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Zimbabwe

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP went beyond food assistance, strengthening partnerships to bridge the humanitarian-development gap and connecting food assistance programmes with resilience-building activities, to help vulnerable households gradually reduce reliance on assistance.
- WFP strengthened collaboration with the Government and non-governmental organisations, coordinating to assist food-insecure communities and build (sub)national systems, tools, and capacities.
- During the January-March 2023 lean season, WFP provided food assistance to food-insecure rural households, meeting the targeted number of beneficiaries. However, resource limitations affected the scale of assistance, especially in urban areas.

Overview

While humanitarian assistance remains a significant part of WFP's work in Zimbabwe, there is now a stronger focus on building long-term resilience against food insecurity and livelihood vulnerability. This shift highlights WFP's commitment to implementing strategies such as those towards rural development, localized food systems, value chains, and collaborating with the national social protection system for improved alignment with national priorities and approaches.

Partnerships with the Government, cooperating partners, United Nations agencies, international organizations, the donor community, academia, and the private sector were crucial for implementing WFP's 2023 plan. WFP collaborated with 19 cooperating partners, along with businesses, academic institutions, and government ministries and agencies.

In 2023, WFP and partners assisted 985,000 people, 86 percent of whom received support to meet their food needs, primarily through the lean season assistance programme. Funding to WFP in Zimbabwe declined during this period. As a result, despite the high number of people still requiring food assistance, WFP reduced assistance to urban communities, assisting 33,000 individuals, a significant drop from the 326,000 supported in 2021. Additionally, due to resource constraints, WFP postponed the start of its 2023/24 rural lean season assistance (LSA) programme by three months, from October 2023 to January 2024. This adjustment will allow WFP to assist when needs are most critical.

WFP strengthened synergy among activities to ensure cohesive and integrated approaches. WFP linked disaster risk finance, emergency preparedness and response, and shock-responsive social protection systems. Urban cash assistance was combined with resilience-building efforts to foster skills development and bolster urban livelihoods and income, complemented by gender-transformative actions addressing intimate partner violence.

WFP supported 200,000 people under the integrated resilience-building programme. This programme encompassed asset creation, climate risk management, urban food security, livelihood opportunities (both on- and off-farm), improved access to finance and markets, and enhanced social cohesion within target communities to bolster resilience. Additionally, WFP facilitated access to water by constructing water reservoirs (dams) and boreholes, enabling communities to collect rainwater and groundwater for irrigation, livestock watering and domestic use.

To mitigate climate-related risks, WFP combined risk reduction through asset creation, risk transfer through the promotion of micro and macro insurance products, risk reserves through livelihood diversification, and prudent risk-taking through saving and lending schemes. These efforts were integrated with anticipatory action, where early preparedness and community-level actions were pre-planned based on weather forecasts and implemented before disaster struck. WFP procured micro insurance valued at USD 1 million, covering 153,000 people, complementing Government and Start Network (an international network of NGOs) policies.

WFP supported the Government in addressing food insecurity by coordinating the LSA programme with the Government's Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy (FDMS), targeting short-term food insecurity in rural areas. This effort complemented the Government's maize donation to support 13,000 refugees. WFP also supported the Government in enhancing its national social protection systems and preparedness for future shocks. This included developing and

piloting a management information system for social protection activities, as well as bolstering capacity in disaster risk planning. National institutions now lead, with WFP providing expertise as needed.

WFP has been tracking gender-specific indicators, such as minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age, revealing low diet diversity among them. Consequently, WFP augmented the urban cash-based transfer programme with nutrition top-ups to improve access to nutritious food. Additionally, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to children under 5, chronically ill individuals, and pregnant or breastfeeding mothers, in addition to the household ration under the support to refugees programme.

Looking ahead, WFP will streamline its operations to adapt to diminishing resources, enhance collaboration with the Government and other humanitarian partners, and foster synergies among activities to lower operational costs. WFP is advocating for shock-responsive social protection, and sustainable, resilient food systems, while continuing assistance when necessary and supporting the Government to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. WFP is also increasing investments in the humanitarian-development nexus approach to support communities in building infrastructure and sustainable food systems and supporting livelihood opportunities.

985,439

Total beneficiaries in 2023



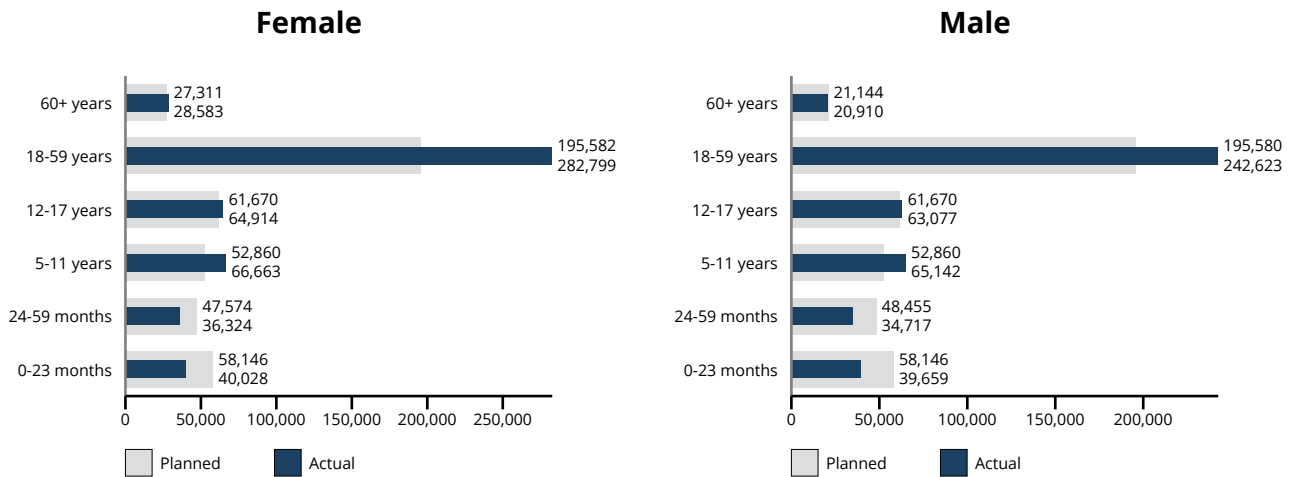
53% female



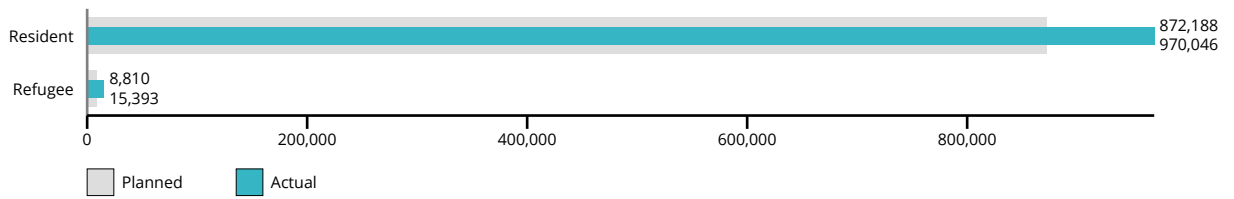
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 23,307 (52% Female, 48% Male)

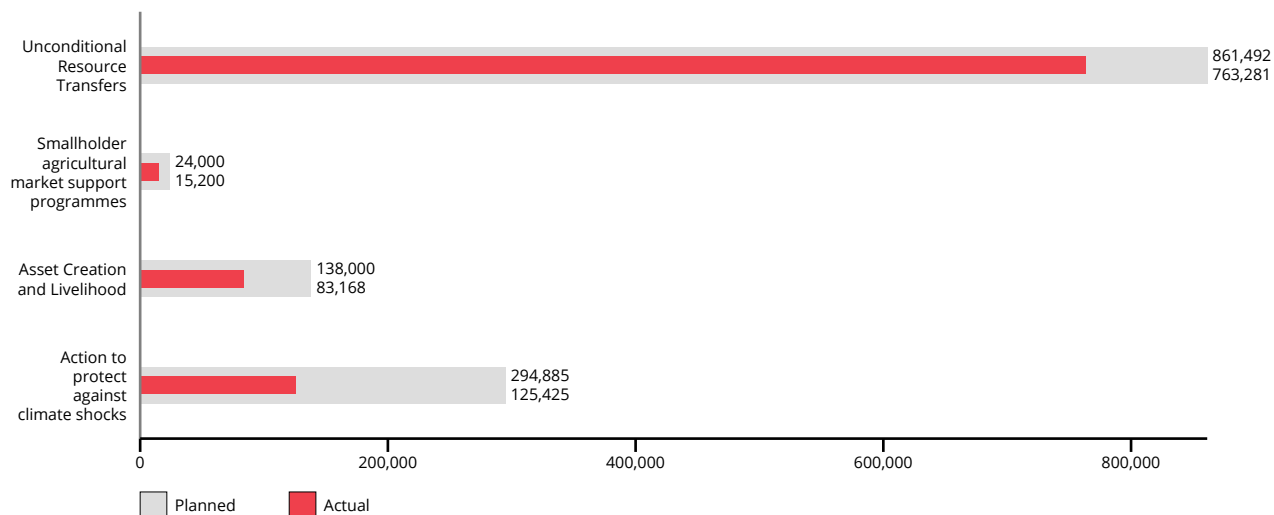
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



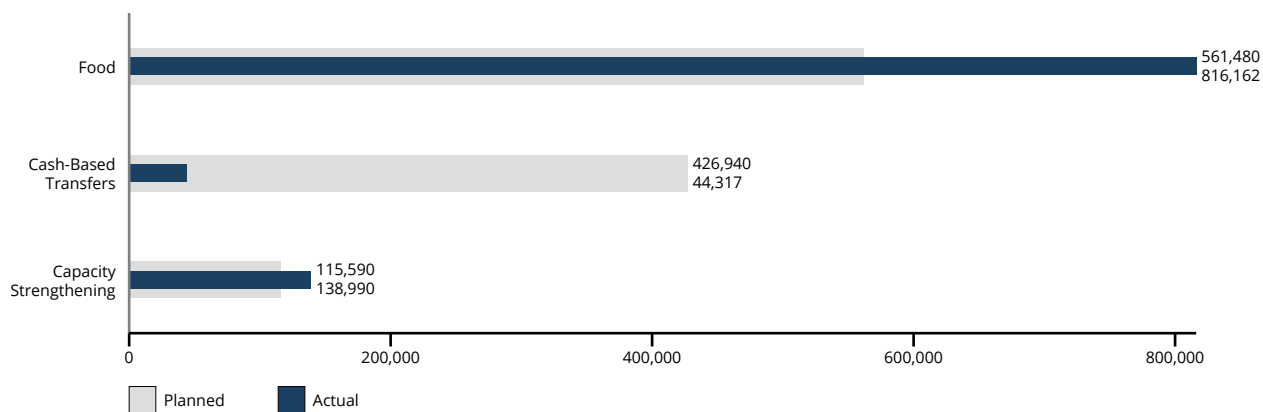
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



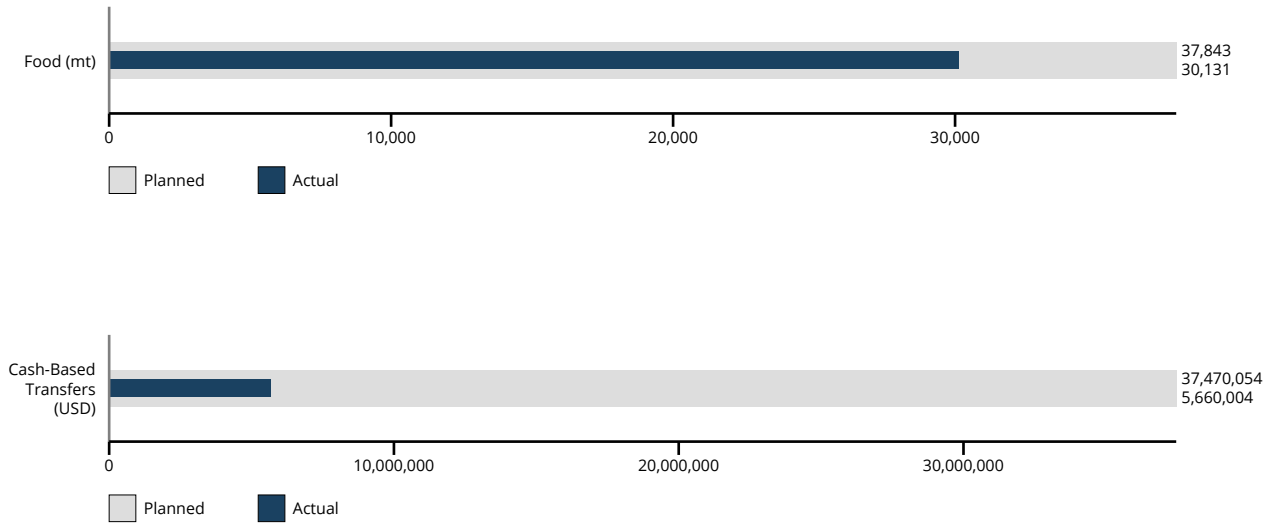
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



