IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

ZIMBABWE

FOOD INSECURITY DRIVEN BY POOR HARVESTS, REDUCED INCOME & HIGH FOOD PRICES PARTIALLY MITIGATED BY INCREASED HUMANITARIAN FOOD ASSISTANCE.

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS OCTOBER 2020 - MARCH 2021

Issued November 2020

CURRENT OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2020

2.61M

27% of the population analysed

People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase	
Phase 5	**0** People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	**588,235** People in Emergency
Phase 3	**2,017,242** People in Crisis
Phase 2	**2,878,140** People Stressed
Phase 1	**4,222,501** People in food security

PROJECTED JANUARY - MARCH 2021

3.38M

35% of the population analysed

People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase	
Phase 5	**0** People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	**768,595** People in Emergency
Phase 3	**2,611,639** People in Crisis
Phase 2	**3,104,735** People Stressed
Phase 1	**3,221,153** People in food security

Current Situation Overview (Oct-Dec 2020)

Currently, 2.61 million people (27% of the analysed population) in rural Zimbabwe are facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), while nearly 2.9 million people (29%) are in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The food insecurity is primarily due to shocks and hazards experienced in the country such as drought, reduced livelihood opportunities due to restrictions linked to COVID-19, pests and diseases, and high food prices.

In the absence of large-scale humanitarian food assistance programmes currently ongoing in the country, more households would likely be in a worse-off food security situation. The Government and development partners are reaching large numbers of food insecure households (4.1 million beneficiaries in the current period and 6.7 million beneficiaries in the projected period). There is a genuine need for these efforts to continue to reach the most vulnerable households and to provide them with food, cash and livelihood assistance.

The poor rainfall season experienced in most districts of Zimbabwe resulted in poor harvests, consequently resulting in low household food stocks from own production; a situation exacerbated by two previous consecutive poor performing agricultural seasons. Compounded by the economic impacts of COVID-19, incomes were reduced. For the majority of rural households, the most important income sources were casual labour, selling of livestock, and remittances. These were all negatively affected by COVID-19 restriction measures, resulting in household income reductions of more than 50%. This situation was exacerbated by sharp price increases and has forced many households to reduce expenditures on essential items and dispose of their assets.

Key Drivers

Poor rains
Poor rainfall was experienced in most districts of Zimbabwe, resulting in poor crop harvests.

Low production
Poor harvests have resulted in low household food stocks, exacerbated by two previous consecutive poor agricultural seasons.
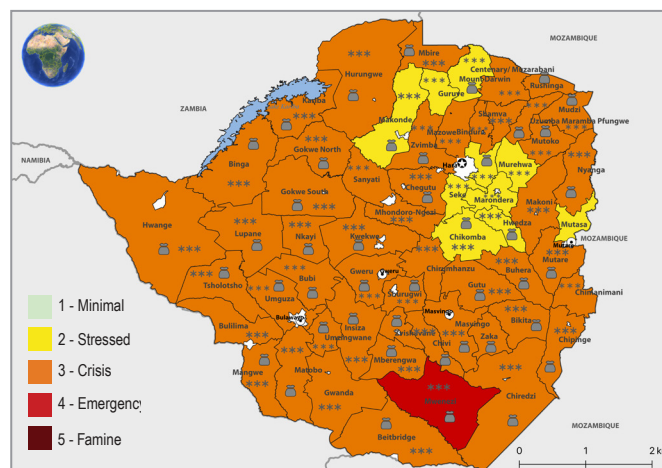
High food prices
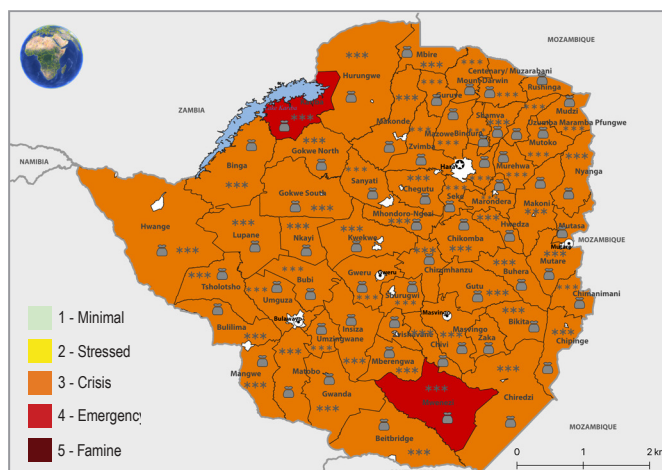There have been sharp increases in commodity prices in all areas of Zimbabwe.

COVID-19
COVID-19 restrictions resulted in household income reductions of more than 50%

