



Uvavanyo Lobomi Babantu Basemaphandleni Olwenziwe Yikomiti yaseZimbabwe Yovavanyo Lokuba Sengozini (ZimVAC) ngonyaka ka-2023

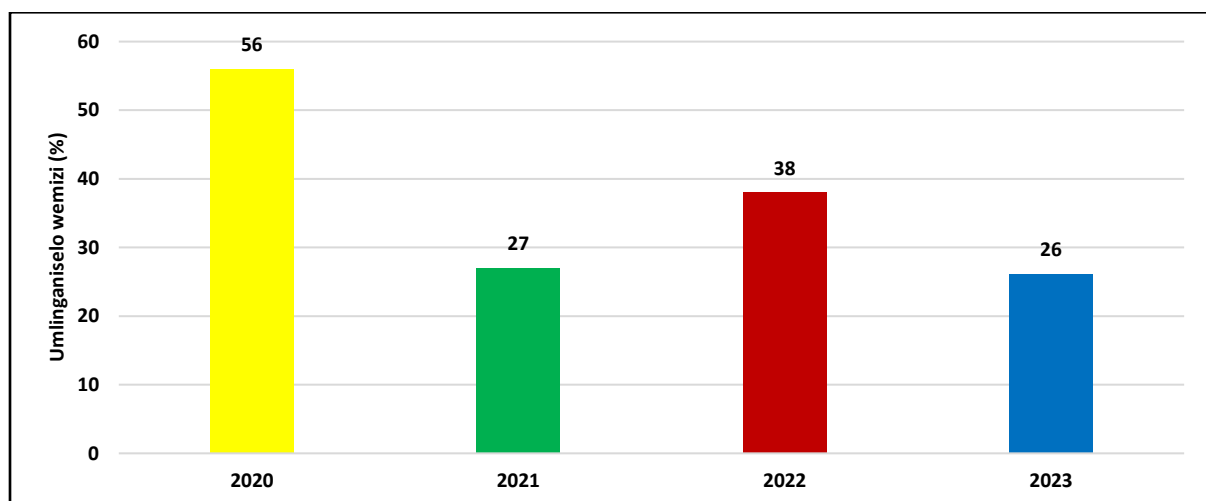


Sijolise Kwinguqu Yobomi Babantu Ukuze Kubekho Ukutya Okwaneleyo kunye Nesondlo Kwiindawo Ezisemaphandleni

Ikomiti yaseZimbabwe Yovavanyo Lokuba Sengozini (ZimVAC) iyaqhubeka ukwenza uvavanyo lwendlela yokuphila ngonyaka ukuzalisekisa Isibophelelo sesi-6 soMgaqo-nkqubo Wokufumaneka Nesondlo Esaneleyo. Eyona njongo Yovavanyo Lobomi Basemaphandleni ngo-2023 yayikukubonelela ngohlaziyo lonyaka lwendlela yokuphila kwimimandla yasemaphandleni yaseZimbabwe ngeenjongo zokwazisa ukuqulunqwa komgaqo-nkqubo nokucwangciswa kongenelelo olufanelekileyo. Urhulumente uyanconywa ngokuphumeza imigaqo-nkqubo eyimfuneko kunye nokudala imeko-bume encomekayo ekhokelele kuphuculo lwendlela yokuphila yasemaphandleni.

