

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Zimbabwe Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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Summary

Midway through WFP's five-year Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021 (CSP), Zimbabwe faced unprecedented challenges. At the beginning of 2019, the economy continued to weaken and inflation to accelerate, while shortages of fuel and power widened and deepened.

In March, Cyclone Idai struck the eastern highlands, claiming more than 200 lives and devastating livelihoods. WFP immediately launched a response, providing much-needed food and nutrition assistance to affected communities.

In June, the Government replaced the US dollar with the Zimbabwe dollar as the national currency, challenging WFP's cash assistance which had primarily been in the former. While WFP adjusted its cash assistance to the new reality, continued inflation and currency shortages ultimately compelled it switch its rural cash-based transfers to in-kind assistance to try to ensure people received their full entitlements.

Overall, 1.8 million people were reached with emergency food assistance in 2019.

By the end of the year, Zimbabwe was experiencing its worst hunger crisis in a decade. The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) had indicated in mid-year that by January 2020 an estimated 5.5 million rural people would be food insecure.

WFP piloted an urban assistance project to support 19,000 people, and was to expand urban assistance in 2020.

WFP maintained a strategic focus on addressing root causes of hunger through improved community resilience, sustainable food systems and strengthened partnerships within the humanitarian-development nexus. Under the Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project (ZIRP), food assistance was combined with asset rehabilitation and infrastructure recovery in cyclone-affected communities, improving access and renewing livelihoods for nearly 5,800 households.

Through multi-year funding, WFP developed a three-year programme to provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) trainings, and innovative services such as weather insurance through the R4 Rural Resilience programme (a comprehensive risk management approach to climate variability) to help build resilience and generate income.

Smallholder farmers were also supported through FFA activities and Lean Season Assistance (LSA). Nearly 400,000 people were assisted through complementary activities such as trainings. Through WFP's partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), farmers were encouraged to practice climate-smart agriculture and grow resilient small grains—many of which were procured by WFP for use in the LSA programme and by local traders—helping to strengthen local markets. Overall, WFP procured over 28,000 mt of local commodities.

WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued to strengthen their partnership to provide nutritional support for stunting prevention.

WFP maintained its focus on gender equality, through its programming, with an emphasis on empowering women and girls, and educating communities on the importance of gender equality; and internally, achieving full gender parity in its staffing in 2019.

Along with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF and the World Bank, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government for the ZimVAC assessments, the Resilience Measurement Update and the Social Protection Sector Review. WFP is also working towards the development of a government social protection Management Information System (MIS), drawing on experience and the technology of SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform.

WFP supported progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through partnerships at the national level and through United Nations Delivering as One initiatives.

1,832,593

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 73,561 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (44,136 Female, 29,425 Male)

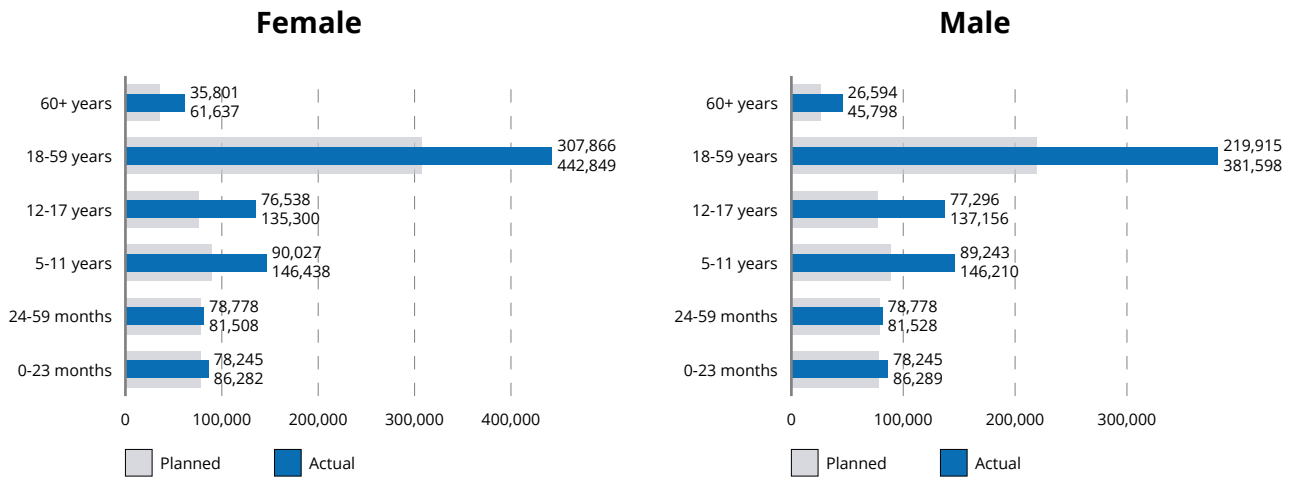


52% female

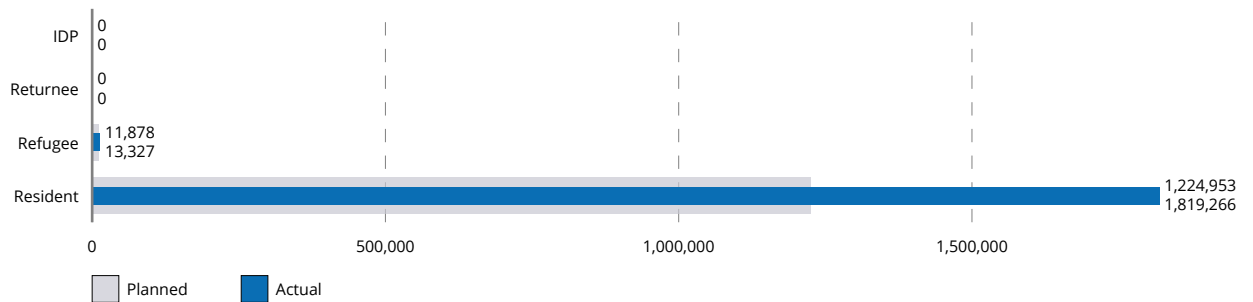


48% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



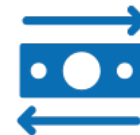
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

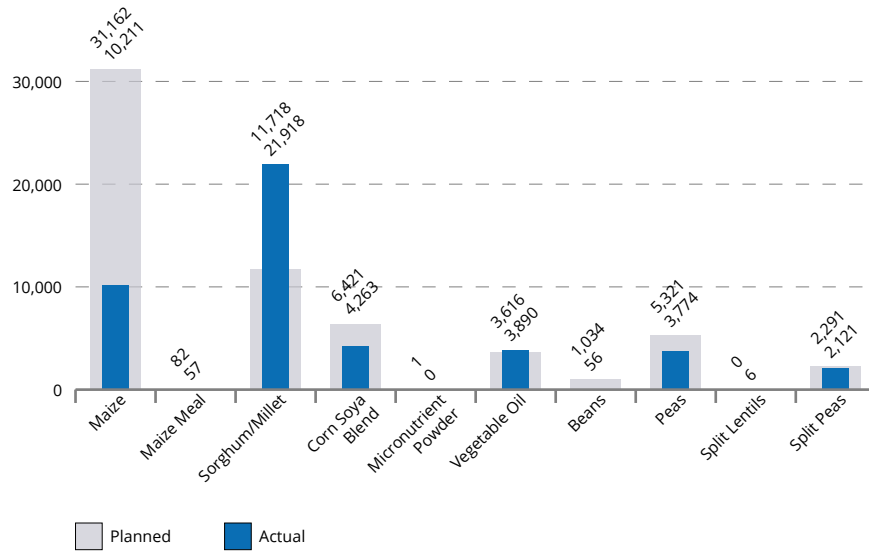


46,296 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 61,645 mt total planned

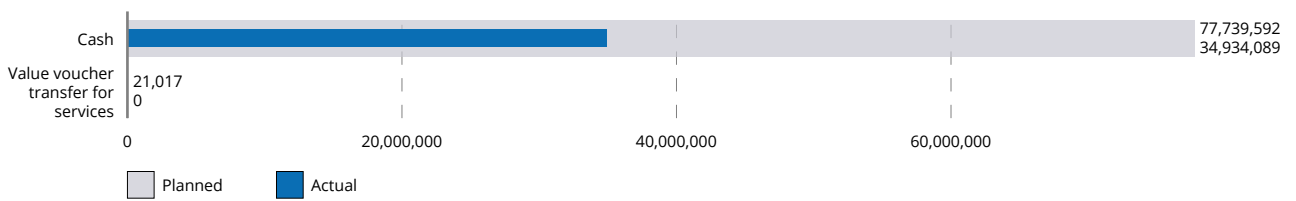


US\$ 34,934,089
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 77,760,609 total planned

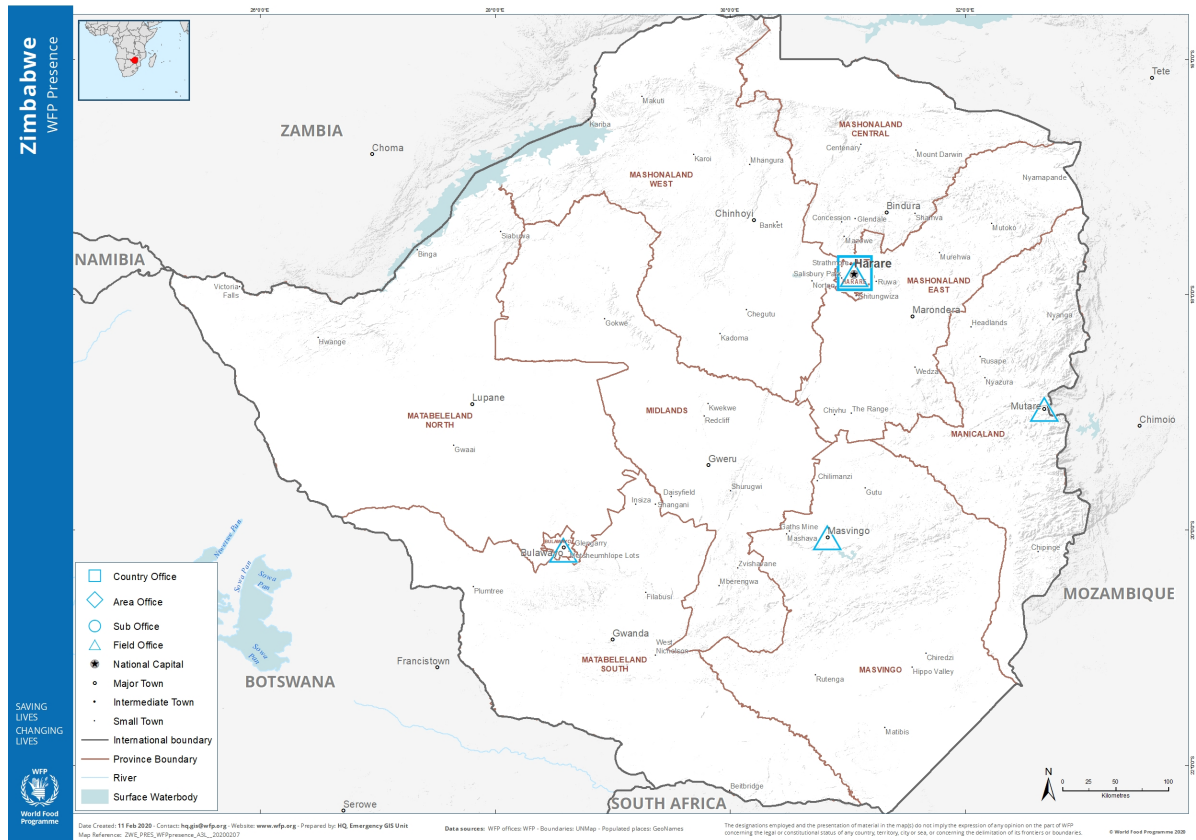
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



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 has experienced several economic and environmental shocks that have contributed to high food insecurity and malnutrition. Sixteen percent of its population live in extreme poverty.

Households' access to food is constrained by poverty, poor growth, high prices, liquidity shortages, low productivity, high unemployment, limited employment opportunities, declining remittances from abroad and recurring climate shocks. Zimbabwe ranked 109 out of 117 countries on the 2019 Global Hunger Index (GHI), with its score of 34.4 denoting a 'serious' level of hunger.

Agriculture remained the backbone of the economy, accounting for 15-20 percent of Gross Domestic Product. Eighty percent of the population is dependent on climate-vulnerable rain-fed farming. Most farmers are smallholders whose productivity is low. They 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, an underperforming economy and an inflation rate that continues to erode purchasing power.

Protracted social and economic difficulties are exacerbated by natural shocks which in turn aggravate chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. This cumulatively diminishes the national capacity to absorb shocks.

A lack dietary diversity in rural areas aggravates undernutrition. While stunting among children under the age of 5 improved from 32 percent in 2011 to 26.2 percent in 2018, it remains high. Food insecurity in the last four years has not been below 16 percent.

There is evidence that poverty and food insecurity are not confined to rural areas but also affect urban populations—a factor that triggered the re-introduction of WFP's urban assistance in 2019 after a break in 2012.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2017–2021 (CSP) followed a Government-led WFP-supported Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR). The extensive analysis outlined relevant statutes, protocols and frameworks underpinning Zimbabwe's response to food and nutrition insecurity. The review provided an overview of priority areas and potential measures to accelerate progress towards the five pillars of the Zero Hunger Challenge, forming the basis of WFP's partnership with the Government.

In 2019 the CSP underwent a mid-term review, which noted its alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, while identifying resourcing variances across the CSP's objectives and noting a donor preference for crisis response.

The CSP largely focuses on crisis response, addressing root causes and resilience-building. WFP provides food assistance to seasonally food-insecure Zimbabweans and refugees in the country, while also helping to rebuild livelihoods in hazard-prone areas. While reducing humanitarian needs and increasing resilience-building and social protection, progress has been hindered by weather events and an underperforming economy. A four-year drought has severely undermined rural livelihoods.

The 2018/19 agricultural season was characterised by the late onset of rains across the country, false starts in the southern and south-eastern parts of the country, and long dry spells in January and February. Moreover, the devastating cyclone in March, which caused severe damage to crops and infrastructure, destroyed the livelihoods of many in Manicaland and Masvingo provinces. In response, WFP launched a Level 3 Emergency for the cyclone response and a Level 2 Emergency in November to address food shortages caused by the drought.

WFP strengthened its humanitarian-development nexus efforts combining humanitarian and resilience-building activities. It also broadened its resilience-building activities, strengthening the R4 rural resilience initiative (a comprehensive risk management approach to climate variability). Food-Assistance-for-Assets programmes were expanded to include community-based planning and market support for smallholders.

WFP Zimbabwe strengthened partnerships through the United Nations Delivering as One initiative on nutrition, support to smallholder farmers, and service provision. Along with sister UN agencies, it supported evidence-generating activities through technical support to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee.

CSP financial overview

WFP Zimbabwe received 127 percent of its adjusted budget of USD 185 million, increased from an initial USD 57 million. Two budget revisions catered for the Cyclone Idai emergency and expanded seasonal food assistance. They also increased the number of beneficiaries under the Lean Season Assistance (LSA) programme and increased the budget for service provision to meet greater demand in the aftermath of the cyclone.

Multilateral allocations accounted for 14 percent of total funding received in 2019, with directed contributions making up the difference. The top five donors for the year were China, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Although the bulk of the contributions were directed towards WFP's crisis response activities, donations from Switzerland enabled WFP to bridge the humanitarian-development nexus and increasingly stress the linkages between the LSA and resilience-building. Increased contributions to resilience-building activities were registered, albeit at a lower level than for the humanitarian response.

WFP strengthened South-South and triangular cooperation with existing partners, including China and Brazil, while also expanding it to include India and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC). Enhanced South-South partnerships not only brought in technical assistance, but also added significant financial resources for WFP's food assistance operations. They also strengthened capacity building efforts with the Government by supporting its participation in South-South study tours and workshops.

While there was an increase in contributions supporting WFP's emergency activities, resilience strengthening and social protection activities continued to be underfunded, limiting interventions to build government and community capacities to prepare for and respond effectively to shock-induced emergencies. To try to overcome this challenge, WFP leveraged the integrated and complementary nature of the two sets of activities to pursue both, and to allow underfunded activities to proceed.

The continued deterioration of the Zimbabwean economy required stronger linkages with the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC), which, with the support of the United Kingdom and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), led to the launch of the urban assistance programme in the Harare suburb of Epworth.

USAID and Japan continued to be important donors in supporting Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) activities, resulting in an expansion of such interventions. Multi-year funding from USAID enabled WFP to help communities build skills all year round, and to develop household assets and improve productivity during the main agricultural season.

WFP provided critical and essential food assistance to refugees residing at Tongogara refugee camp, with contributions from USAID and China enabling continuous support on a monthly basis.

A partnership with the United Nations Association of Canada has provided WFP with three junior professional officers the last two years, significantly boosting the capacity of the Country Office.

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$134,409,069	\$49,090,133	\$207,157,359	\$96,086,821

Activity 1: Provide cash and/or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages.

The Lean Season Assistance programme (LSA) provided support to an unprecedented number of vulnerable people in the country as a result of drought, Cyclone Idai and economic decline. At the peak of the 2018/19 lean season, WFP reached 866,145 people in 28 districts, of a planned 1.14 million. The LSA was extended beyond April, to July, in 12 districts due to a late harvest. Similarly, the 2019/20 LSA cycle was launched in August, much earlier than the usual October start. Given the scale of operations, WFP declared a Level 2 corporate emergency to help mobilise resources for LSA. By December, it had extended assistance to about 1.6 million people in 32 districts (93 percent of the plan). Moreover, with very little local currency available, in November WFP switched from cash to in-kind assistance in rural areas.

In 2019, WFP provided assistance in urban areas through cash-based transfers, reaching 18,990 people in Epworth, an urban settlement on the outskirts of Harare. Registration for the 2020 scale-up to eight urban areas started in December.

WFP responded swiftly in the aftermath of Cyclone Idai, which struck in March. An initial rapid response supported 50,000 affected people with specialised nutritious foods for children under five and pregnant and lactating women. WFP and its partners also provided a full food basket to 220,000 individuals in the impacted districts and supported recovery activities.

In the second half of 2019, LSA programming was used as a platform for complementary activities. These aimed to build capacity, generate awareness and support communities through trainings to build household resilience to climate shocks. WFP used an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), a tool based on historical trends of food security and natural shock risks, to identify the most appropriate programmatic strategies at district and ward levels. WFP reached approximately 110,000 households in 27 districts with these interventions.

The LSA programme significantly improved access to food for households experiencing shortages, and there was an increase in the proportion of women consuming the recommended number of food groups. Consumption of Vitamin A, and of protein- and iron-rich foods, also increased. This was reflected by an increase in the prevalence of households with acceptable food consumption, from 64.1 percent in 2018 to 70.7 percent in 2019, as households reported greater access to sufficient and diverse foods. The proportion of households with poor food consumption declined from 4.1 percent to 2.1 percent.

Building on support from WFP's Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil, the LSA programme provided pulses and vegetable oil to 23,000 school pupils. This complemented the cereal distributed under the Government's school feeding programme in Binga District, and is part of a broader strategy to reduce short-term hunger and enhance the retention and performance of children in schools.

Activity 2: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps.

In 2019, Zimbabwe saw a 10 percent increase in the number of refugees in Tongogara camp. WFP supported 13,327 (from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Burundi, Rwanda and the Horn of Africa – Somalia, Ethiopia and South Sudan) with monthly cash and in-kind food assistance. The number of recipients declined to 11,823 after biometric verification by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

In June the US dollar was replaced as the national currency by the Zimbabwe dollar, which became, through October, the currency in which WFP's predominantly cash assistance programme was denominated. The food basket value in Zimbabwe dollars was then re-calculated monthly, informed by weekly monitoring of markets to ensure recipients were able to meet their basic needs even as prices surged. However, the availability of local currency increasingly became a challenge due to a shortage of bank notes. In November, WFP largely switched its assistance for people in rural areas from cash to in-kind.

WFP and partners conducted a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) and a livelihood assessment at Tongogara camp. The results prompted social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) campaigns to increase awareness among pregnant and lactating women, health workers and community leaders of the importance of proper nutrition. A help desk expressly designated for the dissemination of information on good nutrition was set up at the camp's distribution point.



Due to funding constraints, WFP was unable to scale up livelihood activities for refugees in the camp – another lost opportunity to help propel them to self-reliance.

Overall, for the refugee population, improvements were noted across most food security indicators, including food consumption scores. Targets were achieved for all indicators despite a volatile economic situation epitomised by runaway food price inflation. The improvements are largely attributable to the consistent provision to refugees of food and cash, as well as to the upward revision of cash transfer values as food prices soared.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide cash and/or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	4
Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	4

Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,393,561	\$141,269	\$2,130,138	\$1,379,085

Activity 3: Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making.

In 2019, WFP’s Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition Programme (REACH) supported the development of the mid-year Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) assessment, and worked to increase the Government’s awareness of the importance of good nutrition. REACH also helped the elaboration of a strategy framework that aligned food security and nutrition with the country’s overall development agenda. Moreover, REACH spearheaded the elaboration of an advocacy strategy through coordination with different stakeholders, including the Government and UN partners. It also broadened its membership network to include UN Women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), UNHCR, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Bank.

WFP led a joint UN team supporting the integration of HIV and nutrition issues into the ZimVAC assessments, including those concerning districts that were hit hard by Cyclone Idai. Zimbabwe was one of the first countries to integrate HIV and nutrition into its national vulnerability assessment process. WFP is now positioned as a strategic partner to the Government and UN agencies in the fields of HIV and nutrition. Discussions also started around the need to integrate HIV as a vulnerability indicator in social protection.

REACH supported the dissemination of the results and recommendations of the 2018 National Nutrition Survey, using them as a vehicle to engage food security and nutrition actors. It also promoted human and institutional capacity development, not least by establishing “The Scaling-Up Nutrition Research and Academic Platform (SUNRAP),” a tool to assess the performance of districts’ food and nutrition committees and the effectiveness of inter-district learning.

Activity 4: Support the Government’s nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels.

WFP continued to work with UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), Plan International and the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) as part of Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) efforts to reduce the child stunting rate to 10 percent by 2025 in accordance with the African Union’s Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.

Some 6,000 children aged 6–23 months were provided with Super Cereal Plus in Mutasa, a district long plagued by exceptionally high rates of chronic malnutrition. This contributed to improved attendance for child growth monitoring and health-seeking behaviour at health facilities, and bigger audiences for SBCC messaging. Despite funding challenges, the Mutasa stunting prevention programme remained a good model for joint UN activities. The collaboration allowed partners to monitor the growth of boys and girls, as measured at health facilities, while they received specialised nutritious foods. It also enabled caregivers to attend SBCC sessions that included awareness-building on gender-based violence.

WFP worked in partnership with UNFPA and the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) to support maternity waiting homes in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Manicaland provinces, reaching an average of 2,000 women a month. WFP support included the provision of food (cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and specialised nutritious products) and technical assistance to health workers. The project saw increased attendance at health clinics by expectant mothers, who received skilled help during delivery and treatment for fistula. SBCC messages were also offered by health facility staff.

Activities 3 and 4 received only limited grants from Japan and the UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF).

In partnership with MoHCC, WHO and UNICEF, WFP supported Harare-based cholera treatment centres by providing food for all people treated for cholera symptoms during the incubation and treatment period. WFP provided in-kind food comprising cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and fortified nutritious products.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	4

Strategic outcome 03

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,230,761	\$1,194,656	\$559,972	\$534,576

Activity 5: Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism.

In 2019, WFP's local procurement increased in line with its scaled-up operations. Originally, it planned to purchase locally 1,500 mt of food. However, due to increased operational requirements, drought-induced regional export restrictions, changes in local policies (including the re-introduction of the Zimbabwe dollar) and macro-economic factors, WFP procured over 28,000 mt of commodities locally in the course of the year.

