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Zimbabwe

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2022

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Overview

Over the last decade, WFP's strategy in Zimbabwe has shifted from addressing short-term humanitarian needs to building long-term resilience to food insecurity and livelihood vulnerability, with an increasing focus on food assistance for assets and enhanced coordination with the national social protection system. Partnerships with the Government, cooperating partners, United Nations agencies, multilateral agencies, the donor community, academia and the private sector were key in the implementation of the 2017-2022 country strategic plan (CSP). WFP worked through 19 cooperating partners, private sector companies, academic institutions and Government ministries and departments in the first half of 2022.

Between January and March, WFP scaled down humanitarian assistance as compared to the response in early 2021 due to the improved food security situation in rural areas following a bumper maize harvest in the previous season. Twenty seven percent of the rural population were food insecure in the first months of 2022, a significant reduction from the 59 percent recorded during the same period in 2020, and 56 percent in 2021. As in 2021, the lean season assistance programme complemented the Governments' Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy (FDMS) that responds to short term food insecurity in rural areas. WFP also continued providing food assistance to refugees in the Tongogara camp.

During the first half of 2022, WFP and partners assisted some 740,000 people, most of them through the lean season assistance programme. In spite of high urban food insecurity in 2022, WFP had to scale-down its urban emergency cash assistance programme due to resource shortages, from 326,000 to 49,000 participants. Overall, funding to WFP in Zimbabwe sharply declined, forcing it to cut flagship activities, reducing entitlements and the numbers of people assisted.

WFP continued to strengthen the synergistic relationship among activities, to bridge the humanitarian-development divide and ensure coherent, layered approaches. Emergency food assistance programmes were systematically connected to resilience-building activities, supporting the most vulnerable households to gradually reduce reliance on assistance. The support to smallholder farmers 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.

WFP and partners scaled up urban livelihood activities in 2022, graduating 15,000 people who had previously received cash-based assistance to resilience activities which broadened their livelihood options. Urban resilience activities were implemented in 22 areas, also influencing the drafting of one of the first urban agriculture policies in Zimbabwe, establishing a framework that promotes urban agriculture in an effort to augment food sources and nutrition to urban communities.

Working with the government, private sector, local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), WFP enhanced its resilience-building and integrated climate risk management activities, reaching 22,000 participants. 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 disaster strikes.

COVID-19 infections greatly declined between January and June and restrictive measures introduced to manage the spread of the virus were eased, allowing for greater economic and social interactions. However, the lingering effects of the pandemic coupled with the effects of the Ukraine crisis, which contributed to price spikes, supply chain disruptions and a general deterioration of macro-economic and living conditions, affected the economy and livelihoods. Consequently, the urban and rural poor continued to experience considerable hardship.

WFP Zimbabwe transitioned to a new CSP covering the period from July 2022 to December 2026, which provides a roadmap for WFP to consolidate its position in the promotion of shock-responsive social protection, sustainable and resilient food systems while maintaining humanitarian assistance when needed and supporting the Government to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.

742,335

Total beneficiaries in 2022



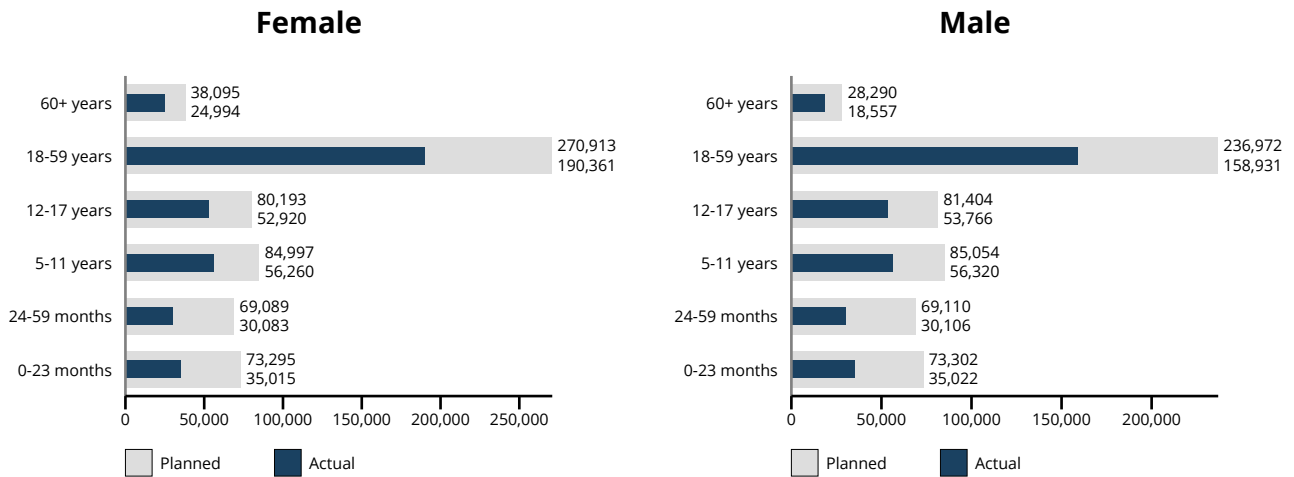
52% female



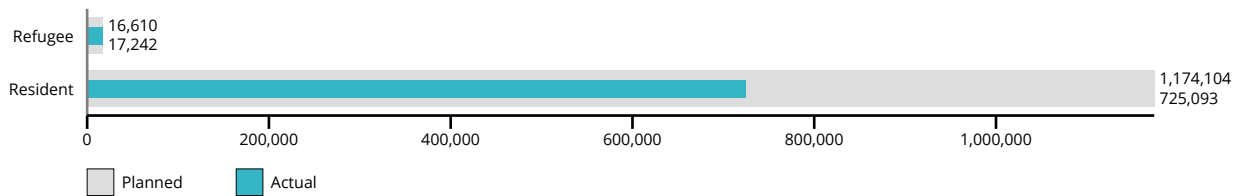
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,841 (52% Female, 48% Male)

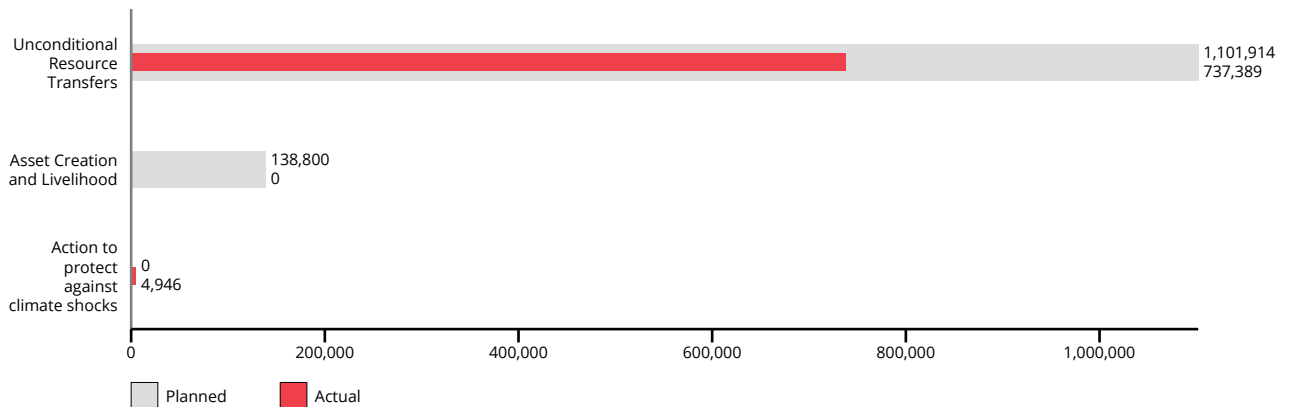
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



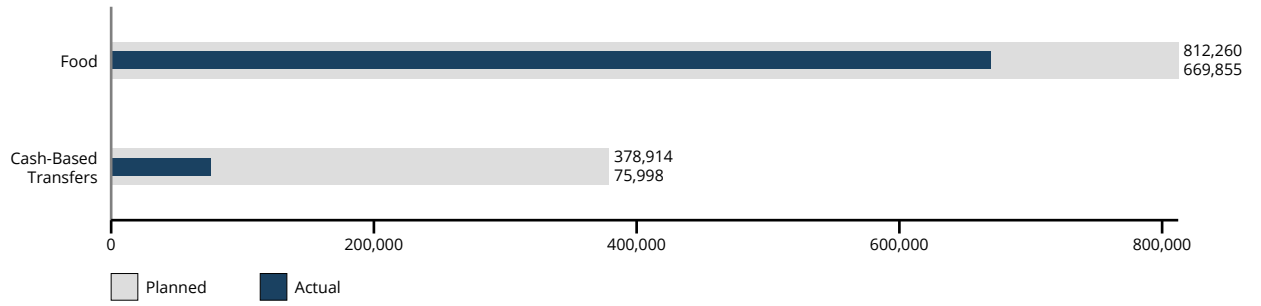
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



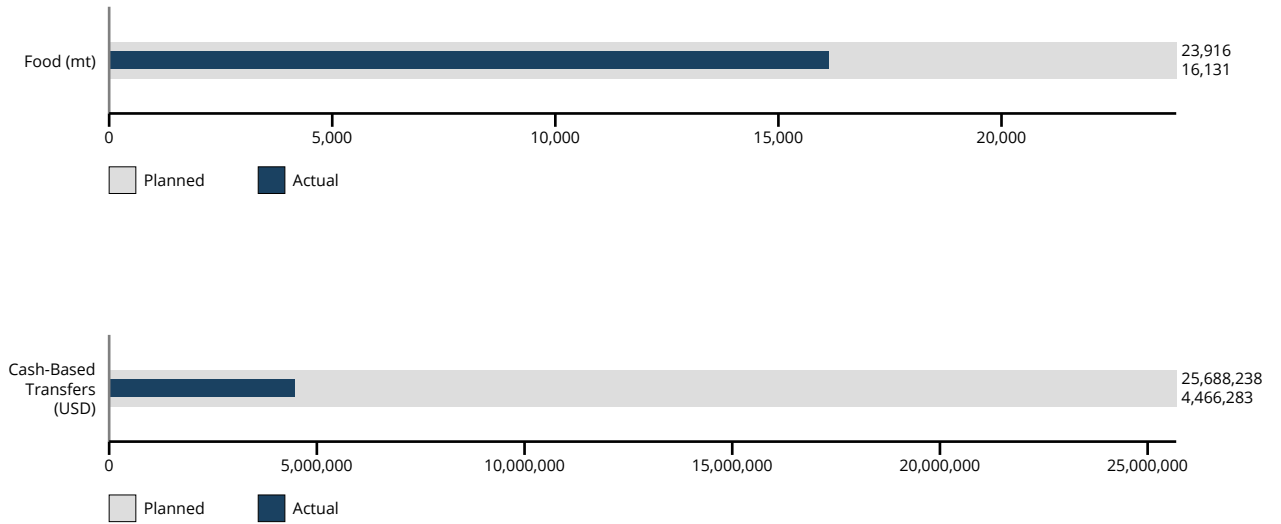
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



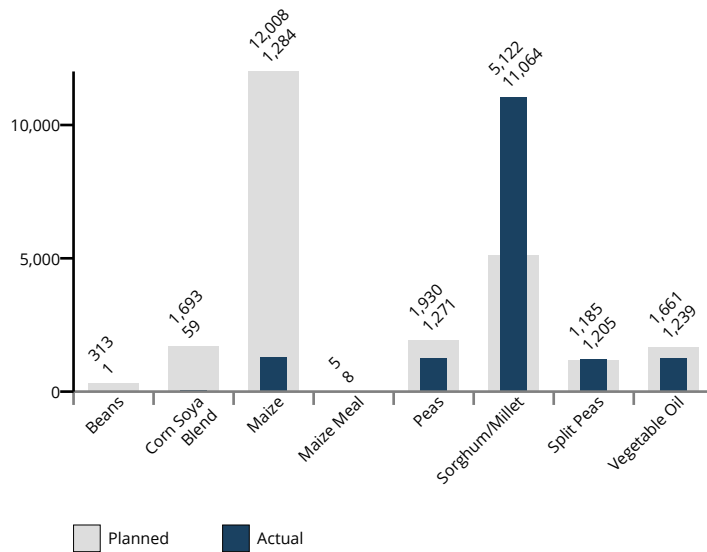
Beneficiaries by Modality



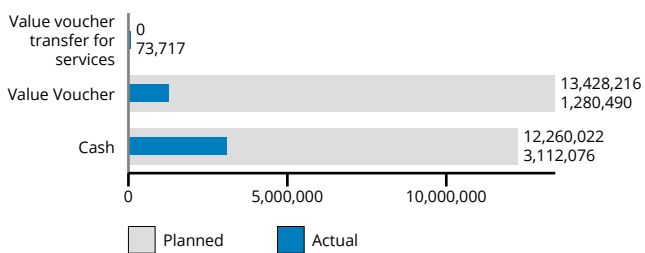
Total Transfers by Modality



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 natural 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 livelihoods for both rural and urban households. Economic instability, as depicted by world-leading interest and inflation rates, have undermined the ability of both rural and urban vulnerable households to meet their essential needs, with urban households being severely affected as they rely more on markets for both income and expenditure. 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 formal employment [3]. 70 percent of the population of Zimbabwe is smallholder farmers, whose primary livelihood activity is rainfed agriculture, and women represent the largest group of people involved in farming activities. Cereal production decreased by 43 percent in 2022, mainly due to the late onset of the rainy season coupled with irregular rainfall 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 chronically food insecure people in rural areas is on the rise, to 27 percent in the first quarter of 2022, from 11 percent in 2017, and 6 percent in 2014. The baseline is shifting towards higher chronic and acute food insecurity and extreme poverty in the countryside and 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, wasting and mortality, classified the situation in Zimbabwe as 'serious' and 13th worst globally. In 2022, Zimbabwe's global Gender Gap Index was 0.734. The 2021/22 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/FAO hunger hotspots lists as one of the countries where food insecurity was increasing and needed close monitoring. In 2021,

Zimbabwe was ranked 146 out of 191 countries in the 2021/22 Human Development Index, a composite measure used to measure the average achievement in 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 the 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 the 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 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. Headline inflation increased from 61 percent in January to 192 percent in June 2022 while food inflation, which is the main driver of inflation in the country, was 225 percent by June. Soaring food prices in the first half of the year harshly affected vulnerable Zimbabweans who did not have time to recover from COVID-19's economic fallout. 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. Seventy 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.

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 2022-2026 which was developed to align with Zimbabwe's five-year National Development Strategy 1 (2021 - 2025).

Zimbabwe was one of the five countries that piloted the integrated road map, championing a transition in WFP's strategic planning, incorporating a financial framework review and a corporate results framework aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030). The first generation CSP largely focused on crisis response, promoted resilience and addressed root causes of food insecurity through strategic outcomes 1 up to 6. This CSP underwent an evaluation in 2021, whose findings, conclusions and recommendations from stakeholders informed the development of the second generation CSP that will run from July 2022 till December 2026.

Risk Management

Insufficient funding for emergency response activities was a major risk in the first half of 2022. Resource gaps resulted in the downsizing of the operation, notably in urban areas. WFP engaged donors to broaden its 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. Additionally, WFP has the capacity to switch back to providing assistance via SCOPE e-vouchers should the need arise. 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-election 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 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 expanded engagement with stakeholders, using a whole-of-society approach that included partnerships with the Government, UN agencies, NGOs, donors and explored opportunities for deepening engagement with key partners including International Financial Institutions, 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 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's Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises, and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development. Under the coordination of the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), WFP continued to support national rural and urban vulnerability assessments, trainings and skills building to enhance the understanding of food and nutrition security, and technical assistance for the development of national zero hunger policies and strategies.

WFP strengthened partnerships with donors, through effective engagements, communication and demonstration of results. Regular bilateral, and quarterly meetings with donors and partners were held, to update on achievements and highlight operational challenges. WFP delivered on its mandate through generous contributions from Government donors, who provided 95 percent of the received resources (86 percent directed multilateral and 9 percent multilateral) and others, including from the private sector and individuals.

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, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development (formerly AGRITEX) collectively empowered smallholder farmers in rural areas to better prepare for recurring droughts.

In partnership with the Green Climate Fund, the Climate Change Management Department and the Meteorological Services Department, WFP worked to anticipate drought events through defined risk thresholds, anticipatory actions and prearranged financing. This is part of a collective effort with other stakeholders, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, FAO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

WFP coordinated implementation with 19 cooperating partners, including 5 national and 14 international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP co-leads the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster with FAO and the National Cash Working Group with CARE International; both groups meet regularly to share experiences and lessons learned. WFP also co-chairs the extended national technical working group for food security and nutrition with the Government and chairs the United Nations Network for Scaling Up Nutrition. In partnership with the National University of Science and Technology and the University of Zimbabwe, WFP built capacities of local communities and authorities on the implementation of the three-pronged approach and undertook research on post harvest losses. 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.

In partnership with the Stopping Abuse and Female Exploitation (SAFE) initiative, WFP is strengthening its approach to gender-transformative programming, particularly for cash-based interventions in urban areas. The SAFE initiative brings together a variety of stakeholders to address economic insecurity and deeply embedded unequal gender norms as drivers of intimate partner violence through prevention and response.

WFP collaborated with various UN agencies to implement the CSP, including FAO, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UN Women.

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

CSP Financial Overview

The Zimbabwe CSP, which should have ended in December 2021, was extended until June 2022 to ensure alignment with WFP's Global Strategic Plan (2022-2026) and to allow smooth operations of the 2021-2022 lean season response. The CSP had an original budget of USD 197.6 million and aimed to reach 793,000 beneficiaries; however, in its lifetime, WFP revised it nine times, resulting in an increase of the budget to USD 959 million and a corresponding revision in the number of planned beneficiaries (to 5 million) to address the heightened humanitarian needs.
































During the first half of 2022, WFP's available resources represented 39 percent (USD 33 million) of the USD 81.5 million needs-based plan (NBP). Most allocations supported crisis response, which accounted for 73 percent of the entire NBP. Despite Grand Bargain commitments, donor contributions were largely earmarked at activity level, with only 9 percent of the funding confirmed at the CSP level since 2017. Continued earmarked funding limits WFP's capacity to prioritise resources to the most underfunded activities, especially for resilience-building programmes. Ninety two percent of the resources available in the first half of 2022 were directed contributions from traditional donors that included Canada, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Germany, India-UN Development Partnership fund, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Private sector contributions through WFP's Share the Meal individual giving platform supported the continued provision of emergency cash-based assistance in urban areas.

The implementation plan, valued at USD 47.5 million, was aligned with the adjusted programming scope, based on projected resource availability. However, only 70 percent of the implementation plan was resourced. The variance between actual expenditure and the implementation plan at the activity level was considerable under strategic outcome (SO) 6, due to increased demand for service provision to partners. SO 3 registered lower than planned expenditure while SO 4 had higher expenditures, compared to the implementation plan, largely due to the realignment of activities.

WFP also utilised the Global Commodity Management Facility to procure prepositioned stocks which was 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	 59,775,149	 32,265,903	 21,355,754	 21,769,733
SO01: Food insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions	 59,775,149	 32,265,903	 21,355,754	 21,769,733
Activity 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	 58,078,617	 30,569,371	 19,789,491	 20,331,712
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	 1,696,532	 1,696,532	 1,566,263	 1,438,020
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	 397,536	 402,122	 334,389	 213,220
SO02: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025	 397,536	 402,122	 334,389	 213,220
Activity 03: Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making	 17,572	 7,445	 3	 1

Activity 04: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	379,963	394,676	334,385	213,218
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	1,367,961	1,367,961	22,867	17,620
SO03: Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030	1,367,961	1,367,961	22,867	17,620
Activity 05: Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	104,351	104,351	15,839	15,839
Activity 06: Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	1,263,610	1,263,610	7,027	1,781
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	4,443,773	3,206,578	4,191,520	4,095,490
SO04: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors	4,443,773	3,206,578	4,191,520	4,095,490
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	4,250,907	3,186,579	4,190,257	4,094,227

Activity 08: Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building	192,865	19,999	1,263	1,263
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	5,002,875	2,746,371	2,573,456	2,473,427
SO05: The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round	5,002,875	2,746,371	2,573,456	2,473,427
Activity 09: Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses	188,478	188,478	98,138	92,350
Activity 10: Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	3,494,025	2,473,583	2,386,498	2,359,515
Activity 11: Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	1,077,522	64,309	67,031	0
Activity 12: Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	242,848	19,999	21,787	21,561
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	241,706	170,836	427,343	400,275

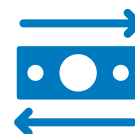
SO06: Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services	 241,706	 170,836	 427,343	 400,275
Activity 13: Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services	 241,706	 170,836	 427,343	 400,275
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 2,922,567	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 71,229,001	 40,159,774	 28,905,332	 28,969,769
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 5,292,952	 4,448,952	 1,141,946	 1,060,095
Total Direct Costs	 76,521,954	 44,608,727	 30,047,278	 30,029,864
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 4,957,048	 2,887,232	 69,031	 69,031
Grand Total	 81,479,003	 47,495,959	 33,038,878	 30,098,895

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Food insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions



726,000 people assisted with **unconditional transfers**.