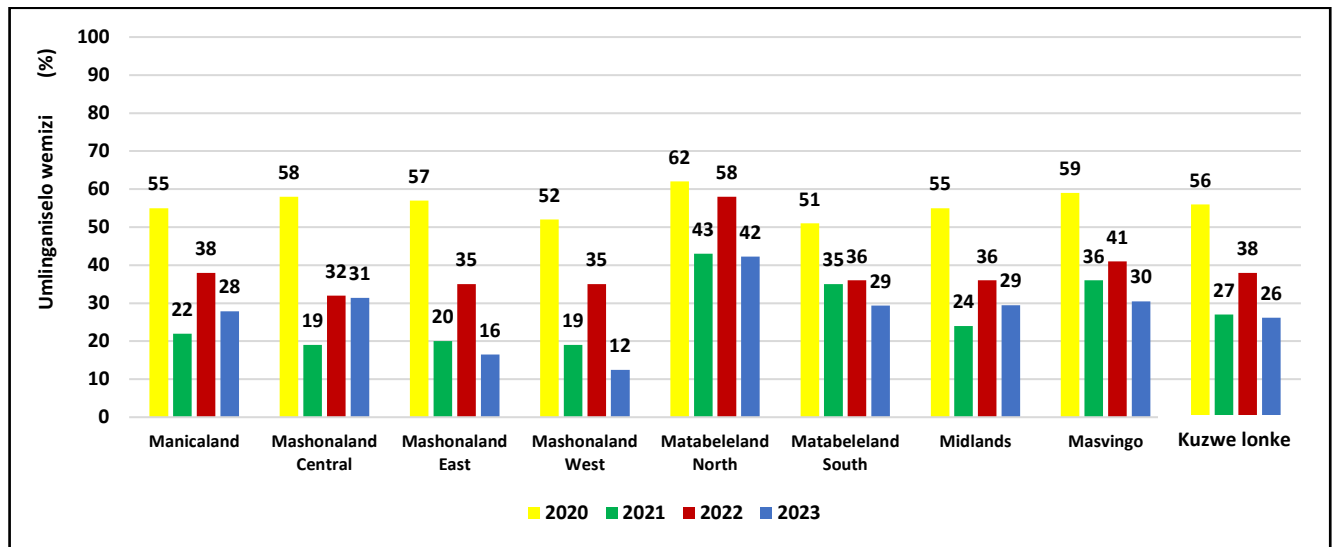
1. Ukuswelakala Kwezilimo Ezinenkozo

Xa kuthelekiswa no-2020, Ukuswelakala kwezilimo ezinenkozo kuhlile. Oku kuncitshiswa kubalulekile ukuba kuqatshelwe kwaye uRhulumente uyanconywa ngokuzibophelela okuqhubekayo ekuphumezeni enye yeenjongo zelizwe kwi-NDS1, ingakumbi yokuqinisekisa uqoqosho lokutya okuninzi kunoko kufunekayo yokutya.



Ubume Bokuswelakala Kwezilimo Ezinenkozo: 2020 – 2023

Xa kuthelekiswa no-2022, ukuswelakala kokutya kwehlile ngokubanzi kuwo onke amaphondo ngaphandle kwaseMashonaland Central.



