

## "We the Peoples" Survey Report

### Methodology

The 'We the Peoples' initiative seeks to collect perception data on the Sustainable Development Goals in order to show that it can complement official data.

Zimbabwe is one of the pilot countries. The immediate objective is to support Zimbabwe with incorporating data from this effort into the Voluntary National Reviews.

From 7-12 June, 2017 remote monitoring was conducted across Zimbabwe using live voice calls. A total of 892 calls were made and 814 complete responses recorded. The survey asked questions on



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**814**

**Respondents**

**Physical/Mental Health**

**No disabilities : 94.6%**



**Marital Status**

**Married : 71.3%**

**Divorced : 6.5%**

**Widowed : 14.5%**

**Cohabiting : 0.1%**

**Average Age**

**Overall : 42**

**Female : 43**

**Male : 40**



**Respondents**

**Female : 57%**

**Head of Households**

**Female : 27%**



**Education**

**No school : 3.4%**

**Some primary : 14.6%**

**Primary : 44%**

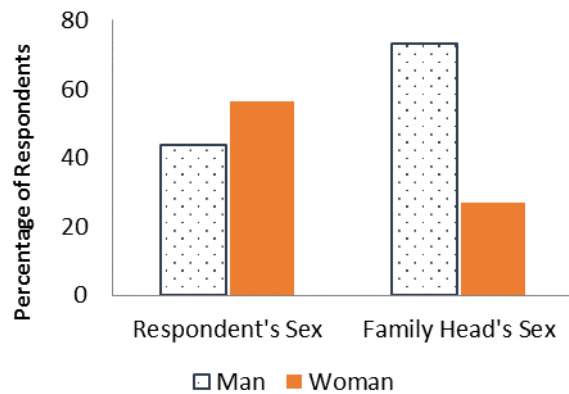
**Secondary : 32.2%**



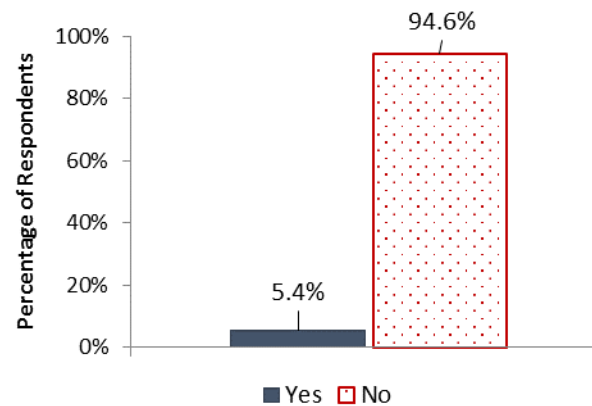
## Demographics

814 respondents were randomly drawn from all the provinces in the country, 56.6 percent were women and 43.6 percent men while 73.2 percent of households were headed by men and 26.8 percent by women. The mean respondent age was 41.5 years, the mean age for female respondents was 42.9 and male respondents was 40.1

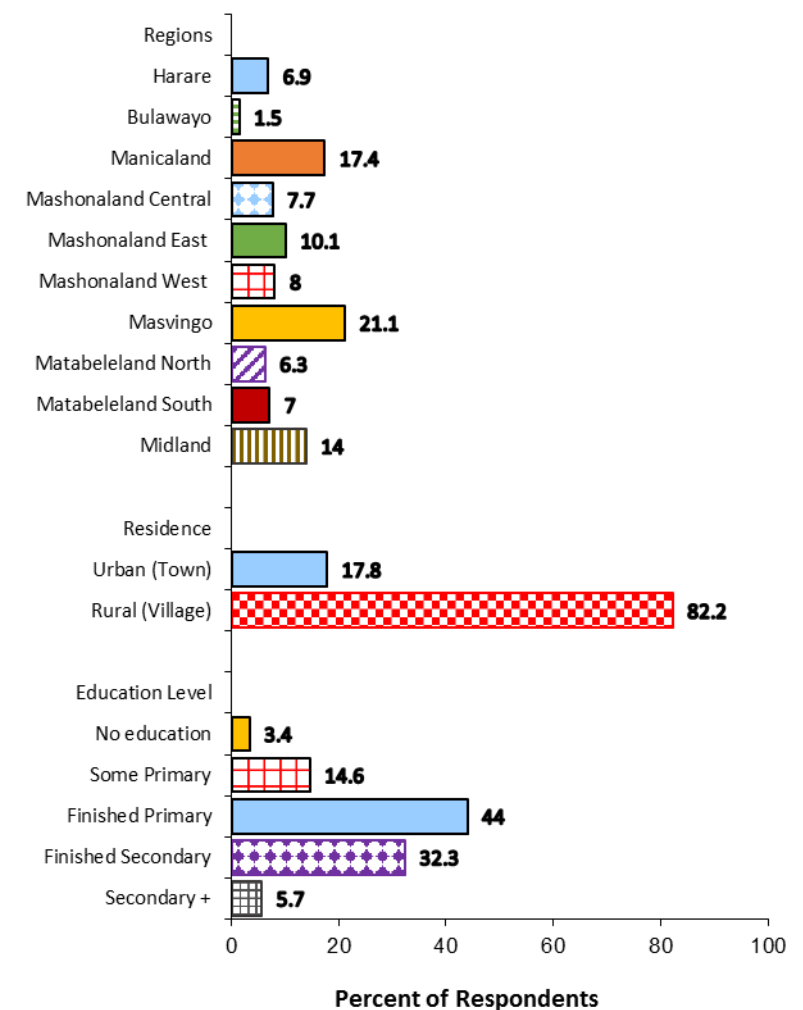
### Respondents Characteristics- Sex



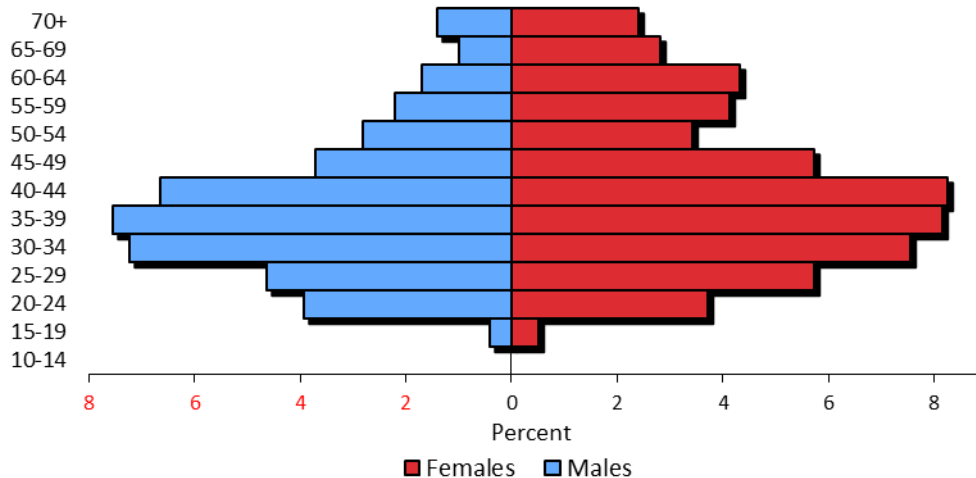
### Proportion of Respondents with a Disability



### Respondent Background Characteristics



### Age and Sex Distribution of Respondents, Zimbabwe, June 2017





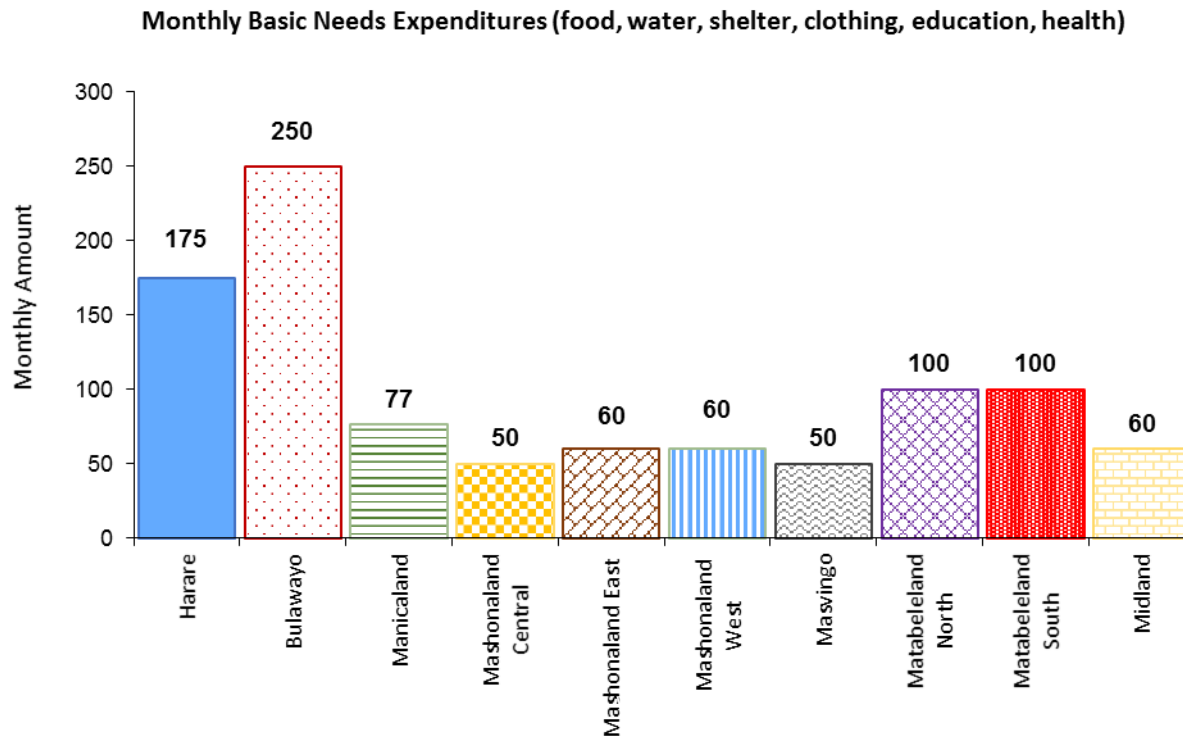
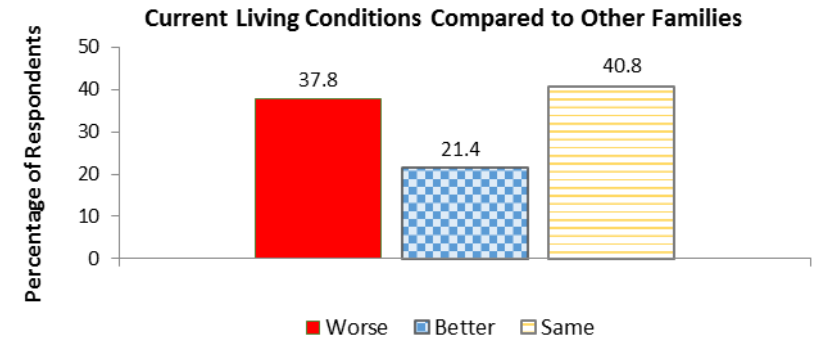
## SDG 1: No poverty

78 percent spent up to USD 200 last month on their household's basic needs (food, water, shelter, clothing, education, health). It was noted that May marked the beginning of the new school term, requiring outlay on education. Respondents generally felt that their current living conditions were the same or worse compared to other families in their community.

Monthly basic needs expenditures were higher in the cities of Harare and Bulawayo compared to other regions of the country.

Households in urban areas had a higher median monthly basic needs expenditure (USD 200) compared to households in the rural areas (USD 60).

Households headed by men had a higher median monthly basic needs expenditure (USD 80)

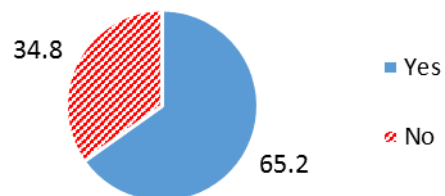


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## SDG 2: Zero hunger

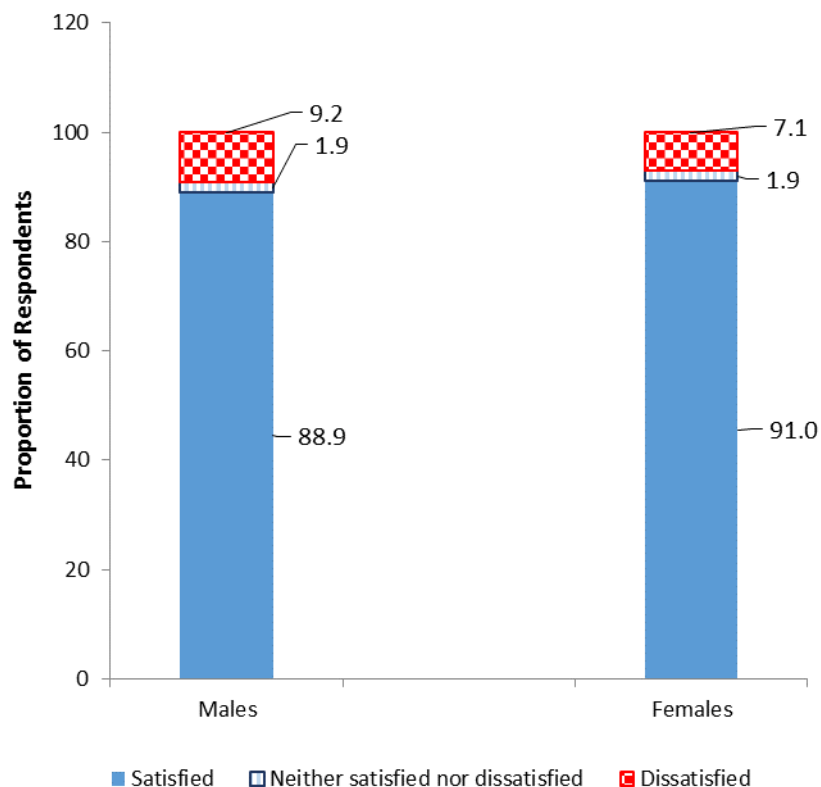
### One or More Adults in Household Received Food Assistance in past 12 Months



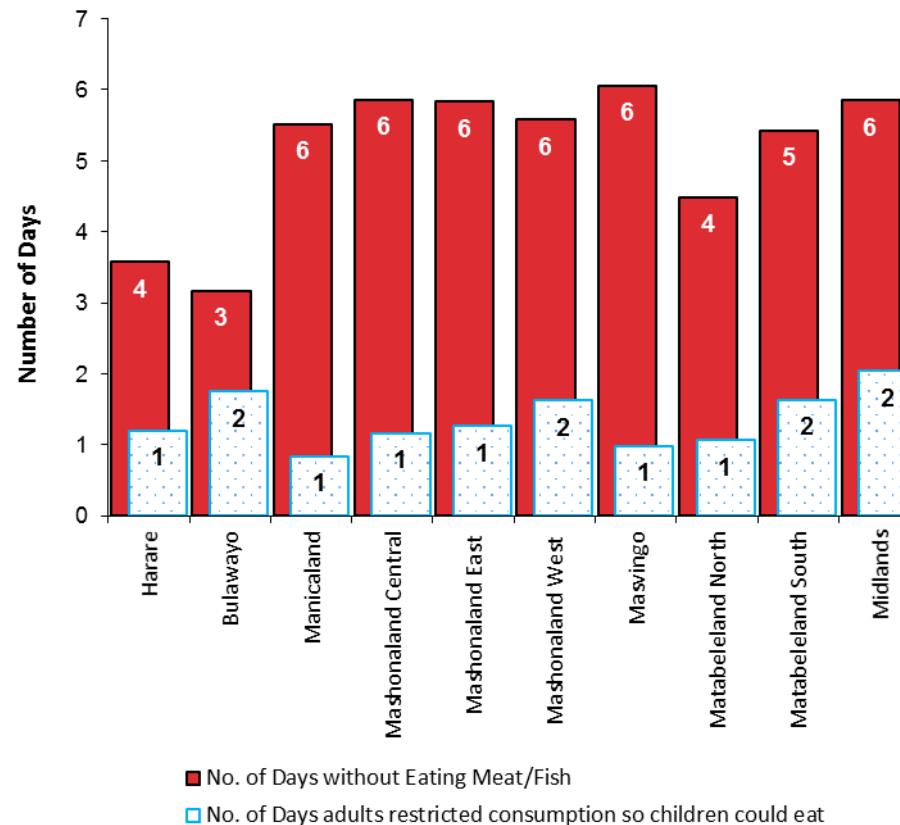
Two thirds of the respondent households received food assistance from the government, non-governmental organisations, churches and other sources at least once in the past 12 months. 90 percent of the households receiving assistance were satisfied with the food assistance provided.

Households were limiting the quantities consumed by adults in the household to on average one day a week so that children could have enough to eat due to lack of food or money to buy food. Households were consuming meat products only one to two days a week on average.

### Satisfaction with Food Assistance Received



### Food Consumption Patterns in Past 7 days







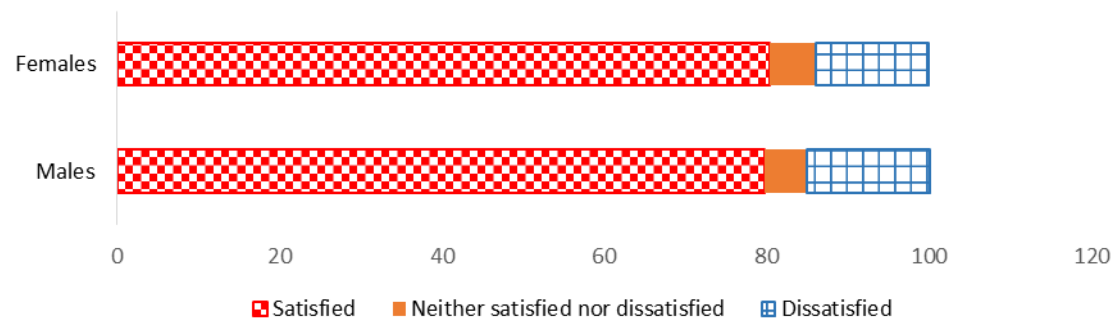
## SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing

While 55 percent were satisfied with the distance from their house to the nearest health facility, 44 percent were dissatisfied.

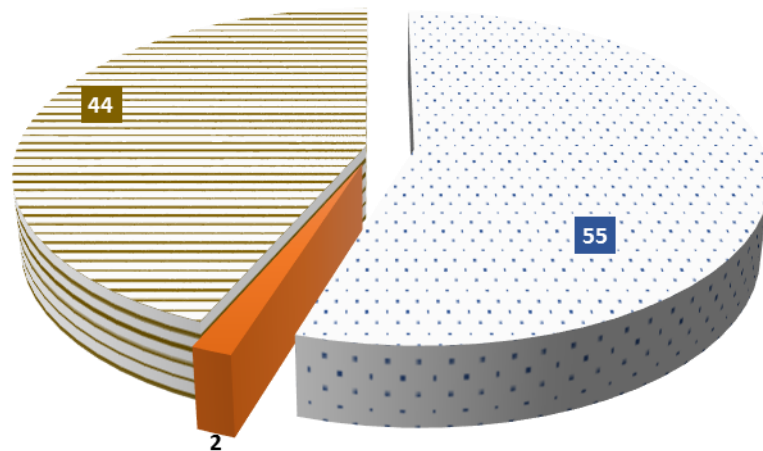
Four fifths had visited a hospital or clinic at least once in the past 12 months. Of those who had been to a health facility the main reasons were sickness (69.5 percent), injury (2.6 percent), maternal health (2.9 percent) and child growth monitoring (4.5 percent).

About 80 percent were satisfied with the care provided by the staff at the health facility however 14 percent were dissatisfied, and 6 percent neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

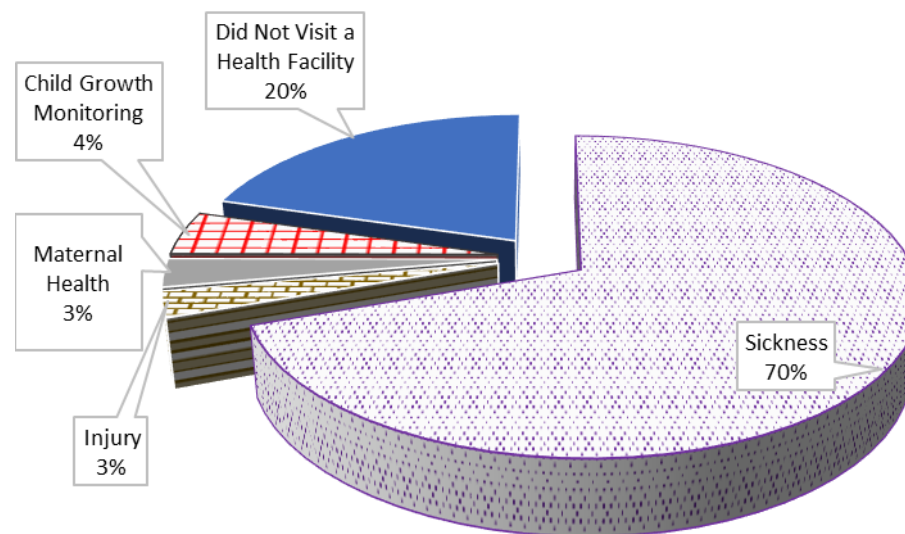
### Satisfaction with Care Provided at Health Facilities



### Satisfaction with Distance to a Health Facility



### Reason for Visiting a Health Facility



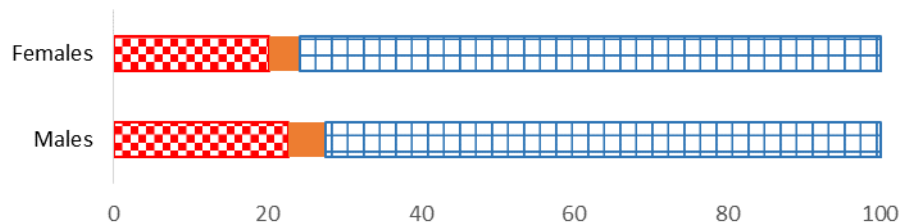
Satisfied
  Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
  Dissatisfied



## SDG 5: Gender equality

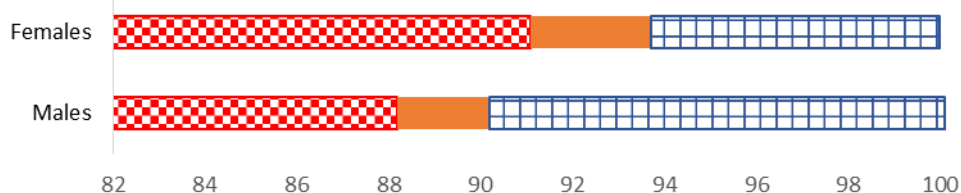
A fifth of the female respondents (20.3 percent) felt that when a mother works for pay, the children suffer and male respondents (22.8 percent).

### When a mother works for pay, the children suffer



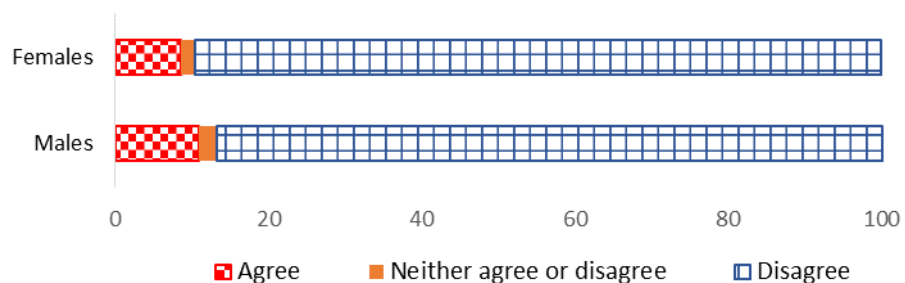
89.8 percent of the respondents stated that women should have the same chance of being elected to political office. 91.1 percent of females agreed

### Women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men



11 percent of males and 8.5 percent of females reported that it was justified for a man to beat his wife/girlfriend. 87 percent of males disagreed and 89.5 percent of females.

### It is sometimes justified for man to beat his wife/girlfriend



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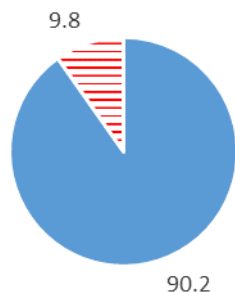
## SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Zimbabwe has a high mobile penetration rate. The 2015 Zimbabwe DHS confirms this and reports that 87 percent of the population owns a mobile telephone. However, 90.2 respondents say they went without phone services in the 12 months prior to the survey, and one of the

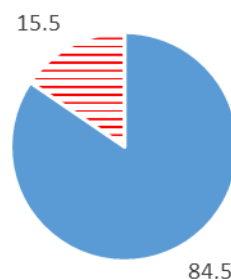
84.5 percent reported that mobile network is easily accessible in their area of residence.

68.8 percent have easy access to the Internet (e.g. e-mail, google, Facebook, twitter).

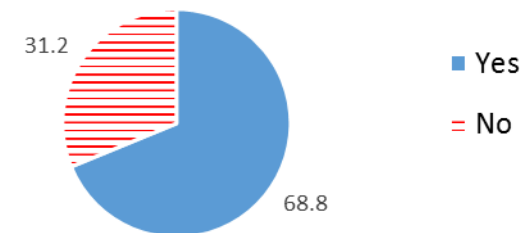
No Phone Service Past 12 Months



Easy Access to Mobile Network



Easy Access to Internet



■ Yes  
■ No



## In the words of respondents

*"It is a good thing when you call us and find out how we are doing, keep it up."* Male respondent.

*"Beating your wife gets you close to each other as long as she accepts to be corrected."* Male respondent.

*"My household has not tasted meat for a long time."* Female respondent.

*"Women should have the same chance of being elected into political positions as men."* Male respondent



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