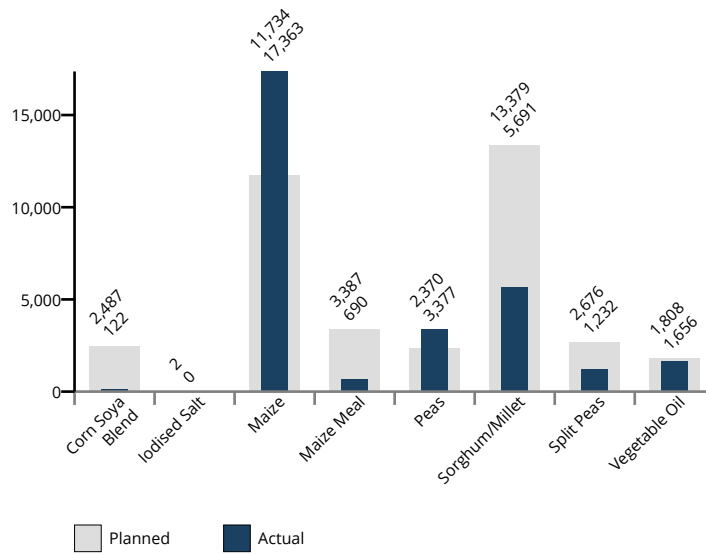
Beneficiaries by Modality



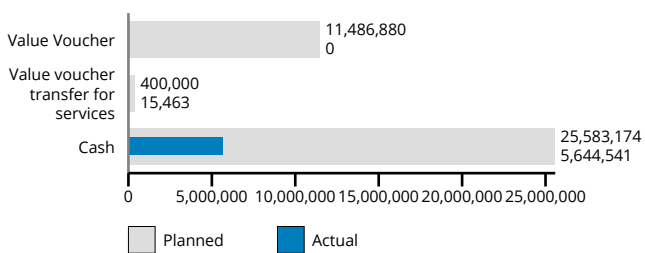
Total Transfers by Modality



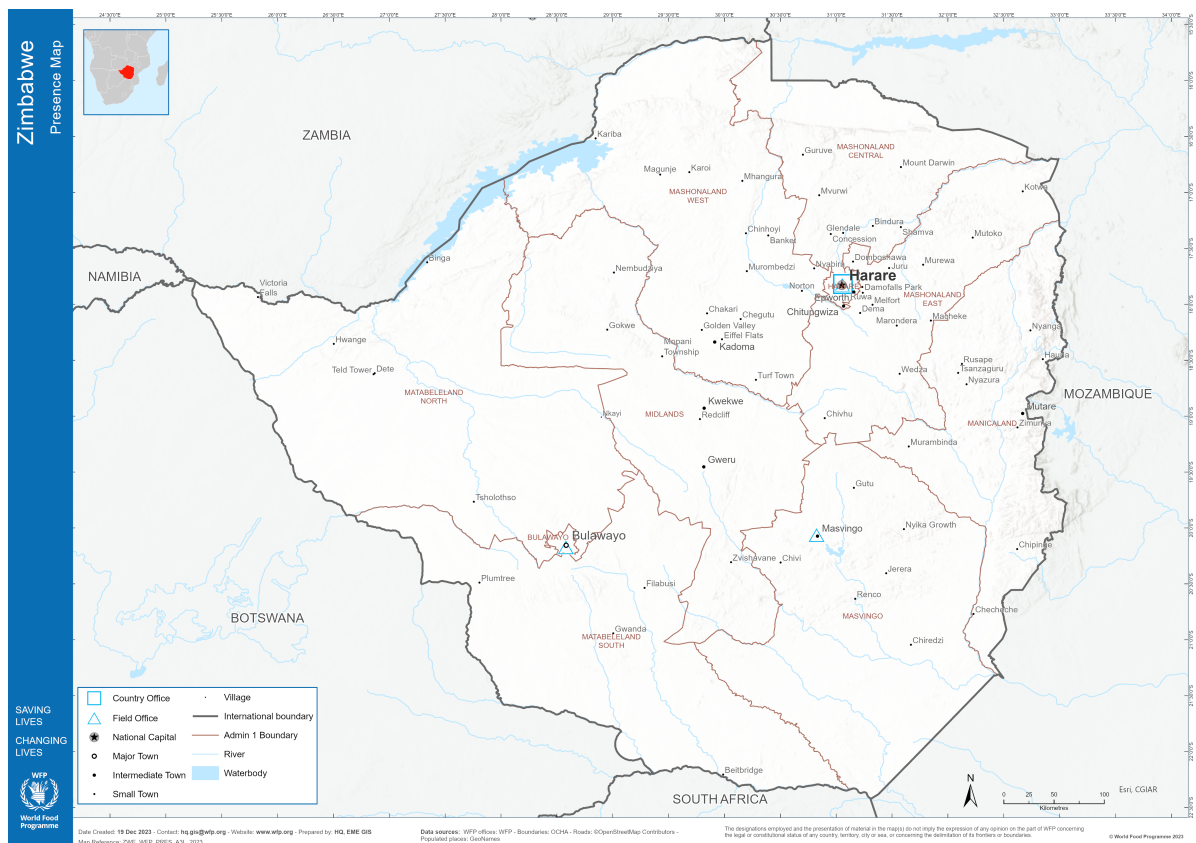
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Zimbabwe, with a population of 15.2 million [1], is a lower-middle-income, food-deficit country. It faces recurrent climatic and natural shocks such as dry spells, droughts, floods, livestock diseases, and pest infestations, which hinder agricultural production and worsen vulnerabilities and food insecurity. An exacerbating matter was the cholera outbreak that began in February 2023 resulted in 14,500 suspected cases and 253 deaths by December 2023 [2]. This led to the prohibition of street food vending to control the spread of the disease, impacting the livelihoods of urban households reliant on this trade.

Zimbabwe is grappling with a widespread deterioration in macroeconomic and living conditions, fiscal constraints, and significant fluctuations in the value of the local currency. Approximately 49 percent of the population lives in extreme poverty [3]. Persistent economic challenges hinder efforts to achieve food security in both rural and urban areas. High interest and inflation rates, among the world's highest, exacerbate economic instability, making it difficult for vulnerable households to meet their basic needs. Urban households, heavily reliant on markets for income and expenses, are particularly affected, with an estimated 1.5 million people (30 percent) facing food insecurity in urban areas [4].

In early 2023, 3.8 million people in rural areas (38 percent) faced food insecurity due to a mediocre harvest in 2022. This figure surpassed the 2.9 million people (28 percent) affected in 2022, following the abundant harvest of 2021. Cereal production in 2023 increased to 2.3 million mt, up 58 percent from the 1.5 million mt produced in the 2021/22 season [7]. However, projections indicated that 2.7 million people (26 percent) did not benefit from the favorable growing conditions and would exhaust their cereal stocks by early 2024. These fluctuations in food insecurity during lean seasons are primarily attributed to climate variability and ongoing economic instability.

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 ranked 107 out of 125 countries. Stunting prevalence remains high at 26 percent, according to the World Health Organization's classification [8]. WFP integrates nutrition throughout the country strategic plan to enhance the nutritional well-being of vulnerable populations in prioritized districts.

Zimbabwe hosts 22,000 refugees and asylum seekers from southern and eastern Africa, with 14,000 residing at Tongogara Refugee Camp. This community depends on food assistance due to national laws restricting formal employment and free movement for refugees. WFP, UNHCR, the Government and partners provide assistance in the

camp.

With 39 million ha of land, 42 percent utilized for agriculture [5], and a climate conducive to the production of a wide variety of crops and livestock, agriculture contributes 20 percent to the gross domestic product and accounts for 23 percent of formal employment [6]. Seventy percent of Zimbabwe's population comprises smallholder farmers, whose primary livelihood activity is rainfed agriculture; women are the largest group involved in farming activities. Climate change has led to increasingly erratic rainfall patterns, exacerbating challenges for smallholder farming communities due to their limited adaptive capacities. Other underlying drivers of food insecurity include high agricultural input costs, significant post-harvest losses, and fragmented and inefficient markets.

In 2023, Zimbabwe's Global Gender Gap Index was 0.746 while the 2022 Gender Inequality Index was 0.532 [9], reflecting women's lower participation in the labor market and representation in the Government. In response, WFP is integrating gender transformative actions across its programmes to help address these circumstances and imbalances.

WFP supports national efforts for food and nutrition security, complementing and contributing to national programmes and strategies, while recognizing national and community ownership. Its country strategic plan (CSP) for Zimbabwe (2022-2026) aligns fully with the Zimbabwe United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026, which, in turn, aligns with Zimbabwe's five-year National Development Strategy 1 (2021 - 2025). Through its five-year CSP, WFP provides crisis response and promotes resilience to food insecurity across strategic outcomes 1 to 5.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP offers unconditional food and cash assistance to affected communities, including refugees, in rural and urban areas, in collaboration with national social protection stakeholders.

WFP aims to enhance the resilience and livelihoods of both urban and rural households through strategic outcomes 2 and 3 respectively, to mitigate susceptibility to climate variability and economic challenges. This includes strengthening institutional capacities to improve national food systems and climate adaptation programmes.

Under strategic outcome 4, and in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 17, WFP collaborates with government entities, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, academia, and private sector stakeholders to share best practices in shock-responsive social protection and disaster risk management. Additionally, WFP provides strategic contextual information to guide national zero-hunger initiatives.

Risk management

WFP faced several risks including economic instability and climate shocks. Economic volatility impacted people's purchasing power, while late rains and delayed planting posed threats to food access and livelihoods for the general population. WFP developed a contingency plan to manage these risks and updated its risk register regularly.

WFP monitored risks such as deteriorating economic conditions, inflation, and changes in the cost of the food basket, to ensure its continued impact. Working with the national cash working group, WFP developed guidance on working in the context of economic volatility, which was then shared regionally for adaptation and adoption.

To reduce the risks associated with natural disasters, WFP implemented early warning systems and risk insurance mechanisms. WFP promoted climate-sensitive farming practices to mitigate against potential losses due to drought caused by the El Nino weather phenomenon.

WFP responded to the 2022 internal audit recommendations by strengthening operational procedures and internal controls for cash-based transfer programming. WFP also conducted assurance reviews and included the costs in the 2024 implementation plan.

Lessons learned

Protecting purchasing power: By providing USD-denominated cash transfers, WFP shielded beneficiaries from the impact of inflation, enabling them to purchase essential food items. This evidence-based approach underscores WFP's commitment to recognizing effective practices. Through active participation in the national cash working group, WFP regularly adjusted the minimum expenditure basket in response to fluctuating food prices, ensuring the adequacy of cash assistance and meeting evolving beneficiary needs.

Investing in long-term resilience: WFP strengthened synergy among activities by implementing coherent, layered approaches. This involved linking disaster risk finance, emergency preparedness, response, and shock-responsive

social protection systems. Urban cash assistance was coupled with efforts to build urban resilience, fostering skills development and reinforcing urban livelihoods and income-generating capacities.

Adapting to a dynamic landscape: WFP's adaptability to changing financial, food security, and political landscapes was enhanced through long-term scenario planning, strategic government capacity strengthening, and enhanced advocacy and communication across diverse channels.

Harvesting Hope

Harvesting Hope: Resilience Building in Masvingo District



© WFP/Christopher Charamba
Julius Siwadi inspects his maize crop for the current cropping season.

Julius Siwadi (49) opens the door to his storeroom at his home in Bhuranga Village, Masvingo District, to check his yearly grain reserve. Eleven 50 kg bags are stacked against the wall, enough for his family's consumption to the next season.

In 2023, Julius harvested 2,000 kg of grain. This is six times more than what he was able to do six years prior in 2017.

At the time, Julius and his family of four needed WFP food assistance during the lean season. Their annual maize harvest of 300 kgs was just enough to get them through winter, which runs from June to August, but it could not sustain them for the whole year.

"Before we joined any of the WFP programmes, our maize production was very low. We would only get a yield that would feed us from May to August and then not have enough food for the rest of the year," Julius explained.

"I would then have to look for casual labour in exchange for food, but this was not always easy as other people found themselves in a similar situation to ours," he added.

The Siwadis were not alone. In 2019, 65 percent of people living in Masvingo District, where Julius resides, were cereal-insecure during the peak lean season from October to March. Climate-related shocks and stressors and a trying socio-economic environment disrupted livelihood, leaving communities vulnerable and needing food.

But through a combination of actors, actions, and favourable weather conditions, food insecurity in Masvingo has progressively declined, falling 42 percent in four years from 65 percent in 2019 to 23 percent in 2023.

Sustainable and resilience-building interventions by the Government in collaboration with WFP and other organisations have helped people meet their food, income, and nutrition requirements in the face of various challenges.

"WFP played an important part in helping us to improve our yield and better manage our farming activities. Through the different programmes and training, we have done a lot to change our community," Julius shared.

"Thanks to a WFP initiative, the community built a weir dam which provides access to water used to start a community garden. We learned about climate-smart agriculture, farming as a business, training in compost making, and using different seeds like the drought-tolerant short-season varieties, which have helped us immensely," he explained.

Julius is also a member of a savings and lending group that helps farmers buy their farming inputs in bulk well ahead of the season through the group procurement scheme. "The savings group is one of the best initiatives from all these programmes. We can access our inputs in good time, and they are delivered right to our doorstep, saving us on transport costs," commented Julius.

Programme participants in Masvingo, like Julius, have benefited from WFP's integrated resilience-building initiative, which strives to improve disaster-affected communities' adaptive, absorptive, and transformative capacity.