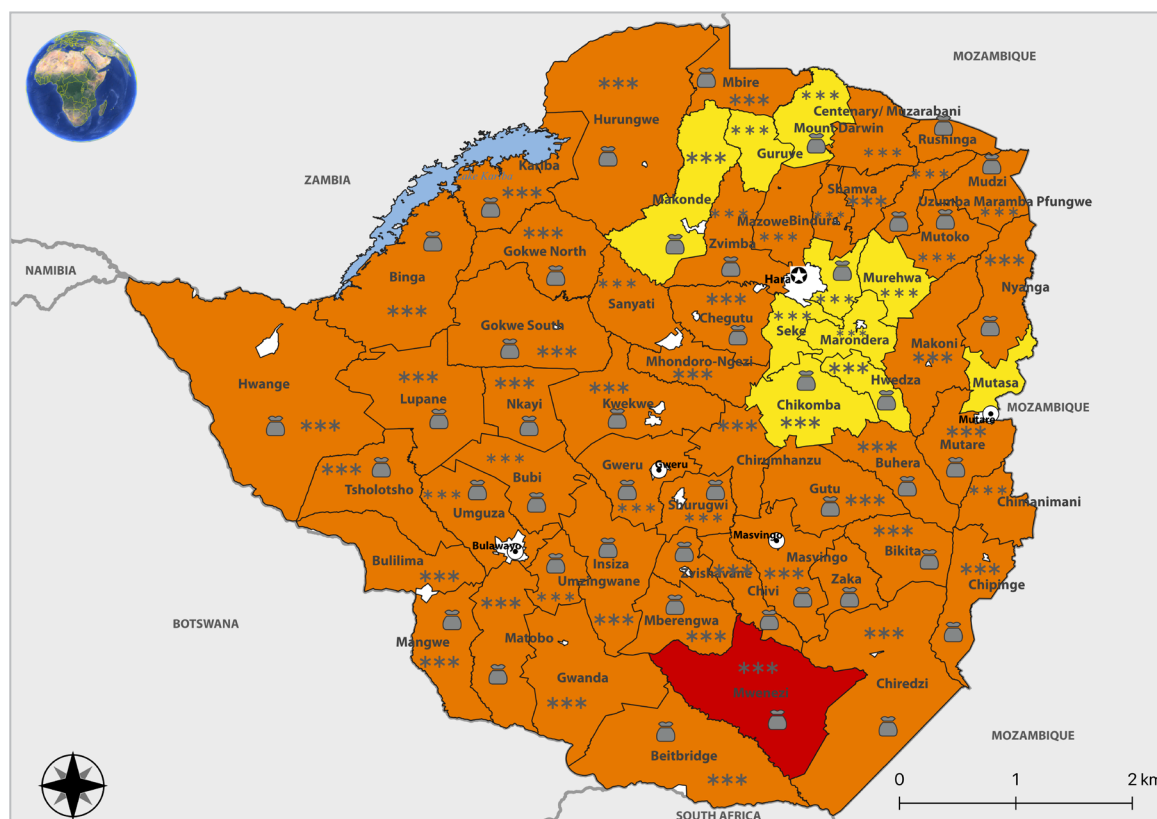## Current Situation October - December 2020

	1 - Minimal
	2 - Stressed
	3 - Crisis
	4 - Emergency
	5 - Famine

Projected Situation January - March 2021

	1 - Minimal
	2 - Stressed
	3 - Crisis
	4 - Emergency
	5 - Famine

NOTE: The IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis was conducted as a culmination of an extensive ZimVAC process which included the analysis of the ZimVAC 2020 Rural Livelihoods Assessment data and the IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis workshop. The purpose of the IPC Acute Food Insecurity Classification is to call attention to populations that are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse, which are in urgent need of assistance to protect and save livelihoods, as well as reducing food consumption gaps. In addition, populations classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) are highly vulnerable to further shocks, which could result in them slipping into worse Phases, hence support is required to ensure their livelihoods are protected.

CURRENT SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (OCT - DEC 2020)

Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Map Symbols

Urban settlement classification

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

> 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance

> 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

Evidence Level
- * Acceptable
- ** Medium
- *** High
- Scarce evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access

Population Table by Province

Province	Population Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Manicaland	1,650,883	689,442	42	466,408	28	399,044	24	95,990	6	0	0	495,034	30
Mashonaland Central	1,201,190	717,347	60	200,365	17	214,065	18	69,414	6	0	0	283,479	24
Mashonaland East	1,340,248	583,149	44	499,321	37	211,570	16	46,208	3	0	0	257,778	19
Mashonaland West	1,266,509	673,962	53	330,769	26	190,016	15	71,761	6	0	0	261,777	21
Masvingo	1,494,801	486,935	33	509,426	34	387,224	26	111,216	7	0	0	498,440	33
Matabeleland North	741,242	248,370	34	220,884	30	197,821	27	74,167	10	0	0	271,988	37
Matabeleland South	667,043	297,965	45	207,619	31	119,349	18	42,111	6	0	0	161,460	24
Midlands	1,344,202	525,331	39	443,350	33	298,154	22	77,368	6	0	0	375,522	28
Grand Total	**9,706,118**	**4,222,501**	**44**	**2,878,140**	**30**	**2,017,242**	**21**	**588,235**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**2,605,477**	**27**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.

PROJECTED SITUATION OVERVIEW (JANUARY - MARCH 2021)

During the period from January – March 2021, which is the peak of the lean season, it is estimated that 35% of the rural population (3.38 million people) will be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). That is an increase of eight percentage points compared to the 27% of the current analysis period. Meanwhile, 32% of the rural population (3.1 million people) will likely be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The significant proportion of the acutely food insecure population is primarily due to shocks and hazards experienced in the country (drought, COVID-19, pests and diseases, high food prices and limited food stocks).

