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**Further Information**

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**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Zimbabwe, Republic of (ZW)



**World Food Programme**

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Zimbabwe is a low-income food-deficit country with a population of 15.6 million. It ranked 155th out of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index. The country's food insecurity and nutritional situation is highly vulnerable to economic factors. Following a political crisis between 2000 and 2008, culminating in the collapse of the economy, the country experienced hyperinflation, a significant decline in domestic food production and cuts in human and financial resources for health, education, social services and agriculture. This has resulted in persistent high poverty and unemployment levels. As of 2011/12, according to Zimbabwe's National Statistics Agency, about 62.6 percent of Zimbabweans were living in poverty, with 16.2 percent living in extreme poverty, and rural areas having higher poverty rates than urban areas (76 versus 38.2 percent).

The agriculture sector remains the backbone of the Zimbabwean economy, contributing to 15-20 percent of the GDP (Zimstat, 2014), with 80 percent of the population dependent on mainly rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods (Madzwamuse, 2010). The majority of farmers are smallholders, characterized by low productivity and lack of market competitiveness. Recurring climatic shocks have major implications for food production and food security, especially in rural areas. Underlying drivers of food insecurity include persistent national cereal deficits, high agricultural input costs, fragmented and inefficient markets, limited agricultural extension services, and high post-harvest losses.

Following severe drought and a failed harvest in the 2014/15 agricultural season, particularly in the southern regions, Zimbabwe's cereal production in the 2015/16 season was projected to be at its lowest in the last seven years. The 2015 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee's Rural Livelihoods Assessment in January 2016,

estimated that some 1.5 million people, or 16 percent of the rural population, would have insufficient means to meet their minimum food needs at the peak of the 2015/16 lean season. Subsequently, the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) carried out a Rapid Assessment to update findings of the 2015 assessment. Results of the Rapid Assessment indicated that 2.8 million people, or 30 percent of the rural population, were to face food insecurity in the 2015/16 lean season.

As a result, the Government of Zimbabwe declared a state of disaster on 04 February 2016. The 2016 ZimVAC exercise, published in July 2016, estimated that up to 4.1 million people, or 42 percent of the rural population, would be food insecure during the peak of the 2016/17 lean season. All indicators of malnutrition and their proxies deteriorated to unprecedented levels. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates, normally below three percent in Zimbabwe, are above the emergency threshold of five percent. Five districts are above 10 percent and six districts close to alert levels.

Although Zimbabwe has made encouraging progress towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 2, 3, 6 and 7, particularly those targets relating to education and HIV, the achievement of most targets under MDG 1, to halve extreme hunger and undernutrition between 2002 and 2015, has remained elusive. While undernutrition has improved over the past decades, nearly one in three children (27 percent, according to the 2014 Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey) continue to be affected by stunting as a result of chronic malnutrition. This is in part attributable to poor diet diversity as well as infant feeding practices, with only 11 percent of children aged 6-23 months meeting the minimum standards of infant and young child feeding practices to achieve adequate nutrition. Consequently, micronutrient deficiency is also prevalent, with anemia affecting 70 percent of children under age two, showing little improvement in the past decade (ZDHS 2010/11).

Acute undernutrition is generally low, but persists among people suffering from chronic illnesses such as HIV and tuberculosis. The prevalence of HIV and AIDS is declining, but at 13.7 percent remains the fifth highest in the world, and is closely correlated with malnutrition (National AIDS Council, 2014).

Zimbabwe currently hosts more than 8,000 refugees in Tongogara Refugee Camp coming mainly from the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa. Recently, Zimbabwe has been experiencing an influx of refugees from Mozambique linked to break-out of violence in the neighbouring region. Refugees rely on WFP food assistance (cash-based transfers) to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200453 ended in June 2016. The project was followed by PRRO 200944 and Development Projects 200945 and 200946. PRRO 200453 was aligned with the Government's Mid-Term Plan and the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (Zim ASSET), the national Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy, the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, the Productive Community Works Policy Framework, the Social Transfer Policy Framework, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3. These programmes also promote the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. Under these Operations and Development projects, WFP has coordinated its work through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), which supports national development priorities as outlined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

In 2016, WFP continued to strengthen its strategic partnerships with UN sister agencies such as FAO, UNICEF and UNFPA through joint activities and studies. Examples include strengthening social protection systems, building resilience, improving health and nutrition, increasing smallholder productivity and marketing of small grains and cow peas, and undertaking studies to reduce post-harvest losses.

WFP strengthened its leadership role in the coordination of humanitarian agencies involved in food assistance programmes through chairing the Food Assistance Working Group and liaising with the Government on behalf of the Working Group. In addition, engagement with the Government, other humanitarian and development agencies, and donors was enhanced through multi-stakeholder consultative meetings and provincial drought response meetings to explain and discuss issues related to the efficient delivery of food assistance to communities and individuals affected by drought. These included aspects such as beneficiary targeting criteria, humanitarian principles, as well as roles and responsibilities of both government and non-state actors in reducing incidents of politicization of food assistance and use of non-traditional community feedback mechanisms, such as a telephone hotline. These meetings helped create transparency and build consensus on ways to improve and coordinate delivery of humanitarian assistance.

WFP has also continued to provide technical assistance to local governments and other partners to enhance their capacities to implement the Seasonal Livelihood Programming and Community Based Participatory Planning with three additional priority districts covered this year. WFP was also an active participant in the Scaling UP Nutrition

network and continues to take a leading role in coordinating the business network.

During the same period, WFP successfully supported the Government to undertake a “Zero Hunger Strategic Review” which culminated in the launch of the study's full report in June 2016. The review helped contextualize the UN secretary General's global Zero Hunger Challenge to the Zimbabwean context, highlighting gaps in support and areas where WFP could add value from 2017-2021.

In response to the impact of the El Niño-induced drought which left about a quarter of the population facing food shortages, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe declared a state of disaster in the affected rural areas in February 2016. This act by Government assisted WFP and other agencies to engage both traditional and new donors for contributions to save lives and protect livelihoods. During the 2015/16 lean season assistance period, the Government provided up to 30,000 MT of maize grain to implement joint projects. WFP also supported and co-led various multi-stakeholder assessments such as market assessments, the annual rural vulnerability assessment, as well as an urban food security assessment which guided targeting, coordination and the levels of response required.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

**Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200453 (May 2014-June 2016)** had the following objectives: (1) Save lives, protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance among vulnerable households in response to seasonal food shortages (Lean Season Assistance (LSA) and support to Refugees); (2) Improve the well-being of people living with HIV/AIDS who were undergoing anti-retroviral therapy (ART), as well as people with tuberculosis (TB), in order for them to recover their productive capacity (Health and Nutrition Programme); and (3) Support highly vulnerable, food-insecure households by strengthening their resilience to shocks, and reduce risks of disaster through food and nutrition assistance. WFP also contributed towards stabilizing or reducing undernutrition among children and mothers (Productive Asset Creation aka FFA).

**Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200944 (July 2016-June 2018)**, continued with the following objectives: (1) Increase access of small-holder farmers to well-functioning markets; and (2) Ensure that social protection system(s) in country are able to meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable people all year round.

**Development Projects (200945 and 200946):** The first project aimed to strengthen the social protection system in order to enhance resilience for food and nutrition security of vulnerable people in the country, so that they can meet their basic needs all year round.

The second development project aimed to empower smallholder farmers to market drought-resistant grains and pulses, with the intention of contributing towards national food security, economic development and resilience-building. The two projects were de-prioritised during 2016 to focus on the L3 El Niño emergency response and the finalisation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Activities are now incorporated under the Country Strategic Plan that will go live on 1 April 2017 and will coincide with the scaling-down of the current L3 response.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

WFP operations in Zimbabwe were well-resourced from 2010 until 2014, resulting in a significant down scaling of WFP operations. WFP intensified efforts to widen its donor base by engaging traditional and emerging donors in line with the strategy of broadening funding sources. As a result, in 2015/6, contributions increased from traditional donors (USAID, EC, Switzerland, Japan, Canada), as well as from a new donor base (Germany, Russia, China, Finland and Sweden).