This resilience-building initiative has used a multilayered approach, beginning with community-based participatory planning and progressing to feasibility studies, environmental and social screening, asset creation, capacity building, environmental protection, livelihood establishment, and market linkages.

The programme also has a food distribution component that addresses food-insecure households' immediate requirements. In the short-term, this has meant households have more food, which improved food consumption scores, food dietary diversity, and nutrition and reduced the adoption of food consumption and livelihood coping strategies.

The communities have also benefited from adequate potable water for household usage and micro-irrigation schemes. Households, particularly women, no longer travel long distances in search of water, easing their burden and giving them more disposable time to work on productive livelihood activities.

Food, income, and nutrition security have improved in the communities because of the micro-irrigation and individual gardens replicated from the food assistance for assets (FFA) learning centres. Access to higher-value markets and social capital for starting diverse livelihoods has improved. Technical skills and knowledge of the community members have developed through numerous capacity-building initiatives led by WFP.

WFP's coordination and collaboration with government ministries, UN agencies, cooperating partners, and the private sector have enhanced impact at the household level of resilience-building participants.

In 2023, WFP assisted 21,000 people in the Masvingo District. WFP's donors' generous contributions and cooperating partners' commitment aided government efforts to help Julius and many others in Masvingo build sustainable and resilient lives.

Programme performance

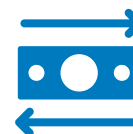
Strategic outcome 01: Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.



748,000 people enabled to meet their food needs through WFP's **Social and Humanitarian Assistance** activities.



15,000 refugees residing at Tongogara Refugee Camp supported with **life saving assistance**.



USD 5.6 million disbursed through **cash based transfers**.

Lean Season Assistance (LSA)

WFP collaborated with stakeholders at national and sub-national levels, to assist food-insecure people in rural areas during the lean season. WFP coordinated its LSA programme with the Government's food deficit mitigation strategy (FDMS), ensuring complementarity across different districts and minimizing potential duplications of assistance. Through the rural LSA programme, WFP and partners supported 700,000 people in 8 highly food-insecure districts during the peak of the lean season (January-March 2023). Targeted food-insecure households received a monthly food basket containing cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil. The programme improved food security outcomes, surpassing set targets during the follow-up period. Consistent food distributions bolstered household food stocks, leading to better consumption patterns and reduced reliance on coping strategies. The proportion of households resorting to crisis coping strategies for food shortages decreased from 17.1 percent at baseline to 6.5 percent at follow-up.

The collaborative design and management of the joint FDMS/LSA programme established a platform for aligning national efforts with global standards on food-based humanitarian assistance. It ensured coherence and coordination among all participating actors in emergency food assistance during times of food crisis. WFP provided technical assistance to the FDMS programme to enhance capacity in implementing the FDMS Manual and integrating cross-cutting issues like protection and accountability to enhance programme quality. This effort culminated in co-developing guidelines for food distributions during the cholera outbreak for both the LSA and FDMS, along with jointly developing health, hygiene, gender, and nutrition messaging shared at food distribution points.

WFP, along with government departments and cooperating partners, conducted learning sessions crucial for shaping the support for the FDMS programme during 2023/24 LSA. Additionally, as a member of the technical working group for the design and development of the Ministry of Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare's integrated social protection management information system, WFP offered technical assistance in preparing and piloting registrations in nine Cyclone Idai-affected districts, with plans for scaling up to other social protection activities.

Urban Cash Assistance

Through the urban cash assistance programme, WFP reached 33,000 people across three urban areas. WFP provided unrestricted cash-based transfers (CBT) of USD 13 per person per month through two financial service providers, using remittance-based modalities.

In addition to the main cash transfers, WFP and partners provided an extra USD 5 per person per month to 6,500 individuals, including pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5, adolescent girls, and the chronically ill, to promote the purchase and consumption of diverse, nutritious foods. This intervention improved their access to essential foods, enhancing their health and well-being.

The programme improved food security outcomes for the people supported exceeding set targets. Provision of cash, coupled with nutrition integration and gender transformation initiatives contributed to the positive outcomes. Access to food improved as evidenced by households' high acceptable food consumption patterns (97.7 percent at follow-up) and low coping strategies (3.7). Consumption of nutrient-rich foods was high. WFP sought out opportunities to layer cash-based transfers with resilience-building activities (SO 2) to promote self-reliance in the longer term.

WFP coordinated social assistance activities and aligned them with the Government's social protection systems. Through the national cash working group, a coordination platform for cash-based transfer programming, WFP led the review of the minimum expenditure basket, resulting in adjustments of WFP cash transfer values from USD 12 per person per month to USD 13 to accommodate the increased cost of essential goods. WFP provided its cash-based transfers in USD to hedge against inflation and preserve the value of the assistance.

WFP utilized its urban cash assistance platform to support gender-transformative actions through the Stopping Abuse and Female Exploitation (SAFE) programme, aimed at preventing violence against women and girls in Chiredzi's urban area. Additionally, WFP partnered with the Musasa project to address the recognized linkages between food insecurity and gender-based violence, while also raising awareness about gender-based violence referral pathways

WFP conducted field-level consultations to develop and distribute social behaviour change (SBC) messaging alongside cash top-ups. The introduction of a bulk short messages service (SMS) facilitated the delivery of these messages to urban cash assistance beneficiaries, promoting behavioural changes and appropriate use of cash top-ups. Additionally, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, WFP developed cholera sensitization messages as part of preventive efforts during the 2023 outbreak, supplementing nutrition and GBV messages.

Support to Refugees

Through collaboration with UNHCR, in the first half of the year, WFP and its cooperating partner Terres des Hommes supported 15,000 refugees at Tongogara Refugee Camp. Initially, beneficiaries received unrestricted cash transfers of USD 15 per person per month through a remittance-based financial service provider. In August, WFP and partners transitioned to providing hybrid assistance, including 13.5 kg of micronutrient-fortified maize meal donated by the Government of Zimbabwe, supplemented with USD 7 per person per month to cover other food needs.

This support for refugees programme failed to meet its target evidenced by deteriorating food security indicators from baseline to follow-up. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption scores declined by 33.7 percentage points, indicating reduced food access, while the coping strategy index increased, signifying a high level of stress among the refugee population. The joint assessment mission (JAM) of UNHCR and WFP, scheduled for completion in the first half of 2024, may provide additional insights into these results.

Activities implemented under strategic outcome 1 achieved a gender and age marker score of 4, indicating successful integration of gender and age considerations throughout programme implementation. This ranking was attained through various means, including disseminating key messages promoting gender equality and preventing gender-based violence. Additionally, the integration of cash based transfers with the SAFE initiative and internal savings and lending projects led to positive gender outcomes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



10,700 households in **13 urban** domains assisted through the urban food security and resilience building programme



WFP and partners carried out a **gender analysis** and **urban systems capacity assessment** to inform evidence-based programme



190 youth enabled to broaden and diversify their skills and livelihoods

Under this strategic outcome, WFP provided skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship. Whenever feasible, WFP integrated urban resilience activities with urban cash transfers (strategic outcome 1) to bolster the livelihoods of targeted urban communities.

WFP collaborated with partners to execute urban resilience initiatives. These efforts strengthened local food value chains and boosted income generation, purchasing power, and access to local markets. At its peak, the programme reached 13 urban domains [1], benefiting 10,700 households.

WFP conducted a value chain analysis in 10 selected urban domains, providing evidence-based insights into viable income-generating activities and skills development needs per domain. This analysis informed the entry points for the urban resilience programme, guiding decisions on areas of operation and interventions.

The programme assisted 5,600 vulnerable urban households by implementing gender-transformative approaches for skill development and income generation. This included activities such as poultry-rearing, cuniculture, carpentry, detergent making, peanut butter, mushroom production, and horticulture in urban gardens. Selected households were provided with starter kits and received training in business management, financial literacy, and marketing from technical experts.

Additionally, 146 young people in Mutare, Gweru, and Bulawayo received youth grants, providing income-earning opportunities beyond traditional food and artisanal value chains. Of these, WFP and its partners supported 100 youngsters through an innovative business ideas initiative, offering USD 500 grants and ongoing mentorship support for innovative, climate-smart, and environment-friendly business plans in collaboration with the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development.

In partnership with the Ministry of Youth, Sport, Art, and Recreation, as well as Mutare Vocational Training Centre, WFP supported 45 youth and adults in acquiring technical vocational education in various fields including plumbing, catering, carpentry, cosmetology, welding, garment making, electrical, and auto electrics. These skills helped them broaden their income sources, leading to enhanced purchasing power and better access to food in local markets, ultimately improving their food security. Fifteen participants obtained a national foundation certificate, enabling them to pursue further studies for a national certificate, undergo trade tests, and become certified artisans. Monitoring findings indicate that the youths have developed skills that enhance their business acumen, innovation, entrepreneurial capabilities, and employability.

In 2023, seventy-four individuals (82 percent women), comprising young adults and adults, who had received support from the integrated skills outreach program in 2022, were further empowered through an incubation program in collaboration with Mutare Vocational Training Centre. This initiative aimed to refine and enhance the skills acquired during short courses in trades such as carpentry, catering, and garment making. Upon completion, participants received start-up kits. These new skills have enabled them to earn consistent monthly incomes.

Through a partnership between WFP and the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development, programme participants received support to form and register cooperatives. This ministry support enabled participants to aggregate, process, and sell their produce in higher value/volume markets, as well as access credit from institutions and government grants.

The urban resilience program introduced savings and credit group formations (ISALs) in all 13 domains. In Mutare, Gweru, and Bulawayo domains, 163 groups are active, with 90 percent female participants. ISALs empowered women by enhancing their financial knowledge, access to finance, and capital for income-generating activities. Group participation also fostered social cohesion and capital within the domains. Approximately 60 percent of ISALs have a separate social fund, which members can tap into for health, funeral expenses, and household education. These social

funds addressed emergency needs. Half of the income from the savings models was reinvested in expanding or strengthening income-generating activities, with the remainder utilized for purchasing household assets, education, utilities, and health.

WFP partnered with the Mutare City Council and the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works to develop and adopt a new urban agriculture policy for Mutare City. This policy formalizes and regulates urban agriculture land use, crucial for implementing and expanding urban livelihoods that enhance urban communities' resilience to shocks and stressors.

WFP and partners conducted gender analyses and urban systems capacity assessments in the domains of Mutare, Gweru, and Bulawayo. The urban systems capacity assessment analysed how urban by-laws and policies contribute to enhancing urban livelihoods and food and nutrition security, thereby informing and strengthening urban programming. The gender analysis examined gender inequalities in urban areas, emphasizing social norms and barriers, and identified stakeholders with a mandate for gender equality. These studies pinpointed opportunities for gender transformation and protection within resilience-building programmes.

The urban resilience programme surpassed its targets in food security and resilience indicators, thanks to effectively integrating with the cash-based transfer initiative. The percentage of households with acceptable food consumption patterns improved from 79.8 percent at baseline to 97.7 percent at follow-up. Additionally, the proportion of households resorting to crisis and emergency coping strategies due to food shortages decreased compared to the baseline.

Strategic outcome 2 achieved a gender and age marker score of 4, fully integrating gender and age considerations. All output-related data were disaggregated by gender and age. Additionally, the urban resilience activity was complemented by the Stopping Abuse for Female Exploitation initiative, which aims to reduce gender-based violence and increase access to related services. Gender champion-led trainings were conducted to improve gender relations at the household level, empowering both men and women on gender equality.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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

FFA

83,000 people assisted to create and rehabilitate productive assets through the **food assistance for assets programme**



15,200 smallholder farmers capacitated to prepare for and respond to threats of climate variability



USD 345,000 worth of cereals and vegetable oil procured from **local suppliers**

The rural resilience portfolio encompasses a range of activities executed over a span of three years in selected communities. These activities consist of rural infrastructure development through food assistance for assets (FFA), training sessions focusing on climate-smart agricultural practices such as small-scale mechanization and post-harvest loss reduction, establishment of market linkages, provision of entrepreneurial skills training, financial literacy programmes, and access to loans and savings schemes, implementation of climate risk management strategies, and promotion of social cohesion and conflict management. WFP conducts these initiatives in collaboration with the Government and cooperating partners.

In 2023, WFP and partners assisted 83,000 people in 6 districts through FFA activities. These initiatives involved creating and rehabilitating productive assets such as nutrition gardens, weir dams, micro-irrigation schemes, and cluster granaries, while also addressing their immediate food needs. Through its partnership with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), WFP worked with communities to improve agricultural practices, facilitate access to drought-tolerant seeds, and establish market connections for smallholder farmers. Conservation agriculture gained traction in programme areas, aligning with government initiatives such as the Pfumvudza programme. This included promoting mechanization suited to smallholder farmers through a service-provider model and establishing revolving funds.

Through partnerships with government ministries and local extension officers, WFP rolled out training to smallholder farmers and pass-on-schemes for small livestock to diversify agricultural production in Masvingo, Mwenezi, and Chiredzi. This initiative resulted in resilience gains, as farmers became less reliant on crop production alone. This approach promoted sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, reducing conflicts between crop production and livestock grazing.

WFP partnered with the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development to support 2,900 smallholder farmers in Chiredzi and Mwenezi Districts in developing a sesame value chain. This initiative offers opportunities for connecting to international markets and generating income by utilizing their farming plots.

WFP furthered financial literacy in targeted wards by establishing new village savings and lending groups (VSL), monitoring existing groups, and supporting their transformation into savings and credit cooperative societies (SACCOS). In partnership with the Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV) and the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small, Medium Enterprise Development, WFP facilitated the registration of 7 VSLs as SACCOS, benefiting 11,300 individuals. WFP and its partners are working to assist more groups in maturing into formal SACCOS, benefiting participating farmers. In an environment where smallholder farmers have challenges accessing loans from formal financial institutions, in 2023, SACCO members accessed between USD 300 and USD 1,000 loans. **The loans helped members to finance off-farm income-generating projects, enabling households to diversify their livelihoods and improving their resilience against climatic shocks.**

In 2023, WFP bolstered the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate change impacts by employing an integrated climate risk management strategy, including weather index insurance. This insurance policy resulted in payouts for 1,600 smallholder farmers in Rushinga Ward 5, 6, 7, and 8 for the 2022/23 season.

WFP produced evidence-based information products to support decision-making at local and community levels through rural seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and disseminating climate information and advisories to farmers. WFP reached 292,000 people via face-to-face interactions, radio broadcasts, and SMS/WhatsApp platforms. Additionally, WFP trained 250 extension agents to help farmers make informed decisions in managing climate risks.

WFP promoted enhanced social cohesion, farmer groups or cooperative establishments, and promoted community ownership of assets created. Through 2023, WFP increased focus on mainstreaming protection in the targeted communities in Masvingo, Mwenezi and Chiredzi districts through the partner Tree of Life Zimbabwe.

The programme enhanced household food consumption and resilience to shocks, surpassing targets by 18.2 and 14.5 percentage points respectively from the baseline to the first follow-up. Over 75 percent of assisted households reported increased livelihood assets and environmental benefits through community asset creation.

In late 2023, WFP and partners developed an El Nino impact mitigation strategy in anticipation of the 2023/24 event. Anticipatory and mitigation actions were initiated in 7 districts (Binga, Hwange, Masvingo, Mwenezi, Chiredzi, Zvishavane, and Rushinga). Some 15,200 smallholder farmers received training and drought-tolerant inputs (cowpea seeds and fertilizers) to prepare for climate variability threats. Extension officers were trained to provide farmers with timely climate information for tailored adaptation strategies. Water collection and preservation measures are planned for early 2024.

In rural communities, WFP supported in the production, protection, processing, aggregation, and marketing of various nutritious, climate-smart food crops, employing a "farm-to-fork" strategy. This approach involved supplying inputs, offering training in farming practices, introducing post-harvest technology, and providing collective marketing training.

WFP collaborated with Zimbabwe's Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development to establish an e-commerce platform aimed at improving market connections among value chain participants and delivering digital agricultural extension services to farmers. WFP provided technical assistance to define product specifications and evaluate local e-commerce platforms' costs, efficiency, and suitability for the Agriculture and Rural Development Advisory Services (ARDAS) demand. This partnership, alongside Welthungerhilfe, led to the selection of WFP's Farm2Go for piloting in Zimbabwe.

In collaboration with ARDAS, WFP rolled out trainings of ward-based extension officers in all 60 rural districts on harmonized market monitoring methodology and tools. These trainings resulted in a comprehensive rural market dataset, crucial for understanding market functionality in rural areas.

Informed by amendments in grain marketing regulations, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Zimbabwe Mercantile Exchange (ZMX), a public-private partnership managing the warehouse receipt system and commodity trading platform. WFP created training manuals on post-harvest management and food handling to support in training warehouse staff identified by ZMX. Efforts are ongoing to establish synergies between ZMX and WFP resilience beneficiaries, aimed at reducing post-harvest losses and enhancing market access.

WFP procured USD 345,000 worth of cereals and vegetable oil from local suppliers, fostering inclusive and sustainable markets in Zimbabwe. By facilitating smallholder farmers' access to WFP's procurement platforms, WFP's interventions promote market inclusivity. Additionally, WFP's procurement practices establish stronger market connections between large traders and smallholder farmers by incorporating pro-smallholder conditions into tenders. These linkages will continue to benefit both traders and smallholder farmers beyond WFP purchases, extending to a broader market supply.

To bolster public sector food procurement, a multi-stakeholder technical working group, led by the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and the Procurement Authority of Zimbabwe, was established. Its mandate is to coordinate, collaborate, and engage relevant stakeholders in adopting and implementing a hybrid model of central and subnational food procurement for the national school meals programme. Following the 2022 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise, a roadmap was created for piloting home-grown school feeding in two provinces of Zimbabwe. WFP's corporate meal planner tool will assist in developing procurement plans. The technical working group secretariat is overseen by WFP and comprises various government ministries and institutions, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, and the Grain Marketing Board.

A study into food and meal sourcing strategies in health sector settings, undertaken in 2023, will assist development of suitable approaches to provide meals for pregnant women who temporarily reside in Maternity Waiting Homes while they await their delivery due date.

WFP incorporated social cohesion activities into urban resilience and integrated climate risk management to foster better social interactions among community members. Ongoing trainings aimed at promoting peace and unity within the community focused on conflict resolution and anti-gender-based violence measures, contributing to peaceful resource management at both community and household levels. Gender and age-disaggregated information was also provided across activities. Activities under strategic outcome 3 attained a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, which means that it fully integrated gender and age.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



USD 6 million ARC Replica drought policy purchased to complement the Government's sovereign insurance policy



WFP collaborated with **5 government institutions** and **2 academic institutions** to strengthen disaster preparedness and enhance resilience planning

In 2023, WFP collaborated with Government and humanitarian partners in preparedness actions for cyclone Freddy and the anticipated mass return of Zimbabwean migrants in South Africa - both crises thankfully did not materialize. Further, WFP supported the Department of Civil Protection in developing a multi-hazard contingency plan for the 2023/24 season, 17 local authorities' disaster risk management plans, a national nutrition emergency response plan for nutrition integration in emergencies, a drought protocol, a roadmap for anticipatory action, and the review of the national disaster risk financing strategy. This assistance facilitated a more precise analysis of hazards for the 2023/24 season by the Government, local authorities, and stakeholders.

Additionally, WFP supported Gweru City and Vungu Rural District Councils in developing disaster risk management (DRM) plans, which included rigorous hazard mapping and prioritization, the development of multi-hazard risk management plans, contingency planning, resource mapping, and budgeting. This collaborative effort, involving government departments, local authorities, the United Nations, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), also identified strategies for enhancing coordination to reduce and manage disaster risks.

Considering the anticipated El Niño meteorological event, the Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) for Zimbabwe, which was co-developed with (sub)national government institutions, was activated and implementation of the AAP is underway. WFP extended its activities through effective engagements with government counterparts and donor agencies for developing and executing the AAP. Co-chaired by WFP and FAO, the food security and livelihoods cluster contributed to the joint inter-cluster coordination group's El Niño preparedness and anticipatory action plan, presenting an overarching mitigation strategy for the season.

WFP supported reflection and lessons learned on the national state of disaster preparedness for the previous lean season, ending in March 2023. Government officials from line ministries, agencies, local authorities, traditional leadership, the private sector, the United Nations, and NGOs collaborated to identify best practices, gaps, and areas for improvement and investment. These insights will inform discussions at the national contingency planning process.

WFP collaborated with the Meteorological Services Department (MSD) to develop critical tools and mechanisms for enhanced climate data analysis and services. MSD adopted an operational system for real-time monitoring of rainfall season progression, identifying drought and excess rain risk areas, and producing seasonal monitor bulletins for early warnings. Additionally, MSD and WFP introduced the platform for real-time impact and situation monitoring (PRISM), integrating geospatial data on hazards like droughts, floods, and storms with socioeconomic vulnerability information. PRISM informs disaster risk reduction and social assistance programs, providing actionable information for prioritizing aid to those in need.

WFP and MSD also collaborated to enhance MSD's capacity in providing climate services. Through a partnership with the University of Reading, MSD staff received training on the participatory integrated climate services for agriculture (PICSA) approach. MSD and the Agricultural Rural Development and Advisory Services (ARDAS) then facilitated the rollout of PICSA, which included creating historical climate graphs, disseminating seasonal forecasts, co-producing advisories, and distributing climate products to farmers. National-level experts and district extension officers supported farmer groups in developing climate-sensitive crop, livestock, and livelihood plans. As a result of PICSA assistance, most farmers transitioned to shorter-season or more drought-tolerant crops, adopted conservation agriculture practices, and opted for small livestock resilient to climate change, thereby improving food security outcomes.

WFP purchased an African Risk Capacity (ARC) replica drought policy from African Risk Capacity Ltd. to complement the Government's sovereign insurance policy, expanding climate risk insurance coverage and enhancing emergency humanitarian response effectiveness. WFP collaborated with government stakeholders and Start Network (replica partner in Zimbabwe) to customize the Africa Risk View (ARV) model for 2023/24. This tool monitors seasons and

estimates the impact of disaster events in terms of affected populations and associated response costs, while also developing an operations plan outlining how payouts will be utilized if the policy triggers.

Additionally, WFP provided 200 Android tablets to the Government, on behalf of the African Risk Capacity, to support the collection of food security vulnerability data to inform preparedness and response activities to climatic shocks. This support strengthens evidence-based decision-making, which is key in planning and programme execution.

In partnership with the Food and Nutrition Council, national and district authorities, and the National University of Science and Technology, WFP facilitated 15 seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) consultations across urban and rural areas. These consultations supported resilience-building planning by analysing seasonal shocks, livelihoods, vulnerability profiles, and partnerships, laying the groundwork for relevant program design. Community consultations generated context-specific evidence. SLPs aided in crafting tailored response plans at the sub-national level, bridging national-level context analysis with local communities and partners to deliver complementary programs. They identified short and long-term interventions tailored to specific contexts and informed the design, planning, and coordination of urban and rural resilience-building activities. This included selecting income-generating activities, guiding the selection of FFA assets, and providing input for local council planning and budgeting processes.

In collaboration with the National University of Science and Technology (NUST), WFP released an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) report. This report provided insights into hazards and trend analysis, contributing to the development of a National Disaster Management Act by the Department of Civil Protection (DCP). The ICA is also integral to WFP's identification of areas for implementing resilience-building activities. Additionally, WFP supported NUST in developing short courses aimed at advancing research in disaster risk management. These courses were seamlessly integrated into the existing Master of Philosophy curriculum, resulting in the successful graduation of the inaugural student cohort in December 2023. This marked the first instance of a graduate holding such a postgraduate degree.

WFP supported the preparations for the 2023 Zimbabwe vulnerability assessment committee (ZimVAC) rural livelihood assessment, coordinated by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC). This analysis quantified projected cereal insecurity in rural areas for 2023 and early 2024, aiding the geographic targeting of districts for the lean season assistance programme.

In partnership with the FNC, WFP integrated nutrition and HIV into national ZimVAC assessments and conducted research titled "Food and Nutrition Insecurity Vulnerability and Resilience Capacity of Households with People Living with HIV in Rural and Urban Zimbabwe: A Trend Analysis of 2019-2023." This research shed light on the complex interactions among nutrition, HIV, and livelihoods, facilitating contextualized solutions. The research revealed that people living with HIV (PLHIV) face disadvantages in accessing social protection and are often overlooked in social protection programs, despite the positive impact of such support on food and nutrition security outcomes. The report recommended the inclusion of HIV-affected households and communities in the targeting criteria of social protection programs to prevent exacerbating social inequalities between affected and unaffected households. WFP will engage stakeholders in developing guidance for implementing the recommendations, with a focus on targeting.

As co-chair of the National Cash Working Group (NCWG), WFP collaborated with CARE International and other organizations to assist the NCWG in tracking and updating the minimum expenditure basket. The NCWG enlisted the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) to create guidance for implementing cash programmes amidst economic volatility, shared regionally and globally for learning.

The activities under strategic outcome 4 attained a gender and age marker score of 3, indicating full gender integration. Crosscutting issues like gender, disability, and youth were mainstreamed in the development of Disaster Risk Management plans. Support to the Department of Civil Protection included applying a gender lens by promoting the use of sex, age, and disability disaggregated data. Collaboration with government departments ensured planning documents reflected protection for vulnerable groups against gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, and abuse, while also enhancing gender-responsive preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to national and sub-national social protection and emergency preparedness and response institutions in order to improve social and humanitarian assistance preparedness, planning and response	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions	N/A

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



USD 53 million worth of consignments **cleared for partners**



23,000 MT of fertilizer shipped for the **Government**



USD 9.7 million worth of items **handled in WFP warehouses** for partners

WFP continued to support humanitarian and development actors by providing supply chain and logistical services. WFP supported three UN agencies with supply chain services to fulfil their mandates and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals. The highest proportion of the non-food items handled by WFP, were on behalf of UNDP's Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In this endeavor, WFP handled 1,000 mt of items to support agriculture, food security and nutrition, water, sanitation, health, environmental management, gender equality, and empowerment of women. The items handled in WFP warehouses for partners were valued at USD 9.7 million, while goods valued at USD 53 million were cleared on behalf of partners.

WFP provided transportation services to the Government to facilitate the movement of 23,000 mt of fertilizer donated to the Government from depots in Europe. WFP chartered a vessel to transport the consignment as part of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) led efforts.

WFP offered four services (road transport, customs clearance, handling and storage services) to the Government and three UN agencies. All the entities were satisfied with the services provided by WFP, and were appreciative of the communication, timeliness, and quality of the services rendered.

The logistics cluster was not activated in 2023. However, close contacts were maintained with logistics sector actors and national emergency preparedness and response institutions to ensure appropriate preparedness actions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

While progress has been made towards gender equality in Zimbabwe, as illustrated by an improvement in the Global Gap Gender Index from 2022 with a ranking of 50 out of 146 countries to 45 out of 146 countries in 2023, gender disparities including limited access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities are still prevalent across the socioeconomic and political sphere.

WFP has established systems to enhance gender equality and empowerment of women across its activities, including the continued inclusion of women in decision-making entities. Over 95 percent of the households reported decisions over food assistance being made either jointly or by women alone for the urban cash transfers, food assistance for assets and lean season assistance, signifying the involvement of women in key household decisions. The appointment of women to leadership roles was encouraged to enhance their participation in decision-making. For example, WFP ensured women were selected to distribution committees and held decision-making positions, like secretariat or chairperson. According to distribution process monitoring, women made up over 60 percent of the distribution committee members.

WFP worked with stakeholders to address the root causes of gender-based violence such as financial instability, inequality and harmful social norms. Through a partnership with the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), ECORYS - an international research, consulting, and programme management provider, Plan International and the Stopping Abuse and Female Exploitation (SAFE) intervention, WFP layered the urban cash-based transfer programme in Chiredzi domain with gender-transformative curriculum *Toose* [1], engaging both spouses in the household. *Toose* integrates three pillars of programme activities: economic empowerment through internal savings and lending schemes (ISALs); social empowerment through a seven-session learning curriculum; and response, through shelter, psychosocial support and referrals to health and justice services. Sessions focused on engaging and challenging power dynamics, emphasized communication and sharing positive time amongst couples, shared household duties, visioning, planning together, and intimate partner violence (IPV). The research component accompanying this partnership demonstrated that the combined intervention was successful in reducing food insecurity and the prevalence of IPV.

WFP undertook a range of gender assessments to inform the programmatic shift from gender sensitivity to gender transformation. Findings of a gender gap analysis of the 2022/23 lean season assistance (LSA) programme, carried out to better understand the barriers to gender equality, were used to inform the relevance and effectiveness of the LSA and influence the empowerment of women, men, girls, and boys in the 2023/24 lean season intervention. WFP, in conjunction with Mercy Corps, Dan Church Aid, and Welthungerhilfe, spearheaded a gender analysis study for the urban resilience programme, in addition to an urban systems capacity study. The study provided a better understanding of relevant gender issues and how programmes can be leveraged to promote women's economic empowerment and gender equality. The study identified drivers of gender inequality in the urban resilience programme to include limited access and control over productive resources by women and youth. It provided recommendations on how to enhance youth inclusion and gender mainstreaming across urban resilience-building programming. WFP also recruited a gender consultant to develop a gender strategy which will guide how to strengthen gender mainstreaming and also guide gender transformative actions across WFP's programme portfolio.

WFP facilitated engagements with the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development to mainstream gender equality in social assistance programmes such as the LSA, through the provision and dissemination of messages related to gender and nutrition. WFP also supported the ministry's annual review, planning and enhanced collaboration on days celebrating the achievements of women, such as the International Day for Rural Women.

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

Zimbabwe faces multiple challenges, disproportionately affecting women and children in both urban and rural areas. In 2023, protection-related risks were exacerbated by food insecurity driven by widespread poverty, an unstable economic environment, reduced viable employment opportunities, and droughts. These factors compounded the risks, contributing to increased adoption of negative coping strategies and increased risks of gender-based violence in households receiving cash-based assistance. To mitigate these risks, WFP employed community feedback mechanisms (toll-free hotline, suggestion box and helpdesks) during programme implementation to ensure operational transparency and protection.

WFP and partners implemented activities in ways that do not increase the protection risks people are exposed to but contribute to their safety, access, dignity and empowerment. In 2023, the proportion of households that did not report any safety, access and dignity issues remained high (96 percent). The remaining households were concerned with the limited shade at project sites and isolated cases of long distances travelled to final distribution points. WFP ensured that all project sites were easily accessible to the people it serves. At distribution points, emphasis continued to be made for distributions to start early and to be completed before dark.

WFP also employed global standard indicators to assess and target people with disabilities, partly through the Washington module. In line with Zimbabwe's national disability policy, WFP included people with disabilities in its urban resilience activities by purposely targeting persons with disabilities to enhance their economic inclusion.

WFP integrated social cohesion activities within the urban and rural resilience to enhance social interactions between community members. Training was rolled out to promote a peaceful and cohesive community. Training included conflict management and resolution, and prevention of gender-based violence to ensure peaceful management of community and household resources. Additionally, through a collaborative approach with the Musasa Project (a local NGO focused on gender-based violence awareness and response services), WFP extended care and treatment for survivors affected by gender-based violence to other urban domains to ensure that beneficiary communities had enhanced access to response services.

To strengthen community engagement, WFP and cooperating partners used existing structures at the community level. Where these were not available, WFP identified beneficiary representative volunteers, including women, youth, elders, disabled and other significant community-based stakeholders to participate in programme design and implementation. WFP organized sensitization sessions to inform and explain the project, duration, type of assistance, targeting approach, criteria, and information on cholera prevention. WFP also involved targeted populations in reviewing programmes through their participation in focus groups and various post-distribution surveys. To reduce overcrowding at the redemption sites and walking long distances to food distribution points, WFP engaged the remittance agencies to increase the number of tellers to reduce long queues and cooperating partners to place food distribution points within an 8 km radius. Additionally, WFP staggered cash disbursement days under the refugee support programme.

WFP encouraged the financial service providers and cooperating partners to prioritize serving vulnerable groups with special needs, such as older persons, women and girls and people with disabilities. Food distribution points were set up at places with shade, shelter, and sanitation facilities. Schools, community halls, and churches were used as food distribution centres.

Protection measures were outlined at all levels of the programme's conception and implementation. The people assisted were notified that the elderly, disabled, and pregnant and nursing mothers would be prioritized during programme activities, per gender equality and protection principles. Additionally, WFP and partners also provide messaging on the various forms of exploitation and abuse, on how to detect and report them. WFP ensured the establishment and maintenance of community feedback mechanisms (CFMs) across all programme operations. The help desk, suggestion box and toll-free line were available to assisted people to enable them to share concerns or questions and provide feedback on issues related to WFP assistance in a safe and dignified manner. For example, through the urban cash transfers, basic entitlements and nutrition top-ups were initially provided through separate disbursements, resulting in recipients making multiple trips to the redeeming outlets. Following feedback from those

assisted, disbursements were combined, resulting in those assisted making a single trip to the remittance outlet.

To strengthen transparency, WFP outsourced management of the toll-free hotline to a third party. Standardised formats for recording data were applied across the CFMs enabling data consolidation and centralization. A total of 6,500 cases were received across all the CFMs. The majority of the issues were related to assistance requests (38 percent) and technical challenges (34 percent). All cases were followed through to completion. Through partnerships with UN agencies and non-governmental organisations, WFP strengthened referrals for issues requiring specialized expertise, such as those on gender-based violence. WFP also explored opportunities for collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other international organisations for a harmonized CFM approach through sharing experiences, reflections and lessons on the current WFP CFMs.

WFP is part of the Inter-Agency Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network for UN Agencies and International NGOs. WFP as part of the network, contributed to the formulation of revised terms of reference for this committee. Participation in the committee offered WFP access to referral pathways and specialized expertise from the other UN sister agencies.

WFP disseminated community feedback mechanisms sensitization messages through bulk SMS under the urban cash-based transfers and urban resilience programmes. WFP also trained cooperating partners, government and third-party service providers on PSEA, humanitarian principles, anti-gender-based violence and child protection.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

The world today is facing unprecedented, interconnected environmental challenges in areas including climate change, clean water, and biodiversity; Zimbabwe is not spared. The country is ranked very high (top three in Southern Africa) in the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index, and the latest evidence indicates that the country will continue to warm through 2080. Zimbabwe is exposed to climate and environmental hazards such as heatwaves, cyclones, air pollution, flooding, and water scarcity. Climate change and environmental degradation undermine food security and disproportionately affect vulnerable households.

WFP's environmental and social standards are mainstreamed in programme activities through the application of environmental and social safeguards (ESS), which are procedures employed to help identify the environmental and social risks and avoid or manage the negative environmental or social impacts of programmatic activities.

WFP monitored rural assets created to measure their functionality. In 2023, WFP tracked 317 assets through its asset impact monitoring from space (AIMS) system, which utilises satellite data to track assets created. Utilising this technology while tracking 47 of the 317 assets, showed that 75 percent of the assets demonstrated improved vegetation and soil conditions.

WFP applied the ESS screening tool for all strategic outcome 3 field-level agreements (FLAs) signed in 2023. These FLAs were categorized as low risk (category C). The screening was conducted collaboratively by WFP and its cooperating partners, as well as government stakeholders. For each FLA, WFP developed an environmental and social mitigation plan (ESMP) to ensure no harm was done to the environment. The ESMPs were integrated into the project implementation plans and progress was tracked regularly until the end.

In urban areas, WFP established waste for cash centres and equipment thereby providing structures required for re-cycling of discarded materials. Under the initiative, participants collected waste, both plastic and bottles, in exchange for cash from WFP. WFP also constructed greenhouses to mitigate against the impact of climate variability. Additionally, WFP drilled boreholes for clean water access and livelihood activities, and constructed market sheds to mitigate against the sprouting of informal marketplaces which create land pollution through waste disposal.

Under the rural resilience activities, WFP undertook various actions to reduce environmental risks including the construction of water sources, the construction of check dams and weirs, planting of vegetation strips and trees. WFP rolled out climate-smart agricultural initiatives such as the establishment of basins, composting, and mulching to promote conservative farming. WFP also drilled boreholes through a special technique called controlled underground water extraction which mitigates against exploitation of water by identifying and utilizing a safe underground water extraction that allows for sufficient underground water recharge. Wetlands were also protected through fencing to promote environmental regeneration. Invasive species such as the lantana camara which suppress natural forest regeneration, increase the chances for veld fires, and out-compete good vegetation were also eradicated.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP installed a solar system with 189 panels and a capacity of 63-Kilowatt peak (kWp) during the new office rehabilitation project, which allows WFP to minimize the use of generators during power outages while increasing its use of clean energy. WFP also disposed unused equipment through a public auction which promoted recycling and reuse of unused equipment. In addition, WFP ensured that during office renovations, an unavoidable cut-down tree was replaced with 10 indigenous trees to promote a balanced ecosystem in the office park.

In addition, as part of measures to minimize its environmental impact and footprint in offices across the country, WFP employed waste separation through dedicated disposal bins to aid in recycling, as well as utilizing energy-efficient air conditioning systems and refrigerators across all its offices. During the office relocation in 2023, WFP retired and

disposed of old and non-sensitive documents through wastepaper collectors for recycling. This promoted the recycling of waste and promoted circular economy principles.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP continues to be committed to integrating nutrition across its programmes. To operationalize nutrition integration across the country strategic plan implementation, WFP is finalizing the development of a nutrition strategy which will guide the mainstreaming of nutrition in its activities.

WFP collaborated with UNICEF, FAO and the Ministry of Health and Childcare to strengthen the nutrition emergency preparedness and response to national, provincial and district nutritionists, leading to the development of a draft National Plan for Nutrition in Emergencies. The guidelines will inform the standardization of nutrition programming in emergencies across multi-sectoral partners.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supported nutritionally vulnerable populations such as children aged between 24 and 59 months, adolescent girls, the chronically ill, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, through the provision of specialized nutritious foods. WFP also provided a USD 5 per person per month nutrition cash top-up for this group, in addition to their normal entitlement, to assist them in purchasing and consuming diversified foods to meet their specified nutritional requirements.

WFP is developing a social behaviour change (SBC) strategy that complements the Government and other partner programmes to address social and behavioural challenges by influencing individual and collective behaviours on nutrition. This followed an SBC workshop where 25 WFP employees, and stakeholders were trained by SBC experts from WFP regional office and headquarters. The training, which included representatives from the Scaling Up Nutrition Research and Academia (SUNRAP), Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, paved the way for formative research, provided contextual analysis, leading to the drafting of an Integrated SBC strategy 2024-2026.

WFP strengthened the capacity of its staff to integrate SBC communication on nutrition into programmes, leading to reinforced messaging through activities under strategic outcomes 1 and 2. WFP disseminated health, nutrition and HIV messages at food distribution points to facilitate knowledge and awareness on the importance of consumption of diversified diets and optimal infant and young child feeding practices. WFP and partners developed radio jingles for the urban cash top-up programme, which promoted the consumption of diversified diets, infant and young child feeding, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, male partner involvement and health-seeking behaviour.

WFP also used SBC communication as an entry point/catalyst for integrating nutrition into the rural resilience programme. Participants in the programme were enabled to grow, prepare and process nutritious food through training and learning sessions.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supported the integration of nutrition and HIV considerations into the national Zimbabwe livelihoods rural and urban assessments, whose findings are key in shaping nutrition actions and broadening the availability of contextual nutrition data. In collaboration with the food and nutrition council (FNC), WFP supported a research project which was entitled, "Food and Nutrition Insecurity Vulnerability and Resilience Capacity of Households with People Living with HIV in Rural and Urban Zimbabwe A Trend Analysis of 2019-2023." The results will be used for evidence-based programming.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP strengthened its partnerships with stakeholders in government, private sector, academia, UN agencies, 19 non-governmental organisations and research institutions, which played a vital role in supporting national priorities for achieving food and nutrition security, enhancing social protection systems, building resilience, and increasing smallholder productivity and marketing of small grains.

WFP worked with the Government through its main interlocutor, the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, for coordination of all humanitarian assistance. As part of efforts to build foundations for the eventual transition towards government and community-led social and humanitarian assistance, WFP also worked with other government ministries and entities including the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, Ministry of Health and Child Care, Ministry of Local Government and Public Works, Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, and Small and Medium Enterprise Development and, the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development. WFP coordinated its activities to ensure complementarity with government programmes and other actors.

Through collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, cooperating partners, the Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services, WFP promoted resilient farming communities and their sustainable livelihoods through its integrated resilience building programme. WFP also collaborated with the Meteorological Services Department to strengthen seasonal monitoring, dissemination of climate advisories for early warning and evidence-based farming practices.

As part of efforts to raise awareness on the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) and provide pathways for GBV survivors through its urban cash transfers, WFP partnered with the Musasa Project under the Stopping Abuse and Female Exploitation project. This partnership also opened linkages with government institutions like the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development, Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare, the Police Victim Friendly Unit, hospitals, and courts that are mandated to support GBV issues.

WFP worked with academia to strengthen evidence generation and advocacy towards broadening the reach and use of resilience tools and products. The partnership with the National University of Science and Technology supported evidence generation and scaled up the profile and use of resilience planning tools. WFP helped strengthen the role of the Meteorological Service Department in partnership with the University of Reading.

WFP strengthened operational agreements with private companies. Partnerships with money transfer agencies for its cash assistance programmes helped WFP to have multiple delivery methods and operational agreements with different financial service providers, allowing flexibility to choose the one that best responded to beneficiary needs, preserved the value of the transfer, and supported prudent risk transfer. Collaborations with global and national commodity trading companies (Itochu and the Zimbabwe Mercantile Exchange) are strengthening market linkages for smallholder farmers and insurance companies for weather index insurance products.

Focus on localization

In 2023 WFP collaborated with 19 non-governmental organisations (11 international and 8 local) to reach vulnerable communities in Zimbabwe.

In support of the localization agenda, WFP worked with local non-governmental organisations, strengthening their capacities and leveraging their experiences with local programming. WFP also collaborated with specialized local partners such as Sustainable Agriculture Technology (SAT) and Musasa Project, to leverage their knowledge, skills, and experience in value chain analysis and gender-based violence, respectively.

WFP encouraged partners to register on the United Nations Partner Portal, a platform for simplifying, broadening, and strengthening partnership opportunities with WFP and other UN agencies, as part of the broader United Nations partner engagement process.

Additionally, WFP worked with the National University of Science and Technology and the University of Zimbabwe on research, training, and championing local solutions, which supported the Government's policy development, strengthening national systems, and joint programming.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Partnerships with UN agencies provided expertise, enabling WFP to implement its programmes efficiently and progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. WFP partnered with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Women, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) to assist refugees, strengthen social protection systems, support technical working groups, enhance community resilience, and support smallholder farmers.

WFP worked together with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in the country. This was part of the collaborative effort in the anticipation of droughts through defined risk thresholds, anticipatory actions and prearranged financing, in partnership with the Green Climate Fund, the Climate Change Management Department and the Meteorological Services Department.

Within the UN network, WFP chaired the operations management team pursuing the UN's global efficiencies agenda and specific opportunities for cost avoidance in Zimbabwe. In particular, WFP chaired the common administration services and premises working group under the operations management team where it led the business operations strategy processes identifying areas that added value to agencies. Through this, WFP led the vehicle maintenance contract, auction services and UN Mobility (an inter-agency car pooling service). The collaboration achieved cost savings by utilising common services and premises. In 2023, WFP relocated its office and joined the UN common premises.

In 2023, WFP continued to chair the UN Nutrition Network under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in close partnership with the Food and Nutrition Council, which hosts the Zimbabwe SUN secretariat. WFP and FAO continued to co-chair the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.

Financial Overview

In 2023, WFP's needs based plan valued at USD 124 million, was 75 percent funded, compared to 110 percent in 2022. In both years available funds included multiyear grants and funding allocations for future use. Overall, direct contributions to WFP funding decreased by 32 percent compared to 2022. While WFP continued to depend on its traditional donors, it also developed relations with emerging donors to diversify its funding base. Ninety-two percent of the resources received were direct contributions from donors including Canada, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), France, Germany, the Green Climate Fund, Ireland, Japan, Russia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Zimbabwe. The 8 percent in multilateral resources provided WFP flexibility to support critical but underfunded activities, such as supporting refugees and urban emergency cash assistance and resilience activities.

Higher available resources, exceeding the expenditures for 2023, resulted from contributions received in 2023 and 2022, which are multiyear and intended for subsequent years.

WFP continued to encourage flexible funding aligned with the commitments in the grand bargain. However, most contributions received were earmarked by activity, sub-activity, beneficiary type, modality and/or geographical area. This high level of earmarking made it difficult for WFP to adapt its activities to the evolving context, particularly considering increasing climate shocks and the need to balance assistance within the humanitarian resilience nexus.

Activities contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 1: Access to food, accounted for most of the resources in 2023. As contributions available for 2023 did not fully cover the needs for the year, WFP faced significant shortfalls for humanitarian response activities. In response, WFP reduced the scale of its urban cash assistance programme and reduced the duration of its lean season assistance programme from 6 to 3 months - focusing on assisting people at the peak of the hunger period (January - March 2024). WFP supported the refugee population at Tongogara Refugee Camp through an in-kind maize contribution from the Government, complemented with cash transfers using resources from other donors. Twinning funds from WFP's emerging donor matching fund (EDMF) were instrumental in the formalization of Zimbabwe's in-kind maize donation.

Given that WFP could not operate at scale but had to ensure added value, layering strategies between resilience and humanitarian activities were pursued. Synergies between activities implemented through strategic outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4, spanning across humanitarian, resilience and capacity strengthening, were enhanced, providing greater opportunity for geographical concentration and sequencing of activities, resulting in lower operational costs and higher sustainability.





























When feasible, WFP activated its advance financing mechanism and advanced USD 1 million. This allowed WFP to pre-empt food shortages by procuring and pre-positioning food commodities, mitigating the long lead times. Advance financing was essential for WFP's support to refugees, lean season assistance and the urban social assistance programme.

WFP modified its implementation plan, which aligned with the adjusted programming scope, based on projected resource availability, and taking into account the anticipated reduction in funding amid heightened global crises. Since 2020, WFP cut back its staff capacity by 40 percent to align with the changing programme scale and scope and reduced funding availability.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	85,670,412	49,518,585	48,757,049	28,054,007
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	119,245	0
SO01: Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.	74,694,866	43,354,006	42,447,141	24,937,995
Activity 01: Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.	74,694,866	43,354,006	42,447,141	24,937,995
SO02: By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.	10,975,545	6,164,579	6,190,661	3,116,011
Activity 02: Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.	10,975,545	6,164,579	6,190,661	3,116,011
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	17,437,332	14,717,556	22,406,276	8,743,374
SO03: By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.	17,437,332	14,717,556	22,406,276	8,743,374

Activity 03: Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.	14,772,755	14,244,176	22,083,705	8,590,750
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening farm-to-fork food value chains.	2,664,577	473,379	322,570	152,623
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	5,412,725	2,079,175	1,777,405	1,334,706
SO04: By 2026, national and sub-national institutions in Zimbabwe have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective, and equitable actions to achieve food security and nutrition.	5,412,725	2,079,175	1,777,405	1,334,706
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to national and sub-national social protection and emergency preparedness and response institutions in order to improve social and humanitarian assistance preparedness, planning and response.	3,935,124	1,866,185	1,771,572	1,329,747
Activity 06: Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions.	1,477,601	212,990	5,833	4,959
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,072,567	1,032,661	992,616	851,290
SO05: Humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe can implement their programmes and provide support to their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective and reliable way at all times, including during crises.	1,072,567	1,032,661	992,616	851,290

Activity 07: Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.	 1,072,567	 1,032,661	 992,616	 851,290
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 7,226,592	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 109,593,037	 67,347,979	 81,159,939	 38,983,379
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 7,349,412	 7,408,278	 9,304,854	 4,414,636
Total Direct Costs	 116,942,450	 74,756,257	 90,464,794	 43,398,016
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 7,526,867	 4,784,650	 2,380,788	 2,380,788
Grand Total	 124,469,317	 79,540,907	 92,845,582	 45,778,804

Data Notes

Overview

WFP envisioned providing cash-based transfers for its Food Assistance for Assets programme, but contributions received were for in-kind assistance, resulting in an over achievement on the in-kind assistance provided.

Operational context

1. 2022 Population and Housing Census Preliminary Results <https://zimbabwe.unfpa.org/en/publications/2022-population-and-housing-census-preliminary-results>
2. Daily Cholera Updates by the Ministry of Health and Child Care
3. World Bank Poverty & Equity Brief - https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/data/download/poverty/987B9C90-CB9F-4D93-AE8C-750588BF00QA/SM2020/Global_POVEQ_ZWE.pdf
4. 2022 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee Urban Livelihoods Assessment Report
5. Draft National agriculture policy framework
<http://www.livestockzimbabwe.com/Updates/Draft-percent20Zimbabwepercent20Agriculturepercent20Nationalpercent20Policypercent20Framework.pdf>
6. NATIONAL AGRICULTURE POLICY FRAMEWORK (2018-2030)
<http://www.livestockzimbabwe.com/Updates/Draft-percent20Zimbabwepercent20Agriculturepercent20Nationalpercent20Policypercent20Framework.pdf>
7. 2023 Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment Report (CLAF A – 2)
8. 2023 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee Rural Livelihoods Assessment
9. The Global Gender Gap Report 2023. <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2023/in-full/benchmarking-gender-gaps-2023/>

Strategic outcome 01

- A.1.7 Super cereal was planned for in the Needs based plan but there were funding constraints to support the programme hence it was not implemented
- A.1.8 The anticipatory action plan was revised to exclude the food assistance caseload; hence the actual value is 0.
- A.1.8 On Macro insurance did not trigger an insurance payout, therefore no values were achieved in 2023.
- A.3.1 Lower achieved cash transfer values were due to the delayed scale up of the urban cash transfer programme.
- A.4.1 No vouchers were programmed in 2023.

Strategic outcome 02

Definition

Domain refers to an urban area at Sub district level.

C.6.g.1: The 7 products developed refer to 4 climate smart research and development areas, 2 Evidence generation reports on Internal savings and lending shared with the Government and lastly a value chain analysis and Mapping report for 6 urban domains.

Strategic outcome 03

- A.1.8 Micro/Meso insurance - activities were planned in 2022 but finalised in 2023; therefore no 2023 planned figures are presented.
- A.3.4, A.4.3 and G8, were not implemented in 2023.
- D.1.1.g.13 and D.1.1.g.6 Were not constructed in 2023.
- G.10 Anticipatory action insurance plan had a higher planning figure compared to the actual number eventually reached when the insurance was triggered.
- G11.3 1,635 people paid for micro insurance, but the cover triggered for Rushinga District assisting 1,343 people
- Output 9: For this indicator, the capacity strengthening done under forecast-based anticipatory actions was not planned for in the Country office's approved plan; hence, no planned value or indicator name is provided. The actuals represent training on climate services and small grains for the supported seed beneficiaries.
- Activity 4 - Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD) - The 2023 follow up value represents the 2023 and first CSP targets, as data was first collected in 2023.

Strategic outcome 05

Output data under Activity 7 is based on actual service provision achieved for the calendar year. Therefore, the output data tables present no output level plan or targets.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] This means together in vernacular.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

CSP level protection indicator: This is a new indicator, therefore no 2023 target and follow up is available. Data collected in 2023 is utilised as a baseline.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	437,855	466,128	106%
	female	443,143	519,311	117%
	total	880,998	985,439	112%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	58,146	39,659	68%
	female	58,146	40,028	69%
	total	116,292	79,687	69%
24-59 months	male	48,455	34,717	72%
	female	47,574	36,324	76%
	total	96,029	71,041	74%
5-11 years	male	52,860	65,142	123%
	female	52,860	66,663	126%
	total	105,720	131,805	125%
12-17 years	male	61,670	63,077	102%
	female	61,670	64,914	105%
	total	123,340	127,991	104%
18-59 years	male	195,580	242,623	124%
	female	195,582	282,799	145%
	total	391,162	525,422	134%
60+ years	male	21,144	20,910	99%
	female	27,311	28,583	105%
	total	48,455	49,493	102%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	8,810	15,393	175%
Resident	872,188	970,046	111%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	294,885	125,425	42%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	138,000	83,168	60%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	24,000	15,200	63%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	861,492	763,281	88%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	2,487	122	5%
Iodised Salt	2	0	4%
Maize	5,734	12,909	225%
Maize Meal	3,387	690	20%
Peas	1,170	2,657	227%
Sorghum/Millet	13,379	5,691	43%
Split Peas	2,676	1,066	40%
Vegetable Oil	1,358	1,314	97%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize	6,000	4,454	74%
Peas	1,200	719	60%
Split Peas	0	166	-
Vegetable Oil	450	341	76%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	22,847,174	5,644,541	25%
Value Voucher	11,486,880	0	0%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value voucher transfer for services	400,000	15,463	4%
Cash	2,736,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.	Crisis Response
Output Results	

Activity 01: Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: Food insecure women, men, girls and boys in targeted rural and urban areas receive unconditional food and/or cash transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	410,009	388,154
			Male	379,991	359,734
			Total	790,000	747,888
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children	General Distribution	Female	80,325	
			Male	80,325	
			Total	160,650	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female	28,560	
			Male		
			Total	28,560	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female	29,998	
			Male	27,802	
			Total	57,800	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Macro Insurance	Female	91,908	
			Male	85,177	
			Total	177,085	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	26,574	23,632.64
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	21,092,283	3,868,606
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	11,486,880	

CSP Output 02: Refugees in Tongogara Refugee Camp (TRC) receive unconditional food and/or cash transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	ART clients	General Distribution	Female		206
			Male		241
			Total		447

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	7,373 8,587 15,960	5,852 6,814 12,666
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children	General Distribution	Female Male Total	2,018 2,018 4,036	843 879 1,722
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female Male Total	740 740	558 558
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	3,619	818.26
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,754,891	1,775,935

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chipinge - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.3	<21.3	<21.3	20.7	Joint survey
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<25.6	19.1	Joint survey
	Overall	23.6	<23.6	<23.6	19.8	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.3	<12.3	<12.3	15.2	Joint survey
	Male	19.9	<19.9	<19.9	17.6	Joint survey
	Overall	16.2	<16.2	<16.2	16.6	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.1	<28.1	<28.1	39.3	Joint survey
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<25.6	34.4	Joint survey
	Overall	26.8	<26.8	<26.8	36.4	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.3	>38.3	>38.3	24.8	Joint survey
	Male	28.9	>28.9	>28.9	28.9	Joint survey
	Overall	33.4	>33.4	>33.4	27.2	Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.8	<11.8	<11.8	13.6	WFP
	Male	7.7	<7.7	<7.7	12.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.1	<9.1	<9.1	12.9	WFP programme monitoring
						WFP programme monitoring
						WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85.2	>85.2	>85.2	46.2	WFP
	Male	79.7	>79.7	>79.7	49	programme monitoring
	Overall	81.6	>81.6	>81.6	47.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14.8	>14.8	>14.8	46.9	WFP
	Male	18.6	>18.6	>18.6	47.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	17.3	>17.3	>17.3	47.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.1	≤1.1	≤1.1	7	WFP
	Male	1.7	≤1.7	≤1.7	3.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.2	>8.2	>8.2	2	WFP
	Male	11	>11	>11	2.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	10.1	>10.1	>10.1	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62.3	>62.3	>62.3	35.2	WFP
	Male	66.1	>66.1	>66.1	41.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	64.8	>64.8	>64.8	38.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.5	<29.5	<29.5	62.7	WFP
	Male	22.9	<22.9	<22.9	56.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	25.1	<25.1	<25.1	59	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.7	>55.7	>55.7	23	WFP
	Male	48.3	>48.3	>48.3	29	programme monitoring
	Overall	50.9	>50.9	>50.9	26.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41	>41	>41	58.6	WFP
	Male	45.8	>45.8	>45.8	53.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	44.1	>44.1	>44.1	55.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.3	<3.3	<3.3	18.6	WFP
	Male	5.9	<5.9	<5.9	17.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	5	<5	<5	18	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	86.9	>86.9	>86.9	34.5	WFP
	Male	79.7	>79.7	>79.7	36.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	82.1	>82.1	>82.1	35.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	>11.5	>11.5	39.3	WFP
	Male	19.5	>19.5	>19.5	46.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.8	>16.8	>16.8	43.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.6	<1.6	<1.6	26.2	WFP
	Male	0.8	<0.8	<0.8	17.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.1	<1.1	<1.1	20.9	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Rural households - **Location:** Zimbabwe - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.1	<16.1	<16.1	6.5	WFP
	Male	17.9	<17.9	<17.9	6.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	17.1	<17.1	<17.1	6.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42	>42	>42	52.5	WFP
	Male	48.9	>48.9	>48.9	51.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.6	>45.6	>45.6	52	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	52	<52	<52	46.5	WFP
	Male	49.4	<49.4	<49.4	46.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	51	<51	<51	46.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6	<6	<6	1	WFP
	Male	1.7	<1.7	<1.7	2.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.4	<3.4	<3.4	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.6	>10.6	>10.6	0	WFP
	Male	2.3	>2.3	>2.3	1.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	6	>6	>6	1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.3	>68.3	>68.3	35.4	WFP
	Male	79.4	>79.4	>79.4	37.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	74.5	>74.5	>74.5	36.4	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.6	<21.6	<21.6	64.6	WFP
	Male	18.3	<18.3	<18.3	60.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.6	<19.6	<19.6	62.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.6	>12.6	>12.6	19.7	WFP
	Male	11.2	>11.2	>11.2	18.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.9	>11.9	>11.9	19	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.1	>58.1	>58.1	76.3	WFP
	Male	58.5	>58.5	>58.5	72.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	58.3	>58.3	>58.3	76.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.2	<29.2	<29.2	4	WFP
	Male	30.3	<30.3	<30.3	4.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	29.8	<29.8	<29.8	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.5	>22.5	>22.5	38.4	WFP
	Male	24.9	>24.9	>24.9	39.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.8	>23.8	>23.8	38.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.3	>38.3	>38.3	57.1	WFP
	Male	42.6	>42.6	>42.6	58.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	40.6	>40.6	>40.6	57.9	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.1	<39.1	<39.1	4.5	WFP
	Male	32.5	<32.5	<32.5	1.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.7	<35.7	<35.7	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.3	<21.3	<21.3	1	WFP
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<25.6	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.6	<23.6	<23.6	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.3	<12.3	<12.3	6.2	WFP
	Male	19.9	<19.9	<19.9	10.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.2	<16.2	<16.2	8.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.1	<28.1	<28.1	21.6	WFP
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<25.6	24	programme monitoring
	Overall	26.8	<26.8	<26.8	22.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.3	>38.3	>38.3	71.1	WFP
	Male	28.9	>28.9	>28.9	65.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.4	>33.4	>33.4	67.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	24.9	<24.9	<24.9	4.1	WFP
	Male	21.6	<21.6	<21.6	3.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.3	<23.3	<23.3	3.7	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.7	>50.7	>50.7	98.4	WFP
	Male	50	>50	>50	96.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	50.3	>50.3	>50.3	97.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	46.4	>46.4	>46.4	1.6	WFP
	Male	47.5	>47.5	>47.5	3.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	47	>47	>47	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.9	<2.9	<2.9	0	WFP
	Male	2.5	<2.5	<2.5	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.7	<2.7	<2.7	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.6	≥2.6	≥2.6	3.2	WFP
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	6.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.6	≥1.6	≥1.6	4.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.9	>76.9	>76.9	89.8	WFP
	Male	70.8	>70.8	>70.8	84.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	75	>75	>75	87.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.5	<20.5	<20.5	7	WFP
	Male	29.2	<29.2	<29.2	9.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	<23.4	<23.4	7.9	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.9	>17.9	>17.9	65.2	WFP
	Male	12.5	>12.5	>12.5	61.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.2	>15.2	>15.2	63.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61.6	>61.6	>61.6	34.8	WFP
	Male	66.7	>66.7	>66.7	38.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	64.1	>64.1	>64.1	36.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.5	<20.5	<20.5	0	WFP
	Male	20.8	<20.8	<20.8	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	20.7	<20.7	<20.7	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	83.3	≥83.3	≥83.3	61.5	WFP
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	65.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	55.6	≥55.6	≥55.6	62.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.7	≥16.7	≥16.7	35.3	WFP
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	32.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	44.4	≥44.4	≥44.4	34.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	3.2	WFP
	Male	0	>0	>0	2.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	3	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.5	<19.5	<19.5	4.8	WFP
	Male	25.5	<25.5	<25.5	0.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.5	<22.5	<22.5	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.6	<14.6	<14.6	2.7	WFP
	Male	4.3	<4.3	<4.3	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.5	<9.5	<9.5	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.2	<15.2	<15.2	8	WFP
	Male	23.4	<23.4	<23.4	11.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.3	<19.3	<19.3	9.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	50.6	>50.6	>50.6	84.5	WFP
	Male	46.8	>46.8	>46.8	87.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	48.7	>48.7	>48.7	85.8	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.					
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 06: Targeted food insecure households in urban areas receive gender transformative skills training, tools and non-food items to diversify their livelihoods.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	Activity supporters	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	33,000	31,785
			Male	27,000	26,005
			Total	60,000	57,790

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 07: Households and communities in targeted urban areas benefit from assets that support their economic development.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for training	Number	2	2
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for training	Number	54	50
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for training	Ha	1	1
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for training	Number	32	30
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	10,572	8,268

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 08: Communities in targeted urban areas benefit from enhanced coordination and expansion of urban resilience initiatives that diversify their livelihood opportunities.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	90	89
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	7	7

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	84.8	>84.8	>84.8	98.4	WFP survey
	Male	72.4	>72.4	>72.4	96.5	WFP survey
	Overall	79.8	>79.8	>79.8	97.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.9	>12.9	>12.9	1.6	WFP survey
	Male	25	>25	>25	3.5	WFP survey
	Overall	17.8	>17.8	>17.8	2.3	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.3	<2.3	<2.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.6	<2.6	<2.6	0	WFP survey
	Overall	2.4	<2.4	<2.4	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10.6	<10.6	<10.6	2.3	WFP survey
	Male	6.5	<6.5	<6.5	5.5	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<10	<10	3.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.2	<12.2	<12.2	2.3	WFP survey
	Male	15.2	<15.2	<15.2	1.3	WFP survey
	Overall	12.7	<12.7	<12.7	1.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	38.4	<38.4	<38.4	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	37	<37	<37	9.6	WFP survey
	Overall	38.1	<38.1	<38.1	6.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.8	>38.8	>38.8	90.8	WFP survey
	Male	41.3	>41.3	>41.3	83.6	WFP survey
	Overall	39.2	>39.2	>39.2	87.5	WFP survey

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

Activity 03: Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 09: Targeted rural households and communities benefit from gender transformative livelihood and life skills training, and access to productive and climate smart assets, financial services, and energy products for climate adapted and sustainable livelihoods.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female		925
			Male		710
			Total		1,635
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		15,462

CSP Output 10: Food insecure women, men, girls and boys in targeted rural areas receive conditional food and/or cash transfers to meet their food and nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	71,622	48,539
			Male	66,378	34,629
			Total	138,000	83,168
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	7,650	5,680.19
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	2,736,000	
A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	400,000	

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 09: Targeted rural households and communities benefit from gender transformative livelihood and life skills training, and access to productive and climate smart assets, financial services, and energy products for climate adapted and sustainable livelihoods.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female		34,254
			Male		31,746
			Total		66,000

Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening farm-to-fork food value chains.

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 13: Women and men smallholder producers benefit from access to farming inputs, and agricultural extension and information systems, that enable them to produce, protect, aggregate and market nutritious, drought-resilient crops.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder	Female	13,200	9,120
		agricultural market	Male	10,800	6,080
		support Activities	Total	24,000	15,200

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 09: Targeted rural households and communities benefit from gender transformative livelihood and life skills training, and access to productive and climate smart assets, financial services, and energy products for climate adapted and sustainable livelihoods.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,639	1,133
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	1	
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	71.8	32
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	524	516
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	21,393.9	19,232.7
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	144.5	183.5
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	2	
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	19	18
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Food assistance for asset	Number	15	27
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	30,000	8,175
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	153,295	153,295

G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual Individual	902,030 40,000	66,000
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.3: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	8,175	6,765
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.3: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	16,434	16,434
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	1,000,000	1,000,000
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	72,000	15,462.6
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	6,131,785	6,131,785
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	600,000	163,500
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	13,523	11,295
G.5: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$	172,000	233,410
G.6: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$	157,800	210,399

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual Individual	526,818 43,750	75,000 38,880
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual Individual	351,212 43,750	0 58,320
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual Individual	24,000 120,000	0 120,000
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	761,731	66,000

Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening farm-to-fork food value chains.

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 13: Women and men smallholder producers benefit from access to farming inputs, and agricultural extension and information systems, that enable them to produce, protect, aggregate and market nutritious, drought-resilient crops.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8,000	5,560
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	12,000	13,130

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Government - **Location:** Zimbabwe - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	11.7	>11.7	<11.7		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	60.3	>60.3	<60.3		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	28	>28	>28		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	49	>49			WFP survey
	Male	53.7	>53.7			WFP survey
	Overall	51.3	>51.3			WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	93.1	>93.1			WFP survey
	Male	90.2	>90.2			WFP survey
	Overall	91.6	>91.6			WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	91.3	>91.3			WFP survey
	Male	89.4	>89.4			WFP survey
	Overall	90.3	>90.3			WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	93.4	>93.4			WFP survey
	Male	92.2	>92.2			WFP survey
	Overall	92.3	>92.3			WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	79.3	>79.3			WFP survey
	Male	77.5	>77.5			WFP survey
	Overall	78.4	>78.4			WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	81.2	>81.2			WFP survey
	Male	80.6	>80.6			WFP survey
	Overall	80.1	>80.1			WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.4	≤9.4	≤9.4	3.8	WFP survey
	Male	9.5	≤9.5	≤9.5	3.5	WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	≤9.5	≤9.5	3.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.8	<63.8	≥63.8	83.1	WFP survey
	Male	66.2	<66.2	≥66.2	83.8	WFP survey
	Overall	65.3	<65.3	≥65.3	83.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.1	<23.1	<23.1	16.3	WFP survey
	Male	31.4	<31.4	<31.4	16.2	WFP survey
	Overall	28.2	<28.2	<28.2	16.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13.1	>13.1	<13.1	0.6	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	>2.4	<2.4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	6.5	>6.5	<6.5	0.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.4	<15.4	<15.4	1.2	WFP survey
	Male	16.2	<16.2	<16.2	1.5	WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	<15.9	<15.9	1.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	6.6	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	<2.9	<2.9	5.2	WFP survey
	Overall	3.2	<3.2	<3.2	5.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31.5	<31.5	<31.5	20.8	WFP survey
	Male	19.5	<19.5	<19.5	18.9	WFP survey
	Overall	24.1	<24.1	<24.1	19.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49.3	>49.3	>49.3	71.4	WFP survey
	Male	61.4	>61.4	>61.4	74.4	WFP survey
	Overall	56.8	>56.8	>56.8	73.2	WFP survey

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	>12.5	80.8	WFP survey	
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	>50	>12.5	72.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>12.5	68.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>12.5	70.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	1.8	>1.8			WFP survey
	Male	2	>2			WFP survey
	Overall	1.9	>1.9			WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	7	>7			WFP survey
	Male	13.3	>13.3			WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	>10.6			WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	0	>0			WFP survey
	Male	0	>0			WFP survey
	Overall	0	>0			WFP survey
Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	8.8	>8.8			WFP survey
	Male	15.3	>15.3			WFP survey
	Overall	12.5	>12.5			WFP survey
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening farm-to-fork food value chains.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	>47	>47	47	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	1	≥1	=1		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	0	≥50.7	≥50.7	50.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥46.3	≥46.3	46.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥48	≥48	48	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥343,582.05	>343,582.05	343,582.05	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	>0		0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	>343,582.05	>343,582.05	343,582.05	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	>0		0	WFP programme monitoring

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	>0		0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	>990.15	>990.15	990.15	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	>990.15	≥990.15	990.15	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to national and sub-national social protection and emergency preparedness and response institutions in order to improve social and humanitarian assistance preparedness, planning and response.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural and urban - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	7	WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural and urban - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: SC/Logistics Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chipinge - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥92.2	≥92.2	92.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥92.2	≥92.2	92.2	
	Overall	0	≥92.2	≥92.2	92.2	
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	86.01	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	86.02	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	86.02	
Activity 03: Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	53	≥53	≥53	58.25	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	20.6	>20.6	>20.6	24.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	17.4	<17.4	<17.4	18.6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	62	>62	>62	57	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	8	>8	>8	35.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	2.7	<2.7	<2.7	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	89.3	>89.3	>89.3	60.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	47.8	>47.8	>47.8	45	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	1.5	<1.5	<1.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	50.7	>50.7	>50.7	55	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	22	≥73.5	≥22	45.4	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	4.5	<4.5	<4.5	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	73.5	≥22	≥73.5	54	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting			WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	11,338	≥11338			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9,519	≥9519			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20,852	≥20852			WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.9	≥98.9	≥98.9	97.24	WFP
	Male	98.8	≥98.9	≥98.9	95.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	≥98.9	≥98.9	95.99	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.3	≥99.3	≥99.3	94.33	WFP
	Male	92.2	≥92.2	≥92.2	98.05	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	≥98.9	≥98.9	96.24	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.3	≥99.3	≥99.3	94.33	WFP
	Male	92.2	≥92.2	≥92.2	98.05	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	≥98.9	≥98.9	96.24	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.9	≥98.9	≥98.9	98.93	WFP
	Male	98.3	≥98.3	≥98.3	98.26	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.1	≥99.1	≥99.1	98.68	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP
	Male	99.6	≥99.6	≥99.6	99.13	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	≥99.8	≥99.8	99.67	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95.5	≥95.5	≥95.5	96.79	WFP
	Male	96.8	≥96.8	≥96.8	99.13	programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥96	≥96	97.68	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.1	≥97.1	≥97.1	97.28	WFP survey
	Male	99.2	≥99.2	≥99.2	96.73	WFP survey
	Overall	98.8	≥98.8	≥98.8	96.94	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.4	≥97.4	≥97.4	100	WFP survey
	Male	97.4	≥97.4	≥97.4	100	WFP survey
	Overall	97.4	≥97.4	≥97.4	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	24,935	≥24935		24,935	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22,872	≥22872		22,872	
	Overall	47,807	≥47807		47,807	

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	97.8	≥97.8	≥97.8	86.9	WFP
	Male	93.5	≥93.5	≥93.5	88.73	programme monitoring
	Overall	95.7	≥95.7	≥95.7	87.97	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	=100	=100	98.97	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.54	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.75	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	67.3	>67.3	>67.3	97.86	WFP
	Male	68.1	>68.1	>68.1	96.52	programme monitoring
	Overall	67.8	>67.8	>67.8	97.35	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	92.3	≥92.3	≥92.3	92.31	WFP
	Male	92.3	≥92.3	≥92.3	92.31	programme monitoring
	Overall	92.3	≥92.3	≥92.3	92.31	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Cynthia Matonhodze

52-year-old Margret is a dreamer and a doer smallholder farmer in the drought prone Masvingo province in southern Zimbabwe.

World Food Programme

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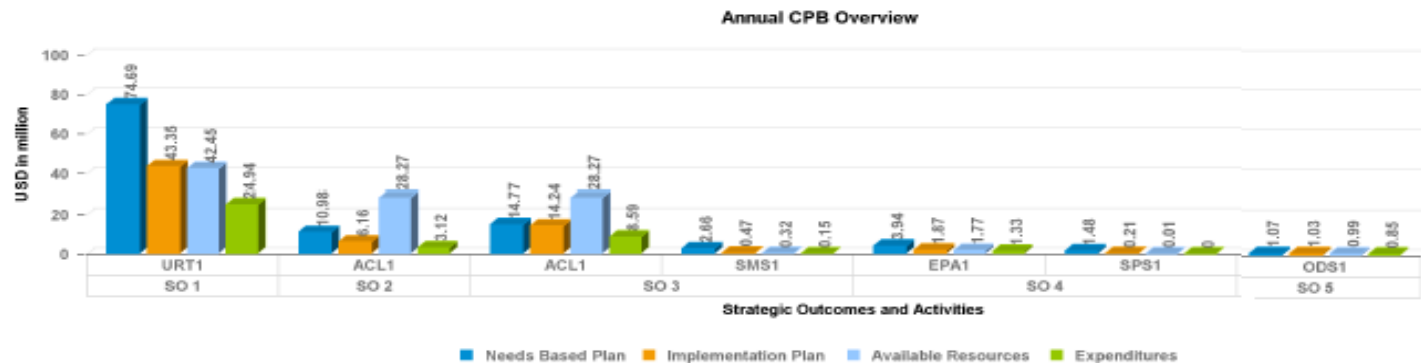
Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.
SO 2		By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.
SO 3		By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.
SO 4		By 2026, national and sub-national institutions in Zimbabwe have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective, and equitable actions to achieve food security and nutrition.
SO 5		Humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe can implement their programmes and provide support to their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective and reliable way at all times, including during crises.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.
SO 2	ACL1	Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.
SO 3	ACL1	Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening farm-to-fork food value chains.
SO 4	EPA1	Provide technical assistance to national and sub-national social protection and emergency preparedness and response institutions in order to improve social and humanitarian assistance preparedness, planning and response.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.

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Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.	Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.	74,694,867	43,354,006	42,447,142	24,937,996
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.	Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.	10,975,545	6,164,579	6,190,662	3,116,011
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	119,246	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			85,670,412	49,518,585	48,757,050	28,054,007

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Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.	Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.	14,772,755	14,244,177	22,083,706	8,590,751
		Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening farm-to-fork food value chains.	2,664,577	473,380	322,571	152,624
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			17,437,332	14,717,557	22,406,277	8,743,374
17.9	By 2026, national and sub-national institutions in Zimbabwe have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective, and equitable actions to achieve food security and nutrition.	Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions.	1,477,602	212,990	5,833	4,959
		Provide technical assistance to national and sub-national social protection and emergency preparedness and response institutions in order to improve social and humanitarian assistance preparedness, planning and response.	3,935,124	1,866,186	1,771,572	1,329,748
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			5,412,726	2,079,176	1,777,406	1,334,707

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Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe can implement their programmes and provide support to their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective and reliable way at all times, including during crises.	Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.	1,072,568	1,032,661	992,616	851,291
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,072,568	1,032,661	992,616	851,291
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,226,592	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	7,226,592	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			109,593,038	67,347,979	81,159,940	38,983,379
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,349,413	7,408,278	9,304,855	4,414,637
Total Direct Costs			116,942,450	74,756,257	90,464,795	43,398,016
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			7,526,867	4,784,650	2,380,788	2,380,788
Grand Total			124,469,318	79,540,907	92,845,583	45,778,804



Wannee 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

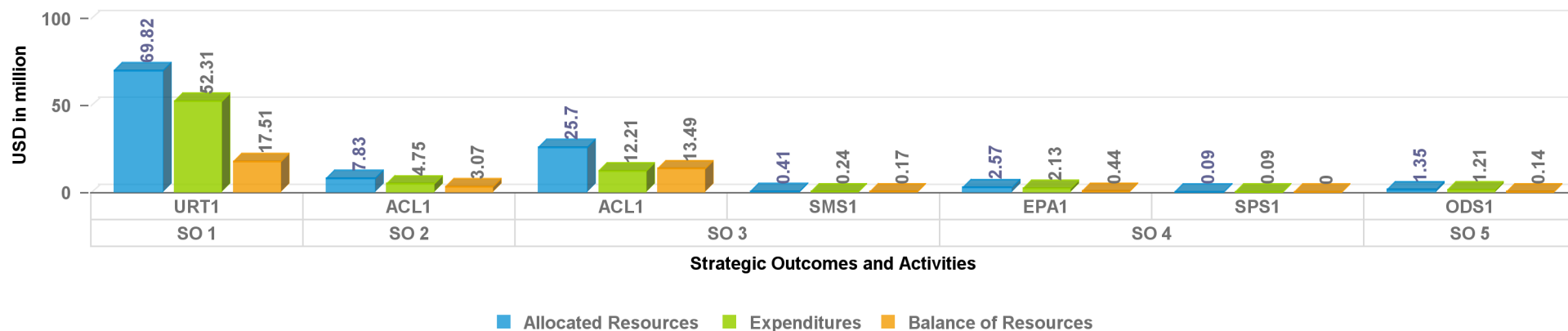
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.
SO 2	By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.
SO 3	By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.
SO 4	By 2026, national and sub-national institutions in Zimbabwe have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective, and equitable actions to achieve food security and nutrition.
SO 5	Humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe can implement their programmes and provide support to their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective and reliable way at all times, including during crises.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.
SO 2	ACL1	Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.
SO 3	ACL1	Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening farm-to-fork food value chains.
SO 4	EPA1	Provide technical assistance to national and sub-national social protection and emergency preparedness and response institutions in order to improve social and humanitarian assistance preparedness, planning and response.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.	Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.	100,631,863	69,819,797	0	69,819,797	52,310,651	17,509,146
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.	Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.	16,202,002	7,827,541	0	7,827,541	4,752,891	3,074,650
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	119,246	0	119,246	0	119,246
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			116,833,865	77,766,584	0	77,766,584	57,063,542	20,703,042

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.	Provide conditional cash and food transfers along with training and tools to rural communities in conjunction with technical assistance for community members and national and sub-national authorities.	23,467,839	25,699,219	0	25,699,219	12,206,264	13,492,955
		Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening farm-to-fork food value chains.	4,493,290	410,220	0	410,220	240,272	169,947
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			27,961,129	26,109,439	0	26,109,439	12,446,537	13,662,902

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	By 2026, national and sub-national institutions in Zimbabwe have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective, and equitable actions to achieve food security and nutrition.	Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions.	2,459,137	91,543	0	91,543	90,669	874
		Provide technical assistance to national and sub-national social protection and emergency preparedness and response institutions in order to improve social and humanitarian assistance preparedness, planning and response.	5,522,606	2,566,876	0	2,566,876	2,125,051	441,825
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			7,981,743	2,658,419	0	2,658,419	2,215,720	442,699
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe can implement their programmes and provide support to their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective and reliable way at all times, including during crises.	Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.	1,642,153	1,352,159	0	1,352,159	1,210,834	141,325
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,642,153	1,352,159	0	1,352,159	1,210,834	141,325

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	7,226,592	0	7,226,592	0	7,226,592
Subtotal SDG Target			0	7,226,592	0	7,226,592	0	7,226,592
Total Direct Operational Cost			154,418,890	115,113,193	0	115,113,193	72,936,632	42,176,561
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			10,886,957	11,386,843	0	11,386,843	6,496,625	4,890,218
Total Direct Costs			165,305,847	126,500,036	0	126,500,036	79,433,258	47,066,779
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			10,630,543	6,831,868		6,831,868	6,831,868	0
Grand Total			175,936,390	133,331,904	0	133,331,904	86,265,126	47,066,779

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures