Appendix A: Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee
April 2003 Assessment - Household Interview

1. Enumerator Number _____ **2. District Name**_____ **3. District Code** |__|__|__|

4. Ward Name_____ **5. Ward Code** |__|__|__|

6. Village Name _____ **7. Village Surveyed** |__|__| **8. FEZ (ID)** |__|__|

A. Household Demographics			
9.	Sex of household head *(circle one)*	Male Female	
10.	Does the head of household stay most of the time in this homestead?	No Yes	
11.	**How old** is the household head in years (circle one)-(approx)?	Up to 15years 16 to 19 years 20 to 39 years 40 to 59 years 60 years or older	
12.	What is the **Marital Status** of the household head?	**1** = married **2** = widowed **3** = divorced/separated **4** = single **5** = orphan/child **6** = other	
13.	**Household Size** – How many people **CURRENTLY** eat and sleep in the household *(exclude temporary visitors (for <1 month), and include the respondent)*	|__|__| Members	
14.	How many children under 5 years live permanently in the household? **(< 5)**	|__|__| Children from 0 to 4 years	
	How many children 5-14 years live permanently in the household? **(5 to 14)**	|__|__| Children from 5 to 14 years	
	How many youths 15-19 years live permanently in the household? **(15 to 19)**	|__|__| Males 15-19	|__|__| Females 15-19
	How many adults 20-59 years live permanently in the household? **(20 to 59)**	|__|__| Males 20-59	|__|__| Females 20-59
	How many elderly older than 60 years live permanently in the household? (**60 or older**)	|__|__| Elderly older than 60	
	From the total number of children aged up to 15 years old, how many are **orphaned children**? (Defined as "one or both parents lost, and less than 15 years")	|__|__| Orphans (if none, skip to Q15)	
	From the total orphans described above, how many have come from **other households**?	|__|__| Orphans	
15.	Has any female **child under 15 years got married** in the last 12 months? (circle one)	No Yes Not Applicable	
16.	Has your family **lived in this community** for more than one year?	No Yes	
B. EDUCATION			
17.	From the total number of children aged between 5 to 14 years old, how many are currently **attending primary school?**	|__|__| children	
18.	Did any child aged between 5 to 14 years old **drop out of primary school** for more than one month in the last 12 months? (circle one)	No – *skip to question 22* Yes Not applicable	**19**. If yes, how many? |__|__|
20.	If any **boys** dropped out of primary school, what was the **main reason**? (choose only one option)	**1**=Family cant afford costs (books, uniform, fees etc.) **2=** Work outside home for food or cash **3=** Help with household activities **4=** Care for sick family member **5=** Hunger **6=** Not interested/ not good student **7** = Too far **8=** Other **99=** N/A (no children dropped out)	|__|__|

21.	If any **girls** dropped out of primary school, what was the **main reason**? (choose only one option)	**1=** Family cant afford costs (books, uniform, fees etc.) **2=** Work outside home for food or cash **3=** Help with household activities **4=** Care for sick family member **5=** Hunger	**6=** Not interested/ not good student **7=** Early marriage or pregnancy **8** = Too far **9=** Other **99=** N/A (no children dropped out)	|__|__|

C. ASSETS and Livestock Ownership

22.	Does your household **own any of the following items**: Please **Check all that Apply**	Hoe |__| Ox-Plough |__| Radio |__| Television |__|	Scotch Cart |__| Iron/ Asbestos Roofing Sheet (*not scrap metal*) |__| Wheelbarrow |__|

		Of the following livestock….	**How many does your HH currently own?**	**How many did your HH own at the same time last year (April/02)?**
23. **24.**	How many livestock does your household **own now** and how many did your household **own at the same time last year** (April 2002)?	**All Cattle**		
		of which, draught cattle		
		Goats		
		Sheep		
		Donkeys		
		Poultry (chickens, ducks, turkeys, guinea fowl etc.)		
		Pigs		
		Other		

D. Land Use and Production

D.1 AREA CULTIVATED

25.	**Compared to last year's summer growing season** (i.e. planted Nov/Dec01-harvested Apr02), did you cultivate more, less or the same amount of land during this current cropping season (Nov/02-Apr/03)? (circle one)	Cultivated **more** land this season Cultivated **same** amount of land Cultivated **less** land this season **N/A** (HH doesn't cultivate) – *if N/A, skip to section E*
26.	During this current summer growing season (planted Nov/Dec02 – harvesting Apr/03), did you leave any land **uncultivated** that would normally be cultivated? (circle one)	No *(if no skip to Q29*) Yes **N/A** (HH doesn't cultivate)
27.	Was the area left uncultivated during this current summer season (i.e. harvesting Apr/03) bigger, smaller or the same as the area left uncultivated during the last year summer season (i.e. harvested Apr/02)? (circle one)	Left **more** land uncultivated this season Left the **same** amount of land uncultivated Left **less** land uncultivated this season **N/A** (HH doesn't cultivate)

28.	If any land was left uncultivated during this current summer season (Dec/02-Apr/03), **what were the reasons:** *(tick all relevant boxes)*	lack of labour (*incl. illness*) |__| lack of seed |__| lack of draught power |__| lack of fertilizer |__|	lack of rainfall |__| To leave as fallow |__| Other |__|

	D.2 Production – Last Year's Harvest (Harvested during 2002)	
	D.2a Cereal and Sweet Potatoes <u>SUMMER Harvest Season 2002</u> (Mar-Jun/02)	
29.	Did you harvest **MAIZE** during last year's summer harvest (Mar-Jun/02)?	No = 0 if no skip to Q33 Yes = 1
30.	If yes, what was your **TOTAL** harvest of **MAIZE** for 2002? (in kgs)	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
31.	Did you **give away, sell or exchange** any **MAIZE** from that harvest?	**1=** Yes **0=** No – if no skip to Q. *33*
32.	If yes, **how many kgs of MAIZE** did you sell, exchange or give away? (in kgs)	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
33.	Did you harvest **SORGHUM** during last year's summer harvest (Mar-Jun/02)?	No = 0 if no skip to Q37 Yes = 1
34.	If yes, what was your **TOTAL** harvest of **SORGHUM** during 2002? (in kgs)	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
35.	Did you **give away, sell or exchange** any **SORGHUM** from that harvest?	**1=** Yes **0=** No – *go to question* 37
36.	If yes, **how many kgs** of **SORGHUM** did you **sell, exchange or give away**? (in kgs)	|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
37.	**Did you harvest MILLET (rapoko and/ or mhunga)** during last year's summer harvest (Mar-Jun/02)?	No = 0 if no skip to Q41 Yes = 1
38.	If yes, **how many kgs of MILLET** did you **harvest** during 2002?	|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
39.	Did you **give away, sell or exchange** any **MILLET** from that harvest?	No = 0 if no skip to Q41 Yes = 1
40.	If yes, **how many kgs** of **MILLET** did you sell or give away?	|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
41.	Did you harvest **sweet potatoes** during last year's summer harvest (Mar-Jun/02)?	**1=** Yes **0=** No – *go to question 43*
42.	If yes, **how many kgs of sweet potatoes** did you harvest?	|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
	D.2b Production – Winter (Dry Season) Harvest 2002	
43.	Did you harvest any **winter (dry season) MAIZE** crop during 2002?	**1=** Yes **0=** No – *go to question 45*
44.	If yes, what was your **TOTAL MAIZE** harvest during last year's dry season?	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
45.	Did you harvest any **winter (dry season) WHEAT** crop during 2002?	**1=** Yes **0=** No – *go to question 45*
46.	If yes, what was your **TOTAL WHEAT** harvest during last year's dry season?	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
	D.2c Cash Crops <u>SUMMER Harvest Season 2002</u> (Mar-Jun/02)	
47.	WHAT WAS YOUR MOST IMPORTANT CASH CROP DURING LAST YEAR'S SUMMER SEASON? (CIRCLE ONE)	1: COTTON 5: WHEAT 2: tobacco 6: sunflower 3: maize 7: soyabeans 4: groundnuts 8: other 9: not applicable (no cash crops) – skip to Section D.3
48.	**HOW MANY KGS** OF THAT CROP DID YOU HARVEST DURING 2002?	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
49.	WHAT WAS YOUR SECOND MOST IMPORTANT CASH CROP DURING LAST YEAR'S SUMMER SEASON?	1: COTTON 5: WHEAT 2: tobacco 6: sunflower 3: maize 7: soyabeans 4: groundnuts 8: other 9: not applicable (no other cash crops) – skip to Section D.3
50.	**HOW MANY KGS** OF THAT CROP DID YOU HARVEST DURING 2002?	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
	D.3 Production – This Year's Harvest (Harvests during 2003)	
	D.3a Production – SUMMER HARVEST 2003 (Harvesting Now)	
51.	**Have you already or are you expecting to harvest MAIZE** during this current summer harvest (Apr-Jun/03)?	**1=** Yes **0=** No – *go to question 55*
52.	If yes, how many **kgs** of **MAIZE** in total have you already harvested and do you expect to harvest? (Sum both what has been harvested already and what remains to be harvested)	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
53.	Has your household already consumed dry maize from this year's harvest?	**1=** Yes **0=** No – *go to question 55*
54.	If yes, **how many kgs** have you consumed already?	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
55.	**Have you already or are you expecting to harvest SORGHUM** during this current summer harvest (Apr-Jun/03)?	**1=** Yes **0=** No – *go to question 57*

56.	If yes, how many **kgs** of **SORGHUM** in total have you already harvested and do you expect to harvest? (Sum both what has been harvested already and what remains to be harvested)	**|__||__||__||__||__| kgs**
57.	**Have you already or are you expecting to harvest MILLET (rapoko and/ or mhunga)** during this current summer harvest (Apr-Jun/03)?	**1=** Yes **0=** No – *go to question* 61
58.	If yes, how many **kgs** of **MILLET** in total have you already harvested and do you expect to harvest? (Sum both what has been harvested already and what remains to be harvested)	**|__||__||__||__||__| kgs**
59.	Has your household already consumed **MILLET from this current harvest**?	**1=** Yes **0=** No – *go to question 61*
60.	If yes, **how many kgs** have you consumed already?	**|__||__||__||__||__| kgs**
61.	**Have you already or are you expecting to harvest SWEET POTATOES** during this current summer harvest (Apr-Jun/03)?	**1=** Yes **0=** No – *go to question 63*
62.	If yes, how many **kgs** of **SWEET POTATOES** in total have you already harvested and do you expect to harvest? (Sum both)	**|__||__||__||__||__| kgs**
	D.3b Cash Crops <u>SUMMER Harvest Season 2003</u> (Mar-Jun/03)	
63.	WHAT IS YOUR MOST IMPORTANT CASH CROP FOR THIS YEAR'S SUMMER SEASON? (*CIRCLE ONE)*	1: COTTON 5: WHEAT 2: tobacco 6: sunflower 3: maize 7: soyabeans 4: groundnuts 8: other 9: not applicable (no cash crops) – skip to Section E
64.	**HOW MANY KGS** OF THAT CROP HAVE YOU ALREADY OR DO YOU EXPECT TO HARVEST IN TOTAL DURING 2003? (SUM BOTH WHAT HAS BEEN HARVESTED ALREADY AND WHAT REMAINS TO BE HARVESTED)	**|__||__||__||__||__| kgs**
65.	WHAT IS YOUR SECOND MOST IMPORTANT CASH CROP FOR THIS YEAR'S SUMMER SEASON? *(CIRCLE ONE)*	1: COTTON 5: WHEAT 2: tobacco 6: sunflower 3: maize 7: soyabeans 4: groundnuts 8: other 9: not applicable (no other cash crops) – skip to Section E
66.	**HOW MANY KGS** OF THAT CROP HAVE YOU ALREADY OR DO YOU EXPECT TO HARVEST IN TOTAL DURING 2003? (SUM BOTH WHAT HAS BEEN HARVESTED ALREADY AND WHAT REMAINS TO BE HARVESTED)	**|__||__||__||__||__| kgs**

E. Other Direct Sources of Cereals	
N.B. Government Public Works, or "Food for Work" programmes should be included under the "Income" section, as cash rather than cereals are earned	
67. Did anyone in the household earn CEREALS from **On-Farm casual Labour** during the last 12 months?	No – *if no skip to 69* Yes
68. If yes, **how many kgs** have you received from On-farm casual labour during the last 12 months?	**|__||__||__| kgs**
69. Did anyone in the household earn CEREALS from **Off-Farm casual Labour** during the last 12 months?	No – *if no skip to 71* Yes
70. If yes, **how many kgs** have you received from off-farm casual labour during the last 12 months?	**|__||__||__| kgs**
71. Did anyone in the household receive CEREALS from **Gifts and Remittances** during the last 12 months?	No – *if no skip to 73* Yes
72. If yes, **how many kgs** have you received from gifts and remittances during the last 12 months?	**|__||__||__| kgs**
73. Did anyone in the household receive/earn CEREALS from any **other sources** during the last 12 months?	No – *if no skip to 75* Yes
74. If yes, **how many kgs** have you received from other sources during the last 12 months?	**|__||__||__| kgs**
F. Cereals from Food Aid	
75. Did you receive CEREALS or CSB from **General Food Aid** (whole family rations)?	No – *if no skip to 77* Yes
76. If yes, **how many kgs** of cereals and CSB have you received from general food aid during the last 12 months?	**|__||__||__| kgs**
77. Did you receive CEREALS or CSB from programmes specifically targeted at the **chronically ill, orphans or pregnant/ lactating mothers**?	No – *if no skip to 79* Yes
78. If yes, **how many kgs** of cereals and CSB have you received during the last 12 months?	**|__||__||__| kgs**
79. Did any **child younger than 7 years** received **supplementary feeding (porridge**) during the last 12 months? (circle one)	No – *if no skip to 82* Yes Not applicable (no under 5s in HH)
80. If yes, **how many children** received supplementary feeding during the last 12 months? (not including school feeding)	**|__|__|** CHILDREN

81. If yes, **for how many months**?	|__|__| MONTHS
82. Did any of the children of primary school age receive **porridge at the school**?	No – *if no skip to 85* Yes Not applicable (no children in HH)
83. If yes, **how many children** received porridge at primary schools during the last 12 months?	|__|__| CHILDREN
84. If yes, **for how many months**?	|__|__| MONTHS

G. Cereal Purchases		
During the last 12 months (April 2002 to now)…		
85.	How much **cereal** (including mealie meal) did your household purchase during the last 12 months from **GMB or at controlled prices**? (kgs)	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
86.	Taking into account the months that GMB was not available or sufficient, how much **cereal** (including mealie meal) did your household purchase **at uncontrolled prices or from local markets (or the black market)** during the last 12 months? (kgs)	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
During the last 4 months (December 2002 to now)…		
87.	How much rice did your household purchase during the last 4 months? (kgs)	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
88.	How much potatoes/ sweet potatoes did your household purchase during the last 4 months?	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
89.	How much flour did your household purchase during the last 4 months?	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
90.	How much bread did your household purchase during the last 4 months? (N.b. 1 loaf = roughly 400g)	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
Imagine that during the last 12 months (April 2002 to now)…		
91.	**If cereals had been readily available at GMB/ controlled prices and no food aid was delivered**, how much cereal would you have been able to buy from GMB **per month (on average)** with the income you were earning?	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**
92.	**If cereals had been readily available at uncontrolled prices/black market and no food aid and GMB was delivered**, how much cereal would you have been able to buy from shops with uncontrolled prices **per month (on average)** with the income you were earning?	|__|__|__|__|__| **kgs**

H. Income Sources	
H.1 Non-Seasonal Income Sources – Last 4 months	
93. Did anyone in your household earn income from **Formal Employment** during the last 4 months (December to March)?	No – *if no, skip to Q96* Yes
94. If yes**, how much** did you earn from formal employment during the last 4 months?	**Z$** _____
95. For these coming 12 months, are you expecting to earn more, less or the same than last 12 months?	1= **More** 2= **Same** 3= **Less** 99= **Don't know or Not applicable**
96. Did anyone in your household earn income from **sales of livestock** during the last 4 months?	No – *if no skip to Q99* Yes
97. If yes, **how much** did you earn from sales of livestock during the last 4 months?	**Z$** _____
98. For these coming 12 months, are you expecting to earn more, less or the same than last 12 months?	1= **More** 2= **Same** 3= **Less** 99= **Don't know or Not applicable**
99. Did anyone in your household earn income from **trading and self-employment** during the last 4 months?	No – *if no, skip to Q102* Yes
100. If yes, **how much** did you earn from trading and self-employment during the last 4 months? (n.b. profits only – do not include input costs)	**Z$** _____
101. For these coming 12 months, are you expecting to earn more, less or the same than last 12 months?	1= **More** 2= **Same** 3= **Less** 99= **Don't know or Not applicable**
102. Did anyone in your household earn income from **gold panning** during the last 4 months?	No – *if no, skip to Q105* Yes
103. If yes, **how much** did you earn from gold panning during the last 4 months?	**Z$** _____
104. For these coming 12 months, are you expecting to earn more, less or the same than last 12 months?	1= **More** 2= **Same** 3= **Less** 99= **Don't know or Not applicable**

105. Did anyone in your household earn income from **remittances and gifts** during the last 4 months?	No – *if no, skip to Q108* Yes
106. If yes, how much did you earn from remittances and gifts during the last 4 months?	**Z$** _____
107. For these coming 12 months, are you expecting to earn more, less or the same than last 12 months?	1= **More** 2= **Same** 3= **Less** 99= **Don't know or Not applicable**
108. Did anyone in your household earn income from **Government Public Works ("Food for Work")** during the last 4 months?	No – *if no, skip to Q110* Yes
109. If yes, **how much** did you earn from "food for work" during the last 4 months?	**Z$** _____

H.2 Seasonal Income Sources – Last 12 Months	
110. Did anyone in your household earn income from **Cereal and Cash Crop Sales** during the last 12 months?	No – *if no, skip to Q113* Yes
111. If yes**, how much** did you earn from sales of cereal and cash crops during the last 12 months?	**Z$** _____
112. For these coming 12 months, are you expecting to earn more, less or the same than the last 12 months?	1= **More** 2= **Same** 3= **Less** 99= **Don't know or Not applicable**
113. Did anyone in your household earn income from **On-farm Casual Labor** during the last 12 months?	No – *if no, skip to Q116* Yes
114. If yes**, how much** did you earn from on-farm casual labor during the last 12 months?	**Z$** _____
115. For these coming 12 months, are you expecting to earn more, less or the same than the last 12 months?	1= **More** 2= **Same** 3= **Less** 99= **Don't know or Not applicable**
116. Did anyone in your household earn income from **Off-farm Casual Labor** during the last 12 months?	No – *if no, skip to Q119* Yes
117. If yes**, how much** did you earn from off-farm casual labor during the last 12 months?	**Z$** _____
118. For these coming 12 months, are you expecting to earn more, less or the same than the last 12 months?	1= **More** 2= **Same** 3= **Less** 99= **Don't know or Not applicable**
119. Did anyone in your household earn income from **Vegetable sales/gardening** during the last 12 months?	No – *if no, skip to Q122* Yes
120. If yes**, how much** did you earn from Vegetable sales/gardening during the last 12 months?	**Z$** _____
121. For these coming 12 months, are you expecting to earn more, less or the same than last 12 months?	1= **More** 2= **Same** 3= **Less** 99= **Don't know or Not applicable**

I. Expenditure Patterns	
122. What is the **main/ biggest** expense your household has had over the last 12 months? (1= staple foods, 2= non-staple foods, 3=household goods, 4= education, 5=health, 6= funerals, 7= travel, 8= agricultural inputs, 9= other)	|__|
123. What is the **second main/ biggest** expense your household has had over the last 12 months? (1= staple foods, 2= non-staple foods, 3=household goods, 4= education, 5=health, 6= funerals, 7= travel, 8= agricultural inputs, 9= other)	|__|
124. What is the **third main/ biggest** expense your household has had over the last 12 months? (1= staple foods, 2= non-staple foods, 3=household goods, 4= education, 5=health, 6= funerals, 7= travel, 8= agricultural inputs, 9= other)	|__|

J. Agricultural Inputs			
125.	Did you have enough seeds for your main cereal crops last 12 months?	No Yes – *if yes skip to Q127*	NA / did not cultivate cereals – *if NA skip to Q128*
126.	If not, what was the **reason**?	**1=** Could not afford to purchase **2=** Was not available in the market **3=** Both of the above **4=** Other	
127.	What was the main source for the seed that you used? (one answer only)	**1**=from last harvest/ retained seed/carry over 2=purchased 3=provided by NGO 4=provided by government 5= gifts/remittances 6=other	
128.	Did you have enough seeds for your main cash crop?	No Yes – *if yes, skip to Q130*	NA / did not cultivate cash crops - if NA, skip to q130

129.	If not, what was the **reason**?	**1=** Could not afford to purchase **2=** Was not available in the market **3=** Both of the above **4=** Other
130.	Did you have sufficient chemical fertilizer for your main cereal crop?	No Yes – *if yes, skip to Q132* NA / did not cultivate cereals – *if NA, skip to Q132*
131.	If not, what was the **reason**?	**1=** Did NOT want to use fertilizer 2= Preferred to use organic fertilizer (manure) **3=** Could not afford to purchase **4=** It was not available in the market **5=** Both 3 and 4 of the above **6=** Other
132.	Has the household got access to enough water for gardening?	No Yes N/A (no crops)

K. Consumption and food frequency

YESTERDAY, DID ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD CONSUME ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOOD TYPES…:

Food item	***Yes/ No***	***Food item***	***Yes/ No***
133. *Maize/ Maize Meal*	**Yes No**	*Fruits (not wild fruits)*	**Yes No**
Other Cereals (sorghum, millet, rice, etc.)	**Yes No**	*Wild foods (leaves, roots, tubers, fruits, insects…)*	**Yes No**
Bread/ flour	**Yes No**	*Meat (chicken, beef, wild….)*	**Yes No**
Cassava, potatoes	**Yes No**	*Eggs*	**Yes No**
Sugar or sugar products	**Yes No**	*Fish (fresh or dried)*	**Yes No**
Nuts & Pulses (groundnuts, beans etc.)	**Yes No**	*Cooking oil, fats*	**Yes No**
Vegetables	**Yes No**	*Milk*	**Yes No**

L. COPING STRATEGIES

Which of the following Coping Strategies did the household utilise in the period from December 2002 to March 2003?

