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# Zimbabwe Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2021



World Food  
Programme

# Table of contents

<b>2020 Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations &amp; COVID-19 response</b>	<b>7</b>
Risk Management	8
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Programme Performance</b>	<b>13</b>
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Strategic outcome 03	18
Strategic outcome 04	20
Strategic outcome 05	23
Strategic outcome 06	26
<b>Cross-cutting Results</b>	<b>27</b>
Progress towards gender equality	27
Protection and accountability to affected populations	28
Environment	30
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>33</b>
WFP contribution to SDGs	33
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	34
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	34
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	34
Annual Food Transfer	35
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	36
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	37
Cross-cutting Indicators	54

## 2020 Overview

At the start of its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2017, WFP Zimbabwe envisioned reduced emergency programming towards the last two years of the CSP. 2020, however, posed unprecedented risks and challenges, making it increasingly difficult to realise that vision. In the face of a prolonged drought — which ignited the worst hunger crisis in a decade — and the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP scaled up and expanded its various activities, integrating humanitarian and resilience-building initiatives to ensure sustainable progress towards the attainment of zero hunger.

In the beginning of 2020, Zimbabwe was confronted with severe food insecurity and worsening malnutrition, followed by an equally dire 2020/2021 lean season. The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) projected that by the first quarter of 2020, an estimated 7.7 million people (5.5 million in the rural areas and 2.2 million in the urban areas) would be food insecure. The impact of drought in the last four consecutive years, growing economic uncertainty, and the COVID-19 pandemic deteriorated food security outcomes for the rural population and the steadily increasing food-insecure urban population, leading to loss of incomes and significant disruption to livelihoods. This surge in emergency needs necessitated an increase in lean season support for both the rural and urban households. Timely support from key partners, such as China, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, the United Nations Central Emergency Fund (CERF), the United Kingdom, and the United States, allowed WFP to urgently respond and address the rising needs. The urban social assistance programme was expanded to address the increased needs brought by COVID-19 in urban areas. WFP supported 4.2 million people across its food assistance programmes at the peak of 2020.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic during the second quarter of the year, WFP revised its operational procedures to ensure COVID-19 management and prevention protocols were in place throughout programming and implementation. Furthermore, WFP Zimbabwe, working with the WFP Regional Bureau Johannesburg and Headquarters, supported the provision of global cargo air services to humanitarian organizations participating in the COVID-19 response, including UN agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and donors.

WFP expanded its integrated community-based risk management approach by integrating microinsurance, and savings and lending schemes with food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) programmes in order to strengthen rural community resilience to shocks. FFA programmes continued amid the COVID-19 restrictions, focusing on trainings and complementary creation of household assets to minimise risks of COVID-19 exposure and limit large public gatherings. WFP's focus on the humanitarian-development nexus saw the provision of complementary activities throughout the lean season, providing assisted populations with skills to help strengthen and sustain their livelihoods.

WFP's service provision on behalf of the humanitarian community handled cargo valued at USD 82 million in 2020. In addition, WFP piloted a unique procurement model through which USD 14.7 million of cereals funded by the Government of Japan was procured on behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe for their food assistance programme.

During the year, WFP supported national coordination efforts through stakeholder bodies, including the National Cash Working Group, the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee, the Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network, and the District Development Committee meetings.

WFP continued to strengthen strategic partnerships with donors, cooperating partners, the private sector, UN agencies, and line government departments and ministries that included the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing, the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, the Food and Nutrition Council, and the Ministry of Health and Child Care among others.

A comprehensive mid-term review of WFP Zimbabwe's CSP in 2019 noted its alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets while identifying resourcing variances across the CSP's objectives and highlighting a donor preference for crisis response. Albeit the challenges brought by COVID-19, enhanced donor engagements and increased focus on resourcing underfunded activities resulted in increased directed funding for resilience and nutrition activities. Additionally, in 2020, a CSP evaluation was commissioned to assess WFP's contributions to CSP strategic outcomes, establishing plausible causal relations between the outputs of WFP activities and changes observed at the outcome level; the results will inform the design of the next CSP.



# 4,223,568



54%  
female

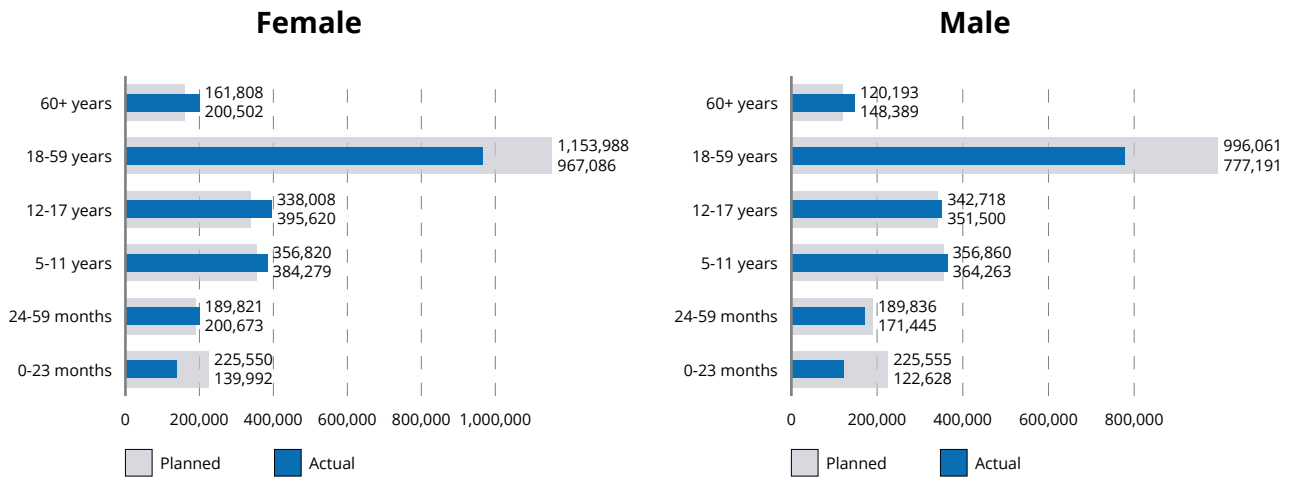


46%  
male

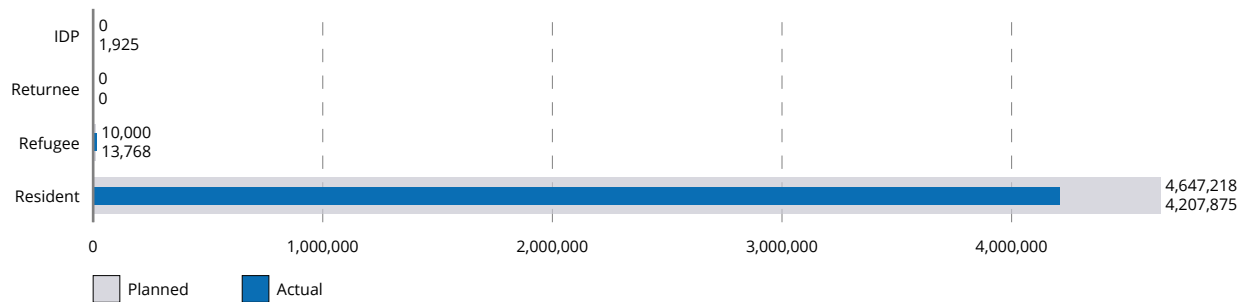
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 40,509 (51% Female, 49% Male)

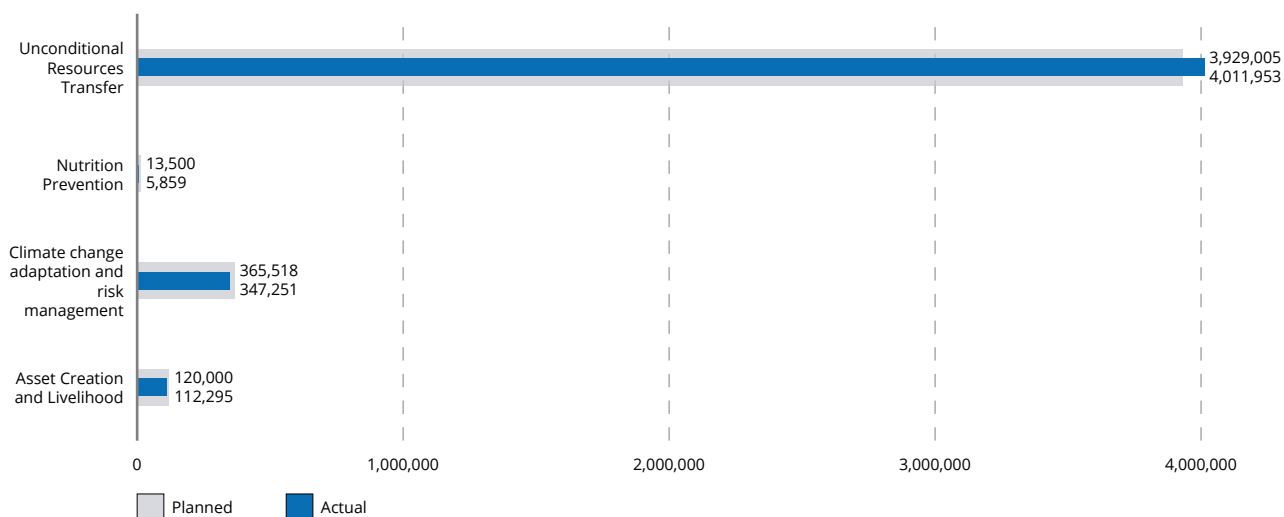
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



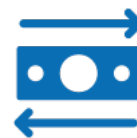
## Total Food and CBT



229,870 mt

total actual food transferred in 2020

of 471,285 mt total planned

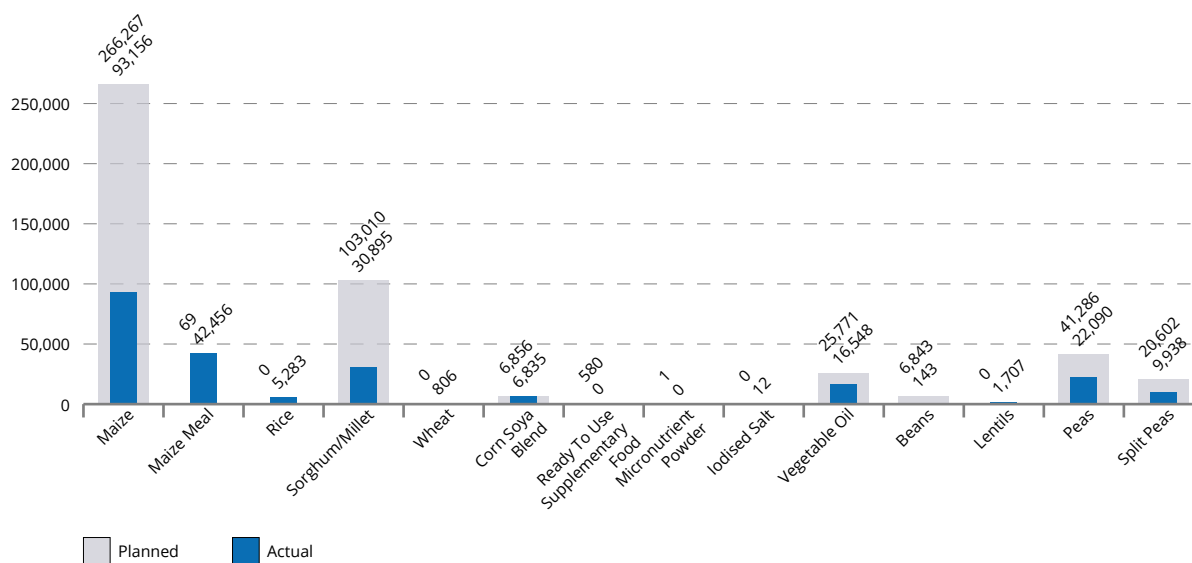


US\$ 32,343,898

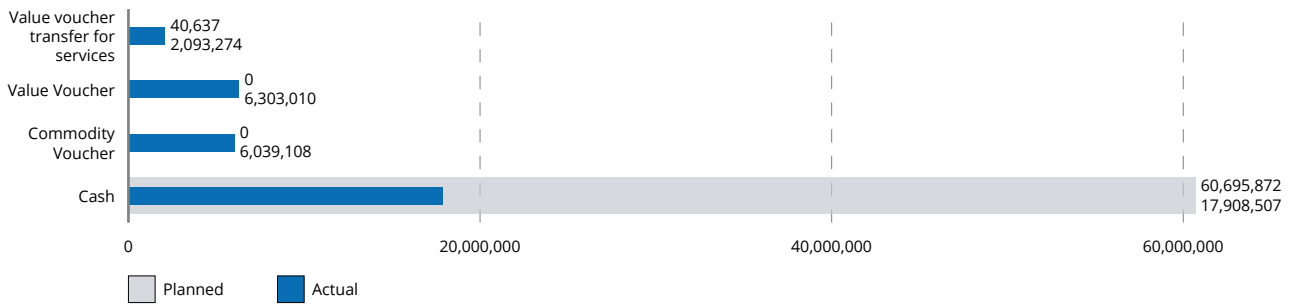
total actual cash transferred in 2020

of \$US 60,736,509 total planned

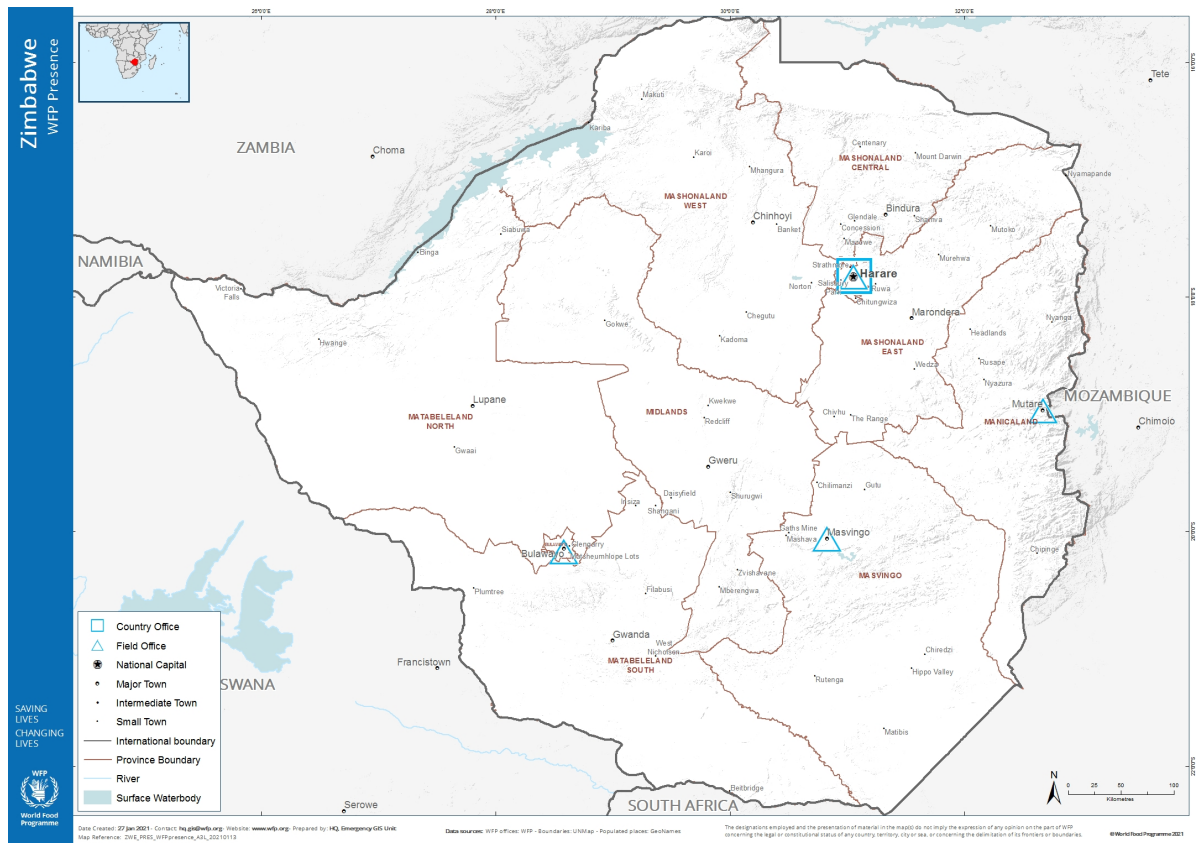
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



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 high malnutrition. At least 16 percent of its population live in extreme poverty.[1]

Access to food for most households in Zimbabwe is constrained by poverty, poor economic growth, high prices, liquidity challenges, low productivity, limited employment opportunities, and recurring climate shocks — all of which have been compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictive measures implemented to curb the spread of the virus. In 2019, Zimbabwe was ranked 109th out of 117 countries on the Global Hunger Index (GHI), while the 2020 GHI provisionally classified the hunger situation in Zimbabwe as ‘serious’[2] on the back of data collection challenges experienced in the context of COVID-19. At the peak of the 2019/2020 lean season, 7.7 million people were projected to be food-insecure (5.5 million in rural areas and 2.2 million in urban domains) and in need of urgent humanitarian assistance from January to April 2020, according to vulnerability assessments.[3]

Agriculture plays a critical role in Zimbabwe’s food security as it ensures availability of food and is a key source of income for most of the rural population. The 2019/2020 agricultural season yielded the third consecutive failed harvest, largely due to poor rainfall characterised by a late start to the season and erratic rains, inadequate availability and unaffordable inputs, and shortage of draught power, as well as a lack of extension services and agricultural mechanisation.

In Zimbabwe, drought is the most significant climate-related hazard. Its frequent occurrence has had significant consequences on livelihoods, incomes, and food security. The recent increase in drought frequency, intensity and extended impact due to climate change has had a substantial impact on Zimbabwe’s economy, which is largely agro-based. Agricultural production accounts for 15–20 percent of the country’s gross domestic product (GDP). About 70 percent of the population is dependent on rain-fed farming, while most farmers are smallholders with low productivity. Average arable landholding size for smallholder farmers is 1.8 hectares, while the average area under crop ranges from 1.4 hectares in communal lands to 2.1 hectares in resettled communal areas under the A1 scheme (plots allocated to landless and poor farmers).

Underlying drivers of food insecurity include high agricultural input costs, high post-harvest losses, fragmented and inefficient markets, and an underperforming economy. 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 and rebound from economic and climate shocks.

According to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC), levels of food insecurity have continued to rise since 2018, when approximately 28 percent of the rural population was food insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance. This figure rose to 59 percent in rural areas during the first quarter of 2020, a factor that triggered the scale-up of the rural lean season assistance programme. Due to a lack of dietary diversity and unfortified staple foods in rural areas, micronutrient deficiencies are widespread. Stunting among children under the age of 5 remains high at 29.4 percent, with boys having a higher prevalence (34.5 percent) compared with girls (24.3 percent).

The Government of Zimbabwe has made tremendous efforts to establish social protection mechanisms through key partnerships with WFP, the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and other actors, establishing emergency preparedness and response measures, leading coordinated nutrition action, and addressing agricultural productivity despite challenges in limited domestic financing — all key to meeting the 2030 goals. WFP's activities in Zimbabwe are guided by a five-year Country Strategic Plan 2017–2021 (CSP) that largely focuses on crisis response, addressing root causes of food insecurity, and resilience-building. Through this plan, 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, WFP's progress has been hindered by weather events, the COVID-19 pandemic, and an underperforming economy.

Primarily contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), the CSP's Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 focuses on providing life-saving assistance to the most food-insecure people, including refugees and those affected by climate shocks.

Strategic Outcome 2 works to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations in prioritised districts, while Strategic Outcomes 3, 4, and 5 are geared towards enhancing community resilience through enhancing production, market access, asset-creation, and setting up innovative risk management and social protection systems.

Through Strategic Outcome 6, WFP supports SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through leveraging WFP's strengths in supply chains, innovation, and social protection to support the Government in upgrading national systems and unlocking the potential of partners towards the achievement of the SDGs.

In 2020, WFP Zimbabwe continued to strengthen partnerships with the Government, academic institutions, private sector, and with other sister UN agencies as part of the 'Delivering as One UN' initiative on nutrition, support to smallholder farmers, and service provision.

## COVID-19 Response

The onset of COVID-19 further compounded the food security challenges that Zimbabwe was already facing due to a multitude of climate and macroeconomic shocks and stressors. To curb the spread of COVID-19, the Government of Zimbabwe implemented a nationwide lockdown on 30 March 2020, which was later downgraded to less stringent protocols for the last quarter of the year. The lockdown initially mandated the immediate closure of all informal sectors, including food markets. Consequently, informal workers struggled to make a living for several months, and access to food became more challenging for poor urban and rural households.

In response to the impact of the pandemic, WFP scaled up its urban social assistance to support households affected by COVID-19-induced lockdowns and subsequent disruption to local economies.

## Risk Management

In 2020, economic output continued to contract, inflation increased further, and the local currency depreciated against the US dollar. These macro-economic shocks resulted in constrained liquidity and access to physical cash, as well as commodity shortages, including maize and fuel. The situation posed serious risks of disruptions to WFP's supply chain and to the regular implementation of cash-based transfer (CBT) programmes, as well as caused delays in the expansion of assistance to respond to the increasing food security needs. The impact on the CBT programmes was exacerbated by the rising premiums being imposed on mobile money transfers and the potential implementation of monetary policies restricting the use of US dollars that would have significantly reduced the impact of the mobile money delivery mechanisms.

Working with partners and other UN agencies through the UN Country Team (UNCT), WFP also implemented a variety of mitigating measures to reduce its exposure to these risks. These included:

- a UN-level standby agreement on fuel procurement with oil and gas company Total that had the option of being extended to service providers;
- increased engagement and advocacy through the UNCT with the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Social Welfare, adapting business processes, while maintaining minimum control standards, in order to reduce the timeframes required for engaging partners to scale up operations;





- switching the delivery mechanism of the urban programme from mobile money transfers to the use of electronic vouchers and a remittance solution through Western Union; and
- the continued provision of full in-kind transfers under the rural lean season assistance.

WFP Zimbabwe regularly reviewed and monitored its risk register and conducted dedicated risk assessments for the rural lean season and the urban programmes.

# Partnerships

Throughout 2020, WFP strengthened its partnerships with various stakeholders, which played a vital role in supporting national priorities for achieving food and nutrition security, enhancing social protection systems, building resilience, and increasing smallholder productivity and marketing of small grains. WFP worked with the Government of Zimbabwe, largely through the Food and Nutrition Council, the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing, the Ministry of Health and Child Care, and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement.

WFP, through the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC), continued to support national assessments, such as the 2020 Rural and Urban VACs, by providing analytical expertise and evidence-based information, as well as trainings and capacity development to enhance the understanding of the progression of food and nutrition security in the country given the deteriorating operating environment as a result of the drought, economic challenges, and COVID-19.

Partnerships with UN agencies provided key expertise, enabling WFP to ensure efficient programme implementation and further progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. WFP partnered with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Women, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and World Health Organization (WHO) to provide assistance to refugees, strengthen social protection systems, enhance community resilience, and support smallholder farmers. With financing from the World Bank, WFP and other UN agencies worked together through the Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project — one of the first-ever integrated engagements under one project umbrella — to address the early and medium-term resilient disaster recovery needs of Cyclone Idai-affected people.

WFP's cooperating partners, both local and international, were key to delivering critical food assistance to the vulnerable communities in Zimbabwe when needs were at their highest, and the unpredictability and complexity brought about by COVID-19 threatened to derail programmes. Synergies with these partners became crucial in delivering assistance throughout these unprecedented times, allowing for the rapid scale-up of activities during lockdowns and the introduction of innovative modalities such as vouchers and remittance-based transfers.

Working with academic institutions, such as the National University of Science and Technology (NUST) and the University of Zimbabwe, WFP assisted in strengthening the capacity of academia on the implementation of the three-pronged approach[1]. This consultative process gathered and generated evidence in support of resilience-building interventions, while enhanced district and community-level planning and prioritisation of these initiatives were simultaneously successfully implemented and integrated into the Master of Philosophy curricula through NUST.

With support from China under the South-South and Triangular Cooperation and through the COVID-19 South-South Opportunity Fund, WFP partnered with the Government of Zimbabwe (Agritex), Knowledge Transfer Africa (KTA), and the China Aid Agriculture Technology Demonstration Centre (CATDC) to pilot the use of a market information system through trainings in e-commerce for smallholder marketing in China and the use of the e-commerce online application in the context of Zimbabwe.

The integrated approach to climate risk management as funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) and the Zambuko Livelihoods Initiative, leveraging on strategic partnerships to enhance resilience-building efforts and bringing together the Government, private sector, research institutions and NGOs, each with a specific expertise on the integrated approach. WFP partnered with ARC Replica, an insurance product offered by ARC Ltd to WFP and other humanitarian partners as an innovative approach to expand climate risk insurance coverage to more people and improve the effectiveness of emergency humanitarian response in vulnerable African countries prone to climate risks, such as drought. Together with partners, WFP used the pay-out to provide unconditional in-kind food assistance to the worst drought-affected districts.

In 2020, WFP maintained operational agreements with private companies such as Econet Wireless for EcoCash mobile money transfers and the insurance company Old Mutual for weather index insurance products. Following the urban programme scale-up and modality transition, WFP extended its partnerships with Western Union (a money transfer agent) for cash transfers and Red Rose, an e-voucher system, while also engaging more than 100 small and large-scale retailers for the redemption of electronic vouchers.



# CSP Financial Overview

WFP's 2020 needs-based plan (NBP) was valued at USD 299.3 million and fully funded at 116 percent of the NBP. In 2020, the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) underwent a budget revision to increase the number of beneficiaries from 1.5 million to 4.1 million during the peak of the 2019/20 lean season. WFP was able to mobilise support from the donor community, allowing a scale-up of operations to efficiently and effectively respond to food security needs across the country. Accounting for 92 percent of total contributions, funding for WFP activities in the country is largely composed of direct contributions from traditional donors including Canada, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the United Kingdom, and the United States. The United States, the United Kingdom and the CERF were the largest donors, accounting for two-thirds of all contributions in 2020.

Additionally, WFP was able to secure contributions from non-traditional donors such as Liechtenstein, New Zealand, and the India-UN Development Partnership Fund. The crisis response activities under Strategic Outcome 1 (lean season assistance and urban programme) accounted for the largest portion of the contributions received in 2020. This is in line with 2020 food security trends as rural and urban populations faced the highest levels of food security in a decade, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Contributions from the United States, Switzerland, and CERF allowed WFP to urgently respond to increased needs and effectively support the COVID-19 response, including the provision of essential personal protective equipment and other hygiene items to reduce risk of exposure for staff and beneficiaries. The funds enabled the timely scale-up of the urban assistance that had previously been supported solely by the United Kingdom.

