**Abstract (250 words max)**

In Zimbabwe, agriculture is a mainstay of the economy and the source of livelihoods for the majority of rural poor. However, Zimbabwe has experienced increased social and economic unrest since 2000, with a series of drought, macro-economic instability, and diseases contributing to the problem. Additionally, an ill-conceived fast-track land reform beginning in 2000 led to decapitalization of the commercial agriculture sector, while extreme droughts in 2003 and 2016 contributed to increased food insecurity and a huge increase in rural poverty.

This project seeks to: (i) to identify the different remotely sensed climate/weather related data available for Zimbabwe; (ii) to use these data to construct a spatial profile of exposure to long-term climate changes and short-term adverse weather events; and (iii) analyze the benefit of these remotely sensed data to explain demographic conditions.

This project adopts the multidimensional poverty indices (MPI) at the **district level** from the Poverty, Income, Consumption, Expenditure Survey (PICES) to provide granular information on demographics (poverty) in Zimbabwe. Additionally, this project uses data on the following indices: Enhanced Vegetation Index, Precipitation, and Soil Moisture from the Google Earth Engine.

Using these resources, the project seeks to contribute to the understanding the impacts of a climate-resilient agricultural policy. This follows the fact that the Zimbabwean government has recently approved an agricultural policy framework based on climate-smart principles, but it contains very little geographic specificity in an incredibly diverse agricultural economy.

**Abstract (2-3 lines max)**

The overall goal of this project is to understand how remote sensing data can be used to inform socioeconomic and climate policy in the context of Zimbabwe. So, we explore the idea of linking remote sensed data with sociodemographic data.