Consumption Strategies			
134. Has the household borrowed food or money to buy food, or bought food on credit?	No	Yes	
Has the household relied on less preferred foods as substitutes for maize?	No	Yes	
Have the household members regularly reduced the number of meals eaten per day?	No	Yes	
Have HH members regularly skipped entire days without eating due to lack of money or food?	No	Yes	
Have HH members regularly eaten less preferred food as substitute for maize?	No	Yes	
Have HH members regularly eaten meals of vegetables only?	No	Yes	
Eaten unusual types of wild food that are not normally eaten?	No	Yes	
135. Has the HH restricted consumption of adults so that children can eat normally?	No	Yes	N/A
136. Eaten **all** maize green/ fresh from the field? (i.e. nothing left to harvest)	No	Yes	N/A
137. Slaughtered more animals than normal for food?	No	Yes	N/A
Expenditure Strategies			
138. Have you avoided spending on healthcare because you had to buy food?	No	Yes	
139. Has the HH reduced expenditure on education to buy food?	No	Yes	N/A
140. Has the HH reduced expenditure on agricultural and livestock inputs?	No	Yes	N/A
Income Strategies			
141. Has the HH sold more than the usual number of livestock to get food?	No	Yes	N/A
142. Has the HH sold breeding and draft cattle to get food?	No	Yes	N/A

143. Has the HH sold other HH assets to get food?	No	Yes	N/A
144. Has the household had crops or livestock stolen?	No	Yes	N/A
Migration Strategies			
145. Send children away to friends or relatives?	No	Yes	N/A
146. Been forced to temporarily or permanently migrate to find food or work?	No	Yes	

M. HEALTH		
147	Did anyone in the household get sick over the last two weeks?	Yes No – *if no, skip to Q150*
148	If "yes", where did you go for health care? (Multiple answer allowed)	1. Did not seek health care outside household 2. Pharmacy/dispensary (without doctor consultation) 3. Clinic/hospital/village health worker (formal health care) 4. Traditional Healer/Faith 5. Other 99. No one was sick – not applicable
149	If someone was sick and did NOT seek FORMAL health care, what was the MAIN reason?	1. No money to pay for treatment (fees and drugs) 2. No transport, too far, or too expensive to get there 3. Poor quality of service (no drugs/ staff)/lack of confidence 4. Prefer not to go – religious or cultural reasons 5. Illness was minor 6. Other reasons 99 Sought formal health care – Not applicable
150	How many adults (15-60 years) in the household have been ill for more than 3 months during the last 12 months? (Please refer to members that keep getting sick over and over, i.e. chronically ill)	1. Only One 2. Two 3. Three or more 4. None were chronically ill – *skip to question Q152*
151	Is the head of household among those who have been ill for more than 3 months last 12 months?	Yes No
152	How many children under 5 years old in the household have been ill for more than 3 months during the last 12 months? (Please refer to members that keep getting sick over and over, i.e. chronic illness)	1. Only One 2. Two 3. Three or more 4. None are chronically ill
153	How many adults (15-60 years) died in the last 12 months after being ill for more than 3 months?	1. Only One 2. Two 3. Three or more 4. None died – *skip to question Q155*
154	Was the head of household one of the people that died?	Yes No
155	How many children under 5 years old died in the last 12 months after being ill for more than 3 months?	1. Only One 2. Two 3. Three or more 4. No children died

Appendix B: Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee
April 2003 Assessment - Community Interview

Composition of Interview:

- The interview will include village leaders and representatives with no more than 8 people in the group
- The group should comprise at least 50% women

1. District Name_____ **2. District Code |__|__|__|**

3. Ward Name_____ **4. Ward Code |__|__|__|**

5. Village Name _____ **6. Village Code |__|__|** **7. FEZ (ID) |__|__|**

8. Village's Main Livelihood Type: 1. Communal Farmer 2. Old Resettled 3. A1 Resettled (villagised)
4. A2 Resettled (small-scale commercial) 5. Commercial/Paid Farm Worker 6. Mine Worker 7. Other

9.	What is the estimated total village population?	9: Households: |__|__|__| 10: People: |__|__|__|__|

A. Food Supplies and Availability

11. What has been the availability over the past month of the following commodities, either from purchase or own production but excluding food aid? (tick one box below)

Commodity	readily available	occasionally available	Not / rarely available	Most common source (select 1 only): 1 = local shops 4 = own production 2 = GMB 5 = other 3 = local black market
12. Cereal grain				**13.** |___|
14. Maize meal				**15.** |___|
16. Bread/ flour				**17.** |___|
18. Sugar				**19.** |___|
20. Salt				**21.** |___|
22. Vegetables				**23.** |___|
24. Groundnuts				**25.** |___|
26. Beans				**27.** |___|
28. Cooking oil				**29.** |___|

30.	Since the beginning of December, how many GMB deliveries has this village received?	|___| deliveries
31.	How much grain (in metric tons) has been delivered by GMB each month since December to your area?	31. December 2002: |__|__|__|__| **MT** 32. January 2003: |__|__|__|__| **MT** 33. February 2003: |__|__|__|__| **MT** 34. March 2003: |__|__|__|__| **MT**
35.	How many households on average were able to purchase GMB maize at each delivery?	|__|__|__| households
36.	Were the deliveries from the GMB adequate for this village?	**0 = No 1 = Yes**
37.	Is food aid (general rations) being provided in this village?	**0 = No 1 = Yes**
38.	If yes, for how many months has food aid been provided in this village?	|__|__| months
39.	Approximately what percentage of the village population are receiving food aid?	|__|__| **%**

B. MARKETS & PRICES

Indicate the current purchasing prices for maize and wheat from GMB and local market sources:

40.	MAIZE: GMB, 50kg bag	**Z$**|__|__|__|__|__|
41.	MAIZE: GMB, 20kg bucket	**Z$**|__|__|__|__|__|
42.	MAIZE: Local markets, 50kg bag	**Z$**|__|__|__|__|__|

43.	MAIZE: Local markets, 20kg bucket	**Z$**|__|__|__|__|__|
	Livestock – indicate the current average selling price of the following animals:	
44.	Cattle (average sized bull)	**Z$**|__|__|__|__|__|
45.	Goat	**Z$**|__|__|__|__|__|
46.	Chicken	**Z$**|__|__|__|__|__|
47.	Donkey	**Z$**|__|__|__|__|__|
48.	Compared to last year, has there been any change in animal deaths over the last three months?	1 = increase 2 = decrease 3= no change
49.	What is the main cause of death? (Tick one)	1 = disease 2 = drought 3 = slaughter for consumption or sale 4 = other
	Casual Labour	
50.	What is the average wage rate for agricultural labor per day at the moment in the district?	**Z$**|__|__|__|__|
51.	Do you expect agricultural labouring opportunities to change next year?	1 = increase 2 = decrease 3= no change

C. Education, Health Water and Sanitation		
52.	Did any children drop out of school in the last year?	**0 = No 1 = Yes**
53.	If **YES,** which group had the most drop-outs?	**1 =** Girls in Primary School **2 =** Girls in Secondary School **3 =** Boys in Primary School **4 =** Boys in Secondary School
54.	Were orphaned children more or less likely to drop out than other children?	**1 =** More likely **2 =** Less likely **3 =** No difference
55.	What is the main source of drinking water for this village?	**1 =** Shallow well **2 =** Deep open well **3 =** Protected well **4 =** Hand pump **5 =** Tap **6 =** River/ stream **7 =** Other
56.	How long does it take an average household to fetch water from your main source?	**1 =** Less than 30 minutes **2 =** 30 minutes to 1 hour **3 =** 1 hour to 2 hours **4 =** more than 2 hours
57.	What facilities are available to care for the HIV/AIDS infected in the village? *Mark each available facility:* ***0 = No, 1 = Yes***	Home-based care programmes |__| Voluntary counselling and testing |__| General health services |__|

D. COPING STRATEGIES			
58.	If maize is not available, what are people mainly eating instead? (Rank the main substitutes from 1 to 5)		**1:** Other Cereals |__| **2 =** Bread/ flour |__| **3 =** Vegetables Only |__| **4 =** Wild Foods (fruit, leaves, roots, insects) |__| **5 =** Others |__|
59.	Has there been an increase in any of the following activities in this area over the last year?	Prostitution 0 = No 1 = Yes Gold Panning 0 = No 1 = Yes Theft 0 = No 1 = Yes Early Marriage of Children 0 = No 1 = Yes	
60.	Compared to last year, has the migration of people out of this village been higher or lower than normal?		**1 =** Higher than Normal **2 =** Lower than Normal **3 =** No change

61.	Overall, which types of people do you think are the most vulnerable to food insecurity? *(Tick all relevant groups)*	Widows/ Female-headed HHs |__| Child-Headed HHs |__| Elderly-Headed HHs |__| Chronically ill |__| Disabled |__| Ex-commercial farm workers |__| Young children |__| People with no income, assets or inputs |__| Other (go to Q?) |__|
62.	If "other", specify the type of group:	_____

Appendix C: Estimating the Contribution of each Income Source to Food Security

1. Framework for Calculating the Food Gap
April 2003 ZimVAC Assessment

Definition of "Food Aid Needs"

Needs must be defined not only based on physical energy requirements, but also on acceptable costs that can be incurred by households in meeting those requirements on their own.

Minimum HH cereal requirements will be calculated based on the demographic breakdown within the household and energy requirements by age and gender (using 1997 WFP/ UNHCR Guidelines). Cereal requirements will be set at the equivalent of 70% of minimum total energy requirements. This will be converted into kgs of cereal for easy comparison with data on food access collected from the households.

Food aid needs will be determined largely on a "life-saving" basis, but all costs in terms of livelihoods, future productivity and human rights involved in accessing food will be clearly stated. (E.g. if a household can access food through withdrawing a child from school and getting them to work, then technically they are "food secure" and do not require "life-saving" food aid. However, the ZimVAC will clearly recommend either that additional food aid is provided to prevent households engaging in such strategies for accessing food, or that other interventions are undertaken for the same end.)

1. <u>Sources of Food 2002-03</u>

Calculate the percentage of minimum cereal needs accessed from each source (production, direct sources, food aid, purchases) by livelihood zone, or summarise by sector and province.

- HH data on production to be cross-checked with secondary data on production
- HH data on food aid to be cross-checked with WFP/ NGOs data

2. <u>Sources of Income and Potential Purchasing Power</u>

Income ordinarily determines the amount of food purchasable, however due to the limited availability of food in Zimbabwe, income last year may not necessarily be strongly related to the actual amount of food purchased. Quantification of income sources is possible from the household questionnaire, and by relating this to cereal prices it will be possible to estimate how much food could have been accessed had it been available. This can be cross-checked with households' own estimates of what they could have bought had food been readily available at GMB/ parallel market prices.

<u>Quantification of Income, and Proportions from Each Source</u>

Non-Seasonal Sources – Formal Labour; Gifts and Remittances; Off-Farm Casual Labour; Petty Trade and Self-Employment; Public Works; Gold-Panning (data provided for the last 4 months):

Take the nominal (Z$) value of income for each source and divide by the parallel market price of maize for that period to get the maize equivalent income for that period. To extrapolate for the full year, the sources are further divided into those assumed to be affected/ not affected by inflation.

- Sources affected by inflation (i.e. nominal income remains largely unchanged in spite of price changes): Formal labour, gifts and remittances, Public Works, gold panning: Nominal income for December to March is divided by the price of parallel market maize for April to July and August to November to get maize equivalent income for those periods. MEI for all 3 periods is added to give the total for the year.
- Sources not affected by inflation (i.e. nominal income changes roughly in line with inflation): Petty Trade: assume the same MEI for the other 4-month periods as for December to March.

Seasonal Income Sources – Cash Crop Sales, Livestock Sales, On-farm and Off-Farm Casual Labour, Vegetable Sales:

Calculate the MEI of each source by dividing the nominal income by the average price of parallel market maize during the season in which that income was earned.

Total the MEI from all sources, and calculate the proportion of total purchasing power coming from each source.

As a rule of thumb, assume that roughly 80% of income was spent on maize. Compare the derived maize equivalent income with actual quantities of maize purchased (Qs 85-86) Cross-check this with HH's own estimates of what they could have purchased if food had been readily available (Qs 91-92) to assess the relative extent of availability and access problems in food insecurity.

3. Likely Access to Food 2003-04

Calculate the likely amount of food to be accessed through various sources and compare this to minimum cereal requirements. Any gap remaining will constitute food aid needs.

Cereal Production
Use HH predictions for expected cereal harvest, cross-checked with the most up to date secondary data from the Crop Forecasting Committee and other sources. Assume that all cereal production will be available for consumption, i.e. assume no cereal sales at HH level unless minimum food needs have been met.

Direct Sources of Food
On-farm Casual Labour: using the HH data on this source last year, calculate a ratio between production and levels of on-farm labour (elasticity of demand for labour, i.e. an X% increase in production leads to a Y% change in labour employment). Using this ratio, estimate the likely change in quantity of food accessible from on-farm labour based on the change in production[1].
Off-farm casual labour: no strong basis for estimating likely change, therefore assume same levels as last year
Gifts and remittances: no strong basis for estimating likely change, therefore assume same levels as last year

Food Aid and Supplementary Feeding: to be left out of calculations; assume no food aid.

Food Purchases
Purchasing power is to be determined through income sources (see below). Scenarios for purchases will then have to be developed based on availability considerations, and prices.

Income Sources
An estimate of total income (or maize purchasing power) for next year will be derived from estimates for each source, calculated as follows:

Cash crop sales:
(a) Grain sales: no estimates will be made regarding grain sales. If a household produces more grain than it requires for it's own consumption, then that household is already considered food secure; (b) Non-food crop sales: collect secondary data on prices of cotton, tobacco, etc., and multiply first by households' estimates of production, and then by the estimated rate of return for that crop (i.e. the profit margin, so that the need to pay for next year's inputs or to repay loans for this year's inputs are taken into consideration).

Livestock sales:
Set a minimum threshold for acceptable levels of de-stocking (e.g. households can sell all cattle as necessary until a minimum of 5 are remaining, or all goats until 3 are remaining). This minimum should be constant across the country and used for determination of strict food aid needs.

Assume households can sell livestock until the minimum threshold is met. Calculate the MEI of those potential sales based on last year's mid-year average livestock/ maize terms of trade.

On-farm casual labour:
Using the same ratio referred to above in relation to labour as a source of food, estimate the likely change in quantity of cash accessible from on-farm labour this year based on the change in production. Calculate the MEI of this using last year's average labour/ maize terms of trade or food payment rate.

[1] N.B. The relationship identified from the household survey results was that a 100% increase in production was related to a 20% increase in earnings from casual labour.

Off-farm casual labour, vegetable sales and petty trade:
We have no solid basis for determining how these will change next year, but we know that payments/ income tend to change in line with inflation. Therefore we assume that the MEI this year from each source will be the same as last year.

Formal employment, gifts and remittances, gold panning:
We have no solid basis for determining how these will change next year, but we know that payments/ income tends to lag behind inflation. Therefore we assume that the same nominal income will be earned, but we devalue it by an estimate of the likely mid-year inflation rate.

Add up total MEI from all sources. Assume that 80% will actually be used for cereal purchases (with the remaining 20% being spent on other foods, non-food items, education, health, etc.). Add this to other projected sources of food to give an estimate of total food access for 2003-04. Compare with HH food requirements to calculate food surplus/ deficit. Deficits will be converted into a percentage of minimum household cereal requirements.

Classification of Households for Emergency Food Aid

For the purpose of emergency food aid targeting, it is recognized that it will not be feasible to re-target every month, and continuously add new beneficiaries to registration lists. Quarterly re-targeting is considered most feasible, therefore households will be categorized by the size of their deficit or surplus as follows:

- Surplus or no deficit: Food Secure (no food aid)
- Deficit of <12.5%: Food Secure (no food aid; it would be impractical to provide 6 weeks food aid)
- Deficit of 12.5% - 37.5%: 25% Deficit (requires 3 months of food aid)
- Deficit of 37.5% - 62.5%: 50% Deficit (requires 6 months of food aid)
- Deficit of 62.5% - 87.5%: 75% Deficit (requires 9 months of food aid)
- Deficit of >87.5%: 100% Deficit (requires 12 months of food aid)

2. METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Sampling and analysis was done at the food economy zone (FEZ). Analysis was them extrapolated to the district by using the overlay of the 2002 Census population by ward and the FEZ.

The food security status of each surveyed household was calculated based on the assumption that:

HCG = (Pr + DS + PP) / /HHreq year * 100 where HFG is the HH year cereal gap
Pr is the cereal production available forHH consumption Apr/03 thru Mar/04
DS is the direct sources of cereal
PP is the potential purchase from all income sources
HHreq year is the HH's yearly cereal requirement

The result should give an indication of the percentage household's cereal requirement to be met. The result was them subtracted by 100 to give the percentage shortage of yearly cereal requirements. The shortage was recoded into five time frames as:

-12.5 thru Highest = No cereal shortages (HH is Food Secure)
-37.5 thru -12.5 = 25% cereal requirements will not be met (3 months food insecure)
-62.5 thru -37.5 = 50% of cereal requirements will not be met (6 months food insecure)
-87.5 thru -62.5 = 75% of cereal requirements will not be met (9 months food insecure)
-105 thru -87.5 = 100% cereal requirements will not be met (12 months food insecure)

It is worthy to call attention to the fact that recoding into time periods did not account for 'extreme' cases. An buffer value of 12.5% was given to each time period.

Calculation of household's yearly cereal requirement

The calculations of household's yearly cereal requirement was based on the energy requirement for emergency affected populations in developing countries from based on researches from WHO Technical report series No 724.

0-4 years – 1290 Kcal per day
5-14 years – 2210 Kcal per day
15-19 years – male: 2700 kcal per day; female 2120 kcal per day
20 – 59 years - male: 2460 kcal per day; female 1990 kcal per day
60+ - 1890 kcal per day

The daily ration for each member of the household was multiplied by 0.70 to give the cereal energy requirement. This is due to the fact that it is understood that 30% of the dietary requirements of rural populations in Zimbabwe is obtained through other commodities, such as pulses, fruits, vegetables, meat etc. The energy requirement was divided by the maize energy equivalent to result in kgs needed. The kgs required per day was multiplied by 365 and summed.

Calculation of Production

Production was calculated as:

(MP-MC) + (MiP – MiC) + (SP) + (SwP * 0.32) where

MP is maize produced in kg
MC is maize already consumed in kgs
MiP is millet produced in kg
MiC is millet already consumed in kgs
SP is sorghum produced
SWP is sweet potatoes produced in kgs

Calculation of direct source of cereal

Households were asked about the quantities earned of cereals by means of off-farm casual labour, on-farm casual labour, gifts and remittances and others for the consumption year of Apr 2002 – Mar 2003.
A relationship between on-farm casual labour and households production was calculated as 5 as 1 by food economy zone (FEZ). This means that a 5% increase in production will result in a 1% increase in casual labour When extrapolating to this coming year, casual labour from last year was modified conform this year's production.

Calculation of Potential Purchase

Potential purchase was calculated by looking at the income earned during the last consumption year and extrapolating it to this consumption year.

Income from 'non-seasonal sources' were asked for the last 4 months and them multiplied by 3.
Income from 'seasonal sources' were asked for the last 12 months
Income from on-farm casual labour was calculated as the cereal from direct sources (see above)
Income from sale of livestock was calculated as 25% of all livestock being sold given that a minimum size of 5 cattle and 3 goats is maintained
45% of the income from cash crop sales was though to be used to pay loans, agricultural inputs and labour. Thus only 55% of all income from cash crops were accounted.
A maximum of 80% of the sum of all income sources was thought be be spend on the purchase of cereal.
The potential income was them divided by the market price of maize

Appendix D: Sampling Methodology and Sampling Scheme at Village Level

A two stage multisampling scheme was used by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) to draw out the 150 sample sites in the country. The sampling methodology used for the survey is within the CSO national household survey and hence produced a representative sample, with the main sampling principle being using the August 2002, Census results and Enumeration areas (Eas) developed then as the basis of sampling. The sample was drawn proportionate to the population distribution in the country, with the sites being determined

a) Proportionate to population by province
b) Proportionate to population by farming sector (communal, resettlement, commercial farming areas, small scale commercial areas)
c) EAS being randomly sampled across the country and within provinces and sectors
d) Rationalization of sites being done to ensure adequate coverage of the livelihood zones

A. Proportional Sampling of EAS by Province

In the sampling the rural population distribution was considered and the proportions calculated. This determined the number of sites per province, of which considering the time available for the survey and the resources the sites were distributed as indicated on Table 1 below.

Province	Proportion	EAS/Province
Manicaland	0.173	26
Mash Central	0.110	17
Mash East	0.124	19
Mash West	0.135	20
Masvingo	0.146	22
Mat North	0.077	12
Mat South	0.072	11
Midlands	0.162	24
Total	**1.000**	**150**

B. Number of EAS by Sector by Province

The number of sites per sector were determined by looking at the proportion of the population by sector in each province, giving the number of sites per sector and by province as indicated on Table 2 below.

Table 2: Proportional Sampling of Enumeration Areas by Province by Sector

Province	Rural Population August 2002	Communal Sites	Commercial Farming Area Sites	Small Scale Commercial Area Sites	Old Resettlement Sites	Total Sites	No. of Food Economy Zones
Manicaland	1,325,046	21	2	0	3	26	8
Mash Central	904,760	12	3	0	1	17	4
Mash East	1,004,146	15	2	1	1	19	4
Mash West	902,190	11	6	1	3	20	6
Mat North	601,987	19	1	0	1	22	8
Mat South	586,733	10	1	0	1	12	4
Midlands	1,121,539	10	1	0	0	11	5
Masvingo	1,194,926	19	1	1	3	24	4
Zimbabwe	**7,641,327**	**116**	**17**	**3**	**14**	**150**	

C. Selection of the EAS within the province

A computer program at CSO was used to randomly pick the EAS (An EAS is an area within a ward with 80 to 120 households and could be a village within a ward or could cut across two villages or a village can be two EAS depending on population density). The table shown below was then the basis of the sample. The names of the provinces, districts and wards to be sampled were then derived using the code book from CSO and the ward data updated from the rezoning exercise.

Table 3: Part of the CSO Selected EAS by Province

Observation	Province Code	District Code	Ward No.	Sector Code	EA Code	Stratum	Strata Sample	Households 2002
1	1	101	3	1	70	11	21	121
2	1	101	11	1	80	11	21	139
23	1	106	23	3	30	12	2	115
35	2	205	14	1	160	21	12	100
48	3	305	4	1	110	31	15	97
60	3	308	14	3	50	32	2	64
84	5	501	6	1	60	51	19	117
99	5	506	10	1	30	51	19	92
114	6	601	14	3	90	62	1	94
147	8	802	18	5	50	83	1	149
150	8	806	13	4	30	84	3	233

D. Distribution and Names of Wards Selected

Table 4: List of Sampled Sites by Food Economy and District

Province	District	Farming Sector	Ward Name	Livelihood Zone	Ward No.	FEZ Code	Site Code
Manicaland	Buhera	Save CL	Chimombe/Chiweshe	Central and N. Semi-Intensive	11	29	102
Manicaland	Buhera	Save CL	Chikuwa	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	19	27	100
Manicaland	Buhera	Save CL	Mushumba East	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	25	27	103
Manicaland	Buhera	Save CL	Garamwera	Central and N. Semi-Intensive	3	29	101
Manicaland	Chimanimani	Mutambara CL	Mhandarume	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	2	27	104
Manicaland	Chimanimani	Muwushu CL	Changazi	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	20	27	105
Manicaland	Chipinge	Ndowoyo CL	Gumira	Chipinge Save Valley/E. Chiredzi	22	12	110
Manicaland	Chipinge	Ndowoyo CL	Mbuyanehanda	Chipinge Save Valley/E. Chiredzi	27	12	109
Manicaland	Chipinge	Ndowoyo CL	Mutandahwe	Ndowoyo	29	11	108
Manicaland	Chipinge	LSCA Resettl A2	Middle Sabi	Irrigated Fruit/Sugar Farming	5	18	107
Manicaland	Chipinge	LSCA Resettl A2	Chipinge ICA	Eastern Highlands Commercial	8	34	106
Manicaland	Makoni	Makoni CL	Rusununguko	Eastern Highlands Prime Communal	20	33	111
Manicaland	Makoni	Tanda CL	Tanda	Greater Mudzi	3	30	114
Manicaland	Makoni	Resettl Old	Mutanda	Eastern Highlands Commercial	31	34	115
Manicaland	Makoni	LSCA Resettl A2	Headlands LSCFA	Mashonaland Commercial	6	32	112
Manicaland	Makoni	Resettl Old	Inyati Resettlement	Highveld Prime Communal	8	32	113
Manicaland	Mutare	Zimunya CL	Chishakwe	Eastern Highlands Prime Communal	15	33	116
Manicaland	Mutare	Chinyauwera CL	Chitora	Eastern Highlands Prime Communal	21	33	117
Manicaland	Mutare	Dora CL	Dora	Eastern Highlands Prime Communal	5	33	118
Manicaland	Mutasa	Holdenby CL	Chikomba	Eastern Highlands Prime Communal	1	33	200
Manicaland	Mutasa	Manyika CL	Rutungagore	Eastern Highlands Prime Communal	14	33	202
Manicaland	Mutasa	LSCA Resettl A2	Old Mutare	Eastern Highlands Commercial	23	34	119
Manicaland	Mutasa	Manga CL	Samanga B	Eastern Highlands Prime Communal	7	33	201
Manicaland	Nyanga	LSCA Resettl A2	Nyajezi	Eastern Highlands Commercial	30		203
Manicaland	Nyanga	Nyamaropa CL	Nyamubarawanda	Eastern Highlands Prime Communal	13	33	204

Province	District	Farming Sector	Ward Name	Livelihood Zone	Ward No.	FEZ Code	Site Code
Manicaland	Nyanga	Inyanga North CL	Shungu	Greater Mudzi	2	30	205
Mash. Central	Bindura	Musana CL	Guwa	Highveld Prime Communal	18	31	207
Mash. Central	Bindura	LSCA Resettl A2	6	Mashonaland Commercial	6	32	206
Mash. Central	Centenary	LSCA Resettl A2	12	Mashonaland Commercial	12	32	209
Mash. Central	Centenary	Muzarabani CL	4	Northern Zambezi Valley	4	23	208
Mash. Central	Guruve	Bakasa CL	Negomo	Mashonaland Commercial	14	32	211
Mash. Central	Guruve	Guruve CL	Bepura 2	Highveld Prime Communal	25	31	212
Mash. Central	Guruve	Dande CL	Matsiwo	Northern Zambezi Valley	5	23	210
Mash. Central	Mazowe	Chiweshe CL	Chiwororo	Highveld Prime Communal	11	31	214
Mash. Central	Mazowe	Resettl A1	26	Mashonaland Commercial	26	32	215
Mash. Central	Mazowe	Chiweshe CL	Nehanda	Highveld Prime Communal	7	31	213
Mash. Central	Mt. Darwin	Kandeya CL	Karanda	Highveld Prime Communal	14	31	217
Mash. Central	Mt. Darwin	Mukumbura CL	Mukumbura	Northern Zambezi Valley	2	23	216
Mash. Central	Mt. Darwin	Kandeya CL	Nembire	Central and N. Semi-Intensive	7	29	218
Mash. Central	Rushinga	Chimanda CL	Rusambo	Greater Mudzi	17	30	220
Mash. Central	Rushinga	Chimanda CL	3	Greater Mudzi	3	30	219
Mash. Central	Shamva	Bushu Cl	Gono	Highveld Prime Communal	11	31	221
Mash. East	Chikomba	Save North CL	30	Central and N. Semi-Intensive	30		223
Mash. East	Chikomba	Nharira CL	Nyamatsanga	Central and N. Semi-Intensive	21	29	222
Mash. East	Goromonzi	Chikwaka CL	Gutu	Highveld Prime Communal	11	31	224
Mash. East	Marondera	LSCA Resettl A2	Marondera North I.C.A.	Mashonaland Commercial	1	32	225
Mash. East	Marondera	Chiota CL	15	Highveld Prime Communal	15	31	226
Mash. East	Marondera	Resettl A1	8	Mashonaland Commercial	8	32	227
Mash. East	Mudzi	Mudzi CL	Masarakufa	Greater Mudzi	11	30	229
Mash. East	Mudzi	Ngarwe CL	Mukota B	Greater Mudzi	4	30	228
Mash. East	Murehwa	Mangwende CL	Kadzere	Highveld Prime Communal	13	31	231
Mash. East	Murehwa	Mangwende CL	Cheunje	Highveld Prime Communal	2	31	232
Mash. East	Murehwa	Resettl A1	Macheke Virginia	Mashonaland Commercial	25	32	230
Mash. East	Mutoko	Mutoko CL	Nyamhanza B	Greater Mudzi	18	30	234
Mash. East	Mutoko	Mutoko CL	Kabasa A	Central and N. Semi-Intensive	7	30	233
Mash. East	Seke	LSCA Resettl A2	Beatrice ICA	Mashonaland Commercial	14	32	236
Mash. East	Seke	Seke CL	Mutiusinazita	Highveld Prime Communal	4	31	235
Mash. East	UMP	Pfungwe CL	Chonze I	Greater Mudzi	13	30	237
Mash. East	UMP	Uzumba CL	Chigwarada	Central and N. Semi-Intensive	6	29	238
Mash. East	Wedza	Resettl A1	Wedza West	Mashonaland Commercial	1	32	240
Mash. East	Wedza	Wedza CL	Goto	Highveld Prime Communal	8	31	239
Mash. West	Chegutu	LSCA Resettl A2	11	Mashonaland Commercial	11	32	242
Mash. West	Chegutu	Mhondoro CL	Rwiizi	Highveld Prime Communal	5	31	241
Mash. West	Hurungwe	Hurungwe CL	10	Highveld Prime Communal	10	31	248
Mash. West	Hurungwe	Hurungwe CL	13	Central and N. Semi-Intensive	13	29	247
Mash. West	Hurungwe	Hurungwe CL	16	Central and N. Semi-Intensive	16	29	245
Mash. West	Hurungwe	LSCA Resettl A2	Karoi South ICA	Mashonaland Commercial	3	32	244
Mash. West	Hurungwe	LSCA Resettl A2	4	Mashonaland Commercial	4	32	243
Mash. West	Hurungwe	Mukwichi CL	9	Central and N. Semi-Intensive	9	29	246
Mash. West	Kadoma	Ngezi CL	1	Highveld Prime Communal	1	31	253
Mash. West	Kadoma	LSCA Resettl A2	10	Cattle and Game Ranching	10	17	252
Mash. West	Kadoma	LSCA Resettl A2	15	Cattle and Game Ranching	15	17	250
Mash. West	Kadoma	Resettl Old	Muzvezve II Resettl	Highveld Prime Communal	16		249
Mash. West	Kadoma	Sanyati CL	23	Lusulu N. Lupane S. Gokwe	23	24	251
Mash. West	Kariba	Omay CL	Musamba Karuma A	Siabuwa-Nebiri.. Low Cotton	5	10	254
Mash. West	Makonde	LSCA Resettl A2	1	Mashonaland Commercial	1	32	255

Province	District	Farming Sector	Ward Name	Livelihood Zone	Ward No.	FEZ Code	Site Code
Mash. West	Makonde	LSCA Resettl A2	8	Mashonaland Commercial	8	32	256
Mash. West	Zvimba	Zvimba CL	Nyamangara	Highveld Prime Communal	1	31	259
Mash. West	Zvimba	CHIRAU CL	Chivanje	Highveld Prime Communal	11	31	263
Mash. West	Zvimba	LSCA Resettl A2	14	Mashonaland Commercial	14	32	257
Mash. West	Zvimba	LSCA Resettl A2	18	Mashonaland Commercial	18	32	258
Mash. West	Zvimba	LSCA Resettl A2	20	Mashonaland Commercial	20	32	260
Mash. West	Zvimba	LSCA Resettl A2	21	Mashonaland Commercial	21	32	261
Mash. West	Zvimba	LSCA Resettl A2	26	Mashonaland Commercial	26	32	262
Masvingo	Bikita	Bikita CL	Nyarushiri	Gr. Zim.-Bikita Semi-Intensive	13	28	266
Masvingo	Bikita	Bikita CL	Chirorwe	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	20	27	265
Masvingo	Bikita	Bikita CL	Matsvange	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	5	27	264
Masvingo	Chiredzi	Sengwe CL	Xini/Maose	Beitbridge Lowveld	15	14	270
Masvingo	Chiredzi	LSCA Resettl A2	Lundi/Tokwe	Cattle and Game Ranching	16	17	267
Masvingo	Chiredzi	LSCA Resettl A2	Triangle Estates	Irrigated Fruit/Sugar Farming	18	18	271
Masvingo	Chiredzi	LSCA Resettl A2	Mkwasine	Irrigated Fruit/Sugar Farming	21	18	268
Masvingo	Chiredzi	Matibi II CL	Chechingwe	Chipinge Save Valley/E. Chiredzi	7	12	269
Masvingo	Chivi	Chivi CL	Chitenderano	Mwenezi.. and Central Chivi	11	15	1
Masvingo	Chivi	Chivi CL	Mukamba	Mwenezi.. and Central Chivi	21	15	2
Masvingo	Chivi	Chivi CL	Neruvanga	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	28	27	3
Masvingo	Gutu	Gutu CL	Makudo/Chinyika	Central and N. Semi-Intensive	10	29	5
Masvingo	Gutu	Gutu CL	Kubiku	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	16	27	6
Masvingo	Gutu	SSCA	Dewure SSCFA	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	20	27	7
Masvingo	Gutu	Chikwanda CL	Chikwanda/Mazare	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	27	27	4
Masvingo	Masvingo	Masvingo CL	Shumba North	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	17	27	10
Masvingo	Masvingo	Zimutu CL	Zimuto/Mushavi	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	2	27	8
Masvingo	Masvingo	Nyajena CL	Nyikavanhu	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	29	27	9
Masvingo	Mwenezi	LSCA Resettl A2	LSCFA	Cattle and Game Ranching	13	17	11
Masvingo	Mwenezi	MATIBI I CL	Chizumba/Mashava	Mwenezi.. and Central Chivi	7	15	12
Masvingo	Zaka	Ndanga CL	Tasungana	Gr. Zim.-Bikita Semi-Intensive	12	28	14
Masvingo	Zaka	Ndanga CL	Zibwowa	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	20	27	16
Masvingo	Zaka	Ndanga CL	Bota South	Masvingo-Mutare Middleveld	28	27	15
Masvingo	Zaka	Ndanga CL	Mutimwi	Gr. Zim.-Bikita Semi-Intensive	4	28	13
Mat. North	Binga	Manjolo CL	Saba-Lubanda	Poor Resource Kariba Valley	13	19	19
Mat. North	Binga	Manjolo CL	Kabuba	Lusulu..Communal	17	24	20
Mat. North	Binga	Siabuwa CL	Nabusengwa	Siabuwa-Nebiri.. Low Cotton	2	10	17
Mat. North	Binga	Busi CL	Sinamagonde	Lusulu..Communal	21	24	21
Mat. North	Binga	Manjolo CL	Sikalenge	Poor Resource Kariba Valley	6	19	18
Mat. North	Bubi	LSCA Resettl A2	Bubi ICA	Cattle and Game Ranching	1	17	22
Mat. North	Hwange	Hwange CL	Simangani	Poor Resource Kariba Valley	10	19	25
Mat. North	Hwange	Hwange CL	Makwandara	Kariangwe-Jambezi	14	20	23
Mat. North	Hwange	Hwange CL	Chidobe	Kariangwe-Jambezi	2	20	24
Mat. North	Lupane	Lupane CL	Matshiya	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld	15	25	28
Mat. North	Lupane	Lupane CL	Lupanda	Western Kalahari Sandveld	22	16	27
Mat. North	Lupane	Lupane CL	Sobendle	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld	8	25	26
Mat. North	Nkayi	Nkayi CL	Sikhobokhobo	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld	12	25	30
Mat. North	Nkayi	Nkayi CL	Malindi	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld	19	25	31
Mat. North	Nkayi	Nkayi CL	Siphunyuka	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld	25	25	32
Mat. North	Nkayi	Nkayi CL	Ngomambi South	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld	5	25	29
Mat. North	Tsholotsho	Tsholotsho CL	10	Western Kalahari Sandveld	10	16	34
Mat. North	Tsholotsho	Tsholotsho CL	15	Western Kalahari Sandveld	15	16	35
Mat. North	Tsholotsho	Tsholotsho CL	6	Western Kalahari Sandveld	6	16	33

Province	District	Farming Sector	Ward Name	Livelihood Zone	Ward No.	FEZ Code	Site Code
Mat. North	Umguza	LSCA Resettl A2	2	Matabeleland Mid-/Highveld	2	26	37
Mat. North	Umguza	LSCA Resettl A2	8	Cattle and Game Ranching	8	17	36
Mat. South	Beitbridge	Siyoka CL	Siyoka 1	Beitbridge Lowveld	12	14	39
Mat. South	Beitbridge	LSCA Resettl A2	Limpopo I.C.A.	Cattle and Game Ranching	14	17	40
Mat. South	Beitbridge	Mtetengwe CL	Mtetengwe 1	Beitbridge Lowveld	4	14	38
Mat. South	Bulilimamangwe North	Nata CL	Mbezu	Western Kalahari Sandveld	3	16	42
Mat. South	Bulilimamangwe North	SSCA	Somnene SSCA	Western Kalahari Sandveld	18	16	41
Mat. South	Gwanda	Matshetshe CL	Matshetshe	Matabeleland Mid-/Highveld	1	26	45
Mat. South	Gwanda	Gwaranyemba CL	Gwaranyemba	Beitbridge Lowveld	13	14	43
Mat. South	Gwanda	Dibilishaba CL	Hwali	Beitbridge Lowveld	20	14	44
Mat. South	Insiza	LSCA Resettl A2	17	Cattle and Game Ranching	17	17	46
Mat. South	Matobo	Semukwe CL	Sontala	Beitbridge Lowveld	12	14	47
Mat. South	Matobo	Mbongolo CL	Dzembe	Beitbridge Lowveld	2	14	48
Mat. South	Umzingwane	Mzinyatini CL	Mawabeni	Matabeleland Mid-/Highveld	5	26	49
Midlands	Gokwe North	Chireya/Chirisa CL	Chireya 1	Greater N. Gokwe High Cotton	4	22	52
Midlands	Gokwe North	Chireya/Chirisa CL	Chireya III	Greater N. Gokwe High Cotton	9	22	50
Midlands	Gokwe North	Sebungwe CL	Nembudziya III	Lusulu N. Lupane S. Gokwe	15	24	51
Midlands	Gokwe South	Gokwe South CL	Njelele I	Lusulu N. Lupane S. Gokwe	16	24	54
Midlands	Gokwe South	Gokwe South CL	Chisina III	Lusulu N. Lupane S. Gokwe	25	24	55
Midlands	Gokwe South	Gokwe South CL	Ngomeni	Lusulu N. Lupane S. Gokwe	5	24	53
Midlands	Gokwe South	GOKWE CL	Nemangwe V	Greater N. Gokwe High Cotton	9	22	56
Midlands	Gweru	LSCA Resettl A2	Gweru East ICA	Cattle and Game Ranching	14	17	57
Midlands	Kwekwe	Silobela CL	Inhlangano	Eastern Kalahari Sandveld	28	25	58
Midlands	Kwekwe	Zhombe CL	Gwesela West	Lusulu N. Lupane S. Gokwe	9	24	59
Midlands	Mberengwa	Mberengwa CL	Ngungumbane	Mwenezi.. and Central Chivi	20	15	60

E. Sampling at Village or EA area

Selecting the Enumeration Areas

The teams will be given a list of Enumeration Areas (EAs) that they should visit during the fieldwork. The EAs will be selected thru a random sampling technique that will take into account the:

- Livelihood Zones (LZ) boundaries – EAs will be selected within LZ proportionally to the LZ population. The most populated LZs will have the largest amount of EAs selected.
- Province Boundaries – to ensure that provincial statements can be derived from this assessment, the random sampling will take into account the provincial boundaries within the LZ. Once again, the number of EAs selected within the overlap of a province and a LZ will depend upon the distribution of the population of a given LZ between the provinces.
- Sectors – in order to allow a deeper understanding of the vulnerability status of the different rural sectors of Zimbabwe, the sampling will cover the A1, A2, Old Resettled and Old Commercial Farm Workers.

Selecting the villages

Unfortunately, the teams won't receive a list of villages to visit within an EA as the distribution of villages within EAs is not readily available. The teams are expected to randomly select the village(s) to be surveyed once they are in the respective EA. The selection of village(s) within a EA should be a rapid and easy exercise where

- Identify and List all the Villages that fall within the EA: The team arrive in the District Office or another relevant administrative section. There they will identify and list all the villages that fall completely or partially within the selected EA.
- Each village will be given a ordinal number (i.e 1, 2, 3…)
- A sample of TWO villages will be drawn from this list using a 'random list' that will be handed to the team leaders.
    - The first selected village will be the village that will be surveyed.
    - The second selected village will be the "emergency village": In case any major problems occur in the first selected village – e.g. funeral, village with very few households – the second selected village will act as an "emergency village" and will be visited once the first selected village present major problems.

Major problems that can be met in sampling the village

Given that our sample size per day is 16 household interviews, the best-case scenario would be to interview ALL the 16 households within the same village. However, as it was said above, major problems can avoid that the village is completely or partially surveyed. What do we do when this happens?

- Village too small
    - *If a village has exactly 16 or more HHs,*
      The team is expect to carry out ALL their 16 HHs interview in the first chosen village.
    - *If a village has less than 16 HHs,*
      The team is expected to survey all the HHs from the first chosen village (without sampling) and carry out the Focus Group Discussion in the first chosen village. The difference between the number of HHs surveyed and our minimal sample of 16 will be surveyed in the "emergency village" (second village randomly selected in the EAs)

- Funerals
    - If there is a funeral in the first chosen village, the group may assess the possibilities to carry out the survey in the first chosen village.
    - If the situation allows the team to survey HHs and carry out the Focal Group Discussion in the first chosen village, the survey will occur
    - If the situation doesn't allow the team to carry out a Random Selection of HHs (per example, there are only 2 HHs available), the village should be dropped out and the team should go to the "emergency village"

If the team finds any major problems while surveying the first selected village, it is the responsibility of the team to assess the situation. If the random sampling of HHs would be biased by the problem, it is preferable that the team

leaves the first selected village and take the “emergency village”. If the village has less than 16 HHs, don’t do random sampling and survey ALL the HHs.

Selection of the 16 Households in the selected village

There are two approaches that can be potentially used during this assessment: Random selection of households using village listing and transect.

1. Village listing

This approach is characterized by the random selection of households using an existent list of households per village. The household are selected using a random list of numbers.

The main pros of this approach are:

- Random with equal probabilities – more scientifically accepted
- Enumerator doesn’t have any power of decision over sampling procedure
- Enumerator ‘forced’ to find the households selected
- Fast to select household
- Not walking without destiny

The main cons of this approach are:

- Difficult and time consuming if list is not accurate or available
- Unreliable if inaccurate or out-dated: most recent migrations not accounted
- Respects administrative or traditional villages Rather than spatial villages (mixed villages might be differentiated by ‘village headman’ while sharing same stress indicators

2. ***Transect***

The transect approach draws an imaginary straight line connecting the center of the village with the outer limit of the village.

The main pros of this approach are:

- Don’t need preparation
- Covers the spatial village rather than ‘administrative village’

The main pros of this approach are:

- Difficult to identify household
- Allows enumerator to develop bias: s/he can decide on hh, s/he might not walk to the end of village etc.
- Large villages are time consuming
- Difficult to walk straight
- Not perfectly random

As you can see, both approaches have constrains and strength and it is up to the Zim-VAC to choose which approach best fits its needs and resources.

random selection of hhs thru village listing, how it is done

If the Zim-VAC decides to use the selection of HHs using a random selection of HHs using a village listing, the following assumptions will be taken:

- The list of HHs for the villages are present in almost all villages
- The list is reliable – i.e. accurate and up-dated

Step by step

1. Find the list of HHs within the selected village
2. Using a random table, select the 16 HHs to be surveyed and 4 ‘emergency’ HHs – each enumerator will be given 1 “emergency HH” so that in the event that a HH can’t be found, there is an emergency HH already selected.
3. Ask a local person to identify which direction each of the selected HHs live. Divide the selected HHs into North, South, West and East direction and assign each enumerator to one direction.

random selection of hhs thru transcet, how it is done

If the Zim-VAC decides to use the selection of HHs using a random selection of HHs using a village transect the following assumptions will be taken:

- The spatial distribution of HHs is evenly distributed, this meaning that all the poorest are not clustered in one side of the village
- The villages are not larger than 3 kms, so that enumerators are expected to walk to the outer boundary of the village

Step by Step

1. Find the geographical center of the village (important to find the geo. center of the village and not the business or social center of the village)
2. Spin a pen and visualize the two directions the pen point. Allocate two enumerators to follow each direction
3. Spin a pen again and visualize the two other directions the pen point (important, if the pen points the same direction than before, spin it until the directions are different. Allocate the two remaining enumerators to follow each direction
4. Each enumerator is expected to walk to the outer boundary of the village counting – and drawing – all the HHs that s/he can see in the way (all HHs falling within a radius of 200m of the transect should be counted).
5. Once the enumerator reaches the end of the village, the total amount of HHs counted will be called the "Transect Total Population" (Tot Pop). Given that the sampling size for each enumerator is 4, the interval (I) will be calculated as:

   $$I = Tot\ Pop/4$$

   In the case the Tot Pop is 20 HHs, the interval I = 25/4 resulting on 6.2
   This means that the Interval between the HHs surveyed will be each 6 HHs (note that you must always round the interval DOWN)
   In the event that the Tot Pop < 4, the sampling size for each enumerator will decrease to two. Thus
   $$I = Tot\ Pop/2$$
   If the sampling size per transect decreases to two, the enumerator is expected to go back to the center and spin the pen again and repeat the process for the second transect. Attention should be given to the event that the pen points directions that were already covered. In this case, the pen will be twisted until a 'new' direction is pointed.
6. Each enumerator should be given a number of 1 to 2. This number will allow the enumerator to identify which will be the first HH s/he will be surveying when walking back towards the village center. If the enumerator receives the "number 1", s/he will start surveying the LAST HH from the transect (i.e. the HHs that is in the limit of the village). If the enumerator receives the number 2, s/he will start counting with the LAST HH from the transect (i.e. the HH that is in the limit of the village will NOT be surveyed but will be counted as a HH)
7. In the event of the selected HH not being available, the next HH towards the end of the village will be surveyed.
8. In the event that there are two HHs in front of each other, the enumerator is expect to survey the HHs on the RIGHT.

Important reminders

Make sure that the random selected HHs are surveyed. Enumerators are expected to do the hardest effort to find the selected HHs. If the HH is said to be in the field, go to the field. If the HH whent to the market, carry on with the other HHs and come back later. Try your hardest. It is important that we don't end-up with a sample of the elderly or unproductive HHs just because they were the only ones there.

Appendix E: Food Requirements by District

Administrative and Demographic Information				Deficit as Percentage of Cereal Requirement				Cumulative Population in Need of Support								Cereal Deficit in Metrict Tones				
Province	District	Rural Population Census 2002	People with NO Cereal Deficit	People with 100% of cereal req as deficit	People with 75% of cereal req as deficit	People with 50% of cereal req as deficit	People with 25% of cereal req deficit	Pop needing support by April/03	Pop needing support by Jul/03	Pop needing support by Oct/03	Pop needing support by Jan/03	% Pop needing support by Jan/03	% Pop needing support by Jul/03	% Pop needing support by Oct/03	% Pop needing support by Jan/03	MT needend between Apr-Jun/03	MT needend between Jul-Sept/03	MT needend between Oct-Dec/03	MT needend between Jan-Mar/04	Total Cumulative MT to be needed between Apr/03-Mar/04
Manicaland	Buhera	220,161	87,776	24,665	39,723	38,509	29,489	24,665	64,387	102,896	132,385	11	29	47	60	888	2,318	3,704	4,766	11,676
	Chimanimani	111,755	51,956	9,045	17,217	18,470	15,067	9,045	26,261	44,732	59,799	8	23	40	54	326	945	1,610	2,153	5,034
	Chipinge	261,395	130,211	13,053	52,870	34,665	30,596	13,053	65,923	100,588	131,184	5	25	38	50	470	2,373	3,621	4,723	11,187
	Makoni	244,823	125,752	9,783	35,121	39,687	34,480	9,783	44,904	84,590	119,070	4	18	35	49	352	1,617	3,045	4,287	9,300
	Mutare	217,843	91,477	19,374	37,856	38,615	30,521	19,374	57,230	95,845	126,366	9	26	44	58	697	2,060	3,450	4,549	10,757
	Mutasa	160,036	74,165	7,006	23,431	33,651	21,784	7,006	30,437	64,087	85,871	4	19	40	54	252	1,096	2,307	3,091	6,746
	Nyanga	113,478	52,407	5,999	18,748	20,992	14,515	5,999	24,747	45,739	60,254	5	22	40	53	216	891	1,647	2,169	4,923
Mash. Central	Bindura	110,595	72,074	3,599	11,473	10,535	12,914	3,599	15,072	25,607	38,520	3	14	23	35	130	543	922	1,387	2,981
	Centenary	109,981	36,839	12,447	21,140	24,281	15,275	12,447	33,587	57,867	73,142	11	31	53	67	448	1,209	2,083	2,633	6,374
	Guruve	191,605	79,880	15,333	32,090	36,482	27,774	15,333	47,423	83,905	111,679	8	25	44	58	552	1,707	3,021	4,020	9,300
	Mazowe	182,571	120,087	5,961	18,670	16,899	20,954	5,961	24,631	41,530	62,484	3	13	23	34	215	887	1,495	2,249	4,846
	Mt. Darwin	194,613	88,244	16,520	30,435	33,777	25,637	16,520	46,955	80,732	106,369	8	24	41	55	595	1,690	2,906	3,829	9,021
	Rushinga	66,415	24,432	3,479	16,401	13,995	8,108	3,479	19,880	33,875	41,983	5	30	51	63	125	716	1,220	1,511	3,572

	Shamva	93,735	58,308	3,000	10,403	10,165	11,859	3,000	13,403	23,567	35,427	3	14	25	38	108	482	848	1,275	2,714
Mash. East	Chikomba	109,544	55,060	11,185	16,172	15,356	11,771	11,185	27,357	42,713	54,484	10	25	39	50	403	985	1,538	1,961	4,887
	Goromonzi	157,647	97,718	5,038	17,581	17,251	20,060	5,038	22,620	39,870	59,930	3	14	25	38	181	814	1,435	2,157	4,588
	Marondera	102,647	62,779	3,265	11,654	11,609	13,340	3,265	14,920	26,528	39,868	3	15	26	39	118	537	955	1,435	3,045
	Mudzi	131,316	46,009	5,751	34,506	28,755	16,295	5,751	40,258	69,013	85,308	4	31	53	65	207	1,449	2,484	3,071	7,212
	Murehwa	150,985	81,964	4,613	19,679	21,693	23,036	4,613	24,292	45,985	69,021	3	16	30	46	166	875	1,655	2,485	5,181
	Mutoko	115,415	57,748	7,605	19,933	17,710	12,419	7,605	27,538	45,248	57,667	7	24	39	50	274	991	1,629	2,076	4,970
	Seke	78,116	47,782	2,740	9,224	8,447	9,922	2,740	11,964	20,411	30,333	4	15	26	39	99	431	735	1,092	2,356
	UMP	107,504	45,334	7,086	21,509	20,154	13,420	7,086	28,595	48,749	62,170	7	27	45	58	255	1,029	1,755	2,238	5,278
	Wedza	70,771	39,918	4,027	8,757	8,966	9,103	4,027	12,784	21,750	30,853	6	18	31	44	145	460	783	1,111	2,499
Mash. West	Chegutu	137,301	83,694	5,033	16,594	14,642	17,339	5,033	21,627	36,268	53,607	4	16	26	39	181	779	1,306	1,930	4,195
	Hurungwe	288,641	157,997	23,700	38,966	36,454	31,524	23,700	62,666	99,120	130,644	8	22	34	45	853	2,256	3,568	4,703	11,381
	Kadoma	146,027	72,446	9,168	23,927	20,437	20,048	9,168	33,096	53,533	73,581	6	23	37	50	330	1,191	1,927	2,649	6,098
	Kariba	35,543	8,367	10,046	8,603	3,990	3,192	10,046	18,649	22,639	25,831	28	52	64	73	362	671	815	930	2,778
	Makonde	112,120	77,080	6,242	11,294	7,820	9,684	6,242	17,536	25,356	35,040	6	16	23	31	225	631	913	1,261	3,030
	Zvimba	209,337	149,289	7,047	18,573	14,218	20,211	7,047	25,620	39,837	60,048	3	12	19	29	254	922	1,434	2,162	4,772
Masvingo	Bikita	156,349	63,066	15,147	25,703	30,498	21,936	15,147	40,850	71,348	93,283	10	26	46	60	545	1,471	2,569	3,358	7,943
	Chiredzi	212,119	105,964	13,049	45,001	27,611	20,494	13,049	58,050	85,661	106,155	6	27	40	50	470	2,090	3,084	3,822	9,465
	Chivi	155,246	49,393	14,511	36,376	32,296	22,671	14,511	50,886	83,182	105,853	9	33	54	68	522	1,832	2,995	3,811	9,160
	Gutu	194,691	77,125	21,830	35,348	34,162	26,225	21,830	57,178	91,340	117,565	11	29	47	60	786	2,058	3,288	4,232	10,365

	Masvingo	198,627	83,883	19,286	35,578	32,916	26,965	19,286	54,863	87,779	114,744	10	28	44	58	694	1,975	3,160	4,131	9,960
	Mwenezi	128,769	45,340	11,009	29,842	24,731	17,847	11,009	40,851	65,582	83,429	9	32	51	65	396	1,471	2,361	3,003	7,231
	Zaka	184,124	69,786	18,713	31,344	37,591	26,690	18,713	50,057	87,648	114,337	10	27	48	62	674	1,802	3,155	4,116	9,747
Mat. North	Binga	118,934	34,903	27,847	24,964	18,487	12,733	27,847	52,812	71,298	84,031	23	44	60	71	1,003	1,901	2,567	3,025	8,496
	Bubi	46,968	17,718	7,074	9,550	5,802	4,182	7,074	16,624	22,426	26,608	15	35	48	57	255	598	807	958	2,618
	Hwange	62,694	16,929	16,391	14,003	9,547	5,824	16,391	30,394	39,942	45,765	26	48	64	73	590	1,094	1,438	1,648	4,770
	Lupane	96,654	35,934	14,038	22,856	14,306	9,521	14,038	36,894	51,199	60,720	15	38	53	63	505	1,328	1,843	2,186	5,863
	Nkayi	111,040	41,099	17,402	27,799	15,356	9,385	17,402	45,201	60,556	69,941	16	41	55	63	626	1,627	2,180	2,518	6,952
	Tsholotsho	119,932	31,946	29,733	40,245	8,977	9,031	29,733	69,978	78,955	87,986	25	58	66	73	1,070	2,519	2,842	3,167	9,599
	Umguza	74,714	33,539	10,656	14,561	8,569	7,390	10,656	25,217	33,785	41,175	14	34	45	55	384	908	1,216	1,482	3,990
Mat. South	Beitbridge	83,304	24,006	21,427	18,183	12,829	6,859	21,427	39,611	52,440	59,299	26	48	63	71	771	1,426	1,888	2,135	6,220
	Bulilimamangwe	165,040	47,018	40,155	49,377	15,602	12,888	40,155	89,532	105,134	118,022	24	54	64	72	1,446	3,223	3,785	4,249	12,702
	Gwanda	121,098	33,867	29,972	26,747	19,864	10,648	29,972	56,718	76,583	87,230	25	47	63	72	1,079	2,042	2,757	3,140	9,018
	Insiza	88,556	26,927	18,944	19,368	14,720	8,597	18,944	38,312	53,033	61,630	21	43	60	70	682	1,379	1,909	2,219	6,189
	Matobo	101,034	28,117	25,729	22,282	16,293	8,613	25,729	48,011	64,304	72,917	25	48	64	72	926	1,728	2,315	2,625	7,595
	Umzingwane	58,630	17,246	12,828	12,919	9,952	5,684	12,828	25,747	35,699	41,384	22	44	61	71	462	927	1,285	1,490	4,164
Midlands	Chirumanzu	65,783	29,661	6,736	11,475	9,748	8,163	6,736	18,211	27,959	36,122	10	28	43	55	243	656	1,007	1,300	3,205
	Gokwe North	220,776	74,236	31,157	56,660	32,533	26,190	31,157	87,817	120,350	146,540	14	40	55	66	1,122	3,161	4,333	5,275	13,891

	Gokwe South	284,897	107,047	30,481	59,123	47,813	37,308	30,481	89,604	137,418	174,726	11	31	48	61	1,097	3,226	4,947	6,290	15,560
	Gweru	83,964	39,093	8,996	17,304	9,871	8,700	8,996	26,300	36,171	44,871	11	31	43	53	324	947	1,302	1,615	4,188
	Kwekwe	162,024	66,380	18,161	32,815	26,036	18,632	18,161	50,977	77,012	95,644	11	31	48	59	654	1,835	2,772	3,443	8,705
	Mberengwa	184,173	47,547	33,886	44,154	37,549	21,036	33,886	78,040	115,589	136,626	18	42	63	74	1,220	2,809	4,161	4,919	13,109
	Shurugwi	71,700	33,685	7,840	10,664	11,425	8,086	7,840	18,504	29,929	38,015	11	26	42	53	282	666	1,077	1,369	3,394
	Zvishavane	68,074	23,979	6,844	14,726	12,705	9,821	6,844	21,570	34,275	44,095	10	32	50	65	246	777	1,234	1,587	3,844
	GRAND TOTAL	7,851,832	3,482,227	791,650	1,431,516	1,196,009	942,456	791,650	2,223,167	3,419,176	4,361,632	10	28	44	56	28,499	80,034	123,090	157,019	388,642

Appendix F: Details of Names and Organizations that Participated in the Survey

COORDINATION TEAM

NAME	ORGANISATION
1. Isaac Tarakidzwa	WFP
2. Sophie Chotard	WFP
3. Christine Mitchell	WFP
4. Bridget Chiwawa	GOAL
5. Joyce Chanetsa	Food & Nutrition Programme
6. Michael O'Donnell	SC UK
7. Eliot Vhurumuku	FEWSNET
8. Lameck Betera	Civil Protection
9. Blessing Butaumocho	FEWSNET
10. Charity Mutonhodza	NEWU
11. Leila Oliveira	SADC VAC – FEWSNET

FIELD RESEARCHERS

Province	Name	Organisation	No Sites	Vehicle
Mat South	1. T Maphosa 2. A. Alibaba 3. J. Dube 4. G. Ncube 5. N.T Dube	CARE AREX Local GVT WV WFP	**12**	WFP
Mat North	6. K. Ncube 7. A. Mpofu 8. Mushayabasa 9. A. Mukwenya	Local Gvt Social Welfare WFP/UZ Local Gvt	**11**	UNICEF
	10. D Mpala 11. L Dhlamini 12. K. Moyo 13. S. Matanhire	Arex Loval Gvt WFP C-SAFE	**11**	RRU
Manicaland	14. A. Maronnge 15. N. Gono 16. C. Mutize 17. S Dhliwayo	Loval Gvt Arex CRS WFP	**8**	RRU
	18. Matunga 19. Museka 20. L. Chiinze 21. Marimanzi	CAFFOD Local Gvt WFP Social Welfare	**9**	WFP
	22. E. Ncube 23. A.T Mpofu 24. Gombigo 25. R. Chipere	WFP Health Social Welfare Health	**9**	WFP

Midlands	26. S. Marwei 27. F Mposhi 28. M. Chiroodza 29. P. Nyenga 30. P. Chipepera	Local Gvt AREX WFP WFP Health	**11**	WFP
Mash West	31. K. Karombe 32. F Dube 33. B. Dzvairo 34. P. Mwangobole	Local Gvt Health GOAL WFP	**10**	UNICEF/NEWU
Mash West	35. O. Svubure 36. R. Chipere 37. C. Mapenzauswa 38. J. Mungoni	AREX Health CRS CRS	**10**	WFP
Masvingo	39. C.M Ndava 40. Mukwende 41. R. Mutema 42. D. Mhembere	AREX Local Gvt CARE WFP	**8**	WFP
	43. A. Chigumira 44. T. Mapfumo 45. S. Govoh 46. J. Murapa	Health Social Welfare CARE AREX	**8**	WFP
	47. Kwanga 48. J. Madzima 49. P. Mfumi	CARE Social Welfar AREX	**8**	WFP
Mash East	50. Kupakuwana 51. Zimunya 52. P. Ganga 53. Mugoni	Local Gvt Health WFP CRS	**9**	WFP
	54. J. Chigidji 55. C. Chipangura 56. E. Maponde 57. G. Buhera 58. Gumbeze	Local Gvt Social Welfare AREX FCTZ ZCDT	**10**	FCTZ
Mash Central	59. A. Mangwiro 60. T. King 61. G Tsenengamu 62. C. Mwaramba	Local Gvt Zim Red Cross Health WFP	**8**	WFP
	63. M. Shumba 64. C. W Singende 65. O. Chipfupi 66. Chingwara	Arex Social Welfare Zim Red Cross CSO	**9**	GOAL