

Results from the Ninth Round of Rapid-PICES Phone Survey Data

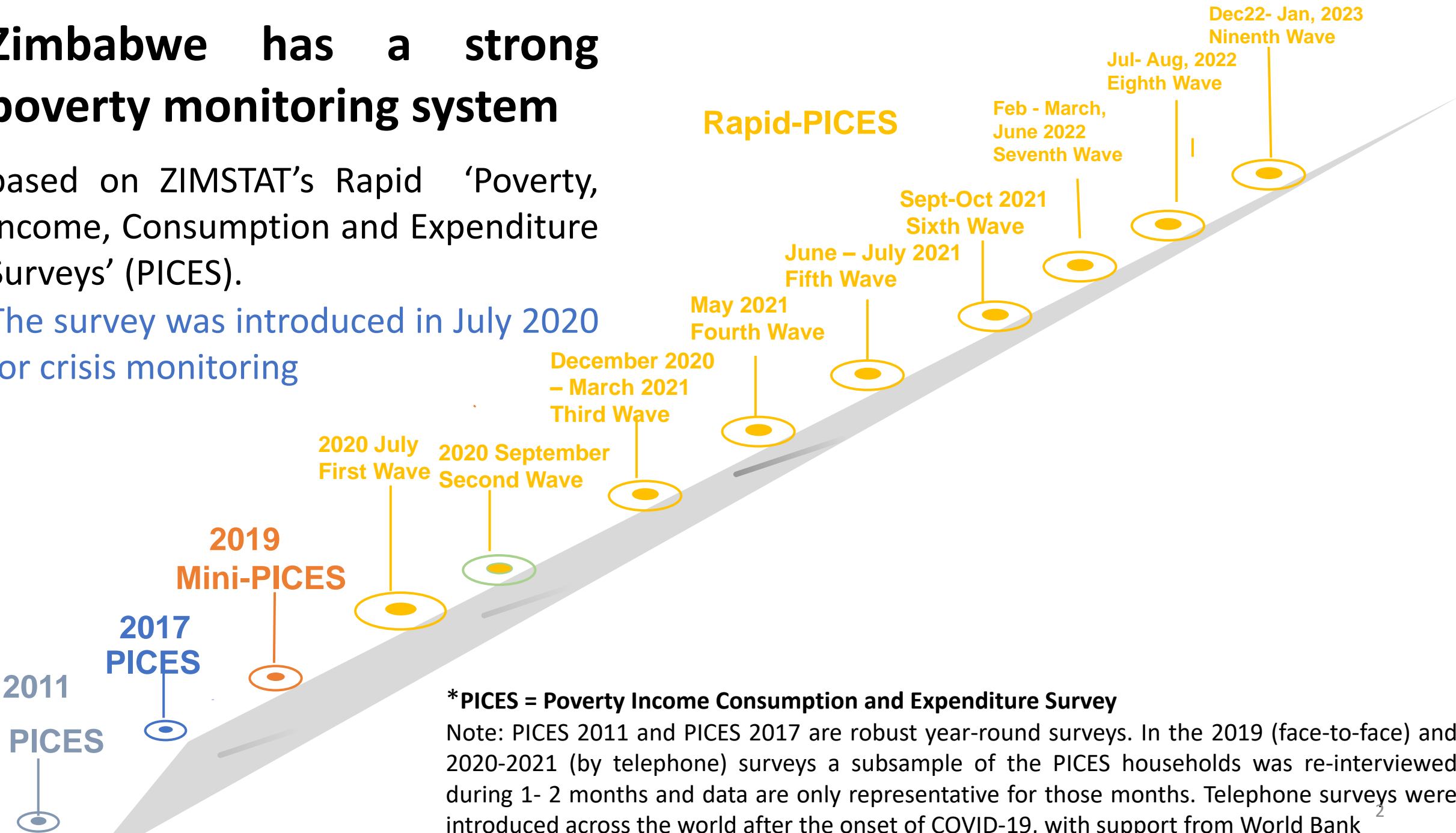
May 5th, 2023



Zimbabwe has a strong poverty monitoring system

based on ZIMSTAT's Rapid 'Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Surveys' (PICES).

The survey was introduced in July 2020 for crisis monitoring

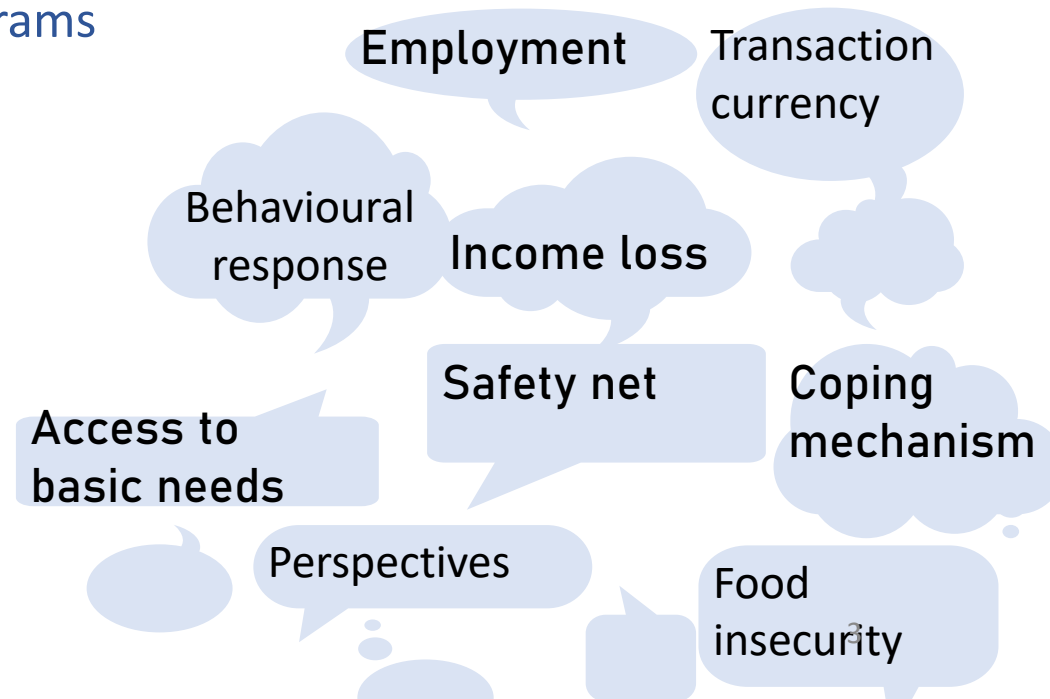


***PICES = Poverty Income Consumption and Expenditure Survey**

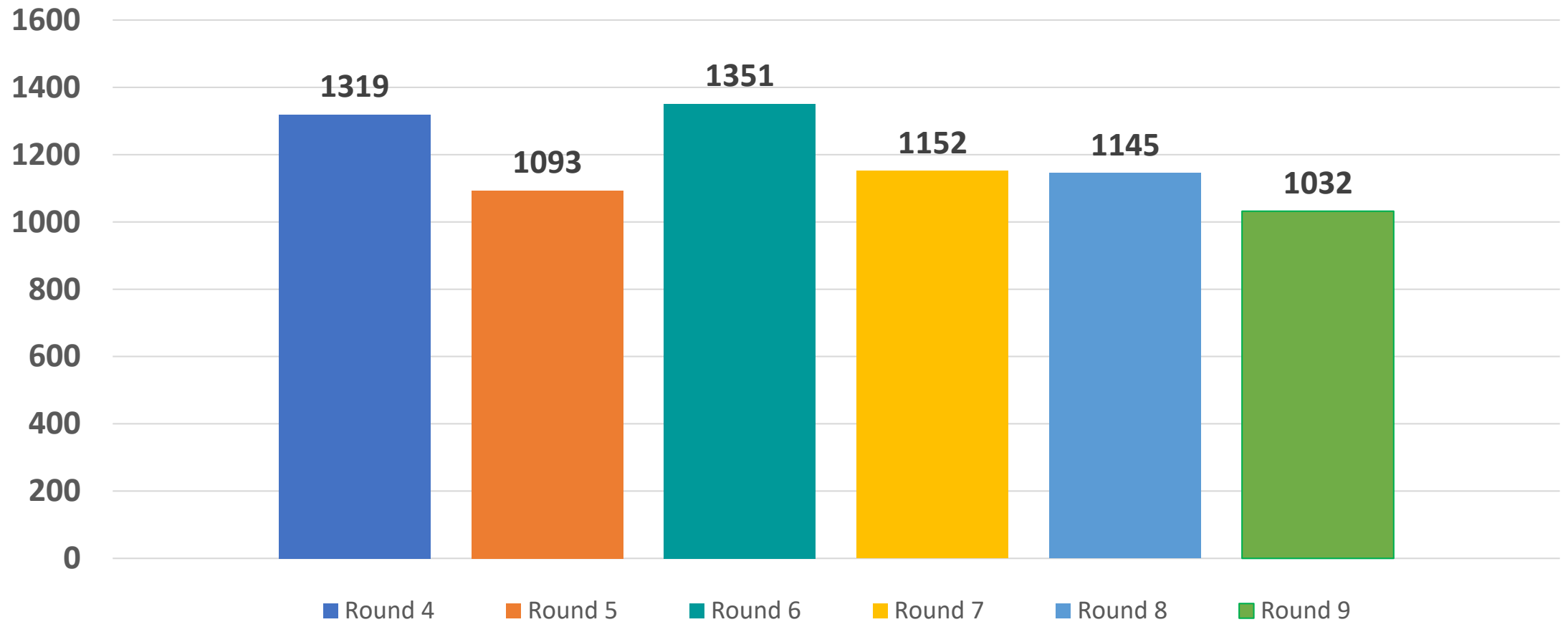
Note: PICES 2011 and PICES 2017 are robust year-round surveys. In the 2019 (face-to-face) and 2020-2021 (by telephone) surveys a subsample of the PICES households was re-interviewed during 1- 2 months and data are only representative for those months. Telephone surveys were introduced across the world after the onset of COVID-19, with support from World Bank

The Rapid-PICES Objectives

- Estimating the **economic** and **social** impacts of the crisis
- Monitoring **information** access and **behavioral** responses
- Understanding the economic **transmission** channels
- Assessing the **impacts** on small business, farming, health, food security, and welfare
- Providing **evidence** to **support mitigation and recovery programs** and improving targeting and management

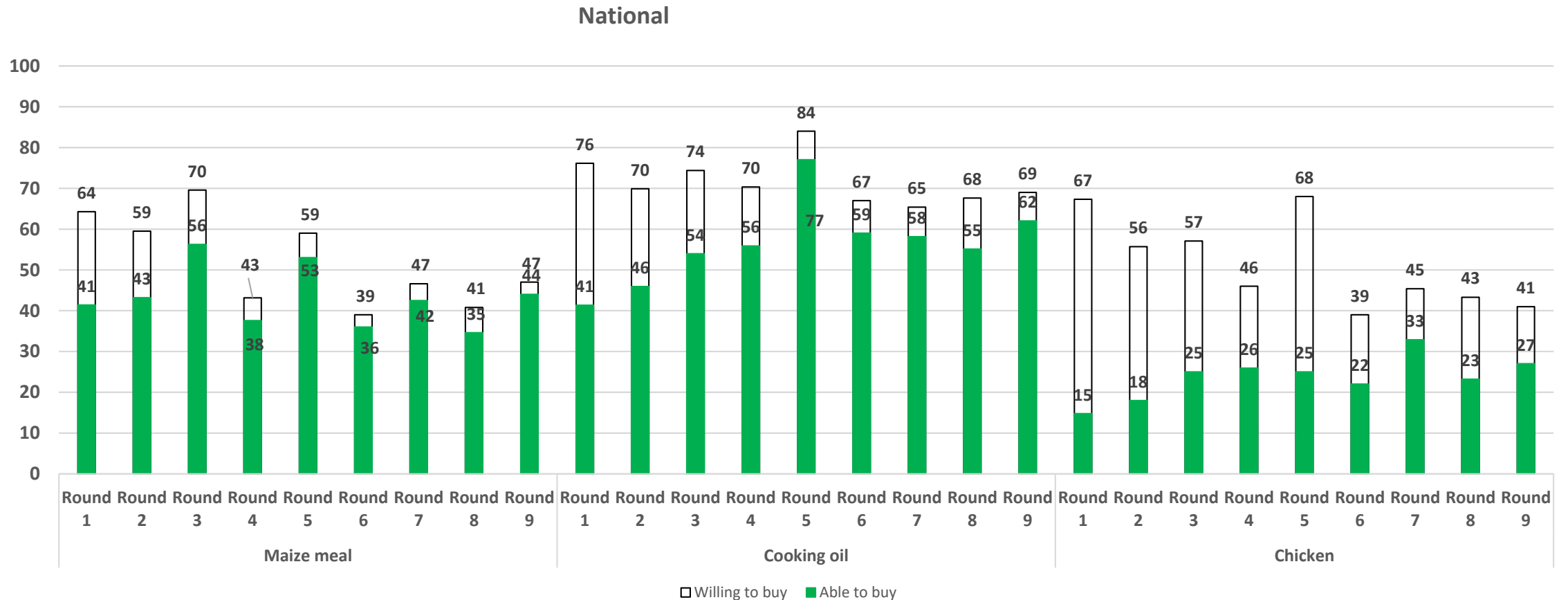


Sample Coverage for Rounds 4 to 9



Access to essential food items

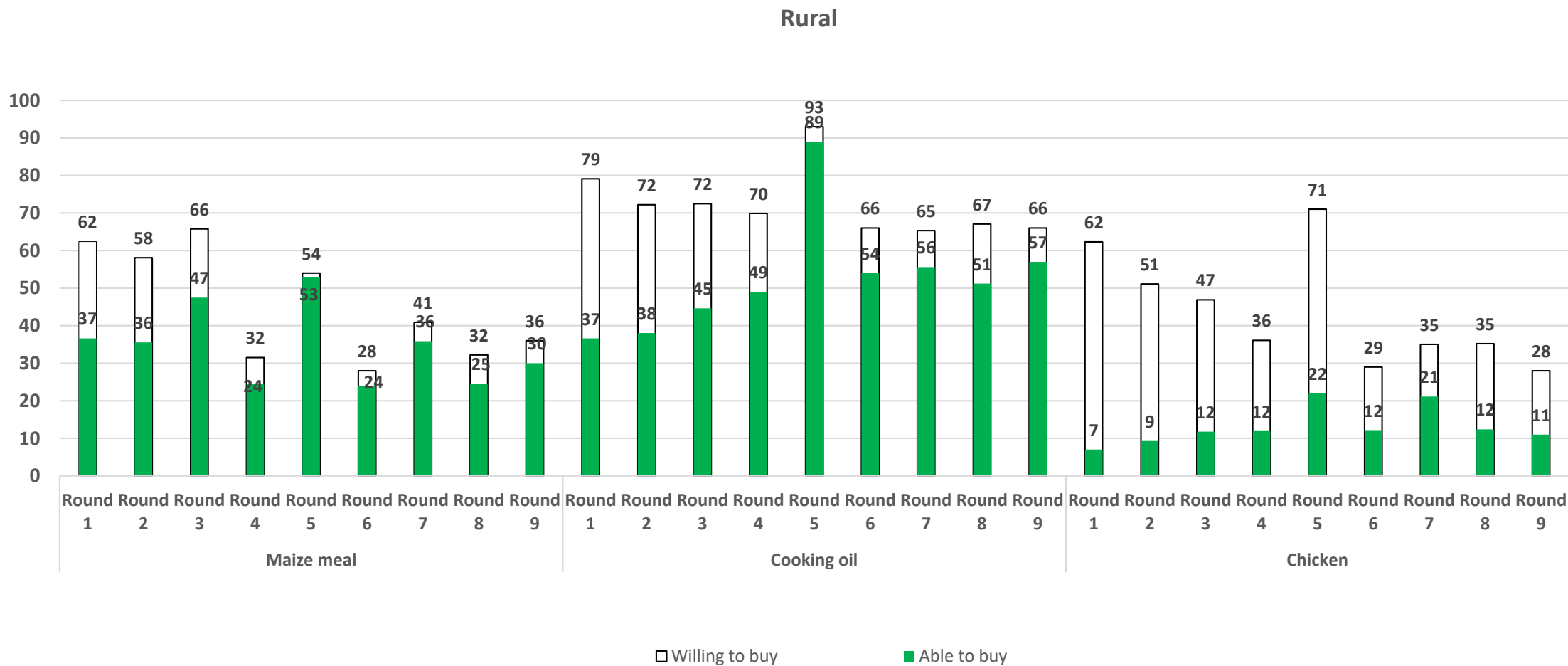
About 47 percent of the households expressed willingness to buy maize meal in round 9, representing a 6 percentage points increase from the previous round.



Source: ZIMSTAT Rapid PICES phone survey. First round dates - 6 to 24 July 2020; second round dates - 24 August to 23 September 2020; third round dates – 15 December 2020 to 10 March 2021, Fourth Round- 1 to 27 May 2021, Fifth Round -14 June to July 26, 2021, Sixth Round - 12 September to 23 October, 2021, seventh round, 6 January to 13 February, 2022 and from 8 June 2022 to 26 June 2022, Eighth Round from 20 July to 17 August, 2022, Ninth Round 14 December 2022 to 5 January 2023.

Access to essential food items

In rural areas, the demand for maize meal increased from 32 percent in round 8 to 36 percent in round 9.

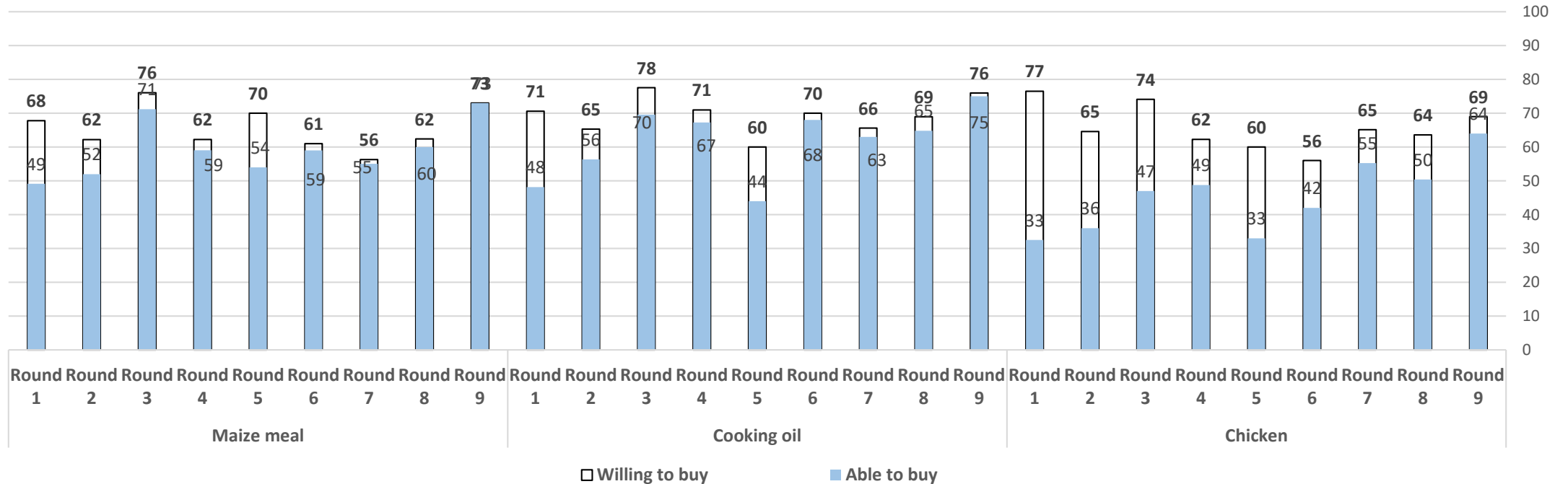


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Access to essential food items

In urban areas the ability to buy maize-meal increased from 60 percent in round 8 to 73 percent.

Urban

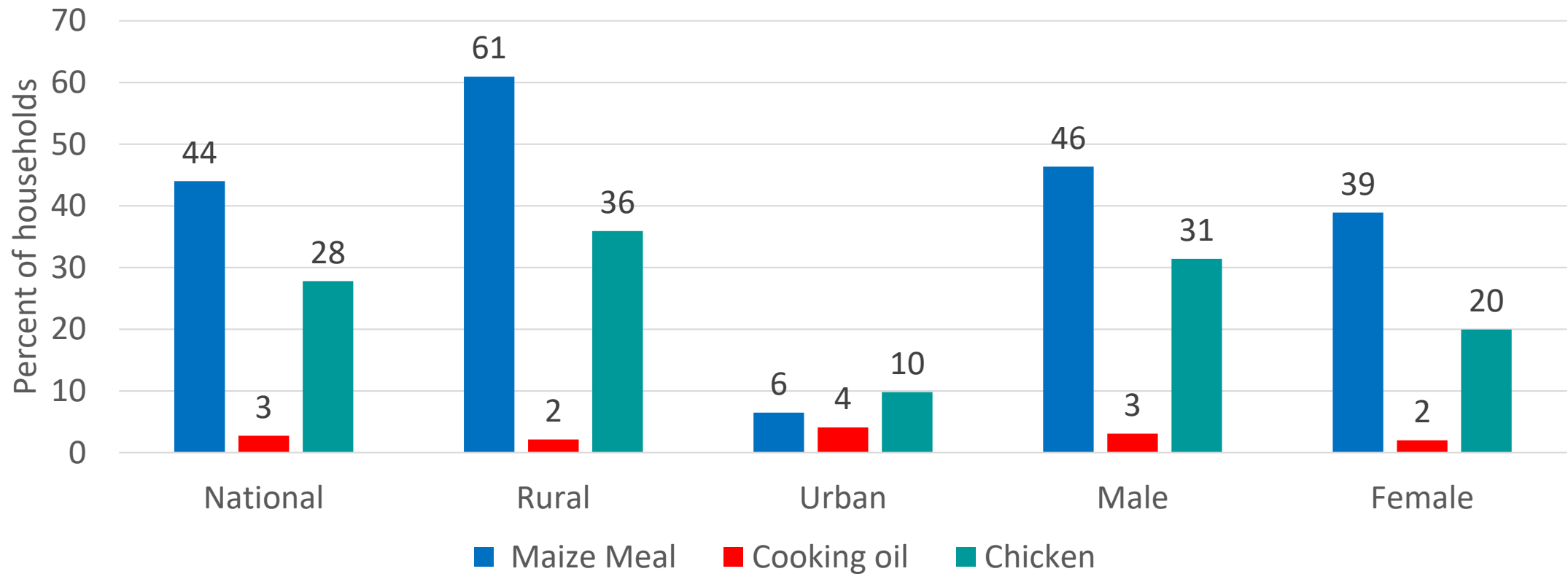


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Household Consumption of own-produced food items