Some local tenders were conditioned to supporting smallholder farmers, specifying that 20 percent of any contract be sourced from them. As a result, 764 mt were acquired from smallholders. Local procurement aided the timely delivery of assistance, as a purchase regionally could take at least three weeks to materialise as food on the ground. However, with the Government's introduction of Statutory Instrument 145, which among things imposed strict limits on the volume of cereals and other foods farmers could transport, conditional tenders were negatively impacted. The SI also limited trading in maize, restricting traders from buying from smallholders. In response, WFP continued to procure commodities from traders that had existing contracts with smallholder farmers.

Activity 6: Enable farmer organizations to aggregate and market surplus production.

Working in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement (Agricultural Technical and Extension Services Department, AGRITEX), WFP's capacity-strengthening activities aimed to improve the food security and nutrition of smallholder farmers in four districts: Mt Darwin, Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe (UMP), Mwenezi and Chiredzi.

The small grains project is a WFP-funded initiative being pursued in partnership with FAO and AGRITEX, supporting 5,000 smallholder farmers with trainings on climate smart agriculture. FAO and AGRITEX procured and distributed seed packages and monitored the provision of technical support to the smallholders. Despite an unfavourable agricultural season in 2019, the average yield of small grains (sorghum) in these targeted districts was 0.8 mt per hectare, well above the national average of 0.3 mt per hectare.

WFP continued to partner with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and smallholder farmers in the Masvingo, Buhera and Chivi districts through the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) project. Trainings were provided to groups of smallholders in post-harvest handling, quality control, aggregation, the procurement of inputs, microfinance and collective marketing. Only 60 mt of sorghum was procured by WFP directly from these farmers due to the drought-induced poor harvest. However, the farmers were also linked to traders through WFP tenders and a mobile eco-farmer platform, where they sold at least 700 mt.

The instability of the policy environment, including the Statutory Instruments issued during the year, created uncertainty among grain traders, especially those buying/selling maize. Despite this challenge, WFP's advocacy resulted in the clarification of some of the instruments, which built traders' confidence. As a result, the quantity of cereals bought locally increased to 28,000 mt, 25 times more than in 2018.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Enable farmer organizations to aggregate and market surplus production	3
Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	3

Strategic outcome 04

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$18,685,222	\$10,371,109	\$24,841,671	\$9,043,711

Activity 7: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security.

WFP strengthened its Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) programme by adding complementary interventions in specific locations and building community capacity through trainings. Of the 60 hours typically allocated monthly for FFA work, up to ten were dedicated to trainings on topics such as gender, governance, nutrition, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, farming as a business, conservation agriculture and nutrition. Moreover, the trained Agricultural Technical and Extension Services (AGRITEX) officers helped distribute information within their areas of jurisdiction.

FFA was implemented in 15 districts, helping 74,689 people (38,764 of them women) to create and rehabilitate small dams, irrigation systems, gardens, feedlots and cattle dip tanks, and to restore degraded land through watershed management. More than 900 km of gullies were reclaimed, nearly 75,000 tree seedlings produced, 159 hectares of woodlots protected and 18,338 hectares of micro watersheds rehabilitated. For the first time, communities participated in national tree planting activities across the 15 districts using indigenous trees from local nurseries.

Community capacity-building was strengthened, helping to equip asset management committees, largely led by women, with the necessary technical and soft management skills. Improvements in food consumption patterns were observed from the start to the end-of-cycle period. The target of reducing the proportion of households with poor food consumption was reached. In addition, the coping strategy index decreased, reflecting a greater availability of food and/or increased access to food. Furthermore, in Masvingo province, where there were reports of cattle deaths due to drought, no cattle deaths were reported in wards where FFA was implemented, showing the value of the assets created.

Through complementary activities during the Lean Season Assistance (LSA), FFA activities included maintenance work on previously built/rehabilitated assets. Meanwhile, support to smallholder farmers included soil and water conservation activities and strengthening their capacities through trainings, which reached nearly 400,000 people.

Assets created since the inception of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) such as small dams, weirs, irrigation systems, splash drains, nutrition gardens and market stalls, improved livelihoods and local economies in beneficiary communities. The proportion of households reporting improved livelihoods rose from 57.1 to 80.5 percent. On average, 72.4 percent of the households reported feeling better protected against sudden onset shocks like drought, while 89.5 percent said they had diversified and increased their production. Most households, especially those headed by women, indicated that the assets eased hardship and allowed for more quality time at home.

Activity 8: Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building.

This activity focused on the design and implementation of resilience-building interventions which supported community- and district-level planning with national counterparts, development and humanitarian partners and community members. WFP supported urban and rural seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) processes in Chipinge, Chimanimani, Kariba and Nkayi Districts, as well as in Bulawayo Province, all of which developed action plans to mitigate the impact of seasonal shocks.

National community-based participatory planning (CBPP) training facilitated discussion of ways and means of improving the planning process through the incorporation of suitable watershed management practices and the testing of the environmental screening tool.

WFP piloted a three-pronged approach – Integrated Context Analysis, SLP and CBPP – with the aim of strengthening the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience-building, safety nets, disaster risk reduction and preparedness in urban settings. Lessons from this pilot will inform the roll-out of the three-pronged approach. The pilot also provided a cross-learning platform for practitioners and university experts, including a Uganda study tour to Zimbabwe in November. The tour allowed exchanges of ideas and the sharing of lessons on the collaborative processes between universities and WFP in the two countries.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	4
Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience-building	4

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,888,447	\$1,623,028	\$3,917,297	\$1,257,891

Activity 9: Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses.

This activity focused on providing the Government with the support necessary to compile evidence-based data to inform analysis, decision-making and planning. WFP provided technical and financial support to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Rural Livelihoods assessments. WFP also advocated for a nationwide Urban Livelihoods and Food Security Assessment, which was conducted in July and August, given increasing vulnerabilities in towns and cities.

In July, together with the Government, WFP coordinated a Resilience Measurement Update, which provided a framework for assessing the resilience of communities – crucial for targeting, designing and adjusting programming. This framework is also used by WFP and its partners to measure the impact of projects funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Activity 10: Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms.

Micro-insurance coverage against drought worth USD 165,000 was offered in four wards in Masvingo for 1,651 participants, 66 percent of them women. Based on community feedback, micro-insurance processes were revised to trigger smaller but more frequent pay-outs. In line with the exit strategy of the integrated approach, mandatory cash contributions with a 15 percent premium were introduced to participants who had participated in the programme for more than a year. Only 143 participants contributed due to liquidity constraints and perceived shortcomings of micro-insurance during the previous season. In collaboration with the private sector, a digital platform was developed to transition from paper-based enrolment in the programme.

WFP Zimbabwe became the first office in the Southern African region to test the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica instrument in collaboration with the Government and ARC. For the 2019/20 pilot, the replica cover for WFP was about USD 1 million. This insurance instrument will support a coordinated early response to drought and has the potential to significantly reduce humanitarian funding needs. WFP also started the forecast-based financing intervention, thanks to additional funding received from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).

The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative – four risk management strategies to strengthen farmers’ food and income security – continued to promote conservation agriculture practices and introduced farmers to drought-tolerant crop varieties. A total of 210 demonstration plots were set up to display different agriculture technologies for smallholder farmers. The initiative combines improved natural resource management (risk reduction), microinsurance (risk transfer), support to investment, livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk taking) and savings (risk reserves). As part of

the R4/Lean Season Assistance (LSA) nexus project, 3,925 farmers received training in conservation agriculture. A total of 2,373 LSA participants were trained in basic financial education, savings and loans, value chain, and market linkages and risk and insurance. For the first time, R4-supported farmers sold 6.5 mt of white sorghum to WFP through the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) project.

Results obtained from the first stage of monitoring the R4 revealed that, compared with the control group, R4 participants managed to maintain their food security, and increase their resilience capacity, agricultural production, market access and savings.

About 74 percent of resources received under this strategic outcome – some from multi-year funding streams – were earmarked for R4 activities. This enabled the timely implementation and scale-up of activities in new districts. It also helped strategically position WFP as a partner of choice for the Government on issues related to climate action, including micro and macro insurance.

Activity 11: Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system.

In partnership with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP supported the Social Protection Sector Review to analyse and provide recommendations on social protection policy options. This review will serve as a basis for the development of an action plan for national social protection programmes and systems.

WFP supported the transfer of food assistance recipient data and registrations from the Government's Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy to WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform – SCOPE. Testing for another system, the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM), to use SCOPE was completed. The review showed that SCOPE, in its current form, does not support the programme data requirements. Information gleaned from these pilots will be used for the development of a government social protection management information system (MIS), drawing on the technology underpinning WFP's registration and beneficiary management platform.

Activity 12: Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme.

WFP continued to support disadvantaged schools for the third year of the third phase of the water source development initiative. Twenty-three schools with a total of more than 10,000 pupils benefited from the installation of solar-powered boreholes with clean and safe water to support food preparation, good hygiene and agricultural learning.

Following a number of changes in the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, WFP supported and facilitated the re-engagement of WFP's Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil, which is key to the design of Zimbabwe's school feeding programme.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	3
Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	1
Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses	4

Strategic outcome 06

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$3,914,847	\$709,312	\$1,524,952	\$1,190,559

Activity 13: Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services.

WFP continued to provide supply chain services to 7 UN agencies and non-governmental organizations on a cost-recovery basis.

WFP facilitated import clearance, handling and storage, transportation and verification services of food and non-food items such as medicines, IT equipment, medical equipment and supplies, solar and electric equipment and vehicles,

among others. Consignments valued at almost USD 135 million were cleared in 2019.

Demand for WFP's services rose exponentially following the destruction left by cyclone Idai. This led to the activation of the Logistics Cluster in Zimbabwe. WFP provided common logistics services, such as air transport, to other humanitarian partners and the Zimbabwean Government to carry commodities and personnel to hard-to-reach locations. The Logistics Cluster airlifted 106 mt of food and non-food items, and stored 541 mt of commodities, all in all supporting 24 partners and the Government. WFP's support enabled partners to provide their assistance in a timely and cost-effective manner.

WFP conducted a user survey of four organisations and agencies—the Cultivating Network for Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)—operating in Harare, Bulawayo and at ports of entry. All expressed satisfaction with the quality of services, and there was consensus that WFP staff exhibited high levels of knowledge of good practice in areas like road transport, customs clearance, storage and goods handling. Agencies were also satisfied with the timeliness of service delivery.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

WFP emphasised gender equality and women's empowerment across all its activities. Gender awareness campaigns encouraged women to be recipients of food assistance. Deliberate efforts were made at the community level to include women in distribution committees. Ultimately, 61 percent of distribution committee members were women. At the household level, 61 percent made joint decisions about the use of WFP food and cash assistance. In 27.4 percent of households, women were the exclusive decision-makers, and men were in 11.6 percent of them.

Trainings were rolled out to enable distribution staff, project implementation teams and asset management committees effectively execute their duties. Trainings included information on nutrition, gender and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as on agri-business, work norms and the environment with regard to Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) activities.

As part of raising awareness of protection and gender-based violence issues, WFP conducted trainings with transport service providers, warehouse operators, warehouse superintendents and drivers involved in WFP activities.

Staff at the Bulawayo Field office had a detailed discussion on the subject of masculinity, with a view to gaining a better understanding of gender dynamics and roles, and fostering a more harmonious working environment.

As part of the Gender Results Network (GRN), WFP worked with other United Nations agencies to support the Government through the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development in marking International Rural Women's day in October. The occasion gave WFP an opportunity to emphasise its zero tolerance of gender-based violence and commitment to empowering women.

Protection

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

WFP strives to ensure that programmes are implemented in ways that do not increase protection risks for people it serves. A range of measures were adopted to mitigate protection risks for recipient households. These included the early start and completion of distributions, and ensuring registration, distribution and Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) sites were conveniently located.

WFP monitoring indicated that most households found WFP sites to be well-appointed, not least because they tended to offer recipients/participants shade from the elements and involved limited queuing. Distances to and from sites were also deemed to be reasonable. WFP, cooperating partner and service provider staff received training in protection against sexual exploitation and abuse.

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 is committed to the highest standards of accountability to ensure the best possible service delivery. Providing information on programme modalities empowers recipients to question, flag issues, raise concerns and make suggestions for programme adjustments. Information on recipient selection criteria, entitlements, the duration of assistance and reporting channels was shared with all relevant stakeholders/participants. Messages were disseminated via posters and banners at distribution and asset-creation sites. Monitoring showed that 91 percent of households had high levels of awareness of selection criteria, entitlements and the duration of assistance.

WFP accepted feedback, suggestions, queries and concerns from affected populations via numerous mechanisms, including help desks, suggestion boxes and a toll-free hotline. Feedback provided was systematically registered and acted on through to resolution. Issues raised were mainly about recipient/participant selection, and helped inform programme adjustments.

Environment

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

Assets developed under the Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) programmes across 15 districts were screened for environmental risks using checklists and management plans conforming to the requirements of the Environmental Management Authority of Zimbabwe.

At all FFA sites, watershed initiatives promoting soil and water conservation were included. For projects implemented with World Bank support, assets were screened for environmental and social risks. Mitigation plans were prepared, as appropriate, and risks monitored with the support of the Environmental Management Authority.



Success Story

Changing lives one person at a time

In Mwenezi, one of Zimbabwe's most drought-prone districts, WFP worked with partners and communities to build resilience through its Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) programme. In 2019, at the request of the community, linkages were made between FFA and Lean Season Assistance (LSA) activities.

Jessica Baloi, a mother of three, received cash transfers as part of the LSA programme. She said the assistance was about much more than just food. "This is not just about the money we are given to buy food. It's about the generations to come. It's about my daughter's future. She wants to be a doctor when she grows up."

"For us, this is an investment. The dip tank will help keep our cattle healthy. The reservoir and garden will give us a range of vegetables. We'll be better nourished and enjoy clean water. Despite the drought, the future looks bright."

FFA activities address immediate food needs through cash, voucher or food transfers, while at the same time addressing the root causes of hunger by building or restoring infrastructure to boost long-term food security and resilience.

Although Zimbabwe suffered yet another serious drought in 2019, the hopes of some are high.

Jessica said she had no doubt that the road ahead would be tough, but that she was confident her daughter would indeed realise her dream of becoming a doctor.

"A wise bird builds its nest just before the great storm," she said with a smile, sharing a local proverb.

Data notes

Summary

Strategic outcome 01

Food was distributed under EPA as part of a response towards the nation's cholera emergency response. This as an emergency had not been envisioned or planned for.

Strategic outcome 02

Outcome Results: The MDD-W indicator is a new indicator and does not have 2018 follow-up values.

Strategic outcome 03


Outcome Results, Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems: The first one is an old indicator that has been discontinued. The second one is a new indicator which does not have 2018 follow-up values.

Environment

Indicator on the proportion of population reporting environmental benefits is a new indicator; therefore, it does not have a 2018 follow-up value.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	1.4	1.4	1.4	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	6,157	7,170	13,327	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			59	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	912,377	842,193	1,754,570	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	161,557	149,129	310,686	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	29.6	24	26.8	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	13,769	5,669	19,438	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	3.8	3.3	3.6	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	13,769	5,669	19,438	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	161,557	149,129	310,686	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	5,669	5,668	11,337	

Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$		44	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	128,629	119,504	248,133	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%		42.5	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	210,960	198,579	409,539	
				Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			7,989	



