



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

World Food Programme | Zimbabwe

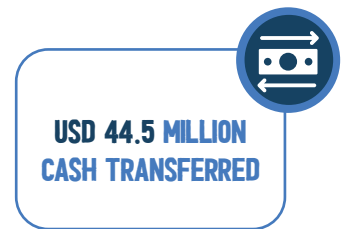
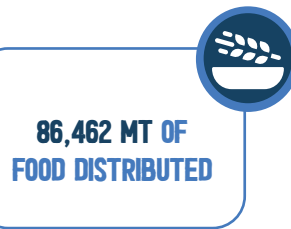
Highlights - 2021 Annual Country Report



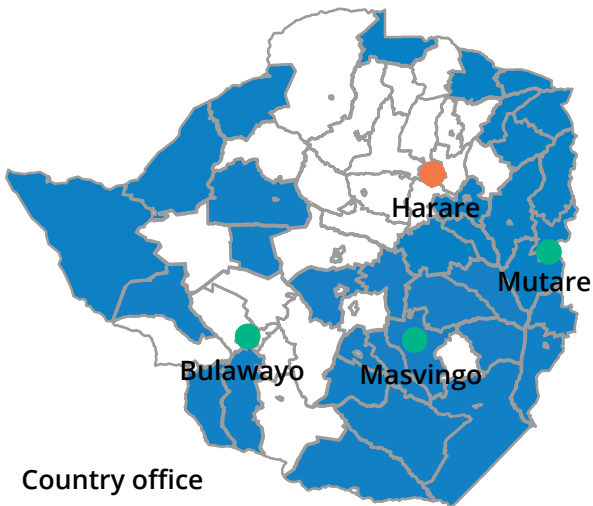
The year marked the downscaling of WFP's humanitarian response following cyclone Idai and several years of drought, as the country recorded its highest cereal harvest in 20 years.

WFP strengthened the links between humanitarian and resilience activities, launching an urban resilience component and scaling up efforts in rural areas to build communities' capacity to withstand shocks.

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.



PRESENCE



- Country office
- Field office

CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS



WFP ensured that disadvantages experienced by women were not only mitigated but also reversed to ensure the benefits of activities materialized for all. WFP worked towards **gender** equality and sought to increase the autonomy of women and girls regarding food security and nutrition.



WFP employed several measures including information provision, community consultation and effective complaints and feedback mechanisms to ensure **protection and accountability to affected populations**.



WFP has been making strides to streamline **environment** sensitive activities in alignment with national priorities. WFP is also improving the environmental sustainability of its operations through energy efficiency and decarbonization, waste and water management and awareness.

PARTNERSHIPS FOR A BETTER IMPACT

- WFP enhanced strategic, operational and knowledge-oriented partnerships with the Government, donors, civil society, academia and private sector.
- Through a network of 20 cooperating partners (7 national and 13 international NGOs), WFP implemented its programmes.
- WFP co-leads the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster with FAO and the National Cash Working Group with CARE International.
- 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.
- WFP supported the national food systems dialogues leading up to the Food Systems Summit held in September.

BASIC FOOD NEEDS OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE ARE MET DURING SEVERE SEASONAL SHOCKS



1.7 million people reached with food assistance



13,853 refugees supported in Tongogara camp



USD 44 million in cash-based transfers disbursed to vulnerable urban families

CHILD STUNTING RATES ARE IN LINE WITH ACHIEVEMENT OF NATIONAL AND GLOBAL TARGETS BY 2025



45,000 pregnant women supported with nutritious foods



81 maternity waiting homes received IT equipment



Supported awareness-raising on nutrition practices

SMALLHOLDER FARMERS HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO WELL-FUNCTIONING AGRICULTURAL MARKETS BY 2030



60,000 smallholder farmers received climate smart inputs



30 districts supported, an increase from 13 in 2020



783 Government extension workers trained on good agricultural practices

FOOD INSECURE RURAL HOUSEHOLDS ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND RESILIENCE TO SEASONAL SHOCKS



139,000 people built or rehabilitated productive assets



55 productive assets were created or rehabilitated



Food assistance for assets continued to be the entry point to WFP's resilience-building model

SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM ENSURES CHRONICALLY VULNERABLE PEOPLE MEET BASIC NEEDS ALL YEAR ROUND



16,000 families participated in climate risk management activities



Paid USD 1.5 million in insurance premiums to safeguard against drought



Supported 20 schools in installing improved water sources

PARTNERS ARE SUPPORTED WITH COST-EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT SUPPLY CHAINS



Trained government and NGO staff on warehouse management



Handled goods valued at USD 66 million, on behalf of the UN and NGOs



Provided ad-hoc services such as transportation of consignments to partners

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



USD 144.1 MILLION SPENT

USD 181.4 MILLION AVAILABLE

USD 273.3 MILLION PLANNED

- 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 earmark funding for specific activities, or sub-activities (by type of beneficiaries or geographical areas). Only 6 percent of the funding was flexible.

DID YOU KNOW?

1. Agriculture constitutes the primary livelihood for 70 percent of Zimbabweans, 20 percent of the Gross Domestic Product, and 23 percent of total formal employment.
2. 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.
3. 80 percent of Zimbabwe's urban population lives hand-to-mouth working multiple jobs in the informal sector. During the COVID-19 pandemic millions were unable to provide for themselves and their families.
4. Zimbabwe is host to 22,000 refugees and asylum seekers from southern and eastern Africa, 14,000 of whom reside at Tongogara refugee camp.

URBAN HYDROPONICS TO FIGHT FOOD INSECURITY

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."

Ruth 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. [\[READ MORE\]](#).