Strong commitment from major traditional donors, considerable multilateral contributions and the continued critical contribution of up to 30,000 MT of maize grain from the Government of Zimbabwe towards WFP's 2015/16 and 2016/17 lean season response, ensured WFP was able to respond to the food security and nutrition needs throughout 2016.

Bilateral funding from Germany and PEPFAR (USAID) will go towards the treatment of people living with HIV with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) targeting adolescents and adults through the provision of 333g of Super Cereal per day. Support to refugees continued to provide critical lifesaving rations without disruptions - largely as a result of continued support from the United States Government. In addition, the Productive Assets Creation (PAC) programme received early contributions from both USAID and Japan allowing for a timely start of the programmes as early as May 2016.

In the meantime, WFP engaged in a series of consultations with government and donors to introduce its new five-year strategy, the Country Strategic Plan 2017 - 2021. This led to increased interest of donors, such as a contribution from Switzerland towards integrated risk management activities. Other donors have shown keen interest and are expected to confirm contributions in early 2017 ahead of the launch of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) on 1 April 2017.

## Achievements at Country Level

The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee's (ZimVAC) 2016 Rural Livelihoods assessment projected that 42 percent, or 4.1 million rural people, would not have sufficient means to meet their food needs by January 2017, as a result of the El Niño-induced drought. This represented a 33 percent increase compared to the January 2016 Rapid Assessment which estimated that 2.8 million people would be food insecure by March 2016.

In response to the drought, WFP extended its 2015/16 Livelihoods Support Assistance (LSA) programme by a month to April and brought forward the 2016/17 LSA by five months to May. WFP continued to provide food distributions in the worst affected districts, gradually scaling-up to reach 740,636 people in March 2016. Under the Productive Assets Creation (PAC) programme, WFP worked with the Government and cooperating partners to implement the creation and rehabilitation of 52 assets. Since 2011, there have been 918 assets created in the country. These assets have helped communities to improve their livelihoods and diversify their consumption.

To deliver the goal of Zero Hunger by 2030, WFP will implement its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and Financial Framework Review (FFR), components of a corporate transformation. WFP's new Integrated Road Map (IRM) aligns WFP's strategy, programme structure, financial management and reporting to help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, prioritizing SDG 2 – Zero Hunger by 2030 and SDG 17- Partnerships. WFP Zimbabwe was part of the first wave of countries (a total of eight) to submit its CSP for approval to the February 2017 Board.

Following severe funding challenges experienced in 2014, WFP developed a resource mobilization strategy which detailed potential linkages with in-country donors. Continuous efforts were made to engage local and regional donors in line with the strategy and led to a significant increase in contributions to WFP operations in Zimbabwe in 2015-16. Refer to Resources for Results section for more details.

Through the use of new tools, processes and technology, WFP improved its efficiency and effectiveness. WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) was rolled-out for all programmes, following partner trainings and procurement of equipment for beneficiary registration and management. The system will streamline beneficiary management platforms and provide a unified platform to manage all WFP interventions simultaneously - from beginning to end. By the end of December, the Country Office registered one million beneficiaries in SCOPE.

The Country Office also successfully concluded the roll-out of WFP's corporate Logistics Execution Support System (LESS), an online system that gives full visibility to food commodities as they move along the supply chain, from

point of receipt up to the final delivery for distribution.

In order to improve the collection of data and strengthen coverage of monitoring, the Country Office gathered data through mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), which incorporates remote phone-based data collection and food security monitoring. The mVAM tool demonstrated that inexpensive data collection is possible and that high frequency monitoring can be achieved in a cost-efficient manner.







In 2016, WFP started supporting the Cost of Hunger in Africa Study, in Zimbabwe. The study findings are expected to be released during the first quarter of 2017.

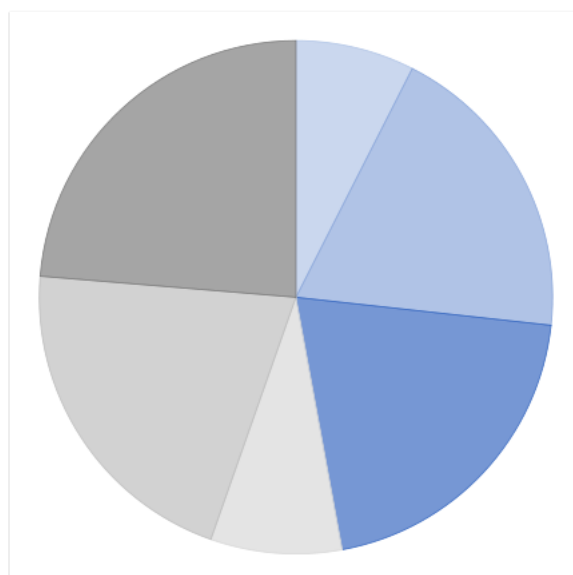
These achievements were not arrived at by working alone. WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with other UN agencies. In partnership with FAO, WFP supported smallholder farmers in Mudzi and Rushinga districts to strengthen their resilience by increasing production and productivity of drought-tolerant small grains, developing market linkages and a predictable demand. In partnership with UNFPA, WFP is providing food assistance to survivors of obstetric fistula with food commodities (cereals, pulses and vegetable oil) that will help boost their nutrition before and after undergoing corrective surgery in fistula repair camps funded by UNFPA. WFP is also finalising partnerships with UNICEF and UN Women, whilst exploring a partnership with UNDP to strengthen operations in country.

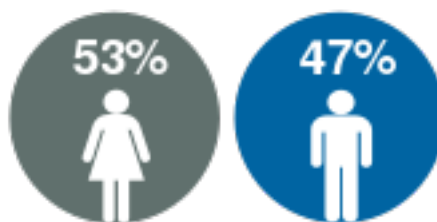
## Annual Country Beneficiaries

| Beneficiaries                                | Male           | Female         | Total            |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Children (under 5 years)                     | 92,139         | 101,734        | 193,873          |
| Children (5-18 years)                        | 236,806        | 257,473        | 494,279          |
| Adults (18 years plus)                       | 250,584        | 291,425        | 542,009          |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b> | <b>579,529</b> | <b>650,632</b> | <b>1,230,161</b> |

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

-  Children (under 5 years)
-  Children (5-18 years)
-  Adults (18 years plus)
-  Children (under 5 years)
-  Children (5-18 years)
-  Adults (18 years plus)





## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

| Project Type                          | Cereals       | Oil          | Pulses       | Mix          | Other    | Total         |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| Single Country PRRO                   | 42,350        | 3,117        | 6,973        | 3,401        | -        | 55,842        |
| <b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b> | <b>42,350</b> | <b>3,117</b> | <b>6,973</b> | <b>3,401</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>55,842</b> |



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

| Project Type                     | Cash              | Value Voucher    | Commodity Voucher |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Single Country PRRO              | 16,316,218        | 1,113,963        | -                 |
| <b>Total Distributed in 2016</b> | <b>16,316,218</b> | <b>1,113,963</b> | <b>-</b>          |

## Supply Chain

Between January and December, Durban port was the main port of entry for most in-kind commodities. A few shipments also arrived through Beira port. Regional purchases were from Malawi and Zambia (mainly through WFPs prepositioned stock under its Global Commodity Management Facility- GCMF). In country, warehousing space and transport capacity were adequate for the reporting period.

Losses were kept at minimal levels through continuous monitoring and preventive rather than corrective measures. Losses incurred were below the two percent threshold, with the total losses of commodities received in-country during the reporting period at 0.05 percent. Road transport remained the main mode of transporting food commodities. WFP took advantage of the business environment to work towards the reduction of the transport rates.

WFP continued to provide logistics services (customs clearance, storage, handling and transport) to the UNDP Global Fund for the project on Addressing Critical Gaps in HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support in Zimbabwe. This helped to continue strengthening the supply chain of essential medicines, drugs and nutrition products in the country. The same logistics services were also provided to FAO and UNFPA for their various non-food items. In addition, logistics services (mainly transport and handling) were provided for the Joint



Implementation Programme between the Government of Zimbabwe and WFP for Lean Season Assistance (LSA).



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

| Commodity         | Local | Regional/International | Total      |
|-------------------|-------|------------------------|------------|
| Corn Soya Blend   | -     | 669                    | 669        |
| <b>Total</b>      | -     | <b>669</b>             | <b>669</b> |
| <b>Percentage</b> | -     | <b>100.0%</b>          |            |

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

| Commodity       | Total         |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Beans           | 1,780         |
| Corn Soya Blend | 3,813         |
| Maize           | 28,134        |
| Peas            | 2,788         |
| Vegetable Oil   | 1,483         |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>37,998</b> |

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The findings of the 2012 Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) reflected the need for WFP to transition from humanitarian assistance to development objectives, while also maintaining its capacity to scale-up in the event of severe climate shocks and when the political or economic situation significantly deteriorates. Under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200453, WFP exponentially expanded its Productive Assets Creation (PAC) programme with the aim of addressing the immediate food needs of the vulnerable and improve long-term food security and resilience.

To address the findings of the 2015 internal audit exercise, WFP continued to undertake measures to improve its beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanisms, while aiming to improve the utilisation and sustainability of created assets. WFP established a toll-free hotline and set up operating procedures and a dedicated team to handle complaints and feedback from the field and to strengthen accountability to affected populations. Additionally, a legal framework review for the PAC activities was undertaken in consultation with stakeholders, which culminated in the drawing up of a legal framework to guide the formalisation of agreements to protect community assets from appropriation and guarantee continued access to project assets by the community.

A decentralised evaluation of the Lean Season Assistance (LSA) programme was undertaken during the course of the year, to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the programme with particular attention to transfer modalities and linkages with the PAC programme. Initial findings point to the need to invest in resilience building and with time divest from LSA. This tailors well with WFPs Country Strategic Plan for 2017-2021 which includes a sharper focus on strengthening resilience in the country by building sustainable systems and capacity.

To streamline innovation and strengthen resilience activities to reach people and improve their lives in a more effective and efficient way, WFP piloted and implemented ground-breaking solutions to make strides towards attaining Zero Hunger by 2030 and beyond. In partnership with the Government and FAO, in late 2015, WFP piloted

the Food Security Climate Resilience (FoodSECuRE) Facility in Zimbabwe, a multi-year funding mechanism that releases financing based on climate forecasts, ahead of impending crises, so that communities can build their resilience before a disaster strikes. Farmers were supported with climate-smart agriculture training and inputs for drought-resistant small grains. Farmers improved their yield for small grains to an average of 0.7 MT per hectare compared to an average of 0.4 MT per hectare in the district in previous years. WFP also carried out a feasibility study on the potential introduction of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative in Zimbabwe which enables vulnerable rural households to increase their food and income security in the face of increasing climate risks through a comprehensive risk management package, including insurance.

Faced with an El Niño induced drought response and the corporate Integrated Road Map roll out - WFP continued to deliver with limited additional international staff, given the number of very capable national staff. Investments made in staff skill development in budgeting, resource management and nutrition have yielded results that allowed not only for a timely El Niño response, but also the capability to prototype the Integrated Road Map. These achievements mirror the success of WFP's global People Strategy that aims to reinforce, retain and recruit workforce, creating a more people-centred organization that focuses on developing the capabilities of its employees to provide better assistance to the people it serves.

Multi-stakeholder coordination led by WFP and food security sector partners provided a platform for the harmonisation and complementarity of the drought response, demonstrated results and reinforced the value of strategic engagement and coordination in emergencies. In the context of coordination of the drought response, WFP was equipped and ready to engage with the Government and partners through multi-stakeholder consultative meetings, Food Assistance Working Group meetings and the Agriculture and Food Security Sector Working Group. These provided a platform for coordination of the drought response as well as for better targeting and greater efficiency.

As a co-leader of the Cash Working Group, WFP and partners standardised the cash transfer values and monitoring tools for cash-based transfers to ensure complementarity of the drought response and comparability of collected data sets, to ensure a broad understanding of the market's response to cash-based transfers among partners.

Partnerships remain critical in creating synergies aimed at attaining Zero Hunger by 2030. The role of all sectors and actors, from academia to private sector to the UN, remained vital in addressing the many complex and interrelated drivers of food insecurity in Zimbabwe, including dimensions related to poverty, gender inequality, and health. It remains clear that no SDG will be attained by one sole actor, and that the success of any given SDG will be directly related to the success of the remaining 16 SDGs.

In this light, WFP continued to strengthen joint activities in 2016, including through joint implementation of programmes for resilience building, climate change adaptation, and nutrition with other UN agencies in the context of the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) 2016-2020. The consultative process for the elaboration of WFP's new Country Strategic Plan involved engagement of government, donors and other partners, and also functioned as a best practice for ensuring relevant and achievable approaches.

Building on the partnerships initiated in 2015, WFP continued to work with private sector companies to transition its cash-based programming from cash-in-transit solutions to mobile transfers through mobile money and electronic vouchers. An electronic smart card solution with the potential to serve as a multi-purpose cash transfer platform was piloted in two districts. Delays were experienced due to a lengthy contractual process for engaging the private mobile money company. Building on these experiences and to ensure timely implementation of cash-based transfers. The transition to Country Strategic Plans (CSP) provides an opportunity to improve systems and processes to facilitate the engagement of private sector companies and readiness for emergencies.

## Voices from the Field

Through its Productive Asset Creation (PAC) programme, WFP implemented a two-fold approach to help food insecure people meet their immediate food needs while building their resilience to future shocks over time through infrastructure projects. While the El Niño-induced drought left most Zimbabweans wishing for rain, a community in the dry southern district of Hwange managed to harvest sunlight to access water. Through the PAC programme, Mabale village has seen livelihoods transformed with the use of solar technology to supply water troughs, a dip tank for cattle and a community garden.

Dominique Dingane, a 58-year-old villager in Mabale, was among the many people impacted by irregular rainfall. “The sun that has scorched other people’s fields is the same sun that these solar panels converted to pump water,” says Dominic. “This allows us to water our crops, supply the cattle water troughs and also supply the dip tank.”

Along with the installation of the solar-powered pump, the dip tank and water troughs in Mabale were rehabilitated by the local community as part of WFP’s Productive Asset Creation programme in 2015, in partnership with World Vision International. For six-months, participants received food assistance from WFP as they worked on the assets, which now continue to service the surrounding villages. The dip tank prevents tick-borne diseases in cattle, protecting more than 2,000 head of cattle owned by 600 households.

Besides boosting the livelihoods of those dependent on livestock, the solar-pumped water system has made it possible for a community garden to flourish nearby. The community decided to create a vegetable garden in 2015 as one of the projects under the Productive Asset Creation programme. Previously, villagers had to travel long distances to access nutritious produce. The solar water pump now sustains the garden benefiting 32 households, each with their own plot to grow different varieties of vegetables.

“This type of innovative technology supported by WFP has improved my family welfare,” says Dominic. “We now have vegetables to eat and to sell the surplus.”

The projects in Mabale were made possible through the generous support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). USAID has been the largest donor to the PAC programme since its inception, and continues to be the largest donor to WFP’s El Niño drought response in Zimbabwe. Its contribution of more than USD 60 million to WFP since the start of the drought has ensured timely emergency relief to those most affected, while enhancing the resilience of communities like Mabale to achieve self-reliance amidst challenging circumstances.

“Addressing both the root causes and consequences of hunger is critical to long-term food security and sustainable development. WFP supports people beyond their immediate needs, helping them build a better future where even the most vulnerable can thrive under a changing climate,” says WFP Zimbabwe Country Director, Eddie Rowe.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

In accordance with WFP's 2016–2020 strategy in Zimbabwe, Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200944 will contribute to Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, Sustainable Development Goal 2 and the Malabo Declaration. This operation will support the Government of Zimbabwe in achieving the following strategic results: (1) The basic food needs of vulnerable populations are met all year round; (2) the livelihoods of vulnerable households are more resilient to shocks and stressors; and (3) efficient and effective basic nutrition services delivered through and integrated across sectors contribute to the reduction of undernutrition.

