

SAVING  
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# Zimbabwe

## Annual Country Report 2017

Country Strategic Plan

April 2017 – December 2021

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200944

July 2016 – March 2017



World Food  
Programme

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# Foreword by the Country Director

2017 was a year of transition for Zimbabwe, and for WFP.

The year started with the peak of a large-scale El Nino-induced drought response to support the Government in meeting the needs of 4.1 million food insecure people. On 1 April, as the humanitarian response was ending, WFP made a strategic shift towards greater focus on strengthening food systems and building resilience. We transitioned from the familiar Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) to a five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP), firmly positioning WFP as a strategic partner to support the Government of Zimbabwe in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

While the transition to a CSP ensures that we are increasingly focused on addressing the root causes of hunger and building resilience to severe and frequent climate-induced shocks and stresses, the 2016/17 drought was a stark reminder of the need for WFP to retain its humanitarian leadership and emergency response capacity.

Together with the Government, we must continue to do our utmost to ensure that the most vulnerable communities receive an integrated package of livelihood support and at the same time are better protected in times of increased uncertainty.

In 2017, WFP supported more than 1.3 million people. We provided food and nutrition assistance through both cash-based and in-kind transfers. We helped communities build productive assets and smallholder farmers to grow more diversified and climate-smart crops, and to market their surpluses. We helped strengthen the capacities of the Government and other partners key to achieving Zero Hunger in Zimbabwe.

For WFP staff, too, the CSP has been a game changer, providing a clear vision for 2021 and a new set of responsibilities, tools and processes to deliver on its promise.

As we move into the second year of the CSP, our ambition is to strengthen our role as a key strategic partner to the Government and people of Zimbabwe in saving and changing lives.

Eddie Rowe

Country Director and Representative  
WFP Zimbabwe

# Executive summary

WFP Zimbabwe began the year under a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) that helped more than 1.2 million people via lean season assistance (LSA), support to refugees and the health and nutrition interventions. In April, WFP transitioned to a Country Strategic Plan (CSP), one of the first such pilot programmes globally. Through the CSP, WFP assisted 638,783 people, far more than the planned 375,000 owing to a relatively severe seasonal food shortage and an increased inflow of refugees from countries in the region. Overall, in 2017, under both the PRRO and the CSP, WFP assisted more than 1.3 million people.

**1.3 million**

Total Beneficiaries in 2017



**52%**

681,920 Female



**48%**

629,464 Male

WFP maintained its strong emergency response capacity, complementing the Government of Zimbabwe's Food Insecurity Mitigation programme, by providing life-saving assistance to more than 1.1 million food insecure people as part of the El Niño drought response. Under the CSP, WFP implemented a suite of activities that focused on resilience building and longer-term development.

The Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme expanded to reach 99,599 people and help create sustainable assets for resilient livelihoods while providing food and cash entitlements. WFP directly engaged with 520 smallholder farmers, procuring their surplus grain for use under its LSA programme. Those farmers participated in an input support programme during 2016 in partnership with FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture that promoted diversified and climate-smart agriculture. WFP further laid the groundwork for the launch in 2018 of the R4 Rural Resilience (R4) initiative.

WFP continued to expand its robust capacity-strengthening engagement with the Government and other partners. This centred on an expansion of the innovative three-pronged approach (3PA) for evidence-based and partnered strategic and operational planning; support in the preparation of a national Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) strategy; South-South cooperation exchanges with a focus on smallholder farmers and rural livelihoods; and the piloting of an integrated beneficiary management system for social protection.

WFP supported the Government in generating evidence for the design of nutrition-sensitive programmes through the completion of a Cost of Hunger study. It collaborated with the Government and a broad set of UN agencies to provide direct nutritional support to HIV/AIDS patients and expectant mothers. It also stepped up investment in the government-led Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) approach and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement.

WFP continued to expand its supply chain services to other UN Agencies, NGOs and government departments. It supported the UNDP Global Fund with warehouse construction for medical supplies, and provided emergency transport and storage services to the Department of Civil Protection in the framework of the Government's response to flooding caused by Cyclone Dineo in February 2017.

An extensive baseline study was undertaken and a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system established with a view to ensuring that WFP tracks progress towards CSP strategic outcomes and SDGs 2 and 17.

Gender, protection and accountability to affected populations remained high on the agenda. In key transfer programmes such as LSA and FFA, women constituted the lion share of beneficiaries – 59 percent and 55 percent respectively. Women accounted for 44 percent of Country Office (CO) national staff and most and head-of-unit positions. A comprehensive feedback mechanism was expanded to cover all WFP activities in the country.

Strategic partnerships with government ministries, local and international NGOs, academia, the private sector and UN agencies deepened and widened during the year, underscoring the shared commitment to achieving zero hunger by 2030.

## Introduction

### Country context and response of the government

Zimbabwe is a land-locked, low-income, food-deficit country with a population of 15.6 million people. Over the last decade, it has experienced a number of unprecedented economic and environmental shocks that have contributed to high food and nutrition insecurity. Overall, 63 percent of the population live below the poverty line, and 16 percent in extreme poverty. Household access to food is constrained by poverty, declining remittances, low productivity, inadequate employment opportunities, high food prices, recurrent weather shocks, economic instability, low growth, deflation and lack of liquidity. As a result, Zimbabwe ranked 108 out of 119 countries on the 2017 Global Hunger Index. It ranked 126 out of 154 countries on the Gender Inequality Index (GII) – a measure that reflects gender-based inequalities in reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity.

Agriculture remains the backbone of the economy, accounting for 15-20 percent of GDP, with 80 percent of the population dependent for their livelihoods on rain-fed agriculture. Most farmers are smallholders whose productivity is low and who have limited access to markets. Recurring climatic shocks have had 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.

There are a variety of weather-related hazards in Zimbabwe, including tropical cyclones, intense rainfall and floods. The country is also affected by droughts that can last as long as three years and recur in cycles of five to seven years. This pattern is also a result of the El Nino phenomenon. While most natural hazards are related to flood events, droughts affect more people. An estimated 7.5 million people in rural areas are routinely at risk of drought. Due to its heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture, the economy of Zimbabwe and the livelihoods of its rural communities are highly vulnerable to climate change. Over-reliance on small-scale, rain-fed agriculture also limits the country's sources of income and options for purchasing food in foreign markets.

In 2015, WFP supported a government-led Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) aimed at re-focusing attention on critical issues for the attainment of zero hunger. It was an extensive examination of relevant statutes, protocols and frameworks underpinning Zimbabwe's response to food and nutrition insecurity designed to identify gaps and potential new initiatives. The review identified several gaps, including weak implementation of policies and programmes, inadequate response to climate and disaster

risk, and limited market integration of smallholder farmers. It also provided an overview of priority areas and potential measures to accelerate progress towards the five pillars of the Zero Hunger Challenge<sup>1</sup>, which form the basis of WFP's partnership with the Government and of the 2017-21 CSP.

Although some progress has been made, nutritional problems among children continue to be a challenge. The stunting rate, which fell from 32 percent in 2011 to 27.6 percent in 2015, remains high. The recent progress must be maintained for the country to meet the World Health Assembly (WHA) target of a 40 percent reduction by 2025. Yet significant impediments persist. Only 11 percent of children aged 6-23 months meet the so-called minimum acceptable diet (MAD) measure due to poor food diversity and low meal frequency. Consequently, micronutrient deficiency is also prevalent, with anaemia affecting 37 percent of children aged 6 -59 months.

While the proportion is still high, it represents a substantial improvement on 2010's 56 percent.

The El Niño phenomenon caused a drought that left 4.1 million people in need of food assistance during the 2016/17 lean season, including 1.1 million in urban and peri-urban areas. In response, the Government, in partnership with WFP and others, extended its Food Insecurity Mitigation programme to all rural districts, resulting in improved food security outcomes across the country during the peak of the lean season (January-March 2017).

## WFP's objectives and strategic coordination

Under the CSP, WFP maintained its emergency response capacity while also focusing on longer-term investment in national capacity strengthening to better address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition. WFP built on its innovative work in knowledge and evidence generation, including the application of the 3PA and CARI2 and the use of mobile technology for monitoring and assessment purposes, while helping to strengthen systems and institutions responsible for achieving zero hunger, including the Food and Nutrition Council in the Office of the President.

The shift in WFP's focus towards longer-term investment in development via the expansion of asset creation and rehabilitation bolstered support to capacity strengthening, procurement from smallholder farmers, and nutrition-sensitive programming. WFP interventions are aligned with the Government's 2012 Food and Nutrition Security Policy and the 2013-18 Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIMASSET).

The CSP is guided by the findings of the 2015 ZHSR, which examined the root causes of chronic food insecurity and poverty. It identifies five key strategic outcomes for the period 2017-2021:

1. food-insecure people in the most affected districts, including refugees, are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions;
2. children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025;
3. smallholder farmers have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030;
4. food insecure rural households achieve food security and resilience to seasonal shocks; and

<sup>1</sup> The challenges of Zero Hunger are: zero stunted children less than 2 years; 100% access to adequate food all year round; all food systems are sustainable; 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income; and zero loss or waste of food.