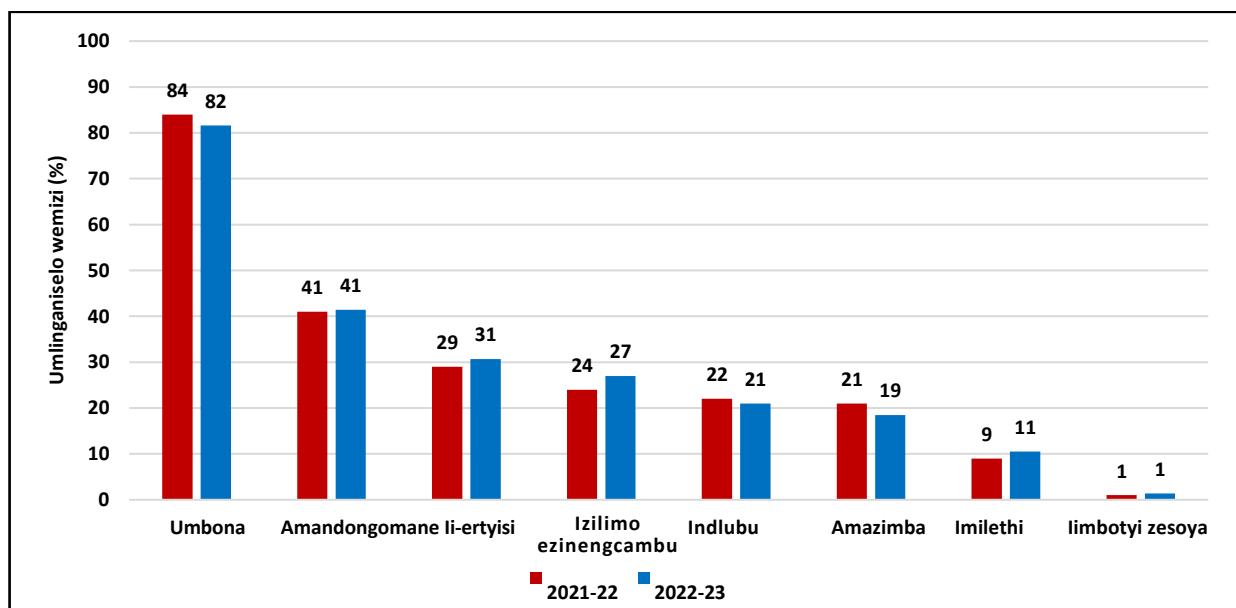
Ukuswelakala Kwezilimo Ezinenkozo

Ngexesha lendlala enkulu (ngeyoMqungu ukuya kweyoKwindla 2024), i-26% yabemi basemaphandleni kuqikelelwa ukuba lalingenakutya kwaneleyo. Oku ngabantu abayi-2,715,717. Inani eliyi-100,482 MT lezilimo liya kufuneka ukondla abantu abanganakutya okwaneleyo ngexesha lendlala.

2. Isivuno Sezilimo

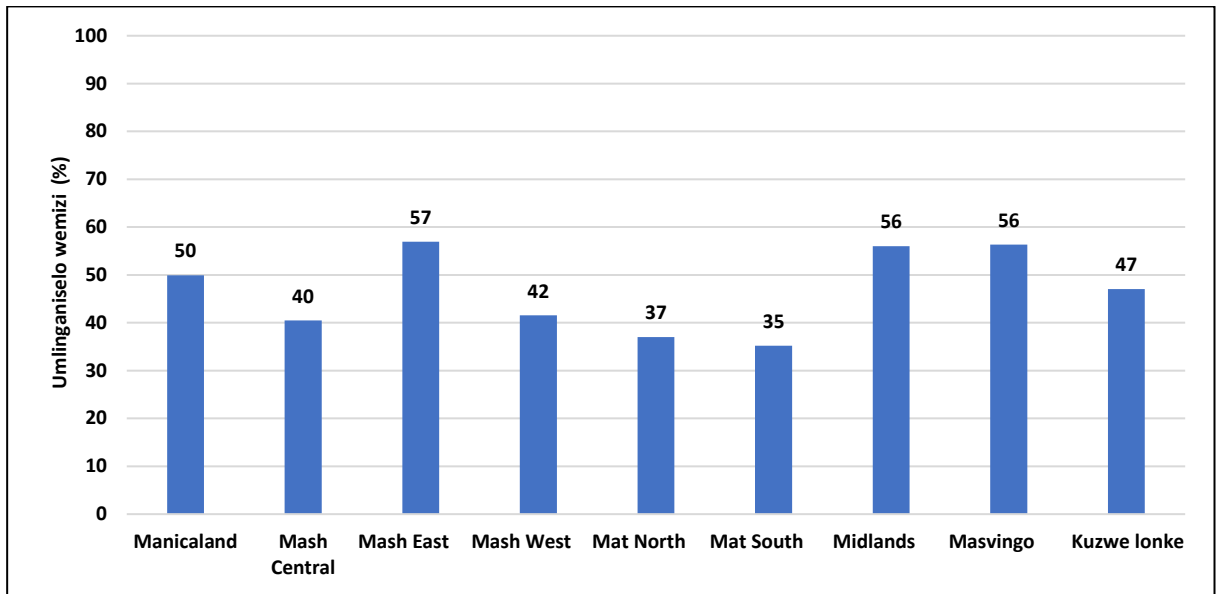
Umlinganiselo we-82% yemizi iyaima umbona, i-41% yalima amandongomane kwaye i-27% yalima izityalo ezityiwa

iingcambu.



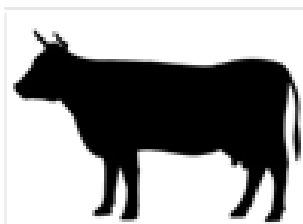
Imizi Elime Izityalo

a) **Ukwamkelwa kwenkqubo Yokuxabangela okuthiwa yi-Pfumvudza/Intwasa:** Umlinganiselo wemizi eyi-47% watyala ngokulandela inkqubo yokuxabangela yePfumvudza/Intwasa.



