SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES


# MONTHLY FOOD SECURITY AND MARKETS MONITORING REPORT

## March 2022

***Some significant rains received during the month is likely to improve part of the late planted crop which is not stunted and potential yield. However, the long dry spell experience in February into the first week of March, had already resulted in yield reduction and in some cases permanent wilting of crops especially for the rain dependent communal farmers. Although current estimates from field observation point to a reduced yield compared to the last season, the ongoing 2022 Second Round of Crop and Livestock Assessment will give comprehensive details on the harvest and livestock performance and implications for the 2022/23 consumption period. The government has indicated that some areas will require assistance and is preparing to expand the assistance program.***

WFP
World Food Programme

**26 April 2022**

# Contents

# Highlights

Monthly confirmed new cases of COVID-19 decreased from 16,075 new cases in January 2022 to 9,406 in February 2022 and to 7,675 in March 2022. The month of March saw an increase in the 7-day rolling average for new cases during the 1st two weeks in comparison with the 1st two months of the year. The rolling average peaked in the 2nd week of March and started decreasing up to the last 7 days of the month.

Most parts of the country received at least 10 mm of rain bringing an end to the long dry spell experienced in February into the first week of March 2022. This rainfall resulted in an improvement of the late planted crop although more that 50% of the crop wilted due to prolonged dry spell, reducing potential crop yields.

According to the WFP HungerMap LIVE, the number of people who reported insufficient food consumption decreased from 5.4 million in February to 5.2 million in March 2022 and this could be attributed to the coming in of the harvest in some districts but however remains higher than usual during the harvest period.

According to the latest IPC compatible analysis conducted by FEWSNET, in typical deficit producing areas most households are experiencing crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes as food stocks—particularly cereals are depleting and households increasingly rely on markets. Areas with significant humanitarian food assistance were estimated to be experiencing IPC Phase 2 (stressed) food security outcomes and would otherwise be in IPC 3 (crisis) classification.

During the first three months of the year the month-on-month inflation increased from January (5.3%) to February (7%) and then declined to 6.3% in March. Compared to other countries in the region, Zimbabwe was the only country with headline inflation above 50% in February 2022, indicative of the compromised competitiveness of the country against its neighbours.

Maize grain availability was 4% and 12% in rural and urban markets respectively, similar to last month. Maize meal availability was reported in 67% of the rural markets, and 76% of the urban markets.

Sugar beans was available in 45% of the rural markets and 83% of the urban markets. Availability of vegetable oil remained high in both rural and urban areas at 99% and 89% respectively.

In USD terms, the average price of all food commodities monitored remained stable when compared to February 2022 except for sugar beans which decreased by 5%.

In ZWL terms prices of basic food commodities monitored in rural markets were relatively stable when compared to last month except for maize grain which increased by 9%; In urban markets prices increased by an average of 7% when compared to February 2022. The price increases continues to erode the purchasing power of vulnerable households impacting their food security situation.

# 1. Update on the COVID-19 Situation

According to *Africa CDC,* Africa has a cumulative total of **11,516,514** cases and **251,860** deaths have been reported as the **1st of April 2022** whilst Zimbabwe has recorded **246,414** confirmed cases, **5,444** deaths and **238,475** recoveries (*MoHCC*). The national Case Fatality Rate (**CFR**) has remained at **2.2 %** *(includes confirmed cases only).* Of the **5,444** confirmed deaths, the highest proportion remained in Harare province (**33%**) and Bulawayo (**16%**) and the lowest in Matabeleland North province (**2%**), see **Table 1**. In terms of vaccination as of the **1st of April 2022,** a total of **5,401,761** people had received their first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine while **3,543,179** people had been fully vaccinated.

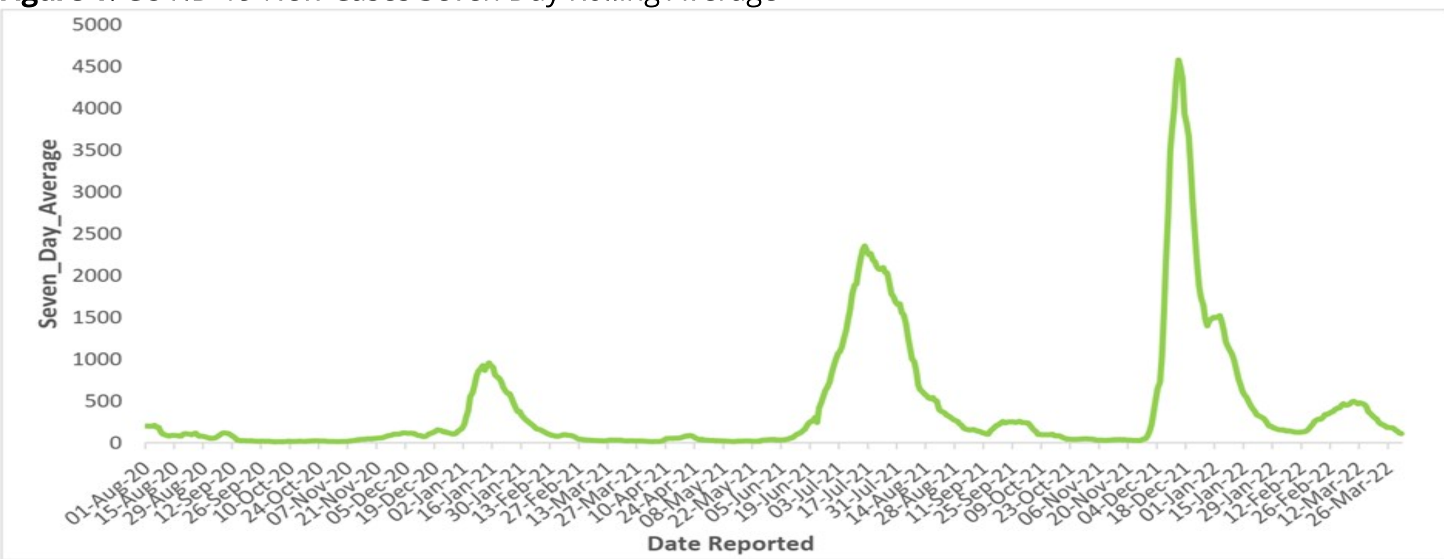
**Table 1:** COVID-19 cases and deaths by province as of 1 April 2022

| Province | Cumulative Confirmed Cases | Cumulative Deaths | Proportion of Total National Cases (%) | Proportion of Total National Deaths (%) | Incidence risk (case per 100,000 Pop) | CFR % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bulawayo | 20,636 | 861 | 8.4 | 15.8 | 2625 | 4.2 |
| Harare | 46,729 | 1,777 | 19.0 | 32.6 | 1732 | 3.8 |
| Manicaland | 29,209 | 546 | 11.9 | 10.0 | 1372 | 1.9 |
| Mashonaland Central | 14,142 | 319 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 912 | 2.3 |
| Mashonaland East | 32,082 | 411 | 13.0 | 7.5 | 1567 | 1.3 |
| Mashonaland West | 30,734 | 576 | 12.5 | 10.6 | 1545 | 1.9 |
| Midlands | 17,644 | 427 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 844 | 2.4 |
| Masvingo | 21,476 | 202 | 8.7 | 3.7 | 1138 | 0.9 |
| Matabeleland North | 17,525 | 127 | 7.1 | 2.3 | 1856 | 0.7 |
| Matabeleland South | 16,237 | 198 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 1890 | 1.2 |
| **Total** | **246,414** | **5,444** | **100** | **100** | **1451** | **2.2** |

Source: Ministry of Health and Child Care, Zimbabwe

Monthly confirmed new cases of COVID-19 decreased in March 2022 to **7,675** from **9,406** new cases in February 2022 and **16,075** new cases in January 2022. The month of March saw an increase in the 7-day rolling average for new cases during the 1st two weeks in comparison with the 1st two months of the year (**Figure 1**). The rolling average peaked in the 2nd week of March and started decreasing up to the last 7 days of the month. The 7-day rolling average decreased from **185** on the **26th of March 2022** to **110** on the **1st of April 2022** a **40.5%** decrease.

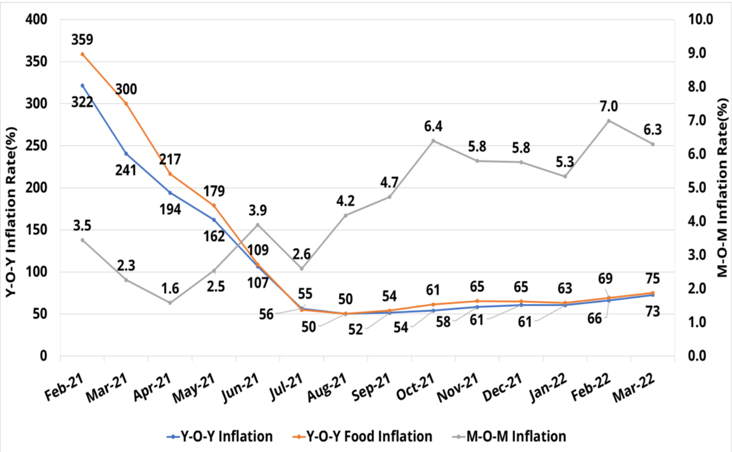
**Figure 1**: COVID-19 New Cases Seven Day Rolling Average




**Source**: Ministry of Health and Child Care, Zimbabwe

# 2. Macro-Economic Situation Update

**Figure 2:** Inflation Rates Trend

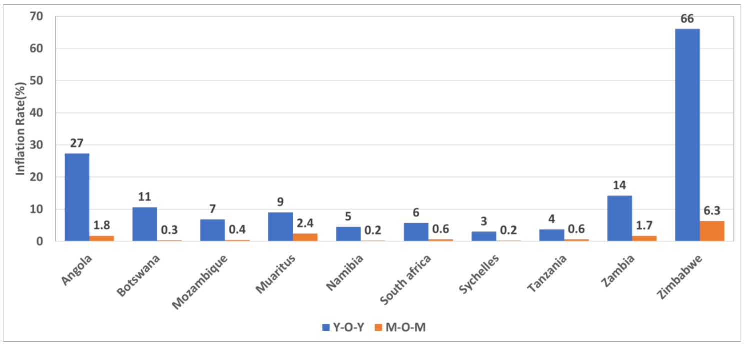



**Source:** Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

During the first three months of the year the month-on-month inflation increased from **5.3**% in January to 7% in February 2022 before declining to **6.3%** in March (**Figure 2**). On the other hand, the year-on-year inflation rate has been on an upward trajectory for both headline and food inflation based on the ZWL. During the month of March 2022 headline inflation stood at **73%** whilst food inflation stood at **75%**. The non-food inflation seems to have a **2-percentage points** on the headline inflation which is indicative of the closeness of the food and non-food inflation rates.

On a regional scale, inflation rates for the month of February showed that Zimbabwe was the only country with headline inflation above **50%** (**Figure 3**) which is indicative of the compromised competitiveness of the country against its neighbours. The difference of headline inflation in comparison with neighbouring countries is indicative of domestic factors which are driving the inflation as compared to imported inflation.

**Figure 3:** Inflation Rate In SADC – February 2022




**Source: https://tradingeconomics.com**

The ZWL (official and parallel market rate) continues to depreciate against USD over the past 12 months (**Figure 4**). Over the last 4 months the depreciation of the ZWL has been steep on both the official and parallel market.

Between the month of February and March 2022 the ZWL depreciated by **18** and **30** points on the official and parallel markets respectively (**Figure 4**). The percentage difference between the two exchange rates continues to be high averaging around **90%** with a slight decrease from the **94%** in February ( **Figure 5**). The official exchange rate month on month percentage change increased from **10%** in February to **13%** (**Figure 4**). During the same period the trend of the percentage change in the parallel market exchange rate increased by approximately **13** points from **2.1%** in February 2022 to **15%** in March. The trend of the exchange rate on both markets are indicative of the weakening of the local market against the USD and continues to erode the purchasing power of vulnerable households.

**Figure 4:** Exchange Rates (USD: ZWL)

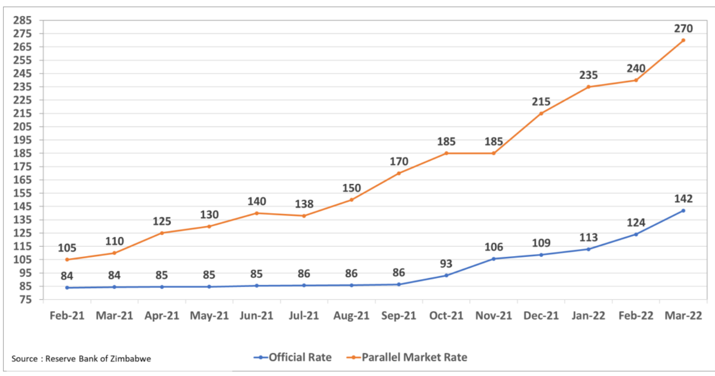
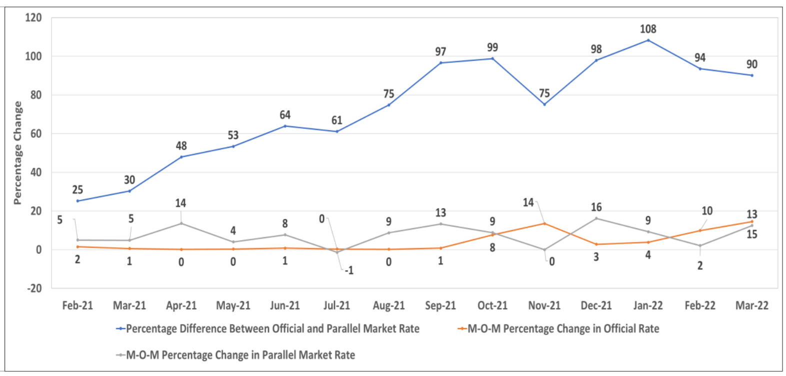



**Figure 5:** Percentage Difference and Change in Exchange Rates (USD: ZWL)




**Source:** Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

The Food Poverty Line FPL for one person in February 2022 was **ZWL6,660.00** compared to **ZWL6,152.87** in January which is indicative of the increasing cost of the minimum food basket for an individual. The Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCPL) for one person stood also increased to **ZWL9,144.00** in February 2022 from **ZWL 8,495.58** in January 2022.