<sup>2</sup> Consolidated approach for Reporting on Food Insecurity

5. food and nutrition security enhancement capacities are strengthened across the board.

In support of SDGs 2 and 17, WFP continued to invest in South-South cooperation, facilitating study visits by Zimbabwean officials and farmers to WFP's Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil on Home-Grown School Feeding and to China on affordable agricultural technologies.

In 2017 WFP deepened its strategic partnerships with other UN agencies through complementary programming and knowledge sharing. For example, WFP worked with UNFPA and UNICEF to improve the health and nutrition of women in maternity waiting homes by providing nutritious meals and offering guidance on nutrition and sanitation. In partnership with FAO, WFP supported smallholder farmers by providing inputs and training on best agricultural practices, with a particular focus on women.

WFP continued to play a leadership role in the coordination of food security-related programmes. It co-chaired the Food Assistance Working Group (FAWG) with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Agriculture and Food Security Sector Working Group (AFSSWG) with FAO and the Cash Sub Working Group with CARE. Through these fora, WFP fostered harmonized and equitable assistance, and helped reduce overlaps and improve targeting and monitoring across interventions. WFP also co-chaired, with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare's Department of Social Services, the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF)'s social protection group.

WFP worked with the President's Food and Nutrition Council to help strengthen the coordination of national food and nutrition security programmes. In the area of emergency preparedness, it continued to support the Ministries of Health and Child Care, Primary and Secondary Education, Labour and Social Welfare, Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development and Women and Youth Affairs on the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies towards a hunger-free Zimbabwe by 2030.

WFP worked with local and international NGOs to help build their capacities – not least in the use of innovative technologies to improve programming – and field presence.



WFP STRATEGIC GOALS	1. SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER (SDG 2)				2. PARTNER TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS (SDG 17)	
WFP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	1. END HUNGER	2. IMPROVE NUTRITION	3. ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY		4. SUPPORT SDG IMPLEMENTATION	5. PARTNER FOR SDG RESULTS
WFP STRATEGIC RESULTS (SDG Target)	1. Access to Food (SDG 2.1)	2. End Malnutrition (SDG 2.2)	3. Smallholder Productivity and Incomes (SDG 2.3)	4. Sustainable Food Systems (SDG 2.4)	5. Capacity Strengthening (SDG 17.9)	8. Enhance Global Partnership (SDG 17.16)
WFP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	Strategic outcome 1: Food-insecure people, including refugees, in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or	Strategic outcome 2: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025	Strategic outcome 3: Smallholder farmers have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030	Strategic Outcome 4: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors	Strategic outcome 5: The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all	Strategic outcome 6: Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services
WFP ACTIVITIES	Activity 1.1: Provide cash and/or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Activity 2.1: Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making	Activity 3.1: Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	Activity 4.1: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Activity 5.1: Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses	Activity 6.1: Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services
	Activity 1.2: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Activity 2.2: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	Activity 3.2: Enable farmer organizations to aggregate and market surplus production	Activity 4.2: Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building	Activity 5.2: Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	
					Activity 5.3: Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	
					Activity 5.4: Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	



## WFP's response

In 2017, WFP continued to respond to the significant food security needs caused by the El Niño induced drought affecting more than 4.1 million people. It complemented the government's response by providing in-kind and cash-based assistance to more than 1.1 million food insecure people at the peak of the lean season (January–March 2017). With the introduction of the CSP in April, WFP decided, in consultation with the Government and partners, to extend the lean season assistance (LSA) for another month, not least to help smallholder farming families retain more of their food stocks. In an effort to prevent the nutritional status of children under 5 deteriorating, WFP provided a MAM protective ration (6 kg of Super Cereal) to all children in that age bracket in districts selected on the basis of their GAM prevalence rates. In partnership with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, WFP continued to provide MAM treatment to more than 21,000 children under 5 through health clinics in 22 rural districts. In October, WFP resumed the LSA programme, targeting, by the end of the year, some 206,000 people whose vulnerability had increased because of two consecutive years of drought.

To promote recovery and strengthen the resilience of the most food insecure rural communities affected by the El Niño drought, WFP expanded the FFA programme to some 100,000 people from June to November. Building on the experience of the asset creation programme, WFP started preparations in 2017 for the launch in 2018 of the R4 programme, which includes weather insurance and promotes smallholder farmer savings and access to credit.

To optimise impact, WFP strives to strengthen linkages between and among CSP activities. In 2017, building on the input support programme implemented in 2016, WFP procured 212 mt of sorghum for its LSA from 520 smallholders in Rushinga and Mudzi districts. Produce from community gardens created through FFA schemes was sold to schools participating in Home-Grown school feeding programmes. In some districts, linkages were established between households participating in FFA schemes and farmer organizations, thanks to the trading of high-value vegetables.

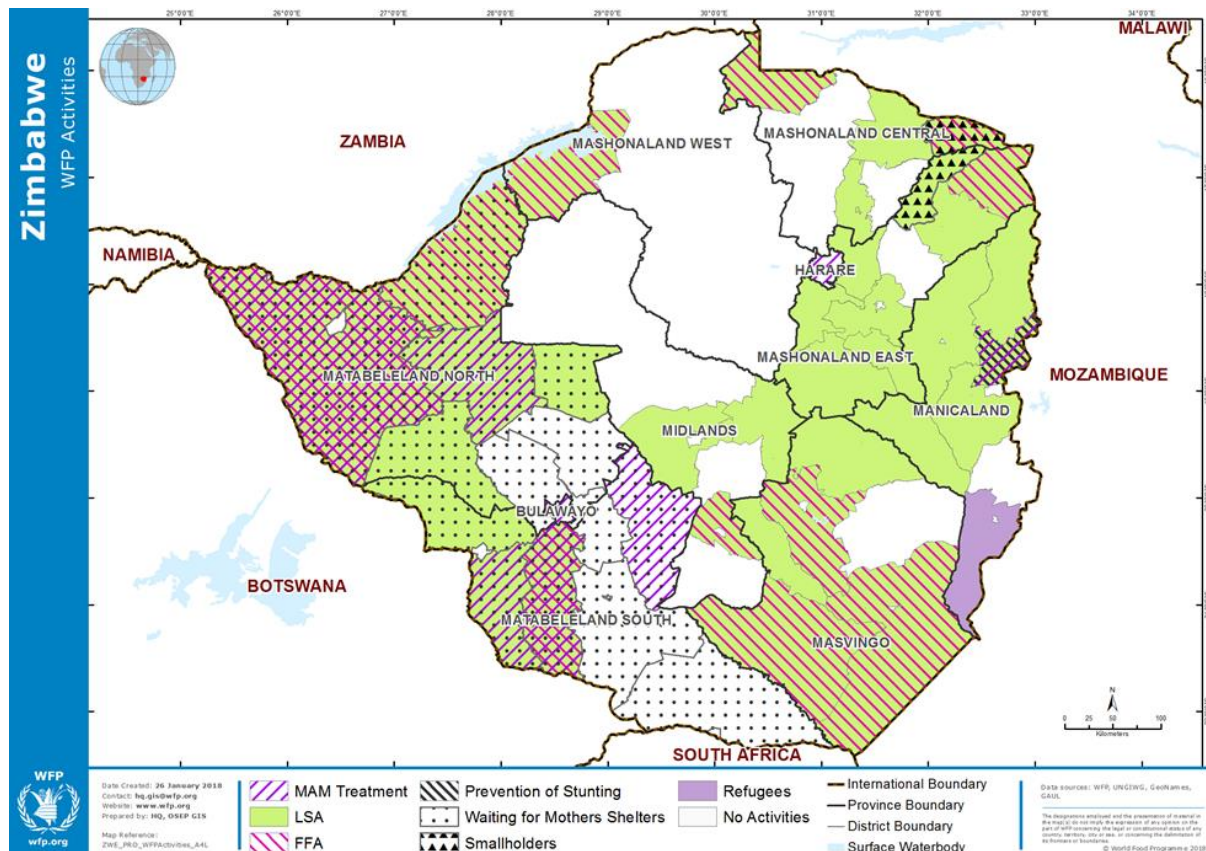
Due to clashes between Mozambican government forces and Renamo, and renewed insecurity in DRC's Kasai region, more refugees entered Zimbabwe in 2017. WFP continued working with the Government and UNHCR to support the relocation to Tongogara camp of refugees on the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border. In partnership with GOAL, WFP piloted livelihood activities, including chicken-rearing and market gardening, at the camp.

WFP provided LSA in the most food-insecure districts and wards as determined by the ZimVAC Annual Rural Livelihood Assessment, taking government and partner response capacities into account. The ZimVAC is the primary source of targeting information for all food assistance providers, and is led by the WFP-supported Food and Nutrition Council, which also includes other government entities, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. At the sub-national level, WFP coordinated its activities with district Drought Relief Committees, which were chaired by District Administrators and included all key humanitarian stakeholders.

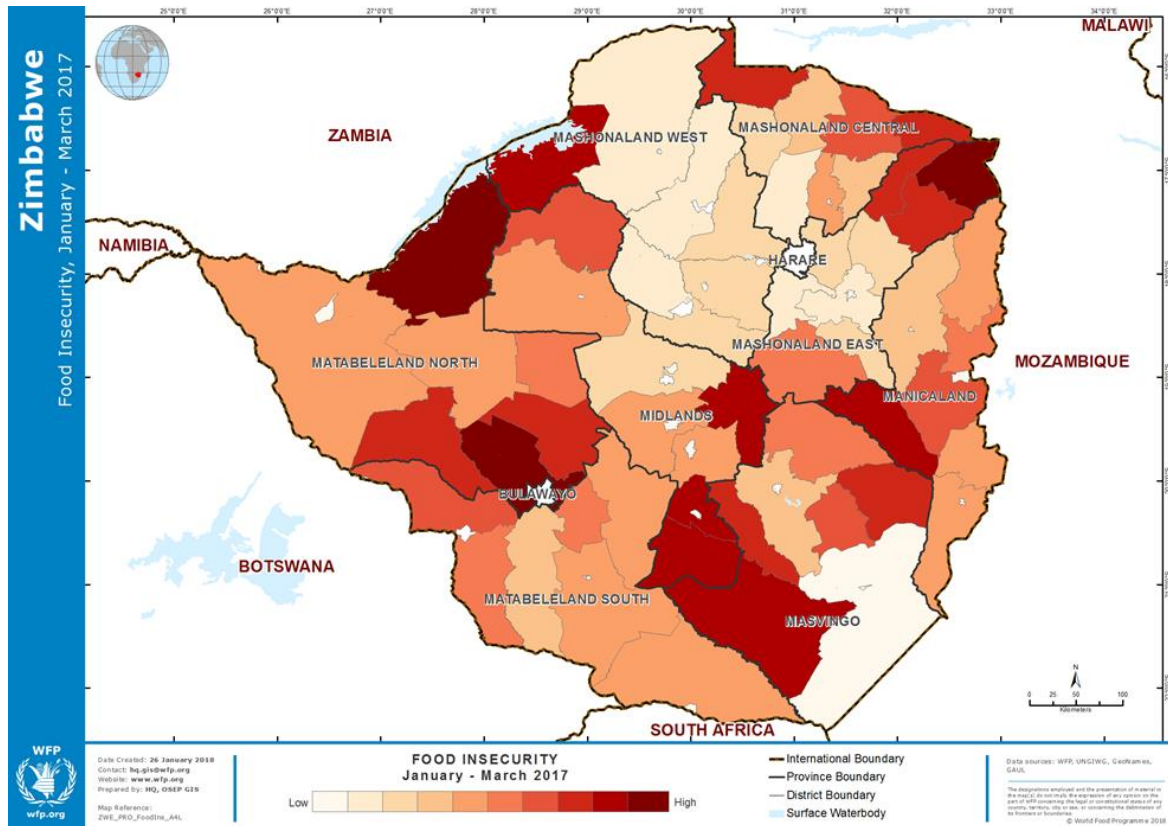
WFP programming is based on evidence gathered through the three-pronged approach (3PA) process, which enables humanitarian and development actors to identify areas for investment in asset creation, weather insurance, smallholder farmer support and access to markets, nutrition advocacy and support, resilience building, capacity strengthening, social protection, logistics and supply chain. This information is used to target and prioritize districts for different interventions and reinforce the relationship between resilience building and development programming (through Seasonal Livelihood Programming and Community-Based Participatory Planning).

Multi-stakeholder market assessments and monitoring guide the choice of transfer modality and transfer value. WFP implemented three types of cash-based transfer (CBT) in 2017 – Cash-in-Transit, mobile money and e-vouchers – based on the findings of the assessments and contextual circumstances, including a significant liquidity crisis.

In 2017, WFP rolled out in Zimbabwe its digital platform for beneficiary and transfer management, SCOPE. By end of the year, more than 1.2 million people were registered, covering all of WFP’s transfer programmes. In partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, WFP extended the use of SCOPE, on a pilot basis, to the government’s social cash transfer programme in Rushinga, setting the stage for a potential scale-up and the development of an integrated beneficiary management system for different types of social safety net interventions



The map above depicts WFP’s district-level footprint in Zimbabwe for the five principal operational activities in the country: 1) Lean Season Assistance, 2) Health and Nutrition programmes, 3) Food Assistance for Assets, 4) Support to Refugees and 5) Support to Smallholder farmers. In urban areas of Harare and Bulawayo, WFP mainly engages in health and nutrition programming, helping poor people to access to health services and nutritious food.



## Resources for results

The budget for the CSP's first nine months (April-December) was USD 43.4 million. Two-thirds of the 2017 requirement was met by donor contributions and resource transfers from the PRRO. The latter transfers amounted to USD 10.1 million.

Multilateral allocations from Australia, Sweden and Norway allowed WFP to scale up its El Niño response in a timely manner and avert a deterioration in food insecurity among affected communities. The resources were also used to support underfunded FFA activities and the re-launching of the Home-Grown School Feeding programme.

Timely contributions from USAID, China and Japan allowed WFP to procure commodities locally and regionally at a time when market prices were attractive. The donations were also key to facilitating a timely start to the 2017 FFA cycle and 2017/18 lean season assistance (LSA), under Strategic Outcome 1. WFP's advance financing mechanism was also critical in enabling the timely procurement of commodities and the avoidance of pipeline breaks. With support from the US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) and China, WFP was also able to assist, in the framework of the same Strategic Outcome, all targeted refugees at Tongogara camp with CBT, and, for the chronically ill, with Super Cereal.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, funding from the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) enabled WFP to increase the number of people living with HIV and TB in Mutasa District receiving specialised nutritious foods for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition. The support helped boost programme discharge levels.

While donors were supportive of WFP's drought response, resilience strengthening (Activity 4.1) and social protection (Activities 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4) received limited funding.

WFP used multilateral funding to cover contribution gaps and implement these activities at scale.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP initiated preparations for the rollout of the R4 initiative with funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The initiative provides access to reliable and timely climate information so as to reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards. Funding from The Japan Association for the World Food Programme (JAWFP) allowed WFP to increase the availability of water at schools and forge links between school meals programme schools and local farmers.

Guided by a newly-developed CSP resource mobilisation strategy, WFP succeed in boosting the number of donors providing directed assistance to its Zimbabwe operations to nine in 2017 (China, the European Commission, France, Japan, JAWFP, Russia, Switzerland, USAID and the World Bank), from two in 2014.

The interlinked and complementary nature of activities and strategic outcomes under the CSP call for genuine, multi-annual partnerships. None of the strategic outcomes can be tackled by WFP alone. This principle drove the design of the CSP. Programmatic focus areas are intertwined and allow for concurrent, partnered investments that take a broad perspective on the country's food system and the national social protection agenda. For instance, investments in a local procurement platform enable additional production generated by FFA to support LSA. Investments in national social protection, through SCOPE, combined with those in early warning, analysis capacities, risk financing and emergency preparedness provide a springboard for the Government and other partners to inform planning and longer-term work on resilience and addressing root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition.

## Programme performance

Through the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP directly supported 638,783 people in 2017 – more than planned given increased needs. Most of those assisted in April benefited from the extended lean season assistance (LSA). Under the CSP, the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme was implemented in 11 districts, up from 10 in 2016. Cash-based transfers to LSA and FFA beneficiaries, and to refugees, amounted to USD 6.1 million. Almost 13,000 mt of food was distributed during the same period.

Beneficiaries	Total
Refugees	10,908
Internal Displaced Persons	0
Local Population	627,875
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017 reached under the CSP</b>	<b>638,783</b>

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	48,867	46,951	95,817
Children (5-18 years)	107,316	116,259	223,574
Adults (18 years plus)	153,308	166,084	319,392
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017 reached under the CSP</b>	<b>309,490</b>	<b>329,293</b>	<b>638,783</b>

Building on the 2015 Zero Hunger Strategic Review, WFP and World Vision International more than 8,500 households in 35 districts across the country to establish baseline values, disaggregated by gender, for all CSP activities. The baseline will support the measurement of programme outcomes over the five years of the CSP.

WFP staff monitored activities from its two Field Offices. To complement face-to-face data collection, remote monitoring, including by mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) approach, was used.

## Strategic Outcome 1 – Food-insecure people, including refugees, in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions

### Strategic Result 1 – Access to food

#### *Activity 1.1 - Provide cash and/or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages*

The 2016/17 LSA programme reached 1.1 million food insecure people in January- March under the PRRO. Due to the late onset of rains in 2016, and following two consecutive years of drought, WFP decided to extend LSA in 10 districts through April, reaching 418,000 people with in-kind (52 percent) and cash-based (48 percent) assistance. This intervention became CSP Activity 1.1.

Despite good rains and a bumper harvest in 2017, two consecutive years of drought had rendered many rural households vulnerable to seasonal food insecurity. The May 2017 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment had projected that 648,000 people would be food insecure between October and December 2017, and 1.1 million between January and March 2018. Based on the ZimVAC findings, WFP had provided LSA to 206,000 people in the most food insecure districts and wards by December 2017. 40 percent of the beneficiary households received cash transfers of USD 10 per person per month, and 60 percent a mix of food (cereal and pulses) and cash.

Given the prevailing economic situation and liquidity challenges, WFP employed different cash-based transfer (CBT) modalities to achieve the most effective response: e-vouchers (58.5 percent of the total), mobile money (21.4 percent) and cash-in-transit (20 percent). The modality choice and transfer value was determined by market, supply chain and information and communications technology assessments. Through a community feedback mechanism, WFP was notified of the limited capacities of retailers in remote districts, prompting the contracting of additional retailers.

Under Activity 1.1, WFP also distributed Super Cereal Plus, a specialised nutritious food, as a protective ration to improve the macro- and micronutrient intake of children aged between 6 to 59 months. That support was complemented by messaging on good hygiene and feeding practices.

Validating WFP's approach of prioritising female-headed households, baseline data collected in the latter half of 2017 showed they were generally more food insecure than households headed by men. Of all surveyed households, 11.4 percent showed poor food consumption and 43.5 percent borderline food consumption. More than one-third of households (36.2 percent) reported not having consumed protein-rich food during the seven-day period prior to being surveyed. Only 23.9 percent of women of childbearing age (15-49 years) achieved minimum dietary diversity (the consumption of at least five of ten food groups), prompting consideration of additional initiatives to improve their nutrition.

*Activity 1.2 - Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps).*

In 2017, Tongogara camp received more refugees from Mozambique, DRC's Kasai region and Somalia, pushing its population to a peak 10,908 (45 percent women), from 7,500 in 2016. Thanks to support from the US PRM and China, WFP was able to assist all refugees with a CBT of USD 13 per person per month, equivalent to the minimum recommended requirement of 2,100 kcal a day.

In partnership with the non-governmental organization GOAL, WFP successfully piloted poultry farming by 60 refugee households, and engaged with the Government on the potential adoption of other initiatives to build refugee self-reliance.

In May, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Department of Social Welfare, WFP carried out a survey showing that women of reproductive age in the camp had poor dietary diversity. That prompted consideration of additional initiatives to improve their nutrition, and spurred ongoing efforts towards more sustainable solutions to the plight of the refugees.

A December survey showed that more than 8 percent camp residents had poor food consumption scores and 22 percent borderline scores. Nearly 18 percent of households reported not having consumed protein in the week prior to being surveyed, and 57.3 percent iron-rich foods.

## Strategic Outcome 2 – children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025

Strategic Result 2: Zero Hunger

*Activity 2.1 - Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making*

In the area of nutrition, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to reduce stunting, supporting the elaboration of a National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, a National Nutrition Strategy and a National Food Fortification Strategy. It also helped the Ministry of Health and Child Care strengthen its analysis capacity.

WFP worked with other UN agencies, universities and the Government on dietary guidelines to assist evidenced-based nutrition programming. To that end, it initiated a Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis to identify barriers to adequate nutrient intake. That used innovative methodologies and data on markets, dietary practices and malnutrition to identify improvement options. WFP also supported a Zimbabwe Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study that helped build the case for more investment in nutrition.

*Activity 2.2 - Support the Government of Zimbabwe on nutrition programming nationally and sub nationally.*

Under the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework umbrella, WFP worked with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) as part of the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) effort towards the goal of reducing stunting to 20 percent by 2018 and 10 percent by 2025, in accordance with national ambitions. The SUN Business Network received support from Royal DSM, a major multinational company in health and

nutrition, in the form of seconded technical staff to support an expansion of the network's reach in the country. WFP also worked with FAO and UNICEF to expand stunting prevention interventions, with the Ministry of Health and Child Care to address root causes of undernutrition, and with a range of partners to advance the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger initiative.

US PEPFAR funding allowed an additional 3,000 people living with HIV and tuberculosis in Harare, Bulawayo and Mutasa District to receive specialised nutritious foods. Monthly take-home rations were provided to malnourished children, pregnant women and nursing mothers, and HIV and tuberculosis patients.

According to baseline information, 89 percent of eligible children were enrolled in the prevention of stunting programme being implemented since 2014. While that surpassed the corporate target of >70 percent, only 63 percent participated in the requisite minimum of two-thirds of distributions, just under the target of >66 percent. Most children had poor dietary diversity: consumption of starchy foods (cereals), vegetables (especially vegetable soup) and fruits was relatively high, but that of animal protein very low. Fewer than 22 percent enjoyed a minimum acceptable diet.

To help address neonatal and maternal mortality, WFP, in partnership with the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) and the Ministry of Health and Child Care, supported women in Maternity Waiting Homes and Fistula Repair Camps. That programme assisted 1,900 women on a monthly basis. In spite of funding challenges, the prevention of stunting programme in Mutasa district – long plagued by exceptionally high rates of chronic malnutrition – continued, with 6,168 children given Super Cereal Plus. The programme over-achieved due to increased participation by members of an apostolic sect that typically shuns modern medicine but were seemingly attracted by a persuasive community awareness campaign.

## Strategic Outcome 3 – Smallholder farmers have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030.

Strategic Result 3: Small-holder productivity and incomes

### *Activity 3.1 - Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism*

WFP strengthened the capacity of local food traders, boosting their competitiveness and capacity to use the WFP online tendering system INTEND. Tenders were launched which resulted in 510 mt of sorghum being procured from a local supplier at prices comparable to import parity.

### *Activity 3.2 - Enable farmer organizations to aggregate and market surplus production*

WFP helped increase market access for smallholder farmers by directly purchasing cereals for its LSA programme. It procured 722 mt of sorghum from some 700 smallholders, including many in Rushinga and Mudzi who had been part of the 2016/17 small grain input support programme implemented in partnership with FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture. The farmers were paid via mobile money transfers.

Farmers also received on-site support for commodity aggregation and conditioning, a form of on-the-job training to help them meet WFP quality requirements and collectively sell to other buyers. This was part of a broader CSP strategy to re-energise the local procurement platform and was subsequently replicated in two other districts, UMP and Mt Darwin.

To better track the impact of the programme and help identify further capacity-strengthening needs, WFP and its development partners (SNV, Plan International, GRM Zimbabwe and GIZ) established a database of 21 farmers' organisations, and, by the end of 2017, had completed capacity assessments of 13 of them.

As part of the effort to support linkages and cooperation, Zimbabwe became the first pilot country of the WFP China Centre of Excellence programme, "Demonstration in Africa by Africans", the beneficiary of a scheme designed to expand the use of affordable Chinese agricultural technologies by smallholder farmers. Zimbabwean smallholders were to receive in-field technical demonstrations to improve business practices. The initiative was also designed to strengthen GoZ capacities.

## Strategic Outcome 4 – Food insecure rural households achieve food security and Resilience to seasonal shocks.

Strategic Result 4: Sustainable food systems

### *Activity 4.1 - Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security*

WFP expanded its FFA programme in 2017 and placed greater emphasis on capacity strengthening and resilience building by layering complementary assets within a single community to maximise impact. Various projects such as nutrition gardens, weir and earth dams, dip tanks, feedlots and fish ponds enhanced livelihood diversification and nutritional intake among 18,658 participating households (99,559 people – more than half of them women) in 11 districts.



Social and Behavioural Change Messaging was used to support improved nutrition and agricultural practices, as well as awareness of gender issues.

At the outset, 13 percent of households registered for the activity had poor food consumption, and 28.4 percent borderline food consumption. Subsequent monitoring showed a 78 percent decrease in the proportion of households with poor food consumption, clearly demonstrating the benefit of the assistance provided. Long-term investment in resilience building is expected to sustain the gains.

WFP uses the three-pronged approach (3PA) tools, particularly community-based participatory planning (CBPP) to identify the assets to be created/rehabilitated and the duration of interventions. With the CSP, WFP introduced multi-year investment in assets to boost their sustainability and impact.

Synergies were established with other activities. Produce from community gardens was sold to schools participating in the Home-Grown School Feeding programme. In some districts, linkages were established between FFA households and farmer organizations through the sale of high value vegetables. Water-harvesting systems ensured year-round production of crops and the provision of drinking water for households and livestock.

To improve asset sustainability, WFP involved the Government and other key stakeholders throughout the design and implementation stages. Some districts set up committees to monitor the performance of assets and identify where additional support and training might be needed.

WFP monthly monitoring revealed that women and men across all FFA beneficiary communities reported feeling empowered by the activities. Women noted increased income, more diverse livelihoods and improved diets as key gains.

#### *Activity 4.2 - Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience-building*

Through this activity, WFP aimed to enhance the capacity of rural district councils and food and nutrition committees to plan and manage resilience-building in prioritised areas. Building on an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) undertaken in 2014, two of the three components of the 3PA approach – Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and CBPP – were further rolled out.

The Country Office held two regional SLP trainings, attended by representatives of national, provincial and district authorities, the donor community, United Nations agencies and NGOs.

SLP trainings were immediately followed by CBPP training of trainers' workshops in three districts, leading to the development of Community Action Plans that identified resilience-building schemes to be considered for implementation.

## Strategic Outcome 5 – The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round

### Strategic Result 5: Capacity Strengthening

#### *Activity 5.1 - Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses*

In partnership with the Government, WFP finalised 60 rural district profiles during the year. The profiles provide an overview of district infrastructure, shocks, food security trends and livelihood options with the aim of supporting evidence-based decision-making. The profiles are a first in the development sector in Zimbabwe and were generated through a multi-stakeholder approach that brought together experts from various government ministries, United Nations agencies, NGOs and local authorities under the coordination of the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), with technical support from WFP.

WFP also provided technical support to the FNC for livelihood assessments during the 2017 Rural Rapid Appraisal and the 2017 ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment. This provided the basis for an improved national food and nutrition information system for programming and targeting purposes.

Innovative technologies, including electronic data collection methods and remote monitoring, were shared with the Government and partners to support timely reporting. For example, WFP is strengthening its partnership with the Meteorological Services Department through the joint implementation of a pilot project in Rushing and Mt. Darwin to enhance the early warning and early action capacities of vulnerable communities.

#### *Activity 5.2 - Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms*

WFP piloted the R4 Initiative in Masvingo District, which is perennially food-insecure. The initiative capitalises on the knowledge and capacities in the areas of weather insurance, the promotion of savings and access to credit. It provides access to timely climate information so as to reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards and therefore facilitates informed decision-making about crop, livestock and livelihood options. It also expands market outlets for farmers by linking them to WFP procurement platforms.

The initiative is funded by France and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. WFP works on it with the Ministry of Water and Climate, the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, and other partners.

Building on the findings of a 2017 R4 feasibility study, WFP began preparations for the launch of an innovative risk insurance activity, partnering with government entities, NGOs, the private sector and other UN agencies.

#### *Activity 5.3 - Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system*

In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP is supporting the Government in establishing an integrated beneficiary management system for its social protection programmes. The database draws on the technology underpinning SCOPE, WFP's registration and beneficiary management platform. The regime will include demographic data for targeting, monitoring and reporting, and link to market monitoring systems and WFP's seasonal assistance and asset creation programmes. WFP used SCOPE for its LSA and FFA programmes in 2016.

To support the establishment of the integrated beneficiary management system, the use of a multi-wallet card was successfully tested in Rushinga District by United Nations agencies and the Government under the Harmonised Social Cash Transfer Programme. Following its inception in July, the pilot supported 4,000 beneficiaries and is to be extended to an additional district in 2018.

*Activity 5.4 - Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme)*

The Government developed a Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) strategy with technical support from WFP. The strategy is to guide the re-launch and implementation of a national school feeding programme as part of the social protection system. Linkages with the agriculture sector are being forged to ensure dietary diversity and micronutrient intake. The long-term goal is to enhance access, retention and performance in education. WFP mobilised expertise on home-grown school meals from its Brazil-based Centre of Excellence against Hunger.

WFP supported a World Bank Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop, attended by high-level government and United Nations officials, among others. The workshop identified challenges the re-launch of a nationally owned HGSF programme could generate.

With the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, ADRA and UNICEF, WFP conducted assessments during the second half of 2017 to identify the school water sources. Based on the assessment findings, it supported schools to develop gardens as a source of food. WFP also supported the installation of solar-powered boreholes in 16 schools in Zvishavane District, some of which supplied water to local communities as well as the targeted schools. One benefit was the easing of the burden for women of collecting water.

## Strategic Outcome 6 – Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services

### Strategic Result 6: Enhance Global Partnership

*Activity 6.1 - Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services*

WFP provides transport, storage, handling, procurement and customs services on a no-profit, full cost recovery basis to other UN agencies, the Government and NGOs.

For instance, through a supply chain service provision partnership with UNDP, WFP provided technical support and engineering expertise for the construction of medical supply warehouses for the Government.

The Ministry of Local Government's Department of Civil Protection received WFP assistance for the movement, handling and storage of 500 mt of rice donated by China and a donation of tinned fish from Namibia.

WFP successfully concluded phase 1 of a Solar-4-health Project through the United Nations Development Programme Global Fund, and service provision contracts were renewed for FAO and UNFPA. WFP also expanded its procurement contracts with World Vision and Newlands Clinic.

# Cross-cutting commitments

## Progress towards gender equality

WFP promotes gender equality through its programme interventions, advocacy and hiring and staffing policies. With a gender marker of 2A<sup>3</sup>, the Zimbabwe CSP places special emphasis on advancing gender equality by promoting women to leadership positions and decision-making roles. The Country Office has made significant progress towards the objectives of WFP's 2015-2020 Gender Policy.

For instance, under activity 1.1, women are encouraged to register as recipients of LSA and participate in food assistance committees and FFA project implementation teams. According to monitoring data, women made up 59 percent of the membership of distribution committees. At household level, the proportion of women making decisions about the use of food and cash assistance was 81 percent, against the target of 80 percent.

Given that they are especially vulnerable to protracted crises and recurrent shocks, women are encouraged to participate in and/or take the lead in FFA SLP and CBPP activities. In 2017, the proportion of women beneficiaries holding leadership positions in project management committees was 55 percent. The number of women leaders in asset management committees increased.

During pre-distribution information sessions, issues relating to the control of food and cash are discussed with community members from a gender perspective. Sexual and gender-based violence are also discussed. Usage of a toll-free feedback hotline is explained and leaflets in local languages are distributed.

As a member of the multi-stakeholder Gender Results Group led by the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development, WFP provided support as a coordination facilitator, thereby advancing the elaboration and implementation of programme activities that promote gender equality. WFP also provided technical and financial support for the production of a report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and for the GoZ's participation in the 2017 Commission on the Status of Women events in New York on the theme "Women's Economic Empowerment in the Changing World of Work".

## Protection

WFP works to ensure the protection of people and communities through the safe provision of dignifying assistance and the empowerment of women and children.

Wherever possible, final distribution points are located near targeted communities and strategic public facilities such as schools to minimize security risks, especially to women and children. WFP trained cooperating partner and government counterparts and monitored to ensure that activity sites were safe and easily accessible to women and girls; to have child-minding centres at all FFA sites to support nursing mothers and those with young children; and to start distributions early enough in the day so that beneficiaries could return home before dark.

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<sup>3</sup> An Inter-Agency Standing Committee tool that codes – on a 0-2 scale – whether or not a humanitarian project is designed well enough to ensure that women/girls and men/boys will benefit equally from it or that it will advance gender equality in another way.

## Accountability to affected populations

WFP helped organise advocacy and sensitisation events to establish minimum standards of accountability for all those involved in the El Niño-induced drought response, including village leaders, district and province authorities, government counterparts, NGOs and UN and development partners. WFP's relationships with government counterparts at the district, provincial, and national levels reinforced accountability to local populations, with appropriate measures in place to ensure that food distributions reached the most vulnerable populations as intended and on time.

WFP ensured the availability of feedback mechanisms in line with corporate requirements. Such mechanisms – which included a toll-free hotline, helpdesks and suggestion boxes – allowed people to highlight concerns, including protection issues.

WFP managed feedback mechanism with support from cooperating partners. The helpdesks were set up at registration and distribution sites. Community sensitisation meetings, banners, SCOPE cards and other signage flag the availability of the hotline, which was established in 2016 and received nearly 1,300 calls in 2017.

# Difference we make – the story of Christine Mabika



In Zimbabwe, the World Food Programme and partners are working together to help vulnerable communities adapt and build resilience to a changing climate and more frequent and intense El Niño-related drought, the most recent of which left 4.1 million people food insecure.

Christine Mabika, 38, is a mother of three and a beneficiary of the small grains project being implemented in partnership with FAO and AGRITEX, the agriculture ministry's extension services arm. The project has supported more than 5,000 smallholder farmers through the provision of inputs and training on best agricultural practices, with a specific focus on women.

Christine said the knowledge gained by her community on good agricultural practices, farming as a business and cutting post-harvest losses will positively change lives.

"I was empowered by the training we received from WFP", Christine said. "I am now aware that climate change is real and without proper planning it will cause us serious hunger problems". She received training in soil and crop management, including how to control weeds, pests, and disease.

In Zimbabwe, farmers are on the front lines of climate change. The project enabling farmers to grow drought-tolerant small grains was initially piloted in 2015 in Mwenezi District, one of the most arid parts of the country, and extended to Mudzi and Rushinga districts during the 2016/17 agricultural season.

The inputs and skills support helped farmers to improve yields. As a result, the targeted communities were the only ones in the area that did not require WFP food assistance during the 2016/17 drought response.

“We had more than enough grain so I sold some to WFP. And, not knowing what the future might hold, so I stored some of the surplus in case of another drought,” Christine said.

Christine sold 1,700kgs of sorghum to WFP and is now one of the most successful farmers in her community.

## Management performance and value for money

For WFP Zimbabwe, ‘value’ is about making the best choices when converting resources into inputs and ensuring that those inputs are transformed into the best possible outputs. Value for money is a concept that we intuitively contemplate in our everyday work and WFP Zimbabwe always operates with due attention to effectiveness, economy, efficiency and equity. This is reflected in WFP’s corporate policies and guidelines, and WFP Zimbabwe’s management and risk management performance, which are predicated on the principle of value for money, and ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial and operational data. The Zimbabwe CSP reinforces results-based management for effective programming.

### Human Resources

Investment in human resources was critical to equipping WFP Zimbabwe for the implementation of the CSP. The Country Office conducted a full staffing review to align personnel skills with corporate goals and encourage participation in relevant trainings. Staff took online courses on the Integrated Road Map and change management, among others. Efforts were made to increase the proportion of locally-recruited female staff, with their number rising from 41 percent of the total to 44 percent in the course of the year.

### Donor Relations, Communications and Reporting

Guided by a dedicated communications strategy, WFP promoted the CSP through numerous media engagements in the course of the year, securing broad positive coverage. A new resource mobilisation strategy likewise helped increase donor engagement and broadened the base of contributors. The number providing directed grants increased to nine (China, the European Commission, France, Japan, JAWFP, Russia, Switzerland, USAID and World Bank), from three in 2014. Multilateral contributions were received from Australia, Norway and Sweden.

### Supply Chain

The supply chain unit demonstrated the value of experienced, qualified staff able to ensure efficient service delivery and engagement with service providers. In 2017, 98 percent of commodities dispatched to distribution points arrived on time and in good quality. Post-delivery losses were reported at 0.065 percent, against a target of no more than 2 percent.

WFP continued to invest in the training of supply chain partners. Strategic sourcing of food and non-food items locally and internationally enabled both the purchase of quality commodities and cost savings. Capitalising on its “delivering as one” status, the UN country team undertook joint negotiations with key stakeholders and service providers to achieve economies of scale in the areas of travel, hotel accommodation, security, fuel purchases and information technology services.

### Programme

Under the CSP, WFP fully rolled out SCOPE, the beneficiary and transfer management platform, for its largest programmes in Zimbabwe. FFA beneficiaries redeemed cash and food entitlements using SCOPE, increasing the efficiency of distributions, promoting financial literacy and supporting the transfer of technology while at the same time enhancing independent decision-making by cash recipients about the choice of commodities to buy. The system, which now covers more than 1.1 million people, can also be a platform for a range of humanitarian and development interventions. The Government, WFP and UNICEF conducted a successful pilot integration of the Harmonized Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) programme into SCOPE in the district of Rushinga. In districts supported with e-vouchers and mobile money, associated businesses benefited considerably.

## Risk management

At the beginning of 2017, the CO identified one risk it felt would likely have a significant impact on its operations: increasing economic instability. Mounting liquidity challenges encouraged the embrace of electronic payments, with a two-fold effect: widespread price increases and, due to the foreign exchange crunch, a tightening availability of certain imported commodities. An escalation of the liquidity and import crises saw WFP step up CBT – including cash-in-transit, mobile money and e-voucher programmes – both as part of its El Niño response and under the CSP.

In coordination with the Resident Coordinator's Office, WFP negotiated with the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe for access to cash for all humanitarian purposes. As a result, partners were also able to obtain cash throughout the year.

## 2017 Project implementation – PRRO 200944

With ZimVAC assessments projecting that 4.1 million people (44 percent of the rural population) would be food insecure at the height of the 2016/17 lean season (January-March 2017), WFP planned to reach 1.9 million of them with rations meeting 65 percent of their minimum daily caloric needs.

### Results/Outcomes

#### **Strategic Result 1: The basic food needs of vulnerable populations are met all year round**

During the first quarter of 2017, at the peak of the lean season assistance (LSA) programme, WFP assisted 1.1 million people in the 28 most food-insecure districts with in-kind and cash-based transfers. Of these, just over 300,000 received CBT of USD 7 a month each.

The scale-up in assistance by the Government, WFP and others improved household food access in the first quarter of 2017, as evidenced by better food consumption, dietary diversity and household stress level scores. Cereal prices remained stable throughout the 2016/17 lean season, and below those prevailing during the corresponding period of the previous year.



To prevent acute malnutrition during the lean season, WFP provided a protective ration of 6 kg a month of Super Cereal Plus to 70,973 children aged 6 to 59 months in 17 districts – most of them with GAM rates above 5 percent.

Through an emergency school feeding programme, WFP provided a mid-morning snack of Super Cereal to 78,807 primary school children in Zvishavane, Mbire and Binga districts. WFP used the short-term programme as a platform to provide capacity development and technical expertise to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, with the long-term aim of re-establishing a national HGSF programme.

In partnership with UNHCR and the children's rights group Terres des Hommes, WFP provided assistance to 7,700 refugees, granting the equivalent of USD 252,501 in cash and distributing 43.7 mt of food.

### **Strategic Result 3: Efficient and effective basic nutrition services delivered through and integrated across sectors contribute to a reduction of undernutrition**

As a part of its El Niño response, WFP provided emergency nutrition support to children aged 6 to 59 months in priority districts during four critical months of the lean season. Of the more than 250,000 children screened in 22 districts with GAM rates of 5 percent or more, 26,691 were identified with MAM. Distribution of Super Cereal Plus began in December 2016. Within four months 12,422 children had recovered. Thirty-three deaths were reported.

#### Programme performance

##### *Food Consumption Score and dietary diversity*

Improvements were registered in food consumption scores, with the proportion of households with poor consumption falling to 1.1 percent, from the baseline of 10.8 percent. Female-headed household performed best, with a negligible number of them reporting poor consumption. The dietary diversity score, a measure of the number of food groups consumed in the seven-day period preceding the survey, rose from 3.6 to 4.5, in part reflecting increased consumption of protein rich foods such as meat, milk and legumes. Overall improvement targets, however, were not reached. One reason was that lean season beneficiaries given the equivalent of 65 percent of the recommended minimum daily caloric needs were unable to secure enough additional food, such was the impact on livelihoods of the El Niño drought.

#### Supply Chain

The regionally purchased commodities that accounted for the bulk of WFP food distributions were sourced mainly from Zambia, with a small portion procured in Malawi (mainly through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility). Food losses, at 0.096 percent, were well below the 2 percent corporate ceiling.

#### Partnerships and coordination

With WFP interventions during the reporting period focussed primarily on the El Niño response, implementation was coordinated by the central Food Assistance Working Group, co-chaired by WFP and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Coordination at sub-national level was through Provincial Drought Relief Committees and District Drought Relief Committees (chaired by the Provincial and District Authorities, with active WFP participation). On the recommendation of the Humanitarian Country Team, an Agriculture and Food Security Sector Working Group was established in the framework of the El Niño response, co-chaired by WFP and FAO. WFP provided information management and mapping support to the group with a view to ensuring that the interventions of all partners were coordinated so as to minimise the risk of overlap and identify opportunities for consolidation. It was also a forum in which to agree common standards (cash transfer amounts, food basket composition, etc.), and share technical best practice. In support of the effort, WFP deployed three dedicated Operational Information Management Officers to its sub-offices.

# Country Strategic Plan data

## 1. Resource inputs from donors

Zimbabwe Resource Inputs from Donors				
Purchased in 2017 (MT)				
Donor	Cont.Ref.No.	Commodity	In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00534-01	PEAS	-	35.50
Canada	CAN-C-00534-01	Veg.Oil	-	314.40
China	CHA-C-00056-02	PEAS	-	343.53
China	CHA-C-00056-02	Veg.Oil	-	321.96
China	CHA-C-00056-10	RICE	-	3,200.00
Immediate Response Account	IRA ZWCO CPB ZW01	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	8.78
Japan	JPN-C-00526-01	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	47.68
Japan	JPN-C-00573-01	MAIZE	-	787.60
Japan	JPN-C-00573-01	PEAS	-	148.15
Japan	JPN-C-00573-01	Veg.Oil	-	55.04
Russia	RUS-C-00053-10	SPLIT PEAS	-	112.50
Russia	RUS-C-00053-10	Veg.Oil	-	51.06
Russia	RUS-C-00053-10	WHEAT	-	675.00
USA	USA-C-01286-04	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	121.36
USA	USA-C-01286-05	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	172.86
USA	USA-C-01300-12	CORN SOYA BLEND	-	8.00
USA	USA-C-01300-12	MAIZE	-	42.35
USA	USA-C-01300-12	Veg.Oil	-	2.00
USA	USA-C-01307-01	CORN SOYA BLEND	28.80	-
USA	USA-C-01318-01	SORGHUM/MILLET	1,750.00	-
USA	USA-C-01318-01	SPLIT PEAS	560.00	-
USA	USA-C-01318-02	SORGHUM/MILLET	3,600.00	-
USA	USA-C-01318-02	SPLIT PEAS	700.00	-
USA	USA-C-01318-02	Veg.Oil	210.00	-
USA	USA-C-01347-01	MAIZE	-	7,469.35
	USA-C-01347-01	PEAS	-	1170.82
	USA-C-01347-01	SORGHUM/MILLET	-	722.51
WPD	WPD-C-03881-03	Veg.Oil	-	24.562
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>6,848.800</b>	<b>15,835.012</b>

## 2. Beneficiary data

### Zimbabwe Annual Country Strategic Plan 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>Total Beneficiaries</b>	169,547	205,250	374,797	302,144	336,639	<b>638,783</b>	178%	164%	<b>171%</b>
By Age Group:	Planned Male	Planned Female	Planned Total	Actual Male	Actual Female	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Male	% Actual v. Planned Female	% Actual v. Planned Total
Children (under 5 years)	31,971	31,849	63,820	45,992	49,186	<b>95,179</b>	144%	154%	<b>149%</b>
Children (5-18 years)	62,036	62,323	124,358	125,201	134,144	<b>259,346</b>	202%	215%	<b>209%</b>
Adults (18 years plus)	75,540	111,078	186,618	130,951	153,308	<b>284,258</b>	173%	138%	<b>152%</b>
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	169,547	205,250	374,797	302,144	336,639	<b>638,783</b>	178%	164%	<b>170%</b>

Beneficiary Category	Planned Total	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Total
Total Beneficiaries	374,797	638,783	171%
By Residence Status			
Refugees	14,992	10,795	72%
Residents	359,805	627,988	175%
Total Beneficiaries	374,797	638,783	170%

## Zimbabwe Beneficiaries by Strategic Outcome, Activity and Modality

### Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

#### Strategic Outcome 1: Food insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions

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)
Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	196,000	84,000	<b>280,000</b>	319,643	564,282	<b>838,078</b>	163.10%	671.80%	<b>299.30%</b>
Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	987	14,013	<b>15,000</b>	604	10,331	<b>10,935</b>	61.20%	73.70%	<b>72.90%</b>

### Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

#### Strategic Outcome 2: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025

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)
Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	47,475		<b>47,475</b>	28,053		<b>28,053</b>	59.10%		<b>59.10%</b>

### Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

#### Strategic Outcome 4: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors

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)
Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	84,000	36,000	<b>120,000</b>	88,075	34,122	<b>99,559</b>	104.90%	94.80%	<b>83.00%</b>

## Zimbabwe Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

### Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 1: Food insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions**

Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People receiving resource transfers	39,200	16,800	<b>56,000</b>	74,795	123,604	<b>195,185</b>	190.80%	735.70%	348.50%
Children receiving resource transfers				5,498		<b>5,498</b>			
<b>Total Participants</b>	39,200	16,800	56,000	80,293	123,604	200,683	204.80%	735.70%	358.40%
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	196,000	84,000	280,000	319,643	564,282	838,078	163.10%	671.80%	299.30%
Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People receiving resource transfers	300	2,850	<b>3,150</b>	135	2,276	<b>2,411</b>	45.00%	79.90%	76.50%
<b>Total Participants</b>	300	2,850	3,150	135	2,276	2,411	45.00%	79.90%	76.50%
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	987	14,013	15,000	604	10,331	10,935	61.20%	73.70%	72.90%

### Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

**Strategic Outcome 4: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors**

Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People participating in asset creation and livelihood support activities	16,800	7,200	<b>24,000</b>	17,615	6,824	<b>19,911</b>	104.90%	94.80%	83.00%
<b>Total Participants</b>	16,800	7,200	24,000	17,615	6,824	19,911	104.90%	94.80%	83.00%
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	84,000	36,000	120,000	88,075	34,122	99,559	104.90%	94.80%	83.00%

## Zimbabwe Nutrition Beneficiaries

**Strategic Result : 2: No one suffers from malnutrition**

**Strategic Outcome 2: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025**

Act Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
ART clients (18 plus)	1,805		1,805	3,751		<b>3,751</b>	207.80%		207.80%
ART clients (5-18 years)	95		95	1,144		<b>1,144</b>	1204.20%		1204.20%
Children (24-59 months)				829		<b>829</b>			
Children (6-23 months)	16,000		16,000	16,978		<b>16,978</b>	106.10%		106.10%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)				137		<b>137</b>			
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	29,475		29,475	4,541		<b>4,541</b>	15.40%		15.40%
TB treatment clients (18 plus)	95		95	547		<b>547</b>	575.50%		575.50%
TB treatment clients (5-18 years)	5		5	126		<b>126</b>	2525.10%		2525.10%
<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>47,475</b>		<b>47,475</b>	<b>28,053</b>		<b>28,053</b>	<b>59.10%</b>		<b>59.10%</b>
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>47,475</b>		<b>47,475</b>	<b>28,053</b>		<b>28,053</b>	<b>59.10%</b>		<b>59.10%</b>

### 3. Annual distributions – food and cash-based transfers

<b>Zimbabwe Annual Food Distribution (mt)</b>			
<b>Commodities</b>	<b>Planned distribution (MT)</b>	<b>Actual distribution (MT)</b>	<b>% Actual vs. Planned</b>
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
<b>Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions</b>			
Beans	715.400	222.145	31.05%
Corn Soya Blend	669.846	938.159	140.06%
Maize	3,577.000	3,416.471	95.51%
Maize Meal	68.540	36.660	53.49%
Peas	10.154	708.128	6,973.88%
Sorghum/Millet	1,533.000	742.900	48.46%
Split Peas	306.600	1.122	0.37%
Vegetable Oil	387.058	96.858	25.02%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,267.597</b>	<b>6,162.443</b>	<b>84.79%</b>
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
<b>Strategic Outcome 02: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025</b>			
Beans	35.370		
Corn Soya Blend	389.425	556.816	142.98%
Maize	221.063	18.030	8.16%
Micronutrient Powder	0.578		
Peas		3.403	
Vegetable Oil	11.053	1.049	9.49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>657.488</b>	<b>579.298</b>	<b>88.11%</b>
<b>Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable</b>			
<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors</b>			
Beans		40.950	
Maize	3,528.000	2,269.480	64.33%
Peas	705.600	168.450	23.87%
Sorghum/Millet	1,512.000	2,687.400	177.74%
Split Peas	302.400	674.450	223.03%
Vegetable Oil	378.000	382.469	101.18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,426.000</b>	<b>6,223.199</b>	<b>96.84%</b>
<b>Total Country</b>	<b>14,351.085</b>	<b>12,964.940</b>	<b>90.34%</b>

## Zimbabwe Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Commodities	Planned distribution (USD)	Actual distribution (USD)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
<b>Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions</b>			
Cash	3,684,012.00	3,657,539.00	99.28%
Value Voucher		851,843.02	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,684,012.00</b>	<b>4,509,382.02</b>	<b>122.40%</b>
<b>Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable</b>			
<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors</b>			
Cash	2,160,000.00	761,350.00	35.25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,160,000.00</b>	<b>761,350.00</b>	<b>35.25%</b>
<b>Total Country</b>	<b>5,844,012.00</b>	<b>5,270,732.02</b>	<b>90.19%</b>



## 4. Output indicators

<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>				
<b>Strategic Outcome 02: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025</b>				
<b>Act Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels</b>				
<b>Detailed Indicator</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Target Value</b>	<b>Actual Value</b>	<b>% Achieved</b>
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	166	115	69.3%
<b>Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable</b>				
<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors</b>				
<b>Activity: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security</b>				
<b>Detailed Indicator</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Target Value</b>	<b>Actual Value</b>	<b>% Achieved</b>
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	49	47.7	97.3%
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	4156	8782	211.3%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	50	47	94.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	25	3	12.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond		22	
Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	15	14	93.3%
Number of water springs developed	water spring		1	
Number of woodpost bridges constructed	Number	1	1	100.0%
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	603442	542882	90.0%

## 5. Outcome indicators

Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food															
Strategic Outcome 01 - Food insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions															
Activities URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps and URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages															
Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/ Source/ Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Chipinge	Cash, Food	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	18.06	20.8	19.43							<18.08	<20.8	<19.43
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	16.45	16.09	16.27							<16.45	<16.09	<16.27
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Chipinge	Cash, Food	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	69.7	70	69.85							>69.7	>70	>69.85
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	43.7	47.3	45.1							>43.7	>47.3	>45.1
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Chipinge	Cash, Food	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	25.6	18.2	21.9							<25.6	<16.2	<21.9
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	43.7	43.2	43.5							<43.7	<43.2	<43.5
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Chipinge	Cash, Food	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	4.7	11.8	8.25							<4.7	<11.8	<8.25
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	12.6	9.5	11.4							<12.6	<9.5	<11.4
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Chipinge	Cash, Food	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	66.7	46.4	57.3							<66.7	<46.4	<57.3
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	65.6	64.2	65							<65.6	<64.2	<65
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Chipinge	Cash, Food	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	19.4	15.5	17.6							<19.4	<15.5	<17.6
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	37.1	34.7	36.2							<37.1	<34.7	<36.2
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Chipinge	Cash, Food	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	14.7	9.1	12.1							<14.7	<9.1	<12.1
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	6.6	2.1	4.9							<6.6	<2.1	<4.9
Food Expenditure Share	Chipinge	Cash, Food	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	96.18	89.43	93.3							<96.18	<89.43	<93.3
Food Expenditure Share	Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey	61.2	55.56	58.38							<61.2	<55.56	<58.38
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Chipinge	Cash, Food	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey			44									>44
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey			19.6									>19.6



## 6. Cross-cutting indicators

<b>Protection</b>															
Cross cutting result: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity															
Activities: ACL: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security, URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages, URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps															
Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Footnote	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	CSP end Target: 2021.12										≥90	≥90	≥90
<b>Accountability to affected populations</b>															
Cross cutting result: Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences															
Activities: ACL: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security, URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages, URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps															
Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Footnote	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	CSP end Target: 2021.12										≥80	≥80	≥80
<b>Environment</b>															
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment															
Activity: ACL: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security															
Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Footnote	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified	Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.06 CSP end Target:	-	-	0							-	-	=100

## 7. Procurement

<b>Country Strategic Plan</b>			
<b>QTY MT</b>			
<b>Commodities</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>Regional/Internation</b>	<b>Total</b>
MAIZE		787.6	787.6
RICE		3200	3200
SORGHUM/MILLET	722.517		722.517
SPLIT PEAS		112.5	112.5
VEGETABLE OIL		51.06	51.06
WHEAT		675	675
<b>Total</b>	<b>722.517</b>	<b>4,826.16</b>	<b>5,548.68</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>87%</b>	

# Protracted relief and recovery operation 200994 data

## 1. Resource inputs from donors

Donor	Contribution Reference Number	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (MT)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01248-02	Peas	-	254
USA	USA-C-01251-01	Maize	-	100
USA	USA-C-01251-01	Peas	-	148
USA	USA-C-01251-02	Beans	-	356
USA	USA-C-01251-02	Maize	-	560
USA	USA-C-01251-02	Peas	-	2,245
Grand Total			-	3,663

## 2. Annual distributions (food and cash-based transfers)

### Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	21,230	1,677	5,656	2,698	-	31,261
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>21,230</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>5,656</b>	<b>2,698</b>	-	<b>31,261</b>

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

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	5,169,910	1,031,121	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>5,169,910</b>	<b>1,031,121</b>	-

## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	47	1,383	2,933.3%
Corn Soya Blend	8,571	2,698	31.5%
Maize	23,144	17,644	76.2%
Maize Meal	-	130	-
Micronutrient Powder	1	-	-
Peas	7,538	2,672	35.4%
Rice	1,554	-	-
Sorghum/Millet	13,247	3,456	26.1%
Split Peas	-	1,600	-
Vegetable Oil	2,879	1,677	58.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,981</b>	<b>31,261</b>	<b>54.9%</b>

## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	20,717,730	5,169,910	25.0%
Value Voucher	-	1,031,121	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,717,730</b>	<b>6,201,031</b>	<b>29.9%</b>

## 2. Annual Beneficiaries

### 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	967,250	1,047,855	2,015,105	577,152	645,110	1,222,262	59.7%	61.6%	60.7%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	173,299	187,405	360,704	87,514	94,359	181,873	50.5%	50.4%	50.4%
Children (5-18 years)	411,081	445,338	856,419	238,952	256,797	495,749	58.1%	57.7%	57.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	382,870	415,112	797,982	250,686	293,954	544,640	65.5%	70.8%	68.3%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	3,482	3,772	7,254	4,213	4,709	8,922	121.0%	124.8%	123.0%
Residents	963,768	1,044,083	2,007,851	572,939	640,401	1,213,340	59.4%	61.3%	60.4%

## 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)	1,265,667	686,981	1,952,648	911,476	260,050	1,172,382	72.0%	37.9%	60.0%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	33,731	-	33,731	44,033	-	44,033	130.5%	-	130.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	8,000	-	8,000	6,578	-	6,578	82.2%	-	82.2%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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)	253,133	137,396	390,529	246,294	60,154	351,125	97.3%	43.8%	89.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	33,731	-	33,731	44,033	-	44,033	130.5%	-	130.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	8,000	-	8,000	6,578	-	6,578	82.2%	-	82.2%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	6,709	-	6,709	1,242	-	1,242	18.5%	-	18.5%

## 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	117,159	273,370	390,529	150,001	201,124	351,125	128.0%	73.6%	89.9%
Total participants	117,159	273,370	390,529	150,001	201,124	351,125	128.0%	73.6%	89.9%
Total beneficiaries	937,271	1,015,377	1,952,648	553,716	618,666	1,172,382	59.1%	60.9%	60.0%
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	3,027	3,280	6,307	474	555	1,029	15.7%	16.9%	16.3%



## 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)	5,296	5,958	11,254	15,661	17,534	33,195	295.7%	294.3%	295.0%
Children (24-59 months)	10,591	11,253	21,844	4,760	5,914	10,674	44.9%	52.6%	48.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	633	633	-	164	164	-	25.9%	25.9%
Total beneficiaries	15,887	17,844	33,731	20,421	23,612	44,033	128.5%	132.3%	130.5%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	3,984	4,016	8,000	3,311	3,267	6,578	83.1%	81.3%	82.2%
Total beneficiaries	3,984	4,016	8,000	3,311	3,267	6,578	83.1%	81.3%	82.2%
<b>Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	5,976	6,024	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	5,976	6,024	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 3. Output indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
<b>Number of health centres/sites assisted</b>	centre/site	41	41	100
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
<b>Number of health centres/sites assisted</b>	centre/site	60	64	107

### 4. Outcome 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>	>66.00	0.00	68.20	100.00
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, DPM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, DPM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, DPM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, DPM</i>				
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>	>50.00	0.00	97.70	99.20
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, DPM, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk review, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, Secondary data, Desk review</i>				
<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>	=0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90
<i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>	=0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70
<i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>	=0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60
<i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>	>5.55	5.55	7.00	4.95
<i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>	>6.00	6.00	7.00	5.00
<i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>	>5.50	5.50	7.00	4.80
<i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>	<2.02	10.10	10.83	1.10
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>	<2.34	11.70	14.57	0.00
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>	<1.76	8.80	9.17	2.00
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				

<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>	>4.02	4.02	4.19	4.40
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>	>3.95	3.95	4.20	4.40
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>	>4.08	4.08	4.20	4.50
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>	>70.00	92.40	99.40	-
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Education records, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, School records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Education records</i>				
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>	>70.00	92.30	99.50	-
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Secondary data, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Education records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Education records</i>				
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>	>70.00	92.50	99.40	-
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Education records, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Education records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Education records</i>				
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>	>6.00	-1.92	10.34	1.72
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Education records, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Education records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Education records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, Secondary data, Education</i>				
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>	>6.00	-2.18	10.82	2.65
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Education records, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Education records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Education records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, Secondary data, Education records</i>				
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>	>6.00	-1.66	9.89	0.79
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Education records, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Education records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Education records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, Secondary data, Education records</i>				

SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>	>75.00	82.96	34.09	40.11
<i>COUNTRY-WIDE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Health records, Base value: 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Health records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, Secondary data, Health records</i>				
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>	<3.00	5.98	3.80	2.20
<i>COUNTRY-WIDE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Health records, Base value: 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, Secondary data, Health records</i>				
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>	<15.00	27.18	34.10	42.20
<i>COUNTRY-WIDE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Health records, Base value: 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Health records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, Secondary data, Health records</i>				
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>	<15.00	6.56	21.80	16.77
<i>COUNTRY-WIDE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Health records, Base value: 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Health records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, Secondary data, Health records</i>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>	>66.00	88.94	81.50	99.35
<i>PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2018.06, Statistically significant survey, Base value: 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>	>70.00	67.36	69.25	82.20
<i>PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2018.06, Cross-sectional survey, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Cross-sectional survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Cross-sectional survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, Secondary data, Health records</i>				
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>	>70.00	25.22	36.67	36.67
<i>PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2018.06, Statistically significant survey, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>	>70.00	72.95	73.40	73.40
<i>URBAN AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, Health records, Base value: 2016.07, Secondary data, Health records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Health records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, Secondary data, Health records</i>				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
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>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>	>80.00	43.90	90.91	-
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, On-site monitoring, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, Onsite monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Onsite monitoring</i>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>	<6.66	33.30	41.90	-
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 41.9</i>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>	<5.72	28.60	11.10	-
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>	<5.84	29.20	35.50	-
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>	<6.66	33.30	16.70	-
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>	>3.40	3.40	3.10	-
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2018.06, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>				

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

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	=20.00	65.00	-	20.00
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	=15.00	27.76	-	15.55
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	=60.00	30.00	-	20.00
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	=75.00	68.35	-	80.80
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	=20.00	5.00	-	60.00
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	=10.00	3.91	-	3.80
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees	>50.00	58.82	-	55.60
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees	>60.00	60.50	-	61.00
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	>60.00	100.00	-	100.00
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	>60.00	61.30	-	59.50
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

<b>Cross-cutting Indicators</b>	<b>Project End Target</b>	<b>Base Value</b>	<b>Previous Follow-up</b>	<b>Latest Follow-up</b>
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>	>80.00	89.25	-	88.90
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>	>80.00	90.85	-	89.50
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>	>90.00	99.43	-	99.30
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				

Cover page photo: Joina Mapfumo (79), a person assisted with assets created under PAC (through a contribution from Japan), holds part of her harvest at Nyagambu Nutrition Garden in Zvishavane district in November 2017.

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