Apart from the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative and the Zambuko Livelihood Initiative, which remained well-funded, owing to multi-year support from Switzerland and the United States — resilience-building and social protection activities remained largely underfunded throughout 2020. Earmarked funding hampered WFP to effectively implement the full range of activities planned to strengthen the capacities of the Government and the communities to prepare for and respond effectively to shock-induced emergencies. Additionally, COVID-19 protocols hampered the full and timely implementation of activities.


Flexible funding accounted for 8 percent of resources received during the year. These resources allowed WFP to provide essential food assistance to rural and urban households in response to the drought and COVID-19, prevent funding shortage and discontinuity in refugee assistance, and support communities to become resilient and self-reliant in the long term. Contributions from the United States and Japan enabled WFP and partners to timely commence the 2020 food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) cycle, ensuring the provision of combined critical food and resilience-building assistance. Multi-year contributions from Switzerland enabled the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative to be implemented efficiently without disruptions.

Long lead times to procure and import commodities presented a challenge in 2020 due to lockdowns introduced across the globe to curtail the spread of COVID -19. While this was a key challenge for international procurement, WFP Zimbabwe leveraged access to WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) to preposition stocks, which became critical in reducing lead times for regionally procured commodities. Advance financing received through WFP's Internal Project Lending facility was also vital in allowing WFP to prevent discontinuity of WFP response.

For the first time, WFP received funding from India through the India-UN Development Partnership Fund managed by the UN Office for South-South Cooperation, which contributed to WFP Zimbabwe's smallholder farmers project, aiming to build resilience of smallholder farmers by increasing small grain production and productivity, and improving market access.



## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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	 226,701,694	 80,930,857	 276,513,975	 191,022,258
02: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025	 2,198,035	 2,198,035	 2,474,421	 1,167,967
03: Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030	 1,160,163	 1,160,163	 5,550,756	 973,866
04: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors	 16,036,681	 16,036,680	 14,712,669	 10,775,702
05: The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round	 15,395,881	 1,579,793	 19,886,393	 15,657,251
06: Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services	 1,160,578	 1,160,578	 821,130	 724,839
Total:	 262,653,032	 103,066,106	 319,959,344	 220,321,883

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# 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**



Strategic Outcome 1 activities aim to improve access to food and ensure that vulnerable women, men, girls and boys, including refugees, consume an adequate and nutritious diet in times of need, particularly during seasonal lean periods.

## Rural Lean Season Assistance

The high levels of food insecurity have driven the country into a protracted and ever-growing humanitarian and food security emergency. In 2020, the lean season assistance (LSA) reached 3.7 million people (54 percent females, 46 percent males) in 60 rural districts, representing 94 percent of the 2020 plan. In an effort to prevent further deterioration in the nutritional status of children aged 6–59 months, from January to May, WFP provided a protective ration of 6-kg Super Cereal Plus to all children in selected districts based on the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rates and in alignment with priority districts identified by the Nutrition Cluster. Similarly, pregnant and lactating women were provided with a 3-kg ration of Super Cereal.

To support the Government's national school feeding programme, the LSA supported 18,000 pupils (51 percent girls, 49 percent boys) by providing pulses and vegetable oil to complement the Government-distributed cereals in Binga district in the first quarter of 2020. This support was part of a broader strategy to reduce short-term hunger while simultaneously enhancing retention and performance of children in schools.

The food security situation deteriorated as a result of the pandemic and exacerbated the lingering effects of other shocks, including natural disaster and drought. Consequently, the LSA in 2020 was extended beyond the traditional lean season to support more than 1.5 million people in 23 districts in May and nearly 1.3 million in 19 districts in June. The 2020/21 LSA cycle started earlier than planned in July due to the poor harvest, reaching 751,376 people from July to September before scaling up to reach nearly 1.1 million people in October to December, covering 22 districts in both quarters.

Despite the challenging operational environment, WFP maintained its footprint in its operational areas, enabling households to maintain adequate consumption levels. Progress was, however, derailed by the negative effects of the economic and climatic shocks that were further compounded by the COVID-19-induced restrictions that resulted in disrupted livelihoods and reduced households' income base. Due to these circumstances, WFP's assistance that was meant to meet 62 percent of the food requirements was insufficient to fully complement the food gap as anticipated. Subsequently, the coping strategy index (CSI) increased significantly in 2020 as households struggled to address food shortage. The proportion of household budget allocated to food also increased marginally, an indication of high economic vulnerability among assisted households.

WFP continued to use the LSA as a platform for complementary activities to further strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus, with the aim to build capacities, generate awareness, and support communities with trainings in essential skillsets, which would help build household resilience and reduce dependency on LSA in the future. WFP supported 116,746 participants directly through complementary activities, with an additional 350,000 people benefitting indirectly through those trained by WFP and partners.

### **Urban Social Assistance**

In January 2020, WFP's urban social assistance and resilience-building programme scaled up to reach 100,000 people across eight urban domains with monthly cash-based transfer (CBT) of USD 9 per person provided through mobile money. During Phase I of the scale-up (January–June 2020), WFP reached 100 percent of its target for all six disbursement cycles. As a result of COVID-19 and subsequent lockdown restrictions, urban food insecurity and vulnerabilities spiked significantly between March and June. During Phase 2 (July–December), WFP further scaled up its urban response to reach 312,840 people across 22 domains. Following the Government's restrictions on the use of mobile money platforms in June 2020, WFP explored alternative disbursement modalities — e-vouchers and remittance exchange — to ensure that beneficiaries continued to receive their entitlements. Additionally, because of the rising food price inflation, the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and transfer value was revised upwards to USD 12 per person per month. The increased transfer value combined with the diverse delivery mechanisms improved the purchasing power of beneficiaries.

The rapid urban programme scale-up in the context of COVID-19 experienced teething issues, particularly while introducing new transfer modalities. The key disbursement challenges included cash liquidity issues with Western Union, crowding in certain domains due to the limited number of contracted retail outlets, and lack of face-to-face beneficiary engagement hindering information flow. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) showed improvements across all food security indicators, which can largely be attributed to the social assistance. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption increased significantly from 45.1 percent at baseline (January) to 74.1 percent in September 2020, while the CSI of assisted households decreased from 16.27 at baseline (January) to 15.3 in September, indicating a significant improvement in food security. The programme also enhanced access to food among women of reproductive age (15–49), with an increase being observed from 12.6 percent at baseline to 48.6 percent in September.

Furthermore, complementary programming, such as the provision of nutrition and protection education coupled with livelihood trainings, improving beneficiary financial awareness, planning, and topics such as farming as a business, internal savings and lending, and financial literacy also contributed to the programme's success.

### **Refugee Assistance**

In 2020, WFP provided timely and consistent delivery of food assistance to refugees, reaching a total of 13,768 refugees (46 percent females, 54 percent males) at Tongogara Refugee Camp (TRC) through in-kind commodities. A one-off cash assistance was distributed in February 2020 using CBT balances and a contribution from the Republic of Korea earmarked for CBT prior to the modality switch to in-kind. The programme did not implement CBT afterwards. The number of assisted refugees in 2020 did not increase as anticipated due to the pandemic that resulted in the closure of borders. A total of 340 (162 females, 178 males) new arrivals were received at the camp throughout the year with the highest number of 141 (69 females, 72 males) arriving in January 2020, compared with 1,126 in 2019.

The programme provided a basket composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, and salt (which was added for the first time) to cover 100 percent of the monthly food needs. WFP prioritised the prevention of stunting at the camp and distributed Super Cereal Plus to 1,152 children aged 6–24 months (538 girls, 614 boys), following the 2019 Joint Assessment Report that revealed that the level of stunting in TRC was at an alarming rate of 24.6 percent, above the World Health Organization threshold of 20 percent. Super Cereal was distributed at the camp for the first time to a total of 347 pregnant and lactating mothers to boost their micronutrients intake.

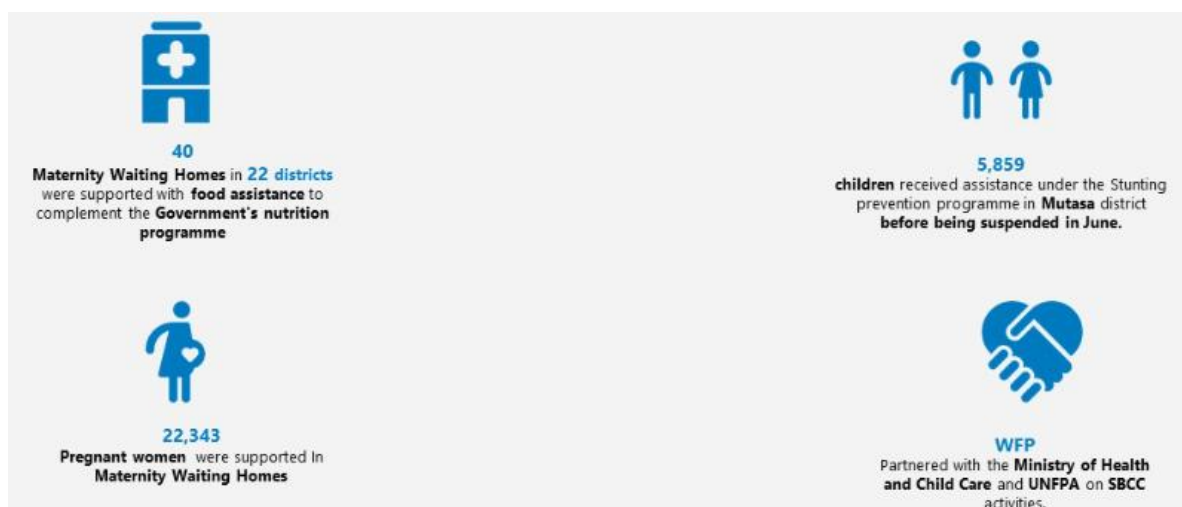
Due to limited sources of food to complement WFP assistance, the food basket was in part used to acquire other food items to diversify diets through selling and bartering in exchange for commodities such as fruits, vegetables, sugar, fish, beans and non-food items like hygiene products and charcoal. PDM and market assessments conducted in December 2020 showed that 70 percent of households preferred in-kind food assistance as it guarantees food availability and cushions against price increases. However, the pandemic and subsequent lockdown restrictions imposed by the Government resulted in refugees not being issued with permits to access markets outside the camp, while prices at the camp continued to increase as traders experienced difficulties re-stocking. Due to limited livelihood options, refugees could not fully diversify their diets beyond the monthly assistance. Nevertheless, WFP assistance enhanced access to food among assisted households, through a basket designed to meet their food and nutritional requirements, resulting in 71 percent of households having acceptable diets.

Throughout the year, the refugee programme continued to generate nutrition awareness. Social and behaviour change communication materials on healthy eating and nutrition were regularly disseminated in the camp through the Nutrition Desk during distributions.



<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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



Strategic Outcome 2 activities aim to reduce malnutrition sustainably by increasing food access and intake, and preventing disease among women, men, girls and boys, to achieve good caring practices, reduce gender and age disparities in the prevalence of malnutrition, and enhance capacities of the Government and stakeholders in designing and implementing nutrition-specific and -sensitive policies and programmes.

### Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making

In 2020, WFP continued in its efforts to build an evidence base for appropriate nutrition policy and programming in Zimbabwe through advocacy with various partners and stakeholders.

WFP provided financial support and collaborated with the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) to produce two reports, namely "Inter-linkages between HIV/AIDS and Food and Nutrition Security in Zimbabwe" and "Interplay of Resilience Capacities and Food and Nutrition Security for HIV/AIDS affected Households in Rural Zimbabwe: Empirical Evidence from ZimVAC Trend Analysis". The reports represented a research effort, using rural and urban livelihood assessment data, triangulated with data from other assessments, along with a literature review mapping out HIV/AIDS and livelihood trends in Zimbabwe. Findings from the first report were used to develop a concept note "Zimbabwe food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable groups in the context of COVID-19" to engage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). While PEPFAR did not have funds to support the interventions, WFP supported the Ministry of Health and Child Care in producing and disseminating COVID-19 HIV/AIDS, nutrition, infant and young child feeding messages that were aired on radio stations, and TV talk shows on HIV/AIDS and nutrition during COVID-19.

WFP participated in the discussions led by the Government and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to update the Zimbabwe 2014–2018 National Food Fortification Strategy. While the review of the strategy is still ongoing (a costed strategy is expected by May 2021), the Government has updated the monitoring plan and the developed a communication and advocacy plan. Additionally, as a result of the consultations, the Government committed to developing a comprehensive strategy that includes biofortification, home fortification, and industrial food fortification. The strategy will serve as a roadmap to help the Government and development partners, including WFP, tackle micronutrient deficiencies which are significant among children in Zimbabwe.

WFP and the University of Zimbabwe explored opportunities to strengthen the national effort towards achieving zero hunger. The two parties agreed to share relevant information, lessons learned, and best practices through staff and student exchanges, collaboration with the Institute of Food, Nutrition and Family Sciences (IFNFS) on nutrition and food processing, and collaboration with the Faculty of Agriculture (FA) on post-harvest loss reduction and agriculture production.

As part of a technical committee for the development of school nutrition guidelines, WFP, together with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO), participated in the development of guidelines which aimed to operationalise the National School Health Policy in schools across the country. The development of this guideline is part of WFP's actions to mainstream nutrition in national efforts in the area of school feeding in regard to the establishment of the national school feeding programme.



WFP was also an active member of the UN Network of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) where it participated in the 2020 virtual joint assessment.

### Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels

WFP assisted 40 maternity waiting homes (MWHs) in 22 districts as part of the Government's nutrition programme at national and sub-national levels. Through the MWH programme, WFP supported a total of around 22,343 pregnant women in their 36th week of pregnancy with a 15-day food ration that included cereal (400g), pulses (80g), fortified oil (25g), and Super Cereal (200g) per person per day. In addition to food assistance, the programme, implemented jointly with the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) conducted social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities aimed at improving maternal nutrition and ensuring safe child delivery.

Monitoring results showed that 96.7 percent of the women did not face any protection challenges at the maternity homes. Theft of food commodities was the only protection challenge encountered by 3.3 percent of the respondents. The respondents were encouraged by the hospitals to ensure that their valuables, including their food, were in a safe place.

While some homes/institutions provide communal cooking facilities, in other cases, mothers cook individually or as a self-organized group. On top of WFP food ration, they can also bring their own food, depending on their food preferences during that stage of pregnancy.

WFP placed posters displaying its toll-free line at maternity waiting homes as part of the channels for raising issues or seeking information on WFP programmes.

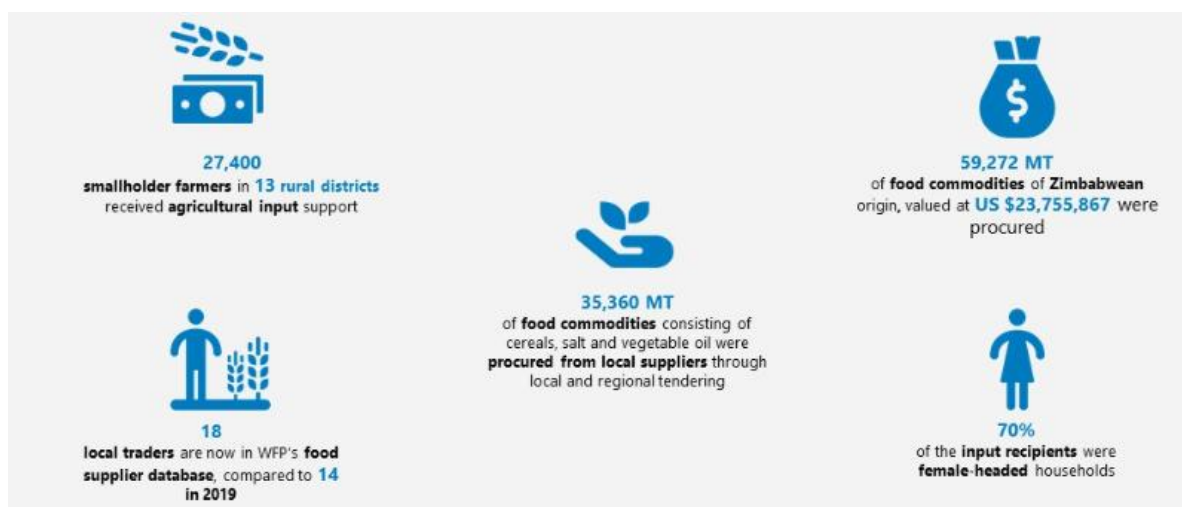
In the first semester of 2020, WFP provided a monthly ration of Super Cereal Plus to children under 2 through its stunting prevention programme, which also included a SBCC component focusing on health-seeking behaviours, good nutrition, personal health and hygiene practices, exclusive breastfeeding to 6 months and ongoing breastfeeding to 24 months, dietary diversity, and frequent meal consumption. The programme reached on average between 6,000 and 7,000 children monthly in Mutasa district before being suspended in June 2020 due to lack of funding. Prior to the suspension, the programme improved the diets of children in the 6–23 month age group.

Remote monitoring surveys conducted during programme implementation showed an increase in the proportion of children meeting the minimum acceptable diet. The positive results are attributed to the distribution of the Super Cereal Plus, nutrition messaging, sensitisations, and trainings. The programme also tracked access to diets among women of the reproductive age group as the nutritional status of the mother directly affects outcomes for children. The proportion of women accessing at least five out of the ten standard food groups decreased significantly in 2020, and this is mainly due to the absence of a protection household ration accompanying the programme.

WFP also supported the development and dissemination of nutrition and child feeding messages as part of MoHCC's COVID-19 response. This effort involved the production of three audio jingles and their broadcasting on different radio stations, and production and broadcasting of talk shows on nutrition and HIV in the context of COVID-19.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making	0
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



Strategic Outcome 3 activities aim to address the root causes in the context of an agricultural sector that lacks the systems and institutions to support efficient production and profitable marketing. WFP supports the improvement of food systems through capacity strengthening for traders, smallholder farmers, and government institutions involved in the production and marketing of food crops. WFP's support towards resilience and smallholder farmers seeks to simultaneously address the underlying drivers of food insecurity, including both low productivity among farmers and the limited integration of markets. Through investments in drought-tolerant varieties and techniques, WFP is not only strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers to climatic shocks but also ensuring the provision of nutritious food for households as part of efforts to support the attainment of zero hunger in Zimbabwe.

### Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism

Zimbabwe has up to 33 million hectares of agricultural land and a favourable climate which enables production of over 23 types of food and cash crops, as well as livestock enterprises comprising beef, dairy, poultry, pigs, goats and sheep. The major cause of food insecurity and declining contribution of agriculture is the current low levels of crop and livestock enterprises' production and productivity. The average yield in maize fluctuates below 1.15 tonne per hectare against a potential of 5–25 tonnes depending on production system.

The low productivity is attributed to several factors such as: farmers' poor knowledge and skills base; a weak research, extension, and farmer training system as a source of technology and innovation; shortages of inputs and equipment; low levels of irrigation and mechanisation development, resulting in reliance on rain-fed agriculture against increased incidences and intensity of climate shocks such as El Niño and droughts; limited access to market information and marketing facilities; limited access to finance; perceived limited security of tenure; pest and disease attacks such as fall army worm; and low capacity to manage post-harvest losses. Since the first case of COVID-19 in the country was confirmed in March 2020, Zimbabwean farmers have been further constrained by national lockdowns and movement restrictions that limited their access to markets and increased post-harvest losses.[1]

WFP's market interventions aim to create and enhance inclusive and sustainable markets in Zimbabwe by establishing WFP's local procurement platform and facilitating smallholder farmers' access to and participation in these markets. The procurement conducted by WFP increases market linkages between large traders and smallholder farmers as pro-smallholder conditionality in tenders increases market interaction between the actors not only for commodities destined for WFP operations but also for other markets supplied by WFP-registered vendors. Through the smallholder agricultural market activity, WFP uses its purchasing power to support smallholder farmers' access markets. WFP's demand coupled with partners' support to smallholder farmers increases farmers income and provides an incentive for increased production of the traditional drought-tolerant grains such as sorghum and cow peas. WFP's demand encourages the production of these crops, which are becoming increasingly important in Zimbabwe not only because they are drought-resistant, but also because of their nutrition value.

To support local food procurement and the competitiveness of offers made to smallholder farmers, in 2020, WFP increased the number of traders in its food supplier database from 14 to 18 vendors. Additionally, WFP developed a non-food item (for inputs such as seeds and fertiliser) supplier database for its programmes, comprising of 7 vendors

to support purchases of input packages for smallholder farmers across the country. Furthermore, WFP provided support to the Government’s agricultural marketing and trade development initiatives through active participation in stakeholder forums aimed at establishing a commodity exchange and a warehouse receipt system in Zimbabwe.

In 2020, WFP purchased 59,272.45mt of food of Zimbabwean origin, valued at USD 23.8 million and consisting of maize, maize meal, peas, vegetable oil, and salt through local and regional tenders. The volumes and value of sales using WFP aggregation systems were over 200 percent more than those in 2019, demonstrating how the activity led an improved access to well functioning markets. WFP local tenders for maize grain included a 20-percent conditionality that local suppliers source the commodities from smallholder aggregation systems, resulting in 2,602mt valued at USD 908,576 being sourced from smallholder aggregation systems by WFP traders.

### **Enable farmer organizations to aggregate and market surplus production**

To improve the food security and nutrition of smallholder farmers through small grain production in 2020, WFP targeted 27,400 smallholder farmers in 13 rural districts nationwide with input packages consisting of 50kg of fertiliser, 5kg of sorghum seed, and 2.5kg of cow peas seed. A total of 70 percent of the input recipients were households headed by women. During the implementation phase, WFP identified 4,000 farmers who received direct training in small grain production, good agricultural practice, post-harvest management, and climate smart agricultural techniques. In collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Agritex (Zimbabwe’s agricultural extension service), a total of 228 district-based extension workers were also trained in conservation agriculture for small grain production and received technical assistance in the cascading of trainings to beneficiaries. In partnership with non-government organization ADRA, WFP also provided farmer market training to 60 extension workers in 3 rural districts in Binga, Mbire and Zvishavane.

Due to COVID-19 and its impact on the food systems, in particular the access to markets for smallholder farmers, WFP partnered with Agritex, Knowledge Transfer Africa (KTA), and the China Aid Agriculture Technology Demonstration Centre (CATDC) in a South-South Cooperation pilot to provide training to 40 trainers consisting of council representatives, agro-dealers, extension workers and smallholder farmers in Mt Darwin district that would improve market linkages for farmers through the use of the eMkambo market information system. The trainers have cascaded their training to 300 farmers in 2020, and the trainings will continue to be cascaded in 2021, further strengthening linkages and market information access for smallholder farmers.

Due to the relatively poor rains experienced in 2019/20, the smallholder farmers assisted by WFP did not produce sufficient surplus grains to warrant WFP purchases, and the harvests attained were retained by the farmers for their household food security.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Enable farmer organizations to aggregate and market surplus production	3
Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	1

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



Strategic Outcome 4 activities aim to enhance the livelihoods of the most food-insecure women, men, boys and girls by developing and protecting productive assets. Through food assistance for assets (FFA), WFP aims to strengthen resilience by providing resource transfers that enable households to meet their food needs in the short term as assets are rehabilitated or created.

### Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security

In 2020, the FFA programme was implemented in 15 districts, assisting 112,295 people (of whom 56 percent were women) through human capital development and the creation of household assets.

Due to COVID-19 and subsequent health and safety protocols put in place, FFA activities focused on training as a conditionality for food assistance while communities were encouraged to apply the newly gained knowledge when building household assets. The COVID-19 health and safety requirements informed WFP's focus on supporting the creation of household assets to limit gatherings normally required during the construction of larger community assets. Training topics included farming as a business, gender equality, social cohesion, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, marketing, natural resource management, post-harvest handling of food commodities, and nutrition. In turn, trained farmers created solar driers, fuel efficient stoves, tree nurseries, improved household wells, backyard, and keyhole gardens, raised goat houses, improved poultry housing, built tippy taps for homes, and maintained community assets through scooping of dams, fencing, and fixing malfunctioning parts. Participants were also trained in gender-based violence, protection of sexual exploitation abuse and harassment, including raising awareness on the referral pathway, and the toll-free hotline was displayed during trainings.

Food consumption patterns for those assisted under the FFA programme improved in 2020, while the use of negative coping mechanisms also reduced substantially. Similarly, the proportion of the household budget committed to food reduced in 2020, as provision of in-kind food assistance cushioned households against high food prices despite the devastating effects of the pandemic, hyperinflationary economic environment, and poor harvests. It is envisaged that increased use of household assets created in 2020 through the FFA programme will continue to enhance access to food in the medium to long term.

FFA activities were implemented in full collaboration with the selected communities, the Government, and cooperating partners. At the start of the FFA cycle, cooperating partners entered into a social contract with the community and local authorities, detailing programme expectations. Key achievements included the preparation of 6,142.9 hectares of land using conservation agriculture techniques of digging basins/zai pits, preparation of 4,919.5 cubic metres of compost, construction of 10,904 fuel efficient stoves, reclamation of 171.8 km of gullies, and planting of 164,859 trees seedlings. The participatory planning process identified areas within catchments to be rehabilitated to improve watershed management, while implementation addressed key areas, such as systematic training in natural resource management and nursery development using local seeds, introduction of fuel-efficient stoves, and treatment of degraded lands through gully filling among others.

Additional resilience-building activities based on the principle of geographic convergence strengthened the humanitarian-development nexus in vulnerable communities. FFA was used as an entry point for resilience programming in Masvingo and Rushinga district, where smallholder agriculture market support and R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) programmes were subsequently layered. This resilience approach dubbed as 'FFA plus', integrates food assistance, asset-creation, smallholder agricultural market support, and microinsurance to build resilience capacities. To absorb shocks, food or cash transfers were provided to participating households as they build assets. The assets created helped participants to reduce the effects of shocks such as prolonged dry spells. For example, participants sought to improve water retention in their fields by establishing soil bunds and applying compost.

During implementation of the lean season assistance (LSA), FFA activities were layered, allowing LSA beneficiaries to boost absorptive and adaptive capacities through new skills gained from various trainings, the creation of household assets, and maintenance of community assets. These actions address the structural vulnerabilities and enable communities, particularly women, to better cope with shocks through preparedness, early action, and increased financial opportunities.

In addition, the programme used satellite imagery (Asset Impact Monitoring System, or AIMS) to monitor impacts on vegetation cover over time. The first longitudinal impact study conducted on eight assets with support from WFP's Asset Creation, Livelihoods and Resilience Unit (PRO-R) at the Headquarters show improved vegetation cover in all sites where WFP FFA activities have been implemented.

In line with WFP's Environmental Policy (2020) that requires environmental and social screening of FFA programmes, all partners were supported to undertake the screening and developed environmental and social management plans (ESMP). These ESMPs were used by the environmental management authority (EMA) as a basis to assess the adequacy of mitigation measures put in place and monitor implementation of FFA activities, ensuring minimal harm to the environment. WFP Zimbabwe was among the first country offices to screen FFA assets using the newly created ESS tool that was rolled out by WFP Headquarters and field tested in Zimbabwe.

Programmes such as FFA are best delivered in partnership. WFP worked closely with Government and non-governmental organizations, and FFA activities were implemented in close collaboration with the Environmental Management Agency to protect wetlands. In 2020, National Wetlands Day commemorations were held at WFP's Masvingo-Njovo FFA site.

### **Enhance the capacity of prioritised districts to plan and manage resilience building**

Through this activity and to the asset-creation activity, WFP focused on strengthening the capacity of academia (e.g. National University of Science and Technology, or NUST). NUST, through this partnership, conducted applied research on the three-pronged approach (3PA) to inform and strengthen programming underpinned by information generated through the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP), and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP). The process has enabled the evaluation of the successes and weaknesses of the 3PA tool/processes to reinforce hazard and vulnerability mapping. Furthermore, NUST is developing short courses on resilience building, risk reduction, and institutional development, targeting government and key stakeholders on the use and application of the SLP and CBPP data for joint programming. This has ultimately led to the integration of the CBPP processes and SLP frameworks in the curriculum for post-graduate degrees in the Institute of Development Studies. In 2020, WFP also assisted NUST in providing internship opportunities for Master of Philosophy students on analytical and research works related to the 3PA processes (ICA, SLPs, and CBPPs) to inform evidence-based programming among humanitarian partners. This has seen the gradual integration of the 3PA processes into local authority development plans.

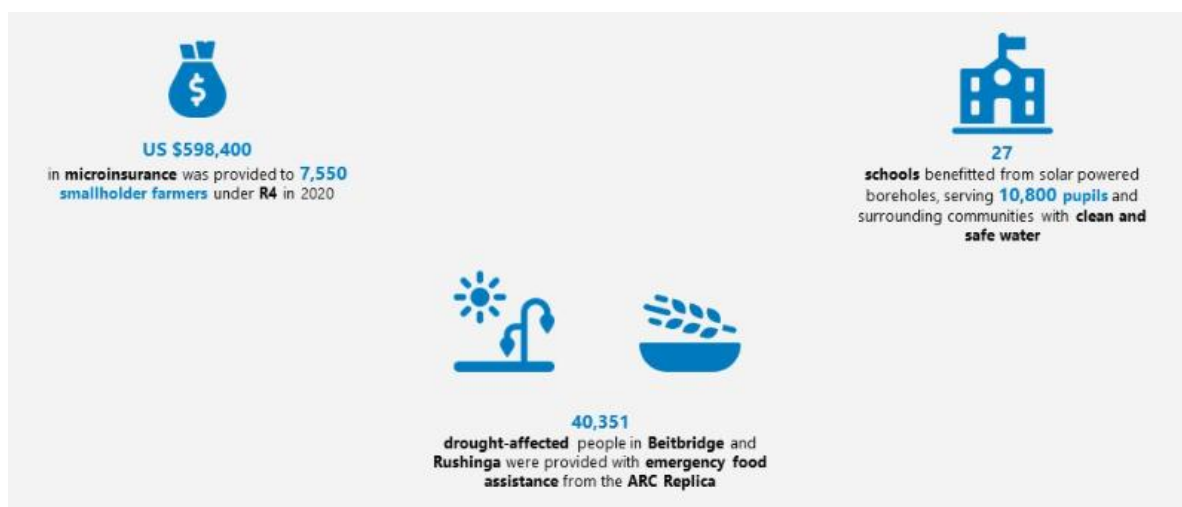
To further enhance the capacity of prioritised districts to plan and manage resilience-building in 2020, WFP and NUST drafted the ICA for both the rural and urban contexts. The analyses will inform long-term development programming as they emphasise areas that are prone to recurrent shocks, high prevalence of chronic food insecurity, and other aggravating factors.

In 2020, CBPP consultations were conducted in Masvingo and Rushinga in support of integrated resilience programming across other activities, particularly nutrition and support to local food marketing and procurement mechanisms. WFP continued to strengthen and advocate for the use of SLP and CBPP at sub-national levels, including documenting of good practices.

The SLP and CBPP products support resilience-building planning by the Government and by WFP and partners. The communities and local authorities are currently using some elements of these products, such as seasonal calendars, vulnerability profiling, resource pooling, and ward ranking among others. WFP also used these tools to select resilience-building proposals identified by communities according to their needs.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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



Strategic Outcome 5 aims to improve national institutions and systems with a view to enhancing the quality and outcomes of humanitarian responses in the short term and minimising the need for humanitarian responses in the future.

### Support evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses

In 2020, this activity focused on supporting and strengthening the analytical capacity of the Government and partners to build evidence to support decision-making and planning for context-specific solutions and responses in Zimbabwe. WFP provided technical assistance and financial support to the 2020 Rural and Urban Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC), which enhanced the understanding of the food and nutrition security situation in the country for programme design, targeting, and adjustments, given the increased vulnerability due to recurrent droughts, economic challenges, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

The technical and financial support provided to two Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses conducted in February and September 2020 prioritised humanitarian assistance according to the severity of the food and nutrition security situation in the country.

WFP and partners managed to establish and strengthen coverage of two remote monitoring systems—one on markets and price monitoring, and another on food security monitoring—through comprehensive trainings to partners and enumerators. This enabled continuous access to food and nutrition security information, and food availability and price data to the greater humanitarian community in Zimbabwe.

### Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms

WFP implements an integrated approach to climate risk management with funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the R4 Rural Resilience (R4) and Zambuko Livelihood Initiatives, respectively. The approach aims to enhance the adaptive capacity of the populations most at risk of the impacts of climate change through resilience-building that brings together improved natural resources management—through food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities—access to weather index insurance, improved agricultural practices, and access to savings, credit, and markets.

In 2020, through R4, WFP supported 6,000 FFA households in Masvingo and Rushinga while a further scale-up was achieved through the Zambuko Initiative, reaching 5,000 households in Masvingo and Mwenezi. A total of 4,000 lean season assistance (LSA) beneficiaries in Masvingo, who will be targeted by the integrated resilience approach in subsequent years, received trainings in financial education, market linkages, and conservation agriculture to complement the in-kind assistance and strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus.

Given the volatile macro-economic environment, Village Savings and Loan groups with 4,256 participants adapted to the evolving context and were able to save in stable currencies and assets to ensure access to savings and credit. WFP also facilitated access to in-kind loans for participants from financial institutions as a means of hedging against inflation. Zimbabwe Women's Microfinance Bank financed selected sorghum farmers with input loans in the form of

sorghum seeds to enable planting, while farmers agreed to repay with sorghum grain once harvested.

To improve production, WFP continued promoting conservation agriculture practices, introduced a pilot to facilitate small-scale mechanisation, and facilitated access to inputs. During the 2020 planting year, demonstration plots were set up to showcase appropriate agricultural practices; analysis showed that conservation agriculture practices achieved higher yields compared with conventional agriculture.

To supplement promotion of conservation agriculture techniques with increasing power supply, critical equipment was distributed to selected service providers trained in the use of machinery and business management on a lease-to-own basis. The service providers extended transport, land preparation, and seeding services to farmers, eliminating the need for farmers to invest in mechanisation while enabling them to establish their crops quickly.

To facilitate access to inputs, seed fairs were organized, and target groups also managed to access input packages through WFP's smallholder agriculture market support programme.

To enhance market access, WFP provided farmers with an access to a digital platform (Kurima Mari) for market and agricultural information, a tool to facilitate market access, particularly during the pandemic. Furthermore, a microinsurance cover worth USD 598,400 was provided to 7,550 smallholder farmers under the integrated approach to protect their investments against drought and extensive dry spells. For the 2019/2020 season, 1,510 farmers received insurance pay-outs amounting to about USD 30 per household.

Under the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica pilot, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government on risk finance as part of the early response to the 2019/2020 drought. The Government and WFP received drought insurance pay-outs worth USD 1.4 million and USD 290,288, respectively, from the ARC in 2020 to support drought response efforts, which were used to provide unconditional in-kind food assistance to food-insecure households in the worst drought-affected wards in October 2020.

Building blocks for Forecast-based Financing (FbF), such as Anticipatory Action (AA) repository, technical working groups, downscaled forecasts, agro-meteorological thresholds, and AA plans were developed for the districts of Binga, Matopo, Mbire, and Mudzi. With these building blocks, a system was set up in order to implement AA, following pre-defined standard operating procedures in case of trigger activation in the following years.

### **Support consolidation, administration and implementation of national social transfer programmes**

The socio-economic situation compounded by the pandemic heightened demand for social protection services in Zimbabwe. To address the deteriorating situation, the Government has relied on the main social protection programmes, including the Harmonised Social Cash Transfer, the Basic Education Assistance Module, the Assisted Medical Treatment Order, the Public Assistance Programme, and the Food Deficit Mitigation Programme.

The 2020 priorities for the Government included the scale-up of social assistance, its expansion into urban areas, development of robust needs assessments, strengthening accountability, and the Management Information System database (MIS). WFP worked closely with the Government and other stakeholders in the development of the MIS, sharing knowledge and lessons learned from SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. WFP also collaborated with the Government to cascade lessons learned in complementary social protection activities and beneficiary targeting, especially in the complex contexts of urban areas and COVID-19.

WFP supported the strengthening of the social protection strategy by providing technical advice to the Government in the development of the National Development Strategy 2021–2025, with social protection identified as a fundamental cross-cutting component. WFP also supported the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare by providing technical advice in the development of a COVID-19 national social protection response, contributing to improved efficiency of systems and rapid emergency response. WFP also participated in the reconstituted National Social Protection Steering Committee and the Social Protection Working Group.

In 2020, WFP piloted a unique procurement model through which WFP procured and delivered 50,745mt of maize through a USD 14.8-million contribution from the Government of Japan on behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe to support drought mitigation efforts.

### **Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme**

WFP supported disadvantaged schools under the water source development initiative, which expanded into three districts in 2020. A total of 27 schools benefitted from the installation of solar-powered boreholes, serving approximately 10,800 pupils and surrounding communities with clean and safe water. The programme goes a long way in improving the safe and clean access to water, which is not only a key aspect of food safety and thus food security but also vital in the wake of the pandemic.

WFP participated in the school feeding working group through the Education Cluster and contributed to the development of a school feeding strategy for continued school feeding in a COVID-19 safe environment. Following





school closures in March, schools re-opened in a phased approach from September 2020. Notwithstanding this significant achievement, school feeding activities remained constrained by the impact of COVID-19. The in-country mission by the Brazil Centre of Excellence Against Hunger to support the Government in the development of a national school feeding strategy was put on hold and the SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) face-to-face workshop was postponed due to travel restrictions, both of which are planned for 2021.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	3
Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	0
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



Recognising WFP's strength in supply chain management and logistics, Strategic Outcome 6 activities aim to provide cost-effective supply chain services for humanitarian and development partners.

### Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services

In 2020, WFP continued to provide supply chain services to five UN agencies and one non-governmental organization (NGO), clearing and handling goods valued at USD 82 million. Furthermore, WFP facilitated import clearance, handling and storage, transportation, and verification services of food and non-food items including medicine, information technology and medical equipment and supplies, solar and electric equipment, and vehicles among others. In addition to specific service-level agreements, at request, WFP provided both UN agencies and NGOs with ad-hoc services such as transport for their consignments. For example, in September, WFP transported and distributed 10,000 hygiene kits for the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS).

With support from WFP's Engineering Services Department in Headquarters, WFP Zimbabwe embarked on the construction of a medical warehouse in Mutare in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Through this project, WFP offered vital consultancy and civil engineering services to the UNDP Global Fund. Once completed, the warehouse capacity will be 3,279 square meters, catering for both cold chain and non-cold chain medicines. Despite plans to be completed in 2020, the warehouse project will now continue into 2021 due to disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Following the destruction caused by Cyclone Idai in March 2019, WFP engaged in emergency preparedness in 2020 to prevent and mitigate future risks of climate disasters. This disaster preparedness project focused on building capacity to ensure a localised response to future natural disasters can be mounted. The project engaged all stakeholders from the community level to central Government level to ensure provision of various levels of training and support. The state of preparedness was tested in December 2020 when Tropical Storm Chalane threatened Zimbabwe, and a coordinated approach was employed to ensure the appropriate stakeholders were prepared to launch an emergency response, which was fortunately not required due to the minimal damage caused by the storm.

User satisfaction surveys undertaken with WFP's service provision clients showed high levels of satisfaction among the agencies that received WFP logistical services. A 100 percent satisfaction rate was achieved for the quality of supplies delivered, timeliness of handling services rendered, and trainings rolled out during the period under review. Agencies also applauded WFP for ensuring that commodities procured and transported arrived in good condition with no spillages or breakages. The high level of satisfaction was attributed to professionalism, commitment and expertise displayed by WFP staff during service provision.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services	0

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The Government of Zimbabwe is committed to the achievement of gender equality through the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (the CEDAW). The current female Human Development Index (HDI) value for Zimbabwe stands at 0.550 in contrast with 0.590 for males, resulting in a Gender Development Index (GDI) value of 0.931, placing the country into Group 3, meaning that it has medium equality in HDI achievements between women and men. Zimbabwe has a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.527, ranking it 129th out of 162 countries in the 2019 index. While great strides have been made, Zimbabwe still records gender disparity gaps in all the key sectors.