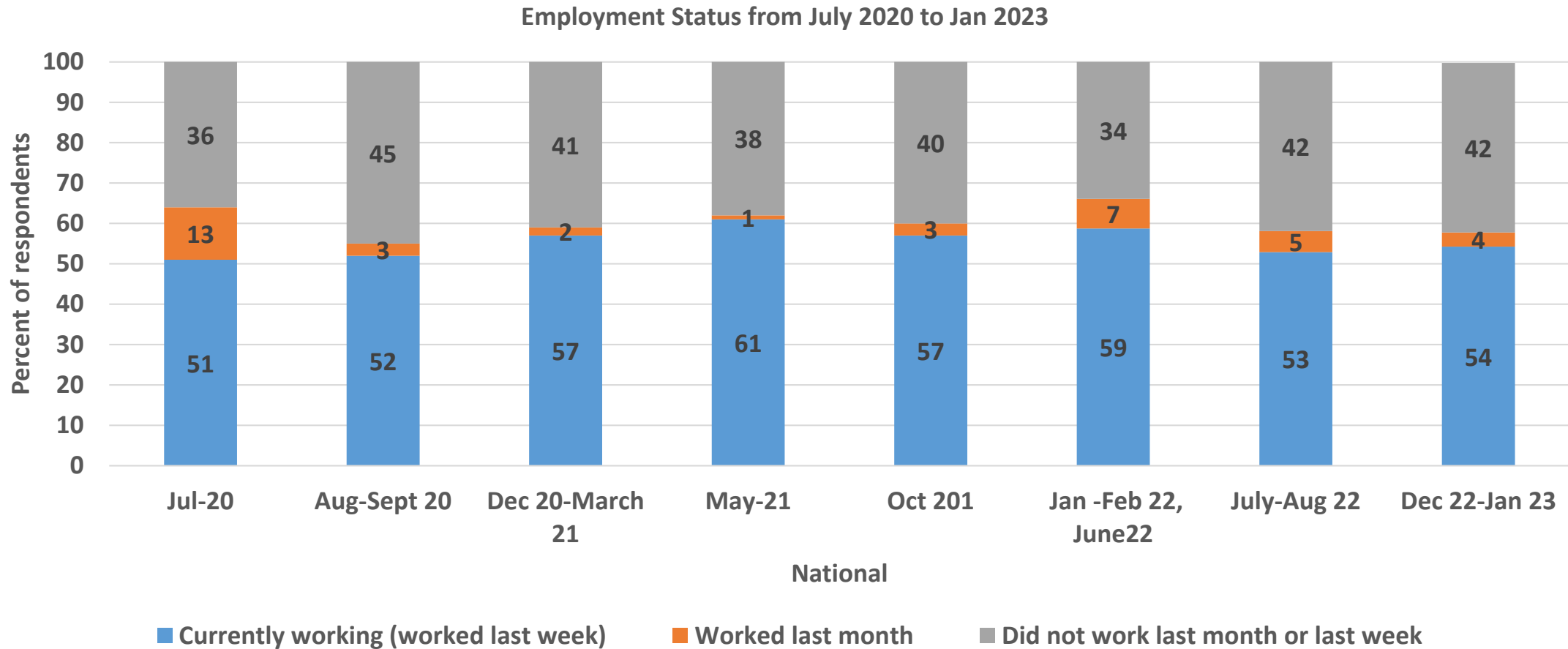
At national level, the proportion of households consuming own-produced maize-meal was 44 percent in round 9 compared to 48 percent in round 8.

Household consumption of own produce in Round 9



Employment

At national level, the proportion of people who were employed within 7 days of the interview marginally increased from 53 percent in the 8th round to 54 percent in the 9th round

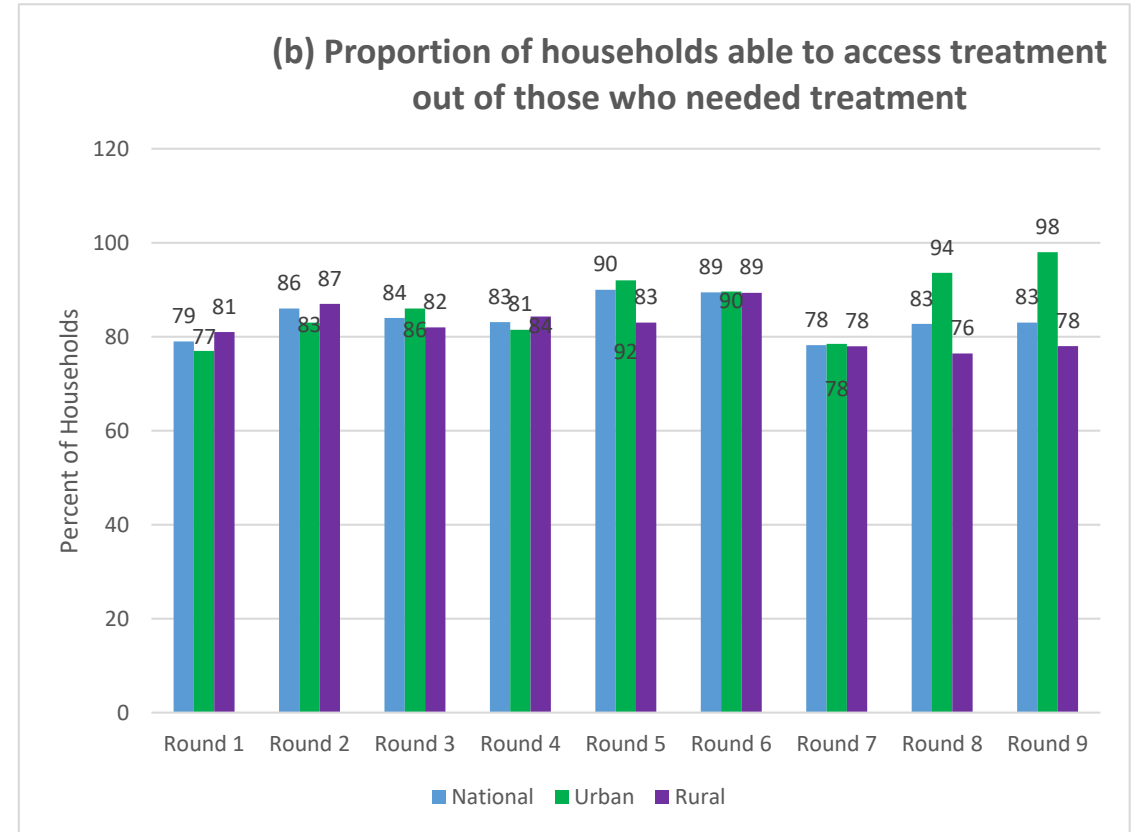
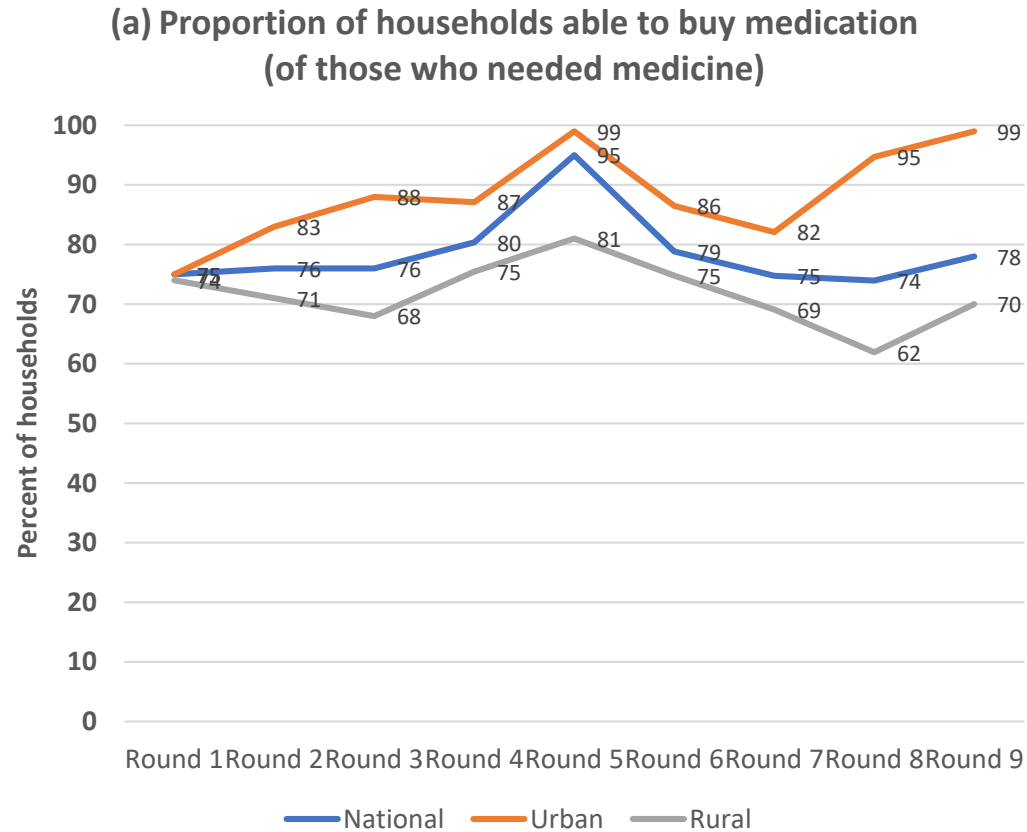


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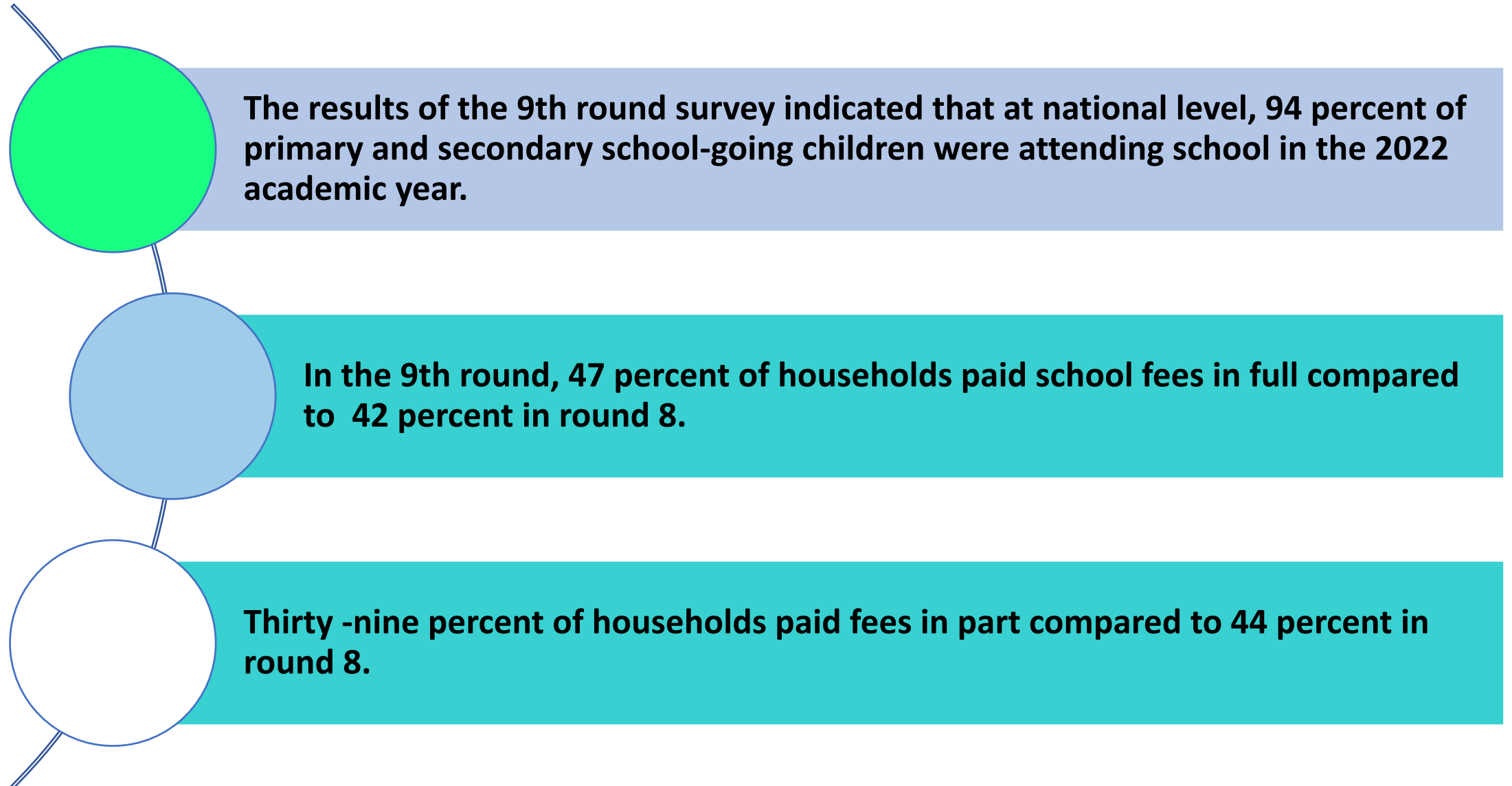
Access to Medication and Treatment

78 percent of the households who needed medication in round 9 were able to buy medicine compared to 74 percent in round 8.

The proportion of households that were able to access treatment remained the same at 83 percent in both round 8 and round 9.



