

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Zimbabwe Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2017 - 2021

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In the second year of its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP Zimbabwe sought to integrate its humanitarian and resilience-building activities via a suite of interlinked programming to advance sustainable progress towards zero hunger.

Key to unlocking achievements in this area was the forging of complementary partnerships with donors and others to generate meaningful impact across the sustainable development agenda. WFP enjoyed strong engagement with the European Union, the governments of China and Japan, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), and USAID Food for Peace, among others as well as timely support from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Although WFP secured 68 percent of funding requirements, shortfalls required a downward revision of plans, particularly in the areas of resilience and social-protection areas that are so essential to long-term progress.

While WFP initially aimed to invest more in resilience-building, a surge in emergency needs owing to a recurrence of drought and growing economic uncertainty, necessitated an increase in lean season support. Across all its direct food assistance activities, WFP supported some 655,000 people, via cash-based transfers, which by end of year accounted for about 70 percent of all distributions. Increased humanitarian needs did not diminish the focus on resilience. The introduction of an integrated community-based risk management approach allowed further alignment with other CSP activities aimed at strengthening rural resistance to shocks. In addition to suffering long-term planning, multiyear funding from SDC and USAID ensured WFP could continue helping communities develop and refine techniques to boost agricultural production and build assets.

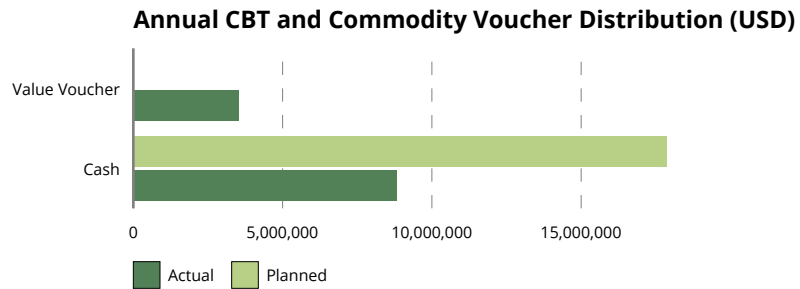
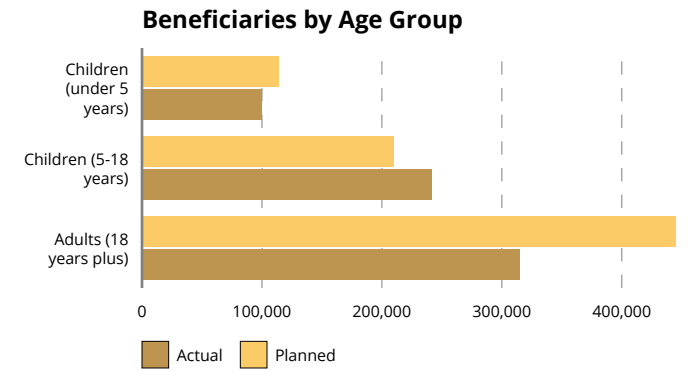
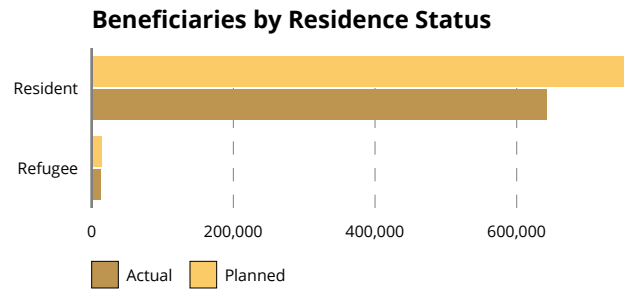
WFP reinforced capacity-strengthening engagement with the Government and other partners, particularly focusing on expansion of the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) for evidence-based planning. It also used south-south cooperation exchanges to improve support to smallholder farmers and home-grown school feeding policies.

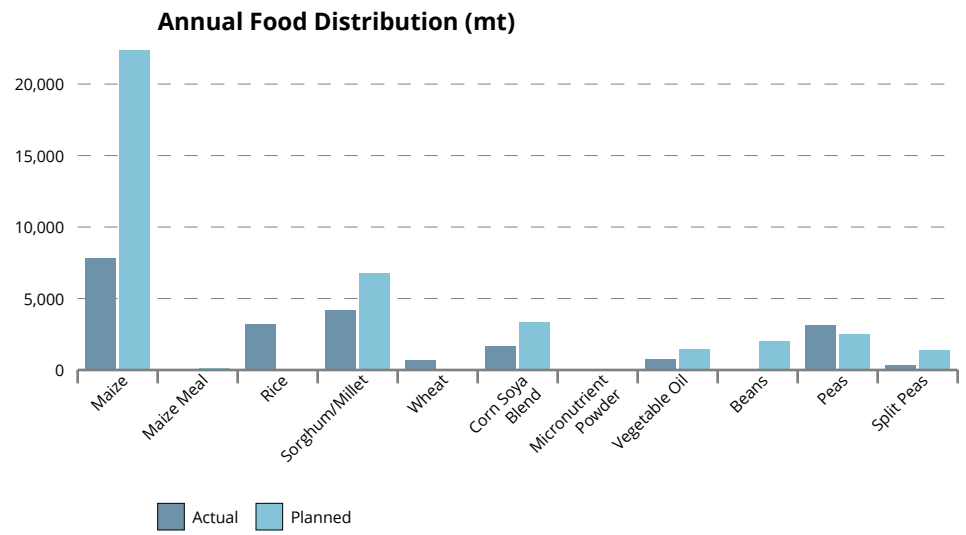
WFP stepped up partner engagement, including with other UN Agencies on policies and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This included signing a tripartite agreement with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and NGO Terre des Hommes, new agreements with UNFPA, the national Food and Nutrition Council, the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, and an overarching Letter of Understanding with the Government. WFP participated in the joint country needs assessment with the World Bank, the African Development Bank and UNICEF.

655,353
total beneficiaries
in 2018

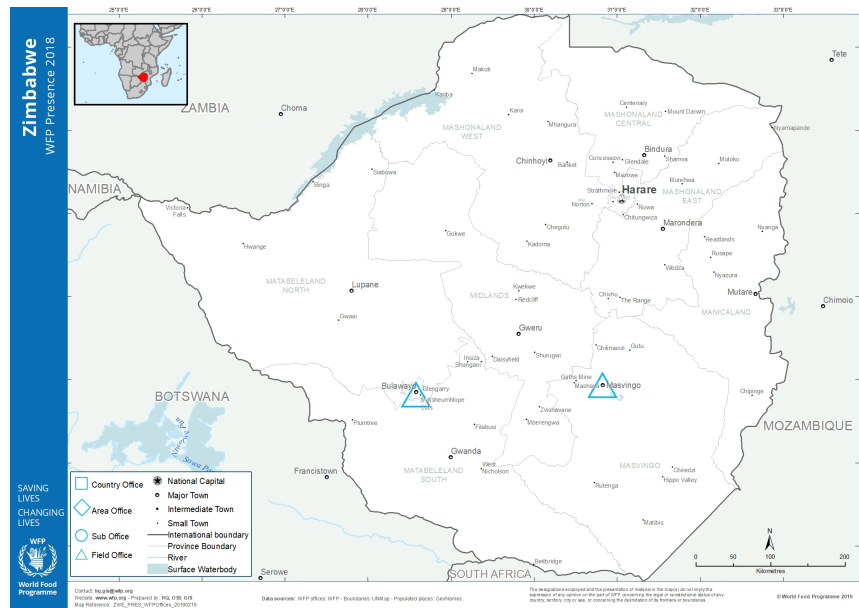
52%
female

48%
male





Context and Operations



Zimbabwe is a land-locked, low-income, food-deficit country with a population of 15.6 million. Over the last decade, it experienced a number of unprecedented economic and environmental shocks that contributed to high food and nutrition insecurity. Sixty five percent of the population live below the poverty line, and 16 percent of people live in extreme poverty. Household access to food is constrained by poverty, poor growth, high prices, liquidity shortages, low productivity, high unemployment, limited job opportunities, declining remittances from abroad and recurring climate shocks. Zimbabwe ranked 107 out of 119 countries on the 2018 Global Hunger Index. It ranked 128 on the 2017 Gender Inequality Index (GII) – a measure centred on reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity.

For over a decade, Zimbabwe has experienced protracted social and economic difficulties which, exacerbated by natural shocks – mainly recurrent droughts, floods and pest infestations – have caused ever more chronic food insecurity and undernutrition. Agriculture remains the backbone of the economy, accounting for 15 to 20 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), with 80 percent of the population dependent for their livelihood on climate-vulnerable rain-fed farming. Most farmers are smallholders whose productivity is low and who have limited access to markets. Underlying drivers of food insecurity include persistent national cereal deficits, high agricultural input costs, high post-harvest losses fragmented and inefficient markets and an under-performing economy. These factors have cumulatively diminished households capacities to absorb shocks.

A five-year (2017 – 2021) Country Strategic Plan (CSP) came into effect, following a 2015 government-led WFP-supported Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR). The latter 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 provided an overview of priority areas and potential measures to accelerate progress towards the five pillars of the Zero Hunger Challenge, the basis of WFP's partnership with the Government.

WFP's operations in Zimbabwe largely focus on addressing root causes, crisis response and resilience-building. WFP provides food assistance to seasonally food insecure people and refugees, while at the same time helping to rebuild livelihoods in hazard prone areas. Although the main initial focus of the CSP was to reduce humanitarian needs and increase resilience-building and social protection, progress has been stalled by weather events and an under-performing economy. The country has been deeply affected by drought that has lasted for three years. Due to their heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture, livelihoods of rural communities are highly vulnerable to climate change, limiting the sources of income and options for purchasing food.

Following the large-scale humanitarian response to the El Niño-induced drought in 2016/17 (which rendered 4.1 million people food insecure), the 2017/18 season saw a significant decline in the number of people in need of assistance to 11 percent of the rural population during the first quarter of 2018, and 20 percent at the end of the year. In response, WFP continued to provide Lean Season Assistance (LSA), in coordination with the Government and others. WFP has also broadened its resilience building activities, introducing the R4 rural resilience initiative, a comprehensive risk management approach to climate variability; food assistance for assets; community-based planning; and market support for smallholders.

Although child malnutrition remains one of Zimbabwe key challenges, progress has been made. Stunting rates, fell from 32 percent in 2011 to 26.2 percent in 2018. WFP continues to support the Government through a stunting prevention pilot, as well as nutritional support across CSP activities.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

With a budget of USD 77 million in 2018, WFP Zimbabwe received 63 percent (USD 48 million) of its envisaged requirements. A total of 17 percent of resources were received from multi-lateral contributions from Sweden, Australia and Canada. The balance was directed contributions from seven donors (namely, China through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Department for International Development (DFID) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the European Commission, Ireland, Japan, Switzerland, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the United States Agency for International Development, USAID).

Multilateral allocations allowed WFP to scale up its Lean Season Assistance in a timely manner and avert deterioration of food insecurity amongst the affected communities, at the same time supporting the underfunded Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme.

Now in its second year, the CSP saw improved funding to resilience building, namely for the R4 initiative. While donors were supportive of WFP's emergency activities, resilience strengthening and social protection overall more remained largely underfunded with the result that WFP could not fully implement activities aimed at building government and community capacity to prepare for and respond effectively to shock-induced emergencies.

Timely contributions from USAID and Japan were key to allowing WFP to locally procure commodities at the start of the marketing season when prices were lower, an achievement that could not be repeated towards the end of 2018 because prices had spiked. Contributions from the same two donors also enabled WFP to meet its 2018 FFA cycle starting times, allowing the creation of quality assets in time to allow communities prepare for the 2018/19 agricultural season.

Multiyear funding for FFA from USAID allowed WFP to continue supporting communities after the FFA window through the provision of technical and soft skills for the development of household assets and improving the productivity of plots used in the main agricultural season. Guidance on soil water conservation techniques, the value of small grains, and the cultivation of backyard will help improve community earnings and eventual access to food.

A new stream of funding from Ireland for WFP Strategic Objective 2 (No one suffers from malnutrition) supported evidence building initiatives such as the government-led, multi-stakeholders Renewed Efforts to address Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH).

Funding constraints for support to refugees were somewhat eased by contributions from USAID and China that were key to averting devastating pipeline breaks. Refugees were prevented by Zimbabwean law from working,

refugees rely entirely on such food assistance.

Most contributions continued to be directed to specific activities, limiting WFP's ability to integrate and scale up complementary activities and achieve broader strategic objectives. The Country Office consulted regularly with donors on the importance of non-directed funding, particularly for resilience-building and preparedness.

WFP had operational agreements with private companies such as ECONET Wireless for ECOFLASH mobile money transfers, Old Mutual Insurance for R4 rural resilience, and SECURICO for physical cash distributions.



Programme Performance

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

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

The timeline of Zimbabwe's agricultural and cropping season results in a lean season that straddle calendar years: from October of one year through to March or April of the next. Accordingly, within the span of one calendar year, WFP undertakes two separate Lean Season Assistance (LSA) programmes: from January to March/April, and starting again in October.

Responding to peak of the 2017/18 lean season needs and guided by the findings of the 2017 and 2018 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Rural Livelihoods Assessments, WFP provided LSA support to some 482,000 food insecure people in IPC phase 4 (emergency) between January and March 2018. Because of late rains and an ensuing late harvest, the programme was extended by a month into April 2018, targeting 259,912 people in the 15 districts.

All LSA distributions were conducted using WFP's SCOPE, a beneficiary registration and management system, with expanded use of e-vouchers, working through more than 200 rural traders. This minimized the risk associated with distributing cash and incentivized local retail trade.

WFP's 2018/19 Lean Season Assistance started in 10 districts in October 2018 and was scaled up to reach 243,927 people in 12 districts in December, a figure that represented only 64 percent of the originally planned recipients owing to the availability of funding.

In October, all WFP assistance was in-kind, even in areas initially earmarked for Cash-Based Transfers (CBT), owing to runaway food price inflation.

Underscoring its flexibility in responding to assessed needs in a rapidly changing economic context, WFP continually monitored markets and provided assistance through the appropriate modality: cash, in-kind or a mix of both. CBT was provided in the form of liquid cash, mobile money or vouchers, depending on the context, thereby empowering recipients to make appropriate choices for their families while supporting local markets and economies.

During the year, a proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption scores as compared to baseline values. Similarly, a significant decrease in the coping strategies index and a reduction in the proportion of households that do not consume Vitamin A or protein-rich foods were observed. Minimum dietary diversity for women of reproductive age was also achieved. The

improvement could be attributed to the combined effects of the LSA programme, increased consumption of food and fruit from the harvest season, and resilience benefits from previous years' Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme, as LSA-assisted households previously enrolled in FFA projects enjoyed benefits that further enriched their diets.

With LSA funding, WFP was able to locally procure small grains through tenders that guaranteed smallholders at least 20 percent of the supplies as well as direct purchases from smallholders through Activities 3.1 and 3.2. Such local purchases helped stimulate under-developed markets for sorghum, a drought-resistant crop, in drought-prone areas of the country.

WFP trainings on farming, nutrition and gender matters in the framework of the LSA programme provided relevant benefits in terms of earnings and diet, among others.

Activity 1.2: *Support to refugees*

WFP, in partnership with the Government and UNHCR, supported 12,500 refugees and asylum seekers at Tongogara Refugees Camp (TRC) with food assistance. The number was a 15 percent increase on 2017, due to continued in-flows from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

New arrivals at the camp received an in-kind transfer for the first three months, after which they were entitled to cash-based assistance. WFP provided monthly assistance via cash-based transfers sufficient to meet 100 percent of daily energy requirements, while chronically ill people additionally received Super Cereal.

Food security outcomes during the year improved from the baseline to the end of cycle, as revealed by a reduction in the proportion of households with poor food consumption, an increase in households with acceptable food consumption and lower coping strategies index scores. The improvements were largely a result of consistent WFP food and cash supporting households against high food prices. However, the programme did not meet its targets on nutrition indicators such as the minimum diet diversity for women of reproductive age and consumption of iron-rich products. The reasons likely include a tendency on the part of recipient families to use WFP cash for essential non-food purchases, WFP being their only source of cash.

As part of efforts towards sustainable refugee self-reliance, WFP worked to expand livelihood programmes such as pig and rabbit husbandry.

Strategic Outcome 02

Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025



Activity 2.1: *Evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy and programme decision-making*

WFP provided technical assistance to the Government through on the implementation of a National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, the National Nutrition Strategy and the National Food Fortification Strategy. This included helping the Ministry of Health and Child Care to strengthen its laboratory analysis capacity in the area of fortified foods. WFP also helped validate the findings of a draft Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) to be released in 2019, and guide future national policy makers.

WFP supported the integration of indicators on HIV-related vulnerabilities into national food security assessments and the establishment of the SUNRAP (Scaling Up Nutrition Research and Academic Platform). WFP worked with other UN agencies led by FAO, universities and the Government to develop dietary guidelines to assist evidence-based nutrition programming.

WFP helped fund a national nutrition survey, data collection, analysis and results reporting. The survey provided key district-level data on malnutrition for policy-making and programming.

WFP also began work on a Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis for Zimbabwe, including a Price Income Consumption Expenditure Survey (PICES), which will guide its own programming and activities.

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

Under the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) umbrella, WFP continued to work 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 Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) effort towards the goal of reducing stunting to 10 percent by 2025, in accordance with the 2014 Malabo Declaration. WFP also worked with a range of partners to advance the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) initiative, completing an inventory of UN nutrition programmes as a basis for planning and prioritising the use of UN resources.

WFP support to the SUN Business Network received funding from Royal DSM, a multinational company active in the fields of health and nutrition, to encourage demand for fortified foods. This included mass media messages, sensitisation meetings with media and local stakeholders, tastings for consumers and road shows for consumers and suppliers. At the end of the year four additional fortified products (maize meal, wheat flour, sugar and cooking oil) were

introduced into the local market.

US PEPFAR (U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief) funding supported 27,000 people living with HIV and/ or Tuberculosis in Harare, Bulawayo and Mutasa District with specialised nutritious foods supporting their adherence to treatment. This funding enabled a programme scale-up during the first quarter of the year, that helped increase uptake of child-health services such as immunization, screening for malnutrition and growth monitoring. The scale-up ended in March, at the conclusion of drought response interventions.

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 (MOHCC), provided monthly food assistance. The food consisted of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and a specialised nutrition product to 3000 women at Maternity Waiting Homes and Fistula Repair Camps across the country. The project improved attendance by expectant mothers at health clinics and therefore their receipt of assistance during treatments.

WFP worked with FAO, UNICEF and MOHCC to expand stunting prevention interventions in Mutasa, a district enduring exceptionally high rates of chronic malnutrition. Although the programme was affected by a pipeline break in January due to lack of funding, it resumed in November, with 6,168 children receiving Super Cereal Plus. Despite the funding challenge, the Mutasa project remains a model of joint UN action.

The nutrition activities faced severe funding shortages in 2018, resulting in pipeline breaks that saw intended recipients deprived of rations for months at a time. While small grants continued to be received, adequate multi-year funding is essential to ensure consistency in programming and the sustainability of gains made.

Strategic Outcome 03

Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030

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

WFP is strengthening local food marketing and procurement platforms by building farmers' capacities, increasing demand, and creating market linkages. In 2018 WFP updated its food supplier database, increasing the number of local traders from 10 to 16. Traders' capacity to respond to WFP tenders was strengthened through training to improve their awareness of WFP food quality standards and procurement requirements. Conditional tenders requiring 20 percent of the commodity to be sourced from smallholder farmers were

launched, and a total of 1,003 MT of white sorghum was procured from local suppliers for the Lean Season Assistance (LSA) programme.

WFP engaged the Regional Bureau to include Zimbabwean traders in its invitations to tender, which led to some bidding for the Global Commodity Management Facility contracts. This is the first step towards linking local grain suppliers to regional markets, expanding their potential market base.

WFP planned to procure 1,200MT of food commodities of local origin in 2018, and managed to purchase 1,069MT or 89 percent of the target. The planned target could not be achieved primarily because of a prolonged dry spell between January and March 2018 that resulted in a reduced local harvest figures (52 percent of 2016/17 level) of small grains, as well as increased grain retention by farmers in view of El Niño alerts from August 2018. As such, WFP also relied on international and regional purchases to meet its requirements.

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

Building on the organisational capacity assessments undertaken in 2017 and 2018, WFP and partners finalized a capacity building plan for farmers by identifying seven key gaps, namely post-harvest handling (PHH) storage, governance, collective marketing, record keeping, operations and access to credit. PHH was the priority and WFP partnered with the Department of Mechanisation in the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement to conduct trainings on it and food quality standards for farmer groups in Hwange, Gokwe South, Shurugwi, Buhera and Chivi districts. The groups trained have a combined membership of over 1,700 smallholder farmers and are produce in maize, cow peas, sorghum and millet. With these trainings, the farmers organizations will not only be better able to maintain a higher standard of supply, but are now officially recognized by the Government facilitating access to inputs, support, and formal markets.

In addition to the 1,003 MT of sorghum procured, WFP purchased 65 MT of white sorghum directly from 193 farmers in Buhera, Chivi and UMP, also for its LSA programme. Farmers selling directly to WFP also received training on collective marketing and post-harvest management and storage, thereby ensuring the grains supplied met the WFP food quality specifications and also imparting skills to farmers to minimise post-harvest losses and leverage on economies of scale derived from organised marketing. As a result of WFP's interventions over 100 supported farmers in Chivi and Buhera districts accessed affordable agricultural input loans from the Zimbabwe Women's Microfinance Bank. WFP in partnership with SNV Netherlands Development Organisation continued to provide support

and advise on financial literacy and credit management to the farmers.

WFP, in partnership with FAO and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement's Crop and Livestock Production Department, is building the resilience of smallholder farmers by helping to boost their production of drought-tolerant small grains. In 2018, WFP supported over 17,000 smallholder farmers to secure agricultural inputs, local supply of small grains and explore post-harvest handling trainings, amongst others activities. Assured farmers in Mt Darwin, UMP, Rushinga and Mudzi Districts enjoyed yields of 24 and 10 percent higher than average district yields for sorghum and cow peas respectively.

Strategic Outcome 04

Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors

Activity 4.1: Food Assistance for Assets

WFP strengthened its 2018 Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme by placing greater emphasis on layering complementary assets within a single community to maximise impact and strengthening linkages with the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative. The layering of activities was reinforced by the receipt of multi-year contributions received that facilitated long-term planning.

FFA programmes were implemented in 11 districts, helping almost 55,000 people to create and rehabilitate small dams, irrigation extensions, gardens, feed and cattle dip tanks. District prioritization was guided by the integrated Context Analysis, Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) tools.

As part of a greening initiative, and in pursuit of sustainable water sources, 12 boreholes were drilled, of which six were solar powered. This improved access to safe water in the assisted communities and reduced the burden from women having to travel long distances to fetch water.

Community capacity-building was strengthened, helping to equip asset management committees with the necessary technical and soft management skills, the majority of which have women in leadership position. Monitoring showed improvements in food consumption patterns from the baseline to the end of cycle period. The target of reducing the proportion of households with poor food consumption was reached; however, the coping strategies index increased from baseline as a result of ration cuts, rising food prices and depleted food stocks as the lean season progressed. This led to households stretching rations for as long as possible.

FFA strengthened the integration of activities under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), including: facilitating the roll out of risk management activities (R4); supporting refugees livelihood activities; enabling complementary Lean Season Assistance activities; and encouraging the production of small grains by participants. Officials from other countries and donor representatives witnessed these advances first-hand, part of WFP's efforts to encourage scale-up and replication. A joint paper was drafted on the integration of resilience across smallholder activities (including FFA, R4 and SAMS). It is to be used as a blueprint for future work in the area.

Cooperating partner learning was a 2018 priority, with WFP organizing national and regional training workshops. WFP also participated in a USAID learning event to share best practices in food assistance for assets.

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

The activity spurred the design and implementation of resilience-building activities, helping community and district-level planning.

WFP supported a Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) training and a regional Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) training for Bulilima and Mangwe Districts respectively, offer a basic for actions plans to mitigate the impact of shocks. Building on the trainings, CBPP consultations were facilitated to develop community action plans for 20 Wards.

Strategic Outcome 05

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

Activity 5.1 – Analytical expertise to support planning and management of solutions and responses

Working in partnership with the Food and Nutrition Council, WFP continued to support the updating of the Food and Nutrition Security Information System. WFP provided technical assistance for the 2018 National Nutrition Survey which is used to support programming by the Government and partners. WFP also coordinated and led the 2018 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Rural Livelihoods Assessment, which guides the Government's assistance programme, LSA and other humanitarian interventions. WFP, as a member of the ZimVAC, successfully advocated for the adoption of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) [1] framework by the Government, WFP and FAO provided training to the ZimVAC members on the IPC analytical framework and supported the country analysis. The IPC helped the Government and partners to plan and coordinate the food assistance response. WFP

market monitoring was conducted by a range of partners including Agritex (extension services arm of the Ministry of Agriculture) and FEWSNET, reducing the costs of data collection and improving coverage.

WFP coordinated a resilience measurement pre-analysis workshop, in collaboration with partners, where an analytical framework was discussed and customised for Zimbabwe. The resilience measurement findings will assist the Government and partners to understand the underlying causes of vulnerability and assess the effectiveness of various interventions being undertaken. In partnership with members of the National Cash Assistance Working Group, WFP provided technical support for the 2018 market assessment. The findings will help ensure the use of the most appropriate modalities.

Activity 5.2 – Risk management insurance and financing mechanisms

The year of 2018 was a foundation-building for this activity. All the key components for integrated risk management were established thanks to solid collaboration with private partners, NGOs, and the Government at national and district level. The Country Office is now examining the first results of an approach that aims to help communities transition from food insecurity and vulnerability to shocks to sustainable food production. Almost 500 households, 60 percent of which were women headed, are now covered by insurance and have built soil and water conservation assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA). Village Savings and Lending (VSL) groups have been established, and trainings on drought-tolerant crops and appropriate agricultural practices scheduled. A market survey to identify the most viable crops and value chains has been carried out. The year was also instrumental in developing an integration plan for R4, FFA, and Smallholder Agriculture Market Support activities so as to further foster synergies across different but related WFP activities. The plan outlines resilience-building steps to be taken over the next five years.

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

In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP continued to support the Government in establishing an integrated beneficiary management system for its social protection programmes. Drawing on the technology underpinning WFP's registration and beneficiary management platform, a pilot to test SCOPE as a transacting platform continued successfully in 2018 under the Government's Harmonised Social Cash Transfer programme. The Government subsequently approved beneficiary registrations and transactions for additional social protection programmes, which will be key to testing the multi-wallet functionality of a single national registry. Based on the experience of government support to SCOPE, Zimbabwe hosted a government delegation from Namibia to learn about the system. Namibia subsequently adopted SCOPE for a social protection

programme. As part of the multi-entity Joint Needs Assessment for Zimbabwe, WFP with the World Bank and UNICEF analysed the social protection regime to consider how it should best evolve.

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

The Government, with support from WFP, hosted the third Africa Day of School Feeding, on the theme “Realizing African Child’s Full Potential through Effective Home Grown School Feeding”. This event elevated the commitment of the Government, with the Vice President being the guest of honour, and prompted an expansion of the government-led school meals programme across the country.

WFP continued to support disadvantaged schools in the second phase of the water source development initiative. Eleven schools with over 5,000 pupils benefited from the installation of solar powered boreholes with clean and safe water.

WFP Zimbabwe continued to develop expertise in home-grown school meals in collaboration with the Brazil-based Centre of Excellence against Hunger as part of efforts towards a sustainable national home-grown school feeding programme. Support from the Centre has been key to the design of Zimbabwe's programme, which was rolled out to most the country's schools.

Strategic Outcome 06

Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services

Activity 6.1: *Logistics and procurement expertise and services*

Activity 6.1 provided food and non-food related logistics services to government, non-governmental organisations and the UN family in diverse sectors including health, food and nutrition security, agriculture, and disaster management and preparedness. This included storage, road transport, customs clearance, handling and procurement facilitation.

WFP strengthened its supply chain service provision work in 2018, through an extension of contracts with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Department of Civil Protection.

WFP completed the reconstruction of two warehouses in Masvingo and Harare for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

WFP and UNICEF jointly pursued long-term agreements with transporters. WFP worked with the Department of Civil Protection on disaster preparedness and supported storage, handling and transportation.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

WFP participated in the multi-stakeholder national Gender Results Network (GRN) which supports gender initiatives by the Government and development partners. Significant strides in mainstreaming gender equality have been made.

Through the UN Country Team, WFP participated in a national Gender Scorecard assessment to establish an accountability for the promotion of more coordinated planning and programming for women's empowerment. While the assessment found that there was good leadership, coordination and programming on gender issues and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework was more gender-sensitive. It concluded that strong partnerships with relevant national organizations were required.

WFP in collaboration with Plan International, UNICEF, UN Women and Nutrition Action Zimbabwe conducted a Gender Equality and Inclusion pilot study in Mutasa District, investigating gender dynamics in household decision-making. The findings will inform the evolution of gender interventions and appropriate approaches to gender mainstreaming in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of future programmes.

WFP continued to streamline gender equality and empowerment across all activities involving food and cash transfers. Almost half of households demonstrated joint decision-making over the use of assistance. Women accommodated for up to half of the members of community committees involved in the distribution. Communities were sensitized on gender issues through discussions at distributions and trainings and through awareness campaigns. Women were encouraged to voice any concern about WFP programmes by using various feedback mechanisms; two third of callers to a toll-free hotline in 2018 were women or girls.

With women and children facing the brunt of recurrent climate shocks and protracted crises, they continued to be encouraged to participate in planning, designing and implementing projects, especially under the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme, resulting in thousands of them benefiting significantly from assets created in 2018.

On the 25th of each month WFP staff wore orange and hosted meetings and events in line with the global Orange Day initiative to raise awareness about gender-based violence. Activities included screening videos, key note speakers and the sharing of personal pledges.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP continued to champion the safety and protection of assisted people across all operational areas, ensuring that food assistance activities such as registrations, distributions and asset creation did not create or increase risk for community members.

WFP monitoring showed that more than 99 percent of household interviewees reported no protection issues (surpassing the target of 90 percent).

Programmes were implemented in generally stable circumstances conducive to safe travel to and from WFP sites, deliberately centrally located to minimize walking distances. Protection issues faced by households under the Lean Season Assistance (LSA) included excessive travel distances for isolated households. Adjustments were made to allow for such households to be served first and return home before dark.

To ensure the safety of communities during the creation and use of assets, all Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities were assessed to ensure that gender, protection and nutrition lenses were applied.

Cooperating partners together with distribution committees instituted adequate crowd control measures at all sites, and ensured the early start and timely completion of activities. Pre-distribution meetings were used by WFP and partners to discuss with communities and stakeholders measures that could be adopted to minimise protection risks, including the use of the feedback mechanisms. Recipient feedback mechanisms were strengthened through the formulation of guidelines facilitating the reporting and handling of issues.

Other protection challenges were related to injuries experienced during the creation of FFA assets. Measures put in place to prevent and/or address such risks included sensitising participants on ways to prevent injuries, including the importance of protective clothing. Disability-friendly latrines were constructed in some districts. All sites were required to be equipped with first aid kits and community members were trained in first aid with clear referral paths established with local health centres. All FFA sites had friendly corners for the elderly, people with disabilities, children and pregnant women. All partners were required to take public liability insurance.

CO staff were trained and sensitised on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Assault through email communication to all staff as well as mandatory online trainings. Face-to-face training for WFP and partner staff is planned for 2019.



Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP strives to maintain the highest standards of accountability and to ensure the best possible service delivery to people assisted. With Cooperating partners and Deloitte Advisory Services, WFP implemented feedback mechanisms that included a toll-free hotline, and help desks and suggestion boxes in all sites, in order to ensure that each inquiry or complaint was documented followed through to its resolution. These mechanisms not only provided multiple platforms to address recipients inquiries and concerns, but also helped shape WFP programmes. Feedback was also generated through process and outcome monitoring. People assisted are awarded an opportunity to give their views and suggestions on how WFP can best serve them.

Information about these facilities was provided to people assisted at all levels of programme implementation - from planning to monitoring - with the aim of sensitizing and increasing awareness about selection criteria, entitlements and programme duration. An average of 95 percent of interviewed households said they were aware of recipient selection criteria, entitlements and the duration of assistance, underscoring the success of accountability efforts.

Other critical information on the use of feedback mechanisms such as the toll-free line and help desks was conveyed through posters. All WFP operational areas were provided with posters detailing where feedback and complaints could be channeled. Other information related to gender, nutrition and hygiene was provided to intended recipients in pre-distribution meetings.

In addition to providing information, WFP was committed to soliciting feedback so that recipients views could be incorporated in the planning and design of programmes and subsequent adjustments.

Feedback was provided to individuals and communities through a variety of means including in person, on the phone or through pre-distribution addresses, depending on the nature and sensitivity of the issue and whether the complainant can be identified or is anonymous.

Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (SLP) and Community Based Planning processes were also designed to ensure the incorporation of the views of community members about interventions locations.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

WFP Zimbabwe's programming is design to take account of the rapidly changing climactic conditions, vulnerabilities to shock, and the need for more sustainable practices. Since 2016, the Country Office has invested in improving its environmental footprint, both through its programming and by finding ways to manage its energy consumption.

WFP aligned its Food Assistance for Assets programming with government's requirements that all assets to be created for a positive environmental impact. In 2018, all 31 planned assets were assessed for impact and cleared to proceed. During implementation, Environmental Management Agency (EMA) officers inspected sites continually, ensuring expected standards were respected. Risks identified included siltation of dams as a result of upland activities causing soil erosion; destruction of trees in the process of clearing dam basins, limiting water flow to downstream communities; and underground water pollution by cattle dip tanks. Mitigation measures were identified and adopted, such as limiting the number of trees felled when preparing sites and educating communities about soil erosion.

Under the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) Programme, ten boreholes were equipped with solar pumping systems, providing safe and sustainable water sources.

On its own office premises, WFP put in place separate waste disposal and recycling bins to promote a "reduce, reuse, recycle" mindset, particularly for the recycling of plastic and paper. WFP replaced all its incandescent light bulb with energy saving LED bulbs and also installed automatic light controllers to cut electricity usage. Additionally, energy-efficient inverter air conditioning units and IT equipment (such as printers and laptops) are procured at the point of replacement for old equipment. These measures should culminate in reduced energy bills in the office.



Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

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Through the Food Assistance for Assets programme, WFP in Zimbabwe supports communities through the rehabilitation or creation of community assets such as water harvesting systems

Strategic outcome 02

Implementation of the stunting prevention programme was affected by a pipeline break due to lack of funding for 10 months of the year from January 2018. SCOPE registrations started in October and the programme restarted in November 2018.

Strategic outcome 03

WFP Zimbabwe carried out its first procurement from smallholder farmers in 2018 for the first time under the CSP and hence the baseline has been set as zero. Value and volumes are given as an overall figure as these cannot be disaggregated by Sex.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] IPC : http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Zimbabwe_AcuteFI_SituationReport_May2018.pdf

Strategic outcome 06

Supply chain unit provided storage, road transport, customs clearance, handling services and procurement and all users expressed satisfaction with supply chain staff knowledge, information provision and the quality and timeliness of logistics service provision. A user Satisfaction survey was undertaken for these clients during the first quarter of 2018. The survey was done both using remote monitoring through Monkey Survey and through face to face interviews.

Progress towards gender equality

No pre-assistance baseline data is required. First follow-up data collected after the first transfer is considered the baseline.

Protection

No pre-assistance baseline data is required. First follow-up data collected after the first transfer is considered the baseline.

Accountability to affected populations

No pre-assistance baseline data is required. First follow-up data collected after the first transfer is considered the baseline.



Environment

No pre-assistance baseline data is required. First follow-up data collected after the first transfer is considered the baseline.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	355,536	314,570	88.5%
	female	412,360	340,783	82.6%
	total	767,896	655,353	85.3%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	194,278	144,833	74.5%
	female	250,334	169,736	67.8%
	total	444,612	314,569	70.8%
Children (5-18 years)	male	104,434	119,930	114.8%
	female	105,202	121,240	115.2%
	total	209,636	241,170	115.0%
Children (under 5 years)	male	56,824	49,807	87.7%
	female	56,824	49,807	87.7%
	total	113,648	99,614	87.7%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	15,051	12,845	85.3%
Resident	752,846	642,508	85.3%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: 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			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Maize	18,602	7,532	40.5%
Maize Meal	103	51	49.9%
Rice	0	3,181	-
Sorghum/Millet	5,253	2,504	47.7%
Corn Soya Blend	1,762	585	33.2%
Vegetable Oil	1,056	652	61.8%
Beans	1,936	0	-
Peas	1,784	3,081	172.7%
Split Peas	1,067	0	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025			
Maize	234	92	39.3%
Corn Soya Blend	1,586	1,087	68.6%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	-
Vegetable Oil	15	2	16.8%
Beans	47	0	-
Peas	0	19	-
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors			
Maize	3,549	195	5.5%
Sorghum/Millet	1,521	1,678	110.3%
Wheat	0	674	-
Vegetable Oil	380	80	21.1%
Peas	710	29	4.1%
Split Peas	304	336	110.4%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: 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			
Cash	15,134,296	8,480,910	56.0%
Value Voucher	0	3,525,096	-
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors			
Cash	2,730,000	359,845	13.2%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025				
Output A: Targeted beneficiaries provided with cash and/or food inclusive of specialized nutritious food as appropriate and sufficient to enable them to meet their nutrition requirements				
Act 04. Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	190.0	195.0	102.6
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable				
Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors				
Output D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities				
Act 07. Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	13.5	17.26	127.9
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	1.0	1.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained	Km	2.0	2.0	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	8.0	14.0	175.0
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	-	-	0.0
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	19.0	20.0	105.3
Number of cereal banks established	Number	9.0	-	0.0
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	-	-	0.0
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	16.0	17.0	106.3
Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	-	-	0.0
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	2000.0	1000.0	50.0
Number of woodpost bridges constructed	Number	-	-	0.0
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	tree seedling	-	-	0.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	413290.0	228592.0	55.3

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
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								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	18.06	6.40	<18.08	<18.08	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	20.80	7.20	<20.80	<20.80	
			overall	19.43	6.70	<19.43	<19.43	
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	16.45	4.10	<16.45	<16.45	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	16.09	3.80	<16.09	<16.09	
			overall	16.27	4	<16.27	<16.27	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	2.30	5.60	>2.30	>2.30	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	3.60	3	>3.60	>3.60	
			overall	2.90	4.80	>2.90	>2.90	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	3.30	1.10	>3.30	>3.30	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	2.10	0.70	>2.10	>2.10	
			overall	2.80	0.90	>2.80	>2.80	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	37.20	24.80	>37.20	>37.20	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	38.10	53.40	>38.10	>38.10	
			overall	37.60	21.60	>37.60	>37.60	
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	21.80	36.70	>21.80	>21.80	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	22.10	33.40	>22.10	>22.10	
			overall	22.00	35.10	>22.00	>22.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	50.40	62.20	>50.40	>50.40	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	50.00	71.10	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	50.20	65.10	>50.20	>50.20	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	65.60	71.60	>65.60	>65.60	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	56.80	73.10	>56.80	>56.80	
			overall	62.20	72.40	>62.20	>62.20	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	66.70	58.00	<66.70	<66.70	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	46.40	67.40	<46.40	<46.40	
			overall	57.30	61.00	<57.30	<57.30	
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	65.60	66.20	<65.60	<65.60	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	64.20	69.20	<64.20	<64.20	
			overall	65.00	67.70	<65.00	<65.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	19.40	21.30	<19.40	<19.40	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	15.50	32.60	<15.50	<15.50	
			overall	17.60	24.90	<17.60	<17.60	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	37.10	9.80	<37.10	<37.10	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	34.70	8.30	<34.70	<34.70	
			overall	36.20	9.10	<36.20	<36.20	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	14.70	5.20	<14.70	<14.70	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	9.10	3.70	<9.10	<9.10	
			overall	12.10	4.80	<12.10	<12.10	
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	6.60	4.20	<6.60	<6.60	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	2.10	4.40	<2.10	<2.10	
			overall	4.90	4.30	<4.90	<4.90	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	31.00	36.40	>31.00	>31.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	50.00	29.60	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	39.80	34.20	>39.80	>39.20	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	31.10	32.70	>31.10	>31.10	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	33.70	30.10	>33.70	>33.70	
			overall	32.20	31.40	>32.20	>32.20	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	43.40	53.80	>43.40	>43.40	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	46.40	52.60	>46.40	>46.40	
			overall	44.80	53.40	>44.80	>44.80	
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	41.10	53.50	>41.10	>41.10	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	43.20	58.30	>43.20	>43.20	
			overall	41.80	55.80	>41.80	>41.80	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	34.90	32.50	>34.90	>34.90	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	40.90	25.20	>40.90	>40.90	
			overall	37.70	30.20	>37.70	>37.70	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	27.80	24.20	>27.80	>27.80	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	41.10	22.50	>41.10	>41.10	
			overall	32.90	23.30	>32.90	>32.90	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	69.70	54.90	>69.70	>69.70	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	70.00	41.50	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	69.85	50.60	>69.85	>69.85	
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	43.70	65.20	>43.70	>43.70	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	47.30	62.90	>47.30	>47.30	
			overall	45.10	64.10	>45.10	>45.10	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	25.60	38.80	<25.60	<25.60	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	18.20	48.90	<16.20	<16.20	
			overall	21.90	42.00	<21.90	<21.90	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	43.70	31.90	<43.70	<43.70	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	43.20	33.00	<43.20	<43.20	
			overall	43.50	32.40	<43.50	<43.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	4.70	6.30	<4.70	<4.70	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	11.80	9.60	<11.80	<11.80	
			overall	8.25	7.40	<8.25	<8.25	
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	12.60	2.90	<12.60	<12.60	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	9.50	4.10	<9.50	<9.50	
			overall	11.40	3.50	<11.40	<11.40	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	96.18	80.20	<96.18	<96.18	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	89.43	80.70	<89.43	<89.43	
			overall	93.30	80.50	<93.30	<93.30	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	61.20	78.70	<61.20	<61.20	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	55.56	82.50	<55.56	<55.56	
			overall	58.38	80.30	<58.38	<58.38	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Chipinge	URT: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	44.00	5.20	>44.00	>44.00	
Rural districts	URT: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	19.60	24.90	>19.60	>19.60	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 02: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025								
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mutasa	NPA: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	Food	male	21.60	21.60	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2017.04, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	21.60	21.60	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	21.60	21.60	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Mutasa	NPA: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	Food	male	0	96.04	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2017.04, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	0	94.23	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	0	95.12	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
Mutasa	NPA: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	Food	male	0	92.71	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2017.04, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	0	93.88	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	0	93.30	>66.00	>66.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030								
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection	
Rural districts	CSI: Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	0	10.00	>11.30	>11.30		
	SMS: Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	0	0.60	>3.80	>3.80		
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Value (USD)									
Rural districts	CSI: Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	0	434869.58	=434869.58	=351000.00		
	SMS: Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	0	21661.38	=21661.38	=117000.00		
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Volume (MT)									

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Rural districts	CSI: Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	1003.86	=1003.86	=900.00	
	SMS: Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	64.93	=64.93	=300.00	

Strategic Result 4 - Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors

Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

Rural districts	ACL: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	7.10	9.50	>7.10	>7.10	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	5.90	7.70	>5.90	>5.90	
			overall	6.24	8.70	>6.24	>6.24	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Rural districts	ACL: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	49.60	54.80	>49.60	>49.60	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	57.80	54.90	>57.80	>57.80	
			overall	52.20	54.90	>52.20	>52.20	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Rural districts	ACL: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	37.10	37.10	<37.10	<37.10	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	29.70	34.20	<29.70	<29.70	
			overall	34.80	35.90	<34.80	<34.80	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Rural districts	ACL: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	13.30	8.10	<13.30	<13.30	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	12.50	10.90	<12.50	<12.50	
			overall	13.00	9.30	<13.00	<13.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Rural districts	ACL: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	53.10	42.50	<53.10	<53.10	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	52.70	61.30	<52.70	<52.70	
			overall	53.10	51.00	<53.10	<53.10	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base								
Rural districts	ACL: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	57.10	≥12.50	≥50.00	
Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 06: Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services								
Outcome Indicator: User satisfaction rate								
Urban and rural	CPA: Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.04, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	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	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	38.95	-	≥38.95	≥38.95	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	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	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	4.47	-	<4.47	<4.47	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	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	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	56.57	-	≥56.57	≥56.57	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	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	male	99.33	-	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2018.03 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	99.43	-	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	99.40	-	≥90.00	≥90.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	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	male	94.34	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.03 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	94.85	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	94.49	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Environment								
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Rural districts	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	ACL: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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Through the productive assets creation programme, WFP in Zimbabwe supports communities through the rehabilitation or creation of community assets such as water harvesting systems

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/zimbabwe>

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Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	51,282,767	60,171,871	0	60,171,871	39,382,902	20,788,969
		Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	4,903,187	3,984,650	0	3,984,650	3,583,031	401,619
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			56,185,954	64,156,521	0	64,156,521	42,965,933	21,190,587
2	Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025	Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making	764,276	198,897	0	198,897	146,862	52,035
		Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	5,837,379	2,173,438	0	2,173,438	1,779,921	393,517
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			6,601,655	2,372,335	0	2,372,335	1,926,783	445,552

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Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030	Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	1,270,108	157,408	0	157,408	108,288	49,120
		Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	1,206,074	261,797	0	261,797	164,445	97,352
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,476,181	419,205	0	419,205	272,733	146,472
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	32,414,259	21,468,146	0	21,468,146	15,803,872	5,664,274
		Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building	320,797	256,806	0	256,806	188,641	68,166
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			32,735,056	21,724,952	0	21,724,952	15,992,513	5,732,440

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round	Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses	1,062,317	117,424	0	117,424	83,466	33,958
		Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	1,882,702	1,012,932	0	1,012,932	458,198	554,734
		Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	1,494,831	120,402	0	120,402	114,004	6,398
		Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	1,479,758	551,903	0	551,903	275,425	276,479
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			5,919,608	1,802,661	0	1,802,661	931,092	871,569

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services	Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services	1,350,047	1,312,010	0	1,312,010	1,214,139	97,871
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,350,047	1,312,010	0	1,312,010	1,214,139	97,871
		Non Activity Specific	0	43,817	0	43,817	0	43,817
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	43,817	0	43,817	0	43,817
Total Direct Operational Cost			105,268,502	91,831,500	0	91,831,500	63,303,193	28,528,307
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,396,014	11,216,029	0	11,216,029	4,669,620	6,546,408
Total Direct Costs			112,664,516	103,047,529	0	103,047,529	67,972,813	35,074,715
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			7,524,276	5,915,635		5,915,635	5,915,635	0
Grand Total			120,188,792	108,963,163	0	108,963,163	73,888,448	35,074,715

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

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Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
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	38,868,329	45,555,450	27,325,925
		Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	2,901,640	2,915,273	2,400,477
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			41,769,970	48,470,722	29,726,401
2	Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025	Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making	403,776	402,296	107,174
		Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	4,085,968	4,347,312	921,301
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,489,744	4,749,608	1,028,475

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
3	Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030	Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	616,785	648,924	67,163
		Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	606,894	676,973	94,252
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,223,679	1,325,898	161,415
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	17,177,440	14,961,458	8,355,478
		Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building	162,565	169,257	85,977
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			17,340,005	15,130,715	8,441,455

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
5	The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round	Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses	304,376	309,512	31,600
		Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	836,056	623,334	312,593
		Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	683,083	751,018	24,401
		Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	560,050	612,964	176,519
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,383,564	2,296,828	545,113

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Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
8	Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services	Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services	610,607	681,544	643,736
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			610,607	681,544	643,736
Total Direct Operational Cost			67,817,569	72,655,315	40,546,597
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,630,421	4,209,220	3,323,603
Total Direct Costs			72,447,990	76,864,535	43,870,200
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,709,119	4,996,195	2,607,524
Grand Total			77,157,110	81,860,730	46,477,725

*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018