

Zimbabwe Current Acute Food Insecurity Situation Overview

Valid: Aug 2013 - Jan 2014
Created on: 22/Jul/2013

Key Outcomes for the Worst affected Areas

Masvingo, Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South

Food Consumption: 52- 53% of the households poor to borderline consumption

Livelihood Change: no significant change

Nutrition: Acute malnutrition range from 2-4%

BMI <18.5=17%

Mortality: under 5 mortality is 1-2/ 10 000/day

Summary of Causes, Context and Key Issues

The poor 2012/13 rainfall season characterized by late onset of rains, prolonged mid- season dry spells and an abrupt end to the season, affected crops planted in October and November 2012, thereby reducing area planted and overall production of most crops. The grazing condition and water in the affected areas is likely to be inadequate during the dry season. Generally the livestock condition is currently fair. Most of households in the affected areas depend on the market for their basic food needs. Access to food is further constrained by high food(in particular staple) prices. Almost 12 to 17% of these households without external support, have no means to access food on the market. Casual labour is the main source of income though it pays low and its availability is highly irregular.

Key for Map

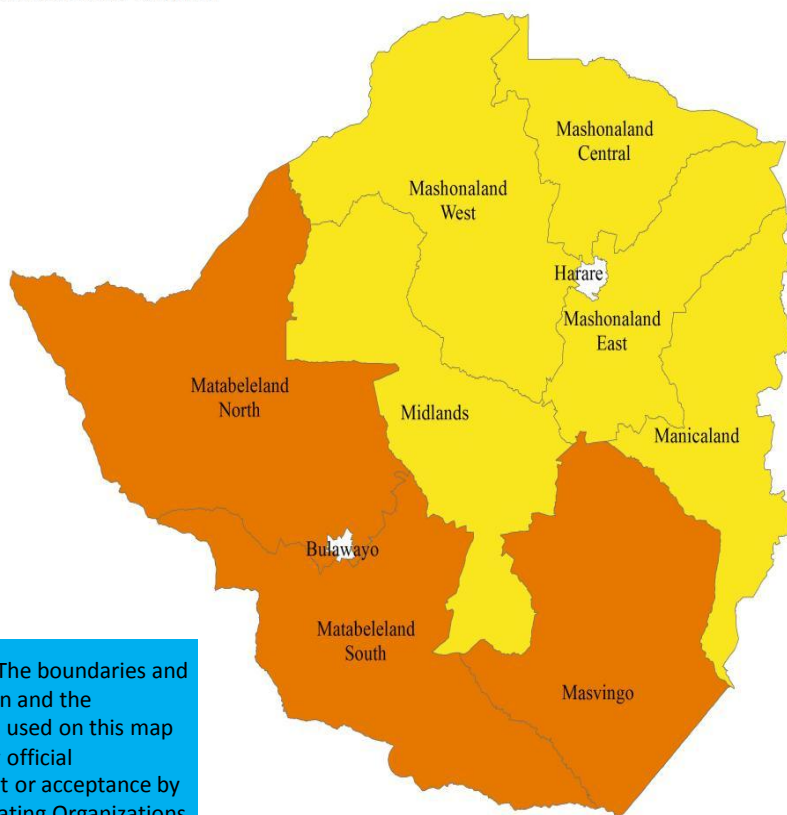
Acute Food Insecurity Phase

- 1 Minimal
 - 2 Stressed
 - 3 Crisis
 - 4 Emergency
 - 5 Famine
- Areas with Inadequate Evidence
 Not Analyzed
 Urban/Settlement
 Area would likely be at least 1 Phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance

Key for Callout Boxes

- Improving
 Worsening
 Uncertain / No change
- Acceptable
 Medium
 High
- Continuing Phase 3,4,or 5 for more than 3 years
- 1 Low
 2 Moderate
 3 High
 4 Very High
- Situation on Validity date**
Confidence of analysis
Chronic Food Insecurity Level (if available)

ZIMBABWE IPC CLASSIFICATION - CURRENT
JULY 2013

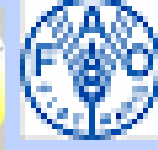
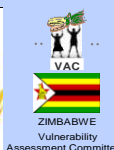


Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Collaborating Organizations and the IPC Global Partners.

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Analysis Partners & Supporting Organizations



IPC Global Partners



Zimbabwe Projected Acute Food Insecurity Situation Overview

Valid: Feb - Apr 2014

Created on: 22/Jul/2012

Key Outcomes for the Worst affected Areas:

Masvingo, Matabeleland South, Matabeleland North, Midlands, Manicaland and Mashonaland Central

Food Consumption: 52- 53% of the households poor to borderline consumption

Livelihood Change: no significant change

Nutrition: Acute malnutrition range from 2-4%

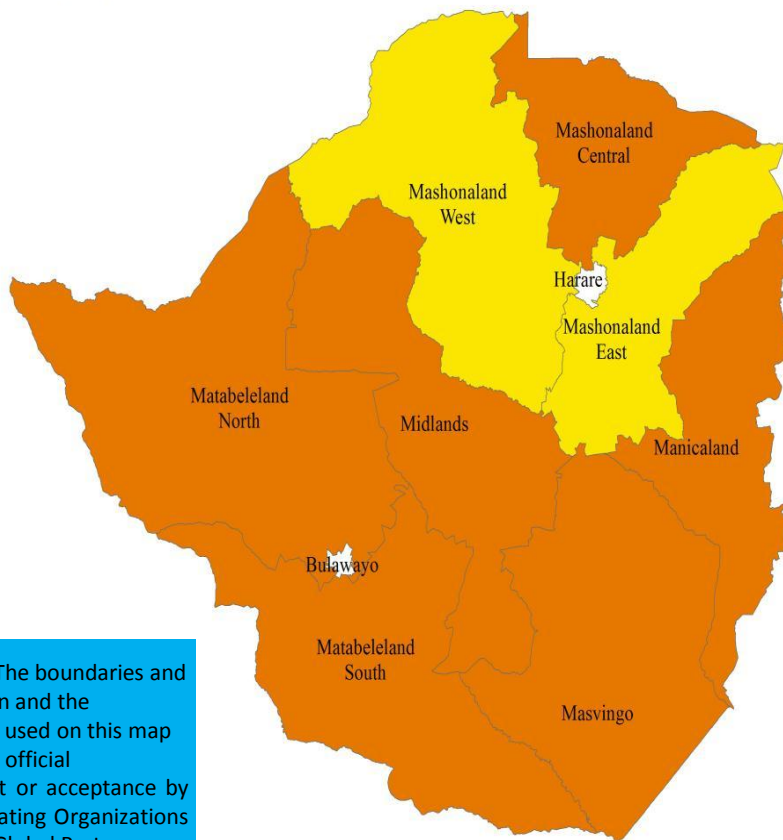
BMI <18.5: =17%

Mortality: under 5 mortality is 1-2/ 10 000/day

Summary of Causes, Context and Key Issues

Rainfall distribution was erratic both in space and time across all the provinces. The first effective rains were followed by a long dry spell which was coupled by very high temperatures in parts of Midlands, Masvingo and Matabeleland North and South provinces. This affected overall production of most crops resulting in very low cereal stocks from own production. The poor grazing condition and water in the affected areas experienced in the dry season is likely to improve following the first flash of rains expected in December/ January. Generally the livestock condition is expected to improve as the season progresses. Most of the households in the affected areas will still depend on the market for their basic food needs. Access to food might further be constrained by high food(in particular staple) prices. Almost 20-40% of these households will have no means to access food on the market . Casual labour is expected to be generally available on-farm.

ZIMBABWE IPC CLASSIFICATION - PROJECTED
JULY 2013



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Key for Map

Acute Food Insecurity Phase

- 1 Minimal
 - 2 Stressed
 - 3 Crisis
 - 4 Emergency
 - 5 Famine
- Areas with Inadequate Evidence
 - Not Analyzed
 - Urban/Settlement
 - ! Area would likely be at least 1 Phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance

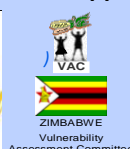
Key for Callout Boxes

- ↑ Improving
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- Situation on Validity date**
- ^ Acceptable
 - ^^ Medium
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- Confidence of analysis**
- Continuing Phase 3,4,or 5 for more than 3 years**
- 1 Low
 - 2 Moderate
 - 3 High
 - 4 Very High
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Part 2: Summary of Findings, Methods, and Next Steps

Key Findings and Issues

Matabeleland North and South are currently in the crisis **food** insecurity phase, while the rest of the country is in the stress food insecurity phase. Agriculture is a key livelihoods activity for the majority of Zimbabwe's rural population. Mainly because of the poor rainfall season quality, production of major crops in 2012/13 fell compared to last season's harvest. Livestock (cattle, sheep and goats) were in a fair to good condition in April 2013. Grazing and water for livestock were generally adequate in most parts of the country save for the communal areas, where it was, as is normal, generally inadequate. All the provinces except for Mashonaland East and West are projected in the crisis food insecurity phase by January 2014. Currently, staple cereals are generally available throughout the country from both own production and the market, but low incomes and higher than normal prices of staple cereals are limiting household access, particularly in the southern provinces. There is continued limited diversity of food consumed by rural households reflected by the 43% of households having poor to borderline consumption. The nutrition and mortality levels are high and mostly resulting from non-food security related factors.

Methods, Process & Key Issues

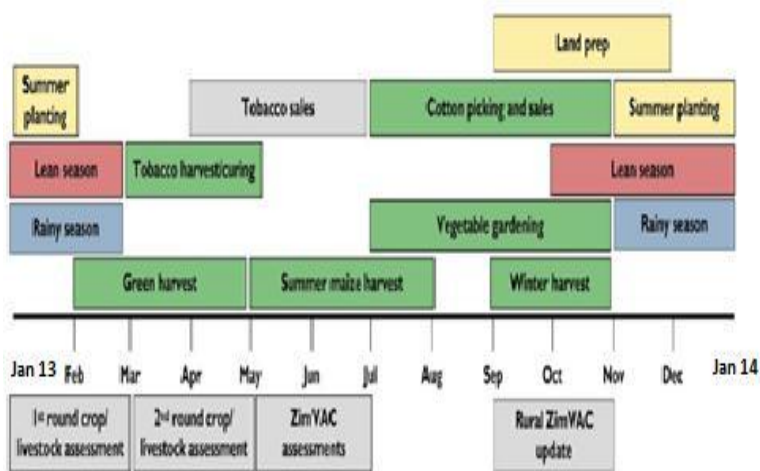
This year's analysis used secondary sources which included ZimVAC 2013, Ministry of Agriculture's First and Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessments, The Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 2011, Zimbabwe HEA Livelihoods Baselines, National Early Warning Unit Agricultural and Food Security Monitoring System, the Zimbabwe Meteorological Services, National Nutrition Survey 2010, ZIMSTATS population data, ZIMSTATS PICES report, ZIMSTATS income and price data and Mapping data from UN-OCHA-Zimbabwe.

The ZimVAC technical team agreed on the provincial analysis. This was due to limited time and human resources at the time of analysis. Eight provincial groups were formed for the provincial level meta-analysis. There were three Nutritionists present who shared their expertise with the rest of the groups. The analyses were primarily done in the small provincial groups using the IPC analysis worksheets. Plenary sessions were intermittently held to discuss issues arising and standardizing the analyses. Analysis outputs from each provincial team were discussed and suggestions were made towards improving the outputs and incorporated into the analysis. The individual provincial analyses were synthesized into one national product showing the current and projected scenarios.

At the conclusion of the workshop, the groups identified the following challenges encountered during the IPC analysis:

- Limited availability of data/information at household level constrained analysis at Household Analysis Group level.
- The provincial level analysis masked the food insecurity variations within the province.

Food Security Seasonal Calendar and Monitoring Implications



Indicator	When to monitor
Prices of cereals and pulses	Throughout
Cereal availability	Throughout
Grazing and water availability	Throughout
Consumption coping strategies	October, January
Terms of trade	Throughout
Casual labour opportunities and rates	Quarterly
Start of the green and main harvest	January
Planting time	October
Season performance	From November
Disease outbreaks	Throughout

Recommendations for Next Steps for Analysis and Decision Making

The proposed way forward was as follows;

- Disseminate the IPC product at national, provincial and district level during the Annual Livelihood Assessment (ZimVAC) dissemination process: **September 2013**
- Share with key decision makers at various administrative levels for feedback on their decision making needs: **September 2013**
- Conduct sub-provincial level analysis in a high priority province: **October 2012**.
- Update the IPC analysis: **June 2013** or earlier depending on changes on the assumptions informing the **January 2014** projection
- Improving analytical capacity within ZimVAC: **on-going**
- Engage in National and Regional peer review of the outputs: **August 2013**

Contact for Further Information

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