USD 4.4 million in **cash-based transfers** disbursed to refugees and urban households to enable them to meet their foods needs.



15,115 **refugees** assisted from January to June.



15,000 people who previously received cash-based transfers were migrated to **urban resilience activities**.

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

Rural Lean Season Assistance

WFP provided in-kind food assistance to the seasonally most food insecure people in rural areas. Through the lean season response, 655,000 food insecure people in 12 Districts received a monthly food basket of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil between January and March. Further, as part of its disaster preparedness and response activities, WFP assisted 655 people in Mudzi District, who lost their assets and food stocks due to tropical storm Ana.

The programme was implemented against a backdrop of climatic and economic shocks, aggravated by high food and fuel prices as global markets were affected by the conflict in Ukraine. The average value of the consumption-based coping strategy index as at end of June 2022 was 13.9, which is an improvement compared to the 2022 target of 19.4 or less. The proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) reached 68 percent, exceeding the overall 2022 target of minimum 45. In addition to this, regular consumption of protein-rich and micronutrient or vitamin rich foods was sustained at high levels. There were less than 1 percent of households with a poor FCS.

WFP carried out learning sessions to capture best practices and inform programming with the participation of cooperating partners and the Government of Zimbabwe. These exercises conducted at national and sub-national level documented lessons from the 2021-22 lean season response and led to the crafting of a road map to improve joint programming, under the government-led Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy (FDMS).

WFP, in partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, and partners adjusted joint targeting and programming guidance manuals for the FDMS. These will be used by government and other stakeholders in implementing food assistance programmes nationwide.

Urban Social Assistance and Resilience Building programme

WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare to identify strategic areas of collaboration and support. The Urban Social Assistance and Resilience Building programme combined emergency cash assistance to food insecure urban populations and resilience building activities. WFP assisted 78,000 people under these two streams.

WFP scaled down its urban social assistance from 22 to 4 areas and reduced the transfer value from USD 12 to USD 10 per person per month, due to funding constraints and despite the increasing cost of living. WFP prepared a coordinated scale down communication plan in partnership with cooperating partners, with standardised key messaging

disseminated through meetings, radio advertisements, banners and text messages for those affected. 56,000 people were assisted with cash-based transfers through Western Union (a financial services provider) and electronic vouchers, in partnership with a number of small and large retailers. Urban social assistance was tailored to meet the food needs of the most food insecure urban population in four urban areas, namely, Redcliff, Chiredzi, Masvingo and Harare South. This activity enabled households to meet their food requirements through access to diverse and nutritious foods, resulting in a substantial improvement in the proportion of households with acceptable FCS, while access to protein and micronutrient or vitamin rich foods were sustained at high levels. Access to diets among women and girls aged 15 to 49 years of age slightly improved due to the consistent provision of cash. However, coping levels increased due to the anticipated closure of the programme.

WFP partnered with the Stopping Abuse and Female Exploitation (SAFE) programme with ECORYS - a leading European research and consultancy company - the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and Plan International, to promote prevention of gender-based violence through the social and economic empowerment of participants, while also providing referral pathways for victims in Chiredzi District. This uses the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) model to promote a community-led empowerment methodology to promote more harmonious and violence-free relationships in families and communities. Twenty three internal savings and loans (ISAL) groups were created among cash assistance beneficiaries, realising improved financial inclusion.

WFP implemented urban resilience activities in partnership with cooperating partners (CARE International, DanChurchAid, GOAL, LEAD, Mercy Corps, Oxfam, Plan International, Welthungerhilfe, and World Vision), across 22 urban areas. The programme supported 22,000 vulnerable individuals, through income generating activities in specific value chains which included mushroom farming, hydroponics, apiculture, cuniculture, nutrition gardens, poultry and peanut butter production. Selected households received starter kits and trainings from technical experts from both the government and private sector on business management, financial literacy and marketing. Community group assets were also developed across the targeted areas, including market sheds, boreholes, greenhouses for hydroponics and community gardens, all focusing on improving the incomes, food security and nutrition of the households in urban areas.

WFP strengthened its support to special groups such as youth and people living with disabilities. In line with Zimbabwe's national disability policy, WFP deliberately targeted people living with disabilities in its urban resilience activities, recognising that they have the potential to engage successfully in income generating activities, with their needs considered and embedded into the value chains from the start. Informed by a skills gap assessment carried out in January, key skills that improved youth employability, innovativeness and entrepreneurship were identified and developed in partnership with academic institutions to guarantee quality. WFP selected 400 youth in Harare and Bulawayo to take part in the innovative digital skills programme, focusing on four main subject areas, namely web development, graphic design, digital marketing and application development. WFP and partners, together with academic institutions, also assisted 639 youth through vocational market-demanded skills trainings in areas including electrical installations, clothing technology, carpentry, welding, hotel and catering, cosmetology and plumbing in Chinhoyi, Chegutu, Chipinge, Ruwa and Buhera. Participants received starter kits to put these trainings into action and be able to establish start-ups.

Through partnerships with the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises, participants in the urban resilience activities formalised their businesses -registering as companies, providing them an opportunity to tap into the regulated formal sector. Linkages were made with the private sector for support and better understanding of the operating environment for the household value chains.

WFP in Zimbabwe joined the global WFP Resilience Building Blocks initiative, which seeks to develop a consistent approach to designing integrated resilience programmes and to optimize resilience monitoring and measurement. The Urban Social Assistance and Resilience Building programme in Zimbabwe started applying this innovative approach in 2022, with the aim of extracting relevant impact tools and data that can be used to measure progress towards autonomous and sustainable livelihoods in urban areas. Zimbabwe is the only country where WFP is piloting the Resilience Building Blocks initiative in urban areas, through novel quantitative and complementary qualitative data collection approaches. The experience will serve to inform monitoring and measurement approaches primarily in the country, but also for other contexts.

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

In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, WFP supported 15,115 refugees residing at the Tongogara Refugee Camp with cash transfers. New arrivals in the camp received in-kind assistance while they were still under registration - for a period of three months. The programme switched from cash-in-transit (the distribution of physical cash through a security company) to remittance-based transfers using Mukuru - a money transfer agency; this was done to reduce security risks related to cash-in-transit distributions.

Food support interventions for refugees enriched the diets of assisted households, while the transition from in-kind food to cash assistance (in December 2021) improved food security outcomes. Cash transfers accorded households

access to a wider range of nutritious food. The programme provided 100 percent of the households' caloric requirements hence food consumption patterns stabilised.

UNHCR introduced the biometric verification of refugees, resulting in improved targeting efficiencies by eliminating unauthorized third-party transactions. As a result, the number of refugees claiming assistance decreased.

WFP conducted a market systems assessment at the Tongogara refugee camp. Preliminary results show that small to medium traders had challenges with high transport costs due to increasing fuel prices. The assessment identified a number of market development activities that could improve functionality focusing on availability, price and/or quality of food commodities, as well as customer service.

In 2021, WFP introduced a hydroponics project to improve access to a diversified diet, while generating income through sale surpluses. The project however had fewer beneficiaries in 2022, in part due to the mobile nature of refugees and challenges to meet the diverse preferences of the refugees coming from different countries. WFP has commissioned a study to fully understand the causes of this reduction, with a view to inform programme adjustment and identify more adaptive resilience-building activities in the camp.

Gender and age were fully integrated in the implementation of all activities under strategic outcome 1, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. Particularly under the urban social assistance and resilience building programme, WFP made efforts to target youth and people with disabilities, as well as to generate evidence on the impact of cash-based assistance on gendered power relations within households and domestic violence.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



12,000 pregnant women supported through **nutritional support** at maternity waiting homes.



WFP and partners, worked through **54** health centres, providing nutritional support to **pregnant women** awaiting delivery.

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

WFP continued to strengthen its position as a strategic partner in nutrition for the government and other stakeholders. WFP undertook a cost of the diet analysis (CoD) as chronic undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies have been identified as nutritional problems in Zimbabwe, and it is estimated that availability and affordability of nutritious foods are among the leading causes. In this regard, stakeholder consultations took place to undertake modelling for the fill the nutrient gap (FNG) analysis, on which policy and programme recommendations can be formulated. These studies enabled WFP to design a cross-cutting nutrition improvement strategy for the subsequent CSP, while contributing to enhanced national insights in nutrition challenges and possible areas for effective action.

Based on 2019 market price data, the CoD found that more than half the population could not afford a nutritious diet (61 percent in rural areas, 37 percent in urban areas) [1], which doesn't bode well for the positive trajectory between 2009 and 2019 of the national stunting prevalence among children under the age of 5 years; it reduced from from 35.2 percent to 23.5 percent, representing the fastest rate of decline among countries in the southern African region during this period. The considerable difference in affordability matches the widening gap in the nutrition status of the rural and urban population.

The most recent rural analysis of the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) reflected an increase in the levels of wasting in rural areas in recent years, standing at 4.5 percent and 5.1 percent in 2020 and 2021 respectively. The 2022 rural ZimVAC assessment undertaken in May/June found national GAM levels at 7.2 percent.

The nutritional status and wellbeing of children under two years of age is negatively impacted by sub-optimal breastfeeding and dietary practices increasing the immediate risk of malnutrition with potentially lifelong impacts. Adolescent girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women are particularly nutritionally vulnerable. This is reflected in the high cost of meeting their nutrient needs relative to other household members.

