

HungerMap^{LIVE}: Zimbabwe insight and key trends

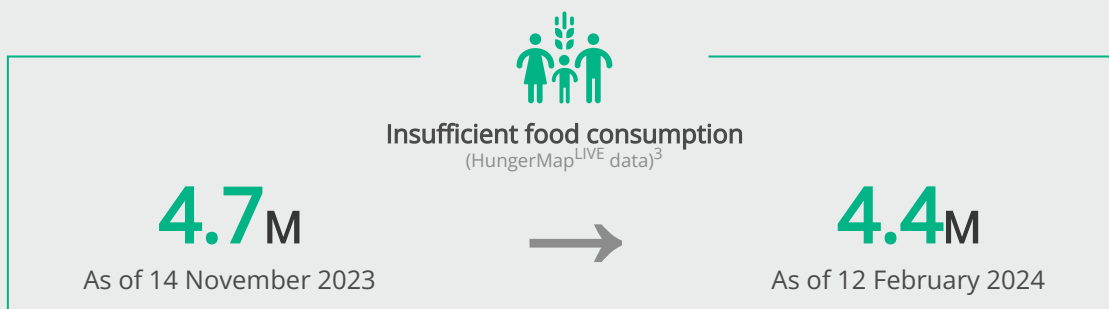
By the World Food Programme (WFP) | 12 February 2024

FOOD INSECURITY AT A GLANCE



The HungerMap^{LIVE} tracks core indicators of **acute hunger** in near real-time.

Acute hunger is measured by key indicators such as household food consumption, livelihood behaviors, child nutritional status, mortality, access to clean drinking water and other contextual factors. The HungerMap^{LIVE} primarily tracks trends on household food consumption, consumption-based coping and livelihood changes to track multiple aspects of food insecurity. As these are outcome level 1 indicators in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Framework, they can provide early indications of potential shifts in acute food insecurity.



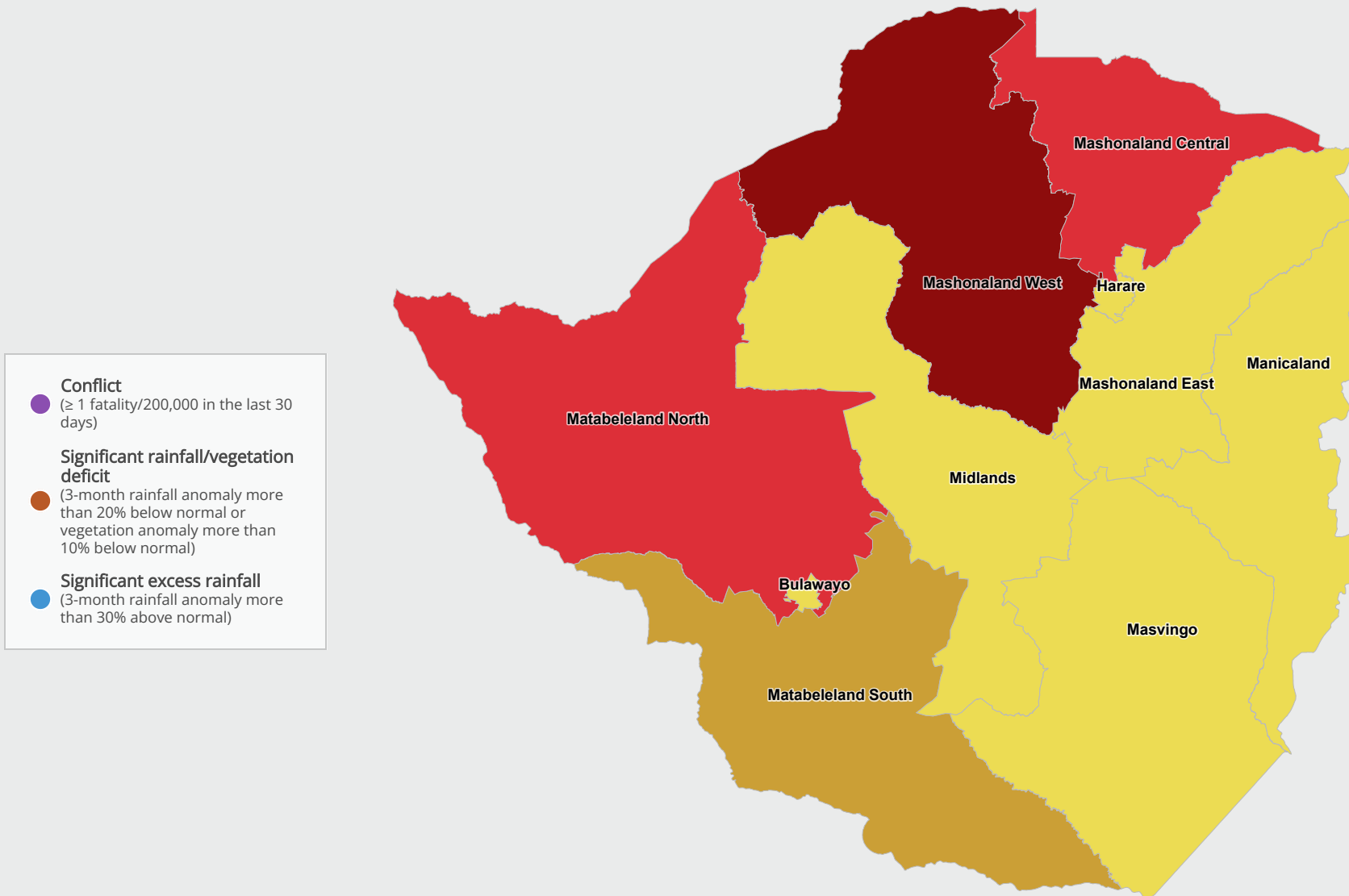
Methodology Note: The HungerMap^{LIVE} includes data from two sources: (1) WFP's continuous, near real-time monitoring systems, which remotely collect thousands of data daily through live calls conducted by call centres around the world; and (2) machine learning-based predictive models. Therefore, to note this differentiation, this report indicates whether a region's data is based on WFP's near real-time monitoring systems (marked 'ACTUAL') or predictive models (marked 'PREDICTED').

² Source: IPC/CH analysis (ipcinform.org)

³ Source: WFP HungerMap LIVE analysis, updated daily.

Current food security outlook

There are 4 regions considered High Risk or Moderate Risk and Deteriorating in Zimbabwe



- Conflict**
(≥ 1 fatality/200,000 in the last 30 days)
- Significant rainfall/vegetation deficit**
(3-month rainfall anomaly more than 20% below normal or vegetation anomaly more than 10% below normal)
- Significant excess rainfall**
(3-month rainfall anomaly more than 30% above normal)

The HungerMap^{LIVE} divides regions into various tiers of risk based on: the prevalence of insufficient food consumption and the prevalence of households utilizing crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies, as well as the change in these prevalences from 90 days ago (14 November 2023) until now (12 February 2024). Regions are divided into these tiers based on the following criteria:

Tier 1: High Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 2: High Risk and Stable. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 3: Moderate Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 4: Moderate Risk and Stable. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Regions marked for deterioration for these metrics must satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

Regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption

Currently, the regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption, in order of severity, are: Matabeleland North^{ACTUAL}, Mashonaland West^{ACTUAL}, Mashonaland Central^{ACTUAL}, Mashonaland East^{ACTUAL}, Manicaland^{ACTUAL}, Masvingo^{ACTUAL}, Matabeleland South^{ACTUAL}, Midlands^{ACTUAL}, Bulawayo^{ACTUAL}, Harare^{ACTUAL}.

These regions account for 100% of the total number of people with insufficient food consumption in Zimbabwe—amounting to approximately 4.39M people, decreasing by 302k (6.4%) compared to 90 days ago.

	PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Matabeleland North ^{ACTUAL}	45%	828k	374k
Mashonaland West ^{ACTUAL}	37%	1.89M	698k
Mashonaland Central ^{ACTUAL}	35%	1.38M	489k
Mashonaland East ^{ACTUAL}	35%	1.73M	598k
Manicaland ^{ACTUAL}	31%	2.04M	629k
Masvingo ^{ACTUAL}	31%	1.64M	500k
Matabeleland South ^{ACTUAL}	29%	760k	219k
Midlands ^{ACTUAL}	22%	1.81M	402k
Bulawayo ^{ACTUAL}	21%	666k	140k
Harare ^{ACTUAL}	14%	2.43M	342k

Trends of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of insufficient food consumption.



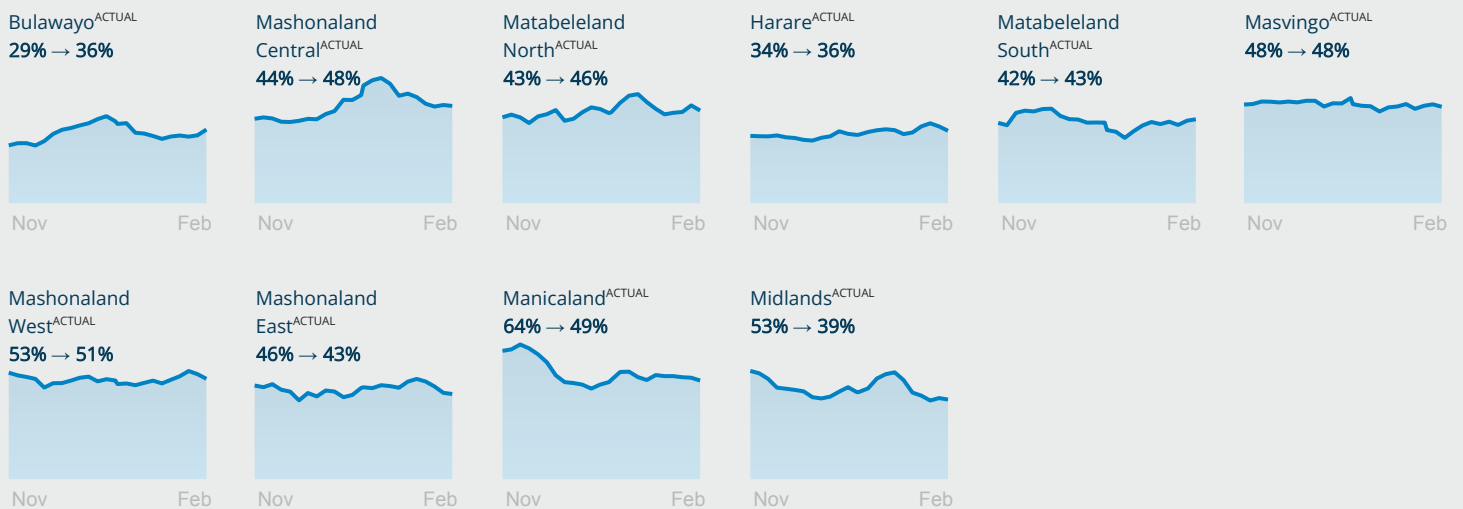
Regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the food-based coping situation in Zimbabwe. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies. These regions account for 100% of the total number of people currently monitored for food-based coping in Zimbabwe—amounting to approximately 6.68M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Mashonaland West ^{ACTUAL}	51%	1.89M	970k
Manicaland ^{ACTUAL}	49%	2.04M	1.01M
Masvingo ^{ACTUAL}	48%	1.64M	782k
Mashonaland Central ^{ACTUAL}	48%	1.38M	659k
Matabeleland North ^{ACTUAL}	46%	828k	383k
Matabeleland South ^{ACTUAL}	43%	760k	325k
Mashonaland East ^{ACTUAL}	43%	1.73M	739k
Midlands ^{ACTUAL}	39%	1.81M	701k
Bulawayo ^{ACTUAL}	36%	666k	242k
Harare ^{ACTUAL}	36%	2.43M	870k

Trends of the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies.



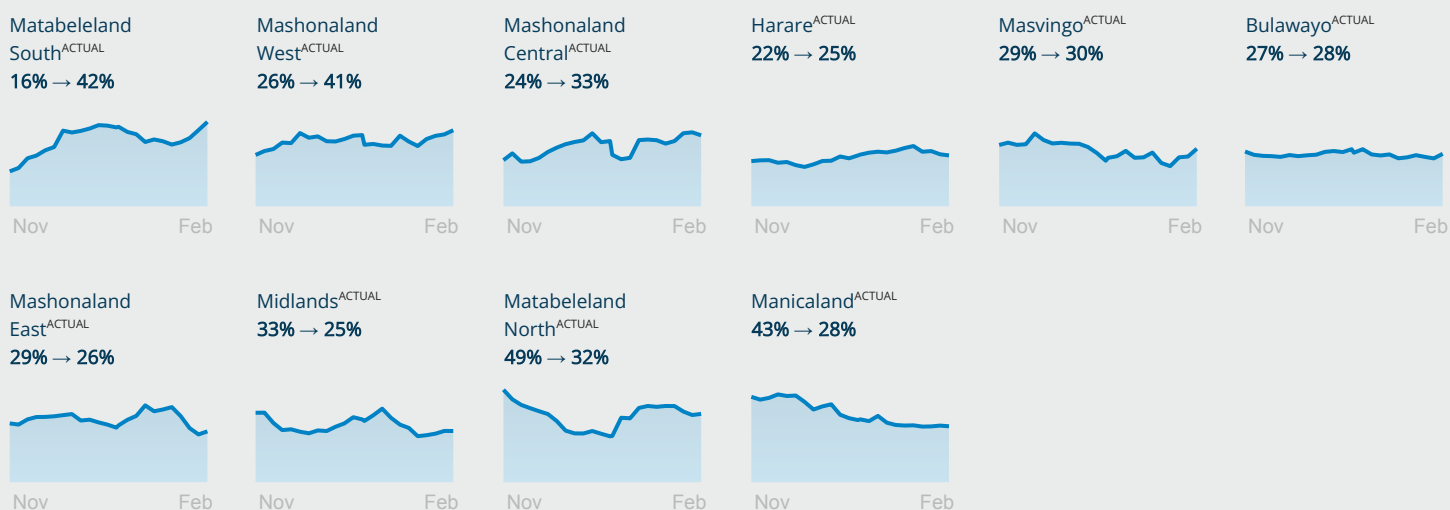
Regions with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets¹

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the market access situation in Zimbabwe. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets. These regions account for 100% of the total number of people currently monitored for market access in Zimbabwe—amounting to approximately 4.58M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Matabeleland South ^{ACTUAL}	42%	760k	323k
Mashonaland West ^{ACTUAL}	41%	1.89M	768k
Mashonaland Central ^{ACTUAL}	33%	1.38M	452k
Matabeleland North ^{ACTUAL}	32%	828k	265k
Masvingo ^{ACTUAL}	30%	1.64M	498k
Manicaland ^{ACTUAL}	28%	2.04M	565k
Bulawayo ^{ACTUAL}	28%	666k	183k
Mashonaland East ^{ACTUAL}	26%	1.73M	458k
Midlands ^{ACTUAL}	25%	1.81M	458k
Harare ^{ACTUAL}	25%	2.43M	610k

Trends of the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of challenges accessing markets.



¹ Challenges include both physical and financial constraints.

Annex: Summary of food security and related metrics in Zimbabwe, 12 February 2024

	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE REPORTING CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (MILLIONS)
Bulawayo ^{ACTUAL}	0.67	0.14	0.24	0.18
Harare ^{ACTUAL}	2.43	0.34	0.87	0.61
Manicaland ^{ACTUAL}	2.04	0.63	1.01	0.57
Mashonaland Central ^{ACTUAL}	1.38	0.49	0.66	0.45
Mashonaland East ^{ACTUAL}	1.73	0.60	0.74	0.46
Mashonaland West ^{ACTUAL}	1.89	0.70	0.97	0.77
Masvingo ^{ACTUAL}	1.64	0.50	0.78	0.50
Matabeleland North ^{ACTUAL}	0.83	0.37	0.38	0.27
Matabeleland South ^{ACTUAL}	0.76	0.22	0.32	0.32
Midlands ^{ACTUAL}	1.81	0.40	0.70	0.46

DEEP DIVE

Key drivers

Click the icons to explore the relationship between hunger and the selected key driver