Ukwamkelwa kwenkqubo ye-Pfumvudza/Intwasa

- b) **Ukufikelela Kuqeqesho Lwezolimo:** Malunga ne-94% yemizi ifumene uqeqesho lwezolimo, ukunyuka ukusuka kwi-59% ngo-2022.
- c) **Ukufikelela Kwinkxaso Yoqeqesho Lwezolimo:** I-81% yemizi yatyelelwa ngamagosa ezolimo, ukunyuka ukusuka kwi-55% ngo-2022.
- d) **Ubunini bemfuyo kunye Namaxabiso Ayo**



I-37% yemizi ineenkomo

Amaxabiso eenkomo asuka kwi- **USD\$ 167** esiya kwi- **USD\$467**

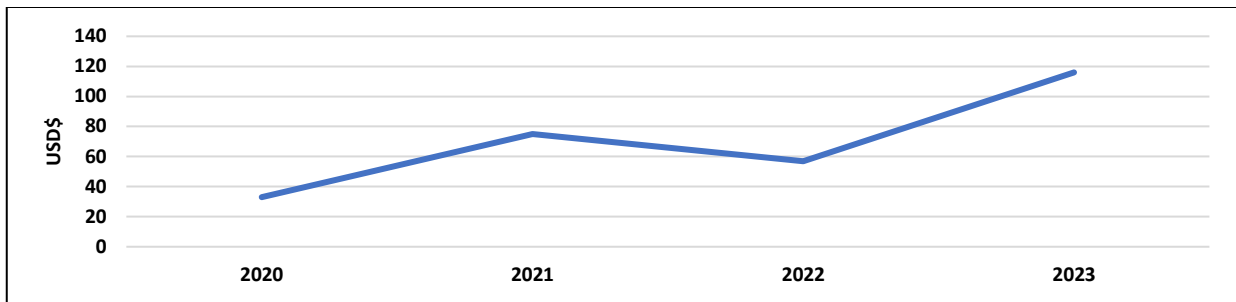


I-44% yemizi ineebhokhwe

Amaxabiso ebhokhwe asuka kwi-**USD\$ 15** esiya kwi-**USD\$ 51**

3. Inzuzo Yomzi Yemali

Xa kuthelekiswa nonyaka okuqalwa kuwo (2020), inzuzo yemizi yasemaphandleni iye yanda.



lindlela Zokufumaneka Kwenzuzo: 2020-2023

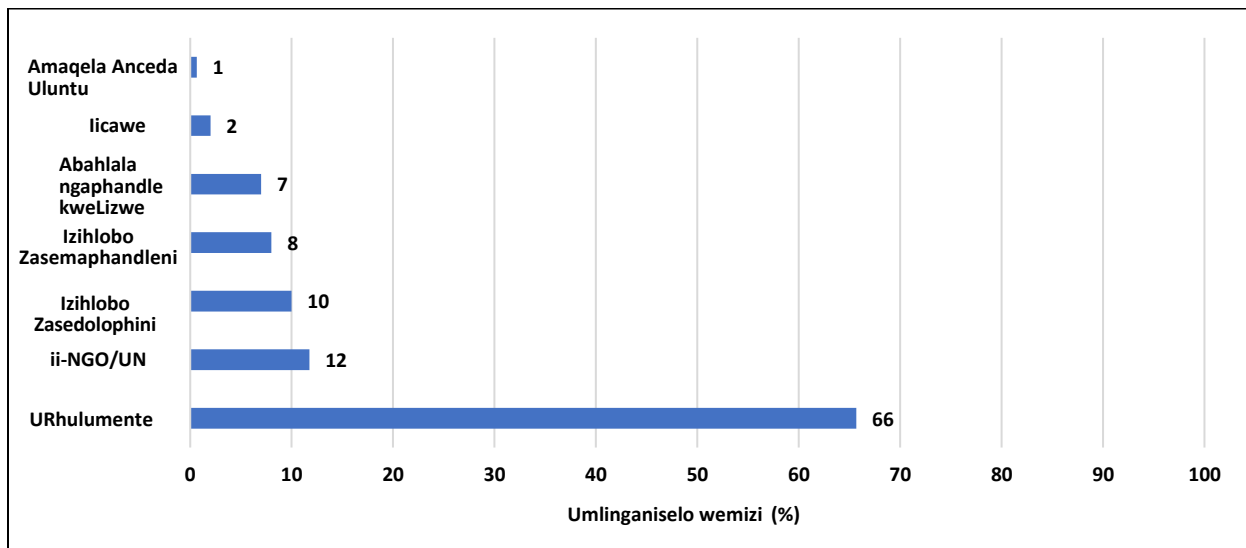
Kukho ukonyuka kwenzuzo yezimuli ukusuka kwi-USD \$ 57 ngo-2022 ukuya kwi-USD \$ 116 ngo-2023. Urhulumente uyakhuthazwa ukuba aqhubeke nokuphumeza imilinganiselo yozinziso lwezoqoqosho olukhokelele kolu phuculo.