With support from the United Nation Nutrition (UNN) secretariat, United Nations agencies in Zimbabwe worked together to deliver results on nutrition objectives and targets under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and National Development Strategy 1. This shaped the UNN workplan and priorities for 2022, under the leadership of WFP as the chair of the UNN. Evidence generated propelled the inclusion of nutrition as a cross-cutting factor across programmes, to address issues around dietary diversity, stunting, while diverse topics for awareness were covered in forums to positively influence nutrition. This could be taken to scale pending resource availability.

Building on the partnership with the University of Zimbabwe, WFP commissioned a study on the impact of COVID-19 on HIV and tuberculosis management. The report with findings was presented at the 22nd International Congress of Nutrition (22nd IUNS-ICN), in Tokyo, Japan, in December 2022. The results inform global good practices and policy dialogue. Nationally, the results contribute towards evidence and to inform national policies. As part of the initiatives under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) networks, SUN partners supported the Government in reviewing the breastmilk substitutes regulations. WFP was part of this process, which led to a draft statutory instrument (SI) that is under finalisation by the Ministry of Health and Child Care. The SI will be critical to set standards and inform policies and strategies for both government and the private sector alike.

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

Through the nutrition cluster and SUN platforms, WFP provided technical support to the ZimVAC on tool development, field work supervision and report writing, to ensure integration of nutrition indicators and analysis. The ZimVAC results are key in informing policies, response strategies, programme design and targeting by the Government, United Nations agencies and other partners.

WFP supported 12,000 pregnant women in maternity waiting homes (MWHs) with a daily ration of cereal, pulses, fortified oil, and Super Cereal during their two weeks stay at the clinics prior to childbirth. In May, WFP phased out direct nutrition support to MWHs as a result of funding constraints. This activity was key in reducing maternal mortality rates through improved access to health facilities. Programme review exercises highlighted the importance of the MWHs as a model to reduce maternal mortality rates among pregnant women, and that it remains a critical intervention in Zimbabwe.

Following a Food and Nutrition Council-led study on the interaction of HIV, social protection and food and nutrition security in rural households, WFP supported the development of a policy brief. This will inform programme and policy decision-making for improved food security and nutrition in the country.

Gender and age were fully integrated in the implementation of the activities that contributed to strategic outcome 2, as reflected in a GaM scoring of 4. There was an important focus on self-care and on healthy eating habits among pregnant women and mothers, while assessments intentionally looked into the differences in the nutritional status of women and men and the causes that may be leading to disparities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making	4
Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	4

Strategic outcome 03: Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030



WFP supported **63,000** smallholder farmers in partnership with FAO, NGOs and the government, to **improve productivity**.



6,000 lead farmers' **capacities on crop quality control and marketing** were strengthened.

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

WFP focused on strengthening the capacities of local suppliers to participate in its procurement processes. The organization provided trainings to 18 local suppliers on WFP's contracting requirements, addressing key challenges such as use of the online tendering system, commodity quality, bag markings and delivery timeframes. However, local procurement decreased amidst fewer tenders being issued by WFP, as food needs have increasingly been met by WFP's pre-positioned stocks through the global commodity management facility (GCMF).

WFP worked with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development on the development of an online commerce platform that is supported by knowledge centers at national and subnational levels. The decentralised knowledge centres were critical to compile district production and marketing data, enabling farmers and value chain actors within the communities to access district-specific market information, such as pricing of products, for their decision making. The online commerce platform intends to enhance market linkages amongst value chain actors and support digital inclusion of farmers in Zimbabwe. Preliminary assessments of the previous platform used by the Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services (AARDS) identified gaps and opportunities that could be addressed through WFP's corporate tools, such as the Farm2Go application, which can be adopted in Zimbabwe.

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

WFP helped rural communities to produce, safeguard, process, aggregate and market diverse, nutritious and climate smart food crops. This 'farm-to-fork' approach was achieved through input provision, trainings on good agricultural practice, provision of post-harvest technologies and trainings on collective marketing. In partnership with FAO and AARDS, WFP supported 63,200 smallholder farmers in 21 districts through the provision of 6,400 mt of agricultural inputs consisting of sorghum and African peas seeds, ammonium nitrate fertilizer and compound D. Targeted farmers and 437 agricultural extension workers in the districts were also supported with technical assistance to enhance yields, incomes, and resilience to shocks, including training on climate smart agricultural techniques, post-harvest management and collective marketing. Targeted smallholder farmers increased their yields from an average of 0.2 mt per hectare (ha) to approximately 0.65 mt per ha.

In collaboration with AARDS, out of the 63,200 supported farmers, WFP capacitated 6,000 on quality and collective marketing of aggregated commodities to increase smallholder knowledge on food safety and enhance access to markets. WFP linked mushroom growers in urban areas to rural sorghum producers with the aim of sourcing raw materials. This was done in collaboration with Future of Hope, an NGO which also won the WFP Innovation Accelerator challenge.

In partnership with the University of Zimbabwe, WFP initiated a traditional grain value chain analysis and an assessment of marketing options and market information systems, to identify critical points along value chains where post-harvest losses occur and identify challenges in the marketing of commodities. Results of the two assessments were completed in the second half of the year.

Gender considerations were integrated into strategic outcome 3, activities 3 and 4, thus receiving a Gender and Age Marker score of 3. WFP food procurement tenders and purchase orders outline WFP's commitment to the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation for the suppliers. Also, female participation was encouraged in trainings and more than half of the recipients of input packages were women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



WFP and Welthungerhilfe provided **financial literacy trainings** to **54,000** individuals.



WFP strengthened capacities in **12** rural districts, among participants that were engaged in **FFA activities** in the previous year.

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

Through the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme, WFP works on improving the long-term food security and resilience of the most food insecure rural populations, through the construction and rehabilitation of productive assets, while addressing their immediate food needs with cash or food transfers. In Zimbabwe, FFA activities are carried out between May and November and soft skills trainings are implemented throughout the year. Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructures are sequenced to follow the lean season, when communities have completed the cereal harvest and can focus on strengthening their resilience.

WFP and Welthungerhilfe provided financial literacy trainings to 54,000 FFA participants across 12 districts, namely, Mt Darwin, Mudzi, Rushinga, Matobo, Hwange, Kariba, Mwenezi, Masvingo, Zvishavane, Chipinge and Chimanimani, using a Training of Trainers approach. Those trained included FFA participants from previous years, WFP monitoring staff, government counterparts (AARDS Officers, and Small Medium Enterprise and Women Affairs staff) and regular FFA cooperating partners.

The 2022 FFA cycle, which was scheduled to start in May, could not take off due to the late confirmation of resources.

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

In collaboration with the National University of Science and Technology (NUST), WFP supported the provincial dissemination of the 2021 national integrated context analysis (ICA) report to the country's eight provinces. The ICA provides an in-depth analysis that overlays trends on food insecurity, nutrition, and shocks combined with analyses of risks, such as land degradation, environmental aspects and contemporary research. The dissemination will likely improve the uptake of the ICA recommendations in decision-making and policy formulation at the various levels of governance. The recommendations have potential to influence existing multi-sectoral policies/decisions by government, development partners, donors and non-governmental organizations within Zimbabwe.

Community-based participatory planning strengthens the local level ownership, design and development of interventions that impact participants livelihoods. As part of the increased participation of targeted populations in WFP-supported programmes, in partnership with NUST and local authorities, two seasonal livelihood programmes were developed in Mbire (rural) and Rusape (urban) to understand the trends of shocks and how they are affecting nutrition and food security of the different livelihood groups in the districts.

Activities under strategic outcome 4 fully integrated gender and age at all stages from the planning phase, 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
Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	4
Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience-building	4

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



WFP worked with **4 partners**, and supported **16,000** households through the integrated resilience building programme.



Financial education trainings were rolled out across **1,000** villages resulting in **USD 23,000** profits from savings and loan groups.

Through strategic outcome 5, building on the global strategy for support to social protection, WFP in Zimbabwe supported the government to design and implement national programmes to ensure sustainable implementation, coordination and alignment of WFP's activities with nationally owned social protection initiatives.

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

WFP continued to provide support in tool development and trainings, to strengthen the analytical capacity of the government and partners to generate evidence to support decision-making and planning for context-specific solutions and responses in Zimbabwe. Between January and June 2022, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee's (ZimVAC) rural livelihoods assessment, whose main objective is to provide an annual update on livelihoods and vulnerabilities in rural Zimbabwe, to inform policy formulation and programming of appropriate interventions. The findings of the survey informed the Government's Food Deficit Mitigation Programme (FDMP), as well as the UN and other partners interventions. WFP advocated for the updating of several sections, including the expenditure module and the collection of essential needs, in line with international standards and best practices.

Under the leadership of the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), WFP worked with district-level stakeholders to strengthen the capacity in conducting comprehensive district profiling for all the 60 rural districts. The district profiles provide comprehensive ward-level information on various socio-economic and vulnerability indicators which is useful for subnational planning and budgeting, and programme execution.

WFP worked with government officials to enhance national capacities in conducting advanced climatic analysis through an engagement with Cloud to Street (a leading flood mapping platform), to pilot the flood monitoring initiative. The pilot allowed for the tracking of the occurrence and severity of floods during the rainfall season, which is useful for early warning and preparedness as part of the 72-hour response strategy by the humanitarian community and the government. The initiative offers concrete analysis to help government and humanitarian organizations to prepare for and respond to disasters. The Meteorological Services Department, the Zimbabwe National Water Authority, the Department of Civil Protection as well as FAO and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) were key in the customization and implementation of the pilot.

WFP continued to coordinate the harmonized markets monitoring system in partnership with the government and NGOs, to track availability and prices of select food and non-food commodities in rural and urban markets.

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

By supporting innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms, WFP enhanced the adaptive capacity of populations most at risk of the impacts of climate change, through an integrated climate risk management approach. This brought together improved natural resources management (through food assistance for assets, FFA), access to weather index insurance, improved agricultural production, and access to savings, credit and markets.

Social cohesion and conflict resolution trainings were also conducted to enhance resilience outcomes, and increased bonding and bridging social capital. In addition to this, WFP conducted livestock management trainings in Mwenezi to increase resilience in terms of livelihood diversification.

WFP and four partners - the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, the Netherlands Development Organisation, Tree of Life and the Mwenezi Development Training Centre supported 16,000 households in Masvingo, Mwenezi and Rushinga districts through the integrated resilience building programme.

Close to 25,000 people were covered by micro-insurance, with farmers contributing towards their premiums with around 15 to 35 percent of the cost, depending on the year they joined the programme. Weather index insurance

policies in Rushinga and Masvingo districts triggered excess rainfall payouts of USD 56,000, which were distributed in the form of in-kind (in Rushinga) and cash (in Masvingo) to 5,000 farmers at the end of the agricultural season. For the weather index insurance, WFP partners with insurance companies.

WFP supported the production of improved drought-tolerant crops and nutritious seed varieties, in combination with climate-smart agricultural practices. Trained service providers offered appropriate scale mechanization services, e.g., shelling, ripping and transportation (of inputs and outputs), to farmers in Masvingo. In Mwenezi, where livelihoods are more dependent on livestock rearing, WFP's partners promoted improved livestock management, as well as a goat and chicken pass-on scheme.

To enhance investment capacity, WFP and partners trained 1,000 village savings and lending groups in financial education. The groups accumulated savings exceeding USD 150,000, and extending loans for an accumulated value of USD 173,000, including the interest rates that the groups charge for lending money. In addition to this, 725 producer and marketing groups were established with contract farming arrangements, and to enhance access to markets.

WFP supported the strengthening of communities' social cohesion through the organization of psychosocial awareness and coping skills trainings for more than 6,000 participants in Masvingo and Mwenezi. The community members identified barriers and enablers to social cohesion and were trained in conflict resolution. Community action plans, developed jointly by community members, constituted a valuable tool for them to identify areas of improvement and resolution, and through establishment of community cohesion facilitators, they were helped to uphold conflict mitigation strategies.

As part of the strategy to reduce reliance on assistance following climate-related disasters, WFP continued to work on the forecast-based financing initiative. There was an activation of anticipatory actions in Mudzi district, with a mild-to-moderate drought forecasted in January and February 2022.

Anticipatory actions focused on the provision of water through drilling and mechanization of boreholes and the dissemination of weather and climate information accompanied by agricultural advisories for farming and livelihood decision making. Ninety seven percent of the farmers receiving climate information through mobile services said information was beneficial for their livelihood and agricultural practices and 80 percent used this information to protect and adapt their livelihoods, through planting different crops, changing their varieties, modifying the date of planting/sowing and/or choosing to store fodder.

Ten district anticipatory action plans were finalised in collaboration with the government-led district technical working groups, defining drought trigger thresholds, drought anticipatory actions and anticipatory finance budgets. District action plans were consolidated under one national umbrella anticipatory action plan.

WFP supported the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development in developing the National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy. Through the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica insurance, WFP matched the ARC insurance coverage of Zimbabwe by purchasing a 'Replica Policy'. In 2021/2022, WFP insured USD 11.3 million through a USD 2 million premium.

In partnership with Government, UNDP, and University of Reading (UoR), WFP carried out a scoping study on climate risks in Rushinga, Masvingo, Mwenezi, Chipinge and Mangwe with UoR guidance. The outcomes of the scoping study were used by UoR to tailor the participatory integrated climate services for agriculture (PICSA) approach to the Zimbabwe context. PICSA facilitates farmers' access to climate services. This approach uses participatory planning methodologies that involve agriculture extension staff working with groups of farmers ahead of the agricultural season, to analyze historical climate data, rainfall forecasts and farmers knowledge of what works in their contexts to develop adaptation strategies for the variable and changing climate.

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

WFP supported the government's two flagship social protection programmes: the Food Deficit Mitigation Programme (FDMP) in rural areas and the Harmonized Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) in rural and urban areas, in collaboration with UNICEF and the World Bank. WFP participated in a joint study conducted by the Oxford Policy Management Group to analyze the shock-responsiveness of the national social protection system and develop a roadmap for its strengthening. A national road map for Zimbabwe's shock responsive social protection was developed from the outputs, to encompass covariate shocks in the design and implementation of the FDMS and HSCT.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, WFP conducted lessons learned exercises, which are informing programme design and supply chain.

The government made significant progress on the creation of an integrated management information system (MIS), which is funded by World Bank, and for which WFP and UNICEF are providing technical support. This will enhance accountability, efficiency, and transparency of the FDMP and the HSCT.

WFP participated in relevant fora such as the National Social Protection Steering Committee and its technical working groups to strengthen alignment of objectives, programmes and address challenges. WFP also worked with the Department of Social Development and UNICEF on a harmonized approach for urban targeting under the HSCT.

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

WFP supported the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education in hosting a new Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise, building on the one conducted in 2017. This enabled key partners from Government, UN agencies, NGOs, academia, and private sector to develop a common understanding of the state of school feeding and to formulate a capacity strengthening strategy. Overall, SABER examined five dimensions of national school feeding capacities, including the political and regulatory framework, financial capacity, institutional capacity and coordination, programme design and implementation as well as the role of communities and the private sector. In 2017, WFP mobilised expertise on home-grown school meals from its Brazil-based Centre of Excellence against Hunger to help inform a nationally owned home-grown school feeding programme. Through the new SABER exercise, procurement was identified as a key area to unblock obstacles to successful food purchases for school feeding by subnational authorities.

The SABER report and the capacity strengthening plan also laid out the building blocks for the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to design and implement a home-grown approach to school feeding, which the Government of Zimbabwe as a Member of the African Union is committed to. Areas that require immediate action are the definition of a home-grown school feeding programme and the formulation of an operational manual for this programme on which basis a procurement model and guidelines can be included.

Gender and age were integrated into the implementation of all activities under strategic outcome 5, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4 and 3 for activities 9 and 10 respectively. Efforts were made to ensure vulnerability assessments, such as the ZimVAC, included a deliberate gender, age and disability analysis.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses	4
Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	3
Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	0
Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	0

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



USD 4 million in **non-food and food items** handled monthly on behalf of partners.

WFP provided **supply chain services** to **9** entities, that included, 5 UN agencies, 2 non-governmental organisations and 2 Government ministries.

Activity 13: Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services.

WFP provided supply chain and other services for humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe, to support their efforts to protect and promote sustainable development and humanitarian action. Nine entities used these services, including five UN agencies, two ministries and two non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The entities were spread across various sectors namely agriculture, food security and nutrition, water, sanitation, health and environmental management, gender equality and women's empowerment. On a monthly basis, WFP handled USD 4 million worth of non-food and food items including health products, solar equipment, seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements among others.

A client satisfaction survey was conducted, to gauge user contentment with WFP's supply chain services. Partners recognized WFP's knowledge on requested services, as well as a high level of professionalism. All the users were satisfied with the services, citing that WFP displayed a lot of dedication. WFP was commended for availing two-way communication channels. To improve, WFP was encouraged to sub-contract supply chain services to contractors who share values with WFP.

In the aftermath of Cyclone Idai, WFP supported the Government and partners to strengthen preparedness capacities for future responses. As part of these efforts, in 2022, the field logistics preparedness project finalized the refurbishments at a warehouse for the government's national disaster management agency, the Department of Civil Protection (DCP). This will enable DCP to have more and appropriate space for storage of relief items allowing improved commodity storage and management. The coordination of preparedness actions will lie more directly in the hands of government through DCP working with various stakeholders.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The COVID-19 pandemic, climatic shocks and cyclic food insecurity have increased risks of violence especially for the most vulnerable women and girls. Women's representation in positions of decision-making remains below parity. The 2022 Global Gender Gap Index ranking for Zimbabwe declined from 47 out of 156 countries in 2021, to 50 out of 146 countries, indicating sustained high levels of gender inequality.

WFP and partners focused on mainstreaming gender equality through gender analyses, social and behavioural change communication and related targeted actions, to ensure that the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys were met. Through distribution addresses, WFP disseminated key messages to increase joint decision-making and women empowerment on the control and utilization of assistance. Post distribution monitoring showed that the majority of interviewed households reported that joint decision making for the use of WFP transfers was prevalent. Key messages disseminated during the pre-distribution address were on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence. WFP also continued to promote the registration of women as recipients to enable them to have greater control on WFP transfers and their use, culminating in the high number of women making decisions on the use of WFP assistance.

WFP and partners deliberately selected women to take up leadership roles and increased representation in entities such as distribution committees where they constituted 66 percent of the total membership. Efforts were also made to ensure women occupied influential positions in the committees to enable them to participate in decision-making processes on matters related to assistance. These actions were combined with awareness raising efforts, to ensure that the community understood and supported women's leadership and with trainings to provide women with skills to manage processes during distributions.

Within the Stopping Abuse and Female Exploitation (SAFE) programme in urban areas in Chiredzi district, WFP and partners seek to reduce the prevalence of GBV and intimate partner violence (IPV) and increase access to essential services for survivors. To prevent cash from fuelling tensions within households, Ecorys and Plan International promote internal savings and loans (ISALs) groups and encourage recipients to participate in SAFE sessions, where through images and role-playing unequal gender norms are challenged. In the first half of 2022, 23 internal savings and loans groups were established with 322 members (26 men and 296 women - 27 individuals self-identified as persons with disabilities). All the groups participated in five SAFE sessions. While more evidence needs to be gathered, preliminary indications from studies conducted during this time illustrate that IPV is associated with food insecurity and households' unexpected loss of income and assets in the past year due to COVID-19 and violence within the household.

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 designed and implemented food and livelihood assistance activities in ways that did not increase the protection risks people are exposed to but contributed to their safety, access, dignity and empowerment. WFP is also committed to the highest level of accountability to ensure the best possible delivery to assisted households, through analyses of the contexts in order to understand the risks women and men face and takes them into consideration when designing and implementing programmes. Protection risks are also observed through WFP's monitoring to ensure beneficiaries are safe when collecting their entitlements or during their presence at project sites. In 2022, the proportion of households that did not face any safety issues remained high, surpassing programme targets.

COVID-19 prevention protocols continued to be observed with the resumption of in-person interviews across programme sites. These included the use of face masks, provision of handwashing facilities, enforcement of social distancing through clearly marked entrance and exit points and enhancing crowd control. Personal protective equipment such as infrared thermometers, latex gloves, face masks, running water and handwashing areas were available in adequate quantities at the distribution sites.

At its programme sites, WFP took special consideration of groups such as the elderly, women and girls, and people with disability. Project sites were designed to make them conducive and user-friendly for vulnerable people through the establishment of child-minding corners and shaded areas for vulnerable groups that cannot spend long hours exposed to the sun. Sensitisation was also done through the distribution point address for the community to understand the nature of disabilities and to create a supportive environment for people with special needs.

WFP ensured that among selected families under the urban social protection and resilience building programme a minimum of 5 percent had at least one member living with disability. This ensured alignment to national statistics of people living with disabilities (7 percent).

The integrated resilience approach in rural areas considered social cohesion as a key element to ensure that individuals strengthen social ties and work together whenever there is a shock. Through social inclusion and cohesion sessions, participants became more involved in group-based activities and developed a shared community vision. Following these sessions, 6,580 smallholder farmers were involved in 137 sessions, indicating increased trust and more frequent exchanges among them.

Accountability to affected populations was achieved through information provision, beneficiary consultation and feedback mechanisms. WFP and its partners shared information on entitlements, where to report issues, and anti-gender-based violence messages through various channels (SMS, radio messages, distribution point address) to reduce risks and prevent abuse. Information on selection criteria, ration sizes, programme duration and reporting mechanisms was delivered to households through the distribution point address at all sites, to improve beneficiary knowledge on the programme and their entitlements. Community feedback mechanisms such as the help desk and suggestion box were maintained, while posters bearing the toll-free hotline number were displayed for ease of reporting, follow through and resolution of issues. The use of the toll-free hotline as a feedback mechanism gives WFP a direct line of contact with communities, including non-assisted persons. In total, 3,906 calls were recorded through the toll-free hotline during the period January to June 2022. The type of feedback received was varied in nature: the majority of the cases were requests for assistance (38.8 percent), followed by calls related to technical challenges (21.4 percent) and appreciation calls (15.5 percent). The proportion of women and girls who used the toll-free hotline was high at 73.9 percent, while men and boys were 26.1 percent. 90.5 percent of these calls were successfully followed up and closed. A referral system is in place to address feedback that is not related to WFP's support.

To enhance its key values on the protection of people assisted by its programmes, while providing training to its staff, partners and service providers on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, WFP disseminated messages on its zero tolerance policy on corruption among staff, partners as well as in communities during distributions and through SMS and educated people on its complaints and feedback mechanisms.

Environment

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

Zimbabwe continues to face a myriad of environmental challenges, mainly land degradation, deforestation, inadequate quantity and quality of water resources, air pollution, habitat destruction and loss of biodiversity, waste (including toxic waste), natural hazards (mainly recurring droughts), and the climate crisis (including rainfall variability and seasonality).

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

In line with WFP's corporate environmental policy, staff, cooperating partners and government agencies received a refresher on environmental and social screening and the development of environmental and social management plans. Food assistance for assets works will continue to be screened for their environmental and social impact when activities commence in 2023.

WFP, the Mwenezi Development Training Centre (MDTC) and the government's good collaborative efforts over past years were recognized by selecting Njovo wetland as the location for the 2022 commemoration of the World Wetlands Day. Njovo wetland is one of the sites supported by WFP in partnership with MDTC and the Forestry Commission. The site, established in 2019, utilises an integrated and holistic approach to sustainable livelihoods by strengthening the linkages of projects to not only support communities' livelihoods, but support the recharging of the wetland and weir dam - illustrating the sustainable utilisation and preservation of the environment that WFP activities promote.

Extra Section



Coping with drought through WFP's resilience programme

To break the cycle of relapses into food crises, WFP and partners bridge humanitarian responses with a step-by-step approach to establish sustainable livelihoods in Zimbabwe. Effective natural resource management is promoted through integrated support to rural smallholder farmers, who are the backbone of the Zimbabwean agriculture-based economy. The chances that they fall repeatedly into food insecurity decrease when they have access to productive assets, manage weather-related risks and when they are able to save, borrow and lend money.

Constance Mugore is 46 years old and provides for a family of eight members. Living in Masvingo in Zezai village, she has seen droughts becoming more frequent and harsher. Constance and her family were struggling to feed themselves with her children having to hawk wild fruits and dried vegetables, and her husband taking low paid jobs in South Africa.

"Most of our food comes from farming cereals, but we also have some animals and a vegetable garden. The challenge is that all these activities depend on water and, when there is a drought, we don't have any food at all," she says.

To help Constance and her family cope with their new reality of unpredictable weather, WFP enrolled her into its rural resilience programme. The programme brings together improved natural resources management, better agricultural and financial practices. The programme is adding improved social cohesion and livestock management to the targeted communities and reaches an additional 30,000 people.

"By insuring my crops I reduce the risk of losing everything if there is a drought. We are also taught to collectively put money together and lend it to start small businesses and to set up gardens where we have water to produce vegetables and harvest fish," she explains.

When there is a natural disaster, compensation for weather-related losses prevents farmers from having to resort to desperate measures such as selling productive assets and stimulates faster recovery.

With experts predicting that cyclones, flooding and drought are set to become more frequent and severe in the years to come, WFP is investing in early warning systems that will enable smallholder farmers like Constance to prepare for a disaster before it strikes.

Communities can be productive, understand the value of nutrition for their wellbeing and sustain the environment when they have skills and resources. The rural resilience project is supported by the United States Agency for International Development and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

Data Notes

Overview

1. Asset creation activities which were scheduled to start in May were postponed to 2023, resulting in an under achievement of the actual achieved values.
2. Cash-based transfers underperformed as a result of the scaling down of the urban social cash assistance, due to resourcing constraints.
3. Under the annual food transfer, procured and distributed commodities depended on the availability in markets, resulting in more sorghum/millet distributions than planned and fewer maize distributions than planned.

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://fcluster.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>

Strategic outcome 01

- A1. Less than planned cash-based transfers were achieved under activity 1 due to scaling down of activities.
- A2. There is an overlap between those that received in-kind and those that received cash-based transfers.
- A2. Tonnages distributed to refugees were lower than planned due to supply challenges of specialized nutritious products, resulting in the limited distribution of commodities from February to April.

Strategic outcome 02

Narrative notes:

[1] Cost of Diet, 2019, WFP.

Data notes:

A1. Available funding allowed WFP to reach more pregnant and lactating women than planned.

No activities were undertaken under the Prevention of Stunting programme due to resourcing constraints, therefore there are no 2021 and 2022 follow up values under the activity.

Strategic outcome 03

1. Through activity 5 and 6, WFP did not procure from smallholder farmers through WFP supported aggregation systems during the first half of 2022, therefore there are no 2022 follow up figures.

While WFP directly procured from smallholder farmers in the first years of the CSP, follow-up values on the marketing of the surplus production appear as 0 since 2020, as WFP used its tendering system instead to procure smallholders' produce.

Strategic outcome 04

A1 to A3 indicators have no actual data because no distributions or asset creation activities took place in 2022.

A1 - To ensure that the momentum was not lost under rural resilience activities (since the food assistance for assets programme was on hold), WFP strengthened its trainings, resulting in more beneficiaries reached than originally planned.

There was no outcome indicator monitoring since food assistance for assets activities were on hold.

Strategic outcome 05

G. The discrepancies emanate from the number of households who couldn't afford to pay cash contributions, which is one of the conditions for WFP to pay premiums on behalf of participants.

A1. The planning figure for beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers was 0 as no payouts were expected.

Progress towards gender equality

1. No asset creation activities were undertaken during the first half of 2022, resultant no 2022 follow up data is presented in the activity tables.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Activity 7 has no 2022 follow up data, as no asset creation and related food distribution activities were undertaken during the first half of 2022.

Environment

No 2022 follow up figures are provided under activity 7, as no distributions or asset creation activities took place during the reporting period.

Extra Section

Photo: Constance Mugore tending to her animals.

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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) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number				12,000
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	340,000	315,000		655,000
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$	57	57	57	2022	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	52,780	48,720		101,500
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			41.9	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	28,080	25,920		54,000

 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		574,132	352,702	61%
	female		616,582	389,633	63%
	total		1,190,714	742,335	62%
By Age Group					
0-23 months	male		73,302	35,022	48%
	female		73,295	35,015	48%
	total		146,597	70,037	48%
24-59 months	male		69,110	30,106	44%
	female		69,089	30,083	44%
	total		138,199	60,189	44%
5-11 years	male		85,054	56,320	66%
	female		84,997	56,260	66%
	total		170,051	112,580	66%
12-17 years	male		81,404	53,766	66%
	female		80,193	52,920	66%
	total		161,597	106,686	66%
18-59 years	male		236,972	158,931	67%
	female		270,913	190,361	70%
	total		507,885	349,292	69%
60+ years	male		28,290	18,557	66%
	female		38,095	24,994	66%
	total		66,385	43,551	66%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,174,104	725,093	62%
Refugee	16,610	17,242	104%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	4,946	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	138,800	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,101,914	737,389	66%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	302	1	0%
Corn Soya Blend	1,665	30	2%
Maize	10,552	1,216	12%
Maize Meal	5	8	172%
Peas	1,810	1,252	69%
Sorghum/Millet	4,522	11,064	245%
Split Peas	904	1,205	133%
Vegetable Oil	1,508	1,235	82%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	11	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	28	29	106%
Maize	55	68	123%
Peas	0	19	-
Vegetable Oil	3	5	141%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	1,400	0	0%
Peas	120	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	600	0	0%
Split Peas	280	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	150	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	11,328,822	3,112,076	27%
Value Voucher	13,428,216	1,280,490	10%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	931,200	0	0%
Strategic result 05: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome 05			
Value voucher transfer for services	0	73,717	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	169,197	29,064	
			Male	156,807	26,936	
			Total	326,004	56,000	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	347,730	340,059	
			Male	322,270	315,162	
			Total	670,000	655,221	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	43,500	0	
			Male	43,500	0	
			Total	87,000	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	21,165	15,971	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	23,472,288	3,248,576	
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	6,518	6,953	
			Male	7,592	8,099	
			Total	14,110	15,052	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	General Distribution	Female	0	168	
			Male	0	156	
			Total	0	324	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	212	1,047	
			Male	248	1,222	
			Total	460	2,269	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	1,251	723	
			Male	1,249	724	
			Total	2,500	1,447	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female	0	356	
			Total	0	356	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	103	40	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,284,750	1,143,990	

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.09	<16.09	<16.09	19.5	7.6	15.5	WFP
	Male	16.45	<16.45	<16.45	20.2	10.3	15.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.27	<16.27	<16.27	20.7	9	15.3	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	2.1	>2.1	>2.1	1	0	1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.3	>3.3	>3.3	0.5	0	3.6	
	Overall	2.8	>2.8	>2.8	0.7	0	1.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	56.8	>56.8	>56.8	100	0.6	44.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65.6	>65.6	>65.6	100	0	56.8	
	Overall	62.2	>62.2	>62.2	100	0.2	46.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.1	>22.1	>22.1	30.6	34.1	41	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.8	>21.8	>21.8	24.7	29	30.2	
	Overall	22	>22	>22	25.1	30.8	39	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.2	<64.2	<64.2	63.8	0	59.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65.5	<65.6	<65.6	67.1	8.7	47.3	
	Overall	65	<65	<65	65.5	5.7	56.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.7	<34.7	<34.7	7.7	0	4.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.1	<37.1	<37.1	5.5	0	1.8	
	Overall	36.2	<36.2	<36.2	6.7	0	3.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.1	<2.1	<2.1	0	8.8	14.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.6	<6.6	<6.6	0	8.2	11.2	
	Overall	4.9	<4.9	<4.9	0	8.5	13.7	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.7	>33.7	>33.7	35.2	100	39.9	WFP
	Male	31.1	>31.1	>31.1	32.4	91.3	49.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	32.2	>32.2	>32.2	33.8	94.3	41.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.2	>43.2	>43.2	61.7	65.9	54.8	WFP
	Male	41.1	>41.1	>41.1	69.8	71.3	68	programme monitoring
	Overall	41.8	>41.8	>41.8	68.2	69.2	57.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.1	>41.1	>41.1	0	90.6	41.3	WFP
	Male	27.8	>27.8	>27.8	0	91.8	32	programme monitoring
	Overall	32.9	>32.9	>32.9	0	91.3	39.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	47.3	>47.3	>47.3	68.4	75.7	74.1	WFP
	Male	43.7	>43.7	>43.7	67.5	67.5	74	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.1	>45.1	>45.1	68	70.7	74.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.2	<43.2	<43.2	31.6	23.2	25.5	WFP
	Male	43.7	<43.7	<43.7	32	31.8	26	programme monitoring
	Overall	43.5	<43.5	<43.5	31.8	28.4	25.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.5	<9.5	<9.5	0	1.1	0.4	WFP
	Male	12.6	<12.6	<12.6	0.5	0.7	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.4	<11.4	<11.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	WFP programme monitoring

Food Expenditure Share	Female	55.56	<55.56	<55.56	80	80	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.2	<61.2	<61.2	75	80	80	
	Overall	58.38	<58.38	<58.38	77.5	80	80	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	19.6	>19.6	>19.6	20.6	66.9	6.7	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Refugees - **Location:** Chipinge - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	20.8	<20.8	<20.8	15.2	8.3	14.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.06	<18.06	<18.06	12.7	7.4	15.1	
	Overall	19.43	<19.43	<19.43	13.9	7.6	15	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.6	>3.6	>3.6	7	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.3	>2.3	>2.3	6.7	1.7	0	
	Overall	2.9	>2.9	>2.9	6.7	1.2	0	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>50	>50	86.8	42.5	55.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.4	>50.4	>50.4	89.4	38.9	53.5	
	Overall	50.2	>50.2	>50.2	88.2	39.9	54.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.1	>38.1	>38.1	33	53.2	59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.2	>37.2	>37.2	28.8	47.9	57.2	
	Overall	37.6	>37.6	>37.6	30.8	49	58	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.4	<46.4	<46.4	42.9	74.5	96.7	WFP
	Male	66.7	<66.7	<66.7	34.6	66.9	95.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	57.3	<57.3	<57.3	38.5	69	96.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.5	<15.5	<15.5	13.2	0	8	WFP
	Male	19.4	<19.4	<19.4	7.7	0	6.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	17.6	<17.6	<17.6	10.2	0	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.1	≤9.1	≤9.1	2.2	4.3	3.4	WFP
	Male	14.7	≤14.7	≤14.7	6.7	0.8	4.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.1	≤12.1	≤12.1	4.6	1.8	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>50	>50	50.5	25.5	3.3	WFP
	Male	31	>31	>31	58.7	31.4	4.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	39.8	>39.2	>39.2	54.8	29.8	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.4	>46.4	>46.4	53.8	46.8	33	WFP
	Male	43.4	>43.4	>43.4	63.5	52.1	36.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	44.8	>44.8	>44.8	59	50.6	35.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.9	>40.9	>40.9	11	53.2	40.8	WFP
	Male	34.9	>34.9	>34.9	3.9	60.3	42.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.7	>37.7	>37.7	7.2	58.3	41.7	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	70	>70	>70	72.1	89.3	72.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69.7	>69.7	>69.7	69.2	80.9	70.1	
	Overall	69.85	>69.85	>69.85	70.8	86.9	71	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.2	<18.2	<18.2	27.9	10.7	27.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<25.6	29.7	19.1	26.7	
	Overall	21.9	<21.9	<21.9	28.7	13.1	27	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.8	<11.8	<11.8	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	1.1	0	3.2	
	Overall	8.25	<8.25	<8.25	0.5	0	2	
Food Expenditure Share	Female	89.43	<89.43	<89.43	84.2	76	76.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.18	<96.18	<96.18	85.4	78	75.4	
	Overall	93.3	<93.3	<93.3	84.9	77.2	76	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	44	>44	>44	20	2.6	2.1	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female	2,300	11,857
			Total	2,300	11,857
A.2: Food transfers			MT	97	120

Output Results				
Activity 04: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted beneficiaries provided with cash and/or food inclusive of specialized nutritious food as appropriate and sufficient to enable them to meet their nutrition requirements				
General Distribution				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	52	54
B: Targeted beneficiaries provided with cash and/or food inclusive of specialized nutritious food as appropriate and sufficient to enable them to meet their nutrition requirements				
General Distribution				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	117.9	117.9

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-23months - Location: Mutasa - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	21.6	>70	>70			52	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.6	>70	>70			52	
	Overall	21.6	>70	>70			52	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70			83.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>70	>70			83.5	
	Overall	0	>70	>70			83.4	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66			80	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	>66			80	
	Overall	0	>66	>66			80	
Target Group: Children aged 6-23 months - Location: Mutasa - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	44.6	>70	>70		33	26	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: National and sub-national food procurement and marketing systems enhanced					
Smallholder agricultural market support 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	3	3	
Activity 06: Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F: Smallholder farmer's net sales including of drought resistant crops increased					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	63,200		

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder farmer - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	>11.3	>11.3	0	0	4.39	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	=351,000	=351,000	93,600		908,576.2	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	=900	=900	120		2,602.6	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	>3.8	>3.8	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	=117,000	=117,000	0		0	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	=300	=300	0		0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	20,137	0
			Male	18,663	0
			Total	38,800	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	2,550	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	931,200	0

Output Results				
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	27,776	54,376
D: Productive and sustainable assets linked to food security are produced and/or rehabilitated and made available to rural communities				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.122: Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created	Number	2	4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established	garden	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	3	3

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	86.9	>86.9	>86.9		94.3	94.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food expenditure share	Female	52.7	<52.7	<52.7		50	67.5	WFP survey
	Male	53.1	<53.1	<53.1		60	65	WFP survey
	Overall	53.1	<53.1	<53.1		55	65	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥50		94.1	93.1	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	5.9	<5.9	<5.9			7	6.1	WFP survey
	Male	7.1	<7.1	<7.1			6.6	8.1	WFP survey
	Overall	6.24	<6.24	<6.24			5.8	7.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	57.8	>57.8	>57.8			61.7	61.3	WFP survey
	Male	49.6	>49.6	>49.6			59.1	52.1	WFP survey
	Overall	52.2	>52.2	>52.2			60.9	55.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29.7	<29.7	<29.7			35.3	31.6	WFP survey
	Male	37.1	<37.1	<37.1			36.9	41.8	WFP survey
	Overall	34.8	<34.8	<34.8			35.8	38.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12.5	<12.5	<12.5			3	7.1	WFP survey
	Male	13.3	<13.3	<13.3			4	6.1	WFP survey
	Overall	13	<13	<13			3.3	6.4	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 05: The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round						Root Causes
Output Results						
Activity 10: Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Micro / Meso	Female	0	2,720	
		Insurance	Male	0	2,226	
		Climate Actions	Total	0	4,946	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	73,717	

Output Results					
Activity 10: Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
G: National social protection systems are able to expand and scale up services in times of crisis					
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions					
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	30,000	24,730	
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\$	96,000	73,717	
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\$	600,000	494,600	

Outcome Results								
Activity 09: Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Capacity Strengthening - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=3	=3	4	6	3	Secondary data
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Activity 11: Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: National systems - **Location:** Zimbabwe - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **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	0	=1	=1	1	4	1	Secondary data
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Outcome Results

Activity 13: Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Urban and rural - **Location:** Zimbabwe - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Logistics Cluster

User satisfaction rate	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - 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	38.95	≥38.95	≥38.95	28	41.6	38.3	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 men	Overall	4.47	<4.47	<4.47	0	6.4	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	56.57	≥56.57	≥56.57	72	52	60.3	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugee Population - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - 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	38.95	≥38.95	≥38.95	37.9	20.8	28.9	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	4.47	<4.47	<4.47	10.8	27.4	35.3	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	56.57	≥56.57	≥56.57	51.3	51.8	35.8	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

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

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97.3	≥99.1	≥99.1	100	100	99.1	WFP survey
	Male	97.8	≥99	≥99	100	100	99	WFP survey
	Overall	97.6	≥99.1	≥99.1	100	100	99.1	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	98.7	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.6	98.2	100	-
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	98.5	100	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	95.5	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	96.5	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	96	=100	=100	100	100	100	-
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugee Population - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	-
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees Population - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	95.8	=100	=100	100	95.7	100	-
	Male	96.2	=100	=100	100	97.5	100	WFP survey
	Overall	96.2	=100	=100	100	97	100	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees population - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97.2	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	96.9	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	97	=100	=100	100	100	100	-
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Foo insecure households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99.8	=100	=100		100	100	WFP survey
	Male	98.8	=100	=100		100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100		100	100	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	99.43	≥90	≥90				WFP survey
	Male	99.33	≥90	≥90				WFP survey
	Overall	99.4	≥90	≥90				WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.8	≥90	≥90		99.2	100	-
	Male	99.4	≥90	≥90		99.4	99.8	WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥90	≥90		99.4	99.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.2	=100	=100		100	100	WFP survey
	Male	98.6	=100	=100		100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	98.5	=100	=100		100	100	-

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Activity 01: Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Rural districts - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	94.85	≥94.85	≥94.85	100	100	89.9	-
	Male	94.34	≥94.34	≥94.34	100	100	95.1	-
	Overall	94.49	≥94.49	≥94.49	100	100	93.2	-
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees Population - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	94.85	≥94.85	≥94.85	98.9	85.1	87.5	-
	Male	94.34	≥94.34	≥94.34	100	81.8	78.6	WFP
	Overall	94.49	≥94.49	≥94.49	99.5	82.7	82.1	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	94.85	≥98.5	≥98.5		100	98.5	WFP
	Male	94.34	≥98.5	≥98.5		100	98.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	94.49	≥98.5	≥98.5		100	98.5	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 07: Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100		100	100	-

Cover page photo © Tatenda Macheke

Emily Sibanda keeps a close eye on her lettuces in her hydroponic garden at her home in Tshabalala, Bulawayo

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

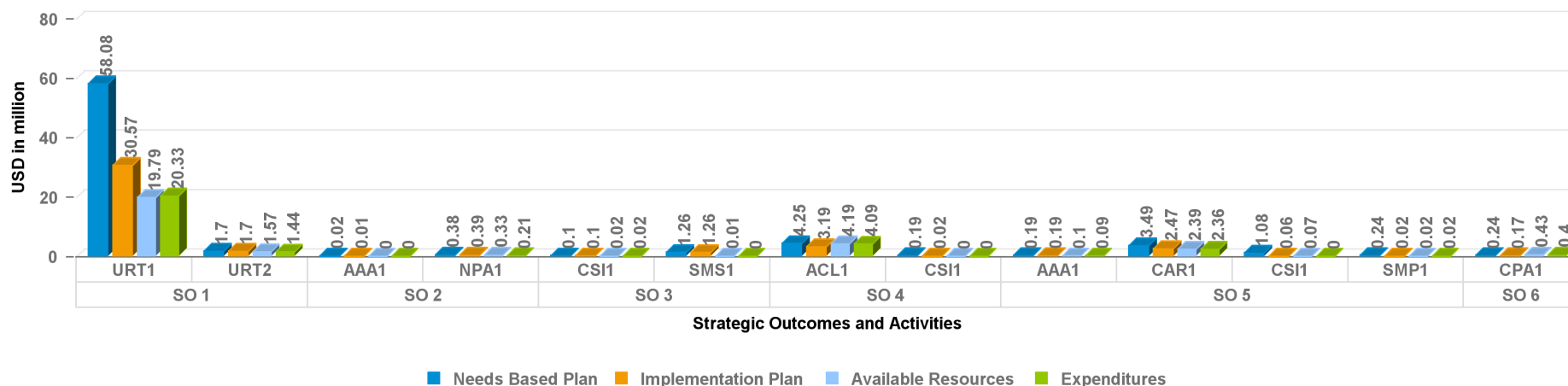
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual CPB Overview



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

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URT2	Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps
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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions	Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	58,078,617	30,569,372	19,789,491	20,331,713
		Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	1,696,532	1,696,532	1,566,263	1,438,021
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			59,775,149	32,265,904	21,355,755	21,769,733

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025	Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making	17,572	7,445	4	2
		Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	379,964	394,677	334,385	213,219
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			397,536	402,122	334,389	213,221
3	Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030	Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	104,352	104,352	15,840	15,840
		Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	1,263,610	1,263,610	7,028	1,781
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,367,962	1,367,962	22,867	17,621

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors	Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	4,250,908	3,186,579	4,190,257	4,094,227
		Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building	192,865	20,000	1,264	1,264
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			4,443,773	3,206,579	4,191,521	4,095,491

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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	The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round	Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses	188,479	188,479	98,138	92,351
		Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	3,494,026	2,473,584	2,386,499	2,359,516
		Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	1,077,522	64,309	67,031	0
		Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	242,848	20,000	21,788	21,561
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			5,002,875	2,746,371	2,573,456	2,473,428
8	Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services	Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services	241,706	170,837	427,344	400,276
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)			241,706	170,837	427,344	400,276
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,922,568	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,922,568	0

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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
	Total Direct Operational Cost		71,229,002	40,159,774	31,827,900	28,969,769
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		5,292,953	4,448,953	1,141,947	1,060,095
	Total Direct Costs		76,521,955	44,608,727	32,969,847	30,029,864
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		4,957,049	2,887,233	69,031	69,031
	Grand Total		81,479,003	47,495,960	33,038,878	30,098,895



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

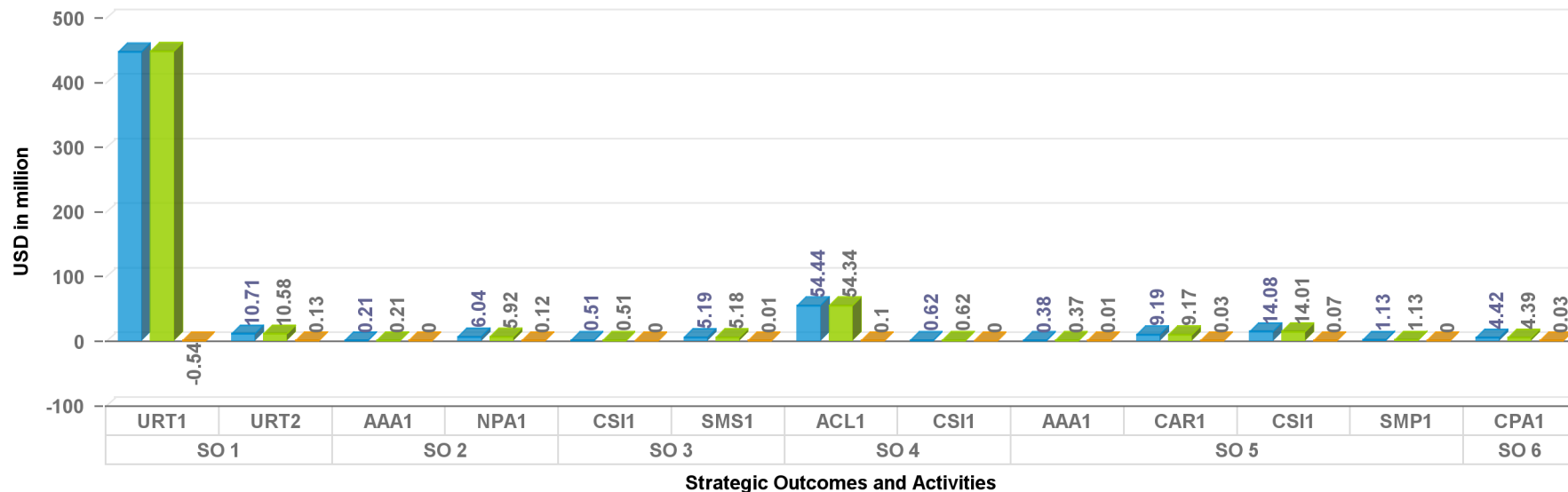
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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 insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions
SO 2	Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025
SO 3	Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030
SO 4	Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors
SO 5	The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round
SO 6	Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making
AAA1	Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses
ACL1	Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security
CAR1	Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms
CPA1	Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services
CSI1	Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system
CSI1	Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism
NPA1	Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels
SMP1	Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme
SMS1	Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production
URT1	Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages
URT2	Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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	Food insecure people including refugees in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions	Provide cash and or food transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal food shortages	684,641,461	447,233,368	0	447,233,368	447,775,602	-542,234
		Provide unconditional cash and/or food transfers and livelihood support for refugees in camps	13,026,630	10,708,368	0	10,708,368	10,580,125	128,243
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			697,668,091	457,941,736	0	457,941,736	458,355,727	-413,991

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Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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
2	Children in prioritized districts have stunting rate trends in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2025	Build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy direction and programme decision-making	1,676,845	205,139	0	205,139	205,138	2
		Support the Government's nutrition programming at the national and sub-national levels	11,536,278	6,038,339	0	6,038,339	5,917,172	121,167
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			13,213,123	6,243,478	0	6,243,478	6,122,310	121,169

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Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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	Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030	Enable farmer organisations aggregate and market surplus production	7,285,932	5,187,993	0	5,187,993	5,182,747	5,246
		Support the development of an efficient local food marketing and procurement mechanism	2,829,545	508,261	0	508,261	508,261	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			10,115,477	5,696,255	0	5,696,255	5,691,008	5,246

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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
4	Food-insecure rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shocks and stressors	Enhance the capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building	1,214,060	616,689	0	616,689	616,689	0
		Support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for sustainable food and nutrition security	85,600,049	54,435,147	0	54,435,147	54,339,117	96,030
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			86,814,109	55,051,836	0	55,051,836	54,955,806	96,030

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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
5	The social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations throughout the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round	Provide analytical expertise to support the evidence-based planning and management of context-specific solutions and responses	2,212,201	377,413	0	377,413	371,626	5,788
		Support innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	11,911,889	9,192,339	0	9,192,339	9,165,356	26,983
		Support re-establishment of the national school meals programme	2,551,057	1,129,651	0	1,129,651	1,129,424	227
		Support the consolidation, administration and implementation of social transfer programmes under the national social protection system	17,123,074	14,079,409	0	14,079,409	14,012,378	67,031
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			33,798,221	24,778,812	0	24,778,812	24,678,784	100,028

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

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	Partners in Zimbabwe are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services	Provide logistics and procurement expertise and services	7,353,443	4,415,350	0	4,415,350	4,388,282	27,068
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)			7,353,443	4,415,350	0	4,415,350	4,388,282	27,068
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,922,568	0	2,922,568	0	2,922,568
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,922,568	0	2,922,568	0	2,922,568
Total Direct Operational Cost			848,962,465	557,050,035	0	557,050,035	554,191,916	2,858,118
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			51,793,590	24,701,503	0	24,701,503	24,619,652	81,852
Total Direct Costs			900,756,055	581,751,538	0	581,751,538	578,811,568	2,939,970
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			58,236,073	35,089,972		35,089,972	35,089,972	0
Grand Total			958,992,128	616,841,511	0	616,841,511	613,901,540	2,939,970

This donor financial report is interim



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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