In the absence of the large-scale humanitarian food assistance programme currently ongoing in the country, more households will likely slip into worse IPC Phases than the current classification. The projection is mainly driven by the key assumptions presented in Box 1 on the right, as well as the continuing of humanitarian food assistance into the projection period. Low-income group households, such as small farmers and day labours, who mostly rely on food purchases will be at the highest risk of food insecurity.
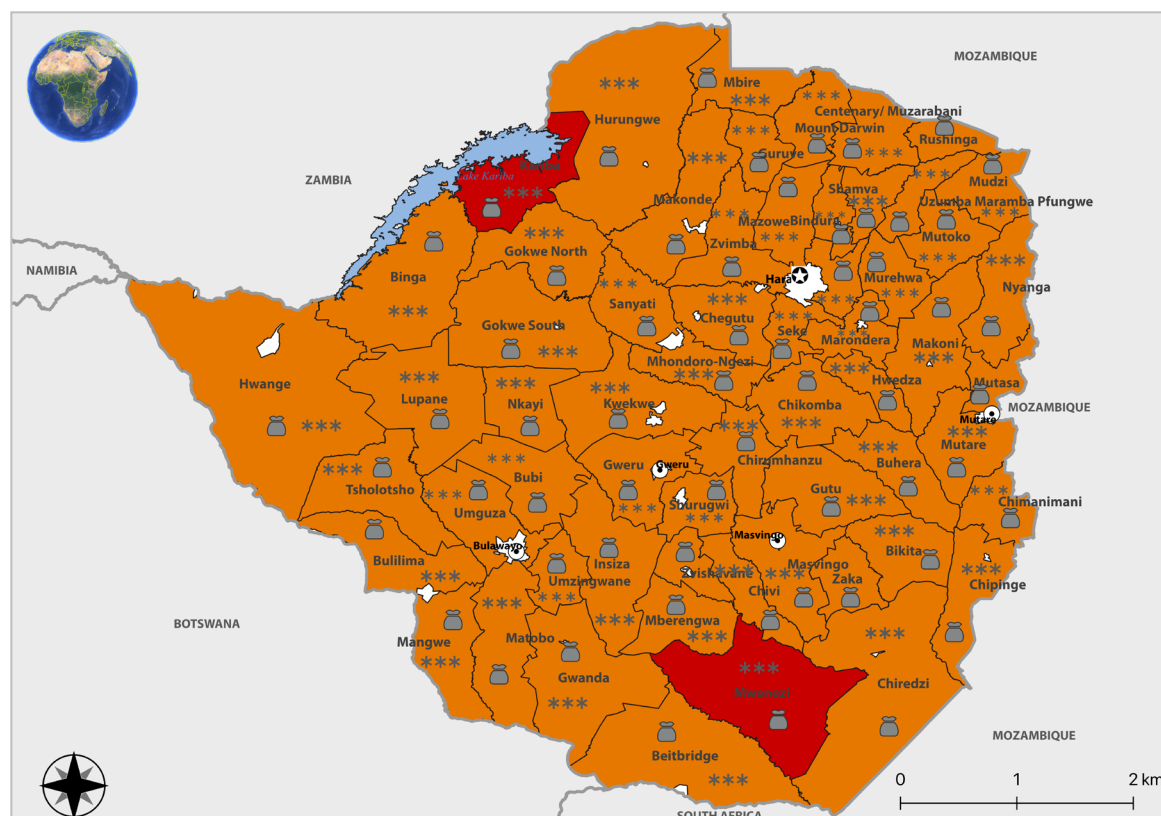
Box 2: Humanitarian Food Assistance in Zimbabwe

The current snapshot is based on actual conditions, without removing the effects of any humanitarian assistance. The projection includes the anticipated effects of humanitarian assistance that is planned and likely to be funded and delivered in the projection period. Thus, a population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action to decrease food gaps and protect/save lives and livelihoods. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even in Phase 1, but only because of receiving assistance, therefore, they may be in need of continued action. As such, the population in Phase 3 or above may or may not be the same as the number of people in need of urgent action.

The Zimbabwe analysis has been a unique case where large-scale HFA is planned, likely to be funded and delivered during the projected period, which is the peak of the lean season. The IPC analysis revealed 2.6 million people in need of urgent action during the current analysis period (October – December 2020) and 3.4 million people in the projection period (January – March 2021). However, as discussed above, actual need is expected to be much higher as government and partners have been providing substantial assistance over the past year, and confirmed high levels of HFA (6.7 million, of which 5.5 million is from the government and 1.2 million from partners) during the projection period. This is likely to be the main mitigating factor to prevent a significant deterioration of the food security situation. Though it should be noted that this information was not available during the analysis workshop, analysts were reminded that large-scale HFA is expected during the projection period, so they factored this in as much as possible. A part of the population in IPC Phase 3 or above may already be receiving assistance, but are in need of additional assistance due to their high vulnerability.

Furthermore, those already receiving assistance should continue to receive assistance. Limited opportunities in the labour market due to COVID-19 and the approaching lean season underpin the increasing levels of food insecurity. It is, therefore, important that plans to cover beneficiaries are implemented as planned, and that efforts are made to scale up assistance to cover the 3.4 million people projected in Phase 3+ and those not considered, at present, for any support.

Note: If the planned assistance (6.7 million) does not reach the beneficiaries, the population in IPC Phase 3+ is expected to increase substantially during the projection period.

Box 1: Key Assumptions

1. **Human disease outbreaks**: COVID-19 cases will be at manageable levels.

2. **Crop and livestock pests & diseases:** Above-normal levels of Fall Armyworm and tick-borne diseases.

3. **COVID-19 regulations:** COVID-19 restriction measures will continue to be relaxed at the current level: intercity travel, unrestricted access to local markets, and informal trade will be allowed. A curfew will likely be maintained from 10pm to 6am.

4. **Income and employment:** COVID-19-related income losses will negatively affect the purchasing power of many households, including better off households. Low incomes will persist, further worsening the situation.

5. **Remittances:** Increasing cases of COVID-19 in the diaspora may result in reduced cash remittances. Border restrictions may also affect the movement of in-kind remittances, such as food.

6. **Prices:** There is a general price increase in the region, and this is likely to have a ripple effect on prices in the country. Livestock prices may also increase affecting the terms of trade.

7. **Social support:** Government food assistance for drought relief programmes will increase. Partner support will at least remain at current levels.

8. **Rains:** The rainy season is expected to be normal-to-above-normal and is most likely to have a positive impact on area planted, as well as casual labour opportunities. The wages may however decrease, due to high demand. The expected rainfall season performance is most likely going to improve grazing conditions and availability, along with water availability for livestock.

PROJECTED SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (JANUARY - MARCH 2021)

Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

1 - Minimal
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5 - Famine
Areas with inadequate evidence
Areas not analysed

Map Symbols
Urban settlement classification

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		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Manicaland	1,650,883	522,018	32	490,559	30	483,893	29	154,413	9	0	0	638,306	38
Mashonaland Central	1,201,190	446,223	37	350,813	29	319,472	27	84,682	7	0	0	404,154	34
Mashonaland East	1,340,248	464,593	35	513,497	38	303,647	23	58,511	4	0	0	362,158	27
Mashonaland West	1,266,509	528,211	42	379,518	30	276,320	22	82,460	7	0	0	358,780	29
Masvingo	1,494,801	410,746	27	507,346	34	441,334	30	135,376	9	0	0	576,710	39
Matabeleland North	741,242	216,034	29	203,869	28	238,310	32	83,029	11	0	0	321,339	43
Matabeleland South	667,043	240,411	36	204,645	31	156,032	23	65,955	10	0	0	221,987	33
Midlands	1,344,202	392,916	29	454,487	34	392,631	29	104,168	8	0	0	496,799	37
Grand Total	**9,706,118**	**3,221,153**	**33**	**3,104,734**	**32**	**2,611,638**	**27**	**768,594**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**3,380,232**	**35**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response Priorities

• Considering the high prevalence of acute food insecurity, there is an urgent need to scale up current food assistance to reduce food consumption gaps in the current period and protect/save livelihoods for the 2.61 million people in IPC Phase 3 or above. Additionally, there is an urgent need to ensure that pledged humanitarian assistance to 6.7 million people in the January to March 2021 period is confirmed and implemented, and that additional efforts are done to cover the 3.8 million people expected to be in IPC Phase 3 or above in the projection period.

• In response to increased vulnerability, the Government and its development partners are encouraged to continue efforts to improve efficiency in the identification of beneficiaries through the establishment of electronic beneficiary databases to reduce double dipping, for example.

• Management of Food Aid: The Government should take far-reaching and monitorable actions to reform the way Zimbabwe receives and manages food aid. The management of food aid should be in-line with the "Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness," particularly item 3(ii): increasing alignment of aid with partner country's priorities, systems and procedures and helping to strengthen their capacities.

• Livelihood resilience: Rural livelihoods are under a lot of pressure due to the consecutive poor rainfall seasons and high prices of inputs, forcing households to engage in negative coping strategies that may be detrimental to their health and the environment. Emphasis should be placed on rebuilding rural livelihoods, such as through income diversification, household economy strengthening and building productive community assets.

• Crop Production: The Government should consider the importance and urgency of efforts to build resilience against climate variability and climate change amongst the rural populations of Zimbabwe. These efforts could include stepping up the promotion of climate-smart agriculture, water harvesting and irrigation development, particularly in the most drought-prone areas.

• Livestock Production: Livestock drought mitigation strategies need to be prioritized in areas that are prone to drought and where livestock production is the major livelihood strategy contributing to households' livelihoods. The mitigation strategies could include: (i) Provision of subsidised livestock feeds and animal drugs; and (ii) Facilitation of access to relief grazing.

• Income and Expenditure: Interventions that strengthen households' economy and resilience are recommended to ensure households remain food and nutrition secure.

• Shocks and Hazards: Government and development partners should consider broadening social protection and resilience building programmes in order to strengthen absorptive and adaptive capacities of at-risk communities through scaling up of programmes such as Harmonised Social Cash transfers and Productive Community Works targeting both labour and non-labour constrained households.

Situations and Risk Factors to Monitor

• Rainfall patterns and water availability

• Inflation

• Availability and prices of basic food commodities and inputs

• Livestock situation, disease, pests, prices and terms of trade

• Food stocks (national)

• Crop situation, pests and diseases

• Child nutrition status

• COVID-19 prevalence

• Remittances

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

- The IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis was led by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC), in close collaboration with the IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) and in-country development partners such as the United Nations (WFP, UNICEF, IOM, FAO), I/NGOs and technical partners (FEWS NET).

- Key partners formed a core team and provided technical support for the data preparation and the analysis.

- The IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis process started with a short IPC refresher training and concluded with five days of analysis, which took place from 11 to 22 October 2020.

- The hybrid analysis (virtual and physical) was attended by 35 participants from the Government, UN agencies and technical agencies.

- Analysts were grouped into provincial teams to undertake the analysis for each district in that respective province.

- IPC district Phase classifications were vetted in plenary and consensus was reached for all districts.

Sources

- ZimVAC 2020 Rural Livelihoods Assessment
- WFP mVAM, baseline and harmonized markets monitoring data
- Meteorological Services Department data on seasonal forecast
- FEWS NET Prices
- AGRITEX Second Round Crop and Livestock Report
- Save the Children SMART Survey Report
- ZIMSTAT inflation and food poverty datum line data
- MICS Nutrition data

Limitations of the analysis

There was not enough data for price projections and that posed a challenge for the projection analysis. Nutrition data (MUAC) was representative at the provincial level and, hence, could not be used in the analysis. ZimVAC 2020 Rural Livelihoods Assessment was the major data source for the IPC analysis. However, this data was collected during mid-July, which is broadly the post-harvest season. However, the current and projection analyses represent the lean season and peak of the lean season respectively, therefore, an inference was drawn where applicable, to use the post-harvest data during the lean season.

What is the IPC and IPC Acute Food Insecurity?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity is defined as any manifestation of food insecurity found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. It is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact on the determinants of food insecurity.

Contact for further Information

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This analysis has been conducted under the patronage of the Government of Zimbabwe through ZimVAC. It has benefited from the technical and financial support of Government, WFP, UNICEF & FAO.

Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC , FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.

IPC Analysis Partners:

SNAPSHOT

CURRENT FIGURES

2.61M
In Need of Urgent Action

IPC 3+

15.6M
Total Country Population

9.7M Population analysed
- 44% None
- 30% Stressed
- 21% Crisis
- 6% Emergency
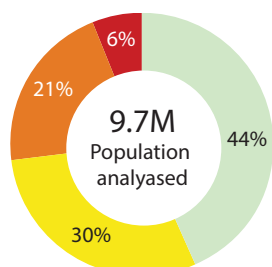
Legend:
- None
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Catastrophe

27%
of the analysed population is in need of urgent action

| 0 People in Catastrophe |
| 588,235 People in Emergency |
| 2,017,242 People in Crisis |
| 2,878,140 People Stressed |
| 422,501 People in food security |

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY OCT-DEC 2020

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- 2 - Stressed
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- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
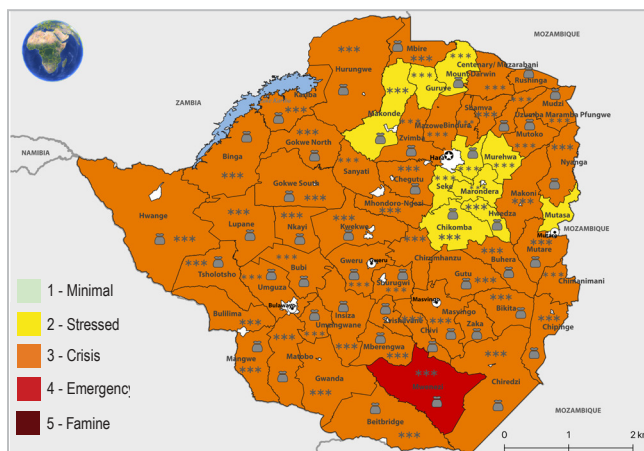
PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY JAN-MAR 2021

Legend:
- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

KEY DRIVERS
- COVID-19
- Poor rains
- Low production
- High food prices

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

There is an urgent need to scale up current food assistance to reduce food consumption gaps and protect/save livelihoods.

Emphasis should be put on rebuilding rural livelihoods through e.g. income diversification, household economy strengthening and building productive community assets.

PROJECTED FIGURES

3.38M
In Need of Urgent Action

IPC 3+

15.6M
Total Country Population

9.7M Population analysed
- 33% None
- 32% Stressed
- 27% Crisis
- 8% Emergency
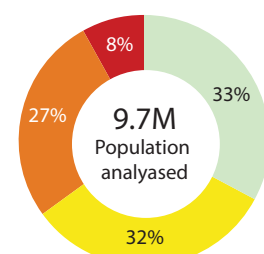
Legend:
- None
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
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35%
of the analysed population is in need of urgent action

| 0 People in Catastrophe |
| 768,595 People in Emergency |
| 2,611,639 People in Crisis |
| 3,104,735 People Stressed |
| 3,221,153 People in food security |

KEY OUTCOMES

The population in Phase 3 or above is due to shocks & hazards experienced in the country such as drought, COVID-19, pests & diseases, and high food prices.

In the absence of the large-scale humanitarian food assistance programmes, more households would likely be in a worse food security situation.

PEOPLE MOST AFFECTED (IPC PHASE 3+) PER REGION

Region	Manica-land	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Masvingo	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands
Oct-Dec 2020	495,034 (30%)	283,479 (24%)	257,778 (19%)	261,777 (21%)	498,440 (33%)	271,988 (37%)	161,460 (24%)	375,522 (28%)
Jan-Mar 2021	638,306 (38%)	404,154 (34%)	362,158 (27%)	358,780 (29%)	576,710 (39%)	321,339 (43%)	221,987 (33%)	496,799 (37%)

ANNEX 1: CURRENT IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY FOR OCT - DEC 2020

Province	Disctrict	Total # (PP)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 and higher	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%
Manicaland	Buhera	268,913	53,783	20	94,120	35	94,120	35	26,891	10	0	0	3	121,011	45
	Chimanimani	147,582	59,033	40	44,275	30	36,896	25	7,379	5	0	0	3	44,275	30
	Chipinge	326,838	114,393	35	98,051	30	98,051	30	16,342	5	0	0	3	114,393	35
	Makoni	297,854	163,820	55	59,571	20	59,571	20	14,893	5	0	0	3	74,464	25
	Mutare	286,681	157,675	55	57,336	20	57,336	20	14,334	5	0	0	3	71,670	25
	Mutasa	184,556	92,278	50	64,595	35	18,456	10	9,228	5	0	0	2	27,684	15
	Nyanga	138,459	48,461	35	48,461	35	34,615	25	6,923	5	0	0	3	41,538	30
	Total	1,650,883	689,442	42	466,408	28	399,044	24	95,990	6	0	0		495,034	30
Mashonaland Central	Bindura	136,950	82,170	60	20,543	15	27,390	20	6,848	5	0	0	3	34,238	25
	Centenary	135,662	101,747	75	20,349	15	13,566	10	0	0	0	0	2	13,566	10
	Guruve	255,321	153,193	60	38,298	15	51,064	20	12,766	5	0	0	3	63,830	25
	Mazowe	90,098	45,049	50	18,020	20	18,020	20	9,010	10	0	0	3	27,030	30
	Mbire	232,654	104,694	45	46,531	20	58,164	25	23,265	10	0	0	3	81,429	35
	Mountdarwin	134,295	94,007	70	20,144	15	13,430	10	6,715	5	0	0	2	20,145	15
	Rushinga	80,976	48,586	60	16,195	20	12,146	15	4,049	5	0	0	3	16,195	20
	Shamva	135,234	87,902	65	20,285	15	20,285	15	6,762	5	0	0	3	27,047	20
	Total	1,201,190	717,347	60	200,365	17	214,065	18	69,414	6	0	0		283,479	24
Mashonaland East	Chikomba	131,405	59,132	45	52,562	40	13,141	10	6,570	5	0	0	2	19,711	15
	Goromonzi	246,065	123,033	50	86,123	35	36,910	15	0	0	0	0	2	36,910	15
	Hwedza	77,617	38,809	50	27,166	35	11,643	15	0	0	0	0	2	11,643	15
	Marondera	127,945	63,973	50	44,781	35	19,192	15	0	0	0	0	2	19,192	15
	Mudzi	145,736	36,434	25	51,008	35	43,721	30	14,574	10	0	0	3	58,295	40
	Murehwa	218,307	87,323	40	98,238	45	21,831	10	10,915	5	0	0	2	32,746	15
	Mutoko	159,817	63,927	40	63,927	40	23,973	15	7,991	5	0	0	3	31,964	20
	Seke	110,195	55,098	50	38,568	35	16,529	15	0	0	0	0	2	16,529	15
	Uzumbamarambapfungwe	123,161	55,422	45	36,948	30	24,632	20	6,158	5	0	0	3	30,790	25
	Total	1,340,248	583,149	44	499,321	37	211,570	16	46,208	3	0	0		257,778	19
Mashonaland West	Chegutu	168,050	92,428	55	42,013	25	25,208	15	8,403	5	0	0	3	33,611	20
	Hurungwe	360,038	198,021	55	90,010	25	54,006	15	18,002	5	0	0	3	72,008	20
	Kariba	45,245	18,098	40	13,574	30	9,049	20	4,525	10	0	0	3	13,574	30
	Makonde	167,924	100,754	60	41,981	25	16,792	10	8,396	5	0	0	2	25,188	15
	Mhondoro-ngezi	114,117	57,059	50	34,235	30	17,118	15	5,706	5	0	0	3	22,824	20
	Sanyati	123,474	49,390	40	37,042	30	24,695	20	12,347	10	0	0	3	37,042	30
	Zvimba	287,661	158,214	55	71,915	25	43,149	15	14,383	5	0	0	3	57,532	20
	Total	1,266,509	673,962	53	330,769	26	190,016	15	71,761	6	0	0		261,777	21
Masvingo	Bikita	177,566	79,905	45	44,392	25	44,392	25	8,878	5	0	0	3	53,270	30
	Chiredzi	301,594	105,558	35	105,558	35	75,399	25	15,080	5	0	0	3	90,479	30
	Chivi	181,605	45,401	25	72,642	40	45,401	25	18,161	10	0	0	3	63,562	35
	Gutu	222,109	66,633	30	77,738	35	66,633	30	11,105	5	0	0	3	77,738	35
	Masvingo	231,003	46,201	20	103,951	45	69,301	30	11,550	5	0	0	3	80,851	35
	Mwenezi	182,638	63,923	35	45,660	25	36,528	20	36,528	20	0	0	4	73,056	40
	Zaka	198,286	79,314	40	59,486	30	49,572	25	9,914	5	0	0	3	59,486	30
	Total	1,494,801	486,935	33	509,426	34	387,224	26	111,216	7	0	0		498,440	33

Current Population Table (continued)

Province	District	Total # (PP)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 and higher	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%
Matabeleland North	Binga	152,123	45,637	30	45,637	30	45,637	30	15,212	10	0	0	3	60,849	40
	Bubi	67,681	30,456	45	16,920	25	16,920	25	3,384	5	0	0	3	20,304	30
	Hwange	68,541	27,416	40	13,708	20	17,135	25	10,281	15	0	0	3	27,416	40
	Lupane	109,545	38,341	35	32,864	30	27,386	25	10,955	10	0	0	3	38,341	35
	Nkayi	119,359	35,808	30	41,776	35	29,840	25	11,936	10	0	0	3	41,776	35
	Tsholotsho	125,904	31,476	25	50,362	40	31,476	25	12,590	10	0	0	3	44,066	35
	Umguza	98,089	39,236	40	19,618	20	29,427	30	9,809	10	0	0	3	39,236	40
	Total	741,242	248,370	34	220,884	30	197,821	27	74,167	10	0	0		271,988	37
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	87,586	26,276	30	30,655	35	17,517	20	13,138	15	0	0	3	30,655	35
	Bulilima	99,045	49,523	50	29,714	30	14,857	15	4,952	5	0	0	3	19,809	20
	Gwanda	126,625	50,650	40	44,319	35	25,325	20	6,331	5	0	0	3	31,656	25
	Insiza	109,733	60,353	55	27,433	25	16,460	15	5,487	5	0	0	3	21,947	20
	Mangwe	72,422	25,348	35	32,590	45	10,863	15	3,621	5	0	0	3	14,484	20
	Matobo	102,741	51,371	50	25,685	25	20,548	20	5,137	5	0	0	3	25,685	25
	Umzingwane	68,891	34,446	50	17,223	25	13,778	20	3,445	5	0	0	3	17,223	25
	Total	667,043	297,965	45	207,619	31	119,349	18	42,111	6	0	0		161,460	24
Midlands	Chirumhanzu	87,879	30,758	35	26,364	30	26,364	30	4,394	5	0	0	3	30,758	35
	Gokwenorth	262,869	105,148	40	92,004	35	52,574	20	13,143	5	0	0	3	65,717	25
	Gokwesouth	334,648	117,127	35	133,859	40	66,930	20	16,732	5	0	0	3	83,662	25
	Gweru	100,407	35,142	35	30,122	30	30,122	30	5,020	5	0	0	3	35,142	35
	Kwekwe	191,096	85,993	45	66,884	35	28,664	15	9,555	5	0	0	3	38,219	20
	Mberengwa	203,160	81,264	40	40,632	20	60,948	30	20,316	10	0	0	3	81,264	40
	Shurugwi	84,837	38,177	45	29,693	35	12,726	15	4,242	5	0	0	3	16,968	20
	Zvishavane	79,306	31,722	40	23,792	30	19,827	25	3,965	5	0	0	3	23,792	30
	Total	1,344,202	525,331	39	443,350	33	298,154	22	77,368	6	0	0		375,522	28
Grand Total		9,706,118	4,222,501	44	2,878,140	30	2,017,242	21	588,235	6	0	0		2,605,477	27

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.

ANNEX 2: PROJECTED IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY FOR JAN - MAR 2021

Province	Disctrict	Total # (PP)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 and higher	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%
Manicaland	Buhera	268,913	53,783	20	67,228	25	107,565	40	40,337	15	0	0	3	147,902	55
	Chimanimani	147,582	44,275	30	44,275	30	44,275	30	14,758	10	0	0	3	59,033	40
	Chipinge	326,838	81,710	25	98,051	30	114,393	35	32,684	10	0	0	3	147,077	45
	Makoni	297,854	119,142	40	89,356	30	74,464	25	14,893	5	0	0	3	89,357	30
	Mutare	286,681	114,672	40	71,670	25	71,670	25	28,668	10	0	0	3	100,338	35
	Mutasa	184,556	73,822	40	64,595	35	36,911	20	9,228	5	0	0	3	46,139	25
	Nyanga	138,459	34,615	25	55,384	40	34,615	25	13,846	10	0	0	3	48,461	35
	Total	1,650,883	522,018	32	490,559	30	483,893	29	154,413	9	0	0		638,306	38
Mashonaland Central	Bindura	136,950	41,085	30	47,933	35	41,085	30	6,848	5	0	0	3	47,933	35
	Centenary	135,662	67,831	50	40,699	30	27,132	20	0	0	0	0	3	27,132	20
	Guruve	255,321	76,596	30	89,362	35	76,596	30	12,766	5	0	0	3	89,362	35
	Mazowe	90,098	18,020	20	27,029	30	31,534	35	13,515	15	0	0	3	45,049	50
	Mbire	232,654	93,062	40	58,164	25	58,164	25	23,265	10	0	0	3	81,429	35
	Mountdarwin	134,295	60,433	45	33,574	25	26,859	20	13,430	10	0	0	3	40,289	30
	Rushinga	80,976	28,342	35	20,244	25	24,293	30	8,098	10	0	0	3	32,391	40
	Shamva	135,234	60,855	45	33,809	25	33,809	25	6,762	5	0	0	3	40,571	30
	Total	1,201,190	446,223	37	350,813	29	319,472	27	84,682	7	0	0		404,154	34
Mashonaland East	Chikomba	131,405	59,132	45	45,992	35	19,711	15	6,570	5	0	0	3	26,281	20
	Goromonzi	246,065	73,820	30	110,729	45	49,213	20	12,303	5	0	0	3	61,516	25
	Hwedza	77,617	27,166	35	34,928	45	15,523	20	0	0	0	0	3	15,523	20
	Marondera	127,945	44,781	35	57,575	45	25,589	20	0	0	0	0	3	25,589	20
	Mudzi	145,736	29,147	20	51,008	35	51,008	35	14,574	10	0	0	3	65,582	45
	Murehwa	218,307	76,407	35	87,323	40	43,661	20	10,915	5	0	0	3	54,576	25
	Mutoko	159,817	55,936	35	55,936	35	39,954	25	7,991	5	0	0	3	47,945	30
	Seke	110,195	55,098	50	33,059	30	22,039	20	0	0	0	0	3	22,039	20
	Uzumbamarambapfungwe	123,161	43,106	35	36,948	30	36,948	30	6,158	5	0	0	3	43,106	35
	Total	1,340,248	464,593	35	513,497	38	303,647	23	58,511	4	0	0		362,158	27
Mashonaland West	Chegutu	168,050	67,220	40	42,013	25	50,415	30	8,403	5	0	0	3	58,818	35
	Hurungwe	360,038	162,017	45	108,011	30	72,008	20	18,002	5	0	0	3	90,010	25
	Kariba	45,245	9,049	20	15,836	35	11,311	25	9,049	20	0	0	4	20,360	45
	Makonde	167,924	83,962	50	50,377	30	25,189	15	8,396	5	0	0	3	33,585	20
	Mhondoro-ngezi	114,117	45,647	40	39,941	35	22,823	20	5,706	5	0	0	3	28,529	25
	Sanyati	123,474	30,869	25	37,042	30	37,042	30	18,521	15	0	0	3	55,563	45
	Zvimba	287,661	129,447	45	86,298	30	57,532	20	14,383	5	0	0	3	71,915	25
	Total	1,266,509	528,211	42	379,518	30	276,320	22	82,460	7	0	0		358,780	29
Masvingo	Bikita	177,566	71,026	40	44,392	25	53,270	30	8,878	5	0	0	3	62,148	35
	Chiredzi	301,594	75,399	25	105,558	35	90,478	30	30,159	10	0	0	3	120,637	40
	Chivi	181,605	36,321	20	72,642	40	45,401	25	27,241	15	0	0	3	72,642	40
	Gutu	222,109	44,422	20	88,844	40	77,738	35	11,105	5	0	0	3	88,843	40
	Masvingo	231,003	69,301	30	80,851	35	69,301	30	11,550	5	0	0	3	80,851	35
	Mwenezi	182,638	54,791	30	45,660	25	45,660	25	36,528	20	0	0	4	82,188	45
	Zaka	198,286	59,486	30	69,400	35	59,486	30	9,914	5	0	0	3	69,400	35
	Total	1,494,801	410,746	27	507,346	34	441,334	30	135,376	9	0	0		576,710	39

Projection Population Table (continued)

Province	District	Total # (PP)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 and higher	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%
Matabeleland North	Binga	152,123	45,637	30	38,031	25	53,243	35	15,212	10	0	0	3	68,455	45
	Bubi	67,681	23,688	35	16,920	25	20,304	30	6,768	10	0	0	3	27,072	40
	Hwange	68,541	17,135	25	17,135	25	23,989	35	10,281	15	0	0	3	34,270	50
	Lupane	109,545	32,864	30	27,386	25	32,864	30	16,432	15	0	0	3	49,296	45
	Nkayi	119,359	35,808	30	35,808	30	35,808	30	11,936	10	0	0	3	47,744	40
	Tsholotsho	125,904	31,476	25	44,066	35	37,771	30	12,590	10	0	0	3	50,361	40
	Umguza	98,089	29,427	30	24,522	25	34,331	35	9,809	10	0	0	3	44,140	45
	Total	741,242	216,034	29	203,869	28	238,310	32	83,029	11	0	0		321,339	43
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	87,586	21,897	25	26,276	30	26,276	30	13,138	15	0	0	3	39,414	45
	Bulilima	99,045	49,523	50	29,714	30	14,857	15	4,952	5	0	0	3	19,809	20
	Gwanda	126,625	37,988	30	31,656	25	44,319	35	12,663	10	0	0	3	56,982	45
	Insiza	109,733	43,893	40	32,920	30	21,947	20	10,973	10	0	0	3	32,920	30
	Mangwe	72,422	25,348	35	32,590	45	10,863	15	3,621	5	0	0	3	14,484	20
	Matobo	102,741	41,096	40	30,822	30	20,548	20	10,274	10	0	0	3	30,822	30
	Umzingwane	68,891	20,667	30	20,667	30	17,223	25	10,334	15	0	0	3	27,557	40
	Total	667,043	240,411	36	204,645	31	156,032	23	65,955	10	0	0		221,987	33
Midlands	Chirumhanzu	87,879	21,970	25	26,364	30	30,758	35	8,788	10	0	0	3	39,546	45
	Gokwenorth	262,869	78,861	30	78,861	30	78,861	30	26,287	10	0	0	3	105,148	40
	Gokwesouth	334,648	100,394	30	133,859	40	83,662	25	16,732	5	0	0	3	100,394	30
	Gweru	100,407	25,102	25	30,122	30	35,142	35	10,041	10	0	0	3	45,183	45
	Kwekwe	191,096	76,438	40	66,884	35	38,219	20	9,555	5	0	0	3	47,774	25
	Mberengwa	203,160	40,632	20	60,948	30	81,264	40	20,316	10	0	0	3	101,580	50
	Shurugwi	84,837	29,693	35	29,693	35	16,967	20	8,484	10	0	0	3	25,451	30
	Zvishavane	79,306	19,827	25	27,757	35	27,757	35	3,965	5	0	0	3	31,722	40
	Total	1,344,202	392,916	29	454,487	34	392,631	29	104,168	8	0	0		496,799	37
Grand Total		9,706,118	3,221,153	33	3,104,734	32	2,611,638	27	768,594	8	0	0		3,380,232	35

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.