Iphondo	Ukusebenza Okwexesha Elifutshane (%)	Ukuveliswa Kokutya (%)	limali ezithunyelwa ngaphandle /izipho ezivela ngaphakathi eZimbabwe (%)	Umvuzo/Intlawulo (%)	Ukuveliswa Kwezityalo Ezithengiswayo (%)	limali ezithunyelwa ngaphandle/Izipho Ezivela Ngaphandle kweZimbabwe (%)	Imveliso Yemfuyo/Iintengiso (%)	Imveliso Yemifuno/Neziqhamo (%)
Manicaland	48.5	21.3	18.4	15.5	10.9	5.4	7.9	10.6
Mash Central	39.2	33.7	11.4	9.9	28.1	1.2	8.7	7.9
Mash East	39.1	38.6	22.7	15.8	8.7	5.9	8.1	10.5
Mash West	34.4	31.1	11.7	16.0	17.9	2.9	4.9	4.9
Mat North	40.6	21.1	17.0	9.5	1.7	19.2	15.0	3.8
Mat South	32.4	22.3	17.6	13.9	1.4	29.0	10.6	4.5
Midlands	40.7	20.1	18.4	8.7	9.3	9.6	10.1	9.6
Masvingo	41.8	30.1	25.9	13.6	7.9	13.6	11.0	8.7
Kuzwelonke	39.6	27.6	17.9	12.8	10.9	10.5	9.5	7.7

Imithombo Yenzuzo Yemali

4. Ukunceda Uluntu

Urhulumente kunye namahlakani ophuhliso bayanconywa ngokungaguququki kwinkxaso yabo kubantu abasesichengeni. Uncedo loluntu olukhokelwa ngurhulumente lunyuke ukusuka kwi-61% ukuya kwi-66% ngo-2023, nto leyo ebonisa ukwanda kokunikezelwa kwenkxaso kuluntu olusemngciphekweni. I-UN/neeNGO nazo zabonelela ngoncedo loluntu ukuxhasa iinzame zikarhulumente (12%).



Imithombo Yenxaso

Ezona ndlela ziphambili zenxaso ezifunyenwe yimizi kuRhulumente yayingamagalelo ezityalo (54.6%) nokutya (29.2%) ngelixa eyona ndlela iphambili yenxaso ebonelelwa yi-UN/iiNGO ibikukutya (9%) kunye namagalelo ezityalo (1.6%).

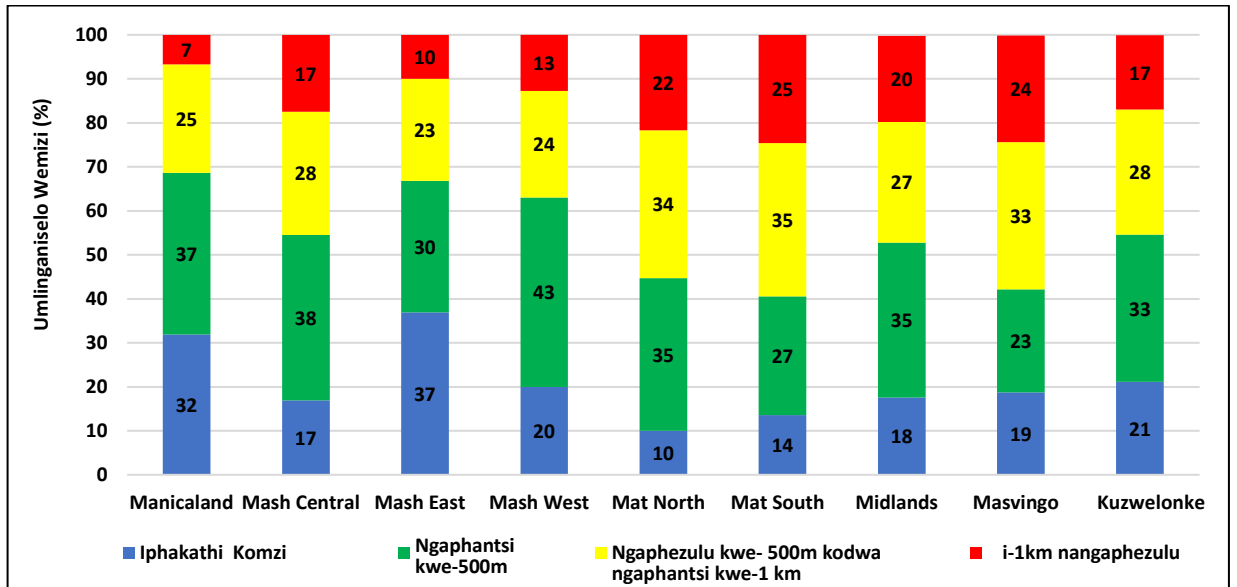
5. Ukufikelela Kwiziseko Ezibalulekileyo

URhulumente usaqhuba ukuqinisekisa ukuba imizi iyafikelela kwiziseko ezingundoqo zemfundo kunye nezempilo kwakunye nolwazi lwezempilo.

- a) ***Umgama Ohanjwayo ukuya kwesona Sikolo Samabanga Aphantsi Esikufutshane:*** I-73% yemizi esetyenziswe kuphando iyafikelela kwisikolo samabanga aphantsi kumgama ozii-5km.
- b) ***Umgama Ohanjwayo ukuya kweyona Ndawo Ikufutshane Yezempilo:*** I-53% yamakhaya ahamba ngaphantsi kwe-5km ukuya kwiziko lezempilo elikufutshane.
- c) ***Ukufikelela kwiiNkcukacha neeNkonzo Zezempilo:*** Ngaphezulu kwe-60% yemizi iyafikelela kulwazi lwezempilo, ulwazi lwesondlo kunye neenkonzo Zabasebenzi Bezempilo Basezilalini.

6. Amanzi, Ukuphathwa Kwelindle Nococeko

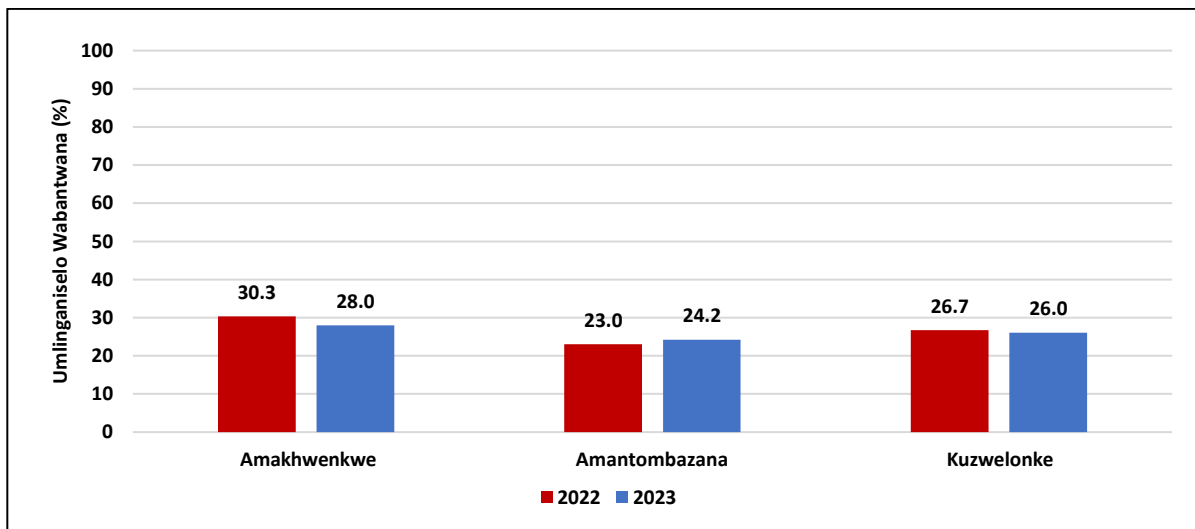
Uninzi lwemizi esetyenziswe kuphando (83%) yayifumana amanzi kumgama oyi-1km.



Umgama ohanjwayo ukuya Kumthombo Wamanzi Ongundoqo

Ukuphathwa Kwelindle: Malunga ne-61% yemizi ibenako ukufikelela kukuphathwa kwelindle okuphuculweyo.