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs			WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
		Overall			Overall	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	4	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%	12.7	Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	185,000,000	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	824,500,000	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	237,000,000	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	570,071	878,579	154%
	female	667,255	954,014	143%
	total	1,237,326	1,832,593	148%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	78,245	86,289	110%
	female	78,245	86,282	110%
	total	156,490	172,571	110%
24-59 months	male	78,778	81,528	103%
	female	78,778	81,508	103%
	total	157,556	163,036	103%
5-11 years	male	89,243	146,210	164%
	female	90,027	146,438	163%
	total	179,270	292,648	163%
12-17 years	male	77,296	137,156	177%
	female	76,538	135,300	177%
	total	153,834	272,456	177%
18-59 years	male	219,915	381,598	174%
	female	307,866	442,849	144%
	total	527,781	824,447	156%
60+ years	male	26,594	45,798	172%
	female	35,801	61,637	172%
	total	62,395	107,435	172%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,224,953	1,819,266	149%
Refugee	11,878	13,327	112%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	27,339	9,924	36%
Maize Meal	82	57	70%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sorghum/Millet	10,206	18,119	178%
Corn Soya Blend	5,943	3,874	65%
Vegetable Oil	3,223	3,665	114%
Beans	987	31	3%
Peas	4,615	3,355	73%
Split Lentils	0	6	-
Split Peas	1,988	1,761	89%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	295	102	35%
Corn Soya Blend	478	389	81%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	15	7	48%
Beans	47	0	0%
Peas	0	6	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	3,528	186	5%
Sorghum/Millet	1,512	3,799	251%
Vegetable Oil	378	217	58%
Beans	0	25	-
Peas	706	412	58%
Split Peas	302	360	119%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	74,379,592	34,130,865	46%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	3,360,000	803,223	24%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Value voucher transfer for services	21,017	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 01	Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A WFP-targeted populations received cash or food transfers sufficient to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements								
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female Male Total		4,173 3,868 8,041		
			General Distribution	Female Male Total	176,794 163,851 340,645	789,429 731,627 1,521,056		
		Children (pre-primary)	General Distribution	Female Male Total	13,500 13,500 27,000	2,043 2,043 4,086		
		Children	General Distribution	Female Male Total	61,650 61,650 123,300	63,638 63,638 127,276		
		Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Male Total	33,000 0 33,000	8,101 0 8,101		
		Students (primary schools)	General Distribution	Female Male Total	17,160 15,840 33,000	9,802 9,047 18,849		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	412,522 382,318 794,840	358,551 332,299 690,850		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	54,274	40,715		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	72,586,788	32,551,251		
Activity 02	Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A WFP targeted populations received cash or food transfers sufficient to enable them to meet basic food and nutrition requirements								

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	410 380 790	186 215 401		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	5,818 5,392 11,210	5,971 6,955 12,926		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	109	76		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,792,804	1,579,613		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; Chipinge; Cash, Food								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	70 69.70 69.85	>70 >69.70 >69.85	>70 >69.70 >69.85	71 73.40 72.60	41.50 54.90 50.60
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	18.20 25.60 21.90	<16.20 <25.60 <21.90	<16.20 <25.60 <21.90	27.50 25.80 26.40	48.90 38.80 42
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	11.80 4.70 8.25	<11.80 <4.70 <8.25	<11.80 <4.70 <8.25	1.40 0.80 1	9.60 6.30 7.40
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	20.80 18.06 19.43	<20.80 <18.08 <19.43	<20.80 <18.08 <19.43	18.80 15.90 16.90	7.20 6.40 6.70
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Overall	44	>44	>44	23.20	5.20
Food Expenditure Share								
	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	89.43 96.18 93.30	<89.43 <96.18 <93.30	<89.43 <96.18 <93.30	70.60 76.30 73.50	80.70 80.20 80.50
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.60 2.30 2.90	>3.60 >2.30 >2.90	>3.60 >2.30 >2.90	8.70 7.80 8.10	3 5.60 4.80
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	38.10 37.20 37.60	>38.10 >37.20 >37.60	>38.10 >37.20 >37.60	47.80 48.40 48.20	53.40 24.80 21.60
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	50 50.40 50.20	>50 >50.40 >50.20	>50 >50.40 >50.20	62.30 68.70 66.50	71.10 62.20 65.10
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	46.40 66.70 57.30	<46.40 <66.70 <57.30	<46.40 <66.70 <57.30	60.90 48.40 52.80	67.40 58 61
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.50 19.40 17.60	<15.50 <19.40 <17.60	<15.50 <19.40 <17.60	20.30 14.90 16.80	32.60 21.30 24.90
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	9.10 14.70 12.10	≤9.10 ≤14.70 ≤12.10	<9.10 <14.70 <12.10	4.40 1.60 2.50	3.70 5.20 4.80
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	50 31 39.80	>50 >31 >39.20	>50 >31 >39.20	30.40 43.80 39.10	29.60 36.40 34.20

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female	46.40	>46.40	>46.40	31.90	52.60
			Male	43.40	>43.40	>43.40	36.70	53.80
			Overall	44.80	>44.80	>44.80	35	53.40
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female	40.90	>40.90	>40.90	33.30	25.20
			Male	34.90	>34.90	>34.90	29.70	32.50
			Overall	37.70	>37.70	>37.70	31	30.20
Rural households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female	47.30	>47.30	>47.30	67.80	62.90
			Male	43.70	>43.70	>43.70	72.90	65.20
			Overall	45.10	>45.10	>45.10	70.70	64.10
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female	43.20	<43.20	<43.20	29.90	33
			Male	43.70	<43.70	<43.70	25.20	31.90
			Overall	43.50	<43.50	<43.50	27.20	32.40
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female	9.50	<9.50	<9.50	2.30	4.10
			Male	12.60	<12.60	<12.60	1.90	2.90
			Overall	11.40	<11.40	<11.40	2.10	3.50
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female	16.09	<16.09	<16.09	3.90	3.80
			Male	16.45	<16.45	<16.45	5	4.10
			Overall	16.27	<16.27	<16.27	4.50	4
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Overall	19.60	>19.60	>19.60	32.90	24.90
Food Expenditure Share								
	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female	55.56	<55.56	<55.56	77.30	82.50
			Male	61.20	<61.20	<61.20	77.80	78.70
			Overall	58.38	<58.38	<58.38	77.50	80.30
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2.10 3.30 2.80	>2.10 >3.30 >2.80	>2.10 >3.30 >2.80	1.30 2.10 1.70	0.70 1.10 0.90
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.10 21.80 22	>22.10 >21.80 >22	>22.10 >21.80 >22	33.40 32.10 32.70	33.40 36.70 35.10
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	56.80 65.60 62.20	>56.80 >65.60 >62.20	>56.80 >65.60 >62.20	60 65 62.80	73.10 71.60 72.40
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	64.20 65.50 65	<64.20 <65.60 <65	<64.20 <65.60 <65	50.40 49 49.60	69.20 66.20 67.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	34.70 37.10 36.20	<34.70 <37.10 <36.20	<34.70 <37.10 <36.20	14.50 14.60 14.60	8.30 9.80 9.10
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2.10 6.60 4.90	<2.10 <6.60 <4.90	<2.10 <6.60 <4.90	9.50 11.10 10.40	4.40 4.20 4.30
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	33.70 31.10 32.20	>33.70 >31.10 >32.20	>33.70 >31.10 >32.20	48.30 49 46.70	30.10 32.70 31.40

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female	43.20	>43.20	>43.20	52.10	58.30
			Male	41.10	>41.10	>41.10	53.30	53.50
			Overall	41.80	>41.80	>41.80	52.70	55.80
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female	41.10	>41.10	>41.10	30.50	22.50
			Male	27.80	>27.80	>27.80	23.90	24.20
			Overall	32.90	>32.90	>32.90	26.80	23.30

Strategic Outcome 02		Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025						
		- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 04	Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	8,500 8,500 17,000	5,669 5,668 11,337		
		Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Male Total	39,300 0 39,300	18,584 0 18,584		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	836	505		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		General Distribution	health center	54	38		
			Prevention of stunting	health center	41	172		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children 6-23months; Mutasa; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 04: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	61.90 61.50 61.70	94.23 96.04 95.12
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

	Act 04: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	>66	>66	100	93.88
			Male	0	>66	>66	100	92.71
			Overall	0	>66	>66	100	93.30
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 04: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	Prevention of stunting	Female	21.60	>70	>70	28.60	21.60
			Male	21.60	>70	>70	28.60	21.60
			Overall	21.60	>70	>70	28.60	21.60
Children aged 6-23 months; Mutasa; Food								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 04: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	Prevention of stunting	Overall	44.60	>70	>70	44.60	

Strategic Outcome 03		Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030		- Root Causes				
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder farmers; Zimbabwe; Capacity Strengthening								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								
Value (USD)	Act 05: Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	=351000	=434,869.58	208,483.88	434,869.58
	Act 06: Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	=117000	=21,661.38	12,474.05	21,661.38
Volume (MT)	Act 05: Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	=900	=1,003.86	764.78	1,003.86
	Act 06: Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	=300	=64.93	59.48	64.93
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems								
	Act 06: Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	>3.80	>3.80	0.13	0.60
Smallholder farmer; Zimbabwe; Capacity Strengthening								
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems								

	Act 05: Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	>11.30	>11.30	1.75	10
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Strategic Outcome 04	Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 07	Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, D	Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	43,596 40,404 84,000	28,509 26,422 54,931		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	29,064 26,936 56,000	10,255 9,503 19,758		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	6,426	4,999		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,360,000	803,223		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)		Food assistance for asset	m3	100	100		
	Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established		Food assistance for asset	m2	7,340	9,080		
	Number of latrines constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	36	30		
	Number of feed storage facilities constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	4	4		
	Number of culverts and drainage systems repaired (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3		
	Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	0		
	Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	9	12		

	Number of 90kg sacks harvested		Food assistance for asset	Number	30	0	
	Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (<3000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3	
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	5,571	15,526	
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	0.20	0	
	Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	13	13	
	Hectares (ha) of prosopis trees cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	12	2	
	Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds		Food assistance for asset	Ha	57	44	
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	74,860	42,523	
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	Ha	64	32	
	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	82	71	
	Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	40	0	
	Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	m3	6,000	7,490	
	Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	150	384	
	Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported		Food assistance for asset	m2	1,040	1,000	
	Number of latrines rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Number	4	4	
	Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	16	6	
	Number of community post-harvest structures built		Food assistance for asset	Number	914	9	
	Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	5	3	

	Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed		Food assistance for asset	Km	95	147	
	Kilometres (km) of live fencing created		Food assistance for asset	Km	43	24	
	Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	308	8	
	Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	42	35	
	Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	41	44	
	Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,827	3,320	
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	95	20	
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	54	62	
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,118	22	
	Hectares (ha) of orchards improved/maintained		Food assistance for asset	Ha	304	3	
	Hectares (ha) of micro watershedes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Ha	18,338	13,508	
	Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,607	442	
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	12	19	
	Volume (m3) of water retained by sand/sub-surface dams rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	m3	30	30	
	Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	7,100	450	
	Number of concrete bridges constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	0	
	Number of bales of hay produced		Food assistance for asset	Number	822	6	

	Number of animal diptanks rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	1	
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	195	5,372	
	Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	0.50	0.50	
	Hectares (ha) of zai and/or planting pit system established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,717	522	
	Hectares (ha) of sand dunes established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	60	0	
	Hectares (ha) of land under crops		Food assistance for asset	Ha	5,277	3,020	
	Hectares (ha) of land protected with shelterbelts and windbreaks		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,523	153	
	Hectares (ha) of fodder banks established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	305	3	
	Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	9	3	
	Volume (m3) of soil excavated from newly constructed waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)		Food assistance for asset	m3	302	355	
	Volume (m3) of sand/sub-surface dams constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	62,000	62,000	
	Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements removed (roads, channels, schools, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	m3	6,050	0	
	Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	15	5	
	Number of water springs developed		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	0	
	Number of hives distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	200	130	
	Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	120	0	
	Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1	
	Number of chicken houses constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	37	37	

Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created		Food assistance for asset	Number	23	20	
Number of animal handling (cattle crush) facilities established		Food assistance for asset	Number	5	4	
Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	221	171	
Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	8	7	
Kilometres (km) of firewall cultivated		Food assistance for asset	Km	6	10	
Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	0.30	0	
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques		Food assistance for asset	Ha	7,020	6,344	
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,665	2,490	
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	3,127	1,016	
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	66	0	
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	18,028	1,618	
Number of new animal diptanks constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3	
Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared		Food assistance for asset	m3	4,549	12,758	
Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	27	26	
Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	7,659	2,159	
Number of fish fingerlings distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	51,500	5,500	

	Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	38	35		
	Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	0.65	0.60		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built		Food assistance for asset	Km	26	20		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food insecure households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits								
	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Food assistance for asset	Overall	86.90	<86.90	<86.90	86.90	
Food insecure households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher								
Food expenditure share								
	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Food assistance for asset	Female	52.70	<52.70	<52.70	78.10	61.30
			Male	53.10	<53.10	<53.10	69	42.50
			Overall	53.10	<53.10	<53.10	72.40	51
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base								
	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥50	≥25	80.50	57.10
Rural households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Food assistance for asset	Female	57.80	>57.80	>57.80	75.30	54.90
			Male	49.60	>49.60	>49.60	67.50	54.80
			Overall	52.20	>52.20	>52.20	70.20	54.90
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Food assistance for asset	Female	29.70	<29.70	<29.70	18.50	34.20
			Male	37.10	<37.10	<37.10	24.10	37.10
			Overall	34.80	<34.80	<34.80	22.10	35.90
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Food assistance for asset	Female	12.50	<12.50	<12.50	6.20	10.90
			Male	13.30	<13.30	<13.30	8.40	8.10
			Overall	13	<13	<13	7.70	9.30
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Food assistance for asset	Female	5.90	<5.90	<5.90	11.80	7.70
			Male	7.10	<7.10	<7.10	12.20	9.50
			Overall	6.24	<6.24	<6.24	12.10	8.70

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		- Root Causes				
Activity 10	Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	1,074 926 2,000			
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	21,017			

Strategic Outcome 06		Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services		- Crisis Response				
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Urban and rural; Zimbabwe; Capacity Strengthening								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 13: Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services	Logistics Cluster	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food insecure households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Food assistance for asset	Female	99.43	≥90	≥90	98.70	99.43
			Male	99.33	≥90	≥90	98.80	99.33
			Overall	99.40	≥90	≥90	98.70	99.40
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food insecure households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female	97.30	=100	=100	97.30	
			Male	97.80	=100	=100	97.80	
			Overall	97.60	=100	=100	97.60	
	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	General Distribution	Female	98.20	≤98.20	≤98.20	98.20	
			Male	98.60	≤98.60	≤98.60	98.60	
			Overall	98.50	≤98.50	≤98.50	98.50	
Refugee Population; Zimbabwe	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food insecure households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female	100	=90	≤90	100	
			Male	100	=90	≤90	100	
			Overall	100	=90	≤90	100	
	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Food assistance for asset	Female	98.80	<90	≤90	98.80	
			Male	99.40	<90	≤90	99.40	
			Overall	99	<90	≤90	99	

Refugees population; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female	97.20	≤90	≤90	97.20
			Male	96.90	≤90	≤90	96.90
			Overall	97	≤90	≤90	97

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food insecure households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female	95.50	<90	≤90	95.50	
			Male	96.50	<90	≤90	96.50	
			Overall	96	<90	≤90	96	
Food insecure households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	General Distribution	Female	99.80	<90	≤90	99.80	
			Male	98.80	<90	≤90	98.80	
			Overall	99	<90	≤90	99.10	
Refugees Population; Zimbabwe	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female	95.80	<90	≤90	95.80	
			Male	96.20	<90	≤90	96.20	
			Overall	96.20	<90	≤90	96.20	

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

Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food insecure households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	

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

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food insecure households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	56.57	>56.57	>56.57	43.80	56.57
			Decisions made by men	Overall	4.47	<4.47	<4.47	6.10	4.47

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.95	>38.95	>38.95	50.10	38.95
	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	56.57	>56.57	>56.57	16	56.57
			Decisions made by men	Overall	4.47	<4.47	<4.47	4.80	4.47
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.95	>38.95	>38.95	79.20	38.95
Refugee Population; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	56.57	≥56.57	≥56.57	22.20	56.57
			Decisions made by men	Overall	4.47	≥4.47	≥4.47	24	4.47
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.95	≥38.95	≥38.95	53.60	38.95

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food insecure households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	General Distribution	Female	94.85	>94.85	>94.85	95.50	94.85
			Male	94.34	>94.34	>94.34	90.50	94.34
			Overall	94.49	>94.49	>94.49	92.20	94.49
Refugees Population; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female	94.85	≥94.85	≥94.85	43.10	
			Male	94.34	≥94.34	≥94.34	49.70	
			Overall	94.49	≥94.49	≥94.49	47.30	
Rural districts; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	General Distribution	Female	94.85	>94.85	≥94.85	90	94.85
			Male	94.34	>94.34	≥94.34	87	94.34
			Overall	94.49	>94.49	≥94.49	88	94.49

