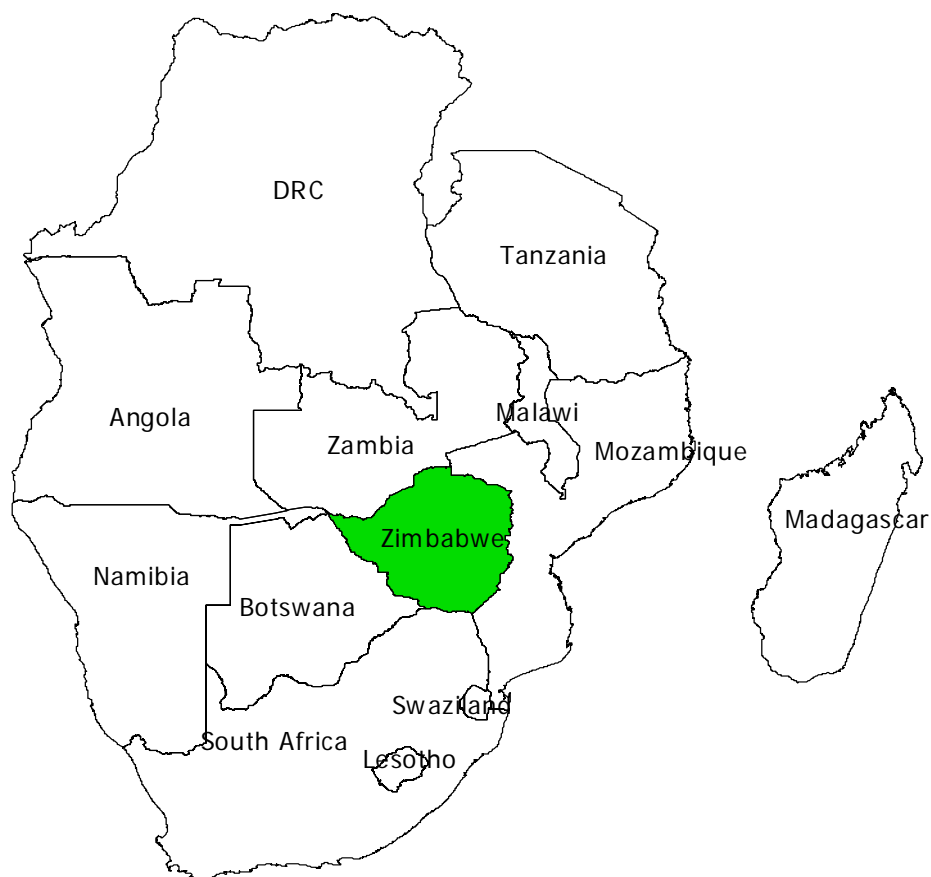


**ZIMBABWE  
RURAL FOOD SECURITY AND  
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS – JUNE 2005  
REPORT**

**Report No. 5**



**June 2005  
Harare**

Prepared in collaboration with SIRDC – Food and Nutrition Council; SIRDC Institutes, Ministry of Agriculture- AREX, Ministry of Water Resources and Infrastructural Development, Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and Urban Development, CSO, UNWFP, FAO,FEWSNET, UZ and NGOs

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## **Preface**

The June 2005 Zimbabwe Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment Report presents the detailed results of the fifth rural food security assessment conducted by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) which is a sub committee of Poverty Eradication and Social Services Delivery Development Action Committee (PESSDDAC). This Committee is chaired by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), which is part of the Scientific and Industrial Research Centre (SIRDC). The annual assessments started in August 2002 with technical support and part funding from the SADC Food Agriculture and Natural Resources (SADC-FANR) Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC). This followed the SADC Ministers of Agriculture meeting which set out a medium term strategy to combat food insecurity in the region.

Since then, four rural and one urban food security and Vulnerability Assessments (VA) have been carried out in Zimbabwe. These assessments have increasingly become an important instrument for understanding and updating food security and vulnerability information in the country. They have provided the Government and other stakeholders with vital information for policy formulation, planning, decision-making, evaluation and research at both national and sub-national levels. The Ministries of Health and Child Welfare as well as Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare and other development partners have been using the VA reports for targeting their intervention programmes.

This June 2005 report seeks to further guide interventions in areas where issues concerning food availability, access and accessibility, education, household health, water and sanitation have gone below acceptable levels.

It also provides highlights and major findings in line with the specific objectives of the assessments, defines methodology used in both data collection and analysis. It goes on to address sectoral issues like health, education and agriculture and then concludes with recommendations.

## Acknowledgements

These assessments were made possible through the generous financial and in-kind contributions made by:

- Government of Zimbabwe
  - Scientific and Industrial Research Development Centre
  - Ministry of Science and Technology
  - Ministry of Agriculture - AREX
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  - Ministry of Health and Child Welfare
  - Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and Urban Development
  - Central Statistics Office
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- UN Agencies
  - UNWFP
  - FAO
  - UNDP
  - UNICEF
- NGOS
  - World Vision
  - Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
  - Co-ordination Committee of Solidarity Volunteers (COSV)
  - Save the Children (UK)
  - Action Aid
  - Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET)
- Others
  - University of Zimbabwe
  - SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee

Field researchers were drawn from Government, NGOs and UN Agencies.

ZimVAC acknowledges this invaluable support from these organizations. Last but not the least, we would also like to acknowledge the support of our communities. This assessment would not have been possible without their corporation and participation.

## Acronyms

AREX	Agricultural, Research, and Extension Service
BEAM	Basic Education Assistance Module
COSV	Coordination Committee for Solidarity Volunteers
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Central Statistical Office
EA	Enumeration Area
EHHs	Elderly Headed Household
FANR	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FEZ	Food Economy Zone
FHHs	Female Headed Household
FNC	Food and Nutrition Council
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
HBC	Home Based Care
HHs	Households
LBVA	Livelihoods Based Vulnerability Analysis
MHHs	Male Headed Households
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PESSDDAC	Poverty Eradication and Social Services Delivery Development Action Committee
RVAC	Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SC (UK)	Save the Children United Kingdom
SIRDC	Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
UNWFP	United Nations World Food Programme
VAC	Vulnerability Assessment Committee
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
ZDHS	Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

## **Glossary of terms**

Child	A person aged between 0-17 yrs
Chronically ill	A person who has been ill to the extent of being unable to do normal activities around the house for at least 3 months of the past 12 months
Coping Strategy	Coping strategies refer to the specific efforts that people employ to reduce or minimize stressful situations.
Dependency Ratio	A measure of the portion of a population which is composed of dependents (people who are too young (0-17) or too old (60+), chronically ill (18-59). The dependency ratio was calculated by dividing the sum of the number inactive (0-17, 60+, chronically ill 18-59) by the number of active (18-59) people.
Dietary Diversity	Is the number of different foods consumed over a given period of time.
Food Consumption Index	A measure of dietary diversity of the household. Households that consume a less diversified diet have a low FCI and are likely to be food insecure.
Food Economy Zone	A geographical area in which people obtain food in more or less the same ways.
Food Insecure Households	Households that will not be able to meet their daily minimum energy requirements of 2100 Kcals per person (of which at least 70 percent will be from cereals), at all times during the April 2005 to March 2006 period.
Food Secure Households	Households that will be able to meet their daily minimum energy requirements of 2100 Kcals per person (of which at least 70 percent will be from cereals), at all times during the April 2005 to March 2006 period.

Food Security	Access to adequate food through own production, purchases and direct sources for productive and healthy living at all times.
Head of Household	The key decision maker in the household as perceived by the respondent.
Household	People living and eating together
Livelihoods Based Vulnerability Analysis	Acknowledges that access to food is not exclusively related to food production or availability, but also the ability of people to purchase and use other food entitlements at their disposal
Livelihoods	All the activities that the households engage in to earn a living.
Village	An administrative unit headed by the head of village.
Vulnerability	The level of exposure of a household or community to particular shock (external vulnerability) and their capacity to cope with that shock (internal vulnerability)

## **Highlights of the Report**

### **Food Security**

- A total population of 2.9 million people, which constitutes 36% of the rural population, will not be able to meet their household food requirements during the 2005/06 marketing year.
- A total of 225,455 MT of maize will be required to meet household deficit for this population.
- The greatest number of people predicted to be food insecure will be in Masvingo (549 877) and Manicaland (529 983) provinces.
- Thirty five percent of the households had a low Food Consumption Index (FCI), 27 percent had a medium FCI and 38 had a high FCI.
- Households with diverse income sources were found to be more food secure than those with few livelihood options.
- Food insecure households were found already engaging in negative coping mechanisms. Reduction of number of meals per day (62%) was the most common followed by reduction of expenditure on education (41%), health (36%) and on agricultural inputs (35%). The least mentioned strategy (3%) was consumption of treated cereal seeds.
- A1 and A2 farmers were more (>80%) food secure than Communal farmers (56%).

### **Education, Health and Child Welfare**

- Of all those children not in school, 29 percent were aged 6-12 years, 71 percent were aged 13-17 years. The highest number of those not in school were orphans.
- Twenty five percent of the children aged 0-17 years were orphans. Of these, 14 percent were paternal orphans, 4 percent maternal orphans and 7 percent had lost both parents.
- Twenty nine percent of school drop-outs are orphans.
- The proportion of communities reporting availability of voluntary counselling and testing facilities increased from 25 percent in 2004 (ZimVAC April 2004) to 36 percent in 2005 (ZimVAC June 2005).

- Sixty two percent of deaths occurred in the 18-59 years age group, followed by children under five (18%), the elderly (15%) and 5-17yrs (5%).
- Fifty one percent of the chronically ill people are in the economically active age group (18-59) years.
- A total of 95% of the surveyed households are using iodized salt.

### **Agriculture**

- The proportion of households that received seed from the Government increased from 14% (ZimVAC April 2004) for the 2003/04 cropping season to 42% (ZimVAC June 2005) for the 2004/05 agricultural season. This was because of the massive Government inputs programme.
- Thirty six percent of the households are expecting to get seed from the Government, 26% are expecting to purchase and 15 % do not know where they will get seed from for the 2005/06 cropping season.
- The number of households owning livestock has decreased from 49% last year to 42% in the 2004/05 season.
- Fifty percent of households interviewed left land uncultivated due to lack of draught power.

### **Community challenges and Priorities**

- The major challenges identified by communities in order of severity were: drought, price increases, shortage of draught power, sanitation, lack of safe water and livestock diseases
- To address the identified challenges the community proposed the following in order of priority: borehole rehabilitation and drilling, irrigation development and rehabilitation, credit plans and agricultural inputs.

## **1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 Background of Assessment**

The 2004/05 cropping season was characterized by prolonged dry spells occurring during important crop growing periods. Dry spells were experienced in October to November 2005, January to February 2005 and in March 2005. As a result the crop production was below normal. The situation is being further aggravated by the general socio-economic challenges that the country is going through which are: three consecutive years of low harvests at household level, high HIV and AIDS prevalence rate, periodic shortages of some basic commodities and diminishing purchasing power of the Zimbabwe dollar.

### **1.2 Purpose of Assessment**

The assessment is meant to provide Government and relevant stakeholders at various levels with information for planning and decision-making. The broad objectives of the assessment were, to appraise the rural food security situation throughout the country, identify areas and populations likely to be food insecure in the 2005/2006 marketing year. Secondly, explore rural livelihoods in order to determine short and medium term needs and opportunities for sustainable interventions.

#### **The specific objectives were:**

- To predict the extent and intensity of rural food insecurity at household level throughout the 2005/06 marketing year, quantifying the food gap and its geographic distribution.
- To explore rural livelihoods in particular, household demographics, including gender dimension, asset ownership, education, child protection, health and HIV & Aids
- To establish changes in rural livelihoods and coping strategies
- To identify community challenges and opportunities for sustainable rural livelihoods
- To recommend short and medium term activities for sustainable livelihood based interventions.

## **2.0 Methodology**

The survey sampled a total of 100 sites representing all of the 23 Food Economy Zones (FEZ - geographical area in which people obtain food in more or less the same ways) across all the eight provinces and farming sectors. The sample was then stratified proportionally as follows: communal areas (70% of sample), Old resettlement areas and small scale farms (7%), newly resettled A1 areas (14%) and newly resettled A2 areas and large scale commercial farms (9%). For the purpose of the survey large scale commercial farms were considered to be commercial farms whose size is greater than A2 newly resettled areas. At each selected site, one village was randomly selected and a total of 31 households were then systematically selected for the household interviews. A total of 3,100 households and 100 key informants' interviews were conducted.

The data was then analysed within the Livelihood Based Vulnerability Analysis (LBVA) framework. The framework acknowledges that access to food is not exclusively related to food production or availability, but also the ability of people to purchase and use other food entitlements at their disposal. The data collected was then triangulated with other secondary information. The main findings of which are summarized below.

### 3.0 Findings

#### 3.1 Livelihoods

Households were relying on more than one household activity (livelihood). The analysis revealed that 81% of the households' main livelihood activity was farming, followed by market gardening (21%) which was also agricultural, informal employment (14%) and formal employment (12%).

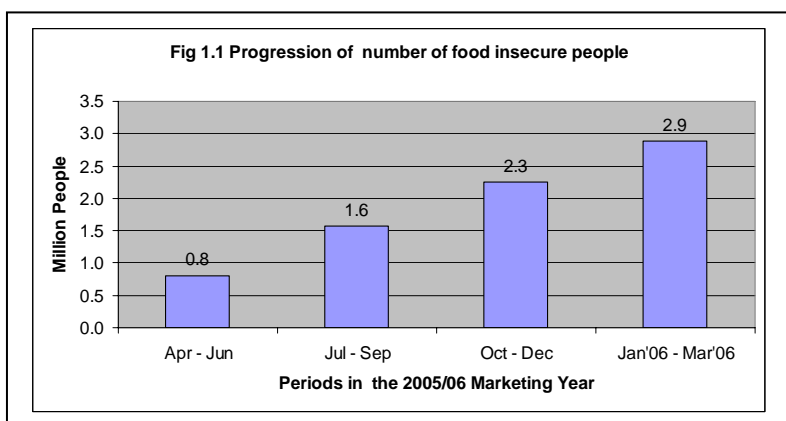
The main source of income for households was farming (41%), vegetable vending and market gardening (13%), formal wages (13%) and agricultural casual labour (11%). About 27% of households reported that they have other children who do not stay at the household but assisted from time to time through remittances.

#### 3.2 Food Insecure Rural Population (2005/06 marketing year)

The following food security projection will hold if the current access conditions in terms of grain availability, prices and rural purchasing power prevail.

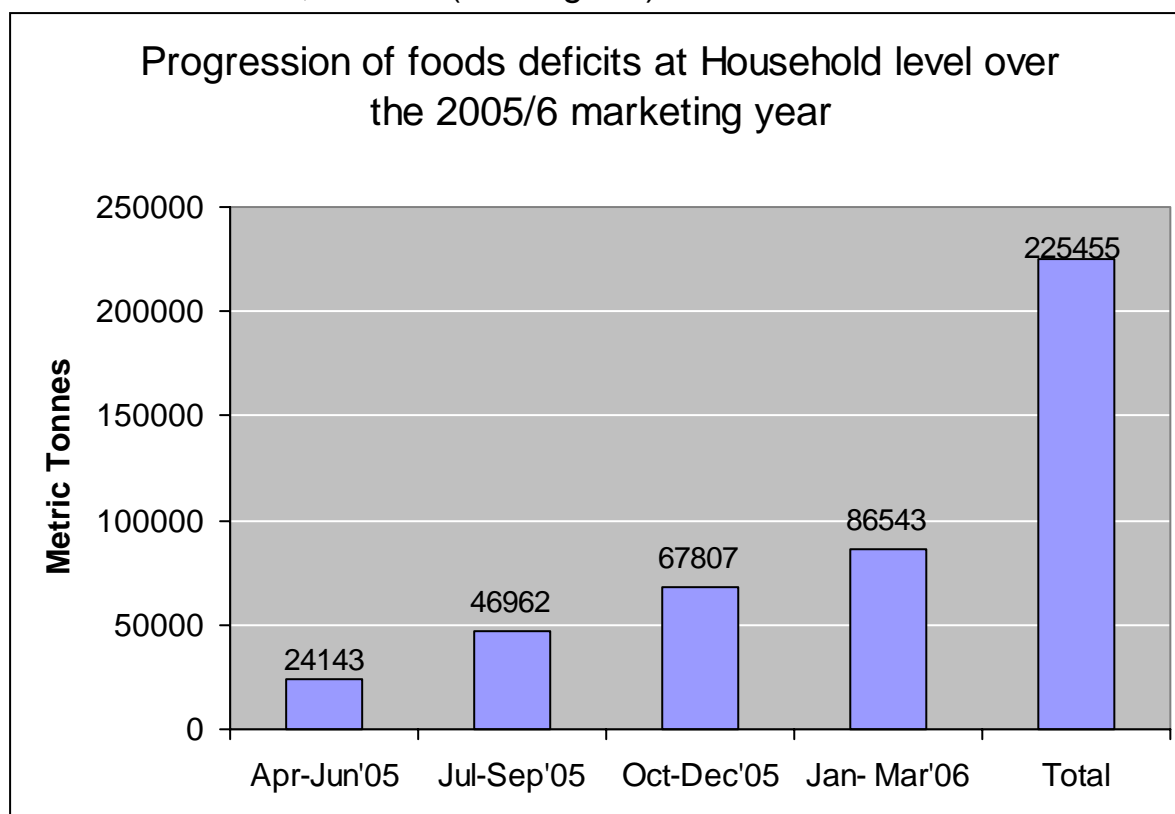
A total population of 2.9 million people, which is 36 % of the rural population, will not be able to meet their food requirements during the 2005/06 marketing year. The population breakdown for the different time periods is as follows:

- 800 000 for the period April to June 2005,
  - 1.6 million during July to September 2005
  - 2.3 million during October to December 2005
  - 2.9 million during the period January to March 2006
- (see Fig 1.1).



The food insecure population was understood to be people who will not be able to meet their daily minimum energy requirements 2100 Kcals (of which at least 70 percent should be from cereals), at all times during the April 2005 to March 2006 period.

The total amount of maize required to meet the deficit of the Food Insecure households is 225,455 MT (see Fig 1.2).



Overall majority of the food insecure people were in Masvingo and Manicaland provinces (see Table below). However distribution of food insecure people at district level during the period (January 2006-March 2006) showed that the top most affected people are in Kariba, Rushinga, Mudzi, Gokwe and Binga districts (see Annex for the complete list of the prevalence of food insecurity at district level).

### Food Insecure Population By Province-2005-06

PROVINCE	AUGUST 2005 RURAL POP	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Nov	Jan - Mar
Manicaland	1,342,821	139,939	285,833	416,840	529,983
Mash Central	991,538	110,918	191,585	278,975	352,920
Mash East	1,039,557	121,704	205,376	256,086	301,725
Mash West	947,803	85,692	181,770	290,833	276,524
Masvingo	1,257,270	183,292	320,761	441,047	549,877
Mat North	643,927	74,658	141,851	190,378	246,372
Mat South	635,258	31,274	105,550	172,008	222,829
Midlands	1,172,917	57,289	132,669	214,080	304,536
Grand Rural Total	8,031,091	804,767	1,565,397	2,260,248	2,884,766

### **3.2.1 Characteristics of food insecure households**

Households, which were classified as food insecure can be identified by the following characteristics:

- Households with orphans
- Single parent female-headed households
- Households with the chronically ill head
- Household head with low education level
- Widow-headed households
- Elderly-headed households
- Households that had a recent death of one of their members were found to be due to incurring funeral expense.

### **3.2.2 Coping Strategies of the Food Insecure**

Food insecure households were found already engaging in some negative coping mechanisms. Reduction of number of meals per day (62%) was the most common followed by reduction of expenditure on education (41%), health (36%) and on agricultural inputs (35%). The least mentioned strategy (3%) was consumption of treated seeds.

### **3.3 Health**

The majority (60%) of the communities reported having access to general health facilities, a decrease from 75 percent who had reported to have access to general health facilities in 2004 (ZimVAC April 2004). Access to Home Based Care programmes decreased from 66 percent in 2004 (ZimVAC April 2004) to 62 percent in 2005 (ZimVAC June 2005). Availability of voluntary counselling and testing facilities has increased from 25 percent in 2004 (ZimVAC April 2004) to 36 percent in 2005 (ZimVAC June 2005).

Households reported that 36 percent of deaths occurred in the 30-49 years age group, the under 5 years (18%), the age group 18-29 years (16%) and the elderly group (15%). It is important to note that 62 percent of the deaths occurred in the productive age group (18 – 59years), and in addition 51 percent of the chronically ill people are in this age group. This is likely to have a negative impact on the livelihoods of the affected households as well as on the nation.

### **3.4 Nutrition**

Cereals (33%) and vegetables (24%) were the most frequently consumed foods by the majority of the households during the 3 days prior to the survey. Sugar and/or sugar products and cooking oil make up 14 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Meanwhile animal protein comprising mainly meat and fish (3%) was among the least consumed foods. A Food Consumption Index (FCI) was computed (FCI measures dietary diversity of the household). The FCI classification used is as follows:

- low (less than 14)
- medium (14-22)
- high (greater than 22)

Thirty five percent of the households had a low FCI, 27 percent had a medium FCI and 38 percent had a high FCI and there is a strong positive correlation between FCI and food security. Households that consume a less diversified diet are more likely to be food insecure.

#### **3.4.1 Use of Iodized Salt**

Although 95% of households were using iodized salt, there is evidence of suboptimal iodine levels in the salt according to data available on monitoring activities carried out in 2005 by Ministry of Health.

### **3.5 Education**

The proportion of school going children aged (6-17yrs) children not in school decreased from 25 percent in 2004 (ZimVAC April 2004) to 18 percent in 2005 (ZimVAC June 2005). Of all those children not in school, 29 percent were aged 6-12 years and 71 percent were aged 13-17 years. This result shows that after primary education some children are not proceeding to secondary school level. Among the dropouts, the major reason (60%) that was cited for being out of school was lack of school fees.

### **3.6 Access to water**

A total of 48 percent of the communities interviewed had no access to safe water; the main sources of water for these communities were shallow and deep open wells, rivers, streams and dams. One of the main priority areas cited by the communities for intervention was borehole drilling and rehabilitation. This is to address the problems the communities are having in accessing water. Less than half of the communities surveyed confirmed that they had access to safe water mainly from boreholes.

### **3.7 Agriculture**

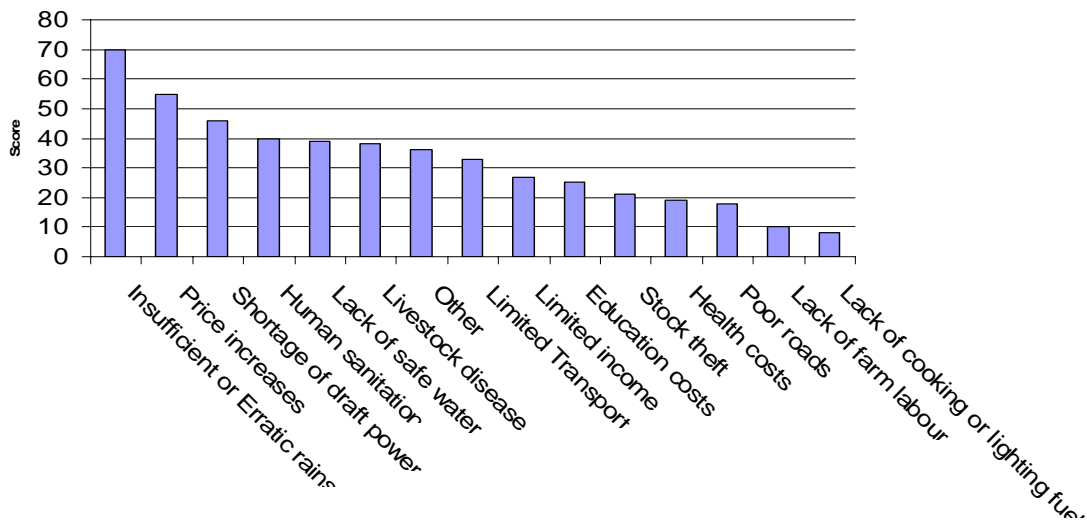
A total 58 percent of households had sufficient seed for the 2004/05 agricultural season compared to 25 percent during the 2003/04 agricultural season. This was mainly due to the Government input programme for the

2004/05; the survey showed that 42 percent of the farmers received inputs from the Grain Marketing Board. As a result of this support during the previous cropping season, about 36 percent of the households interviewed are expecting to get seed from the Government for the 2005/06 cropping season. However 26 percent of the households are expecting to purchase inputs from the market. Cattle ownership decreased from 49% in the last agricultural marketing year (2004/2005) to 42% in this current marketing year (2005/2006).

### 3.8 Community Challenges

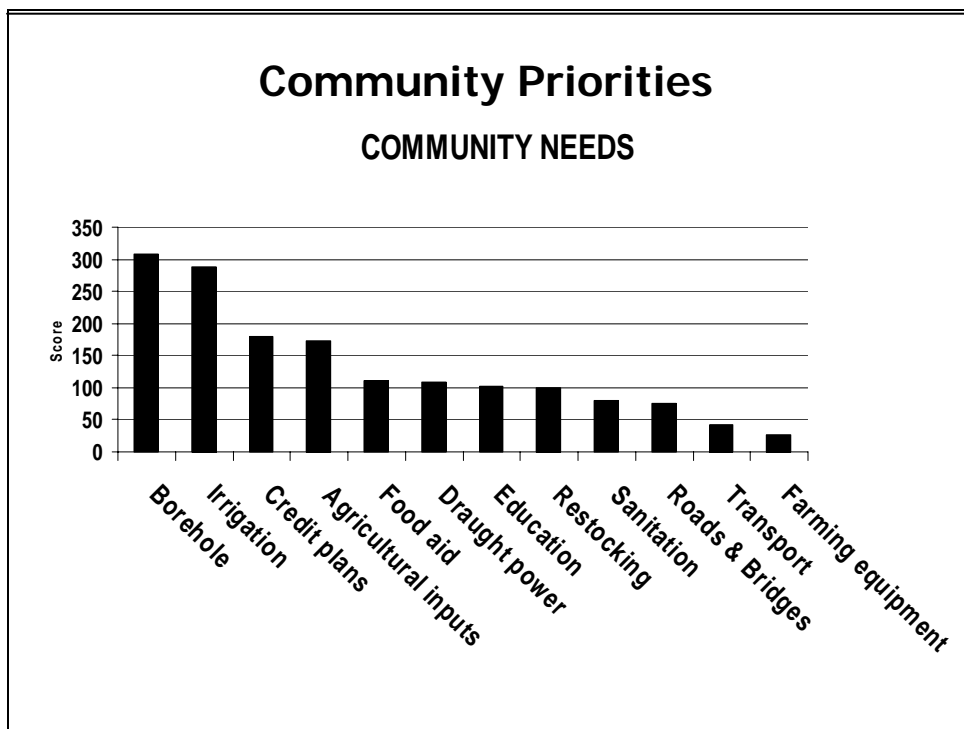
The major challenges identified by communities in order of severity are indicated in Fig 1.3 below:

Community Challenges (2004/05)



### 3.9 Community Priorities

The main needs in order of priority identified by communities are indicated in Fig 1.4 below:



## 4.0 Recommendations

In order to address the immediate needs of the food insecure people, it is recommended that:

### 4.1 Food Security

- Given the low harvest from the 2004/05 cropping season, households will depend on purchases to meet their food requirements.
- Grain should be made available on the market for households to purchase. Government should maintain the price of maize at current levels of ZW\$36 000 per 50 kg bag (Z\$720/kg) and ensure efficient distribution so that the number of food insecure people will not increase from the current projected 2.9 million people.
- Special Intervention programmes such as Public Works Programme (PWP), Targeted Cash Transfers, Child Supplementary Feeding and School Feeding programmes need to be continued and expanded to cover the needs of the vulnerable.
- Food assistance targeted at the elderly, chronically ill as well as Home Based Care programmes should also be continued.
- Technology development to ensure that households with reduced labour due to illness, old age etc, can still be productive.
- **Community participation:** A total of 36% of the rural population was vulnerable to food insecurity. Community initiatives to deal with vulnerability should be encouraged, such Zunde raMambo, community seed multiplication schemes, social safety nets (extended family support) mechanisms to identify vulnerable people.

## 4.2 Education

- The majority of children dropping out of school cited lack of school fees as the major reason and also the bulk of these children were orphans. Ministry of Education should ensure that the BEAM programme be continued and expanded. There is also need for disbursements of school fees under the BEAM programme to be done at the beginning of each term rather than once at the beginning of the year to ensure that children who fall in difficult circumstances during the course of the year are catered for.

## 4.3 Agriculture

Given that the communities attributed their poor harvest to lack of draught power, unavailability and late distribution of agricultural inputs, and erratic rains. There is therefore need for:

- Government to announce the agricultural input plans for each cropping season by July of every year to enable farmers to make appropriate decisions.
- Government and other relevant stakeholders in the private sectors to have distribution systems that are efficient to enable farmers to access seed in time. The efficiency includes sequencing of inputs, i.e. financing, tillage, basal fertilizers, seeds, etc. The inputs should be suitable for the ecological zones.
- **Irrigation:** Insufficient and erratic rains were cited as a major problem by the communities during the 2004/05 cropping season. Communities also cited irrigation and boreholes as their major priorities; therefore it is important for government and relevant stakeholders at all levels to expand irrigation programmes and also the drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes in the rural areas.
- **Conservation Farming:** Given that lack of draught power was contributed to poor harvests, there is need for Ministry of Agriculture to vigorously promote conservation farming practices such as minimum/zero tillage and autumn ploughing
- **Cattle Ownership:** Cattle ownership decreased from 49% in the last agricultural marketing year to 42% in this current marketing year. There is need to continuously monitor and improve the livestock restocking programmes.

#### 4.4 Health and Other Issues

- Strengthen monitoring of salt iodization programme. Development of Information, Education and Communication materials targeting informal traders is crucial.
- **Home based care programmes:** Given that almost 40% of the communities are not accessing home based care programmes and given the extent of HIV pandemic, there is need for the National Aids Council (NAC) and its partners to increase coverage of home based programmes.
- **OVCs:** There is need to strengthen OVC programmes to comprehensively address the needs of this growing number of OVC

#### 4.5 Monitoring

- There is need for close monitoring of the price of maize grain in order to inform Government on the food security situation. The number of the food insecure is dependent on the availability and the price of maize grain on the market.
- PESSDDAC is requested to encourage relevant technical departments to participate in food security and vulnerability monitoring and also to address issues in their sectors that may impact on food security status of the population.

#### 4.6 Financing Vulnerability Assessments

- Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments is a government programme and in this respect should receive core funding from the government budgetary allocation.

## Annex

Actual Population Figures								
PROVINCE	DISTRICT	Rural Pop	Number of people Food insecure 2005-06 agricultural marketing year				Jan -Mar'06	
			Apr - Jun'05 n	Jul - Sep'05 n	Oct - Dec'05 n	n	%	
Mash West	Kariba Total	37,390	7,473	14,294	19,729	25,113	67%	
Mash East	Mudzi Total	136,129	33,060	52,507	72,926	88,484	65%	
Mash Central	Rushinga Total	67,134	14,488	23,190	32,771	39,934	59%	
Midlands	Gokwe North Total	233,553	36,374	64,197	100,581	134,925	58%	
Mat North	Binga Total	127,540	18,776	39,054	52,964	65,604	51%	
Midlands	Gokwe South Total	298,080	37,179	79,916	121,180	152,776	51%	
Mash Central	Centenary Total	121,342	24,808	40,699	47,970	56,838	47%	
Mash East	UMP Total	112,262	16,289	27,351	41,067	50,594	45%	
Masvingo	Zaka Total	184,814	23,109	46,132	63,214	80,153	43%	
Masvingo	Chivi Total	155,442	18,235	35,536	50,736	66,170	43%	
Mat North	Hwange Total	62,805	8,235	15,604	20,637	26,730	43%	
Masvingo	Bikita Total	156,712	18,292	37,587	51,811	65,598	42%	
Midlands	Zvishavane Total	68,510	8,086	15,835	21,928	28,091	41%	
Mat South	Beitbridge Total	86,343	2,831	14,943	23,620	35,383	41%	
Mash Central	Guruve Total	205,864	32,003	55,209	70,385	84,189	41%	
Masvingo	Chiredzi Total	223,847	39,239	61,163	77,070	90,596	40%	
Masvingo	Mwenezi Total	135,111	13,934	28,447	41,285	53,927	40%	
Masvingo	Masvingo Total	205,705	22,053	45,915	62,861	79,131	38%	
Manicaland	Nyanga Total	113,622	12,896	24,233	33,618	43,545	38%	
Mash East	Mutoko Total	116,206	13,311	22,878	34,869	43,846	38%	
Mat South	Matobo Total	103,474	3,052	16,073	25,933	38,363	37%	
Manicaland	Mutare Total	220,359	23,341	46,148	62,527	80,957	37%	
Manicaland	Mutasa Total	160,366	14,291	31,440	43,153	58,873	37%	

Mat South	Bulilimamangwe South Total	71,302	2,312	10,466	17,203	25,788	36%
Mash West	Kadoma Total	150,210	12,459	30,401	45,034	54,251	36%
Mash Central	Mt. Darwin Total	201,436	24,429	43,085	58,334	71,167	35%
Masvingo	Gutu Total	195,639	18,955	36,472	53,855	68,853	35%
Manicaland	Buhera Total	223,378	21,256	40,951	60,837	77,832	35%
Manicaland	Makoni Total	246,824	23,226	45,878	68,276	85,914	35%
Midlands	Kwekwe Total	164,866	15,867	33,950	46,989	55,958	34%
Mat South	Gwanda Total	123,851	3,384	17,495	28,672	41,752	34%
Manicaland	Chipinge Total	266,213	32,747	54,526	72,579	89,404	34%
Mash East	Murehwa Total	151,429	13,103	26,347	40,141	48,974	32%
Midlands	Chirumanzu Total	66,780	5,189	10,872	16,403	20,857	31%
Manicaland	Chimanimani Total	112,059	9,519	19,381	26,533	34,830	31%
Midlands	Mberengwa Total	185,099	9,468	25,104	41,357	55,760	30%
Mat North	Lupane Total	96,957	9,618	17,478	23,666	29,138	30%
Mat North	Tsholotsho Total	121,368	3,888	12,955	23,247	34,792	29%
Mat South	Bulilimamangwe North Total	98,304	3,222	10,712	18,859	27,836	28%
Mash East	Marondera Total	102,869	7,014	14,710	22,487	28,204	27%
Mash East	Seke Total	78,670	5,162	11,165	16,972	21,251	27%
Mash West	Chegutu Total	137,576	8,932	19,587	29,687	37,100	27%
Mash East	Goromonzi Total	160,605	10,599	22,370	34,215	43,087	27%
Mash Central	Shamva Total	96,169	6,290	13,300	20,344	25,649	27%
Midlands	Gweru Total	84,075	7,162	13,330	18,167	22,328	27%
Mash West	Hurungwe Total	297,038	15,729	31,973	57,649	76,494	26%
Mash East	Wedza Total	71,106	4,276	8,850	14,534	18,278	26%
Mat North	Nkayi Total	111,118	12,059	17,829	22,580	28,207	25%
Midlands	Shurugwi Total	71,955	3,372	6,954	13,709	18,018	25%
Mash Central	Bindura Total	115,126	6,623	14,387	22,054	28,268	25%
Mash Central	Mazowe Total	184,467	10,314	22,551	34,584	44,495	24%
Mat North	Bubi Total	46,544	2,442	5,875	8,670	11,043	24%

Mash East	Chikomba Total	110,281	4,265	9,969	19,726	25,722	23%
Mat North	Umguzza Total	77,595	2,468	9,087	14,164	17,996	23%
Mat South	Insiza Total	93,232	2,006	9,052	15,812	21,059	23%
Mat South	Umzingwane Total	58,752	1,223	5,624	9,912	13,247	23%
Mash West	Makonde Total	115,136	4,396	10,022	16,724	23,444	20%
Mash West	Zvimba Total	210,453	8,667	20,487	31,597	42,438	20%
<b>Total</b>						<b>2,859,253</b>	<b>36%</b>