Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Data In Emergencies Zimbabwe Round 4 Results

Presented to the Food and Livelihoods Cluster
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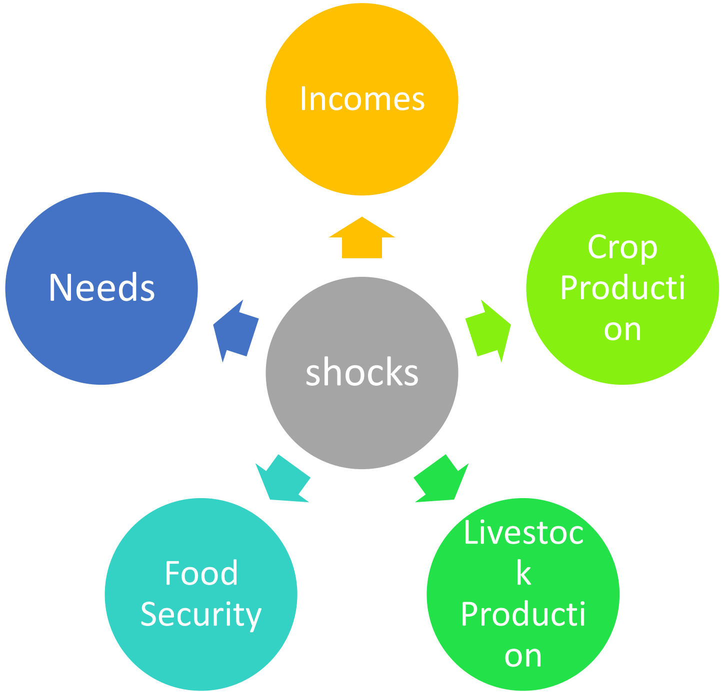
Introduction

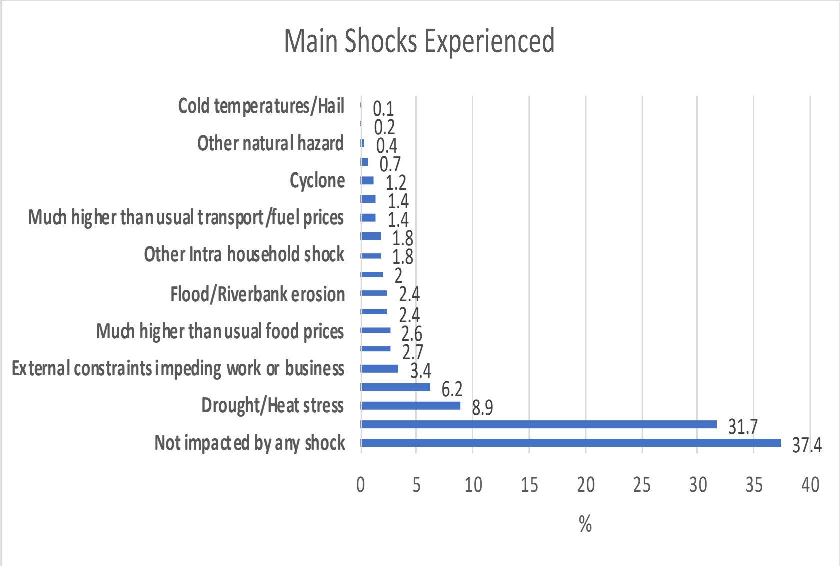
- DIEM-Monitoring collects, analyses and disseminates data on shocks and livelihoods in countries prone to multiple shocks.
- Aims to inform decision-making by providing regularly updated information on how different shocks are affecting the livelihoods and food security of agricultural populations.
- The monitoring system consists of primary data collected from households and key informants – including agricultural input vendors, food traders and agriculture extension officers – on a periodic basis (approximately every four months).
- Data are collected through computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI), and through face-to-face interviews in contexts that allow for field access.
- The DIEM initiative is made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). DIEM also benefits from support from the European Union and FAO’s Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation (SFERA).

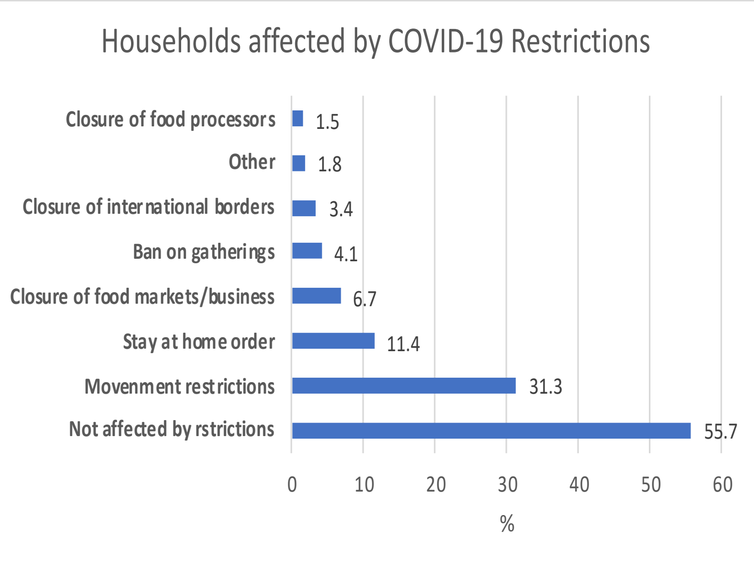
Round 4

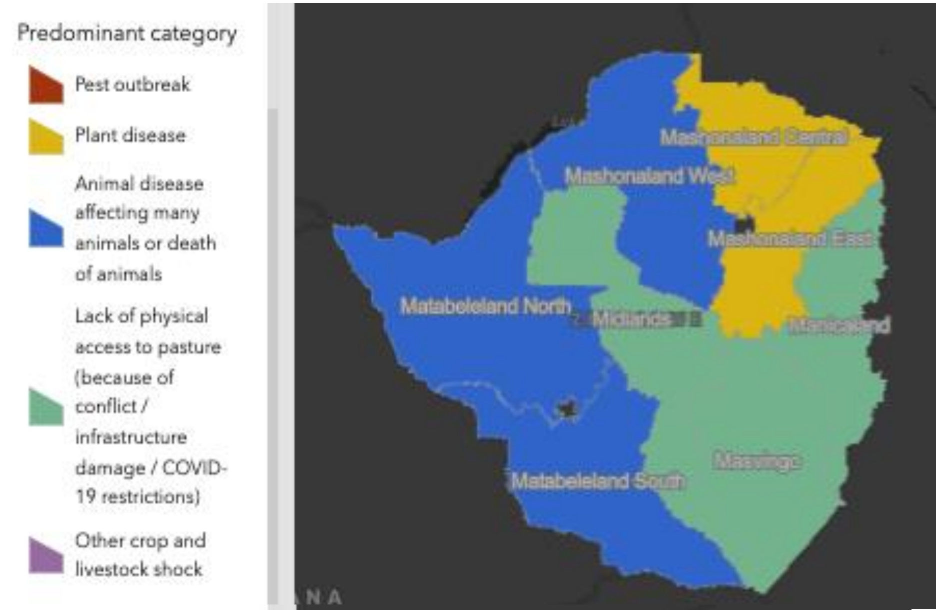
- The Round 4 survey was conducted between 29 March 2022 and 11 May 2022.
- A total of 1988 observations were made
- The survey is representative at the admin 1 level (Provincial level).

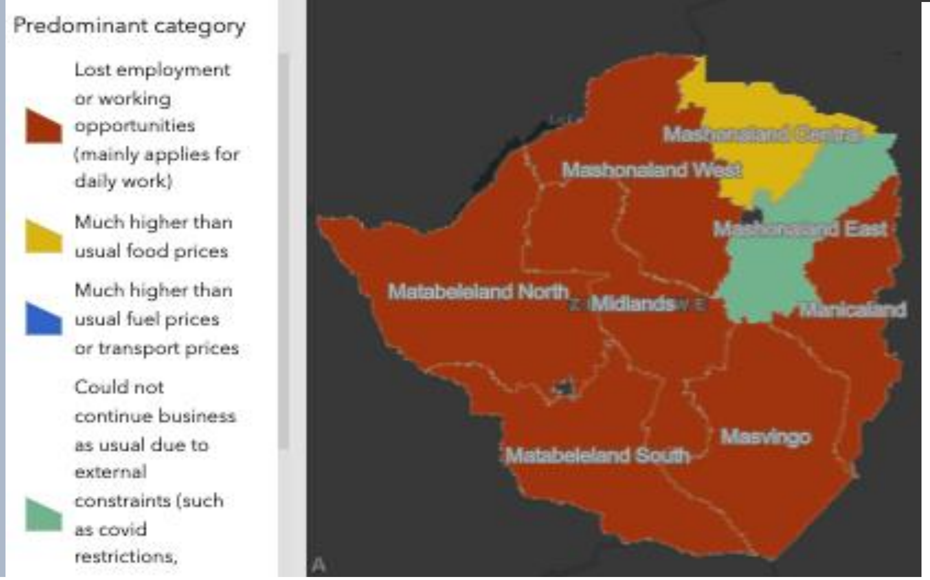


Shocks



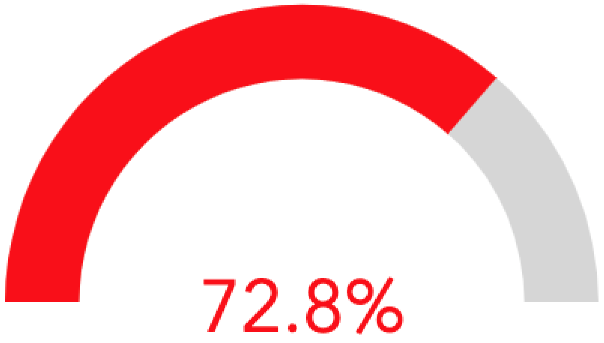






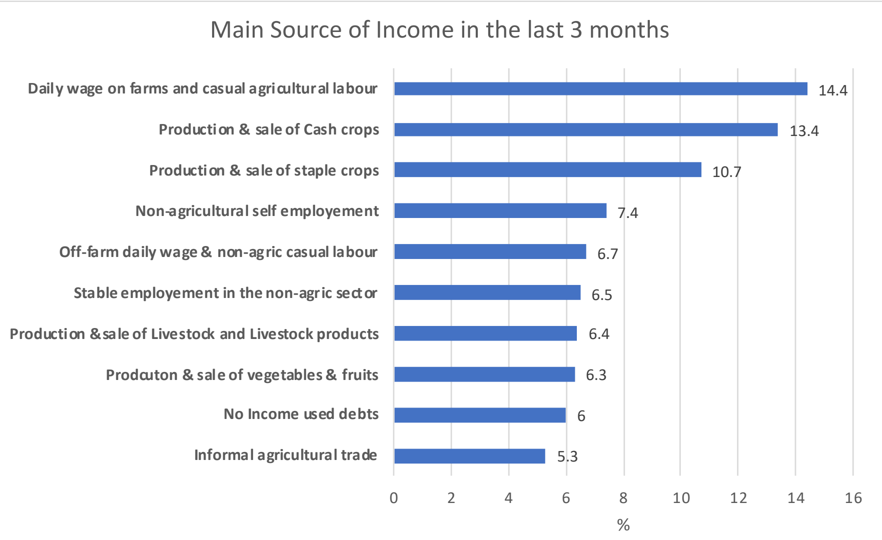
- While 37.4% experienced no shocks, 31.7% were affected by drought/heat stress.
- The study found that households affected by COVID-19 induced restrictions is decreasing (55.5% reported no affect by restriction compared to 20.9% in the last round).
- Regionally predominant agricultural shocks – Animal disease, access to pastures and plant diseases
- Regionally predominant economic shocks – Lost employment/working opportunities, food prices, business disruptions

