rural household livelihood strategies.

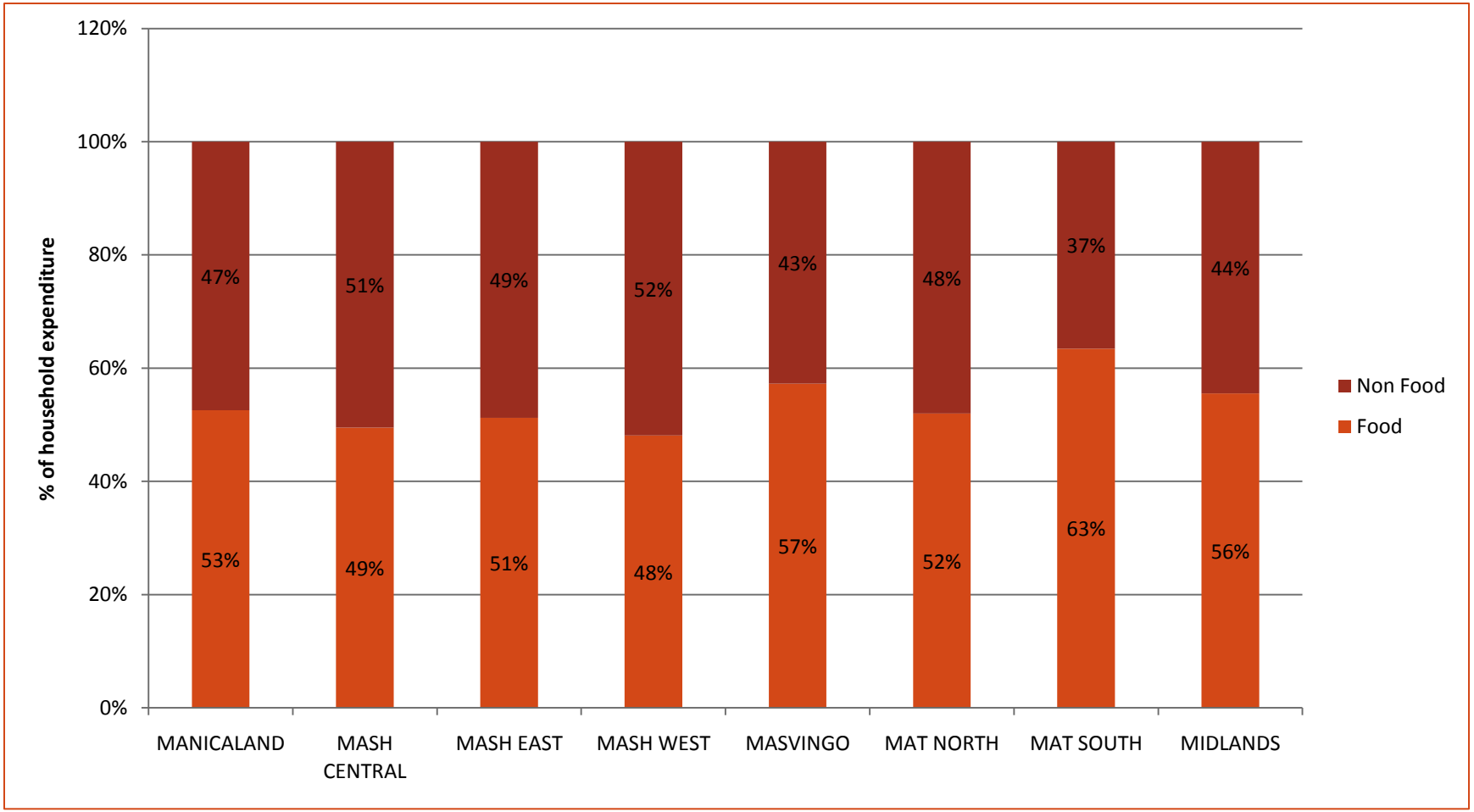
Ratio of household expenditure : Food and non-food items for the month of April



• Food items constituted the greatest share of most rural households' expenditure at 53% , as compared to the share of non-food items at 47%.

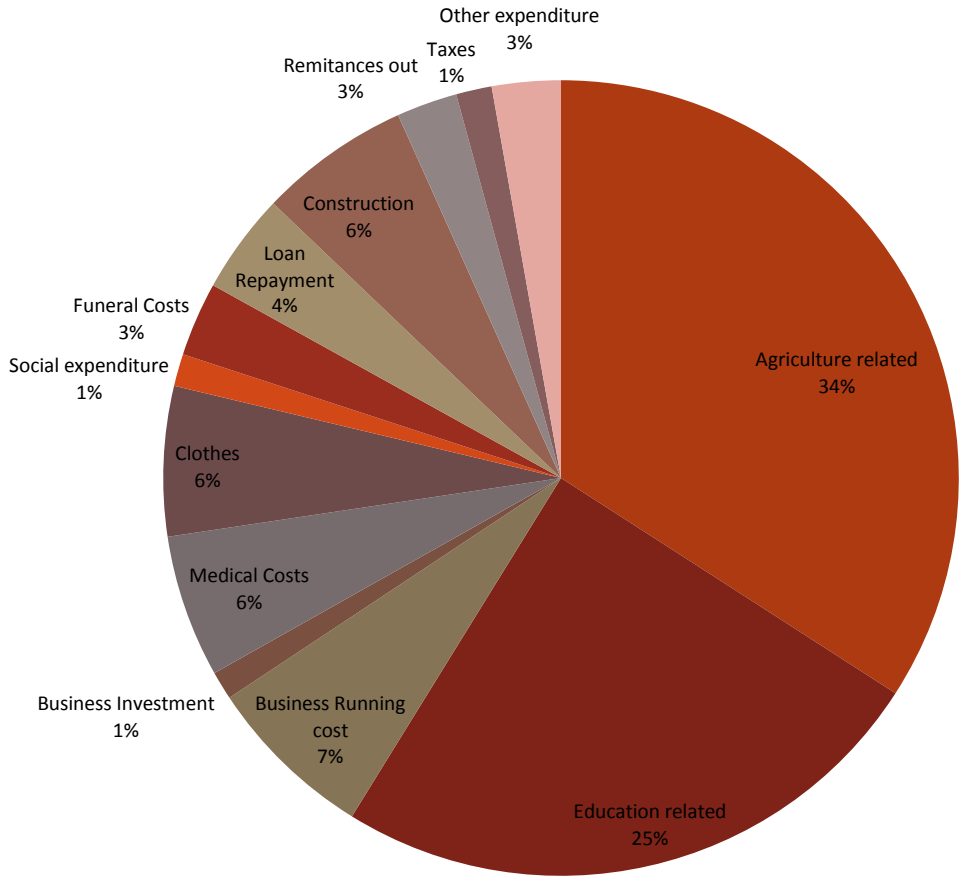
•Given the food security situation in the country, the proportion of expenditure towards food might get higher as the season progresses.

Provincial Outlook: Food and Non Food Expenditure



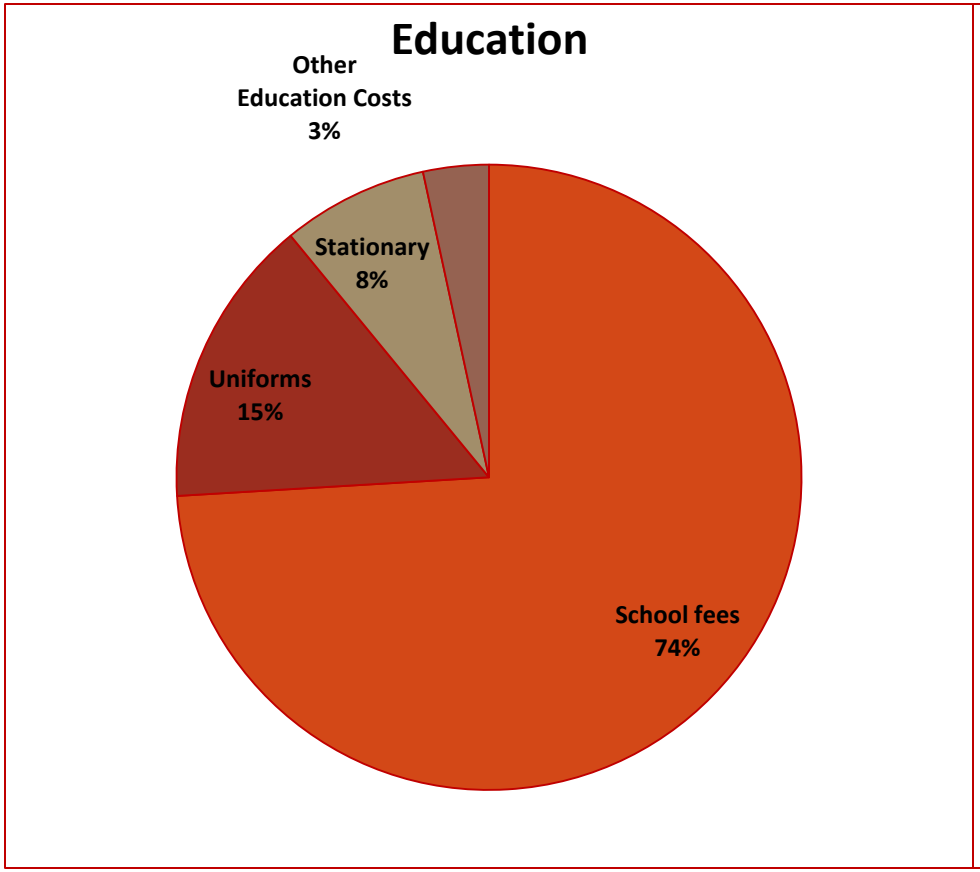
• Matabeleland South had the highest expenditure on food items (63%) and Mashonaland West had the highest expenditure on non-food items (52%).

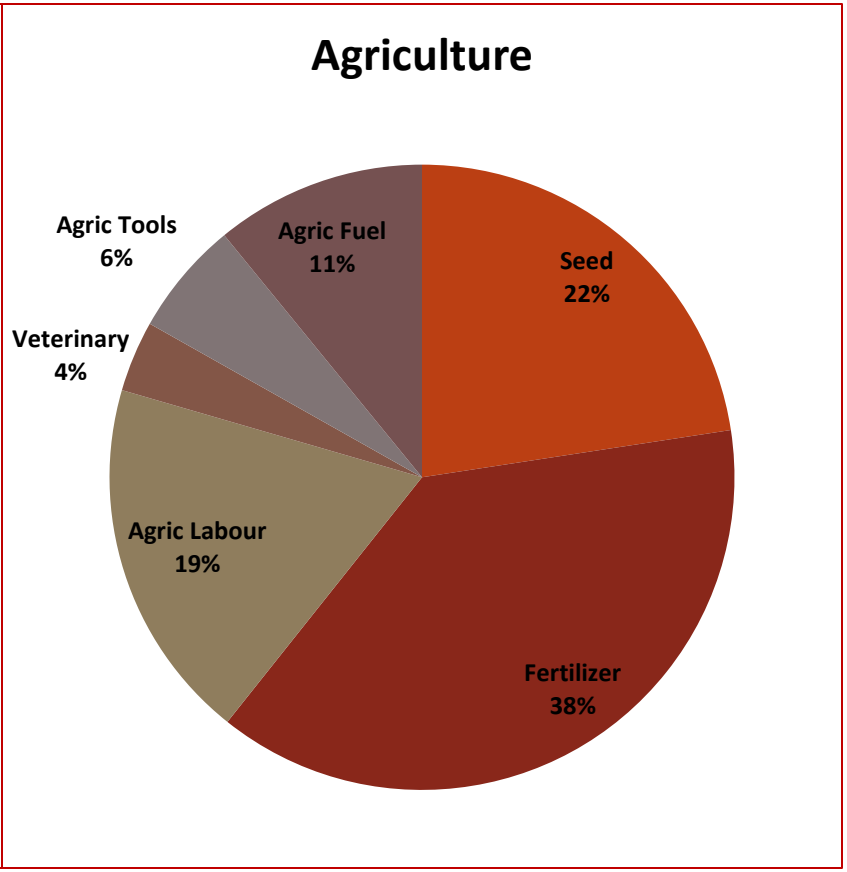
Six month Average Expenditure breakdown



- 34% of household expenditure over six months was for Agriculture related activities while 25% was for education.

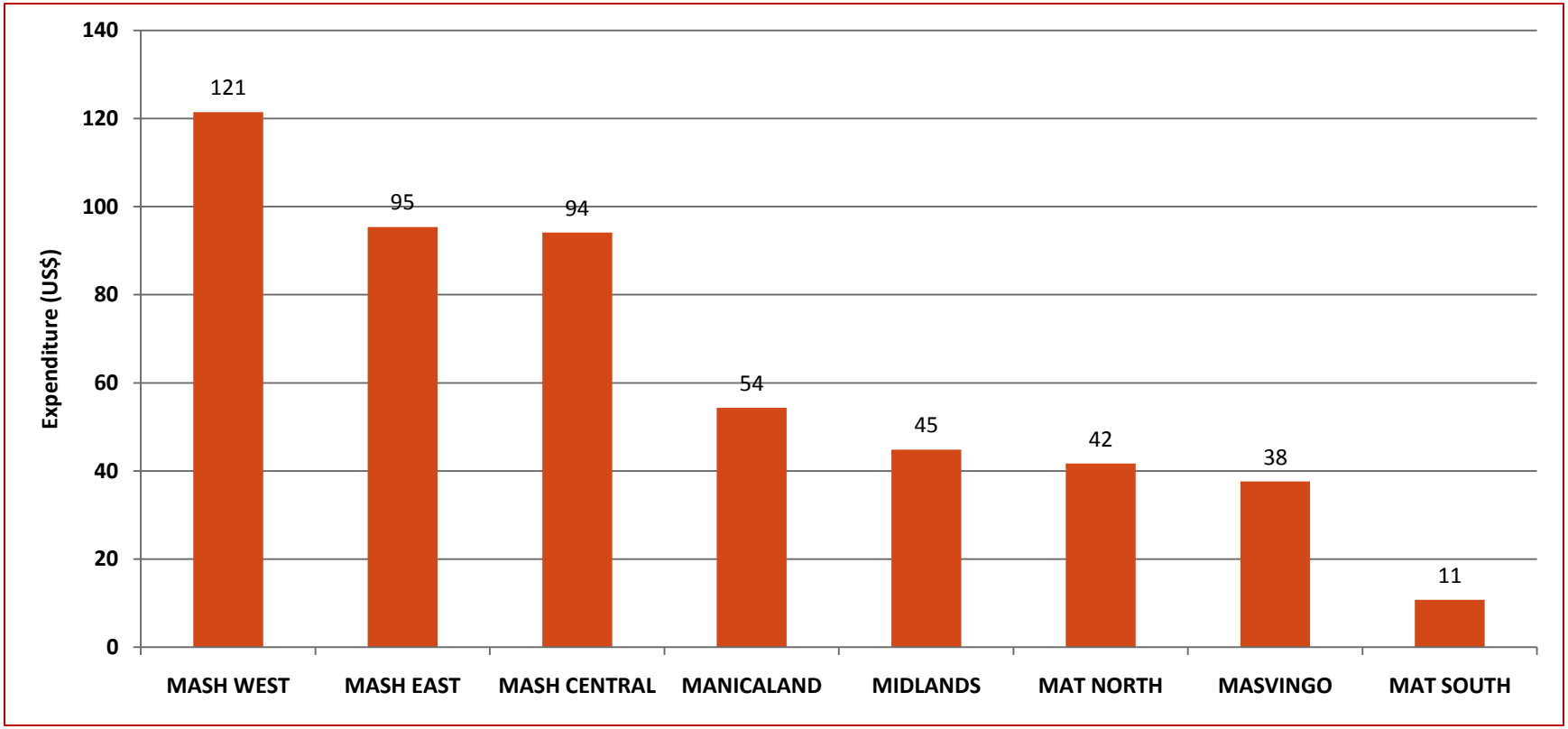
Six month Average Expenditure breakdown: Education and Agriculture





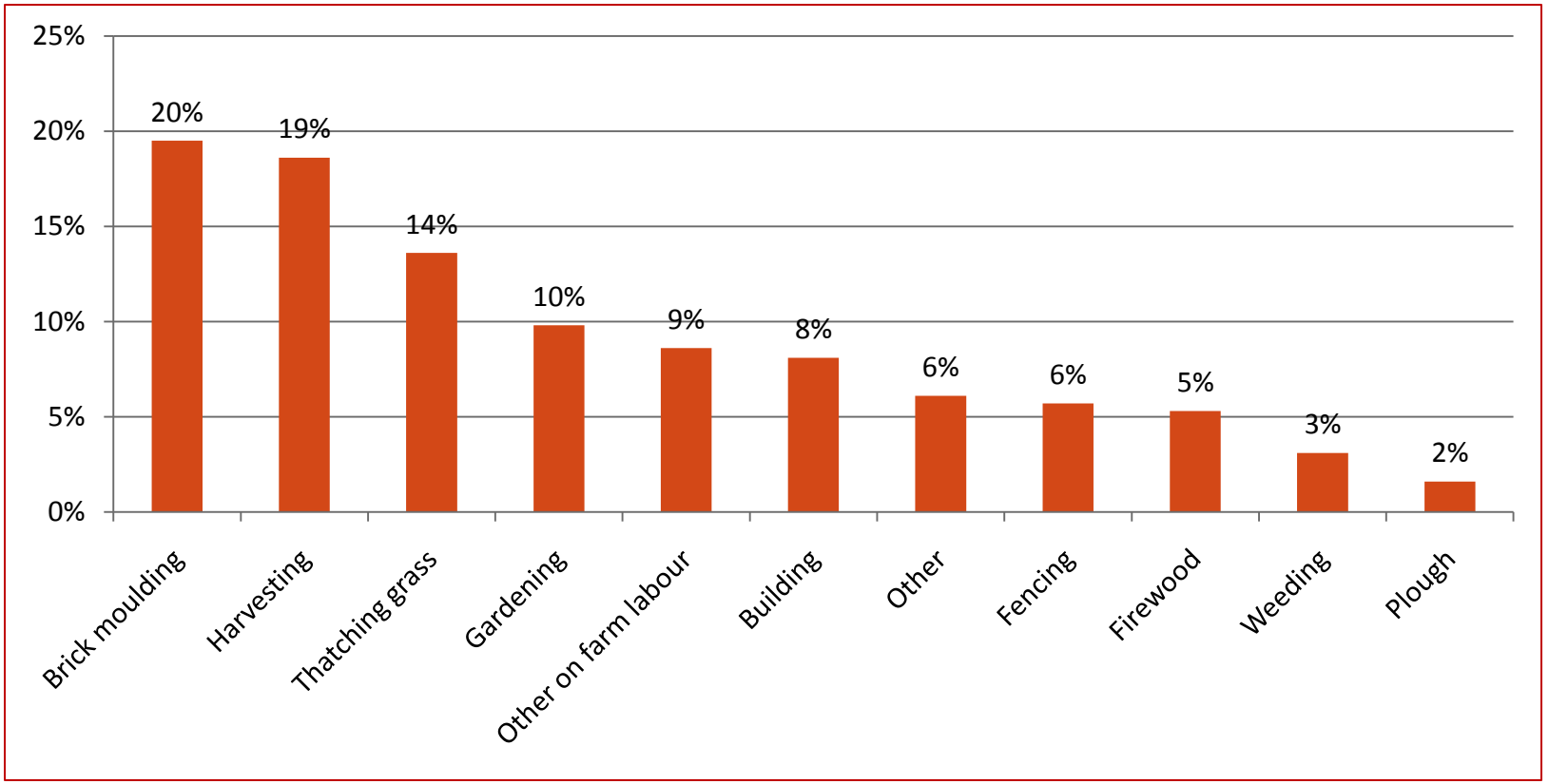
- The highest education expense item was school fees followed by uniforms.
- For the agricultural expenses fertilisers (38%) , seeds (22%) and agricultural labour (19%) accounted for the largest shares.

Agriculture Expenditure by Province



•Mashonaland West reported the highest average expenditure on Agricultural related commodities at $121 followed by Mashonaland East with $95. This is chiefly due to the reported prevalence of Agricultural based income activities obtaining in the said Provinces.

Communities reporting casual labour options to be available for April- June 2012



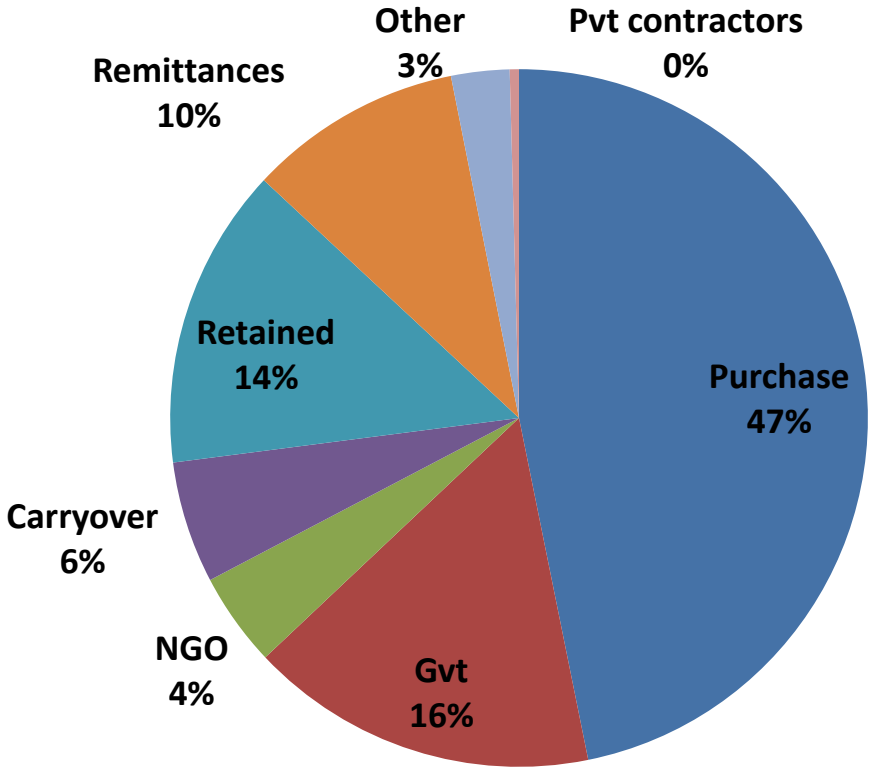
Whilst casual Labour was reported as the most common income activity for most rural households. A disaggregation of the same shows that Brick Moulding is the most prevalent casual labour activity (20%), followed by Harvesting (19%), and Thatching Grass (14%)

Communities reporting casual labour Options to be available for April- June 2012

Casual labour options	National	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Masvingo	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands
Brick moulding	19.50%	21.20%	19.40%	20.50%	19.20%	21.70%	10.40%	26.40%	20.90%
Harvesting	18.60%	15.30%	34.80%	23.80%	28.30%	15.60%	10.90%	5.70%	19.40%
Other on farm labour	8.60%	8.40%	6.70%	7.80%	5.80%	7.90%	10.10%	2.80%	15.20%
Thatching grass	13.60%	13.10%	4.70%	12.80%	10.40%	15.20%	16.20%	12.30%	14.60%
Gardening	9.80%	6.90%	7.50%	13.50%	12.30%	8.40%	12.90%	9.90%	6.40%
Firewood	5.30%	11.90%	8.30%	1.90%	2.60%	4.80%	2.50%	9.40%	5.50%
Other	6.10%	5.30%		5.80%	5.20%	3.50%	10.40%	7.50%	5.40%
Fencing	5.70%	4.70%	11.10%	4.40%	5.00%	5.80%	7.80%	12.70%	4.50%
Building	8.10%	4.10%	4.70%	4.70%	9.00%	9.00%	15.20%	10.40%	4.50%
Plough	1.60%	3.10%	1.60%	2.20%	0.60%	2.60%	0.30%	0.90%	2.10%
Weeding	3.10%	5.90%	1.20%	2.50%	1.70%	5.50%	3.30%	1.90%	1.50%

Crop Production Inputs

Maize Input Sources



• The inputs used for maize production were mostly from purchases (47%), Government Support (16%), retained (14%) and remittances (10%). This is in line with the findings from the Ministry of Agriculture Mechanization and Irrigation Development's First Round Crop and Livestock Assessment (2012).

Maize Inputs Sources by Province

	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash West	Mash East	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo
Purchases	47%	40%	49%	47%	30%	34%	55%	52%
Gvt	9%	22%	19%	16%	23%	28%	12%	8%
NGO	6%	3%	4%	2%	5%	8%	4%	7%
Carryover	6%	7%	7%	2%	8%	11%	4%	5%
Retained	17%	16%	10%	20%	17%	10%	10%	11%
Remittances	12%	9%	9%	6%	14%	7%	10%	16%

- While purchases were the most common source of maize seed used in 2011/12 by surveyed smallholder farmers in all rural provinces, Government input programmes reached the highest proportions of farmers in Matabeleland South. (28%), Matabeleland North (23%) and Mashonaland Central (22%) provinces.
- It is important to note that between 10 and 20% of the surveyed smallholder farmers across all provinces used retained seeds on their 2011/12 season's maize crop as this may be suggestive of the input access challenges farmers experienced in the season.

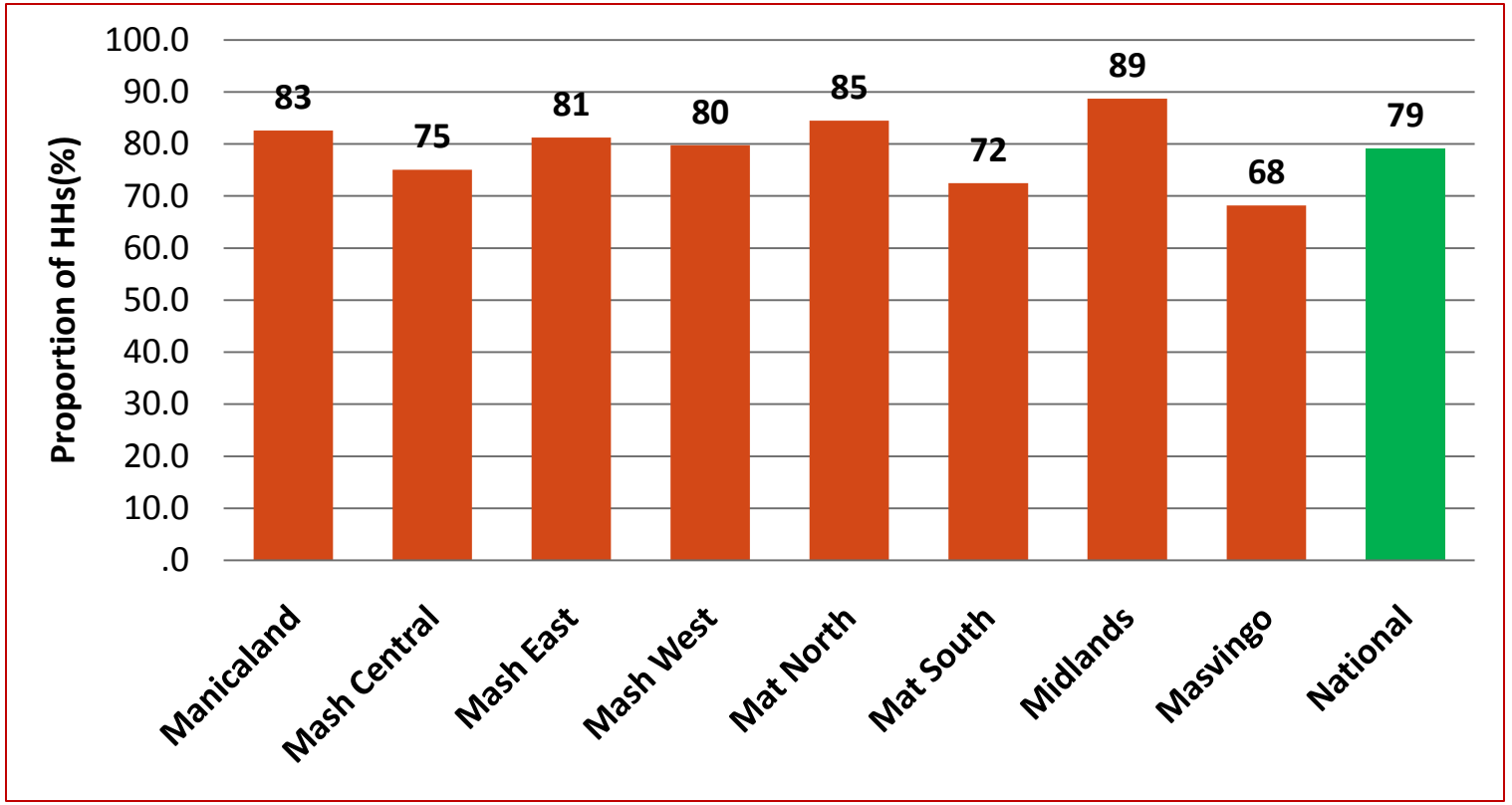
Sources of inputs for Other Crops in 2011/12

	Sorghum	Finger Millet	PearlMillet	Tubers	Cowpeas	Groundnuts	Roundnuts	Sugar Beans	Soya
Purchase	16%	20%	14%	23%	17%	23%	25%	54%	53%
Gvt	8%	8%	4%	1%	4%	2%	1%	3%	2%
NGO	10%	6%	5%	1%	8%	4%	3%	4%	6%
Carryover	12%	13%	17%	16%	11%	13%	15%	5%	5%
Retained	31%	36%	41%	41%	36%	41%	39%	23%	19%
Remittances	18%	15%	16%	13%	20%	13%	14%	10%	9%
Other	4%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Pvt contractors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

- As expected, the surveyed smallholder farmers mostly used retained seeds for their small grains, tubers, ground nuts and round nuts crops in the 2011/12 season. They however relied on purchased seeds for their soya bean and sugar bean crops.
- Private contractors were identified as main source of seeds and other crop inputs for the cash crops, tobacco(14%) and cotton (52%).

Crop Production Section

Proportion of Households that Planted Maize

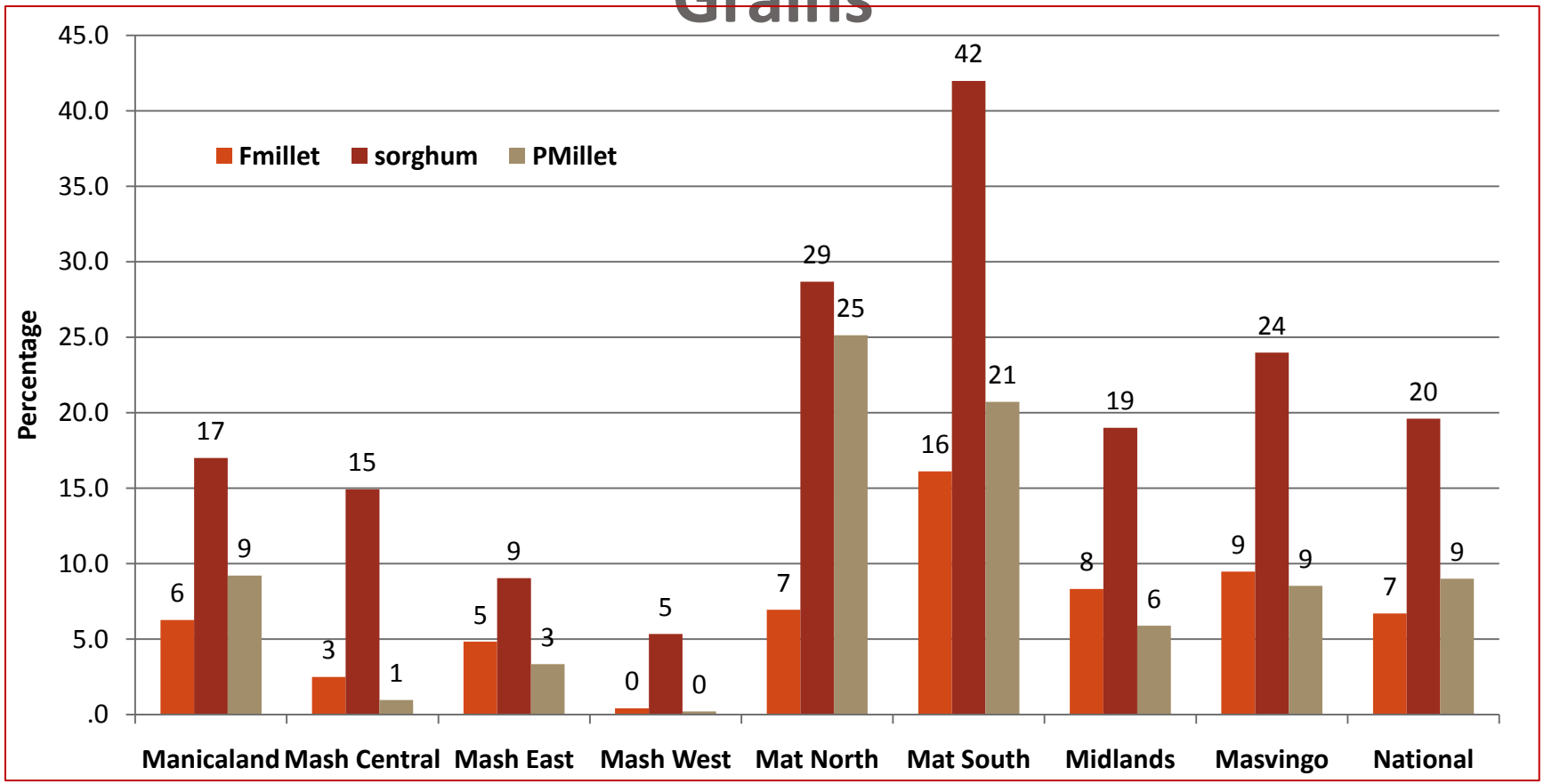


• 79% of the sampled households had planted maize in the 2011/12 season, which was almost the same as the figure obtained in the 2011 ZimVAC rural livelihoods assessment (80%) .

•Midlands (89%) had the highest proportion of households that planted maize followed by Matabeleland North (85%).

•Masvingo (68%) had the least proportion of households that planted maize followed by Matabeleland South (72%).

Proportion of Households that Planted Small Grains

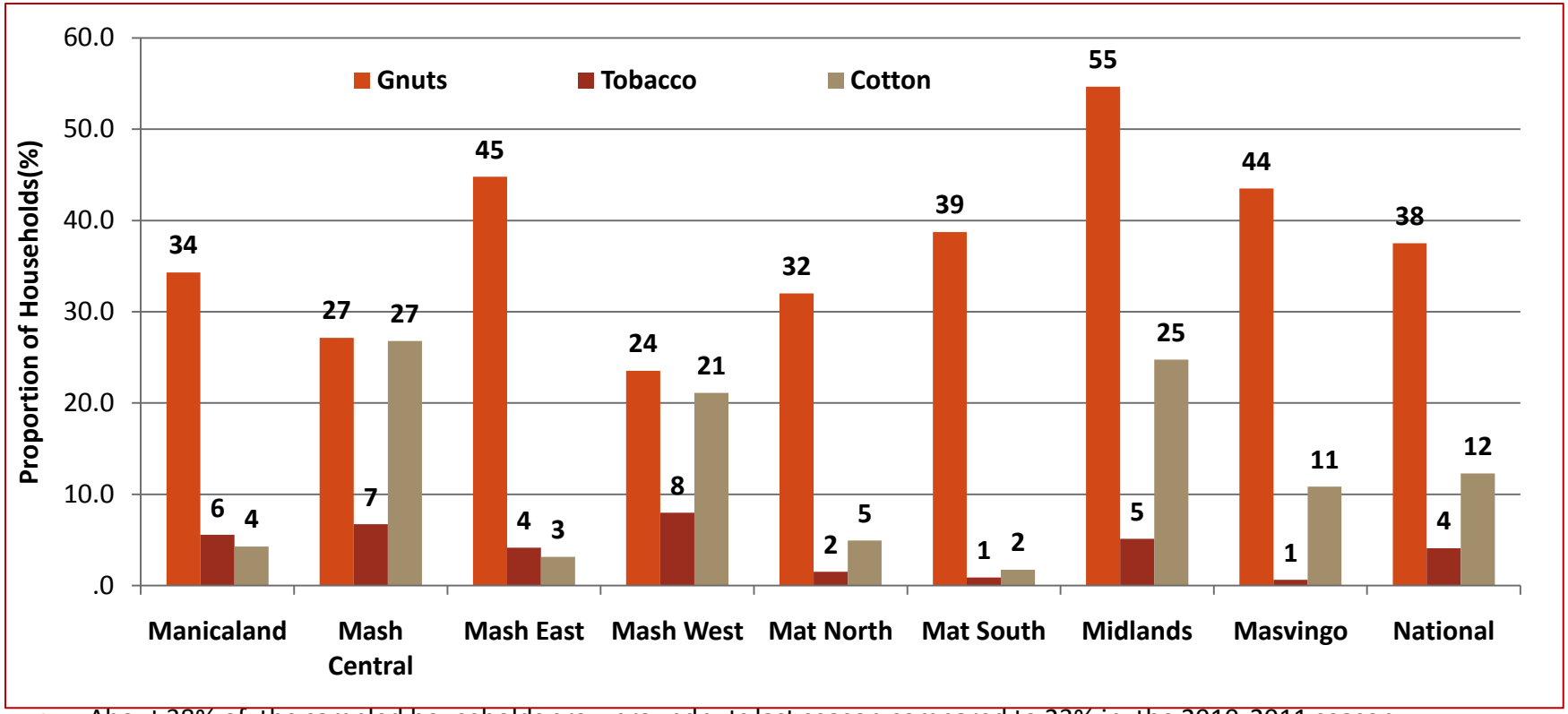


• Sorghum was planted by 20% of the households nationally which is the same as last year's figure. The highest proportion of households that grew the crop were in Matabeleland South (42%) followed by Matabeleland North (29%) while Mashonaland West had the lowest proportion (0.2%). Last year Matabeleland South also recorded the highest proportion of households that had planted small grains (20%).

• Matabeleland North had the highest proportion of households which planted pearl millet (25%) which is 5% more than last year's figure of (20%) followed by Matabeleland South (21%) which is high compared to (18%) last year.

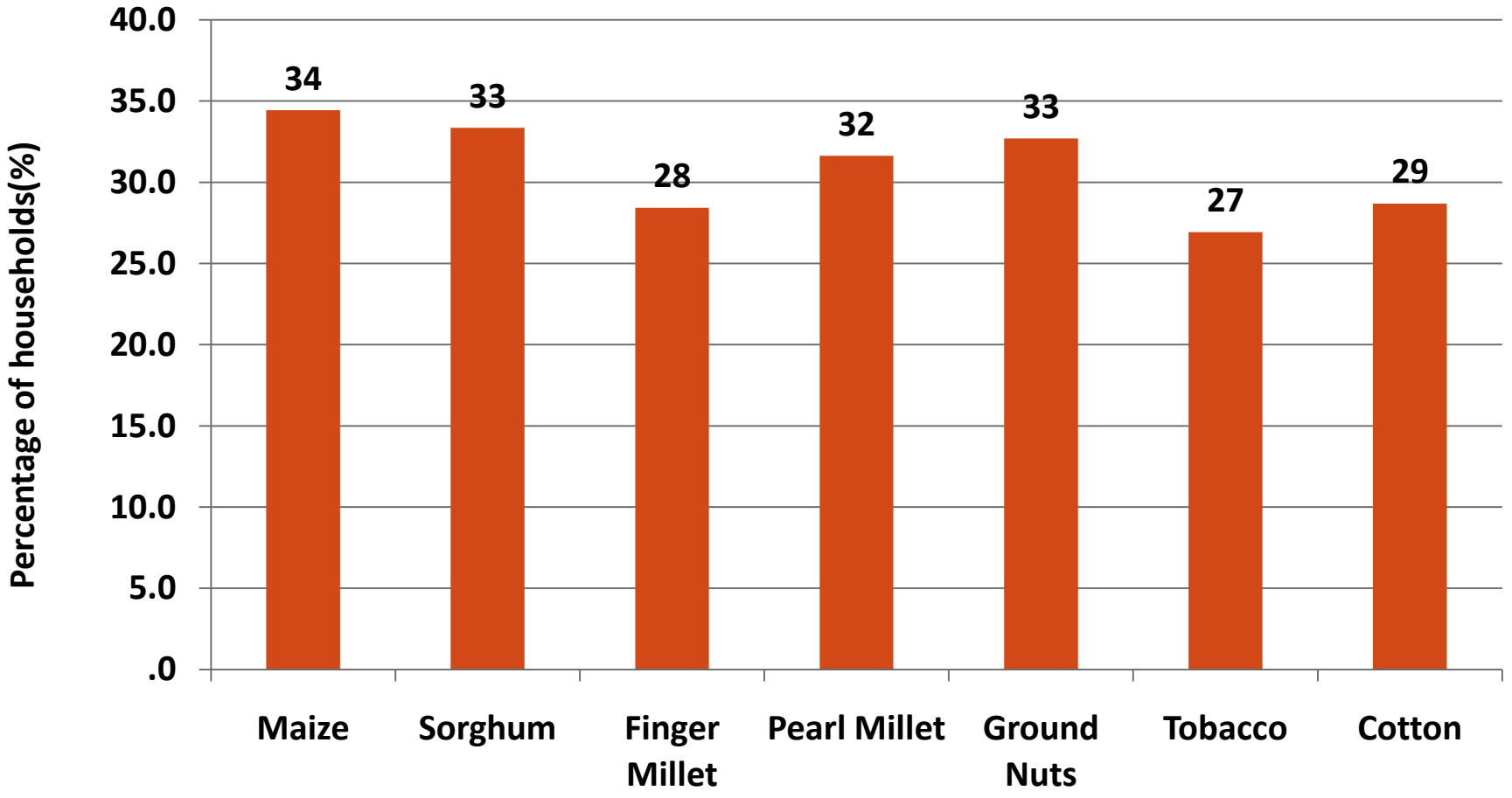
•The national average of the sampled households that planted Finger millet was 7%. Matabeleland South (16%)recorded the highest proportion of finger millet growers followed by Matabeleland North with 7% .

Proportion of Households that planted Cash crops



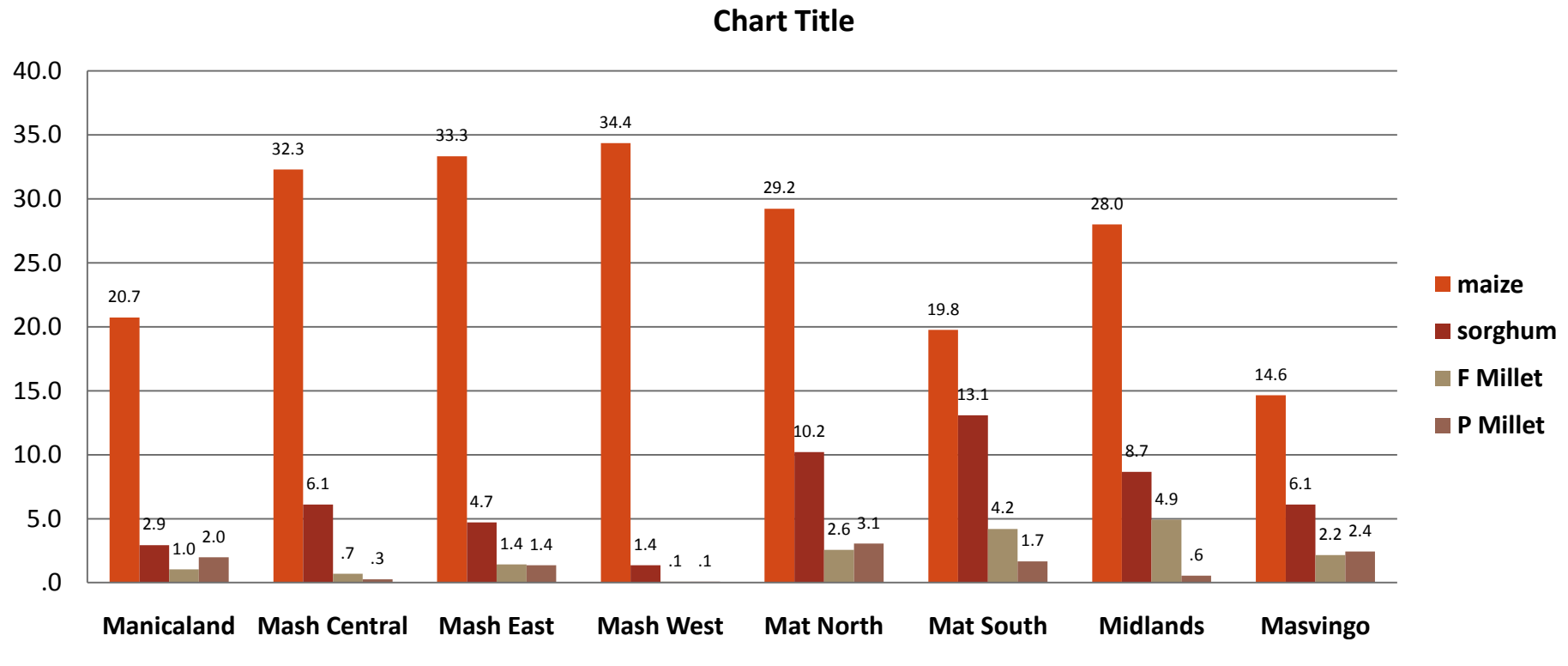
- About 38% of the sampled households grew groundnuts last season compared to 23% in the 2010-2011 season.
- Midlands had the highest proportion of households which grew groundnuts (55%) followed by Mashonaland East (45%) and Masvingo (44%).
- About 12% of the sampled households planted cotton in 2011/12. This is 3 % more than the proportion of households that grew the crop in 2010/11.
- Mashonaland Central and Midlands had the highest proportion of households that grew cotton (27%) and (25%) respectively.
- Tobacco was planted by 4% of the sampled households in the 2011/12 season, almost the same proportion of households that planted the crop in 2010/11. Mashonaland West(8%) and Mashonaland Central (7%) had the highest proportion of households that grew tobacco in 2011/12.

Percentage of households that reported a decrease in cropped area



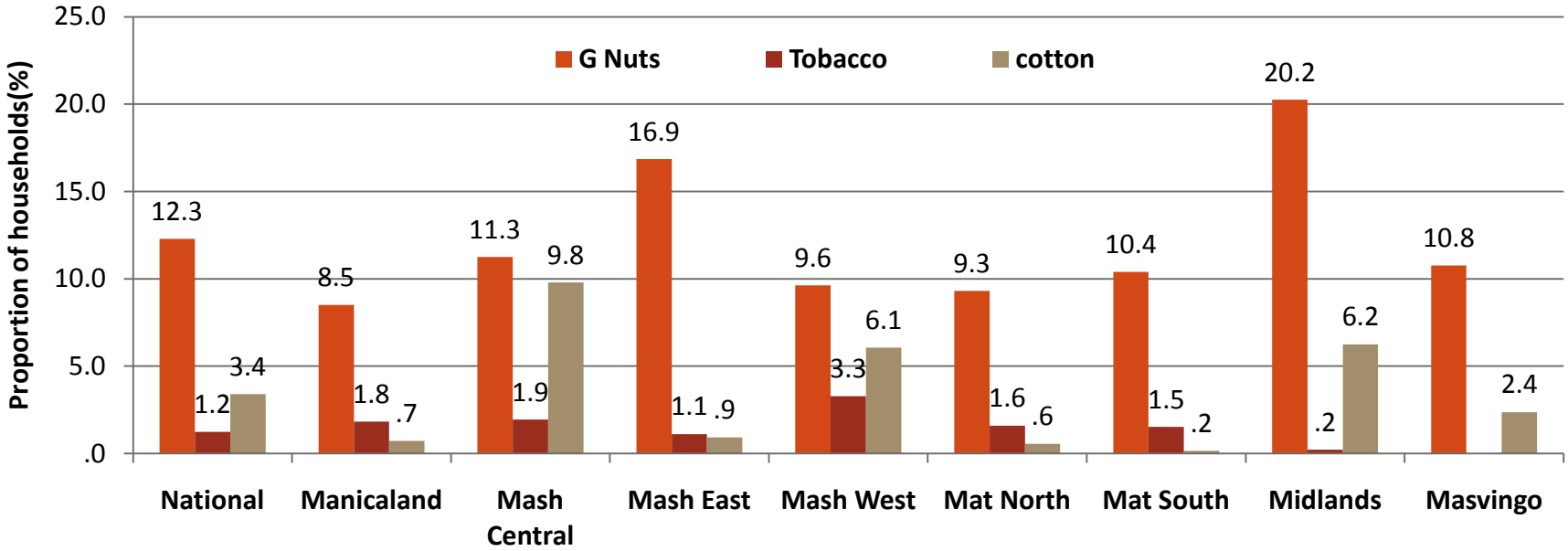
- Households which reported a decrease in area planted to cereals and cash crops were 34% (maize), 33% (Sorghum) , 28% (Finger millet), 33% (Groundnuts), 27% (Tobacco) and 29% (Cotton).

Percentage of households that reported decreasing area planted to cereal



- Mashonaland West (34%) recorded the highest proportion of sampled households that reported reducing area planted to maize while Masvingo had the least (15%).
- Matabeleland South recorded the highest proportion of sampled households that reported a decrease in area planted to sorghum, while Mashonaland Central reported 1% decrease.

Decrease in Area planted to Major Cash crops



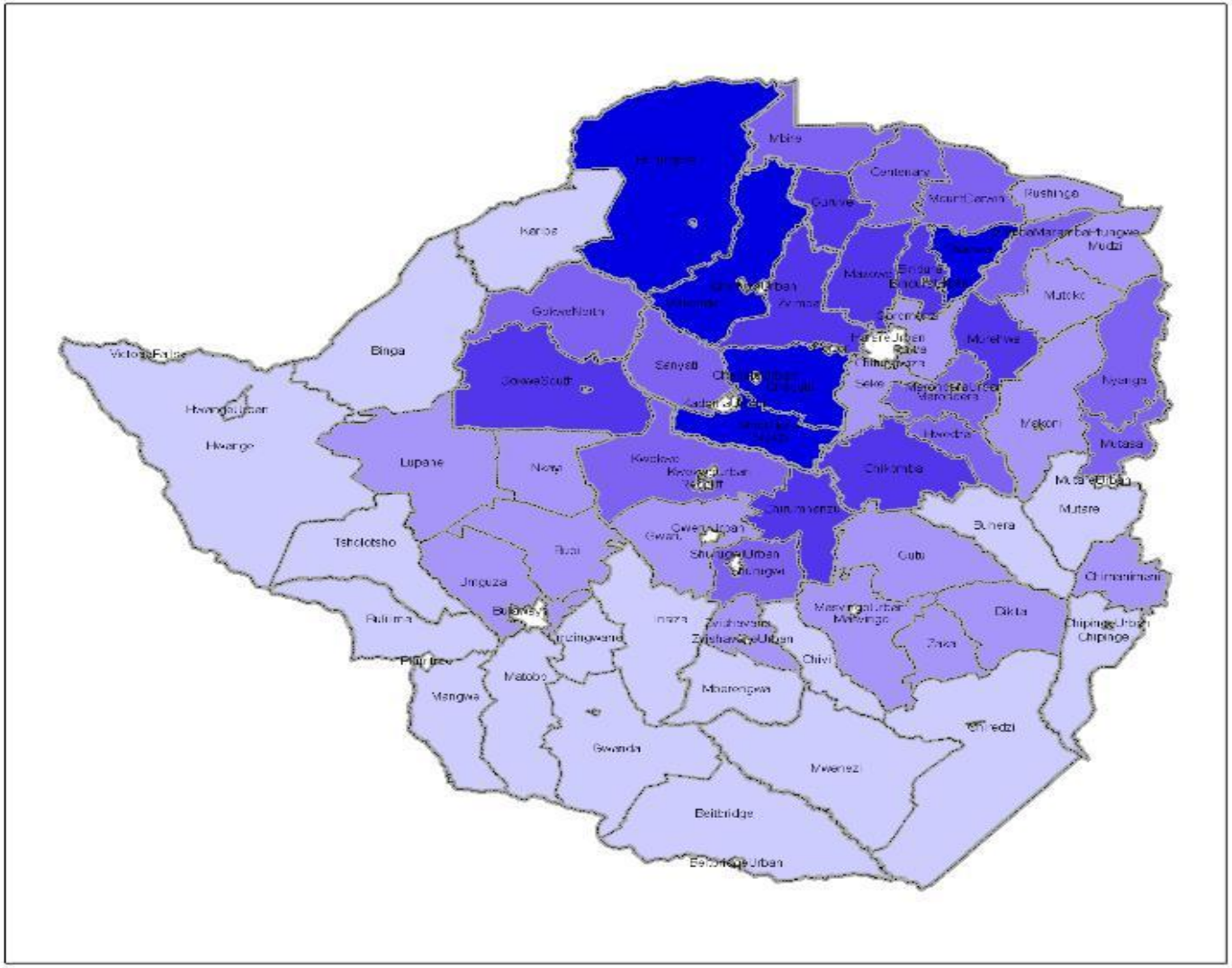
- Midlands recorded the highest proportion of sampled households reporting a decrease in area planted to ground nuts compared to last season at 20%, while Matabeleland North had the least (9%).
- Mashonaland Central recorded the highest proportion of sampled households that reported a decrease in area planted to cotton compared to last season at 10%, while Matabeleland South had the least (0.2%).
- The most common reasons reported for decline in area planted to groundnuts, cotton and tobacco compared to the last season was the unavailability of inputs, erratic rains and late start of the rains.

Average Household Cereal Production

Province	Average Household Cereal Production (kg)	
	Maize	Maize and Small Grains
Manicaland	260	279
Mashonaland Central	539	587
Mashonaland East	417	436
Mashonaland West	1,113	1,139
Matabeleland North	188	244
Matabeleland South	41	54
Midlands	394	410
Masvingo	168	204
Average for sampled households	**397**	**426**

- The average cereal production at household level was highest in Mashonaland West (1,139 kg/household) and lowest in Matabeleland South (54kg/household) which is far below the average for all sampled households (426kg).
- This picture is mostly determined by the pattern of household production. About 70% of the sampled households produced 100-200kg of maize, Only 3% of the households produced more than 800kg of maize .
- A household of 5 requires about 740kg of maize to satisfy its minimum energy requirements of 2100kcal/person/day.

Average Cereal Production by District (Kg)
As per ZimVAC Rural Assessment May 2012



The Relationship between Household Draught Power Ownership and Cereal production

Production Cereals (Kg)	Number of Owned Draught Power Animals			
	=<1	2 - 3	4 - 5	6+
<200	**70%**	49%	39%	21%
201 - 400	14%	20%	16%	11%
401 - 600	6%	11%	12%	11%
601 – 800	2%	4%	5%	5%
801 - 1000	3%	6%	7%	11%
>1001	5%	12%	21%	**41%**

- Drought power is made up of cattle and donkeys.
- About 70% of the sampled households who had less than one draught power animal produced less than 200kg of cereals, while 41% of the sampled households who had 6 or more draught power animals produced more than 1000kgs.