### Lean Season Assistance

WFP provided food assistance to households in rural areas affected by the severe 2015/16 El Niño-induced drought through the following programmes: Lean Season Assistance (LSA), Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in children under the age of five. Food assistance was also provided to refugees residing in Tongogara Camp, malnourished people on Anti-Retroviral Treatment and TB treatment, as well as pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under five years of age in Harare and Bulawayo Metropolitan provinces and Mutasa district. The piloting of a prevention of stunting programme, which began under PRRO 200453, continued in Mutasa district. WFP also introduced an Emergency School Feeding programme to assist children in the most food insecure districts - Binga, Mbire and Zvishavane.

### Seasonal Livelihood Programming

WFP assisted: two districts, Mudzi and Rushinga, to undertake Seasonal Livelihood Programming exercises; provided technical support to the Government on assessments such as Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment (ZimVAC); the study of cost of hunger in Africa (COHA); and the drafting and launching of the new legislature on fortification. WFP also provided technical and financial support to the ZimVAC Committee for the integration of nutrition, HIV and gender indicators in the Urban Livelihoods Assessment.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

| Cost Category                    |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation  | 2,013,328          |
| Direct Support Costs             | 25,042,988         |
| Food and Related Costs           | 127,457,450        |
| Indirect Support Costs           | 15,055,467         |
| Cash & Voucher and Related Costs | 60,564,333         |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>230,133,566</b> |

## Project Activities

**Strategic Result 1:** The Basic Food Needs of Vulnerable Populations Are Met All Year Round.

Due to the impact of the strongest El Niño event, WFP brought forward the start of Lean Season Assistance (LSA) from September to May. Under the LSA, beneficiaries received a combination of in-kind maize and complimentary cash for pulses and oil. For harmonisation purposes, WFP and other food security sector partners standardised the cash transfer values to USD 7 per beneficiary per month.

To prevent acute malnutrition during the lean season, WFP provided a ration of 200g of Super Cereal Plus to 105,158 children aged 6 to 69 months. WFP targeted 15 districts, a majority of which were experiencing Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates of above five percent. Additionally, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health and Child Care on Training of Trainers to help government and partner stakeholders manage Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) as well as provide MAM treatment to children of age 6 to 59 months in the six districts where GAM rates were above five percent.

Through the Emergency School Feeding programme (ESFP), WFP provided a mid-morning meal of super cereal to 77,477 primary school children in Zvishavane, Mbire and Binga districts. Coordination, mobilisation of local resources and community participation was undertaken through the schools. This short-term emergency programme will provide a platform for WFP to provide capacity development and technical expertise to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education in the re-establishment, development and scaling-up of a national Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme.

WFP used new delivery platforms, such as mobile money transfers and cash-based transfers for a more effective humanitarian assistance. A combination of both in-kind and cash assistance was provided to beneficiaries who lived in selected areas with functional markets. In certain cases, beneficiaries received in-kind cereals and a complimentary cash ration in lieu of pulses and vegetable oil which could be accessed from their local markets. The continued upsurge in violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and recently Mozambique, prompted a continuous flow of new refugees into Zimbabwe, estimated at 150 new arrivals each month. The camp's population is projected to reach over 10,000 people in 2017. WFP is working with partners to carry out assessments on shelter, education, water, sanitation, health, safety and security, in order to better assist refugees. In its plan for cash-based transfers (CBT), WFP did not differentiate the different modalities under cash-based, but driven by its innovative use of technology in CBT, WFP piloted electronic vouchers under the LSA in Zvishavane and Gweru Districts.

**Strategic Result 2:** The Livelihoods of Vulnerable Households are more Resilient to Shocks and Stressors

WFP assisted 95,850 people through the Productive Assets Creation programme's dual role of meeting immediate needs while also creating and rehabilitating assets enhancing livelihoods, building resilience to future shocks and strengthening long-term food security. Districts were selected following the Integrated Context Analysis, a corporate methodology that informs prioritization. The 2016 cycle covered a total of seven districts out of the planned 13 districts, due to limited funding.

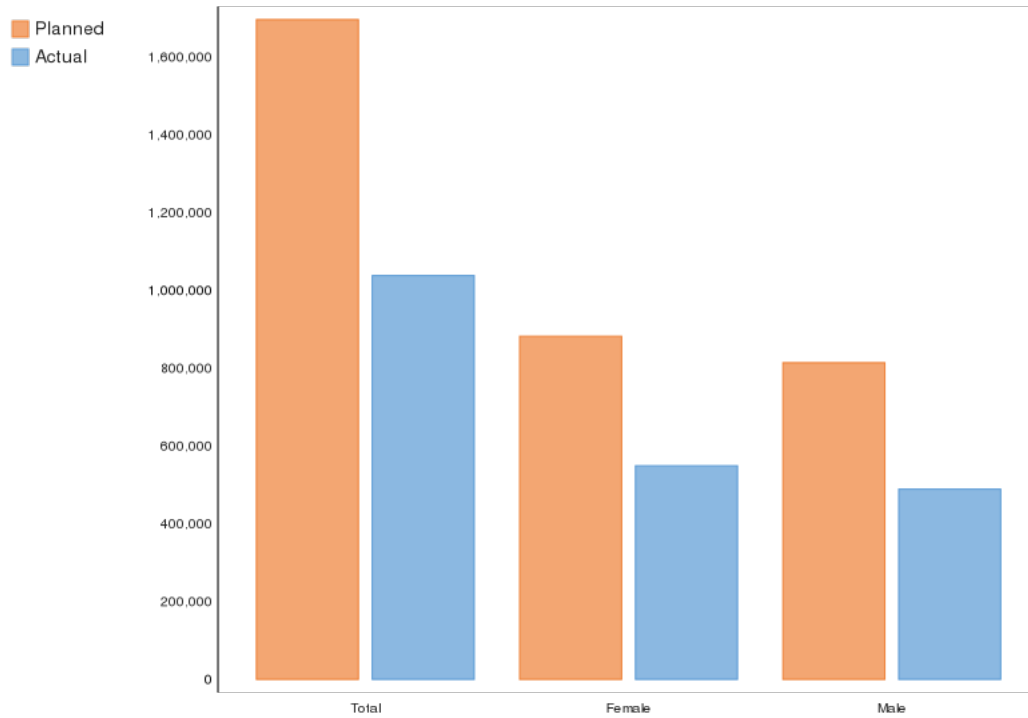
Through a partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe and FAO, WFP supported 5,389 smallholder farmers in Mudzi and Rushinga districts through the production of drought tolerant small grains. By December, 93 percent of the planned 646 hectares had been planted for the 2016/17 agricultural season. Input support from WFP is sufficient to cover 0.5 ha under small grains dry land farming. Due to varied performance of the start of the rainfall season, some areas had not received sufficient rains to plant sorghum by mid-December. Significant rains were received in the third week of December allowing remaining farmers to plant.

**Strategic Result 3:** Efficient and Effective Basic Nutrition Services Delivered Through and Integrated Across Sectors Contribute to the Reduction of Undernutrition

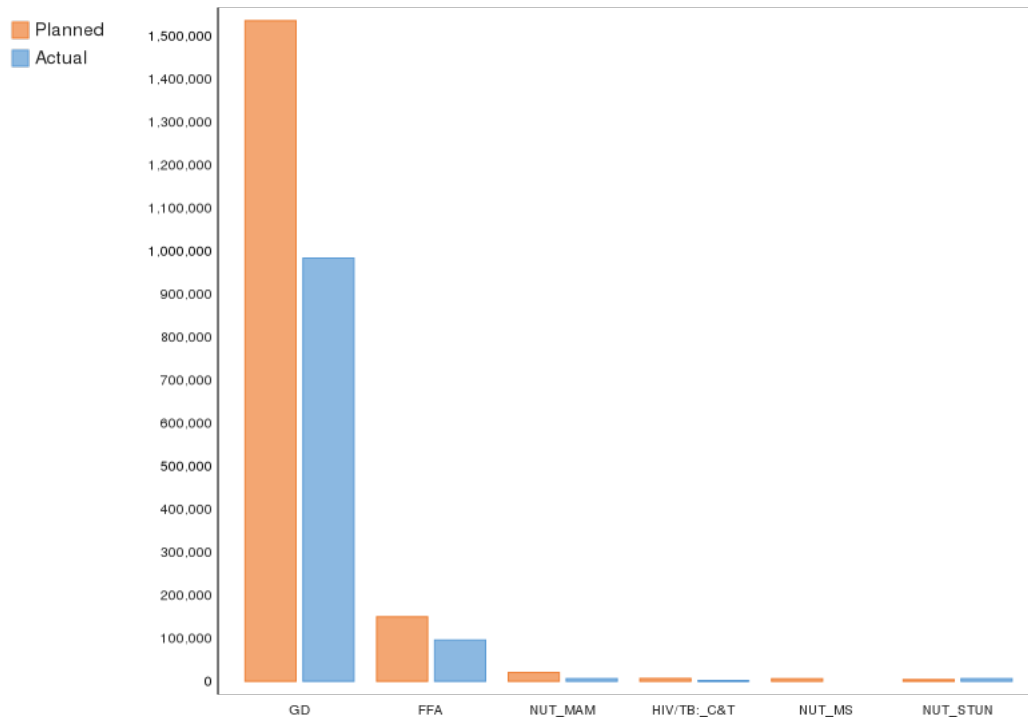
Health and Nutrition activities assisted chronically ill clients on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and tuberculosis–directly observed treatment (TB-DOTS). Nutrition activities also focused on mother and child health (MCH) to treat Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Beneficiaries were provided with a 10 kg monthly ration of super cereal. Malnourished individuals were targeted on the basis of medical referrals: people living with HIV and/or TB who have a body mass index below 18.5; children aged 6-59 months with a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) between 115 and 125 mm; and pregnant or nursing women with MUAC of below 23 cm. Children aged 6 to 59 months with a MUAC below 115 mm were treated under government protocol for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), to which the WFP support is complementary. In the first quarter of 2016, the planned scale-up of activities were also suspended due to funding constraints.

WFP partnered the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and Zimbabwe's Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) in the Campaign to End Obstetric Fistula. WFP provided support to survivors of Obstetric Fistula at a camp at Chinhoyi Hospital with food commodities to help boost the nutrition of women and girls before and after undergoing obstetrics fistula repair surgery. Women in the camp received a daily ration of 542 grams each, as part of the broader work of strengthening nutrition in maternity waiting homes and reproductive health services in Zimbabwe, to restore the dignity, respect and health of women and girls. In spite of the funding challenges, the programme on prevention of stunting (a component of the Health and Nutrition Programme) in Mutasa district, plagued by persistent levels of stunting, continued unabated, assisting 6,168 children with super cereal plus. The programme over achieved due to increased participation of the apostolic sect members who shun modern medicine, but were attracted to the programme due to the intensive community awareness and social behaviour communication campaign launched.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

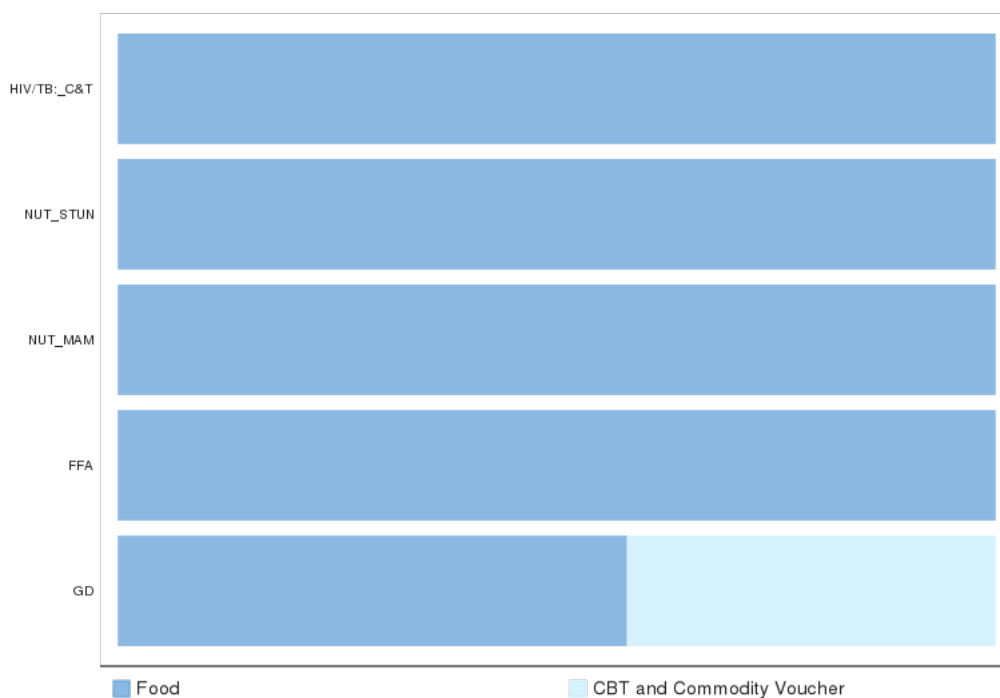


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 HIV/TB: \_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment  
 NUT\_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 HIV/TB: \_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment



## Annual Project Food Distribution

| Commodity             | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Beans                 | 24                        | 788                      | 3,339.9%            |
| Corn Soya Blend       | 9,503                     | 2,686                    | 28.3%               |
| Maize                 | 38,109                    | 10,012                   | 26.3%               |
| Maize Meal            | -                         | 246                      | -                   |
| Micronutrition Powder | 1                         | -                        | -                   |
| Peas                  | 10,152                    | 3,006                    | 29.6%               |
| Rice                  | 814                       | -                        | -                   |
| Sorghum Flour         | -                         | 440                      | -                   |
| Sorghum/Millet        | 11,987                    | 11,089                   | 92.5%               |
| Split Lentils         | -                         | 66                       | -                   |
| Split Peas            | -                         | 539                      | -                   |
| Vegetable Oil         | 3,843                     | 2,012                    | 52.4%               |

| Commodity | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Total     | 74,433                    | 30,885                   | 41.5%               |

## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

| Modality      | Planned (USD) | Actual (USD) | % Actual v. Planned |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Cash          | 24,042,942    | 6,650,099    | 27.7%               |
| Value Voucher | -             | 1,113,963    | -                   |
| Total         | 24,042,942    | 7,764,063    | 32.3%               |

## Operational Partnerships

WFP partnered with UNHCR, Christian Care, and the Government to provide monthly food assistance, serving as the primary source of food for most people in the camp. The refugee population at the camp was categorized into three groups to ensure food assistance is delivered appropriately. The general refugee population received cash (USD 11 per person from January to June, and USD 13 per person from July to December 2016 due to commodity price increases at the camp.) The second category included new arrivals who received in-kind assistance (maize meal 12kg, pulses 2kg and vegetable oil 0.75l per person). The third category included the chronically ill who were given 3kg of Super Cereal Plus through the clinic screening process.

Building on its continued support to the Government through the Ministry of Health and Child Care, WFP supported the Government Analyst Laboratories through the procurement of a set of equipment (namely an inductively coupled mass spectrometer, an Elisa reader and an autoclave), which will strengthen the fortification programme by ensuring quality assurance. Recognising and appreciating the financial and technical support of UN agencies during the process of developing the food fortification standards, the Ministry of Health and Child Care officially launched the statutory instrument (SI) 120 of 2016 in October. The food fortification standards will take effect in July 2017, specifying mandatory fortification of key foods, and will strengthen efforts in the fight against malnutrition.

WFP partnered with FAO and UNFPA to prepare the ground for joint implementation of an Obstetrics Fistula repair Project and Maternity Waiting Homes. WFP is also working to establish partnership with UNICEF through a joint agenda on social protection and nutrition.

WFP partnered with VOTO Mobile and Geopoll to improve market monitoring, including mobile technology for real-time monitoring through Mobile Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (mVAM). Through a partnership with Econet Wireless, WFP strengthened its cash-based transfers by integrating the EcoCash platform. The use of electronic cash transfers reduces risks associated with cash-in-transit disbursements. In addition, beneficiaries receive cash directly on their mobile phones and save time by not having to travel long distances and waiting in line to receive cash being distributed.

## Performance Monitoring

The country office monitoring strategy was implemented based on WFP's corporate M&E normative framework (Standard Operating Procedures, Minimum Monitoring Requirements and SRF Business Rules). The monitoring strategy was also aligned with the regional M&E Strategy (2014-2017). COMET, WFP's country office tool for managing effectively, was used to capture information for Standard Project Reports.

M&E systems were adjusted within the original frameworks to increase the monitoring of WFP's response in response to the emergency. A review of information needs for on-going programmes was conducted as well the development of monitoring tools. The use of digital solutions for real-time, cost-effective data collection was expanded to include mobile phone technology. The implementation of beneficiary feedback mechanisms was also strengthened across all activities including help desks, suggestion boxes and a toll free hotline.



As part of the surge, 23 additional monitoring staff were brought on board to ensure effective achievement of corporate minimum monitoring requirements. Capacity-building activities for new and longer-term monitoring staff from WFP, cooperating partners and relevant government counterparts were conducted through on-job support and training workshops held during the second semester. Monitoring reports were prepared during the L3 implementation phase from information obtained through face-to-face monitoring including individual, household and community interviews, mVAM activities, and beneficiary feedback mechanisms. Based on key monitoring findings, recommendations were made, and associated follow up action tracked and recorded.

The country office also implemented a decentralized evaluation of general food distributions. The evaluation was commissioned to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the lean season assistance programme with attention to the outcomes anticipated at the outset of the protracted relief and recovery operation. The evaluation report is expected by end of March 2017 and is expected to provide evidence, learning and accountability for results. The findings of the decentralised evaluation will also be used to refine on-going activities and to inform strategic choices in future including the Country Strategy Plan that will commence in April 2017.

## Results/Outcomes

Stunting rates in Mutasa district where WFP is implementing the stunting prevention programme since July 2014, have fallen from 40.1 percent in 2010 (National Nutrition Survey, 2010) to 31 percent in 2016 (Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) assessment, 2016). The high uptake of children 6-23 months into the prevention programme had an impact on these results. Close to two-thirds of eligible children in Mutasa district were participating in the programme. The proportion of children with minimum acceptable diet (MAD) has steadily improved, however it still remains below target. Even though Mutasa district is one of the more food secure districts, there was evidence that as the El Niño-induced drought deepened in the last quarter of the year there was intra-household sharing of supercereal plus.

Due to increasing food insecurity, the Lean Season Assistance (LSA) programme was introduced in the district in December. Under the LSA, WFP reached 64 percent of its planned beneficiaries (985,754 out of 1,535,650 people) due to limited funding, which overall forced WFP to draw back its planned scale-up of the LSA.

The emergency school feeding programme which was introduced in September provided a mid-morning meal of super cereal to 77,477 primary school children in Zvishavane, Mbire and Binga districts. Enrolment rates which had previously declined increased as schools attracted children to school and kept them at school. The proportion of children retained in school without dropping out also increased.

From January to December 2016 a total of 7,985 refugees received food assistance from WFP, with 7,625 receiving cash and 360 receiving in-kind transfers to provide for their dietary requirements. Cash transfers to refugees had positive impact on their household food security. The number of food groups eaten by household in the refugee camp increased and as a result of good diet quality there were no households with poor food consumption. Cash transfers also made an impact on households benefiting from general food distribution. Cash transfer households had medium diet diversity and again there were no cash households with poor food consumption.

For general food distribution beneficiaries receiving food, or mix of food and cash, household food security remained stable for households headed by men, but deteriorated for those headed by women. Monitoring showed that households headed by women had more difficulties in meeting their food needs. The proportion of female-headed households with poor food consumption increased by three percent. Households' ability to diversify their diets was affected by a pipeline break in cereals.

Through WFP assistance targeted communities created assets enabling greater household-level resilience to future shocks. There was a 107 percent increase in the proportion of productive community assets completed and functioning at year-end as compared to the previous implementation cycle. Distributions to food assistance for assets households also contributed to the reduction in households using coping strategies that affect food consumption and those that affect livelihoods. Under FFA, 150,000 beneficiaries were originally planned for, but only 95,850 were reached due to the declaration of the L3 emergency. Funding was split between the LSA and FFA, with LSA prioritized due to emergency needs.

The plan was to support 30 percent (28,755) of the beneficiaries that were eventually targeted with cash. However, in kind distributions were done to all the beneficiaries since the support that was received for the programme was all in kind.

Health and nutrition promotion activities were also implemented to support care and treatment for moderately malnourished HIV and tuberculosis patients, nursing mothers and children 6 to 59 months In the first quarter of

2016, the planned scale-up of activities were also suspended due to funding constraints. Similarly to previous reporting cycles, programme performance for MAM-treatment (children 6 to 59 months) on recovery rates, default rates, non-response rates and mortality rates did not meet the target.

A third of the MAM-treatment beneficiaries recovered within the 6-month treatment recovery cycle; mortality rates fell by 37 percent since the previous follow-up; while the default rate remained almost at the same level. Non-response rate however increased three-fold to 21.8 percent. There are plans to implement a study to determine the reasons for the low performance rates and compare with any secondary information available on performance rates in non-WFP assisted health facilities. Treatment of MAM was 30.5 percent of the planned target. This can be explained by two key factors: (i) the lower than anticipated prevalence of acute malnutrition as a result of the food security and nutrition support (super cereal plus complementary ration under the LSA programme) provided by WFP, partners and the Government; and (ii) the late arrival of funding and commodities.

The Prevention of Stunting programme reached 154 percent of the planned beneficiaries due to an effective outreach of the programme, and acceptance by some religious objectors. WFP planned to provide stand-alone micro-nutrient supplements to 6,000 people, but this did not take place due to funding constraints.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2016, WFP began implementing the five-year Gender Action Plan (GAP), which serves as WFP's accountability mechanism for the gender policy. It was a milestone for WFP's commitment to advance the mainstreaming of gender and protection into its operations. The plan focuses on the capacity development of all employees to enhance their skills to incorporate gender and protection into their daily work through tailor-made sessions for functional units and formal training workshops for field staff. It also strengthens the partnership with other UN agencies, civil society organisations, and government counterparts to mobilise financial resources to support programme implementation.

In line with the WFP Gender Policy, the country office ensured that women and children have equal access and benefit from food assistance programmes that meet their nutrition needs. Wherever possible, final distribution points were located in the vicinity of the community and strategic public facilities such as schools to minimize security risks, especially to women.

WFP through partners, embarked on a number of initiatives to raise gender awareness levels through trainings and community sensitization at distribution points including protection of boys, girls and women from sexual and gender-based violence. WFP provided staff trainings in aspects related to gender. Care was taken to ensure equal participation of men and women in community-based participatory processes and activity management. In all agreements with partners, gender equality, women's empowerment and the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation are considered to incorporate standards for monitoring and reporting compliance.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP emphasized accountability and protection mechanisms (help desks, suggestion boxes and toll-free hotline). Information provision and consultation were mainstreamed into the programme's planning and implementation. Programme information was shared with beneficiaries through ration boards, toll-free posters and at help desks. Brand ambassadors from mobile service providers also worked with WFP to provide information to programme participants on the use of mobile money technology.

WFP helped organize a series of advocacy and sensitization events to establish minimum standard for beneficiary accountability and monitoring between all partners involved in the emergency response. WFP engaged with Provincial and District stakeholders through Provincial and District Drought Relief Committees and with beneficiaries through pre-registration and pre-distribution meetings. WFP's close partnership with government counterparts reinforced accountability to local populations.

Personal safety and security issues were integrated into all programmes and for all beneficiaries. Under the Productive Assets Creation programme, site selection was restricted to within a five kilometer radius of the participants' resident areas to ensure minimal strain and exposure to safety and security risks for those traveling to project sites.

The improved safety experienced by WFP-assisted households is due to a combination of factors which included the sensitisation of communities to safety and protection measures, timely and predictable distribution of food and

cash, and safety being appropriately factored-in for the selection of distribution sites. Beneficiaries were also asked to solicit adequate help from other household members to ensure safety and ease during the transportation of food commodities. Sensitisation and education on safety issues, as well as provision and use of protective clothing, have proven key to ensure a safe working environment.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Caption; A Lean Season Assistance beneficiary holds her WFP electronic card, after redeeming her assistance from her local retailers through the Electronic Voucher in Zvishavane District.

Cover page photo © WFP/ Tatenda Macheka

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

| Beneficiary Category        | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries         | 814,233        | 882,084          | 1,696,317       | 489,127       | 549,140         | 1,038,267      | 60.1%                      | 62.3%                        | 61.2%                       |
| <b>By Age-group:</b>        |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (under 5 years)    | 145,714        | 156,909          | 302,623         | 77,766        | 85,865          | 163,631        | 53.4%                      | 54.7%                        | 54.1%                       |
| Children (5-18 years)       | 346,049        | 375,903          | 721,952         | 199,866       | 217,309         | 417,175        | 57.8%                      | 57.8%                        | 57.8%                       |
| Adults (18 years plus)      | 322,470        | 349,272          | 671,742         | 211,495       | 245,966         | 457,461        | 65.6%                      | 70.4%                        | 68.1%                       |
| <b>By Residence status:</b> |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Refugees                    | 3,908          | 4,234            | 8,142           | 3,522         | 3,954           | 7,476          | 90.1%                      | 93.4%                        | 91.8%                       |
| Residents                   | 810,324        | 877,851          | 1,688,175       | 485,606       | 545,185         | 1,030,791      | 59.9%                      | 62.1%                        | 61.1%                       |

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

| Activity  | Planned (food) | Planned (CBT) | Planned (total) | Actual (food) | Actual (CBT) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (food) | % Actual v. Planned (CBT) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|---|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| General Distribution (GD)                           | 1,072,507      | 463,143       | 1,535,650       | 570,536       | 413,218      | 983,754        | 53.2%                      | 89.2%                     | 64.1%                       |
| Food-Assistance-for-Assets                          | 105,000        | 45,000        | 150,000         | 95,850        | -            | 95,850         | 91.3%                      | -                         | 63.9%                       |
| Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition | 20,404         | -             | 20,404          | 6,229         | -            | 6,229          | 30.5%                      | -                         | 30.5%                       |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting                   | 4,000          | -             | 4,000           | 6,168         | -            | 6,168          | 154.2%                     | -                         | 154.2%                      |

| Activity   | Planned (food) | Planned (CBT) | Planned (total) | Actual (food) | Actual (CBT) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (food) | % Actual v. Planned (CBT) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation | 6,000          | -             | 6,000           | -             | -            | -              | -                          | -                         | -                           |
| HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;                              | 6,709          | -             | 6,709           | 1,326         | -            | 1,326          | 19.8%                      | -                         | 19.8%                       |

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

| Activity   | Planned (food) | Planned (CBT) | Planned (total) | Actual (food) | Actual (CBT) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (food) | % Actual v. Planned (CBT) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| General Distribution (GD)                            | 219,523        | 92,628        | 312,151         | 165,847       | 117,205      | 283,053        | 75.5%                      | 126.5%                    | 90.7%                       |
| Food-Assistance-for-Assets                           | 21,000         | 9,000         | 30,000          | 20,198        | -            | 20,198         | 96.2%                      | -                         | 67.3%                       |
| Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  | 20,404         | -             | 20,404          | 6,229         | -            | 6,229          | 30.5%                      | -                         | 30.5%                       |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting                    | 4,000          | -             | 4,000           | 6,168         | -            | 6,168          | 154.2%                     | -                         | 154.2%                      |
| Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation | 6,000          | -             | 6,000           | -             | -            | -              | -                          | -                         | -                           |
| HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;                              | 6,709          | -             | 6,709           | 1,326         | -            | 1,326          | 19.8%                      | -                         | 19.8%                       |

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

| Beneficiary Category                              | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>General Distribution (GD)</b>                  |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| People participating in general distributions     | 93,645         | 218,506          | 312,151         | 127,911       | 155,092         | 283,003        | 136.6%                     | 71.0%                        | 90.7%                       |
| Inpatients receiving food assistance              | -              | -                | -               | -             | 50              | 50             | -                          | -                            | -                           |
| Total participants                                | 93,645         | 218,506          | 312,151         | 127,911       | 155,142         | 283,053        | 136.6%                     | 71.0%                        | 90.7%                       |
| Total beneficiaries                               | 737,113        | 798,537          | 1,535,650       | 463,561       | 520,193         | 983,754        | 62.9%                      | 65.1%                        | 64.1%                       |
| <b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>                 |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| People participating in asset-creation activities | 15,000         | 15,000           | 30,000          | 7,732         | 12,466          | 20,198         | 51.5%                      | 83.1%                        | 67.3%                       |
| Total participants                                | 15,000         | 15,000           | 30,000          | 7,732         | 12,466          | 20,198         | 51.5%                      | 83.1%                        | 67.3%                       |
| Total beneficiaries                               | 72,000         | 78,000           | 150,000         | 46,046        | 49,804          | 95,850         | 64.0%                      | 63.9%                        | 63.9%                       |

| Beneficiary Category                  | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>    |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| ART Clients receiving food assistance | 3,027          | 3,280            | 6,307           | 513           | 579             | 1,092          | 16.9%                      | 17.7%                        | 17.3%                       |
| TB Clients receiving food assistance  | 193            | 209              | 402             | 124           | 110             | 234            | 64.2%                      | 52.6%                        | 58.2%                       |
| Total participants                    | 3,220          | 3,489            | 6,709           | 637           | 689             | 1,326          | 19.8%                      | 19.7%                        | 19.8%                       |
| Total beneficiaries                   | 3,220          | 3,489            | 6,709           | 637           | 689             | 1,326          | 19.8%                      | 19.7%                        | 19.8%                       |

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

| Beneficiary Category  | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>  |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (6-23 months)                                      | 3,163          | 3,559            | 6,722           | 2,315         | 2,769           | 5,084          | 73.2%                      | 77.8%                        | 75.6%                       |
| Children (24-59 months)                                     | 6,327          | 6,722            | 13,049          | 438           | 468             | 906            | 6.9%                       | 7.0%                         | 6.9%                        |
| Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)       | -              | -                | -               | -             | 7               | 7              | -                          | -                            | -                           |
| Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)                      | -              | 633              | 633             | -             | 232             | 232            | -                          | 36.7%                        | 36.7%                       |
| Total beneficiaries   | 9,490          | 10,914           | 20,404          | 2,753         | 3,476           | 6,229          | 29.0%                      | 31.8%                        | 30.5%                       |
| <b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>                    |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (6-23 months)                                      | 1,991          | 2,009            | 4,000           | 3,051         | 3,117           | 6,168          | 153.2%                     | 155.2%                       | 154.2%                      |
| Total beneficiaries   | 1,991          | 2,009            | 4,000           | 3,051         | 3,117           | 6,168          | 153.2%                     | 155.2%                       | 154.2%                      |
| <b>Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation</b> |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (6-23 months)                                      | 2,988          | 3,012            | 6,000           | -             | -               | -              | -                          | -                            | -                           |
| Total beneficiaries   | 2,988          | 3,012            | 6,000           | -             | -               | -              | -                          | -                            | -                           |

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

| Outcome   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>PREVENTION, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, DPM</i>   |                    | 0.00       | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, DPM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, DPM</i>   | >66.00             | -          | -                  | 68.20            |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, DPM, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk review</i>   | >50.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 97.70            |
| <b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>   | =0.00              | 0.00       | -                  | 0.00             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>   | =0.00              | 0.00       | -                  | 0.00             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>   | =0.00              | 0.00       | -                  | 0.00             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>   | >5.55              | 5.55       | -                  | 7.00             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>        | >6.00              | 6.00       | -                  | 7.00             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>   | >5.50              | 5.50       | -                  | 7.00             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <2.02              | 10.10      | -                  | 10.83            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <2.34              | 11.70      | -                  | 14.57            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <1.76              | 8.80       | -                  | 9.17             |

| Outcome   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Diet Diversity Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>                                 | >4.02              | 4.02       | -                  | 4.19             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>                                 | >3.95              | 3.95       | -                  | 4.20             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>                                 | >4.08              | 4.08       | -                  | 4.20             |
| <b>Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Education records, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, School records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Education records</i>              | >70.00             | 92.40      | -                  | 99.40            |
| <b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Secondary data, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Education records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Education records</i>              | >70.00             | 92.30      | -                  | 99.50            |
| <b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Education records, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Education records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Education records</i> | >70.00             | 92.50      | -                  | 99.40            |
| <b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Education records, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Education records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Education records</i>           | >6.00              | -1.92      | -                  | 10.34            |
| <b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Education records, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Education records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Education records</i>           | >6.00              | -2.18      | -                  | 10.82            |
| <b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Education records, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Education records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Education records</i>           | >6.00              | -1.66      | -                  | 9.89             |
| <b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>                         |                    |            |                    |                  |



| Outcome  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| COUNTRY-WIDE, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Health records, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Health records                             | >75.00             | 82.96      | -                  | 34.09            |
| <b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| COUNTRY-WIDE, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Health records, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records                             | <3.00              | 5.98       | -                  | 3.80             |
| <b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| COUNTRY-WIDE, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Health records, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Health records                             | <15.00             | 27.18      | -                  | 34.10            |
| <b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| COUNTRY-WIDE, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Health records, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Health records                             | <15.00             | 6.56       | -                  | 21.80            |
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| PREVENTION, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Statistically significant survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM              | >66.00             | 88.94      | -                  | 81.50            |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| PREVENTION, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Cross-sectional survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.07, WFP survey, Cross-sectional survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, Cross-sectional survey               | >70.00             | 67.36      | -                  | 69.25            |
| <b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| PREVENTION, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Statistically significant survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM               | >70.00             | 25.22      | -                  | 36.67            |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| URBAN AREA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Health records, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Health records                               | >70.00             | 72.95      | -                  | 73.40            |
| <b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>                                   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| RURAL AREA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, On-site monitoring, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, Onsite monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Onsite monitoring | >80.00             | 43.90      | -                  | 90.91            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| RURAL AREA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 41.9   | <6.66              | 33.30      | -                  | 41.90            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| RURAL AREA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM  | <5.72              | 28.60      | -                  | 11.10            |

| Outcome   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <5.84              | 29.20      | -                  | 35.50            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <6.66              | 33.30      | -                  | 16.70            |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >3.40              | 3.40       | -                  | 3.10             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >3.80              | 3.80       | -                  | 4.30             |
| <b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | =100.00            | 61.90      | -                  | 66.70            |
| <b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | =100.00            | 12.20      | -                  | 60.60            |
| <b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | =100.00            | 12.50      | -                  | 54.00            |
| <b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | =100.00            | 11.90      | -                  | 67.10            |
| <b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | =100.00            | 56.00      | -                  | 75.30            |
| <b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | =100.00            | 50.00      | -                  | 83.90            |

## Output Indicators

| Output  | Unit        | Planned | Actual  | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|-------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| <b>SO2: HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment; and Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>                               |             |         |         |                      |
| Number of health centres/sites assisted   | centre/site | 41      | 41      | 100.0%               |
| <b>SO2: HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment; and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>   |             |         |         |                      |
| Number of health centres/sites assisted   | centre/site | 40      | 23      | 57.5%                |
| <b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>  |             |         |         |                      |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | Ha          | 39      | 39      | 101.0%               |
| Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals  | asset       | 13      | 13      | 100.0%               |
| Number of bridges constructed   | bridge      | 1       | 1       | 100.0%               |
| Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)  | water pond  | 4       | 4       | 100.0%               |
| Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)   | water pond  | 16      | 16      | 100.0%               |
| Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed  | m3          | 255,128 | 356,359 | 139.7%               |
| Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed  | m3          | 30,000  | 30,000  | 100.0%               |
| Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)   | m3          | 300     | 300     | 100.0%               |

## Gender Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>                          | =20.00             | 65.00      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>                          | =15.00             | 27.76      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                    |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>                          | =60.00             | 30.00      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                    |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>                          | =75.00             | 68.35      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>                          | =20.00             | 5.00       | -                  | -                |

| Cross-cutting Indicators   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                             |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>                                 | =10.00             | 3.91       | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>                            |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>                                 | >50.00             | 58.82      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>                            |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>                                 | >60.00             | 60.50      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>                                 | >60.00             | 100.00     | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>                                 | >60.00             | 61.30      | -                  | -                |

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>   | >80.00             | 89.25      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>   | >80.00             | 90.85      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>              |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>   | >90.00             | 100.00     | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>              |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>   | >90.00             | 99.43      | -                  | -                |

## Partnership Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators   | Project End Target | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>              |                    |                  |
| <i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | >1.00              | 5.00             |

| Cross-cutting Indicators   | Project End Target | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>              |                    |                  |
| ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</b> | >5.00              | 19.00            |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>  |                    |                  |
| CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</b> | =100.00            | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>  |                    |                  |
| ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</b> | =100.00            | 100.00           |

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

| Donor        | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity       | Purchased in 2016 (mt) |       |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------|
|              |                |                 | In-Kind                | Cash  |
| Germany      | GER-C-00611-01 | Corn Soya Blend | -                      | 290   |
| Japan        | JPN-C-00497-01 | Beans           | -                      | 547   |
| Japan        | JPN-C-00497-01 | Maize           | -                      | 2,640 |
| Japan        | JPN-C-00497-01 | Peas            | -                      | 96    |
| Japan        | JPN-C-00497-01 | Vegetable Oil   | -                      | 308   |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL   | Corn Soya Blend | -                      | 1,306 |
| Netherlands  | NET-C-00124-03 | Beans           | -                      | 171   |
| Netherlands  | NET-C-00124-03 | Corn Soya Blend | -                      | 135   |
| Netherlands  | NET-C-00124-03 | Maize           | -                      | 1,519 |
| Netherlands  | NET-C-00124-03 | Peas            | -                      | 107   |
| Netherlands  | NET-C-00124-03 | Vegetable Oil   | -                      | 111   |
| USA          | USA-C-01191-04 | Beans           | -                      | 2     |
| USA          | USA-C-01191-04 | Maize           | -                      | 13    |
| USA          | USA-C-01191-04 | Vegetable Oil   | -                      | 1     |
| USA          | USA-C-01207-05 | Corn Soya Blend | 1,000                  | -     |
| USA          | USA-C-01207-05 | Sorghum/Millet  | 6,460                  | -     |
| USA          | USA-C-01207-05 | Split Peas      | 1,401                  | -     |
| USA          | USA-C-01207-05 | Vegetable Oil   | 776                    | -     |
| USA          | USA-C-01247-01 | Corn Soya Blend | 1,190                  | -     |
| USA          | USA-C-01247-01 | Sorghum/Millet  | 4,230                  | -     |
| USA          | USA-C-01247-01 | Split Peas      | 1,050                  | -     |
| USA          | USA-C-01247-01 | Vegetable Oil   | 1,050                  | -     |

| Donor | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity    | Purchased in 2016 (mt) |               |
|-------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|
|       |                |              | In-Kind                | Cash          |
| USA   | USA-C-01248-02 | Maize        | -                      | 6,691         |
| USA   | USA-C-01248-02 | Peas         | -                      | 1,559         |
| USA   | USA-C-01251-01 | Beans        | -                      | 1,149         |
| USA   | USA-C-01251-01 | Maize        | -                      | 9,610         |
| USA   | USA-C-01251-01 | Peas         | -                      | 1,827         |
| USA   | USA-C-01251-02 | Maize        | -                      | 9,251         |
| USA   | USA-C-01251-02 | Peas         | -                      | 394           |
|       |                | <b>Total</b> | <b>17,156</b>          | <b>37,727</b> |