7. Ubume Besondlo Sabantwana

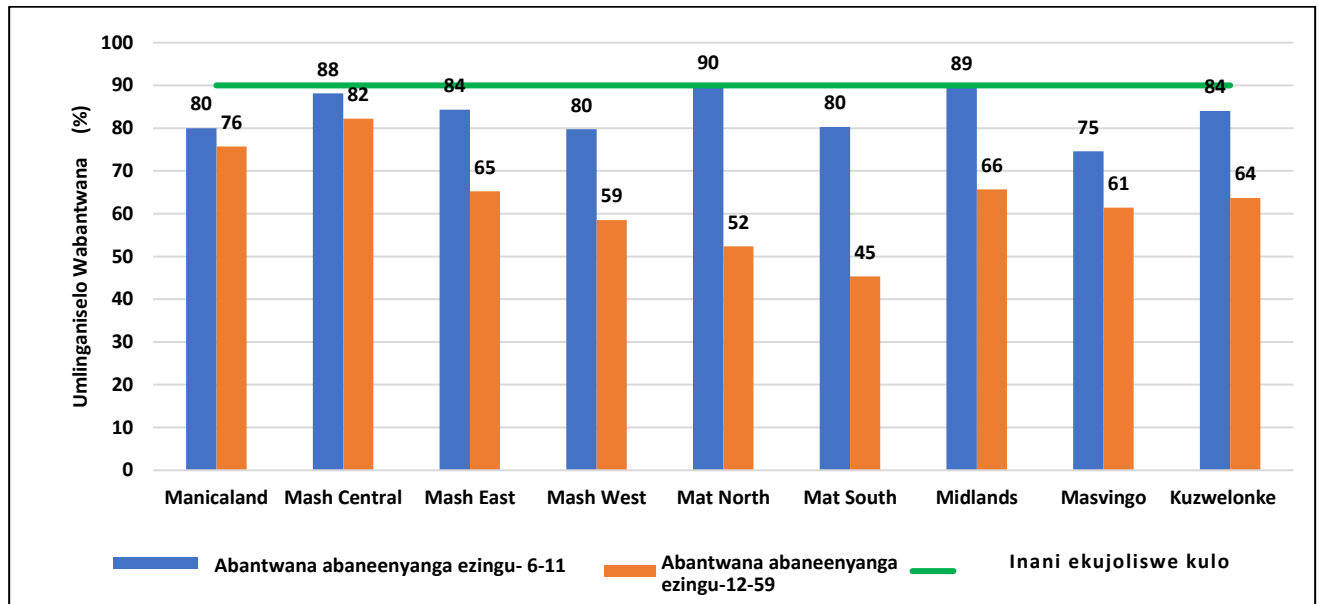


Ukungakhuli kakuhle kwabantwana

Ukuxhaphaka kokungakhuli kakuhle kwabantwana (26%) kuhlala kuphezulu ngokohlelo lweWorld Health Organisation.

8. Ukongezwa kweVitamin A

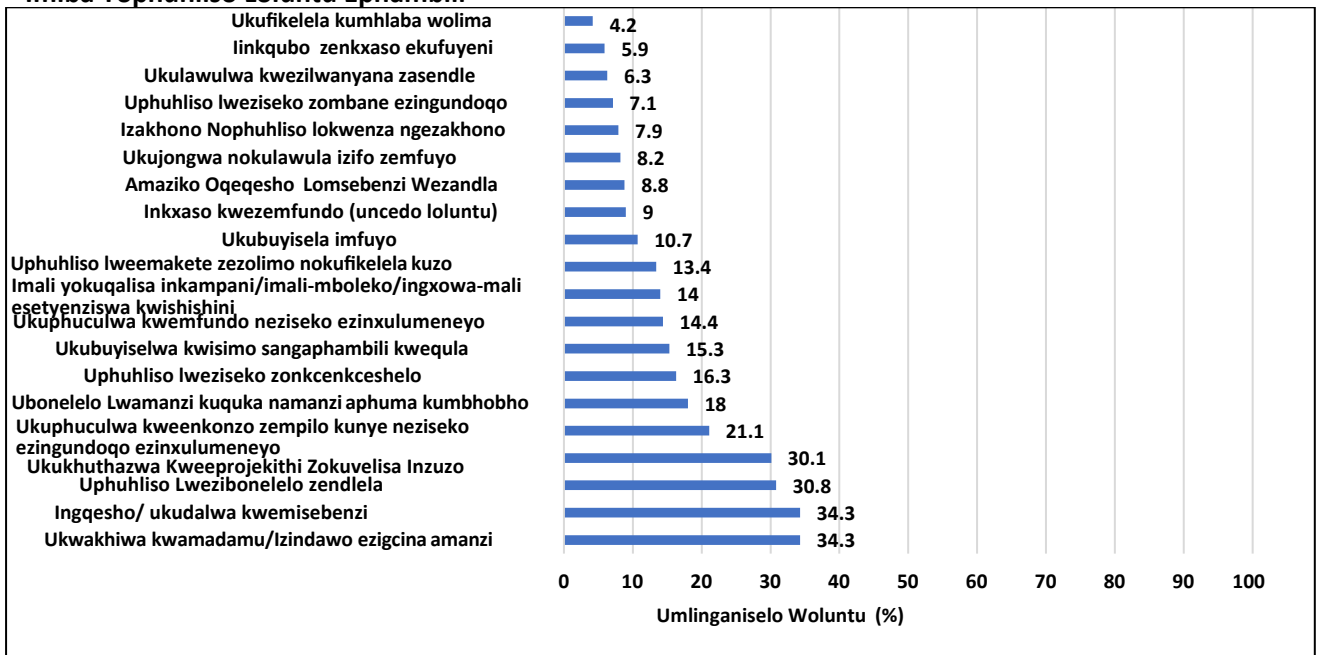
Umyinge wabantwana abafumene idosi ecetyiswayo yeVitamin A kwiinyanga ezingu-12 ezandulelayo yayingama-84% kunye ne-64% yeqela leenyanga ezingu-6-11 kunye neqela leenyanga ezingu-12-59, ngokulandelelanayo.



Ukongezwa kweVitamin A Kubantwana Abaneenyanga ezingu-6-59

YiMatabeleland North kuphela (90%) efikelele kummiselo ocetyisiweyo weWHO we-90% kubantwana abaphakathi kweenyanga ezingu-6-11 abafumana uVitamin A.

9. Imiba Yophuhliso Loluntu Ephambili



Imiba Yophuhliso Loluntu Ephambili

Uninzi loluntu lubeke phambili ulwakhiwo lwamadama/izindawo zamanzi (34.3%) nokudalwa kwengqesho/ukudala amathuba emisebenzi (34.3%) nophuhliso lweziseko ezingundoqo zendlela (30.8%).

10. URhulumente kunye namahlakani akhe oPhuhliso bayacetyiswa ukuba baqhubeke nokuphumeza amanyathelo kunye nobuchule kule mimandla ilandelayo:

- a) **Ukufikelela Kwiziseko Ezingundoqo Ezibalulekileyo:** Ngelixa uninzi lwemizi ibikumgama oyi-5km ukusuka kwesona sikolo samabanga aphantsi sikufutshane, kufuneka kunikwe ingqwalaselo malunga ne-3% yemizi ebihamba umgama ongaphezu kwe-10km. Kananjalo kufuneka kunikwe ingqwalasela kwi-13% yemizi ebihamba umgama ongaphezu kwe-10km ukuya kwiziko lezempilo elikufutshane.
- b) **Amanzi, Ukuphathwa Kwelindle Nococeko:** Kufuneka kunikwe ingqwalasela kwi-17% yemizi ehambe umgama ongaphezu kwe-1km ukuya kufumana amanzi, i-5% ebisela amanzi angakhuselekanga kunye ne-29% eyakwindlu yangasese ehlathini.
- c) **Imveliso Yezolimo:** Ngokuqwalasela ukuba malunga ne-63% yemizi angenazo iinkomo kwaye i-56% ingenazo iibhokhwe, uRhulumente waseZimbabwe esebenzisa iSebe Lemihlaba, Ezolimo, Ezoloba, Amanzi kunye Nophuhliso Lwasemaphandleni kufuneka aqhubeke nokuphumeza iinkqubo ezahlukeneyo zophuhliso lwemfuyo ezijolise ekwandiseni umlinganiselo wemizi enemfuyo kunye nokuphucula ukufikelela kummandla ezifuyo.
- d) **Ukongezwa kweVitamin A:** Kukho imfuneko yokwandisa iinzame kuwo onke amaphondo ashiyekileyo ukuze kufikelelwe kwi-90% ye-WHO.
- e) **Imiba Yophuhliso:** Kukho imfuneko yokuba uRhulumente andise utyalo-mali kuphuhliso lwezixhobo zamanzi kunye neziseko ezingundoqo zeendlela.

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