Irrigation

To assess rural households' access to irrigation infrastructure.

Status of Irrigation Schemes in Sampled Wards

- Of the sampled wards, 24% had irrigation schemes.
- Of the wards with irrigation schemes, 38% had functional schemes, whilst 30% had partially functional schemes. About 32% of the wards had non-functional irrigation schemes

Province	Functional (%)	Partially Functional(%)	Not Functional(%)
Manicaland	38	36	26
Mash Central	40	27	33
Mash East	38	31	31
Mash West	39	30	32
Mat North	35	26	39
Mat South	39	33	28
Midlands	40	29	31
Masvingo	36	28	36
National	**38**	**30**	**32**

Post Harvest

To assess cereal post-harvest practices and identify opportunities for addressing potential post-harvest losses.

Storage Structures used for storing Crops

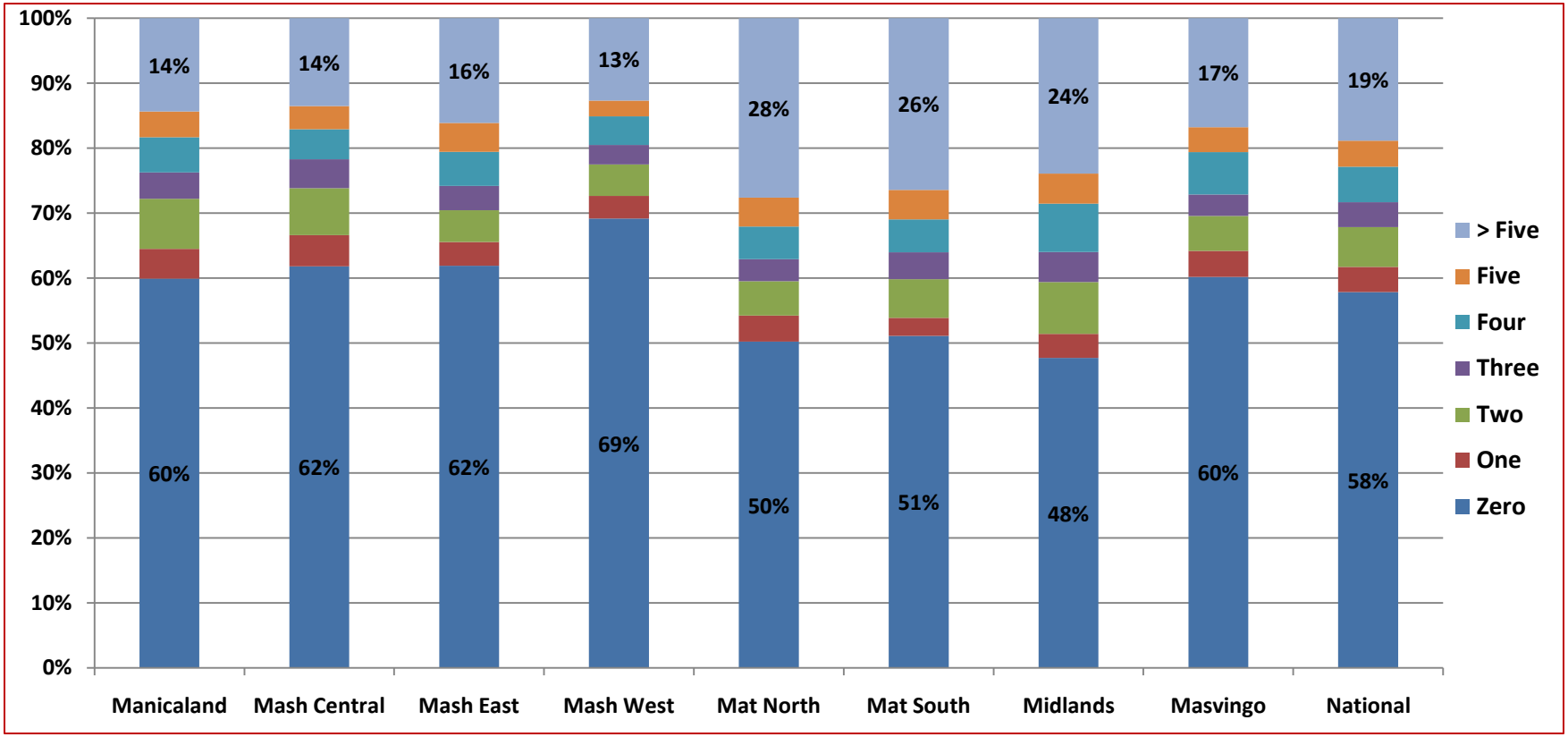
	Maize	Sorghum and millets	Groundnuts	Roundnuts and Cowpeas	Beans
Ordinary room	74%	66%	74%	79%	75%
Traditional granary (pole and mud)	21%	28%	20%	16%	19%
Standard granary (brick with foundation)	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%
Improved granary (brick raise off ground and concrete ceiling)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

- For maize, small grains (sorghum and millets), groundnuts, round nuts, cowpeas and beans the most common storage structure normally used by smallholder farmers was an ordinary room.
- The second most common storage structure for the food crops was the traditional granary.
- These practices are likely to be associated with high post-harvest losses particularly with the advent of the large grain borer.

Livestock Distribution

To describe livestock holding for the rural households.

Distribution Of Cattle Ownership



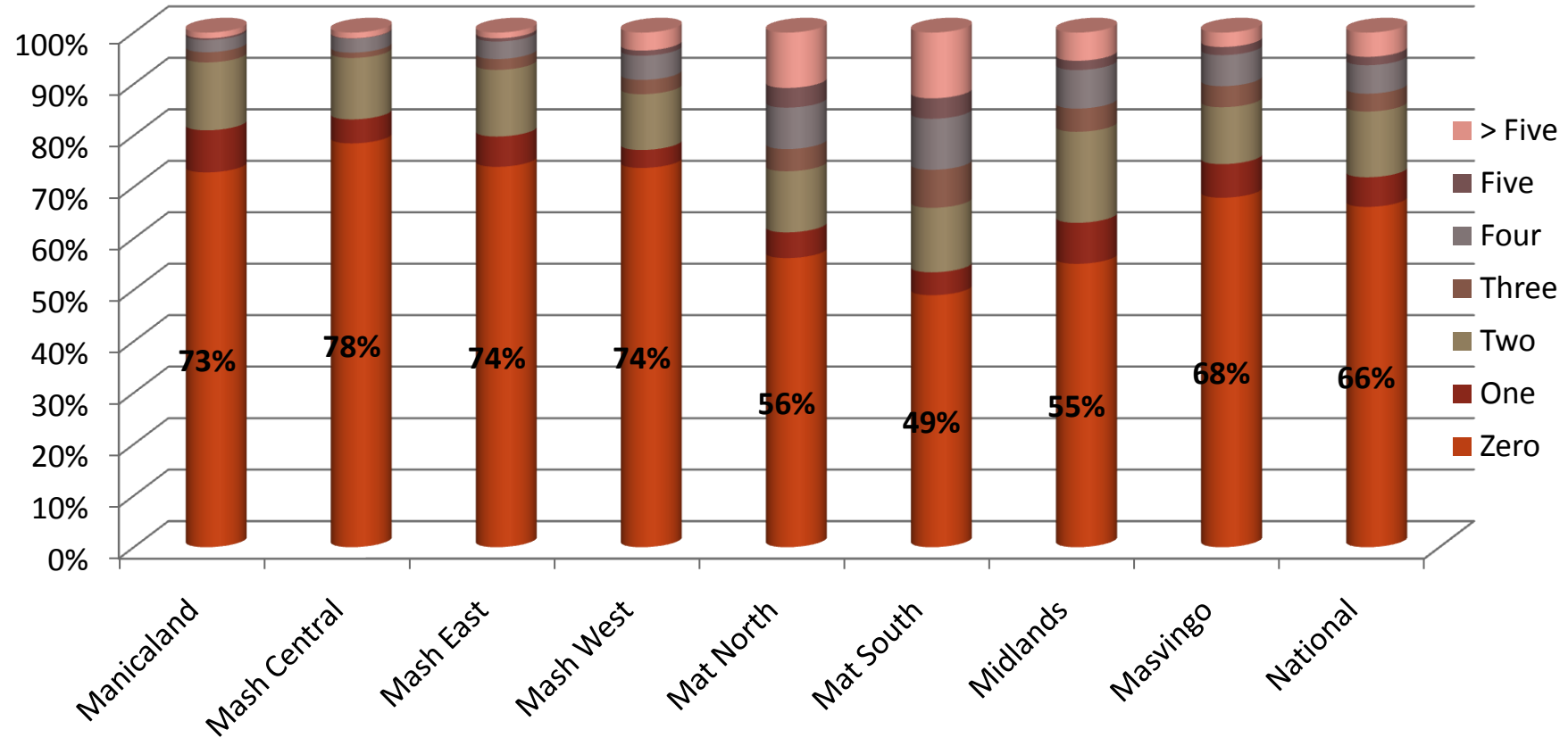
•Approximately 58% of the sampled households did not own cattle, 23% owned between 1 and 5 beasts whilst 19% owned more than five beasts.

•Matabeleland North and South had the highest percentage of households that owned more than five beasts, 28 % and 26% respectively.

• Mashonaland West had the highest percentage of households that did not own cattle (69%) as well as the least proportion of households owning more than five cattle (13%).

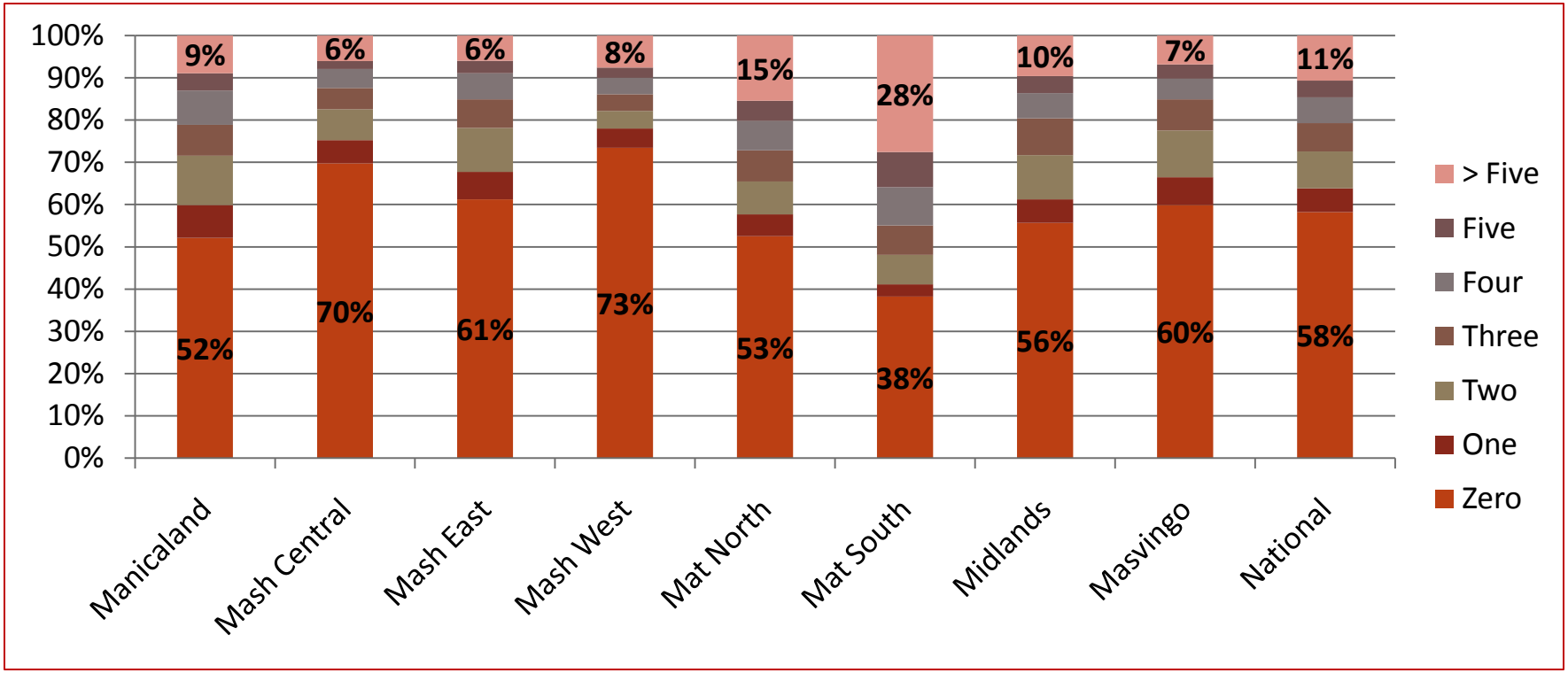
•The proportion of households owning at least one beast is lower this year (42%) as compared to the 45% that was recorded last year.

Draught Power Ownership



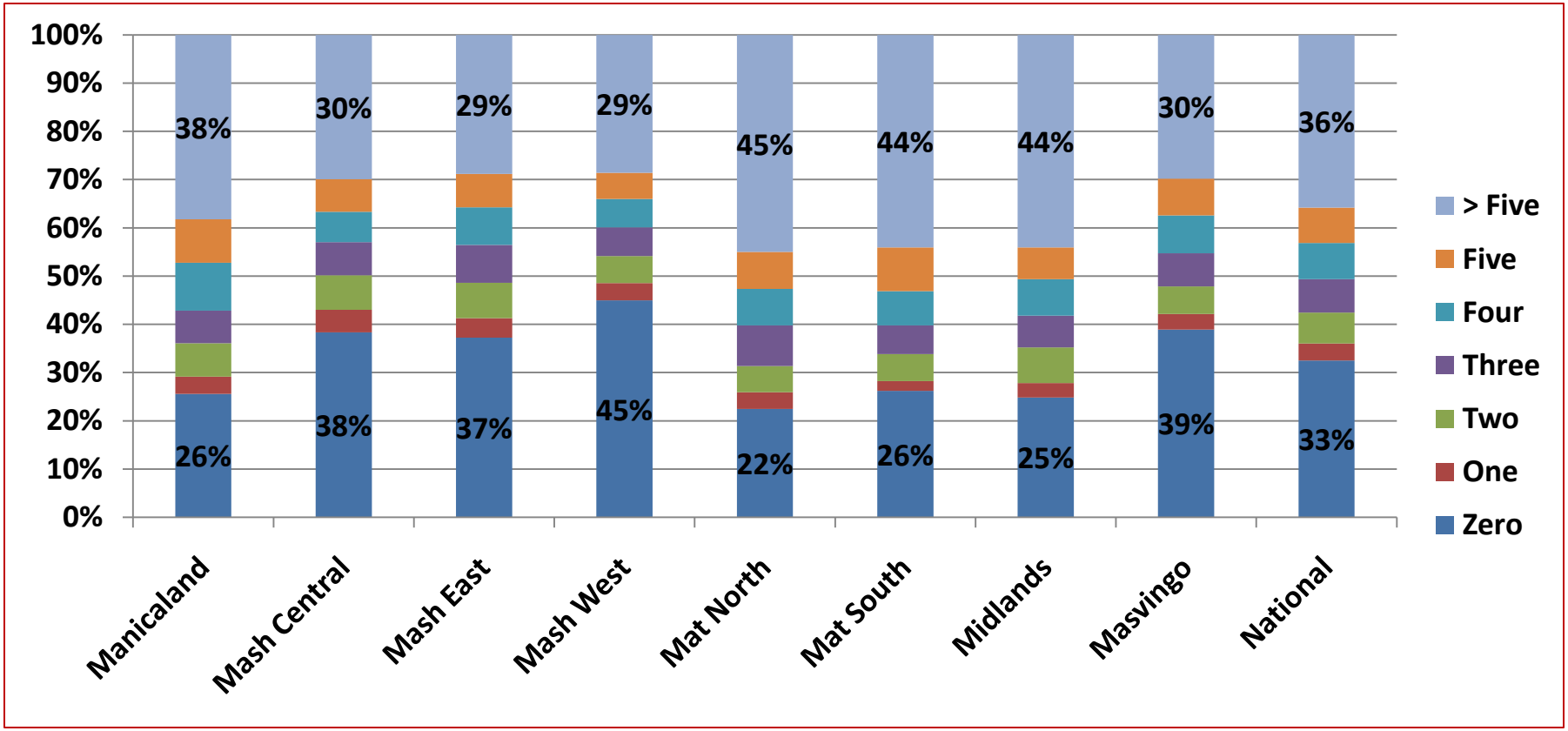
- 66% of the sampled households did not own any draught power.
- Mashonaland Central has the largest proportion of households not owning any draught power (78%).Matabeleland South has the highest proportion of households owning draft power (51%).
- The draught power ownership this year (34%) is lower than last year (40%)

Distribution Of Goats Ownership



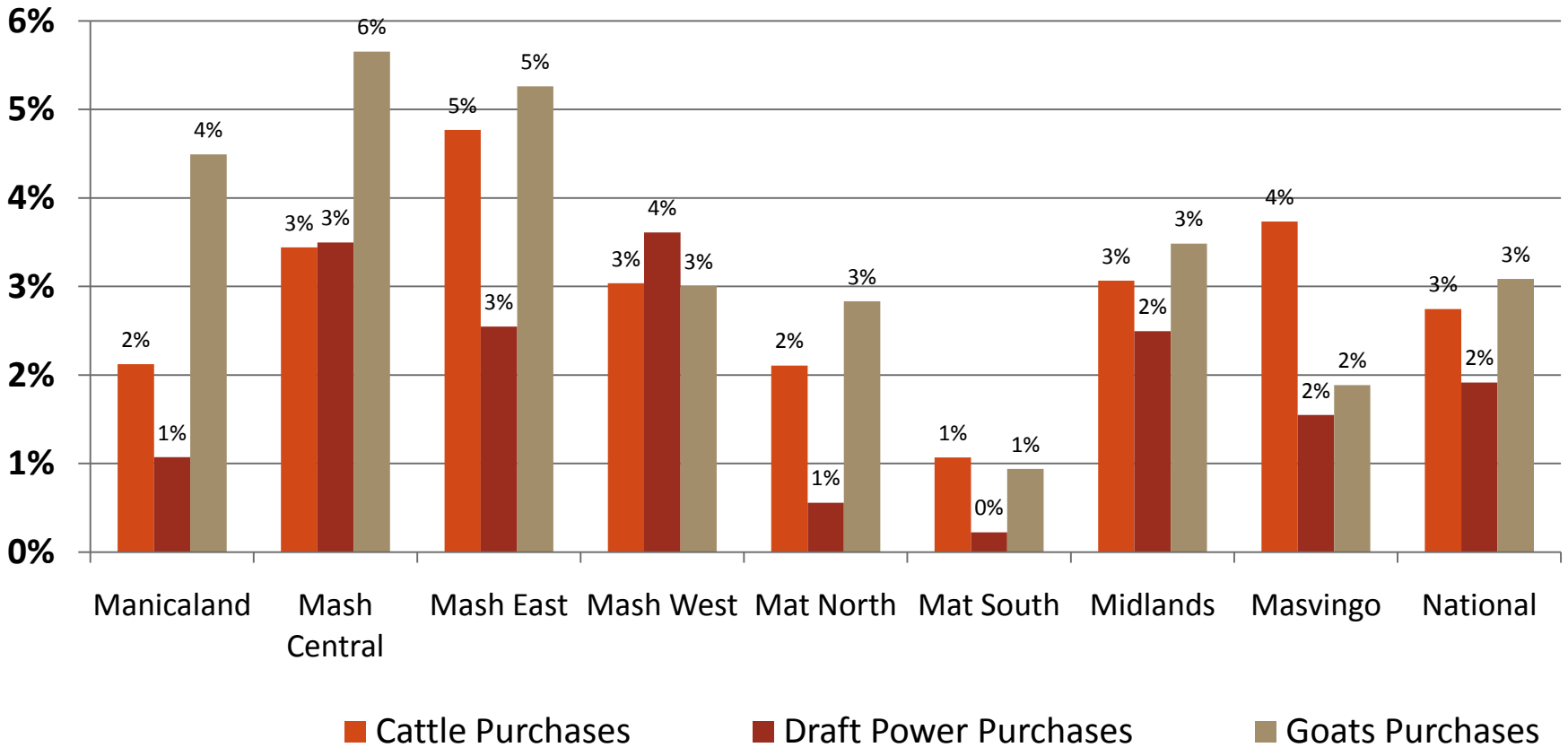
- About 58% of the sampled households did not own any Goats. Mashonaland West (73%), had the highest percentage of households with no Goats.
- Matabeleland South(62%) had the highest proportion of household owning Goats.
- Matabeleland South(28%) had the highest proportion of households owning more than five goats per household whilst Mashonaland East and Central (6%) had the least number of households owning more than 5 goats.
- The goat ownership pattern this year is very similar to that recorded in last year's ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment.

Distribution Of Poultry Ownership



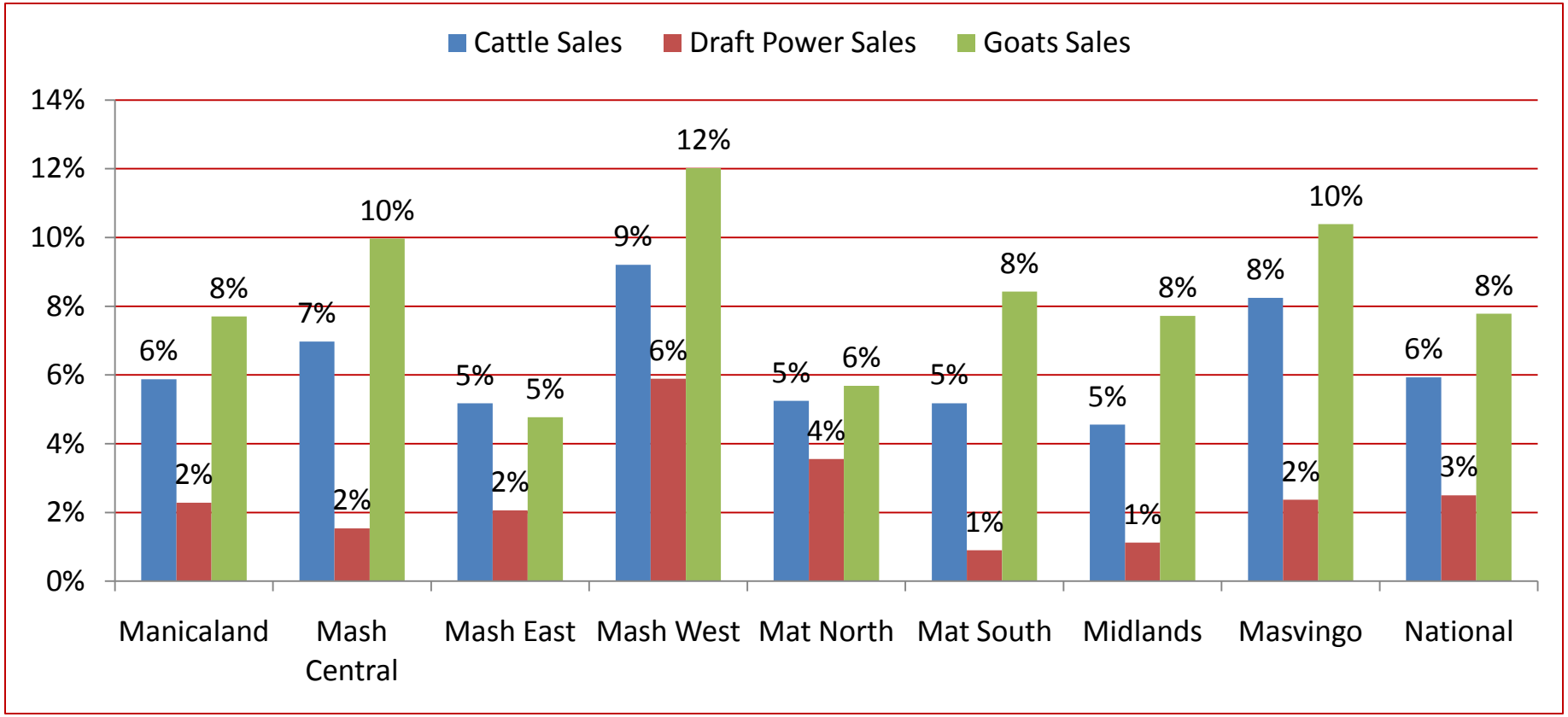
- The majority of sampled households owned a bird or more (67%) which is lower than 76% last year. Mashonaland West (45%) had the highest proportion of households with no birds and Matabeleland North (22%) had the least number of households with no birds
- Matabeleland North had the largest proportion of households (45%) that had more than 5 birds.
- Mashonaland East and West (29%) had the lowest proportion of households owning more than 5 birds .

Livestock Purchases



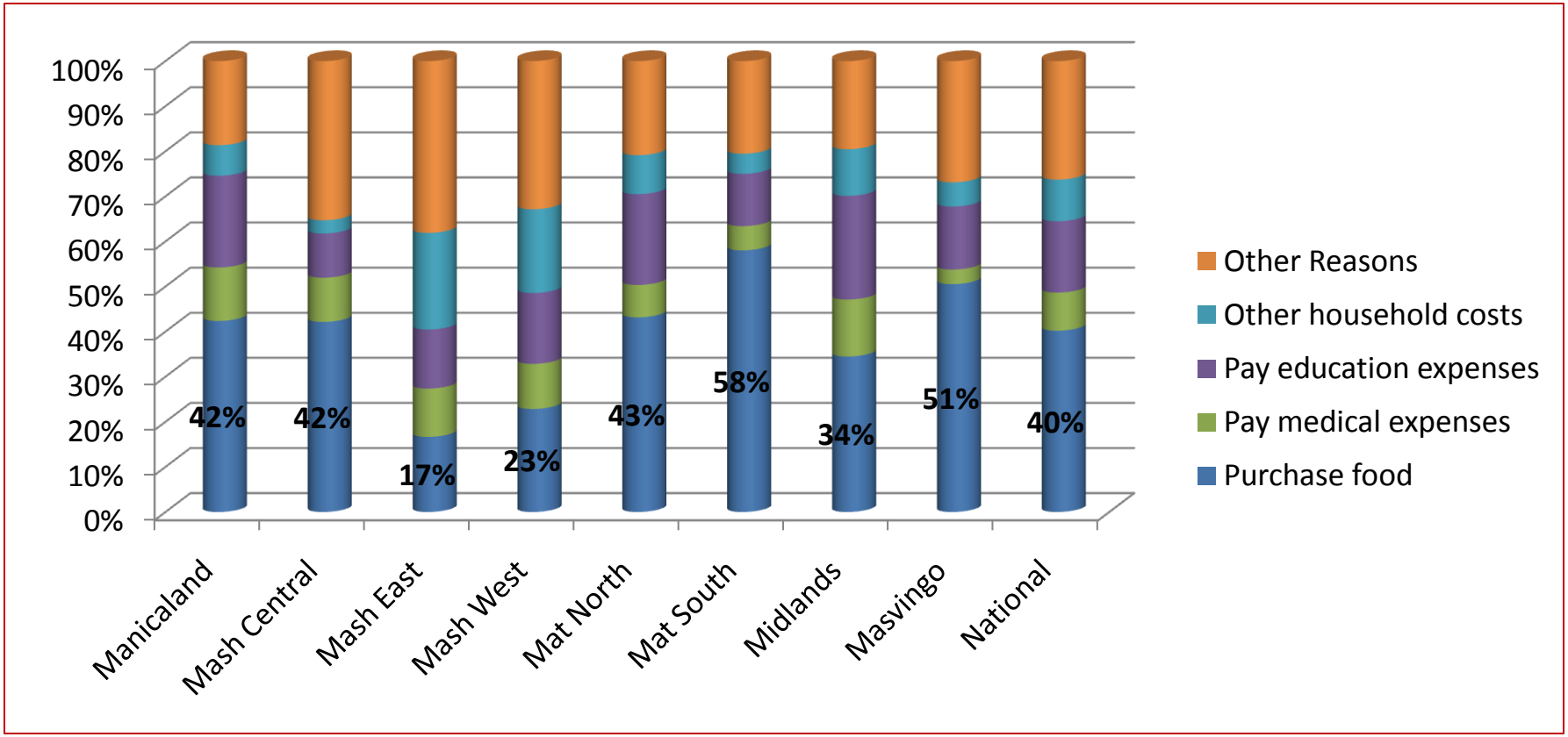
- Most of the Cattle, Goats and Draught Power purchases were reported in Mashonaland East, Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland West respectively.
- The least amount of Cattle, Goats and Draught Power purchases were in Matabeleland South, Matabeleland North provinces respectively.

Livestock Sales



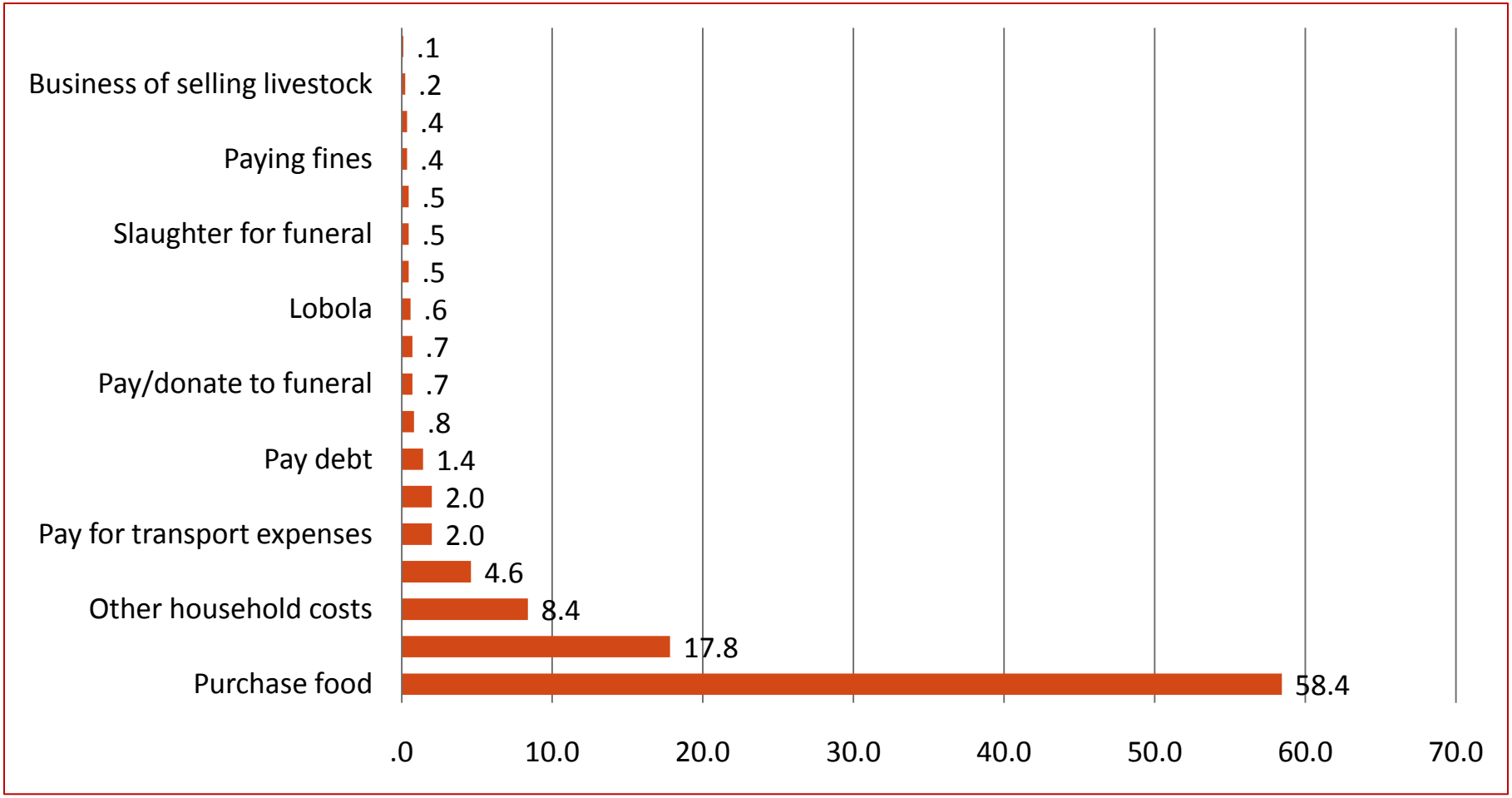
- Most goats, draught power and cattle sales were reported in Mashonaland West .
- The least amount of goats, draught power and Cattle sales were recorded in Mashonaland East , Mashonaland Central and Midlands.

Reasons for Selling Cattle



- The most common reason for selling cattle was to purchase food. This was more common in Matabeleland South, Masvingo and Matabeleland North.
- Mashonaland East had the least proportion of sampled households (17%) selling cattle to purchase food.

Reasons for selling goats and rabbits



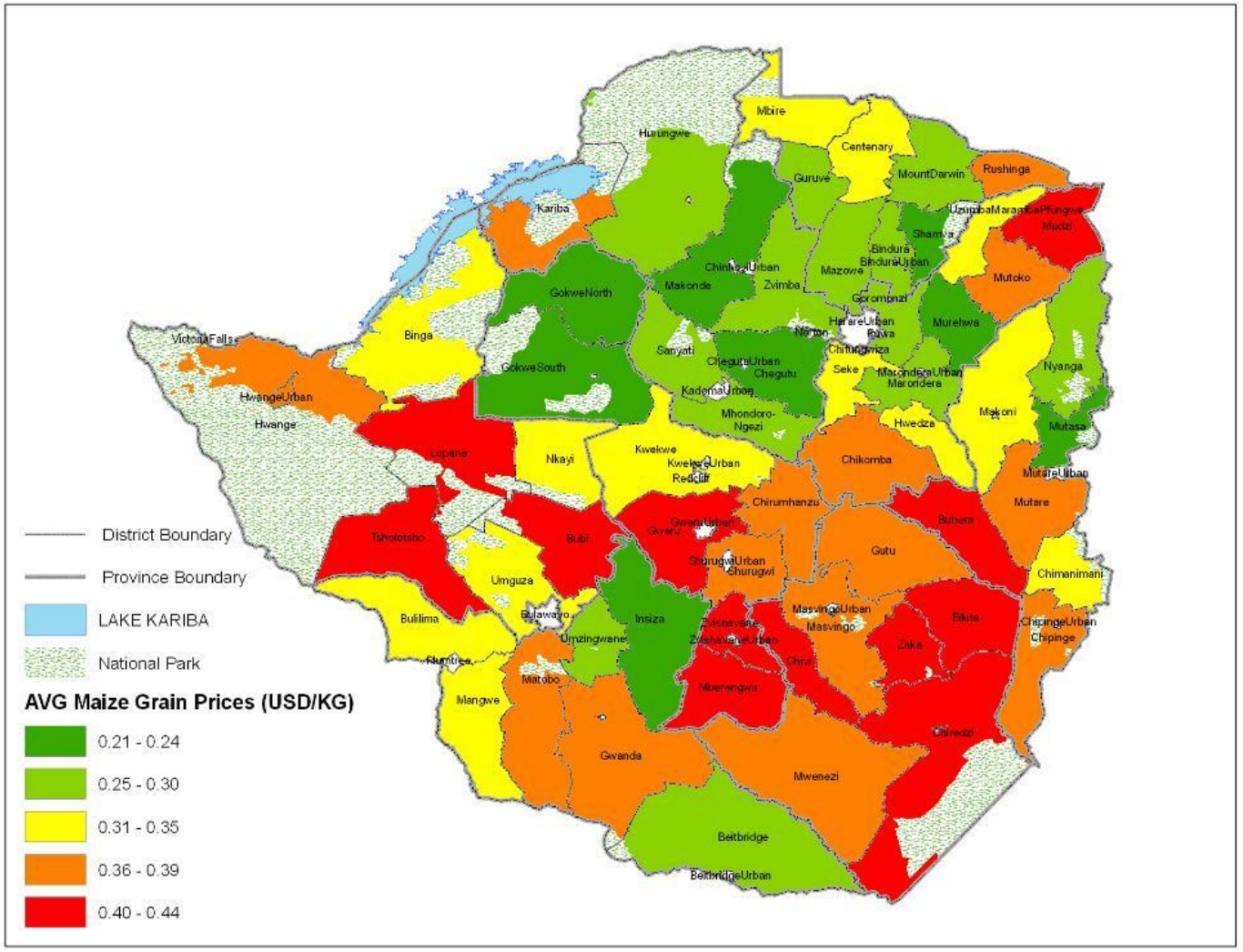
- Most goats were sold to purchase food whilst few households who owned rabbits were mostly selling them to meet transport costs.

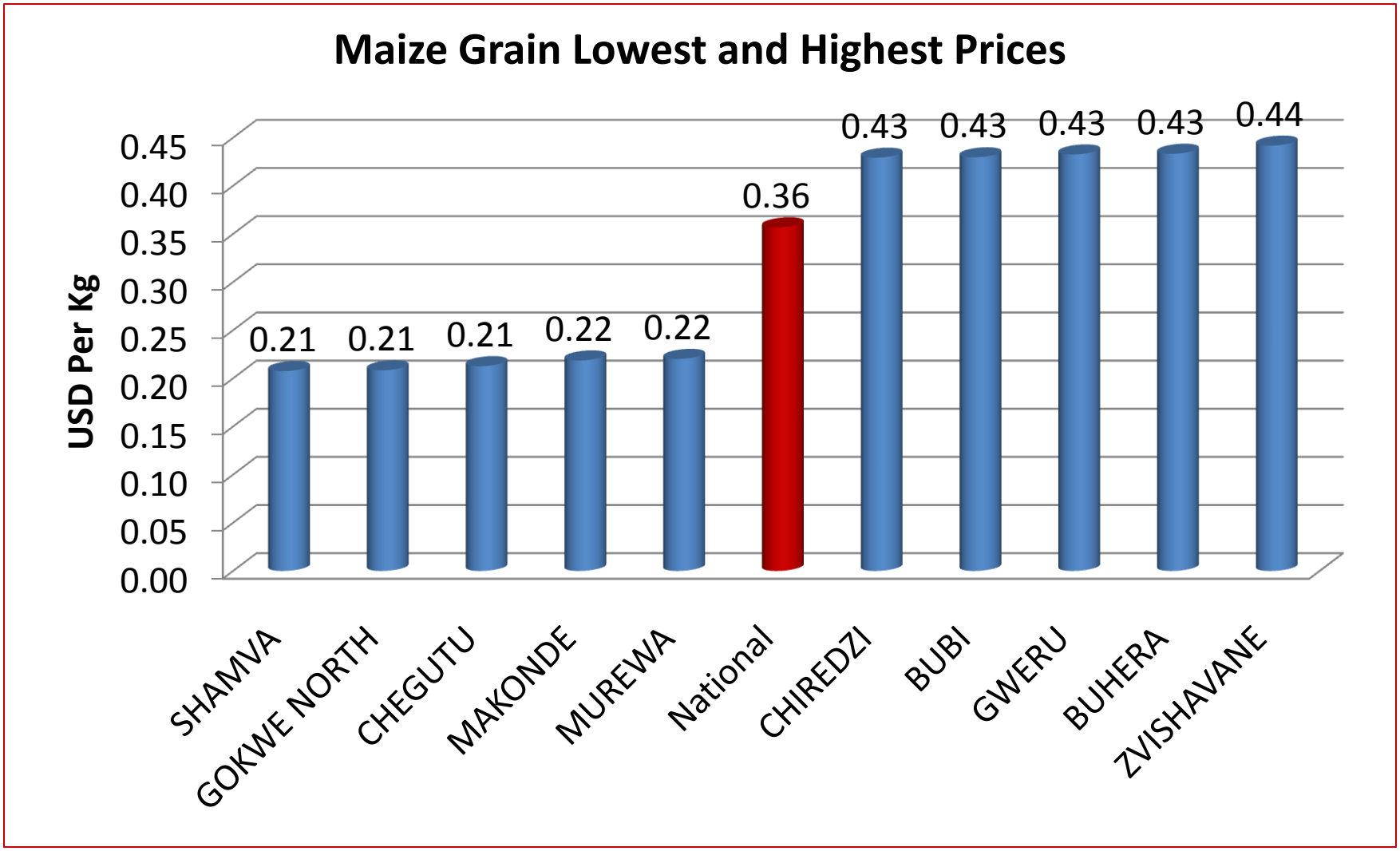
Agricultural Produce and Inputs Markets

To assess the functionality of rural markets for agricultural inputs as well as agricultural produce.

Maize Grain Price

Most of the districts had the average grain price ranging from 30c to 40c per kg in May 2012. The lower price ranges of 20 – 30c/kg were mostly in the north central districts while the higher prices of above 40c/kg were mostly in the southern districts .

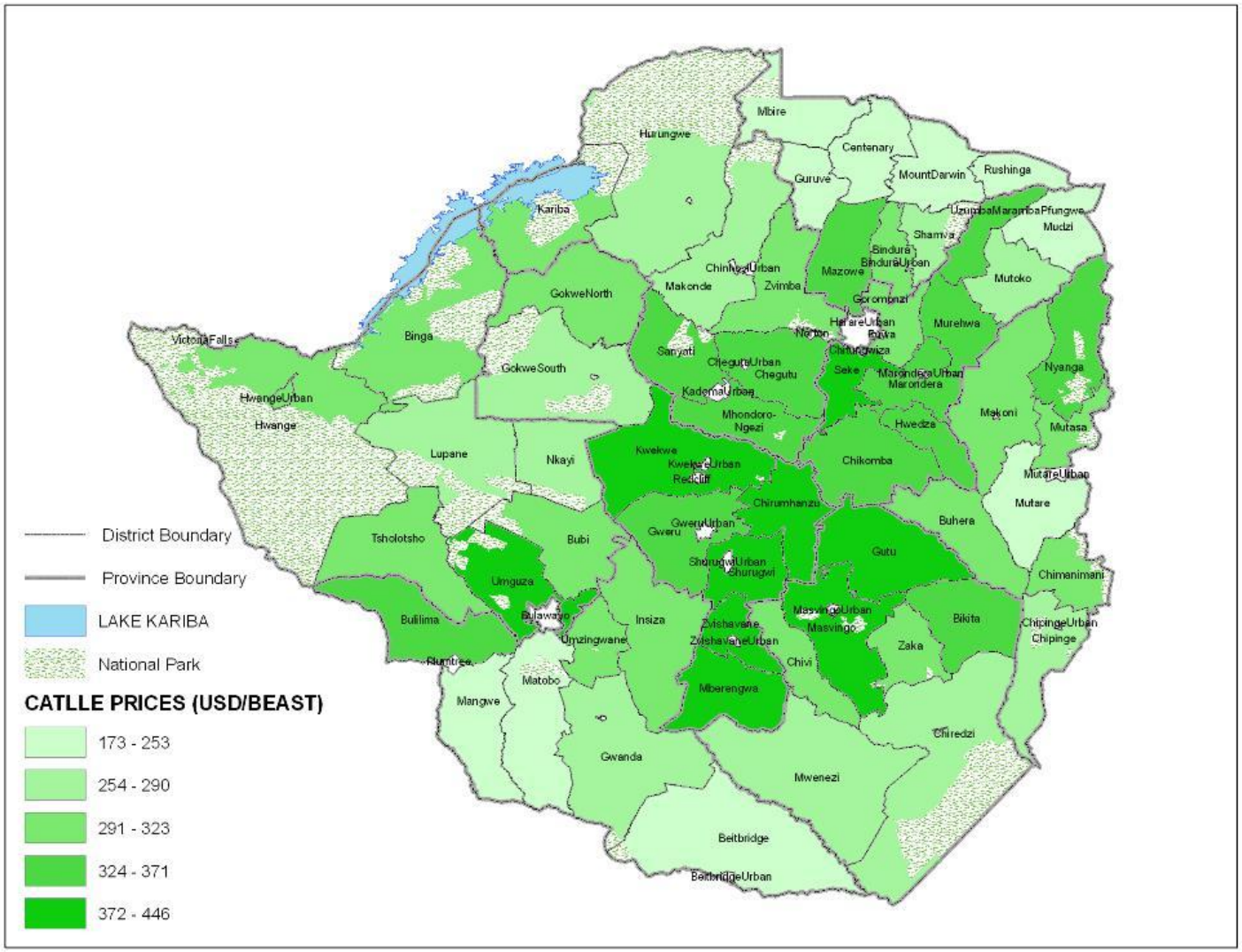




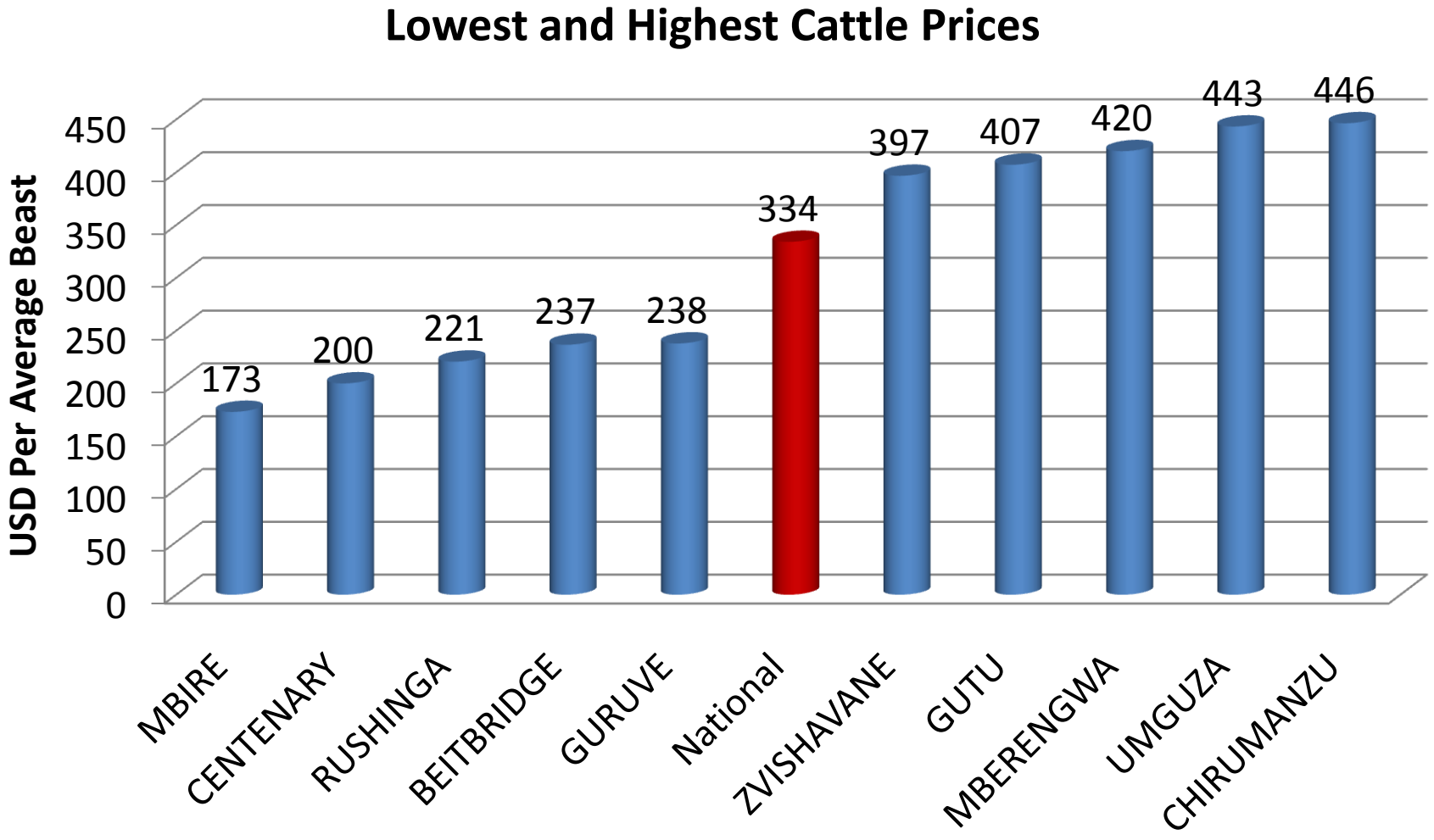
•The average national price of Maize grain per Kg was 36 cents, 5 cents higher than last year's average (31c) and 6 cents higher than the maize producer price (30c).

•Shamva District had the lowest Maize grain price per Kg (21c) while Zvishavane district had the highest maize grain price per kg (44c).

Average Cattle Prices

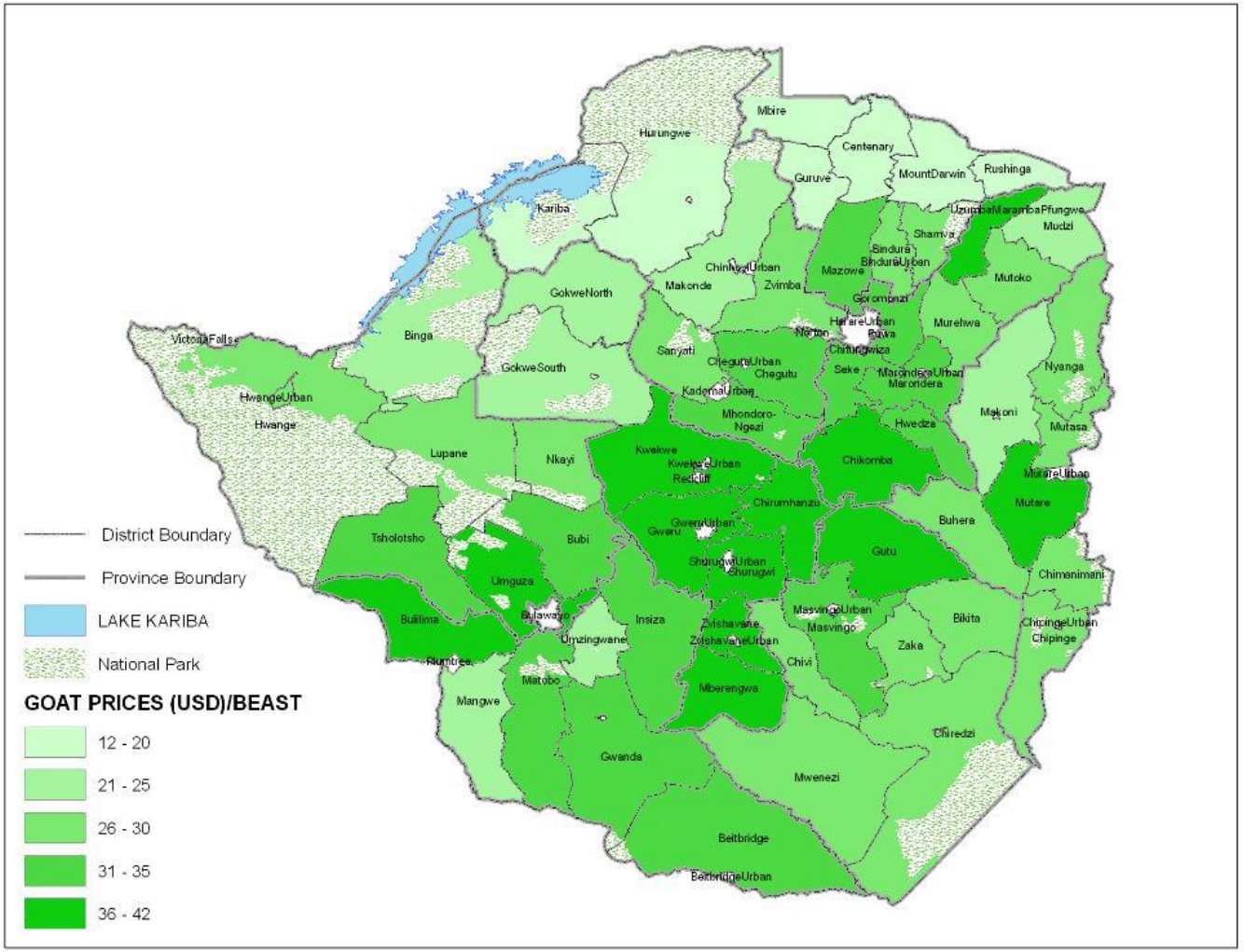


The average prices in most of the districts ranged from US$200 to US$400.



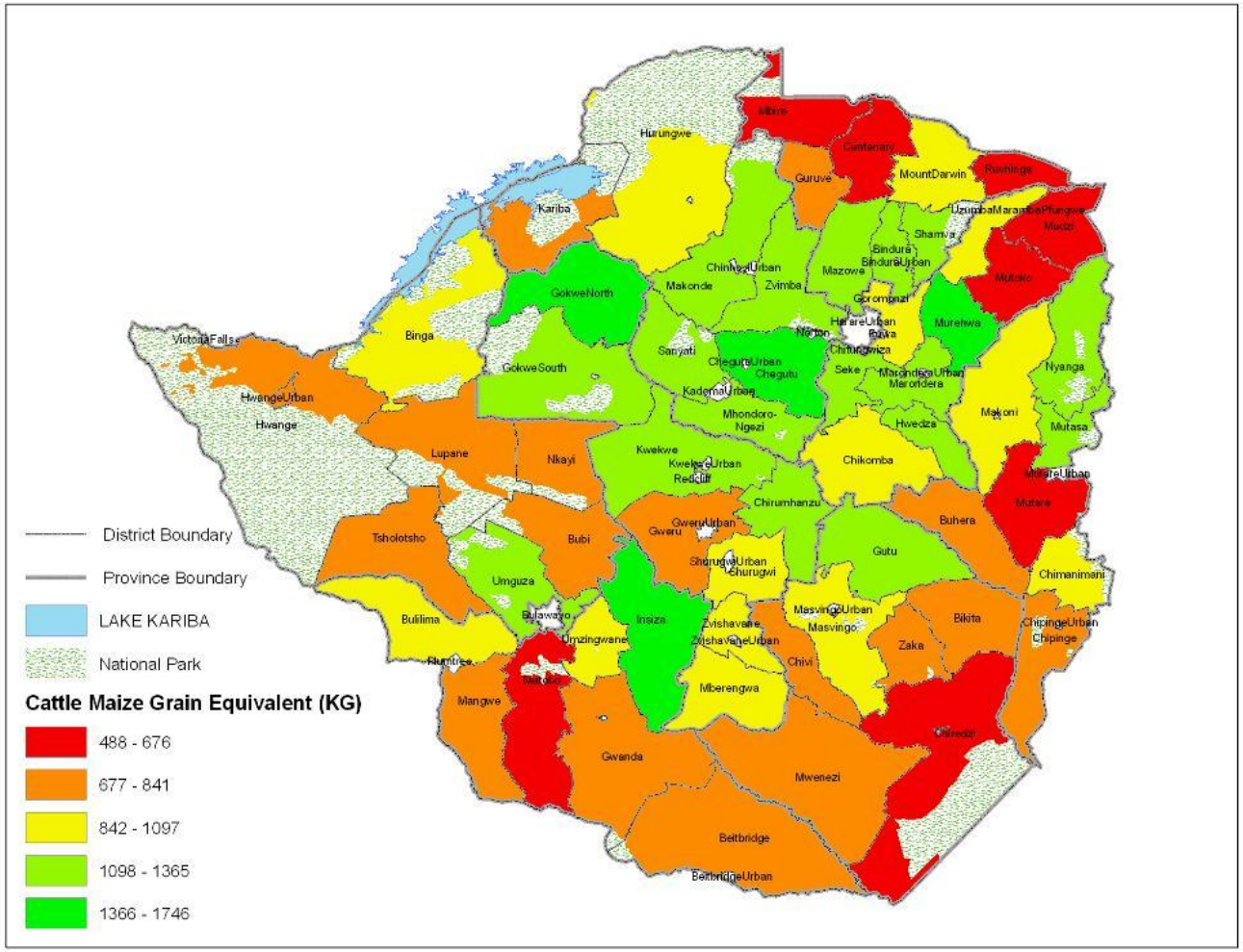
- The lowest cattle prices were found in Mbire (Mashonaland Central) at US$173 per beast and the highest in Chirumanzu (Midlands) at US$446 per beast.
- The national average cattle price stood at US$334 per beast compared to last year's average price of US$303

Average Goat Prices



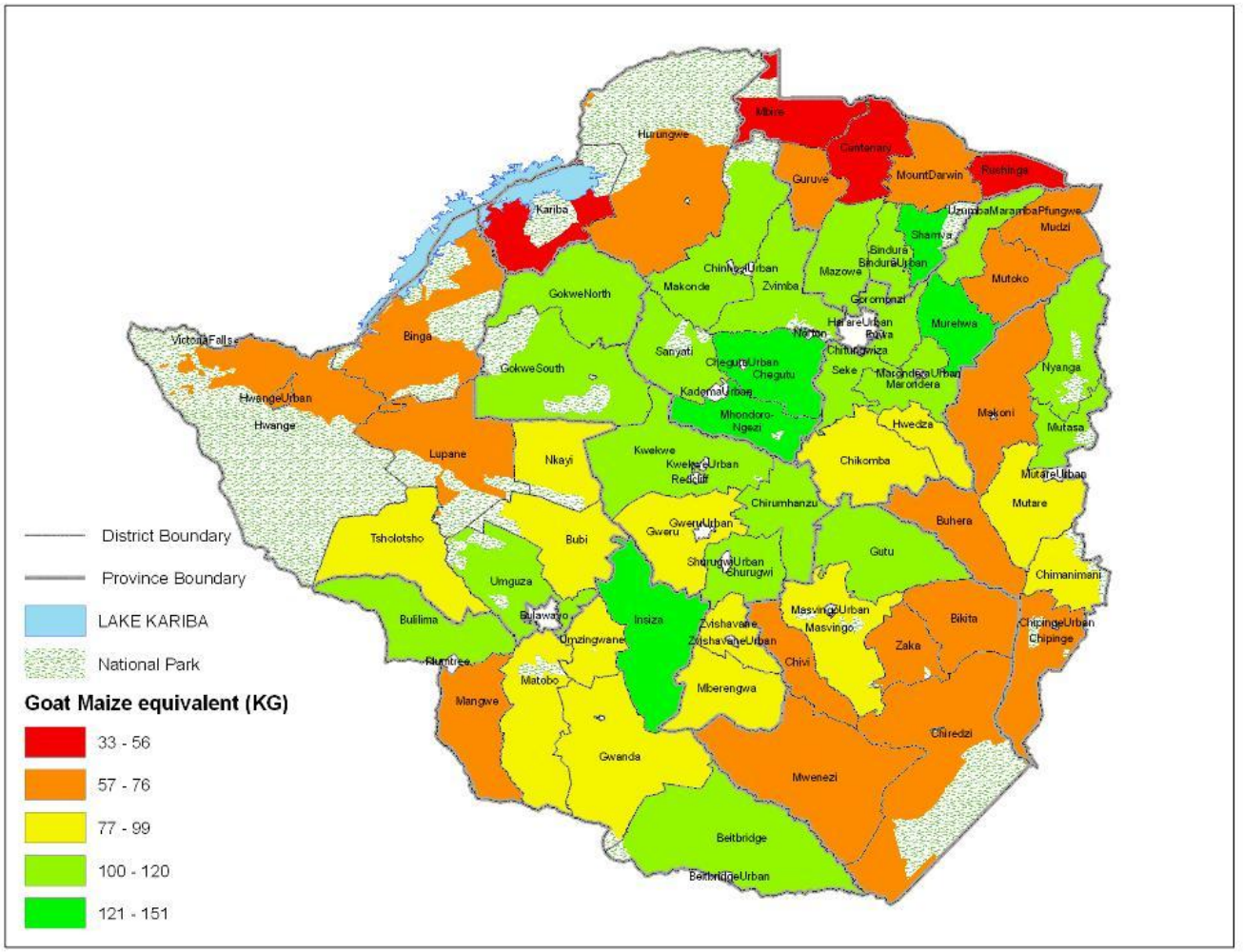
- The average goat price in most of the districts was ranging from US$20 to US$30.

Cattle- Maize Terms Of Trade



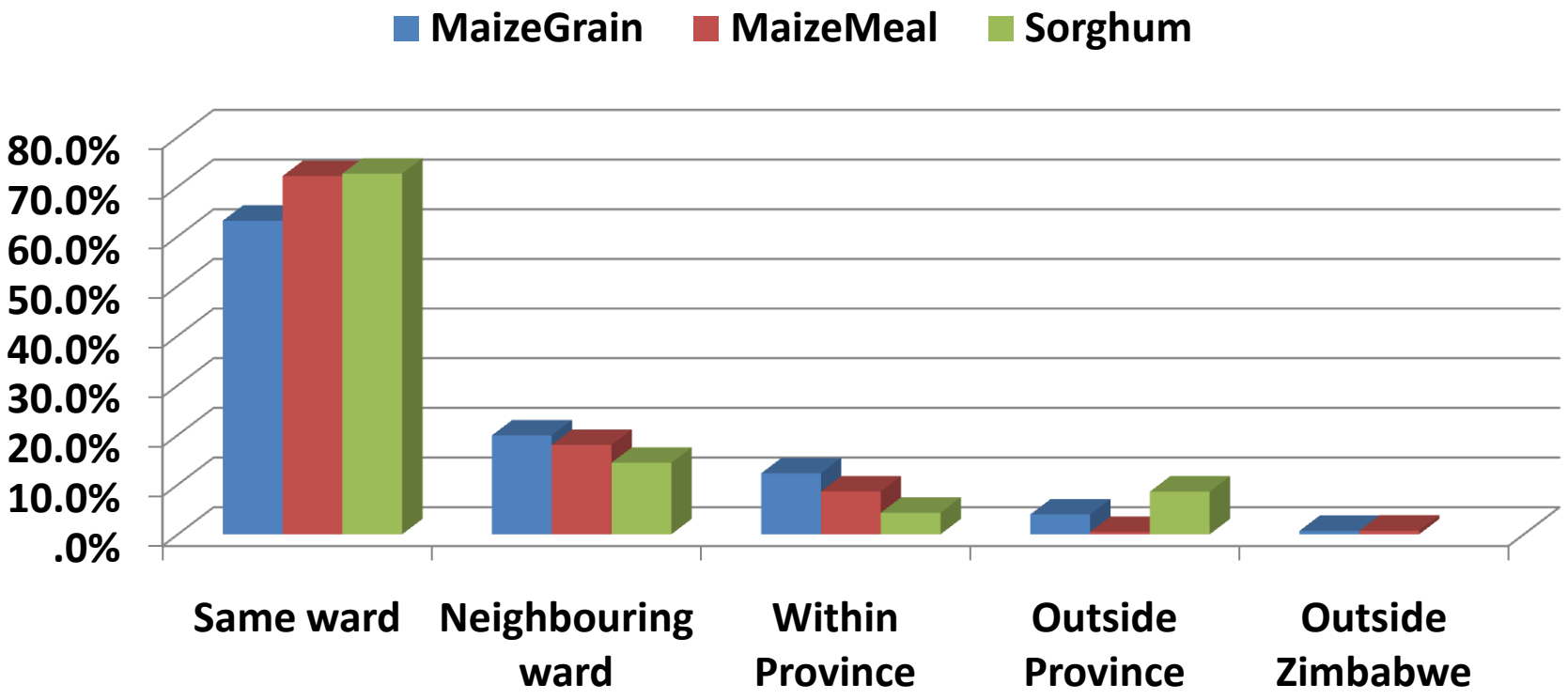
- The cattle-maize grain terms of trade in most of the districts ranged from 750 to 1500 kgs per beast which approximate the expected scenario soon after the summer harvest.
- The terms of trade are expected to increase in favour of maize in the districts that suffered most from the 2011/12 drought.

Goats Terms Of Trade



- The goats to maize terms of trade in most of the districts ranged from 61 to 90 kgs per beast, which is normal for this time of the year.

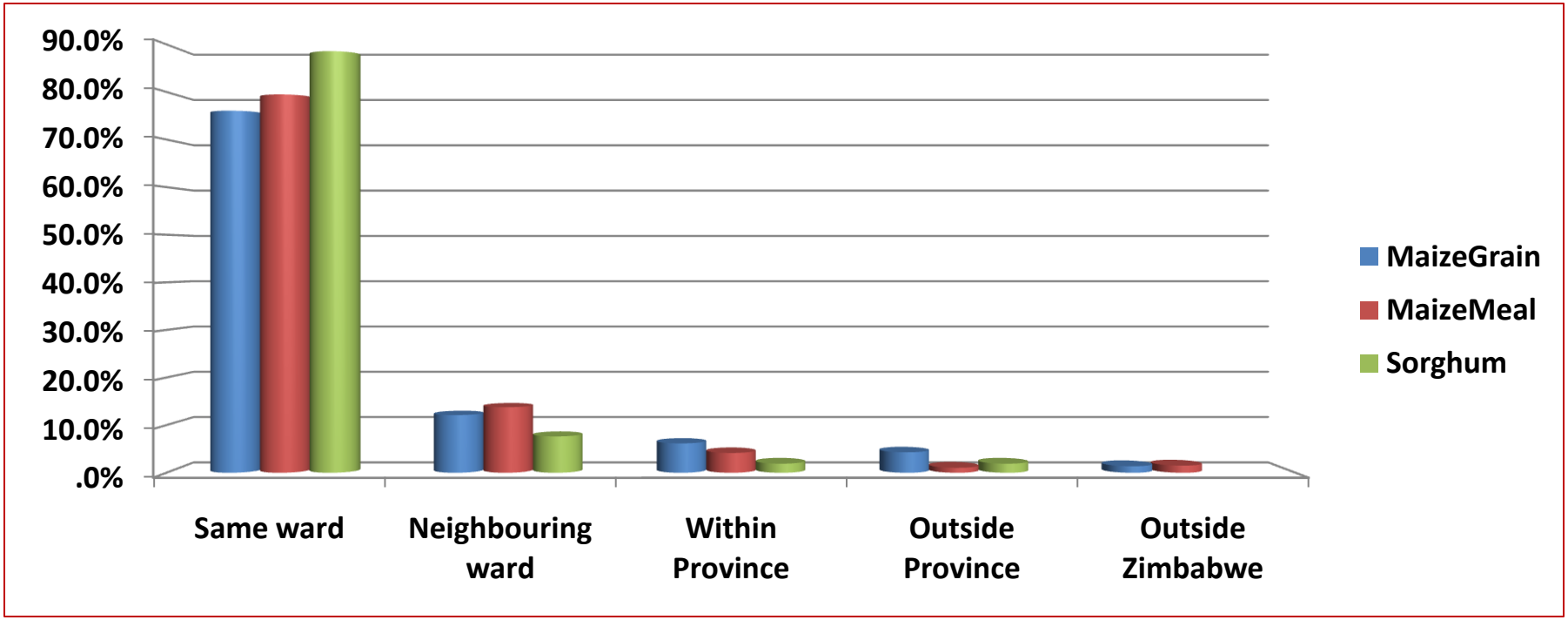
Market Source: Buying



•Most of the households were buying cereals from the same ward, followed by those which were buying from the neighboring ward.

•This picture is the same when compared to last year's results.

Market Source :Selling

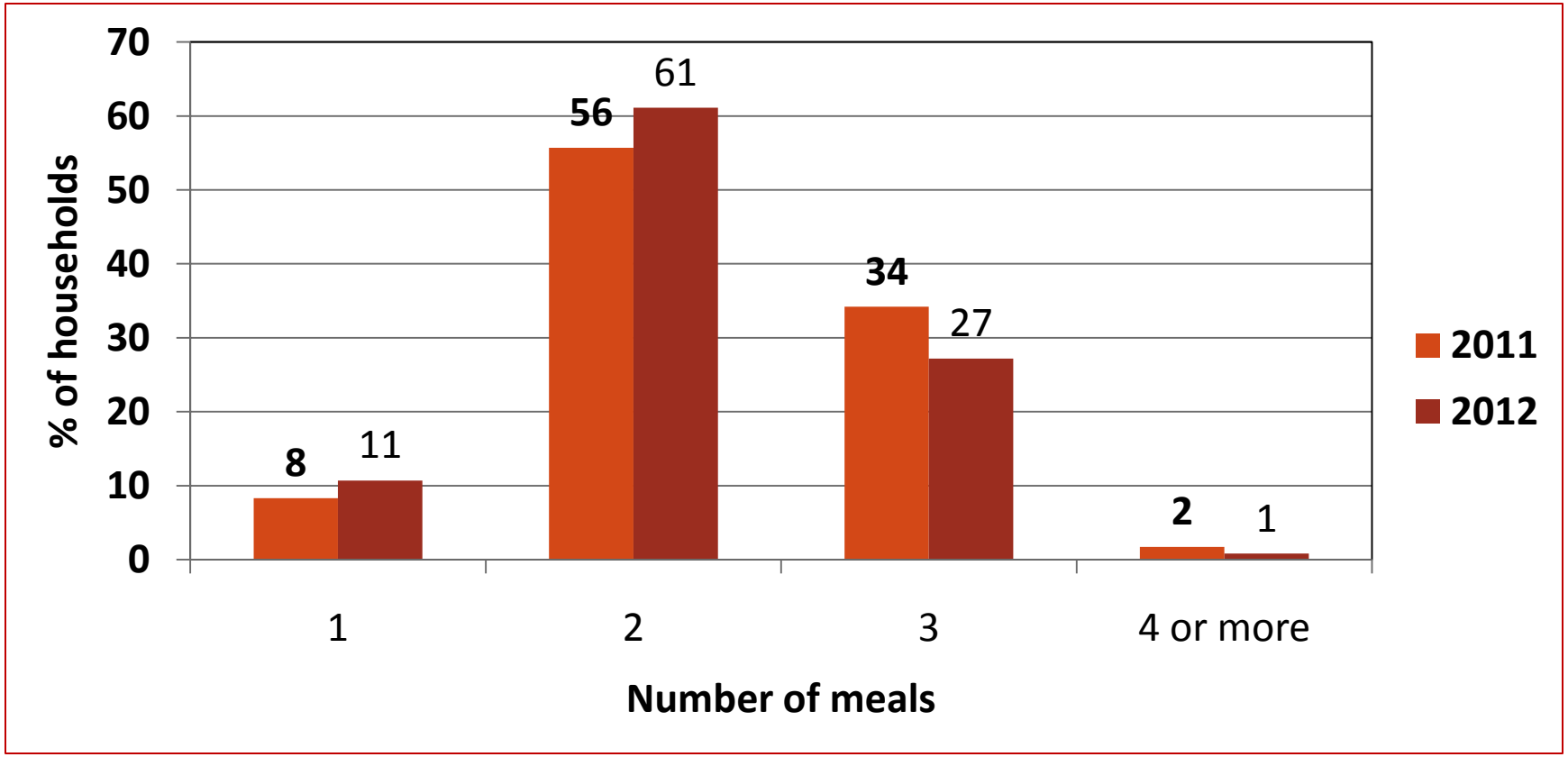


• Most of the households were selling cereals within the same ward, followed by those selling to neighbouring wards, within the same province and outside the province.

Food Consumption and Coping Strategies

To describe the socio economic profiles of rural households in terms of their assets, income sources, incomes and expenditure patterns, ***food consumption patterns*** and ***consumption coping strategies***

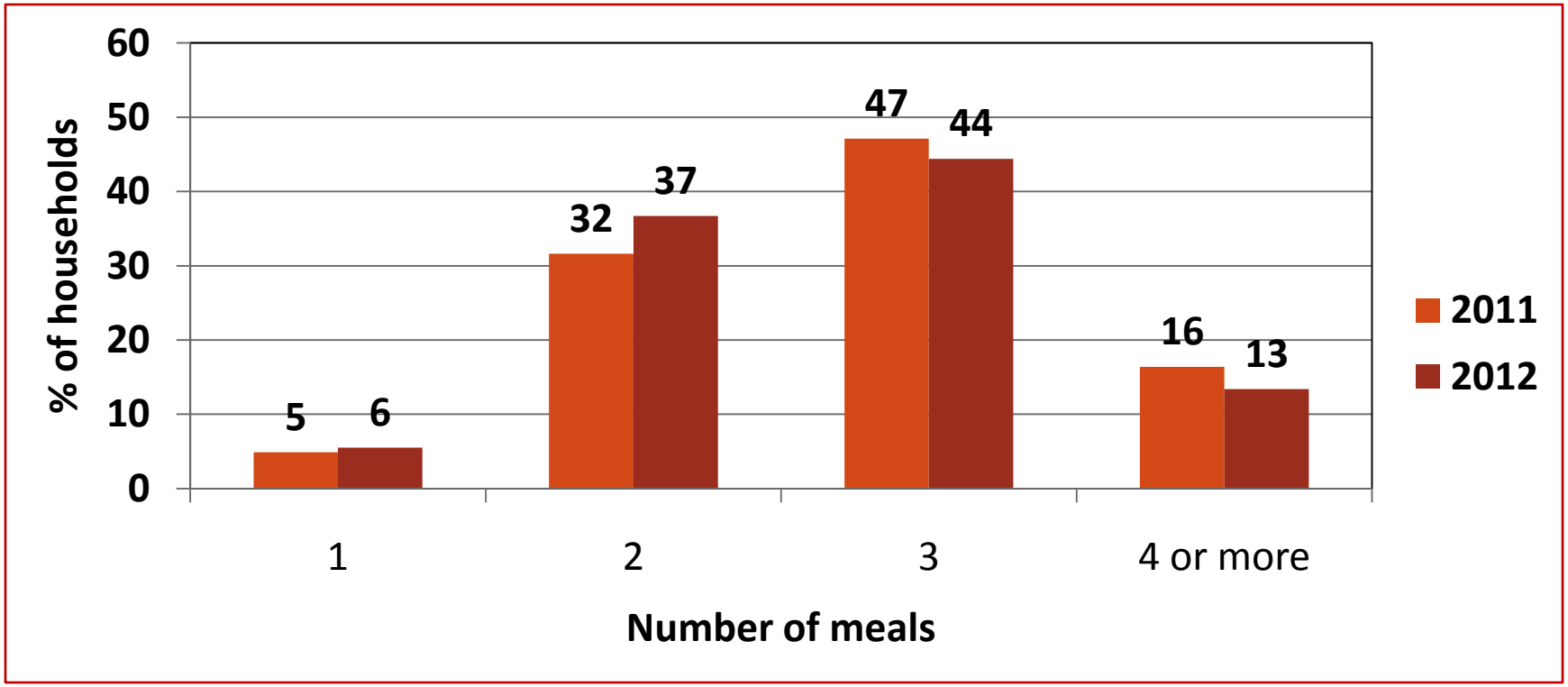
Number of meals taken by adults a day before the survey



•Generally, there was shift towards consumption of fewer meals when this year's picture is compared to last year.

•Adults in about 89% of the sampled households took at least two meals the day before the assessment compared to 92% last year.

Number of meals taken by children aged 6-59 months a day before the survey

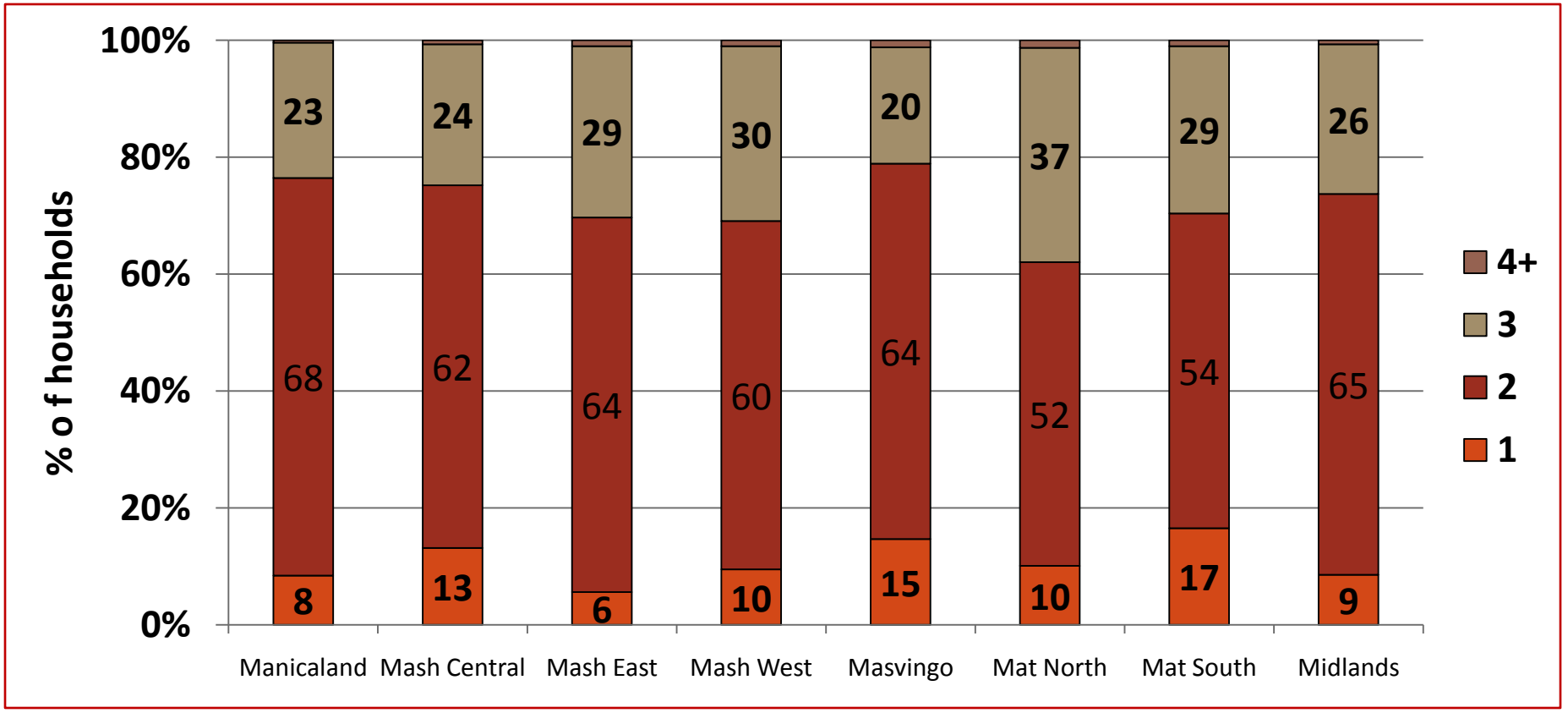


• Most of the sampled households with children 6 – 59 months had fed their children 3 meals on the day prior to the survey.

• However, a marked and increased proportion of households compared to last year had fed their children twice or less on the day prior to the survey.

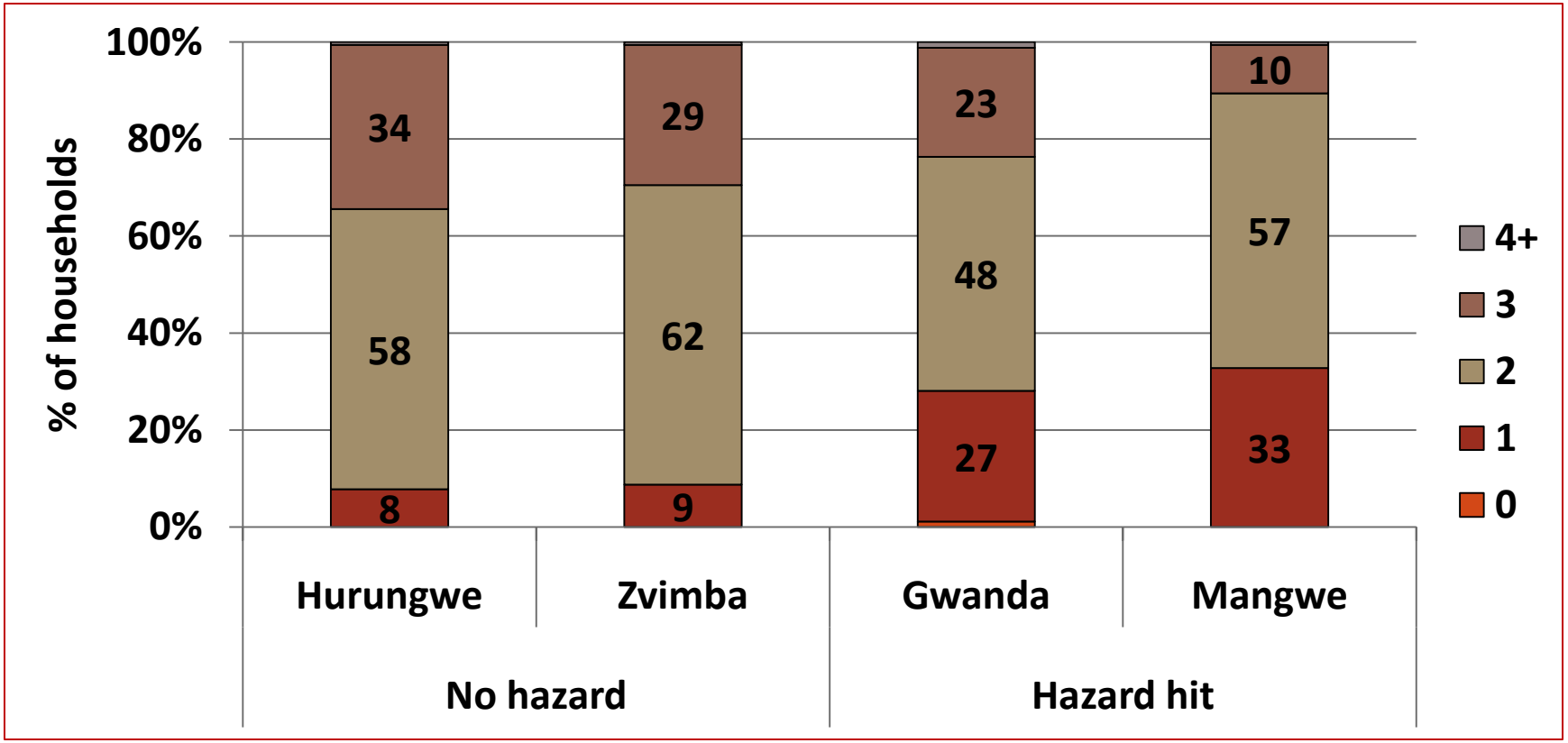
• This shift in the number of meals needs to be monitored during the course of the consumption year.

Number of meals taken by adults a day before the survey by province



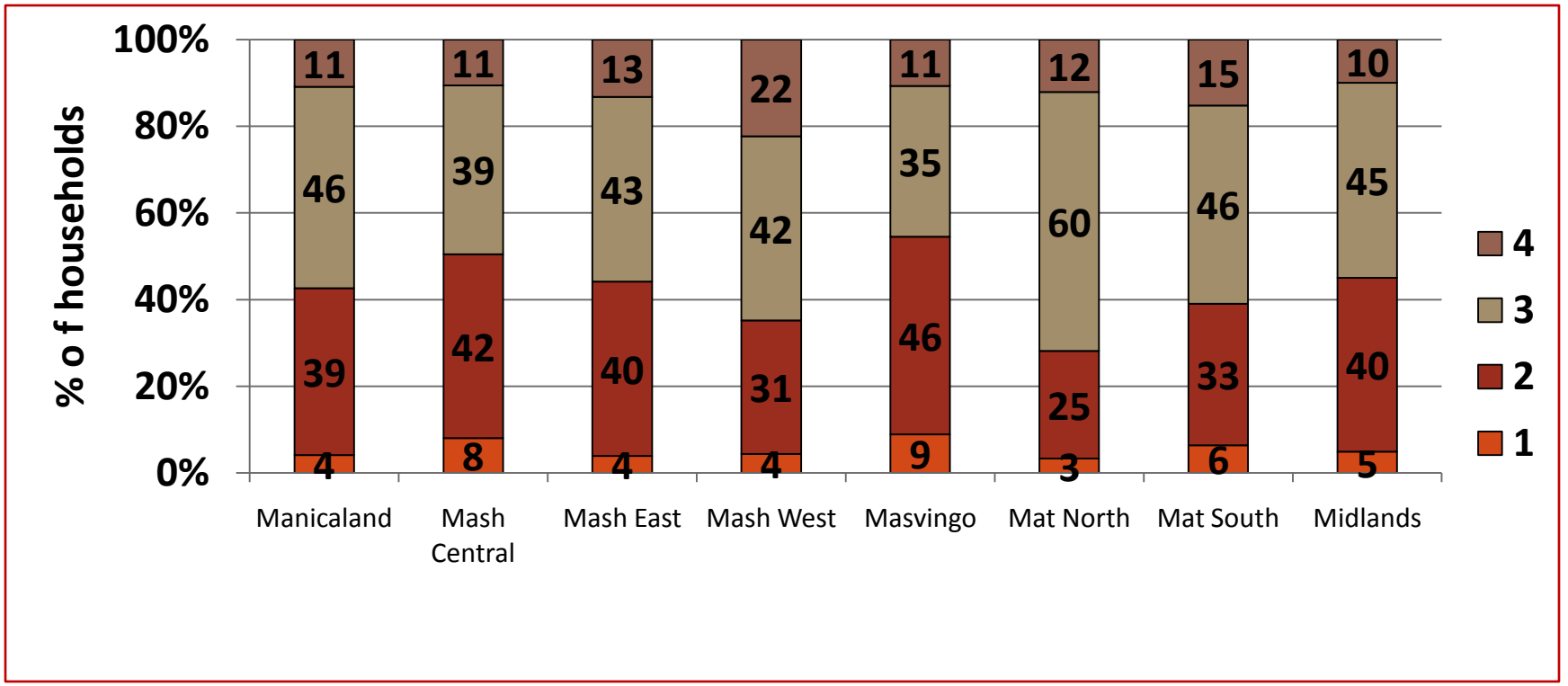
• More than 10% of the sampled households in Mashonaland Central, Masvingo and Matabeleland South had consumed only one meal on the day prior to the survey.

Number of meals taken by adults on the day before the survey in selected districts



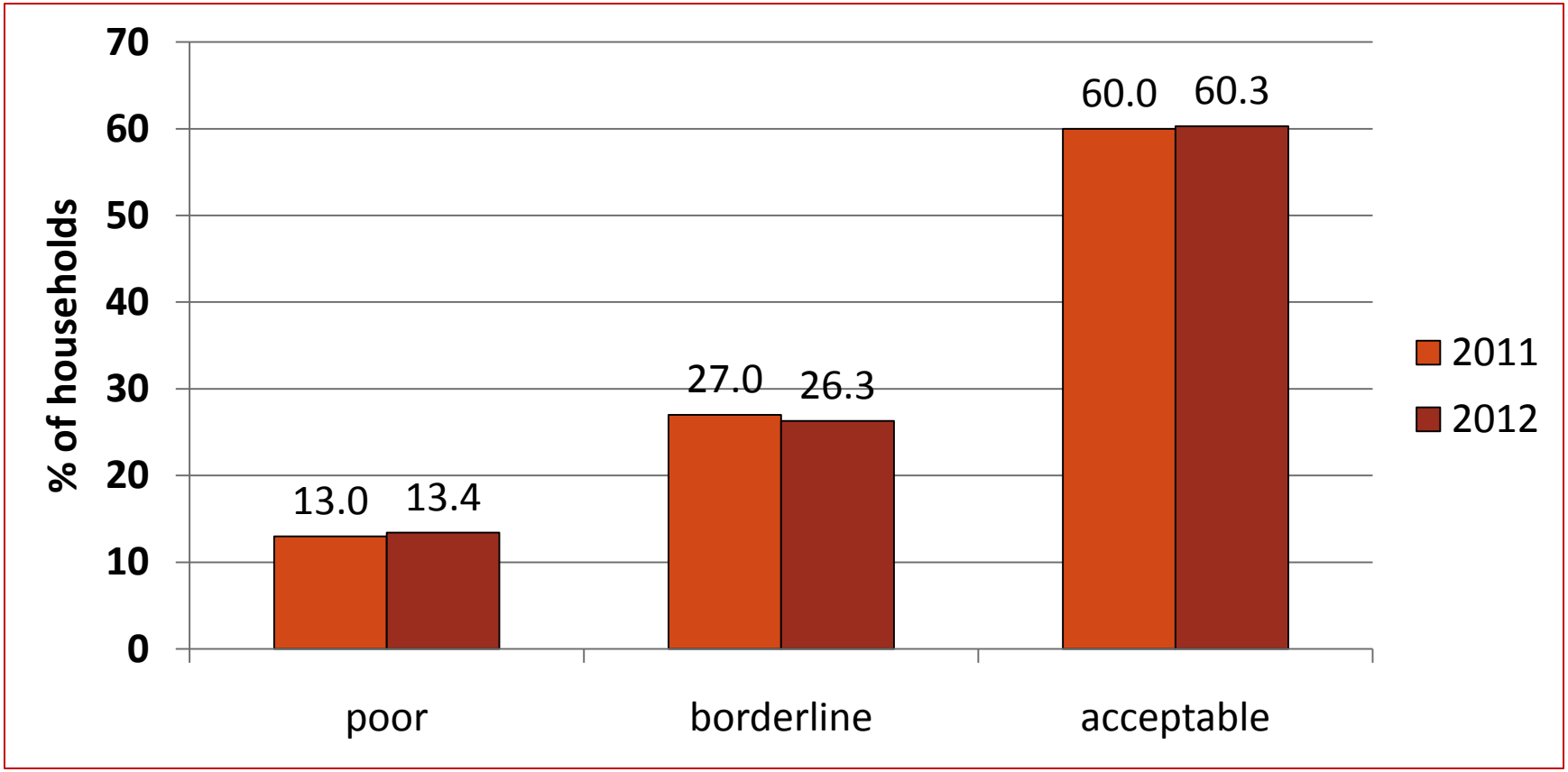
• Districts from the southern part of the country which were predominantly affected by the drought (hazard), were facing relatively greater food access challenges compared to those in the north.

Number of meals taken by children 6-59 months a day before the survey by province



• In Mashonaland Central (8%) and Masvingo (9%), there was a slightly higher prevalence of children aged 6 – 59 months having consumed just one meal on the day prior to the survey as compared to other provinces.

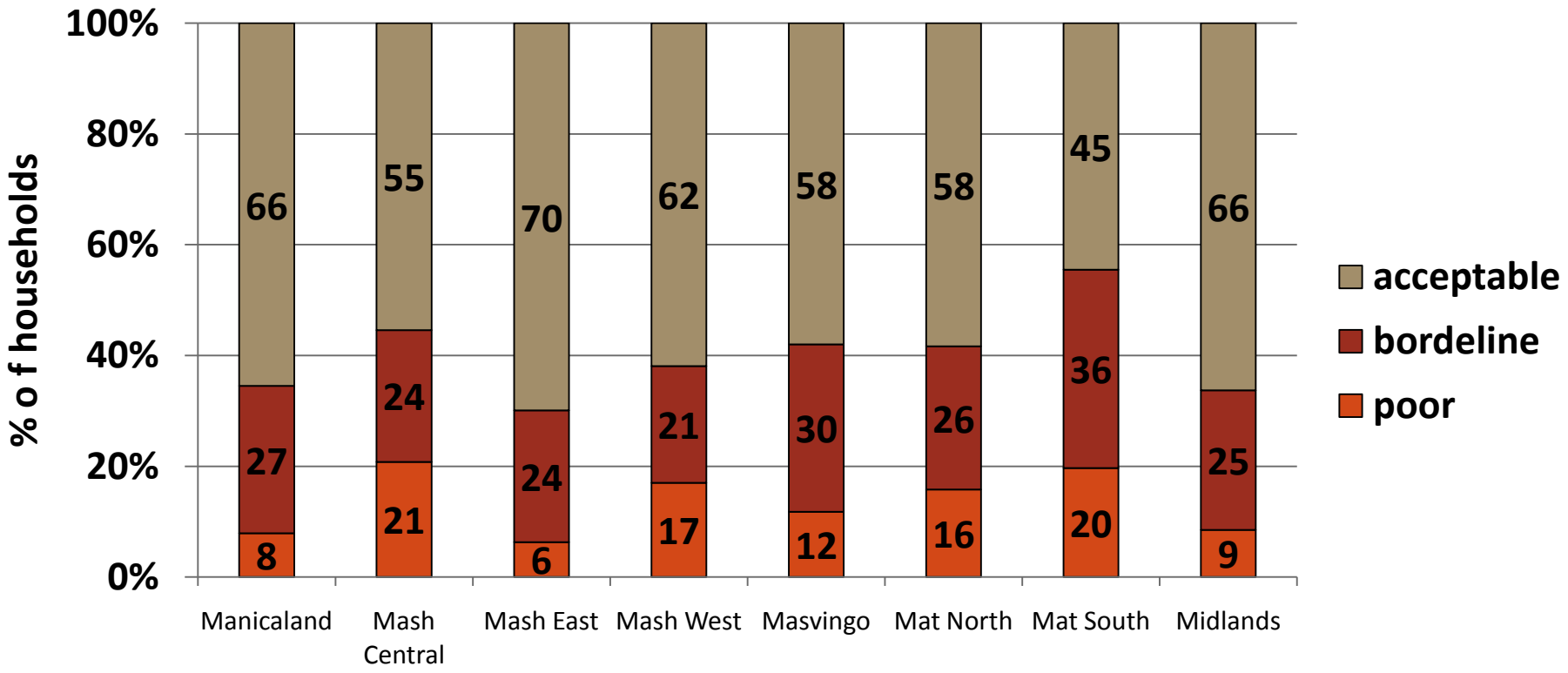
Food consumption categories



•About 13% of the sampled households had poor consumption while over 60% had acceptable consumption at the time of the assessment.

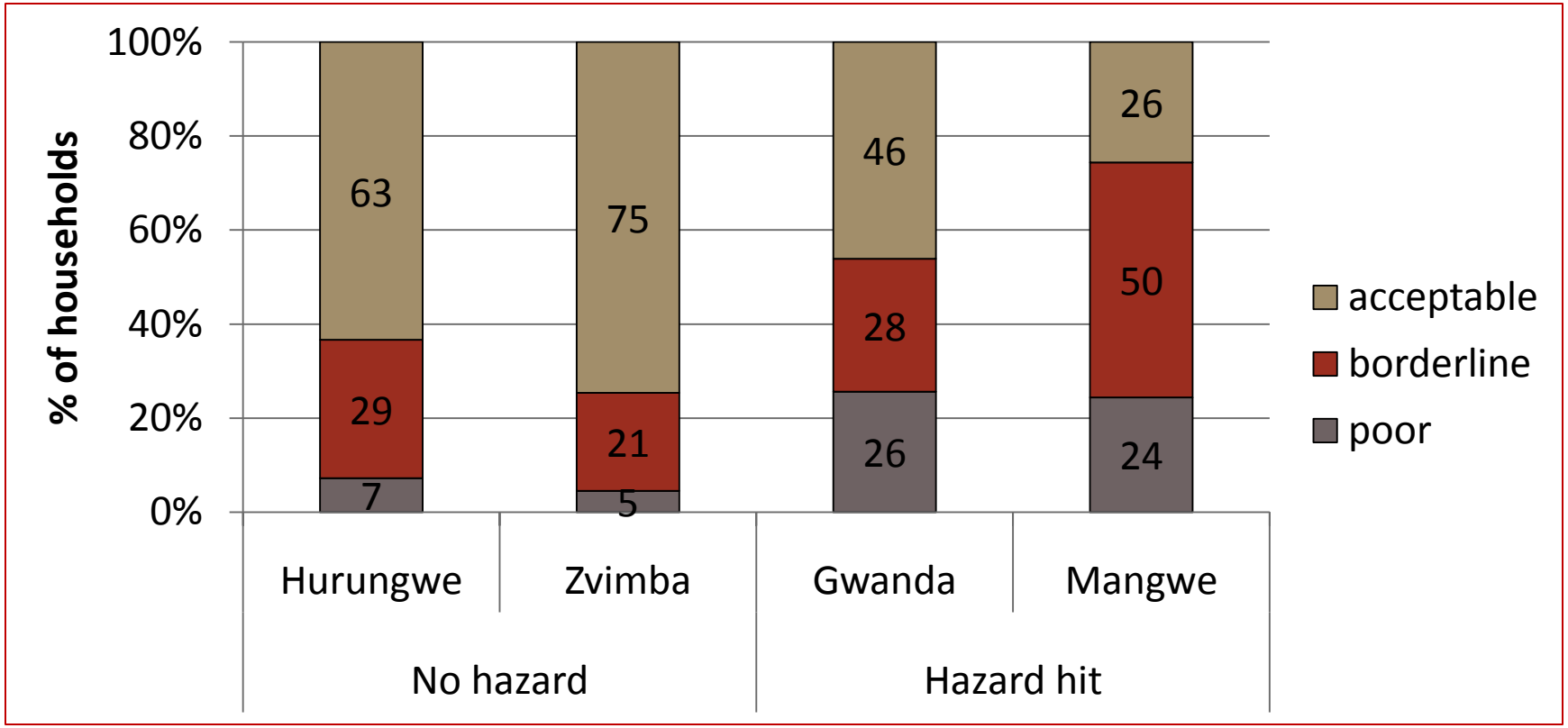
•This scenario is almost similar to that recorded last year.

Food consumption categories by province



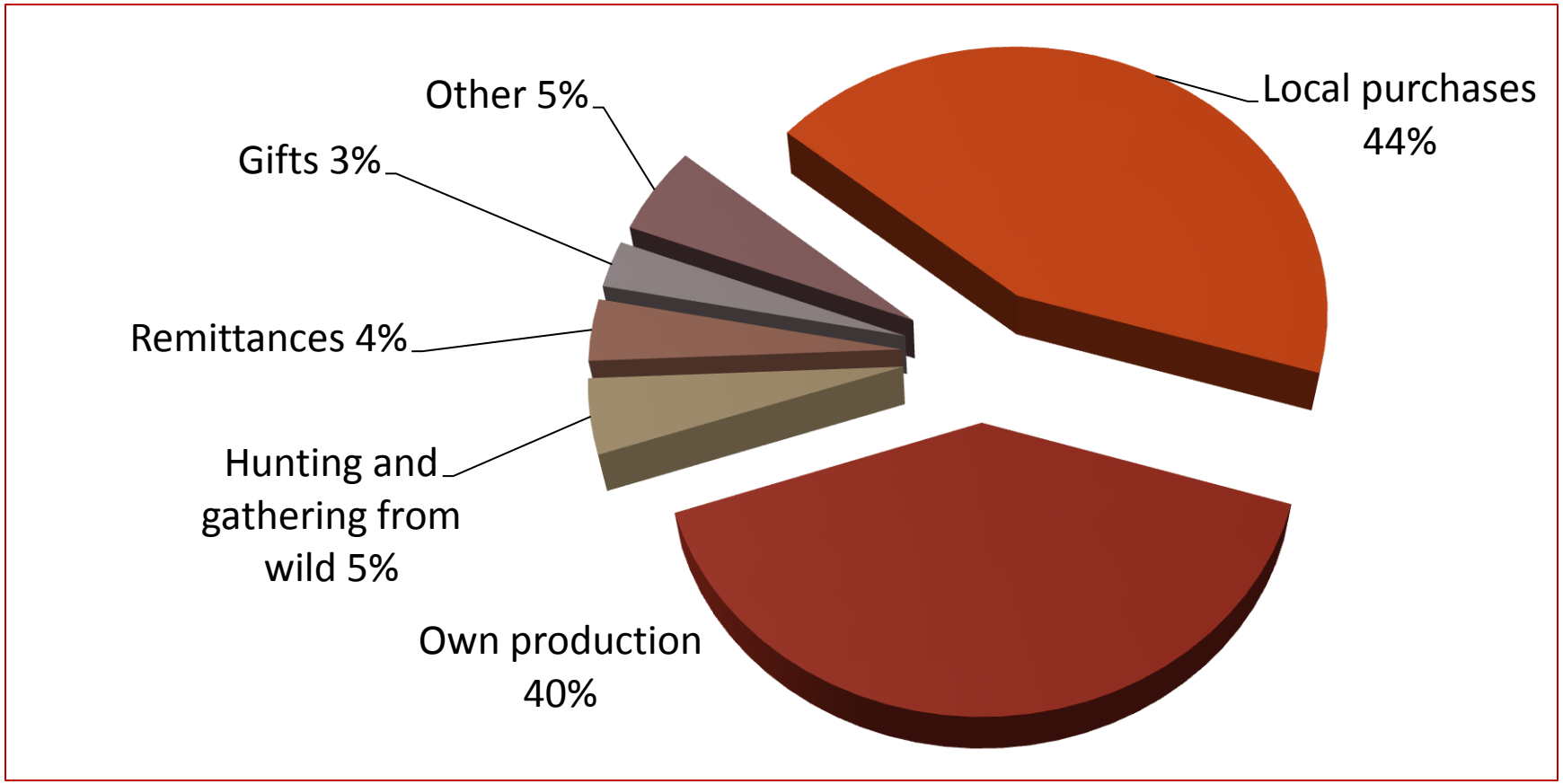
- Matabeleland South (20%), Mashonaland Central(21%) and Mashonaland West (17%) had the highest proportion of households with poor consumption patterns.
- Mashonaland East (70%), Manicaland (66%) and Midlands (66%) had the highest proportion of sampled households with acceptable consumption patterns.

District case study: Food consumption patterns by district



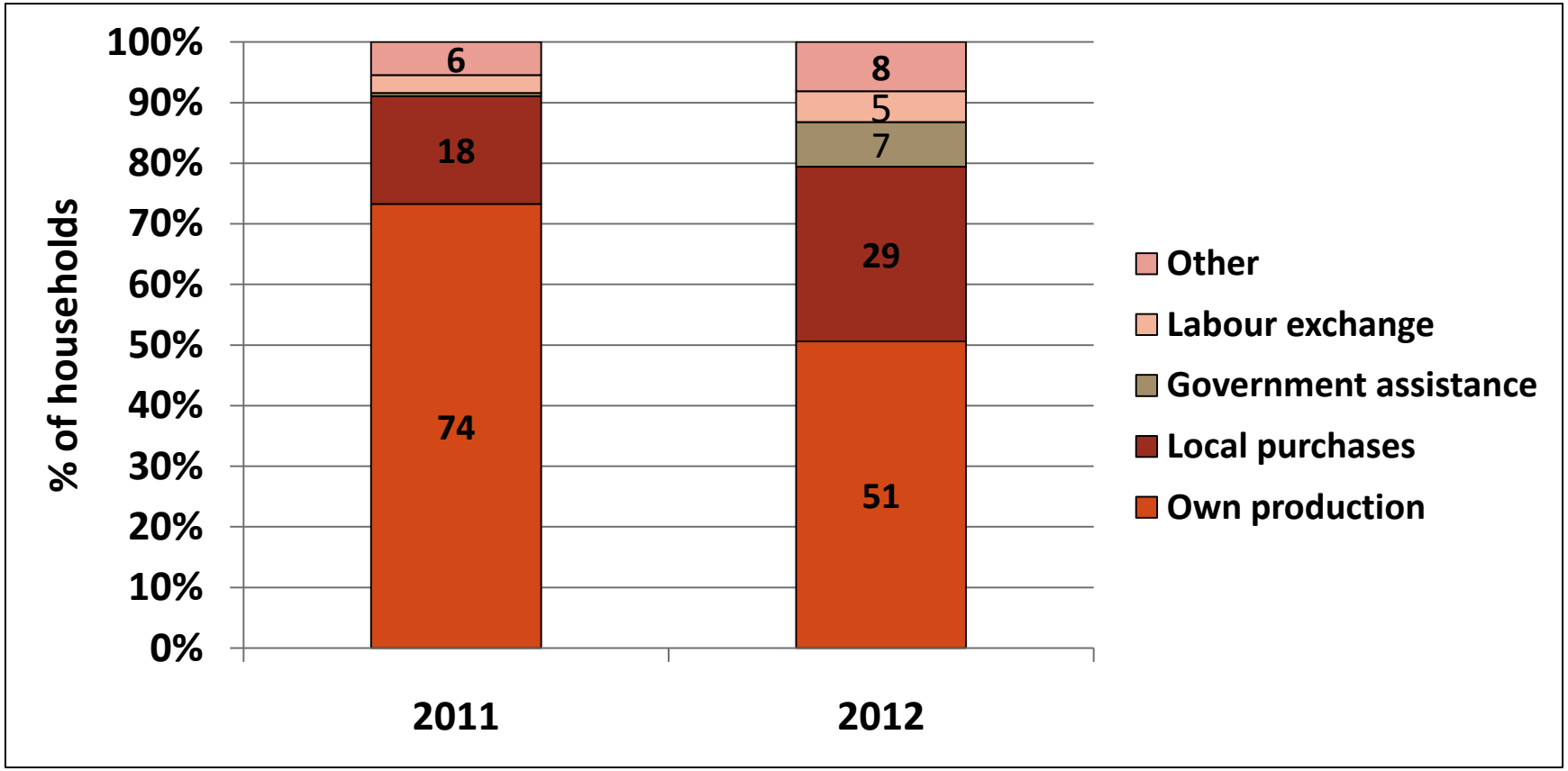
•About a quarter of the sampled households in Gwanda and Mangwe districts of Matabeleland South had poor consumption patterns. This was in contrast to northern districts such as Hurungwe and Zvimba of Mashonaland West which had less than 10% of the sampled households with poor food consumption patterns.

Sources of all food items consumed in the last 7 days



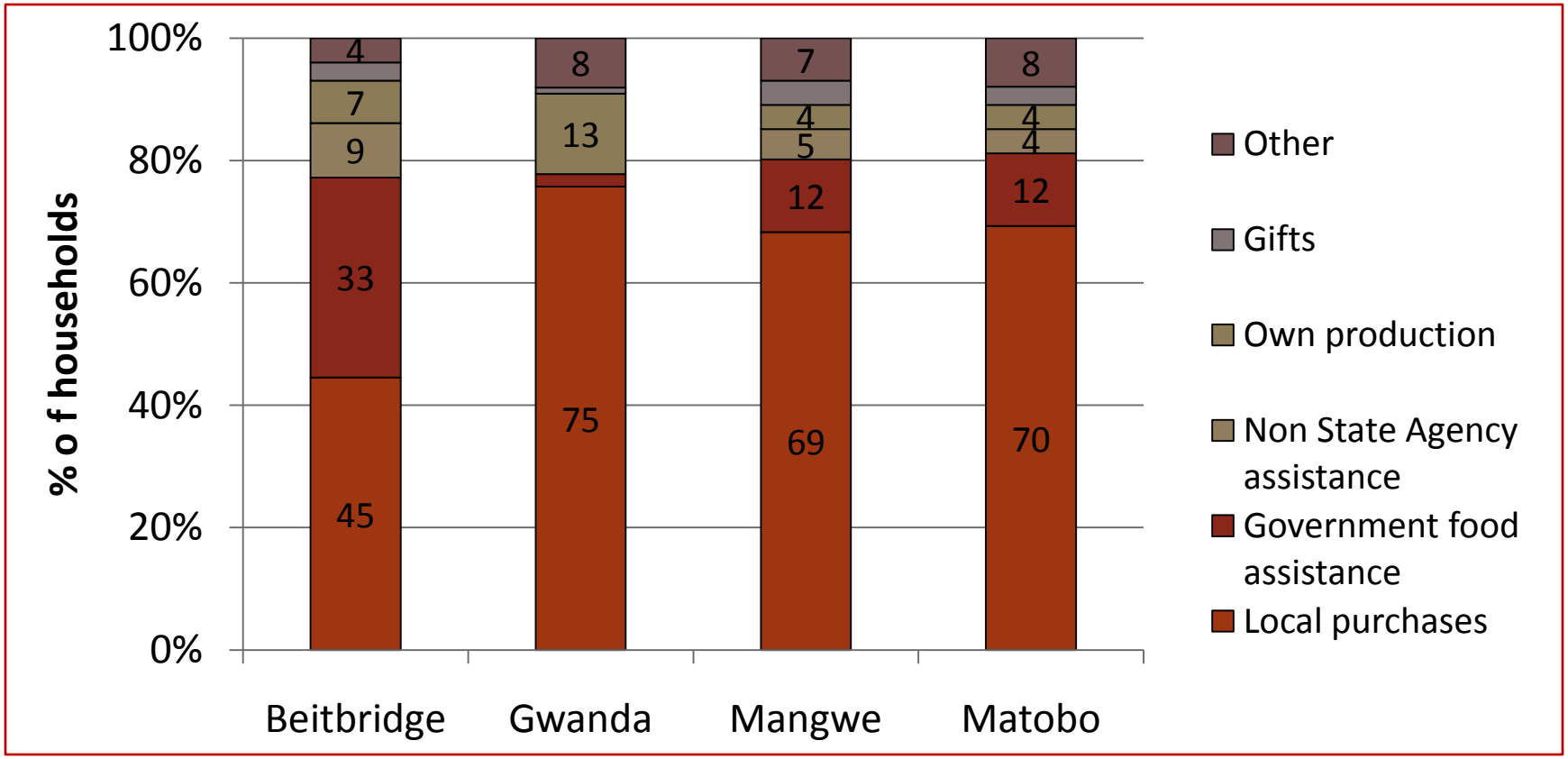
Local purchases (44%) were the major source of food that had been consumed by households 7 days prior to the assessment. Own production contributed 40%.

Sources of maize consumed in the last 7 days



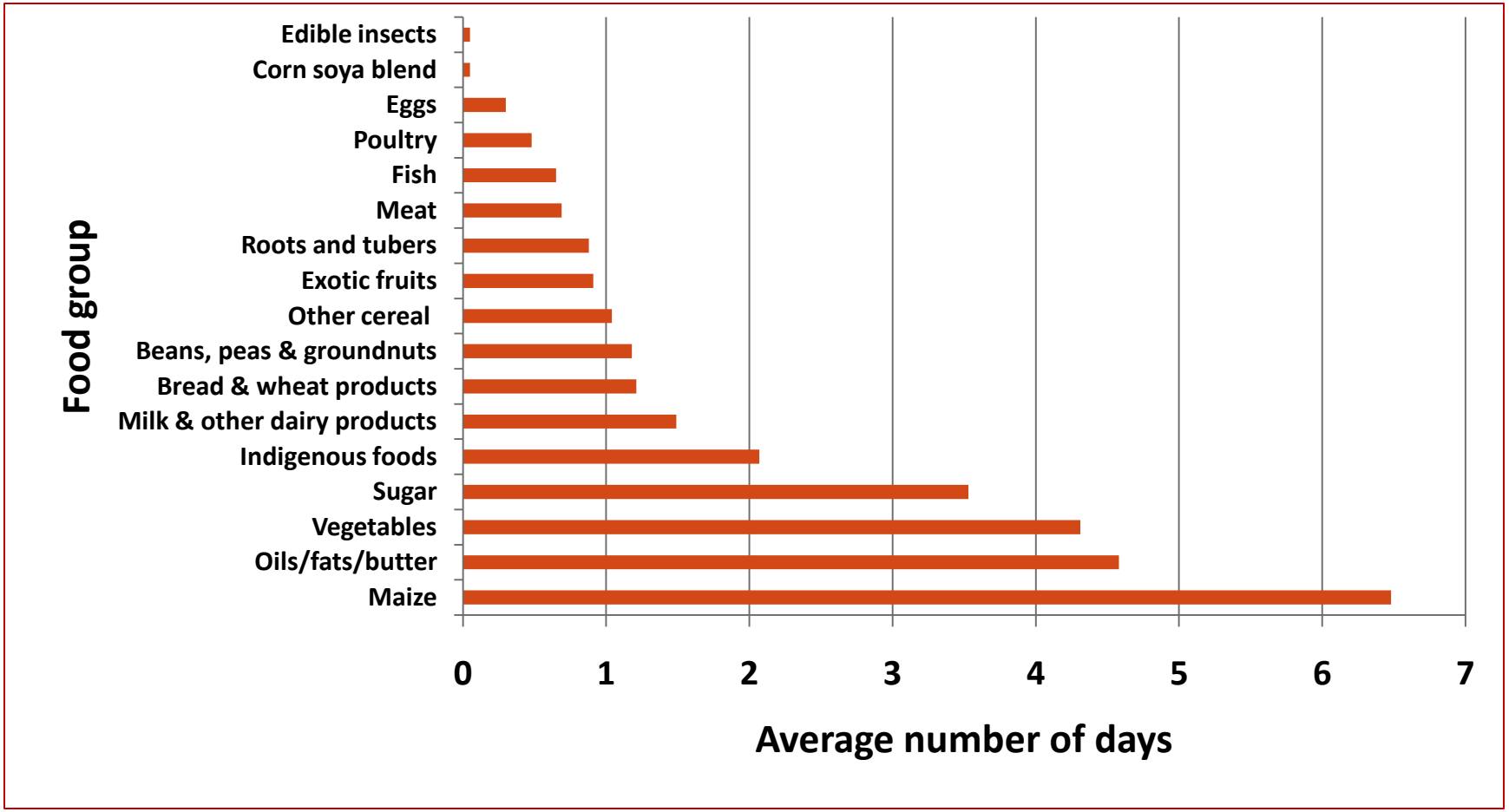
• Own production as a major source of maize contributed 51% compared to 74% last year.

District case studies: Sources of cereal consumed in the last 7 days



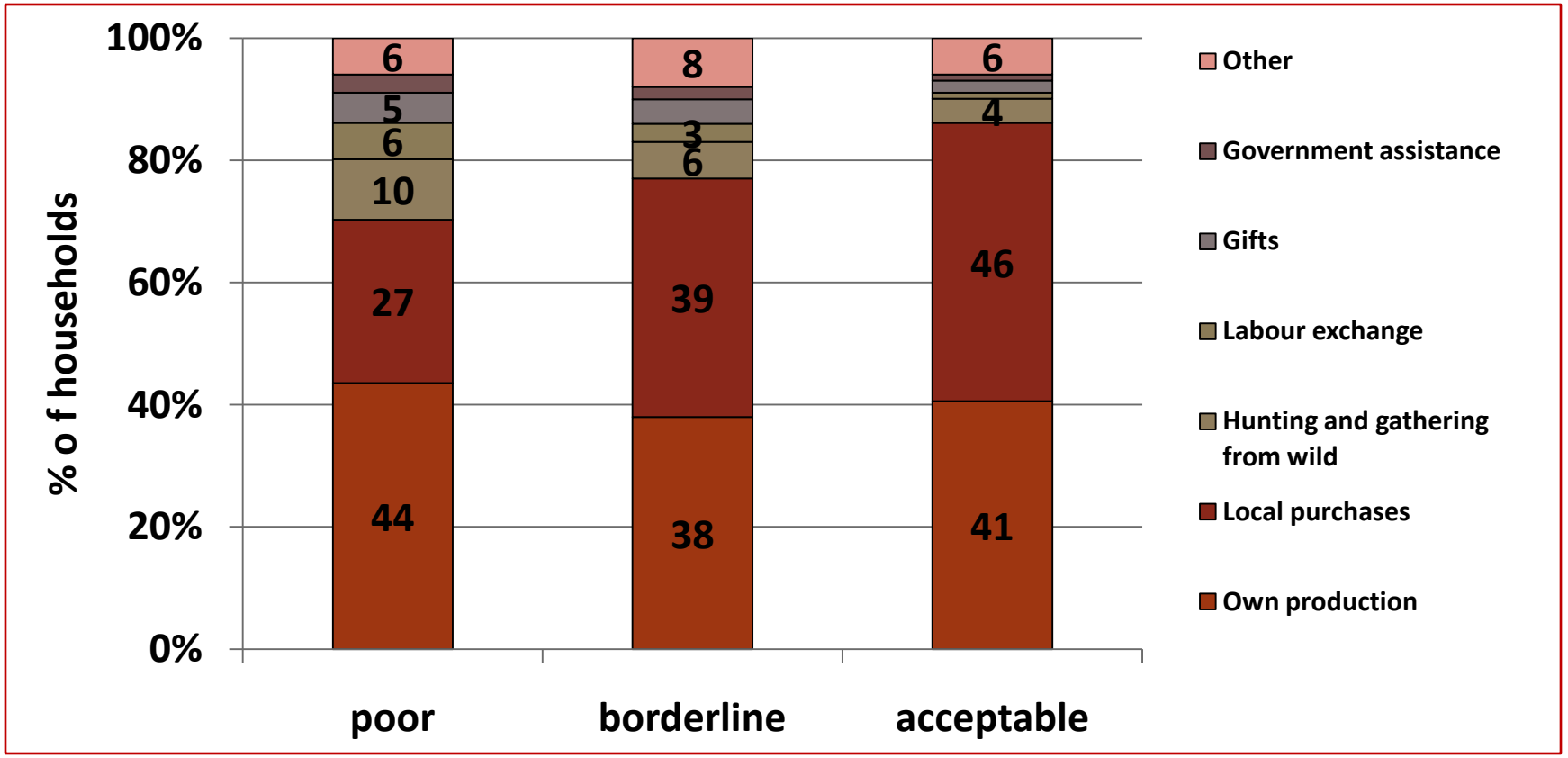
• Districts in Matabeleland South had the highest proportion of sampled households purchasing cereal.

Average number of days particular foods were consumed in the 7days prior to the survey



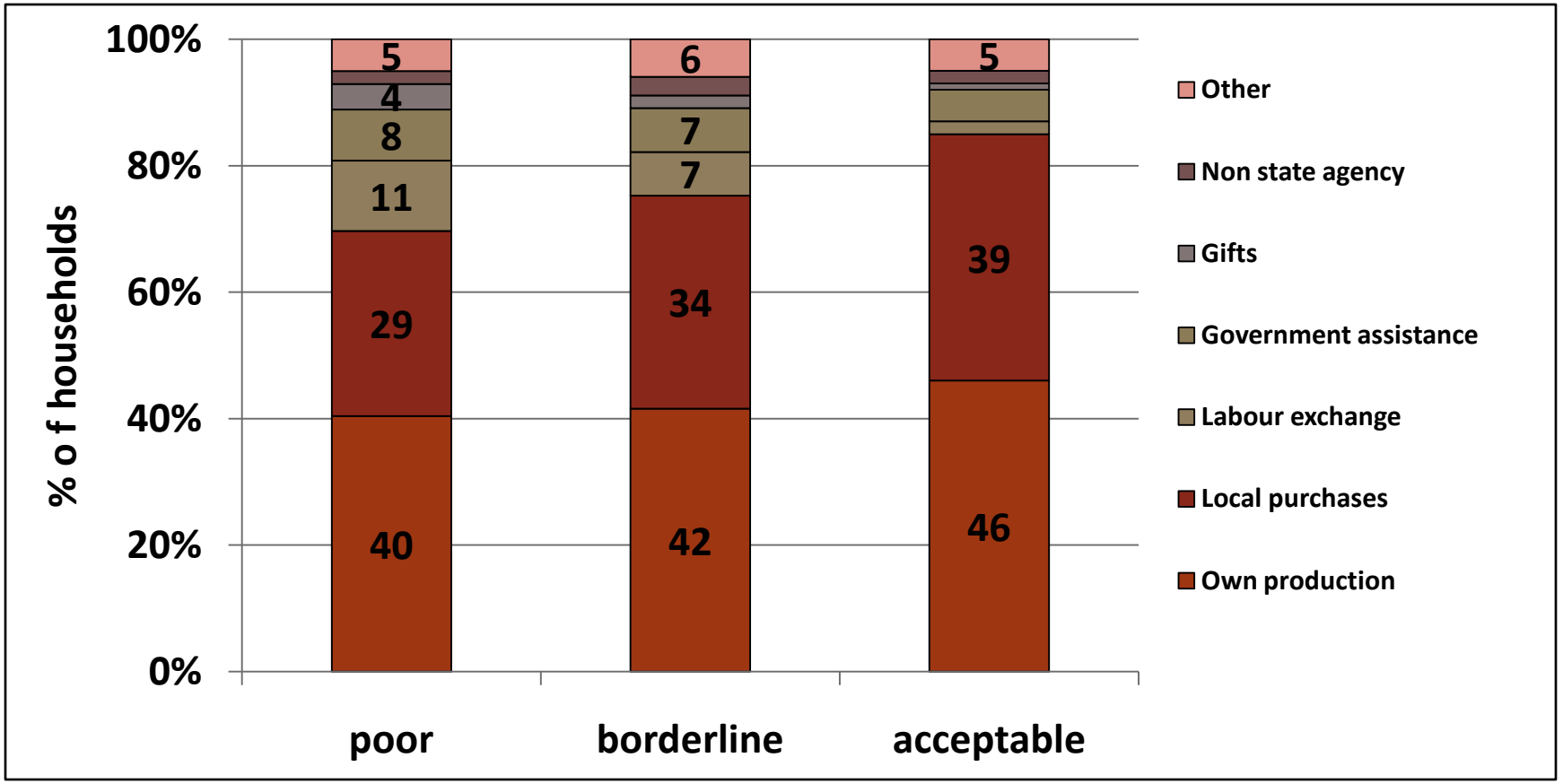
- Rural household were consuming mainly maize (sadza) and vegetables with oil.

Source of all foods consumed in the last seven days versus food consumption category



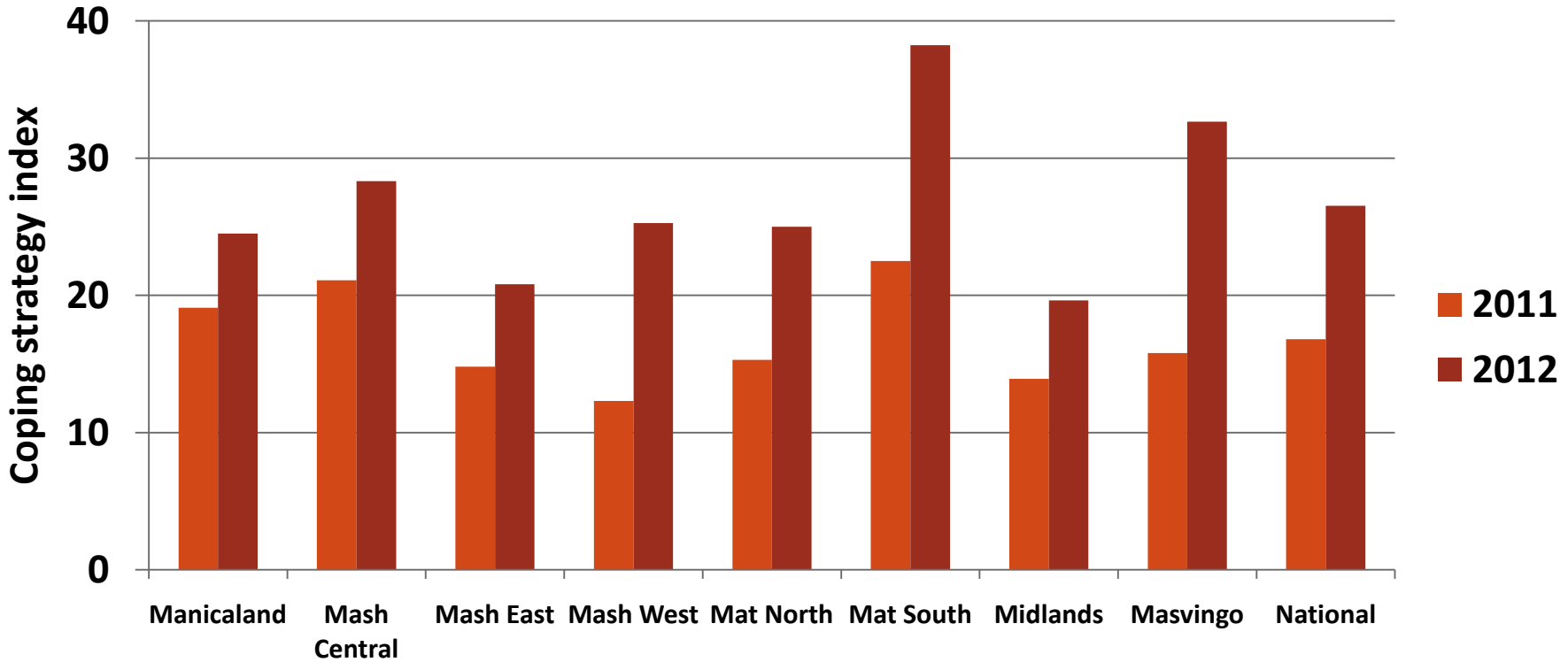
• The assessment results indicate that households with higher potential to purchase food have better food consumption patterns.

Source of cereals consumed in the last seven days versus food consumption category



• Less sustainable sources of cereal such as gifts and labour exchange were more prevalent in the households with poor consumption patterns

Trends in coping strategies index



•The coping strategy index (CSI) is a relative measure of food access. When the index shows an increasing trend, it is indicative of worsening ability of households to access adequate food.

•A comparison of the May 2011 and May 2012 CSI shows that food access was relatively more difficult this year compared to last year at national level and in all provinces.

•The most common consumption coping strategies used by sampled households in May were reducing the number of meals taken, reducing meal portions and giving more food to children at the expense of adult consumption.

Food Security Situation

To determine the rural population that is likely to be food insecure in the 2012/13 consumption year, their geographic distribution and the severity of their food insecurity.

Food Security Analytical Framework

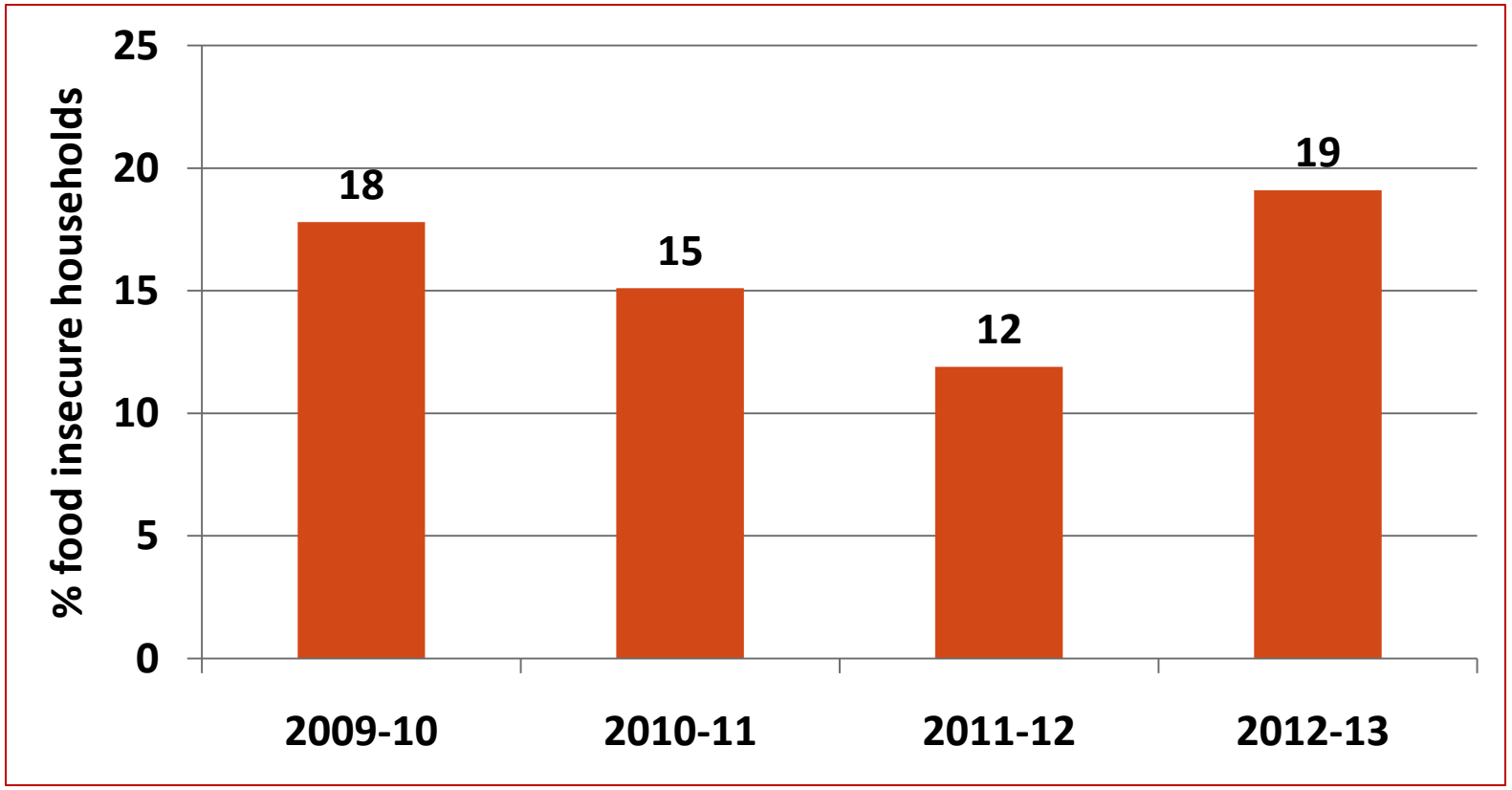
- Household food security status was determined by measuring the household's potential access to enough food to give each member a minimum of 2100 kilocalories per day in the consumption period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013.
- Each of the surveyed household's potential access was computed by estimating the household's likely disposable income in the 2012/13 consumption year from the following possible income sources;
  - cereal stocks
  - own food crop production
  - potential income from own cash crop production
  - potential income from livestock
  - income from other sources such as gifts, remittances, casual labour, pensions and formal employment.
- Total energy the could be acquired by the household from the cheapest available energy source using its potential disposable income was then computed and compared to the household's minimum energy requirements.
- When the potential energy a household could acquire was greater than its minimum energy requirements, the household was deemed to be food secure. When the converse was true , the household was defined as food insecure.
- The severity of household food insecurity was computed by the margin with which its potential energy access is below its minimum energy requirements.

Main Assumptions Used in the Food Security Analytical Framework

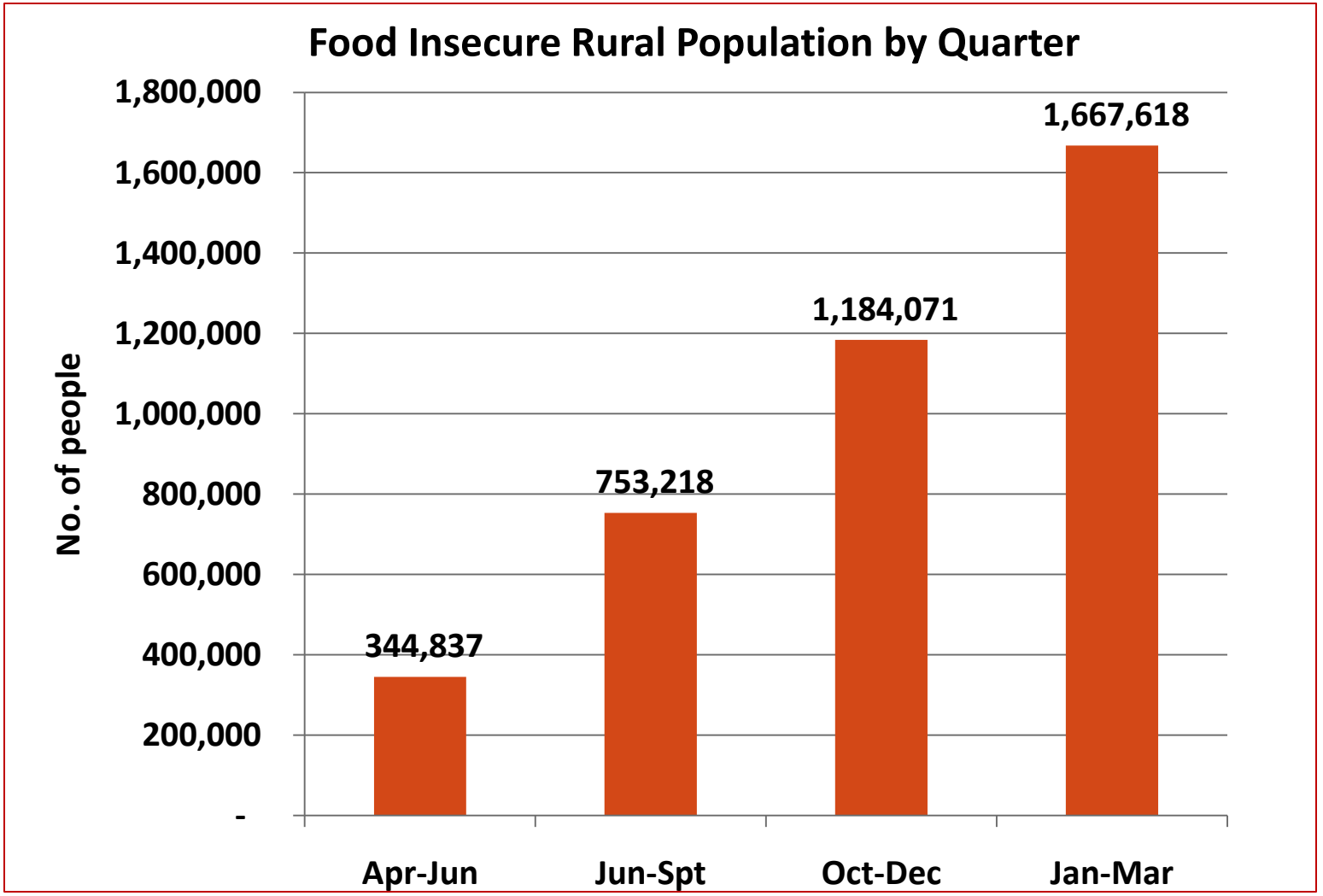
- Households' purchasing power will remain relatively stable from April 2012 through the end of March 2013, i.e. average household income levels are likely to track households' cost of living. This assumption is made on the premise that year on year inflation will average out at around 5% in the consumption year and the economy will grow by more than 5%.
- The national average livestock to maize terms of trade will remain relatively stable throughout the 2012/13 consumption year.
- Staple cereals in the form of maize, small grains (sorghum and millets) or mealie meal will be available on the market for cereal deficit households with the means to purchase to do so throughout the consumption year. This assumption is predicated on the Government maintaining the liberalised maize trade regime.
- The 2012/13 maize grain prices will average at around 36 cents/kg nationally, 21 cents in the staple cereal surplus districts and 44 cents in the cereal deficit districts. Maize price monitoring by Agritex, FAO and WFP informed this assumption.
- National cotton producer prices will average out at 42 cents/kg for the whole marketing season.

Rural Food Insecurity Levels in the 2012/13 Consumption Year

- At peak 19% of the rural households are projected to be food insecure for the 2012/13 consumption year, 7 % points higher compared to the previous year(12%).This represents about 1,668,000 people.
- The cumulative energy deficits for all estimated food insecure rural households is equivalent to 146,141MT
- Compared to the three previous consumption years, the food insecurity levels in the 2012/13 consumption year are the highest.

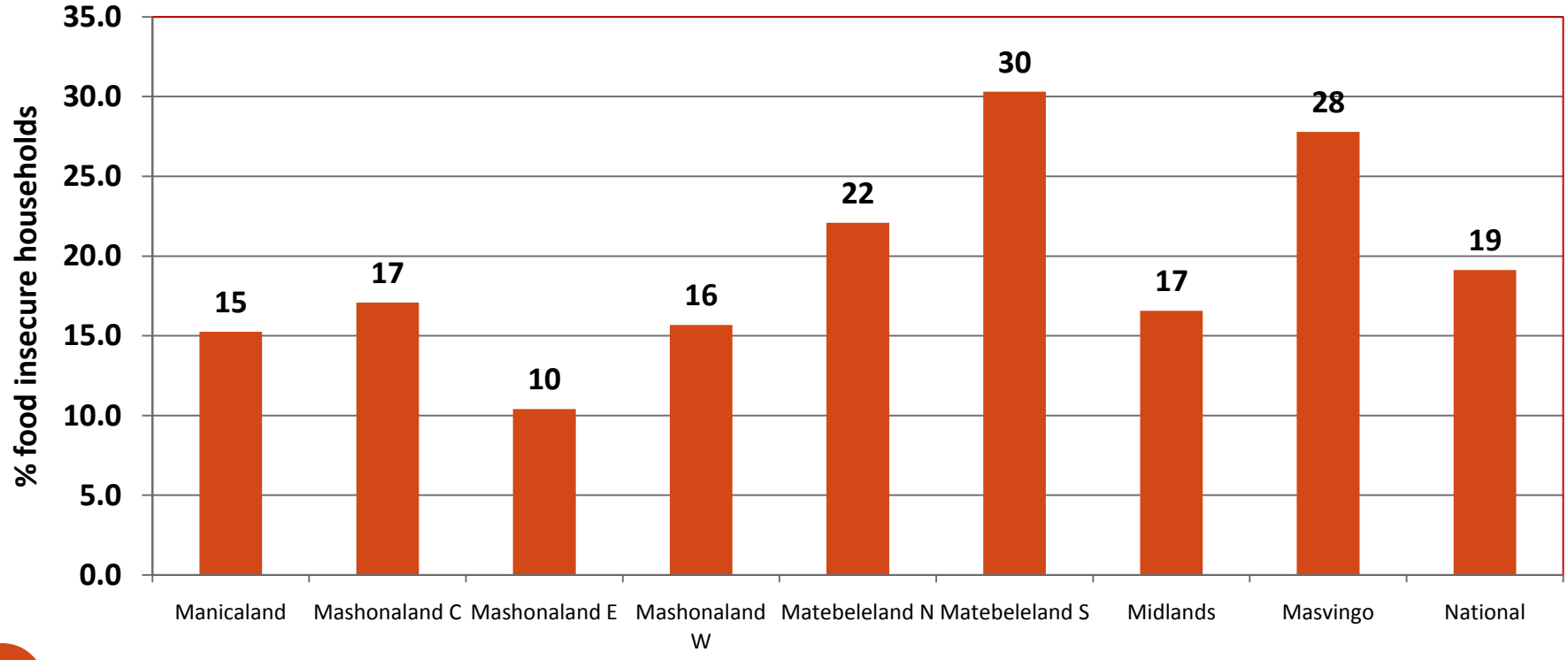


Food Insecure Population by Quarter 2012-13

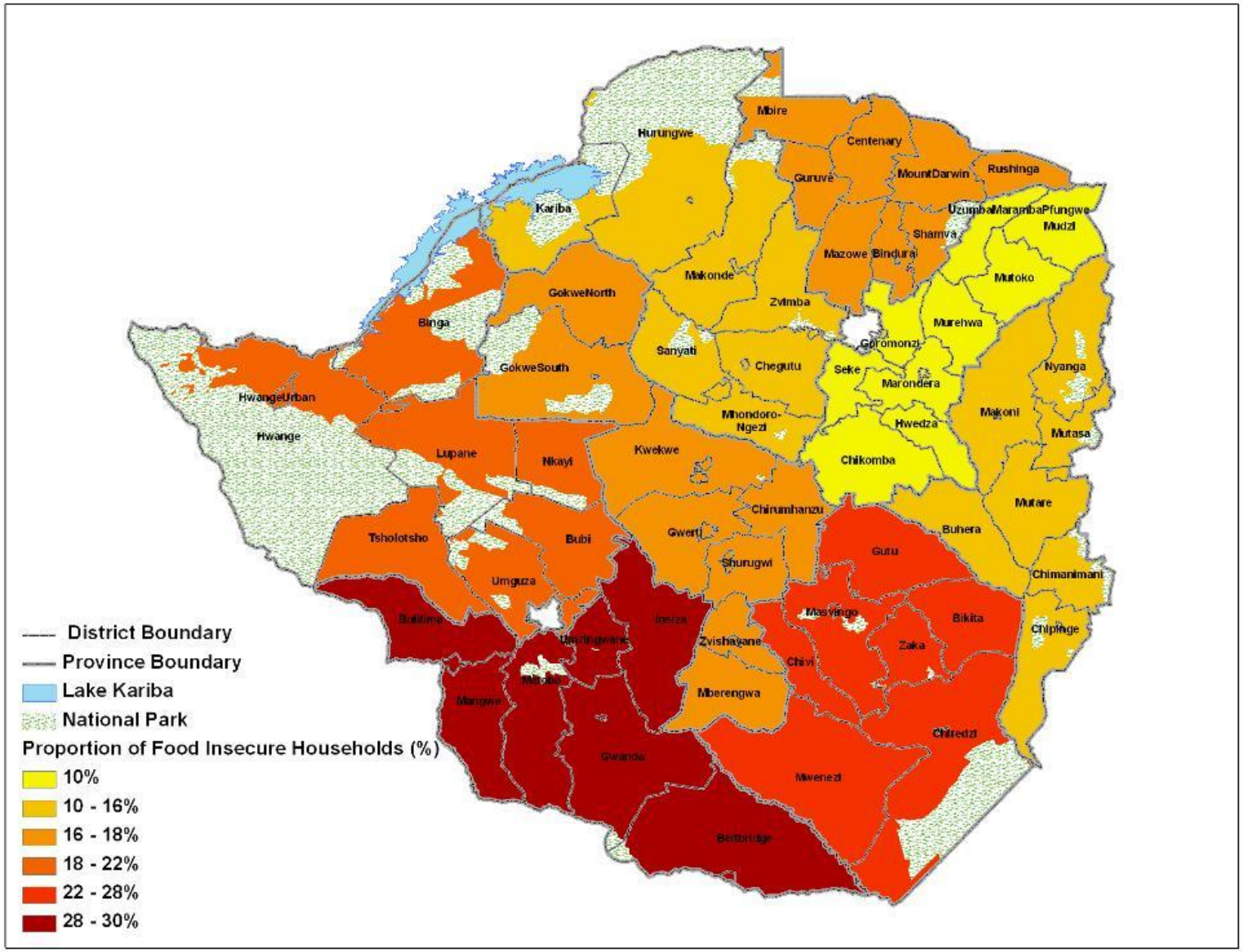


Food Insecurity by Province 2012-13

- Matabeleland South (30%) followed by Masvingo (28%) and Matabeleland North (22%)province were projected to have the highest proportion of food insecure households
- Mashonaland East at 10 % is projected to have the lowest proportion of food insecure households.
- This pattern is largely influenced by the combined influence of the drought and the main livelihoods options available in the different provinces.



The Provincial Food Insecurity Prevalence Map



Food Insecurity by Province 2012-13

- Masvingo Province has the highest number of food insecure people (about 378,300) at peak. Midlands and Matabeleland South come second and third at 217,000 and 213,000 people, respectively.
- Mashonaland East has the least number of food insecure people at about 114,000 people.
- In the last consumption year , Mashonaland West had the least number of food insecure people and the least prevalence of all provinces.

Province	% Food Insecurity 2011/12	% Food Insecurity 2012/13	Food Insecure Population 2012/13
Manicaland	14	15	209,364
Mashonaland Central	10	17	198,065
Mashonaland East	8	10	**113,878**
Mashonaland West	7	16	159,502
Masvingo	16	28	**378,046**
Matabeleland North	16	22	155,837
Matabeleland South	16	30	213,338
Midlands	11	17	217,178
National	**12**	19	1,667,618

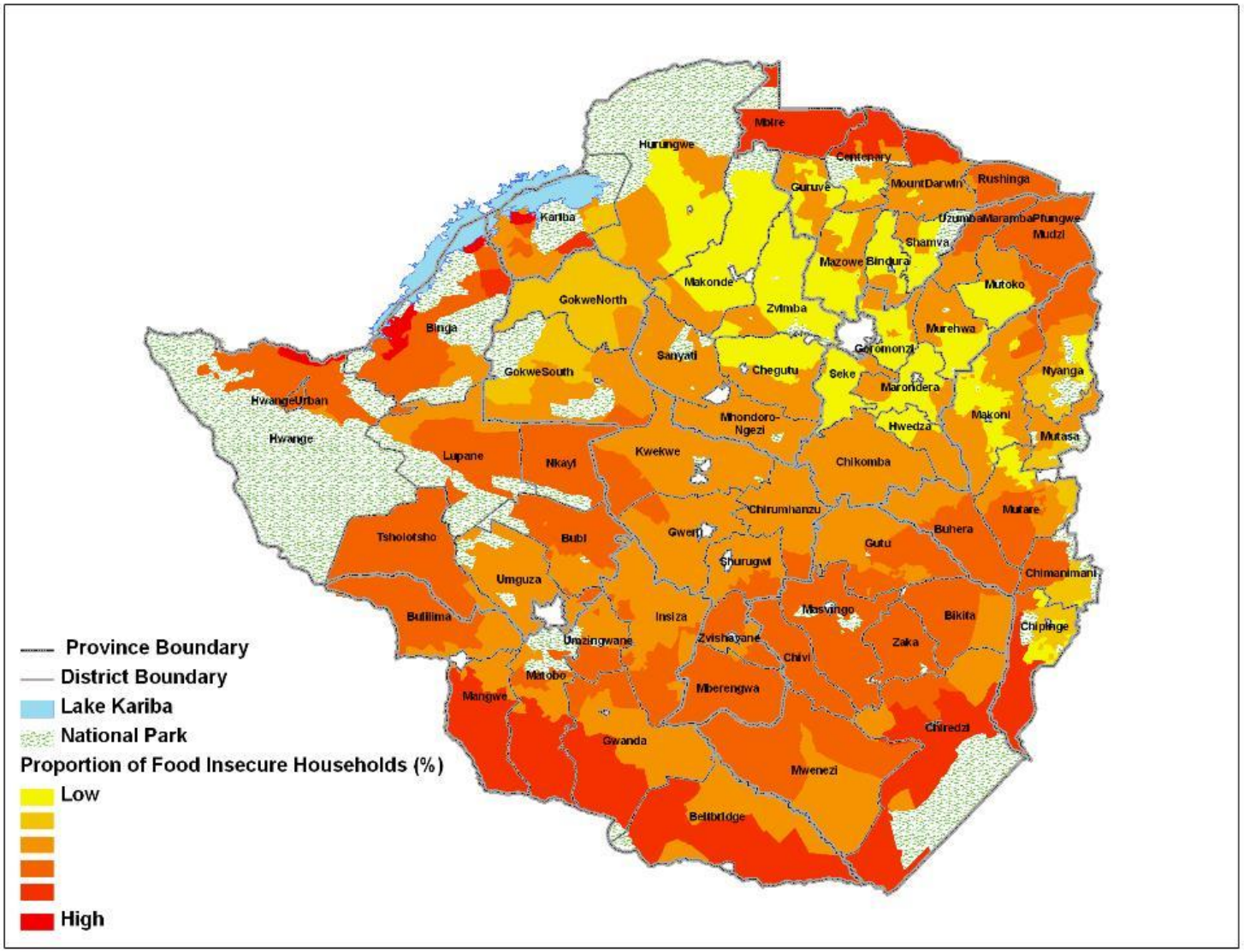
Food Insecurity by Districts

- The districts projected to have the highest proportion of food insecure households are Gwanda (57%), Mangwe (53%), Kariba (49%), Zaka (39%), Chiredzi (36%), Mt. Darwin (36), Mwenezi (34%) , Sanyati (32) and Tsholotsho (32%).
- The proportion of food insecure households is lowest in Makonde (2%), Nyanga (2%), Gokwe South (3%), Chikomba (4%), Bindura (4%), Mutasa, Seke (95%) and Zvimba (6%).

Highest Food Insecurity Levels		Lowest Food Insecurity Levels	
District	**Food In secure Households(%)**	**District**	**Food In secure Households(%)**
GWANDA	**57%**	ZVIMBA	**6%**
MANGWE	**53%**	SEKE	**5%**
KARIBA	**49%**	MUTASA	**5%**
ZAKA	**39%**	BINDURA	**4%**
CHIREDZI	**36%**	CHIKOMBA	**4%**
MT DARWIN	**36%**	HWEDZA	**4%**
MWENEZI	**34%**	GOKWE SOUTH	**3%**
SANYATI	**32%**	NYANGA	**2%**
TSHOLOTSHO	**32%**	MAKONDE	**2%**

NB: The full list is provided in the annex

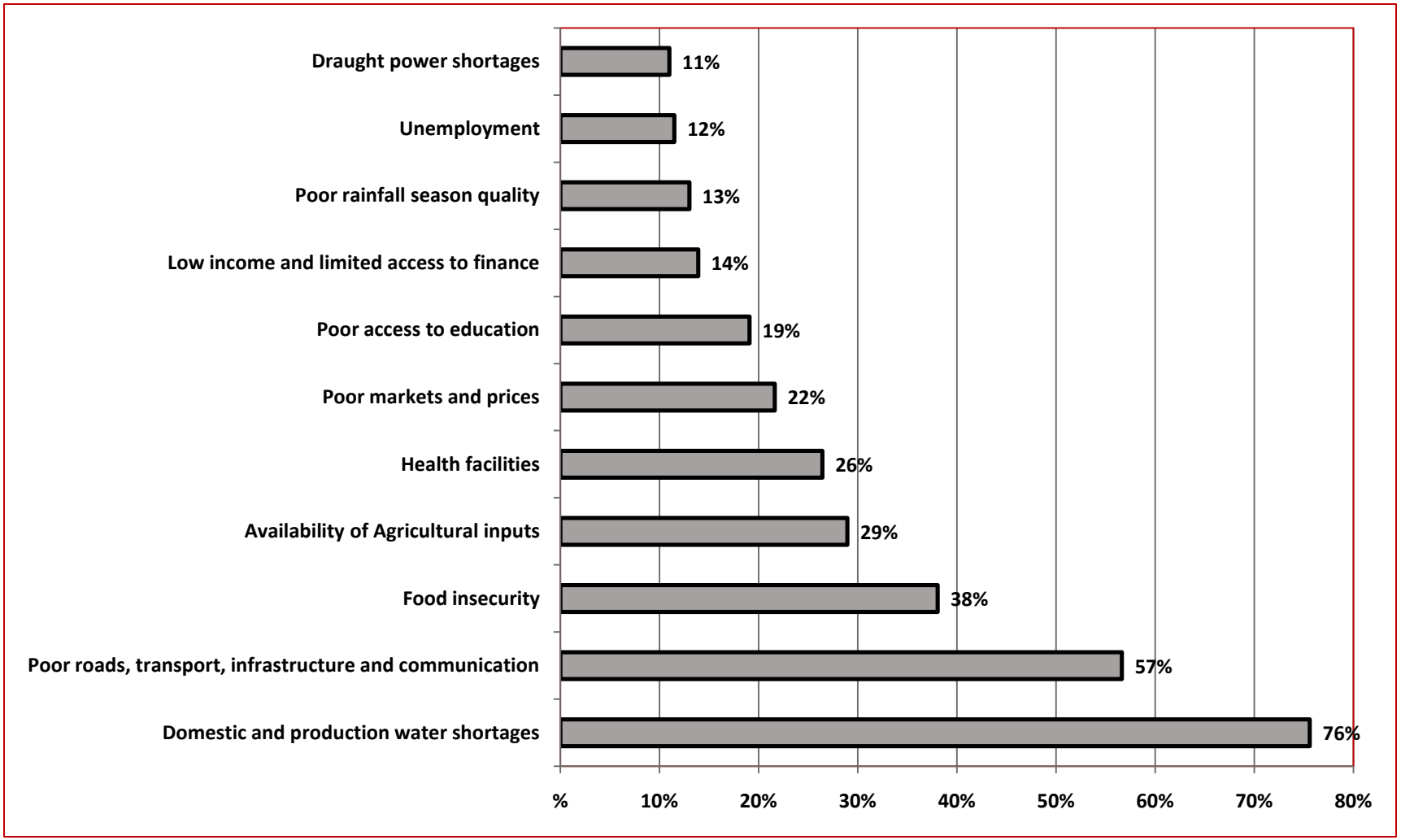
Sub district Relative Food Insecurity Prevalence



• The food insecurity prevalence is low in lighter coloured areas and high in the darker coloured areas.

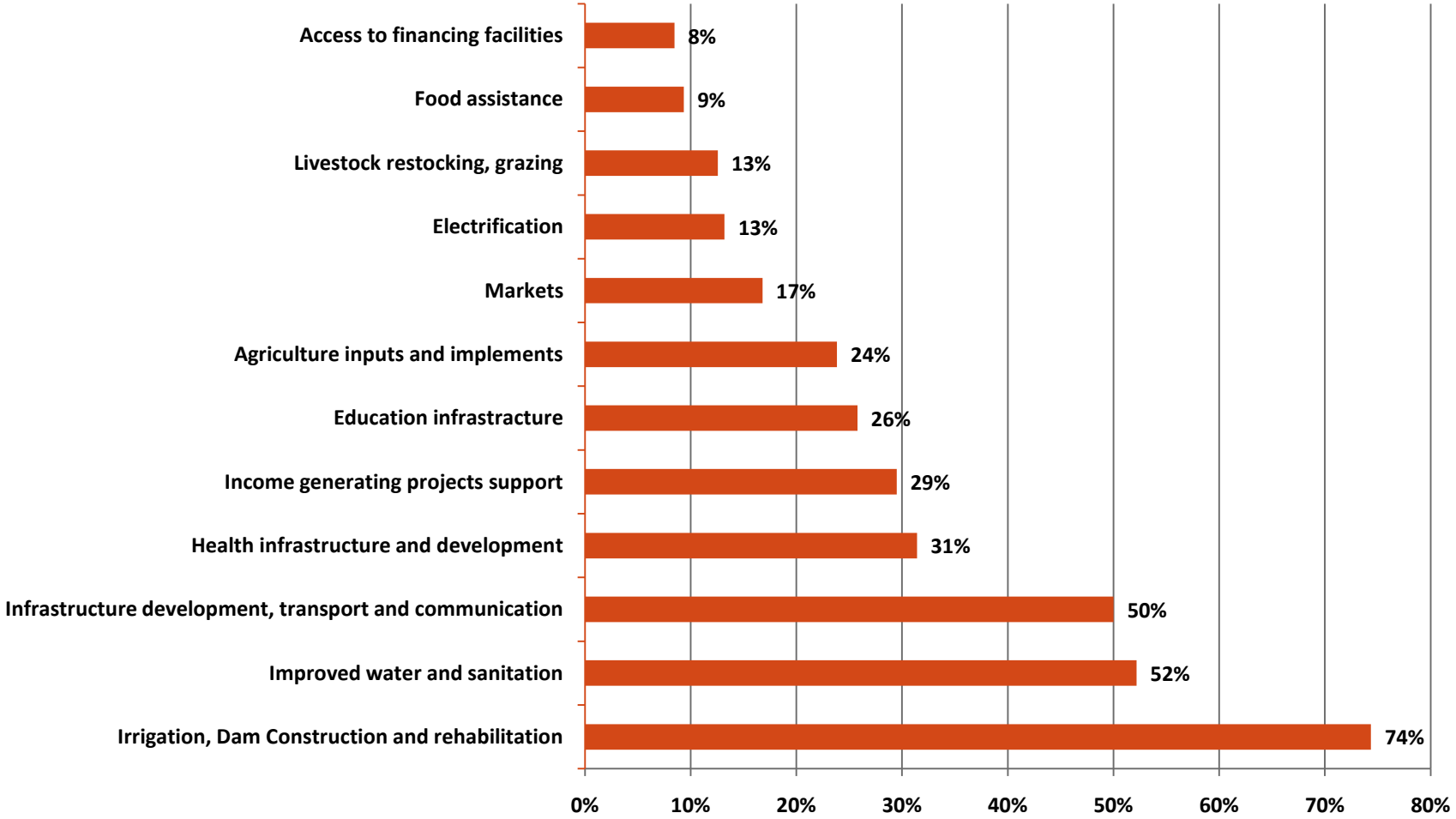
Community Challenges and Development Priorities

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES



- The most common challenges communities experienced in the 2011/12 consumption year were similar to those that were most common in previous years.
- However their relative ranking changed slightly. Highly ranked challenges were domestic and production water shortages (76%), poor roads infrastructure (57%) and food Insecurity (38%).

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES



- Development priorities identified by all surveyed communities were similar to those that came out in the last ZimVAC rural livelihoods assessment. Water development (74%) , Improved water and sanitation interventions (52%) and transport and communication Infrastructure development (50%).
- Communities indicated that they would like to see government and its development partners responding to the development priorities they have identified.

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	%
Irrigation development and borehole rehabilitation	**74.4%**
Improved water and sanitation	**52.2%**
Infrastructure development, transport and communication	**50.0%**
Health infrastructure and development	**31.4%**
Income generating projects support	**29.5%**
Education infrastructure	**25.8%**
Agriculture inputs and implements	**23.8%**
Markets	**16.8%**
Electrification	**13.2%**
Livestock restocking, grazing	**12.6%**
Food assistance	**9.4%**
Access to financing facilities	**8.5%**

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES	%
Domestic and production water shortages	**75.6%**
Poor roads, transport, infrastructure and communication	**56.6%**
Food insecurity	**38.1%**
Availability of Agricultural inputs	**29.0%**
Health facilities	**26.4%**
Poor markets and prices	**21.6%**
Poor access to education	**19.1%**
Low income and limited access to finance	**13.9%**
Poor rainfall season quality	**13.0%**
Unemployment	**11.5%**
Draught power shortages	**11.0%**

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions and Recommendations

- About 14% of the children in the sampled households were not in school mostly due to financial constraints. Government and its development partners should develop policies and intensify efforts to better resource programmes such as BEAM to ensure universal access to primary education for both boys and girls. Priority in this regard should be given to the Matabeleland districts where the highest proportion of children were not in school.
- Given that Rural households' incomes were found to be generally low and derived from a limited range of unreliable income sources dominated by casual employment, measures to increase and stabilize rural households' incomes should be critical elements of all policies and programmes whose central thrust is poverty alleviation.
- Once again the 2011/12 drought's impact on most rural livelihoods brings to the fore the reality of the high vulnerability of most rural livelihoods to variability of weather patterns and the urgency with which the nation has to strengthen its weather related hazards preparedness and mitigation strategies.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- 24% of sampled households reported to having access to community irrigation schemes and approximately 32% of these households reported their schemes were not functioning. This implies most of our agriculture is rain fed and prone to rainfall season quality fluctuations. There is therefore an urgent need to equip farmers with technologies and approaches that will help mitigate the adverse effects of unreliable rainfall patterns.
- Considering the high prevalence of food insecurity in some districts even at the start of the 2012/13 consumption year, it is recommended that food assistance in the form of on-going safety net programmes be expanded immediately. Particular attention needs to be given to the most affected districts of Matabeleland South and the Northern Zambezi valley areas.
- In the meantime sufficient resources (food and cash) should be mobilized to allow scaling up of food assistance programmes to cater for the increased numbers (19%) of households that will not be able to feed themselves from own resources. Further, sectoral livelihoods protection interventions should be designed to cushion and prevent further erosion of community and household capacities to meet their food and other basic needs.
- The Ministry of Agriculture Mechanization and Irrigation Development's crop and livestock assessments estimated that the country will face a cereal harvest deficit of about 346,781MT. Government should ensure prevalence of a policy environment that encourages importation of enough maize quantities to close the harvest deficit early-on in the consumption year as well as efficient domestic distribution of the grain to prevent localized cereal deficits.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The significant use of retained maize seed in the 2011/12 agriculture season and the other recent past years is worrisome as it could be one of the main reasons why Zimbabwe's maize yields are generally low, particularly amongst smallholder farmers. This practice could be as a result of the rural households' low purchasing power during the period leading up to the start of the season. Ensuring an environment that allows farmers to be paid fair prices for their produce timely and giving farmers access to cheaper loans will improve households' use of improved commercial crop varieties with higher yields.
- The traditional problem of draft power shortage in the rural community should continue to receive due attention as part of a comprehensive strategy for improving crop production.
- Huge maize grain price ranges were found between grain surplus and grain deficit districts and a significant proportion of the difference is due to rent-seeking behavior that will erode their incomes and ability to access enough food and other basic households needs. While maintaining the current liberalized trade regime in maize goes so far in addressing the problem, the Government through GMB maize stocks could strategically deploy its resources to stabilize prices and increase grain deficit households' access to food. Here, the grain loan scheme could be a viable complementary option.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The food security projections for the 2012/13 consumption year is based on several assumptions that require regular monitoring to inform any necessary adjustments to the projected food security scenario.
- There is an urgent need for Government and its development partners to intervene in the livestock production sector with measures to improve access to grazing by some farming households as well as to ensure farmers get viable prices for their livestock. In this regard, the Matabeleland provinces should be given high priority due to the relatively high importance role of livestock in the provinces coupled with the poor rain received in these areas last season.
- For maize, small grains (sorghum and millets), groundnuts, round nuts, cowpeas and beans, the most common storage structure normally used by smallholder farmers was an ordinary room. The second most common storage structure for the food crops was the traditional granary. These practices are likely to be associated with high post-harvest losses particularly with the advent of the large grain borer. Ascertaining the magnitude of the postharvest losses on food crops is critical information to better inform the urgency with which this problem requires attention.
- Development priorities identified by all surveyed communities were similar to those that came out in the last ZimVAC rural livelihoods assessment. These included Water development , Improved water and sanitation interventions and transport and communication Infrastructure development. Government and its development partners' development interventions need to be informed by these priorities.

Annexes

Proportion of Food Insecure Households by District

DISTRICT	FOOD INSECURE	DISTRICT	FOOD INSECURE
GWANDA	57.2%	BULILIMA	25.6%
MANGWE	53.3%	CHIVI	25.6%
KARIBA	49.5%	INSIZA	25.6%
ZAKA	38.9%	ZVISHAVANE	25.0%
CHIREDZI	35.6%	HWANGE	24.0%
MT DARWIN	35.6%	CHIPINGE	23.9%
MWENEZI	33.5%	MUDZI	23.9%
SANYATI	32.2%	MATOBO	22.8%
TSHOLOTSHO	32.2%	KWEKWE	22.2%
MBIRE	28.9%	UMZINGWANE	22.2%
LUPANE	27.9%	BIKITA	21.2%
BINGA	27.3%	UMP	20.0%
BUHERA	27.2%	NKAYI	20.0%
MBERENGWA	26.7%	CENTENARY	19.4%
RUSHINGA	26.7%	GUTU	19.4%

Proportion of Food Insecure Households by District

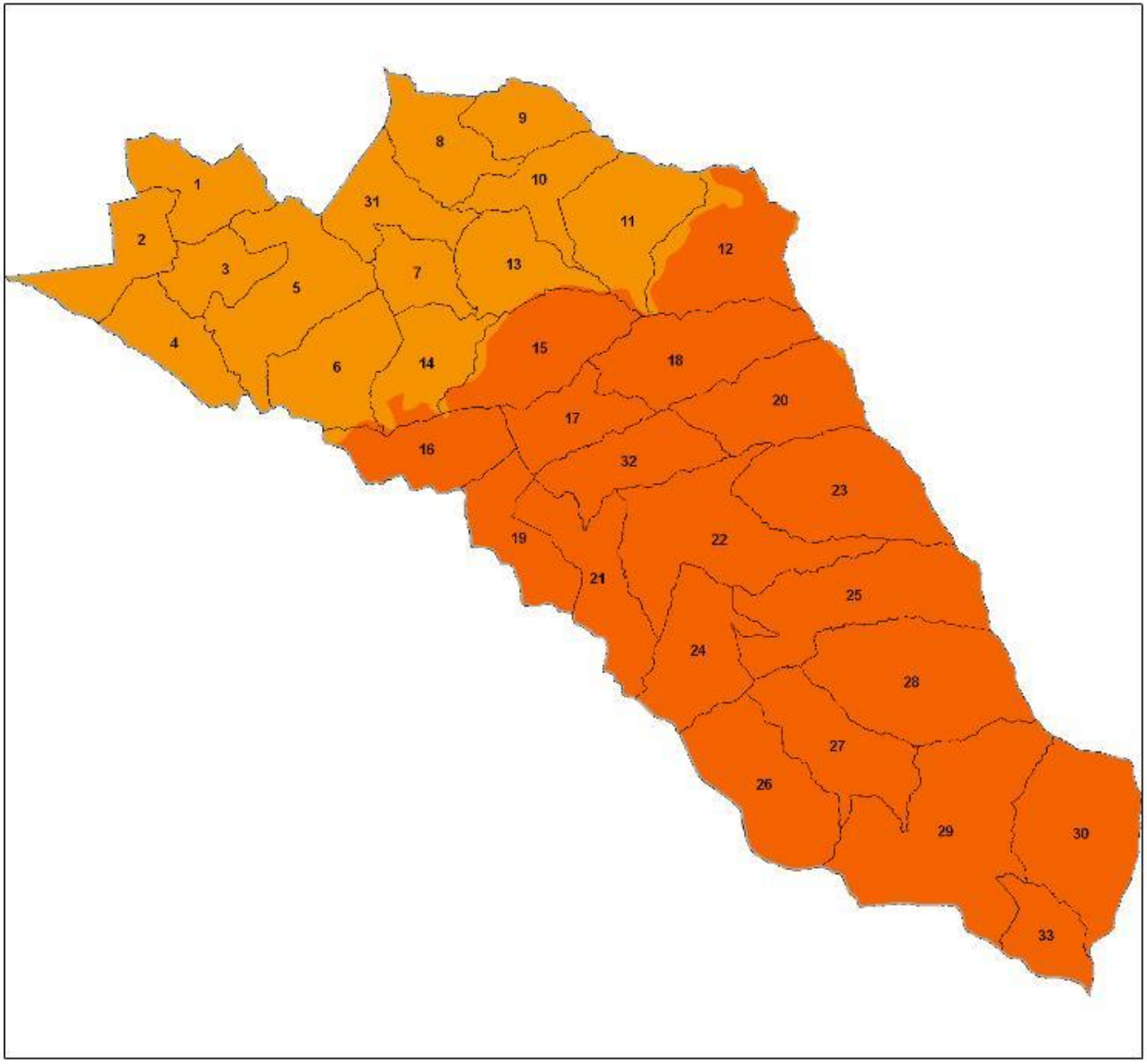
DISTRICT	FOOD INSECURE	DISTRICT	FOOD INSECURE
MUTARE	18.9%	MUREWA	7.8%
GWERU	18.3%	GOKWE NORTH	7.2%
MAKONI	18.3%	SHAMVA	7.2%
SHURUGWI	15.4%	CHEGUTU	6.7%
MASVINGO	15.1%	BEITBRIDGE	6.1%
CHIRUMANZU	14.4%	ZVIMBA	5.8%
GURUVE	13.3%	SEKE	5.0%
CHIMANIMANI	11.7%	MUTASA	5.0%
GOROMONZI	11.7%	BINDURA	4.4%
UMGUZA	11.1%	CHIKOMBA	3.9%
MHONDORO NGEZI	10.6%	HWEDZA	3.9%
MUTOKO	10.0%	GOKWE SOUTH	3.3%
BUBI	9.4%	NYANGA	2.2%
HURUNGWE	8.3%	MAKONDE	1.7%
MARONDERA	7.8%	MAZOWE	1.1%

Food Security Maps

The following maps show the relative food security prevalence at district level. Please note that differences within a district were ONLY possible to map out where more than one livelihood zone exists within a district.

Manicaland Province

BUHERA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

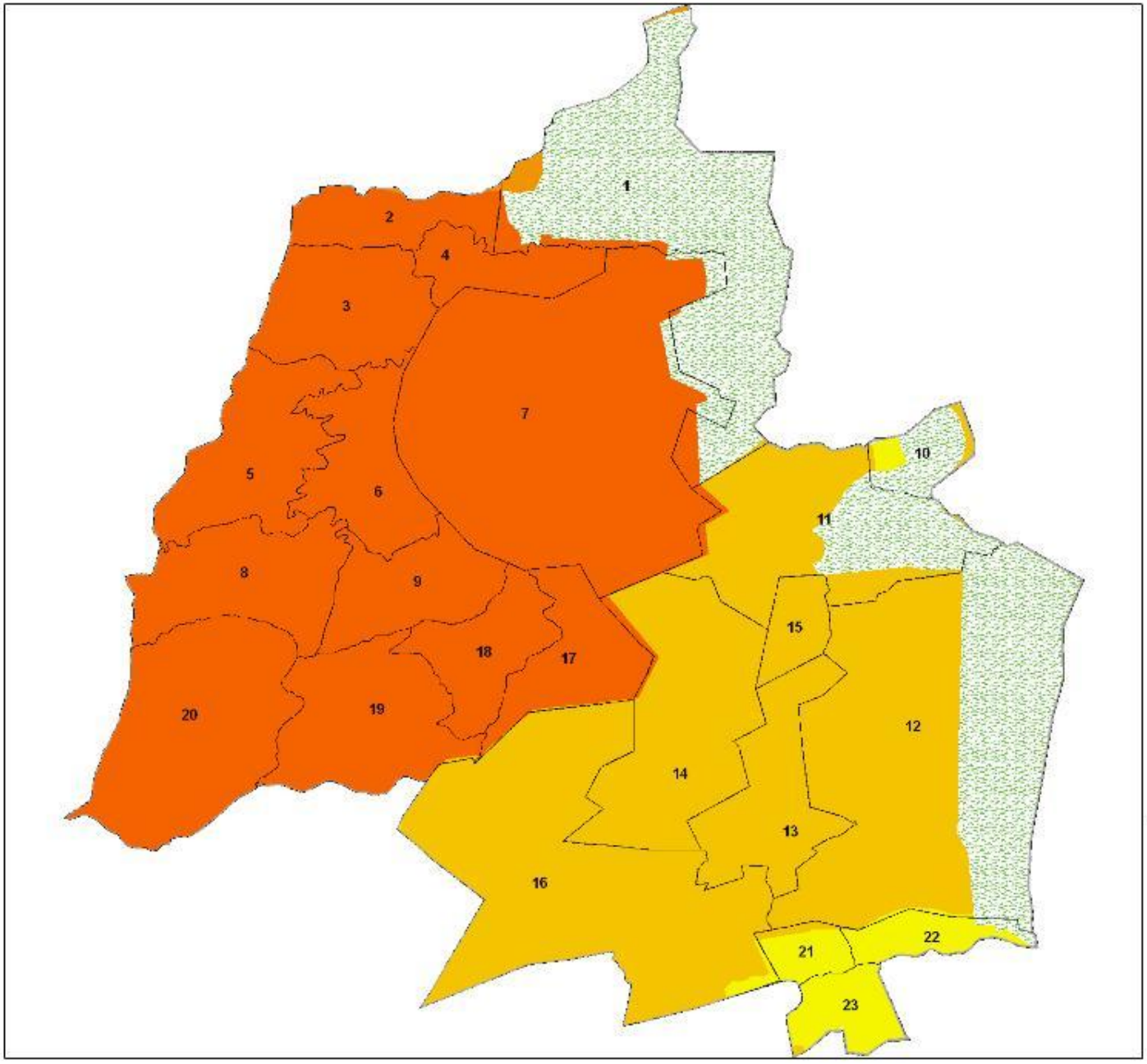
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

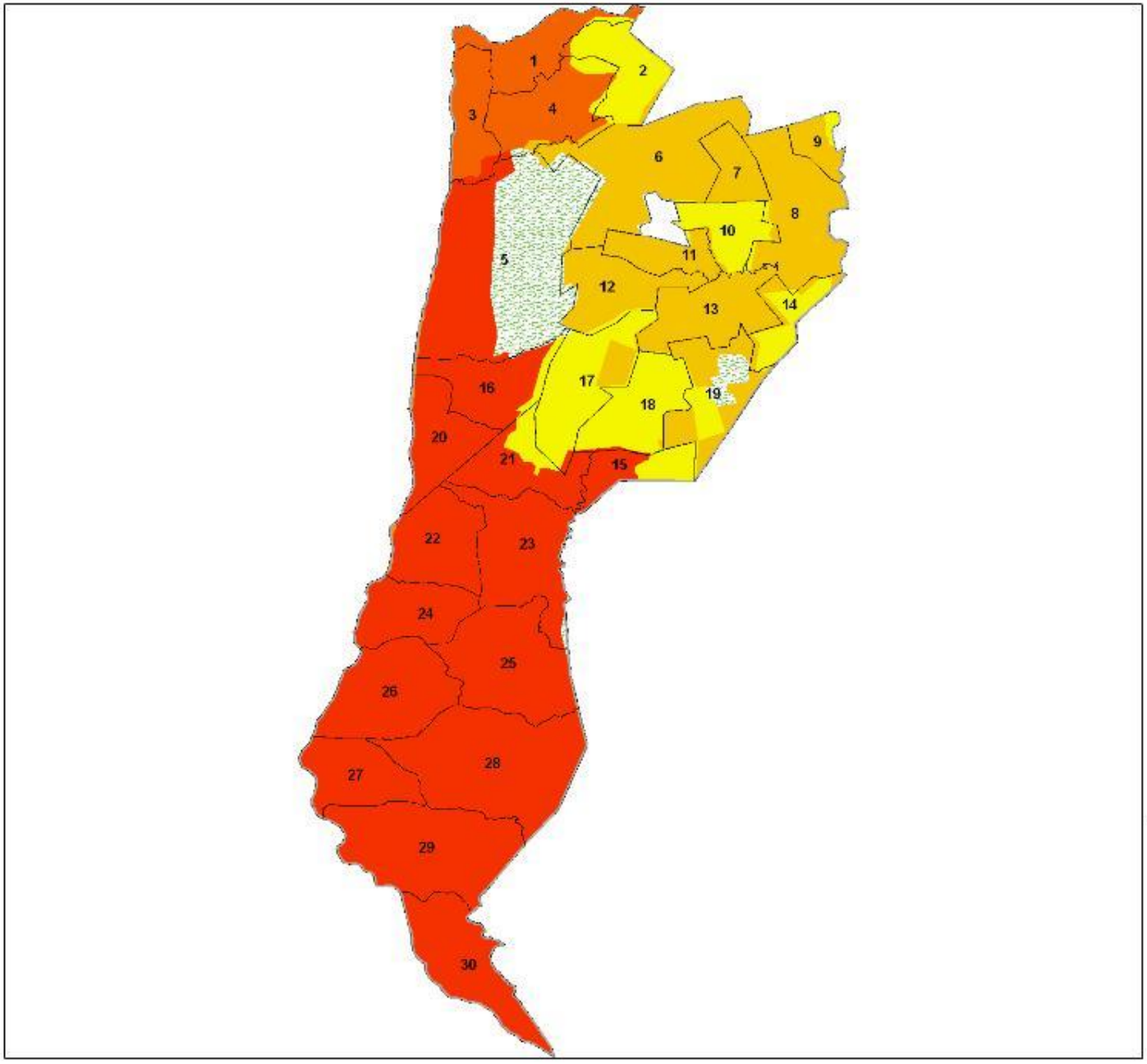
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2 4 8 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

CHIPINGE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

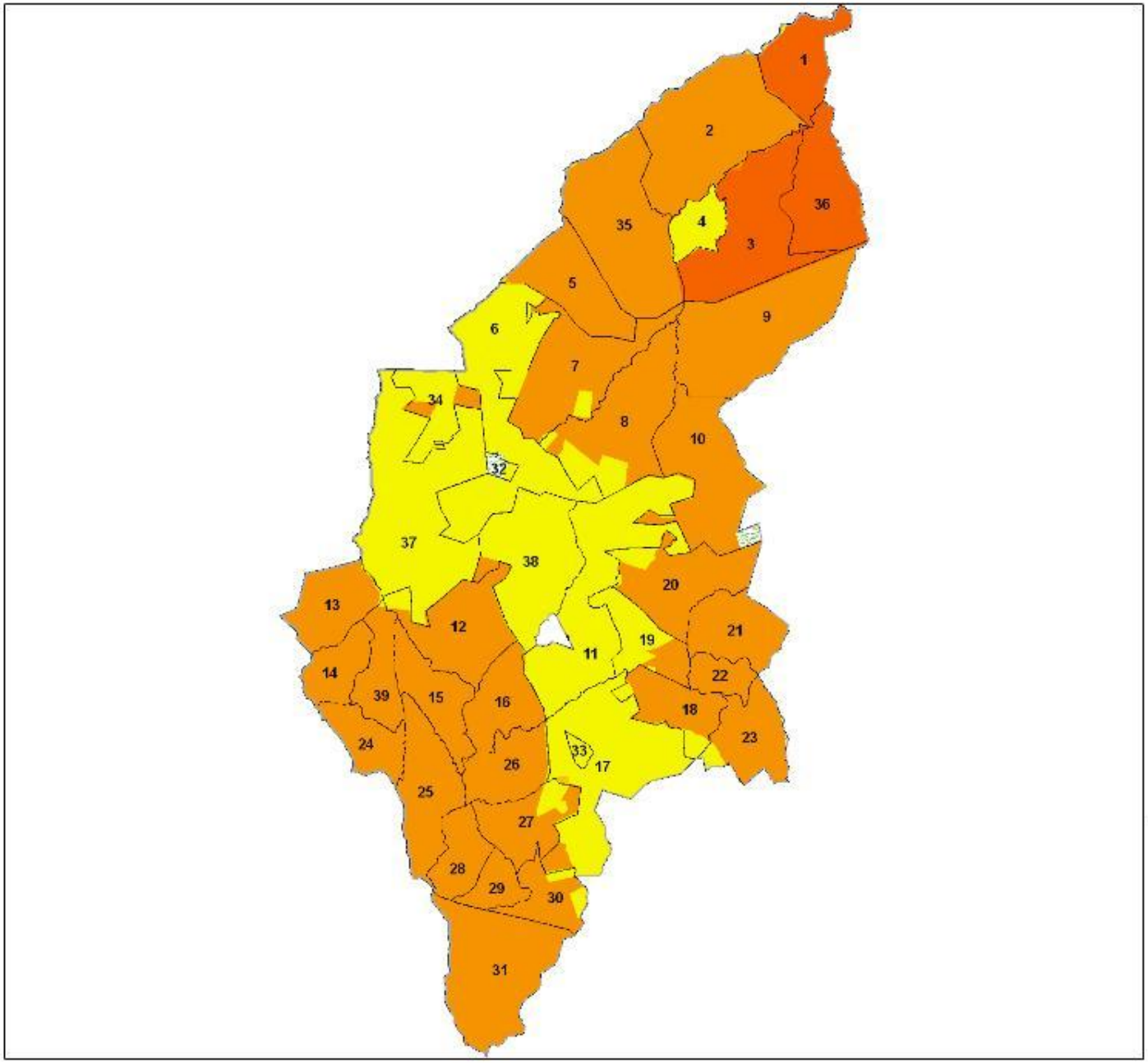
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MAKONI DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

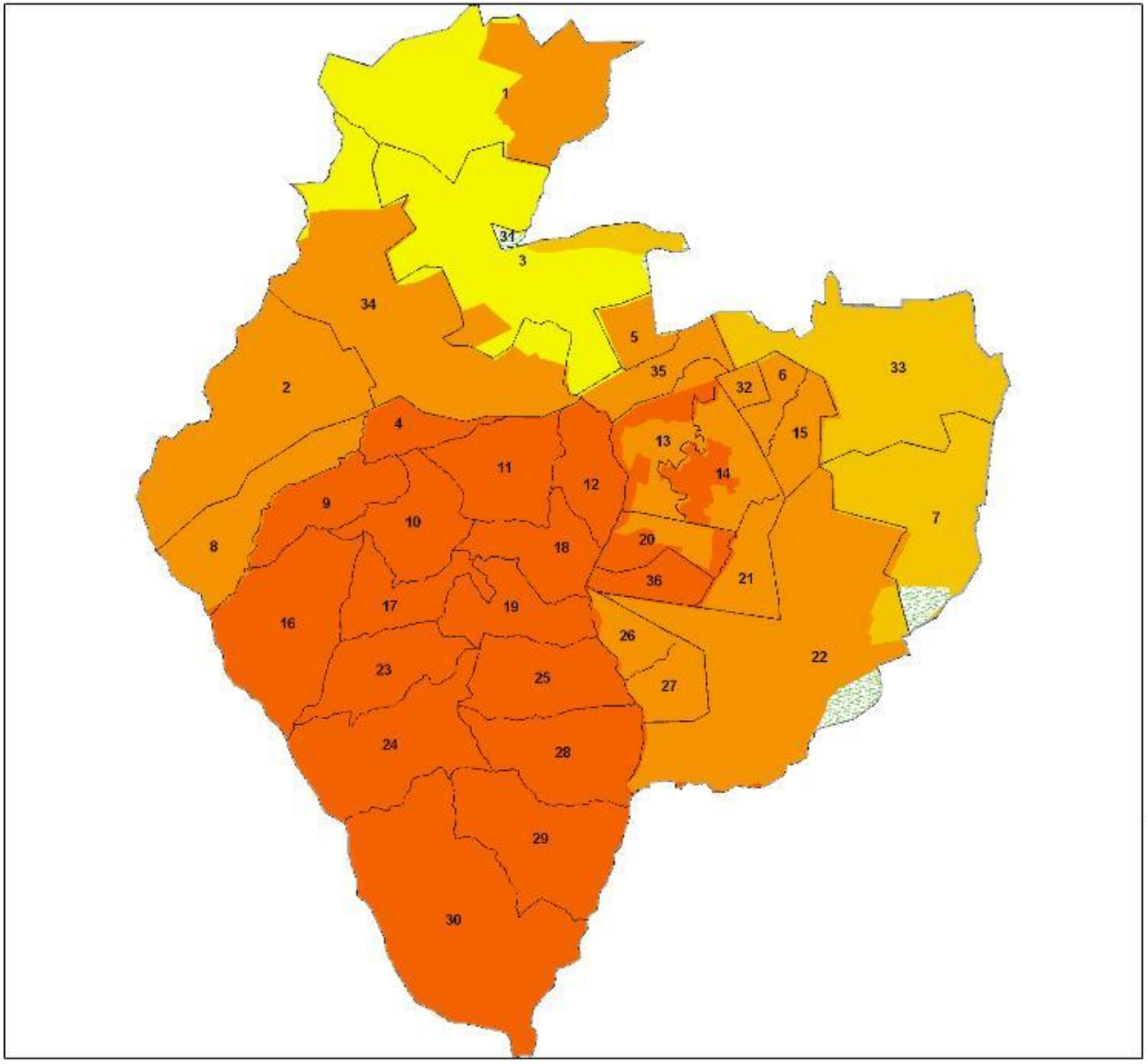
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MUTARE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

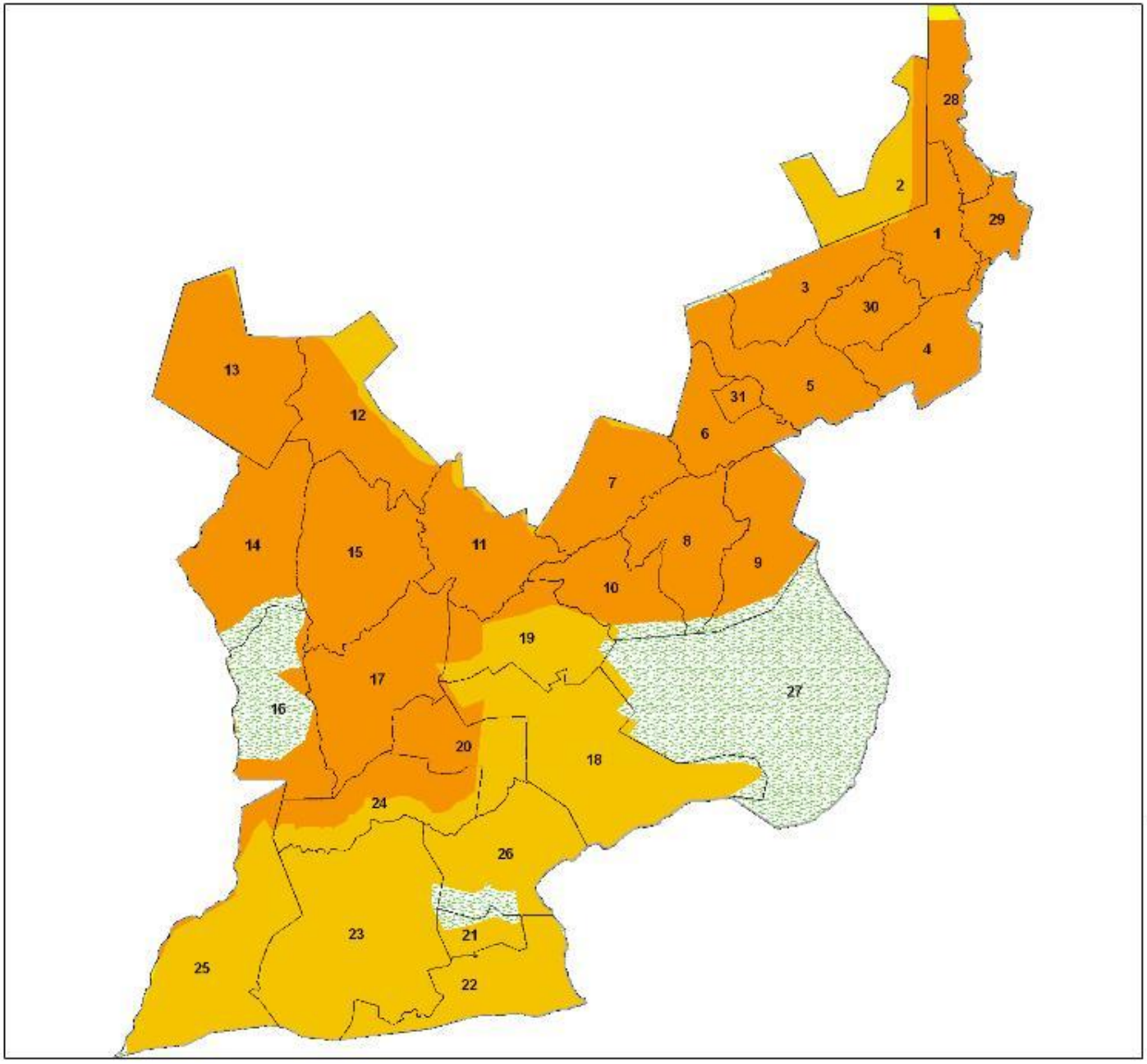
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MUTASA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

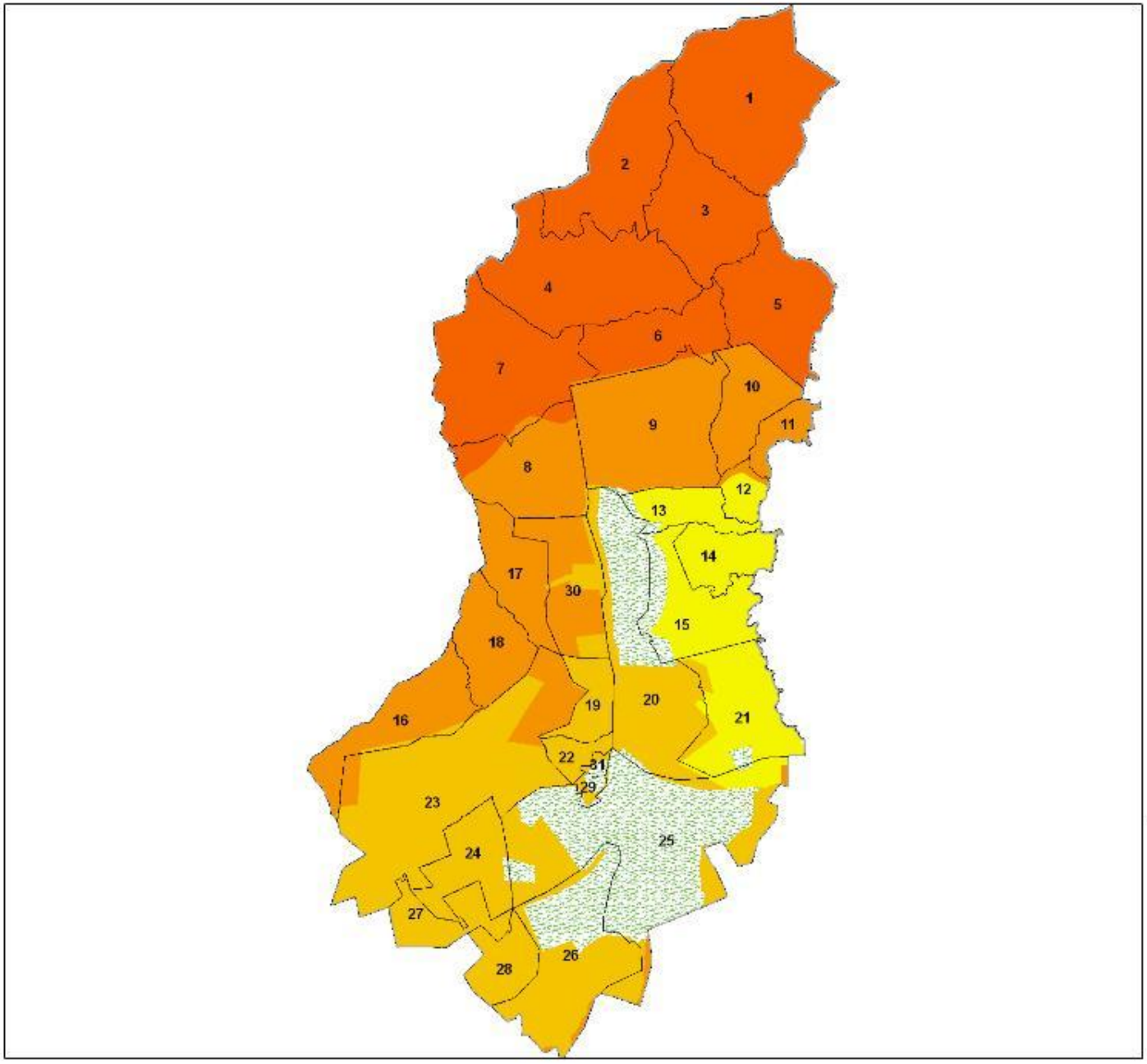
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

NYANGA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

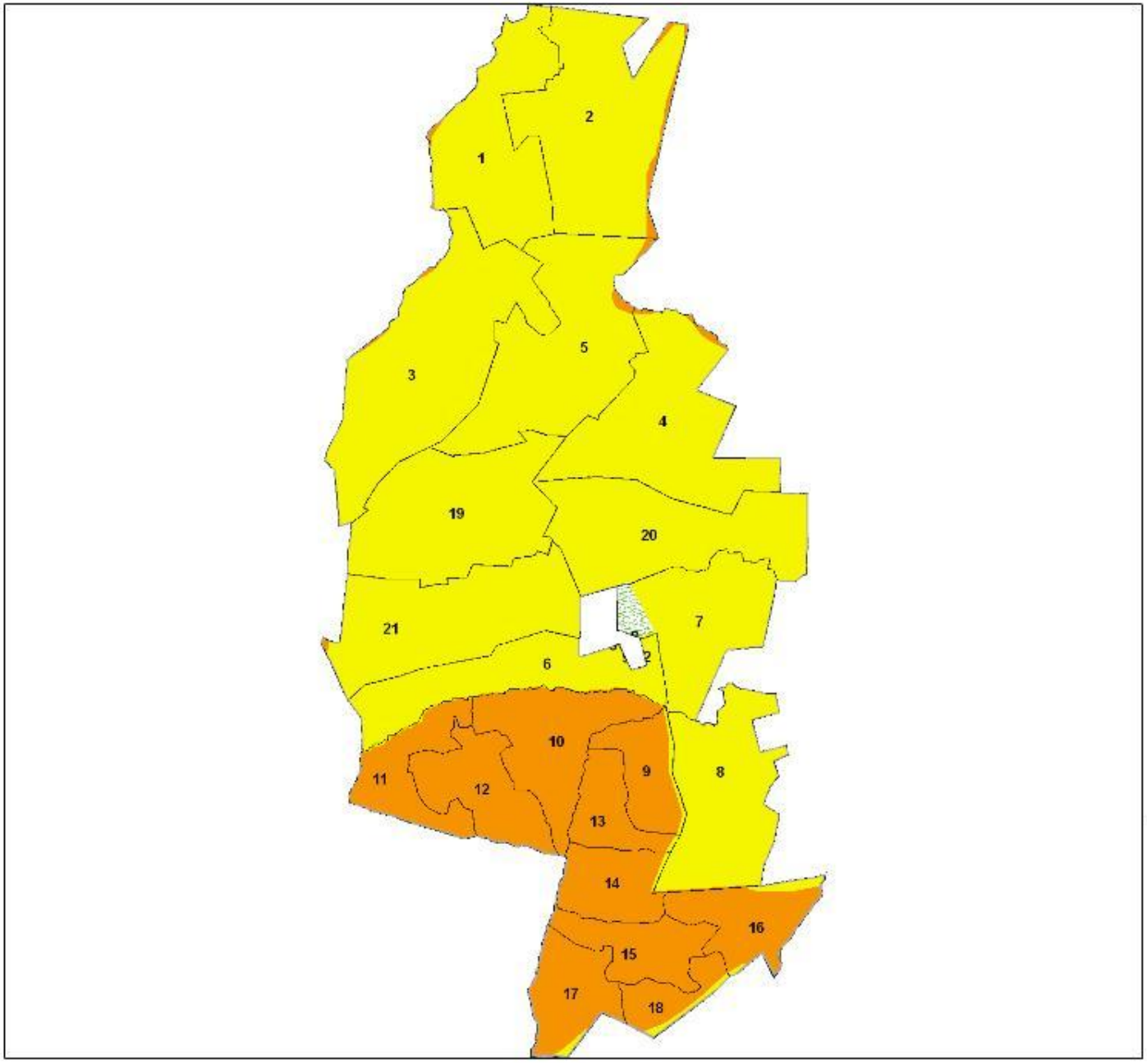
Creation Date: May 2012

0 4 8 16 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

Mashonaland Central Province

BINDURA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

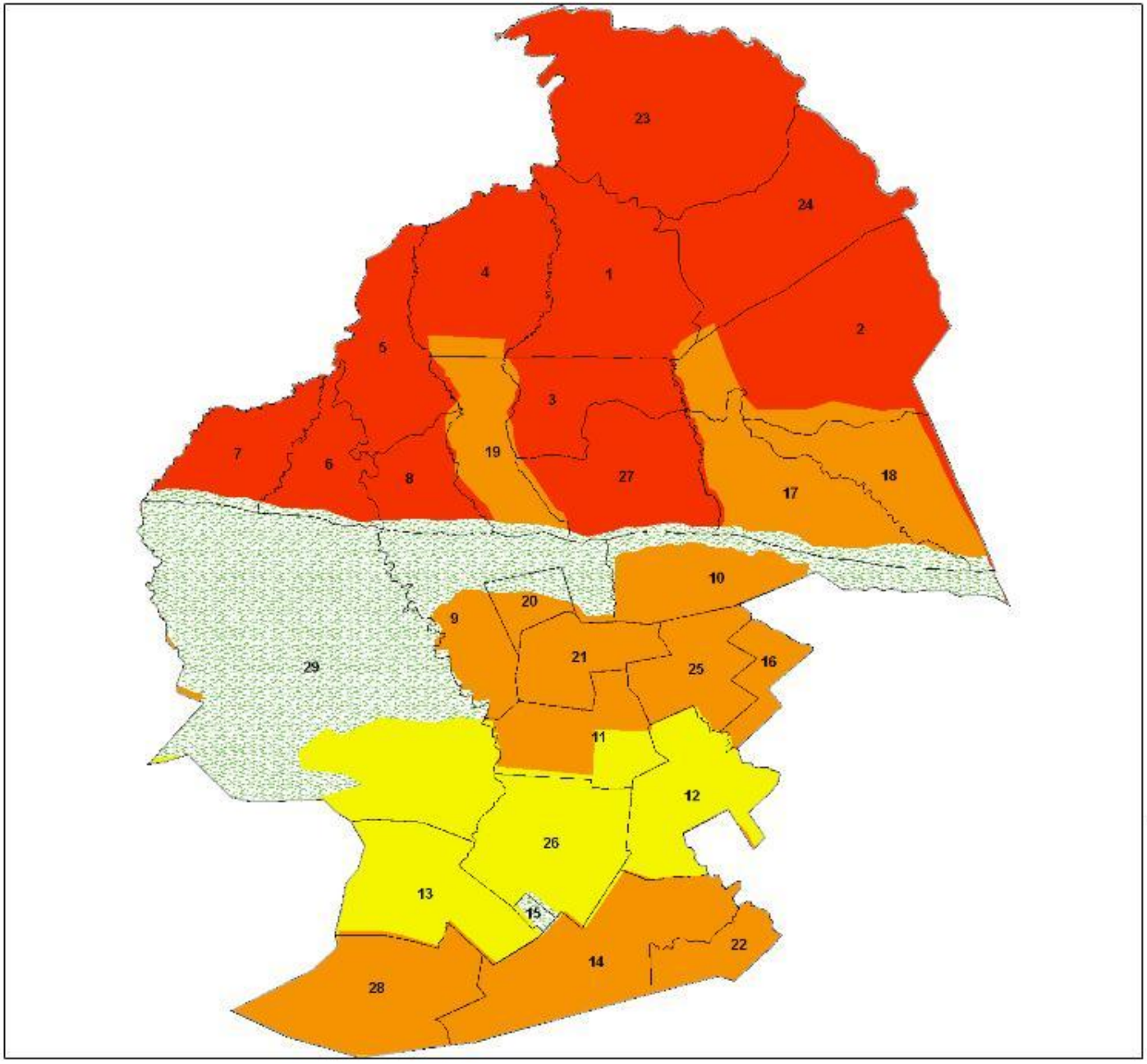
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

CENTENARY DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

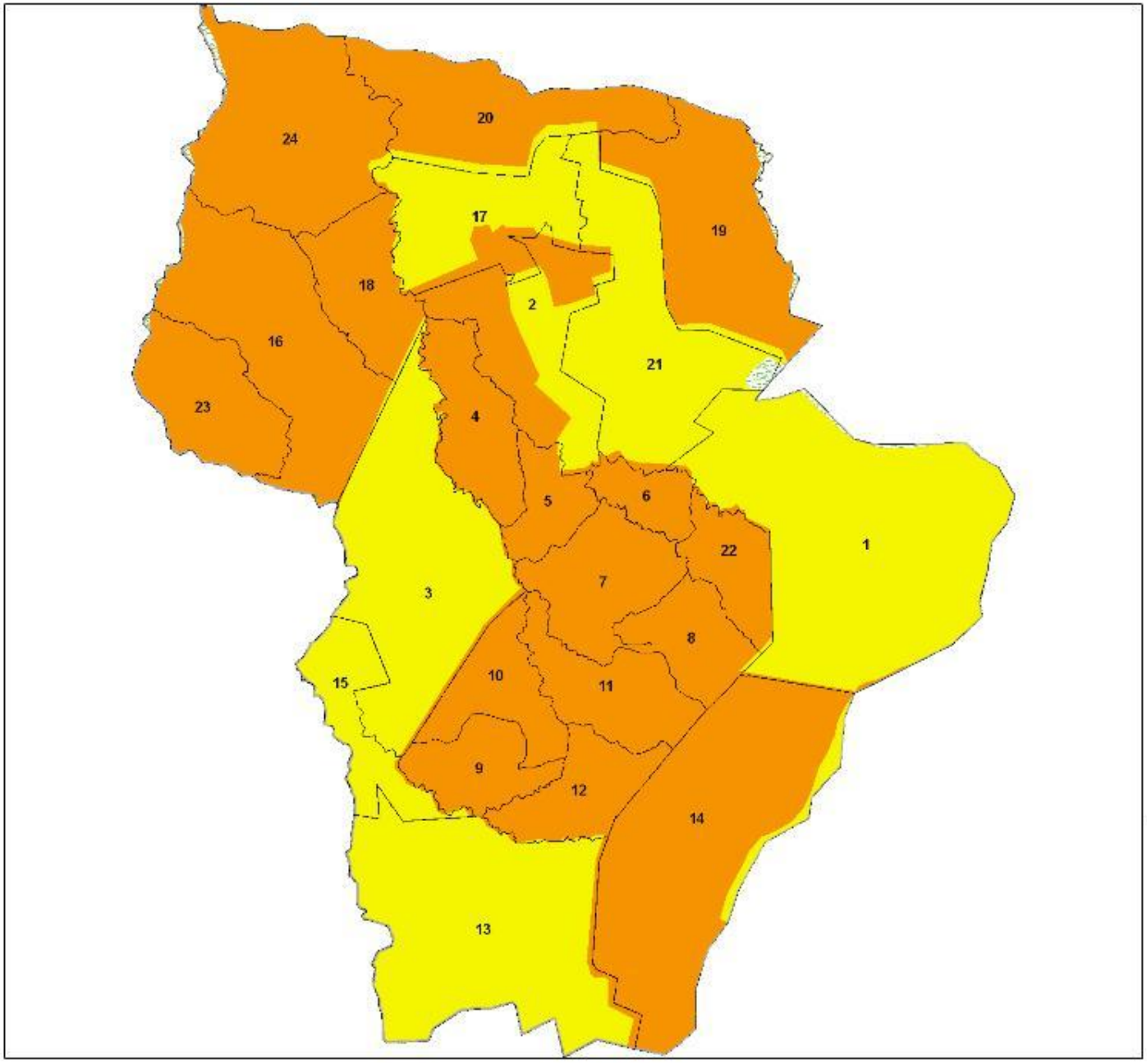
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

GURUVE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

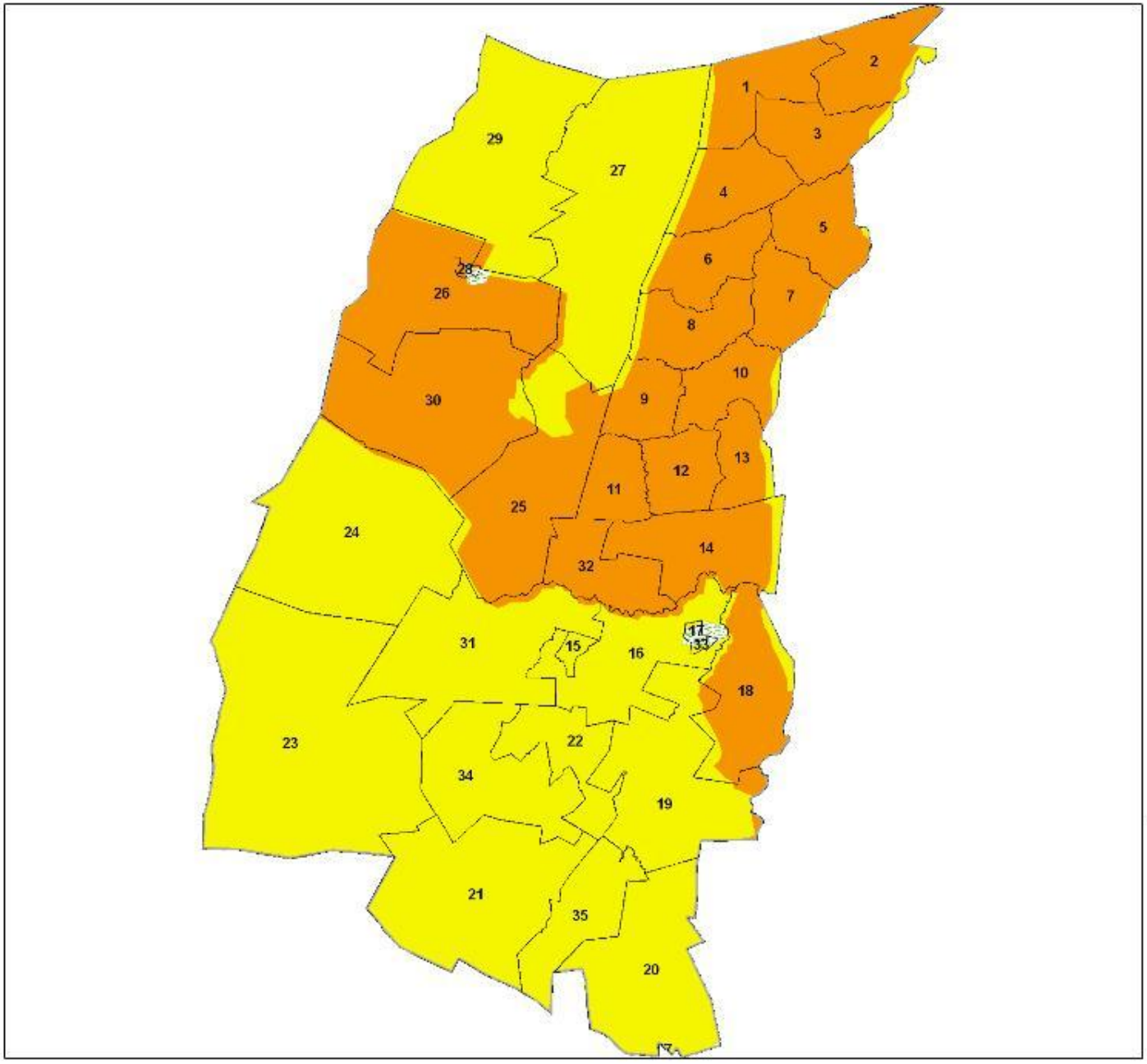
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2 4 8 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MAZOWE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

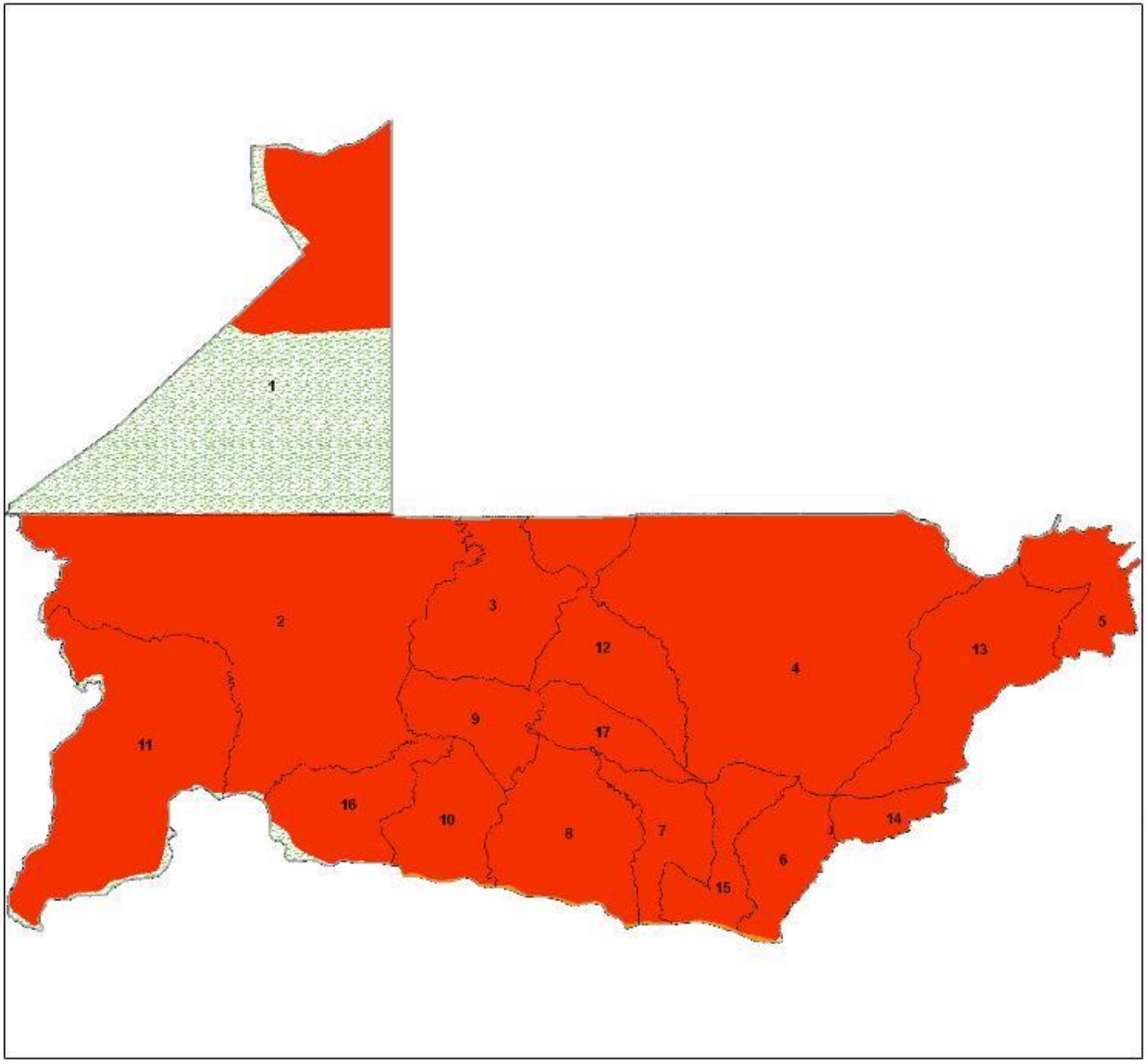
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MBIRE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

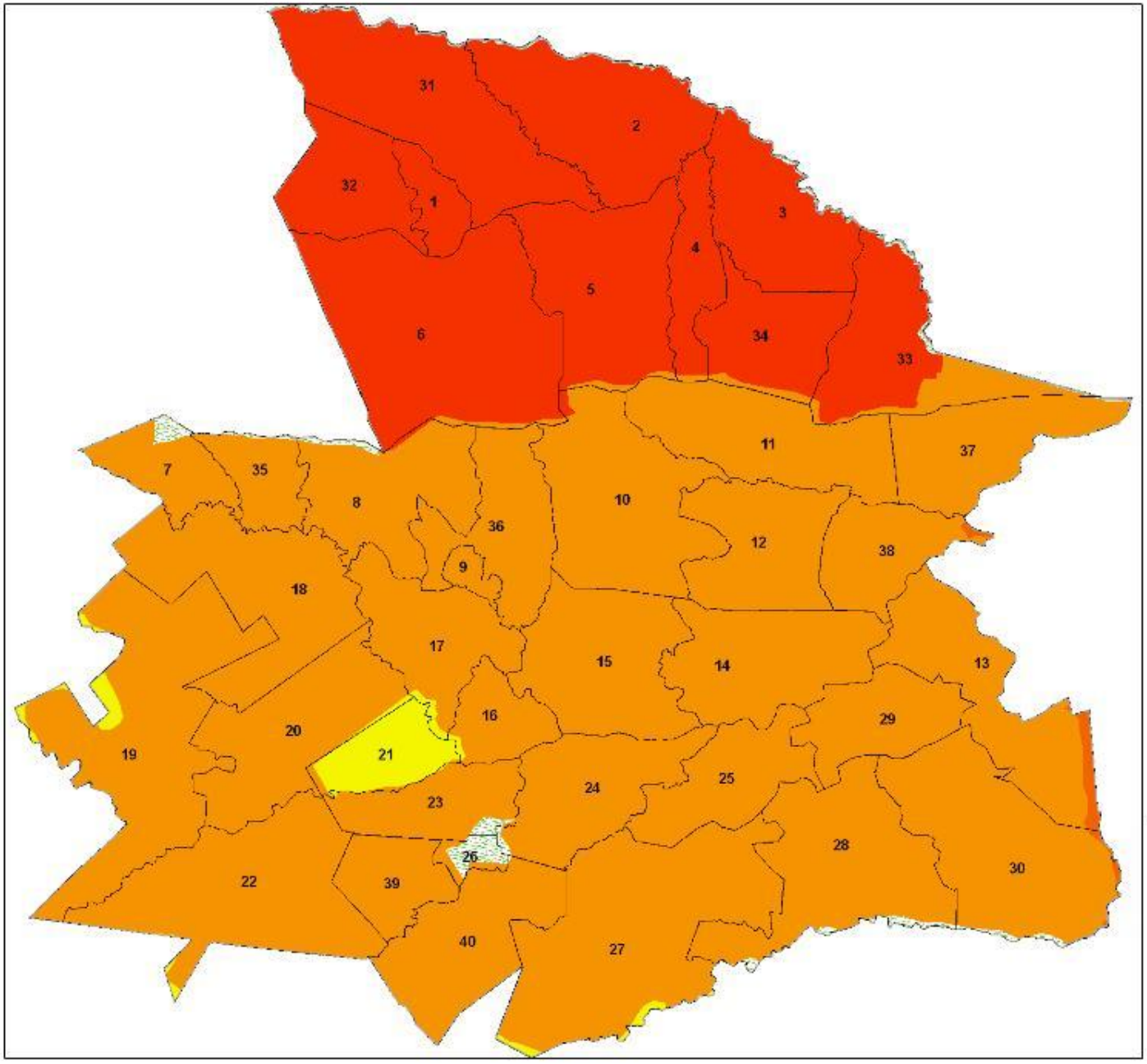
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MOUNT DARWIN DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

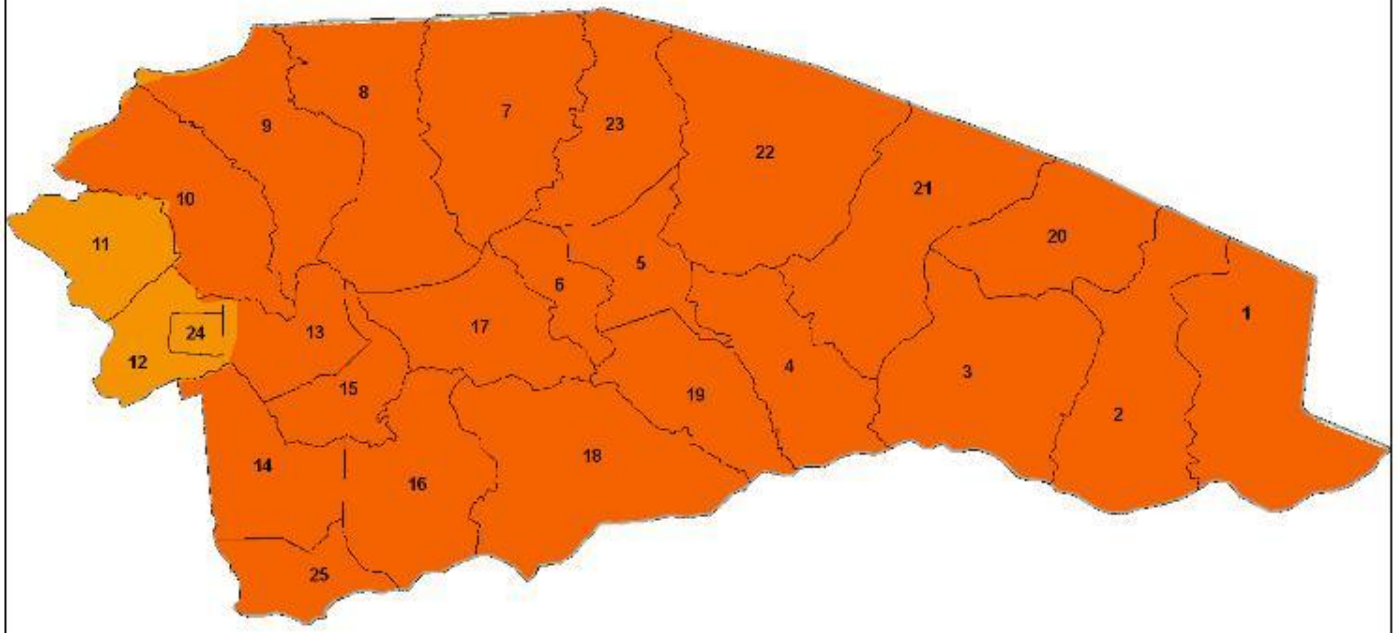
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

RUSHINGA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

Food Insecure Prevalence

Low

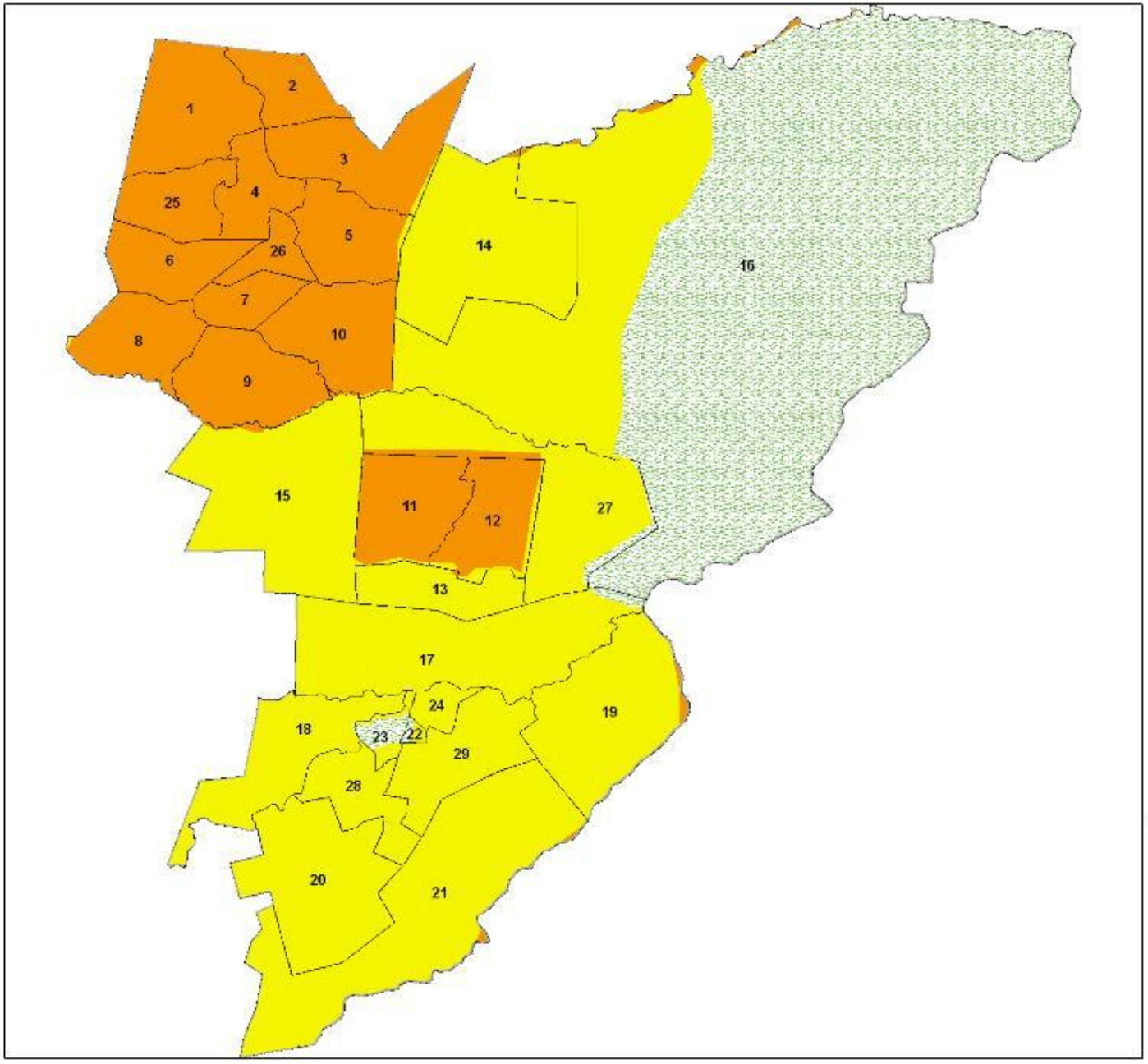
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

SHAMVA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

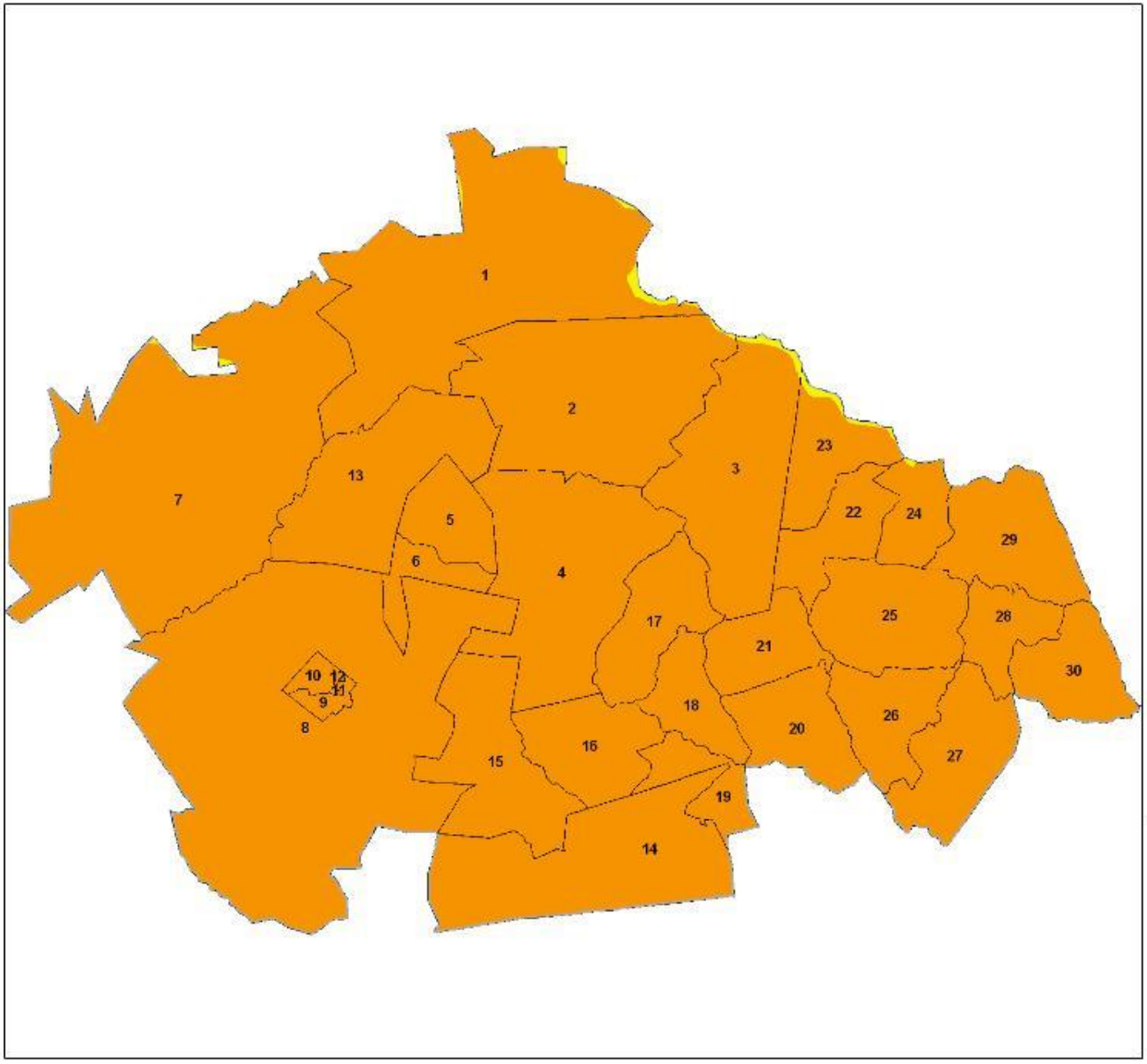
Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

Mashonaland East Province

CHIKOMBA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

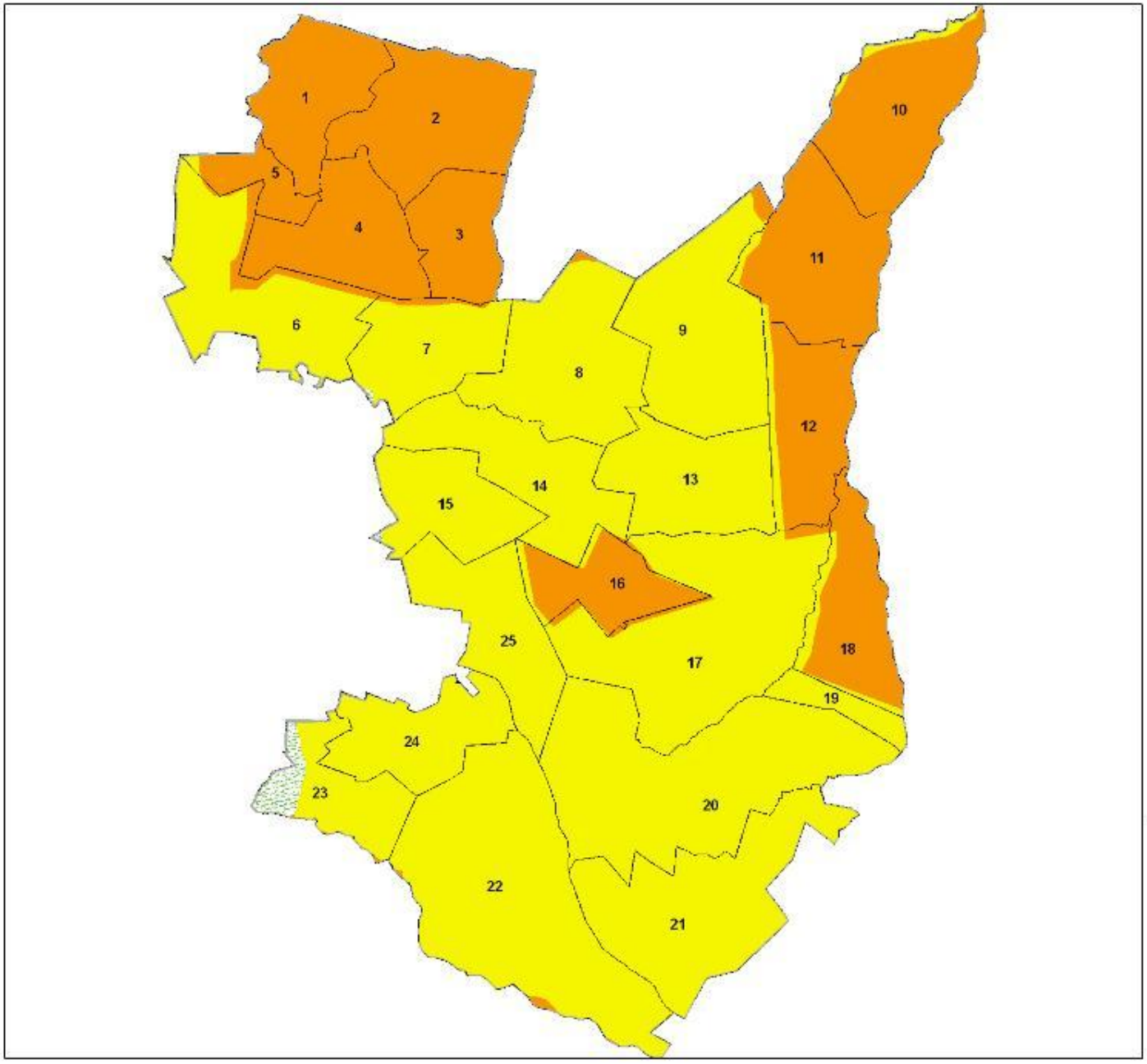
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

GOROMONZI DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

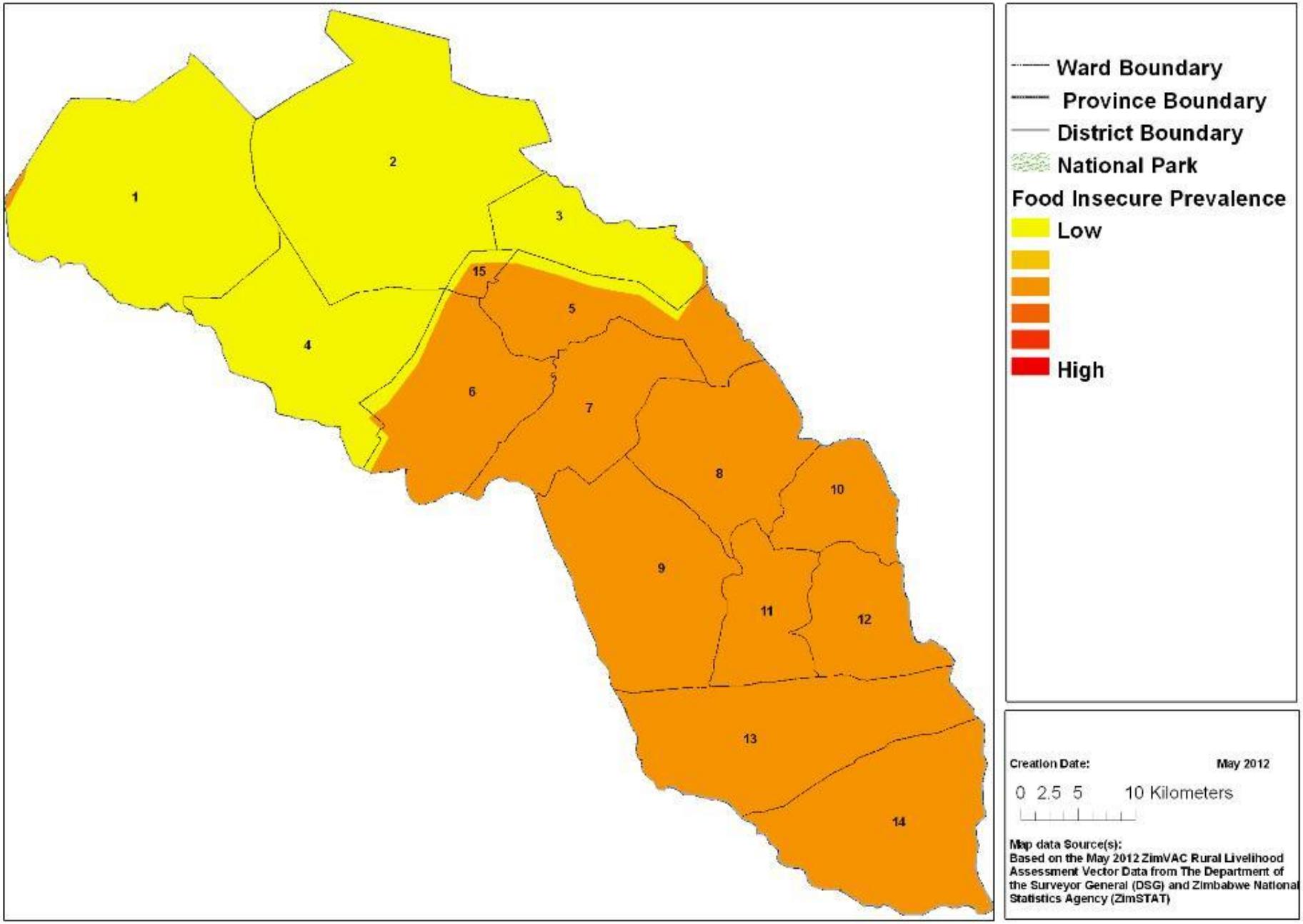
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

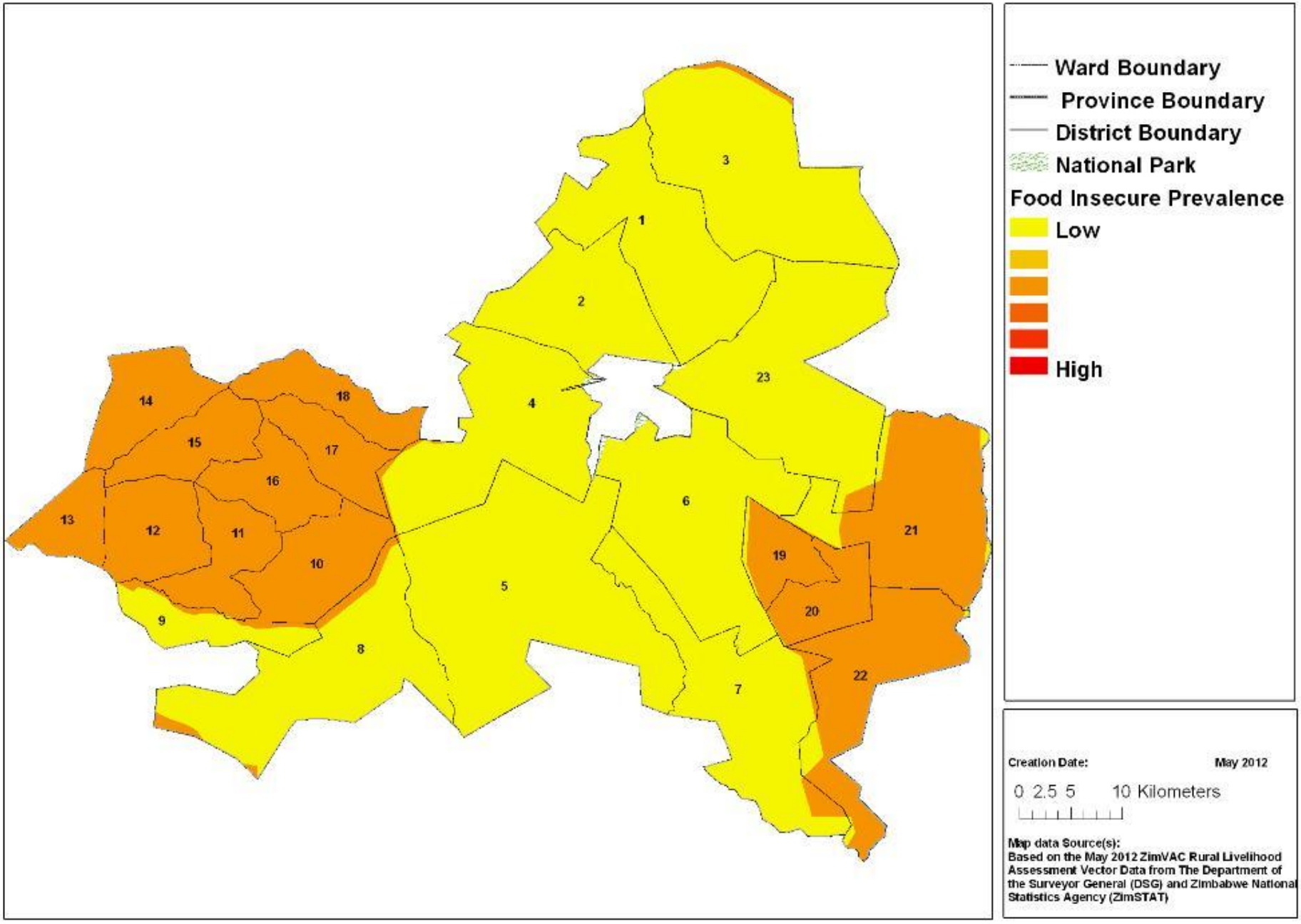
0 2 4 8 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

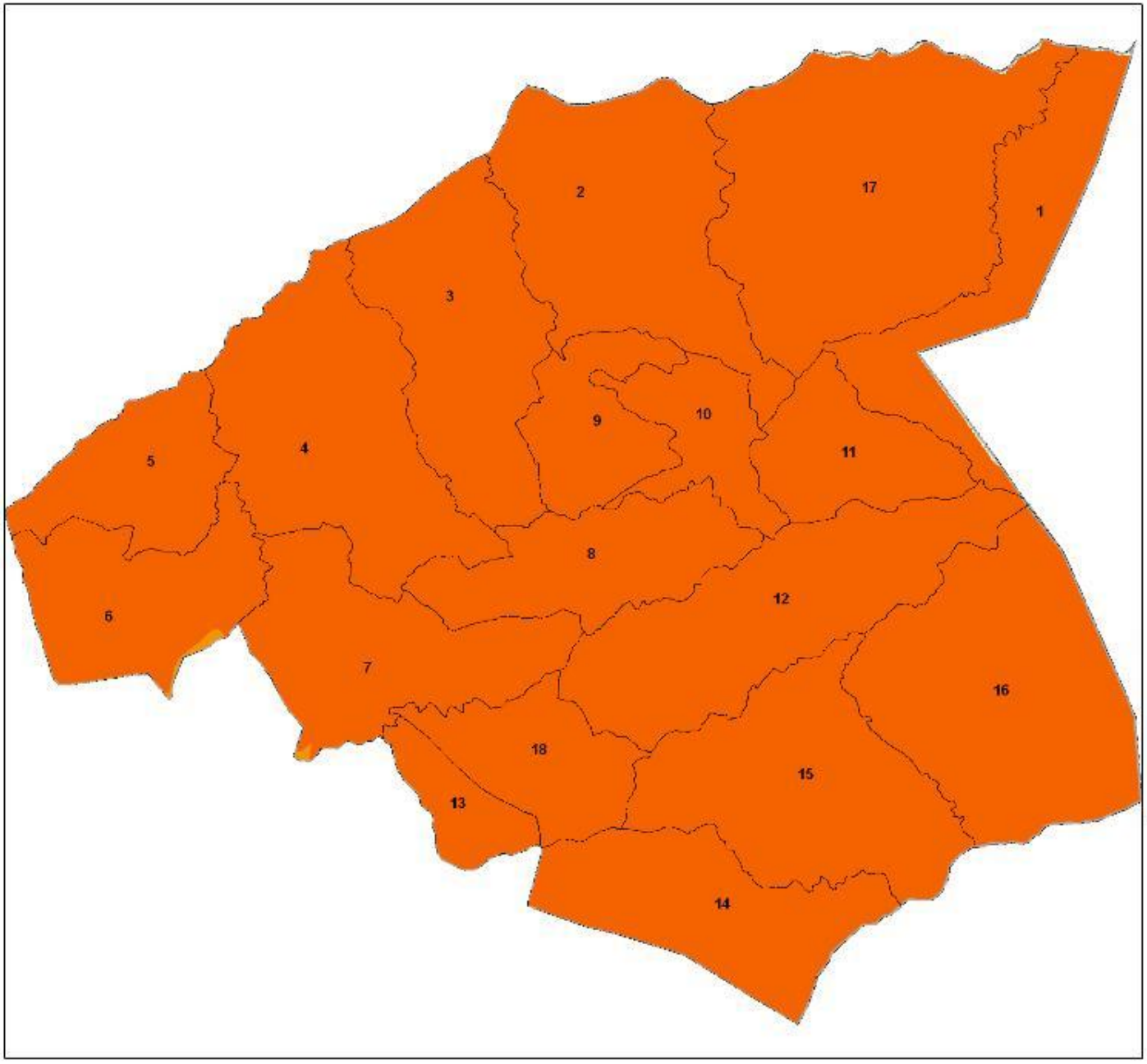
HWEDZA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



MARONDERA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



MUDZI DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

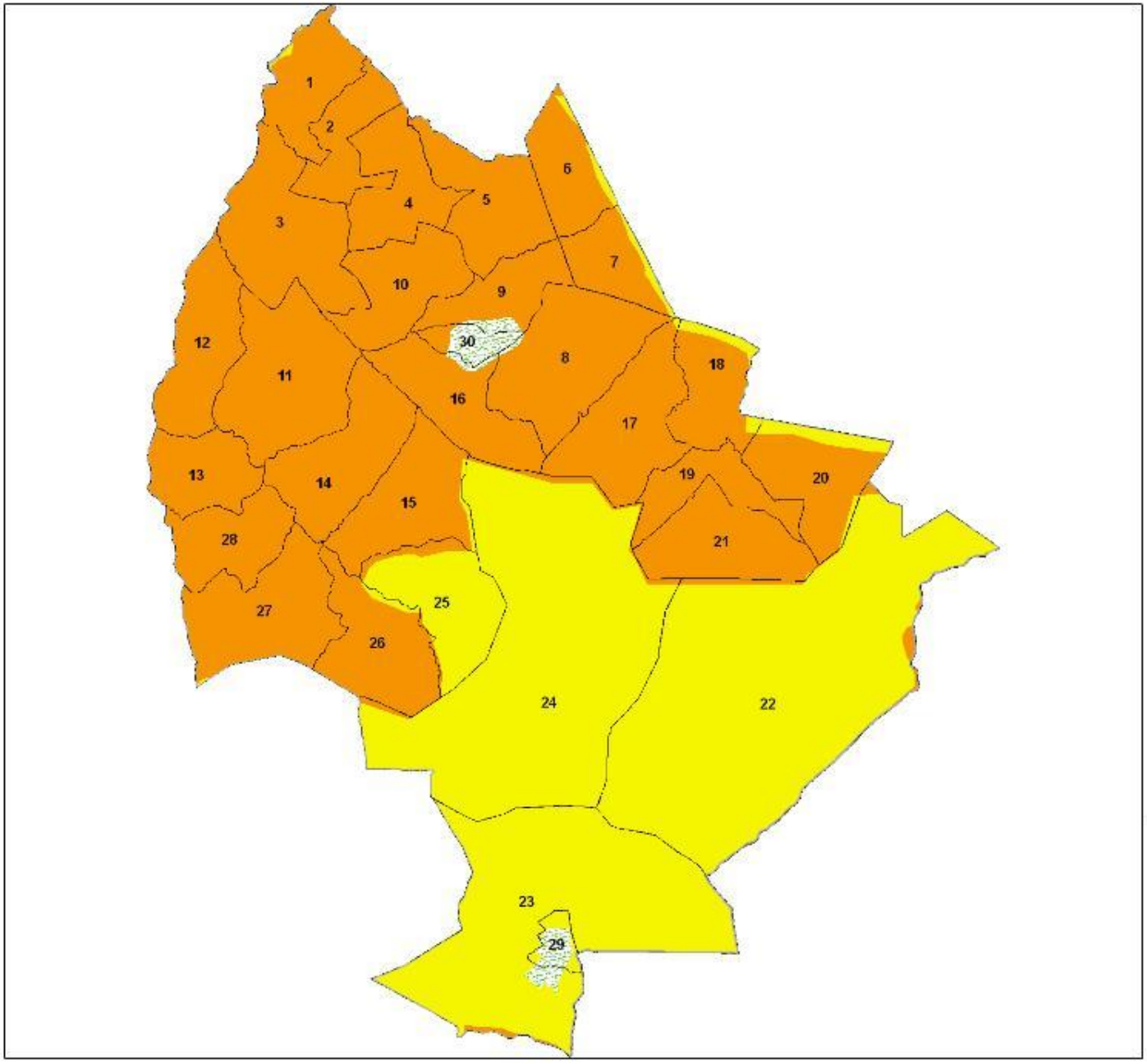
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MUREHWA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

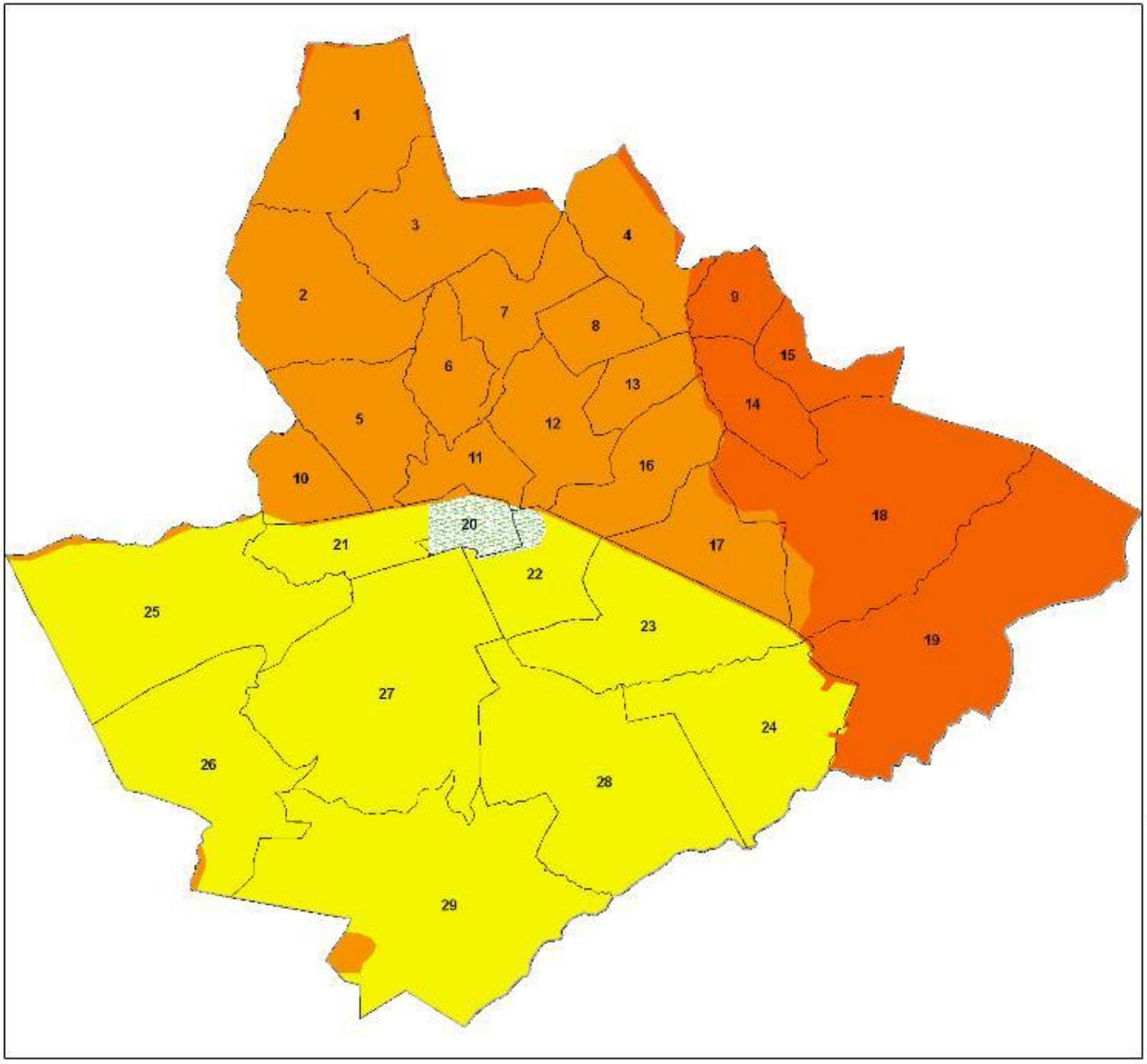
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MUTOKO DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

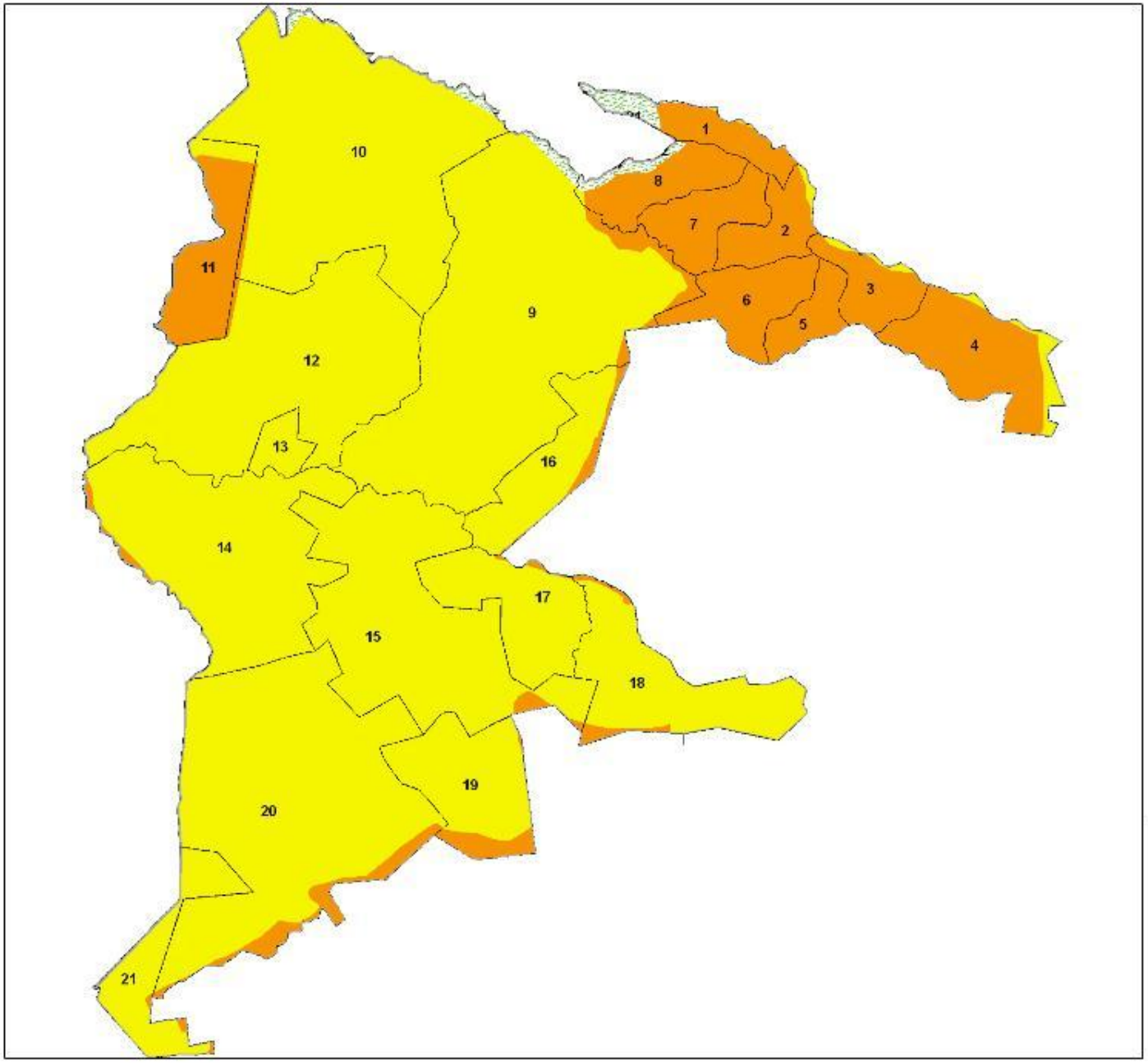
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

SEKE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

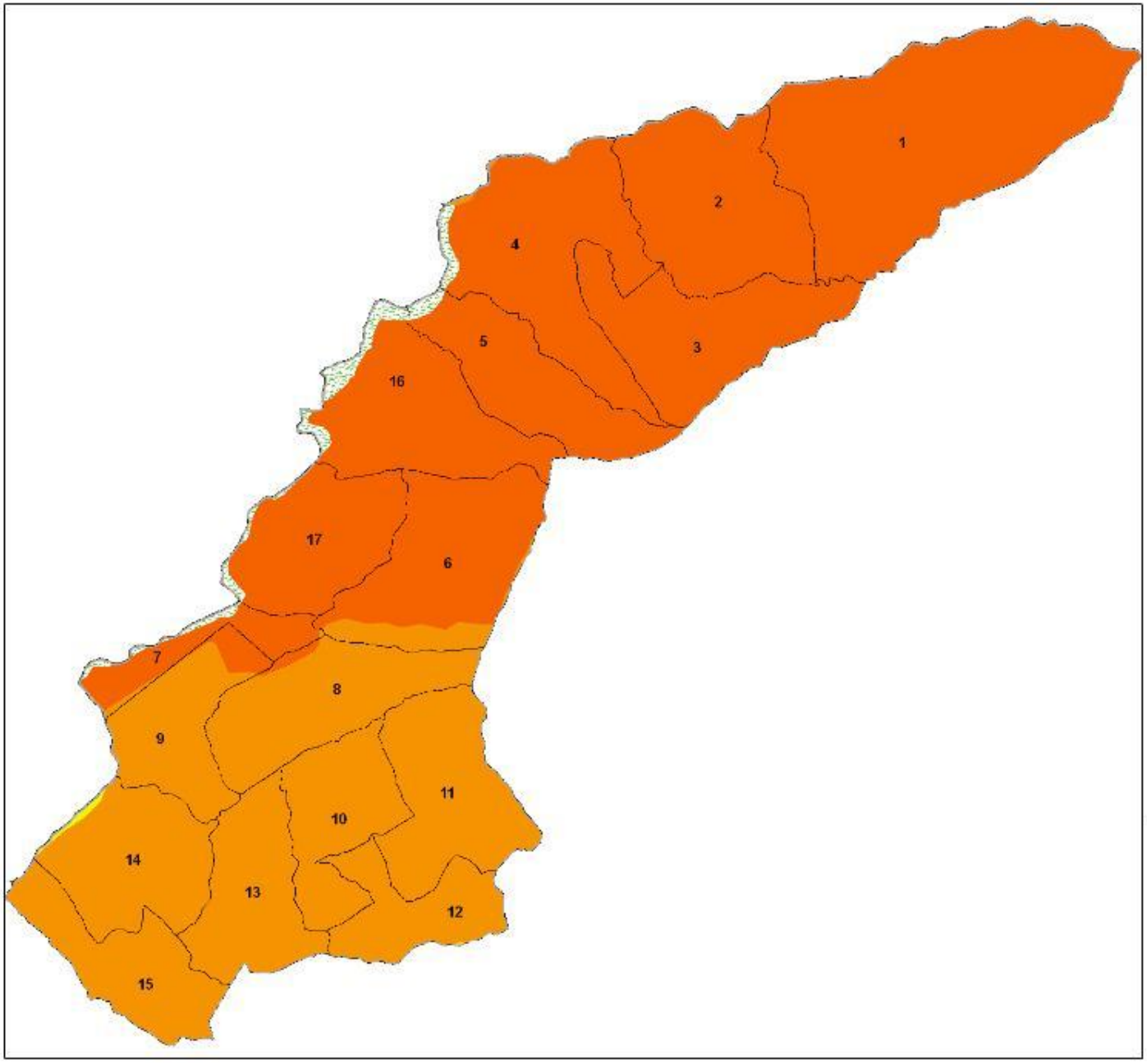
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

UZUMBA MARAMBA PFUNGWE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

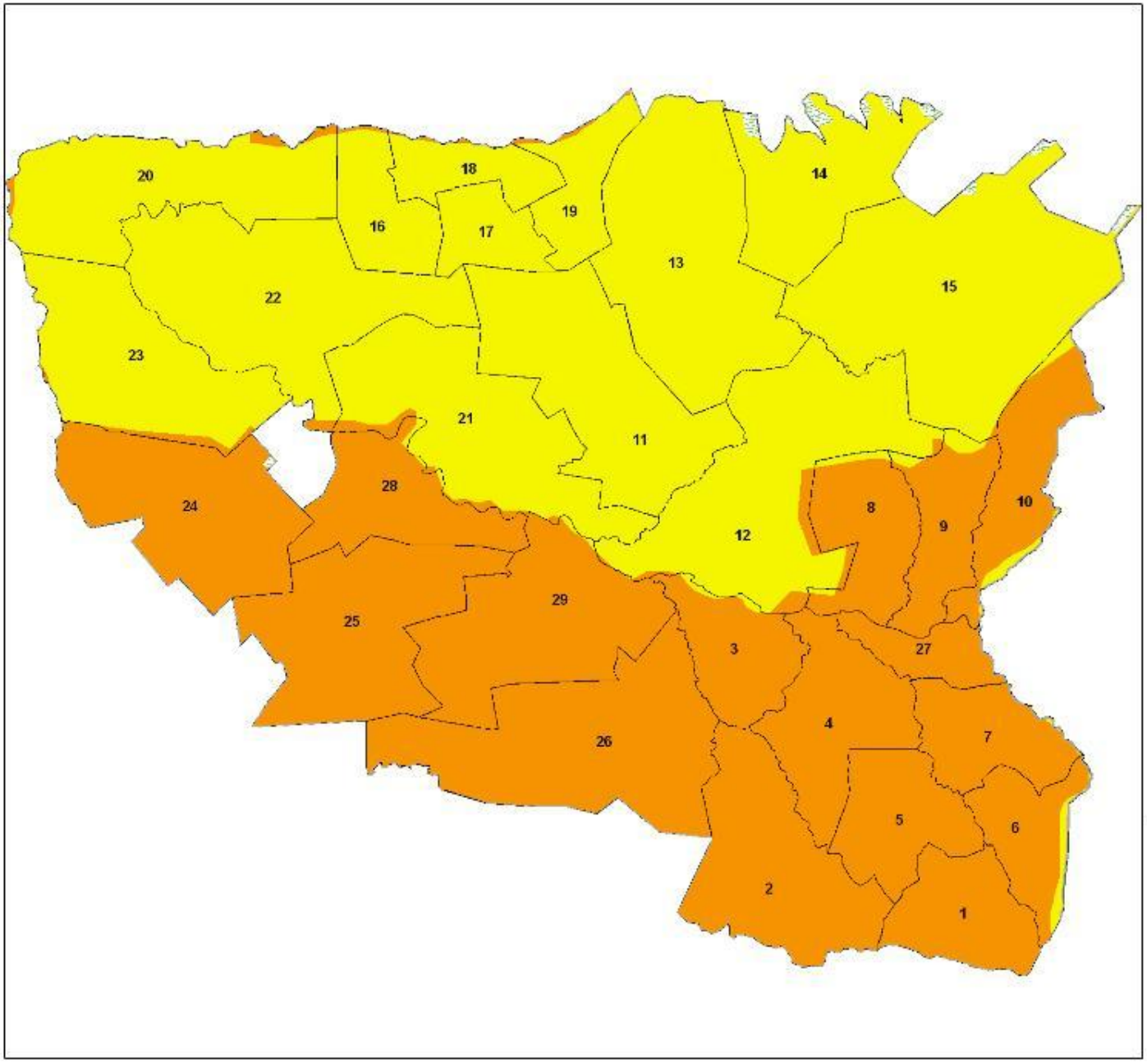
Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.75 7.5 15 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

Mashonaland West Province

CHEGUTU DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

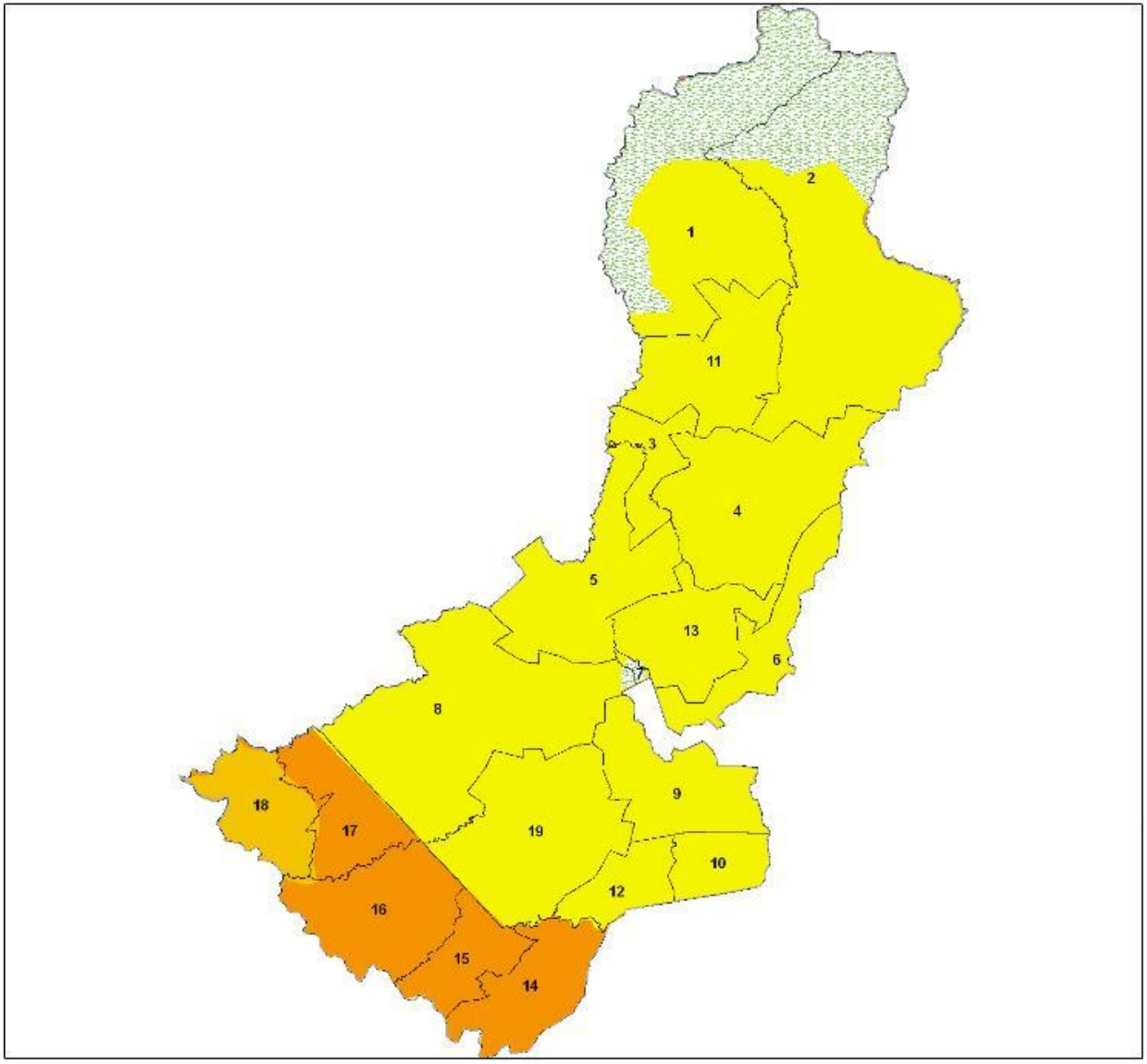
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MAKONDE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

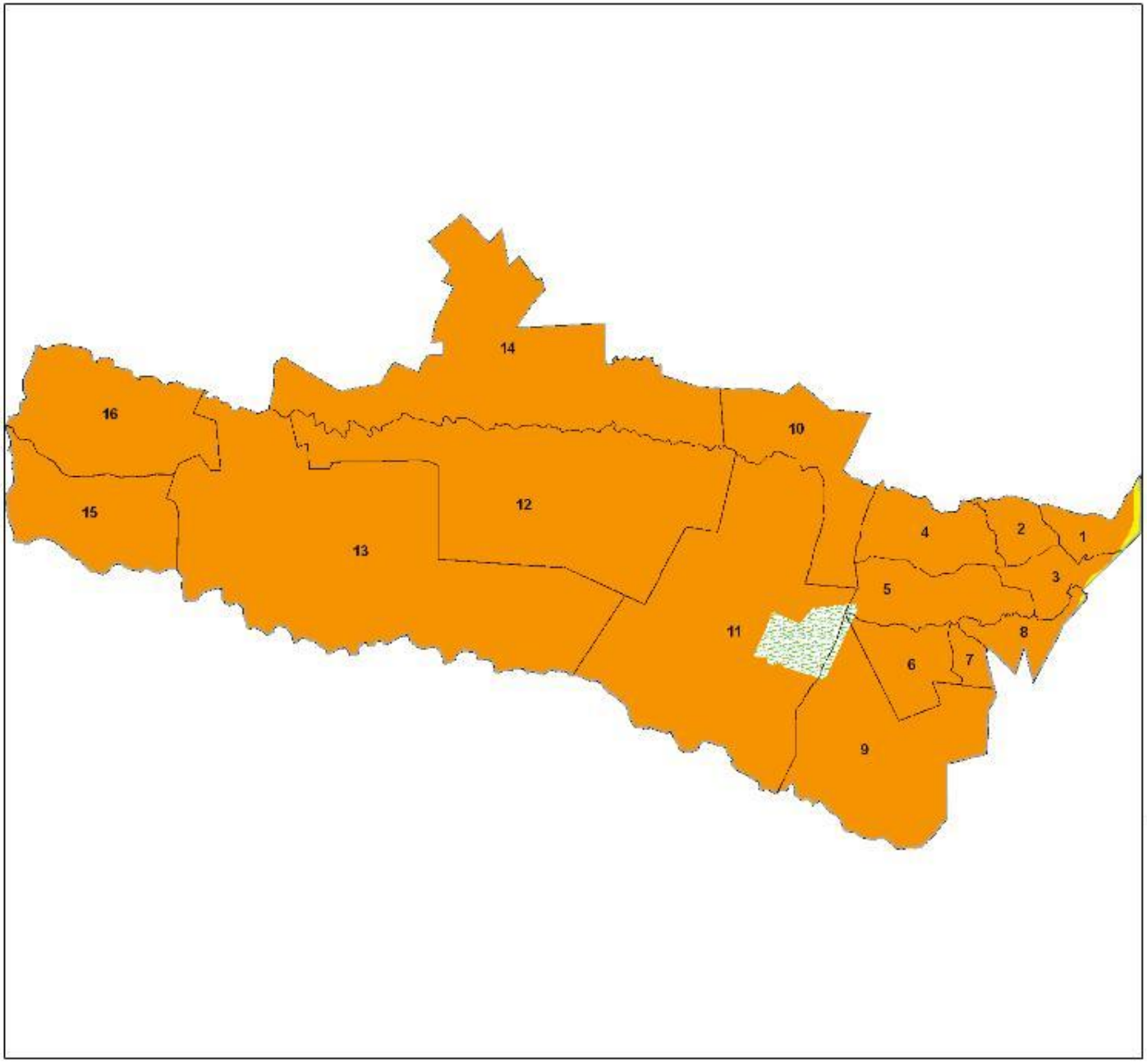
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MHONDORO-NGEZI DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

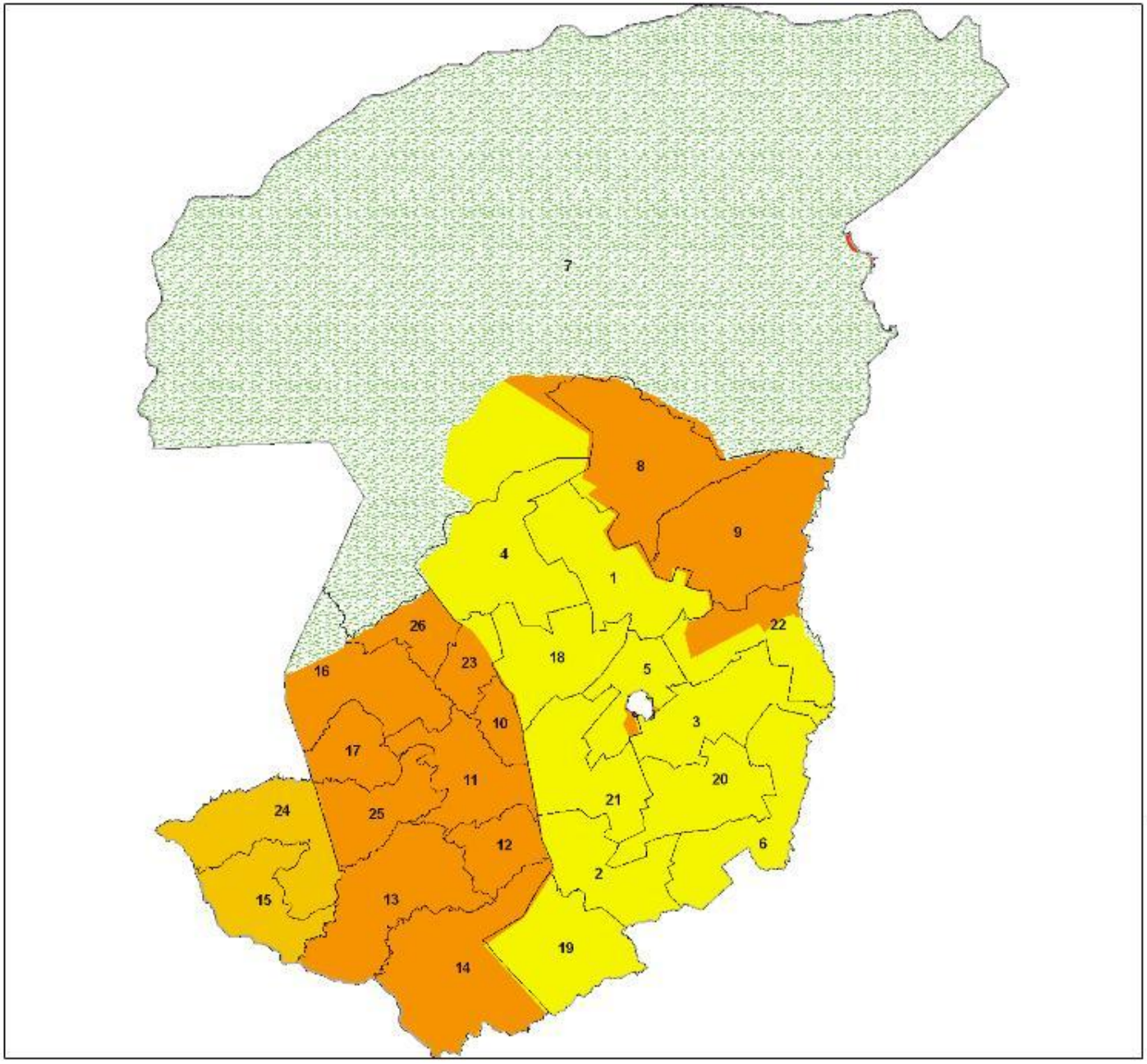
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.757.5 15 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

HURUNGWE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

Food Insecure Prevalence

Low

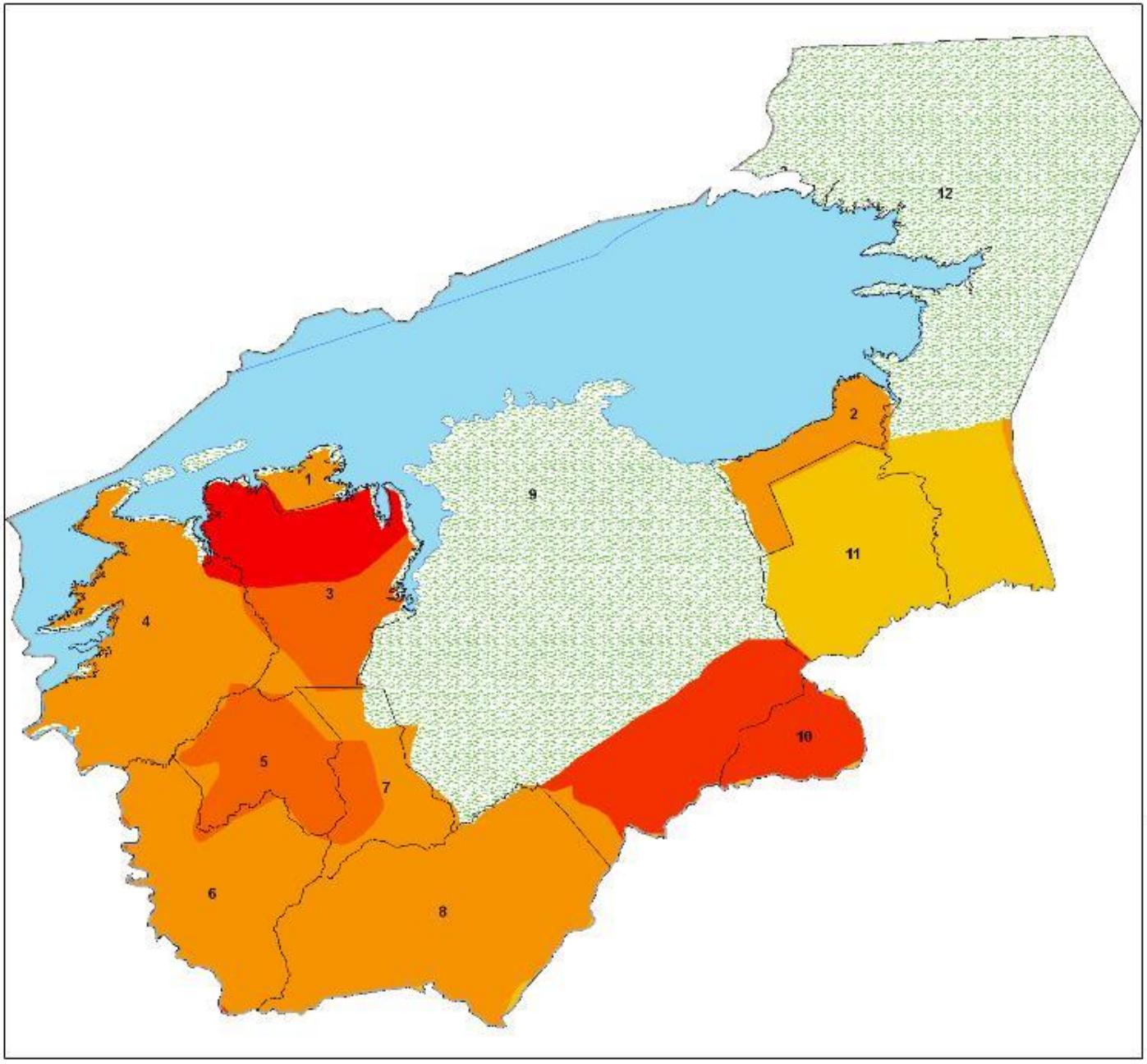
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 4.5 9 18 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

KARIBA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

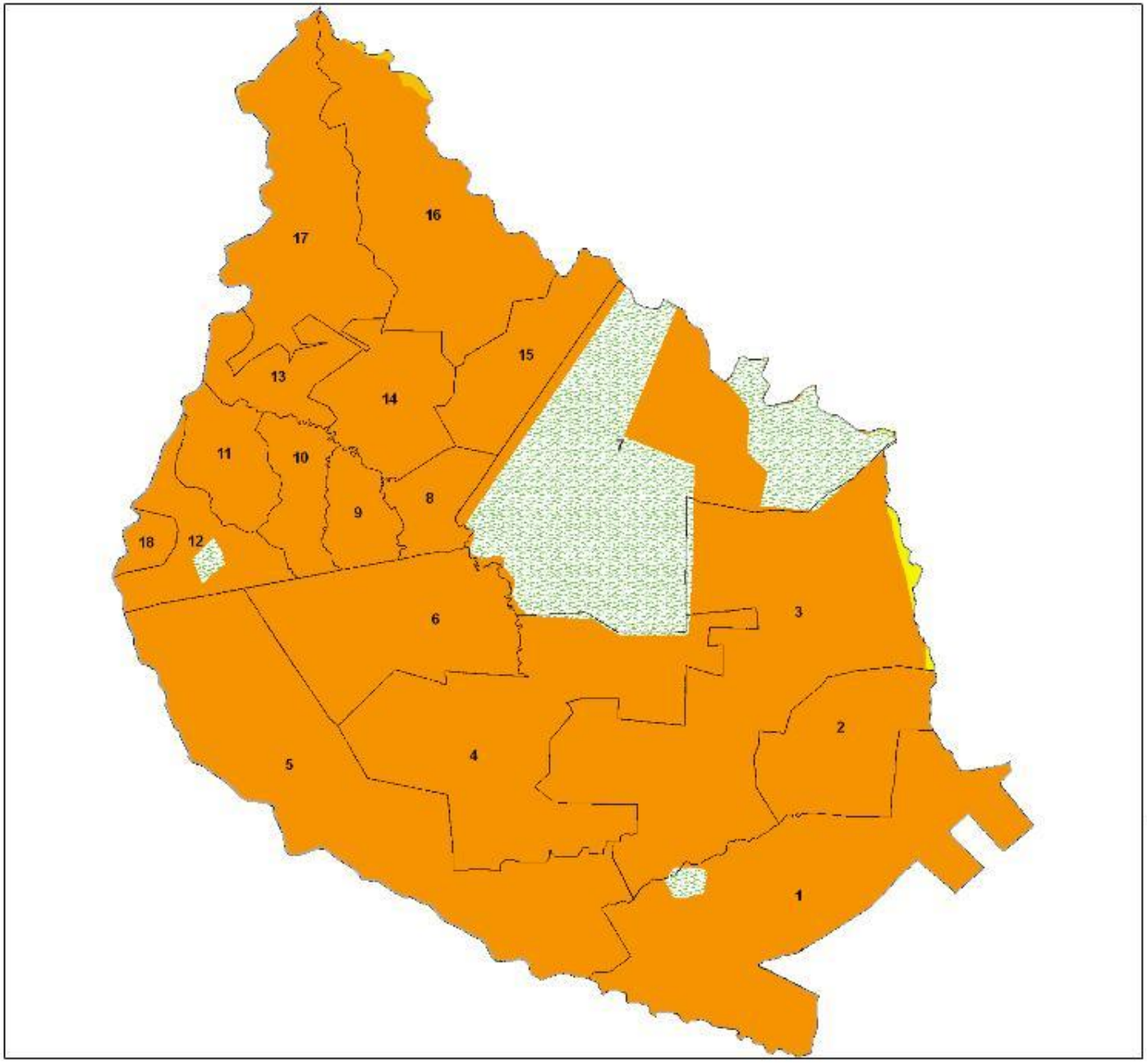
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

SANYATI DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

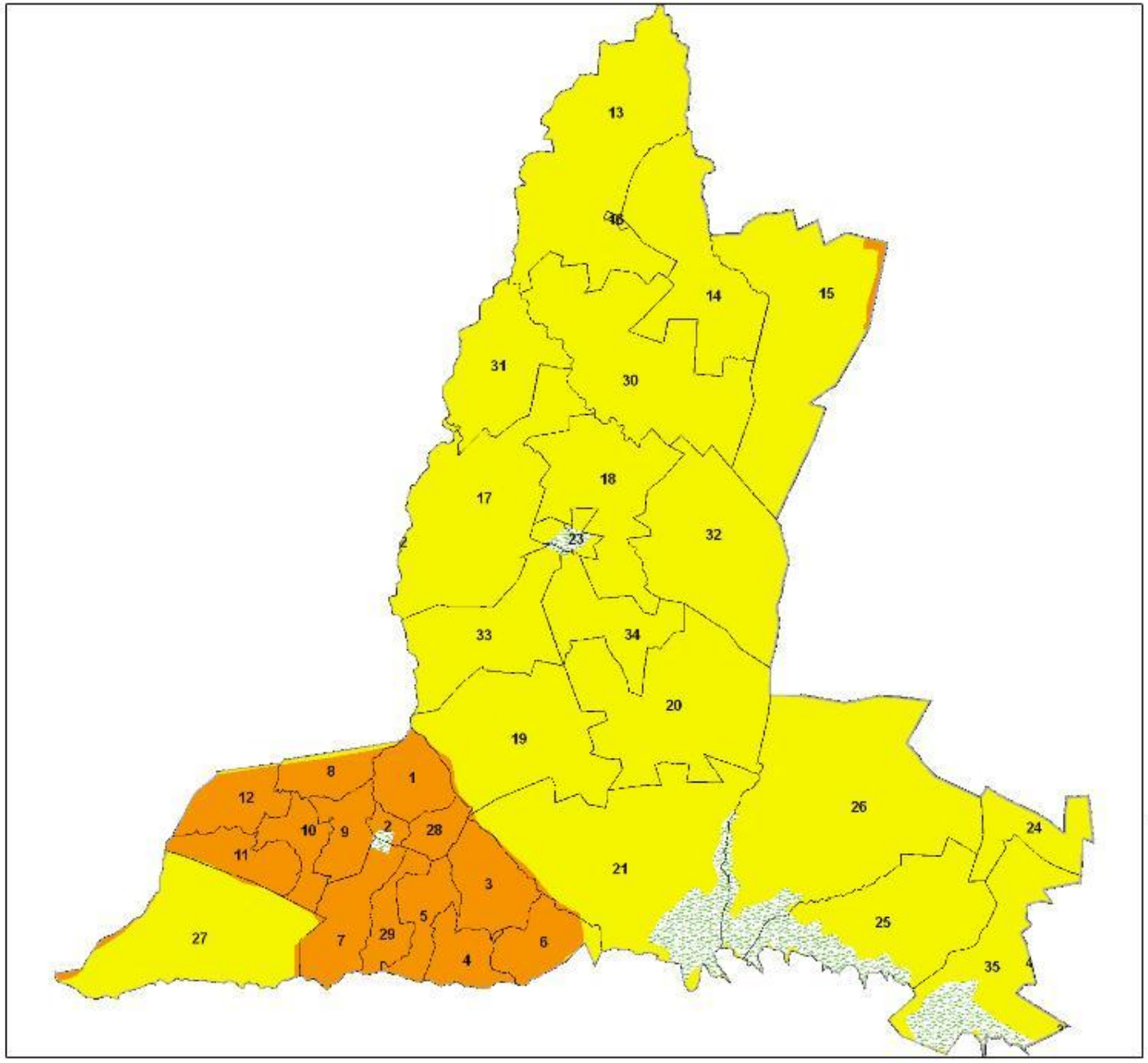
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

ZVIMBA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

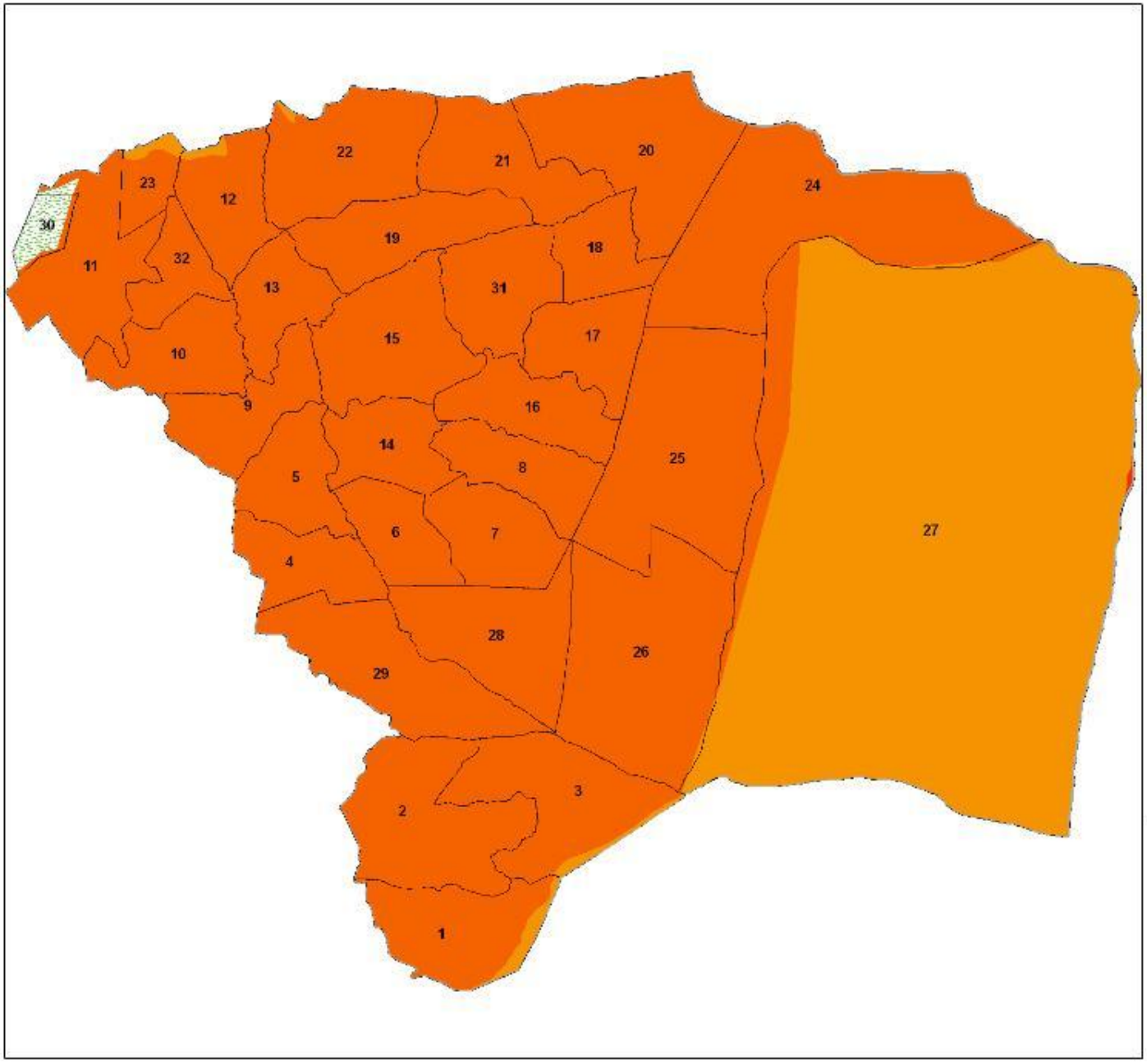
Creation Date: May 2012

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

Masvingo Province

BIKITA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

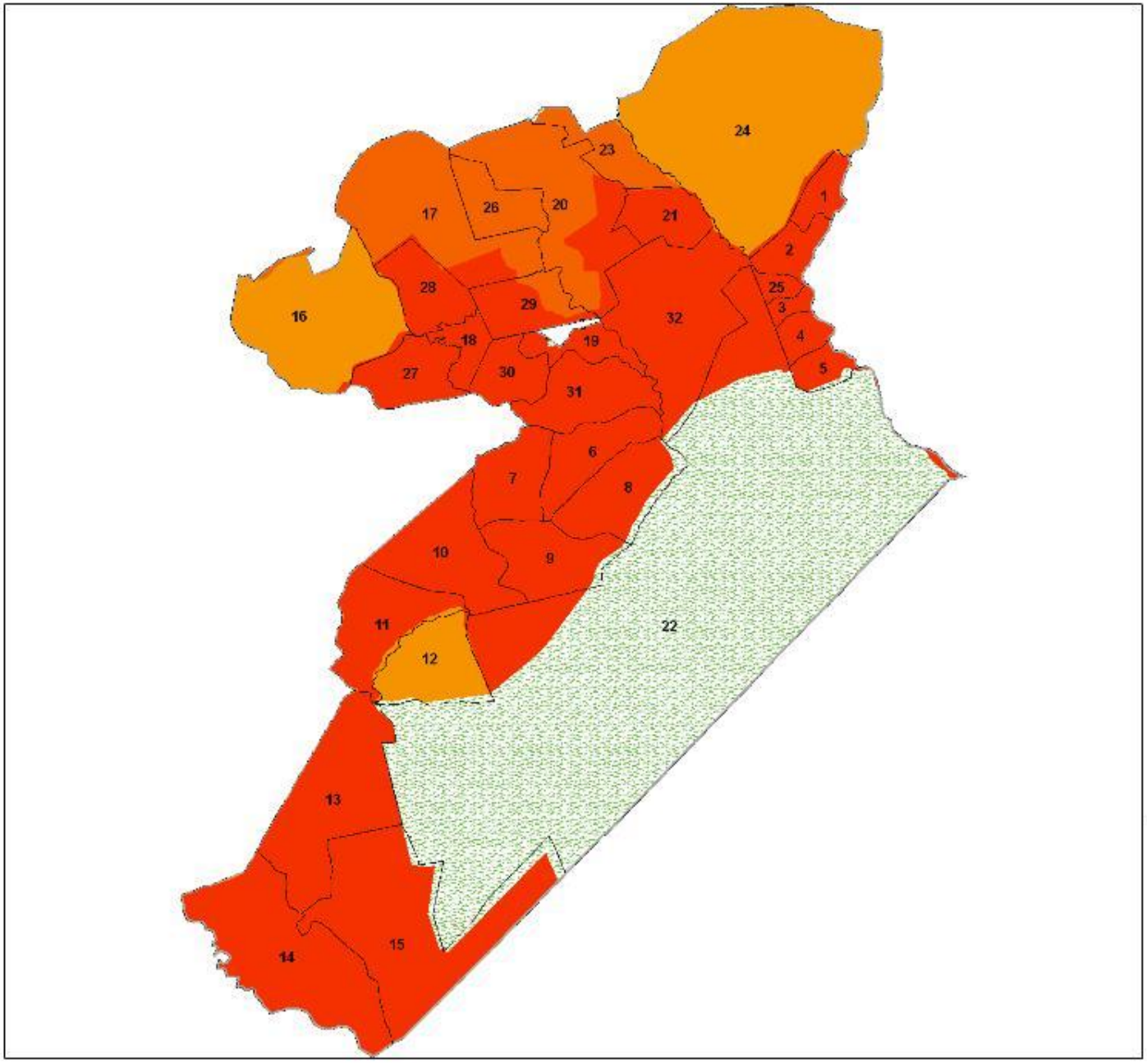
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

CHIREDZI DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

CHIVI DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment

Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

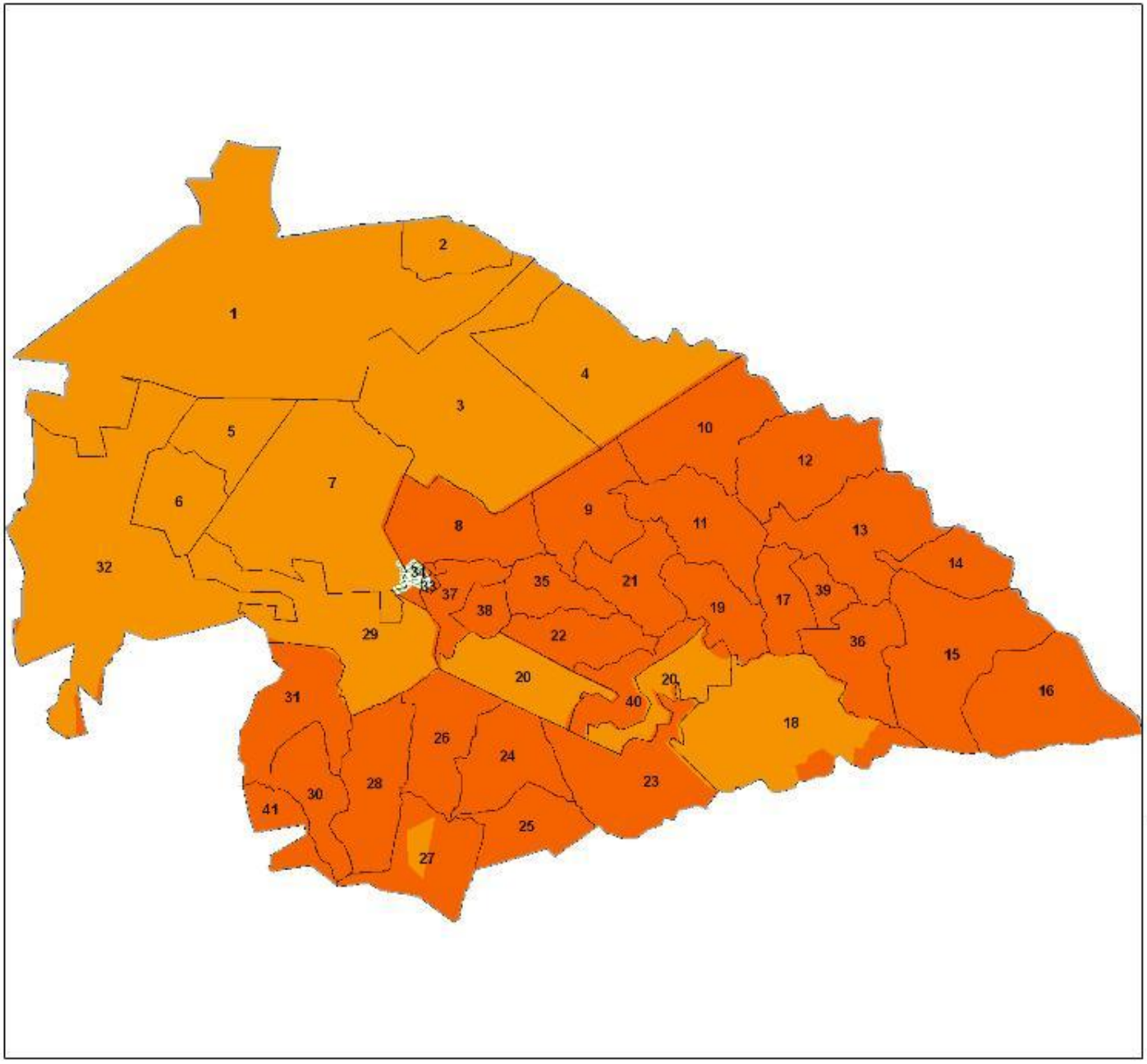
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

GUTU DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

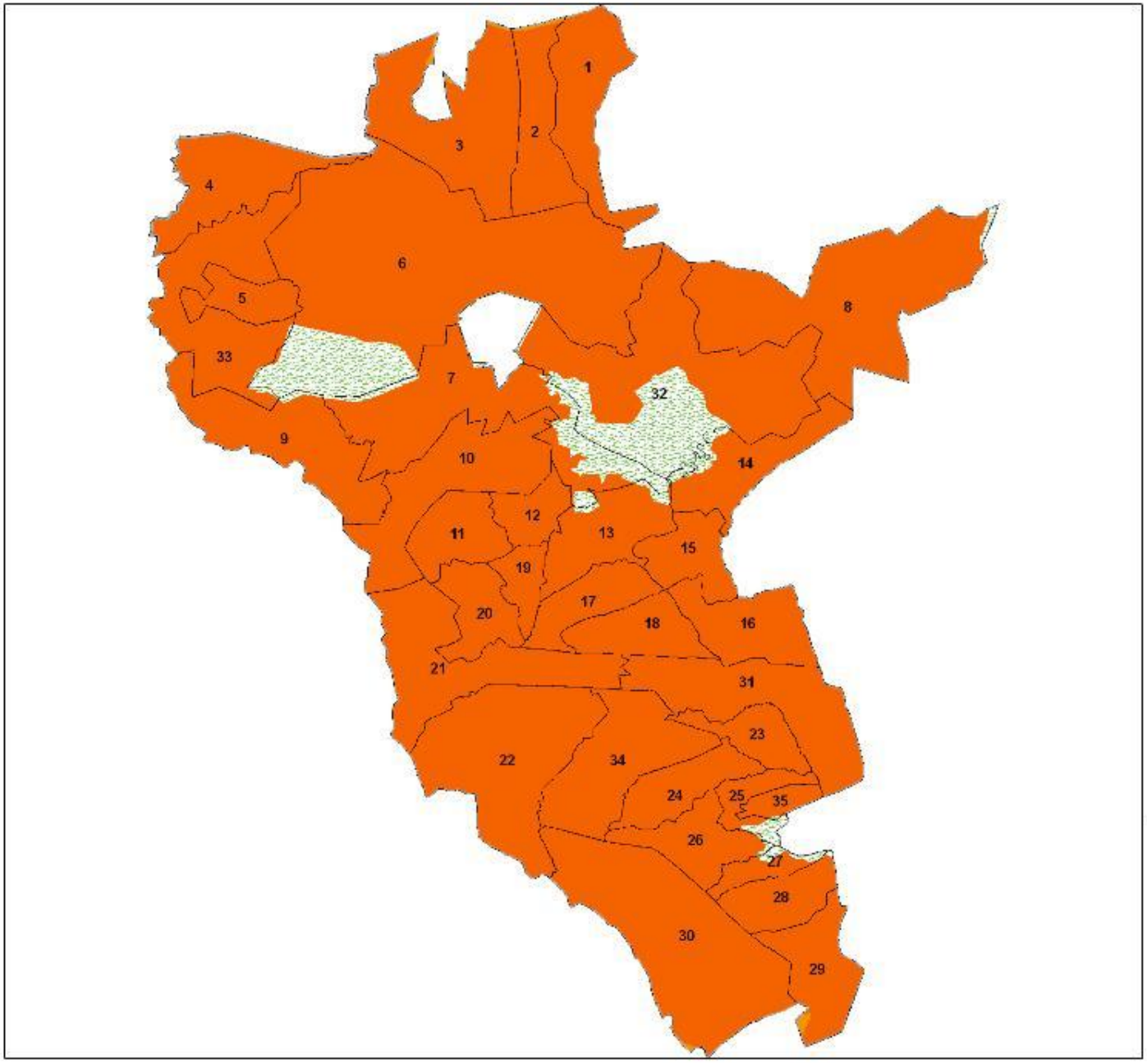
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MASVINGO DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

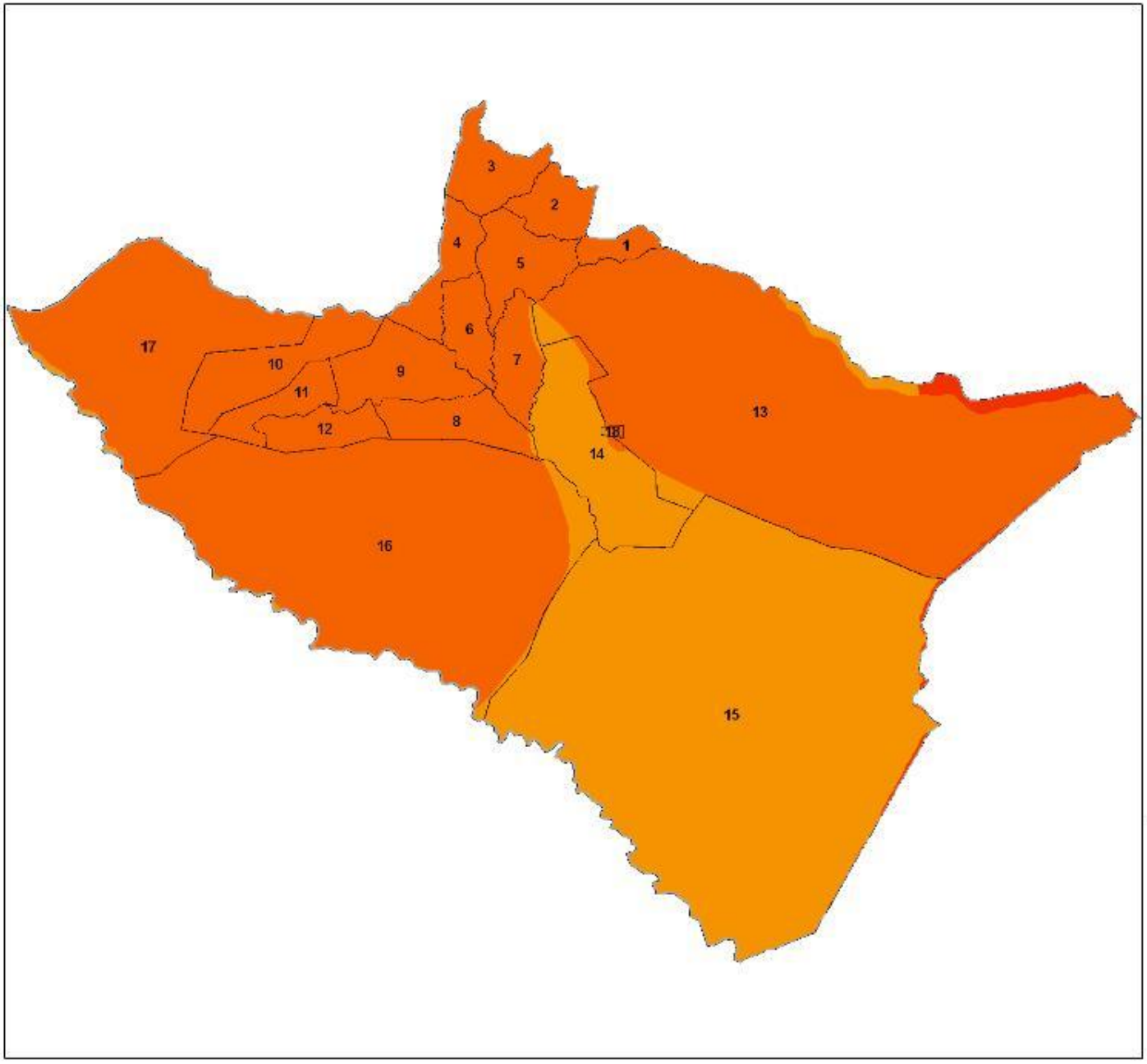
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 4 8 16 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MWENEZI DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

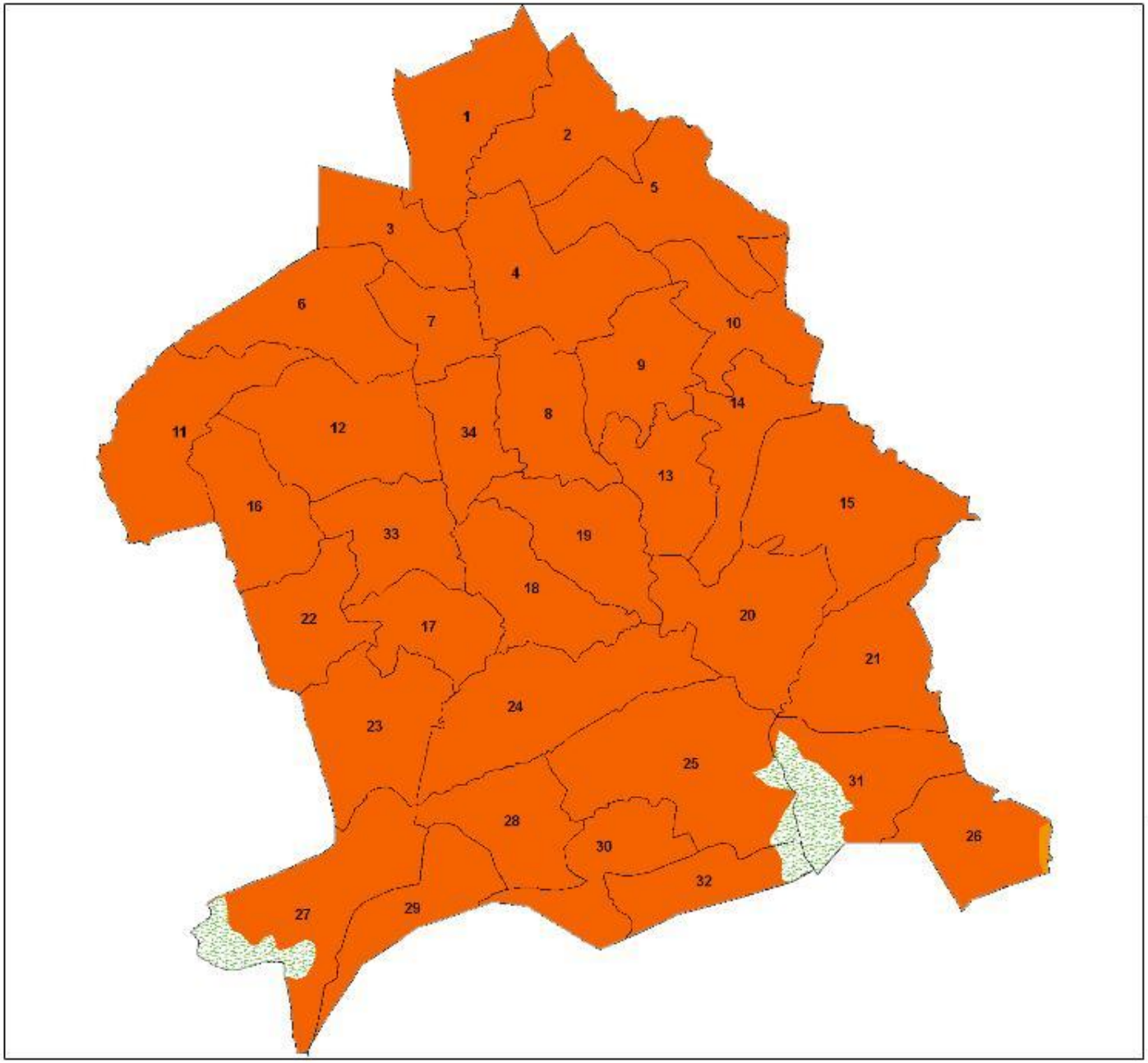
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

ZAKA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

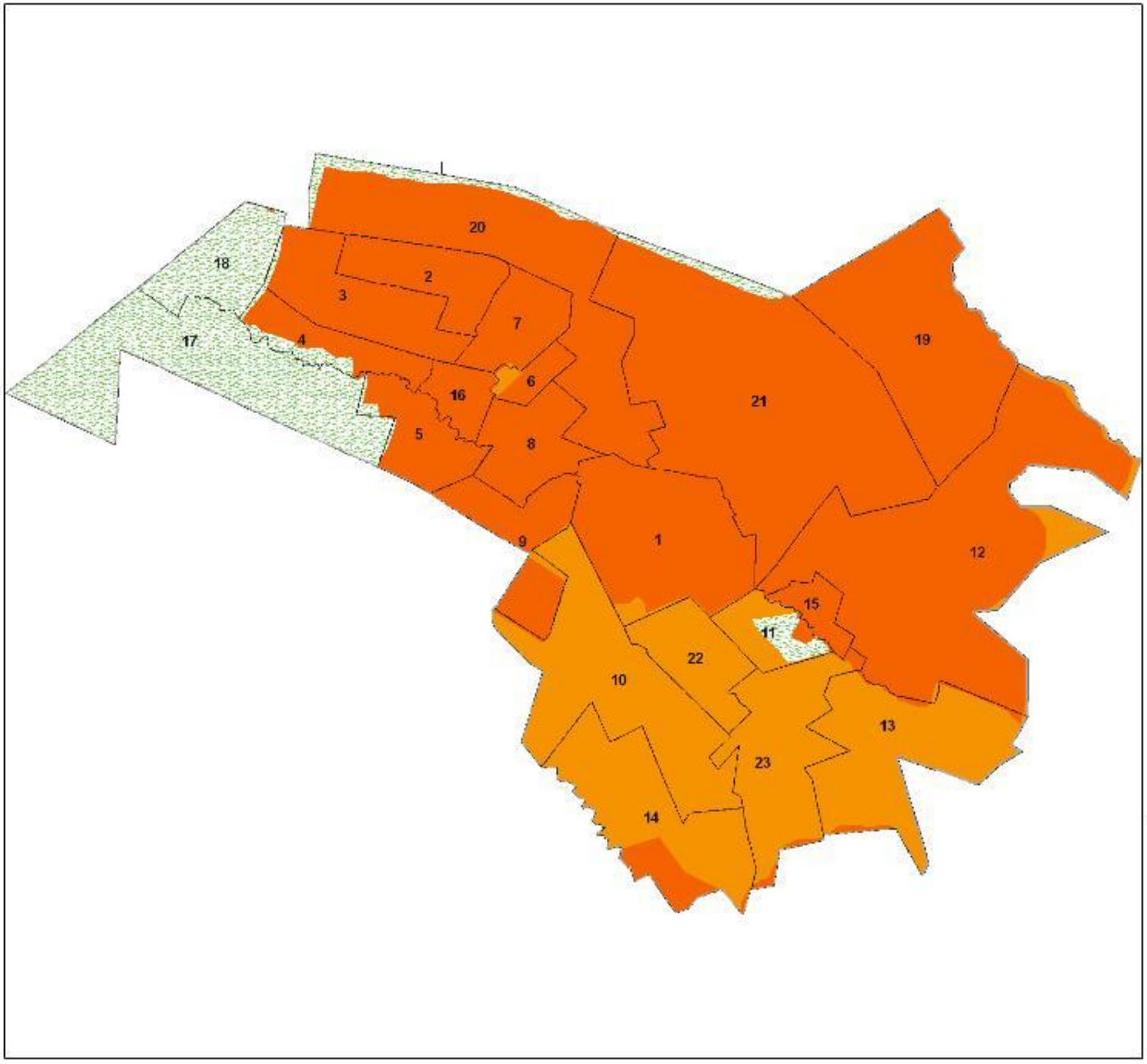
Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

Matabeleland North

BUBI DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

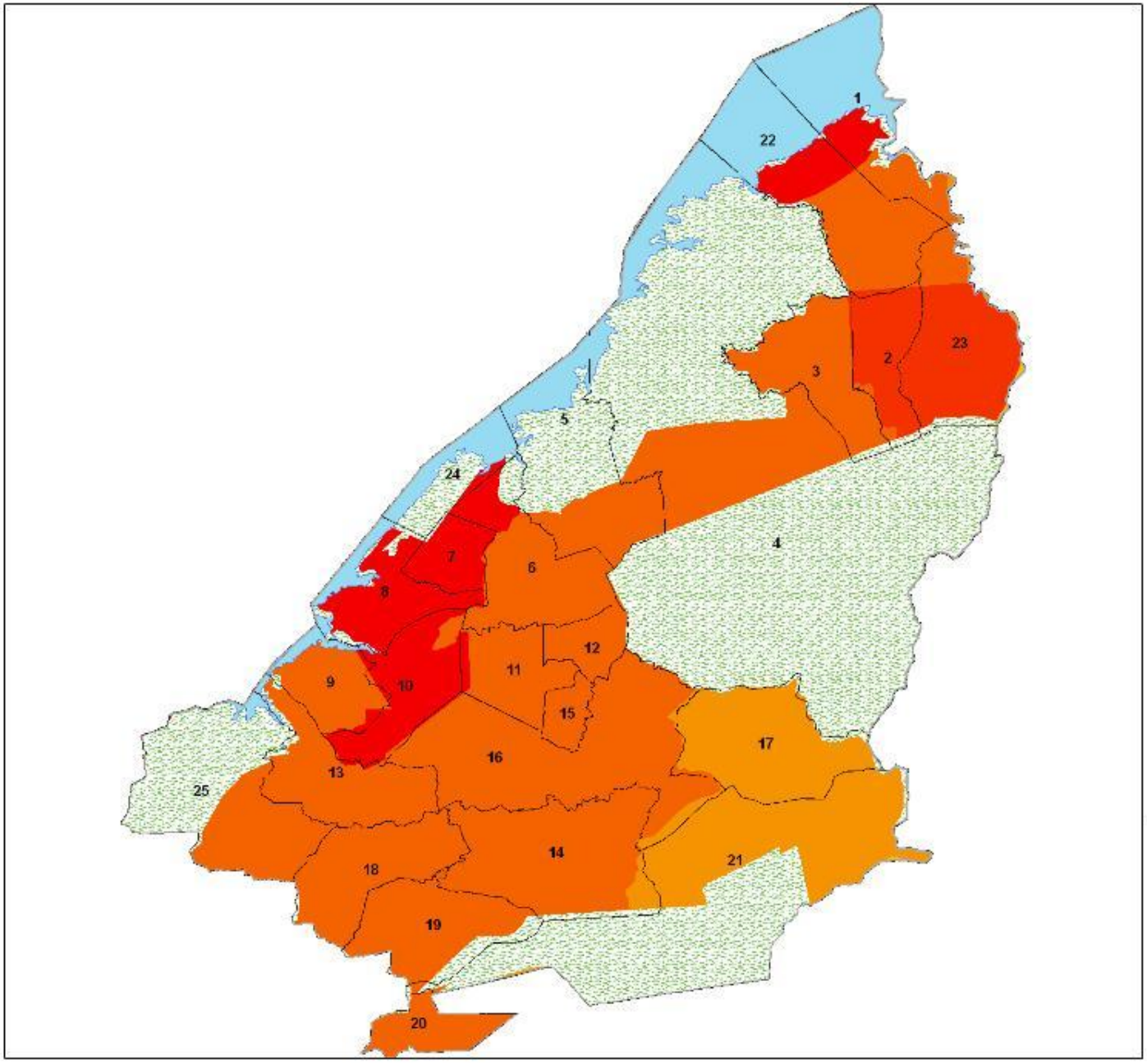
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.757.5 15 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

BINGA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

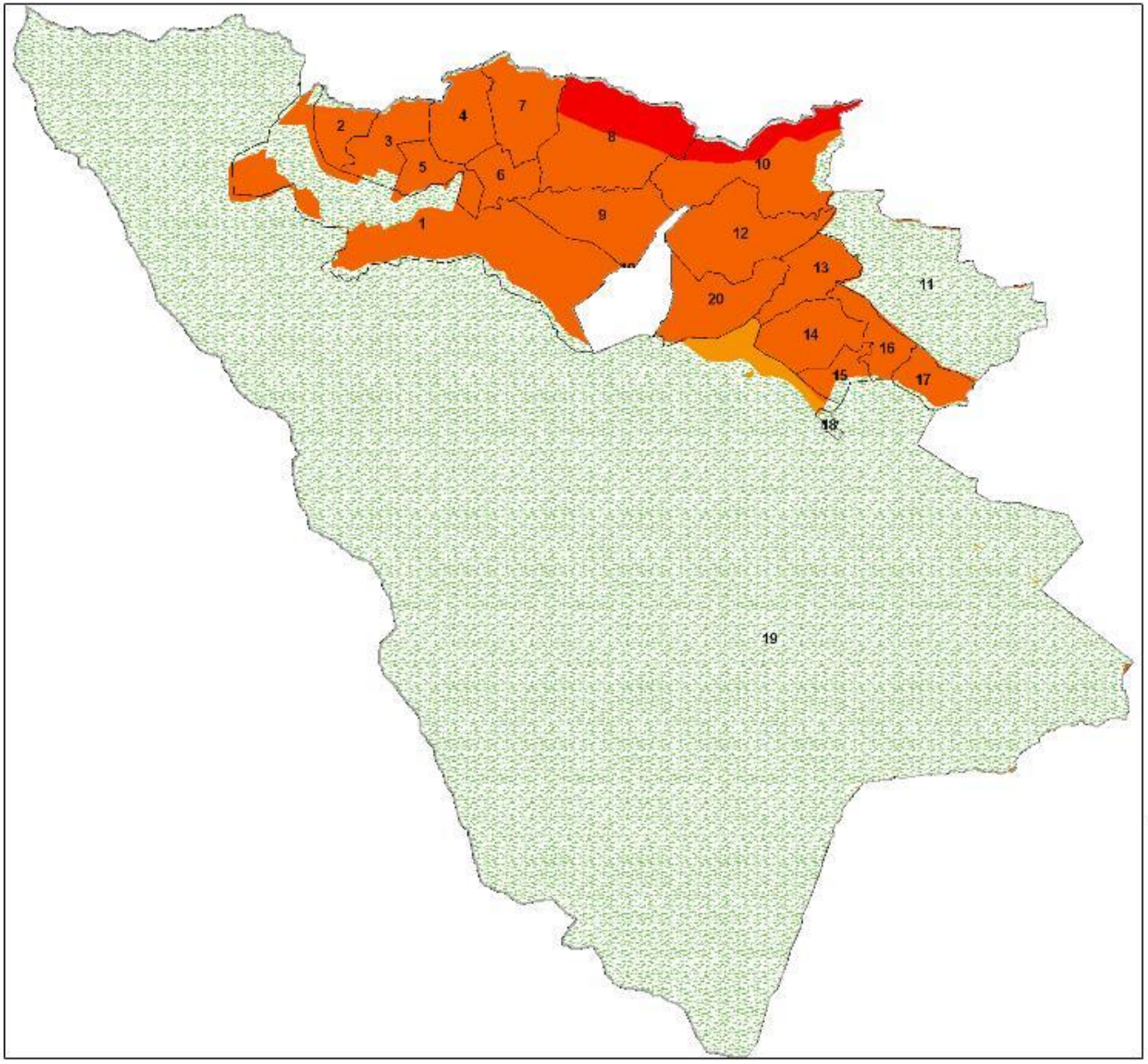
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

HWANGE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

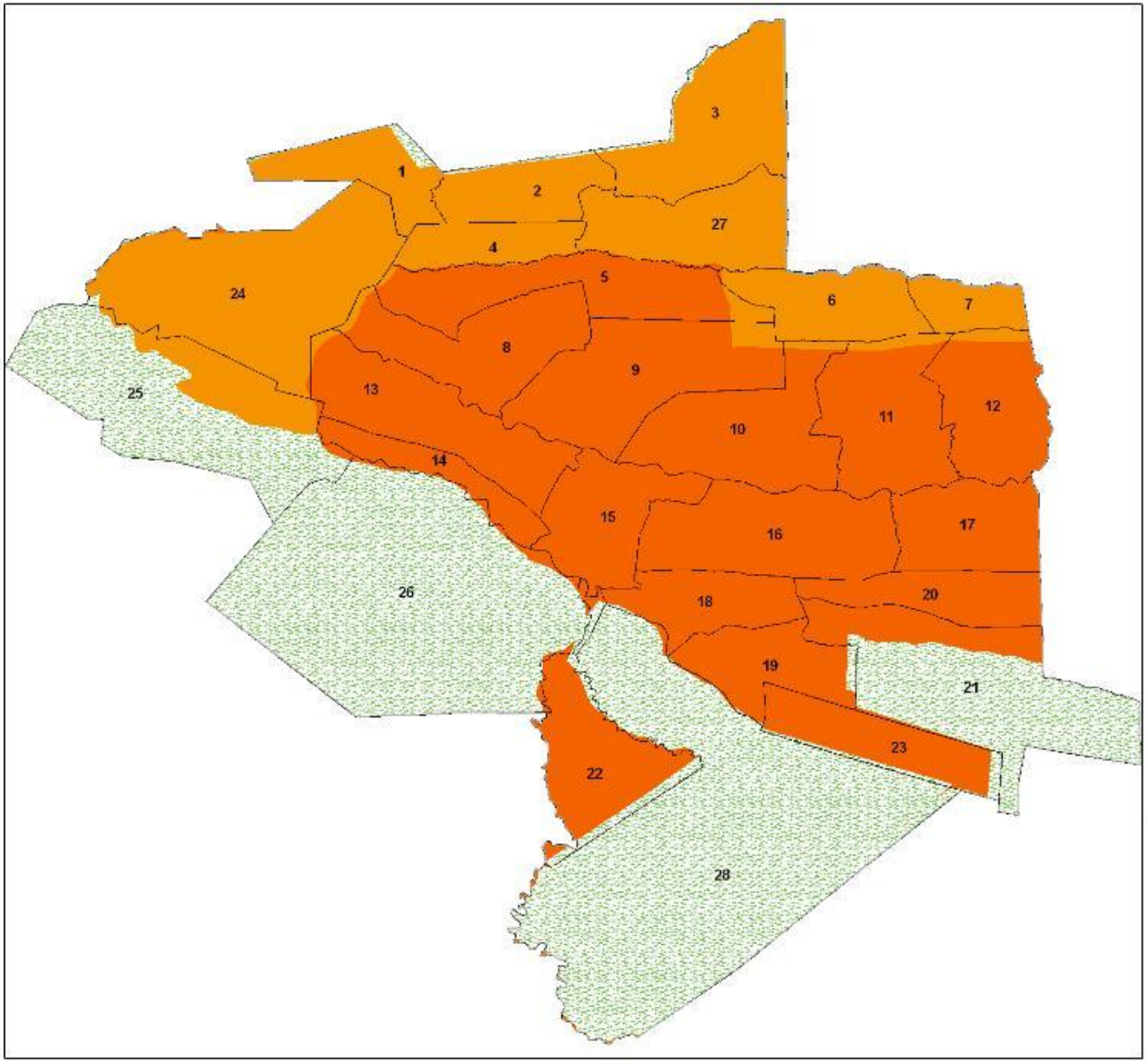
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

LUPANE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

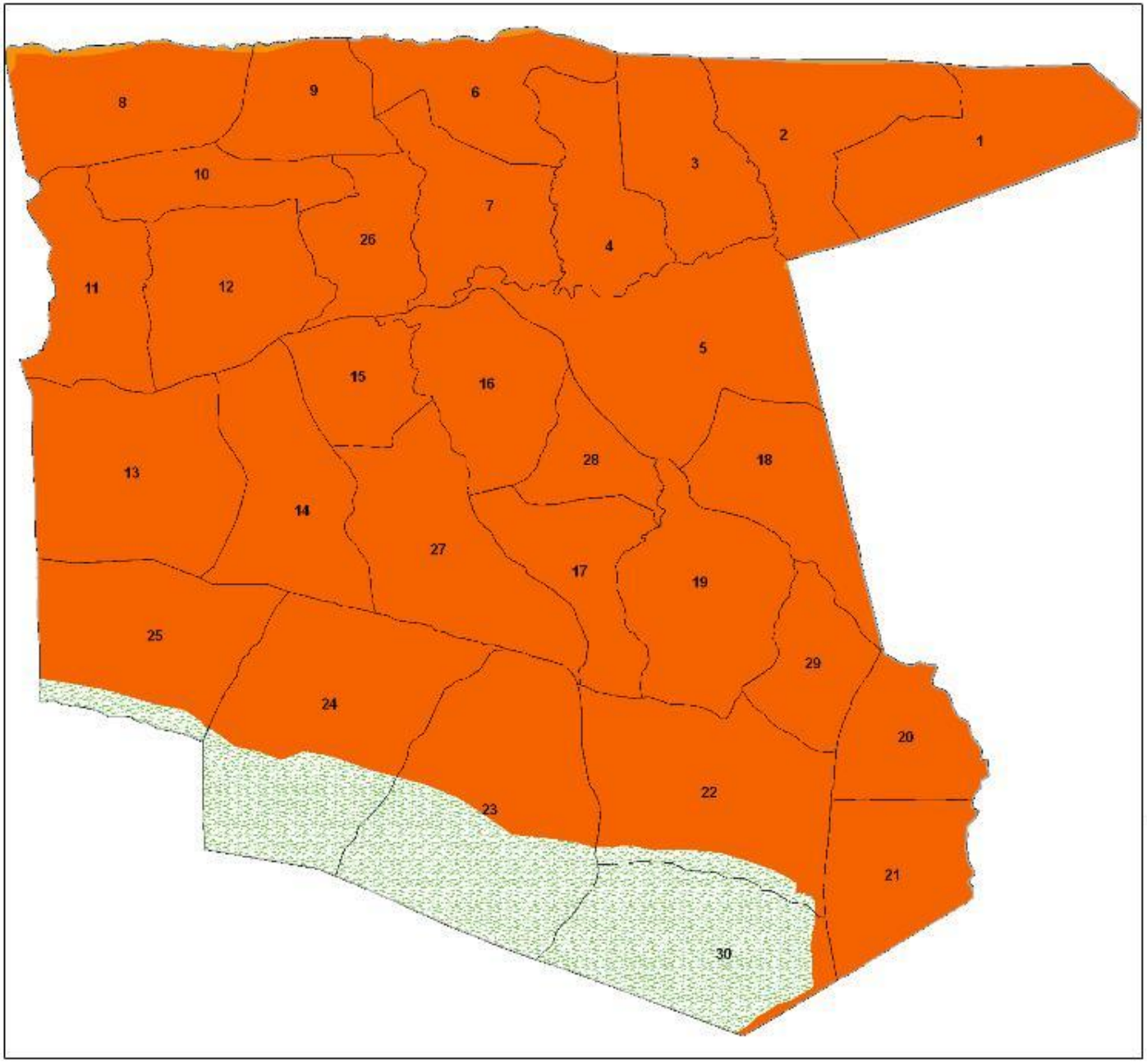
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 4 8 16 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

NKAYI DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

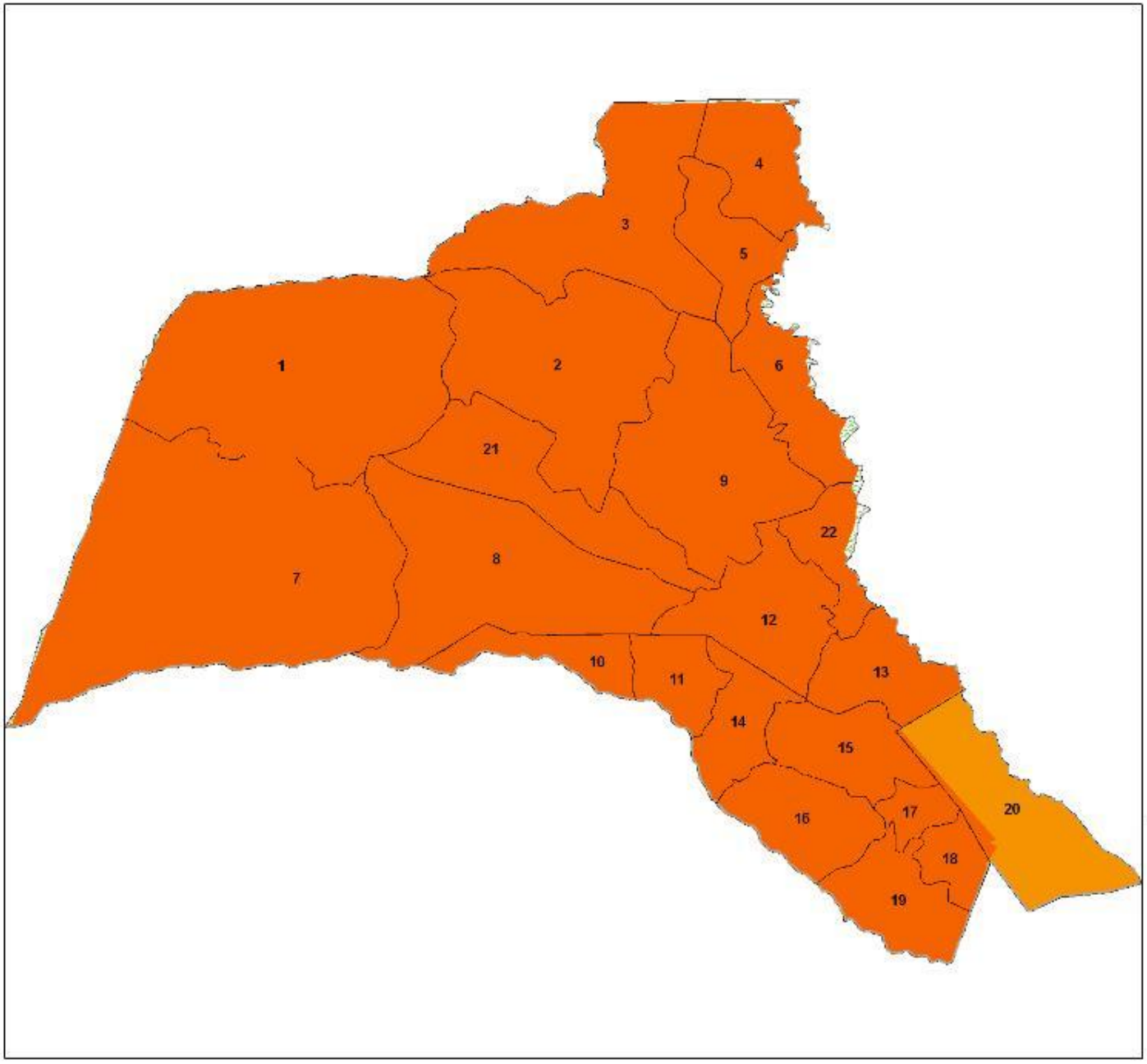
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

TSHOLOTSHO DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

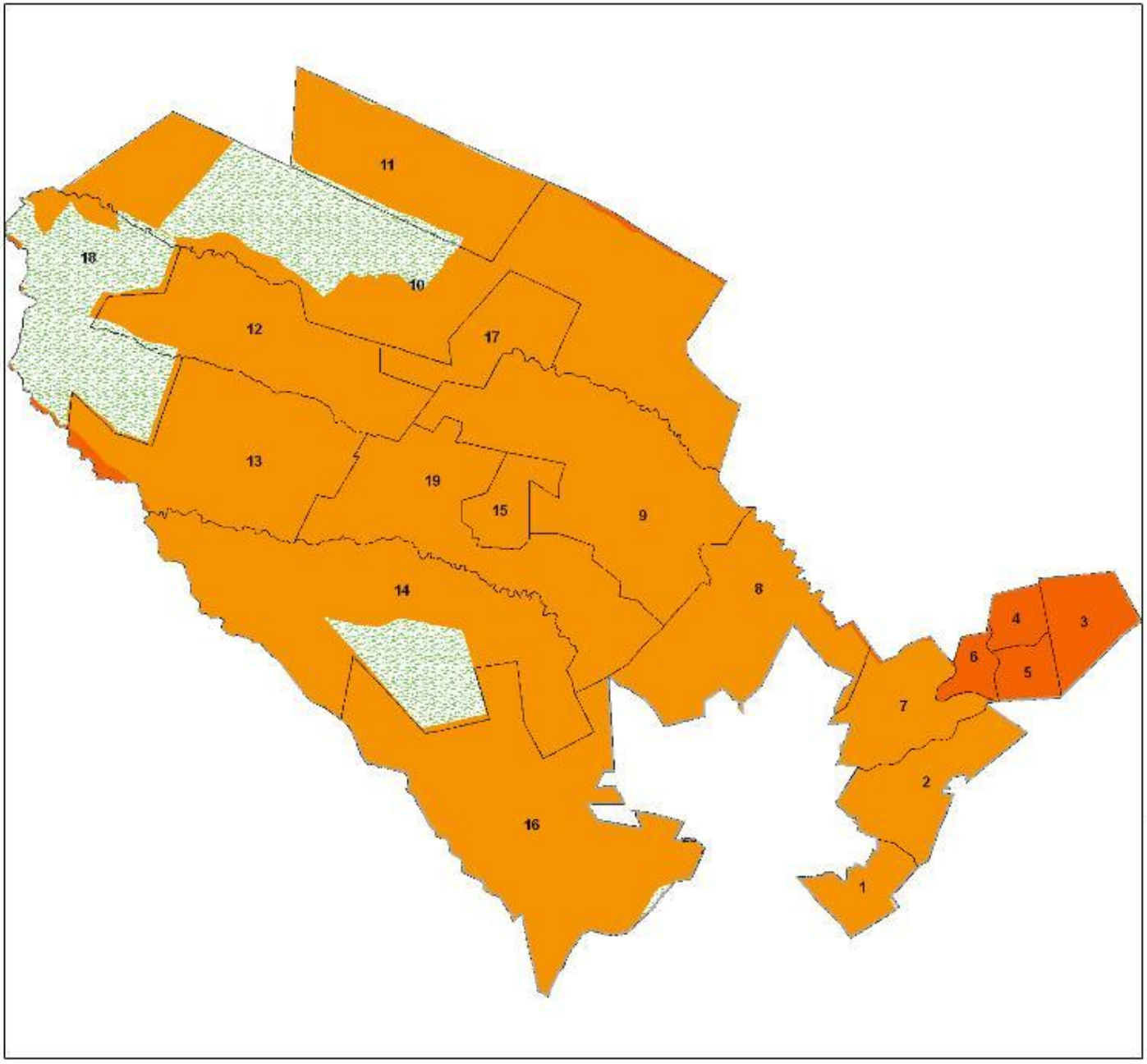
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

UMGUZA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

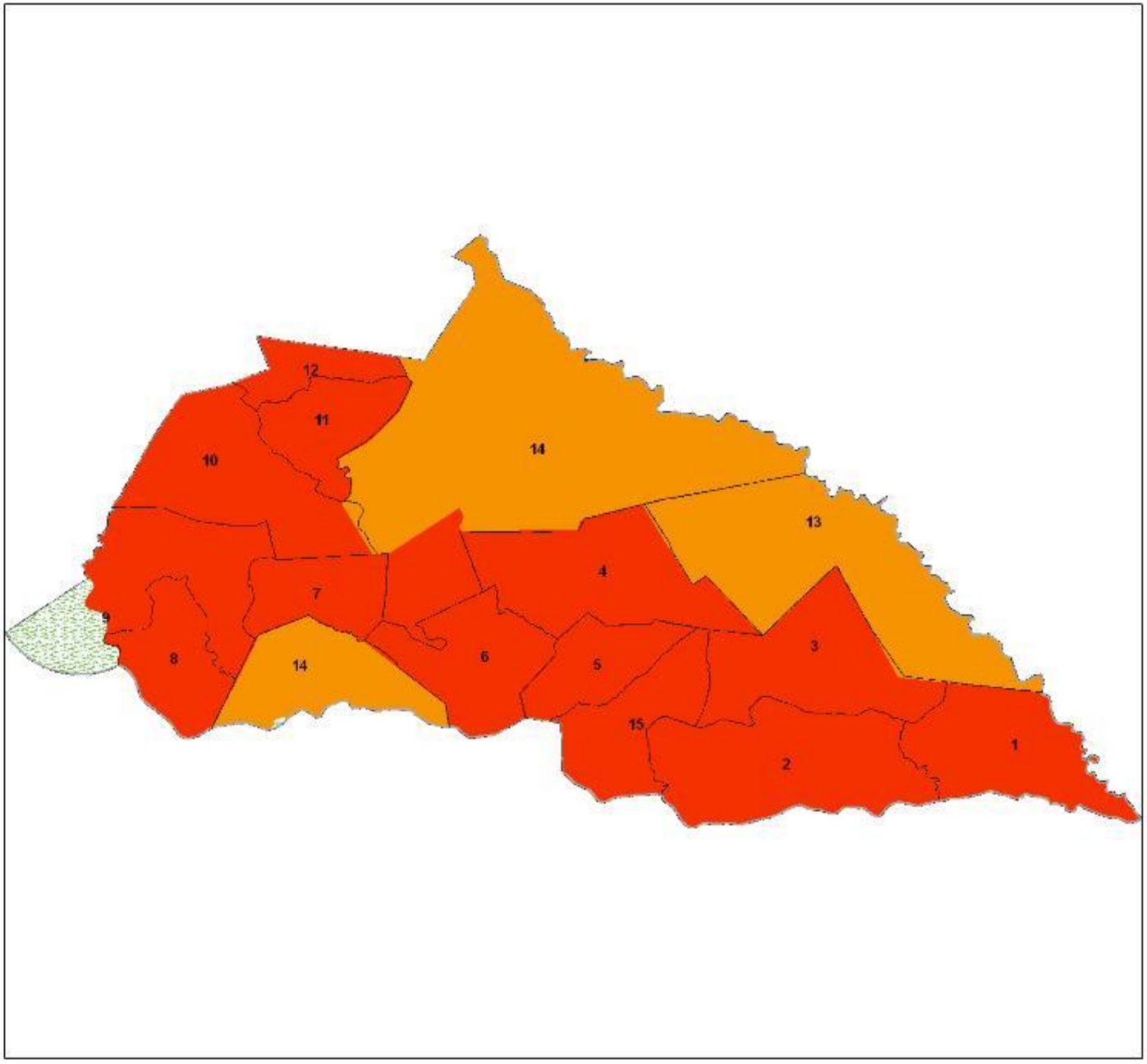
Creation Date: May 2012

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

Matabeleland South Province

BEITBRIDGE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

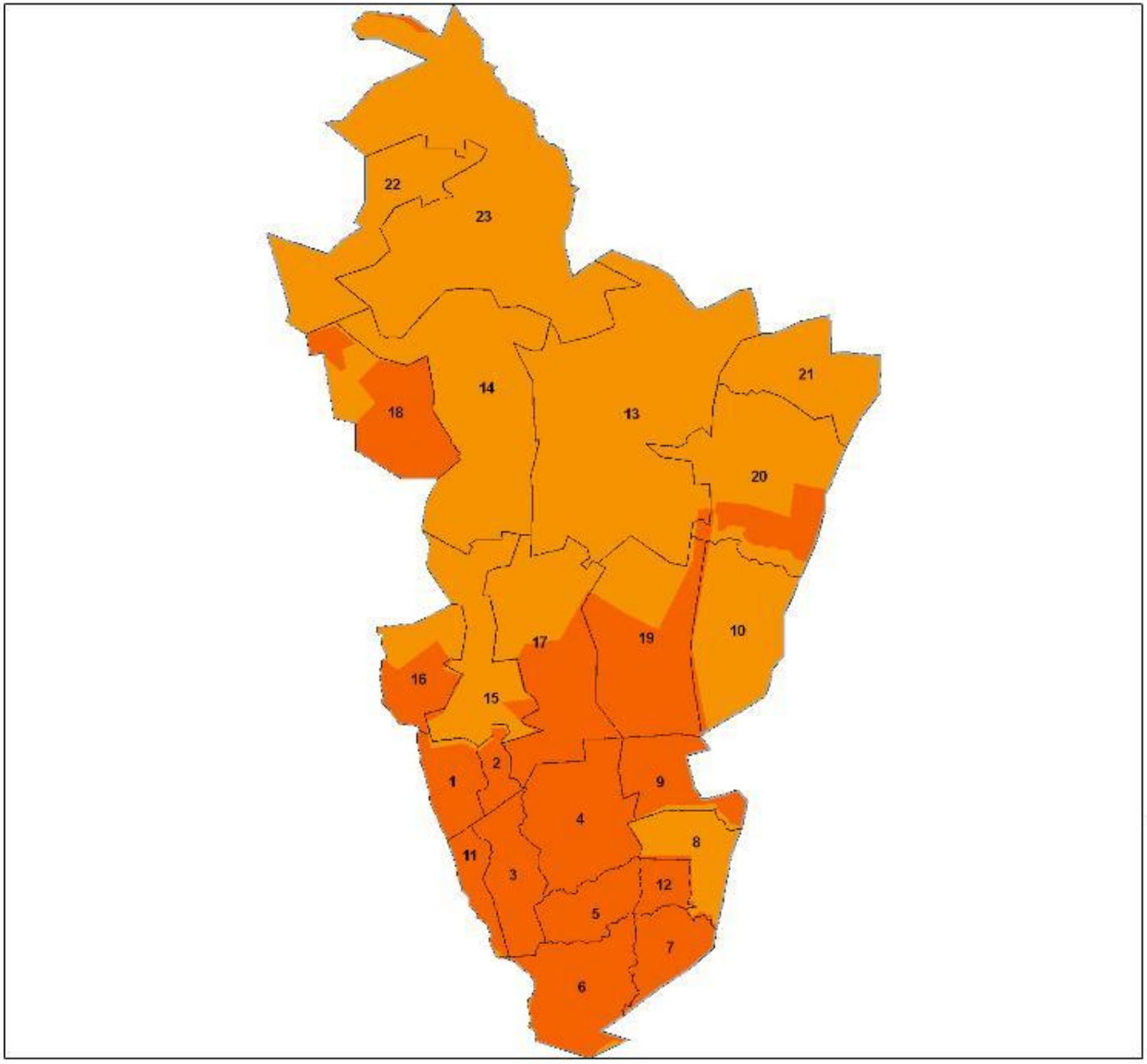
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

INSIZA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

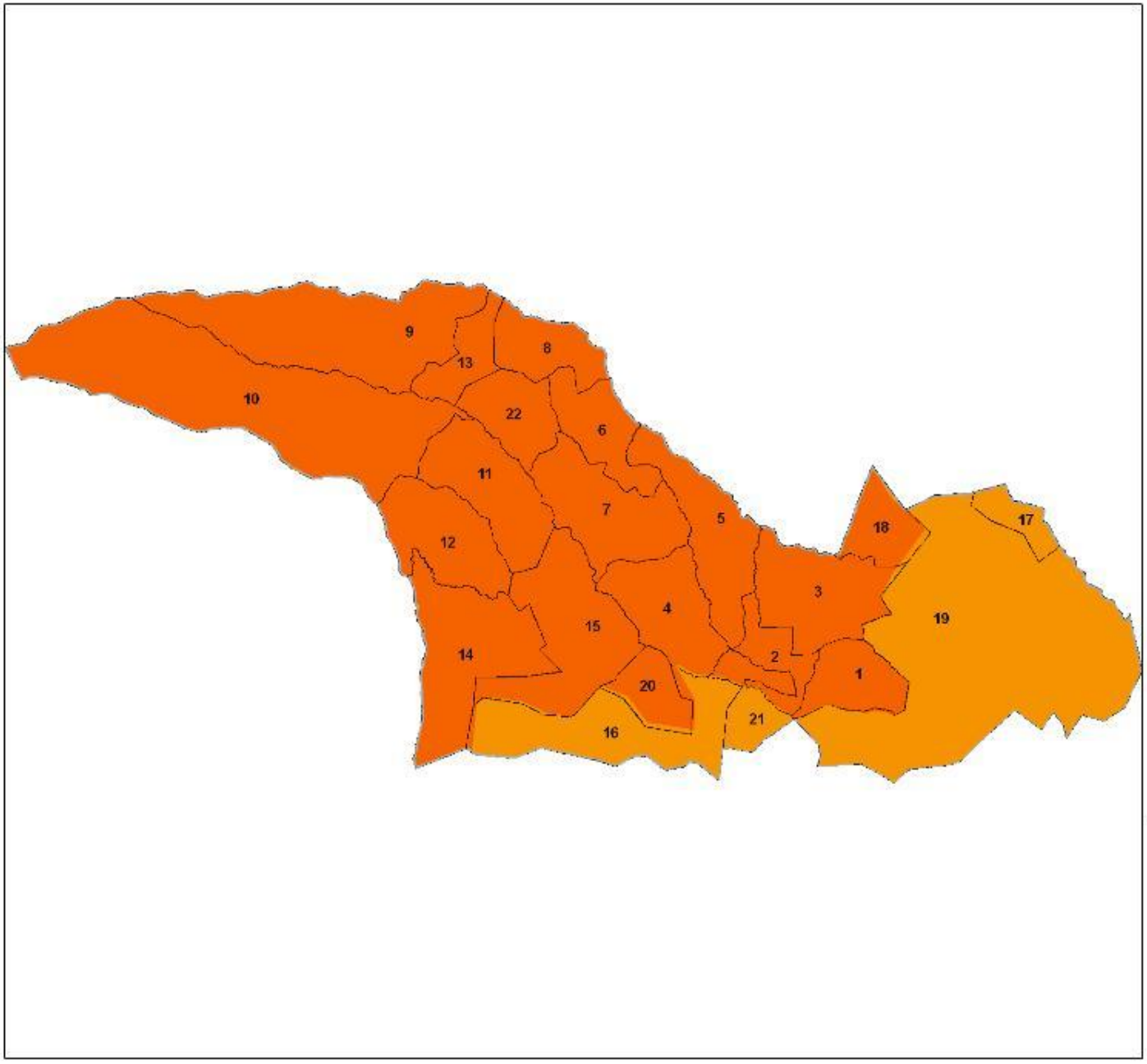
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

BULILIMA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

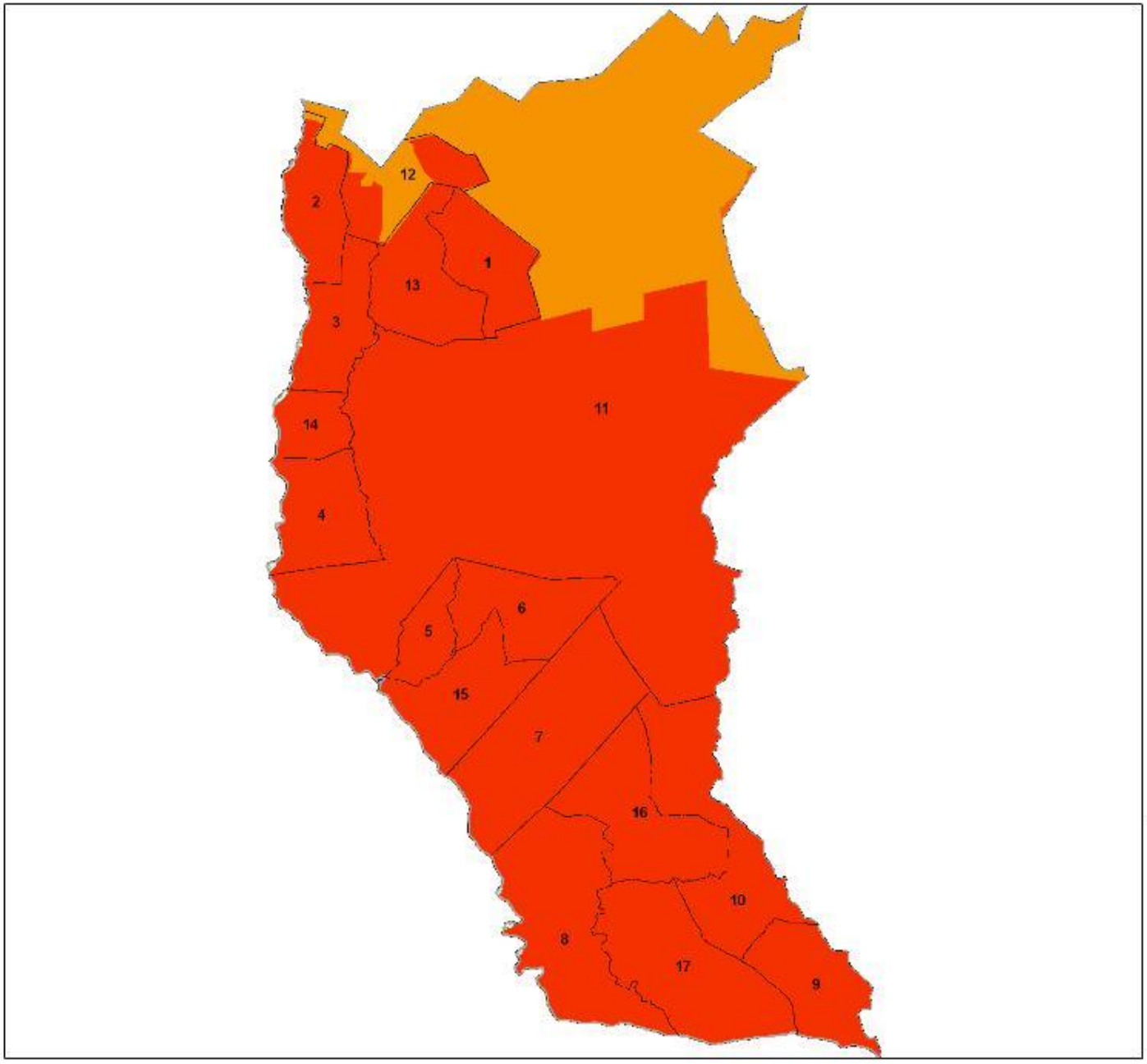
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 4.5 9 18 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MANGWE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

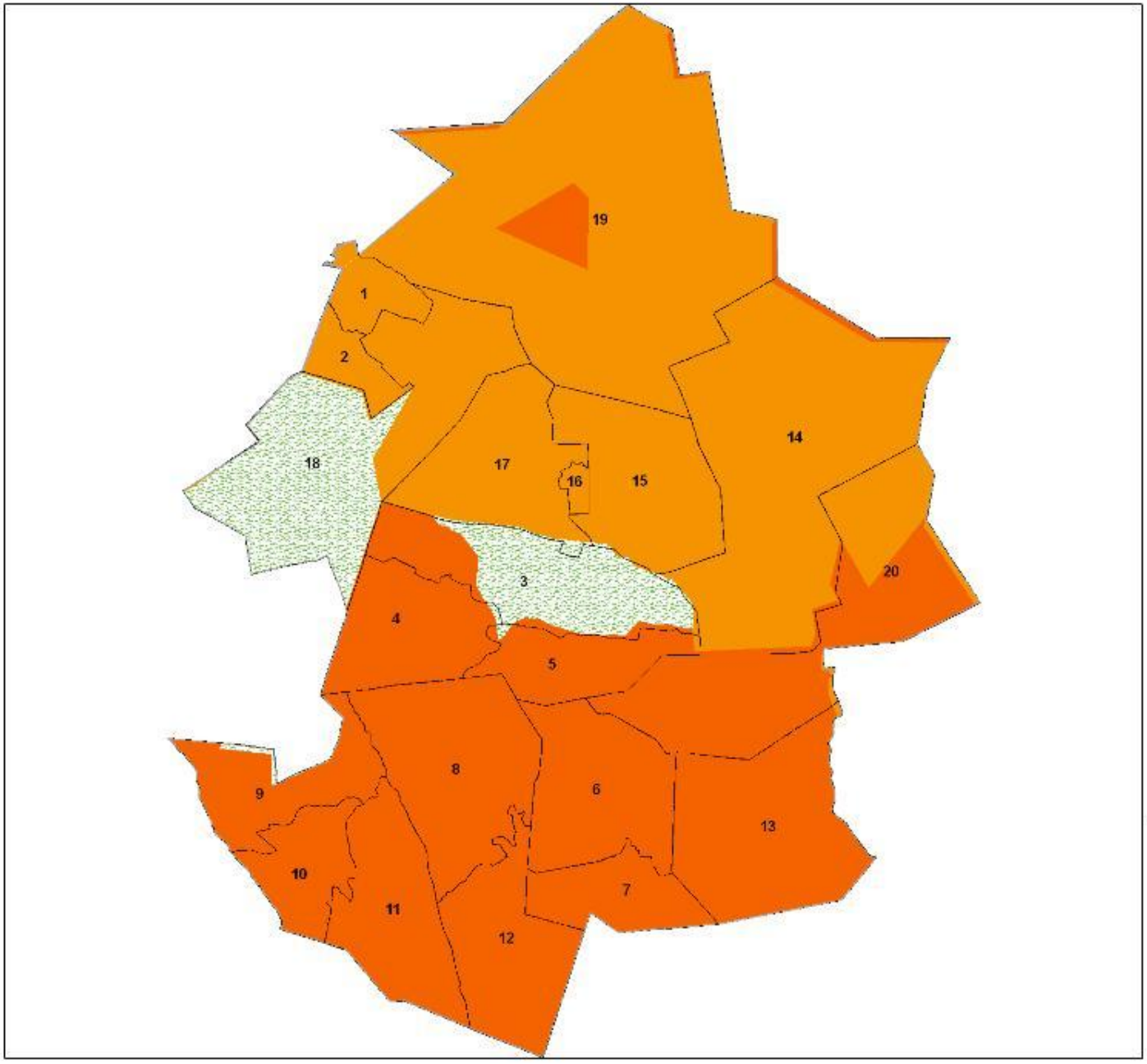
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.75 7.5 15 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

UMZINGWANE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

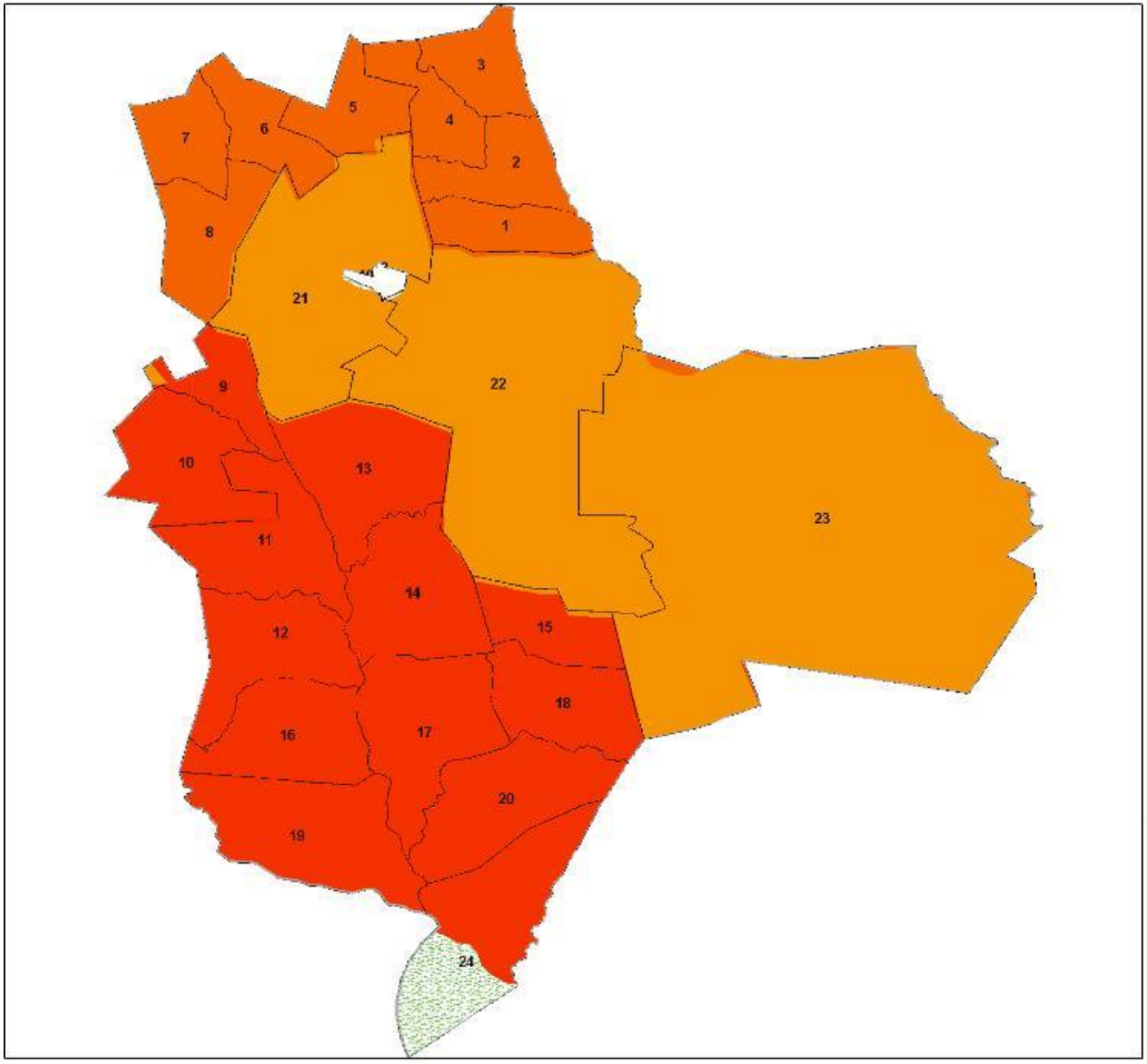
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

GWANDA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

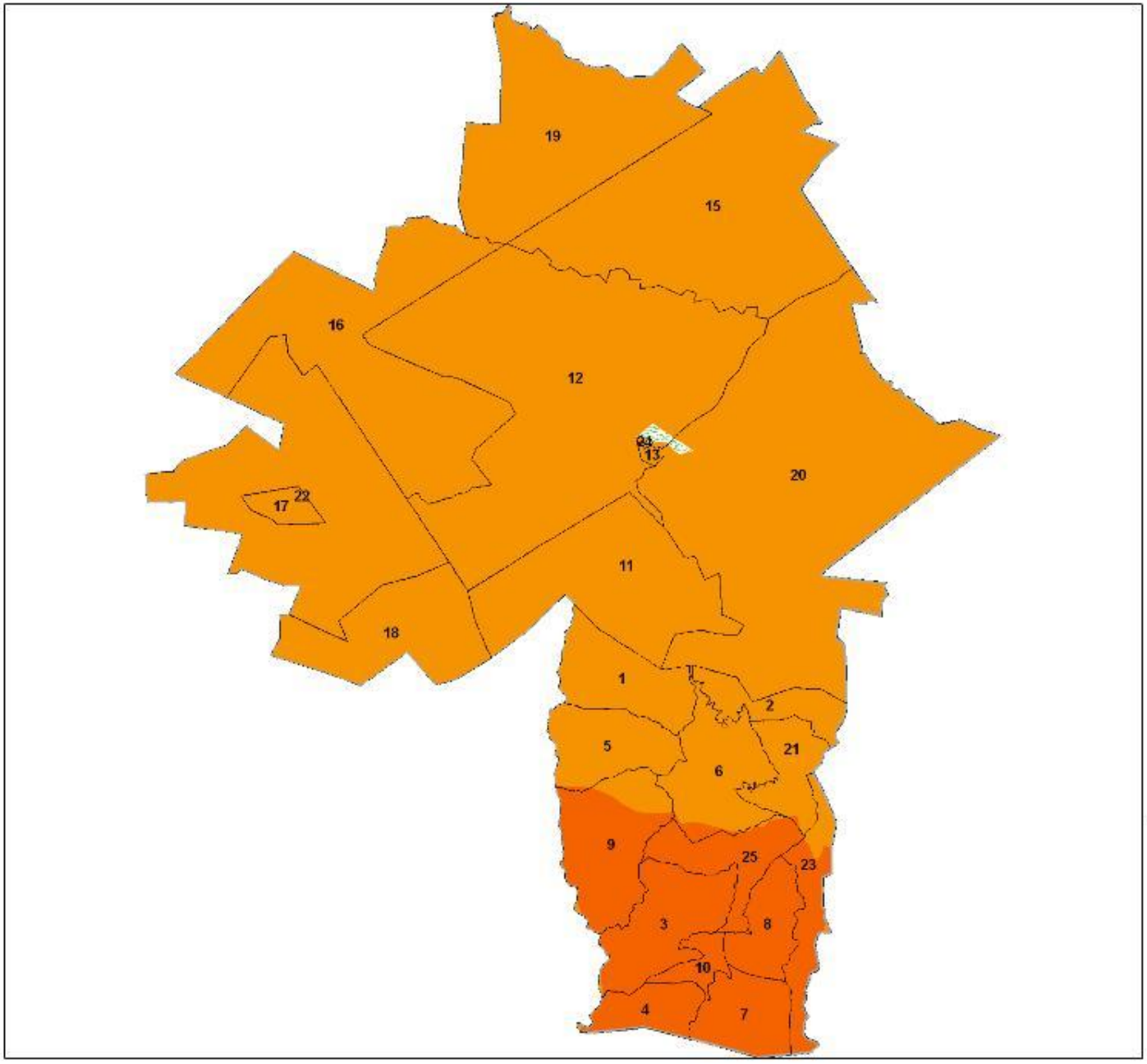
Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

Midlands Province

CHIRUMHANZU DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

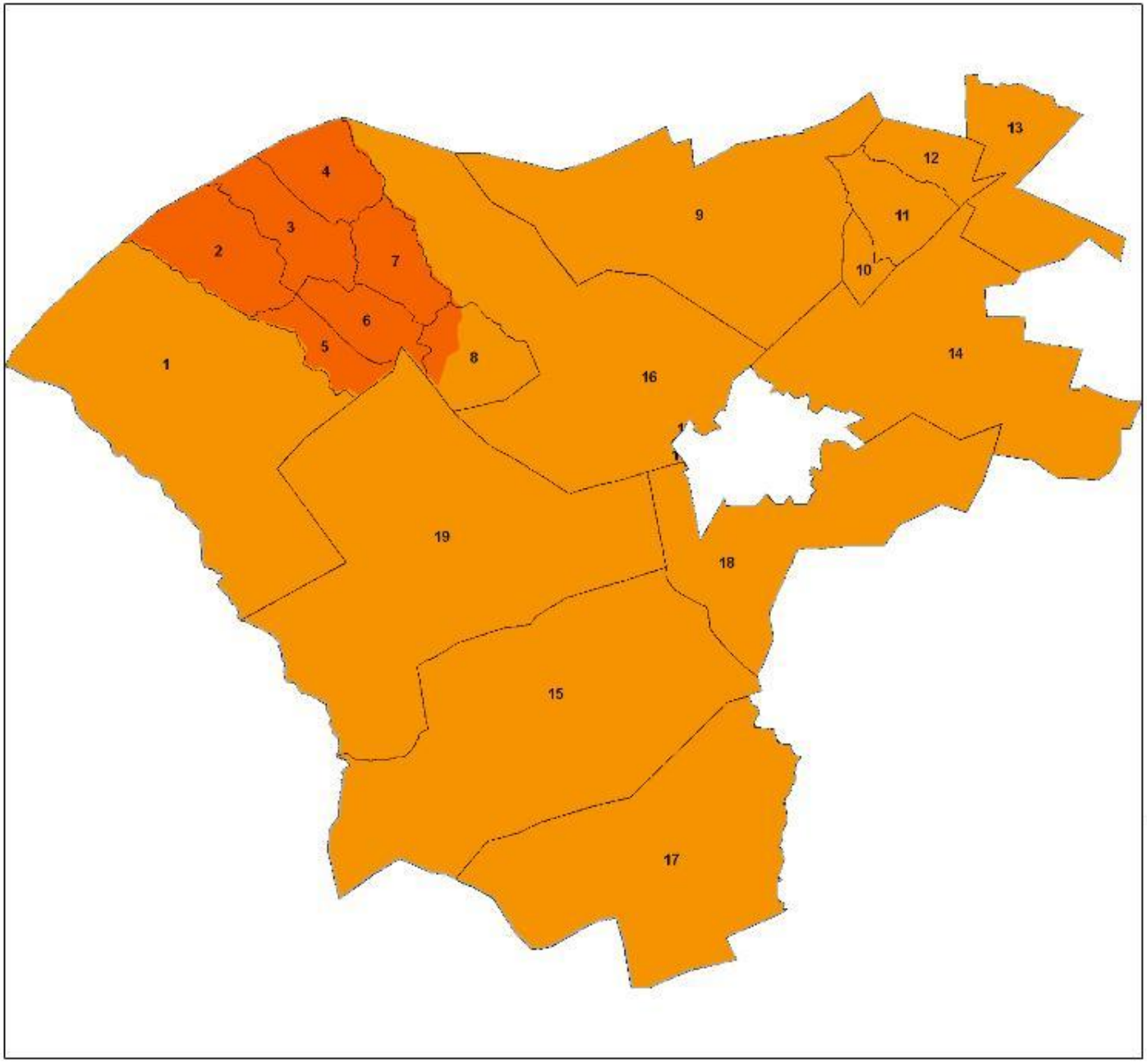
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

GWERU DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

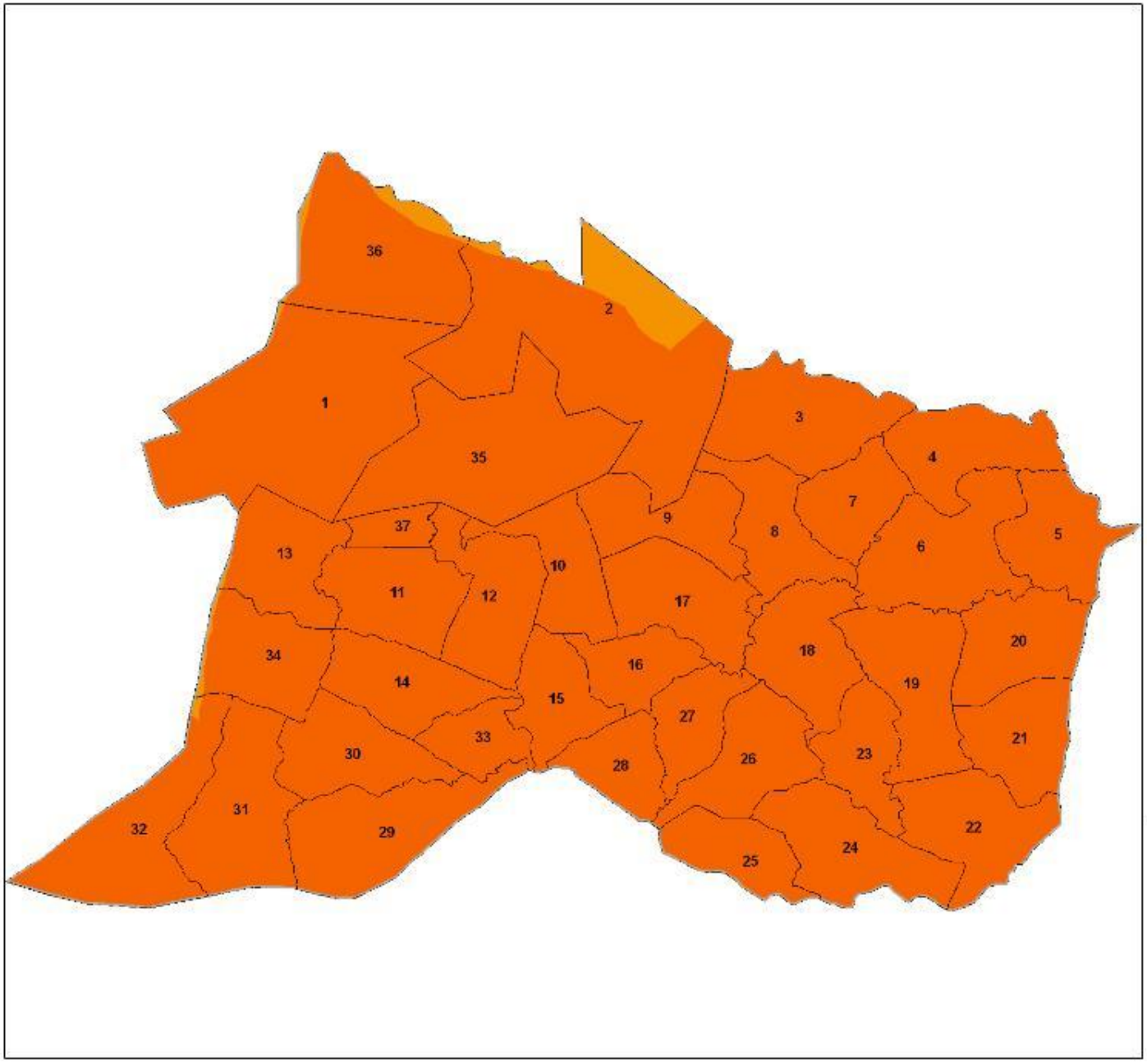
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

MBERENGWA DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary

Province Boundary

District Boundary

National Park

Food Insecure Prevalence

Low

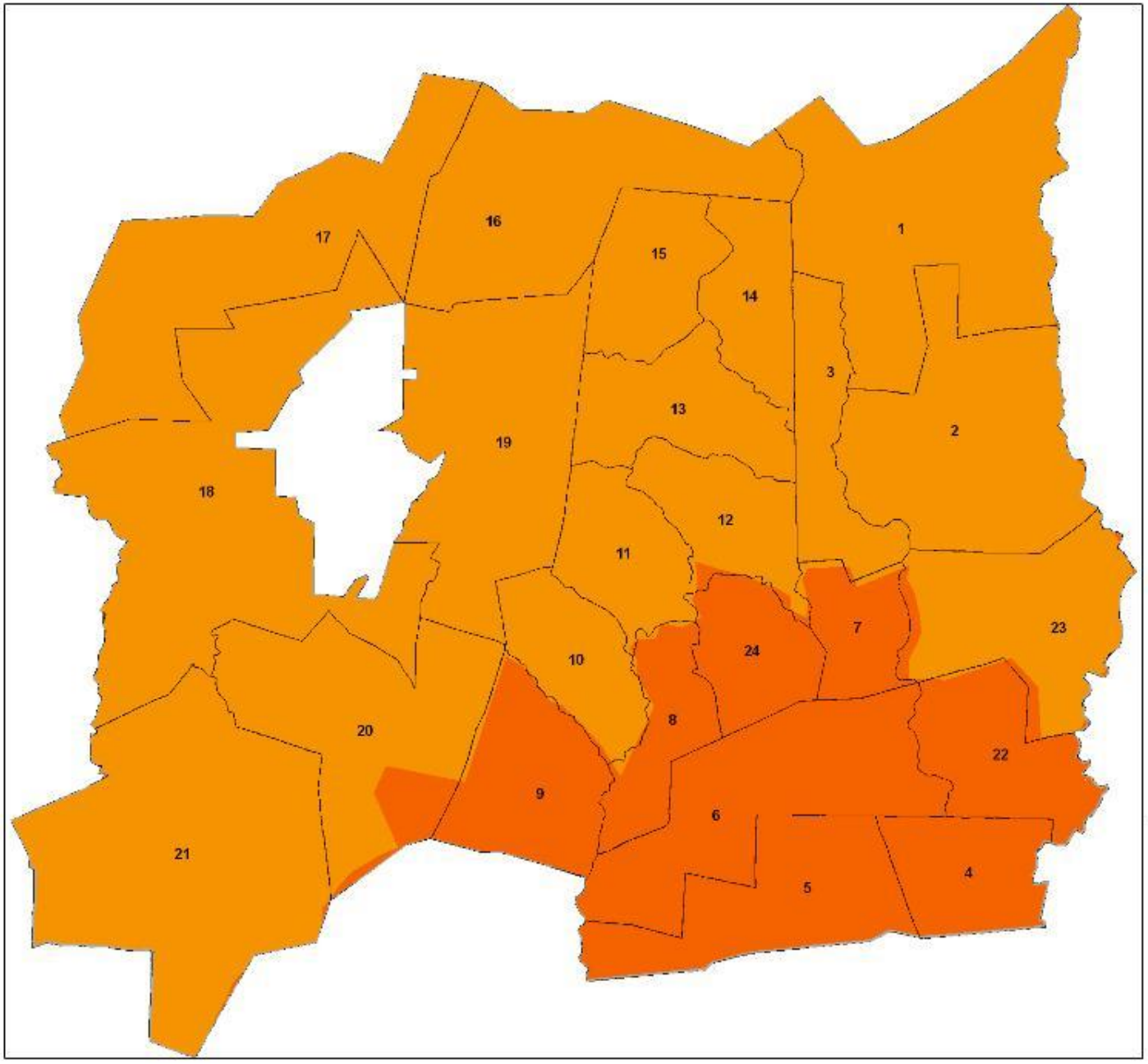
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

SHURUGWI DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

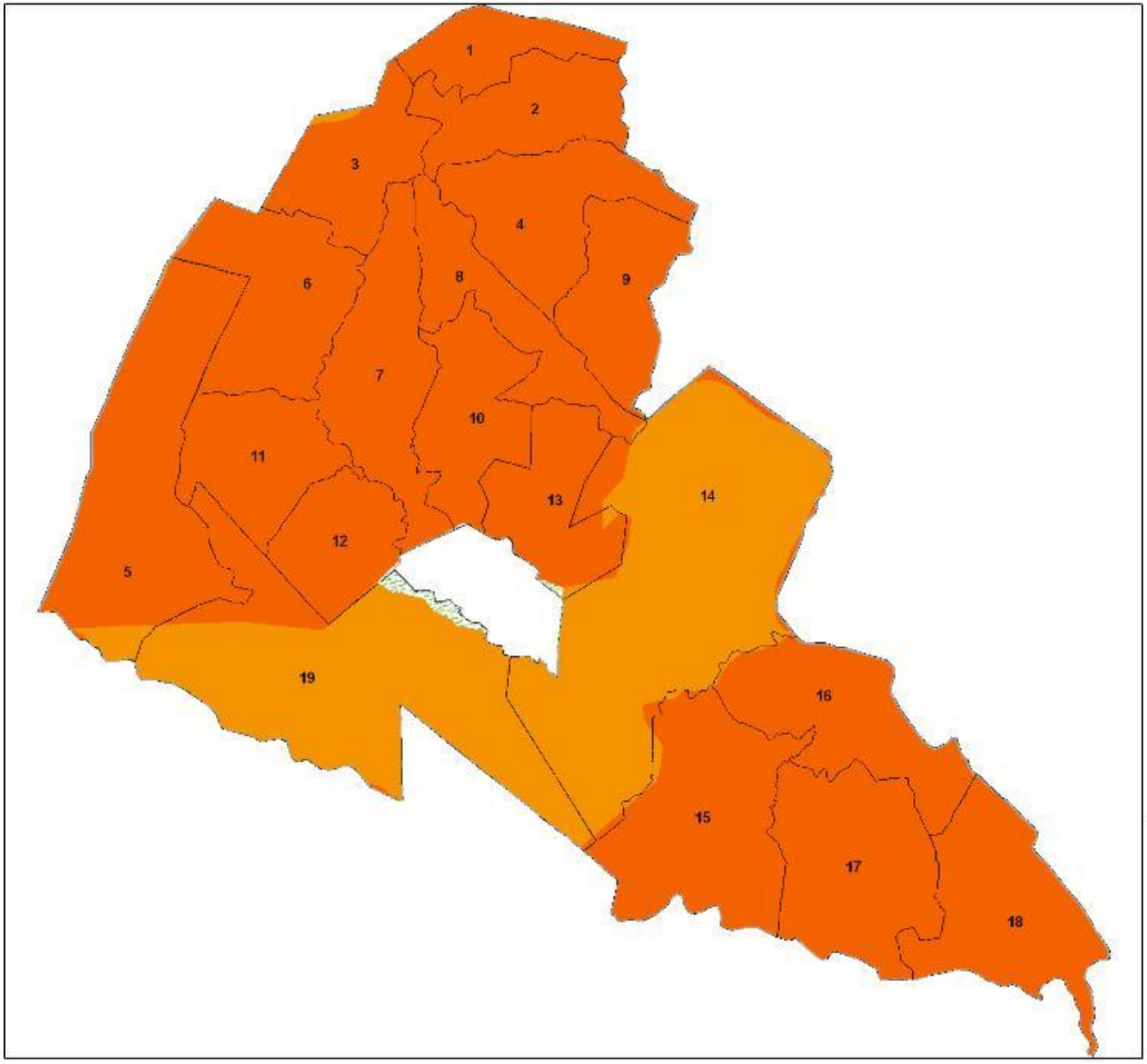
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

ZVISHAVANE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

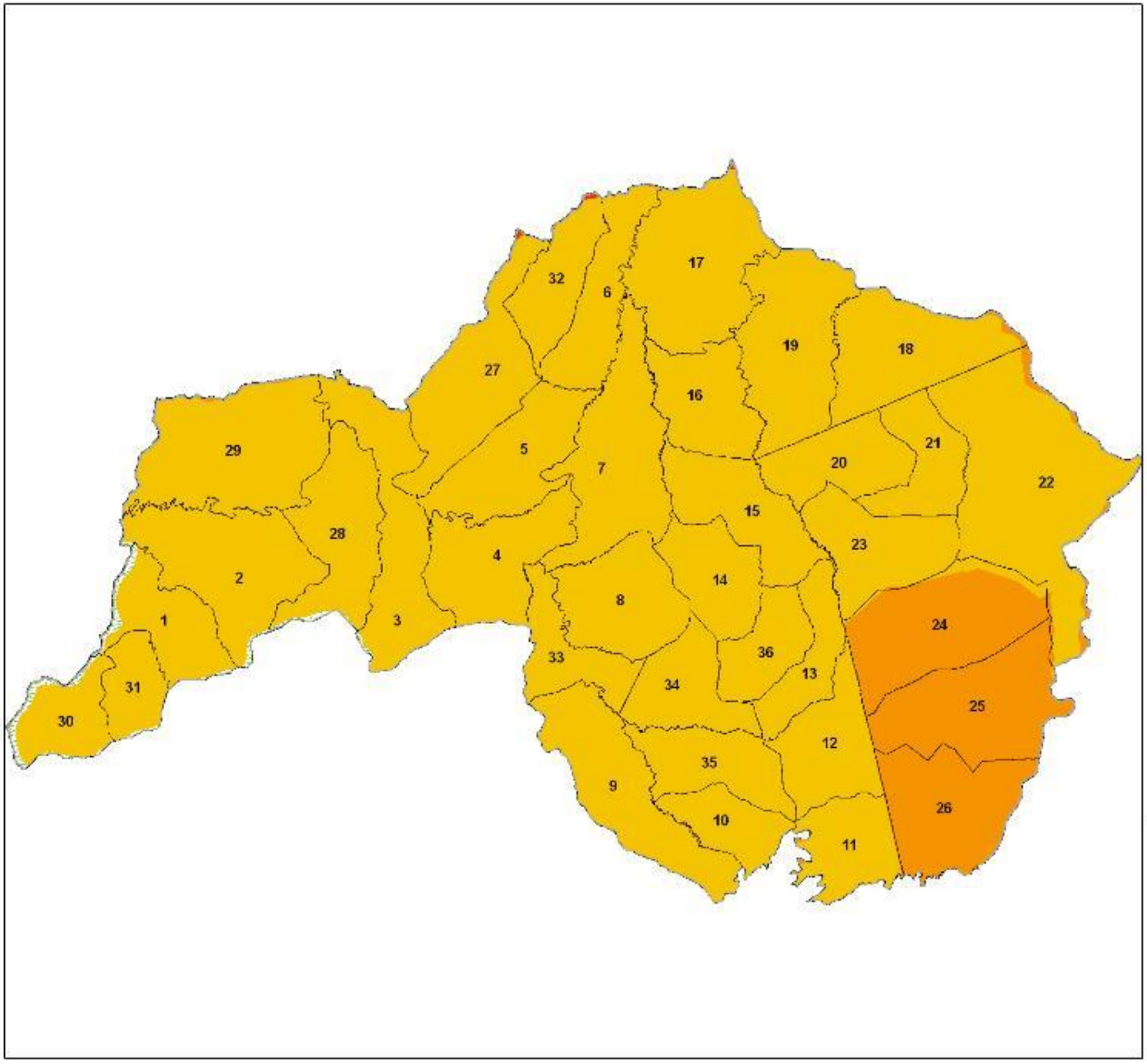
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3 6 12 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

GOKWE NORTH DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

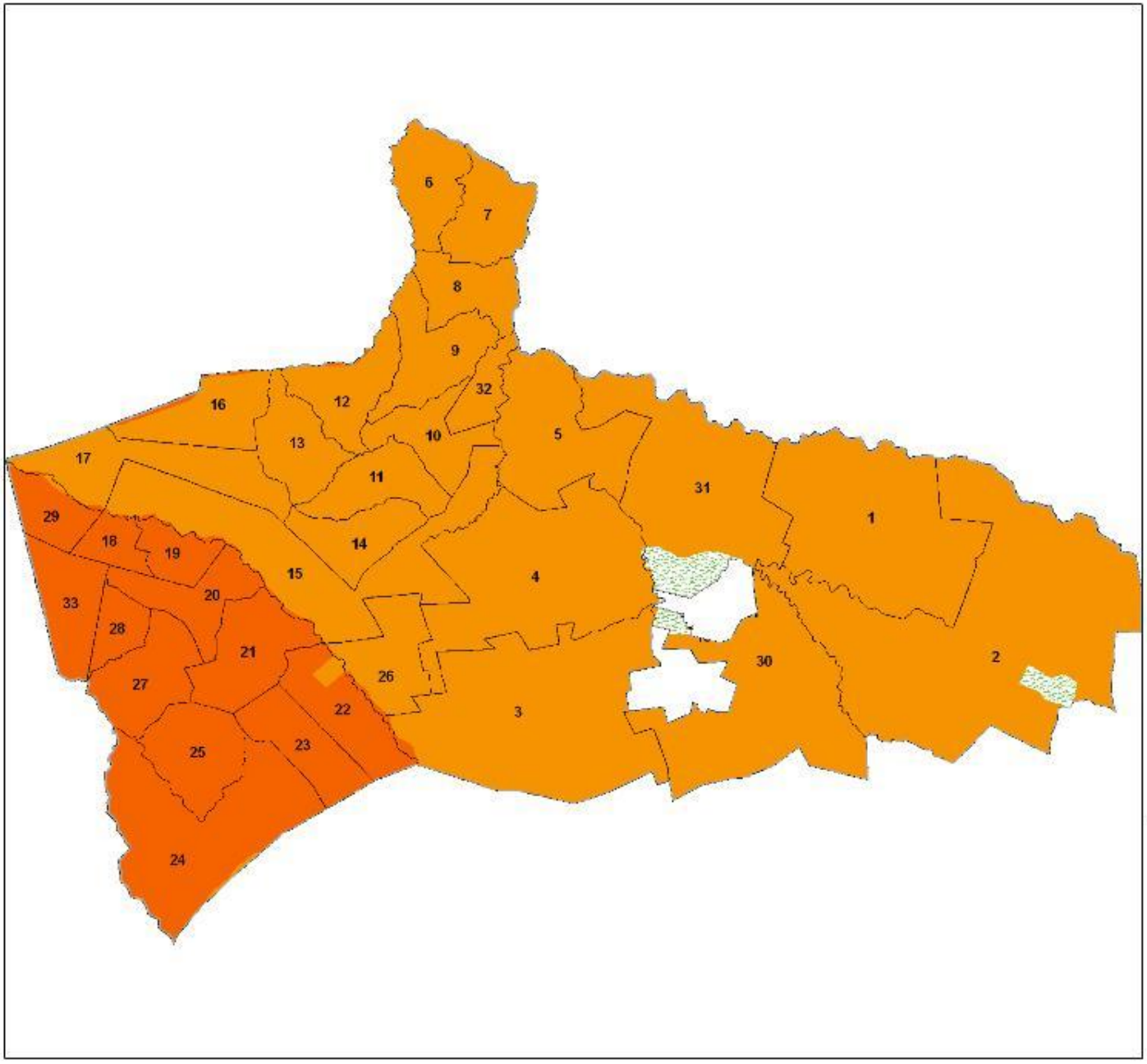
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

KWEKWE DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

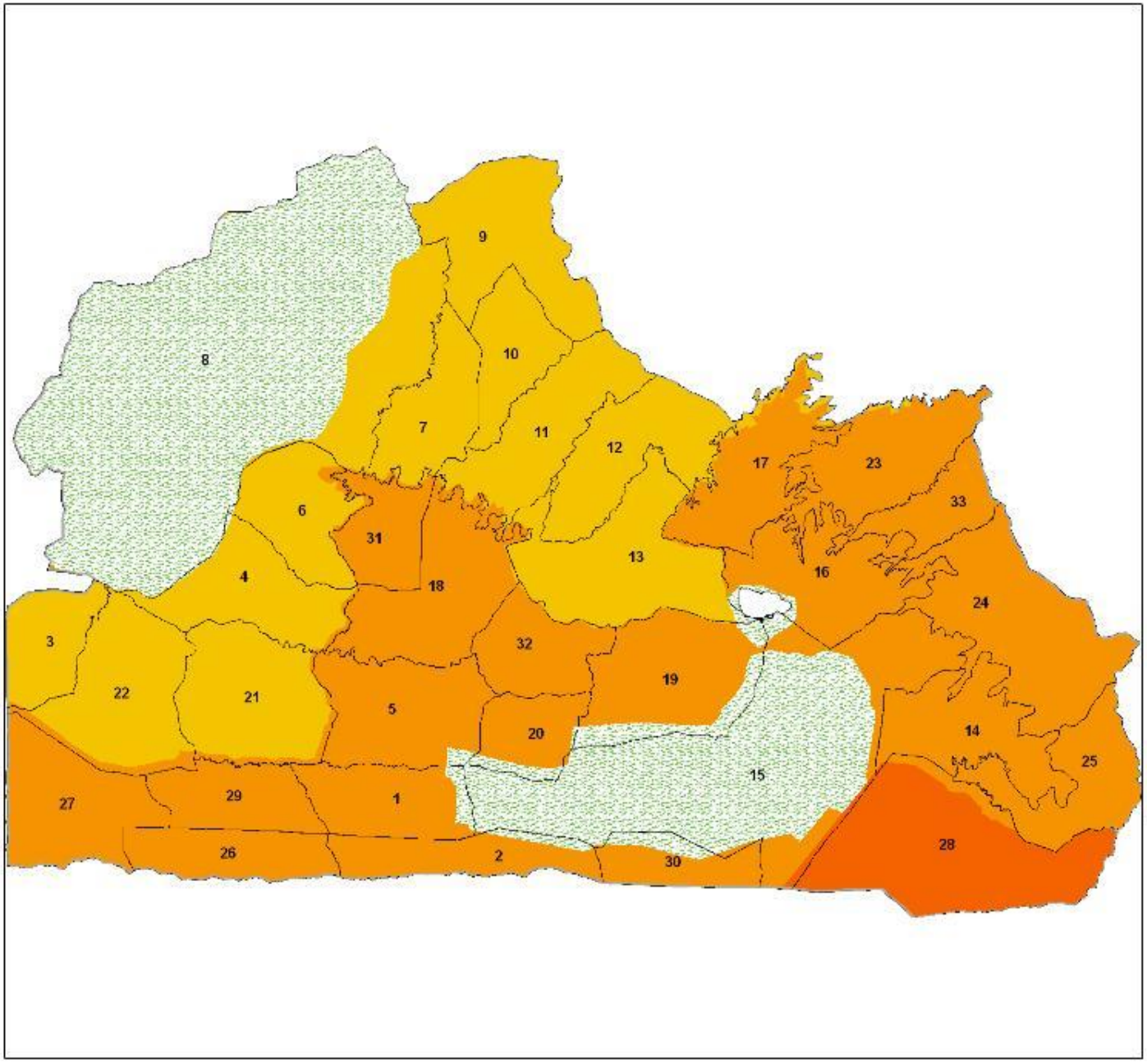
Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 4.5 9 18 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

GOKWE SOUTH DISTRICT: FOOD INSECURE PREVALENCE DURING PEAK HUNGER PERIOD
As per ZimVAC May 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment



Ward Boundary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
National Park

Food Insecure Prevalence
Low
High

Creation Date: May 2012

0 3.5 7 14 Kilometers

Map data Source(s):
Based on the May 2012 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment Vector Data from The Department of the Surveyor General (DSG) and Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimSTAT)

The ZimVac Technical Team for the Assessment

GoZ	Partners
Perpertual Nyadenga	Denford Chimboza
Farai Ngwerume	Elima Sikala
Kudzai Mukudoka	Tinashe Mubaira
Admire Jongwe	Yvonne Vhevha
Ruramai Mpande	Gift Magaya
Yvonne Mavhunga	Pritchard Donga
Nhlanhla Dube	Admore Chakadenga
Sandra Mudzengerere	Farai Mukwende
Clever Chingwara	Faith Chikomo
Timothy Mudakureva	Blessing Butaumocho
Tamburiro Pasipangodya	Justin Mupeyiwa
Herbert Zvirere	Delilah Takawira
Innocent Mangwiro	Tendai Mugara
Lameck Betera	Kudzai Kariri
Ruth Machaka	Mabutho Mamane

Coordination Team

- George Kembo- Overall Coordination
- Yvonne Mavhunga-Technical Coordination
- Lameck Betera – Logistics Coordination