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Programme

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# Zimbabwe

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2021

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations</b>	<b>7</b>
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>10</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	22
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 06	25
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>26</b>
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	26
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	27
ENVIRONMENT	29
<b>Innovative urban agriculture</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>33</b>
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	33
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>34</b>
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	34
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	34
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	35
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	35
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER	35
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	36
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	37
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	53

# Overview

The World Food Programme (WFP) supports national priorities for achieving food and nutrition security and is laying the foundation for the eventual transition towards government and community-led responses by 2030. WFP operations support the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.

In 2021, WFP assisted 2.2 million people, with the majority assisted through the lean season response - where WFP and partners provided food and nutritional assistance to the most vulnerable people during the lean season (typically from October to March). The first quarter of the year recorded high levels of food insecurity due to a drought in the 2019/2020 agricultural season. WFP supported 1.5 million people of the planned 3.5 million in rural areas through its lean season response. This resulted in the actual volume of food distributed being much lower than the plan. The year marked the downscaling of WFP's humanitarian response following cyclone Idai and several years of drought, as the country recorded its highest cereal harvest in 20 years<sup>[1]</sup>. WFP also responded to the needs of communities affected by tropical storm Eloise, leveraging on coordination with the Government and other partners for preparedness and response measures. During the second half of the year, WFP advocated for the linkage of humanitarian and resilience activities, launching an urban resilience component and scaling up efforts in rural areas to build communities' capacity to withstand shocks. Due to resourcing related constraints, WFP could not fully implement its lean season response during the first quarter of 2021. No contributions were received for cash-based transfers (CBT) thus affecting the overall amount of cash transferred. WFP has also been supporting refugees residing at Tongogara refugee camp since 2015. In addition to direct food assistance, WFP invested in the expansion of livelihood activities that will diversify refugees' food consumption.

While COVID-19 continued to impact livelihoods, WFP put in place prevention procedures informed by the World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines and the Government of Zimbabwe's protocols, to protect beneficiaries, partners and staff. The urban poor experienced considerable hardship as a result of economic challenges compounded by COVID-19 restrictions. WFP responded to the increased needs in cities by scaling up its Urban Social Assistance and Resilience-Building Programme from 100,000 people in 2020 to supporting 326,000 people with monthly cash assistance, reaching 459,000 cumulatively over the reporting period. Further WFP and partners started piloting urban livelihood activities that will be scaled-up in 2022.

WFP enhanced its resilience-building and integrated climate risk management activities, reaching 173,000 people. To attain durable impact, a layering strategy was used that promotes linkages between disaster risk finance, emergency preparedness, response, and social protection systems. To manage climate-related risks, WFP combined risk reduction through asset creation, risk transfer through the promotion of microinsurance products, risk reserves through livelihoods diversification and prudent risk taking through saving and lending schemes. This was linked to forecast-based financing, a mechanism where early preparedness and community level actions are pre-planned based on credible weather forecasts and are implemented before the disaster strikes.

Synergies amongst activities were strengthened during the year, contributing to strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus. Emergency food assistance programmes were systematically connected to resilience-building activities, supporting the most vulnerable households to gradually reduce reliance on assistance. The support to smallholder farmers purposely targeted those assisted under the lean season response and food assistance for assets, to also strengthen community and household resilience through the provision of agricultural inputs and transfer of skills to reinforce livelihoods. Partnerships with the Government, cooperating partners, United Nations agencies, multilateral agencies, the donor community, academia, and the private sector were key in the implementation of the country strategic plan (CSP).

WFP Zimbabwe's CSP was extended to June 2022 and is strategically aligned with the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026. Consultations with a wide variety of stakeholders and advanced preparations were undertaken to transition to the next CSP (July 2022- December 2026), which will be a roadmap for WFP to consolidate its position in the promotion of shock responsive social protection and sustainable and resilient food systems while maintaining humanitarian assistance as needed.

# 2,228,396

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



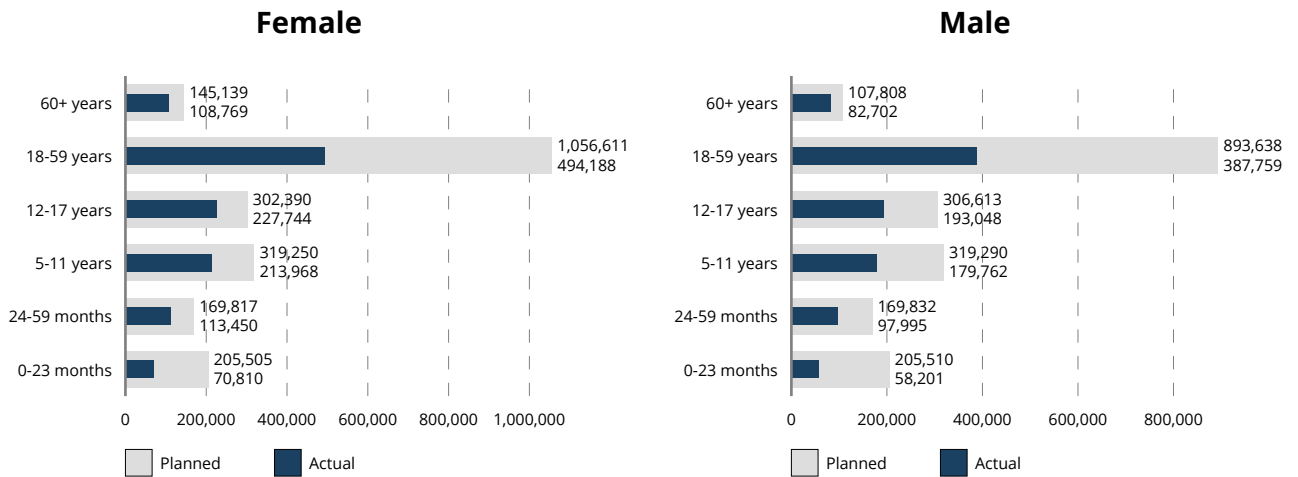
55% female



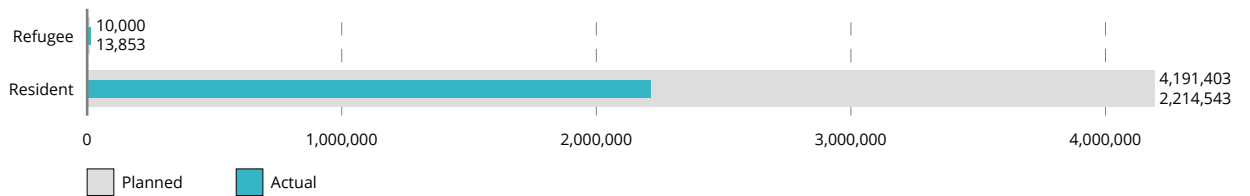
45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 95,588 (52% Female, 48% Male)

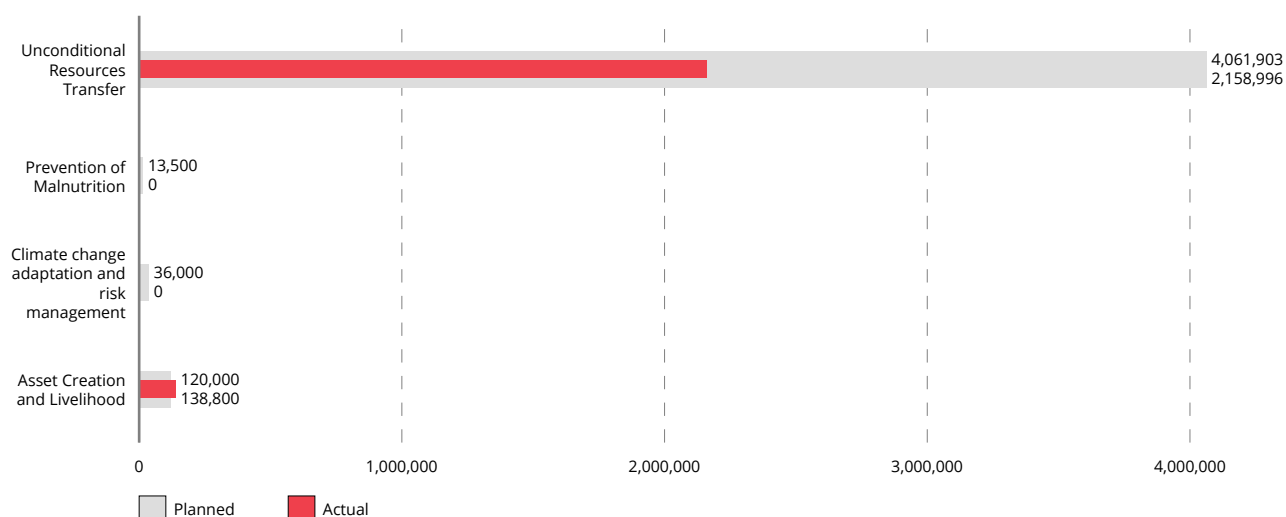
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



1,769,682

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 3,546,061 total planned

( 975,613 Female, 794,069 Male)



471,661

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 655,342 total planned

(262,954 Female, 208,707 Male)

## Total Food and CBT



86,462 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 200,720 mt total planned

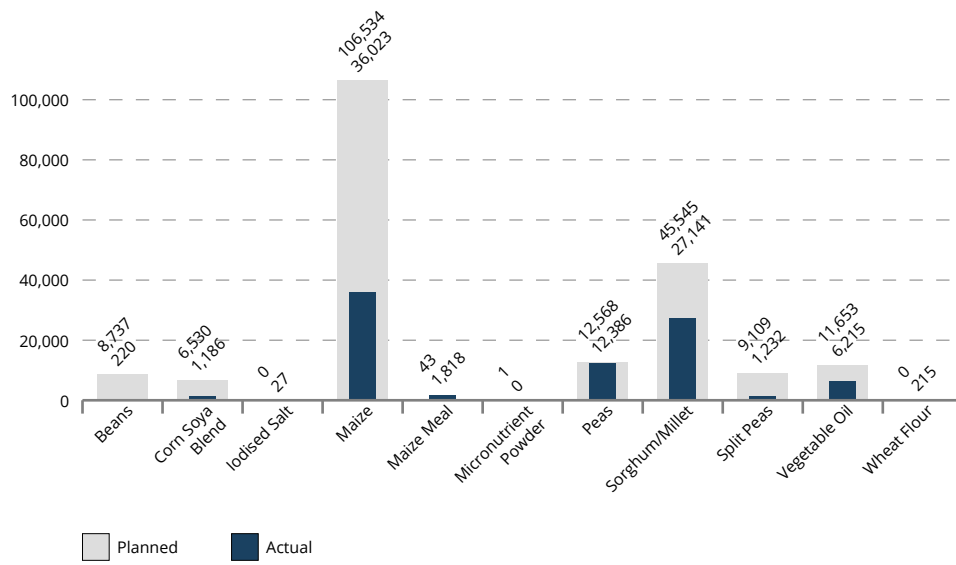


US\$ 44,467,148

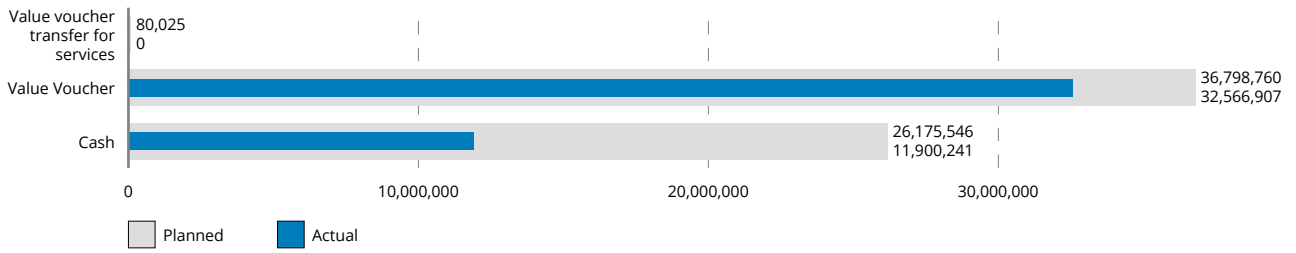
**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 63,054,331 total planned

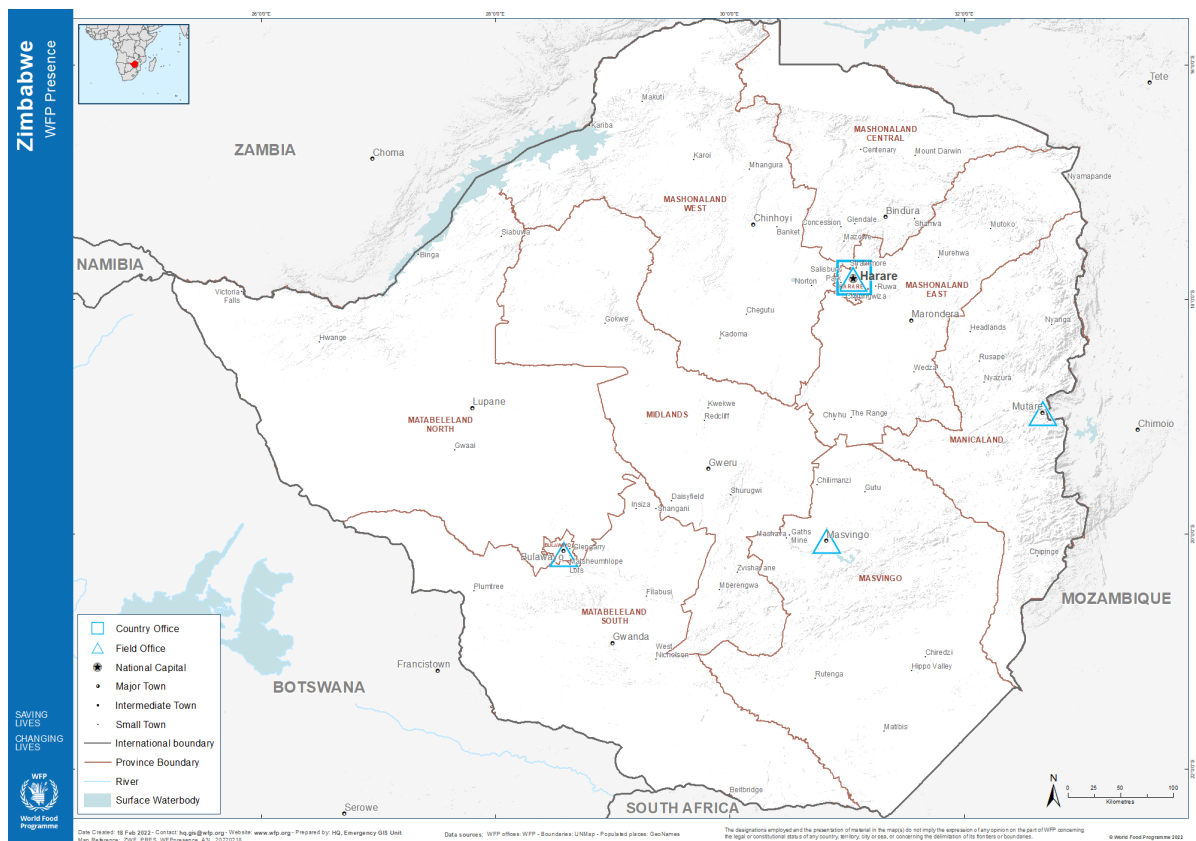
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



Zimbabwe is a land-locked, lower middle income, food deficit country with a population of 15.6 million. Over the last decade, it has experienced several economic and environmental shocks such as poor economic growth, liquidity challenges, limited employment opportunities and recurring climate shocks, contributing to high food insecurity and malnutrition; all of which have been compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictive measures. Sixteen percent of Zimbabwe's population live in extreme poverty[1].

With 33 million hectares of agricultural land and a climate allowing the production of a wide variety of crops and livestock, agriculture constitutes the primary livelihood for 70 percent of the population, 20 percent of the Gross Domestic Product, and 23 percent of total formal employment[3]. The 2020/2021 agricultural season yielded the highest production in 20 years, with cereal production exceeding the national requirement, resulting in a decline in the number of food insecure people. The above-average maize harvest has improved the food security situation, but the years of droughts, hyperinflation and COVID-19 are a heavy burden for many. According to the Government's vulnerability analyses, more than five million people were estimated to be food insecure in Zimbabwe in 2021 and humanitarian assistance was key in addressing their needs.

In 2021, Zimbabwe's Global Hunger Index classification was provisionally set as 'serious' (the provisional classification was due to insufficient data). In 2020, Zimbabwe's global Gender Gap Index was 0.73, up from 0.7 in 2014. The 2019 Gender Inequality Index of 0.527 reflects women's lower participation in the labour market and representation in the Government. 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. Due to a lack of dietary diversity and consumption of unfortified staple foods in rural areas, micronutrient deficiencies are widespread. The country shows positive trends in wasting and obesity reduction among children aged 24-59 months (2.9 and 2.5 percent respectively); anaemia among women of reproductive age (28.8 percent); and improved exclusive breastfeeding of infants aged 0 to 5 months (41.9 percent). By contrast, after having decreased from 27 percent in 2015 to 23.5 percent in 2019, stunting in children aged 24-59 months increased to 29.4 percent in 2020 with boys having a higher prevalence (34.5 percent) than girls (24.3 percent).

Frequent extreme weather events, a significant climate related hazard in Zimbabwe, has had significant consequences on livelihoods, incomes, food security and the economy which is largely based on agriculture. In January, rains caused by tropical storm Eloise impacted several communities in Chipinge and other districts, which led to the loss of potential

income for vulnerable households as it destroyed infrastructure, crops and assets, ultimately affecting some households' food security situation.

The onset of COVID-19 further compounded the food security challenges that Zimbabwe was already facing. COVID-19 related restrictions, which mandated the closure of all informal sectors, including food markets, affected informal workers' livelihoods and their capacity to access food and caused heightened socio-economic impacts. Considering 80-90 percent of Zimbabwe's urban population lives hand-to-mouth working multiple jobs in the informal sector, millions of people were left for an extended period without any means of providing for themselves and their families. WFP's response in the urban areas was expanded to cushion households and improve their resilience to shocks.

The December 2020 Urban Livelihoods Assessment (Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee - ZimVAC) estimated that 2.4 million people (or 42 percent of the urban population) were food insecure through 2021. In rural areas, the ZimVAC estimated that at the peak of the 2020/21 lean season, 56 percent of the rural population were food insecure, with the 2021 rural assessment estimating a reduction to 21 percent from October to December 2021.

Zimbabwe is host to 22,000 refugees and asylum seekers from southern and eastern Africa, 14,000 of whom reside at Tongogara Refugee Camp. This community relies largely on food assistance, as national laws do not provide for formal employment or free movement for refugees. WFP, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Government of Zimbabwe and partners provide humanitarian assistance in the camp.

WFP's activities are guided by a five-year country strategic plan (CSP) 2017-2022 that largely focuses on crisis response, promotes resilience and addresses root causes of food insecurity. WFP provides food assistance to seasonally food insecure Zimbabweans and refugees in the country through strategic outcome 1, complementing the government's Food Deficit Mitigation strategy and the Harmonized Social Cash Transfer programme which are embedded in the National Social Protection policy, where the Government offers grain and cash transfers to destitute families[2]. Through strategic outcome 2, WFP works to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations in prioritised districts, while strategic outcome 3 aims to improve smallholder farmer production, profits and market access. Strategic outcome 4 aims to increase the resilience of communities through asset creation, natural resource management and climate-smart smallholder farming and improved subnational resilience planning, while strategic outcome 5 seeks to support the national social protection system through improved analytics, institutional capacity strengthening and innovative climate risk management activities. WFP provides supply chain services to partners to enhance their programme delivery capacities through strategic outcome 6.

The Zimbabwe CSP (2017-2022) underwent an evaluation in 2021. The findings and feedback from stakeholder consultations informed the development of the next CSP scheduled to start in July 2022. In 2021, WFP actively contributed to the development of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026.

## Risk Management

The principal risks faced by WFP in 2021 were those presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. These included risks to staff, partner, and beneficiary health and safety, while restrictions imposed to contain the pandemic, hampered WFP's ability to perform assessments and caused disruptions in the sourcing, transport and storage of commodities. WFP supported the roll-out of the COVID-19 vaccination campaign and increased its COVID-19 risk monitoring to inform decision making. This was particularly useful during the Omicron outbreak where WFP was able to use accurate risk information to protect and prioritise health and safety. COVID-19's impact on WFP operations decreased in 2021, due to both increases in vaccination as well as the implementation of mitigation actions.

Import permits, and cargo clearance procedures were accelerated through the contracting of an additional clearing agent on the Zambia side of the border. The dedicated focal person worked to resolve reconciliation issues related to permit balances with clearing agents, and the development of dedicated procedures clarifying roles and responsibilities with appointed agents.

Over the past three years, WFP has been through several emergencies including a cyclone, droughts and the impact of COVID-19, with the last large scale crisis response ending in May 2021. These emergencies have caused a significant fluctuation in WFP's staffing structure, which, compounded by the imposition of remote working arrangements due to COVID-19, have challenged WFP's ability to ensure it has sufficient skills and experience to effectively implement programmes in the long term. An organisational realignment exercise was conducted in 2021 and will be implemented in 2022 to address this risk.



# Partnerships

WFP enhanced strategic, operational and knowledge-oriented partnerships with donors, national and international civil society, academia and private sector. It strengthened synergies and contributions to food security and nutrition priorities through consolidating national capacities and systems in emergency and lean-season preparedness, nutrition, food assistance for assets and integrated climate risk management.

WFP worked with the Government of Zimbabwe, largely through the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing, the Ministry of Health and Child Care, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development. Under the coordination of the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), WFP continued to support national rural and urban vulnerability assessments, trainings and skills building to enhance the understanding of food and nutrition security, and technical assistance for the development of national zero hunger policies and strategies. WFP supported the national food systems dialogues leading up to the Food Systems Summit held in September 2021, resulting in identification of priority pathways across the five action tracks.

With support from the Green Climate Fund and in close coordination with the Climate Change Management Department and the Meteorological Services Department, the Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods programme started in February. This initiative brings together international academic institutions and insurance companies to provide climate risk insurance coverage to farmers in flood and drought-prone areas.

Through south-south and triangular cooperation, India, Japan and South Africa have provided tangible transfer of resources and expertise to Zimbabwe, successfully administered through WFP, to support food security and nutrition. These contributions were used to address critical gaps, while the sharing of expertise has been vital to promote drought-tolerant crops and reduce post-harvest losses.

WFP coordinated implementation with 20 cooperating partners, including 7 national and 13 international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP co-leads the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the National Cash Working Group with CARE International; both groups meet regularly to share experiences and lessons learned. WFP also co-chairs the extended national technical working group for food security and nutrition with the Government and chairs the United Nations Network for Scaling Up Nutrition. In partnership with the National University of Science and Technology and the University of Zimbabwe, capacities of local communities and authorities continued to be strengthened on the implementation of the three-pronged approach. Through existing agreements and in line with commitments under the Grand Bargain, WFP transferred technical and analytical capacities to national and sub-national Government, civil societies, NGOs and communities.

WFP is part of the UN Country Team and contributed to the development of the 2022-2026 Zimbabwe UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. WFP also collaborated with various UN agencies to implement the CSP, including FAO, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UN Women. In preparation for its new CSP, WFP undertook a series of consultations and thematic appraisals with a wide array of Government, UN, civil society partners and benefitted from the national food systems dialogues which included private sector actors.

Due to the volatile economic environment in Zimbabwe, working with private sector companies, WFP widened its cash-delivery options, to quickly switch between available options in response to sudden changes in the socio-economic context. Having multiple cash-delivery methods and operational agreements with different financial service providers allowed WFP to choose the one that best responded to beneficiary needs and preserved the value of the cash transfer. WFP maintained operational agreements with private companies for remittance-based transfers for cash transfers, weather index insurance products and more than 100 small and large-scale retailers for the redemption of value vouchers.

# CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, the Zimbabwe country strategic plan (CSP) underwent three budget revisions to align needs with up-to-date vulnerability assessments, programme plans, and to expand activities as additional funding materialized. The last revision also extended the CSP by an additional six months to June 2022.


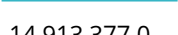

In 2021, donors met 66 percent of the annual needs-based plan, with most allocations supporting crisis response. Despite Grand Bargain commitments, donors continued to link funding to specific activities, or sub-activities (by type of beneficiaries or geographical areas) and only 6 percent of the funding was confirmed at the highest level, which was prioritised by WFP to address critical operational gaps. 85 percent of total contributions received for 2021, were composed of directed contributions from traditional donors including Canada, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), France, Germany, India-UN Development Partnership fund, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). BHA remained the largest contributor in 2021, providing 57 percent of the resources.

















WFP continued efforts to engage government donors and the private sector to mitigate the risk of shortfalls, and to widen the donor resource base. Early confirmation of funding by donors allowed WFP to use internal mechanisms to start implementation while awaiting for resources, mitigating against implementation gaps. Canada and Germany provided flexible funding which had positive impact on WFP operations. Food assistance activities leveraged access to WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) to procure prepositioned stocks which was critical in reducing procurement lead times.

Through strategic outcome 1, resources from the BHA, ECHO and Switzerland enabled WFP to launch urban resilience building activities, to complement cash-based transfers (CBT) and to gradually transition beneficiaries to income-generating activities. Strategic outcome 2 was mainly funded through support from Germany and Irish Aid. WFP prioritised the support for maternity waiting homes and did not resume the prevention of stunting among children aged 6-23 months programme due to limited resources. Strategic outcomes 3, 4 and 5 met their needs-based plan, due to increased contributions, multi-year support and a growth in the donor base. Contributions from Germany and the India-UN Development Partnership Fund accounted for 80 percent of funding requirements towards strategic outcome 3. The activities received adequate resources, allowing for the expansion of smallholder agriculture market support interventions from 13 districts in 2020 to 30 districts in 2021. Strategic outcome 5 - the integrated climate risk management and the establishment of water infrastructure at schools in support of the Government's school meals programme - remained well-funded in 2021, owing to multi-year support from Switzerland and BHA, and contributions from Japan and New Zealand. Other resilience-building and social protection activities remained largely underfunded throughout 2021.

Available resources in 2021 across all strategic outcomes were higher than expenditures because several contributions received in 2021 are also for 2022; balances will be carried over for programme continuity, particularly for the 2021/22 lean season response and urban cash and resilience building programmes. WFP continues to advocate for adequate levels of funding, which is flexible and multi-year, to ensure uninterrupted interventions with a longterm outlook and lasting impact.

## 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	 220,596,224.0	 145,609,207.0	 130,060,348.0	 106,510,980.0
02: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025	 1,622,335.0	 1,910,718.0	 1,816,401.0	 1,435,254.0
03: Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030	 3,880,409.0	 1,152,134.0	 4,227,790.0	 3,892,212.0
04: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors	 14,913,377.0	 14,689,215.0	 20,402,818.0	 15,048,389.0
05: The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round	 5,591,410.0	 927,023.0	 8,041,963.0	 4,359,121.0
06: Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services	 686,265.0	 1,035,265.0	 1,090,929.0	 858,469.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 2,367,986.0	 0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	 247,290,020.0	 165,323,562.0	 168,008,235.0	 132,104,425.0

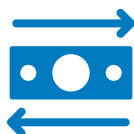
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 9,339,225.0	 7,193,467.0	 8,768,793.0	 7,361,133.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 256,629,245.0	 172,517,029.0	 176,777,028.0	 139,465,558.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 16,634,609.0	 11,213,607.0	 4,639,081.0	 4,639,081.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 273,263,854.0	 183,730,636.0	 181,416,109.0	 144,104,638.0

# 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



**1.7 million** people receive unconditional resource transfers under the **lean season assistance** programme.



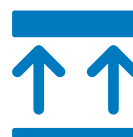
**USD 44 million** in **cash-based transfers** disbursed through the **Urban Social Assistance and Resilience Building** programme.



**13,853 refugees** at Tongogara Refugee Camp were assisted.



**Urban livelihood** activities assisted **12,650 people**.



WFP **scaled up** the Urban Social Assistance and Resilience Building programme to assist **459,000** people in response to growing urban needs.

WFP responded to the food insecurity needs in rural and urban areas and for refugees in Tongogara Refugee Camp (TRC), through both in-kind and/or cash-based transfers for the most food insecure.

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

### *Rural Lean Season Assistance*

Informed by the 2020 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) and the Integrated Phase Classification, in 2021, WFP provided food assistance to 1.7 million people in rural areas through two lean season assistance (LSA) windows, i.e, January to April, and October to December. WFP assisted 1.5 million people in 29 rural districts at the peak of the lean season (January - April) representing 43 percent of its plan to assist 3.5 million people, due to limited resources. Those assisted, received a monthly food basket of 7.5 kilogrammes (kg) of cereals, 1.5 kg of pulses and 0.75 kg of vegetable oil accounting for 62 percent of the daily caloric requirements.

To prevent further deterioration in the nutritional status of children between the ages of 6-59 months, WFP provided 6 kg of specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) per month as a protective ration to 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 3 kg of SNFs per month, complemented by messaging on good hygiene and feeding practices. This resulted in an improved food consumption score from the baseline, although a slight deterioration occurred in 2021 compared to 2020, due to changes in dietary patterns as a result of seasonal variations. WFP assisted 28,100 children (14,000 boys and 14,100 girls), and 14,200 pregnant and lactating women with nutrition assistance.

In January, rains caused by tropical storm Eloise hit Zimbabwe and impacted several communities in Chipinge and other districts. Informed by an assessment by Terre des Hommes, WFP and the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster (FSLC) partners, WFP provided unconditional food assistance to 209 people prioritized to receive emergency food assistance

as a result of the storm. Identified households received 13.5 kg of cereal, 2.4 kg of pulses and 0.75 kg of vegetable oil per person per month, enough to meet 100 percent of their daily caloric requirements from February to April.

Despite a good 2020/21 harvest, the socio-economic effects of COVID-19, consecutive years of drought and high inflation affected access to markets and food security resulting in continued need for assistance. Informed by findings of the 2021 ZimVAC, WFP assisted 445,000 people from October to December. In December, WFP provided early January rations in some locations that were anticipated to have access constraints caused by excessive seasonal rainfall and the fourth COVID-19 wave. WFP and the government developed a joint response plan, resulting in WFP covering 23 percent of the food insecure population during October to December and the government supporting 45 percent.

Notwithstanding the funding challenges experienced under the lean season response, WFP was able to improve consumption patterns, contributing to a reduction in coping strategies - signifying reduced stress and difficulties in obtaining food. For the proportion of women achieving the minimum dietary diversity, improvements were observed in 2021, matching the target. These improvements are due to the consistent provision of assistance amid climatic shocks, the negative effects of COVID-19 restrictions and poor economic performance. The food expenditure share increased from baseline and stabilised at a high in 2020 and 2021, showing high economic vulnerability among households.

WFP continued to work with the Government and non-government actors to strengthen emergency response capacities. At the sub-national level, WFP coordinated its activities with District Drought Relief Committees, chaired by District Coordinators and including all key humanitarian stakeholders. Coordination was also done through the FSLC to ensure optimum utilisation of resources, avoiding duplication of efforts and ensuring complementarity.

#### *Urban Social Assistance and Resilience Building programme*

Under the Urban Social Assistance and Resilience Building programme - which aims to support food insecure urban populations with food assistance while also strengthening their resilience to shocks WFP assisted 459,000 people in 23 urban domains through cash-based transfers (CBT) of USD 12 per person per month, through either value vouchers or a remittance-based company (to minimise the risk of over reliance on one modality). While initial plans were to consistently reach 326,000 people every month, this fluctuated throughout the year due to funding challenges and a retargeting exercise.

CBT coupled with nutrition advocacy enabled households to transition from a limited diet to high value and nutritious diets, through increased purchasing power. Progress was observed across food security indicators from baseline, evidenced by the sustained increase in the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption scores, and the reduction in the coping strategy index. The number of women with a minimum dietary diversity reduced, showing poor access to a variety of food as monitoring findings show that women often limit their own food consumption to ensure other household members have adequate food.

In May and June, WFP conducted its first urban retargeting exercise across eight domains that had been receiving CBT assistance since January 2020. This sought to review targeting efficiencies and resolve inclusion and exclusion errors influenced by changes such as household size, employment status, relocation, or the receipt of assistance from other social protection programmes. Based on results of the retargeting exercise, 58 percent of those assisted continued to meet the selection criteria, while 42 percent no longer met the inclusion criteria, and were discontinued from the programme allowing new beneficiaries to be registered.

WFP launched urban resilience building activities in 2021, to support food insecure urban populations impacted by persistent economic challenges and the loss of livelihoods due to COVID-19. Some of those initially receiving CBT in urban areas, were transitioned to resilience activities to enable them to effectively respond and adapt to shocks and stressors. Innovative projects like hydroponics, mushroom production, and value addition for both food and non-food value chains were established in and around cities - encouraging food production through environmentally sustainable techniques. This empowered communities with the tools required to grow and sell food to generate income and improve their capacity to cope with shocks. Complementary skills building including financial literacy, vocational and digital skills, marketing and micro business management training was also implemented.

WFP initiated a joint effort with the Ministry of Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare and United Nations Children's Fund to harmonise the targeting of social assistance programmes in urban areas.

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

WFP provided vital food assistance to 14,000 vulnerable refugees at TRC located in Chipinge District. The achievement represents 97 percent of the refugees planned to be assisted in 2021. In July, the TRC experienced a 5 percent reduction in the camp population as a result of refugees who left for Botswana and Namibia. In spite of the COVID-19 pandemic, the subsequent restricted movements of people, 324 refugees (178 males, 146 females) arrived at the camp, registering a 3 percent decline from 2020. The new arrivals were mostly from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In November, WFP transitioned from providing in-kind food assistance of cereals pulses, vegetable oil and salt to CBT. The switch to cash was enabled by the improved macro-economic environment as the economy switched to the wider use of USD and thus the improved availability of physical cash. Cash transfers provided flexibility of food choices for the refugees.

The refugee programme continued its efforts to generate awareness about nutrition, through social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) on healthy diets and the promotion of nutrition at the nutrition desks set up during distributions in the camp. The timely and consistent delivery of food assistance to refugees, coupled with SBCC efforts, enabled refugees to have better diets, as shown by all households having either borderline or acceptable food consumption. Consumption of Vitamin A, protein, and Hem-iron rich foods which are key in averting micro and macro-nutrient deficiencies was also high. The programme mitigated against food insecurity and covered food gaps as evidenced by the reduced coping strategy index as yearly targets were met.

WFP provided a 6 kg protective ration of SNFs every month to 1,906 children. A 6 kg ration of SNFs was provided to 437 pregnant and lactating women to boost their micronutrients intake, while 353 chronically ill persons also received 3 kg of SNFs to help them regain their health and safeguard their nutritional status. The proportion of women achieving the minimum diet diversity reduced from baseline to 2021 (2.6 percent); this showed poor access to food as women often limit their own food consumption to ensure other household members have adequate food. This is also due to the sole reliance on WFP's food basket which provides only three food groups. The introduction of CBT in late 2021 and subsequent access to greater variety of foods is expected to have a positive impact.

WFP introduced a hydroponics project to improve access to fresh vegetables while generating income through the sale of surplus produce. A total of 210 households are benefiting from the five green houses that were constructed in the camp. With this initiative, WFP focuses on expanding opportunities to diversify diets.

WFP fully integrated gender and age in all activities, resulting in the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring scores of 4 across activities under strategic outcome 1. WFP improved gender integration by offsetting deeply entrenched inequalities through ensuring direct access to food assistance, engaging women in decision making and sensitizing them on their rights and entitlements and increasing their autonomy regarding food security and nutrition at household level. Assisted households were sensitised on the prevention of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. Both, men and women were encouraged to jointly participate in decision making related to WFP transfers.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash and/or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	4
Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	4

## Strategic outcome 02: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025



**45,000 pregnant women** in maternity waiting homes were supported with nutritious foods while waiting to deliver.



**81 maternity waiting homes** were provided with laptops to aid digitalisation and virtual meetings

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

WFP continued its efforts to build an evidence base for nutrition advocacy, policy and programme decision-making in Zimbabwe through research with various stakeholders. WFP initiated a Fill the Nutrient Gap study to inform data gaps and inform nutrition strategies to address dietary diversity, which is one of the main challenges in Zimbabwe.

In collaboration with the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), WFP provided technical and financial support to the formulation of the new national food security and nutrition strategy, its costing and monitoring and evaluation framework. WFP supported the FNC and the Ministry of Health and Child Care in producing advocacy materials to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and HIV and to promote nutrition among urban and rural populations, highlighting the importance of a balanced diet. As part of a technical committee for the development of the Government's adolescent nutrition guidelines and the school nutrition guidelines, WFP, UNICEF, and WHO, participated in the development of procedures to operationalise the National School Health Policy in educational centres.

WFP contributed to the development of Zimbabwe's Food Fortification Strategy, highlighting the potential of biofortification, home fortification, and industrial food fortification and supported the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network in mobilising private sector actors to exchange ideas, leverage opportunities and offer solutions to drive the fortification agenda.

WFP entered a partnership with the University of Zimbabwe's Institute of Food, Nutrition and Family Sciences on nutrition and food processing, and collaborated with the Faculty of Agriculture on post-harvest loss reduction and agriculture production. This partnership will strengthen national efforts towards achieving zero hunger.

### *Activity 4: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels*

WFP supported 45,000 pregnant women in maternity waiting homes (MWH) in five provinces, as part of the Government's nutrition programme. Favourable funding for this activity allowed WFP to support 15 percent more women than initially planned. Through the MWH programme, WFP provided pregnant women a daily ration of cereal (400g), pulses (80g), fortified oil (25g), and Super Cereal (200g) during their 15 day stay at the clinic prior to child birth. In addition, WFP, the Ministry of Health and Child Care and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) conducted SBCC activities aimed at improving maternal nutrition and ensuring safe child-birth. This has contributed to national efforts to reduce maternal mortality rate which at 462 deaths per 100,000 live births [1], remains one of the highest in the world. The proportion of women consuming at least five out of the ten food groups increased from 26 percent in 2020 to 33 percent in 2021; although this increase was observed the programme fell short of the 2021 target (45 percent).

WFP provided MWH with laptops to assist in digitalising their systems and support online meetings. Going paperless also assists environment friendly practices as well as digital record keeping, thus improving programme efficiency, transparency and informed decision-making.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Child Care and FAO, WFP supported awareness-raising on nutrition practices, developing communication materials for the urban programme with messages adapted from Zimbabwe's dietary guidelines. This helped in addressing knowledge gaps identified from the monitoring reports on optimal nutrition practices. WFP supported the development and dissemination of nutrition and child feeding messages as part of the Ministry's COVID-19 response. This involved the production of jingles on nutrition and HIV in the context of COVID-19.

Through the facilitation of the UN Network for Scaling Up Nutrition and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH), WFP contributed to the UN's alignment with and contribution to national nutrition priorities, the development of a common nutrition narrative, and inputs in the preparation for Zimbabwe's participation in the Food Systems Summit and the Nutrition for Growth conference. WFP supported the nutrition components of national vulnerability assessments, such as the ZimVAC, to inform nutrition programming.



With a Gender and Age Marker of 4, the nutrition activity 4, fully mainstreamed gender and age considerations in its design and implementation, by supporting access to maternity services for expecting women (15 to 49 years old) through improved access to nutritious food and, social and behaviour change communication aimed at improving maternal nutrition and ensuring safe childbirth. Other targeted actions such as training on the prevention of gender-based violence and exploitation were also conducted to increase awareness.

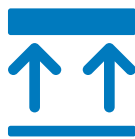
#### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making	N/A
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



**60,000** smallholder farmers in **30** food insecure districts were supported with climate smart inputs.



**30** districts were supported through **smallholder agriculture market support interventions** in 2021, an increase from 13 in 2020.



Through its **capacity strengthening activities**, WFP provided **training** to **783** Government **extension workers** on good agricultural practices.

### *Activity 5 - Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism*

In partnership with FAO and the Department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services (AGRITEX), WFP supported 60,000 smallholder farmers (57 percent women) in 30 food insecure districts through the distribution of input packs consisting of 6,500 metric tonnes (mt) of sorghum, seeds for African peas, and Compound D and Ammonium Nitrate fertiliser. This activity was key for layering support and targeting those people assisted under the lean season response, food assistance for assets (FFA) and integrated resilience building activities to strengthen their resilience to shocks and stressors. Trainings were provided to 783 (453 women) Government extension officers on good agricultural practices with a focus on conservation agricultural techniques, post-harvest management and collective marketing. These trainings were further cascaded to 6,000 farmers (60 percent women) through the training of trainer's modality.

Although WFP developed a pro-smallholder plan to procure 10,000 mt of sorghum locally, this was halted due to sufficient carry-over stocks from 2020 coupled with a reduced demand by WFP programmes. Nonetheless, 190 mt of beans, 55 mt of vegetable oil and 19 mt of salt valued at USD 382,000 were procured from local markets. WFP provided support to the Government of Zimbabwe through active participation in stakeholder forums aimed at establishing a commodity exchange and a warehouse receipt system, which was officially launched by the Government in August 2021 at the Zimbabwe Mercantile Exchange Private Ltd. allowing farmers to trade 18 agricultural commodities.

WFP supported the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, in a three stage national dialogue ahead of the Food Systems Summit in September. WFP provided both technical and financial support in the National Technical Task Team that developed the national dialogue plan and enabled systematic and inclusive opportunities for all stakeholders to be engaged in the transformation of Zimbabwe's food systems. Dialogues aimed at identifying issues affecting food systems were held at national and subnational level. Through multisectoral engagement, stakeholders developed pathways towards sustainable national food systems by 2030.

Capacity strengthening activities for farmers conducted through lead farmers and AGRITEX support included the use of demonstration plots at lead farmers' homesteads and extension worker visits to individual homesteads bearing in mind COVID-19 related precautions. A total of 200 group training sessions were conducted in 30 districts, focusing on climate smart agricultural practises, post-harvest management and collective marketing. The input provision and capacity strengthening coupled with favourable rainfall, led to improved productivity with average yields for supported farmers being 0.7 mt/hectare (ha) for sorghum and 0.5 mt/ha for African peas in comparison to national average yields of 0.63 mt/ha and 0.4 mt/ha for sorghum and peas respectively. The 2021 rural ZimVAC reported improved food insecurity figures in all 30 districts in comparison to 2020.

### *Activity 6 - Enable farmer organizations to aggregate and market surplus production*

In partnership with the University of Zimbabwe's Faculty of Agriculture Environment and Food Systems on post-harvest loss reduction and agri-business management, WFP commissioned a traditional grain value chain analysis to identify critical points where post-harvest loss occurs. This will inform the development of appropriate mitigation strategies against value chain losses for the drought tolerant traditional grains. The partnership also includes a study - to be commissioned in early 2022 - to assess local marketing options that are best suited for smallholder producers of traditional grains i.e. types of marketing models including aggregation and cooperatives, key value chain actors and effective market information system particularly in view of COVID-19 challenges.

WFP supported an evaluation of the Market Development and Food Systems in Southern Africa (2018 - 2021), which concluded that WFP Zimbabwe's market development activities which address demand and supply challenges of smallholder farmers, follow corporate guidance in their design, implementation and are aligned with national development plans and policies on social protection, agriculture, food security and nutrition.

The interventions implemented through strategic outcome 3 achieved a Gender and Age Marker Score of 3, which means the activities integrated gender. The activities mainly focused on capacity strengthening and worked towards ensuring the equal participation of smallholder farmers, both men and women. Provisions were also made in the general terms and conditions to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse across WFP suppliers.

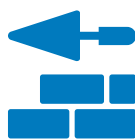
#### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	3
Enable farmer organizations to aggregate and market surplus production	3

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



**139,000** people were supported with food assistance under **FFA**.



Through **FFA 55** assets were created and rehabilitated.

### FFA

**Food assistance for assets (FFA)** remains an **entry point to resilience programming**, asset creation, micro insurance and support to smallholder farmers.

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

The food assistance for assets (FFA) programme was implemented in 12 districts (Mwenezi, Masvingo, Zvishavane, Binga, Kariba, Hwange, Matobo, Rushinga, Mt Darwin, Mudzi, Chipinge, Chimanimani) from May to December. Districts identified for FFA are mainly affected by natural shocks such as droughts, and flooding leading to chronic food insecurity. The FFA programme aims to reduce the risk of chronic food insecurity and build resilience to natural shocks and other stressors such as the economic hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The programme has a dual approach: enhancing vulnerable households' livelihoods through the creation and development of productive assets, at community and household level, and providing food assistance to meet the immediate food and nutrition needs of the most food insecure households. A total of 139,000 people (56 percent women) were supported in 2021.

FFA activities focused on creating physical assets using a layering approach of creating multiple assets that complement each other. Participants worked and received training in small groups of up to 15 people, adhering to all COVID-19 prevention protocols. Fifty five assets, including nutritional gardens, orchards, community poultry, dam rehabilitations and rabbit houses, various environmental protection works and solar powered boreholes were created and rehabilitated in 2021, directly benefitting 28,000 participating households. The complementary trainings focused on soft skills development to ensure maximum utilization and sustainability of the created assets.

FFA continued to be implemented in collaboration with communities, government departments and cooperating partners. Agreements were entered with the participating communities and local authorities, which clearly outlined expectations from stakeholders, resulting in community ownership. All identified projects were screened in line with WFP's Environmental Policy and the Green Climate Fund guidelines, and also complied with the guidelines and standards set by the government's Environmental Management Agency.

The FFA programme continued to provide an entry-point for resilience programming, known as 'FFA plus' by drawing synergies from other activities under the CSP. The 'FFA plus' resilience approach provided a medium for integration of food assistance, asset creation, smallholder agricultural market support, and microinsurance using a layered approach. Ten thousand FFA participants took part in the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative in Masvingo and Rushinga districts, while 8,616 people in Chipinge, Chimanimani, Matobo and Mt Darwin, were reached through the smallholder agriculture market support programme (SAMS). Districts assisted through SAMS have registered yields in small grains and pulses surpassing the previous year and 2021 national averages. Under the forecast-based financing initiative, 3,500 FFA beneficiaries were reached through the provision of potable water and climate related information. All other districts managed to receive small grain input through the FFA programme.

Monitoring findings showed that 94 percent of the interviewed households benefitted from an enhanced asset base. The majority of households reported that access to water enhanced crop productivity and diversity and also sustained their livestock during dry spells. More than 90 percent of the households indicated that FFA assets reduced day to day hardships for women and children, freeing up time for other chores for instance access to water bodies maintained through FFA reduced the time that household members needed to travel to fetch water for domestic use. Availability of water also reduced livestock trekking distances, improving livestock health and reducing mortality.

WFP's Asset Impact Monitoring System service uses satellite imagery and landscape monitoring techniques to assess the longterm changes induced by FFA and engineering projects on the surrounding landscape. This monitors the large-scale impact of FFA programmes over time, providing evidence to support implementation and advocacy. A total of 132 assets have been monitored since 2018, with findings showing an increase in vegetation cover, as well as the impact that various assets have on the environment.

The FFA programme improved access to food among assisted households, despite the protracted economic shocks emanating from rising food prices as well as the negative effects of COVID-19 and related restrictions. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption proceeded on an upward trajectory from baseline (52.2 percent) to 2021 (60.9 percent). The provision of monthly food assistance not only enabled households to meet their food needs but also enabled households to transfer their available financial resources to other foods, resulting in the increased consumption of nutritious foods such as dairy products and meat. The coping strategy index also decreased in 2021 (to 5.8), resulting in the 2021 targets being surpassed.

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

WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of the Government (mainly the Ministry of Local Government), academia (e.g. National University of Science and Technology (NUST)) and partners on the Three Pronged Approach (3PA) concepts and methodology. The 3PA is an innovative programming approach that aims to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness programmes. This approach comprises 3 processes, namely integrated context analysis (ICA), seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and community based participatory planning (CBPP).

WFP updated the 2014 rural ICA in partnership with NUST, giving them the opportunity to understand the ICA process, and learning how the findings are used for planning at national and sub-national level. The ICA is a process of consultations supported by mapped-out data that produces a strategic plan describing where different combinations of programme themes are appropriate to achieve a reduction in food insecurity and risks related to climate shocks. The University also participated in the pilot on customising the ICA concept for the urban context. The urban ICA pilot, which included development of guidance manuals, will inform WFP's global urban ICA guidance which is currently under development.

The partnership with NUST, has been a key avenue to integrate 3PA into academic curricula for wider dissemination and adoption. NUST developed short courses on 3PA and the proposed delivery mechanism, which are being reviewed by WFP. A draft module on the 3PA process was developed by NUST and is under consideration by the academic board for the University and once approved, will be rolled out in the 2022/2023 academic year. Through this partnership, WFP also conducted research on the SLP processes - a participatory process of coordination and partnership under local government leadership - and developed a journal which is awaiting publication. A second journal on the use of CBPP products (a case study for Matobo and Tsholotsho) is in its final stages of development. CBPP is a community-level exercise that identifies needs, adapts responses to contexts, and promotes local ownership of the programme. SLP consultations were conducted in three rural districts and three urban domains, while CBPPs were conducted in five rural districts. SLPs provide flexible multi-year plans which include every partner's programming entry point. These plans support the government with the coordination necessary to design and implement more harmonized programmes across sectors to better bridge humanitarian and development efforts.

WFP continued to strengthen capacities of other WFP offices, through hosting trainings for 3PA practitioners (government, Universities & WFP staff) from Kenya, Eswatini and Ethiopia in preparation for rolling out SLPs in various contexts. Technical support by WFP, NUST and the Government of Zimbabwe was provided to lead the roll out of 3PA activities in Eswatini and South Sudan in 2021.

Activities under strategic outcome 4 fully integrated gender and age at all stages from the planning phase, to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. WFP in collaboration with its partners and key government ministries conducted training on the need to eliminate gender-based violence for FFA participants across the targeted districts. In addition to being adequately represented in committees, the enhanced participation of women enabled them to contribute meaningfully to decision-making processes and incorporate the concerns of women and girls during resilience programme planning processes.

**WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	4
Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience-building	4

## Strategic outcome 05: The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round



**16,000** households assisted through the Integrated **Climate Risk Management approach**.



**USD 1.5 million** in insurance premiums paid through the Africa **Risk Capacity** to safeguard Zimbabweans against drought risk.



**1,624 mt** of **improved seed varieties** sold to smallholder farmers in Masvingo.



**20 schools** supported with **improved water sources** to support the re-establishment of the Government's home grown school feeding programme.

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

WFP strengthened the analytical capacity of the Government and partners to generate evidence to support decision-making and planning for context-specific solutions and responses in Zimbabwe. WFP provided technical and financial support to the Food and Nutrition Council led Rural and Urban Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessments (ZimVAC), aimed at tracking and enhancing understanding of the underlying vulnerabilities driving food and nutrition insecurity. The findings of the survey inform response strategies by the Government, UN and partners in programme design and targeting. WFP successfully advocated for the inclusion and collection of a wider number of indicators, to include those on disability among others.

In a collaboration with the Government, WFP engaged an organisation called Cloud to Street to establish an online platform which tracks the occurrence and severity of floods during the rainfall season. This platform provides information for early warning and preparedness as part of the 72-hour response strategy by the humanitarian community and the Government. This was also initiated given the high likelihood of the country receiving above normal rainfall and the recent trend in the occurrence of cyclones.

Capacity strengthening for the government in partnership with UN agencies, USAID and a private sector company - TANGO private limited, culminated in the development of the stakeholder driven draft resilience framework, which will inform resilience programming. The activity also supported the resilience measurement study with the ZimVAC. These will be key in informing resilience programming, complementing efforts currently undertaken by other resilience actors such as the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund.

WFP continued to coordinate the harmonised markets monitoring system in partnerships with UN agencies and NGOs, which follows prices and availability of selected food and non-food commodities. Market functionality assessments were conducted in the most food insecure districts and in Tongogara Refugee Camp and the findings informed the best transfer mechanism for programming.

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

WFP aims to enhance the adaptive capacity of populations most at risk of the impacts of climate change through an integrated climate risk management approach that brings together improved natural resources management (through food assistance for assets FFA), access to weather index insurance, improved agricultural production, and access to savings, credit and markets. Trainings in social cohesion and conflict resolution are also conducted to enhance resilience outcomes.

In 2021, WFP and partners supported 16,000 households in Masvingo, Mwenezi and Rushinga through the integrated resilience building programme. 5,000 households were registered for weather index insurance which provides protection against shortage of rainfall and excessive rains.

To improve production, WFP continued promoting improved drought-tolerant and nutritious seeds in combination with mechanized conservation agriculture. Farmers in Masvingo, Mwenezi and Rushinga planted more than 100 hectares with improved varieties in the 2020/2021 season. Trained service providers equipped with two-wheel tractors, planters, trailers and shellers offered farming services (e.g. planting, transportation and shelling) for a fee. Seed fairs were organized at the start of the season to promote access to stress tolerant and nutritious seed varieties and a total of 1,600 mt of certified seeds were sold directly to farmers in Masvingo. In Mwenezi, where livelihoods are more dependent on livestock production, a chicken and goat pass-on scheme was implemented and complemented by trainings on improved livestock management, to improve breed and productivity. Trainings on the management and maintenance of community assets such as dams and dip tanks that support livestock production, were also provided.

To enhance their investment capacity, households received trainings in financial education and formed 897 saving and lending groups that are currently providing savings services and loans for income generating activities. Beneficiaries are also accessing loans from Zimbabwe Women's Microfinance Bank. The programme facilitated market access following trainings and organisation of farmers into producer and marketing groups. Arrangements for group input procurement and contract farming are in place. 640 producer and marketing groups constituting 10,490 farmers (73 percent women) were formed with 510 farmers (63 percent women) accessing contract farming arrangements for cowpeas, maize and groundnuts.

To strengthen communities' social cohesion, visioning exercises, development and implementation of community action plans and resolution of group and community level conflicts were carried out through trained community facilitators.

As part of the strategy to reduce reliance on humanitarian assistance due to climate related disasters, in addition to resilience building, WFP continued to work on the forecast-based financing initiative. There was an activation in Mudzi, with mild to moderate drought forecasted in January and February 2022. Anticipatory actions focused on the provision of water through drilling and mechanization of boreholes and the dissemination of weather information.

WFP complemented the Government's insurance coverage through the African Risk Capacity Ltd by purchasing a 'Replica Policy' - 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. For the 2021/2022 season, USD 1.5 million in premiums were paid for an insurance cover of approximately USD 8 million. This policy will trigger a pay-out in the event of a drought during the 2021/2022 agricultural season. WFP also developed an operational plan that was endorsed by the Government and will be used to guide implementation, if a pay-out is triggered.

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

WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare in developing a national monitoring and evaluation framework for the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1). The NDS1 is Zimbabwe's vision towards realising the 2030 agenda with its 5-year development plan (2021 - 2025). WFP in collaboration with the World Bank and UNICEF continued to provide technical advice to the establishment of a national management information system, sharing knowledge and lessons learned from SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform.

WFP participated in the reconstituted National Social Protection Steering Committee and its technical working groups and leads the social protection sub-working group under the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which ended in 2021, followed by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

To strengthen national systems, WFP collaborated with the Government to undertake joint targeting in rural areas under the Food Deficit Mitigation Programme and provided technical guidance in the revision of the programme manual. WFP supported the Ministry by providing technical advice and a consultative platform to harmonise targeting approaches of its social assistance programmes, and to align resilience approaches in urban areas among development partners, civil society and key line ministries.

Under the Japanese support to the Government of Zimbabwe, WFP procured and delivered 51,000 mt (98 percent achievement of the planned tonnage) of maize to government designated warehouses. The Japanese contribution entailed the procurement and transportation of the maize to government warehouses for distribution to food insecure households in selected areas. WFP service provision to the Government of Zimbabwe, under this project included procurement, shipping, customs clearing, handling and delivery of the maize to designated Grain Marketing Board warehouses.

#### *Activity 12: Support re-establishment of the national school feeding programme*

In Zimbabwe in 2021, schools were closed for a prolonged duration as a preventive measure against COVID-19. According to the ZimVAC 2021, children from vulnerable household's faced challenges in accessing adequate nutritious food. Though WFP participated in the school feeding working group through the Education Cluster, WFP's technical assistance to the national school feeding programme remained constrained as a result of school closures.

Aligned with the national priorities of the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education in 2021, WFP and partners installed solar-powered and manual boreholes in 20 schools in Mt Darwin and Motobo serving approximately 1,600 students and surrounding communities with clean and safe water. An indirect outcome of the water source development approach was that school committees used the access to safe and clean water to commence planting orchards and vegetable gardens to complement the school meal with nutritious food.

Several consultations were held with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education on priorities and key activities to inform the new CSP which highlighted the importance of continued capacity building at national and sub-national level on food procurement, technical expertise and knowledge among ministry staff, linkages between smallholder farmers and schools to sell their produce, and the design of school menus that are nutrition sensitive.

Gender was fully mainstreamed in these resilience building activities as indicated by a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 4 for Activity 12 and 3 for Activity 10. WFP provided analytical support to government and ensured that gender and age was integrated in national assessments at data collection, analysis and reporting phases. The deliberate targeting and enrolment of women through the integrated climate risk management activities, has enabled them to have diversified livelihood interventions, increasing their income base and enabling more financial independence, contributing to reduced risks of abuse and violence associated with financial dependency.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	N/A
Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	4



## Strategic outcome 06: Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services



WFP helped strengthen government and humanitarian partners capacities to **prepare and respond** to emergencies, through dedicated trainings.



As part of **service provision**, WFP handled goods valued at **USD 66 million**, on behalf of **UN agencies** and **non-governmental organisations**

### Activity 13: Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services.

WFP provides supply chain and other services for humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe to support their efforts to protect and promote sustainable development and humanitarian action. WFP provided supply chain services to five UN agencies and two non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through clearing and handling goods valued at USD 66 million. Supply chain support was provided in the storage and handling of ready to use foods for the Ministry of Health and Child Care, and storage, handling and advisory for transport contracting for maize meal on behalf of the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare. WFP also facilitated import clearance, handling and storage, transportation, and verification services of food and non-food items including medicine, information technology and medical equipment, solar and electric equipment, and vehicles among others. WFP also provided both UN agencies and NGOs with ad-hoc services such as transportation of consignments.

WFP continued to provide engineering services to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Fund, in the construction of the National Pharmaceutical Company (NatPharm) Medical Warehouse in Mutare which was started in February 2020 up to the first quarter of 2021. Project progress was halted due to funding challenges, but will resume once funding challenges ease. Once completed, the 2,560 square meters warehouse will handle cold chain and non-cold chain medicines for the National Pharmaceutical Company.

In March 2019, cyclone Idai caused severe flooding and infrastructure destruction in Zimbabwe. Following the lessons learnt from the cyclone Idai response, WFP supported government preparedness initiatives through the field-based preparedness project with funding through the Global Logistics Cluster. This project continued in 2021, focusing on catalysing and strengthening capacity of Government staff and partners, to ensure a localised response to future disasters. The project supported the refurbishment of a warehouse for the Department of Civil Protection (DCP), to be used for holding relief items prior to emergencies. The project trained and supported 13 national and provincial government and NGO staff on the best warehouse management practices and mobile storage unit assembly. The participants will lead management of relief commodities and extend training to co-workers within their departments to enhance effectiveness and efficiency in disaster response.

User satisfaction surveys with WFP's service provision clients showed high levels of satisfaction for WFP's logistical services. A 100 percent satisfaction rate was achieved for the quality of supplies delivered, timeliness of handling services rendered, and trainings. Agencies also applauded WFP for ensuring that commodities 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	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

The 2020 Global Gender Gap Index for Zimbabwe was 0.73. It ranked Zimbabwe at 47 out of 156 countries, indicating high levels of gender inequality. Women constitute 53 percent of agricultural labour in Zimbabwe, yet they have constraints in accessing productive resources, including land, inputs, and capital. Female participation in the labour market is 79 percent compared to 90 for men[1]. Gender based violence (GBV) remains an issue; the 2021 Rural Livelihoods Assessment, reported that 4 percent of respondents were affected, while 14 percent of women suffered spousal violence.

WFP strives to advance gender equality and women empowerment across its activities. Gender equality messages (in English and local languages) were disseminated through the distribution point address to households, bulk SMS platforms and mobile van messaging to increase coverage. Messages promoted joint decision-making on the use of WFP transfers, enhancing cordial relations among women and men at household and community level, ensuring safety of both women and men at WFP programme sites, in an attempt to mitigate or prevent cases of GBV and sexual abuse and exploitation.

Through the integrated resilience building and FFA interventions, WFP continued to roll out trainings aimed at increasing social cohesion and conflict management to enhance relations between men and women at household and community level. Women were actively engaged in participatory community planning and other activities within the resilience framework. The Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Strategy of 2020 identified the level of women participation in FFA projects, village savings and lending and weather insurance as higher than that of men, surpassing 60 percent. The deliberate targeting and enrolment of women across the activities has enabled them to have diversified livelihood interventions, increasing their income base and enabling more financial independence.

WFP seeks to increase the autonomy of women, boys and girls regarding food security and nutrition at household level. The proportion of households where women exercised sole decision making on the use of WFP assistance was high, surpassing 50 percent in the lean season assistance, FFA and the support to refugees, providing an indication that progress is being made towards gender equality.

Women were deliberately selected to take up leadership roles and increased representation in entities such as distribution committees, project implementation teams and asset management committees. To ensure effective participation between men and women, routine trainings were rolled out to develop capacities and to ensure effective execution of duties during distributions. Trainings also covered aspects of record-keeping, functions and roles of the committees and work norms and COVID-19 preventive measures. In addition to being adequately represented in committees, the enhanced participation of women enabled them to contribute meaningfully to decision-making processes and incorporated the concerns of women and girls during programme planning and implementation.

