

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### Zimbabwe Country Strategic Plan, Revision 09

Gender and age marker code: 2A |

	<b>Current</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Revised</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<i>Apr 2017 – Dec 2021</i>	<i>Jan 2022 – Jun 2022</i>	<i>Apr 2017 – Jun 2022</i>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>4 927 656</b>	<b>No change</b>	<b>4 927 656</b>
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>832 140 844</b>	<b>126 851 284</b>	<b>958 992 128</b>
Transfer	679 705 336	103 292 279	782 997 615
Implementation	56 895 677	9 069 172	65 964 849
Direct support costs	45 052 143	6 741 447	51 793 590
Subtotal	<b>781 653 157</b>	<b>119 102 898</b>	<b>900 756 055</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	50 487 687	7 748 386	58 236 073

## 1. RATIONALE

1. The Zimbabwe country strategic plan (CSP) comes to an end on 31 December 2021. The second generation CSP will be presented to the Executive Board in June 2022. This budget revision thus proposes a six-month extension of the CSP to 30 June 2022.
2. Access to food in Zimbabwe is constrained by poor economic growth, high inflation, limited diversification of livelihoods, recurring economic and climatic shocks, and an underperforming economy. About 80 percent of agricultural production is rain-fed, and is thus highly vulnerable to drought, the most significant climate-related risk in Zimbabwe.
3. The overall food insecurity situation across the country has been compounded by the global COVID-19 pandemic. With more than 80 percent of the urban population relying on the informal sector which was heavily affected by measures to limit the spread of COVID-19, the pandemic has increased exposure to both health and economic shocks.
4. Due to seasonal and economic hardships, adjustments are made to the monthly food and cash requirements to address the needs of rural and urban communities at greater risk of vulnerability. The total number of beneficiaries covered during the lifespan of the CSP will not change as the targeted population has been covered in previous years' plans.

## 2. CHANGES

### *Strategic outcomes*

5. *Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis:* WFP will continue to target the most food insecure segments of the population utilizing the results of the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment and internal assessments, in close coordination with sector partners and Government. WFP prioritises households that include members with disabilities, child-headed households and single-headed households that care for the elderly and orphans.

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6. Transfer modalities

- In rural areas, WFP plans to continue providing in-kind food transfers, primarily determined by the type of funding already received.
- In urban areas, WFP will continue to provide cash-based transfers. The cash disbursement modality is through value-based vouchers and cash distributed by remittance service companies.
- Conditional food transfers are made available in food assistance for assets programmes while agricultural inputs are provided as part of small holder farming activities.
- Food baskets are made available to pregnant women seeking safe delivery services in selected clinics.
- In collaboration with Government, WFP provides technical assistance in support of the development of national capacities, systems and tools.

7. Partnerships: Programmes are delivered in close collaboration with national and international civil society organizations, and in close consultation with the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Agriculture, and national institutions such as the Food and Nutrition Council, the Meteorological Services Department and the Department of Civil Protection. WFP also works in close collaboration with UN sister agencies and local and international cooperating partners.

8. Supply chain challenges: The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the supply chain landscape. WFP will continue to engage with the Government in efforts to simplify and streamline processes to ensure efficient processing of humanitarian cargo which has been adversely affected by COVID-19 containment measures. Coordination will be enhanced throughout the supply chain covering inland and overland operations to avert potential delays in sourcing and delivering commodities. To improve logistics coordination and supply chain management, partners in Zimbabwe, including the Government, will benefit from cost-effective and efficient supply chain services and technical assistance, including emergency preparedness.

9. Monitoring and evaluation: WFP will ensure accountability for programme implementation through onsite monitoring both directly and indirectly through partners. In the event that travel restrictions are imposed, the country office will switch to remote verifications and post-distribution monitoring through telephone calls as the primary alternative for outcome monitoring.

10. Accountability to affected populations: Any girl, boy, woman or man who has an interest in, is involved in or is directly or indirectly affected by WFP's work can use its help desk, suggestion box and tollfree hotline mechanisms to share feedback. WFP will provide the appropriate response, implement any required programme adjustments and document the lessons learnt.

11. Risk management: Given the country context and scale of response, the following risks are considered:

- The COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown measures may hamper operations, though humanitarian activities are currently exempt. A contingency plan is in place to ensure business continuity.

- Civil unrest remains a risk as the 2023 elections are approaching. Contingency planning for operations and other safety and security measures are being put in place to address the increase criminality and should there be increased restriction of movement and suspension of field operations.
- The macroeconomic situation characterised by high inflation, unpredictable monetary policy, increasing poverty, weak domestic demand and poor performance of mining and tourism sectors remains a risk. WFP continues to monitor the situation in close coordination with the regional bureau (RBJ) and HQ Treasury through regular harmonized markets monitoring and other exercises in addition to maintaining lower cash balances.

### ***Beneficiary analysis***

<b>TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY &amp; MODALITY</b>							
Strategic Outcome	Activity	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
			(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)	
1	1	Current	1 151 255	982 345	1 160 145	1 151 255	4 445 000
	2	Current	3 000	3 900	3 750	4 350	15 000
2	4	Current	137 550	—	26 364	24 336	188 250
4	7	Current	120 953	103 107	121 887	120 953	467 000
5	10	Current	16 500	13 500	—	—	30 000
<b>TOTAL</b> ( <i>without overlap</i> )		Current	1 376 950	1 041 375	1 259 052	1 250 279	4 927 656

## Transfers

Strategic outcome	Strategic outcome 1						Strategic outcome 2			Strategic outcome 4		Strategic outcome 5
Activity	Activity 1: Provide cash-based transfers (CBTs) or food transfers for the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages			Activity 2: Provide unconditional CBTs and/or food transfers for refugees in camps			Activity 4: Support the Government's nutrition programming at national and subnational levels			Activity 7: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets		Activity 10: Risk management, insurance and financing
Beneficiary type	Standard	Standard	Children 6-59 months (top-up)	Standard	Chronically ill (top-up)	New arrivals	Children 6-23 months	Children 6-23 months	Pregnant women	Standard	Standard	
Modality	CBTs	Food	Food	CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Micro-nutrient powder	Food	CBTs	Food	CBTs
Cereals	-	250	-	-	-	450	-	-	400	-	333	-
Pulses	-	50	-	-	-	67	-	-	80	-	67	-
Oil	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	25	-
Super Cereal	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Super Cereal Plus	-	-	200***	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Micronutrient powder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	-	<b>1303</b>	<b>787</b>	-	<b>376</b>	<b>2 188</b>	<b>787</b>	-	<b>2 724</b>	-	<b>1 664</b>	-
% kcal from protein	-	10.6	17	-	16	11	17	-	11	-	11	-
cash (USD/person/day)	0.40	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	N/A*
Number of feeding days per year	180/365 <sup>2</sup>	180/365	180	365	365	365	365	365	365**	180	180	N/A*

\*The CBT component under SO 5 is represented by insurance (value voucher for services), and thus cannot be translated directly into food rations or a cash equivalent.  
\*\*Mothers are fed for 15 days a month however the programme runs all year round. \*\*\*LNS (Plumpy Doz) to substitute Super Cereal Plus as necessary

<sup>2</sup> Rural: maximum 180 days October – March, Urban: 365 days year-round.

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	440 631	140 101 985	24 804	7 907 094	465 435	148 009 079
Pulses	83 008	58 910 756	4 964	3 182 313	87 972	62 093 069
Oil and Fats	30 752	25 427 213	2 488	3 463 641	33 240	28 890 854
Mixed and blended foods	25 670	23 461 404	1 239	1 155 652	26 908	24 617 056
Other	5	92 334	0	- 4 702	5	87 632
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>580 066</b>	<b>247 993 692</b>	<b>33 495</b>	<b>15 703 999</b>	<b>613 561</b>	<b>263 697 691</b>
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		162 103 345		48 713 025		210 816 370
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)</b>	<b>580 066</b>	<b>410 097 037</b>	<b>33 495</b>	<b>64 417 024</b>	<b>613 561</b>	<b>474 514 061</b>

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

12. This budget entails a six-month extension in time with no changes to rations. Supply Chain rates have been revised downwards as elaborated in the Logistics Revision Plan.
13. Across all strategic outcomes, the current support cost structure is maintained for the extension period.

	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 3 / SDG Target 2.3	Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	06	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Crisis Response	
<b>Transfer</b>	92 126 622	- 165 793	3 050 773	3 684 445	4 712 016	- 115 785	<b>103 292 279</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	5 074 453	174 771	484 614	866 680	2 460 163	8 492	<b>9 069 172</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>							<b>6 741 447</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>							<b>119 102 898</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>							<b>7 748 386</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>126 851 284</b>

<sup>3</sup> Please see NFR 'ZWCO Discrepancy between COMET and WINGS on CPB ZW01 – Reference Budget Revision 07' dated 1 February 2021.

**TABLE 5. OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)**

	<b>Strategic Result 1 /SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 2 /SDG Target 2.2</b>	<b>Strategic Result 3 /SDG Target 2.3</b>	<b>Strategic Result 4 /SDG Target 2.4</b>	<b>Strategic Result 5 /SDG Target 17.9</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8 /SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>06</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	654 512 832	11 100 542	8 572 489	73 739 041	27 973 512	7 099 199	<b>782 997 615</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	43 155 258	2 112 581	1 542 988	13 075 068	5 824 709	254 244	<b>65 964 849</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>	41 969 802	874 773	591 631	5 645 124	2 216 731	495 530	<b>51 793 590</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	739 637 893	14 087 896	10 707 108	92 459 233	36 014 952	7 848 973	<b>900 756 055</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>	48 153 866	927 053	702 687	6 092 510	2 359 958	0	<b>58 236 073</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>787 791 759</b>	<b>15 014 948</b>	<b>11 409 795</b>	<b>98 551 743</b>	<b>38 374 910</b>	<b>7 848 973</b>	<b>958 992 128</b>