# 3. Food and Nutrition Security Situation

The WFP HungerMap LIVE monitoring platform collects household data through mobile surveys on a number of indicators including food consumption patterns and coping strategies, market access and impacts of COVID-19 on livelihoods and income sources. Findings are summarised in a live HungerMap and weekly snapshots (https://hungermap.wfp.org/). According to HungerMap LIVE, the number of people who reported having insufficient food consumption decreased from **5.4 million** in February to **5.2 million** in March whilst those resorting to crisis and above livelihood coping strategies decreased from **8.3 million** people to **7.7 million** during the same period (**Figure 6**). The decreases could be attributed to the coming in of harvest in some districts. Matabeleland North (**41%**) province is the only province that had above **40%** of its population having insufficient food consumption patterns. Mashonaland West and Central, Harare, Bulawayo and Matabeleland South provinces had a marginal increase in the proportion of people with insufficient food consumption patterns.

All provinces experienced a decrease in the estimated population resorting to crisis and above coping strategies between January and April 2022 except for Bulawayo with a marginal increase of 3 percentage points (**Figure 7**). The decrease is mainly attributed to the coming in of the harvest for some households, however, the 2021/22 agricultural season had poor rainfall distribution and the harvest is projected to be below normal for communal households and could explain why the population remains high during the harvest period.

**Figure 6 :**Prevalence of insufficient

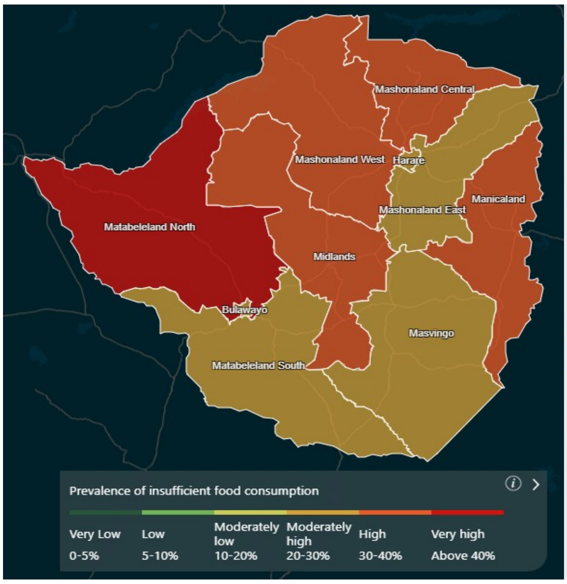
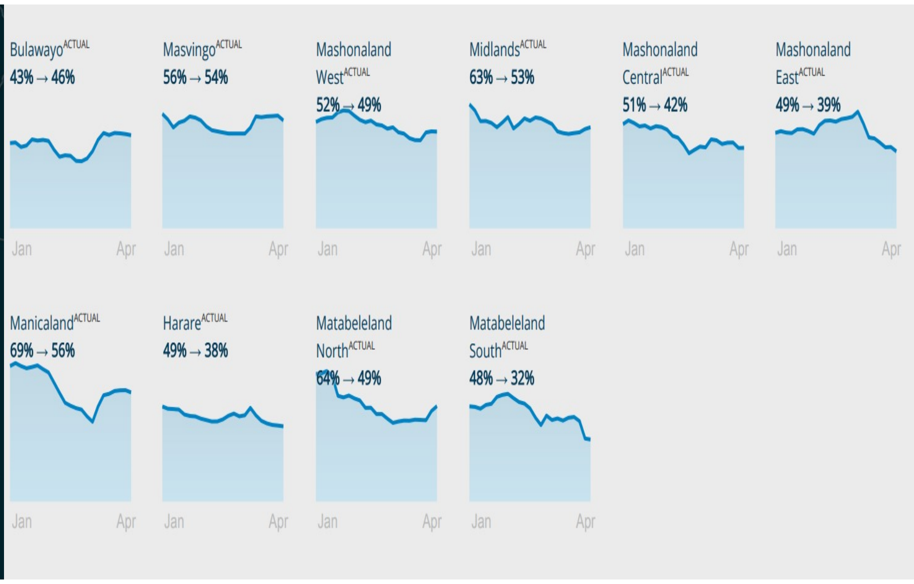



**Figure 7 :**Prevalence e prevalence of crisis or above crisis level

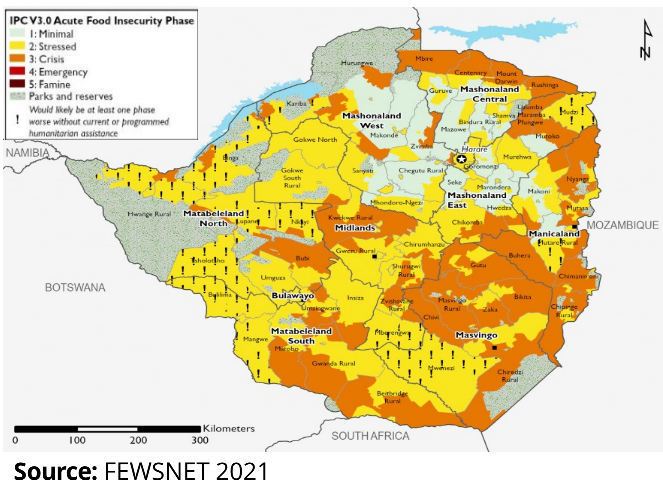



**Source:** https://hungermap.wfp.org/

According to the latest IPC compatible analysis conducted by Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), as the lean season continues into March, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes were persisting across deficit-producing areas with Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) outcomes present where humanitarian assistance is significant.

In surplus-producing areas Minimal (IPC Phase 1) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes were observed which attributed to reserves from above-average 2021 harvests and the observed outcomes are likely to continue throughout the outlook period. Urban areas are likely to remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) throughout the outlook period due to below normal income and above-average prices.

**Figure 8:** FEWSNET IPC Acute Compatible Analysis for March - May 2022




**Source:** FEWSNET 2021

# 4. Progression of the 2021/22 Rainfall Season

Scattered rainfall showers of at least 10 mm were reported in most parts of the country during the month of March which brought an end to the long dry spell that was experienced in February into the first week of March across the country. The bulk of the country received accumulated rainfall amounts between 400mm and 800mm which are within the normal to above normal category, however the main challenge has been the distribution of the rainfall. Parts of Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Masvingo recorded the least accumulated amounts which are 75% or less of their long term average (**Figure 9**).

The evaporation rates were generally subdued due to the rainfall activity across the country. The highest rates were recorded in parts of Matebeleland South where coincidentally there was the least rainfall activity (**Figure 10**).

Rainfall forecast shows continuation of light rainfall activity in most parts of the country. Higher amounts are most likely to be concentrated in the north and east of the country. The period stretching into the first week of April is expected to have heavier rainfall amounts throughout the country. However, the ensuing dates are expected to have mostly isolated showers mostly in the north and eastern parts.

**Figure 8**: Rainfall 17-23/03

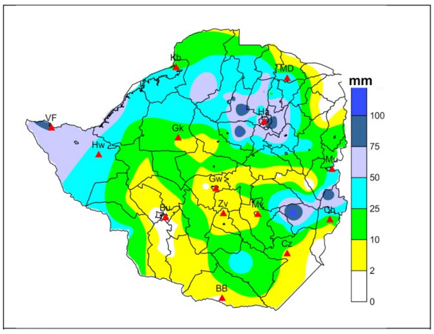


**Figure 9**: Percentage of normal rainfall

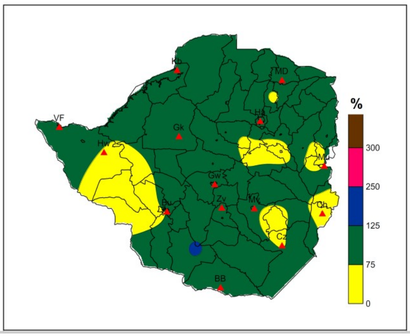
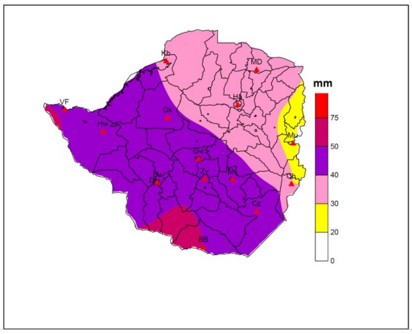


**Figure 10**: Evaporation rates in mm



**Source:** Meteorological Service Department Zimbabwe

The internal WFP crop and livestock monitoring system indicated that dry conditions experienced in February into March resulted in permanent wilting of more than 50% of the maize grain crop across the country with districts mainly from agroecological region IV and V reporting a bigger area including Bikita, Zaka, Chiredzi and Kwekwe. Most crops (both small grains and maize) are at the late reproductive stages with all the maize crop being considered in poor condition whilst the small grains are ranging from poor to average. About 58% of the maize crop and 35% of the small grains wilted due to the prolonged mid-season dry spell. These findings are in agreement with the most recent cabinet briefing which noted that due to the erratic rains some areas are experiencing food deficit. The same document indicated that government will increase social welfare stocks' allocation and confirmed that there is sufficient maize stocks to feed the nation and to cater for those who are food insecure.

The VAM CO field assessment mission also made more or less similar observations. The mission covered 24 districts across the country in February and March 2021. The bulk of the communal wards do not have irrigation facilities and as a result of the long dry spell, more than 80% of the crop either permanently wilted or the harvest for the affected small grains and maize is likely to be significantly reduced. Although some rains were received in March in these areas, the bulk of the crop had already been affected by the dry spells and some had permanently wilted.

# 5. Market Performance Update

This section provides a summary on the availability and prices of basic food and non-food basket commodities in rural and urban markets, including maize grain, maize meal, sugar beans and vegetable oil, fuel, and laundry and bathing soap. **Table 2** shows the national summary of availability and prices for the four WFP food basket commodities during the month of March 2022.

**Table 2**: Supply and price trends for food basket commodities in rural and urban markets, March 2022

| | Maize Grain | Maize meal | Sugar beans | Vegetable Oil |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supply | Maize grain was available in **4%** and **12%** of the rural and urban markets respectively, similar to last month. | Maize meal availability was reported **67%** in rural markets, and **76%** in urban markets. | Sugar beans availability was **45%** in rural markets and **83%** in urban areas. | Availability of vegetable oil remained high in both rural and urban areas estimated at **99%** and **89%** respectively. |
| Price | The price of maize grain in rural markets dropped by **9%** from **ZWL50.34/kg** to **ZWL55.00/kg.** The price in urban centres **rose by 8%** to **ZWL54.98/kg.** | The price of maize meal in rural markets remained stable at **ZWL89.34/kg** and increased by **15%** to **ZWL90.56/kg** in urban markets. | The price of sugar beans remained the same at **ZWL444.55/kg** in rural markets and dropped by **9%** in urban markets from **ZWL471.77/kg** to **ZWL430.27/kg.** | Prices of vegetable oil of **ZWL441.67/L was comparable** to **ZWL456.28/L** reported in February in rural markets and increased by **7%** from **ZWL407.85/L** to **ZWL434.38/L** in |

The price for diesel in ZWL was pegged at **ZWL218.01/L** and petrol at **ZWL216.78/L** at the beginning of the month and was slightly reviewed downwards to **ZWL213.19/L** for both diesel and petrol. The price in US$ terms was reduced by **5%** from **US$1.68/L** and **US$1.67/L in** February 2022, to **US$1.60/L** and **US$1.59/L** in March 2022 respectively. According to the regulatory authority these price fluctuations are due to international crude oil prices fluctuations. The current US$ prices represent a **26%** increase from prices recorded same time last year (March, 2021) and has a direct impact on the prices of goods and services.

### Food Commodity Prices in Foreign Currency (US$ terms):

The average price for **maize grain** was comparable to last month at **US$0.28/kg** and **28%** lower than a year ago in March 2021 (**US$0.39/k**g). The price of **maize meal** remained the same at **US$0.42/kg,** which is **30% lower** than a year ago in March 2021 (**US$0.61/kg**). **Sugar beans** was selling at an average price of **US$2.06/kg,** which is **5%** less than **US$2.17/kg** reported in February 2021 and **13% lower** than **US$2.38/kg** reported in March 2021 **(Figure 11**). **Vegetable oil** price was comparable to last month at an average of **US$2.12/kg** but **18%** higher than March 2021 **(US$1.80/L**).

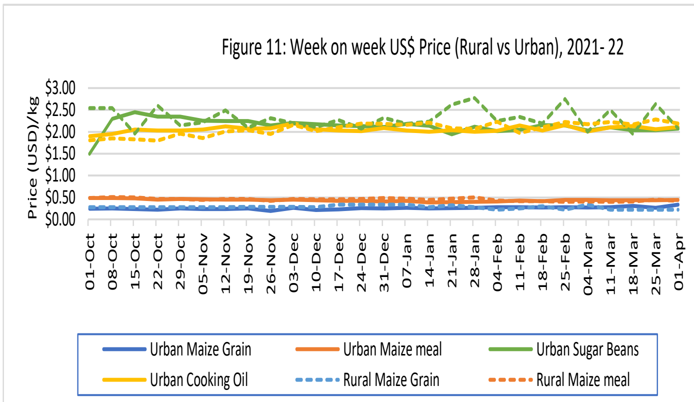


Figure 11: Week on week US$ Price (Rural vs Urban), 2021- 22

### Non-food Commodities:

Laundry and bathing soap were available in **94%** and **93%** of monitored markets respectively, which is similar to the previous month. Laundry soap was selling at an average price of **ZWL293.42/bar** which is **8% higher** than ZWL270.66/bar recorded in February; the USD price remained the same at **$1.28/bar**. Bathing soap price increased by **60%** in ZWL terms from ZWL128.37/250g to **ZWL205.94/250g** and by **30%** in USD from US$0.69/250g to **US$0.90/250g**.

## Rural markets – review of availability and prices in Zimbabwe dollars (ZWL)

The price of basic food commodities in monitored rural markets remained stable when compared to February 2022 save for that of maize grain which increased by 9%.

**Maize grain** was available in **4%** of the markets in **2** of the **5** rural districts being monitored. Maize grain availability remains low on the formal market - a situation requiring further investigations. The current availability is lower than that of last season pushing demand upwards and consequently a rise in commodity prices.

Nkayi reported availability of about 44% whilst Mwenezi was estimated at 25% of the markets. Nkayi markets reported sourcing maize grain from surplus producing districts like Gokwe South. The same was noted in VAM field missions where markets in Chipinge district were sourcing maize grain from Chimanimani. The commodity price rose by **9%** from an average price of **ZWL50.34/kg**, to **ZWL55.00/kg** (**Figure 12**). The average price of the commodity increased by **45%** over the last year when compared to March 2021 at **ZWL37.94/kg**.

**Unrefined maize meal** availability increased from **55%** in February 2022 to **67%** in March 2022. Maize meal availability is increasing due to the increased reliance on purchases for the rural communities as household cereal stocks are depleted. The likelihood of a poor harvest also increases reliance on the market for maize meal.

Unrefined maize meal was selling at an average price of **ZWL89.34/kg** which is comparable to **ZWL85.73/kg** in February 2022 (**Figure 13**). The current price represent an increase of **32%** when compared to **ZWL60.84/kg** reported in March 2021.

**Sugar beans** availability dropped by **11 percentage points** from **56%** in February to **45%** in March. The availability of sugar beans dropped to below **60%** (which has been the average availability over the past year) for two consecutive months probably due to the effects of low supply from farmers in the lean season whilst awaiting for the new harvest.

The average price of the commodity was comparable to **ZWL446.39/kg** in February 2022 at **ZWL444.55/kg** (**Figure 14**). The current price for the commodity is **78%** higher when compared to March 2021 (**ZWL249.41/kg**).

**Vegetable oil** was available in **99%** of the monitored markets which is comparable to **98%** reported in February 2022.

The commodity was selling at an average price of **ZWL441.67/L** which is comparable to **ZWL456.28/L** in February 2022. The price is **141%** higher than **ZWL182.98/L** in March 2021 (**Figure 15**).

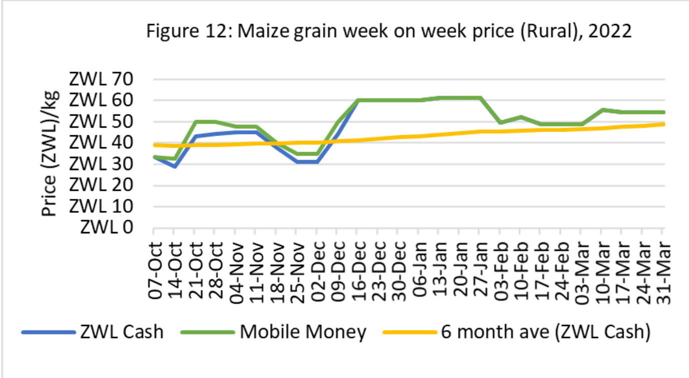


Figure 12: Maize grain week on week price (Rural), 2022

**Source**: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

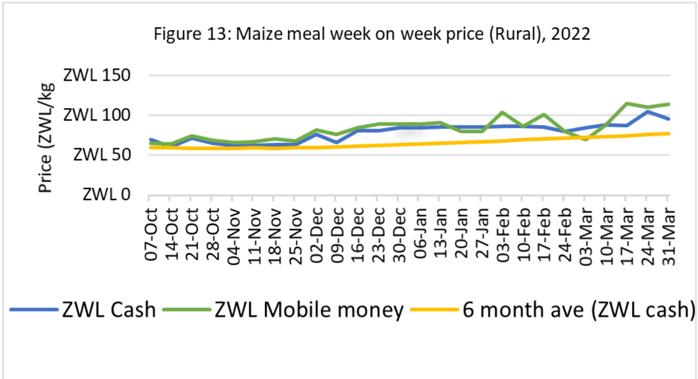


Figure 13: Maize meal week on week price (Rural), 2022

**Source**: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

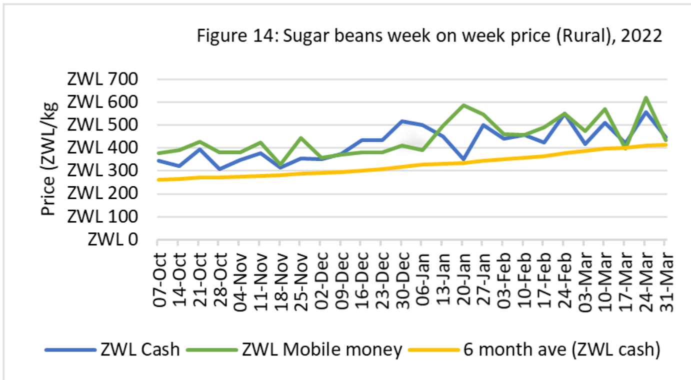


Figure 14: Sugar beans week on week price (Rural), 2022

**Source**: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Moni-

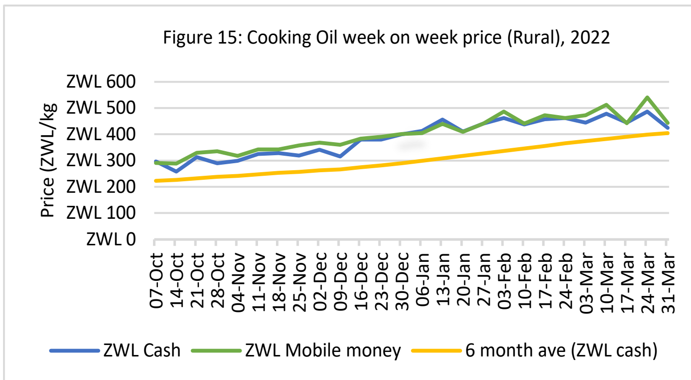


Figure 15: Cooking Oil week on week price (Rural), 2022

**Source**: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Moni-

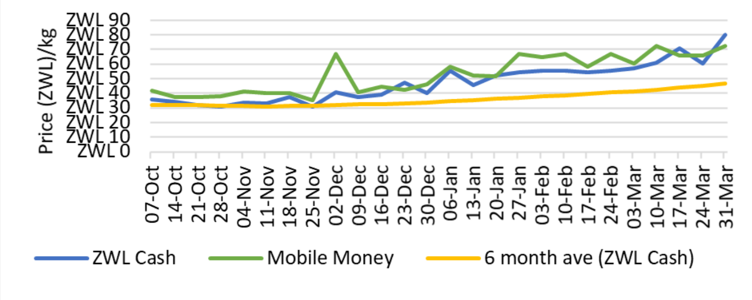
## Urban markets – review of availability and prices in Zimbabwe dollars (ZWL)

The price of basic food commodities monitored in urban markets **increase**d by an average of **7%** when compared to February 2022 and by an average of **76%** when compared to March 2021 most likely due to inflation. The price increases continues to erode the purchasing power of vulnerable households impacting their food security situation.

**Maize grain** was available in **12%** of the monitored markets. Although urban households rely more on maize meal compared to maize grain due to the processing requirements associated with the grain, however vulnerable households prefer the grain as it is cheaper, currently **44%** lower.

Maize grain was selling at an average price of **ZWL62.55/kg—**which is **14%** higher than **ZWL54.98/kg** reported in February 2022 (**Figure 16**). The current price is **51%** higher than the March 2021 price of **ZWL41.50/kg**.

Figure 16: Maize grain week on week price (Urban), 2022

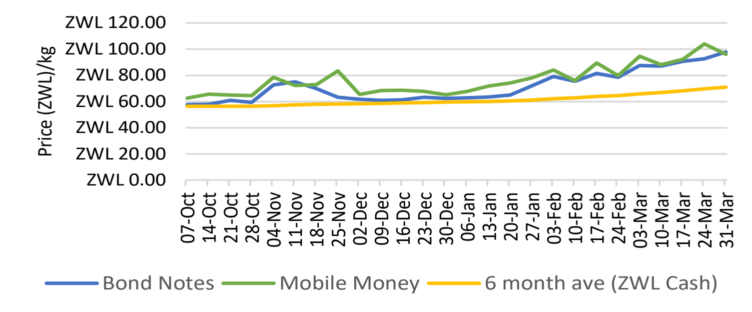



**Source**: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

**Unrefined maize meal** was available in **76%** of the markets similar to last month. See annex 4 for more district level information.

The average price of maize meal in urban markets was **ZWL90.56/kg** which is **15%** higher than **ZWL78.92/kg** in February 2022 and **48%** higher than the March 2021 price of **ZWL61.35/kg** (**Figure 16**). The highest price was recorded in Harare at **ZWL95.16/kg** and the lowest was in Chiredzi Urban at **ZWL83.93.90/kg**. The increase in price is likely due to the further drop of the ZWL against stronger currencies e.g. USD.

Figure 17: Maize Meal week on week price (Urban), 2022

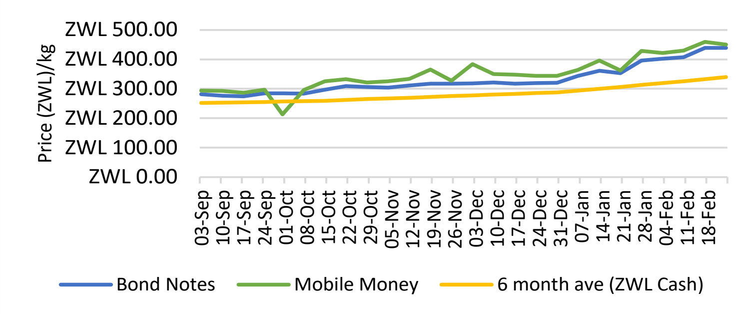



**Source**: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

**Sugar beans** availability remained stable during the reporting period; the commodity was available across all urban districts and in **83%** of the monitored markets, see annex 6.

The average price for sugar beans in urban markets in March 2022 was **ZWL430.27/kg**, which is **9%** lower than **ZWL471.77/kg** reported in February and represents an increase of **79%** when compared to one year ago in March 2021 (**ZWL240.34/kg**) **(Figure 18).** The highest price was reported in Chegutu urban at **ZWL493.99/kg** and lowest in Norton urban at **ZWL345.71/kg**.

Figure 18: Sugar beans week on week price (Urban), 2022

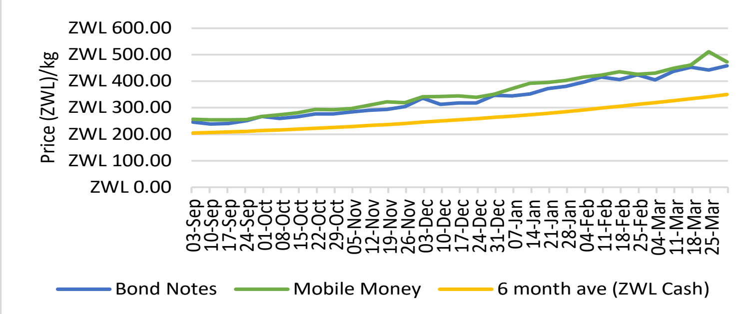



**Source**: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

**Vegetable oil** supply remained high across all urban domains and the commodity was reported available in **89%** of monitored markets, which is comparable to **86%** reported in February 2022.

The average price of vegetable oil increased by **7%** from **ZWL407.85/L** last month to **ZWL434.38/kg**. The price is 125% higher than ZWL181.46/L recorded in March 2021.

Figure 19: Vegetable oil week on week price (Urban), 2022




**Source**: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

## Other Basic Food Commodities

In addition to the four WFP food basket commodities, monitoring is also conducted for rice, salt, sugar and kapenta. Rice and salt availability was 100% in both rural and urban markets similar to previous months whilst sugar was available in 94% of the markets. Availability of kapenta dropped by 19% and 11% in rural and urban markets respectively.

**Table 2**: Availability and prices for rice, salt, sugar and kapenta in February 2022

| | Availability | | | Price | | | Price | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Commodity** | **Feb** | **Mar** | **Avail % change** | **Feb ($)** | **Mar ($)** | **% change $** | **Feb (ZWL)** | **Mar (ZWL)** | **% change ZWL** |
| Rice Rural | 100% | 100% | 0% | $ 1.05 | $ 1.00 | -5% | ZWL 214.04 | ZWL 225.35 | 5% |
| Rice Urban | 100% | 100% | 0% | $ 0.97 | $ 0.95 | -1% | ZWL 192.59 | ZWL 203.44 | 6% |
| Salt Rural | 100% | 100% | 0% | $ 0.71 | $ 0.61 | -15% | ZWL 260.79 | ZWL 174.88 | -33% |
| Salt Urban | 100% | 100% | 0% | $ 0.50 | $ 0.52 | 3% | ZWL 97.76 | ZWL 106.15 | 9% |
| Sugar Rural | 96% | 98% | 2% | $ 1.19 | $ 1.20 | 0% | ZWL 246.42 | ZWL 270.53 | 10% |
| Sugar Urban | 84% | 90% | 7% | $ 1.20 | $ 1.17 | -2% | ZWL 232.23 | ZWL 248.88 | 7% |
| Kapenta Rural | 62% | 50% | -19% | $ 11.81 | $ 11.41 | -3% | ZWL 2,488.28 | ZWL 3,260.60 | 31% |
| Kapenta Urban | 66% | 59% | -11% | $ 11.73 | $ 11.62 | -1% | ZWL 3,032.86 | ZWL 2,445.83 | -19% |

**Source**: WFP and Partners Harmonised Markets Monitoring

In USD terms, prices remained stable and only significantly dropped for salt in rural markets by 15%. (**Table 2**).

In ZWL terms, commodities whose prices dropped include rural salt by 33% and kapenta urban by 19%. The other commodities saw price increases which in descending order are rural kapenta by 31%, rural sugar by 10%, urban salt by 9%, urban sugar by 7%, urban rice by 6% and rural rice by 5%. The price increases in ZWL terms are most likely due to the continual devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar and the general preference for the more stable USD. (**Table 2**).

# Annex 1: Markets Monitoring Background and Methodology

**Markets sample and data collection:** This report provides an update on the availability and prices of WFP food basket commodities. Data for this reporting period was collected between **1-31 March 2022** and is based on interviews with **323** traders, including **172** in rural districts and **151** in urban districts, across **15** districts/domains (5 rural and 10 urban); **69%** of the interviews were conducted remotely whilst **31%** were face-to-face. The number of rural districts monitored is only limited to those districts where WFP is implementing FFA activities as well as the urban programme districts.

**Checking availability at market level:** If any of the interviewed traders in a market reports having sold a commodity within the last week, the commodity is considered available in this market. Availability at country-level (district-level) is calculated as the share of markets with commodity availability across the country (across districts). Missing data indicate that none of the interviewed traders generally trades the commodity.

The harmonised weekly market monitoring is being conducted by WFP in partnership with members of the Cash Assistance Working Group (CWG), including World Vision International, CARE, Oxfam, Aquaculture Zimbabwe, Caritas Zimbabwe, Christian Aid, GOAL Zimbabwe, HOCIC, Mercy Corps, IRC, ORAP, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, Action Aid, NAZ, LEAD, LGDA, CAFOD, AfriCare, CTDO, ADRA, MDTC, Plan International and WeEffect.

**Disclaimer:** We document exchange rates on the various markets for research purposes only. We do not encourage black market activities in any way whatsoever. The rates that we display are not our own, they are an aggregation of rates we see displayed on various online mediums.

# Annex 2: Urban Districts Maize Grain Prices

| District | Availability | | Prices | | | | | | | % Price Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monthly current availability (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous availability (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-31 March 2022) | Mobile Money Premium (%) | Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-31 March 2022) | 6M ZWL Cash Average (October 2021-March 2022) | ZWL change (%) from previous period (February 2022 to March 2022) | 6M % Change |
| **Maize Grain Urban Districts** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goromonzi Urban | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kadoma Urban | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chinhoyi Urban | 33.3% | | ZWL 53.34 | | | | $0.22 | | | | |
| Chegutu Urban | 16.7% | 14.3% | ZWL 55.56 | ZWL 55.56 | | | $0.28 | | | 0% | |
| Norton | 27.3% | 29.4% | ZWL 55.56 | ZWL 55.56 | ZWL 63.89 | 15% | $0.28 | | ZWL 29.33 | 0% | 118% |
| Gweru Urban | | 22.2% | | ZWL 52.23 | | | | | ZWL 34.48 | | |
| Nembudziya | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Masvingo Urban | 16.4% | 23.5% | ZWL 65.39 | ZWL 55.05 | ZWL 62.84 | -4% | $0.29 | R 3.37 | ZWL 35.48 | 19% | 77% |
| Chiredzi Urban | 16.7% | 16.7% | ZWL 66.67 | ZWL 55.56 | ZWL 72.23 | 8% | $0.31 | R 5.00 | ZWL 39.78 | 20% | 82% |
| Harare Rural | 5.3% | | ZWL 67.23 | | | | $0.31 | | | | |
| **Total** | 22% | 21% | **ZWL 59.30** | **ZWL 54.79** | **ZWL 66.32** | **6%** | **$0.27** | **R4.19** | **ZWL 34.77** | 10% | 92% |

# Annex 3: Rural Districts Maize Grain Prices

| District | Availability | | Prices | | | | | | | % Price Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monthly current availability (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous availability (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-31 March 2022) | Mobile Money Premium (%) | Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-31 March 2022) | 6M ZWL Cash Average (October 2021-March 2022) | ZWL change (%) from previous period (February 2022 to March 2022) | 6M % Change |
| **Maize Grain Rural Districts** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chipinge | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nkayi | 44.4% | 50% | ZWL 55.00 | ZWL 49.03 | ZWL 55.00 | 0% | $0.22 | R4.78 | | 12% | |
| Tsholotsho | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mberengwa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mwenezi | 25.0% | 19% | | | | | $0.33 | R5.56 | ZWL 24.00 | | |
| **Total** | **35%** | **35%** | **ZWL 55.00** | **ZWL 49.03** | **ZWL 55.00** | **0%** | **$0.28** | **R5.17** | **ZWL 24.00** | **12%** | **#DIV/0!** |

# Annex 4: Urban Districts Maize Meal Prices

| District | Availability | | Prices | | | | | | | % Price Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monthly current availability (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous availability (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-31 March 2022) | Mobile Money Premium (%) | Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-31 March 2022) | 6M ZWL Cash Average (October 2021-March 2022) | ZWL change (%) from previous period (February 2022 to March 2022) | 6M % Change |
| **Maize Meal Urban Districts** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goromonzi Urban | 100% | 100% | ZWL 88.63 | ZWL 67.90 | ZWL 88.34 | 30% | $0.47 | | ZWL 55.31 | 31% | 60% |
| Kadoma Urban | 100% | 100% | ZWL 91.27 | ZWL 87.24 | ZWL 91.27 | | $0.46 | | | | |
| Chinhoyi Urban | 67% | 67% | ZWL 85.86 | ZWL 80.53 | ZWL 91.72 | | $0.43 | | | | |
| Chegutu Urban | 83% | 86% | ZWL 87.00 | ZWL 84.25 | ZWL 94.90 | 13% | $0.44 | | ZWL 57.36 | 3% | 52% |
| Norton | 73% | 53% | ZWL 85.36 | ZWL 78.88 | ZWL 95.81 | 21% | $0.44 | | ZWL 57.79 | 8% | 48% |
| Gweru Urban | 100% | 78% | ZWL 91.92 | ZWL 74.83 | ZWL 114.22 | 53% | $0.42 | R6.70 | ZWL 54.09 | 23% | 70% |
| Nembudziya | 67% | | ZWL 92.50 | ZWL 82.00 | ZWL 110.00 | | $0.50 | | | | |
| Masvingo Urban | 74% | 73% | ZWL 92.37 | ZWL 81.36 | ZWL 93.26 | 15% | $0.44 | R7.69 | ZWL 56.57 | 14% | 63% |
| Chiredzi Urban | 83% | 83% | ZWL 83.93 | ZWL 80.66 | ZWL 83.93 | 4% | $0.41 | R6.39 | ZWL 56.85 | 4% | 48% |
| Harare Rural | 47% | | ZWL 95.16 | | ZWL 110.60 | | $0.44 | | | | |
| **Total** | 83% | 80% | **ZWL 88.76** | **ZWL 79.74** | **ZWL 95.94** | **23%** | **$0.52** | **R8.94** | **ZWL 56.33** | 14% | 57% |

# Annex 5: Rural Districts Maize Meal Prices

| District | Availability | | Prices | | | | | | | % Price Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monthly current availability (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous availability (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-31 March 2022) | Mobile Money Premium (%) | Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-31 March 2022) | 6M ZWL Cash Average (October 2021-March 2022) | ZWL change (%) from previous period (February 2022 to March 2022) | 6M % Change |
| **Maize Meal Rural Districts** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chipinge | 100.0% | | ZWL 84.93 | | | | $0.43 | | | | |
| Nkayi | 33.3% | 19% | ZWL 99.33 | ZWL 83.33 | ZWL 102.67 | 3% | $0.43 | R7.47 | | 19% | |
| Tsholotsho | 61.4% | 40% | | | | | | R7.46 | | | |
| Mberengwa | 65.2% | 63% | ZWL 89.94 | ZWL 85.95 | ZWL 98.56 | 10% | $0.41 | R6.95 | | 5% | |
| Mwenezi | 91.7% | 77% | | | | | $0.41 | R6.02 | ZWL 67.05 | | |
| **Total** | **70%** | **50%** | **ZWL 91.40** | **ZWL 84.64** | **ZWL 100.61** | **6%** | **$0.42** | **R6.98** | **ZWL 67.05** | **12%** | **#DIV/0!** |

# Annex 6: Urban Districts Sugar Beans Prices

| District | Availability | | Prices | | | | | | | % Price Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monthly current availability (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous availability (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-31 March 2022) | Mobile Money Premium (%) | Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-31 March 2022) | 6M ZWL Cash Average (October 2021-March 2022) | ZWL change (%) from previous period (February 2022 to March 2022) | 6M % Change |
| **Sugar Beans Urban Districts** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goromonzi Urban | 100% | 100% | ZWL 429.15 | ZWL 466.56 | ZWL 430.86 | -8% | $1.98 | | ZWL 267.64 | -8% | 60% |
| Kadoma Urban | 100% | 100% | ZWL 381.33 | ZWL 338.00 | ZWL 385.33 | | $1.90 | | | | |
| Chinhoyi Urban | 67% | 100% | ZWL 363.30 | ZWL 526.67 | ZWL 380.60 | | $1.75 | | | | |
| Chegutu Urban | 100% | 100% | ZWL 493.99 | ZWL 362.71 | ZWL 427.32 | 18% | $2.15 | | ZWL 290.36 | 36% | 70% |
| Norton | 64% | 59% | ZWL 345.71 | ZWL 397.80 | ZWL 387.14 | -3% | $1.71 | | ZWL 274.68 | -13% | 26% |
| Gweru Urban | 100% | 100% | ZWL 421.33 | ZWL 397.56 | ZWL 636.00 | 60% | $1.95 | R46.22 | ZWL 275.24 | 6% | 53% |
| Nembudziya | 100% | | ZWL 486.67 | | ZWL 533.33 | | $2.40 | | | | |
| Masvingo Urban | 92% | 80% | ZWL 432.07 | ZWL 410.24 | ZWL 453.76 | 11% | $2.05 | R35.79 | ZWL 273.70 | 5% | 58% |
| Chiredzi Urban | 100% | 100% | ZWL 404.47 | ZWL 401.33 | ZWL 415.13 | 3% | $1.98 | R31.67 | ZWL 288.15 | 1% | 40% |
| Harare Rural | 21% | | ZWL 442.49 | | ZWL 472.49 | | $2.35 | | | | |
| **Total** | 91% | 92% | **ZWL 417.56** | **ZWL 412.61** | **ZWL 449.94** | **14%** | **$1.99** | **R37.89** | **ZWL 278.30** | 5% | 51% |

# Annex 7: Rural Districts Sugar Beans Prices

| District | Availability | | Prices | | | | | | | % Price Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monthly current availability (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous availability (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-31 March 2022) | Mobile Money Premium (%) | Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-31 March 2022) | 6M ZWL Cash Average (October 2021-March 2022) | ZWL change (%) from previous period (February 2022 to March 2022) | 6M % Change |
| **Sugar Beans Rural Districts** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chipinge | 40% | | ZWL 316.67 | | | | $1.58 | | | | |
| Nkayi | 100% | 88% | ZWL 535.56 | ZWL 561.43 | ZWL 596.89 | 11% | $2.58 | R46.00 | | -5% | |
| Tsholotsho | 41% | 72% | | | | | | R25.56 | | | |
| Mberengwa | 39% | 46% | ZWL 443.11 | ZWL 402.27 | ZWL 434.89 | -2% | $2.06 | R35.72 | | 10% | |
| Mwenezi | 67% | 46% | | | | | $2.04 | R28.75 | ZWL 282.10 | | |
| **Total** | **57%** | **63%** | **ZWL 431.78** | **ZWL 481.85** | **ZWL 515.89** | **5%** | **$2.06** | **R34.01** | **ZWL 282.10** | **3%** | **#DIV/0!** |

# Annex 8: Urban Districts Vegetable Oil Prices

| District | Availability | | Prices | | | | | | | % Price Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monthly current availability (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous availability (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-31 March 2022) | Mobile Money Premium (%) | Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-31 March 2022) | 6M ZWL Cash Average (October 2021-March 2022) | ZWL change (%) from previous period (February 2022 to March 2022) | 6M % Change |
| **Cooking Oil Urban Districts** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goromonzi Urban | 100% | 100% | ZWL 442.07 | ZWL 403.07 | ZWL 442.07 | 10% | $2.11 | | ZWL 236.11 | 10% | 87% |
| Kadoma Urban | 100% | 100% | ZWL 449.67 | ZWL 433.50 | ZWL 449.67 | | $2.25 | | | | |
| Chinhoyi Urban | 100% | 100% | ZWL 440.65 | ZWL 491.44 | ZWL 483.32 | | $2.10 | | | | |
| Chegutu Urban | 83% | 86% | ZWL 401.50 | ZWL 415.86 | ZWL 471.10 | 13% | $2.19 | | ZWL 276.87 | -3% | 45% |
| Norton | 73% | 65% | ZWL 403.75 | ZWL 400.79 | ZWL 455.75 | 14% | $2.11 | | ZWL 243.52 | 1% | 66% |
| Gweru Urban | 100% | 78% | ZWL 459.22 | ZWL 375.36 | ZWL 543.33 | 45% | $2.04 | R33.83 | ZWL 242.57 | 22% | 89% |
| Nembudziya | 100% | | ZWL 378.33 | | ZWL 413.83 | | $1.91 | | | | |
| Masvingo Urban | 84% | 82% | ZWL 441.03 | ZWL 390.76 | ZWL 453.03 | 16% | $2.07 | R36.38 | ZWL 261.55 | 13% | 69% |
| Chiredzi Urban | 83% | 83% | ZWL 431.00 | ZWL 429.80 | ZWL 431.00 | 0% | $2.10 | R32.75 | ZWL 283.71 | 0% | 52% |
| Harare Rural | 100% | | ZWL 431.47 | | ZWL 527.47 | | $2.05 | R35.00 | | | |
| **Total** | 91% | 87% | **ZWL 427.47** | **ZWL 417.57** | **ZWL 460.34** | **16%** | **$2.10** | **R34.32** | **ZWL 257.39** | 7% | 68% |

# Annex 9: Rural Districts Vegetable Oil Prices

| District | Availability | | Prices | | | | | | | % Price Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monthly current availability (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous availability (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (ZWL) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly previous average Price (ZWL) (1-28 February 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Mobile money) (1-31 March 2022) | Mobile Money Premium (%) | Monthly current average Price (USD) (1-31 March 2022) | Monthly current average Price (Rands) (1-31 March 2022) | 6M ZWL Cash Average (October 2021-March 2022) | ZWL change (%) from previous period (February 2022 to March 2022) | 6M % Change |
| **Cooking Oil Rural Districts** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chipinge | | | ZWL 395.33 | | | | $2.01 | | | | |
| Nkayi | 100% | 100% | ZWL 482.78 | ZWL 466.63 | ZWL 527.78 | 9% | $2.26 | R39.28 | | 3% | |
| Tsholotsho | 92% | 92% | | | | | | R32.01 | | | |
| Mberengwa | 98% | 98% | ZWL 445.28 | ZWL 459.16 | ZWL 452.76 | 2% | $2.23 | R36.17 | ZWL 330.00 | -3% | 35% |
| Mwenezi | 100% | 100% | | | | | $2.00 | R30.38 | ZWL 314.93 | | |
| **Total** | **98%** | **98%** | **ZWL 441.13** | **ZWL 462.89** | **ZWL 490.27** | **5%** | **$2.12** | **R34.46** | **ZWL 322.47** | **0%** | **35%** |

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