# 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**

The WFP Protection and Accountability Policy of 2020 focuses on safety, dignity, meaningful access (including for people with special needs), accountability and empowerment. To operationalise this in Zimbabwe, WFP employed several measures including information provision, community consultation and effective complaints and feedback mechanisms to ensure accountability. WFP is committed to designing and implementing food and livelihood assistance activities that do not increase the protection risks people are exposed to but rather contribute to their safety, dignity and empowerment. The proportion of households that did not face any safety issues was high across all activities, surpassing 97 percent. The proportion of households reporting meaningful access was 100 percent under the support to refugees and food assistance for assets (FFA).

Measures to reduce the spread of the virus were reinforced in the wake of the third and fourth wave of COVID-19 infections. Field presence was reduced, and focus was directed towards critical activities such as distributions and process monitoring while remote-based surveys were upscaled. At WFP programme sites, measures such as limiting the number of people to under 50, maintaining physical distancing, enforcing the use of face masks and handwashing as well as ensuring households disperse immediately after receiving food assistance were instituted. COVID-19 awareness and sensitisation and health screening also continued to be implemented across all distribution sites. WFP and its partners collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Child Care during distributions for training on the prevention of COVID-19, to assist with health screening and to ensure general adherence to preventive measures.

Integration of community social cohesion in activities such as the Zambuko livelihoods intervention also promoted gender relations, work ethics, conflict management communication skills, healthy living, mental wellness and good stress management thereby contributing to safety of households. This was achieved through social cohesion activities mainly in the form of psychosocial awareness and coping skills (PACS) workshops. These trainings enabled communities to identify barriers and enablers to community cohesion, with a vision of what they would like their community to be. This is premised on the belief that the community would be best placed to resolve conflicts at project level, for example, vandalism at community gardens and other projects.

WFP and its partners strive to provide accurate and easy to comprehend programmatic information to beneficiaries in a timely manner. Information was widely disseminated over different platforms such as the pre-distribution address, posters, SCOPE cards, bulk Short Message Service (SMS) and mobile van messaging. The use of different tools enabled WFP and partners to raise awareness on a wide range of topics such as the selection criteria, programme duration, entitlements, complaints and feedback mechanisms, COVID-19 risks and preventive measures, gender equality and women empowerment, gender-based violence, prevention of sexual abuse and nutrition. Process monitoring established that more than 97 percent of assisted households were knowledgeable of the critical programme selection criteria, length of assistance and entitlements; with 2021 targets achieved across the lean season assistance and FFA programmes.

WFP also consulted beneficiaries to ensure their views were incorporated in the planning, design and adjustment of programmes. A qualitative study was instituted to collect the views of beneficiaries on their needs and perceptions to inform the strategic direction for the next country strategic plan. WFP also implemented innovative ways to assess and target people with disabilities, partly through the Washington module for assessment and targeting.

WFP's community and feedback mechanisms, that encompass the help desk, suggestion boxes and a toll-free hotline, continued to generate feedback that enabled evidence-based programme adjustments and have been a great success in enhancing participation of the affected communities in programme activities. The community feedback mechanisms accorded beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries an opportunity to raise their concerns. Feedback was useful in complementing monitoring data, which enabled WFP to demonstrate results and better understand beneficiary perception of the assistance. The COVID-19 pandemic resulting in a nationwide lockdown and movement restrictions meant WFP had limited field access for face-to-face monitoring. The toll-free hotline has capacity to attend calls in all the country's main languages. A total of 18,291 calls were recorded and the concerns remained varied and included positive feedback, information requests, complaints, requests for assistance, technical and data amendment concerns. Over the year, every three in 4 calls to the toll-free hotline were from girls and women.

Feedback received through community feedback mechanisms was used for programme adjustments, for example, feedback received on geographic and household targeting in urban areas, led to a re-targeting and re-profiling exercise under the urban cash assistance programme. WFP also stepped-up community sensitizations by making use of media, in particular radio platforms to provide more information on targeting, and the overall urban programme. Field offices and cooperating partners conducted targeted verifications in response to complaints on cases of exclusion during the beneficiary targeting and selection process.

# Environment

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

Zimbabwe faces a myriad of environmental challenges, mainly 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).

WFP has been making strides to streamline environment sensitive activities in alignment with national priorities, such as through resilience activities that align with the National Adaptation Plan and the Environmental Management Act. The integrated resilience building programme, which promoted the adoption of conservation agriculture, not only contributed to increases in soil fertility, reduction in soil erosion, enhancement of groundwater due to increased infiltration and increases in biodiversity but was a key pillar in stimulating productivity gains. In 2021, all FFA assets and proposed activities were screened to ensure alignment with WFP's environmental policy, the Green Climate Fund and the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) guidelines. Environmental and social management plans were developed and later used by EMA as a basis to assess the adequacy of mitigation measures and monitor implementation of FFA activities to ensure compliance with environmental provisions and ensuring minimal to no harm to the environment.

Two cooperating partners, Mwenezi Development Training Centre and World Vision International received provincial awards for good environmental stewardship in Masvingo and Matabeleland North provinces respectively. This demonstrates results of the environmental policies being adopted and the impact FFA activities are having in the communities through the watershed management approach, where all assets must be protected and protect the environment from degradation.

WFP is working to improve the environmental sustainability of its operations through implementation of an environmental management system (EMS), covering areas such as energy efficiency and decarbonization, waste and water management and staff awareness. In 2021, WFP procured and placed labelled bins across its offices to promote recycling of bottles, cans and paper. In addition, an archive disposal process was done, with the wastepaper recycled into toilet paper for office use.

# Innovative urban agriculture

*In Zimbabwe, 42 percent of the urban population (2.4 million people) are unable to meet their basic food needs.*

Over the past two years, restricted movement due to COVID-19 lockdowns have impacted 80 percent of the urban population - those heavily reliant on the informal sector.

Ruth Rugeje, a 34-year-old informal trader says her world crumbled in front of her eyes as she couldn't do much to maintain her business or support her family on her meagre savings. My business was selling salt, soap and flour to people living in rural areas said Ruth. Some people paid up front, some paid in grain and others would have credit. Business was good and I was able to look after my mother and two siblings with no problem, until COVID-19 arrived in my country.

Since 2019, in response to economic shocks and COVID-19, WFP supported city dwellers like Ruth with cash-based transfers, to help them access basic food items.

Ruth has recently received tools and skills to kickstart a hydroponics project in her backyard. Hydroponics is a soilless cultivation technique that enables plant growth in arid or peri-urban areas. It uses up to 90 percent less water and 75 percent less space, while producing crops that grow 100 percent faster than traditional agriculture. Using a set of plastic pipes, buckets, a solar pump and plant solution which contains plant nutrients, Ruth is now growing spinach and tomatoes.

We don't have electricity everyday so I use renewable energy which means I harvest the sunlight through solar panels into batteries to pump water through the pipes, said an excited and optimistic Ruth. Next I will be planting strawberries and cucumbers to sell at my local market.

There are more than enough vegetables to eat, and I will sell the remaining. With the money I get, I will buy other things like soap, salt and cooking oil. Neighbours and friends visit me every morning to check if the vegetables are really growing without soil. They can't believe it's possible. It has become a learning centre and others in the area are planning to start their own projects she explains.

Hydroponics aims to improve food and nutrition security for people in cities who have little physical space. It provides access to and encourages a diverse consumption of food. Like Ruth explains, it has good income generating potential where gardeners can sell surplus food to local markets. A hydroponic system is a good investment, producing food for over five years with minimal inputs and maintenance.

Ruth plans to pass on the skills she has acquired to her neighbours and friends so that they too can produce vegetables at a larger scale and supply them in bulk. I will be satisfied when my whole neighbourhood replicates what I am doing. When my neighbours are hungry, they always come to me for salt and flour, so if we are all empowered it will be easier to deal with the challenges we are facing today.

WFP's Urban Resilience Building Programme focuses on improved agricultural and livelihood practices, such as mushroom farming, poultry production, technical training such as digital skills and business skills, non-food value chains and hydroponic gardening. WFP and partners support 140,000 households across 19 urban domains through such initiatives.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] [https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/2nd\\_round\\_assessment\\_report\\_2021\\_23\\_april\\_2021.pdf](https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/2nd_round_assessment_report_2021_23_april_2021.pdf)

The prevention of stunting programme was not implemented in 2021 due to lack of resources.

The actual CBT value is lower than planned as a result of limited funding due to WFP's inability to implement CBT under the lean season response. The CBT support in urban areas was also not implemented at the planned scale.

While the lean season response assisted 1.7 million people in 2021, 1.5 million were assisted from January to March and 542,000 from October to December. The areas of operation overlapped in 12 districts resulting in the adjusted overall number of people assisted in 2021.

No beneficiaries were assisted through climate change adaptation and risk management activities in 2021, due to delays in finalising contractual agreements with the insurance provider, this activity will be implemented in 2022.

## Context and Operations

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

[2] Minister of Agriculture, 2020. Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation Strategy.

[3] FAO, 2017. National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods Zimbabwe.

[4] Government of Zimbabwe, 2016. National Social Protection Policy Framework.

## CSP Financial Overview

Strategic outcome 2 and 6 have higher implementation levels than the needs-based plan, as a result of the downward revision of the needs based plan under budget revision 9 (approved in December) .

Expenditures through strategic outcome 4 were higher than both the implementation and needs based plan plans, because some resources were confirmed for strategic outcome 4 but earmarked for use under strategic outcome 3. Strategic outcome 3 had reached a budget limit, therefore could no longer receive more resources. A budget revision leading to an upward adjustment of budgets was later done to resolve this.

## Strategic outcome 01

1. LSA planned to assist 3.5 million people during the first quarter of 2021, but resource limitations only allowed support for 1.5 million people, resulting also in lower volume of commodities distributed.

2. The Urban Social Assistance and Resilience Building programme while initially planned to support 550,000 people monthly , managed to assist 459,000 people at its peak due to resource limitations. This resultantly affected the planned values of cash transfers provided.

3. The support to refugees initial planned to provide cash based transfers in 2021, but funding restrictions resulted in in-kind assistance being provided, resulting in more refugees assisted with in-kind rations than the initial plan.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] [https://www.unicef.org/zimbabwe/media/2536/file/Zimbabwe%202019%20MICS%20Survey%20Findings%20Report-31012020\\_English.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/zimbabwe/media/2536/file/Zimbabwe%202019%20MICS%20Survey%20Findings%20Report-31012020_English.pdf)

Activities to prevent stunting among children aged 6-23 months were not implemented in 2021 due to a lack of dedicated resources.

## Strategic outcome 03

Procurement from smallholder farmers was not undertaken in 2021. Local procurements undertaken were from traders through tenders.

## Strategic outcome 04

The FFA initially planned to provide cash-based transfers and in-kind assistance, but failure to access resources for CBT resulted in the over achievement for in-kind assistance, and no provision of CBT assistance.

## Strategic outcome 05

Outputs indicators A1 and A3 under sub-activity micro/meso insurance , as well as outcome indicators G1, G2 and G3 have actual values of zero as contractual agreements with the insurance provider were not finalised in 2021, but will be signed in Jan 2022.

G9 - under forecast based anticipatory action, WFP had planned to implement two anticipatory actions in Mudzi which include provision of water (through drilling boreholes) and dissemination of climate information. The actions were not completed by December and were only finalised in January 2022, therefore these will be reported in 2022 when utilisation by communities commences.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2021.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2021.pdf)

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

The Washington Module refers to the Washington Group Short Set of Questions, which categorises disability according to severity. The set of questions enables the identification of people with disability and classification based on severity. The assessment establishes whether people have difficulty performing basic universal activities which are walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care and communication.



# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# 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 moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			27	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	4,012,603	1,122,443	5,135,046	
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	45,000		45,000	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			73.4	2021	Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			8,080.2	
						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	3,600	2,400	6,000	

 <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\$	12,979,832			

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,002,691	999,467	50%
	female	2,198,712	1,228,929	56%
	total	4,201,403	2,228,396	53%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	205,510	58,201	28%
	female	205,505	70,810	34%
	total	411,015	129,011	31%
24-59 months	male	169,832	97,995	58%
	female	169,817	113,450	67%
	total	339,649	211,445	62%
5-11 years	male	319,290	179,762	56%
	female	319,250	213,968	67%
	total	638,540	393,730	62%
12-17 years	male	306,613	193,048	63%
	female	302,390	227,744	75%
	total	609,003	420,792	69%
18-59 years	male	893,638	387,759	43%
	female	1,056,611	494,188	47%
	total	1,950,249	881,947	45%
60+ years	male	107,808	82,702	77%
	female	145,139	108,769	75%
	total	252,947	191,471	76%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	4,191,403	2,214,543	53%
Refugee	10,000	13,853	139%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	120,000	138,800	115%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	36,000	0	0%
Prevention of Malnutrition	13,500	0	0%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	4,061,903	2,158,996	53%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	8,693	220	3%
Corn Soya Blend	6,286	958	15%
Iodised Salt	0	27	98,467%
Maize	103,962	27,329	26%
Maize Meal	43	1,818	4,180%
Peas	12,106	10,700	88%
Sorghum/Millet	44,555	27,141	61%
Split Peas	8,911	1,184	13%
Vegetable Oil	11,391	5,569	49%
Wheat Flour	0	215	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	44	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	244	229	94%
Maize	262	358	137%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	0%
Peas	0	67	-
Split Peas	0	0	-
Vegetable Oil	14	21	156%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	2,310	8,335	361%
Peas	462	1,619	350%
Sorghum/Millet	990	0	0%
Split Peas	198	48	24%
Vegetable Oil	248	625	253%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	22,875,546	11,900,241	52%
Value Voucher	36,798,760	32,566,907	89%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	3,300,000	0	0%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Value voucher transfer for services	80,025	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	285,450	256,972	
			Male	264,550	201,742	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>458,714</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	1,797,090	906,338	
			Male	1,665,513	757,391	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,462,603</b>	<b>1,663,729</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	195,842	72,799	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	58,147,852	44,126,303	
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	4,316	5,981	
			Male	5,026	6,966	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>9,342</b>	<b>12,947</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	304	6,400	
			Male	354	7,453	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>13,853</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	106	2,360	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,526,454	340,845	

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Rural households - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.09	<16.09	<16.09	7.6	15.5	3.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.45	<16.45	<16.45	10.3	15.1	5	
	Overall	16.27	<16.27	<16.27	9	15.3	4.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.1	>2.1	>2.1	0	1	1.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.3	>3.3	>3.3	0	3.6	2.1	
	Overall	2.8	>2.8	>2.8	0	1.5	1.7	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	56.8	>56.8	>56.8	0.6	44.5	60	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65.6	>65.6	>65.6	0	56.8	65	
	Overall	62.2	>62.2	>62.2	0.2	46.8	62.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.1	>22.1	>22.1	34.1	41	33.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.8	>21.8	>21.8	29	30.2	32.1	
	Overall	22	>22	>22	30.8	39	32.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.2	<64.2	<64.2	0	59.1	50.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65.5	<65.6	<65.6	8.7	47.3	49	
	Overall	65	<65	<65	5.7	56.8	49.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.7	<34.7	<34.7	0	4.2	14.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.1	<37.1	<37.1	0	1.8	14.6	
	Overall	36.2	<36.2	<36.2	0	3.7	14.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.1	<2.1	<2.1	8.8	14.2	9.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.6	<6.6	<6.6	8.2	11.2	11.1	
	Overall	4.9	<4.9	<4.9	8.5	13.7	10.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.7	>33.7	>33.7	100	39.9	48.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.1	>31.1	>31.1	91.3	49.1	49	
	Overall	32.2	>32.2	>32.2	94.3	41.7	46.7	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.2	>43.2	>43.2	65.9	54.8	52.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.1	>41.1	>41.1	71.3	68	53.3	
	Overall	41.8	>41.8	>41.8	69.2	57.3	52.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.1	>41.1	>41.1	90.6	41.3	30.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.8	>27.8	>27.8	91.8	32	23.9	
	Overall	32.9	>32.9	>32.9	91.3	39.5	26.8	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	47.3	>47.3	>47.3	75.7	74.1	67.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.7	>43.7	>43.7	67.5	74	72.9	
	Overall	45.1	>45.1	>45.1	70.7	74.1	70.7	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.2	<43.2	<43.2	23.2	25.5	29.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.7	<43.7	<43.7	31.8	26	25.2	
	Overall	43.5	<43.5	<43.5	28.4	25.6	27.2	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.5	<9.5	<9.5	1.1	0.4	2.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.6	<12.6	<12.6	0.7	0	1.9	
	Overall	11.4	<11.4	<11.4	0.9	0.3	2.1	
Food Expenditure Share	Female	55.56	<55.56	<55.56	80	80	77.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.2	<61.2	<61.2	80	80	77.8	
	Overall	58.38	<58.38	<58.38	80	80	77.5	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	19.6	>19.6	>19.6	66.9	6.7	32.9	WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chipinge - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	20.8	<20.8	<20.8	8.3	14.9	18.8	WFP
	Male	18.06	<18.06	<18.06	7.4	15.1	15.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.43	<19.43	<19.43	7.6	15	16.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.6	>3.6	>3.6	0	0	8.7	WFP
	Male	2.3	>2.3	>2.3	1.7	0	7.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.9	>2.9	>2.9	1.2	0	8.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>50	>50	42.5	55.8	62.3	WFP
	Male	50.4	>50.4	>50.4	38.9	53.5	68.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	50.2	>50.2	>50.2	39.9	54.4	66.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.1	>38.1	>38.1	53.2	59	47.8	WFP
	Male	37.2	>37.2	>37.2	47.9	57.2	48.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.6	>37.6	>37.6	49	58	48.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.4	<46.4	<46.4	74.5	96.7	60.9	WFP
	Male	66.7	<66.7	<66.7	66.9	95.7	48.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	57.3	<57.3	<57.3	69	96.1	52.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.5	<15.5	<15.5	0	8	20.3	WFP
	Male	19.4	<19.4	<19.4	0	6.4	14.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	17.6	<17.6	<17.6	0	6.8	16.8	WFP programme monitoring



Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.1	≤9.1	<9.1	4.3	3.4	4.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.7	≤14.7	<14.7	0.8	4.3	1.6	
	Overall	12.1	≤12.1	<12.1	1.8	3.9	2.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>50	>50	25.5	3.3	30.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	>31	>31	31.4	4.3	43.8	
	Overall	39.8	>39.2	>39.8	29.8	3.9	39.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.4	>46.4	>46.4	46.8	33	31.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.4	>43.4	>43.4	52.1	36.4	36.7	
	Overall	44.8	>44.8	>44.8	50.6	35.2	35	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.9	>40.9	>40.9	53.2	40.8	33.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.9	>34.9	>34.9	60.3	42.2	29.7	
	Overall	37.7	>37.7	>37.7	58.3	41.7	31	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	70	>70	>70	89.3	72.5	71	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69.7	>69.7	>69.7	80.9	70.1	73.4	
	Overall	69.85	>69.85	>69.85	86.9	71	72.6	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.2	<18.2	<18.2	10.7	27.5	27.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<25.6	19.1	26.7	25.8	
	Overall	21.9	<21.9	<21.9	13.1	27	26.4	

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.8	<11.8	<11.8	0	0	1.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	0	3.2	0.8	
	Overall	8.25	<8.25	<8.25	0	2	1	
Food Expenditure Share	Female	89.43	<89.43	<89.43	76	76.7	70.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.18	<96.18	<96.18	78	75.4	76.3	
	Overall	93.3	<93.3	<93.3	77.2	76	73.5	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	44	>44	>44	2.6	2.1	23.2	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	6,750	0
			Male	6,750	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female	39,300	45,413
			<b>Total</b>	<b>39,300</b>	<b>45,413</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	565	676

Output Results				
Activity 04: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
General Distribution				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	54	99
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				
General Distribution				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	117.9	228.63
Prevention of stunting				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	210	

#### Outcome Results

Activity 04: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Mutasa - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	44.6	>70	>44.6	33	26	44.6	Secondary data

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 indicator	Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F: Smallholder farmer's net sales including of drought resistant crops increased						
Individual capacity strengthening activities						
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)			individual	6,000	5,422

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmer - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	>11.3	>11.3	0	4.39	1.75	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	=351,000	=434,869.59		908,576.2	208,483.88	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	=900	=1,003.86		2,602.6	764.78	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	>3.8	>3.8	0	0	0.13	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	=117,000	=21,661.38		0	12,474.05	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	=300	=64.93		0	59.48	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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	31,140	0
			Male	28,860	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	31,140	80,350
			Male	28,860	58,450
			<b>Total</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>138,800</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,208	10,627
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,300,000	0

Output Results				
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.103: Number of water springs developed	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	59,978	63,750
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	1,124	3,474
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.109: Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements removed (roads, channels, schools, etc.)	m3	50	50
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	1,686.2	1,686.6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.114: Volume (m3) of soil excavated from newly constructed waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	360	360
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	20	20
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	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)	Ha	110	65
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.120: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed	meter	300.6	306.6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.121: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir rehabilitated	meter	71	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.122: Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created	Number	41	70
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.123: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	9	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.125: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	0	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.126: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	3	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)	Number	7	11

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.128: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)	Number	49	50
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.12: Hectares (ha) of fodder banks established	Ha	4.2	6.9
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.136: Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use	Number	12	12
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.137: Number of wells or shallow wells rehabilitated for domestic use	Number	20	20
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.138: Number of fish fingerlings distributed	Number	25,000	24,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.139: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained	Km	33	33
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected	Ha	31	31
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.141: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated	m3	3,800	3,800
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.143: Number of feed storage facilities constructed	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.146: Number of animal handling (cattle crush) facilities established	Number	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.149: Number of 50kg sacks harvested	Number	180	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.151: Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.153: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (<3000 cbmt)	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	33,803	30,924
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.15: Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established	Ha	18.5	9.8
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.16: Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	414.3	474.3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	36.2	37.2

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	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)	Ha	107	92.6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.20: Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds	Ha	5.2	5.2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	54.9	59.85
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.27: Hectares (ha) of micro watersheds rehabilitated	Ha	3,199	3,215
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.29: Hectares (ha) of orchards improved/maintained	Ha	1.24	2.14
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.31: Hectares (ha) of zai and/or planting pit system established	Ha	782	789.4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	22.95	21.4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created	Km	92	280
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.34: Kilometres (km) of firewall cultivated	Km	5	5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.35: Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained	Km	73	96
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.36: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	10.5	10.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	82.5	89.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.39: Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	Km	118.4	122.4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.40: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails constructed	Km	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated	Km	38	40.3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	10,080	32,636
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	29,101.5	29,100
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	81	76

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.47: Number of bales of hay produced	Number	80	80
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.48: Number of woodpost bridges constructed	Number	10	10
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	20.7	20.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	4	4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built	Number	15	13
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)	Number	0	12
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.59: Number of culverts and drainage systems repaired (between 4-6m in width)	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	13	13
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.64: Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported	m2	330	330
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	6	4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.6: Hectares (ha) of land protected with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.70: Number of hives distributed	Number	960	980
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	4,410	4,425
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed	Number	44	50
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.78: Number of latrines rehabilitated	Number	0	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.7: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	5.5	5.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	61	60



D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	5,130	5,130
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.87: Hectares (ha) of prosopis trees cleared	Ha	121.5	126.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	941.9	941.7
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.92: Number of school gardens established	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	108,920	147,973
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	1,754	2,382
School feeding (on-site)				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.122: Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created	Number		2

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	86.9	>86.9	>86.9	94.3	94.2	86.9	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Food expenditure share	Female	52.7	<52.7	<52.7	50	67.5	78.1	WFP survey
	Male	53.1	<53.1	<53.1	60	65	69	WFP survey
	Overall	53.1	<53.1	<53.1	55	65	72.4	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	94.1	93.1	80.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Rural households - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	5.9	<5.9	<5.9	7	6.1	11.8	WFP survey
	Male	7.1	<7.1	<7.1	6.6	8.1	12.2	WFP survey
	Overall	6.24	<6.24	<6.24	5.8	7.4	12.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	57.8	>57.8	>57.8	61.7	61.3	75.3	WFP survey
	Male	49.6	>49.6	>49.6	59.1	52.1	67.5	WFP survey
	Overall	52.2	>52.2	>52.2	60.9	55.4	70.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29.7	<29.7	<29.7	35.3	31.6	18.5	WFP survey
	Male	37.1	<37.1	<37.1	36.9	41.8	24.1	WFP survey
	Overall	34.8	<34.8	<34.8	35.8	38.2	22.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12.5	<12.5	<12.5	3	7.1	6.2	WFP survey
	Male	13.3	<13.3	<13.3	4	6.1	8.4	WFP survey
	Overall	13	<13	<13	3.3	6.4	7.7	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 05: The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 10: Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	3,222	0
			Male	2,778	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	15,570	0
			Male	14,430	0
		Climate Actions	<b>Total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	80,025	0

Output Results				
Activity 10: Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	individual	30,757	27,061
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	individual	5,242	7,232
G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	323,049.6	167,796.64
G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	269,208	130,005
Food assistance for asset				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	individual	50,000	50,000
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	100	100
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	4	2
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)	individual	2,100	
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)	individual	3,900	
Macro-Insurance Climate Actions				
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	individual	197,259	197,259
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$		1,500,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$	7,890,384	7,890,384
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	30,000	
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	96,000	

G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	600,000	
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Outcome Results								
Activity 09: Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=3	=2	6	3		Secondary data
Activity 11: Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> National systems - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=1	=5	4	1		Secondary data

Outcome Results								
Activity 13: Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Urban and rural - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	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								
Activity 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.95	≥38.95	≥38.95	41.6	38.3	50.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	4.47	<4.47	<4.47	6.4	1.4	6.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	56.57	≥56.57	≥56.57	52	60.3	43.8	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee Population - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.95	≥38.95	≥38.95	20.8	28.9	53.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	4.47	<4.47	<4.47	27.4	35.3	24	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	56.57	≥56.57	≥56.57	51.8	35.8	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.95	≥38.95	≥38.95	29.9	57.3	79.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	4.47	<4.47	<4.47	4.2	3.4	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	56.57	≥56.57	≥56.57	65.9	39.3	16	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97.3	≥99.1	≥97.3	100	99.1	97.3	WFP survey
	Male	97.8	≥99	≥97.8	100	99	97.8	WFP survey
	Overall	97.6	≥99.1	≥97.6	100	99.1	97.6	-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	98.7	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.2	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.5	100	100	-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	95.5	=100	≥95.5	100	100	95.5	WFP survey
	Male	96.5	=100	≥96.5	100	100	96.5	WFP survey
	Overall	96	=100	≥96	100	100	96	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee Population - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees Population - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	95.8	=100	≥95.8	95.7	100	95.8	-
	Male	96.2	=100	≥96.2	97.5	100	96.2	-
	Overall	96.2	=100	≥96.2	97	100	96.2	-
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees population - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97.2	=100	≥97.2	100	100	97.2	WFP survey
	Male	96.9	=100	≥96.9	100	100	96.9	-
	Overall	97	=100	≥97	100	100	97	WFP survey
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Foo insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99.8	=100	≥99.8	100	100	99.8	-
	Male	98.8	=100	≥98.8	100	100	98.8	WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	≥99	100	100	99.1	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	99.43	≥90	≥90			98.7	WFP survey
	Male	99.33	≥90	≥90			98.8	WFP survey
	Overall	99.4	≥90	≥90			98.7	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.8	≥90	≥90	99.2	100	98.8	WFP survey
	Male	99.4	≥90	≥90	99.4	99.8	99.4	WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥90	≥90	99.4	99.8	99	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.2	=100	≥98.2	100	100	98.2	WFP survey
	Male	98.6	=100	≥98.6	100	100	98.6	WFP survey
	Overall	98.5	=100	≥98.5	100	100	98.5	WFP survey

## 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								
Activity 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Rural districts - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	94.85	≥94.85	≥94.85	100	89.9	90	-
	Male	94.34	≥94.34	≥94.34	100	95.1	87	WFP survey
	Overall	94.49	≥94.49	≥94.49	100	93.2	88	-
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees Population - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	94.85	≥94.85	≥94.85	85.1	87.5	43.1	WFP
	Male	94.34	≥94.34	≥94.34	81.8	78.6	49.7	programme
	Overall	94.49	≥94.49	≥94.49	82.7	82.1	47.3	monitoring
								-
								-
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	94.85	≥98.5	≥94.85	100	98.5	95.5	WFP
	Male	94.34	≥98.5	≥94.34	100	98.5	90.5	programme
	Overall	94.49	≥98.5	≥94.49	100	98.5	92.2	monitoring
								-
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring



## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Zimbabwe - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	100	-

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Ruth Rugeje, one of the people assisted under the urban resilience activities, tending to her hydroponics vegetable garden.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

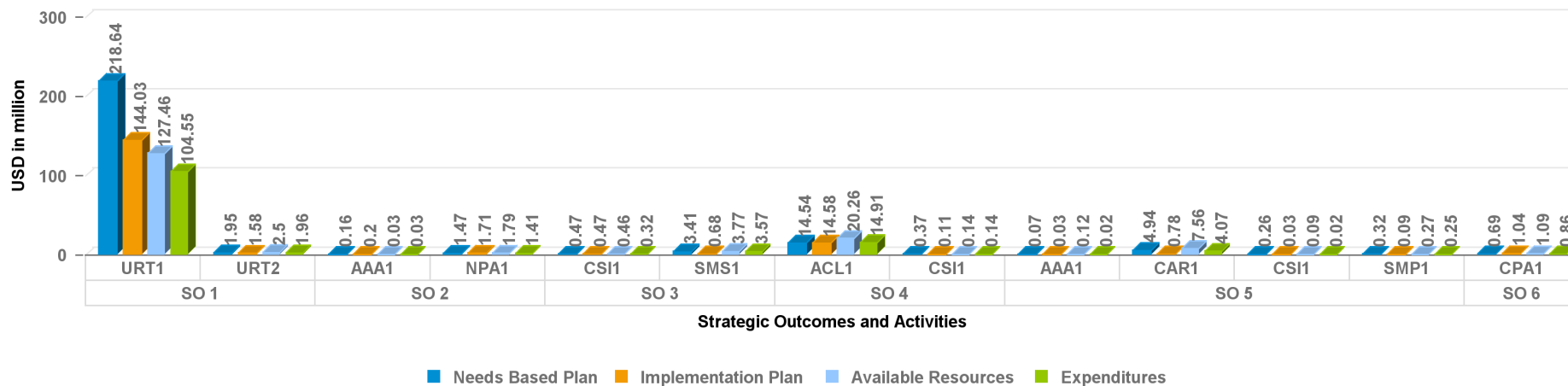
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions
SO 2	Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025
SO 3	Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030
SO 4	Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors
SO 5	The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round
SO 6	Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making
AAA1	Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses
ACL1	Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security
CAR1	Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms
CPA1	Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services
CSI1	Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building
CSI1	Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system
CSI1	Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism
NPA1	Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels
SMP1	Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme
SMS1	Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production
URT1	Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages
URT2	Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	218,641,607	144,032,299	127,456,647	104,551,675
		Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	1,954,617	1,576,907	2,500,168	1,959,305
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	103,533	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>220,596,224</b>	<b>145,609,207</b>	<b>130,060,348</b>	<b>106,510,980</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	156,436	204,262	30,328	29,743
		Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	1,465,899	1,706,457	1,786,073	1,405,511
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,622,335</b>	<b>1,910,718</b>	<b>1,816,401</b>	<b>1,435,254</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	473,331	472,331	458,901	324,735
		Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	3,407,078	679,803	3,768,889	3,567,477
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>3,880,409</b>	<b>1,152,134</b>	<b>4,227,790</b>	<b>3,892,212</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	14,541,712	14,584,191	20,260,137	14,912,122
		Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building	371,665	105,024	142,681	136,266
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>14,913,377</b>	<b>14,689,215</b>	<b>20,402,818</b>	<b>15,048,389</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	70,806	29,502	121,395	23,257
		Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	4,941,784	775,207	7,562,313	4,066,428
		Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	257,363	33,469	89,001	21,970
		Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	321,458	88,846	269,254	247,466
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>5,591,410</b>	<b>927,023</b>	<b>8,041,963</b>	<b>4,359,121</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	686,265	1,035,265	1,090,929	858,469
<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>686,265</b>	<b>1,035,265</b>	<b>1,090,929</b>	<b>858,469</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,367,986	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,367,986</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>		<b>247,290,020</b>	<b>165,323,562</b>	<b>168,008,236</b>	<b>132,104,424</b>
	<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>		<b>9,339,225</b>	<b>7,193,467</b>	<b>8,768,793</b>	<b>7,361,133</b>
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		<b>256,629,245</b>	<b>172,517,030</b>	<b>176,777,028</b>	<b>139,465,557</b>
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>		<b>16,634,609</b>	<b>11,213,607</b>	<b>4,639,081</b>	<b>4,639,081</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>273,263,854</b>	<b>183,730,636</b>	<b>181,416,109</b>	<b>144,104,638</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
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

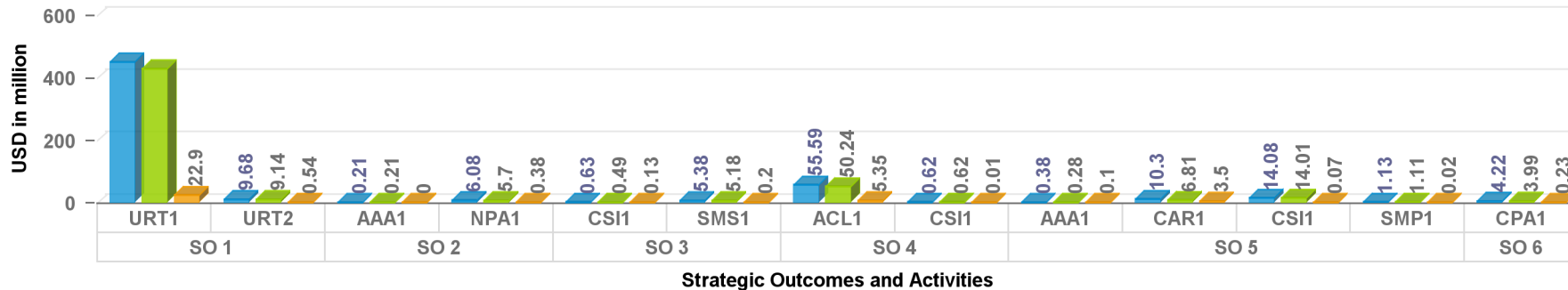
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions
SO 2	Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025
SO 3	Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030
SO 4	Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors
SO 5	The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round
SO 6	Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making
AAA1	Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses
ACL1	Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security
CAR1	Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms
CPA1	Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services
CSI1	Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building
CSI1	Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system
CSI1	Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism
NPA1	Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels
SMP1	Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme
SMS1	Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production

# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	626,562,843	436,013,426	14,335,435	450,348,861	427,443,889	22,904,972
		Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	11,330,098	9,682,967	0	9,682,967	9,142,105	540,863
		Non Activity Specific	0	103,533	0	103,533	0	103,533
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>637,892,942</b>	<b>445,799,926</b>	<b>14,335,435</b>	<b>460,135,361</b>	<b>436,585,993</b>	<b>23,549,368</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	1,659,272	205,721	0	205,721	205,136	585
		Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	11,156,314	6,084,515	0	6,084,515	5,703,953	380,562
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>12,815,587</b>	<b>6,290,236</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,290,236</b>	<b>5,909,089</b>	<b>381,147</b>
3	Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030	Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	6,022,322	5,382,378	0	5,382,378	5,180,966	201,412
		Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	2,725,194	626,588	0	626,588	492,422	134,166
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>8,747,516</b>	<b>6,008,966</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,008,966</b>	<b>5,673,387</b>	<b>335,578</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building	1,021,195	621,840	0	621,840	615,426	6,415
		Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	81,349,141	55,592,905	0	55,592,905	50,244,890	5,348,015
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>82,370,336</b>	<b>56,214,745</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56,214,745</b>	<b>50,860,315</b>	<b>5,354,430</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	2,023,722	377,413	0	377,413	279,275	98,138
		Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	8,417,863	10,301,725	0	10,301,725	6,805,840	3,495,885
		Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	2,308,209	1,129,651	0	1,129,651	1,107,863	21,788
		Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	16,045,552	14,079,409	0	14,079,409	14,012,378	67,031
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>28,795,346</b>	<b>25,888,199</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,888,199</b>	<b>22,205,356</b>	<b>3,682,842</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	7,111,737	4,220,467	0	4,220,467	3,988,006	232,460
<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>7,111,737</b>	<b>4,220,467</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,220,467</b>	<b>3,988,006</b>	<b>232,460</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,367,986	0	2,367,986	0	2,367,986
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,367,986</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,367,986</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,367,986</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>777,733,463</b>	<b>546,790,524</b>	<b>14,335,435</b>	<b>561,125,959</b>	<b>525,222,147</b>	<b>35,903,812</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>46,500,637</b>	<b>24,967,216</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,967,216</b>	<b>23,559,557</b>	<b>1,407,660</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>824,234,100</b>	<b>571,757,740</b>	<b>14,335,435</b>	<b>586,093,175</b>	<b>548,781,704</b>	<b>37,311,471</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>53,279,024</b>	<b>35,020,941</b>		<b>35,020,941</b>	<b>35,020,941</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>877,513,124</b>	<b>606,778,681</b>	<b>14,335,435</b>	<b>621,114,116</b>	<b>583,802,645</b>	<b>37,311,471</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
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