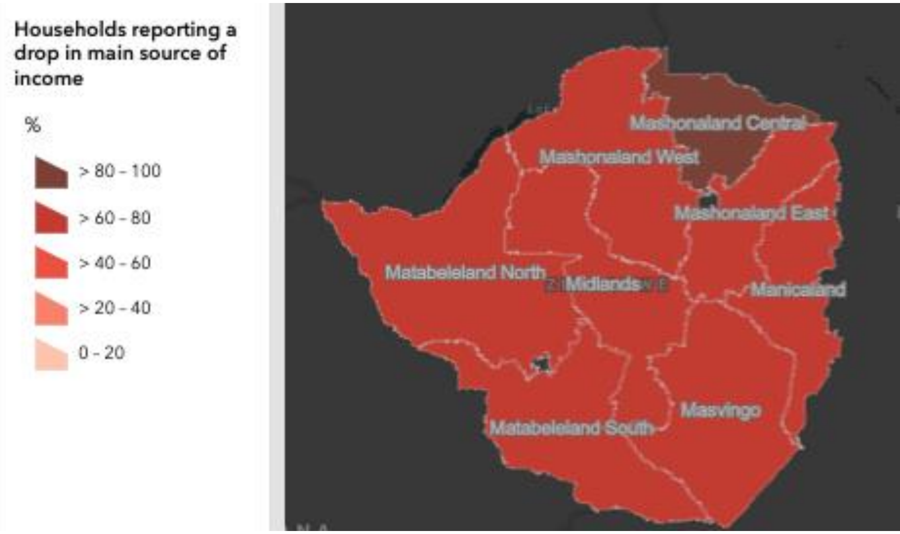
Incomes



(% of hhs reporting a decrease in the last 3 months compared to the same period in a typical year)

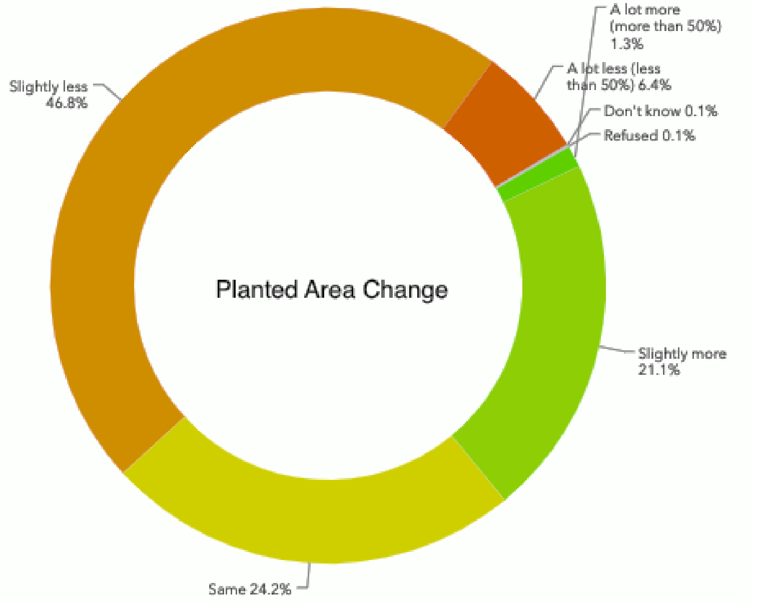
Decrease in main income



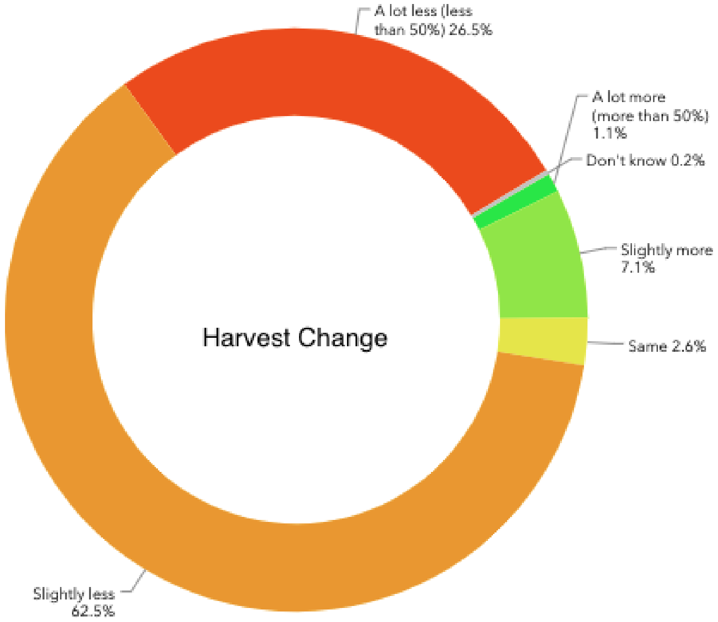


- The three main income sources were Daily wage on farms and other casual employment in agricultural sector (14.4%), Production and sale of cash crops (13.4%) and Production and sale of staple crops (10.7%).
- Many households had no second and third source of income (80.9% and 83.2% respectively) .
- About 72.8% of households reported a decrease in the main household income in the last 3 months compared to the same period in a typical year.

Crops



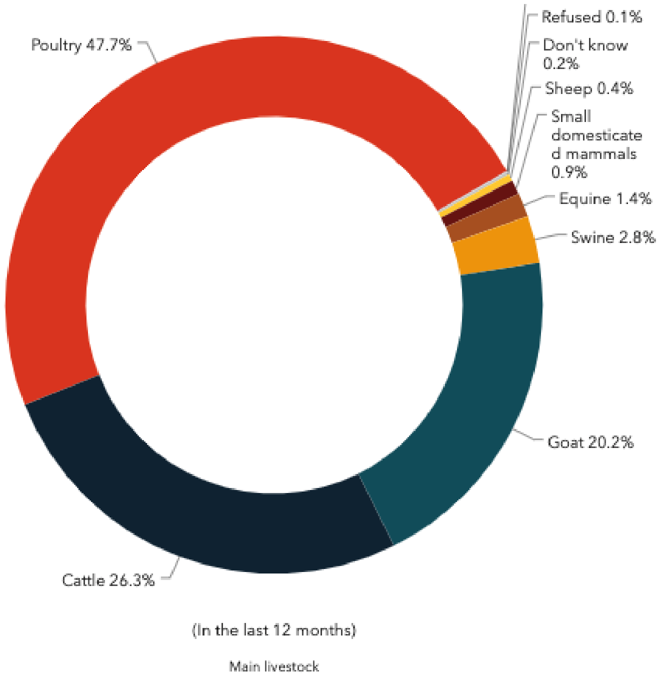
(Compared to a typical year)

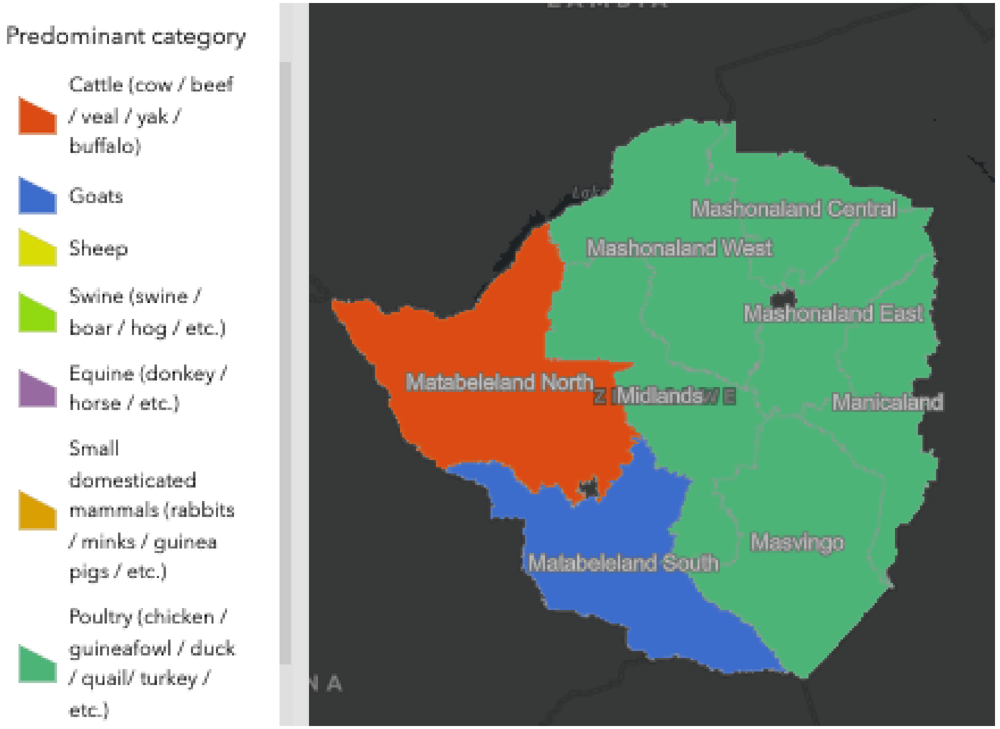


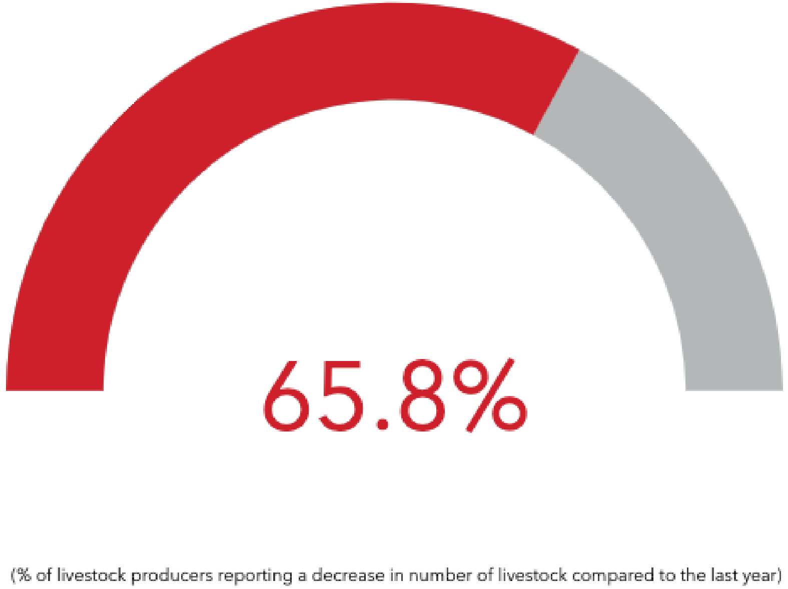
(Compared to a typical year)