Guided by national and joint UN priorities and the WFP Gender Policy of 2015–2020, gender was mainstreamed to ensure equality in access to resources, and an equal voice in decisions related to WFP assistance. Both men and women were co-opted in decision-making bodies, such as distribution committees to ensure the full representation of the needs of women, men, girls and boys in the processes. Gender sensitisation and awareness campaigns were strengthened to ensure equal participation of men and women in decision-making of food assistance. At household level, joint decision-making was also promoted. Gender equality in decision-making was achieved as almost half of the households under the lean season assistance and food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) programmes confirmed decision-making by both men and women in 2020.

Programmes aimed at increasing resilience have reduced the burden of labour on women. Evidence from Asset Benefit Indicator surveys has revealed that asset-creation projects such as dams, weirs, and boreholes have increased efficiency and reduced the time taken by women and girls to fetch water, freeing up time for other productive activities. In addition, the construction of energy efficient stoves helped women save and use time effectively. Findings from the R4 Gender Impact Study showed that the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative projects yielded positive results on gender roles and responsibilities by promoting gender equality in work which reduced the burden of labour on women.

According to the R4 Gender Impact Study, through trainings, women gained skills in building and construction of fuel-efficient stoves enabling them to take on projects to increase and diversify their income base. Women also participated in other income-generating activities such as savings and lending groups, leading to economic empowerment and financial independence. Income generated through asset-creation projects and savings groups enabled women to contribute positively to household food security, increasing the status of women and reducing the risk of abuse and gender-based violence that is often compounded by financial dependency.

'Gender champions' were identified and trained through the urban social assistance programme. The gender study conducted in Mutasa revealed that the champions are role models of gender equality and have contributed in transmitting themes on joint participation in work activities and reducing gender-based violence.

Building on the successes and achievements made during the year 2020, WFP will continue to incorporate measures to effectively mainstream gender across its activities in 2021.

**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

**Protection**

WFP integrated protection to ensure programmes are implemented in ways that do not expose beneficiaries to protection risks, including risks related to safety, access and dignity. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys established the proportion of households that were exposed to protection risks. All surveyed refugee households did not encounter any safety nor access issues, and all households also reported that WFP programme sites were dignified. Targets were met across all the components. Protection issues faced by households included long distances travelled to WFP programme sites. To mitigate this, measures were put in place to reduce protection risks to beneficiaries. WFP ensured that distribution sites are accessible and within a 5-kilometre radius to the majority of assisted households, while affected households were also prioritised.

With the onset of COVID-19, WFP adopted remote monitoring practices for regular PDM as well as various assessments throughout 2020 to ensure monitoring continued while reducing unnecessary risks of exposure. In addition, WFP partnered with call centres who manage the complaints and feedback mechanism toll-free hotline to ensure beneficiary feedback is collected and addressed in an efficient, effective, and dignified manner.

At the operational level, WFP ensured that standard operating procedures (SOPs) were designed for the implementation of programmes in the context of COVID-19, such as the use of face masks, handwashing, health screening, and social distancing were adhered to at all distribution sites in coordination with partners and the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare. Sensitisations on the new SOPs were conducted among stakeholders and through distribution and help-desk committees to increase awareness and roll-out. At every distribution cycle, the procedures were reiterated to all the stakeholders including the wider beneficiary community to ensure implementation throughout distributions. In addition, WFP enforced the early start and completion of distributions each day, while vulnerable people such as the elderly, disabled and pregnant and nursing women were also prioritised during distributions.

Additionally, trainings in prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) were rolled out for WFP staff, cooperating partners, and representatives from key government ministries both at the national and district level. Service providers from the private sector, transporters, loaders and warehouse staff also received trainings to ensure integration of PSEA in all aspects of WFP's operations. During the partner identification and selection phase, assessments were carried out to ensure partners meet the minimum operating standards on PSEA. Some WFP partners also selected "gender champions", who took on a leadership role in sensitising and training communities on PSEA, incident management, and reporting protocols.

WFP and partners strengthened protection through complementary trainings in themes such as gender-based violence (GBV). This includes training community leaders and equipping them with conflict resolution skills to increase their capacity to manage and resolve disputes among beneficiaries and communities served by WFP.

At the inter-agency level, WFP is part of the PSEA Technical Group that was formed through the PSEA Coordinator in the Resident Coordinator's Office in Zimbabwe. In collaboration with the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development, WFP developed and disseminated messages through the toll-free hotline on prevention and reporting of PSEA and GBV as part of the "16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence" campaign.

**Accountability to Affected Populations**

WFP maintained high levels of accountability for the people that it serves through information provision on programme processes such as the selection criteria, entitlement, and programme duration. Information on ration sizes, food basket, feedback mechanisms, duration of assistance, source of food, and distribution dates was also shared through various platforms such as the pre-distribution address, bulk text messaging platforms, Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD)-based system (a protocol that is used to send text messages), posters, as well as in-person consultations to communicate this information. On average, more than 91 percent of the assessed households across all activities demonstrated knowledge on WFP programme processes and modalities.

WFP also maintained the helpdesk, suggestion box, and the toll-free line to document feedback and queries on issues raised by beneficiaries and the wider community. Information on the availability of the feedback mechanisms was disseminated through the pre-distribution address, posters, and bulk text messaging. Over 80 percent of households assessed during PDM were aware of the feedback mechanisms. Majority of calls through the hotline were from women and girls (70 percent), and all issues reported through the various channels were followed up on. Queries raised were related to beneficiary targeting and selection issues, geographic targeting concerns, distress calls, and distribution

queries, as well as protection-related issues. Concerns relating to the misuse of assistance by spouses were recorded through the feedback channels. All issues received were classified based on their severity and transmitted to the Field Offices for further investigations, actioning, and for closure. Severe cases, mostly related to protection issues such as GBV and fraud, were escalated to Country Office management within 24 hours. WFP maintained a strong referral system for concerns related to GBV and child protection which require expertise from UN sister agencies, such as UN Women and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with support from the Government of Zimbabwe and non-governmental organizations. Feedback obtained from the complaints and feedback mechanisms was used to spearhead decision-making and programme adjustments.

WFP feedback mechanisms were also used to consult beneficiaries and solicit their views on various programme processes for evidence-based programme adjustments. Queries and feedback related to transfer modalities raised through feedback mechanisms resulted in the shift to direct cash through financial institutions and electronic vouchers following concerns over high transactional costs associated with mobile money payments.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Zimbabwe faces a number of environmental challenges, such as land degradation, deforestation, inadequate quantity and quality of water resources, air pollution, habitat destruction and loss of biodiversity, waste (including toxic waste), natural hazards (mainly recurring droughts), and climate change (including rainfall variability and seasonality) [1].

Through its the food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) programme, WFP seeks to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and communities to climate change and environmental degradation in alignment with national frameworks, namely the National Adaptation Plan and the Environmental Management Act. The Zimbabwe programme uses satellite imagery (Asset Impact Monitoring System or AIMS) to monitor impacts on vegetation cover over time. A longitudinal impact study conducted on eight assets showed improved vegetation cover across all FFA sites where WFP activities were implemented.

Similarly, through the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, beyond stimulating productivity gains, conservation agriculture techniques were promoted, thus contributing to increased soil fertility, reduced soil erosion, recharging of groundwater resources, thanks to a better filtration system and, finally, improved biodiversity.

In line with WFP's corporate environmental policy, all partners were supported in the undertaking of environmental and social screening and the development of environmental and social management plans (ESMP). ESMPs were used by environmental management authorities to assess the adequacy of mitigation measures put in place and to monitor the implementation of FFA activities while ensuring minimal harm to the environment. WFP Zimbabwe participated in the field testing of the Environmental and Social Risk Screening (ESRS) tool developed at WFP Headquarters and was among the first Country Office to screen FFA assets using the tool.

In addition, as part of measures to minimise its environmental impact and footprint in offices across the country, WFP Zimbabwe adopted the use of motion sensing lights in its common rooms to minimise electricity consumption, as well as phasing in energy-efficient air conditioning systems and refrigerators across all its offices, which utilise ozone-friendly refrigerant gases. Furthermore, the disposal of old and non-sensitive documents at its Country Office through wastepaper collectors for recycling, was adopted by WFP to promote circular economy principles.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Food transferred in 2020 is lower than planned, partly due to the ration size reduction for the LSA from 10, 2 and 0.75kg for cereal, pulses and oil respectively under the needs based plan to 7.5, 1.5kg for cereal and pulses respectively for the implementation plan.

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

1. Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency. 2013. Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey: 2011/2012 Report. Harare.

2. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/ranking.html>

3. Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC), 2020 Rural Livelihoods Assessment Report.

The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis update done in February 2020 estimated that 45 percent of the rural population (i.e. 4.3 million people), were in crisis and emergency (IPC3 and IPC4) for the period February-June 2020, out of which 1.04 million people were in IPC 4 category.

An IPC analysis undertaken in November 2020, projected that for the period October to December 2020, 2.61 million people (27 percent of the analysed population) in rural Zimbabwe were facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), while nearly 2.9 million people (29 percent) were in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

## Partnerships

[1] An innovative programming approach, 3PA was developed by WFP in consultation with governments and partners. The aim is to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness. The 3PA is comprised of Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) at the national level, Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) at the sub-national level, and a Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) at the local level.

## CSP Financial Overview

Available resources value indicates all the contributions that were received in 2020, including resources that will be utilised in 2021.

Expenditures for 2020 are greater than the implementation plan, as the report is based on the implementation plan approved in November 2019 and not subsequent revisions.

Expenditures are lower than the available resources, as some resources received in 2020 are earmarked for 2021.

As part of the gender equality and women's empowerment commitments, WFP Zimbabwe committed USD 869,384 towards a gender budget and action plan, while also ensuring a dedicated gender cost is incorporated to agreements with partners.

## Strategic outcome 01

With a Gender and Age Marker of 4, all activities under Strategic Outcome 1 fully integrated gender and age in their planning and implementation.

The support to the Government's national school feeding programme is part of the general distribution under the LSA, and as a result, numbers not independently displayed in Output tables.

Output Table

A.1: Beneficiaries reached with Climate adaptation and risk management activities. WFP provided in-kind assistance from the ARC replica payout, which was not initially planned.



## Strategic outcome 02

With a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) scale score of 4 for the nutrition programming with the Government, WFP fully integrated gender including across age groups. Meanwhile, WFP's work on building evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making has a GAM score of 0 as the activity does not systematically link programming actions.

Category E Output data on SBCC was not collected in 2020, but will be collected in 2021.

The prevention of stunting programme was discontinued during the first half of the year due to lack of funding; this resulted in the lower than planned number of children being assisted.

## Strategic outcome 03

1. Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement – National Agricultural Policy Framework (2018 – 2030)

The support to smallholder farmers activity achieved a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) scale score of 3, indicating full integration of gender without attention to age groups. Meanwhile, the activity on local food marketing and procurement mechanism received a GAM score of 1 as it aims to address inequalities without the necessary gender equality measures.

## Strategic outcome 04

With a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) scale score of 4 for Strategic Outcome activities, WFP fully integrated gender including across age groups.

Output tables

A2 and A3; more in-kind assistance than cash transfers were provided as a result of unfavorable economic situation that made cash based transfers unfavorable.

D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated - this was not part of the planned activities for 2020, but later undertaken with partner and community support.

## Strategic outcome 05

With a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) scale score of 4 for the support to evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses, WFP aims to increase gender inequality, including across age groups. Support to innovative risk management, insurance, and financing mechanisms received a GAM score of 3, indicating integration of gender without attention to age groups. Support to re-establishing the national school feeding programme received a GAM score of 1, indicating aim to address inequalities but without the necessary gender equality measures. Finally, support to the national social protection system received a GAM score of 0 as it does not systematically link programming actions.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

The indicator on 'Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges' was discontinued, therefore no 2020 follow-up is available.


## Environment

[1] [https://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/digitalAssets/1725/1725303\\_zimbabwe\\_environment-cc\\_policybrief-2016-04-13.pdf](https://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/digitalAssets/1725/1725303_zimbabwe_environment-cc_policybrief-2016-04-13.pdf)



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	9	10.3	9.7	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	288,600	266,400	555,000	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	20.4	26.7	23.5	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	3,640	3,360	7,000	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	2.8	3	2.9	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	288,600	266,400	555,000	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			85.4	2020	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	14,079	13,321	27,400	
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			47,967	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
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		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			

Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	290,000
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## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,231,223	1,935,416	87%
	female	2,425,995	2,288,152	94%
	total	4,657,218	4,223,568	91%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	225,555	122,628	54%
	female	225,550	139,992	62%
	total	451,105	262,620	58%
24-59 months	male	189,836	171,445	90%
	female	189,821	200,673	106%
	total	379,657	372,118	98%
5-11 years	male	356,860	364,263	102%
	female	356,820	384,279	108%
	total	713,680	748,542	105%
12-17 years	male	342,718	351,500	103%
	female	338,008	395,620	117%
	total	680,726	747,120	110%
18-59 years	male	996,061	777,191	78%
	female	1,153,988	967,086	84%
	total	2,150,049	1,744,277	81%
60+ years	male	120,193	148,389	123%
	female	161,808	200,502	124%
	total	282,001	348,891	124%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	4,647,218	4,207,875	91%
Refugee	10,000	13,768	138%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	1,925	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	120,000	112,295	93%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	365,518	347,251	95%
Nutrition Prevention	13,500	5,859	43%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	3,929,005	4,011,953	102%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	237,837	91,090	38%
Maize Meal	69	42,246	61,650%
Rice	0	5,283	-
Sorghum/Millet	101,930	26,893	26%
Wheat	0	806	-
Corn Soya Blend	6,445	6,600	102%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	580	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	12	-
Vegetable Oil	25,486	16,078	63%
Beans	6,795	112	2%
Lentils	0	1,707	-
Peas	40,782	21,706	53%
Split Peas	20,386	9,098	45%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	295	131	44%
Maize Meal	0	30	-
Corn Soya Blend	410	235	57%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	15	12	81%
Beans	47	14	30%
Peas	0	8	-
Split Peas	0	10	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	2,520	1,934	77%
Maize Meal	0	179	-
Sorghum/Millet	1,080	4,002	371%
Vegetable Oil	270	459	170%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Beans	0	16	-
Peas	504	376	75%
Split Peas	216	831	385%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 05			
Maize	25,615	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	57,095,872	17,074,921	30%
Commodity Voucher	0	6,039,108	-
Value Voucher	0	6,303,010	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	3,600,000	788,286	22%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Cash	0	45,300	-
Value voucher transfer for services	40,637	2,093,274	5,151%

## 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

#### Output Results

Activity 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	285,450 264,550 550,000	168,953 143,887 312,840
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	20,943 19,408 40,351
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,021,505 1,873,495 3,895,000	1,978,234 1,684,768 3,663,002
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	440,221	219,145
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	55,601,860	29,243,356

Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,316 5,026 9,342	6,127 7,136 13,263
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	304 354 658	6,361 7,407 13,768
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	91	2,485
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,494,012	173,682

#### Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Rural households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	16.09	<16.09	<16.09	15.5	3.9	3.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	16.45	<16.45	<16.45	15.1	5	4.1	
		<b>Overall</b>	16.27	<16.27	<16.27	15.3	4.5	4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	2.1	>2.1	>2.1	1	1.3	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.3	>3.3	>3.3	3.6	2.1	1.1	
		<b>Overall</b>	2.8	>2.8	>2.8	1.5	1.7	0.9	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	56.8	>56.8	>56.8	44.5	60	73.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	65.6	>65.6	>65.6	56.8	65	71.6	
		<b>Overall</b>	62.2	>62.2	>62.2	46.8	62.8	72.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	22.1	>22.1	>22.1	41	33.4	33.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	21.8	>21.8	>21.8	30.2	32.1	36.7	
		<b>Overall</b>	22	>22	>22	39	32.7	35.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	64.2	<64.2	<64.2	59.1	50.4	69.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	65.5	<65.6	<65.6	47.3	49	66.2	
		<b>Overall</b>	65	<65	<65	56.8	49.6	67.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	34.7	<34.7	<34.7	4.2	14.5	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	37.1	<37.1	<37.1	1.8	14.6	9.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	36.2	<36.2	<36.2	3.7	14.6	9.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	2.1	<2.1	<2.1	14.2	9.5	4.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6.6	<6.6	<6.6	11.2	11.1	4.2	
		<b>Overall</b>	4.9	<4.9	<4.9	13.7	10.4	4.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	33.7	>33.7	>33.7	39.9	48.3	30.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	31.1	>31.1	>31.1	49.1	49	32.7	
		<b>Overall</b>	32.2	>32.2	>32.2	41.7	46.7	31.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	43.2	>43.2	>43.2	54.8	52.1	58.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	41.1	>41.1	>41.1	68	53.3	53.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	41.8	>41.8	>41.8	57.3	52.7	55.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	41.1	>41.1	>41.1	41.3	30.5	22.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	27.8	>27.8	>27.8	32	23.9	24.2	
		<b>Overall</b>	32.9	>32.9	>32.9	39.5	26.8	23.3	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	47.3	>47.3	>47.3	74.1	67.8	62.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	43.7	>43.7	>43.7	74	72.9	65.2	
		<b>Overall</b>	45.1	>45.1	>45.1	74.1	70.7	64.1	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	43.2	<43.2	<43.2	25.5	29.9	33	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	43.7	<43.7	<43.7	26	25.2	31.9	
		<b>Overall</b>	43.5	<43.5	<43.5	25.6	27.2	32.4	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	9.5	<9.5	<9.5	0.4	2.3	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12.6	<12.6	<12.6	0	1.9	2.9	
		<b>Overall</b>	11.4	<11.4	<11.4	0.3	2.1	3.5	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	55.56	<55.56	<55.56	80	77.3	82.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	61.2	<61.2	<61.2	80	77.8	78.7	
		<b>Overall</b>	58.38	<58.38	<58.38	80	77.5	80.3	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	19.6	>19.6	>19.6	6.7	32.9	24.9	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Refugees; Chipinge; Cash, Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	20.8	<20.8	<20.8	14.9	18.8	7.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	18.06	<18.08	<18.08	15.1	15.9	6.4	
		<b>Overall</b>	19.43	<19.43	<19.43	15	16.9	6.7	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.6	>3.6	>3.6	0	8.7	3	WFP
		Male	2.3	>2.3	>2.3	0	7.8	5.6	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	2.9	>2.9	>2.9	0	8.1	4.8	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	50	>50	>50	55.8	62.3	71.1	WFP
		Male	50.4	>50.4	>50.4	53.5	68.7	62.2	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	50.2	>50.2	>50.2	54.4	66.5	65.1	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	38.1	>38.1	>38.1	59	47.8	53.4	WFP
		Male	37.2	>37.2	>37.2	57.2	48.4	24.8	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	37.6	>37.6	>37.6	58	48.2	21.6	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	46.4	<46.4	<46.4	96.7	60.9	67.4	WFP
		Male	66.7	<66.7	<66.7	95.7	48.4	58	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	57.3	<57.3	<57.3	96.1	52.8	61	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	15.5	<15.5	<15.5	8	20.3	32.6	WFP
		Male	19.4	<19.4	<19.4	6.4	14.9	21.3	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	17.6	<17.6	<17.6	6.8	16.8	24.9	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	9.1	≤9.1	<9.1	3.4	4.4	3.7	WFP
		Male	14.7	≤14.7	<14.7	4.3	1.6	5.2	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	12.1	≤12.1	<12.1	3.9	2.5	4.8	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	50	>50	>50	3.3	30.4	29.6	WFP
		Male	31	>31	>31	4.3	43.8	36.4	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	39.8	>39.2	>39.8	3.9	39.1	34.2	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	46.4	>46.4	>46.4	33	31.9	52.6	WFP
		Male	43.4	>43.4	>43.4	36.4	36.7	53.8	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	44.8	>44.8	>44.8	35.2	35	53.4	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	40.9	>40.9	>40.9	40.8	33.3	25.2	WFP
		Male	34.9	>34.9	>34.9	42.2	29.7	32.5	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	37.7	>37.7	>37.7	41.7	31	30.2	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	70	>70	>70	72.5	71	41.5	WFP
		Male	69.7	>69.7	>69.7	70.1	73.4	54.9	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	69.85	>69.85	>69.85	71	72.6	50.6	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	18.2	<16.2	<16.2	27.5	27.5	48.9	WFP
		Male	25.6	<25.6	<25.6	26.7	25.8	38.8	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	21.9	<21.9	<21.9	27	26.4	42	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.8	<11.8	<11.8	0	1.4	9.6	WFP
		Male	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	3.2	0.8	6.3	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	8.25	<8.25	<8.25	2	1	7.4	monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	89.43	<89.43	<89.43	76.7	70.6	80.7	WFP
		Male	96.18	<96.18	<96.18	75.4	76.3	80.2	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	93.3	<93.3	<93.3	76	73.5	80.5	monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	44	>44	>44	2.1	23.2	5.2	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 02 : Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025</b>	<b>- Root Causes</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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Activity 04: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	6,750 6,750 13,500	2,930 2,929 5,859
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female <b>Total</b>	39,900 39,900	22,343 22,343
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	768	441
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
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.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		General Distribution	health center	0	40
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.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	41	82
	<b>B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>					
B: 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	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		General Distribution	Mt	117.9	82.29
B: 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	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of stunting	Mt	292.5	137.01

<b>Outcome Results</b>
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Activity 04: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Children 6-23months; Mutasa; Food</b>									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female	21.6	>70	>38.6	52	28.6	21.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	21.6	>70	>38.6	52	28.6	21.6	
		<b>Overall</b>	21.6	>70	>38.6	52	28.6	21.6	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	>70	>70	83.4	61.9	94.23	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>70	>70	83.5	61.5	96.04	
		<b>Overall</b>	0	>70	>70	83.4	61.7	95.12	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	>66	>66	80	100	93.88	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>66	>66	80	100	92.71	
		<b>Overall</b>	0	>66	>66	80	100	93.3	

<b>Children aged 6-23 months; Mutasa; Food</b>
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Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	44.6	>70	>44.6	26	44.6		WFP programme monitoring
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### Strategic Outcome 03 : Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030 - Root Causes

Output Results						
Activity 06: Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production						
Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>					
F: Smallholder farmer's net sales including of drought resistant crops increased	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	4,000	4,000

### Outcome Results

Activity 05: Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Smallholder farmer; Zimbabwe; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	>11.3	>11.3	4.39	1.75	10	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Smallholder farmers; Zimbabwe; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=351,000	≥434,869.58	908,576.2	208,483.88	434,869.58	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=900	≥1,003.86	2,602.66	764.78	1,003.86	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 06: Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Smallholder farmers; Zimbabwe; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	>3.8	>3.8	0	0.13	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=117,000	≥21,661.38	0	12,474.05	21,661.38	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	=300	≥64.93	0	59.48	64.93	WFP programme monitoring

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

**Output Results**

Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	31,140 28,860 60,000	15,457 11,983 27,440
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	31,140 28,860 60,000	63,259 49,036 112,295
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,590	7,798
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,600,000	788,286
	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.1: 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	152	102.9
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.10: 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	2,394	2,436.6
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.103: Number of water springs developed		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared		Food assistance for asset	m3	47,967	49,919.5
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	11,983	12,475
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.109: Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements removed (roads, channels, schools, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	m3	30	30

D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.11: 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	80.05	94
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.113: Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	282	282
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.115: Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)		Food assistance for asset	m3	1,480	180
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	2,860	2,860
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	0.3	0.3
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.12: Hectares (ha) of fodder banks established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	319	321.5
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.120: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	20	20
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.121: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	449	495
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.122: Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created		Food assistance for asset	Number	33	30
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.125: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.126: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	37	40
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.128: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	11	11

D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.129: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	33	22
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	11.5	26.5
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.131: Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	31	18
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.134: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	4	4
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.136: Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	93	82
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.137: Number of wells or shallow wells rehabilitated for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	18	12
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.138: Number of fish fingerlings distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	2,000	2,000
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.139: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	58.3	68.8
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.140: Volume (m3) of water retained by sand/sub-surface dams rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	m3	15,020	15,020
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.141: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	m3	118	118
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.143: Number of feed storage facilities constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	35	35
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.144: Number of animal diptanks rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Number	0	1
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.146: Number of animal handling (cattle crush) facilities established		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2

D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.149: Number of 50kg sacks harvested		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,113	713
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.15: Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	24.2	26.2
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	307	302
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.153: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (<3000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	35,430	46,152
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.16: Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures		Food assistance for asset	Ha	535	634.5
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter		5
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	22.09	23.99
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.20: Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds		Food assistance for asset	Ha	40.54	42.04
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	42.04	31.04
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.27: Hectares (ha) of micro watersheds rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Ha	4,258	4,510
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.29: Hectares (ha) of orchards improved/maintained		Food assistance for asset	Ha	9.62	9.67
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.31: Hectares (ha) of zai and/or planting pit system established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	6,846.8	6,142.94
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	9.55	9.85

D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created		Food assistance for asset	Km	263	268
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.34: Kilometres (km) of firewall cultivated		Food assistance for asset	Km	9.7	10.7
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.35: Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	221.3	221.88
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.36: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built		Food assistance for asset	Km	18.5	18.5
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	57.5	59.5
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.39: Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed		Food assistance for asset	Km	153.3	171.8
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	9	9
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.40: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	26	25
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	85	94
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	47,918	48,118
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	114,800	115,600
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	575	80
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.47: Number of bales of hay produced		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,830	830

D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.48: Number of woodpost bridges constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	530	500
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.49: Number of woodpost bridges rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Number	500	500
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	27	92.5
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,100	1,120
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	8	5
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.59: Number of culverts and drainage systems repaired (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	5	4
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.6: Hectares (ha) of land protected with shelterbelts and windbreaks		Food assistance for asset	Ha	5	1
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.60: Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built		Food assistance for asset	meter	15	15
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.64: Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported		Food assistance for asset	m2	140	145
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	6	6
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.7: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	Ha	15	18.5
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.70: Number of hives distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,120	1,155

D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	9,849	10,904
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	7	10
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.78: Number of latrines rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops		Food assistance for asset	Ha	671.6	1,250.7
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	107	107
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.83: Number of goats houses constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,336	1,345
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established		Food assistance for asset	m2	14,710	15,837
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.87: Hectares (ha) of prosopis trees cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	107.1	109.5
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,408.8	1,500.32
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.91: Number of 25kg sacks harvested		Food assistance for asset	Number	55	50
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.92: Number of school gardens established		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	128,133	164,859

## Outcome Results

Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Food insecure households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food</b>									





Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	86.9	>86.9	>86.9	94.2	86.9		WFP survey
<b>Food insecure households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher</b>									
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female	52.7	<52.7	<52.7	67.5	78.1	61.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	53.1	<53.1	<53.1	65	69	42.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	53.1	<53.1	<53.1	65	72.4	51	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥50	93.1	80.5	57.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Rural households; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food, Value Voucher</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	5.9	<5.9	<5.9	6.1	11.8	7.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	8.1	12.2	9.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	6.24	<6.24	<6.24	7.4	12.1	8.7	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	57.8	>57.8	>57.8	61.3	75.3	54.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	49.6	>49.6	>49.6	52.1	67.5	54.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	52.2	>52.2	>52.2	55.4	70.2	54.9	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	29.7	<29.7	<29.7	31.6	18.5	34.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	37.1	<37.1	<37.1	41.8	24.1	37.1	
		<b>Overall</b>	34.8	<34.8	<34.8	38.2	22.1	35.9	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	12.5	<12.5	<12.5	7.1	6.2	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	13.3	<13.3	<13.3	6.1	8.4	8.1	
		<b>Overall</b>	13	<13	<13	6.4	7.7	9.3	

<b>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</b>	<b>- Root Causes</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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Activity 10: Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	189,705 175,813 365,518	159,281 147,619 306,900
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	40,637	2,138,574
	<b>G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP</b>					
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	30,000	29,920
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	269,518	269,518
	<b>G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities</b>					
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	30,000	30,000
	<b>G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP</b>					
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	41,000	40,351
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.11.3: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	8,255	7,550

	<b>G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP</b>					
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	290,288	248,496
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	49,530	45,300
	<b>G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP</b>					
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.2*.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	2,000,000	2,000,000
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	93,450	93,274
	<b>G.3*: Total sum insured through risk management interventions</b>					
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	10,780,741	10,780,741
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	600,000	598,400
	<b>G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP</b>					
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	17,130	17,635
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	2,870	3,645

	<b>G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP</b>								
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	30,657.76	21,291			
	<b>G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP</b>								
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	30,657.76	18,580			
	<b>G.7*: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action</b>								
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	%	67	66.7			
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	tool	4	4			
Activity 11: Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system									
Output Category A: Resources transferred									
<b>Output</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Beneficiary Group</b>	<b>Sub Activity</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>			
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	25,615	0			

## Outcome Results

Activity 09: Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Capacity Strengthening; Zimbabwe; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Overall	0	=3	=3	3			Secondary data

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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National systems; Zimbabwe; Capacity Strengthening										
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=1	=1	1				Secondary data

Outcome Results									
Activity 13: Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Urban and rural; Zimbabwe; Capacity Strengthening									
User satisfaction rate	Logistics Cluster	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	60.30	43.80
			Decisions made by men	Overall	4.47	<4.47	<4.47	1.40	6.10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.95	≥38.95	≥38.95	38.30	50.10
	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	39.30	16
			Decisions made by men	Overall	4.47	<4.47	<4.47	3.40	4.80
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.95	≥38.95	≥38.95	57.30	79.20
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	35.80	22.20
			Decisions made by men	Overall	4.47	<4.47	<4.47	35.30	24
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.95	≥38.95	≥38.95	28.90	53.60

## Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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
			Male	99.33	≥90	≥90		98.80
			Overall	99.40	≥90	≥90		98.70
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	≥99.10	≥97.30	99.10	97.30
			Male	97.80	≥99	≥97.80	99	97.80
			Overall	97.60	≥99.10	≥97.60	99.10	97.60
	Act 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	General Distribution	Female	98.20	=100	≤98.20	100	98.20
			Male	98.60	=100	≤98.60	100	98.60
			Overall	98.50	=100	≤98.50	100	98.50
Refugee Population; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	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	100	98.80
			Male	99.40	≥90	≥90	99.80	99.40
			Overall	99	≥90	≥90	99.80	99

Refugees population; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	97.20	=100	>97.20	100	97.20
			<b>Male</b>	96.90	=100	>96.90	100	96.90
			<b>Overall</b>	97	=100	>97	100	97
<b>Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)</b>								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	<b>Female</b>	95.50	=100	≥95.50	100	95.50
			<b>Male</b>	96.50	=100	≥96.50	100	96.50
			<b>Overall</b>	96	=100	≥96	100	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	<b>Female</b>	99.80	=100	≥99.80	100	99.80
			<b>Male</b>	98.80	=100	≥98.80	100	98.80
			<b>Overall</b>	99	=100	≥99	100	99.10
Refugees Population; Zimbabwe; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	95.80	=100	≥95.80	100	95.80
			<b>Male</b>	96.20	=100	≥96.20	100	96.20
			<b>Overall</b>	96.20	=100	≥96.20	100	96.20



## Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	≥98.50	≥94.85	98.50	95.50
			Male	94.34	≥98.50	≥94.34	98.50	90.50
			Overall	94.49	≥98.50	≥94.49	98.50	92.20
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	87.50	43.10
			Male	94.34	≥94.34	≥94.34	78.60	49.70
			Overall	94.49	≥94.49	≥94.49	82.10	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	89.90	90
			Male	94.34	>94.34	≥94.34	95.10	87
			Overall	94.49	>94.49	≥94.49	93.20	88

## Environment indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	100

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

Francesca Erdelmann  
francesca.erdelmann@wfp.org

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Participants in WFP's Food-Assistance-for-Assets programme in Matiyashe showcase produce freshly harvested from the community's nutrition garden.

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

# Financial Section

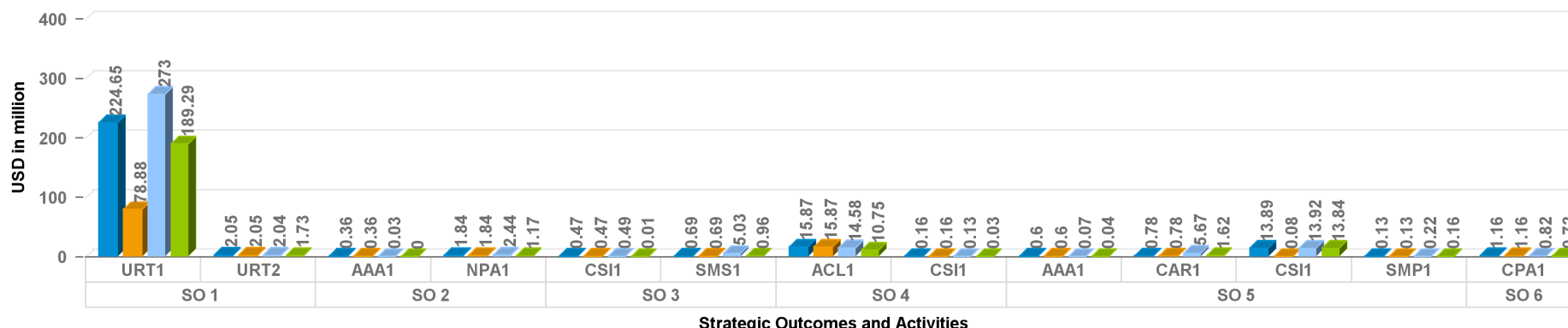
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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
URT2	Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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	224,652,369	78,881,531	272,995,038	189,291,079
		Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	2,049,326	2,049,326	2,039,174	1,731,180
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,479,763	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>226,701,695</b>	<b>80,930,857</b>	<b>276,513,975</b>	<b>191,022,259</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	362,965	362,965	30,373	45
		Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	1,835,071	1,835,071	2,436,317	1,167,922
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,731	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,198,036</b>	<b>2,198,036</b>	<b>2,474,421</b>	<b>1,167,967</b>
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	473,092	473,092	489,370	11,735
		Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	687,072	687,072	5,031,985	962,132
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	29,401	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>1,160,164</b>	<b>1,160,164</b>	<b>5,550,757</b>	<b>973,867</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	15,873,342	15,873,342	14,579,588	10,747,716
		Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building	163,339	163,339	132,710	27,986
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	372	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>16,036,681</b>	<b>16,036,681</b>	<b>14,712,670</b>	<b>10,775,703</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	598,930	598,930	69,483	43,087
		Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	775,335	775,335	5,673,739	1,620,340
		Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	13,893,210	77,122	13,924,590	13,835,589
		Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	128,407	128,407	218,582	158,235
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>15,395,881</b>	<b>1,579,794</b>	<b>19,886,393</b>	<b>15,657,252</b>
8	Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services	Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services	1,160,578	1,160,578	821,131	724,839
<b>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)</b>			<b>1,160,578</b>	<b>1,160,578</b>	<b>821,131</b>	<b>724,839</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	504,205	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>504,205</b>	<b>0</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)



# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>		<b>262,653,035</b>	<b>103,066,110</b>	<b>320,463,552</b>	<b>220,321,886</b>
	<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>		<b>18,385,712</b>	<b>7,214,463</b>	<b>16,277,947</b>	<b>7,360,179</b>
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		<b>281,038,748</b>	<b>110,280,573</b>	<b>336,741,499</b>	<b>227,682,066</b>
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>		<b>18,267,519</b>	<b>7,168,237</b>	<b>11,227,550</b>	<b>11,227,550</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>299,306,266</b>	<b>117,448,810</b>	<b>347,969,049</b>	<b>238,909,616</b>

  
Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

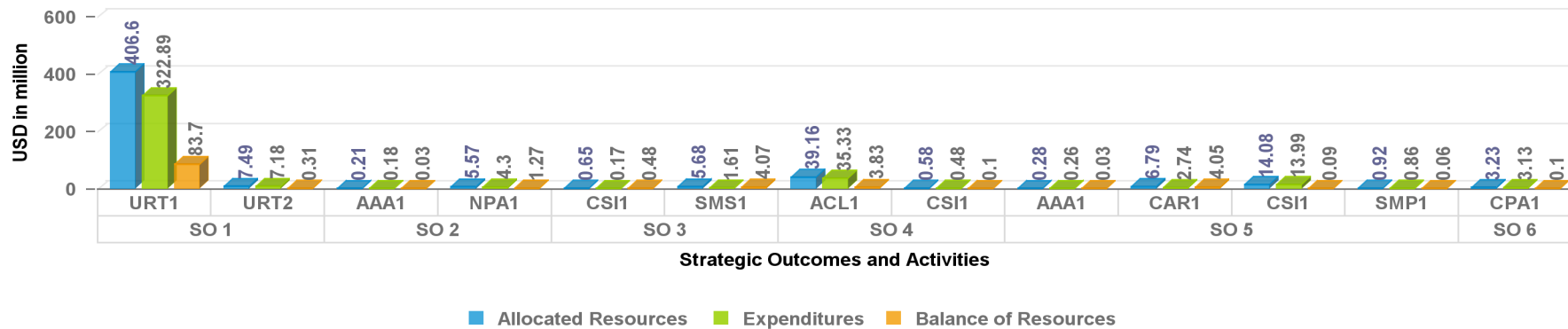
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative 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

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	407,921,236	378,408,130	28,188,042	406,596,173	322,892,214	83,703,959
		Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	9,375,481	7,490,794	0	7,490,794	7,182,800	307,994
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,479,763	0	1,479,763	0	1,479,763
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>417,296,717</b>	<b>387,378,687</b>	<b>28,188,042</b>	<b>415,566,730</b>	<b>330,075,013</b>	<b>85,491,716</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	1,502,837	205,721	0	205,721	175,393	30,328
		Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	9,690,415	5,566,837	0	5,566,837	4,298,443	1,268,395
		Non Activity Specific	0	7,731	0	7,731	0	7,731
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>11,193,252</b>	<b>5,780,290</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,780,290</b>	<b>4,473,835</b>	<b>1,306,454</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030	Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	2,251,862	645,322	0	645,322	167,687	477,635
		Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	2,615,244	5,683,342	0	5,683,342	1,613,489	4,069,853
		Non Activity Specific	0	29,401	0	29,401	0	29,401
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>4,867,106</b>	<b>6,358,066</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,358,066</b>	<b>1,781,176</b>	<b>4,576,890</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	66,807,429	39,164,639	0	39,164,639	35,332,767	3,831,871
		Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building	649,530	583,883	0	583,883	479,159	104,724
		Non Activity Specific	0	372	0	372	0	372
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>67,456,959</b>	<b>39,748,894</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,748,894</b>	<b>35,811,926</b>	<b>3,936,967</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	1,952,916	282,413	0	282,413	256,018	26,395
		Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	3,476,080	6,792,811	0	6,792,811	2,739,412	4,053,399
		Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	15,788,189	14,079,409	0	14,079,409	13,990,408	89,001
		Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	1,986,751	920,743	0	920,743	860,397	60,346
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>23,203,936</b>	<b>22,075,377</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,075,377</b>	<b>17,846,235</b>	<b>4,229,141</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	6,425,472	3,225,829	0	3,225,829	3,129,537	96,291
<b>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)</b>			<b>6,425,472</b>	<b>3,225,829</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,225,829</b>	<b>3,129,537</b>	<b>96,291</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	504,205	0	504,205	0	504,205
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>504,205</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>504,205</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>504,205</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>530,443,443</b>	<b>465,071,347</b>	<b>28,188,042</b>	<b>493,259,389</b>	<b>393,117,723</b>	<b>100,141,666</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>37,161,412</b>	<b>25,012,288</b>	<b>103,903</b>	<b>25,116,191</b>	<b>16,198,423</b>	<b>8,917,767</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>567,604,855</b>	<b>490,083,634</b>	<b>28,291,946</b>	<b>518,375,580</b>	<b>409,316,147</b>	<b>109,059,433</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>37,095,398</b>	<b>30,381,860</b>		<b>30,381,860</b>	<b>30,381,860</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>604,700,253</b>	<b>520,465,494</b>	<b>28,291,946</b>	<b>548,757,440</b>	<b>439,698,007</b>	<b>109,059,433</b>



This donor financial report is interim  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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