



Women and Men in Zimbabwe Report 2012



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Foreword

Many governments, including that of Zimbabwe, are earnestly pursuing programmes to achieve gender equality in all phases of the developments process. Relevant statistical information is essential for development planning, effective project formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the status of women compared to men and identification of opportunities for the disadvantaged sex.

Zimbabwe sought to address the four main areas of women and the economy, education, politics and decision making and the institutional mechanism for the advancement of women. The National Gender Policy crafted in 2001 sought to provide guidelines and institutional framework to engender all sectorial policies, programmes, projects and activities at all levels of society and economy. As a way of showing its commitment to addressing gender issues, the country had by 2010 prioritised three Millennium Development Goals, one of them being promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.

This Report presents statistics on Women and Men in Zimbabwe. It aims to bring to light progress made in addressing gender issues in areas such as education, participation in decision making, access to agricultural productive services and participation in employment activities. It is the fourth publication in the series by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT), the first having been produced in 1991. The second was published in 1995 and the third in 2002.

Information on women and men presented in this Report is not exhaustive. While more sex disaggregated information can be obtained from ZIMSTAT and its various publications, it is necessary to nurture close co-operation between users and producers in developing comprehensive systems of statistical information on women and men. The Agency developed the 2011 to 2015 National Strategy for the Development of Statistics and plans to set up a committee on Gender Statistics to enhance co-operation under the National Statistical System. ZIMSTAT is grateful to the various government departments and civil society organisations for providing data for input into this Report.



M. Dzintotizei
DIRECTOR-GENERAL, ZIMSTAT

CHAPTER 1: Population Composition

Introduction

This chapter analyses the age and sex composition of the Zimbabwean population. Information on the sex composition of the population is important for policy planning and strategic development for women and men. Age is important in the analysis of a population as social and economic characteristics vary with age. Different standard age groups are used and these are associated with distinct stages in life or the phenomenon being studied. For instance health indicators, age groups 0 to 1 and 15 to 49 years are used for analyzing infant mortality and maternal mortality, respectively.

Population Size

In 2012, the total population of the country was 12 973 808. There were 6 738 877 females and 6 234 931 males as shown in *Table 1.1*. The proportion of the male and female population was 48 percent and 52 percent, respectively, as shown in *Figure 1.1*

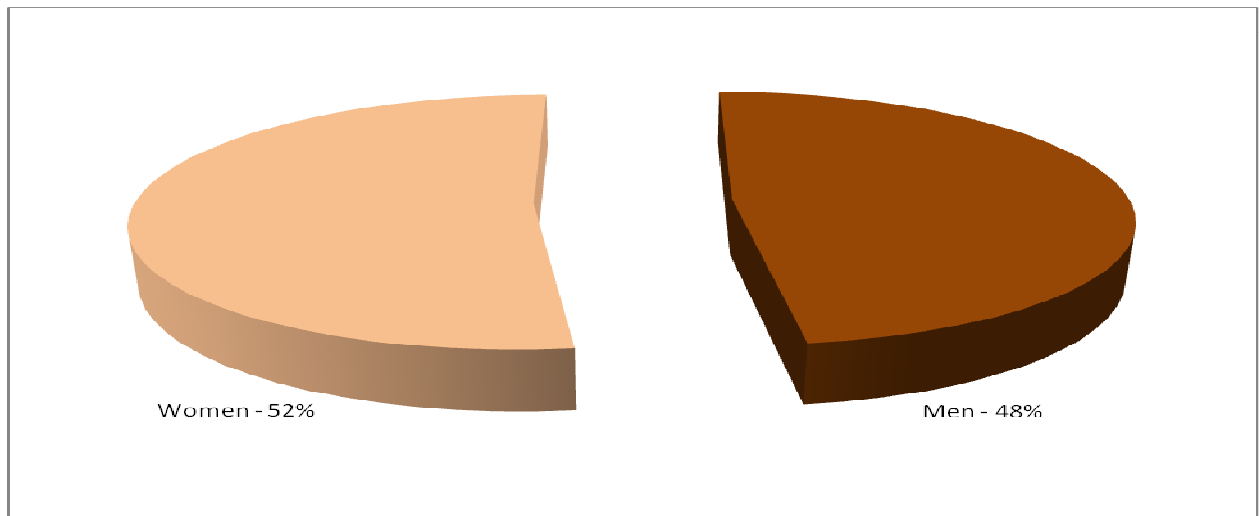


Figure 1.1: Female and Male Percentage Population in Zimbabwe, 2012 Population Census

The province with the highest proportion of the country's population was Harare (including Chitungwiza) with 16.2 percent of the population followed by Manicaland with 13.5 percent. Bulawayo is the smallest province with 5.1 percent of the country's population.

According to the 2011 Labour Force Survey (LFS), the population of the country was estimated at 11 930 038. The LFS also gave a proportion of the male and female sample population of 48 and 52 percent, respectively. However, the sex ratio was 92.3. Provincial sex ratios are depicted in Figure 1.1.

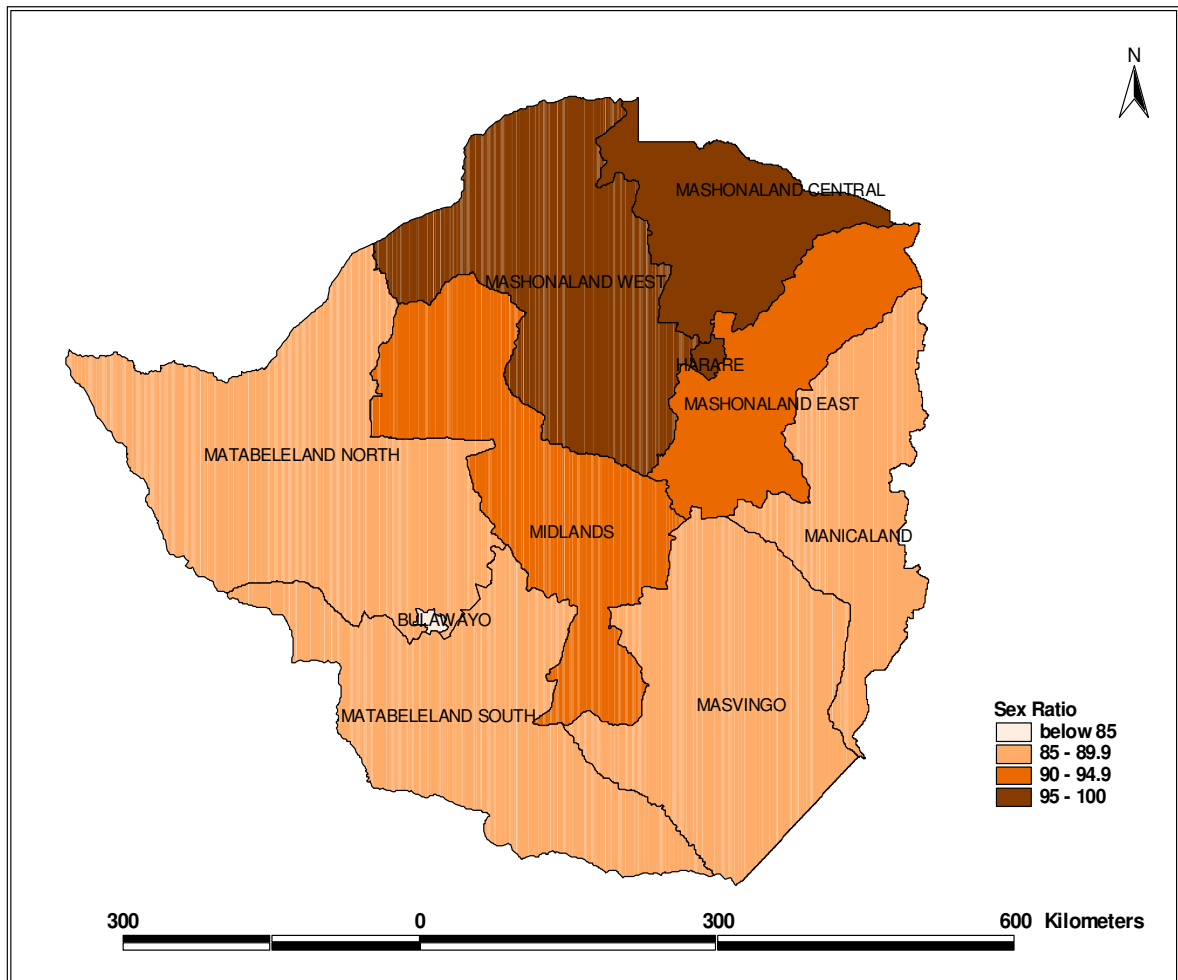


Figure 1.1: Provincial Sex Ratios, 2011 LFS

Total Population by Age Group and Sex

Table 1.2 shows that there are more females than males in most of the age groups, except for the 0 to 4, 10 to 14 and 40 to 44 year age groups. It should be noted that for both sexes, the age group 0 to 4 years had the highest proportions of the population, 15.6 and 13.9 percent for males and females, respectively. This has policy implications in relation to immunization, child mortality and morbidity among others. The table

further shows that 48 percent of the female population is in the age group 15 to 49 years which forms the reproductive group. *Figure 1.2* shows the distribution of the population by age group and sex. From the broad base of the population pyramid, it is evident that the population of Zimbabwe in 2011 was youthful as the proportion of individuals aged less than 15 years was 42 percent.

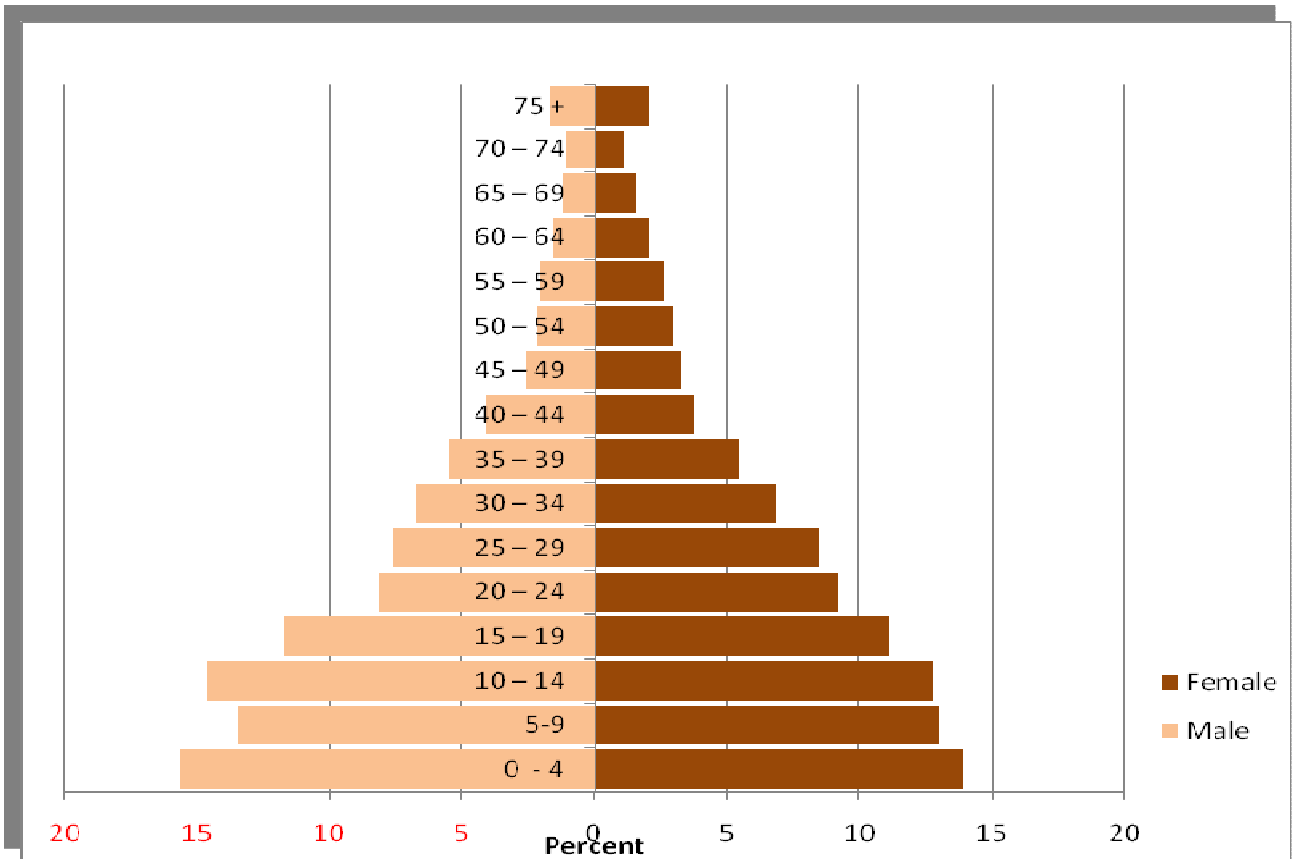


Figure 1.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe, 2011 LFS

Population Distribution by Province, Rural /Urban and Sex

Zimbabwe has a total of ten provinces. Two of the provinces, Harare and Bulawayo are predominantly urban although each of the remaining provinces have urban settlements.

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 14 states the need for State Parties to take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the

non-monetarised sectors of the economy. States Parties are also obliged to take all appropriate measures to address issues of rural development and access to basic services such as health, family planning, education and access to credit for rural women. The 2011 LFS revealed that 68.6 percent of the population usually resided in rural area while the remainder, 31.4 resided in urban areas. Fifty-two percent of the population living in rural areas were females. Rural women constituted 36 percent of the total population.

About 17 percent of the total population resided in Harare province, 13.4 percent in Manicaland and 12.3 percent in Midlands. The province with the least number of residents was Bulawayo, 5 percent followed by Matabeleland North and South, 5.1 percent each. However population densities across provinces reveal that the country's population is mostly concentrated in predominantly urban areas. See *Table 1.2*.

Population Distribution by Sex and Land Use Sector

From the 2011 LFCLS, 48 percent of the population lived in communal areas of whom 53 percent were females. The dominance of women in communal areas can be explained by the migration of males to work in towns, while women are left to look after homesteads and the children. See *Table 1.3*.

Table 1.1: Total Population by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Province	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Manicaland	831 762	923 238	1 755 000	13.5
Mashonaland Central	559 702	580 238	1 139 940	8.8
Mashonaland East	648 207	688 852	1 337 059	10.3
Mashonaland West	721 218	728 720	1 449 938	11.2
Matabeleland North	359 173	384 698	743 871	5.7
Matabeleland South	328 009	357 037	685 046	5.3
Midlands	779 233	843 243	1 622 476	12.5
Masvingo	691 350	795 254	1 486 604	11.5
Harare	1 011 831	1 086 368	2 098 199	16.2
Bulawayo	304 446	351 229	655 675	5.1
Total	6 234 931	6 738 877	12 973 808	100

Table 1.2: Total Population by Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, Zimbabwe 2011 LFS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
0-4	895 297	862 073	1 757 370	103.9
5-9	770 913	805 473	1 576 386	95.7
10 - 14	839 451	790 445	1 629 896	106.2
15 - 19	670 474	690 012	1 360 487	97.2
20 - 24	465 212	569 112	1 034 324	81.7
25 - 29	437 297	525 570	962 866	83.2
30 - 34	390 407	422 118	812 525	92.5
35 - 39	314 492	337 618	652 110	93.2
40 - 44	234 083	230 259	464 341	101.7
45 - 49	149 560	203 767	353 327	73.4
50 - 54	124 144	183 267	307 412	67.7
55 - 59	115 569	161 307	276 876	71.6
60 - 64	91 672	128 026	219 697	71.6
65 - 69	68 234	97 634	165 868	69.9
70 - 74	62 658	68 827	131 485	91
75 +	98 108	126 959	225 067	77.3
Total	5 727 571	6 202 467	11 930 038	92.3

Table 1.3: Distribution of Total Population by Province and Density, 2011 LFS.

Province	Total Population	Percent	Area (sq.km.)	Density
Manicaland	1 595 789	13.4	36 459	43.8
Mashonaland Central	1 075 749	9.0	28 347	37.9
Mashonaland East	1 318 392	11.1	32 230	40.9
Mashonaland West	1 311 202	11.0	57 441	22.8
Matabeleland North	605 508	5.1	75 025	8.1
Matabeleland South	611 253	5.1	54 172	11.3
Midlands	1 470 952	12.3	49 166	29.9
Masvingo	1 343 116	11.3	56 566	23.7
Harare	2 006 818	16.8	872	2 301.4
Bulawayo	591 258	5.0	479	1 234.4
Total	11 930 038	100.0	390 757	30.5

Table 1.4: Distribution of the Population by Land Use Sector and Sex, 2011 LFS

Sector	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Communal Lands	2 687 352	47.1	3 018 753	52.9	5 706 106	47.8
Small Scale Farming	83 253	49.6	84 584	50.4	167 837	1.4
Large Scale Farming Areas	504 534	52.7	452 938	47.3	957 472	8.0
Resettlement areas.	501 083	49.1	519 458	50.9	1 020 540	8.6
Urban Council Areas	1 750 820	47.6	1 923 547	52.4	3 674 367	30.8
Admin. Centers	10 972	42.4	14 922	57.6	25 894	0.2
Growth Points	72 155	49.3	74 148	50.7	146 303	1.2
Other Urban	117 402	50.7	114 117	49.3	231 519	1.9
Total	5 727 571	48.0	6 202 467	52.0	11 930 038	100

Source: 2011 LFS

CHAPTER 2: Household and Family

Introduction

This chapter analyses the characteristics of households in Zimbabwe. Information on the household size, headship in relation to sex and marital status of household members forms a basis of the analysis of the living arrangements of households.

Marital Status by Age Group and Sex

Table 2.1 shows the marital status of the population aged 12 years and above. Forty-five percent and 30% of the men and women populations, respectively, were never married according to the 2011 LFS.

Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of population aged 12 years and above who were married. The age group with the highest proportion of married men was the 50-54 years (91%) while that for females was the 35-39 age group (89.8%). The difference in the patterns for women and men can largely be explained by different ages at marriage and differences in longevity. In the younger age groups, most of those who are not married had never married. In the older age groups, many of those who are not married are widowed. The lower percentage of married women than married men at older ages occurs because women tend to have partners who are older than them, and because women tend to live longer than men. Women are, thus, more likely than men to be widowed as shown in *Figure 2.2*.

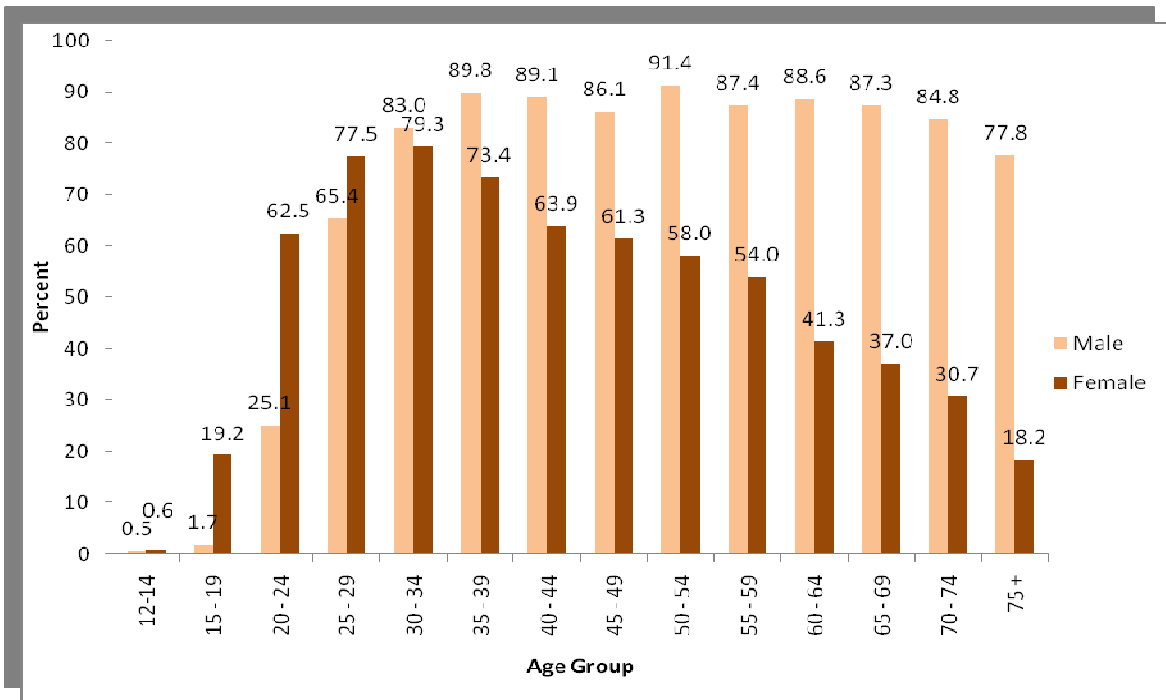


Figure 2.1 Distribution of Population Aged 12 Years and Above who are Married, 2011 LFS

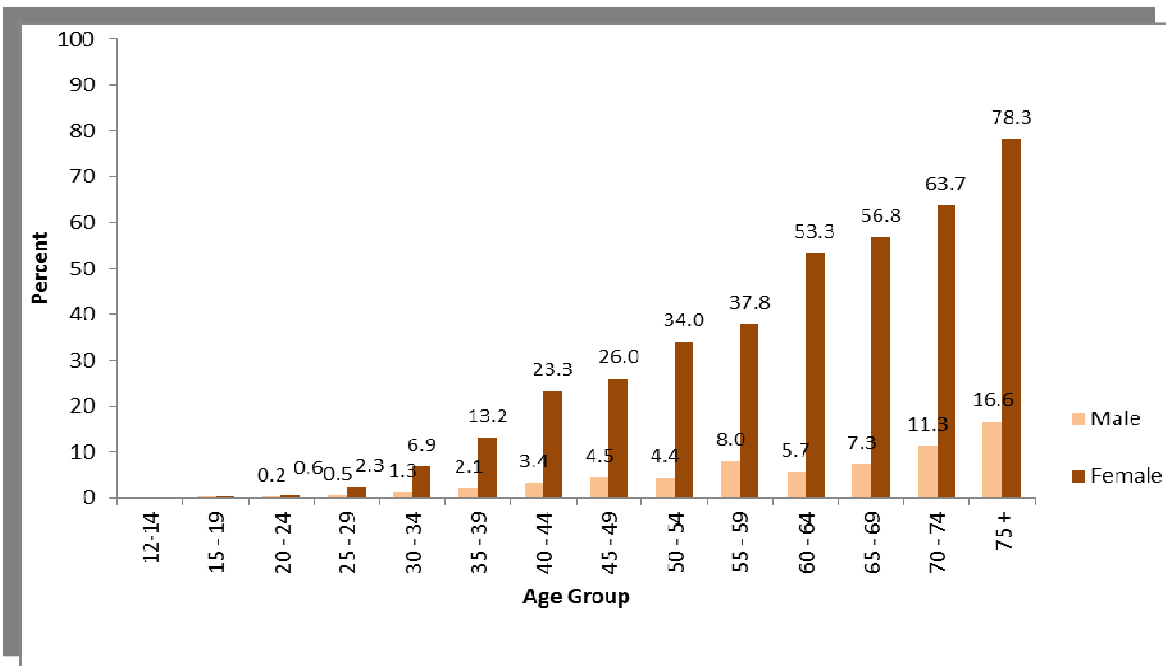


Figure 2.2: Distribution of the Population Aged 12 Years and Above who are Widowed, 2011 LFS.

Marriage and union among males and females exposes females to the risk of pregnancy and as a result, marriage tends to influence the fertility of a country. Analysis of the age at first marriage is essential for determining the fertility rates of a country. According to the 2010-11 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), the median age at first marriage among women was 19.7 years while that for men was 24.8 years.

Early marriage could lead to school drop outs, which interferes with women's education and career development, leading to economic dependence, illiteracy, disempowerment and vulnerability to violence and HIV infections. Early marriage also comes with the possibility of early pregnancy which may endanger a young woman's health. The Customary Marriages Act, Chapter 5:07 does not provide for a minimum age for marriage. The 2011 LFS indicated that less than one percent of both girls and boys aged between 12 and 14 years were married.

Polygamy

Polygamy is the practice of having more than one wife. It has implications on the frequency of exposure to sexual activity and therefore fertility. According to the 2010-11 ZDHS, as shown in *Table 2.2*, the majority of married women are in monogamous marriages, 84 percent, while 11 percent are in polygamous marriages. The proportion of women in polygamous marriages increases with age while that for those in monogamous marriages generally decrease with age.

Heads of Households by Marital Status, Area (Urban/Rural) and Sex

A head of household refers to that usual member of the household who manages the day to day activities of the household and its members and is regarded as such by other usual members of the household. Household headship is considered important in the context of decision making between males and females. The head of household is responsible for the day to day running of the household and is involved in all decision making processes, with or without the involvement of other household members.

The 2011 LFS revealed that males head about 65 percent of households in the country while females head 35 percent. *Table 2.3* shows that the proportion of heads of households is larger for males in all other age groups, except for the 12 to 14 year age group, where 66 percent of the households are headed by females. The survey also revealed that children under 18 years headed 0.8% of the households.

Household Size

Size of household is affected by factors such as household wealth, living patterns and educational levels of household members. Information on household size is important because the household is the basic unit of society, both socially and economically. The 2011 ZDHS showed an average household size of 4.1. The 2011 LFS gave an average household size of 4.2.

Table 2.1: Population Aged 12 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFS

Age Group	Marital Status								Not Stated		Total	
	Never Married		Married		Divorced/ Separated		Widowed		Male	Female	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
12-14	98.8	98.9	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	460 318	452 165
15 - 19	97.4	78.0	1.7	19.2	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	670 474	690 012
20 - 24	73.0	29.0	25.1	62.5	1.5	7.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	465 212	569 112
25 - 29	30.7	11.3	65.4	77.5	3.4	8.8	0.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	437 297	525 570
30 - 34	10.8	5.3	83.0	79.3	4.8	8.5	1.3	6.9	0.1	0.0	390 407	422 118
35 - 39	3.9	4.0	89.8	73.4	4.2	9.2	2.1	13.2	0.0	0.3	314 492	337 618
40 - 44	4.3	2.0	89.1	63.9	3.0	10.7	3.4	23.3	0.2	0.0	234 083	230 259
45 - 49	2.5	2.4	86.1	61.3	6.9	10.3	4.5	26.0	0.0	0.0	149 560	203 767
50 - 54	0.7	0.7	91.4	58.0	3.6	6.4	4.4	34.0	0.0	0.8	124 144	183 267
55 - 59	0.9	1.7	87.4	54.0	3.4	6.4	8.0	37.8	0.3	0.0	115 569	161 307
60 - 64	1.2	0.0	88.6	41.3	4.2	5.4	5.7	53.3	0.4	0.0	91 672	128 026
65 - 69	0.4	1.6	87.3	37.0	4.5	4.4	7.3	56.8	0.5	0.2	68 234	97 634
70 - 74	1.1	0.5	84.8	30.7	2.8	4.0	11.3	63.7	0.0	1.1	62 658	68 827
75 +	2.6	0.0	77.8	18.2	2.2	2.5	16.6	78.3	0.8	0.9	98 108	126 959
Total	45.0	30.0	50.1	49.6	2.5	6.2	2.1	14.0	0.3	0.3	3 682 228	4 196 641

Table 2.2: Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women Aged 15-49 by Number of Co-wives and Age, Zimbabwe 2010-11 ZDHS

Age Group	Number of Co- Wives			
	Zero	One	Two	Don't Know
15-19	90.5	4.7	1.4	3.4
20-24	88.9	5.8	0.9	4.4
25-29	84.0	8.6	2.2	5.2
30-34	84.5	7.9	2.3	5.4
35-39	80.6	11.5	3.6	4.2
40-44	78.3	12.7	5.4	3.6
45-49	76.4	14.7	4.3	4.6
Total	84.2	8.8	2.5	4.6

Table 2.3: Percent distribution of Heads of Households by Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFS

Age Group	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Percent	Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Under 12	526	100	0	0	100	526
12-14	1 188	34	2 305	66	100	3 493
15 - 19	21 368	52.2	19 543	47.8	100	40 911
20 - 24	97 692	62.2	59 444	37.8	100	157 136
25 - 29	268 818	74.9	90 054	25.1	100	358 872
30 - 34	315 499	75.3	103 663	24.7	100	419 162
35 - 39	276 196	70.6	114 810	29.4	100	391 006
40 - 44	209 049	66.8	103 951	33.2	100	313 000
45 - 49	133 048	56.6	101 857	43.4	100	234 906
50 - 54	115 000	55.4	92 592	44.6	100	207 592
55 - 59	109 906	58.3	78 660	41.7	100	188 566
60 - 64	84 599	52.7	75 804	47.3	100	160 404
65 - 69	63 429	53.9	54 218	46.1	100	117 647
70 - 74	57 645	58.8	40 471	41.3	100	98 116
75 +	84 402	53.4	73 605	46.6	100	158 007
Total	1 838 365	64.5	1 010 978	35.5	100	2 849 343

CHAPTER 3: Health Status and Living Conditions

Introduction

This chapter presents information on several health indicators including life expectancy at birth, infant and child mortality rates, maternal mortality and incidence of Human Immuno Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) as well as trends in infection by sex. Zimbabwe has signed and ratified a number of human rights instruments in which the right to life and good health are enshrined. These include the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 24), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Article 12) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Article 12).

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a new born baby can expect to live if mortality patterns prevailing at the time of birth were to remain the same throughout the life of that baby. According to the 2008 Inter Censal Demographic Survey, the expectation of life at birth for males was 41 years in comparison to 46 for females. Female life expectancy at birth is higher due to biological factors which increase the chances of survival for females. *Figure 3.1* shows the life expectancy at different ages.

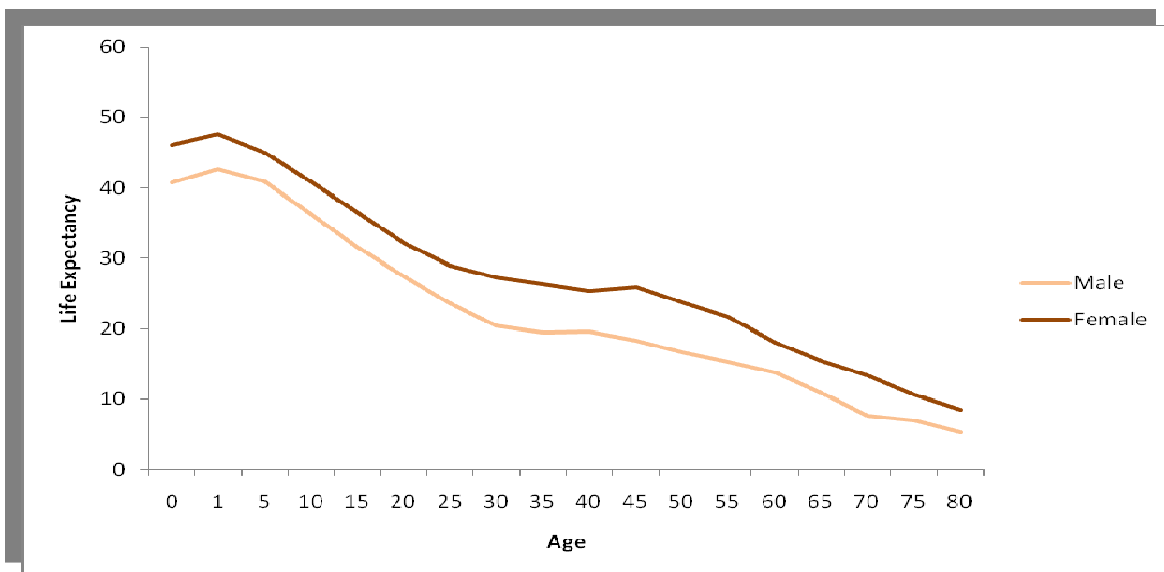


Figure 3.1: Life Expectancy by Age, 2008 ICDS.

Table 3.1 shows the male and female life expectancy in 1997, 2002 and 2008. For all the ages shown in the table, life expectancy is higher for females than males. Women generally live longer than men.

Both Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1 are showing a general decline in life expectancy for both sexes from 1997 to 2008. This can be attributed to the HIV and AIDS pandemic as well as the economic recession in Zimbabwe which has had a negative impact on the health of the population and on the operations of the health sector.

Infant and Child Mortality Rates

Deaths during the first year of life constitute a substantial proportion of the total deaths in Zimbabwe. The level of mortality for this age group is measured by the infant mortality rate (IMR) which is the number of children dying before they celebrate their first birthday out of 1 000 born alive. According to the Multiple Indicator Monitoring Survey (MIMS 2009), the infant mortality rate (IMR) was 70 for males and 65 for females. From the same survey, the child mortality rate (CMR) which is the probability of dying between age one and the fifth birthday stood at 30 for males and 28 for females. The IMR and CMR for both sexes from 1999 to 2010 are shown in Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 depicts the trends in infant mortality. Generally mortality is higher amongst boys than girls.

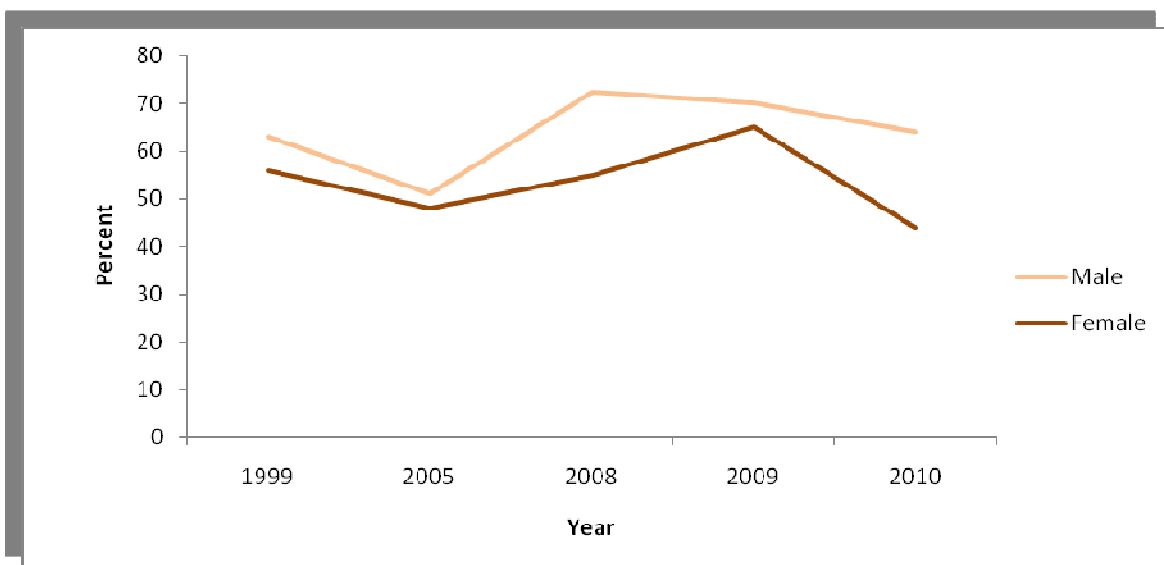


Figure 3.2: Infant Mortality Rates for the Period 1999 to 2010.

There has been a number of interventions by the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare (MoHCW) aimed at reducing childhood mortality such as the Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) programme and the Expanded Programme on

Immunisation (EPI) which has led to National Immunisation Days to boost the vaccination coverage in Zimbabwe.

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths are pregnancy related deaths that are reported as occurring during pregnancy, childbirth or within two months after the birth or termination of a pregnancy (ZDHS 2005/06). Most of the major causes of maternal mortality recorded in health facilities are preventable with good access to health care services. To reduce maternal mortality and thus meet MDG number five, it is imperative that women have better access to maternity services and monitoring of women during labour.

According to the 2008 National Health Profile, 189 hospital-based maternal deaths occurred and were reported. Hemorrhage constituted 15% of all the deaths while puerperal sepsis constituted 13%. *Figure 3.3* shows a trend of the hospital based maternal mortality rate for the period 1999 to 2011.

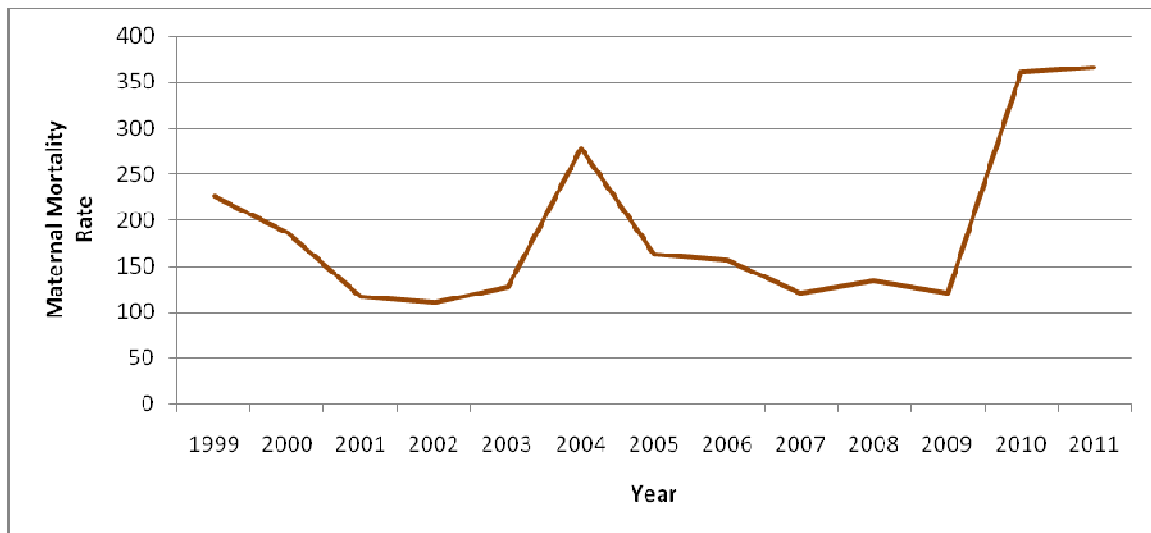


Figure 3.3: Recorded Hospital Based Maternal Mortality Rate, 1999-2011

Trends in Antenatal and Postnatal Care

The health care services that a mother receives during pregnancy, childbirth, and the immediate postnatal period are important for the survival and wellbeing of both the mother and the infant. Antenatal care enables early detection of complications and prompt treatment. It also enables health promotion and disease prevention through health messages and counselling of pregnant women.

Antenatal care from a trained provider is important to monitor pregnancy. *Figure 3.4* shows the trends in the proportions of pregnant women who received antenatal care from a trained provider according to the last four ZDHS rounds.

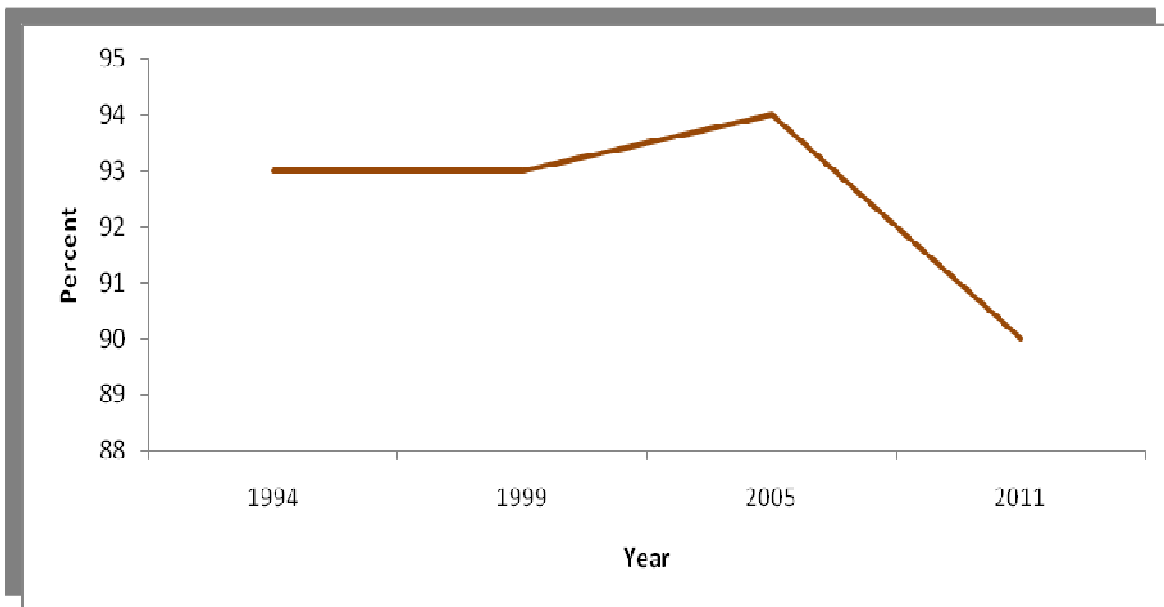


Figure 3.4: Pregnant Women, 15-49 Years who Received ANC from a Trained Provider, 1994, 1999, 2005-6 and 2010-11 ZDHS

According to the Demographic and Health Surveys, a trained provider was taken to be either a nurse, nurse midwife or a doctor. The trend shows that Antenatal Care (ANC) reached a peak of 94% in 2005 before dropping to 90% during the 2010-11 survey.

The World Health Organisation recommends at least four ANC visits for every pregnant woman. Health professionals recommend that the first antenatal visit should occur within 12 to 16 weeks of pregnancy. The second visit should occur at 28 weeks, the third visit at 32 weeks, and the fourth visit at 36 weeks.

Figure 3.4 shows the number of months pregnant at first ANC visit and number of visits made by pregnant women in urban and rural areas during the 2010-11 period.

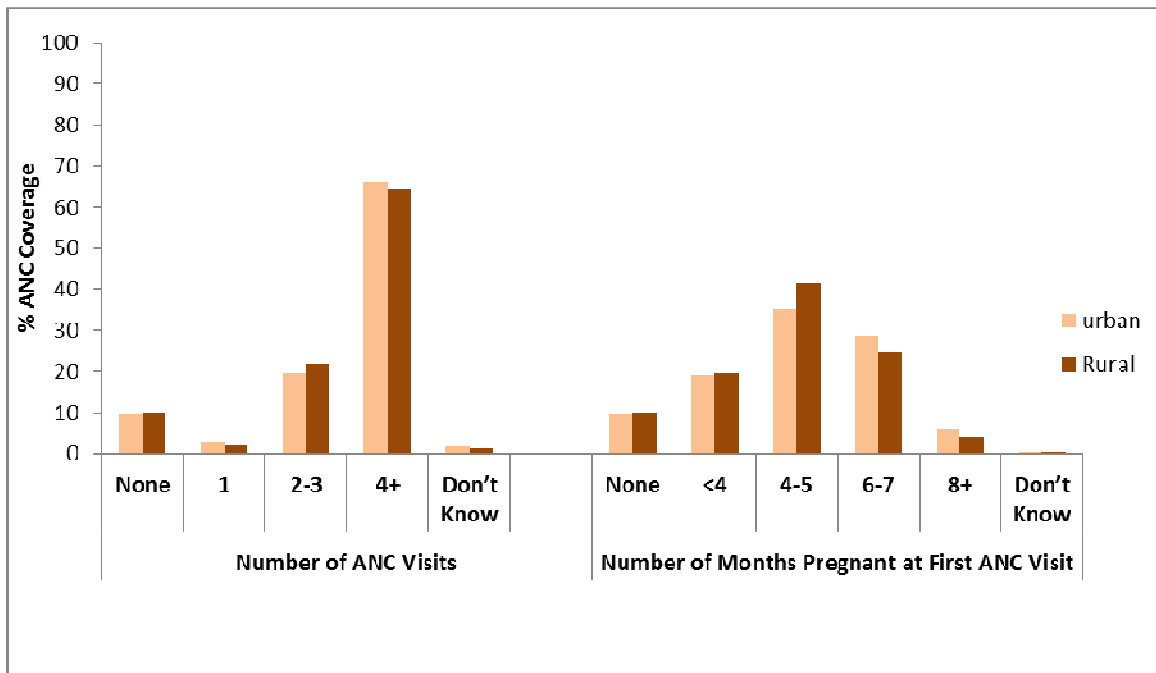


Figure 3.4: Number of ANC Visits and Number of Months Pregnant at First ANC Visit, 2010-11 ZDHS

Figure 3.4 shows that there is not much difference in coverage between rural and urban women. In urban areas, 66% of the expectant women had the recommended four ANC visits compared to 64% in rural areas. Almost equal proportions of rural and urban women made their first ANC visit during the first three months of pregnancy.

Post Natal Care (PNC) is important for both the mother and the child to treat complications arising from the delivery. The 2010-11 ZDHS showed that 43% of mothers who gave birth in the last two years preceding the survey received PNC. This was a drop from the previous ZDHS rounds, 54% in 2005-06 and 44% in 1999.

Mortality

Information on mortality and cause of death is important in the formulation of appropriate preventive and curative measures as well as planning, managing and evaluating the performance of health systems. It is essential to disaggregate mortality by sex as males and females tend to be affected differently by diseases. The mortality trend from 1990 to 2007 shown in *Figure 3.5* shows that more males than females are dying.

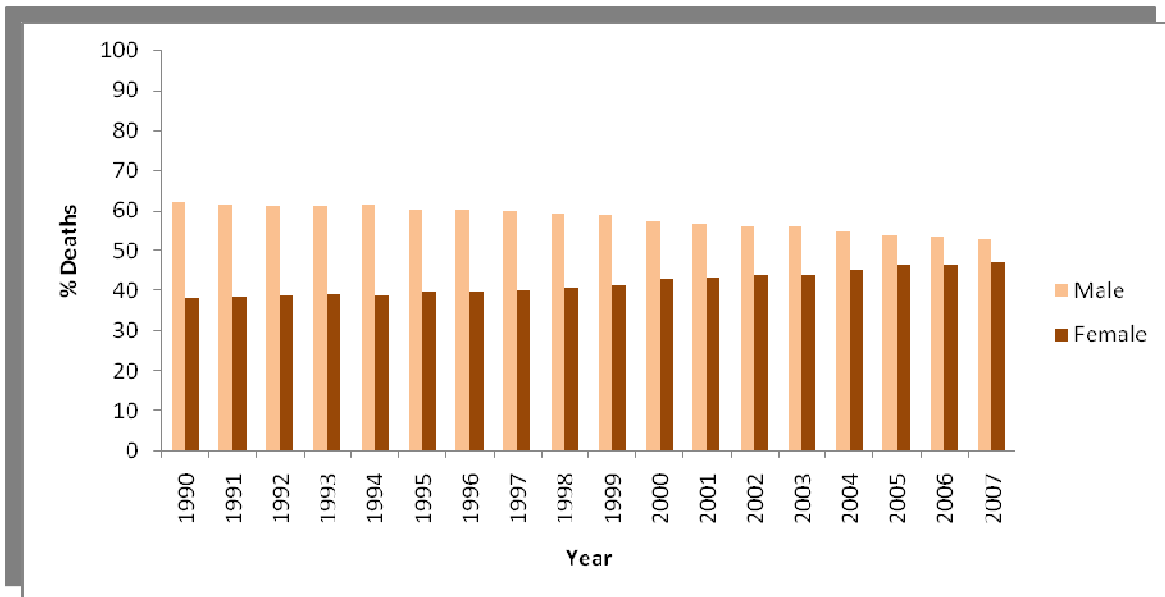


Figure 3.5: Mortality Trend by Sex, 2007 Mortality Report.

Men and women lead different life styles and are exposed to different ailments. The occupations and roles that men are expected to hold in society generally expose them to illnesses and injuries, hence, the reason why more males are dying than females

HIV and AIDS

Zimbabwe has experienced a steady fall in HIV prevalence since the 1990’s due to a number of factors including change in sexual behavior. In Zimbabwe, although the estimated adult prevalence has dropped from 20.1% in 2005 (2005-06 ZDHS) to 15% in 2010 (2010-11 ZDHS), HIV continues to be a serious problem. The 2010-11 ZDHS showed that more females, 18%, were infected than males, 12%. *Figure 3.6* shows the prevalence of HIV among males and females between 15 and 49 years according to the 2010-11 ZDHS.

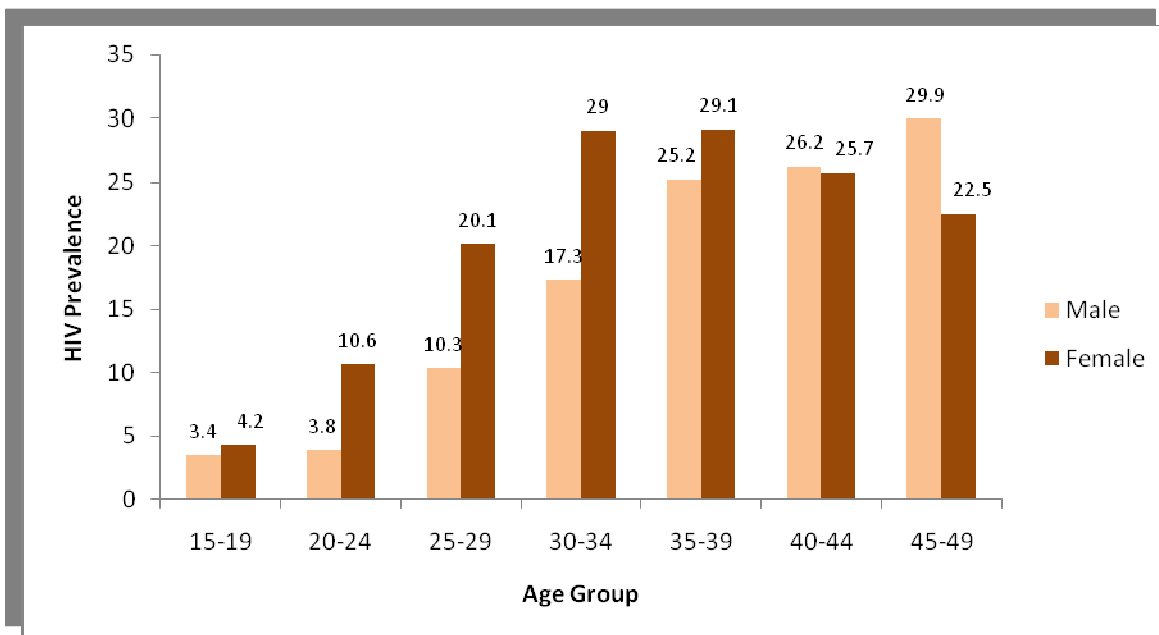


Figure 3.6: HIV Prevalence among Women and Men between ages 15 and 49 years, 2010-11 ZDHS.

Among women and men, HIV prevalence increases with age from the 15 to 19 year age group up to the 35 to 39 year age group. Prevalence is generally higher for females than males. However, the trend reverses after the 35 to 39 year age group where prevalence is higher for males than females.

HIV Testing among Women and Men

The Ministry of Health and Child Welfare encourages every citizen of Zimbabwe to know their HIV status by getting tested. In its bid, therefore, HIV testing and counselling is offered for free in most of the health institutions. Figures from the 2005-06 ZDHS and the 2010-11 ZDHS indicate, in general, that a larger proportion of females than males aged 15-49 years were tested. *Figure 3.7* shows the proportions of women and men tested for HIV during the surveys.

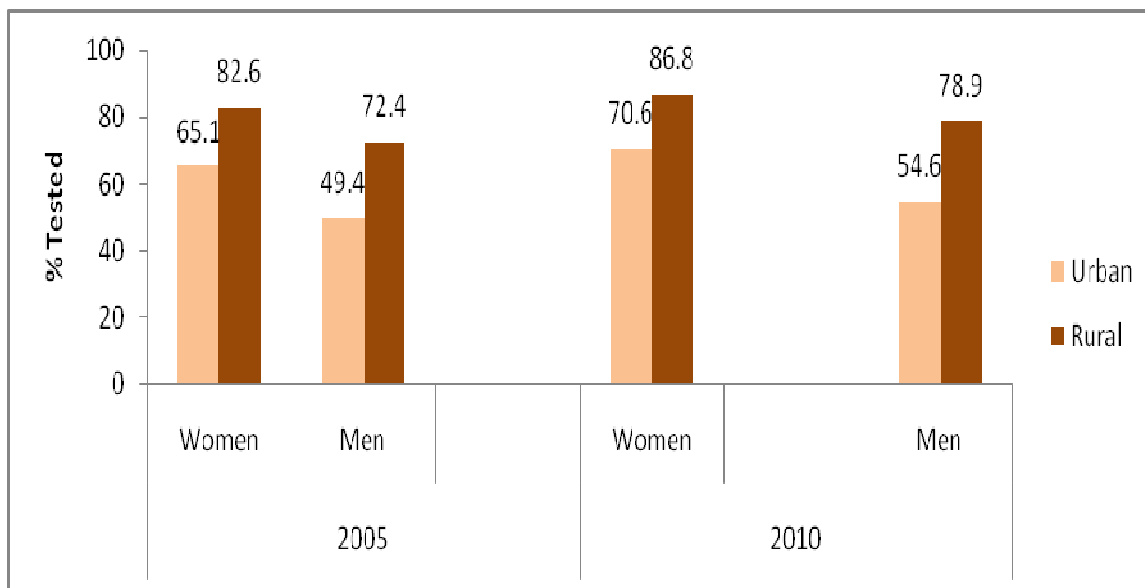


Figure 3.7: Proportions of Women and Men Aged 15-49 Years whose Blood was Tested for HIV During the 2005-06 and 2010-11 ZDHSs.

Health Insurance

Health insurance is insurance against the risk of incurring medical expenses among individuals. It is important for everyone to have health insurance since the high costs of health care can make it impossible for an average person to access services during times of illness. The 2011 LFS showed that about eight percent (9 percent males and 8 percent females) of the population was benefiting from medical insurance. For the population aged 15 years and above, about nine percent was covered by medical insurance, of whom 10 percent were males and 8 percent females. *Figure 3.8* shows the distribution of medical insurance coverage by age group and sex

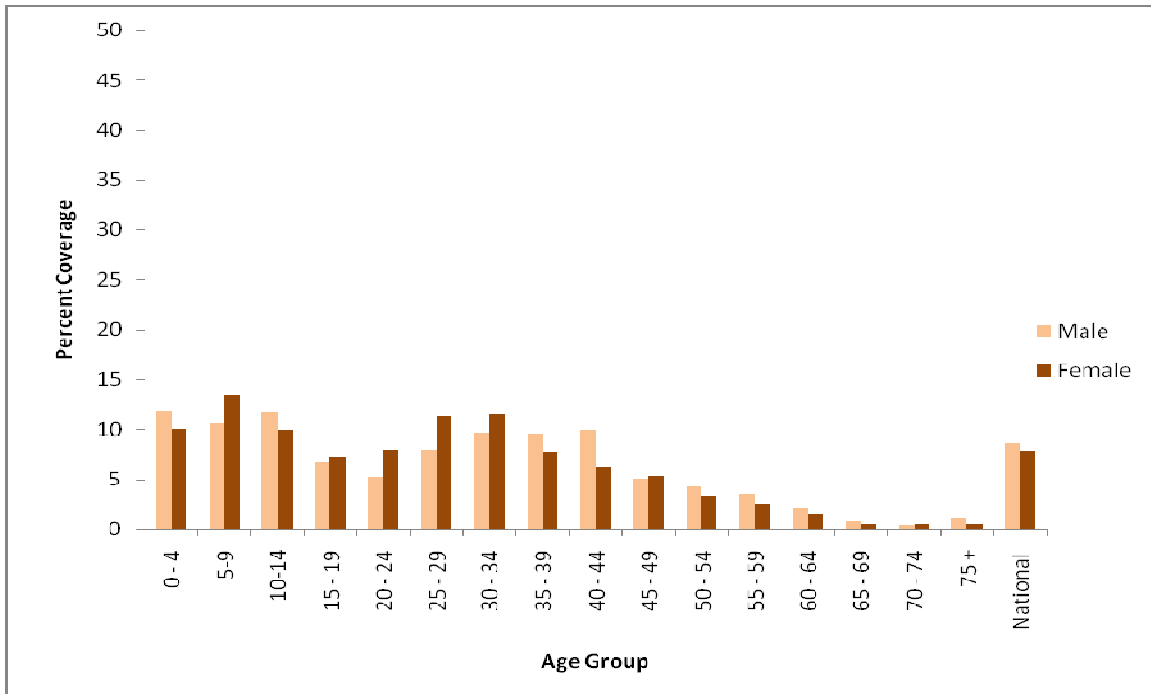


Figure 3.8: Population Covered by Medical Insurance, 2011 LFS

Living Conditions

Access to water and safe sanitation:

Millennium Development Goal (MDG7) Target 7c, aims to halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015, relative to 1990 levels. Diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery and typhoid spread at a faster rate in environments without access to safe drinking water and without safe sanitation facilities.

According to the 2011 LFS, 78 percent of the households used safe water for drinking and cooking. Thirty-four percent of the households had their source of water on the premises.

The survey also revealed that 63 percent of households used safe sanitation, that is they used either of the following toilet facilities; flush, Blair or pit toilet with slab. Twenty-six percent of the households did not have any toilet facility.

Information collected during 2009 Multiple Indicator Monitoring Survey revealed that 37 percent of households had water on premises. Of the households without

water on premises, 19 percent took less than 15 minutes to collect the water while 17 percent took between 15 and 30 minutes.

Figure 3.9 shows the distribution of households by persons collecting water from sources away from dwelling units. In majority of the households, 81 percent, it is the responsibility of adult women to collect water. Adult men are responsible for collecting water in 13 percent of the households. Females below 15 years fetched water in 5 percent of the households.

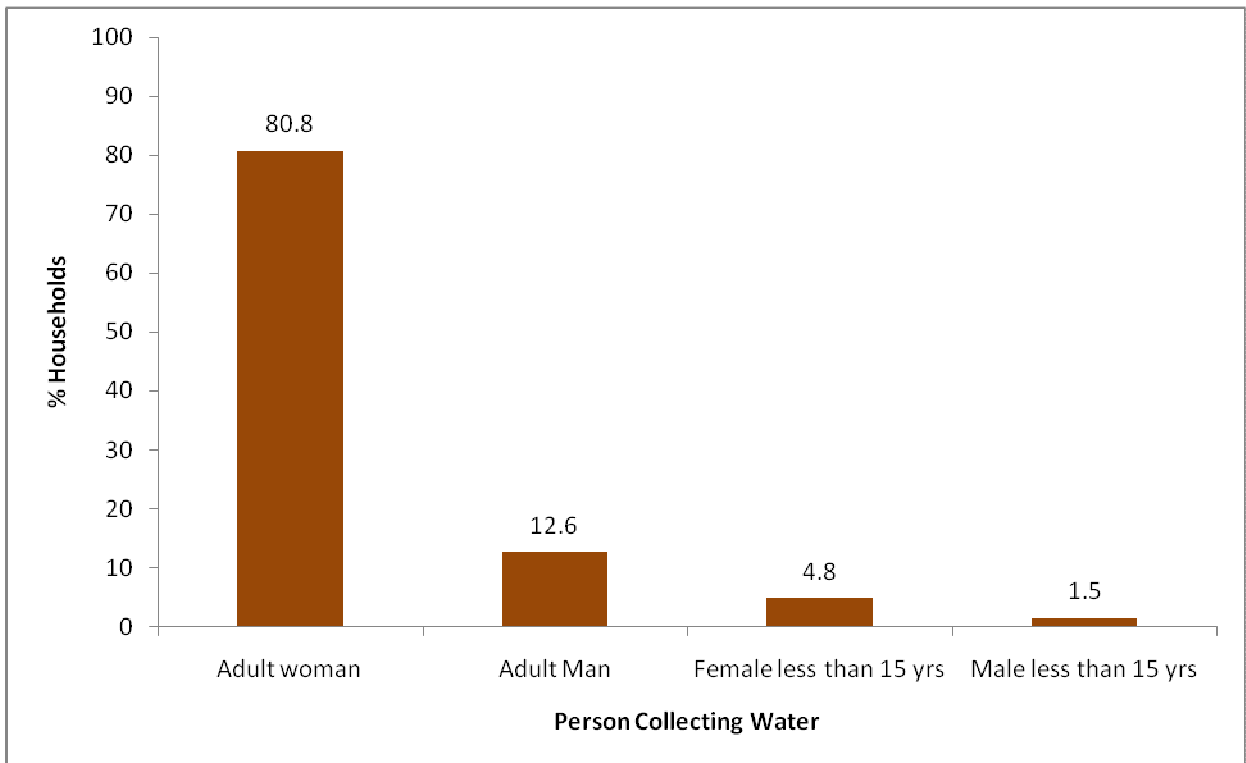


Figure 3.9: Distribution of Households by Persons Collecting Water, 2009 MIMS

Table 3.1: Female and Male Life Expectancy, 1997, 2002 and 2008, Zimbabwe

Year	1997		2002		2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	52.6	57.2	42.7	45.9	40.8	46.2
1	56.2	61.0	45.0	47.9	42.7	47.7
5	54.3	59.1	43.3	46.0	40.9	45.1
10	49.9	54.8	39.1	41.6	36.3	40.9
15	46.0	50.7	34.7	37.0	31.6	36.6
20	42.1	46.6	30.0	32.5	27.5	32.2
25	38.6	42.7	25.8	28.9	23.6	29.0
30	35.0	38.8	22.6	26.7	20.4	27.4
35	31.4	34.9	20.6	25.7	19.4	26.4
40	27.8	31.1	20.0	25.2	19.6	25.4
45	24.3	27.3	19.3	25.0	18.3	26.0
50	20.8	23.5	18.3	23.2	16.7	23.8
55	17.5	19.5	16.7	20.6	15.3	21.7
60	14.3	16.2	14.8	17.7	13.7	18.1
65	11.4	12.9	12.5	14.5	10.9	15.4
70	8.8	10.0	9.8	11.2	7.6	13.3
75	6.7	7.7	6.8	7.6	6.9	10.6
80			4.0	4.5	5.3	8.5

*Source: CSO (2002), Zimbabwe National Population Census Report
CSO (1997, 2008), Inter-Censal Demographic Survey Report*

Table 3.2: Childhood Mortality Rates, 1999 to 2010

Year	Infant Mortality Rate		Child Mortality Rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1999	63	56	-	-
2005	51	48	21	21
2008	72	55	-	-
2009	70	65	30	28
2010	64	44	24	25

*Sources: 1999,2005,2010 (Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey)
2008 ICDS
2009 MIMS*

CHAPTER 4: Education

Introduction

Millennium Development Goal number two is about achieving universal primary education and the goal targets that by 2015, every boy and girl is able to complete a full programme of primary education. Measures to meet MDG 2 should be addressed in line with MDG 3 of promoting gender equality and empowering women. This chapter seeks to bring to light gender disparities in the education sector in areas of literacy, fields of education and school attendance.

Literacy Rates by Age and Sex

Literacy is the ability to read and write, with understanding, a simple statement related to one's daily life. It involves a continuum of reading skill and often includes basic arithmetic skills (numeracy)¹. In Zimbabwe, persons aged 15 years and above and have completed at least grade three of primary education are considered to be literate. The 2011 LFS showed a literacy level of 97% and this was an increase from the 2004 LFS where it was 91%. *Figure 4.1* shows literacy rates among women and men by age group and rural/urban.

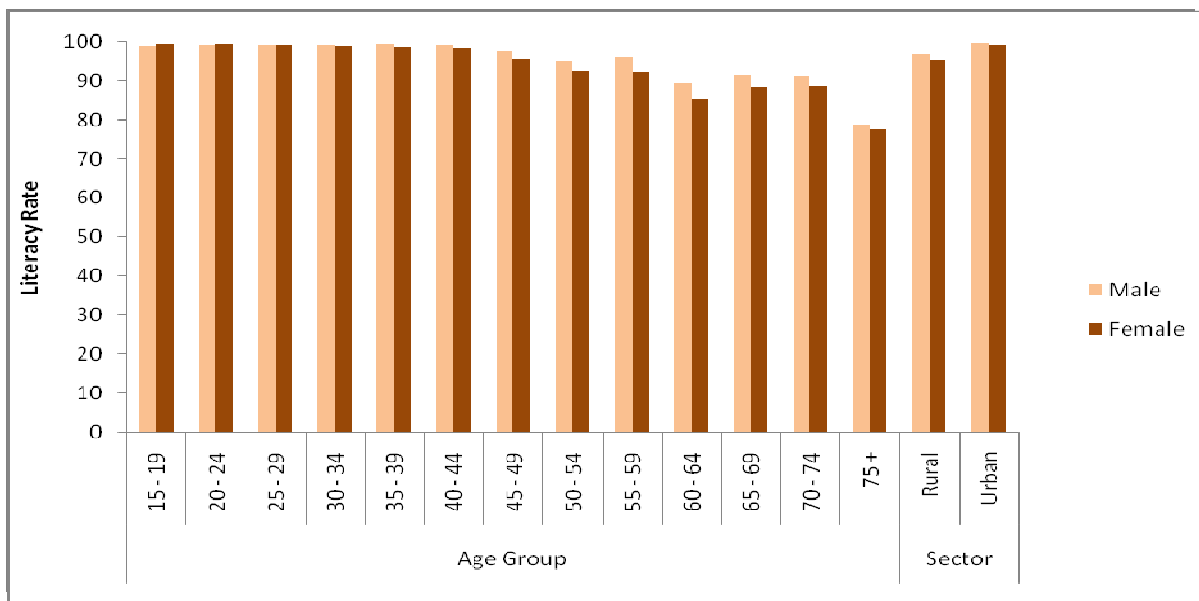


Figure 4.1: Literacy Rates by Age Group, Sex and Rural /Urban, 2011 LFS.

In the age groups below 45 years, there is gender parity in literacy. However, in older age groups, literacy is generally high in men than in women.

¹ UNESCO: Global Education Digest 2006 pg 179

Highest Level of Education completed

The highest level of education completed has a bearing on one's employment opportunities. Persons with low levels of education are less likely to be employed in decent work while those with higher levels of education are better placed. It is essential to analyse the highest levels of education achieved by both women and men in order to understand the gender disparities that exist in accessing education.

Figure 4.2 show results from the 2011 LFS on highest level of education completed by population aged 5 years and above.

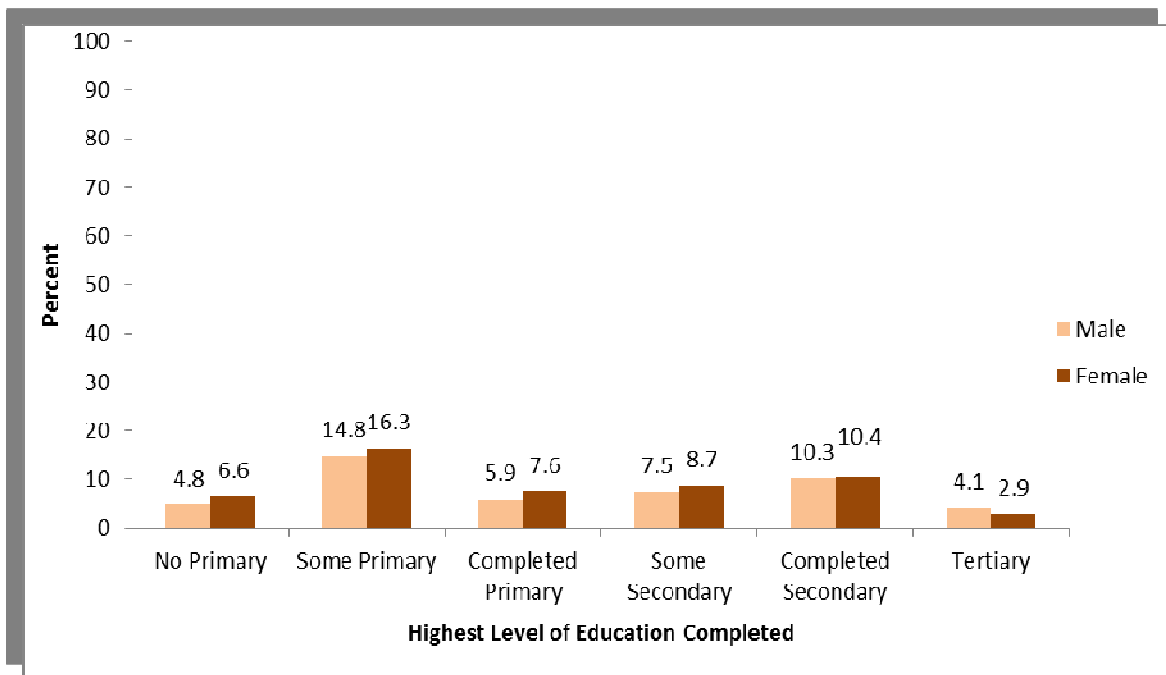


Figure 4.2: Highest level of Education Completed by Population aged 5 Years and Above, 2011 LFS.

The results revealed that 11.4% (4.8 % males and 6.6% females) of the population aged 5 years and above had no primary education. More females than males had completed a level of education in most of the categories shown in Figure 4.3. However, more males had tertiary education than females.

School Attendance

Participation in school can be defined in terms of current attendance or enrolment over time. Analysis of data from the 2004 LFS and the 2011 LFS shows that there is an improvement in school attendance by population aged five years and above as measured by being currently at school, never been to school and having left school.

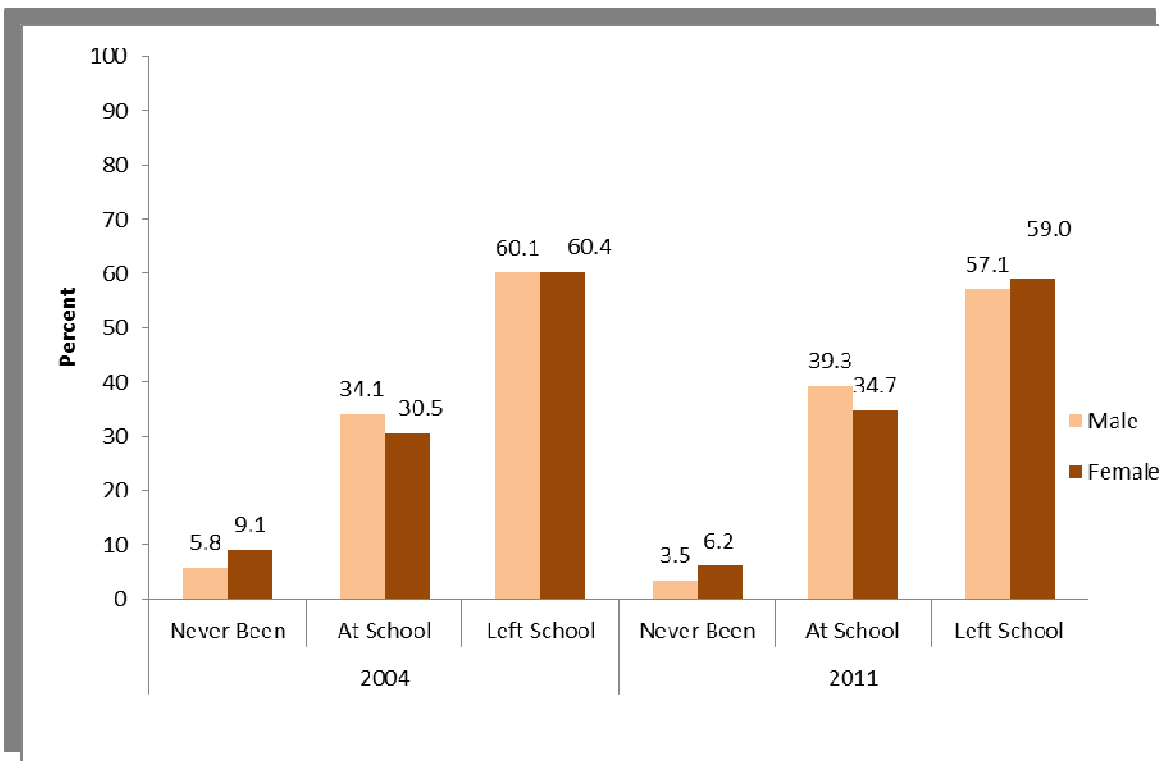


Figure 4.2: Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and Above by School Attendance and Sex, 2004 LFS and 2011 LFS

Figure 4.2 shows that the male population never been to school decreased by 2.3 percentage points during the period 2004 to 2011. Females that have never been to school declined by 2.9 percent. The male and female populations currently at school increased by 5.2 and 4.2 percentage points, respectively, during the period 2004 to 2011.

Reasons for Never Been to School

Children aged 5 to 17 years who had never been to school during the 2011 LFS were asked for reasons why they had never done so. The results are shown in *Figure 4.4*.

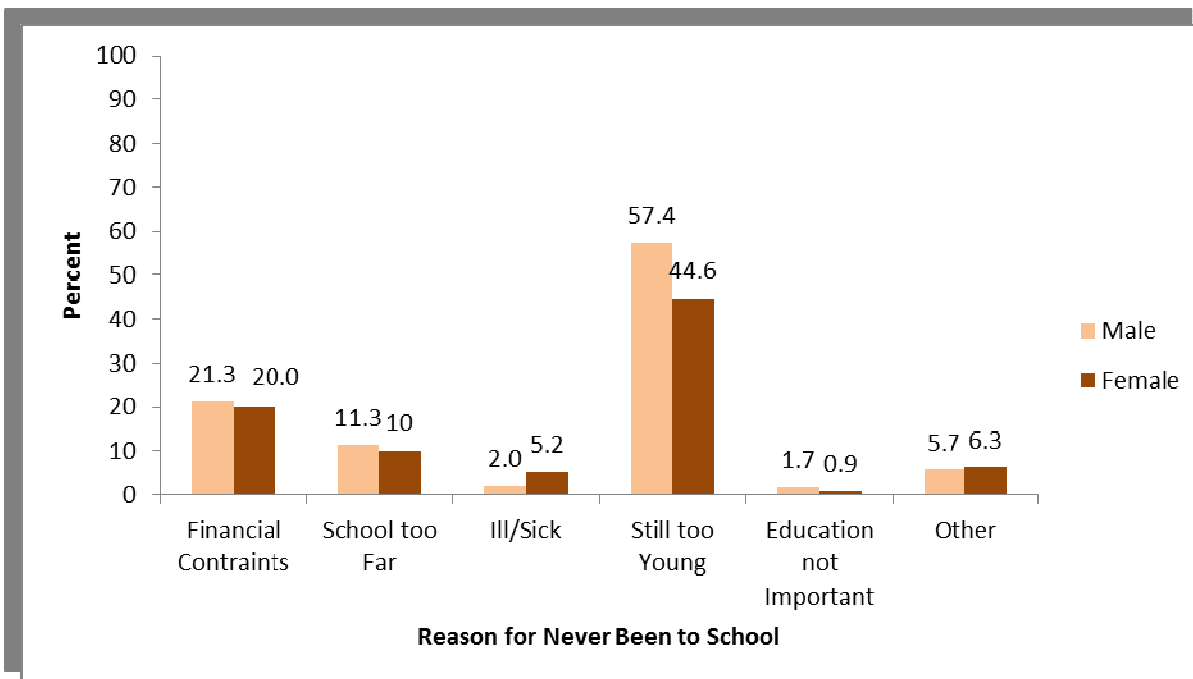


Figure 4.4: Children 5-17 Years by Reason of Never Been to School, 2011 LFS

About 57% of males and 45% of females indicated that they were still too young to be going to school. This could be mainly composed of children aged five years who are yet to start school. Financial constraints were cited by 21% of males and by 20% of females.

School Enrolment

It is essential that both boys and girls get equal opportunities for accessing basic education. *Figure 4.5* shows that of the children who were enrolled in Grade one in 2010, 51% of them were male and 49% were female. Despite the fact that 52% of the population is female, more male children continue to be enrolled in school than their female counterparts.

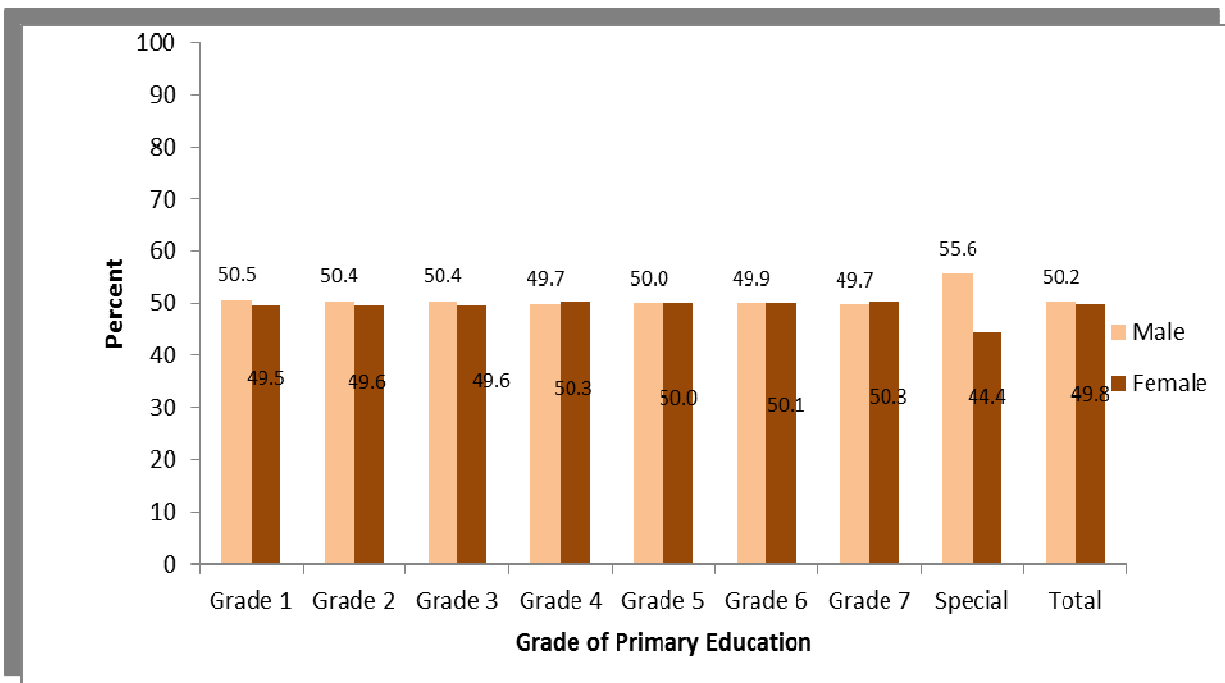


Figure 4.5: Enrolment in Primary Education, 2010 First Term Statistics; Ministry of Education Sport, Arts and Culture.

Enrolment in secondary education, that is *Figure 4.6*, shows that of the total children attending fourth, fifth and sixth forms, the majority of them are males. As the level of education increases, more males than females are enrolled.

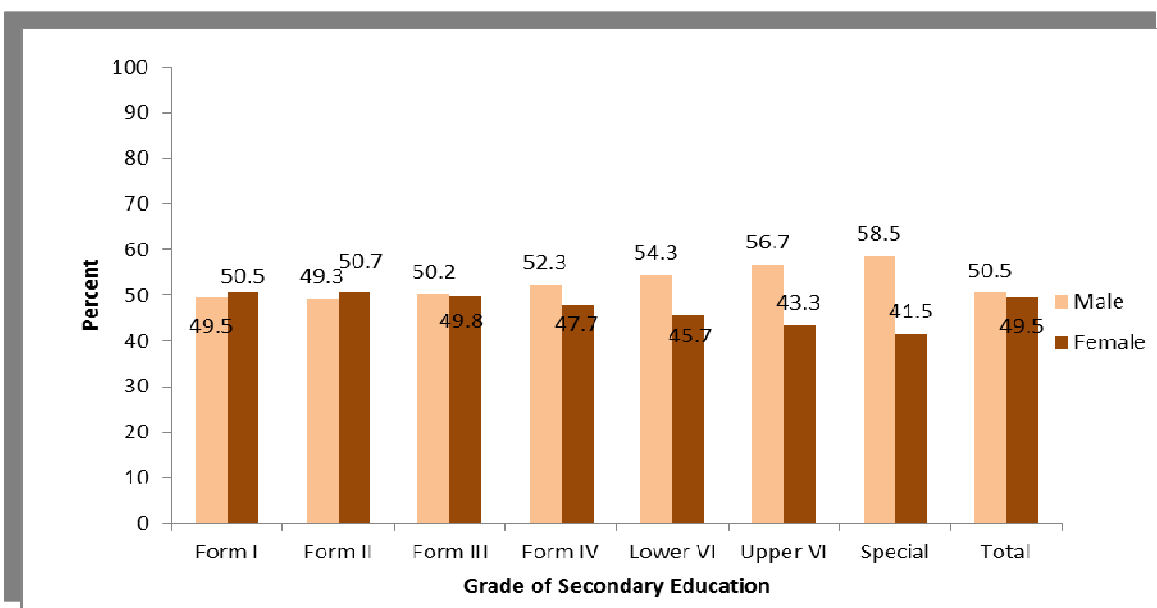


Figure 4.6: Enrolment in Secondary Education, 2010 First Term Statistics; Ministry of Education

Enrolment at Tertiary Level by Sex

Education acquired after secondary level is vital in shaping one's career in life. People with tertiary education are more likely to be economically empowered. Analysis of fields of study of women and men over time helps understand the progress made in addressing gender disparities that exist in the labour force and specific sectors. *Table 4.1* summarises enrolment in technical colleges by subject area for the years 2000, 2008, 2009 and 2010.

The percentage of women enrolled in technical colleges reached a peak of 65% in 2009. Women are mostly dominant in subject areas such as secretarial studies and textile/clothing technology with their enrolment in such areas standing at above 90%. The data shows that men are still dominating in areas of study such as engineering were only seven percent and nine percent of students enrolled for mechanical and electrical engineering, respectively, in 2010 were females.

School enrolment from primary level up to Form 3 shows gender parity. The statistics show that Zimbabwe is advancing in achieving gender parity in education. However, from Form 4 to tertiary level, enrolment is still in favour of males.

Table 4.2 shows that in most of the faculties, the majority of students enrolled are males. In 2010, six faculties, that is, Arts, Education, Humanities, Hospitality and Tourism, Life Long Learning and Social Studies enrolled students of whom the majority were females. This was an improvement from 2009 were only three faculties, Humanities, Hospitality and Tourism and Social Studies had more females than males. Generally there was an increase in the enrolment for both sexes with that for females increasing from 39.2 percent 42.1 percent.

Table 4.1: Summary of Enrolments in Technical Colleges by Subject Area and Sex, 2000, 2008, 2009 and 2010.

Subject Area	Enrolment in 2010			Percent of Women			
	Male	Female	Total	2000	2008	2009	2010
Adult Education	110	206	316	18.0	76.7	71.5	65.2
Applied Art & Design	65	185	250	39.0	81.7	74.6	74.0
Applied Science	79	95	174	21.0	53.0	51.7	54.6
Automotive Engineering	1 180	44	1 224	6.0	2.9	3.2	3.6
Business Studies	1 900	2 322	4 222	35.0	47.0	57.0	55.0
Computer Science	271	155	426	37.0	36.2	33.3	36.4
Construction/Civil Engineering	710	155	865	9.0	11.5	12.6	17.9
Micro-Enterprises	15	11	26	n/a	39.5	45.0	42.3
Electrical Engineering	1 195	116	1 311	12.0	11.7	15.8	8.8
Health Service Management	36	25	61	n/a	44.4	32.6	41.0
Hair Dressing	n/a	n/a	n/a	82.0	100.0	100.0	n/a
Hotel keeping/Catering	86	199	285	54.0	72.0	59.3	69.8
Horticulture	35	54	89	15.0	57.0	62.7	60.7
Instructor Training	27	45	72	33.0	51.3	n/a	62.5
Library & Information	66	99	165	43.0	60.0	45.5	60.0
Mass Communication	59	45	104	39.0	49.2	45.8	43.3
Mechanical Engineering	833	62	895	7.0	6.8	7.7	6.9
Plastic & Rubber Technology	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.0	50.0	40.0	n/a
Printing & Graphic Arts	56	25	81	16.0	20.0	23.0	30.9
Reed-Continues Education	13	13	26	n/a	68.6	n/a	50.0
Science Technology	409	386	795	23.0	44.9	43.3	48.6
Secretarial Studies	37	635	672	88.0	92.9	95.1	94.5
Textile/Clothing Tech	5	68	73	97.0	98.4	96.8	93.2
Wood Technology	26	2	28	16.0	23.8	0.0	7.1
Total	7 213	4 947	12 160	29.0	39.1	65.2	40.7

n/a: means no students enrolled for the course that year

Source: Statistics Unit, Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education

Table 4.2: Summary of all University Enrolments by Faculty and Sex, 2009 and 2010

Faculty	2009			2010		
	Male	Female	Percent of Women	Male	Female	Percent of Women
Agriculture	1 020	529	34.2	1 187	585	33.0
Arts	3 133	3 031	49.2	2 608	3 104	54.3
Commerce	10 109	4 124	29.0	11 908	6 671	35.9
Education	948	788	45.4	1 228	1 345	52.3
Engineering	1 923	404	17.4	1 941	412	17.5
Humanities	2 525	3 161	57.3	404	512	55.9
Hospitality & Tourism	64	106	62.4	229	277	54.7
Life Long Learning	102	98	49.0	120	213	64.0
Law	469	432	47.9	3 734	1 886	33.6
Medicine	1 226	657	34.9	775	505	39.5
Science	3 690	2 023	35.4	2 986	1 874	38.2
Social Studies	1 846	2 069	52.8	4 800	5 974	55.4
School of Technology	322	91	22.0	133	31	18.9
Veterinary Science	74	73	49.7	95	35	26.9
Total	27 451	17 586	39.2	32 148	23 424	42.1

Source: Statistics Unit, Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education

CHAPTER 5: Women's Access to Agricultural Productive Resources

Introduction

Despite the fact that the majority of the population working in the agriculture sector are women, access and ownership of agricultural productive resources by women remains low. This chapter explores the extent to which women and men have access to land, credit as well as the distribution of the ownership of assets among them.

Ownership and Access to Land

The 2010-11 ZDHS notes that Zimbabwe has about 8.6 million hectares of potentially arable land and more than 5 million hectares of forests, national parks and wildlife estates.

Agriculture is one of the major foreign currency earners in the country with a contribution of about 19 percent to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)². The agriculture sector has a well developed commercial and communal farming system. The land reform programme has resulted in the establishment of the A1 and A2 farms, that previously were large commercial farms.

Figure 5.1 shows the distribution of private owners of agricultural land by sex of head of household for the period 1995 to 1999, i.e. period before the land reform programme.

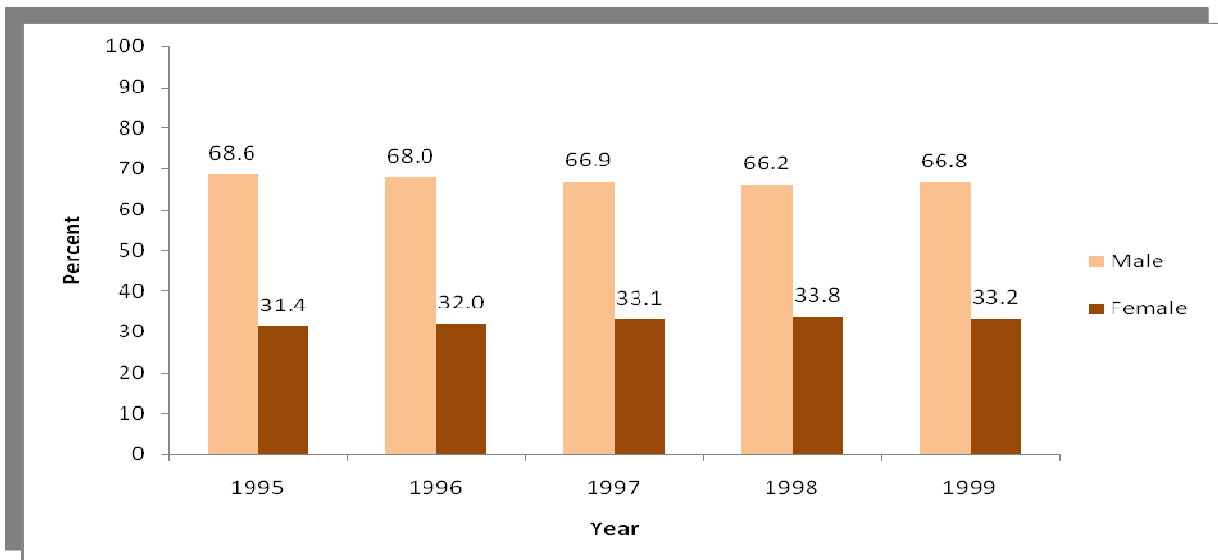


Figure 5.1: Private Owners of Land in Large Scale Commercial Farms by Sex of Head of Household, 1995-1999 (CSO, 2000, Crop Production on Large Commercial Farms)

² Quarterly Digest of Statistics, 2nd Quarter 2012, ZIMSTAT.

Across all the years, males dominated in ownership of land in large scale commercial farms. Analysis of data on land ownership according to the 2010 Agriculture and Livestock Survey (ALS) shows that females are still disadvantaged in accessing land. The distribution of plot holders/farm owners by sex of head of household and sector illustrated in *Figure 5.2* suggests that even after the land reform programme, women and men still do not have equal access to land resources.

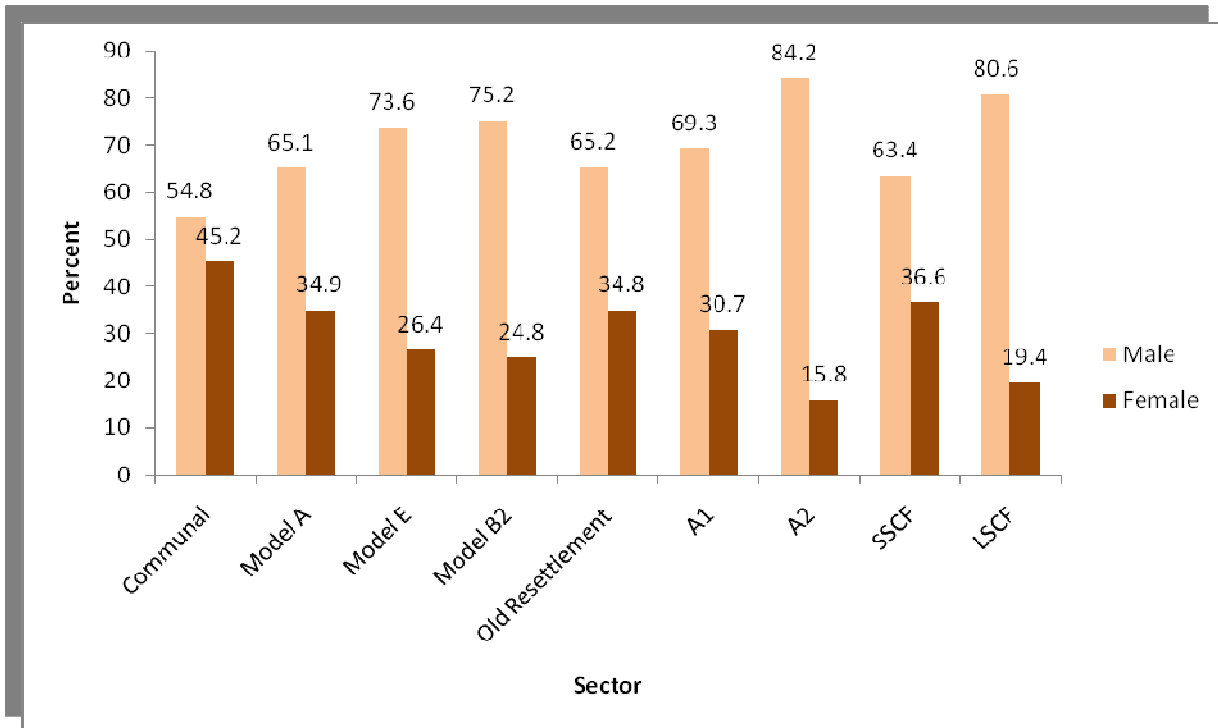


Figure 5.2: Number of heads of households/ plot holders/ farm owners by sex, 2010 ALS.

Men dominate in ownership of land across all sectors. Only 19 percent of Large Scale Commercial Farms are owned by women while forty-five percent of owners of land in communal areas are females compared to 55 percent males.

Ownership of Agricultural Assets

The majority of owners of land being males imply that ownership of farm equipment is high among male headed households. *Table 5.1* shows the distribution of ownership of agricultural vehicles by type of vehicle and sex of owner/head of household.

Of the 253 self-propelled combine harvesters, only seven percent were owned by households headed by females. Ownership of assets has a bearing on one's ability to access credit. Assets, including land are used as a form of collateral required for one to be granted a loan. Communal land cannot be used as security for obtaining credit as the owners do not have access to that land in their own right.

The 2010 ALS reported that 121 927 farming households were recipients of short term loans. Short term loans do not need security to be accessed. *Figure 5.3* shows the proportions of recipients of short-loans in each agriculture sector. The majority of women are in the communal sector and only about eight percent of farmers in that sector received loans. The proportion of males who accessed short term loans was about 12 percent while that for female heads/ farm owners was about 4 percent.



Figure 5.3: Proportion of Short Term Loans by Agricultural Sector, 2010 ALS.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Ownership of Agricultural Vehicles by Type of Vehicle and Sex of Owner/Household Head, 2010

Type of Machinery/Equipment	Sex		Total	Percentage of Female Owners
	Male	Female		
TRUCKS, LORRIES, VANS AND OTHER GOODS CARRYING VEHICLES				
Less than 1 tonne carrying capacity	2374	279	2653	10.5
More than 1 tonne carrying capacity	3478	491	3969	12.4
Passenger motor-cars (including station wagons)	2190	325	2515	12.9
Motor Cycles, scooters, and other motorised vehicles	1617	221	1838	12.0
COMBINE HARVESTERS				
Self-Propelled	235	18	253	7.1
Tractor-Drawn	187	11	198	5.6

Source: Agriculture and Livestock Survey, 2010

CHAPTER 6: Participation in Economic Activities

Introduction

This chapter discusses the characteristics of the employed and unemployed women and men. Particularly, the chapter covers distribution of employment and unemployment among women and men, economic activities engaged in, sectors of employment, work related income and unpaid work. These characteristics are important for policy and programme formulation to achieve gender equality and equity.

Participation in Labour Force

The proportion of the working age population (15 years and above) that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work is measured by the Labour Force Participation Rate. The 2011 LFS revealed that 87 percent of the population aged 15 years and above was actively engaged in the labour market. *Figure 6.1* shows that participation rate was generally higher for males than females across all age groups. Generally, there is an increase from the 2004 LFS in female LFPR across most of the age groups.

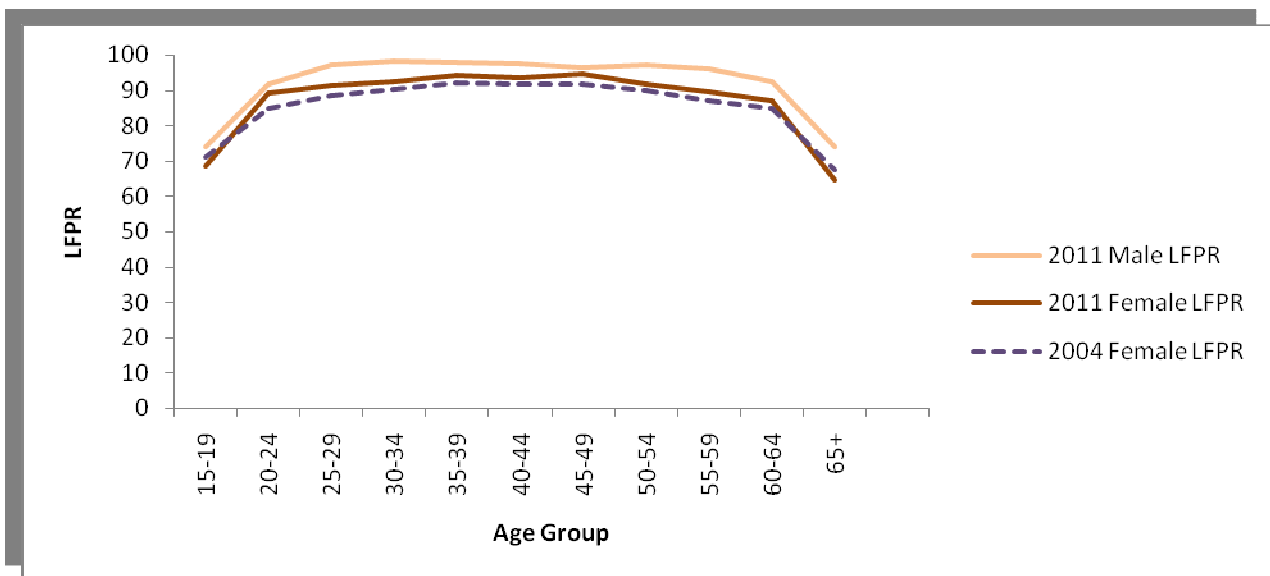


Figure 6.1: Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group and Sex, 2004 and 2011 LFS.

Employment and Unemployment

Although women’s share in the labour force has increased over the years, the gap between the percentage of women in paid employment and that of men remains wide. *Figure 6.2* shows that in 2011, 31 percent of the economically active men were in paid employment compared to 14 percent females. Fifty-nine percent of women were involved in communal farming. The data also showed that women constituted a greater proportion of the unemployed population.

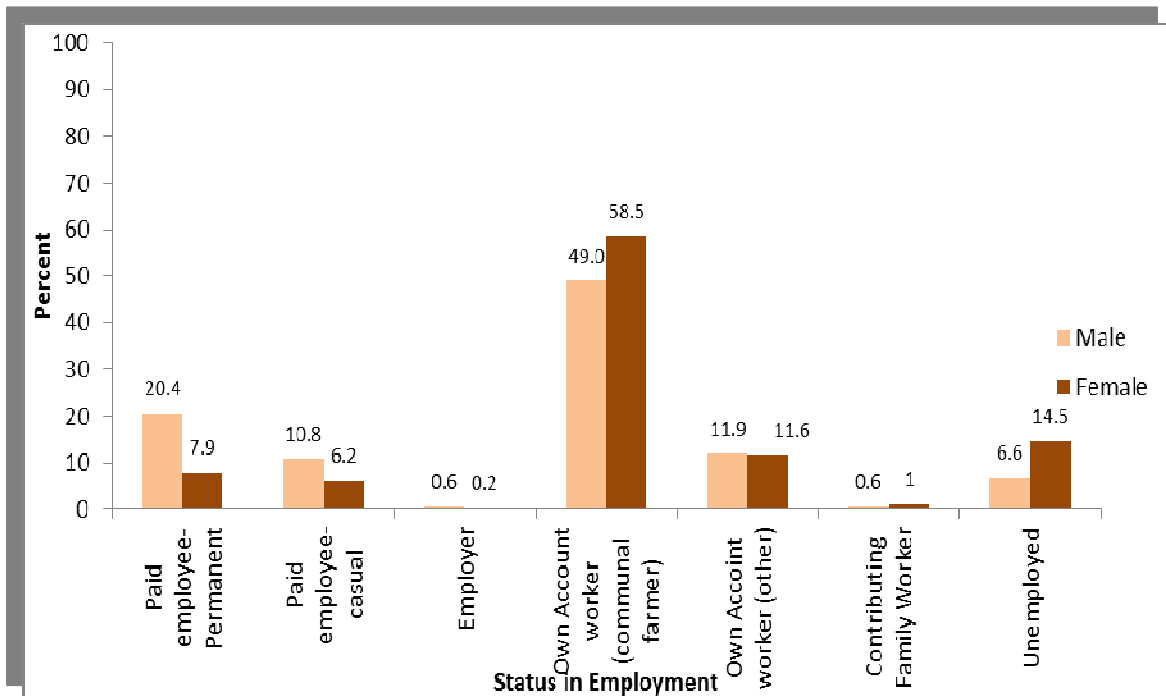


Figure 6.2: Distribution of Economically Active Population by Current Activity, 2011 LFS

Occupation and Skill Level

There is a strong relationship between occupation and the skill level that one possesses. The 2011 LFS showed that 83 percent of the employed population was unskilled, 6 percent was skilled, 5 percent semi-skilled and 5 percent were professionals. Fifty-four percent of the unskilled employees were females while 59 % of the professional were males.

Table 6.1 shows information on occupations of the employed population from the 2011 LFS. Sixty-two percent of the employees were skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and of these, 69 percent were females.

Table 6.2 presents information on the distribution of currently employed population aged 15 years and above by industrial sector and sex. Out of the total employees of 5.4 million in the country, about 3.6 million were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. About 55 percent of the employees in this sector were women showing that women still dominate. Women are also dominant in private households, human health and social work, accommodation and food service activities, wholesale and retail trade, education and activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies. Less than 10 percent of employees in each of the sectors mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply, construction and transport and storage are women showing that men dominate in these sectors.

Work Related Income

According to the 2011 LFS, 90 percent of all paid employees indicated that they received their income in cash only for the work done in May 2011. Three percent of the female and two percent of the male paid employees indicated that they did not receive any income for work done in the month preceding the survey. The results are shown in Figure 6.3.

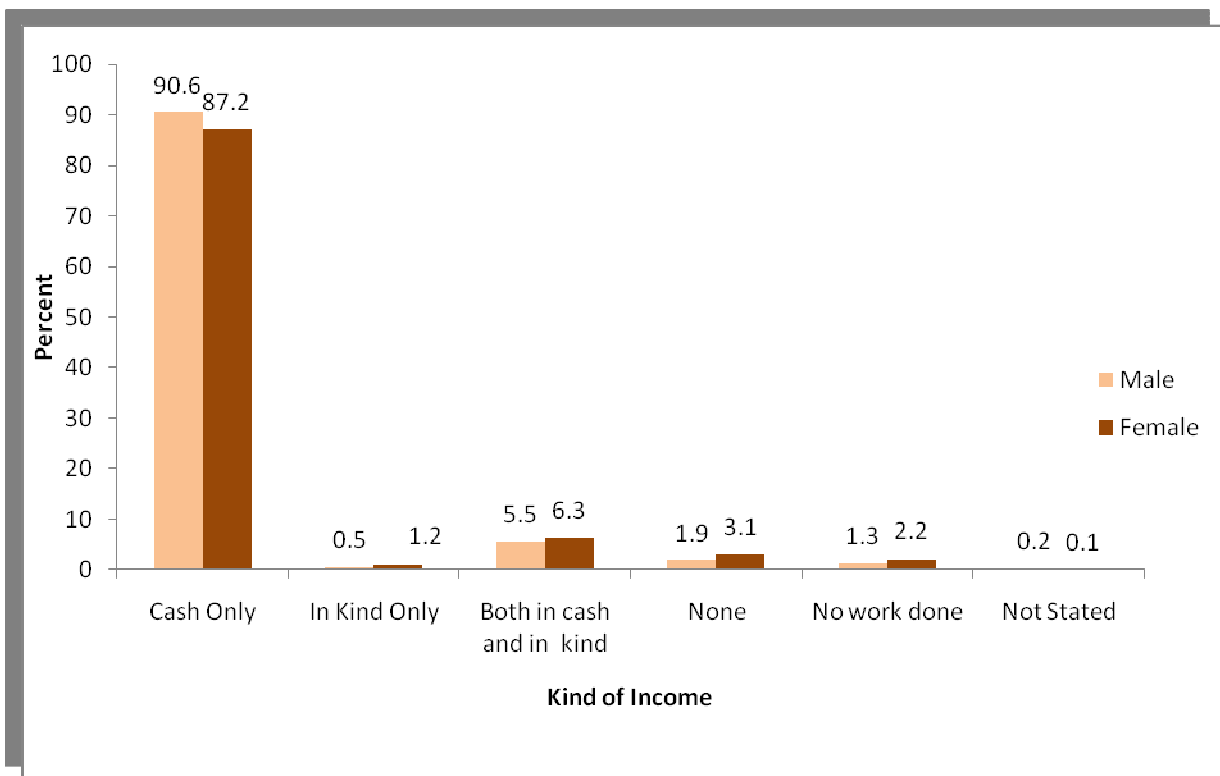


Figure 6.3: Paid Employees Aged 15 Years and Above by Kind of Income Received in May 2011, 2011 LFS

Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-Agriculture Sector

As alluded to earlier, the bulk of the employees in the agriculture sector are women and much of the activities carried out in the sector are for subsistence purposes. To this effect, it is imperative to analyse the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector in relation to the total wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. The indicator, which measures the degree to which women and men have equal access to paid employment, seeks to address MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.

From *Table 6.3*, it can be observed that of the 5.4 million employees in 2011, 1.1 million were in paid employment in the non-agricultural sector of whom 34 percent were women. The majority of the employees in non-agricultural sectors were in education (162 thousand), manufacturing (154 thousand) and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (117 thousand). Of the three sectors, women dominate in the education sector, 55 percent.

Table 6.1: Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Occupational Category and Sex, 2011 LFS

Occupation Category	Male	Female	Total
Managers	1.7	0.4	1.1
Professionals	3.8	4.1	3.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2.2	1	1.6
Clerical support workers	1.6	0.9	1.3
Service and sales workers	9.9	11.2	10.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	54.6	68.8	61.7
Craft and related trades workers	9	2.3	5.6
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	5.6	0.4	3
Elementary occupations	11.4	10.9	11.1
Armed forces occupations	0.3	0	0.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100
Total Persons	2 704 060	2 726 967	5 431 026

Table 6.2: Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Industrial Sector and Sex, 2011 LFS

Industrial Sector	Sex		Total	
	Male	Female	Percent	Number
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.4	54.6	100	3 573 893
Mining and quarrying	91.3	8.7	100	107 690
Manufacturing	77.1	22.9	100	269 826
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	95.3	4.7	100	8 778
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	73.3	26.7	100	4 351
Construction	90.6	9.4	100	101 827
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	43.3	56.7	100	514 851
Transportation and storage	93.2	6.8	100	90 630
Accommodation and food service activities	41.5	58.5	100	30 215
Information and communication	85.3	14.7	100	16 076
Financial and insurance activities	64.8	35.2	100	22 077
Real estate activities	59.4	40.6	100	4 439
Professional, scientific and technical activities	55.8	44.2	100	20 808
Administrative and support service activities	75.4	24.6	100	88 139
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	79.9	20.1	100	70 760
Education	45	55	100	167 342
Human health and social work activities	35.8	64.2	100	67 161
Arts, entertainment and recreation	65.3	34.7	100	19 167
Other service activities	38.2	61.8	100	159 343
Activities of households as employers	13.2	86.8	100	83 605
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	38.7	61.3	100	2 806
Not Stated	41.6	58.4	100	7 242
Total	49.8	50.2	100	5 431 026

Table 6.3: Percent Distribution of Share of Women in Wage (Paid) Employment in the Non-Agriculture Sector by Industry, 2011 LFS

Industrial Sector	Sex		Total	
	Male	Female	Percent	Number
Mining and quarrying	97.6	2.4	100	73 417
Manufacturing	84.8	15.2	100	153 575
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	95.3	4.7	100	8 778
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	73.3	26.7	100	4 351
Construction	88.5	11.5	100	45 879
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	70.1	29.9	100	116 578
Transportation and storage	91.4	8.6	100	69 074
Accommodation and food service activities	55.3	44.7	100	15 934
Information and communication	86.9	13.1	100	12 696
Financial and insurance activities	65.4	34.6	100	21 442
Real estate activities	48.5	51.5	100	2 730
Professional, scientific and technical activities	55.6	44.4	100	18 195
Administrative and support service activities	75.7	24.3	100	83 424
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	79.8	20.2	100	70 328
Education	45.1	54.9	100	162 411
Human health and social work activities	36.5	63.5	100	59 408
Arts, entertainment and recreation	63.8	36.2	100	14 699
Other service activities	48.4	51.6	100	48 502
Activities of households as employers	12.8	87.2	100	77 248
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	38.7	61.3	100	2 806
Total	66.1	33.9	100	1 061 476

CHAPTER 7: Power and Participation in Decision Making

Introduction

Throughout the world, the power relations that shape social, political, economic and cultural life prevent women from participating fully in all areas of their lives, whether it's in the home, or in the public arena. While women's dedicated efforts to challenge the status quo have allowed more women to reach positions of power in recent years, women continue to be under-represented in all areas of decision making such as religion, the media, culture, law and military services, also women face significant barriers to their full and equal participation in the structures and institution which govern their lives.

Women and Men in Politics and Public Sector

Women's public life and political participation refers to women's ability to participate equally with men, at all levels, and in all aspects of public and political life and decision-making. Several human rights mechanisms, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, elaborate the nature of women's civil and political rights and the steps required to promote equality between women and men.

Women's participation in political decision making as full and equal partners with men has not yet been achieved. Although women make up about half of the electorate and have attained the right to vote and hold office in almost all the countries of the world, they continue to be underrepresented as members of national parliaments³.

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of women in politics as well as in public offices in Zimbabwe. The data shows that across the four years, women were dominated by men.

Information presented in *Table 7.2* and depicted on *Figure 7.1* show the participation of Women and Men in local government. In 2008, there were no women holding positions of town clerks and treasurers. There were 8 female municipal heads compared to 16 males in the same category. Data from the same source gives 268 chiefs and 474 headmen, only five and four were females, respectively.

³ United Nations, 2010; Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2011.

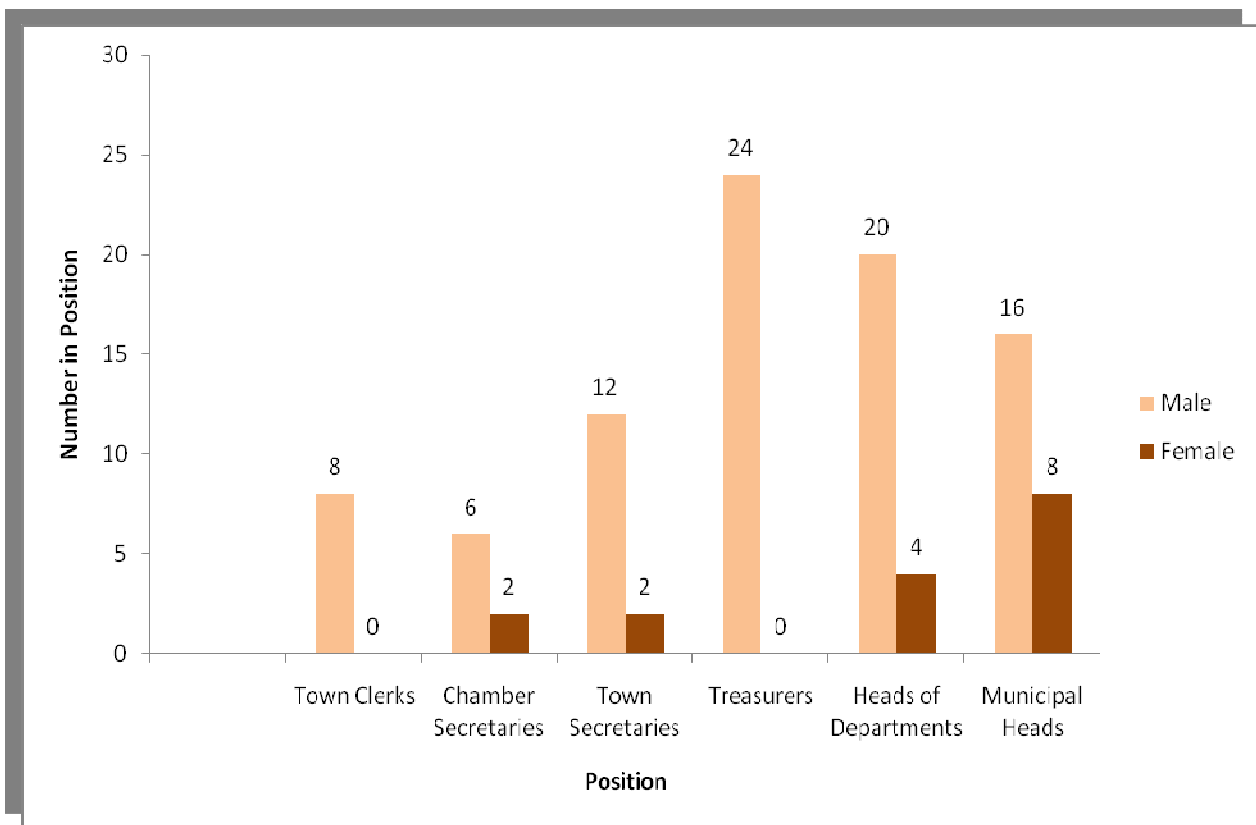


Figure 7.1: Distribution of Posts in Local Government by Sex, 2008.

Participation in Household Decision Making

Women and men are considered to be participating in household decision making if they make decisions alone or jointly with their spouse. The 2010-11 ZDHS reported that the strength of the role of women in decision making varies with the type of decision. Fourteen percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years indicated that it is mainly their husbands who make decisions about their health. In contrast, eight percent of married men aged 15-49 years reported that their wives were the ones that mainly make decisions about their health. The rest of the findings are shown in *Figure 7.2*.

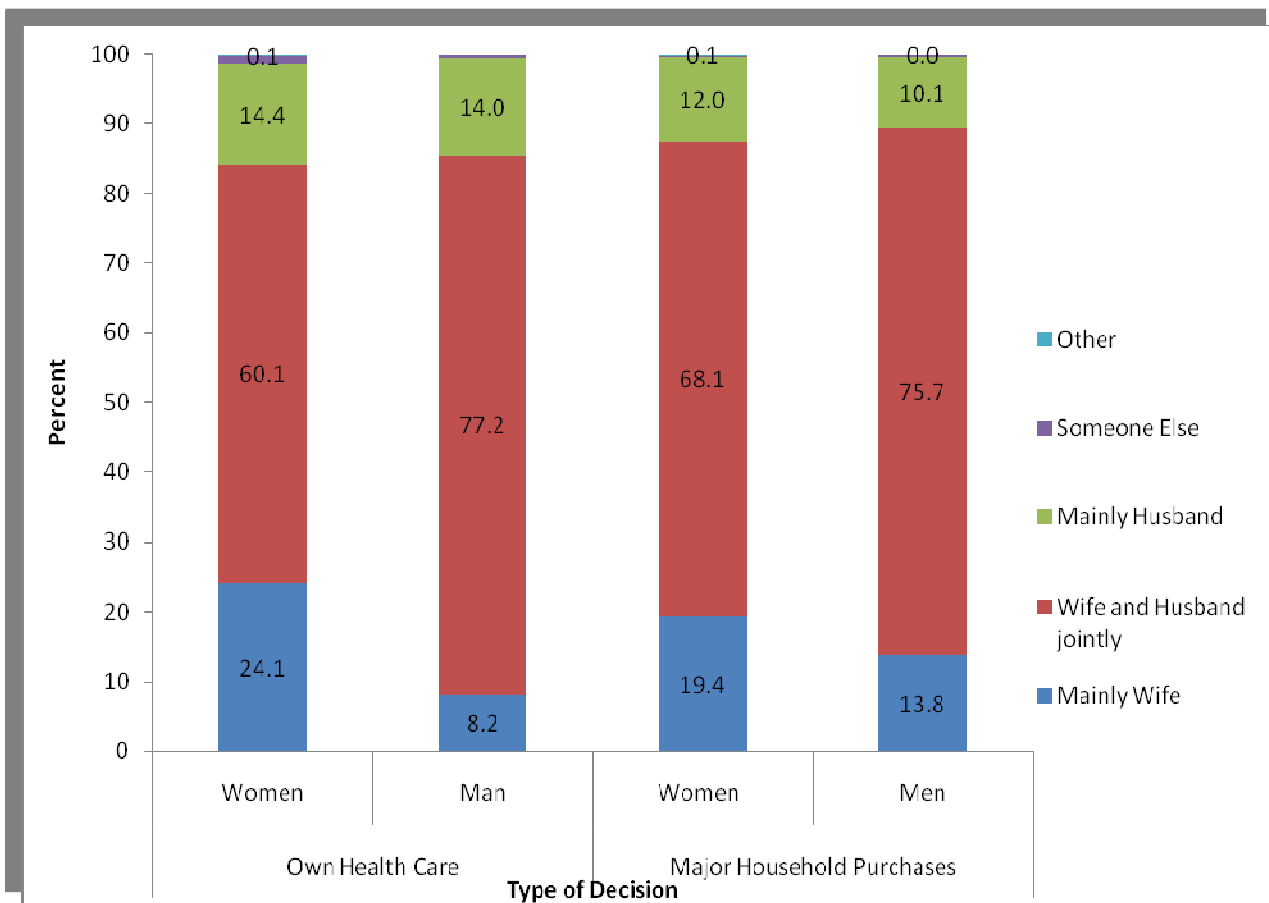


Figure 7.2: Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women and Men Aged 15-49 Years by Person who usually make Decisions about Various Issues, 2010-11 ZDHS.

The degree of control over the usage of earnings is an important indicator measuring the level of empowerment among women. The 2010-11 ZDHS solicited information from currently married men who receive cash earnings and from currently married women, 15-49 years whose husbands receive cash earnings on the person who decides how the husband’s cash earnings are used.

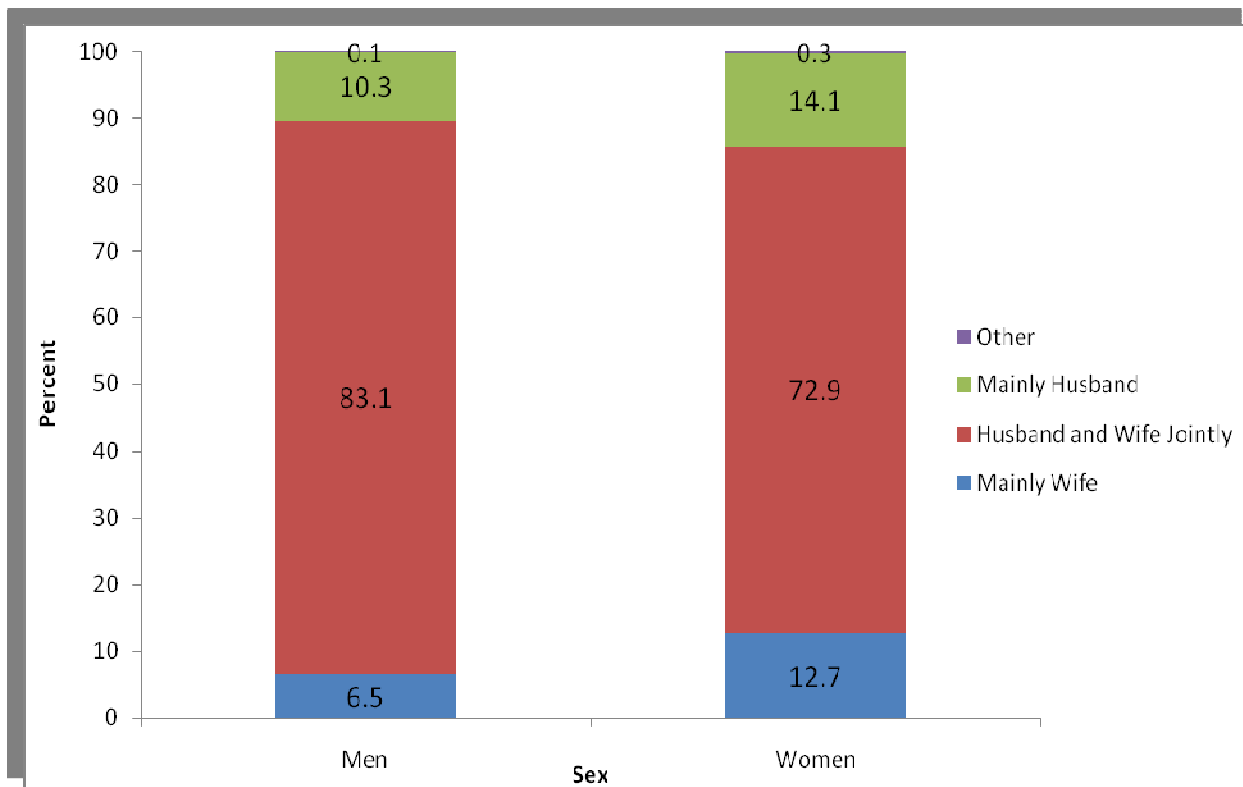


Figure 7.3: Percent Distributions of Currently Married Men Aged 15-49 Years who Receive Cash Earnings and Currently Married Women Aged 15-49 Years Whose Husbands Receive Cash Earnings, by Person who Decides how Husbands Cash Incomes are Used, 2010-11 ZDHS.

About 83 percent of men indicated that they and their wife jointly mainly decide how earnings are used while 73 percent of women said it was them and their husbands jointly who decide on the usage of earnings.

There are other decision making levels critical to the population. The then Central Statistical Office conducted a survey on the Inventory of Facilities and Social Amenities in Rural District Councils⁴ relating to 2007. Tables A1 and A2 in Appendix 1, show the number of selected decision makers by sex and province in rural district councils in 2007 on heads of schools and councillors. Gender dimensions can also be influenced by the sex of service providers. Tables B1 and B3 in Appendix 2 show selected service providers in rural district councils by province and sex in 2007 on Gender and Social Welfare Officers; Environmental Health Officers and Technicians, Community Based Distributors and HIV and AIDS Peer Educators; and Agriculture Extension Workers, Veterinary Extension Workers and Environmental Management Agency’s Natural Resources Officers.

⁴ The Survey on the Inventory of Facilities and Social Amenities in Rural District Councils was an ad hoc survey only conducted in 2007.

Crime Prevention, Judicial and Quasi Judicial Personnel

One of the key areas where women have been underrepresented over the years is the Judicial Sector. The traditions and stereotypes that existed were that women were regarded as not strong enough to protect and enforce law and order. Custom dictates that it is mainly women who should be protected by law.

Table 7.4 shows the distribution of the Prison Service Personnel in decision making positions by rank and sex for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012. It is important to note that across all ranks, women were outnumbered by men. In 2012, of the 1 271 Senior Prison Officers, only 201 were women while three of the 39 Chief Superintendents were women.

Table 7.5 shows the distribution of personnel in the judiciary by sex for the years 2001 to 2009. There has not been major changes in the number of male and female judges. Females dominated in administrative and labour courts during the period 2001 to 2004 and thereafter there was almost an equal representation of males and females.

Access to Mass Media

Media plays an important role in influencing the perception on how women and men are viewed. The media and journalists need to recognize that there are gender differentials in views which need coverage in order to make the media to be reflective of the pluralistic societies we live in. Media is vital in every day life in that it is the means through which information, education and entertainment is conveyed.

Knowledge of the type of media accessible to population is important in planning for information programming.

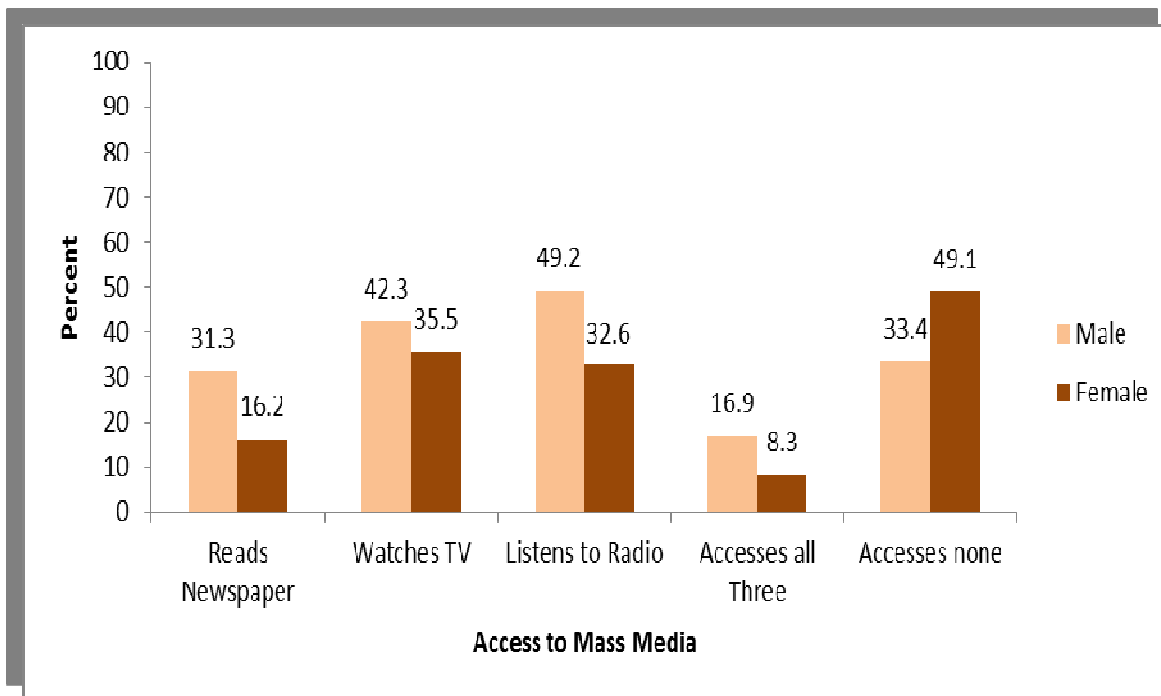


Figure 7.4: Exposure to Mass Media by Women and Men Aged 15-49 Years, 2010-11 ZDHS

Figure 7.4 is an extract from the 2010-11 ZDHS which showed that 49 percent of women and 33 percent men aged 15-49 years did not have access to mass media. Forty-nine percent men and 33 percent women indicated that they listen to the radio at least once a week. The results show that men are better placed to access mass media than females.

Media Personnel

The role of the media is crucial for power and decision making. However, the media itself operates within social, economic and political contexts, meaning that it reflects commonly held perceptions whilst simultaneously affecting how people perceive issues. The International Federation of Journalists reports that women and men do not play an equal role in the reporting of news. Women tend to be less involved than men in what is considered to be “hard” news, in economic, political or war domains, and more involved in “soft news”, focused on social issues⁵.

Table 7.6 and 7.7 present selected designations of personnel at the Zimbabwe Newspapers (Zimpapers) and the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Holdings (ZBH), respectively. Analysis of sex differentials of personnel in the media can to some extent assist in understanding the degree to which gender issues are taken to the public. At the Zimpapers there were 11 editors of whom only two were females. Editors are

⁵ International Federation of Journalists, 201;2010

indispensible personnel of the media in that they are the ones who have the final decision on what comes out of the media. The lack of women representation in such positions of authority may mean that women are not able to present, defend and mobilize support for issues that affect their lives. Of the 17 ranks at the institution, 12 of them did not have any female employees

It is important to note that at the ZBH women were not represented in designations such as Chief Producers and General Managers. There were more women than men who were employed as Presenter/Producers. Other designations dominated by women include Researchers, Video Editors and Programme Previewers.

Table 7.1: Persons in Executive Office by Sex, 2009 to 2012

Women and Politics				
Designation	Percentage of Women			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ministers	14.0	13.6	14.6	14.6
Deputy Ministers	15.0	10.0	9.1	12.5
Governors	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
Ambassadors	10.0	10.0	11.1	11.1

Women and Public Services Sector				
Designation	Percentage of Women			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Commissioners	44.4	44.4	39.1	39.1
Permanent Secretaries	26.2	26.2	26.2	28.2
Principal Director	18.9	20.9	25.6	25.6
Directors	27.9	27.5	29.2	28.0
Deputy Directors	24.0	24.0	23.5	24.7

Source: Salary Services Bureau

Table 7.2: Participation in Local Government by Sex of Personnel, 2008

Position	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
<i>Town Councils/Municipalities</i>			
Town Clerks	8	0	8
Chamber Secretaries	6	2	8
Town Secretaries	12	2	14
Treasurers	24	0	24
Heads of Departments	20	4	24
Municipal Heads	16	8	24
<i>Traditional Leadership</i>			
Chiefs	263	5	268
Headmen	470	4	474

Source: Ministry of Local Government, Urban and Rural Development, 2008

Table 7.3: Prison Services Personnel in the Decision Making Positions in the Zimbabwe Prison Service by Rank and Sex; 2010, 2011 and 2012

Rank	As at December 2010		As at December 2011		As at December 2012	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Commissioner of Prisons	1	0	1	0	1	0
Deputy Commissioner	2	1	2	1	2	1
Senior Assistant Commissioner	8	1	6	1	7	2
Assistant Commissioner	11	4	11	4	10	4
Chief Superintendent	36	3	33	3	36	3
Superintendent	107	28	106	26	104	28
Chief Prison Officer	211	42	189	40	204	42
Principal Prison Officer	431	130	394	124	407	127
Senior Prison Officer	1 096	202	1 100	224	1 070	201
Total	1 903	411	1 842	423	1 841	408

Source: Zimbabwe Prison Service

Table 7.4: Distribution of Position in the Judiciary by Sex, 2001-2009

Position	Sex	Year								
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Judges (high and supreme court)	female	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	male	17	16	14	14	14	15	15	15	15
Judge president	female	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	male	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Administrative court President	female	4	6	5	5	4	1	1	1	1
	male	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Labour court President	female	3	3	3	3	5	6	6	6	7
	male	1	1	1	2	6	7	6	6	5
Magistrates	female	46	46	62	65	86	93	97	81	80
	male	117	117	112	127	150	132	123	121	132
Prosecutors	female	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	35	38
	male	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	132	156
Total		197	199	207	226	275	264	456	407	444

Note: - means data not received

Source: Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs

Table 7.6: Zimpapers Editorial Employees by Designation and Sex as at 31 December 2009

Designation	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
Group Editor- in Chief	-	1	1
Editor	2	9	11
Deputy Editor	1	3	4
Senior Assistant Editor	0	2	2
Assistant Editor	0	3	3
Executive Editor	0	5	5
News Editor	0	7	7
Deputy News Editor	0	5	5
Bureau Chief	0	0	0
Leisure Editor	1	0	1
Political Editor	0	1	1
Sports Editor	0	3	3
Entertainment Editor	2	0	2
Business Editor	1	3	4
Deputy Business Editor	0	1	1
Deputy Sports Editor	0	2	2
Total	7	45	52

Source: Zimpapers

Table 7.7: Zimbabwe Broadcasting Holdings Personnel by Selected Designations and Sex as at 31 December 2011

Designation	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
Group Chief Executive Officer	-	1	1
General Manager	0	3	3
Head of Department	3	7	10
Manager	3	19	22
Assignments Editor	0	2	2
Bureau Chief	2	6	8
Chief Correspondent	1	1	2
Chief Picture Editor	0	1	1
Chief Producer	0	7	7
Chief Video Editor	0	1	1
Editor	1	4	5
Executive Producer	3	17	20
Producer	19	23	42
Producer/Presenter	49	33	82
Programme Compiler	1	3	4
Programme Previewer	4	1	5
Reporter	5	13	18
Researcher	2	1	3
Senior Cameraperson	2	10	12
Video Editor	2	0	2
Film Editor	5	24	29
Picture Editor	3	12	15
Total	124	242	366

Source: Zimbabwe Broadcasting Holdings

CHAPTER 8: Violence and Crime

Introduction

This chapter looks at types of violence experienced in the day to day living which include child abuse in general, sexual abuse and harassment, rape and domestic violence. An individual's livelihood is affected if exposed to violence and crime thus this chapter seeks to provide the necessary statistics on which sex is mainly affected and or causes more violence as compared to the other.

Child Abuse

According to the World Report on Violence and Health (2002), child abuse or maltreatment “constitutes all forms of physical and /or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power”. Abuse can take either of the forms: physical, emotional, neglect and sexual.

There is a notion that the majority of cases of abuse go unnoticed as most victims choose not to report that they have been abused for reasons that include fear of victimisation. Some of the abused children protect the perpetrators since some of these perpetrators are their parents, close relatives or family friends.

Table 8.1 shows the number of phone calls made to ChildLine Zimbabwe relating to child abuse for the period 2010 to 2012. Across the three years, the proportion who reported physical violence, inheritance, neglect and psychosocial violence was generally higher for males than females.

In Zimbabwe, it is a crime to have sexual intercourse with girls under the age of 16 years regardless of the existence of a mutual understanding. Having sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of 16 years is treated as rape, known as statutory rape.

Sexual Violence/Abuse and Harassment

The National Baseline on the Life Experiences of Adolescents (NBSLEA) 2011 highlighted that sexual violence takes different forms which include; unwanted sexual touching which includes unwanted touching, kissing, grabbing or fondling; attempted sex without consent; physically forced sex; or pressured sex which includes threats, harassment, luring, or tricking.

Child sexual abuse include sexual penetration, which consist of sexual intercourse with a child, the intentional exposure of a child to sexual activities such as showing pornographic materials to a child and having sexual intercourse in the presence of a child and touching a child in erogenous zones or demanding to be touched in return. Sexual harassment includes whistling, unwanted comments about one's sexuality.

Sexual abuse may occur to anyone irrespective of age and sex; studies show that victims of rape and incest are young girls. Sexual abuse and or rape usually lead to unwanted pregnancy, miscarriages, contracting HIV and AIDS and psychological traumas.

The NBSLEA revealed that 32.5 percent of females and 8.9 percent males aged 18-24 years had experienced some form of sexual violence prior to reaching age 18.

The 2010-11 ZDHS showed that 27 percent of women aged 15-49 reported that they had experienced sexual violence at some point in their life. This was an increase from the 2005-06 report which showed 25 percent of the cases. The 2010-11 ZDHS also showed that of all women aged 15-49 years who had ever been pregnant, about five percent of them experienced sexual violence during pregnancy. Experiencing violence during pregnancy affects the health of the mother and can have serious consequences on the unborn child.

Rape

Rape, a form of sexual violence, is one of the top crimes committed by men in Zimbabwe. The Oxford Dictionary defines rape as “an act of forcing a woman or girl to have sex against her will”. This has significantly changed as there have been reports of men being raped by women. Complications of rape are such that many victims never fully recover emotionally from the rape incident. The traumas may sometimes lead to suicidal behaviours, substance abuse and neurotic behaviours may develop or become more prominent.

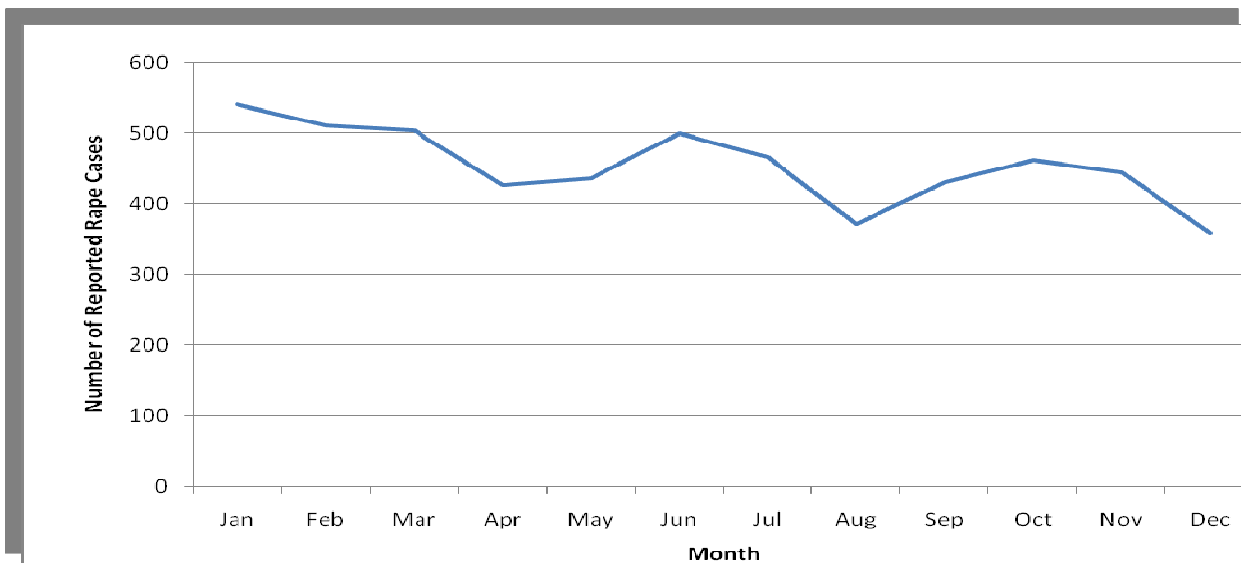


Figure 8.1: Number of Reported Rape Cases in 2011. ZIMSTAT Quarterly Digest of Statistics; 2nd Quarter 2012.

Data on rape from the same source showed that the number of rape cases for the year 2009 were 3 481; 4 450 in 2010 and 5 446 in 2011. This shows the rape cases are generally on the increase in Zimbabwe.

Domestic Violence

The 2010-11 ZDHS notes that domestic violence is widely acknowledged to be of great concern, not just from a human rights perspective but also from an economic and health perspective. The Domestic Violence Act of 2006 was enacted “to make provision for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence” (Domestic Violence Act [Chapter 5:16] Act 14/2006).

Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, or economic abuse committed by a person against a spouse, child, or any other person who is a member of a household, dependent, or parent of a child of that household. According to Musasa project, which deals with domestic violence in Zimbabwe, forms of domestic violence include physical, economic, inheritance, sexual and psychological violence.

Figure 8.2 shows the number of cases of abuse reported by women at the Musasa Project for the period 2010 to 2012. Across the three years, most of the cases reported were of psychological nature. Inheritance and sexual abuse were among the least reported forms of abuse across the three years.

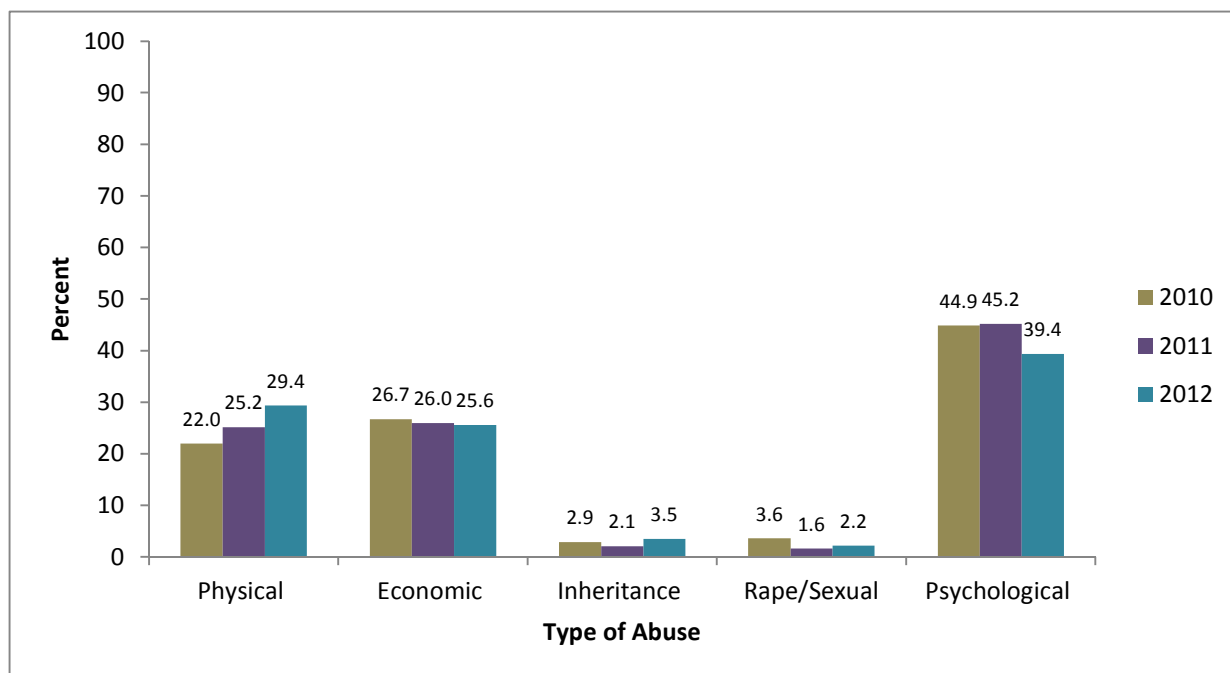


Figure 8.2: Distribution of Type of Violence Reported at Musasa Project for the Period 2010 – 2012.

The 2010-11 ZDHS collected information on domestic violence and reported that about 27 percent and 29 percent of ever-married women aged 15-49 years had experienced emotional and physical violence, respectively. The rest of the findings are depicted in *Figure 8.3*.

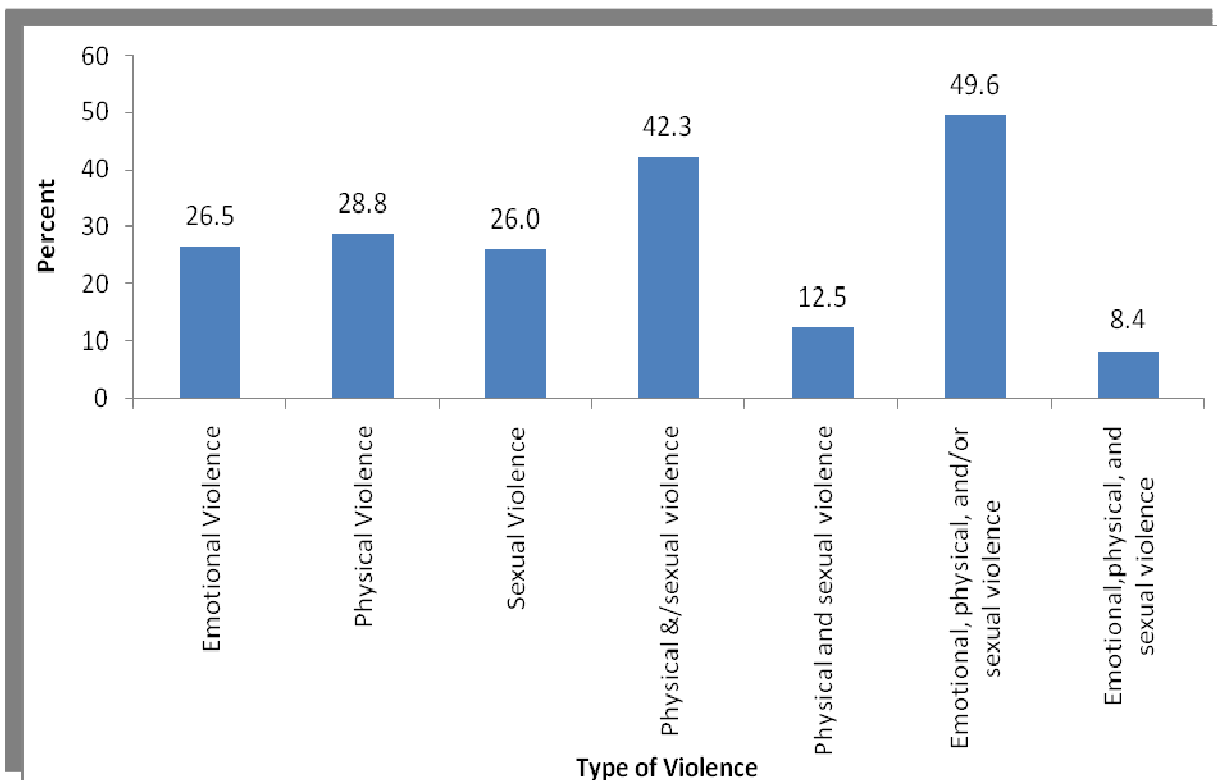


Figure 8.3: Percent Distribution of Ever Married Women Aged 15-49 Years by Whether They Have Ever Experienced Violence Committed by Their Husband/Partner 2010-11 ZDHS

Reasons for Wife Beating

If violence against women is tolerated and accepted in a society, its eradication is made more difficult. One of the reasons why many cases of violence are not reported is that the society has accepted as natural that men are free to do any harm to their women counterparts. The information below, extracted from the 2010-11 ZDHS, shows women's as well as men's attitudes towards wife beating.

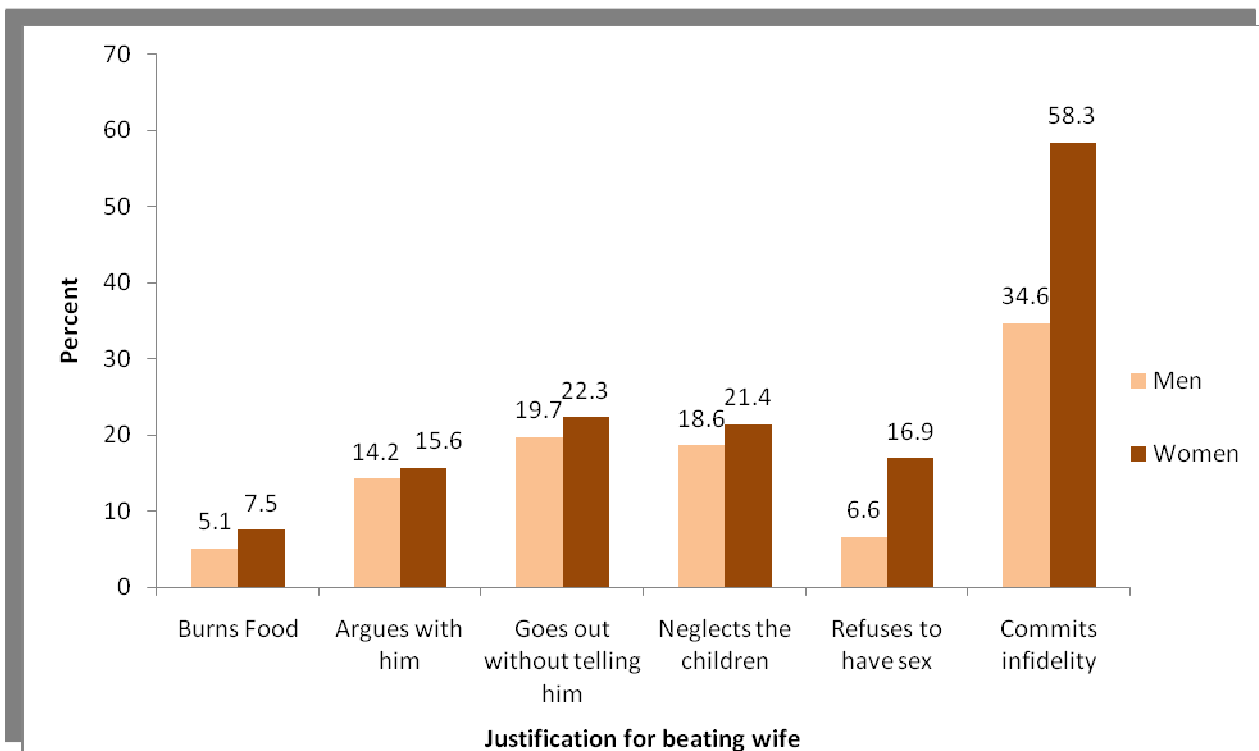


Figure 8.4: Distribution of Women and Men Aged 15-49 Years who Agree that a Husband is Justified in Beating a Wife for Specific Reasons, 2010-11 ZDHS

Generally in all cases, more women than men felt it was justified for a husband to beat a wife. About 58 percent of women felt that a husband is justified in beating a wife if she commits infidelity. This is lower than the proportion of men who felt the same.

Table 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Counts of Abuse Reported to ChildLine Zimbabwe by Year and Sex of Victim

Year	Physical Abuse		Neglect		Inheritance		Rape/Sexual		Psychological		Total Cases	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2010	16.3	12.4	34.7	27.3	14.8	9.9	4.1	23.8	30.1	26.7	1 606	2 277
2011	15.4	12.7	43.1	26.5	10.0	8.6	5.1	26.7	26.4	25.5	2 046	3 034
2012	14.1	10.0	42.3	26.8	5.9	4.4	8.9	34.3	28.9	24.4	2 239	3 613

Source: ChildLine, Zimbabwe 2012

Appendix 1 :

Table A1 : Number of School Heads by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2007

Province	Primary Heads			Secondary Heads		Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Manicaland (excluding 2 districts)	336	52	388	141	19	160
Mashonaland Central	351	46	397	141	18	159
Mashonaland East	507	103	610	246	36	282
Mashonaland West	575	90	665	265	28	293
Matabeleland North (excluding 2 districts)	181	71	252	44	15	59
Matabeleland South	305	162	467	107	19	126
Midlands (excluding 2 districts)	509	73	582	204	13	217
Masvingo	401	60	461	152	18	170
Total	3 165	657	3 822	1 300	166	1 466

Source : Report on the Inventory of Facilities and Social Amenities in Rural District Councils, 2007- CSO

Table A2 : Number of Councillors by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2007

Province	Number of Councillors		
	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland (excluding 1 district)	150	32	182
Mashonaland Central	132	42	174
Mashonaland East (excluding 1 district)	134	37	171
Mashonaland West (excluding 1 district)	102	22	124
Matabeleland North (excluding 2 districts)	87	16	103
Matabeleland South	105	28	133
Midlands	139	54	193
Masvingo (excluding 2 districts)	114	25	139
Total	963	256	1 219

Source : Report on the Inventory of Facilities and Social Amenities in Rural District Councils, 2007- CSO

Appendix 2 :

Table B1 : Number of Gender and Social Welfare Officers by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2007

Province	Gender Officers			Welfare Officers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland (excluding 1 district)	22	41	63	16	6	22
Mashonaland Central	22	33	55	10	3	13
Mashonaland East (excluding 1 district)	36	27	63	9	6	15
Mashonaland West (excluding 1 district)	27	30	57	9	3	12
Matabeleland North (excluding 2 districts)	10	6	16	9	0	9
Matabeleland South	23	25	48	10	8	18
Midlands	19	20	39	16	8	24
Masvingo (excluding 2 districts)	17	17	34	9	7	16
Total	176	199	375	88	41	129

Source : Report on the Inventory of Facilities and Social Amenities in Rural District Councils, 2007- CSO

Table B2 : Number of Environmental Health Officers and Technicians, Community Based Distributors and HIV and AIDS Peer Educators by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2007

Province	Environmental Officers and Technicians		Community Based Distributors		HIV/AIDS Peer Educators	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manicaland (excl 1 district)	68	10	34	57	2067	1852
Mashonaland Central	84	12	227	27	762	942
Mashonaland East (excl 1 district)	54	13	20	54	426	530
Mashonaland West (excl 1 district)	60	11	85	107	602	342
Matabeleland North (excl 2 districts)	35	11	64	99	216	325
Matabeleland South	50	32	11	36	525	589
Midlands	61	8	5	22	217	200
Masvingo (excluding 2 districts)	41	20	11	62	133	162
Total	453	117	457	464	4948	4942

Source : Report on the Inventory of Facilities and Social Amenities in Rural District Councils, 2007- CSO

**Table B3 : Number of Agricultural Extension Workers, Veterinary Workers and
EMA Natural Resources Officers by Sex, Zimbabwe 2007**

Province	Agriculture Extension		Veterinary Workers		EMA Natural Resources Officers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manicaland	397	176	31	8	7	1
Mashonaland Central	220	70	27	3	11	2
Mashonaland East	417	210	48	12	10	8
Mashonaland West	325	189	28	7	3	4
Matabeleland North	104	43	74	19	3	3
Matabeleland South	130	67	20	10	8	1
Midlands	364	197	112	48	8	3
Masvingo	248	117	83	22	6	2
Total	2 205	1 069	423	129	56	24

Source : Report on the Inventory of Facilities and Social Amenities in Rural District Councils, 2007- CSO