Access to education services

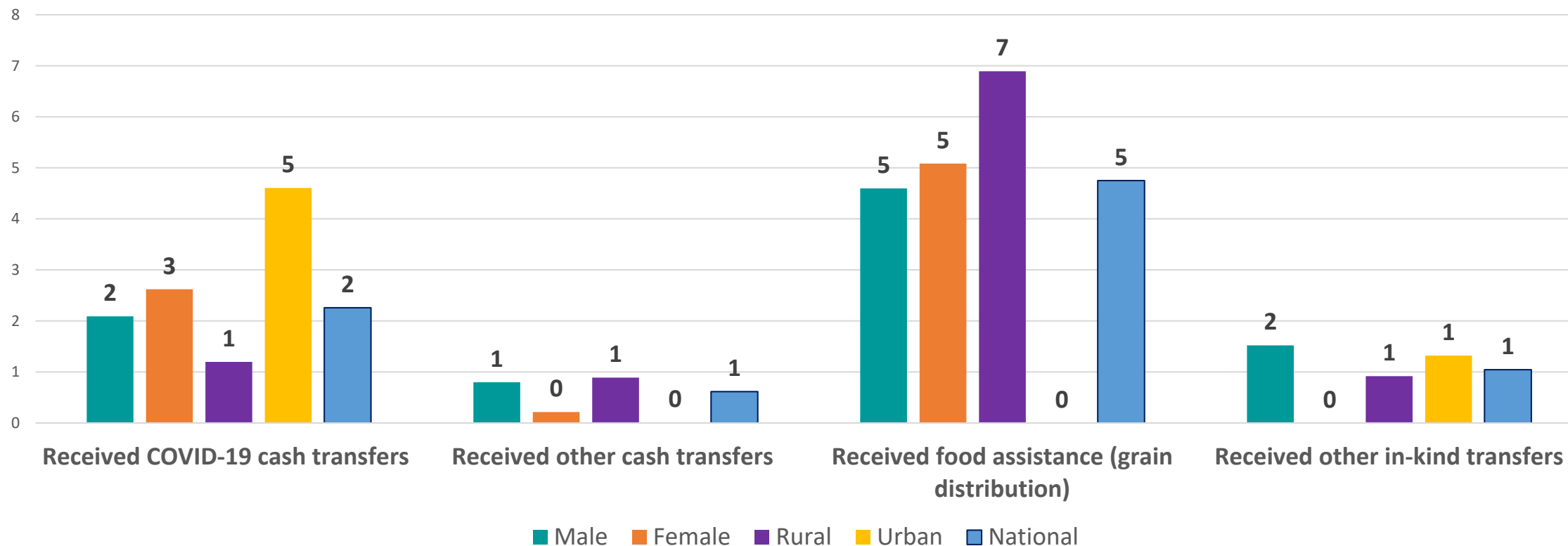


Safety Nets

At national level, 5 percent of households received free food grain while 2 percent of the households received COVID-19 cash transfers.

The share of rural households who received food aid was highest in rural areas (7 percent)

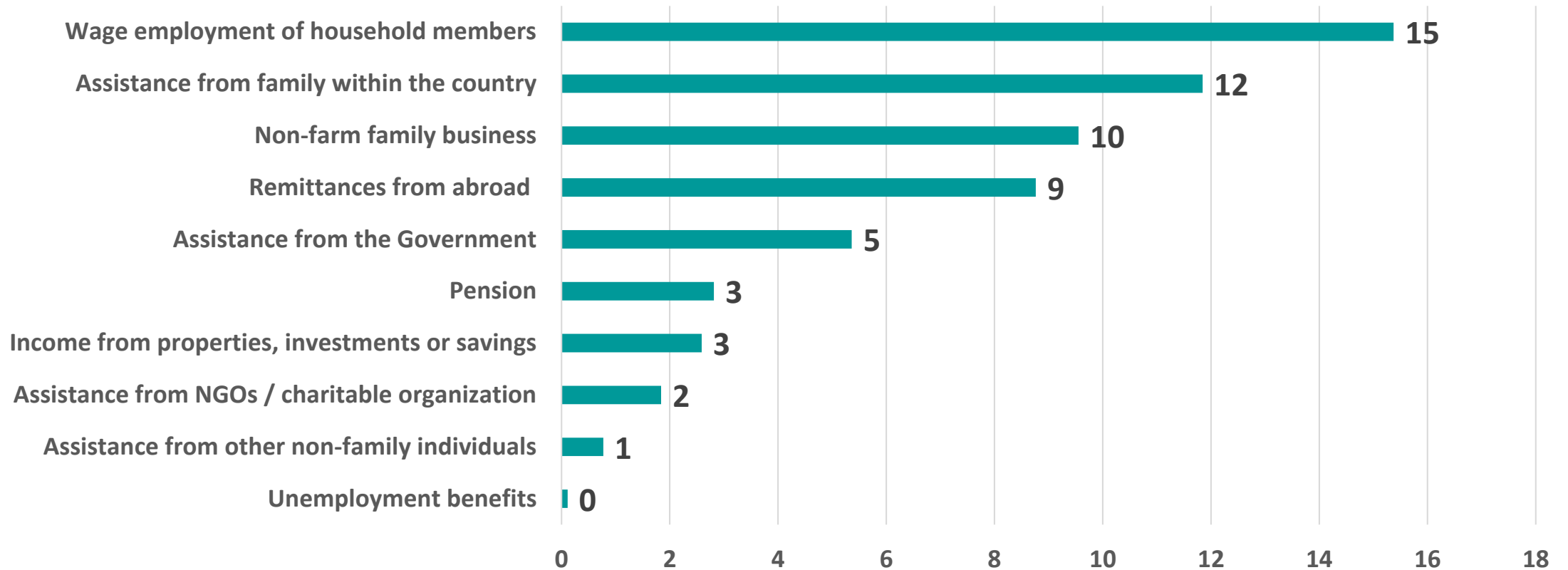
(a) Safety nets Round 9 (% of households)



Household Income Sources

In round 9, the most common sources of household income were wage employment (15 percent) and assistance from a family member within the country was 12 percent.

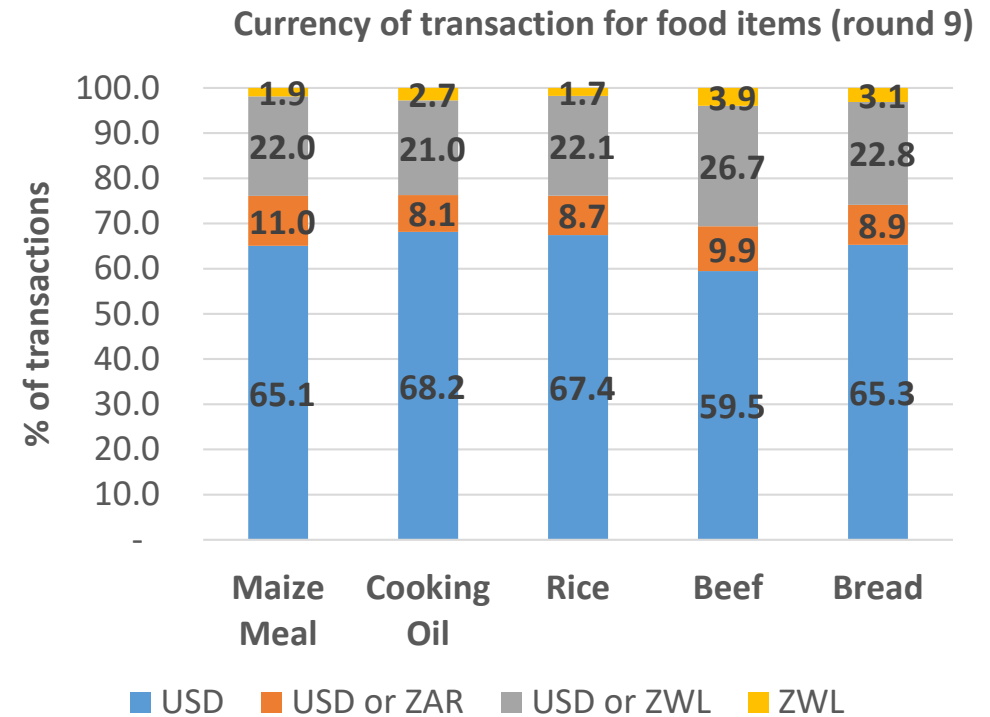
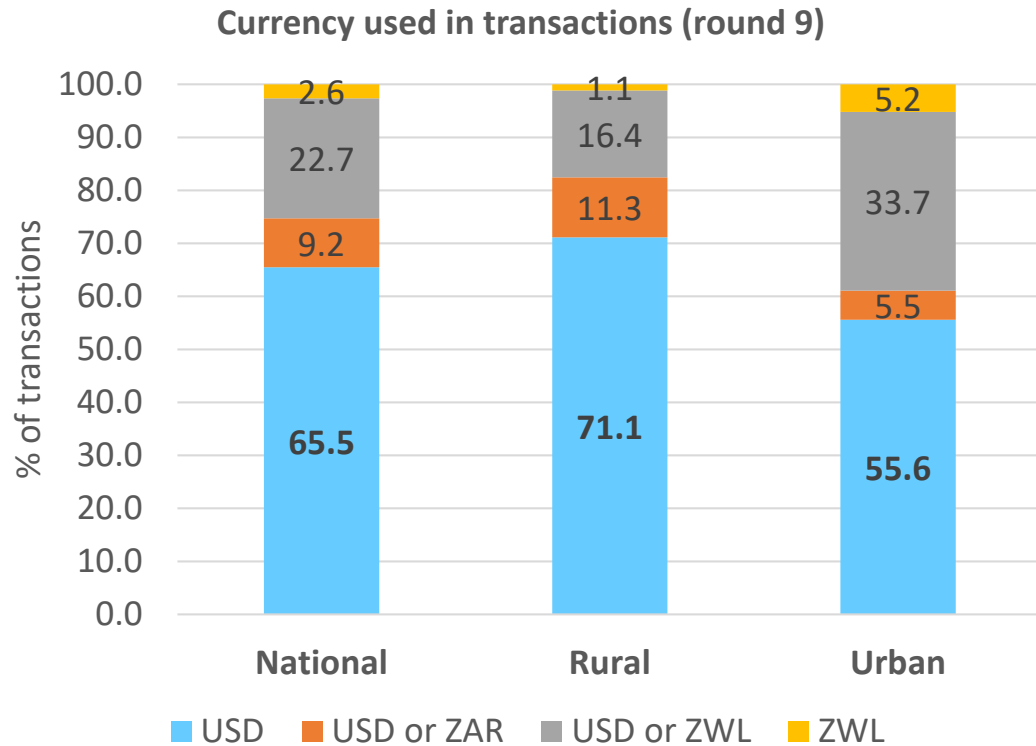
(a) Sources of household income in round 9 (% of households)



Currency Use

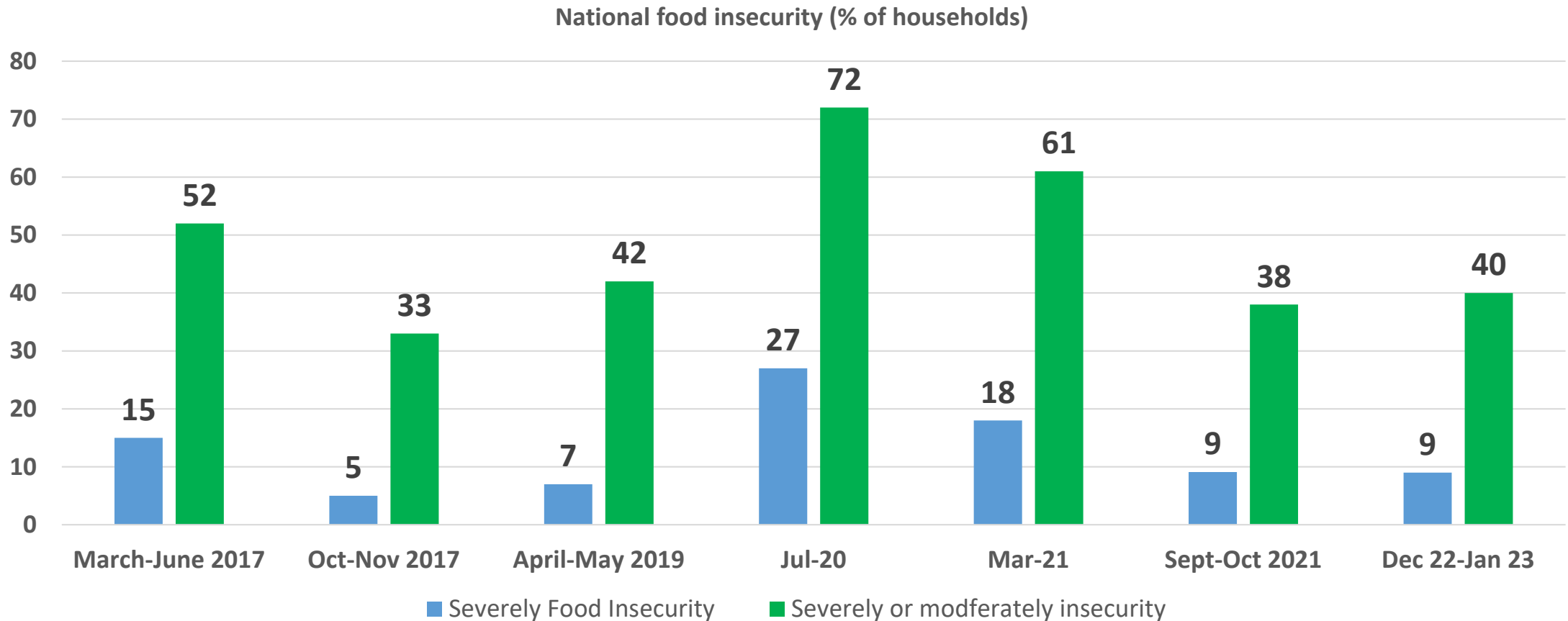
The use of foreign currency in domestic transactions was widespread, with a higher prevalence in rural areas.

Currency of transaction



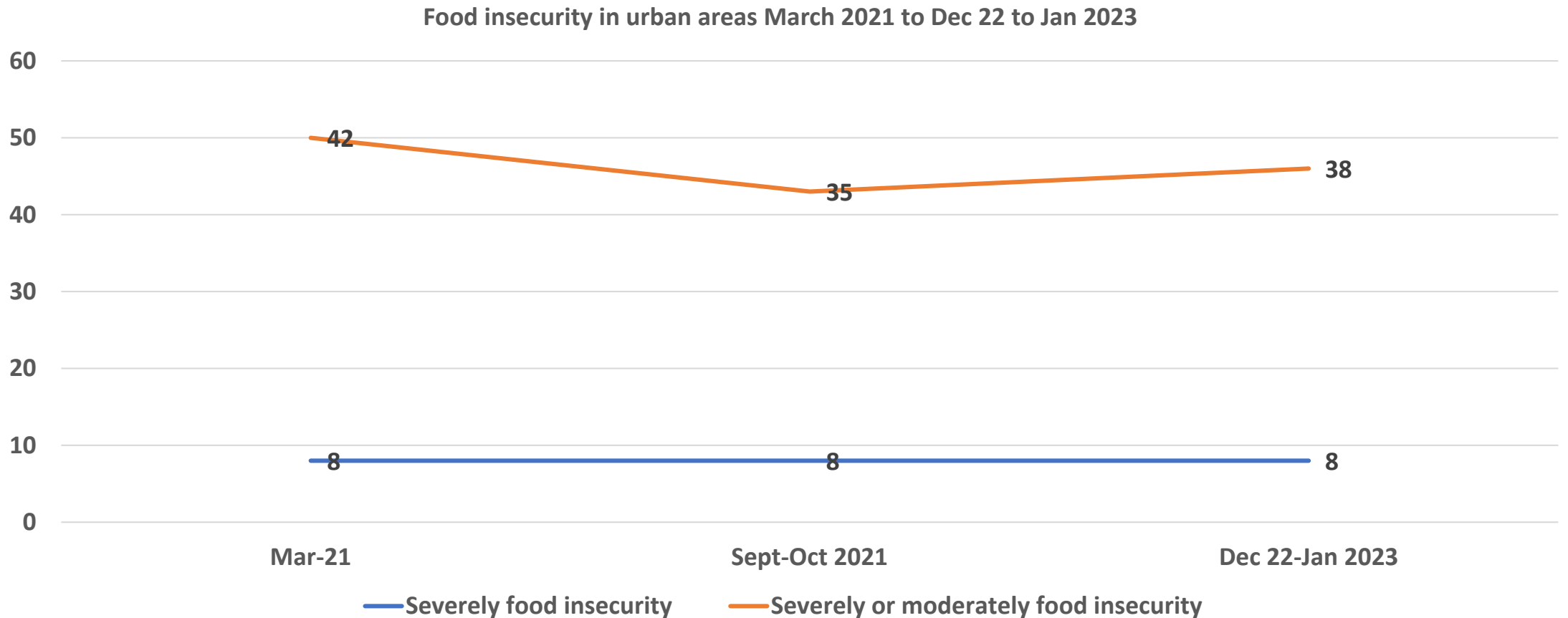
Food Security at National Level

Analysis of the FIES indicators for round 9, shows that the proportion of population facing severe food insecurity decreased from 27 percent in July 2020 to 9 percent December 2022 - January 2023



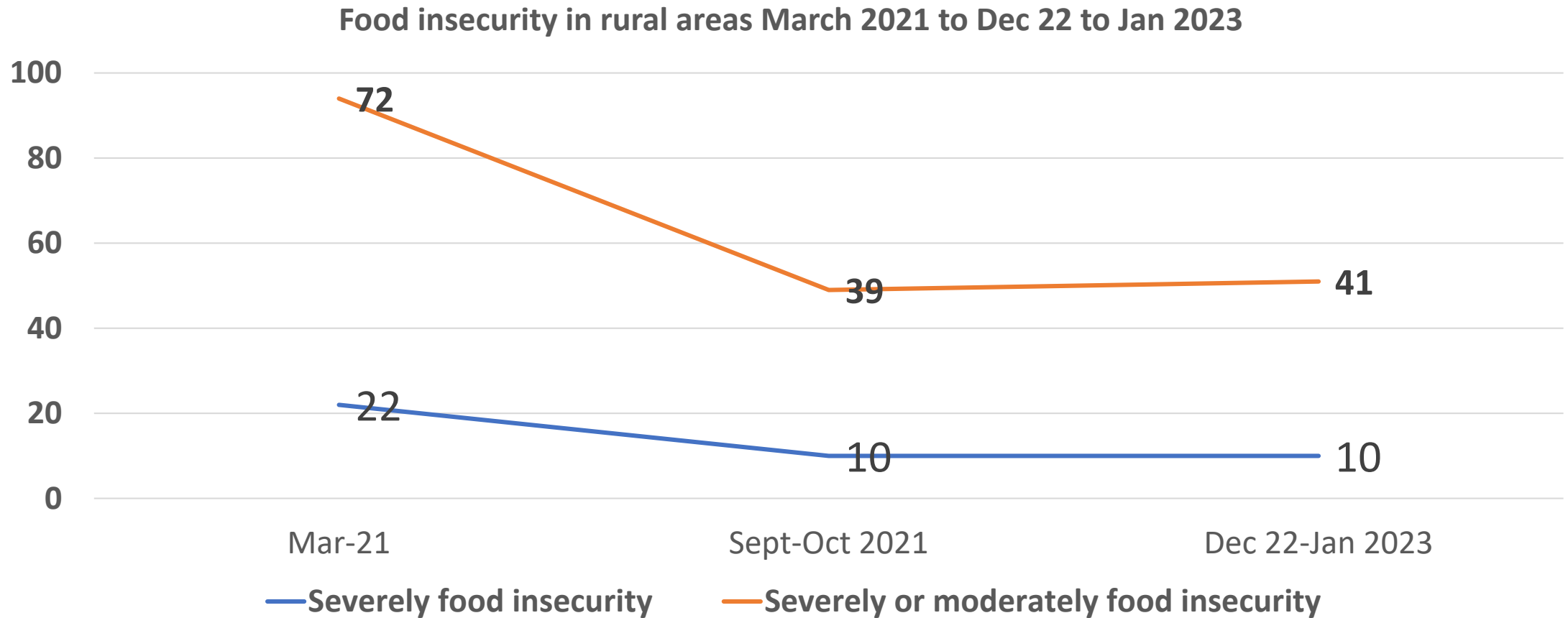
Food Insecurity in Urban Areas

The proportion of population facing severe food insecurity in urban areas remained constant at 8 percent from March 2021 to December 22 and January 23.



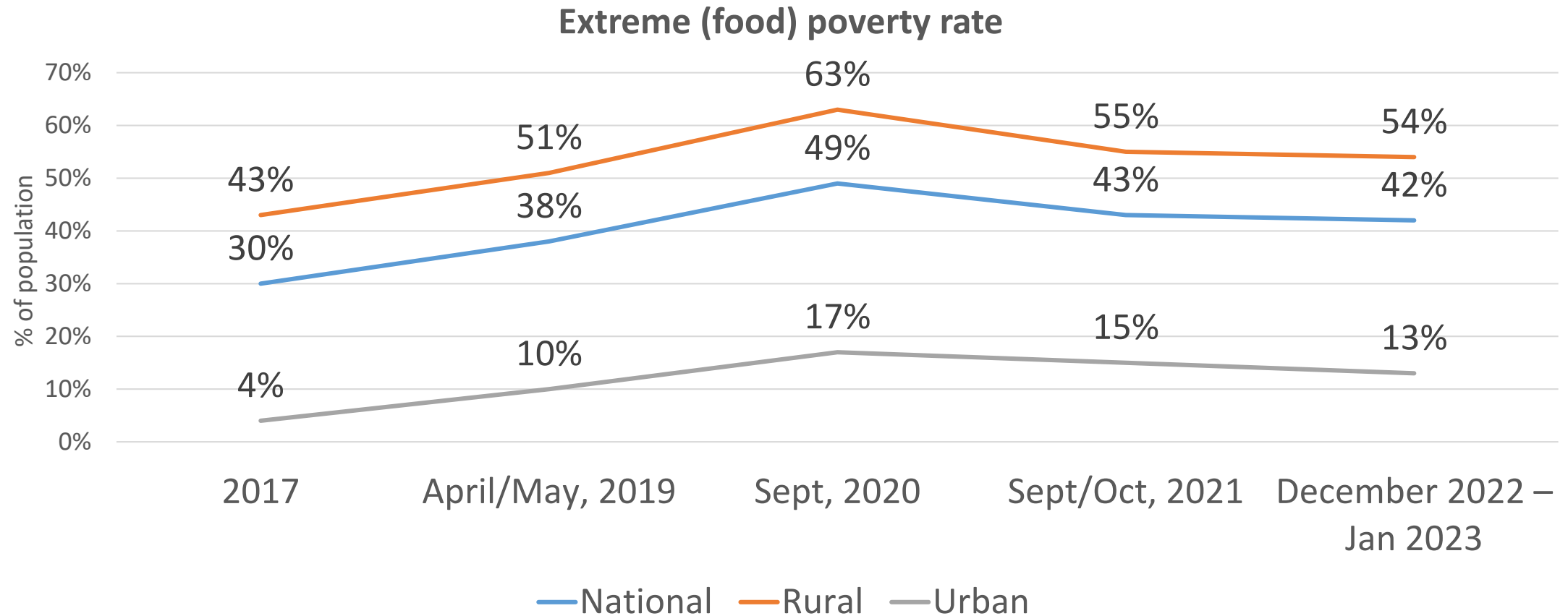
Food Insecurity in Rural Areas

During the same period the proportion of the population facing severe food insecurity in rural areas dropped from 22 percent to 10 percent respectively



Extreme Poverty

The extreme poverty rate declined slightly, from 43 percent in 2021 to 42 percent in 2022



Thank You!