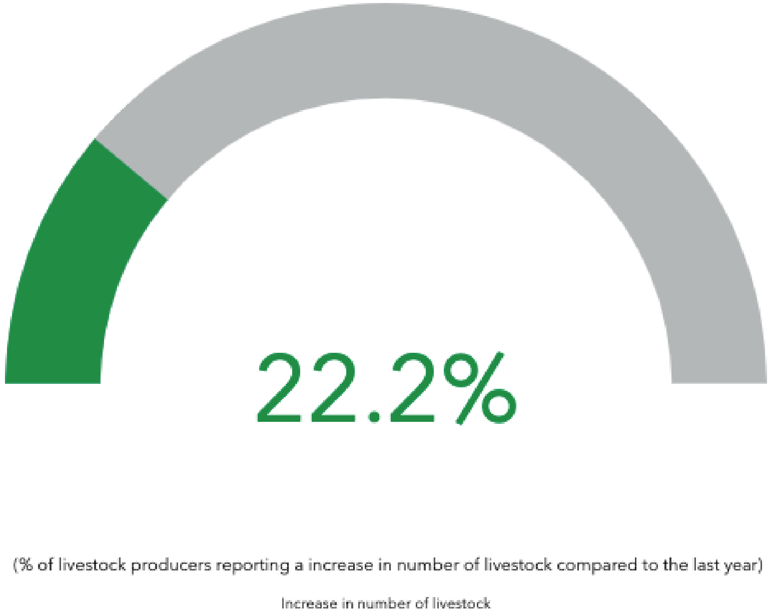
- The main crops being produced in the ongoing season were maize (78.7% households), sorghum (6.1% households) and groundnuts (3.9% households).
- About 94.2% of crop production was rainfed.
- The majority of households (62.7%) cultivated between 1ha and 4.99ha.
- The majority of farmers (46.8% up from 41.6% in the last round) reported that they planted slightly less area than a typical year, while 24.2% (down from 26.3% in the last round) said they planted the same area and 21.1% (down from 25.2% in the last round) said they planted slightly more.
- The majority of households (62.5% up from 45.1% in the last round) are anticipating slightly less harvest than in a typical year, while 26.5% (up from 11.1% in the last season) are expecting a lot less (less than 50%), 2.6% (down from 6.9% in the last season) are expecting the same as in a typical year and 7.1% (down from 30.9% in the last season) are expecting slightly more.
- About 86.5% (up from 79.9% in the last round) of crop producers reported facing difficulties in crop production.

Livestock



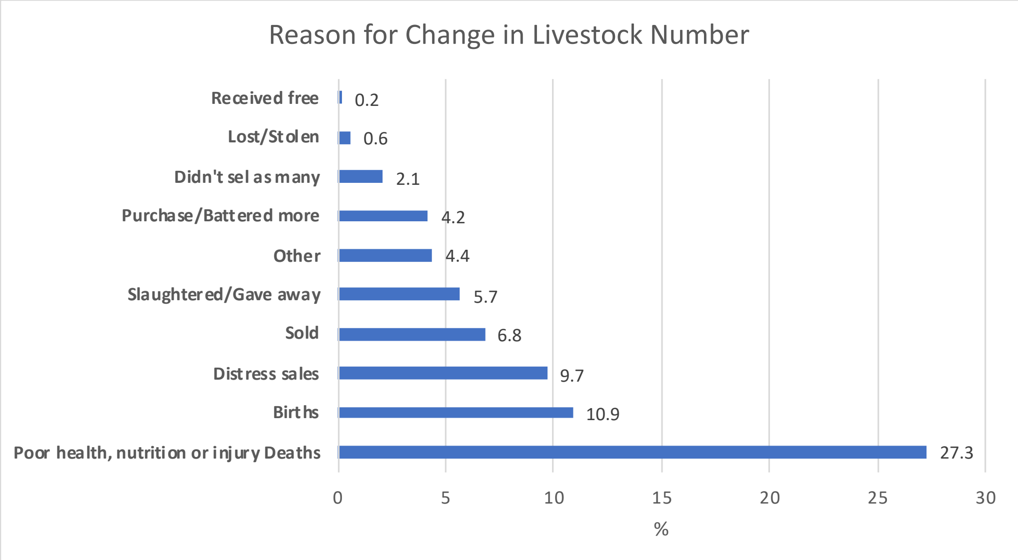


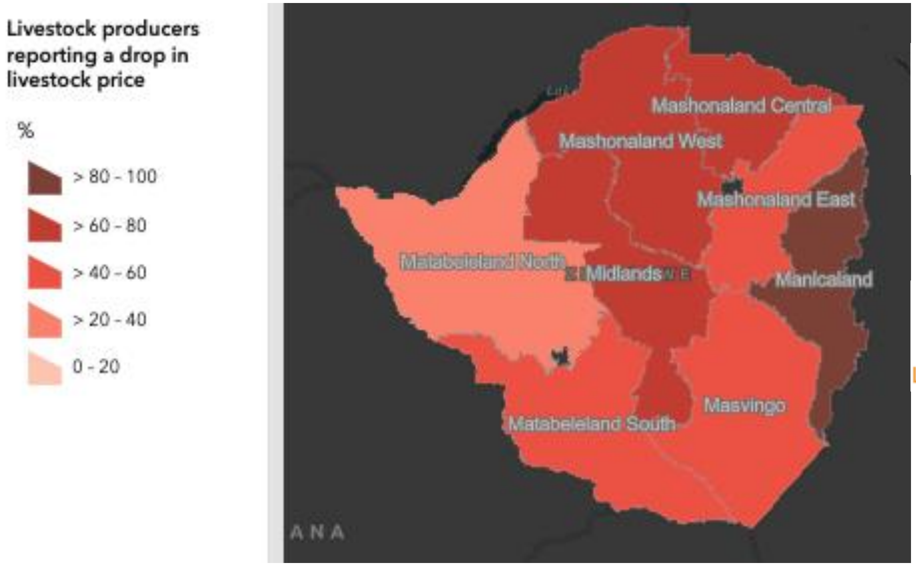


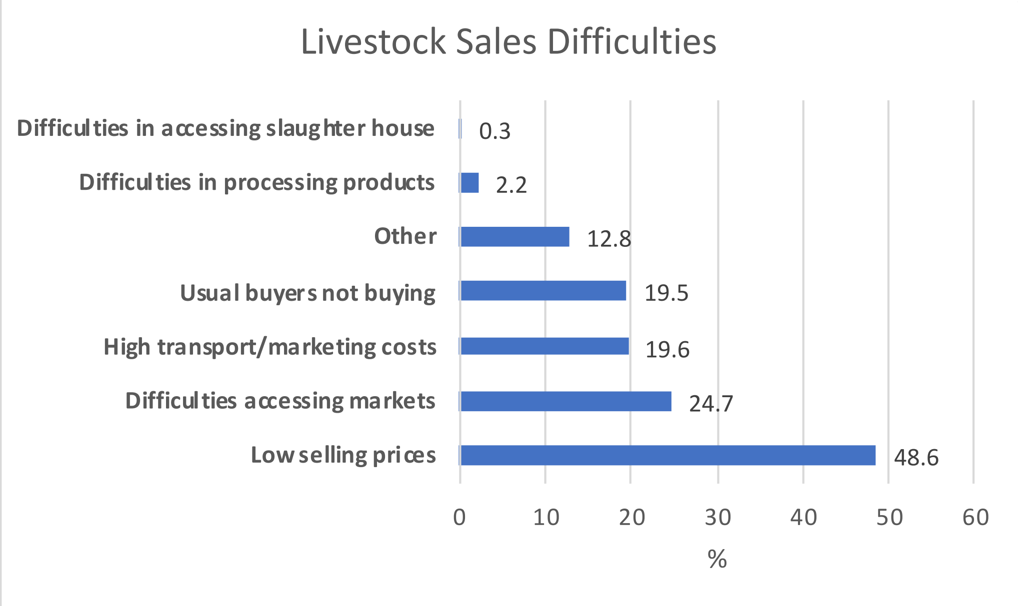


- The main livestock produced include poultry (47.7% of livestock producers), cattle (26.3%) and goats (20.2%).
- About 65.8% of producers reported a decrease in the number of livestock compared to the last year while 22.2% reported an increase

Livestock

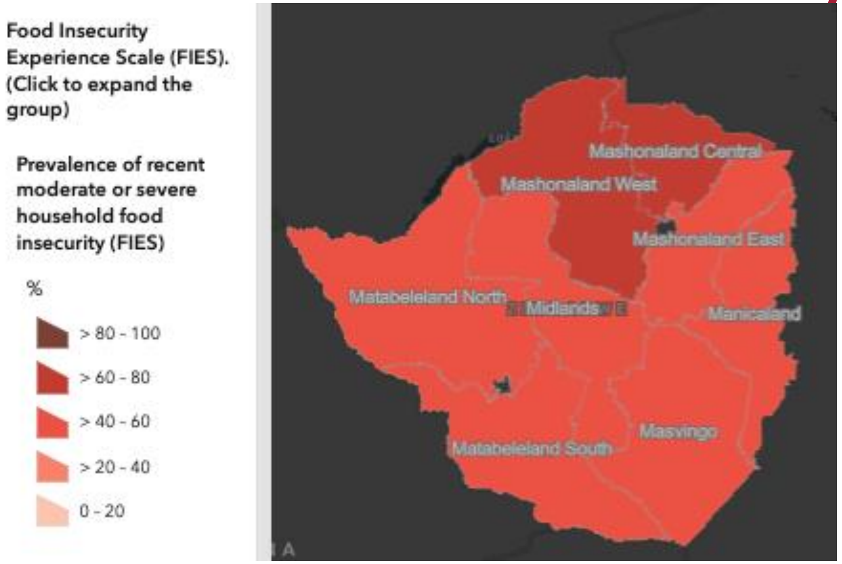


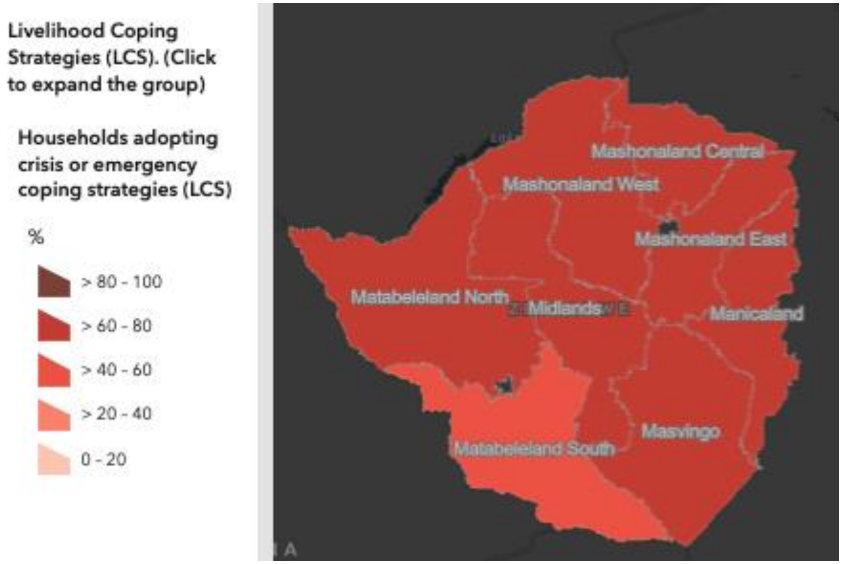


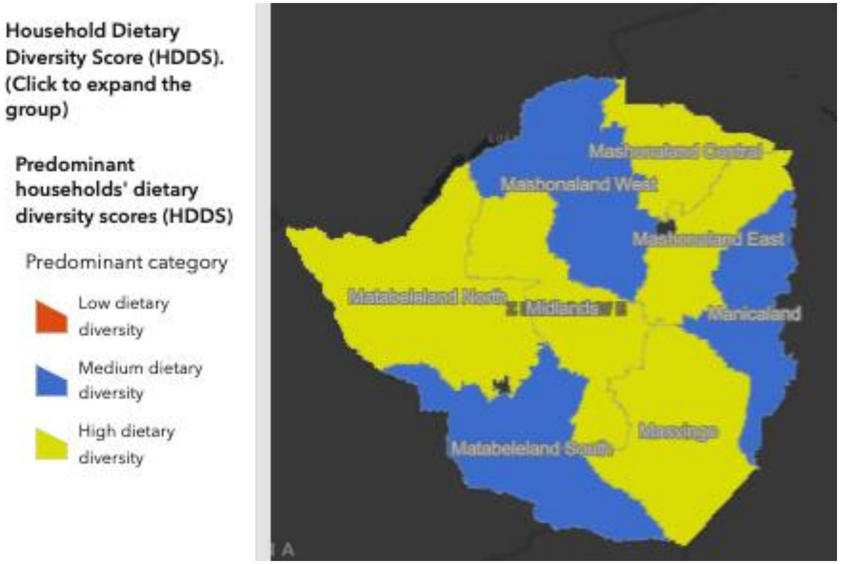


- About 64.1% (down from 66.6% in the last round) of livestock producers faced difficulties in the last 3 months.
- The major Livestock production difficulty has been Diseases and death (78% up from 70.4% in the last round).
- About 59% (up from 57.3% in the last round)of producers reported having difficulties selling livestock in the past 3 months. The main sales difficulties encountered by producers was that “Low selling prices” (reported by 48.8% of producers). The majority 49.6% contended that livestock prices were slightly less compared to the last 3 years while 19.7% said they have remained the same and 16.5% said they were slightly more. The greatest number of producers reporting a price drop were in Manicaland province and the least in Matabeleland North province

Food Security Outcomes

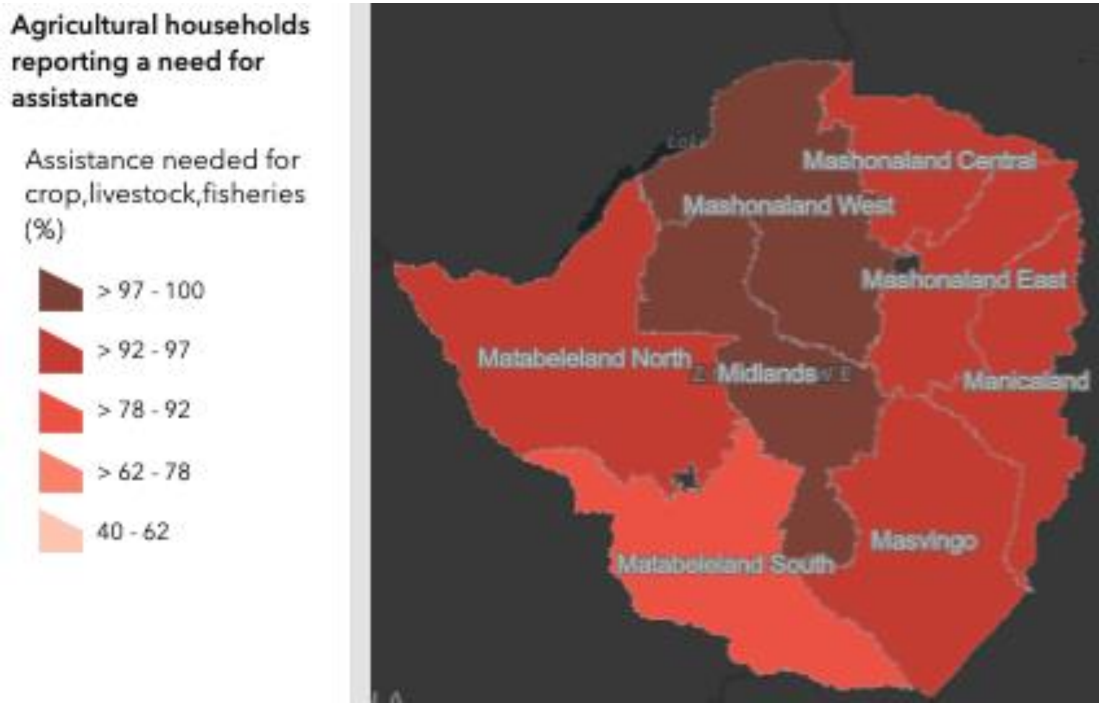


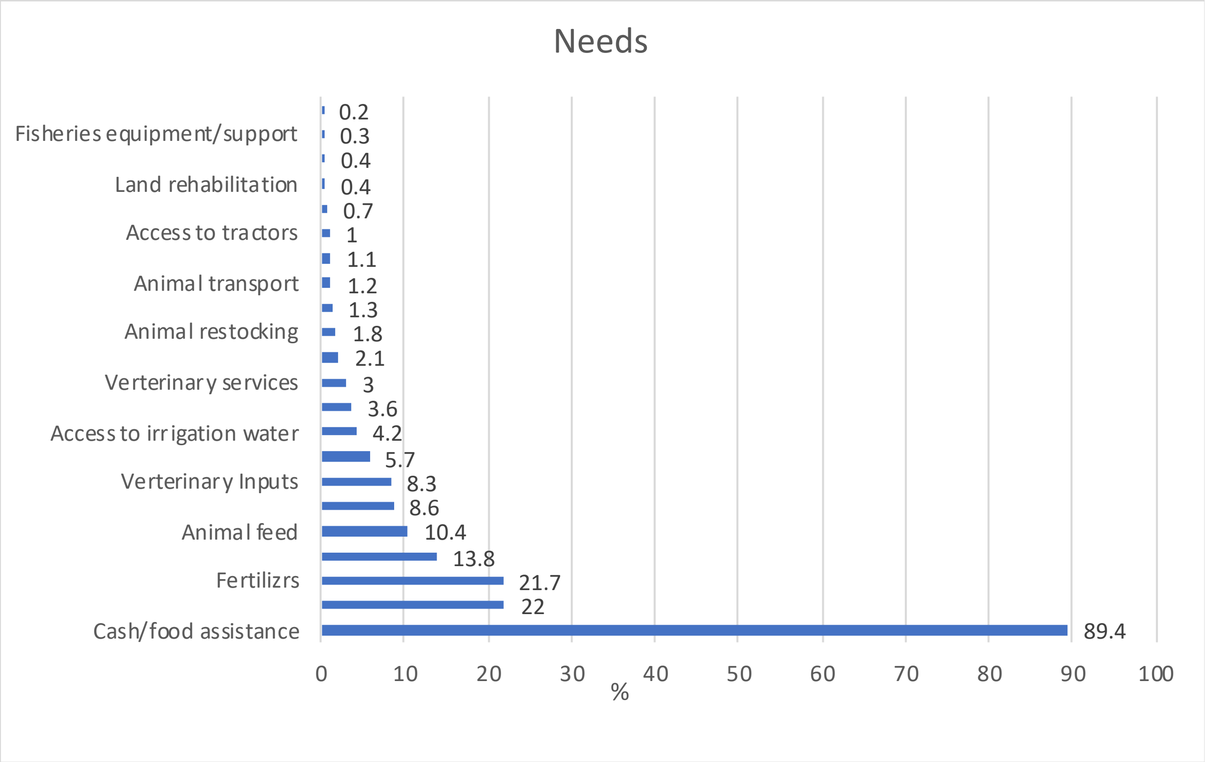




- About 45.5% (down from 55.5%) of households ran out of food during the last 30 days. About 22.35% (down from 49%) of households reported being hungry but could not eat and 16.2% could not eat for a whole day (down from 17.5%) in the last 30 days.
- On the Household Hunger Score, **the majority (46.1%) had a score of 0**, 23.5% had a 1, 15.8% a 2, 8.8% a 3, 3% a 4, 1.2% a 5 and 1.3% a 6.
- About 5.5% of households were in a severe hunger 4 &5 Household Hunger Group, while 24.6% were in moderate hunger, 23.5% were in slight hunger and **46.4% little to no hunger**.
- The prevalence of recent server food insecurity on the Food Insecurity Experiences Scale (FIES) was 14.9% (down from 26.3% in the last round) while moderate food insecurity was at 55.3% (down from 62.5% in the last round)

Needs for Assistance



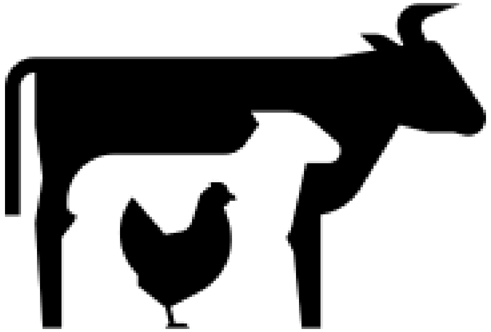


- 95.7% of households said they would need assistance in the next 3-6 months.
- The Midlands and Mashonaland West provinces have the highest proportion of households requiring support.
- About 89.4% would require cash or food assistance.
- The study also noted that in the last 3months 86.6% households reported that they had not received any assistance

Recommendations

Expand irrigation opportunities

Promote low-external-input climate-smart and agro-ecological techniques



Support good animal husbandry and livestock market development

Promoting off season activities to supplement the failed dryland crop e.g. gardening and livestock

Supporting emergency food assistance to vulnerable and in-crisis households https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/

For more information contact:

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