World Food Programme

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WFP in Zimbabwe supports communities

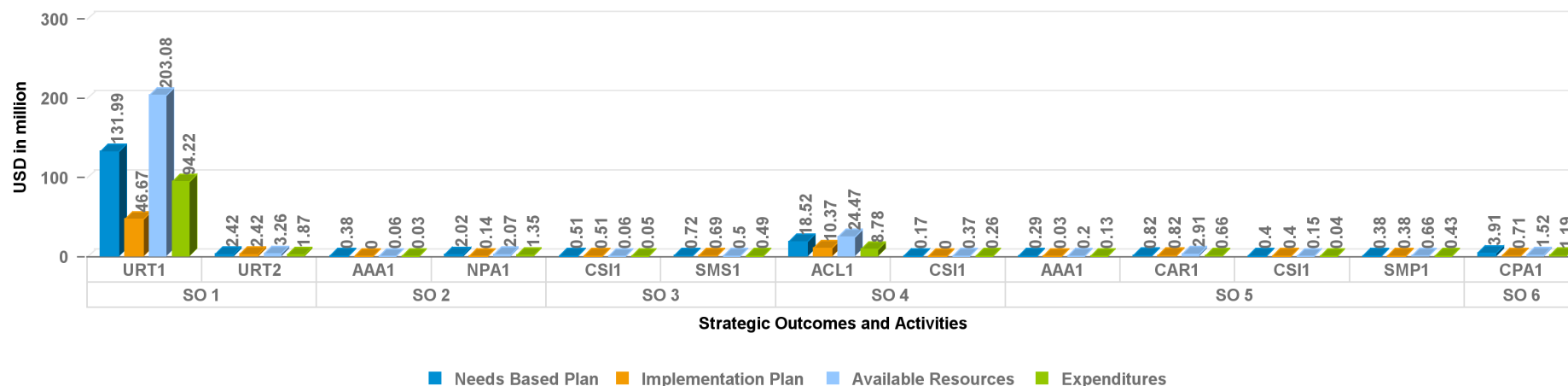
<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/zimbabwe>

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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
SO 2	Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025
SO 3	Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030
SO 4	Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors
SO 5	The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round
SO 6	Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making
AAA1	Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses
ACL1	Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security
CAR1	Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms
CPA1	Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services
CSI1	Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building
CSI1	Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system
CSI1	Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism
NPA1	Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels
SMP1	Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme
SMS1	Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production
URT1	Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages

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URT2	Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps
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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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	131,986,101	46,667,168	203,080,913	94,218,233
		Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	2,422,968	2,422,965	3,255,798	1,868,588
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	820,647	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			134,409,069	49,090,133	207,157,359	96,086,821
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	375,596	0	58,859	28,486
		Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	2,017,966	141,269	2,071,279	1,350,599
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,393,561	141,269	2,130,138	1,379,085

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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	508,663	508,663	55,163	47,664
		Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	722,098	685,993	504,809	486,912
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,230,761	1,194,656	559,972	534,576
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	18,519,828	10,371,109	24,472,428	8,781,179
		Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building	165,394	0	369,243	262,532
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			18,685,222	10,371,109	24,841,671	9,043,711

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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	291,669	26,250	198,948	129,465
		Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	818,043	818,043	2,913,128	660,874
		Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	400,148	400,148	149,341	40,815
		Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	378,587	378,587	655,880	426,737
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,888,447	1,623,028	3,917,297	1,257,891
8	Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services	Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services	3,914,847	709,312	1,524,952	1,190,559
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)			3,914,847	709,312	1,524,952	1,190,559
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,502,542	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,502,542	0

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Total Direct Operational Cost		162,521,907	63,129,507	242,633,931	109,492,644
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		11,379,685	4,419,065	18,093,401	4,168,624
	Total Direct Costs		173,901,592	67,548,572	260,727,332	113,661,268
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		11,303,603	4,390,657	13,239,406	13,239,406
	Grand Total		185,205,195	71,939,230	273,966,738	126,900,674



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

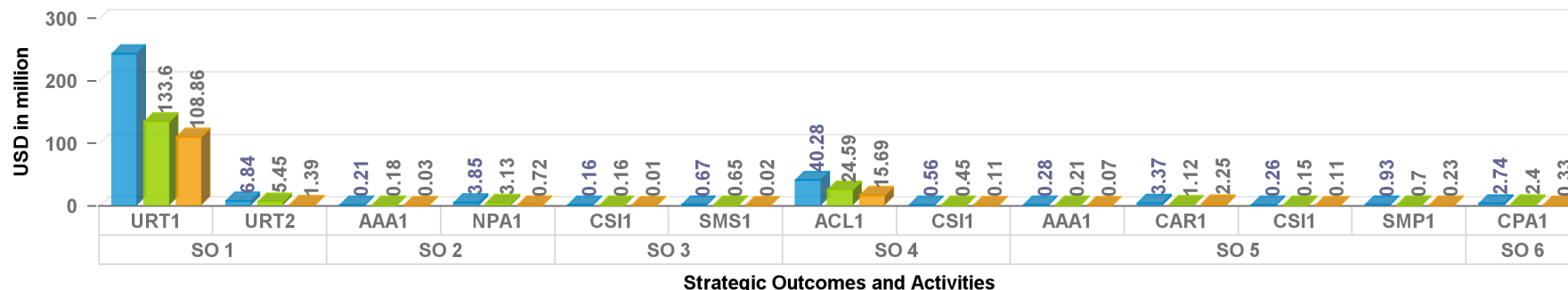
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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
SO 2	Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025
SO 3	Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030
SO 4	Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors
SO 5	The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round
SO 6	Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making
AAA1	Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses
ACL1	Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security
CAR1	Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms
CPA1	Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services
CSI1	Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building
CSI1	Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system
CSI1	Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism
NPA1	Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels
SMP1	Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme
SMS1	Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
URT1	Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages
URT2	Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	183,268,867	229,369,270	13,094,546	242,463,815	133,601,135	108,862,680
		Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	7,326,155	6,838,830	0	6,838,830	5,451,620	1,387,210
		Non Activity Specific	0	820,647	0	820,647	0	820,647
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			190,595,022	237,028,746	13,094,546	250,123,292	139,052,755	111,070,538

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	1,139,872	205,721	0	205,721	175,348	30,373
		Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	7,855,345	3,851,200	0	3,851,200	3,130,520	720,680
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,995,216	4,056,921	0	4,056,921	3,305,868	751,053
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	1,778,771	163,451	0	163,451	155,952	7,499
		Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	1,928,172	669,254	0	669,254	651,357	17,897
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,706,943	832,705	0	832,705	807,309	25,396

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	50,934,087	40,276,300	0	40,276,300	24,585,051	15,691,250
		Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building	486,191	557,883	0	557,883	451,173	106,710
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			51,420,278	40,834,184	0	40,834,184	25,036,224	15,797,960

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	1,353,986	282,413	0	282,413	212,931	69,483
		Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	2,700,745	3,371,326	0	3,371,326	1,119,073	2,252,254
		Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	1,894,980	263,345	0	263,345	154,819	108,526
		Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	1,858,344	931,304	0	931,304	702,162	229,143
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			7,808,055	4,848,389	0	4,848,389	2,188,984	2,659,406

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	5,264,894	2,739,091	0	2,739,091	2,404,698	334,393
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)			5,264,894	2,739,091	0	2,739,091	2,404,698	334,393
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,502,542	0	2,502,542	0	2,502,542
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,502,542	0	2,502,542	0	2,502,542
Total Direct Operational Cost			267,790,408	292,842,578	13,094,546	305,937,124	172,795,837	133,141,286
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			18,775,700	21,857,567	905,454	22,763,021	8,838,244	13,924,777
Total Direct Costs			286,566,108	314,700,145	14,000,000	328,700,145	181,634,081	147,066,064
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			18,827,880	19,155,041		19,155,041	19,155,041	0
Grand Total			305,393,987	333,855,186	14,000,000	347,855,186	200,789,122	147,066,064

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures