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Zimbabwe

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

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Overview

In July, WFP Zimbabwe transitioned to a new country strategic plan (CSP) covering the period from July 2022 to December 2026, providing a roadmap to consolidate promotion of shock- responsive social protection, and sustainable and resilient food systems. WFP also maintained humanitarian assistance as needed, and continued to support the Government towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. This new strategy culminates from WFP's work in the last decade, which shifted from addressing short-term humanitarian needs to building long-term resilience to food insecurity and livelihood vulnerability.

Partnerships built with the Government, cooperating partners, United Nations agencies, multilateral agencies, the donor community, academia, and the private sector remained key in the launch and implementation of the 2022-2026 CSP.

WFP assisted fewer people than planned in the second half of 2022, largely due to resourcing constraints. WFP and partners assisted 631,368 people, most of them through the social and humanitarian assistance programmes that encompassed support to rural and urban food insecure households. WFP also provided life-saving food assistance to 12,500 refugees who rely on this support to meet their food needs. This included 64 metric tonnes (mt) of specialised nutritious food for the prevention of stunting and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.

Despite high urban food insecurity in 2022, WFP had to scale-down its urban emergency cash assistance programme in August, from 49,000 to 10,000 recipients; later expanding to 20,000 from September through to December. The unpredictable resourcing erodes some programming efficiencies that could be gained from stable and timely funding.

WFP continued to strengthen synergies among activities to bridge the humanitarian-development divide and ensure coherent, layered approaches. Humanitarian food assistance programmes were systematically connected to resilience-building activities, supporting the most vulnerable households to gradually reduce their reliance on assistance. The support to smallholder farmers and urban resilience activities purposely targeted those assisted under the lean season response and urban cash transfers respectively, to strengthen community and household resilience through the transfer of skills to reinforce livelihoods.

Working with the Government, private sector, and local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), WFP enhanced its resilience-building and integrated climate risk management activities. To ensure a durable impact, WFP layered activities that promoted 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 micro and macro insurance products, risk reserves through livelihoods diversification, and prudent risk taking through saving and lending schemes. This was linked to anticipatory action where early preparedness and community level actions are pre-planned based on credible weather forecasts and implemented before a disaster strikes.

674,358

Total beneficiaries in 2022



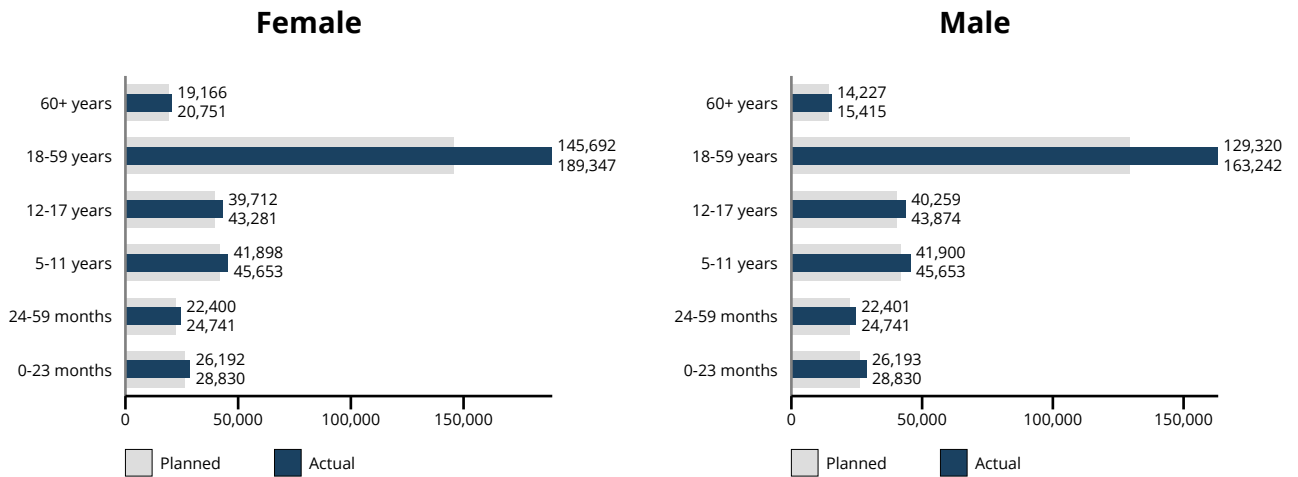
52% female



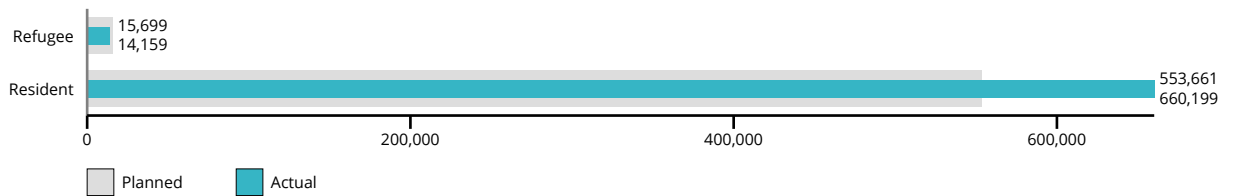
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 11,196 (52% Female, 48% Male)

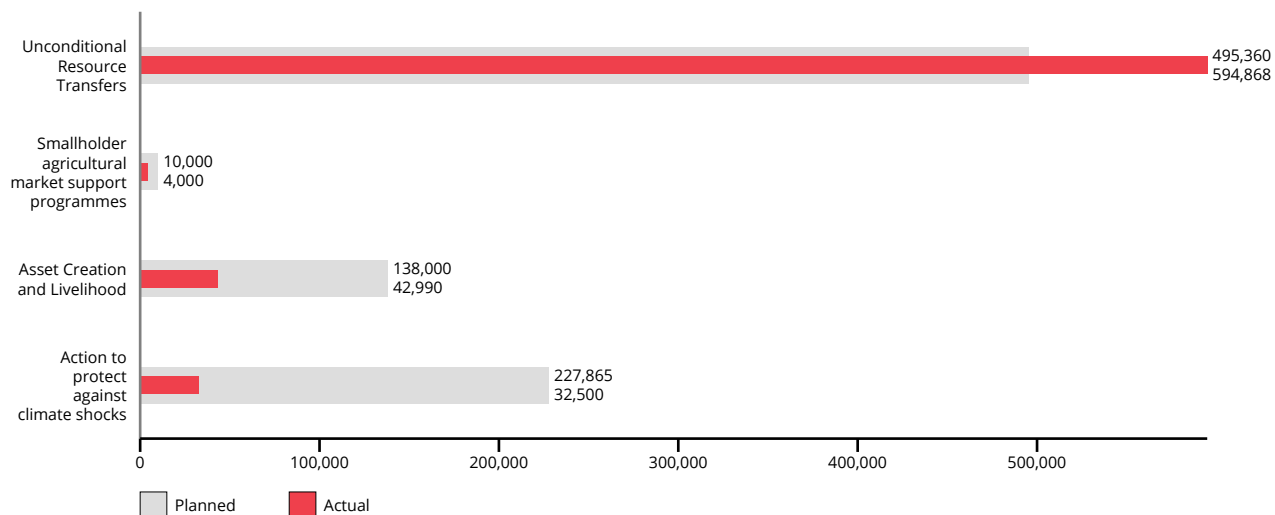
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



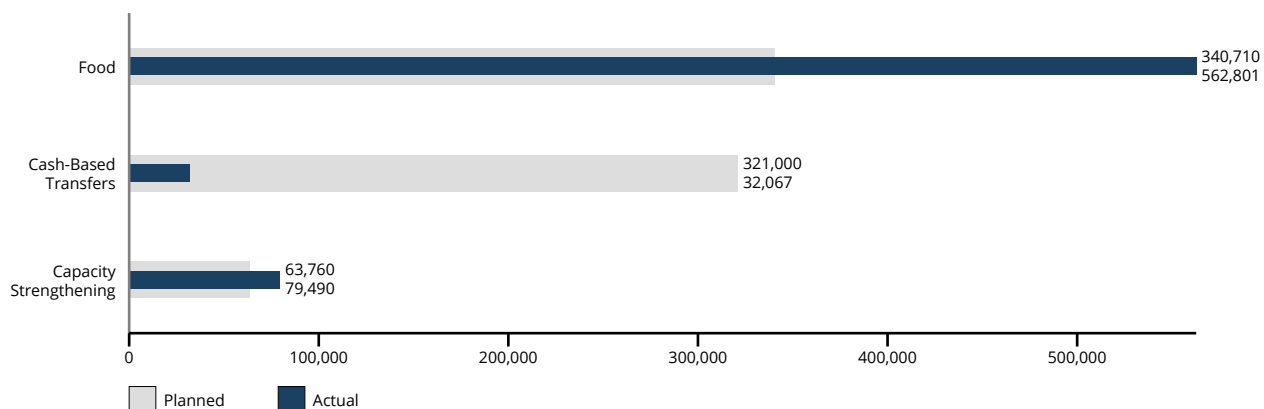
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



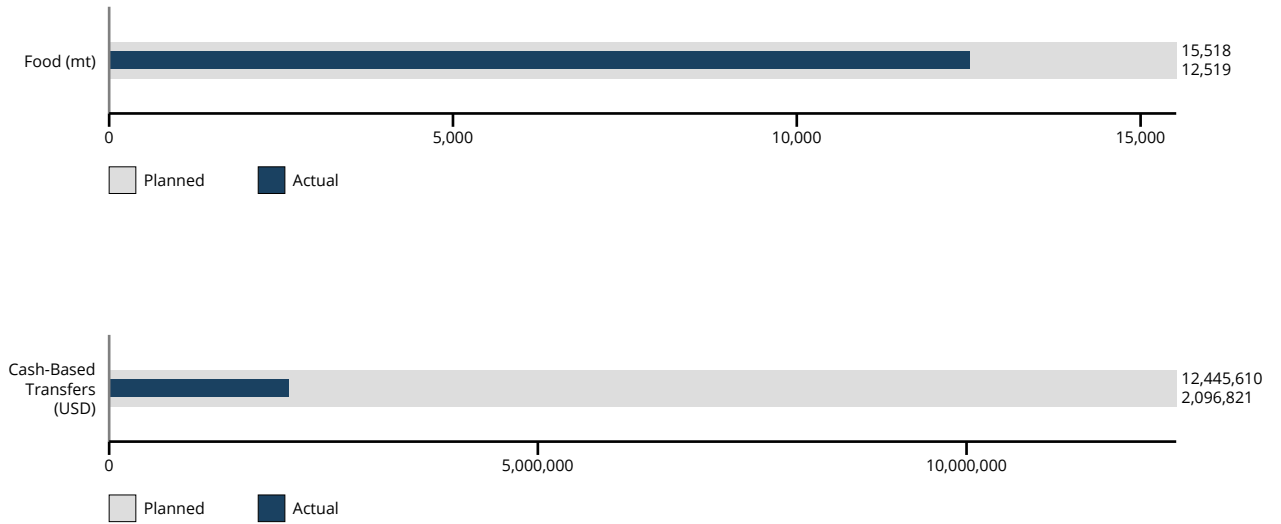
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



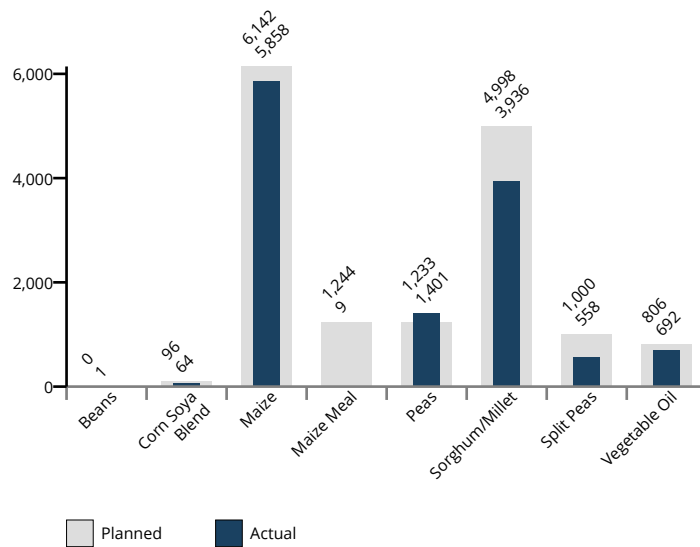
Beneficiaries by Modality



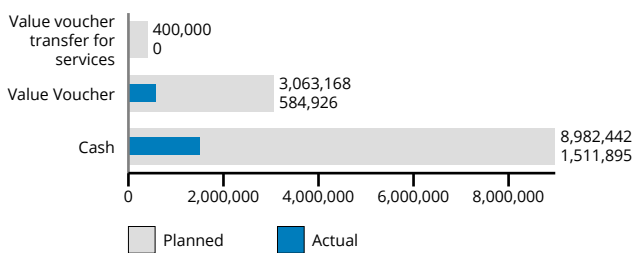
Total Transfers by Modality



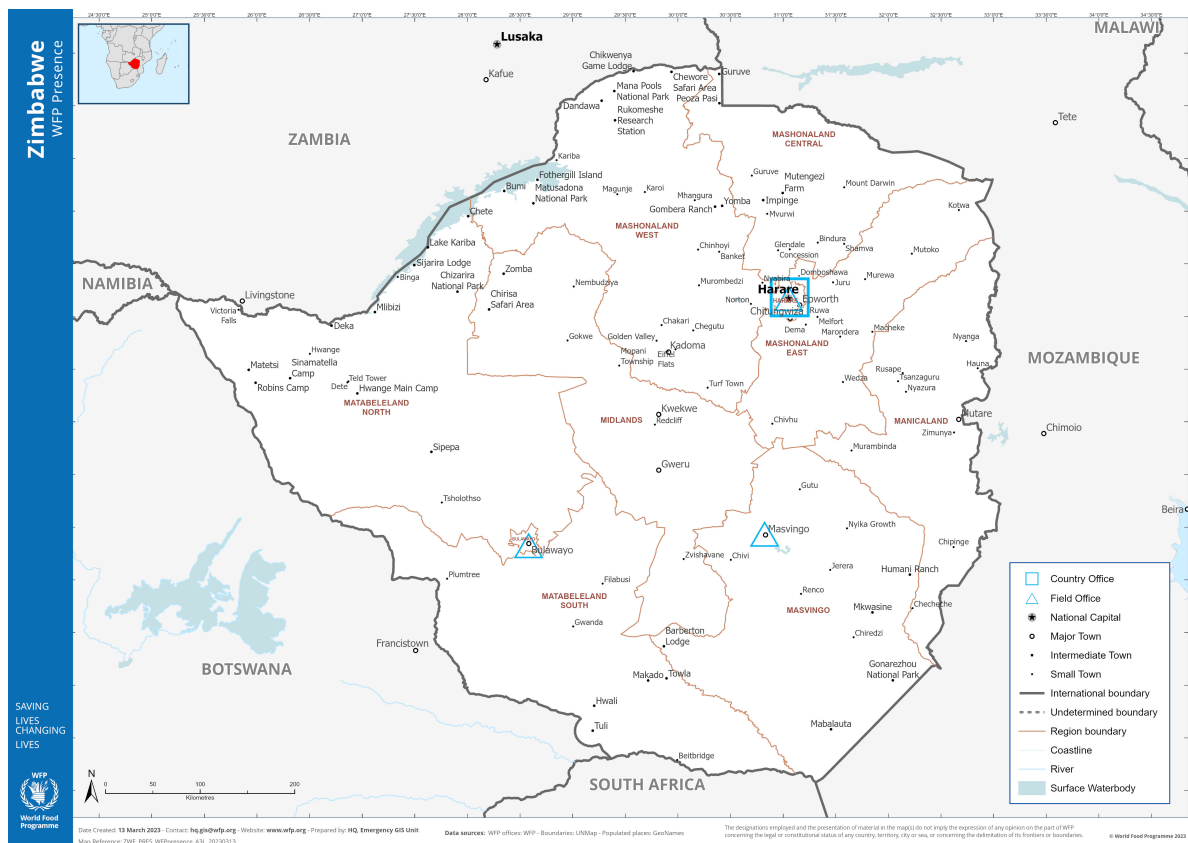
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Zimbabwe is a land-locked, lower middle income, food deficit country with a population of 15.2 million [1]. The country has endured a combination of extreme weather shocks and persistent economic stressors that continue to impede the achievement of food security in both rural and urban areas. Climate-related hazards, which include drought, prolonged mid-season dry spells, flash floods, cyclones, pests and diseases have negatively affected vulnerable livelihoods. Economic shocks have also undermined their ability to meet their essential needs, with urban households being severely affected as they rely more on the market for both income and access to food. Forty-nine percent of Zimbabwe's population lives in extreme poverty [2].

With 39 million hectares of land, 42 percent utilised for agriculture [5], and a climate allowing the production of a wide variety of crops and livestock, agriculture accounts for 20 percent of the Gross Domestic Product, and 23 percent of total formal employment [3]. About 70 percent of the population are smallholder farmers, whose primary livelihood activity is rainfed agriculture. Women represent the largest group of people involved in farming activities. Coming from the best agricultural season (2021) in 20 years, cereal production decreased by 43 percent in 2022 due to the late onset of rains coupled with incessant precipitation and prolonged dry spells that caused excessive leaching of crop nutrients [3] and wilting.

Climate change has induced increasingly erratic rainfall which, combined with limited adaptive capacities, has resulted in peaks in food insecurity every four to five years [4]. While climate variability is increasing, a close look at the lean seasons following good harvests in Zimbabwe shows that the number of food insecure people in rural areas is on the rise, from 6 percent in 2014 and 11 percent in 2017, to 27 percent in 2021. The poor harvest in 2022 increased the proportion to 30 percent. The baseline is shifting towards higher chronic and acute food insecurity and extreme poverty in the countryside but also in cities. In addition, the impacts of climate change are predicted to disproportionately affect women.

The 2022 Global Hunger Index classification, a multidimensional index considering levels of undernourishment, child stunting, child wasting and child mortality, classified the situation in Zimbabwe as 'serious' and 13th worst globally. In 2022, Zimbabwe's global Gender Gap Index was 0.734. The 2021 Gender Inequality Index of 0.532 [6] 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. In June 2022, Zimbabwe was included in the WFP/Food and

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) hunger hotspots list as one of the countries where food insecurity was increasing and required close monitoring. Zimbabwe was ranked 146 out of 191 countries in the 2021/22 Human Development Index, a composite measure used to quantify the average achievement on three basic dimensions of human development - a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living.

The Zimbabwean economy continued to face challenges as a result of a combination of factors including macro-economic dynamics and climate change. Zimbabwe has felt the impacts of the Ukraine crisis through price spikes, supply chain disruptions, and a general deterioration of macroeconomic and living conditions, especially for vulnerable sections of the society, leading to fiscal tightening and widening of inequalities. The conflict exacerbated the cumulative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the reduced maize harvest from the 2021/22 season, threatening development gains and hindering progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It has had direct effects on increasing food, fuel and fertilizer prices and disrupted supply chains and trade. Year-on-year inflation increased from 61 percent in January 2022 to 285 percent in August, before decreasing marginally to 244 percent in December 2022. Food inflation, which remains the main driver of inflation in the country, also followed a similar trend: rising from 63 percent in January 2022 to a peak of 353 percent in August and decreased to 285 percent in December. This aggravated vulnerabilities and drove negative coping mechanisms, particularly in cities where 80-90 percent of the population lives hand-to-mouth working multiple jobs in the informal sector. About 70 percent of all urban households source their staple cereals from markets.

Zimbabwe is host to 22,000 refugees and asylum seekers from southern and eastern Africa, 13,000 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, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Government of Zimbabwe, and partners provide humanitarian assistance in the camp.

In Zimbabwe, WFP supports national priorities to achieve food and nutrition security and is laying the foundation for the eventual transition towards Government and community-led interventions through the Zimbabwe United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (ZUNSDCF) 2022-2026, which was developed to align with Zimbabwe's five-year National Development Strategy 1 (2021 - 2025).

In Zimbabwe, the government provides assistance to destitute families through the Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy and the Harmonized Social Cash Transfer programme, which are embedded in the national social protection policy framework [7]. Social protection coverage remains low; building resilience and widening social safety nets will help to ease the impact of stressors and to fight poverty [8]. With its new CSP, WFP will increase its contribution towards building shock-responsive social protection and food systems, assist vulnerable people to pursue their life and livelihood aspirations, and support the Government of Zimbabwe to achieve their sustainable development targets.

Risk Management

Insufficient funding for emergency response activities was a major risk in the second half of 2022. Resource gaps resulted in the downsizing of the operation, notably in urban areas. WFP engaged donors to broaden the resourcing base, while also rolling out various communication interventions - such as radio jingles, display of posters at project sites, and sending text messages - to inform beneficiaries about programme reductions and suspensions. Given Zimbabwe's economic climate, there is a risk of volatility in commodity prices, exchange rates, and transaction fees. WFP carried out a cost-comparison analysis of transfer mechanisms, provided cash-based transfers (CBT) in USD to ensure that beneficiaries have maximum value for their entitlement, monitored market prices and supported the revision of the minimum expenditure basket. Contracts with a variety of financial services providers were maintained, to enable the programme to pivot CBT mechanisms between cash-in-transit, mobile money, and remittance-based transfers. Additionally, WFP has the capacity to employ e-vouchers as appropriate. WFP has increased the frequency of its meetings with partners, at both the strategic and technical levels, and is actively encouraging them to report any incident or challenge they may face, to ensure the smooth continuation of activities during the pre-electoral period. A risk mitigation strategy is in place to safely and neutrally carry out interventions, while WFP also makes use of the toll-free lines and programme monitoring to mitigate any disruption of assistance.

WFP also carried out risk management activities focused on strengthening capacities of staff, partners and service providers on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and anti-fraud and anti-corruption through trainings and awareness sessions.

Partnerships

WFP strengthened and expanded its engagement with stakeholders, using a whole-of-society approach that included partnerships with the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and donors; while also exploring opportunities for further engagement with key partners including International Financial Institutions (IFI), academia, the private sector, and emerging donors.

To lay the foundations for the eventual transition towards government and community-led social and humanitarian assistance, WFP worked closely with the Government of Zimbabwe, 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 and Public Works; the Ministry of Health and Child Care; the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education; the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development; 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 urban vulnerability assessments, training, and skills building to enhance the understanding of food and nutrition security, and provided technical assistance for the development of national zero hunger policies and strategies.

WFP continued catalysing south-south and triangular cooperation in Zimbabwe, primarily focusing on the exchange of experiences and technical support. With support from the India-UN Development Partnership, WFP, FAO and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development's Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services (formerly AGRITEX) collectively empowered smallholder farmers in rural areas to better prepare for recurring droughts.

With support from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund, WFP, FAO and the International Organization for Migration worked on a framework to predict deteriorations in the food and income security situation and to recommend anticipatory actions. This informs responses to the economic shocks emanating from the Ukrainian crisis, and similar global shocks in the future.

WFP also collaborated with the government and partners on coordination for preparedness, the urban vulnerability framework, urban geographic targeting and household vulnerability profiling in urban spaces through the Department of Civil Protection, Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee and the National Cash Working Group.

WFP collaborated with the World Bank and UNICEF on developing the roadmap that will serve as a strategy for strengthening the national social protection system that is able to effectively respond to shocks. WFP also participated in the National Social Protection Working Group together with FAO, World Bank and UNICEF, to further align and coordinate partner efforts and undertake joint planning.

WFP coordinated implementation with 13 cooperating partners, including 2 national and 11 international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP has strengthened local organisations' skills in proposal writing and budget preparation as part of the grand bargain commitments to support local/national non-governmental organisations, supporting their institutional growth and development. In addition, they have been encouraged to register on the UN Partner Portal, which serves as a platform for civil society organizations to connect with the UN on cooperation possibilities.

WFP co-leads the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster with FAO; and co-leads 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, as well as 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 to formulate participatory sustainable development plans continued to be strengthened. 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.

CSP Financial Overview

The new four and a half year country strategic plan (CSP), launched during the second half of the year with a needs-based plan of USD 52 million. Most of the available resources carried forward from the first generation CSP were earmarked towards crisis response, under strategic outcome 1. The implementation plan of USD 41 million was aligned with the programming scope, based on projected resourcing availability. With USD 80 million available, the needs-based plan was resourced at 155 percent.

The July 2022-December 2026 CSP carried over USD 8.2 million in resources from the preceding CSP. This, along with contributions received during the second half of the year - mostly earmarked towards strategic outcome 1 (crisis response) - resulted in high available balances compared to the needs-based plan across all the strategic outcomes. However, a large portion of these resources are multiyear contributions and therefore were not eligible for expenditure between July and December 2022. Additionally, a USD 8 million USAID contribution earmarked towards activity three (food assistance for assets) was carried over to 2023 upon request from the donor. Strategic outcomes 4 (institutional capacities) and 5 (service provision) were underfunded during this period.

About 72 percent of all the available resources were allocated to crisis response activities. Despite Grand Bargain commitments, donor contributions continued to be largely earmarked to activities. This limits WFP's capacity to prioritise resources to the most underfunded activities, especially resilience-building programmes.

An estimated 82 percent of all available resources were directed contributions from traditional donors that included Canada, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, France, Germany, India-UN Development Partnership Fund, Ireland, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Private sector contributions through WFP's Share The Meal crowd funding platform supported the continued provision of emergency cash-based assistance in urban areas.

WFP used internal mechanisms such as the advance financing facility to quickly start the implementation of the lean season assistance and urban social cash transfers while waiting for resources to be received, thereby mitigating implementation delays and gaps. WFP also utilised the Global Commodity Management Facility to procure prepositioned stocks which were critical in reducing procurement lead times. Multilateral resources provided the office some flexibility to support critical but underfunded activities, such as the support to refugees and urban emergency cash assistance.

WFP continues to advocate for adequate levels of funding, which is flexible and multi-year, to ensure uninterrupted interventions with a long-term outlook and lasting impact.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	31,163,452	21,666,170	54,477,695	29,009,534
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	190	0
SO01: Food- and nutrition-insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.	25,936,995	18,080,896	50,101,130	27,372,655
Activity 01: Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.	25,936,995	18,080,896	50,101,123	27,372,655
Non-activity specific	0	0	6	0
SO02: By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.	5,226,457	3,585,274	4,376,374	1,636,879
Activity 02: Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.	5,226,457	3,585,274	4,376,374	1,636,879
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	10,523,796	9,882,368	12,563,279	3,703,162

SO03: By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.	10,523,796	9,882,368	12,563,279	3,703,162
Activity 03: Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.	8,695,084	8,105,617	12,275,240	3,615,513
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening “farm-to-fork” food value chains.	1,828,712	1,776,750	288,039	87,648
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	2,569,017	2,507,262	1,773,213	881,013
SO04: By 2026, national and sub-national institutions in Zimbabwe have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective and equitable actions to achieve food security and nutrition.	2,569,017	2,507,262	1,773,213	881,013
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to national and sub-national social protection and emergency preparedness and response institutions in order to improve social and humanitarian assistance preparedness, planning and response.	1,587,482	1,564,478	1,681,671	795,303
Activity 06: Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions.	981,535	942,784	91,542	85,709
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	569,585	570,093	413,643	359,543

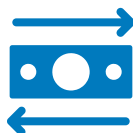
SO05: Humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe can implement their programmes and provide support to their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective and reliable way at all times, including during crises.	569,585	570,093	413,643	359,543
Activity 07: Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.	569,585	570,093	413,643	359,543
Non-strategic result	0	0	585,067	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	44,825,852	34,625,895	69,227,832	33,953,253
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	3,537,543	3,636,973	6,418,482	2,081,988
Total Direct Costs	48,363,396	38,262,868	75,646,315	36,035,241
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	3,103,675	2,446,138	3,763,015	3,763,015
Grand Total	51,467,072	40,709,006	79,994,398	39,798,256

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Food- and nutrition-insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.



595,000 people assisted with **unconditional transfers**.



USD 2.1 million in **cash-based transfers** disbursed to **refugees and urban households** to enable them to meet their foods needs.



An average **12,500 refugees** assisted every month between July and December.

Activity 1: Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance

Lean Season Assistance

During the second half of 2022, WFP worked in collaboration with stakeholders at national and sub-national levels to initiate the lean season assistance (LSA), which forms part of the national Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy (FDMS). The Government covered 52 of the 60 rural districts and WFP covered eight. The districts supported by WFP were among the most cereal insecure, as per the 2022 rural ZimVAC. As per Cabinet instructions all vulnerable people within these districts were targeted with emergency food assistance.

Between October and December, WFP assisted 559,000 people in 8 districts. The people assisted under the lean season response received a monthly food basket of 8.5 kgs of cereal, 1.7 kgs of pulses and 0.6 kgs of vegetable oil. Food transfers were prioritized as opposed to cash-based assistance. WFP leveraged the lean season response's broad geographic coverage to raise awareness on healthy eating habits and to promote nutrition among communities attending distributions.

Baseline data for the LSA programme was collected during a time when beneficiaries were not receiving WFP assistance. The food security indicators of these households indicated that most of them were struggling to meet their food needs as less than half of them had acceptable consumption patterns. Consequently, households were resorting to several consumption based coping mechanisms to meet their food needs. A large proportion of households also engaged in livelihood based coping mechanisms which might affect their long-term ability to meet their food needs. Macroeconomic instability characterised by high inflation as well as a poor 2021/22 agricultural season were largely responsible for the poor consumption patterns.

Enhanced coordination of the national FDMS and WFP's lean season response crystallised in the launch of the FDMS Manual which was developed jointly by the Department of Social Development and WFP. The FDMS Manual serves to align the food-based social protection programme with global standards and ensure coherence across all participating actors. While this represents a significant contribution towards social protection in Zimbabwe, it also resulted in a delayed start of the activity. WFP assisted one of the eight planned districts in October, while the remaining seven were reached in November. Double distributions were conducted, to cover November and December, in anticipation of possible access challenges during the rainy season.

WFP is a member of the technical committee that supported the government in the development of the national management information system, that was rolled out for registration of the 2022/23 response. WFP manages the same beneficiary data in a parallel system until long term data storage and safety plans are in place.

Urban Cash Assistance

Due to funding constraints, the programme scaled down since July, from reaching 49,000 beneficiaries across 3 urban areas to targeting 10,000 individuals in Chiredzi only. In September, with improved resourcing, the programme started assisting an additional 10,000 people in Mzilikazi. From September to December, the Urban Cash Assistance programme consistently reached 20,000 people.

In partnership with the Stopping Abuse and Female Exploitation (SAFE) initiative in Chiredzi, WFP strengthened its approach to gender-transformative programming, particularly for cash-based interventions in urban areas. WFP provided cash-based assistance in Chiredzi, while Ecorys and Plan International promoted internal savings and loans groups and encouraged recipients to participate in SAFE sessions, which use images and role-plays to challenge unequal gender norms. Up to December, 23 internal savings and loans groups were established with 322 members (26 men and 296 women - 27 individuals self-identified as persons with disabilities). Emerging findings show that intimate partner violence is closely linked to food insecurity.

WFP played a key role in the coordination of social assistance activities and the promotion of alignment with the Government of Zimbabwe's social protection systems. Through the National Cash Working Group, which is a coordination platform for cash-based transfer programming, WFP led the review of the minimum expenditure basket, resulting in adjustments of transfer values to accommodate the increased cost of essential goods.

WFP worked with the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare on designing a joint intervention focused on strengthening the operational mechanisms of the Harmonized Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) programme. WFP also worked with the ministry to enhance the shock responsiveness of the HSCT to encompass covariate shocks through its design and implementation. As part of preparations for the joint programme, WFP supported the government in developing a standardized data collection tool by leveraging WFP's vast experience and expertise.

WFP focused on strengthening this national unconditional cash transfer programme, to specifically focus on ultra-poor households (eligibility criteria are two-fold: food poverty and labour-constraints). WFP continued to actively participate in urban programme targeting platforms and is contributing to the development of the HSCT's targeting handbook, building on the experience of the FDMS manual.

WFP combined emergency cash assistance and nutritional support for the extremely poor (under activity 1), entrepreneurship opportunities for vulnerable people (under activity 2) and participatory disaster preparedness that brings together the authorities and citizen groups (under activity 5). WFP also contributed to evidence generation on the impact of cash-based assistance on gendered power relations and violence within households.

Baseline assessment for the Urban Social Assistance programme was conducted during the pre-assistance period. The period coincided with deteriorating macro-economic conditions mainly driven by a hyper inflationary environment and high prices. In the absence of cash transfers, half of the population had acceptable food consumption patterns while stress levels were high. Access to protein and Hem Iron-rich foods was also limited.

Support to Refugees

In collaboration with partners UNHCR, Terre des hommes and the Government of Zimbabwe, WFP assisted an average of 12,500 people of concern at the Tongogara Refugee Camp (TRC), who received monthly transfers of USD 15 to assist in sourcing food and other needs from local markets. Recently arrived refugees received an in-kind food basket of maize meal (13.5 kg), pulses (2 kg) and oil (0.75 kg) until their registration was completed, and then transferred to cash assistance.

Findings from baseline data collected when beneficiaries had been receiving consistent support during the preceding months from WFP, showed that, the food security and cross-cutting indicators were performing better due to the ongoing support. Most households had acceptable food consumption patterns with fewer difficulties in meeting their food needs. The macroeconomic situation was however volatile, characterized by high inflation resulting in high food expenditure share as households were spending a greater proportion of their income on food.

To ensure that the needs of groups at-risk of malnutrition were addressed, 1,560 children under 5 years of age and 230 pregnant and lactating women received Super Cereal every month. In addition, WFP also supported Ministry of Health and Child Care in setting up care groups at the camp. A total of 14 health promoters, 10 mothers, 4 fathers and 4 youths were trained. The care groups carry out social and behaviour change communication activities to raise awareness about good nutrition practices.

UNHCR introduced the biometric registration and verification system, which minimised third party collections and improved programme efficiency. Since mid-2022, biometrics were used as a routine part of identity management to ensure that refugees' personal identities cannot be lost, registered multiple times or subject to fraud or identity theft. The use of the system resulted in exclusion of recipients who were not physically present during the time of cash distributions. The number of refugees assisted every month fluctuates between 11,500 and 13,000 beneficiaries in the second half of 2022, down from around 15,000 in the first half of the year.

Refugees continued to receive support on high-value vegetable production using hydroponic technology in greenhouses established in 2021. To fully understand the project's acceptance and uptake, an assessment of the hydroponics facility was commissioned. The findings will allow for more informed decision-making and will drive the development of future initiatives.

Activities that contributed to social and humanitarian assistance implemented through strategic outcome 1, fully integrated gender, as reflected in Gender and Age Marker (GaM) scoring of 4. WFP integrated SBCC into its programming to address negative and gendered socio-cultural attitudes on roles and responsibilities within households.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance	4

Strategic outcome 02: By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.



18,000 households involved in **resilience-building activities** across 20 urban areas.



814 youths from vulnerable households engaged in **vocational trainings**.

Activity 2: Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship

Urban resilience-building activities reached 18,000 households across 20 urban areas. WFP supported the provisions of starter kits (including items such as seeds and tools) by NGO partners to participants, to implement household-level income generating activities that included poultry value chain, mushroom production, rabbitry, detergent making, etc. These activities allowed households to better meet their food needs, improved their diets and increased their incomes.

Results from the baseline data showed that a fifth of the assessed households benefitting from the urban resilience programme applied crisis and emergency coping strategies in response to gaps in food access. However, the proportion of income spent on food, the food expenditure share, was less than 65 percent, an indication that urban households' budget had to accommodate essential goods and services.

WFP worked with partners and the community to rehabilitate or create community assets that included community boreholes, market sheds, and communal hydroponics systems. Monitoring showed that these projects served the dual purpose of transferring skills and increasing household incomes. Participants were trained by technical experts from both the Government, cooperating partners, and private sector on business management, financial literacy and marketing, as well as on disaster risk reduction and the prevention of gender-based violence.

Building on the findings of a gap analysis carried out in January 2022, the programme selected vocational skills training to improve youth employability, innovativeness and entrepreneurship. WFP and partners assisted 814 selected youths from vulnerable households through vocational market-demanded skills trainings in areas including electrical installations, clothing technology, carpentry, welding, hotel and catering, cosmetology and plumbing, in collaboration with various training institutions. A total of 312 youths graduated through the innovative digital skills programme, specialising in the four key areas of web development, graphic design, digital marketing and application development. The income generating activities and skills trainings were all coupled with complementary skills in business planning and financial literacy.

To ensure sustainability, the programme focused on strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders, including local authorities, government departments and other partners. Through a partnership with the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises, participants formalised their businesses by registering as companies. This is providing them an opportunity to tap into the regulated formal sector, while WFP is establishing linkages with the private sector to guarantee outlets for household production.

Zimbabwe is the only country where WFP is piloting the corporate resilience building blocks initiative in urban areas, through novel quantitative and complementary qualitative data collection approaches. This initiative seeks to design and pilot guidance and tools for resilience programming. The experience will serve to inform monitoring and measurement approaches primarily in the country, but also in other settings. It will strengthen the capacities of WFP Zimbabwe to track and measure resilience.

As part of its evidence generation exercise, WFP together with cooperating partners, government departments and donors, carried out a programme review of the urban resilience programme. The exercise recognised the impact that the programme made while identifying areas for improvement. These findings will inform the 2023 urban resilience implementation and will guide the adoption of seasonal livelihoods programming in urban spaces and a thorough value chain analysis to inform the most feasible, viable and scalable activities.

To help improve resilience-building activities in urban spaces, WFP and partners carried out several evidence-generation and lessons learned exercises. These highlighted the importance of community-driven planning, as well as of standardising start-up kits and assets. There is also a need to guarantee support for at least 18 months, to be able to design pathways for entrepreneurs and participants to develop sustainable businesses, strengthening

market linkages and establishing agreements with bigger markets. The changing dynamics in cities remain a challenge, as changes to the programmes are continuously required.

Gender and age were fully integrated in the implementation of all activities under strategic outcome 2, as reflected by the GaM score of 4. WFP made efforts to target youth and people with disabilities, strengthening their skills and income generating capacities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship	4

Strategic outcome 03: By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.



121 smallholder farmer groups supported with mechanisation and processing.



Purchased an **insurance premium** through ARC Replica that covers **USD 11.3 million**, to protect rural livelihoods.

Activity 3: Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and subnational authorities

WFP brought together investments in infrastructure, insurance and financial inclusion for farmers and connected smallholder production to value-added food markets. This contributed to sustainable rural livelihoods and enhanced protection from acute climate shocks, such as droughts or cyclones. Community-led activities also catalysed social cohesion and addressed underlying vulnerabilities - tackling the two biggest causes of food insecurity at the same time. In the second half of 2022, WFP supported more than 9,000 people through this integrated approach to rural resilience-building.

For the 2022/2023 season, WFP purchased a USD 2 million policy for an insurance cover of approximately USD 11.3 million. This policy will trigger a pay-out in the event of a drought during the 2022/2023 agricultural season. If a pay-out is triggered, WFP has developed an operational plan with the Government that will be used to guide implementation. For the 2021/22 agriculture season, Mudzi district triggered for mild - moderate drought from January to February in 2022, based on the August 2021 readiness and September 2022 confirmatory Standardised Precipitation Index - a statistical indicator comparing the total precipitation received at a particular location over its long-term average. As a result, during the year, two anticipatory operations (providing water by drilling and mechanising boreholes, as well as transmitting relevant, timely, and user-friendly climatic information) reached 33,000 individuals. The activation was guided by confirmation meetings with the Meteorological Services Department and validation meetings with the Provincial Civil Protection Committee and district technical working group.

In partnership with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), WFP improved agricultural practices and promote access to seeds through fairs that enabled trade, exchange and sharing of seeds and information among farmers, as well as creating market linkages to improve the availability of locally produced seed for farmers. Access to markets and credit schemes were facilitated in partnership with Netherlands Development Organisation and focused on insurance sensitisation and registration of participants for Weather Index Insurance.

A programme review carried out during the year, revealed that the integration of social cohesion, improved agricultural production (crops and livestock), and improved access to finance and markets helped deliver a successful approach to building resilience. It also identified areas of growth, such as the need for increased cooperation among partners with all relevant stakeholders. Lessons from this successful integration of activities will be reflected in future programming.

Additionally, recommendations from the R4 rural resilience evaluation were implemented during the second half of 2022. CIMMYT and WFP gathered evidence on the adoption and benefits of mechanised conservation agriculture and piloted the use of smart subsidies (revolving funds) at smaller scale, also in partnership with the Department of Mechanisation at the national level. This is expected to promote youth engagement, through value addition processing of cereals, particularly small grains. In Rushinga, women and men were involved in ground nuts production, aggregation and value addition at a hub where the groups have access to shellers and peanut butter machines. Around 30 percent of the participants are youths, who also sell solar lights to promote green energy. In 2023, WFP will assess the utility and sustainability of both individual and community assets.

WFP strengthened access to reliable climate and weather information by vulnerable communities to support improved decision-making for food security and livelihoods. Working with the Government, WFP strengthened the capacities of stakeholders in the agriculture value chain and trained 66 participatory integrated climate services for agriculture (PICSA) experts, using the methodology developed by the University of Reading together with the Meteorological Service Department and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Developments. Through a cascading approach, selected PICSA experts trained 47 District Agricultural Extension Officers in Rushinga and Masvingo districts, who in-turn trained 2,700 farmers. They are now able to take advantage of climate information and

agricultural advisories to plan for the agricultural season. This approach also empowered agricultural extension officers to co-produce climate services for agriculture with farmers using participatory decision-making tools. Farmers exposed to weather and climate information through PICSA learned to use the information in deciding the best crop to plant, when to plant it, and which livestock and livelihood options to adopt. In addition, farmers developed climate risk management mechanisms for their areas.

Food Assistance for Assets activities that were planned for the second half of the year were rescheduled to 2023, so as not to interfere with lean season food distributions by the national FDMS.

Activity 4: Provide technical assistance to farmer organizations, market actors and national and subnational food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening "farm-to-fork" food value chains

WFP in partnership with University of Zimbabwe conducted a traditional grains value chain analysis (sorghum and millets). The results will be available in the first quarter of 2023. The study provides evidence of the challenges faced by smallholder farmers and assessed the effects of post-harvest loss reduction strategies.

Working with partners, WFP supported smallholder farmers to transition from subsistence agriculture to commercial farming, reducing post-harvest losses and increasing market opportunities. In collaboration with the Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services (AARDS) and FAO, WFP supported 121 smallholder farmer groups (14,000 beneficiaries) in 6 districts with 11 grain threshers to mechanize small grain threshing for improved processing and product quality. Working with partners, trainings were undertaken to enhance knowledge and skills in good agriculture practices, post-harvest management, group leadership/governance, business models and technical skills for the management of sustainable threshing businesses that will enhance market penetration.

WFP supported the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development in the development of an e-commerce platform intended to enhance market linkages amongst value chain actors and support digital agricultural extension services to farmers in Zimbabwe. WFP and the Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services has identified 16 sub-district level agricultural knowledge centers that will be used to pilot the e-commerce platform, while WFP is providing technical support in the development of product specifications for the e-platform.

WFP carried out a market systems analysis (MSA) as well as the subsequent market development activities (MDA) study to implement solutions for the market inefficiencies previously identified. The MSA identified service and infrastructure as the weakest dimensions due to limited services provided by the retailers in the selected markets - only accepting cash and without automated checkout systems - and inadequate infrastructure characterized by lack of electricity, communication network, and other services. Traders cited price instability - as a result of government policies and cost of production, and lack of access to credit. The MSA recommended to link retailers with reliable suppliers which will impact availability, pricing, and quality. It also recommended contracting of high end suppliers that have adequate financial and technical capacity to subcontract informal businesses in order to overcome funding gaps.

Following a review and update on the state of school feeding in Zimbabwe using the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) methodology, in 2022, WFP worked with the government to address barriers to effective food procurement in order to unblock obstacles to successful food purchases for school feeding by subnational authorities.

Through strategic outcome 3, gender was integrated into the support for smallholder farmer interventions, mainly focusing on capacity strengthening and working towards ensuring the equal participation of smallholder farmers, both men and women, whereby the needs of women and men were addressed, as testified by the Gender and Age Marker score of 4 and 3, for activities 3 and 4 respectively. In addition, provisions related to prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse were included in the terms and conditions of all contracts with partners and suppliers. Activities under strategic outcome 3 integrated gender and age at all stages from planning to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. 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.

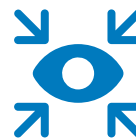
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities	4
Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening “farm-to-fork” food value chains	3

Strategic outcome 04: By 2026, national and sub-national institutions in Zimbabwe have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective and equitable actions to achieve food security and nutrition.



Supported the Food and Nutrition Council in finalising the profiling of the country's 60 districts.



Coordinated 3 multi-year, multi-sectoral operational plans using seasonal and gender lenses (seasonal livelihood programming)

Activity 5: Provide technical assistance to national and subnational social protection and emergency preparedness and response institutions in order to improve social and humanitarian assistance preparedness, planning and response

The shock responsive social protection (SRSP) roadmap was finalized in collaboration with UNICEF and the World Bank. This document outlines the key interventions that will help national institutions and development partners to move towards a well developed shock responsive social protection system, that is able to stand the test of time. The roadmap also clarifies roles and responsibilities of the different partners and makes linkages with disaster risk financing and anticipatory action for better synergies to ensure stronger preparedness and response to shocks. WFP continued to participate in the relevant coordination fora to complement and align with the Government's social protection programmes.

Through close collaboration and implementation of social and humanitarian assistance programmes under Activity 1, Government and WFP rolled out the jointly developed Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy Manual during the lean season, while progress was made towards harmonized targeting and payment platforms under the national Harmonized Social Cash Transfers programme. WFP also participated in the development of the management information system, a social registry that includes details of beneficiaries of different social protection programmes and will allow for interoperability with other information management systems.

WFP continued to liaise closely with the logistics sector community in Zimbabwe in support of national emergency preparedness. During the reporting period there was no need to activate the Logistics Cluster under Activity 8.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Meteorological Services Department (MSD) in the establishment of the PRISM platform, which integrates geospatial data on hazards along with information on socioeconomic vulnerability and exposure, with the aim to support impact-based-forecasting. PRISM and the anticipatory action dashboard were developed as platforms to assist the Government in predicting shocks in advance and putting in place measures to reduce vulnerabilities and impacts ahead of the peak of a shock, also unlocking impact-based forecasting.

As part of the efforts to strengthen national capacity and systems to generate, interpret and deliver tailored climate and weather data and effectively manage climate shocks, WFP co-developed with MSD, an operational system for the real-time monitoring of rainfall, which identifies areas at risk of drought and excess rainfall. This is based on a combination of satellite and national meteorological station data - which allows MSD to work with improved, more accurate products that integrate local data. To achieve this result, internal data flows were streamlined, additional data was collected, methodologies were adapted for the local context and staff were trained in the new operational requirements. This culminated in the production of a monitoring bulletin, which will become a regular MSD information product going forward.

Further, WFP in partnership with MSD and with support from the World Meteorological Organization's Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa, embarked on a historical climate records digitizing exercise that involved consolidating old databases into a new modern climate data management system. Once this recovery exercise is completed, partners will support the consolidation of climate data with satellite data to generate a long-term national database of key climate variables (rainfall, temperature, and others) in a format compatible with GIS applications. This will enable MSD to provide critical climate risk information for any area within the country and is a key step to enable MSD to become a provider of high-quality climate information.

WFP complemented the Government's insurance coverage through the African Risk Capacity Ltd by purchasing a Replica Policy - an innovative approach to expand the coverage of climate risk insurance and improve the effectiveness of emergency humanitarian response in vulnerable districts.

Activity 6: Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and subnational institutions in support of well-informed and capacitated zero hunger actions

WFP provided technical coordination and financial support to national and subnational systems for the generation of evidence-based information to inform national policies, strategies, guidance manuals and programming. In collaboration with the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), members of the ZimVAC updated the 60 Rural District Food and Nutrition Profiles, which provide analysis as well as insights for programmatic needs at sub-district level. The profiles support the Government, the UN and developmental partners in the design, targeting and implementation of humanitarian, resilience and development programmes. WFP also provided technical support to the national SMART nutrition survey, customizing the methodology and questionnaire, assisting on enumerator training, data collection supervision, analysis and report writing.

In partnership with local and international actors, WFP supported the development and implementation of consultative processes bringing together communities, government and partners to design multi-year, multi-sectoral operational plans using seasonal and gender lenses (Seasonal Livelihood Programming - SLP). WFP in partnership with national and subnational institutions conducted SLP consultations in Mwenezi, Chiredzi and Mangwe Districts, and strategic dissemination of SLP products (calendars and reports) to districts to inform local planning and budgeting.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Child Care to ensure the adoption of a nutrition perspective in food security programmes. It also supported a delegate from Scaling Up Nutrition Research and Academia Platform (SUNRAP) to present a study on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on HIV and TB control and care at the 22nd International Union of Nutritional Sciences - International Congress of Nutrition (22nd IUNS- ICN), which was held in December. This contributes to evidence generation and informs good practices, national policies and policy dialogue.

WFP also sensitized and trained national Government officials on the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) Analysis and Cost of Diet approaches. The FNC was supported in the establishment of a technical working group to lead the next iteration of the FNG process.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions	4

Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe can implement their programmes and provide support to their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective and reliable way at all times, including during crises.



Handled between **USD 3 million to USD 4 million** worth of non-food and food items every month.



Provided supply chain services to a total of **7** entities, including **5** UN agencies and **2** non-governmental organisations.

Activity 7: Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand

WFP provided supply chain and other logistics support services to the wider 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 seven entities, including five UN agencies and two non-governmental organisations. The entities were spread across various sectors namely agriculture, food security and nutrition, water, sanitation, health and environmental management, gender equality and empowerment of women. Through this collaboration, WFP supported partners in their endeavours to fulfil their mandates as well as contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals.

On a monthly basis, WFP handled between USD 3 million to USD 4 million worth of non-food and food items consisting of health products, solar equipment, seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements among others.

WFP also cleared USD 28 million worth of items on behalf of partners, the bulk of which were products to support health activities, with the remainder being related to agricultural activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand	0
Provide mandated services through the logistics cluster to Government and humanitarian actors when the cluster is activated	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender equality is a necessary foundation for achieving a food secure, peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. The constitution of Zimbabwe provides for equality, non-discrimination, and equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities. According to the constitution, every woman has the right to "equal treatment including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres". While progress has been made towards gender equality, it has been stalled by the negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the economic and humanitarian crisis which have widened the gender equality gap. The Global Gender Gap Report of 2022 outlines gender disparities in the socio-economic and political spheres. Women's representation in positions of decision-making remains below parity. The country is ranked 50th out of 146 on the Global Gender Gap Index, demonstrating a decline when compared to 2021, when the country ranked 47 out of 156 countries, indicating sustained high levels of gender inequality.

Given the gender disparities in Zimbabwe, WFP has put in place systems to increase gender equality and empowerment of women in its projects. For instance, the standard public address script for the lean season assistance includes gender messages which are disseminated during the pre-distribution address. Gendered norms such as the limited participation of women in decision making are discouraged, while the selection of women for leadership positions is promoted. For instance, when distribution committees are established, WFP makes sure that women are appointed and that they occupy decision-making roles, such as the chairmanship or secretariat positions. According to distribution process monitoring, women constituted more than 60 percent of the distribution committee members.

Across all programmes that include a food or cash transfer, joint decision-making was also encouraged to ensure equitable utilization of resources within households. Awareness-raising activities were carried out at distribution points, through bulk SMS communications and in communities using mobile vans disseminating announcements. Messages promoted joint decision-making on the use of transfers and enhancing cordial relations among women and men at household and community level. Monitoring findings showed that a substantial proportion of households reported decision-making by both men and women at household level.

Humanitarian and resilience programmes have reduced the burden of labour on women, freeing up time for other productive activities. In July, WFP carried out a post-activation assessment report on the anticipatory humanitarian assistance provided in Mudzi earlier in the year. Results show specific benefits for women, including reduced time dedicated to fetch water (on average 19 minutes, opposed to 24 minutes among those who did not have access to drilled boreholes). Water collection is disproportionately a burden for women, with 71 percent of the surveyed beneficiaries indicating that this is an activity exclusively done by women of 15 years and above.

Community level and direct communication with beneficiaries also aimed at preventing gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, contributing to ensuring the safety of both women and men at WFP programme sites as well as at the households.

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

WFP and partners implement activities in ways that do not increase the protection risks people are exposed to but contribute to their safety, access, dignity and empowerment. Under the lean season assistance, protection risks included difficulties in accessing WFP programme sites following heavy rains and long distances to the sites for households located in isolated areas. Under the urban social protection and resilience building programme, protection risks included restricted access to certain brands at the retail shops on commodities such as maize meal.

Protection measures were outlined at all stages during the planning and implementation phases of the programme. During the pre-distribution address, key messages on protection were discussed. Beneficiaries were informed that elderly, disabled and pregnant and lactating mothers would be prioritized in line with gender and protection principles and sensitized on various forms of exploitation and abuse, how to detect and prevent them and remedial channels or procedures.

In urban areas, WFP integrated social cohesion activities within the urban resilience-building programme to enhance social interaction between community members. Individuals and families often migrate between rural and urban areas, mainly for the purposes of engaging in seasonal and variable economic activities, while urban areas are most affected by structural inequalities stemming from differences between socioeconomic groups, ethnicity, migratory status, location of residence (formal settlements), and city size. As such, social cohesion is an important determinant of a peaceful society, as it encourages highly mobile community members to participate and share in the community's successes. Project participants were trained on a wide range of social issues including prevention of gender-based violence and conflict management to enable smooth management of community resources. Activity monitoring surveys revealed that the project contributed towards improved relations between family members living in the same household. In addition, the projects enabled participants to generate income helping to relieve pressure and reduce stress within households.

WFP maintained accountability principles to ensure the best possible service delivery for people assisted. WFP and partners continued to disseminate information on beneficiary criteria, ration sizes, programme duration, reporting mechanisms, prevention from sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence. Community feedback mechanisms namely the help desk and suggestion box were deployed while posters in both English and vernacular languages with the WFP toll-free number were displayed at all programme sites. The feedback which was gathered from these mechanisms was useful in the early detection and resolution of issues resulting in improved and timely decision making as well as improved programme quality and efficacy. WFP's community feedback mechanisms used both English and vernacular languages to allow users to freely express themselves, in a language of their choice. A perception survey was conducted to ensure community perspectives, needs and preferences influence programmatic decisions.

In total, 3,009 issues were recorded through the tollfree hotline, help desk and suggestion box mechanisms. 73.4 percent of the community feedback mechanisms users were women and girls, while men and boys were 26.6 percent. The bulk of the cases were requests for assistance, followed by concerns related to technical challenges, and appreciation calls. Beneficiaries who had technical issues were verified and provided with new personal identification numbers and/or SCOPE cards to access their food assistance. All cases that required data amendments were referred to the partner for their verification, rectification and updating of beneficiary records. 96 percent of the cases reported were successfully addressed and closed. To protect data privacy, WFP launched a data privacy impact study for the support to refugees, which examines how personally identifiable information is acquired, utilised, shared, and kept and this will be rolled out to other programme activities. These procedures are intended to identify and mitigate data security issues at all stages in the support to refugees. Further, all stored data is password protected and is shared on a need-to-know basis to ensure upholding of confidentiality clause.

Environment

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

Zimbabwe faces a number 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 unpredictability of weather).

In urban areas, WFP promoted inclusive climate-smart agriculture through vertical farming, hydroponics, demonstration plots and trainings in market linkages, market systems, food processing, packaging, and quality standards. Households engaged in hydroponic farming appreciated the advantages of this technology which requires 90 percent less water and one quarter of the space of soil-based agriculture (considering perennial water shortages persistently experienced in the most vulnerable urban areas) while enjoying faster growth cycles. Hydroponic farming is possible without need for fertile soils and is not constrained by seasonality.

WFP continued to harness renewable energies through solar-powered equipment across rural and urban settings, in an effort to reduce the environmental footprint of its projects, while simultaneously reducing energy costs. Solar power was used to power boreholes, hydroponics systems and hatcheries for community assisted projects.

Environmental and social screening continues to be carried out for all projects. Environmental and social management plans were drafted to guide project implementation, ensuring that activities would not result in any negative impacts on the environment. WFP Zimbabwe participated in the field testing of an environmental and social risk screening (ESRS) tool and was among the first country offices to screen FFA assets using this tool.

At its premises, WFP used motion sensing lights in common rooms to minimise electricity consumption, as well as energy-efficient air conditioning systems and refrigerators. This minimises the environmental impact and footprint in offices across the country.

Extra Section



WFP In Zimbabwe

In 2022, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) marked its 20th anniversary in Zimbabwe. We invite you to embark on a journey across time.

- **2002**- A combination of drought, high prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS and a free-falling economy fuelled a severe food crisis. Upon a formal request from the Government for humanitarian assistance, WFP started operations in Zimbabwe.
- **2004** - WFP distributed school meals in the most food insecure areas of the country. Since then, Zimbabwe has pivoted from WFP's emergency school meals to a national school feeding programme.
- **2009**- Hyperinflation plunged the country into widespread poverty and food shortages. WFP's assistance peaked to reach more than one third of the population (around 5.3 million people).
- **2011**- WFP started looking at ways of reducing risks, protecting livelihoods, and harnessing development gains from recurring shocks. Resilience-building and rural infrastructure development activities were introduced. Since then, close to two million people have benefitted from the construction of small-scale infrastructure and restoration of degraded land across the country.
- **2013** - Innovative e-voucher and food-by-prescription programmes were implemented to address the nutritional needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. Since then, the country has made great strides in the fight against HIV/AIDS: prevalence is down to 13 percent today, as compared to almost one-third of the population living with the virus in the early 2000s. WFP helped manage the disease as treatment gradually became available, underscoring the critical role of food security as part of the epidemic response.
- **2017**- WFP's operation in Zimbabwe was one of the first to roll-out a five-year country strategic plan. WFP shifted from managing separate programmes under different operations to meeting distinct national needs through an integrated roadmap.
- **2019** - Cyclone Idai struck the eastern highlands claiming more than 200 lives and devastating livelihoods. WFP immediately launched a response, providing life-saving support to affected communities. Some 1.8 million people were reached with emergency food assistance but, most importantly, support was combined with infrastructure recovery, directly benefitting close to 6,000 households and renewing livelihoods.
- **2020** - In cities, hunger was on the rise. WFP became a pioneer in collaborating with the Government to identify and target the people most in need of social assistance, particularly at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Ongoing activities include cash-based assistance to extremely vulnerable households and promoting entrepreneurship, particularly among young people.

- **2022** - Twenty years after starting operations in Zimbabwe, WFP continues assisting vulnerable people to pursue their life and livelihood aspirations and collaborating with the Government to achieve its sustainable development goals, enabling national institutions along the way. This is done in partnership with other UN agencies, donors, NGOs, academia and the private sector.

Data Notes

Overview

1. WFP planned to insure farmers against climate risks. However, premiums were only paid in January 2023, hence the low achievement level.
2. Rural asset creation activities which were scheduled for the year were postponed to 2023, resulting in the under achievement. However, urban asset creation activities were conducted.
3. Cash-based transfers were lower than planned as a result of the scaling down of the urban social cash assistance due to resourcing constraints and of the exclusive use of food during the lean season response.

Context and Operations

1. 2022 Population and Housing Census Preliminary Results <https://zimbabwe.unfpa.org/en/publications/2022-population-and-housing-census-preliminary-results>
2. World Bank Poverty & Equity Brief https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/data/download/poverty/987B9C90-CB9F-4D93-AE8C-750588BF00QA/SM2020/Global_POVEQ_ZWE.pdf
3. 2022 Second round crop and livestock assessment <https://fscluster.org/zimbabwe/document/2022-second-round-crop-and-livestock#:~:text=The%20estimated%20maize%20production%20for,347%20968Mt%20in%202020%2F2021.;>
<http://www.livestockzimbabwe.com/Updates/Draft-%20Zimbabwe%20Agriculture%20National%20Policy%20Framework.pdf>
4. Capacity Assessment of the Disaster Risk Management System in Zimbabwe - <https://www.cadri.net/system/files/2021-06/Zimbabwe-Report-May-2017.pdf>
5. Draft National agriculture policy framework <http://www.livestockzimbabwe.com/Updates/Draft-%20Zimbabwe%20Agriculture%20National%20Policy%20Framework.pdf>
6. <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>
7. Government of Zimbabwe. 2016. National Social Protection Policy Framework for Zimbabwe.
https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/RessourcePDF.action;jsessionid=sfcsUQbknb_TOz_GDLUr0kaoTvMPI4HVDx5AFkwxMdxYBwfn6Mh2!-1463413688?id=55799
8. United Nations. 2020. The United Nations Common Country Analysis Zimbabwe 2021 <https://zimbabwe.un.org/en/130569-zimbabwe-un-common-country-analysis-2021>

Strategic outcome 01

The planned values for the three categories under cash-based transfers were not included in the needs-based plan hence the non-availability of planning figures but only actuals. The July to December period marked the start of the new CSP, therefore there is no outcome data annual targets for this period, as no follow up data collection was undertaken. Cash-based transfers were lower than planned as a result of the scaling down of urban social cash assistance due to resourcing constraints and of the exclusive use of food during the lean season response.

Strategic outcome 02

The July to December period marked the start of the new CSP, therefore there were no outcome data annual targets for this period, as no follow up data collection was undertaken.

A1 activities were not implemented, as the type and nature of capacity strengthening was not adequate in the urban context. This is the case of climate adaptation-related initiatives, which are not adapted to urban-based value chains, such as chicken production, rabbit production, floor polish making, dish washing liquid production, peanut butter production, as well as internal savings and lending groups.

Strategic outcome 03

1. Activities planned through the Food Assistance for Assets were rescheduled to 2023, therefore no output and outcome data is presented.
2. G1, G2 and G3 indicators under Micro insurance climate actions, have no actuals because no premiums were paid out in 2022.

Strategic outcome 04

1. The July to December period marked the start of the new CSP, therefore there were no outcome data annual targets for this period, as no follow up data collection was undertaken.
2. GAM was not applicable to the activities undertaken through this strategic outcome.

Strategic outcome 05

The July to December period marked the start of the new CSP, therefore there were no outcome data annual targets for this period, as no follow up data collection was undertaken.

Progress towards gender equality

1. The July to December period marked the start of the new CSP, therefore there were no outcome data annual targets for this period, as no follow up data collection was undertaken.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

1. The July to December period marked the start of the new CSP, therefore there were no outcome data annual targets for this period, as no follow up data collection was undertaken.

Extra Section

Find out more about WFP's history in Zimbabwe, through the testimonies of its Country Directors.

- 20 years of WFP in Zimbabwe (Part 1 - 2002-2016) <https://medium.com/world-food-programme-insight/20-years-of-wfp-in-zimbabwe-part-1-1a93df0bfe3>
- 20 years of WFP in Zimbabwe (Part 2 - 2017-2022) <https://medium.com/world-food-programme-insight/20-years-of-wfp-in-zimbabwe-part-2-643baaffe8e4>

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	9	10.3	9.7	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	290,851	268,477	559,328	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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			
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		1	2022	Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number		4	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		1	2022	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number		5	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%		0.6	2021	Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$		20,000	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		824,500,000	2019	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$		960,000	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	274,300	321,755	117%
	female	295,060	352,603	120%
	total	569,360	674,358	118%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	26,193	28,830	110%
	female	26,192	28,830	110%
	total	52,385	57,660	110%
24-59 months	male	22,401	24,741	110%
	female	22,400	24,741	110%
	total	44,801	49,482	110%
5-11 years	male	41,900	45,653	109%
	female	41,898	45,653	109%
	total	83,798	91,306	109%
12-17 years	male	40,259	43,874	109%
	female	39,712	43,281	109%
	total	79,971	87,155	109%
18-59 years	male	129,320	163,242	126%
	female	145,692	189,347	130%
	total	275,012	352,589	128%
60+ years	male	14,227	15,415	108%
	female	19,166	20,751	108%
	total	33,393	36,166	108%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	553,661	660,199	119%
Refugee	15,699	14,159	90%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	227,865	32,500	14%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	138,000	42,990	31%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	10,000	4,000	40%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	495,360	594,868	120%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	1	-
Corn Soya Blend	96	64	67%
Maize	2,142	5,858	273%
Maize Meal	1,244	9	1%
Peas	433	1,401	324%
Sorghum/Millet	4,998	3,936	79%
Split Peas	1,000	558	56%
Vegetable Oil	506	692	137%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize	4,000	0	0%
Peas	800	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	300	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	7,158,442	1,511,895	21%
Value Voucher	3,063,168	584,926	19%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value voucher transfer for services	400,000	0	0%
Cash	1,824,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food- and nutrition-insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	2,112	0
			Male	1,728	0
			Total	3,840	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	Female	10,785	0
			Male	9,995	0
			Total	20,780	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	110,700	16,643
			Male	104,300	15,424
			Total	215,000	32,067
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Macro-Insurance Climate Actions	Female	91,908	0
			Male	85,177	0
			Total	177,085	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	6,375	0
			Male	6,375	0
			Total	12,750	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female	2,280	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	General Distribution	Female	0	172
			Male	0	159
			Total	0	331
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	152,561	290,896
			Male	143,149	269,597
			Total	295,710	560,493
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	975	803
			Male	975	804
			Total	1,950	1,607
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female	360	370
A.2: Food transfers			MT	10,418	12,519
			Total	360	370
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	10,221,610	2,096,821

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chipinge - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female Male Overall	11.8 7.7 9.1	<11.8 <7.7 <9.1					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	8.2 11 10.1	>8.2 >11 >10.1					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	86.9 79.7 82.1	>86.9 >79.7 >82.1					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	55.7 48.3 50.9	>55.7 >48.3 >50.9					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	29.5 22.9 25.1	<29.5 <22.9 <25.1					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	3.3 5.9 5	<3.3 <5.9 <5					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.6	<1.6					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.8	<0.8					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.1	<1.1					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62.3	>62.3					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.1	>66.1					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	64.8	>64.8					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41	>41					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.8	>45.8					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44.1	>44.1					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	>11.5					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.5	>19.5					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.8	>16.8					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85.2	>85.2					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.7	>79.7					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81.6	>81.6					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14.8	<14.8					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.6	<18.6					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.3	<17.3					WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<0					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.7	<1.7					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.1	<1.1					WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	73.8	=59					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71.5	=57.2					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	73	=58.4					WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.1	<16.1					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.9	<17.9					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.1	<17.1					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.6	>10.6					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.3	>2.3					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	>6					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.5	>22.5					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.9	>24.9					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.8	>23.8					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.6	>12.6					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.2	>11.2					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.9	>11.9					WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.6	<21.6					WFP
	Male	18.3	<18.3					programme monitoring
	Overall	19.6	<19.6					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.2	<29.2					WFP
	Male	30.3	<30.3					programme monitoring
	Overall	29.8	<29.8					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.1	<39.1					WFP
	Male	32.5	<32.5					programme monitoring
	Overall	35.7	<35.7					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.3	>68.3					WFP
	Male	79.4	>79.4					programme monitoring
	Overall	74.5	>74.5					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.1	>58.1					WFP
	Male	58.5	>58.5					programme monitoring
	Overall	58.3	>58.3					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.3	>38.3					WFP
	Male	42.6	>42.6					programme monitoring
	Overall	40.6	>40.6					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.1	>42.1					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	>40					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	>41					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	50.8	<50.8					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51.6	<51.6					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51.2	<51.2					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.1	<7.1					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.4	<8.4					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.8	<7.8					WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	64.5	=52					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.9	=50					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	62.9	=50					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.3	>38.3					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.9	>28.9					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.4	>33.4					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.3	<21.3					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.6	<25.6					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.6	<23.6					WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.3	<12.3					WFP
	Male	19.9	<19.9					programme monitoring
	Overall	16.2	<16.2					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.1	<28.1					WFP
	Male	25.6	<25.6					programme monitoring
	Overall	26.8	<26.8					WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	24.9	<24.9					WFP
	Male	21.6	<21.6					programme monitoring
	Overall	23.3	<23.3					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.6	>2.6					WFP
	Male	0	>0					programme monitoring
	Overall	1.6	>1.6					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	83.3	>83.3					WFP
	Male	0	>0					programme monitoring
	Overall	55.6	>55.6					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.9	>17.9					WFP
	Male	12.5	>12.5					programme monitoring
	Overall	15.2	>15.2					WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.5	<20.5					WFP
	Male	29.2	<29.2					programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	<23.4					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.5	<20.5					WFP
	Male	20.8	<20.8					programme monitoring
	Overall	20.7	<20.7					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0					WFP
	Male	0	=0					programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.9	>76.9					WFP
	Male	70.8	>70.8					programme monitoring
	Overall	75	>75					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61.6	>61.6					WFP
	Male	66.7	>66.7					programme monitoring
	Overall	64.1	>64.1					WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.7	>16.7					WFP
	Male	100	>100					programme monitoring
	Overall	44.4	>44.4					WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	50.7 50 50.3	>50.7 >50 >50.3					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	46.4 47.5 47	<46.4 <47.5 <47					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	2.9 2.5 2.7	<2.9 <2.5 <2.7					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female Male Overall	57.5 57.1 57.3	=46 =45.7 =45.8					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female Male Overall	50.6 46.8 48.7	>50.6 >46.8 >48.7					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female Male Overall	19.5 25.5 22.5	<19.5 <25.5 <22.5					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.6	<14.6					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.3	<4.3					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.5	<9.5					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.2	<15.2					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.4	<23.4					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.3	<19.3					WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.							Resilience Building	
Output Results								
Activity 02: Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.								
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	16,500	0			
			Male	13,500	0			
			Total	30,000	0			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	23,644			
			Male	0	19,346			
			Total	0	42,990			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	23,644			
			Male	0	19,346			
			Total	0	42,990			

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted food insecure households in urban areas receive gender-transformative skills training, tools and non-food items to diversify their livelihoods.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual Individual	5,134 5,134	5,134 5,134
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.32: Number of people receiving NFIs	Number Number	10 10	10 10
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.37: Number of kits/material packages provided for participants engaged in capacity development	Number Number	270 270	587 587
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	Individual Individual	959 959	959 959
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session training session	845 845	862 862
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual Individual	2,051 2,051	2,555 2,555
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.32: Number of people receiving NFIs	Number Number	342 342	327 327
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.34: Number of MSMEs, Cooperatives and other market actors provided with interventions to enhance their production capacity and quality	Number Number	50 50	50 50
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.37: Number of kits/material packages provided for participants engaged in capacity development	Number Number	687 687	462 462
C: Communities in targeted urban areas benefit from enhanced coordination and expansion of urban resilience initiatives that diversify their livelihood opportunities.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session training session	2 2	44 44
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session training session	26 26	32 32
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit unit	1 1	1 1
D: Households and communities in targeted urban areas benefit from assets that support their economic development.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
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 Number	1 1	5 5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number Number	8 8	28 28
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
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 Number	1 1	1 1
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 Number	6 6	26 26
D: Targeted food insecure households in urban areas receive gender-transformative skills training, tools and non-food items to diversify their livelihoods.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities (FFT)	D.3.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities (FFT)	Number Number	234 234	342 342
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities (FFT)	D.3.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities (FFT)	Number Number	220 220	673 673

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Food Expenditure Share	Female	33.5	=26.8					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.2	=22.6					
	Overall	30.9	=24.7					

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.8	>38.8					WFP
	Male	41.3	>41.3					programme monitoring
	Overall	39.2	>39.2					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10.6	<10.6					WFP
	Male	6.5	<6.5					programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<10					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.2	<12.2					WFP
	Male	15.2	<15.2					programme monitoring
	Overall	12.7	<12.7					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	38.4	<38.4					WFP
	Male	37	<37					programme monitoring
	Overall	38.1	<38.1					WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	15,180	0
			Male	12,420	0
			Total	27,600	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	Female	0	17,875
			Male	0	14,625
			Total	0	32,500
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	64,875	0
			Male	60,125	0
			Total	125,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	51,900	0
			Male	48,100	0
			Total	100,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,100	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,224,000	0
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening “farm-to-fork” food value chains.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	5,000	2,200
			Male	5,000	1,800
			Total	10,000	4,000

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G: Targeted rural households and communities benefit from gender transformative livelihood and life skills training and access to productive and climate smart assets, financial services and energy products for climate adapted and sustainable livelihoods.				
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	%	83	100
		%	83	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	10	10
		tool	10	10
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Number	33,150	32,500
		Number	33,150	32,500
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	13,260	15,600
		Individual	13,260	15,600
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	19,890	16,900
		Individual	19,890	16,900
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	281,407	281,407
		Individual	281,407	281,407
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\$	2,000,026	2,000,026
		US\$	2,000,026	2,000,026
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\$	11,256,285	11,256,285
		US\$	11,256,285	11,256,285
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.3: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Individual	24,730	24,730
		Individual	24,730	24,730
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.3: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	US\$	55,716	55,716
		US\$	55,716	55,716
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.11: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Individual	10,946	
		Individual	10,946	
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.3: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	US\$	125,717.17	
		US\$	125,717.17	

G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.5: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	US\$ US\$	1,094,600 1,094,600	
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening “farm-to-fork” food value chains.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Women and men smallholder producers benefit from access to farming inputs, and agricultural extension and information systems, that enable them to produce, protect, aggregate and market nutritious, drought-resilient crops.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.40: Number of small-scale farmers receiving technical trainings	Number Number	4,000 4,000	4,000 4,000

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Urban and rural - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - Subactivity: 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	2	≥2					WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Urban and rural - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	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 unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chipinge - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	47	>47					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 jointly made by women and men	Overall	26.8	>26.8					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 men	Overall	27.9	<27.9					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	45.3	>45.3					WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	61	<61					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 jointly made by women and men	Overall	43.9	>43.9					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	5.5	<5.5					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	50.6	>50.6					WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - - Subactivity: 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	46.7	>46.7					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	1.5	<1.5					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	51.8	>51.8					WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
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	44.6	>44.6					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	3	<3					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	52.4	>52.4					WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Urban results - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	3	>3					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 unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chipinge - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100					WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100					WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100					WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97.4	=100					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.5	=100					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.9	=100					WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97.4	≥97.4					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.5	≥98.5					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.7	≥97.9					WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100						WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100						WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100						WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution									
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	94.3	=100						WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	=100						WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87.5	=100						WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	94.3	>94.3						WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	>90						WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87.5	>90						WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	94.3	>94.3						WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	>90						WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87.5	>90						WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up		source
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training									
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.4	=100						WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.9	=100						WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.4	=100						WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.3	≥99.3					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.9	≥97.9					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.6	≥98.6					WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.9	≥98.9					WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.7	≥96.7					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.8	≥97.8					WFP programme monitoring

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 unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chipinge - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	98.4	≥98.4					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.5	≥97.5					
	Overall	97.8	≥97.8					

Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	100	=100					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100					
	Overall	100	=100					

Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	71.7	>80					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74.8	>80					
	Overall	72.1	>80					

Activity 02: Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	68.6	>68.6					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.9	>68.9					
	Overall	68.6	>68.6					

Cover page photo © WFP/Tinashe Mubaira

Hazvineyi supported through the Urban resilience building project, tends to her backyard hydroponics project.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

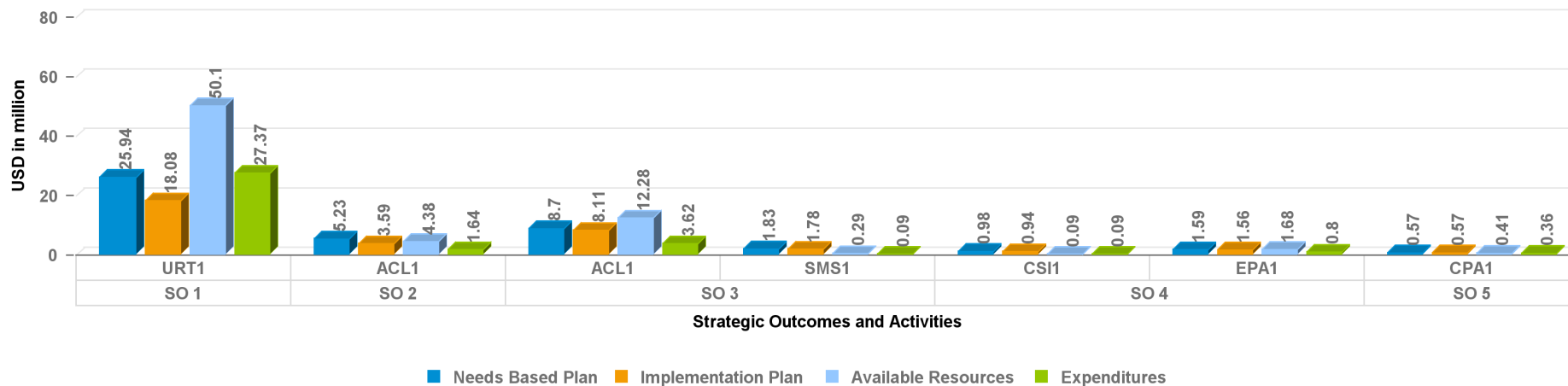
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.
SO 2	By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.
SO 3	By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.
SO 4	By 2026, national and sub-national institutions in Zimbabwe have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective, and equitable actions to achieve food security and nutrition.
SO 5	Humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe can implement their programmes and provide support to their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective and reliable way at all times, including during crises.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.
ACL1	Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.
CPA1	Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.
CSI1	Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions.
EPA1	Provide technical assistance to national and sub-national social protection and emergency preparedness and response institutions in order to improve social and humanitarian assistance preparedness, planning and response.
SMS1	Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening farm-to-fork food value chains.
URT1	Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.	Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.	5,226,457	3,585,274	4,376,375	1,636,880
	Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.	Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.	25,936,996	18,080,896	50,101,124	27,372,655
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	7	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	191	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			31,163,453	21,666,171	54,477,696	29,009,535

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.	Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.	8,695,084	8,105,618	12,275,240	3,615,513
		Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening farm-to-fork food value chains.	1,828,713	1,776,751	288,040	87,649
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			10,523,797	9,882,368	12,563,280	3,703,162

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	By 2026, national and sub-national institutions in Zimbabwe have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective, and equitable actions to achieve food security and nutrition.	Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions.	981,535	942,785	91,543	85,710
		Provide technical assistance to national and sub-national social protection and emergency preparedness and response institutions in order to improve social and humanitarian assistance preparedness, planning and response.	1,587,482	1,564,478	1,681,671	795,304
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,569,018	2,507,263	1,773,214	881,013
8	Humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe can implement their programmes and provide support to their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective and reliable way at all times, including during crises.	Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.	569,585	570,093	413,643	359,543
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)			569,585	570,093	413,643	359,543
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	585,067	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	585,067	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			44,825,853	34,625,895	69,812,900	33,953,253

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

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			3,537,544	3,636,973	6,418,483	2,081,988
			48,363,397	38,262,869	76,231,383	36,035,242
			3,103,676	2,446,138	3,763,015	3,763,015
			51,467,073	40,709,007	79,994,398	39,798,257



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

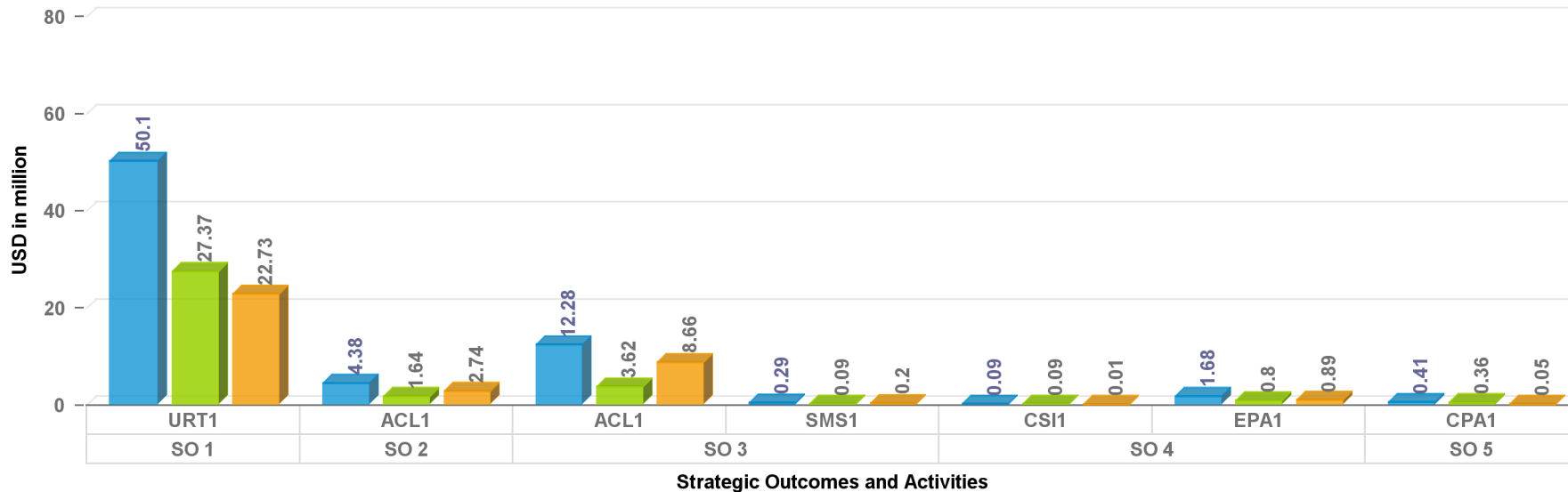
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.
SO 2	By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.
SO 3	By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.
SO 4	By 2026, national and sub-national institutions in Zimbabwe have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective, and equitable actions to achieve food security and nutrition.
SO 5	Humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe can implement their programmes and provide support to their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective and reliable way at all times, including during crises.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.
ACL1	Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.
CPA1	Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.
CSI1	Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions.
EPA1	Provide technical assistance to national and sub-national social protection and emergency preparedness and response institutions in order to improve social and humanitarian assistance preparedness, planning and response.
SMS1	Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening farm-to-fork food value chains.
URT1	Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.	Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.	5,226,457	4,376,375	0	4,376,375	1,636,880	2,739,495
	Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.	Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.	25,936,996	50,101,124	0	50,101,124	27,372,655	22,728,469
		Non Activity Specific	0	7	0	7	0	7
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	191	0	191	0	191
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			31,163,453	54,477,696	0	54,477,696	29,009,535	25,468,161

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.	Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.	8,695,084	12,275,240	0	12,275,240	3,615,513	8,659,727
		Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening farm-to-fork food value chains.	1,828,713	288,040	0	288,040	87,649	200,391
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			10,523,797	12,563,280	0	12,563,280	3,703,162	8,860,118

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	By 2026, national and sub-national institutions in Zimbabwe have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective, and equitable actions to achieve food security and nutrition.	Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions.	981,535	91,543	0	91,543	85,710	5,833
		Provide technical assistance to national and sub-national social protection and emergency preparedness and response institutions in order to improve social and humanitarian assistance preparedness, planning and response.	1,587,482	1,681,671	0	1,681,671	795,304	886,367
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,569,018	1,773,214	0	1,773,214	881,013	892,201

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe can implement their programmes and provide support to their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective and reliable way at all times, including during crises.	Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.	569,585	413,643	0	413,643	359,543	54,100
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)			569,585	413,643	0	413,643	359,543	54,100
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	585,067	0	585,067	0	585,067
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	585,067	0	585,067	0	585,067
Total Direct Operational Cost			44,825,853	69,812,900	0	69,812,900	33,953,253	35,859,647
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,537,544	6,418,483	0	6,418,483	2,081,988	4,336,495
Total Direct Costs			48,363,397	76,231,383	0	76,231,383	36,035,242	40,196,142
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,103,676	3,763,015		3,763,015	3,763,015	0
Grand Total			51,467,073	79,994,398	0	79,994,398	39,798,257	40,196,142

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures