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Zimbabwe

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

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Overview

The World Food Programme (WFP) Zimbabwe remained at the forefront of tackling the country's complex food security challenges in 2024, as climatic shocks and economic instability continued to exacerbate the crisis. With a population of 15.2 million, Zimbabwe faced severe food insecurity, leaving 7.1 million people 5.4 million in rural areas and 1.7 million in urban centres without adequate food by December.

The country's food security was further strained by recurrent dry spells, droughts, livestock diseases, and pest infestations, all worsened by the El Niño weather phenomenon. These climatic shocks disrupted agricultural production, particularly affecting smallholder farmers who make up 70% of the population, the majority of whom are women. High commodity prices and global supply chain disruptions further eroded household purchasing power.

WFP's interventions in 2024 were guided by the Zimbabwe United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022-2026) and the National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025). Efforts focused on crisis response, resilience-building, and strengthening national systems to advance progress towards zero hunger. Through these targeted interventions, WFP directly supported the most vulnerable populations, safeguarding lives, fostering resilience, and contributing to Zimbabwe's sustainable development goals (SDGs) and national priorities.

Humanitarian Assistance and Emergency Response

In response to the severe drought conditions, WFP enabled 693,000 people in both urban and rural areas to meet their food needs, including early action to mitigate the impact of El Niño-induced droughts across Southern Africa. During the peak lean season (October-March), WFP collaborated with the Government of Zimbabwe and partners to provide essential food assistance to the most vulnerable populations. These interventions formed part of one of the most severe drought responses in two decades.

WFP also played a critical role in the refugee response, partnering with the Government of Zimbabwe and UNHCR to provide food assistance to 13,000 refugees at the Tongogara Refugee Settlement. The government's in-kind donation of 4,400 metric tonnes of maize was complemented by donor-funded cash transfers, ensuring refugees received a hybrid ration of fortified maize meal, pulses, and vegetable oil.

Strengthening Resilience and Climate Risk Management

While humanitarian assistance remained a core component of WFP's work in Zimbabwe, there was an increased focus on long-term resilience-building. WFP's approach emphasized rural development, localized food systems, value chain development, and alignment with national social protection frameworks.

WFP continued to enhance climate risk management through a layered approach linking disaster risk finance, emergency preparedness, and social protection systems. This strategy encompassed reducing risks through asset creation, transferring risks via macro-insurance, building financial resilience through livelihood diversification, and promoting prudent risk-taking through savings and lending schemes.

In 2024, WFP's African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica drought policy triggered a USD 6.1 million payout, enabling food assistance for 273,000 people. This payout complemented an additional USD 25.7 million disbursed to the Government of Zimbabwe and the Start Network, demonstrating the effectiveness of anticipatory action mechanisms in mitigating climate shocks.

Addressing Funding Gaps and Resource Constraints

Despite increased investments in 2024, WFP's funding remained highly earmarked for crisis response, leaving resilience-building activities underfunded. To maximize impact, WFP leveraged strategic partnerships, integrating crisis response with resilience activities to optimize resources. However, funding shortfalls led to reduced coverage for key programmes, including Food Assistance for Assets, Urban Resilience, and Lean Season Assistance. As a result, food and cash distributions fell below planned targets.

Gender Equality, Protection, and Social Inclusion

WFP actively supported the Government of Zimbabwe in fostering inclusive, resilient food systems, with a strong emphasis on gender equality and women's empowerment. In 2024, WFP finalized its gender strategy, ensuring equitable participation of men and women in food distribution committees and enhancing leadership training for committee members.

The 'Toose' programme, integrated into the Urban Cash Assistance programme, provided a holistic approach to addressing intimate partner violence (IPV) by combining economic and social empowerment initiatives with gender-based violence (GBV) response services. These interventions aimed to reduce women's vulnerabilities and

enhance their economic participation.

Environmental Sustainability and Climate-Smart Interventions

WFP embedded environmental sustainability into its programming, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, responsible natural resource management, renewable energy use, and climate-smart techniques. These initiatives were designed to be gender-sensitive, ensuring communities and staff were equipped to mitigate environmental risks while improving food security and livelihoods.

Strengthening Partnerships and Localisation

Strategic partnerships remained central to WFP's success in 2024. WFP deepened its collaboration with government entities, private sector partners, UN agencies, NGOs, academia, and research institutions to enhance programme delivery and impact. Notably, 50% of WFP's contracted cooperating partners in 2024 were local organizations, reinforcing the commitment to localisation and sustainable capacity building.

Inter-agency collaboration also played a key role in strengthening food security outcomes. WFP partnered with UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, FAO, and WHO to implement cross-sectoral interventions aligned with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Through the Lean Season Assistance programme, WFP led a pilot inter-agency collaboration initiative, leveraging food distribution points as platforms for nutrition, gender, protection, and disease outbreak-related messaging.

Conclusion

In 2024, WFP Zimbabwe remained steadfast in addressing food insecurity through humanitarian assistance, resilience-building, and systemic strengthening. By integrating crisis response with long-term development strategies, WFP supported Zimbabwe's journey toward zero hunger and sustainable development. As the country continues to face climatic and economic challenges, WFP remains committed to working alongside the government and partners to improve food security, build resilience, and foster lasting solutions for vulnerable communities across Zimbabwe.

719,696

Total beneficiaries in 2024



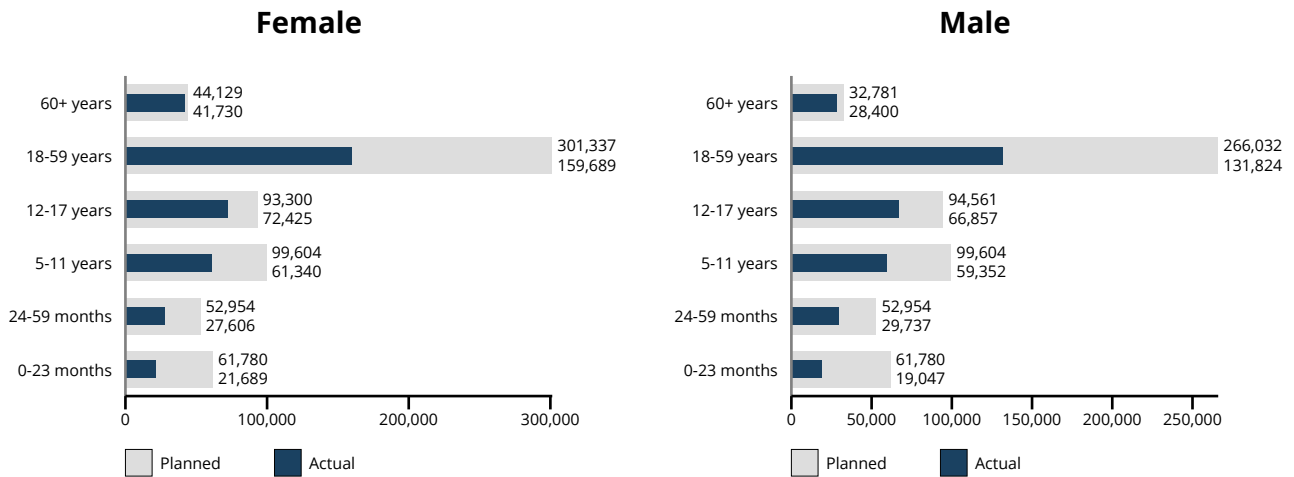
53% female



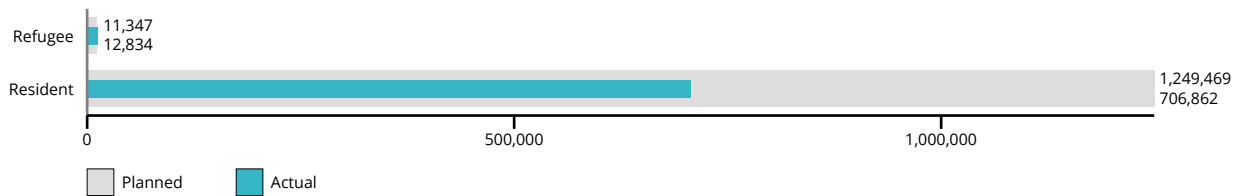
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 13,872 (52% Female, 48% Male)

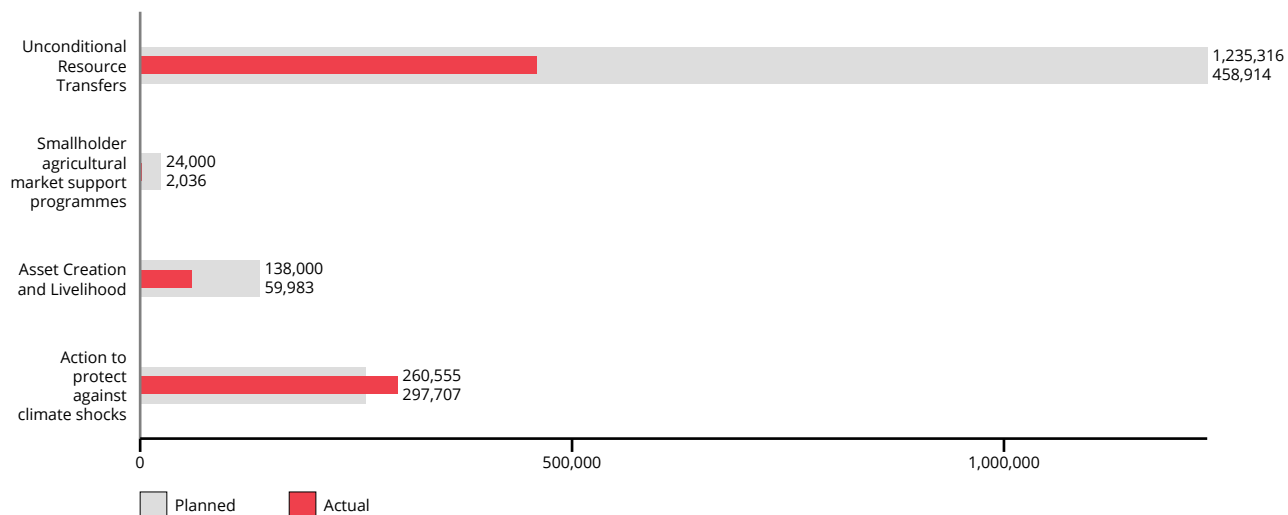
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



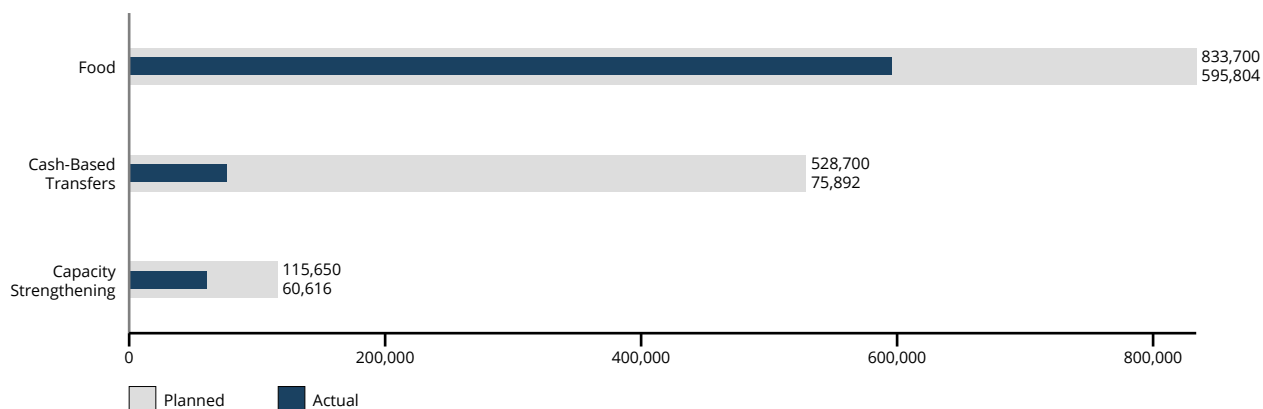
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



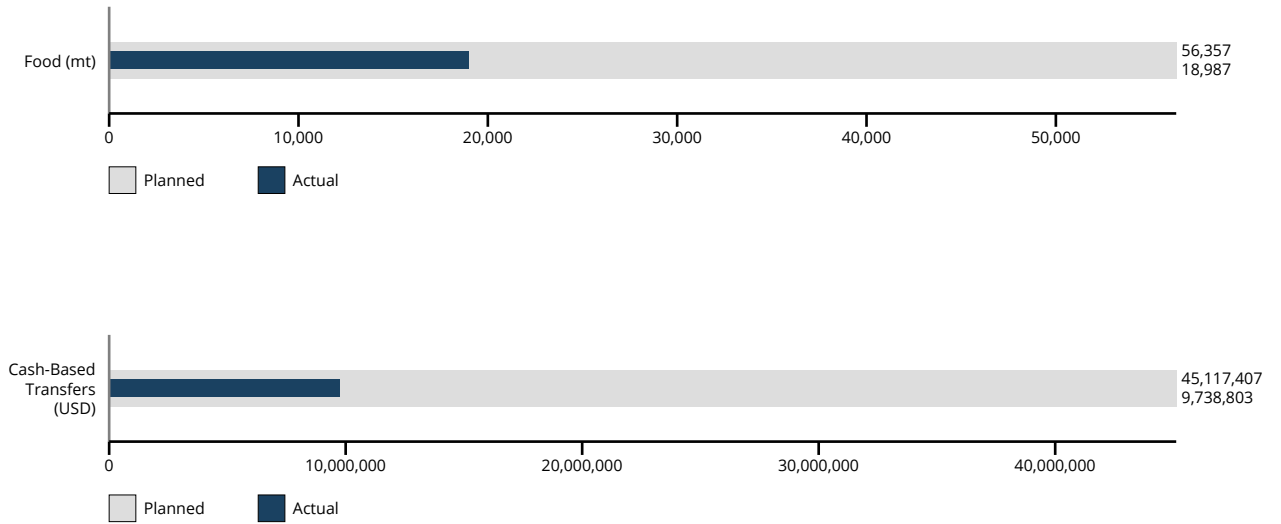
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



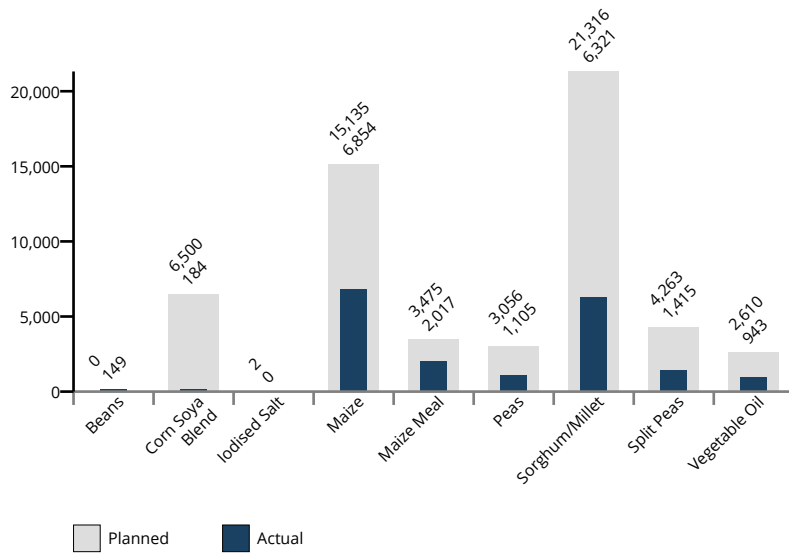
Beneficiaries by Modality



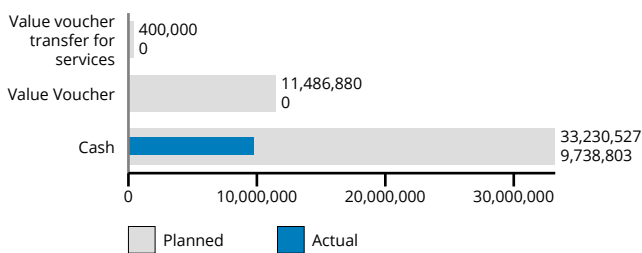
Total Transfers by Modality



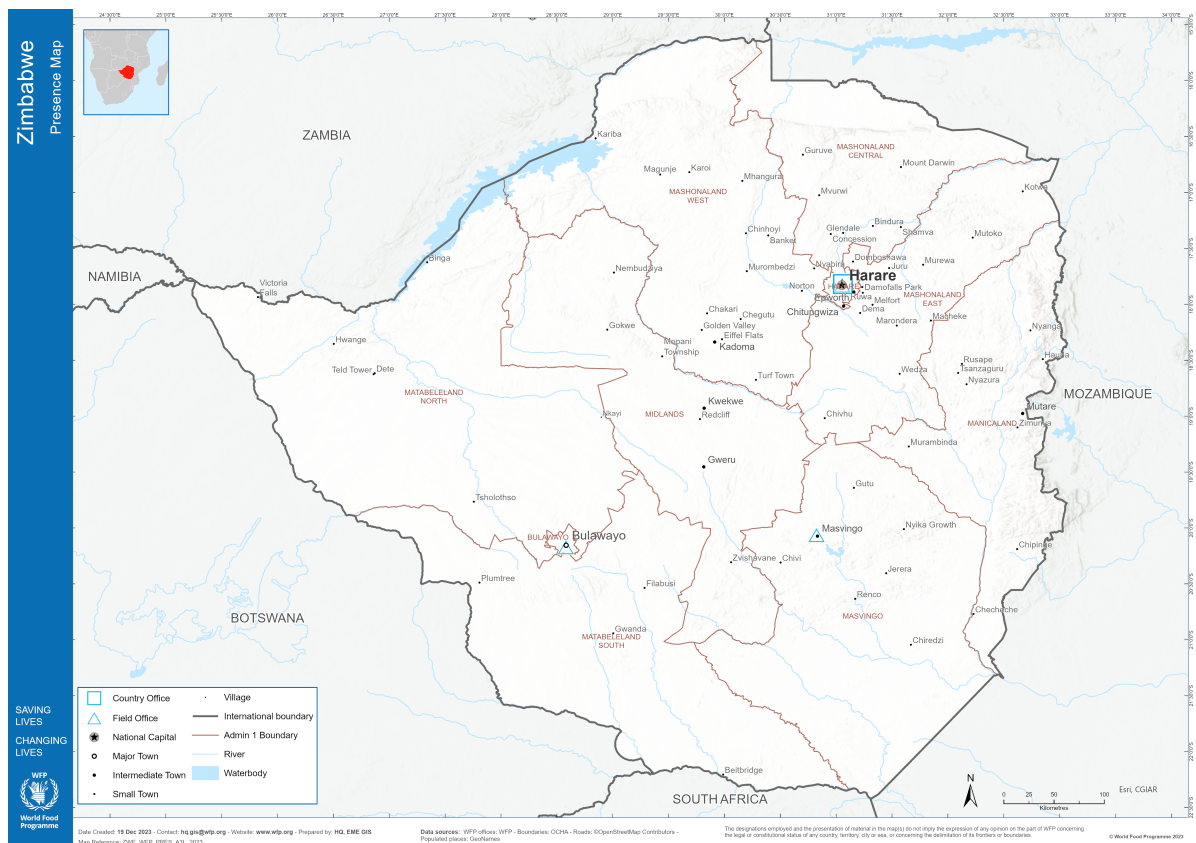
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



With a population of 15.2 million [1], Zimbabwe continues to grapple with significant food security challenges exacerbated by climatic shocks, economic instability, and public health crises. In 2024, recurrent dry spells, droughts, livestock diseases, and pest infestations, heightened by the El Niño weather phenomenon, disrupted agricultural production and increased vulnerabilities. High commodity prices and global supply disruptions have driven up the cost of living, making it challenging for Zimbabweans to meet their food and nutrition needs, and resulting in 7.1 million people unable to secure adequate food in 2024. This includes 5.4 million people (52 percent) in rural areas [2] and 1.7 million people (35%) in urban areas [3] by December 2024. In April 2024, the Government of Zimbabwe declared the El Niño induced drought a state of emergency, citing it as one of the worst in the last 20 years.

Macroeconomic instability has further worsened living conditions, with 49 percent of the population living in extreme poverty [4]. Zimbabwe's high inflation, interest rates, and job losses at 3% in the formal sector between the first and third quarter of 2024 [10], have strained household purchasing power. In the 2024 Global Hunger Index (GHI), Zimbabwe ranks 108th out of 127 countries [5], with a score of 27.6, classified as 'serious'. The GHI aims to raise awareness and understanding of the struggle against hunger, providing a way to compare levels of hunger between countries and regions and highlighting areas where hunger levels are highest.

Food insecurity in urban Zimbabwe rose significantly, from 29 to 35 percent (ZIMLAC, 2024), primarily due to economic shocks. Vulnerable groups, including households headed by women, the unemployed, less educated, and people with disabilities, bore the brunt of this increase. Factors such as rising prices for basic commodities, higher transport and rental costs, and widespread job losses exacerbated the situation. The primary challenges faced by youth in urban areas include a high unemployment rate and significant challenges with drug and substance abuse (ZIMLAC, 2024). Many women-headed households relied on unstable livelihoods, such as vending or casual labour, which are inherently insecure and unsustainable. These challenges underscored the critical need for resilience-building interventions and livelihood diversification to empower households to withstand economic shocks and achieve sustainable food security.

WFP's strategic plan integrates nutrition-sensitive initiatives in priority districts to address these challenges, enhancing the health and well-being of vulnerable populations. The increasing food insecurity in the country threatens the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and tests early resilience investments.

Agriculture remains central to Zimbabwe's economy, contributing 20 percent to GDP and employing 23 percent of the formal workforce [6]. However, smallholder farmers, who comprise 70% of the population and are predominantly

women, face mounting challenges from erratic rainfall, high agricultural input costs, and inefficient markets [6]. WFP's programmes aim to bolster the resilience of these communities through capacity strengthening, improved market systems, and climate adaptation measures. WFP has continued to facilitate enabling investments in systems, providing the government with opportunities to explore and adopt new disaster risk reduction and financing options as part of a broader approach to enhance resilience to climatic shocks. At the national level, WFP has augmented macro-insurance coverage by utilising replica policies on macro-insurance through the Africa Risk Capacity.

Gender inequalities persist, as reflected in Zimbabwe's 2024 Global Gender Gap Index score of 0.740 [8] and its 2022 Gender Inequality Index score of 0.532 [9]. WFP integrates gender-transformative actions across its programmes to address these imbalances, ensuring equitable participation and benefits for women and marginalised groups.

Zimbabwe hosts 22,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Central, Eastern and Southern Africa, with over 13,000 residing at Tongogara Refugee Camp [10]. 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 settlement, collaborating to ensure complementarity and efficiency in resource utilisation.

Zimbabwe's national social protection system continues its development. WFP is focused on helping enhance programme design and delivery pathways, aligned with its Country Capacity Strengthening approach, through support to the government to create long-term impacts across key areas, including Policy and Legislation, Institutional Effectiveness and Accountability, and Strategic Planning and Financing. WFP supports the Government in strengthening national social protection systems and improving preparedness for future shocks. This includes facilitating the implementation of an Integrated Social Protection Management Information System (ISP MIS) for social protection activities and bolstering capacity in disaster risk planning. This system serves as a foundation for learning and system review, enabling the Government to make informed, data-driven decisions by integrating social protection data from various programmes into a single platform; addressing current fragmentation and potential duplication, and enhancing the predictability, consistency, transparency, and accountability.

WFP's work aligns with the Zimbabwe United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022-2026) and the National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025). Through its country strategic plan (CSP) for 2022-2026, WFP focuses on crisis response and resilience-building across five strategic outcomes:

Strategic Outcome 1: Provision of unconditional food and cash assistance to vulnerable populations, including refugees, in partnership with national social protection stakeholders.

Zimbabwe's population is predominantly young, with 62 percent under the age of 35. However, youth unemployment remains a pressing issue, affecting 30 percent of individuals aged 15-35 [10]. This situation poses significant challenges as young people struggle to navigate opportunities and build meaningful lives. Recognising these difficulties, WFP's Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 have focused on resilience and livelihoods in rural and urban areas. Through community-level climate adaptation initiatives and food systems improvements, these outcomes deliberately target youth to enhance their economic participation and create sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Strategic Outcome 4: Capacity strengthening of national systems to improve social protection and disaster risk management in collaboration with government entities, UN agencies, and other partners.

In 2024, WFP's interventions directly supported the most vulnerable, safeguarding lives, promoting resilience, and contributing to Zimbabwe's progress towards achieving zero hunger. Lessons learned continue to guide efforts to address the complex nexus of climate change, economic instability, and systemic inequalities, ensuring sustainable impact.

Risk management

In 2024, WFP Zimbabwe integrated risk management activities across various functional units and programme activities. Mitigation measures were implemented to address the risk of food diversion, aligned with WFP's global assurance standards and minimum assurance measures. These included stringent commodity management, enhanced oversight missions for Cooperating Partners (CPs), improved identity management for beneficiaries, outsourced monitoring to ensure independence, and training CPs on WFP's Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption (AFAC) Policy; with oversight from the Regional Office.

Throughout the year, WFP faced significant risks to its operations, including insufficient funding, climate-related disasters (such as the impacts of the El Niño), supply chain disruptions and worsening economic conditions.

All existing and emerging risks were continuously documented, with mitigation strategies tracked and implemented by the respective responsible units. In terms of commodity management, an inventory count committee was established to conduct monthly counts in WFP warehouses, complemented by an independent inventory count team. Furthermore, a revised Cooperating Partners Management Standard Operating Procedure was developed and scheduled for roll-out in the first quarter of 2025.

WFP engaged stakeholders, including donors and government entities, ensuring transparency in all operations as part of the Country Office's reassurance strategy. Reports were made available, and feedback mechanisms were utilised promptly to support successful programme implementation.

Lessons learned

Strengthening Partnerships: WFP and its partners actively forged strong collaborations with government institutions, local authorities, private sector, academic institutions, and international organisations. These partnerships enhanced the effectiveness and reach of WFP programmes, ensuring alignment with national strategies and supporting complementary initiatives for greater sustainability and impact.

Layering for Greater Impact: WFP enhanced synergy across activities through a cohesive, layered approach, integrating disaster risk finance, emergency preparedness, response, and shock-responsive social protection. Urban cash assistance was complemented by resilience-building initiatives, equipping communities with skills and reinforcing livelihoods to strengthen income-generating capacities.

Adaptive Programming: WFP demonstrated flexibility in programme design and implementation, scaling activities up or down based on funding availability and evolving needs while safeguarding long-term investments. This adaptability allowed for an effective response to challenges such as funding shortages and the shifting demands of the El Niño response.

Promoting Protection and Gender sensitive Programming: WFP integrated gender-sensitive approaches, reemphasised protection and addressed gender-based violence within programming. WFP enhanced the protective impact of interventions, achieving tangible improvements in household safety and well-being, providing evidence for scaling the approach while also supporting national efforts.

Country office story

Transforming Discriminatory Gender Norms to Build Food Security and Reduce Gender-Based Violence

As part of its urban cash assistance programming in Zimbabwe, WFP has been offering **Toose**, a gender-transformative approach that addresses some of the root causes of intimate partner violence, such as economic instability and harmful social norms.

In the small Lowveld town of Chiredzi, 433 km from Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, Shingirai and Gertrude arrange branded buckets, tins, and bottles of detergents, ready for the market. They sell to two nearby schools and within their community.

The pair participate in WFP's urban cash assistance and urban resilience programmes, which target food-insecure households to provide immediate relief while building sustainable livelihoods.

In recent years, urban food insecurity has become increasingly prevalent in Zimbabwe, largely due to economic challenges, high inflation, and rising food costs. Over 1.5 million people in urban areas are considered cereal insecure.

"The cash assistance was helpful for my family. At the time, I had no job, my husband had left us, and we had few options. The money we received meant I could buy food and meet our basic needs. My family could eat," Shingirai said.

In food-insecure contexts, the risk of violence against women and girls doubles. That is why WFP and its partners in Chiredzi offer a platform for gender programming that seeks to reduce gender inequality by transforming harmful norms, roles, and relationships.

"Through research, we have seen that cash transfer programmes can help reduce intimate partner violence if the programme is thoughtfully designed and if women are the primary recipients," said WFP's Elizabeth Van Veen.

"However, it is also important that cash transfer programmes include or are combined with other initiatives because, as we know, gender-based violence is a multifaceted, multi-dimensional challenge," she added.

Toose, meaning "together" in Shona, is a key component of WFP's approach in Chiredzi. The initiative combines savings groups with a seven-session curriculum that addresses underlying causes of intimate partner violence, including poor communication and gaps in joint decision-making.

After participating in the urban resilience programme and starting their detergent business, Shingirai and Gertrude joined Toose. The programme not only helped them grow their business but also improved family dynamics.

"Toose was incredibly impactful for my family. It helped my husband see me differently—not just as his wife, but as an equal partner," Shingirai said.

"My husband's views on women also shifted through the different sessions. We can now handle challenges and conflict a lot better in our home," she added.

For Gertrude, the programme significantly improved communication with her husband.

"Before we attended the Toose training, I would hesitate to call or message my husband during the day. Try calling, and you'd be met with a stern 'What do you want?' or 'Why are you bothering me?'" she said.

"But now I can call when I want just to check in, or he'll call me to find out how my day is going."

"Through Toose, my husband and I have learned to plan better for our future. I was careless with money and spent it frivolously, but the programme helped me see that to achieve our family vision, we must be financially disciplined and plan together," added Gertrude.

In Chiredzi, over a third of households receiving cash assistance have gone through the Toose curriculum. Preliminary learnings from research partner **TetraTech** indicate that cash assistance has helped minimize household food insecurity, which, when combined with Toose, has also reduced intimate partner violence.

"There are specific areas where cash programming alone is insufficient. What is exciting about Toose is that it helps fill those gaps, moving beyond simple cash programming towards a gender-transformative, longer-term approach," Elizabeth shared.

"Research is still ongoing, but preliminary findings illustrate that combining cash assistance with Toose reduces household stress, improves food security, and enhances household cohesion and communication. Many participating households have reported a reduction in intimate partner violence."

Toose is just one example of the gender-transformative methodologies WFP is integrating into its programmes.

Between 2019 and 2024, the Rome-based Agencies worked together on the Joint Programme on Gender-Transformative Approaches for Food Security and Nutrition.

In this context, WFP led country-level activities in Ecuador and Malawi aimed at improving, among other things, women's access to services and markets, control over financial resources, and financial inclusion.

Now, WFP's country offices are expanding beyond the Joint Programme, collaborating with partners to integrate gender-transformative approaches into various initiatives, including cash transfers, food assistance for assets, and post-harvest loss reduction programmes.

Shingirai and Gertrude's journey is a testament to the transformational power of gender-inclusive programming. Their stories highlight that even the deepest-rooted determinants of gender inequality can be overcome, paving the way for a future of equality, dignity, and shared prosperity.

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.



7.1 million food insecure people (5.4 million rural, 1.7 million urban).



544,000 people supported through the **Lean Season Assistance programme**.



273,000 people in Buhera, Mangwe, and Mwenezi districts assisted through ARC Replica **drought insurance** payout.



13,000 refugees enabled to meet their food needs.

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

Through Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), WFP addressed urgent rural and urban food needs, providing food assistance to food insecure households, as well as addressing food and nutrition needs for refugees at Tongogara Refugee Settlement. Activities through SO1 were guided by national multi-stakeholder assessments, including the 2024 Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment Committee's (ZimLAC) Rural and the Urban Livelihoods Assessments, the FEWSNET-compatible Integrated Phase Classification, and the 2024 Crop, Livestock, and Fisheries Assessment. These analyses informed WFP's prioritisation of operational areas, ensuring targeted and effective interventions.

In response to the El Niño-induced drought, WFP developed a comprehensive response plan aiming to assist 1.8 million food-insecure people across urban and rural areas through the Urban Cash Assistance Programme (UCAP) and the Lean Season Assistance (LSA) Programme during October 2024 to March 2025. However, due to limited resources, WFP is focusing its crisis response to the drought during the peak of the lean season (January-March 2025), which will provide critical support to vulnerable populations.

Through strategic partnerships, WFP demonstrated its ability to combine emergency relief with capacity strengthening and protection measures, delivering impactful and coordinated responses to food insecurity and vulnerability in Zimbabwe.

Lean Season Assistance (LSA)

In 2024, the LSA programme enabled 544,000 food insecure people in rural areas to meet their food needs. Each household received a monthly food basket of 8.5 kilogrammes (kg) cereals, 1.7kg of cereals and 0.6 kg of vegetable oil. During the first quarter of the year, at the peak of the lean season (January through March), WFP delivered critical assistance to 264,000 people in Mangwe, Chivi, Mwenezi, and Buhera districts through the LSA programme, WFP was unable to implement planned nutrition interventions due to resource constraints.

As the situation deteriorated due to an El Niño-induced drought, the Government of Zimbabwe declared a national emergency in April 2024. WFP, in coordination with the Government of Zimbabwe's Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy (FDMS) and funded through the ARC Replica payout, extended its support to 273,000 individuals in Buhera, Mangwe, and Mwenezi districts between September and October, as an early response to the drought. In December 2024, WFP, in collaboration with the Government of Zimbabwe, provided life-saving pulses and oil, complementing government-distributed grain to 123,000 people in Chivi district. These coordinated efforts significantly mitigated food

insecurity and demonstrated the value of partnerships in addressing food insecurity during emergencies.

To strengthen national capacity, WFP supported the Technical Assistance to FDMS programme, extending training to enumerators, District Drought Relief Committee members, ward-level government personnel and food and nutrition committees at community level in five districts: Mt Darwin, Kariba, Masvingo, Bikita, and Umguza. This initiative enhanced operational efficiency, distribution planning, stakeholder coordination, and reporting. The Ministry of Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare credited WFP's support for improvements in the FDMS's implementation at both district and national levels. Joint missions and reflection workshops between WFP and the government further identified capacity-building opportunities and fostered mutual learning.

Rising staple food prices, inflation, and El Niño-induced crop destruction left households with limited green harvests, making WFP support a vital lifeline. Limited agricultural-based labour opportunities further restricted incomes, exacerbating food insecurity. During periods of heightened food scarcity and emergencies, households increasingly relied on coping mechanisms to address food deficits. Notably, the proportion of households resorting to crisis and emergency coping strategies increased from baseline to follow-up. However, the programme's impact on household food security cannot not be understated. Without WFP assistance, the situation could have been far worse, with more households potentially facing extreme hunger and resorting to even more severe coping mechanisms. The support provided helped mitigate the worst effects of the lean season and offered a critical lifeline during a period of significant food insecurity, demonstrated by an increase in households with acceptable food consumption compared to 2023.

WFP also collaborated with the Government and non-governmental actors to enhance emergency response capacities. At the sub-national level, WFP coordinated its activities through District Drought Relief Committees, chaired by District Coordinators and comprising key humanitarian stakeholders. Additionally, coordination through the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC) ensured the optimal use of resources, minimised duplication of efforts, and fostered complementarity across interventions.

WFP's comprehensive efforts significantly alleviated food insecurity during critical hunger periods, underscoring the importance of collaboration with governmental and partners through the LSA.

Urban Cash Assistance programme (UCAP)

Through the UCAP - which aims to support food insecure urban populations with food assistance-WFP assisted 63,000 people in 5 urban domains, namely Caledonia, Chinhoyi, Chiredzi, Mutare and Mzilikazi through cash-based transfers (CBT) of USD 13 per person per month, through a remittance-based company. While initial plans were to consistently reach 63,000 people every month, this key assistance had to drastically reduce in December 2024 due to lack of funding, to assist just 11,000 people in one domain, with further reduction anticipated in early 2025. The funding situation caused the programme to scale back from a peak of 459,000 people assisted in 2021.

To maximize the impact, the programme was integrated with resilience-building activities in four urban domains (Chinhoyi, Chiredzi, Mutare and Mzilikazi) enhancing opportunities for households' self-reliance. In Chiredzi, partnerships with Plan International and SAFE Communities sustained transformative Gender Based Violence prevention efforts by combining cash transfers with participatory family-focused interventions, effectively addressing social vulnerabilities.

In the first quarter of the year, WFP helped improve the nutrition of beneficiaries assisted through the Urban Cash Assistance programme by providing an additional USD 5 per person per month as a nutritional top up to 7,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5 years of age, adolescent girls, and the chronically ill. This top-up, combined with the main cash transfers, encouraged the purchase and consumption of diverse, nutritious foods in Chiredzi, Mutare, and Mzilikazi urban areas. The initiative was complemented by social behaviour change messaging to promote informed dietary practices. However, the nutrition top-ups were discontinued for the remainder of the year due to funding challenges.

The support from WFP and partners enabled households to achieve improved food security outcomes. In 2024, the proportion of households adopting coping strategies and those not consuming Vitamin A, Hem Iron, or protein-rich foods decreased. The improved food consumption outcomes demonstrated the effectiveness of programme layering in addressing short-term food requirements through cash transfers and longer-term risks through resilience interventions. Additionally, cash transfers were appreciated and considered crucial in the context of high food prices and inflation. Improved outcomes were also due to WFP's efforts to integrate nutrition by disseminating messages to sensitise assisted households on good dietary practices and prioritising the use of cash for food purchases as intended.

Support to Refugees

In 2024, in partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and selected partner Terre des Hommes, WFP successfully provided vital food assistance to 13,000 refugees at the Tongogara Refugee Settlement (TRS) in Chipinge District, as planned.

Building on the Government of Zimbabwe's 2023 commitment to take care of the welfare of refugees at Tongogara Refugee Settlement (TRS), the Government provided 4,400 Metric Tonnes (MT) of maize to the refugees through WFP, 2,200 MT of which were received in 2024, enabled WFP to maintain a hybrid ration of fortified maize meal, complemented with USD 7 per person per month in lieu of vegetable oil and pulses. While the government's in-kind donation of maize was pivotal, WFP mobilised internal resources to cover milling, fortification, and transportation costs. Contributions from Germany and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) further supported the programme by enabling WFP to provide complementary cash transfers to complete the in-kind assistance. New arrivals received a full in-kind food basket during their screening and registration period.

Supported by the WFP-UNHCR Hub of Excellence, WFP and UNHCR finalised a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM). The findings highlighted that the majority of households had insufficient funds to cover their survival expenditure, and that the most vulnerable households lacked capable members for income-generating activities. Consequently, the JAM recommended that the minimum expenditure basket be regularly reviewed and updated, and that tailored income-generating opportunities and self reliance initiatives be explored to improve household incomes. These findings led to the development of a joint action plan, encouraging organisations supporting refugees to focus on sustainability.

In 2024, WFP collaborated with partners to raise nutrition awareness and implement social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) initiatives - an approach to impact people's knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours - to promote healthy diets at nutrition desks during distributions. This effort led to significant improvements in refugee diets, with high consumption of vitamin A, protein, and hem-iron rich foods. The programme successfully reduced food insecurity, as evidenced by improved food consumption outcomes and the achievement of annual targets. In addition, WFP provided critical specialised nutritious foods to children, bedridden individuals, and pregnant and breastfeeding women, ensuring their nutritional needs were met. However, the drought intensified stress levels, compelling households to adopt consumption-based coping strategies to sustain their diets. This situation was aggravated by limited livelihood opportunities for refugees due to the drought, further limiting their capacity to effectively supplement WFP assistance.

Activities under SO1 achieved a GaM score of 4, reflecting strong gender and age integration. This was accomplished by consolidating sex- and age-disaggregated data, formulation of a gender strategy, and implementing recommendations, including disseminating messages on gender equality and raising awareness on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse

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.



7,000 participants across six **urban domains**, supported through the Urban resilience building programme.



200 Youth assisted with **digital skills and vocational skills**, leading to improved economic participation.



Urban resilience activities empowered **7,000 urban households** to establish income-generating activities, boosting financial resilience and livelihoods.

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

Zimbabwe's urban population continues to face mounting challenges driven by economic shocks, high unemployment, and rising costs of living. These pressures disproportionately impact women-headed households, young people, and individuals with disabilities, whose livelihoods often rely on informal and precarious income-generating activities (IGAs). The primary challenges faced by youth in urban areas include a high unemployment rate and significant issues with drug and substance abuse (ZIMLAC, 2024). In response, WFP, in partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe and key stakeholders, enabled the government to address these needs through the Urban Resilience Building Programme (URBP) designed to enhance the absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities of food-insecure and at-risk urban households.

The URBP was layered with the urban cash transfer programme when possible, with households initially benefitting from both programmes to address their immediate food needs while transitioning into the resilience programme. WFP and partners empowered participants to establish and expand Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) through technical and business training, mentorship, and the provision of start-up kits. Key IGAs included poultry farming, mushroom production, textiles, grain processing, and waste-for-cash initiatives. The identification of IGAs was informed by a value chain analysis that determined the ones adapted to each domain.

Informed by experiences in implementing the URBP in 2022 and 2023, the programme's targeting criteria was revised in 2024 to ensure willing food insecure households with a certain level of capacity for the identified IGAs were selected. The second step involved capacitating households on the technical and business management of IGAs, layered with financial literacy training and promoting Internal Savings and Lending Schemes (ISALs) to enable the programme's success. After completing these essential trainings households received start-up kits, followed by continuous mentorship from peers and technical experts from key government departments, to support sustainability and linkages. Working with partners, through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP conducted trainings and learning sessions on growing, preparing, and processing nutritious foods - linking this to assets created and income generating activities. These efforts significantly enhanced community capacity to embrace, prioritise nutrition and embrace diversified diets.

In 2024, WFP and partners enabled 7,000 participants across six urban domains—Mutare, Chinhoyi, Chiredzi, Bulawayo, Epworth, and Gweru—to establish and expand IGAs such as poultry farming, mushroom production, textiles, grain processing, and waste-for-cash initiatives, with tailored interventions addressing the specific needs of youth and disadvantaged women. The programme significantly boosted household incomes and strengthened financial resilience. For example in Bulawayo, 1,000 households increased their monthly income from USD 172 to USD 343 by scaling up their IGAs and diversifying income streams, leading to improved capacities to withstand future shocks.

Youth empowerment remained a key priority, leveraging partnerships with academic institutions and government ministries. Collaborating with the Catholic University of Zimbabwe and the Harare Institute of Technology, WFP programme enabled 200 young participants to complete six-month digital skills training programmes, gaining expertise in digital skills. Further, 75 young people received vocational training in fields such as welding, carpentry, and cosmetology, were capacitated through a partnership with Chinhoyi University of Technology and Linkages for Economic Advancement of the Disadvantaged (LEAD) NGO. Equipped with start-up kits, the empowered youth successfully established new enterprises or integrated into existing businesses, fostering economic independence and resilience.

Building on investments supporting individuals, WFP also made strategic investments in community assets to stimulate economic activity and improve livelihoods opportunities in the area. Vegetable markets were upgraded with solar-powered cold rooms, public latrines, and paved market areas, enhancing linkages and access to market for

produce marketed by beneficiaries of Food Assistance for Assets activities in Chiredzi Rural. Similarly, in Epworth, the programme established eight mushroom hubs, a waste management centre, and a greenhouse equipped with drip irrigation. These initiatives helped address chronic water shortages and enhance agricultural productivity in the community.

To ensure sustainable outcomes, WFP also facilitated training in governance, disaster risk management, and asset maintenance for community groups. A total of 400 vegetable market stall owners received governance training, supporting the effective management of rehabilitated assets. Collaboration with local authorities ensured activities were aligned with urban agriculture policies and sustainability plans, embedding resilience-building into municipal development strategies.

As part of its sustainable implementation and exit strategy, WFP engaged local authorities and city councils, forming domain-level steering committees. This strategic move embedded resilience-building activities into council budgets, plans, and programmes, ensuring long-term impact and continuity. Partnerships played an instrumental role in the success and sustainability of the Urban Resilience Programme. Strategic collaborations with the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, and Small and Medium Enterprise Development, ARDAS, the Department of Deeds, Companies, and Intellectual Property under the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, and local councils strengthened synergistic relations, tapping into the technical expertise and extensive extension services of government departments.

WFP and partners strengthened market linkages through programme-organised training and business clinics. Business clinics and market fairs enabled direct engagement with regulatory bodies such as the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA), Bulawayo Vendors and Traders Association, and the Standards Association of Zimbabwe, enhancing participants’ readiness for market opportunities. Engagement with the private sector further amplified the programme’s impact. Institutions such as ZimTrade and financial institutions like the Women’s Bank, Youth Empowerment Bank, and BancABC supported participants with product branding, quality assurance, SME registration, and access to formal markets.

The URBP demonstrated WFP’s commitment and expertise in addressing urban food insecurity and economic vulnerabilities. By integrating a holistic and inclusive approach, the initiative has laid a strong foundation for sustainable urban development in Zimbabwe. Activity 2 attained a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, indicating that the activity fully integrated gender and age considerations. This was achieved through generating sex and age-disaggregated data, layering resilience activities with cash-based transfers, the SAFE intervention, and deliberately targeting women in resilience projects, including savings and lending initiatives, to achieve positive gender outcomes.

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

14,125 people in three districts benefited from WFP's **Food Assistance for Assets** programme.



USD 6.1 million ARC insurance payout secured due to the El Niño-induced drought, enabling food assistance to **273,000** people.



36 boreholes drilled and **solar-mechanised** in four drought-prone districts, supplying water to **9,000 households, livestock, and gardens**.



6,300 households adopted **climate-smart farming techniques** such as conservation agriculture, water harvesting, and post-harvest handling.

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

Rural smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe face extreme climate-related shocks, such as prolonged dry spells. These result in droughts, poor harvests, depleted grazing lands, dried water sources, and increased livestock deaths. Consequently, food and nutrition insecurity has worsened. The percentage of households resorting to livelihood coping strategies that could jeopardize their future productivity rose from 39percent to 53percent (ZIMLAC, 2024).

In response, the World Food Programme (WFP) implements its Integrated Rural Resilience Building (IRRB) portfolio. This initiative enhances livelihoods through food assistance for assets (FFA), climate-smart agricultural training, and market linkages. WFP also provides entrepreneurial skills training, financial literacy programs, access to loans and savings schemes, climate risk management strategies, and promotes social cohesion and conflict management. These efforts are carried out in collaboration with the Government of Zimbabwe and cooperating partners. WFP's resilience building activities are guided by its Three-Pronged Approach (3PA). In 2024, WFP facilitated Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP), resulting in community action plans that informed resilience-building activities in Rushinga district. In partnership with the National University of Science and Technology (NUST), WFP organised a livelihoods asset creation bootcamp for staff, government partners, and local communities. The bootcamp focused on ecosystem management, nutrition, gender, and protection, standardising FFA implementation and encouraging adoption of these approaches in government and partner programmes.

In 2024, resources earmarked towards strategic outcome 3 declined significantly, resulting in the reduction in geographical scope. WFP had to scale down the FFA programme and assisted 14,125 people in three districts (Kariba, Zvishavane, and Chiredzi), from 83,000 people in 6 Districts in 2023. Despite these resource constraints, which reduced the FFA programme's reach, WFP and partners rehabilitated and created productive assets, enhancing livelihood opportunities, leveraging synergies and complementarities across activities and funding streams, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Zambuko and R4 projects. Productive assets including drip-irrigated nutrition gardens, fodder plots, fishponds, garden grading sheds, and poultry units were created, while also addressing the communities' immediate food needs. Through Strategic Outcome 3, nutrition sensitive programming supported learning sessions on growing, preparing, consumption and processing nutritious foods, which enhanced community capacity to prioritise nutrition and embrace diversified diets, laying the groundwork for resilient food systems.

Partnering with non-governmental organisations, the private sector and government institutions, WFP worked closely with communities to promote ecosystem restoration and climate-smart agriculture. Households were capacitated in soil and water conservation, Village Savings and Lending Schemes (VSALs), group governance, income-generating activities, social cohesion, farming as a business, and gender mainstreaming. Efforts included advocating for mechanisation suited to smallholder farmers through a service-provider model, linking communities to key service providers to enhance access to equipment to enhance their livelihoods and establishing revolving funds to enable

wider adoption of key technologies such as small grains threshers, ground augurs and 2-wheel tractors to ease labour intensive tasks.

Resilience capacities and food access deteriorated as a result of the severe impacts of the El Niño-induced drought, which affected crop production and harvests. However, the intervention prevented households from sliding into extreme hunger. This is evidenced by the majority of assisted households having acceptable food consumption during an El Niño year, demonstrating the gains that the intervention has made over the years in improving food security and enhancing the capacity of households to withstand shocks.

Integrated rural resilience building (IRRB) approach

In 2024, WFP made significant progress in promoting an integrated resilience-building approach. WFP leveraged FFA programmes as a base for building on and layering resilience building activities, ultimately strengthening the resilience capacities of smallholder farmers.

Further, after an assessment of the assets built through FFA initiatives in previous years and lessons learnt on how to optimize the impact of past investments at community level, nutrition gardens (in past FFA sites) were upgraded in Masvingo, Rushinga, Mwenezi, Kariba, and Zvishavane districts. These upgrades included larger water storage tanks, improved irrigation systems (from tap to drip), enhanced nurseries, and the construction of grading sheds and charcoal cold rooms. These interventions, coupled with strong training components, boosted agricultural production for increased access to markets. To complement this initiative, WFP also enhanced the capacities of 142 government AGRITEX extension staff in these districts through the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion (SHEP) approach, in partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development, enabling them to teach farmers market-oriented agricultural practices.

In addition, building on the successes of the 2023/24 agricultural season, WFP continued rolling out the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach, enabling farmers to make informed agricultural decisions based on localised weather and climate information. Experts from academia, research institutions, and government were trained in PICSA, improving communication of tailored weather forecasts and warnings in local languages.

Evidence generation remained a critical foundation to resilience building activities. WFP conducted comprehensive Value Chain Assessment Studies in Masvingo, Kariba, Rushinga, and Zvishavane districts, identifying and prioritising promising value chains for smallholder farmers. These studies laid the foundation for further value chain development, offering detailed plans aligned with the needs and priorities of farming communities. For example, WFP facilitated sesame production in Masvingo, Mwenezi, and Chiredzi districts, resulting in 196 farmers participating in contract farming and producing 12 metric tonnes of sesame during the 2024 marketing season. Despite a challenging season for most farmers marred by crop failure, smallholder farmers who planted sesame had a successful harvest which improved their access to food.

As part of efforts to support the national Youth policy, women empowerment and overall contributions towards the Government's National Development Strategy 1, WFP is committed to help create and enhance access to meaningful employment opportunities for disadvantaged communities and women, advancing the Government's vision of leaving no one or place behind. WFP supported the implementation of financial education on Village Savings and Lending Schemes (VSAL) methodologies and broader financial literacy training in target districts. By 2024, WFP and partners established and strengthened 738 VSAL groups, enabling 5,300 members to access loans which were invested in Income Generating Activities (IGAs). As VSALs grew, mature groups transitioned into formally registered Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisations (SACCOs), totaling 21 by 2024. WFP also promoted social cohesion through 164 Community Cohesion Facilitators, who addressed conflict resolution and gender-based violence prevention, fostering peaceful resource management. This initiative broadened communities' financial literacy, inclusion, and independence.

As part of efforts to help manage group dynamics and support collaborative efforts within the supported communities, WFP incorporated social cohesion activities in resilience-building programmes. A total of 164 Community Cohesion Facilitators promoted peace and unity within the community, focusing on conflict resolution and measures for the prevention of gender-based violence. This contributed to peaceful resource management at both community and household levels.

WFP continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development and the Agricultural and Rural Development Advisory Services to enhance climate-smart agronomic practices at the sub-national level. This partnership builds on the government's drive to support conservation agriculture. In 2024, WFP scaled up conservation agriculture (CA), reaching 6,300 households. Smallholder farmers adopted essential agroecological principles, established demo-plots, and adopted practices such as small grains and fodder production, hay baling techniques, post-harvest handling, and water harvesting, which led to improved food security outcomes.

To complement this initiative, WFP promoted mechanised agriculture tailored to smallholder farmers through a service-provider model, consolidating the scaling up of Conservation Agriculture.

From January through August, WFP implemented El Niño impact mitigation actions, drilling and solar-mechanising 36 boreholes in Binga, Hwange, Masvingo, and Chiredzi. These boreholes provided a lifeline during the El Niño-induced drought, supplying critical water to at least 9,000 households, livestock watering, and irrigation of nutrition gardens in the driest parts of the country at the peak of the dry season. WFP also rehabilitated 28 nutrition gardens in Binga and Hwange to ensure full production of nutritious vegetable crops, leading to improved and diversified incomes opportunities to mitigate the impact of El Niño-induced drought. Leveraging these early successes, during the last quarter of 2024, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development, developed 24 one-hectare nutrition gardens equipped with solar pumping systems, improving access to vegetables and income-generating opportunities.

Resilience capacities and food access deteriorated as a result of the severe impacts of the El Niño-induced drought, which affected crop production and harvests. Despite this, the different complementary interventions prevented households from sliding into extreme hunger. The fact that over 60percent of households had acceptable food consumption in a severe El Niño year demonstrates the gains the approach has made over the years in improving food security and the capacity of households to withstand shocks. The intervention allowed households the flexibility to shift from agriculture to off-farm activities such as petty trade and internal savings and lending. This increased the capability of households to generate and diversify income for food purchases and other essential needs.

In 2023, WFP purchased an African Risk Capacity (ARC) replica drought policy from African Risk Capacity Ltd. to complement the Government's sovereign insurance policy. This expanded climate risk insurance coverage and enhanced the effectiveness of emergency humanitarian responses. In 2024, due to the effects of the El Niño induced drought, the policy registered a payout of USD 6.1 million, which was utilised to provide food assistance to 273,000 people as an early response mechanism.

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

In 2024, WFP supported the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education by re-establishing the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Technical Working Group, and led the next stage of the pilot project to provide recommendations for the design of the HGSF procurement sub-model. To complement the efforts to develop the HGSF procurement model, training on school meals planning (SMP+) was conducted for key district stakeholders in prioritised districts to design nutritious and cost-effective school meals. Additionally, WFP provided logistical support for delivery of close to 300 MT of government maize meal to schools under the El Niño response programme, enabling the government to support over 30,000 learners.

WFP collaborated with Zimbabwe's Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development to review the Master Farmer Training Curriculum. This ensured that local farmers received relevant and effective training aligned with the latest agricultural trends and best practices. This collaboration included supporting national consultative workshops for agricultural experts facilitated by the University of Zimbabwe. In 2024, 1,918 farmers graduated from the Master Farmer Trainings.

WFP's collaboration with the Zimbabwe Mercantile Exchange (ZMX) continued, with ZMX leveraging WFP's geographic coverage and interactions with smallholder farmers to sensitise them on post-harvest management practices, access to markets, and finance.

Activities under Strategic Outcome 3 achieved a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, indicating full integration of both gender and age considerations. This was accomplished through the implementation of social cohesion activities designed to enhance social interactions between community members, ensure a peaceful environment, and foster a cohesive community. Additionally, youth empowerment was strengthened by deliberately targeting young people in resilience activities, ensuring their active participation and engagement.

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.



3 Districts were enabled to provide life-saving assistance through the **ARC Replica payout.**



Urban preparedness activities scaled up to include **1** additional Urban district, bringing the total number of supported districts to **4.**

In 2024, WFP Zimbabwe supported the Government to make significant strides in implementing climate risk financing tools, including anticipatory action (AA), micro/inclusive insurance, and macro-insurance, while advancing disaster preparedness and response efforts.

WFP collaborated with the government and AA Community of Practice members to develop Zimbabwe's AA roadmap and implementation framework. These tools provided a vision for AA coordination, harmonization of trigger methodologies, financing mechanisms, and evidence generation. Moreover, it enabled the government to establish an AA sub-committee within the Civil Protection Committee, to integrate AA into disaster risk management (DRM) systems and promoting laws, policies, and coordination systems for scaling AA. WFP advocated for the inclusion of AA in Zimbabwe's emerging national disaster risk financing strategy, under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion, to enable sustainable financing for AA.

WFP strengthened the Meteorological Service Department's (MSD) technical capacity through advanced training on AA trigger monitoring. Since May 2024, MSD and WFP have co-produced monthly monitoring bulletins. A new PRISM [1] dashboard now provides real-time visualised alerts for drought-affected districts, enabling swift and user-friendly decision-making to support Zimbabwe.

Climate Risk Insurance

WFP continued to invest in macro-insurance through the ARC Replica. In 2024, WFP partnered with the Government of Zimbabwe, Start Network, and Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) to develop a Final Implementation Plan outlining how a drought-induced payouts would be utilised, in the event of a trigger. WFP rolled out training for media and parliamentary portfolio committees responsible for budget and finance, environment, and local government on disaster risk financing. These workshops aimed to enhance understanding and awareness of disaster risk financing, ensuring informed decision-making and effective communication about disaster preparedness and response.

Since the 2019/2020 agricultural season, WFP has purchased ARC Replica drought insurance policies, which triggered during the 2023/2024 El Niño-induced drought. The payout supported unconditional food assistance for communities in Buhera, Mwenezi, and Mangwe districts. WFP also convened a roundtable discussion on climate risk insurance with stakeholders, sharing lessons from weather index insurance implementation and developing a capacity-building plan to address sector gaps.

Disaster Preparedness and Coordination

WFP enhanced multistakeholder partnerships and collaboration pathways with the Government, UN Agencies, and other humanitarian and development partners in El Niño-induced drought preparedness and response planning. Following the declaration in April 2024 of a state of disaster due to El Niño meteorological event, WFP led the consolidation of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster narrative towards Zimbabwe's Drought Flash Appeal, published in May, 2024. The appeal provided a comprehensive overview of the drought's impact on food security and livelihoods, proposed strategic interventions, and guided resource mobilization; emphasizing the importance of coordinated actions to mitigate the effects of the drought, support recovery efforts, and strengthen resilience against future shocks.

Furthermore, in 2024 WFP partnered with the Department of Civil Protection (DCP) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to strengthen disaster preparedness. This collaboration aimed to enhance capacity in urban preparedness, advance anticipatory action, and improve regional logistical capacities. Key initiatives included a technical training workshop on Sendai Framework Monitoring to strengthen the capacities of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies for accurate contributions to the Sendai Framework Monitor system, and a multi-hazard contingency planning workshop for the 2024/25 season. These workshops served as platforms for stakeholders to

exchange experiences, tools, and approaches to enhance national preparedness and response efforts.

Additionally, WFP participated in the Southern Africa-Indian Ocean Disaster Preparedness workshop and the 9th Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (AfRP-9). These events focused on urban preparedness, anticipatory action, and regional logistical capacities, aligning with the broader goals of the Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. The outcomes of AfRP-9 are intended to inform the agenda for the 2025 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, aiming to refine and implement effective DRR measures across the continent. These engagements significantly enhanced national capacities, improved urban disaster preparedness, and strengthened monitoring and reporting on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Urban Preparedness

In 2024, WFP launched the second phase of the Urban Preparedness Project, funded by ECHO, to enhance the resilience of urban communities by working with local authorities to strengthen urban disaster preparedness systems. The project supported city-to-city peer learning, including the establishment of a repository for technical information. In addition to Mutare, Gweru, and Epworth, which participated in Phase I, Bulawayo has been incorporated into Phase II due to its perennial water crisis, risk of flash floods, and waste management challenges.

Through this project, WFP collaborated with government institutions, the private sector, non-governmental organisations, and local councils via workshops and meetings. In 2025, the project will mainstream an innovative flood mapping exercise using drones. Additionally, an integrated approach to vulnerability analysis was adopted to promote the inclusion of people with diverse and intersecting vulnerabilities across their life cycle.

WFP's climate risk financing tools and disaster preparedness initiatives highlight its commitment to reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening national capacities. By promoting collaboration, fostering innovation, and integrating anticipatory action and climate risk financing into national frameworks, WFP Zimbabwe continues to support sustainable and inclusive approaches to disaster risk management.

To enable strengthened capacities of the government and partners, WFP supported the development and review of various strategies, including the multi-hazard contingency plan for the 2024/25 season, the Disaster Risk Management Plans and Contingency Plan for the City of Gweru, and the Disaster Risk Financing Strategy. Additionally, WFP provided technical support to the Government of Zimbabwe and the World Bank in developing a national Social Protection Registry.

Activity 6: Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and subnational institutions in support of well-informed and capacitated zero hunger[BM1] actions.

WFP continued to strategically collaborate with the Government of Zimbabwe, identifying pathways to support the Government in meeting its priorities towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. WFP actively worked with the United Nations Country Team to strengthen the capacity of Gender and Monitoring & Evaluation working groups, focusing on leveraging data to integrate gender considerations and promote gender-transformative approaches from the planning stage of initiatives, ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable groups. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare to conduct an Institutional Capacity Assessment, evaluating key areas such as policy development, coordination of humanitarian assistance, engagement with external partners, programme performance, and financial and organisational management. This collaboration aimed to enhance the Ministry's ability to fulfil its mandate effectively.

WFP provided technical support to the Ministry through capacity-building tools and participant training and seconded a consultant to assist in conducting the Institutional Capacity Assessment, including reporting. Moreover, WFP supported the Sustainable Development Goals Voluntary National report validation process, providing feedback in collaboration with other UN Agencies to improve the quality, usefulness, and consistency of findings with recommendations before submission and adoption by the steering committee, Cabinet, and Parliament.

As a member of the Multi-Agency Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team under the Data for Development and Innovation initiative, WFP collaborated with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, the United Nations Population Fund, and other UN agencies. WFP advocated for engaging academia and the private sector to ensure a coordinated approach. Additionally, WFP called for the creation of M&E units within all 23 government ministries, both at national and sub-national levels, to strengthen oversight and implementation. Looking forward, through this collaboration, WFP emphasised the importance of preparing for the upcoming national strategy for statistical development.

WFP facilitated professional training by the Economic Policy Research Institute for staff from the Ministry of Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare on designing and implementing adaptive social protection programmes. This training increased government staff's understanding of social protection and enhanced coordination among social protection programs in 2024.

WFP supported the rollout of the Integrated Social Protection Management Information System in Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy districts earlier in the year. Although it was not fully implemented across all districts, it provided a foundation for learning and system review. WFP also actively participated in national social registry development workshops led by the World Bank, providing technical support for a harmonised data collection tool.

These efforts by WFP are critical in shaping Zimbabwe's social protection landscape, reinforcing the government's capacity to address food insecurity and effectively enhance social welfare.

WFP supported the national ZimLAC assessment to produce a detailed nutrition report, through integrating nutrition and HIV considerations, the report provided critical data to guide targeted nutrition actions. WFP also facilitated inter-ministerial engagements strengthening synergies between nutrition and social protection programmes in Zimbabwe.

Activities under Strategic Outcome 4 achieved Gender and Age Marker scores of 3 for Activity 5 and 4 for Activity 6. Activity 5 integrated gender in Disaster Risk Management plans, mainstreaming gender, disability, and youth, however, further efforts are needed to ensure age-disaggregated data. Activity 6 fully integrated gender and age by supporting assessments and national processes to collect gender-related and age-specific indicators.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



WFP supported the government in transporting **49,000** metric tons of cereals for the **Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy**.

WFP cleared goods valued at **USD 61 million** on behalf of partners as part of its **service provision** activities.

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

In 2024, the World Food Programme (WFP) in Zimbabwe collaborated with five partners, including three UN agencies, the Government of Zimbabwe, and one international non-governmental organisation. Throughout the year, WFP Zimbabwe provided vital supply chain services to support international partners and the government in achieving their sustainable development goals. These on-demand supply chain services were offered in Harare, Bulawayo, Masvingo, and at three ports of entry: Beitbridge and Forbes border posts, as well as Robert Mugabe International Airport. The logistics services included air freight, road transportation, customs clearance, handling, storage, and capacity-building trainings on supply chain management and fumigation services.

WFP Zimbabwe managed and stored 4,977 metric tonnes (16,173 cubic metres) of food and non-food items valued at USD 24.7 million for its partners. Additionally, WFP facilitated last mile transport for all stored items to ensure their effective distribution. WFP also cleared 27,000 metric tonnes (1 million cubic metres) of imported goods valued at USD 61.4 million on behalf of its partners, including both food and non-food items.

As part of efforts to support the Government of Zimbabwe in responding to the drought, and with funding from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, WFP assisted the Government in transporting 49,000 mt of cereals across 20 districts for the Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy (FDMS). This support was part of the government's El Niño response. WFP leveraged its expertise in logistics to support the Grain Marketing Board and the Department of Social Development, streamlining transportation planning and centralising planning processes through the Department of Social Development's national office to increase cost-effectiveness and efficiency in the response.

A client satisfaction survey was conducted, to gauge user contentment with WFP's supply chain services. All organisations expressed satisfaction with the quality of services, the follow-up provided, and the expertise of WFP staff in areas such as customs clearance, warehousing, goods movement by road and air, and general supply chain management. The timeliness of service delivery was also praised. Information provision was deemed effective and regular, leading to well-coordinated systems and processes. Users commended WFP for building their capacities in supply chain management through trainings and for conducting post-service follow-ups to ensure satisfaction with WFP services. Overall, the quality of service rendered by WFP was highly appreciated.

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

In 2024, Zimbabwe saw a slight decline in its Global Gender Gap Index ranking, moving from 45th to 52nd out of 146 countries. Gender inequalities - including limited access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities - are still prevalent across the socioeconomic sphere.

WFP prioritised strengthening evidence for programming and data-driven decisions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Within this context, WFP commissioned a gender strategy for its Country Strategic Plan. Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP carried out a gender analysis of the Urban Cash Assistance, implementing a rapid gender assessment tool, and integrating gender considerations in the design and reporting of the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) of the Tongogara Refugee Settlement. Under Strategic Outcome 2, a gender analysis was conducted for the Resilience Building programme alongside the urban cash assistance while through Strategic Outcome 4, WFP advocated for the integration of gender in the Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment Committee's Rural and Urban Livelihoods assessments.

In 2024, WFP Zimbabwe took decisive actions to address disparities through a comprehensive strategy focusing on gender equality and equity. Early in the year, WFP finalised a gender strategy that provided a contextual framework and practical recommendations for gender mainstreaming and transformation across the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2026. To operationalise the gender strategy, messages were developed under the Lean Season Assistance programme and disseminated through pre-distribution meetings, as well as informed programming and evidence generation tools. Standard operational procedures were updated to ensure equitable participation of men and women in food distribution committees while community-based targeting guidelines for equitable and inclusive participation were also reviewed. Transformational gender activities were conducted through enhancing leadership skills training for committee members to ensure that the unique needs of the youth and women were promoted and safeguarded.

A rapid gender assessment tool was developed to evaluate gender dynamics in community communication, access to project benefits, and committee leadership. This tool was formulated in consultation with WFP's Regional Bureau of Johannesburg, local offices, government ministries, and implementing partners and helped to shape WFP Zimbabwe's gender transformative interventions.

A notable effort was the integration of a gender lens in the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) of the Tongogara Refugee Settlement. Gender perspectives were applied to data collection, analysis, and reporting, ensuring that the report and its recommendations looked at the tailored needs of men, women and the youth. This initiative not only enhanced the assessment's inclusivity but also led WFP Zimbabwe to provide guidance on gender integration in JAMs for other countries. Furthermore, a gender analysis of the Urban Cash Assistance and Resilience Building programme offered strategic guidance for equitable participation in programming.

In programme implementation, WFP Zimbabwe continued to make significant strides in gender mainstreaming. This included improved targeting, better collection of sex and age-disaggregated data, and enhanced equitable and inclusive participation in programme inception and lessons learned workshops by making sure that men, women, youth and those with disabilities were equitably represented to speak to their needs. Beneficiaries were sensitised on gender equality, and WFP staff and partners received capacity-building training.

WFP also enhanced sensitisation on sexual exploitation and abuse, and improved nursing and childcare infrastructure at FFA sites. Efforts were made to enhance equitable participation of men and women across FFA activities, particularly to reduce women's time poverty. WFP initiated a gender analysis across Anticipatory Action districts following a 5-year multi-country contribution for scaling up anticipatory action in seven countries, including Zimbabwe. Findings will be disseminated to stakeholders and integrated into programming.

One of the standout initiatives was the 'Toose' programme, designed to prevent and respond to intimate partner violence (IPV) by addressing root causes within 950 households and communities, since inception in 2022. Integrated with the Urban Cash Assistance programme in Chiredzi district and implemented in collaboration with Plan

International and Musasa Project, Toose empowered women and men to engage in efforts to tackle the key IPV drivers. With engagement of community peer champions, Toose combines economic and social empowerment components with GBV response services for a comprehensive approach. WFP and SAFE partners are developing an adapted Toose package for broader implementation.

In terms of coordination, WFP worked with the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development to mainstream gender equality in social assistance programmes. This collaboration involved supporting the ministry's annual review, planning, and advocacy initiatives like the International Day for Rural Women.

WFP also engaged with UN agencies such as UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, and WHO on issues like PSEA messaging and utilising WFP's food distributions as platforms for gender and nutrition-related services during the Lean Season Assistance implementation. These efforts ensured a holistic approach to gender equality and protection across WFP Zimbabwe's programmes.

Through these comprehensive and coordinated efforts, WFP Zimbabwe's demonstrated unwavering commitment to gender equality and protection, addressing the root causes of inequalities and fostering a more inclusive and resilient community.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Protection-related risks in Zimbabwe are exacerbated by food insecurity driven by widespread poverty, an unstable economic environment, reduced viable employment opportunities, and droughts. These factors compound the risks and lead to the adoption of negative coping strategies and increased risks of gender-based violence. Communities were sensitised regarding the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) through face-to-face community sessions and posters. WFP's approach to all programmes is people-centred, striving to ensure community voices are heard and their needs are integrated across activities for effective outcomes. This is achieved by ensuring safe, dignified, equitable, and inclusive operational approaches. Over 97 percent of households did not report concerns related to safety, access, and respect. The remaining households raised concerns about long distances to programme sites, lack of adequate shade, overcrowding at distribution points, and poor crowd control. To address these issues, central distribution points and additional locations were established to reduce the distances beneficiaries needed to travel. Additionally, improved shading structures were set up under the Support for Refugees intervention to provide shade and enhance the dignity of beneficiaries.

In 2024, the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) continued to enable affected people to express their concerns and have them promptly addressed by WFP team. Channels available included toll-free hotlines, suggestion boxes, and helpdesks at all sites. The CFM channels were expanded to include short messaging services under the Urban Cash Assistance intervention and the dissemination of CFM sensitisation messages in Braille for visually impaired persons. These platforms informed and explained the projects, duration, type of assistance, targeting approach, criteria, and provided updates on any ongoing issues. Further, WFP launched proactive community feedback surveys to actively solicit beneficiary feedback on the Lean Season Assistance (LSA) programme.

All cases received through these platforms were recorded and referred to the relevant offices for follow-up as per the established referral pathways. Some cases were referred to external entities for support, for example child protection related cases were referred to the Ministry of Public Service Labor and Social Welfare, while other cases were referred to UN Women and Musasa Project - a local NGO that works to address issues of violence against women and girls. WFP continues to work closely with sister UN agencies, cooperating partners (CPs), and the Government of Zimbabwe to ensure adequate referral pathways for protection-related concerns outside of WFP's mandate.

In 2024, 11,000 cases were addressed through these mechanisms. The most common concerns included requests for inclusion in various WFP project activities, (49 percent), challenges with technology (23 percent) and concerns related to data amendments (9 percent). The remaining 3.5 percent sought for information, raised concerns related to gender based violence, non-collection of food assistance or requests to have food assistance collected by a proxy. Cases presented through CFMs that fell outside WFP's scope of work were referred to other UN agencies or specialised organisations for support. To address requests for inclusion, WFP offered explanations regarding the scope of the programmes and limitations due to funding availability. In response to challenges with technology and data amendment queries, WFP and the cooperating partners carried out due diligence checks leading to the resolution of issues.

WFP ensured safety, dignity, and a do-no-harm approach across programmes. This included staggered cash disbursement days or engaging remittance agencies to reduce overcrowding at CBT redemption sites. Food distribution points were identified to ensure the availability of shade, shelter, sanitation facilities, and proximity to beneficiary communities. Priority lanes were set up for groups with special needs, such as older persons, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people with disabilities. Distribution timings were planned to ensure safe returns before dark.

In addition, a specific focus on social cohesion contributed to positive social relations, reinforcing a sense of belonging and orientation towards working on community assets and for the common good. This was included in the Zambuko Resilience Initiative, in collaboration with Tree of Life, aimed at strengthening social cohesion and mainstreaming protection issues. Psychosocial Awareness and Coping Skills Support (PACS) workshops, community action plans, and protection awareness training were integral parts of this initiative. Government departments and other stakeholders attended and supported these events. WFP integrated protection in resilience activities to manage group dynamics and support collaborative efforts within the supported communities. Social cohesion activities in resilience-building

programmes promoted peace and unity within the community, focusing on conflict resolution and measures to prevent gender-based violence. These efforts contributed to peaceful resource management at both community and household levels, helping improve livelihood activities.

WFP collected disability-disaggregated data, involved people with disabilities in community consultations to better understand their needs, and ensured they could nominate reliable proxies to collect assistance on their behalf when they were unable to.

As part of reinforcing the PSEA, WFP Zimbabwe drafted a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and delivered a series of PSEA trainings for WFP staff, cooperating partners, financial service providers, and contractors, including drivers carrying in-kind commodities.

In September 2024, WFP Zimbabwe hosted a mission from the donor-based Group of Friends (GoF) for Protection, which was attended by representatives from Germany, Switzerland, Germany and the United States. The mission was aimed at gaining a better understanding of how protection and AAP (Accountability to Affected People) are integrated at field-level. The delegation visited Toose, a GBV prevention and mitigation programme based in Chiredzi.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Interconnected environmental challenges, including climate change, water scarcity, and biodiversity loss, profoundly impact Zimbabwe. Ranked among the top three most vulnerable countries in Southern Africa in the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index, Zimbabwe faces a warming trend projected to continue through 2080. The country is increasingly exposed to climate hazards such as heatwaves, cyclones, air pollution, flooding, and water scarcity. These challenges exacerbate food insecurity and disproportionately affect vulnerable households, underscoring the urgent need for resilience-building and sustainable solutions.

In 2024, in line with the WFP Environmental Policy of 2017, WFP Zimbabwe made remarkable strides in implementing Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) to ensure its activities mitigated unintended harm to both the environment and people while fostering community resilience. WFP used ESS tools in collaboration with its cooperating partners and government stakeholders to screen field-level agreements (FLAs) across its programmes. The ESS screening aimed to identify potential risks, engage the community in project planning, and enhance project sustainability.

ESS tools were systematically applied to FLAs under the Lean Season Assistance (LSA), Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), and Assets Creation activities, supporting climate resilience initiatives. A key achievement was the adoption of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), which incorporated gender-sensitive work norms, linked ESS targets to monitoring tools, and promoted women's empowerment by ensuring 70 percent female representation in leadership roles.

WFP has been streamlining environmentally sensitive activities in alignment with national priorities, such as through resilience activities that align with the National Adaptation Plan and the Environmental Management Act. The integrated resilience-building programme promoted the adoption of conservation agriculture, contributing to increased soil fertility, reduced soil erosion, enhanced groundwater due to increased infiltration, and increased biodiversity. These efforts were key pillars in stimulating productivity gains. WFP also promoted the use of solar-powered boreholes, enabling the use of clean energy sources. Borehole drilling alleviated the impact of the El Niño-induced drought by providing reliable water supply, enabling households to meet their food and nutrition needs even in the face of droughts. WFP promoted the sustainable extraction of water, supporting activities that recharge underground water sources through catchment protection works.

Proper waste management practices were encouraged in WFP programmes to promote the safe disposal of litter after food distributions. Burning waste was discouraged to avoid air pollution. To avoid deforestation emanating from the over-exploitation of firewood, WFP and partners encouraged assisted households to make use of fuel efficient or energy saving stoves; market sheds utilisation was also promoted to prevent the emergence of informal marketplaces which give rise to overcrowding and open waste disposals.

Coordination with government agencies and ministries ensured inclusive and effective implementation. The ESS principles, standards, and tools have assisted WFP to mitigate unintended harm to the environment or people during programme implementation. These initiatives highlight WFP Zimbabwe's commitment to sustainable, inclusive, and environmentally responsible programming.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2024, WFP offices adopted solar systems to reduce demand on the national grid and decrease reliance on fossil fuel generators. The Country Office operates a 63-Kilowatt peak solar system, minimising generator use during power outages and increasing the use of clean energy. To further enhance environmental sustainability, WFP is preparing to implement an Environmental Management System (EMS) focusing on energy efficiency, decarbonisation, waste

management, and staff awareness, with support from WFP's Environmental Sustainability Unit.

WFP employed waste separation through dedicated disposal bins to facilitate recycling, and utilised energy-efficient air conditioning systems and refrigerators in all its offices. Waste paper and old, no longer needed non-sensitive archived documents were disposed of through wastepaper collectors for recycling, promoting waste recycling and circular economy principles.

Looking ahead, WFP plans to leverage savings from the adoption of in-place renewable energy and subsequent energy efficiency gains through its solar systems to reinvest in underserved communities.

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

In 2024, WFP Zimbabwe continued to integrate nutrition across all of its programmes, ensuring communities, households, and individuals could meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors.

Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported nutritionally vulnerable groups, such as children of the ages 6-59 months, the chronically ill, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, by providing specialised nutritious foods in refugee operations. To further bolster nutrition, WFP introduced a cash top-up of USD 5 per person per month under the urban cash assistance programme. This additional support empowered families to purchase diversified foods essential for their specific nutritional needs.

Collaboration was at the heart of WFP's efforts. Partnering with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Ministry of Health and Child Care, WFP ensured food distributions adhered to stringent health standards, particularly during the cholera outbreak. WHO's technical guidance on food safety measures during cholera and Mpox outbreaks was implemented with meticulous care. Social Behaviour Change (SBC) initiatives became catalysts for embedding nutrition into programmes. At food distribution points, messages on the importance of diversified diets, optimal infant and young child feeding practices, hygiene practices, as well as use of cash based transfers to purchase nutritious foods were disseminated through jingles, video skits and roadshows, reaching both rural and urban populations.

SBC bolstered inter-agency collaboration, enabling the UN to deliver as one to the communities served, even in a resource-constrained environment. This collaboration led to a more intentional integration of nutrition across activities, benefiting both the people assisted and programming. Additionally, awareness was raised on the importance of consuming diversified diets and practicing good hygiene, particularly regarding cholera, both at distribution points and at home.

During the 2023/2024 lean season assistance cycle, WFP collaborated with UN Nutrition and the Government on joint field missions, exploring synergies for better nutrition. WFP supported nutrition-related events, development and review of policies, guidelines, and toolkits, and collaborated with the Food and Nutrition Council to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for social protection programmes for people living with HIV/AIDS. WFP collaborating with UNAIDS supported Junior Parliamentarians' engagement on food and nutrition security.

Through Strategic Outcome 2 and 3, WFP conducted trainings and learning sessions on growing, preparing, and processing nutritious foods. These efforts significantly enhanced community capacity to prioritise nutrition and embrace diversified diets, laying the groundwork for resilient food systems.

WFP provided technical support in developing tools for the Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment Committee (ZimLAC), training enumerators, and supervising field data collection. This support led to a significant milestone under Strategic Outcome 4: the production of Zimbabwe's first detailed nutrition report from the ZimLAC assessments. By integrating nutrition and HIV considerations into these assessments, the reports provided critical data to shape targeted nutrition actions by the Government and other actors. Further, the integration of nutrition and HIV considerations into ZimLAC assessments informed programme targeting, strengthening evidence-based programming.

WFP facilitated synergies between the Ministry of Health and Child Care and the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare to enhance integration and linkages in nutrition and social protection programming. This effort focused on designing social protection systems for better nutrition and health outcomes, aligning with the Government's National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) targets. Key outcomes included developing and piloting a minimum nutrition-sensitive food basket, ensuring nutrition-sensitive targeting for social protection programs, and advocating for resources to champion these programs. This engagement gained high-level ministerial commitment to prioritise and integrate nutrition into national social protection programmes.

WFP Zimbabwe, with support from its Regional Bureau in Johannesburg, helped build capacity among stakeholders, including the Government, on the use of the School Menu Planner (SMP) PLUS. This platform facilitates the integration of nutrition into the national school meals programme by designing diversified school menus that incorporate local, nutrient-rich foods. It strengthens the link between school meals and local production, promoting sustainable and healthy diets. Going forward, the Government will utilise this platform to tailor school meals across different districts,

further strengthening the link between school meals and local production for sustainable and healthy diets.

A notable joint initiative saw WFP and UNICEF present on integrating nutrition into educational systems at the 15th Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security. WFP continues to engage with national nutrition platforms, including the nutrition cluster, UN Nutrition (UNN), technical working groups on nutrition, UN Joint Team on HIV, and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN). These platforms have catalysed inter-agency collaboration efforts. Agencies delivered as one to the communities we serve, leveraging each other's comparative advantages to do more with less. This collaboration also helped put WFP on the national and international radar in the nutrition space. These platforms also served as learning and exchange hubs, encompassing research, SBC and fortification.

Through these comprehensive and collaborative efforts, WFP Zimbabwe exhibited steadfast dedication to integrating nutrition into its programmes, ensuring that communities could thrive despite the challenges they faced.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP reinforced its strategic partnerships with key stakeholders, including government entities, private sector partners, United Nations agencies, NGOs, academia, and research institutions. These alliances were pivotal in advancing Zimbabwe's national priorities, from improving food and nutrition security to strengthening social protection systems, building resilience, and boosting the productivity and market access of smallholder farmers, particularly those cultivating small grains.

Collaboration with the Government of Zimbabwe remained a cornerstone of WFP's efforts. Through its partnership with the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, WFP ensured the seamless coordination of humanitarian assistance and paved the way for a sustainable transition to government- and community-led interventions. WFP also engaged multiple ministries, 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. These engagements aligned WFP's programmes with national strategies and supported complementary government initiatives.

WFP's integrated resilience-building programme exemplified its multi-stakeholder approach. Working with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, the Agricultural Advisory and Rural Development Services (ARDAS), NGOs and private sector companies to provide a holistic package that scaled resilience in communities. Through these transformative partnerships, WFP promoted sustainable farming practices and resilient livelihoods, providing a comprehensive package to enhance resilience capacities. Collaboration with the Meteorological Services Department facilitated seasonal monitoring and the dissemination of climate advisories, equipping farmers to tackle climate-related challenges. Partnerships with local governments ensured that resilience-building activities were integrated into budgets and development plans, fostering sustainability beyond WFP's direct support.

Working with academia amplified WFP's evidence-based approach and youth empowerment efforts. Through a partnership with the National University of Science and Technology, WFP scaled up resilience planning tools. Additionally, partnerships with Chinhoyi University of Technology, Harare Institute of Technology, and the Catholic University facilitated vocational and digital skills training for disadvantaged urban youth, fostering economic participation and future livelihoods.

Market access and business development were key priorities under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3. Through collaborations with the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority, the Bulawayo Vendors and Traders Association, financial institutions such as the Women's Bank and the Youth Empower Bank, the Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Development, and Vocational Training, ARDAS, the Standards Association of Zimbabwe, the Department of Deeds, Companies, and Intellectual Property under the Ministry of Justice Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, and the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Corporation, WFP and partners facilitated business clinics and market fairs to strengthen the entrepreneurial capacity of those it supported. These efforts ensured that participants gained access to critical financial and institutional resources, setting them up for sustained economic success.

In 2024, WFP actively strengthened gender-sensitive programming through innovative partnerships. In Chiredzi, WFP collaborated with the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), SAFE Communities, Musasa, and Plan International to deliver the Stopping Abuse and Female Exploitation programme, an extension of its cash-based transfer intervention layered with urban resilience activities. By addressing gender-based violence and intimate partner violence risks, WFP enhanced the protective impact of its cash-based interventions, achieving tangible improvements in household safety and well-being; as well as strengthening national efforts by the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, and Small and Medium Enterprise Development, and the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare.

Through the Lean Season Assistance programme, WFP and the Government of Zimbabwe achieved significant outcomes through mutual learning and resource optimisation. WFP provided vital logistical support for the transportation of government grain and complemented the governments cereal food basket with oil and pulses in one district, ensuring improved nutritional outcomes for vulnerable communities. These partnerships allowed WFP and partners to deliver timely and impactful assistance, reaching a larger number of food-insecure individuals during critical periods.

WFP expanded its support to the Government of Zimbabwe through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, facilitating knowledge and technology exchanges. In collaboration with WFP China's Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Rural Transformation, Zimbabwean officials attended a South-South Policy Dialogue, hosted by WFP's CoE together with China's National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration and Henan University of Technology. The dialogue included practical demonstrations on post-harvest loss management, focusing on technologies and machinery suited

for smallholder farmers. This engagement supports Zimbabwe's Rural Development 8.0 initiative, which aims to promote rural industrialisation.

These collaborative efforts, not only addressed immediate food security needs but also laid the foundation for long-term resilience and self-sufficiency in Zimbabwe. By fostering alignment, complementarity, and innovation across its partnerships, WFP maximised the reach and effectiveness of its programmes in 2024.

Focus on localization

In 2024, as part of its commitment to the Grand Bargain, WFP Zimbabwe prioritised strengthening the capacity of national and local responders to lead and deliver humanitarian responses. By December, 50 percent of its contracted cooperating partners were local organisations, reflecting a significant investment in localisation. Partnerships included collaborations with local women's rights organisations, Musasa Project for GBV response activities, and Tree of Life for social cohesion activities, alongside capacity-strengthening initiatives for all partners throughout the programme cycle. WFP also supported national and local social protection systems, supply chains, and food systems.

WFP further leveraged its partnership with the National University of Science and Technology, as well as the capacities of local communities and authorities, to enhance the implementation of the three-pronged approach to resilience building. Through existing agreements and in line with its commitments under the Grand Bargain, WFP transferred technical and analytical capacities to national and sub-national governments, civil societies, NGOs, and communities. This focus on localisation and equitable partnerships reinforced WFP's commitment to sustainable and inclusive humanitarian response systems. Collaboration with the Government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare enhanced operational efficiencies under the Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP strengthened collaborative relationships with other UN agencies, sharing expertise to implement its programmes efficiently and progress towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. WFP partnered with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 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). These partnerships assisted refugees, strengthened social protection systems, supported technical working groups, enhanced community resilience, and supported smallholder farmers.

Through the 2023-24 Lean Season Assistance (LSA) programme, WFP showcased UN inter-agency collaboration via the UN Nutrition platform. UNICEF, WHO, FAO, and UNFPA converged in Mangwe district to explore synergies across programmes, collaborations, and coordination for better nutrition. They conducted a successful joint field mission as part of the UN Nutrition Network (UNN) that WFP chaired. In the 2024-25 LSA, WFP led a pilot inter-agency collaboration initiative, engaging UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, FAO and WHO, to enhance the Deliver as One UN commitment, using the lean season assistance food distribution points as platforms for a range of nutrition, gender, protection, PSEA, agriculture, food security and disease outbreak related messaging and service provision.

Additionally, WFP and WHO highlighted inter-agency collaboration through a cross-cutting team. WHO developed technical guidance and standard operating procedures (SOPs) on "Food Safety Measures at Food Distribution Points in the Context of Cholera" and "Food Safety Measures at Food Distribution Points in the Context of M-pox." WFP utilised these SOPs to ensure healthy and preventive food distributions and provided technical field support to ascertain compliance with these measures.

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.

Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP significantly improved resource mobilisation, securing USD 62 million in new funding from diverse donors. This new funding represented 73 percent of all available resources, buoyed by effective engagements with partners and a shared vision of WFP's work in Zimbabwe, with the remainder being carryover funds from 2023. However, some of the resources confirmed in 2024 are earmarked for Humanitarian Assistance activities to be implemented in the first quarter of 2025. WFP's 2024 needs-based plan of USD 151 million was 86 percent funded, compared to 74 percent in 2023, largely driven by the response to an El Niño-induced drought. WFP's work in 2024 was funded through contributions from traditional, private sector, and emerging donors.

The majority of the resources received were direct contributions from donors, including the Africa Risk Capacity, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Republic of Korea, Germany, Green Climate Fund, Ireland, Japan, Russia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, United States of America, WFP's Emerging Donors Matching Fund, and Zimbabwe. Overall, direct contributions to WFP increased by 60 percent compared to 2023, largely in response to the drought. In both years, available funds included multiyear grants and funding allocations for future use. These invaluable contributions ensured that vulnerable populations continued to receive vital support, highlighting the importance of strategic partnerships and resource mobilisation in overcoming funding challenges and sustaining impactful interventions.

Expenditure fell short of available funding across all strategic outcomes (SO). For SO1, commodity supply challenges resulted in procurement initially planned for 2024 being delayed and expected to be finalised in early 2025, while other resources are planned for the 2024/25 Lean Season Assistance (LSA) programme (January-March 2025). Cooperating Partner costs for the 2024/25 LSA season will be incurred in the first quarter of 2025 when the LSA programme scales up. Lower expenditures across other activities are due to multi-annual resources received in 2023 and 2024, with implementation taking place through 2026.

Overall, WFP implemented activities at a lower scale than planned in its CSP in 2024 due to funding limitations. Despite these constraints, WFP's efforts had a profound impact on vulnerable communities. While the scale of activities could have been higher for SO1, SO2, and SO3, the implementation plan was carefully adjusted to match available funding. The LSA programme operated at a reduced scale, addressing critical needs even amid heightened demand. Similarly, SO2 and SO3 activities were scaled down to align with funding availability.

Nevertheless, multilateral contributions played a crucial role in bridging the resourcing gap. The seven percent of overall contribution in 2024 in multilateral resources provided WFP with the flexibility to support critical but underfunded activities, such as supporting refugees, urban emergency cash assistance, and resilience activities.

































In 2024, WFP leveraged its Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF) and other funding mechanisms to resource underfunded activities and match contributions from emerging donors like the Government of Zimbabwe. This approach complemented the in-kind contribution of 4,400 metric tonnes of Maize donated to support refugees. EDMF funds enabled WFP to provide logistical support, including transportation, milling, and fortification of this grain. This complementarity allowed WFP to continue assisting its planned reach despite limited contributions towards the support to refugees.

Through other funding mechanisms, WFP successfully funded underfunded crisis response, resilience, and evidence generation activities. This enhanced synergies across programmes by linking emergency response with efforts to address root causes through strengthened urban resilience and social cohesion. For example, WFP maintained funding for cash assistance activities crucial in urban areas. Additionally, these extra resources improved economies of scale by maintaining a broader programme, resulting in lower operational rates.





























Available resources and expenditures under Strategic Outcome 5 in 2024, exceeded both the Needs-Based Plan and the Implementation Plan due to the demand-driven nature of the activity. The scale-up was in direct response to the El Niño-induced drought, which included providing critical transportation services to support the Government's Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy, as well as increased supply chain services to other UN agencies and humanitarian partners.

In 2024, WFP accessed USD 27 million through internal advance financing for contributions that were confirmed at a later stage. This enabled the early procurement of commodities for the timely start of activities, allowed access to commodities when demand was high, and helped bridge funding gaps for resilience activities. WFP also utilised the Global Commodity Management Facility to access prepositioned commodities, resulting in lower procurement lead times and timely programme implementation.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 108,754,652	 42,977,992	 78,237,391	 45,053,812
SO01: Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.	 97,591,426	 38,404,062	 74,616,275	 41,495,324
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.	 97,591,426	 38,404,062	 74,616,275	 41,495,324
SO02: By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.	 11,163,226	 4,573,929	 3,621,116	 3,558,488
Activity 02: Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.	 11,163,226	 4,573,929	 3,621,116	 3,558,488
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	 17,820,735	 15,671,900	 26,528,314	 15,734,336
SO03: By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.	 17,820,735	 15,671,900	 26,528,314	 15,734,336
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.	 15,125,215	 15,325,192	 26,358,367	 15,703,779

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.	2,695,520	346,707	169,947	30,556
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	5,503,594	1,420,021	1,825,849	878,354
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.	5,503,594	1,420,021	1,825,849	878,354
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.	4,098,106	1,220,124	1,824,975	877,742
Activity 06: Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions.	1,405,487	199,897	874	612
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,786,712	1,168,840	4,970,615	2,867,221
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.	1,786,712	1,168,840	4,970,615	2,867,221
Activity 07: Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.	1,081,262	458,945	4,970,615	2,867,221

Activity 08: Provide mandated services through the logistics cluster to Government and humanitarian actors when the cluster is activated.	 705,451	 709,895	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,914,251	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 133,865,692	 61,238,752	 114,476,421	 64,533,723
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 7,628,060	 6,061,914	 10,281,600	 4,774,534
Total Direct Costs	 141,493,752	 67,300,666	 124,758,021	 69,308,257
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 9,122,807	 4,341,759	 4,371,830	 4,371,830
Grand Total	 150,616,559	 71,642,425	 129,129,851	 73,680,087

Data Notes

Overview

The scale of interventions for WFP's humanitarian activities in 2024 was lower than planned due to resource constraints. This resulted in a reduced number of beneficiaries, tonnages, and cash-based transfers provided.

Value vouchers were not issued in 2024. WFP utilised remittance-based transfers for activities supported through cash-based transfers.

The volume of cash transfers was significantly lower than planned. The Urban Cash Transfer programme scaled down, while the Lean Season Assistance and the Food Assistance for Assets programmes did not provide cash-based transfers due to a lack of flexible resources that could be channelled to this modality.

The African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica is pre-arranged risk financing solution that enables timely humanitarian assistance, alleviating the burden on communities at the frontline of the climate crisis.

"Toose" (Eng "Together") is a gender-transformative approach that addresses some of the root causes of intimate partner violence, such as economic instability and harmful social norms.

Operational context

1. 2022 Population and Housing Census Preliminary Results <https://zimbabwe.unfpa.org/en/publications/2022-population-and-housing-census-preliminary-results>
2. <https://www.fnc.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/2024-ZimLAC-Rural-Livelihoods-Assessment-Report.pdf> - Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment Committee (ZimLAC).
3. <https://www.fnc.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/ZimLAC-2024-Urban-Livelihoods-Assessment-Report.pdf>
4. World Bank Poverty & Equity Brief - https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/data/download/poverty/987B9C90-CB9F-4D93-AE8C-750588BF00QA/SM2020/Global_POVEQ_ZWE.pdf
5. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/zimbabwe.html>
6. NATIONAL AGRICULTURE POLICY FRAMEWORK (2019-2030 <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zim211964.pdf>)
7. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/zimbabwe.html>
8. <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>
9. <https://www.unhcr.org/countries/zimbabwe>
10. 2024 third quarter labour force survey report - https://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/LabourForce/2024_Third_Quarter_QLFS_Report.pdf

Strategic outcome 01

A.1.7 - The beneficiary group recorded as ART clients are actually chronically ill persons. The WFP system does not have an option for "Chronically Ill" under this indicator. There are no planned beneficiary figures available as this was not initially planned, but it was carried out after the low uptake of nutrition top-ups, leading to the inclusion of chronically ill people to meet the activities planned beneficiaries.

A.1.8 - WFP Zimbabwe did not implement cash based transfers as part of the anticipatory action activation, so the actual figure under Activity 1 is 0.

A.2.8 - There is no planning figure as this was not planned in advance. The actual is a result of the ARC Replica payout, which provided food assistance to drought affected communities.

A.4.1 No Commodity or value vouchers were provided to people assisted, WFP in 2024 utilised cash transfers through remittance companies.

Strategic outcome 02

A.1.5 indicator does not have a planned figure because it was mistakenly planned under A.1.8 in WFP's plan, which explains the discrepancy in the data presentation.

Strategic outcome 03

A3.4 and A4.3; The programme did not provide any value vouchers or cash transfers due to lack of funding for cash based transfer activities.

D.1.1.g.7 - These were not planned but was implemented as part of the Anticipatory Actions for the El Niño response.

D.1.1.g.13 - D.1.1.g.16 These were not initially planned but were implemented to address the contingent needs.

A.1.8 - There are no planned figures because this was initially planned to be cash transfers through El Niño anticipatory actions, WFP Zimbabwe later provided agriculture inputs as part of these plans - which is indicated through the actual values.

Indicators without 2023 follow up values are new indicators not available for measurement in 2023.

Activities implemented through Strategic Outcome 3, Rural Resilience, were nutrition-sensitive, driven by advocacy using Social Behavior Change (SBC) as a catalyst. Beneficiaries cultivated a variety of vegetables (such as butternuts, watermelons, and tomatoes) and fruits (including bananas and pawpaws), providing a steady income and access to diversified, nutritious food.

This enhanced beneficiaries diets and overall health, reducing the need for medication in areas where the nearest private pharmacy is over 150 kilometers away and government pharmacies are understocked. Poultry projects also supplied a source of animal protein. SBC messages promoted the consumption of locally produced foods, including those from resilience projects, further supporting community health and food security.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] PRISM (Platform for Real-Time Impact and Situation Monitoring) is a climate risk monitoring system that integrates geospatial data on hazards such as droughts, floods, tropical storms, and earthquakes.

In 2024, WFP Zimbabwe generated evidence to address identified needs for developing nutrition-sensitive Disaster Risk Management plans. Two provinces were chosen as pilot areas, with implementation set for 2025.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Many of the indicators currently lack baseline data, End CSP targets, and 2023 values due to their recent introduction and the absence of historical data. Consequently, only 2024 follow-up values are available. Moving forward, additional values will be systematically tracked after 2024 to enable more comprehensive reporting.

Partnerships

Musasa is a non-governmental organisation set up to respond to violence against women and girls, prevent and respond to Gender Based Violence (GBV), providing relief to survivors of GBV in Zimbabwe.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	607,712	335,217	55%
	female	653,104	384,479	59%
	total	1,260,816	719,696	57%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	61,780	19,047	31%
	female	61,780	21,689	35%
	total	123,560	40,736	33%
24-59 months	male	52,954	29,737	56%
	female	52,954	27,606	52%
	total	105,908	57,343	54%
5-11 years	male	99,604	59,352	60%
	female	99,604	61,340	62%
	total	199,208	120,692	61%
12-17 years	male	94,561	66,857	71%
	female	93,300	72,425	78%
	total	187,861	139,282	74%
18-59 years	male	266,032	131,824	50%
	female	301,337	159,689	53%
	total	567,369	291,513	51%
60+ years	male	32,781	28,400	87%
	female	44,129	41,730	95%
	total	76,910	70,130	91%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,249,469	706,862	57%
Refugee	11,347	12,834	113%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	260,555	297,707	114%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	138,000	59,983	43%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	24,000	2,036	8%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,235,316	458,914	37%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	149	-
Corn Soya Blend	6,500	184	3%
Iodised Salt	2	0	5%
Maize	9,135	6,790	74%
Maize Meal	3,475	2,017	58%
Peas	1,856	1,105	60%
Sorghum/Millet	21,316	5,472	26%
Split Peas	4,263	1,227	29%
Vegetable Oil	2,160	876	41%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize	6,000	63	1%
Peas	1,200	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	0	850	-
Split Peas	0	188	-
Vegetable Oil	450	67	15%

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	30,494,527	9,738,803	32%
Value Voucher	11,486,880	0	0%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value voucher transfer for services	400,000	0	0%
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)	ART clients	General Distribution	Female		318
			Male		198
			Total		516
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	596,850	245,313
			Male	553,150	199,982
			Total	1,150,000	445,295
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	90,087	1,339
			Male	90,083	1,341
			Total	180,170	2,680
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 Total	32,020 32,020	2,659 2,659
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 Male Total	39,213 36,342 75,555	
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 Male Total	64,875 60,125 125,000	135,689 137,098 272,787
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	44,987	9,719.75
A.2.8 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through actions to protect against climate shocks			MT		5,892.23
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	28,712,052	8,707,262

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		196
			Male		173
			Total		369
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	7,485	5,931
			Male	8,715	6,903
			Total	16,200	12,834
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	2,080	892
			Male	2,080	911
			Total	4,160	1,803
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	760	445
			Total	760	445
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	3,720	2,206.83
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,782,475	1,031,541

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	<20.7	9.9	20.7	WFP survey
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<19.1	7.5	19.1	WFP survey
	Overall	23.6	<23.6	<19.8	8.3	19.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.3	<12.3	<15.2	15.4	15.2	WFP survey
	Male	19.9	<19.9	<17.6	12.6	17.6	WFP survey
	Overall	16.2	<16.2	<16.6	13.7	16.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.1	<28.1	<39.3	45.1	39.3	WFP survey
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<34.4	51.5	34.4	WFP survey
	Overall	26.8	<26.8	<36.4	49.3	36.4	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.3	>38.3	>24.8	29.6	24.8	WFP survey
	Male	28.9	>28.9	>28.9	28.4	28.9	WFP survey
	Overall	33.4	>33.4	>27.2	28.8	27.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.8	<11.8	<13.6	17.8	13.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.7	<7.7	<12.4	14.8	12.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.1	<9.1	<12.9	15.8	12.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85.2	>85.2	>46.2	59.2	46.2	WFP survey
	Male	79.7	>79.7	>49	71.6	49	WFP survey
	Overall	81.6	>81.6	>47.9	67.3	47.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14.8	>14.8	>46.9	40.8	46.9	WFP survey
	Male	18.6	>18.6	>47.5	25.4	47.5	WFP survey
	Overall	17.3	>17.3	>47.3	30.7	47.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.1	≤1.1	<7	0	7	WFP survey
	Male	1.7	≤1.7	<3.4	3	3.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	<4.8	2	4.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.2	>8.2	>2	7	2	WFP survey
	Male	11	>11	>2.5	8.2	2.5	WFP survey
	Overall	10.1	>10.1	>2.3	7.8	2.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62.3	>62.3	>35.2	43.7	35.2	WFP survey
	Male	66.1	>66.1	>41.2	67.9	41.2	WFP survey
	Overall	64.8	>64.8	>38.7	59.5	38.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.5	<29.5	<62.7	49.3	62.7	WFP survey
	Male	22.9	<22.9	<56.3	23.9	56.3	WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	<25.1	<59	33	59	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.7	>55.7	>23	29.6	23	WFP survey
	Male	48.3	>48.3	>29	39.6	29	WFP survey
	Overall	50.9	>50.9	>26.4	36.1	26.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41	>41	>58.6	47.9	58.6	WFP survey
	Male	45.8	>45.8	>53.4	47.8	53.4	WFP survey
	Overall	44.1	>44.1	>55.6	47.8	55.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.3	<3.3	<18.6	22.5	18.6	WFP survey
	Male	5.9	<5.9	<17.6	12.6	17.6	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<5	<18	16.1	18	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	86.9	>86.9	>34.5	59.2	34.5	WFP survey
	Male	79.7	>79.7	>36.8	64.9	36.8	WFP survey
	Overall	82.1	>82.1	>35.8	62.9	35.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	>11.5	>39.3	23.9	39.3	WFP survey
	Male	19.5	>19.5	>46.1	24.7	46.1	WFP survey
	Overall	16.8	>16.8	>43.3	24.4	43.3	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.6	<1.6	<26.2	16.9	26.2	WFP survey
	Male	0.8	<0.8	<17.1	10.4	17.1	WFP survey
	Overall	1.1	<1.1	<20.9	12.7	20.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.1	<16.1	<6.5	11.7	6.5	WFP survey
	Male	17.9	<17.9	<6.5	11.5	6.5	WFP survey
	Overall	17.1	<17.1	<6.5	11.1	6.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42	>42	≥52.5	72.1	52.5	WFP survey
	Male	48.9	>48.9	≥51.5	74.6	51.5	WFP survey
	Overall	45.6	>45.6	≥52	73.3	52	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	52	<52	≥46.5	27.1	46.5	WFP survey
	Male	49.4	<49.4	≥46.1	24.2	46.1	WFP survey
	Overall	51	<51	≥46.3	25.7	46.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6	<6	≤1	0.8	1	WFP survey
	Male	1.7	<1.7	≤2.4	1.2	2.4	WFP survey
	Overall	3.4	<3.4	≤1.7	1	1.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.6	>10.6	≥0	1	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.3	>2.3	≥1.9	1.8	1.9	WFP survey
	Overall	6	>6	≥1	1	1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.3	>68.3	≤35.4	24.3	35.4	WFP survey
	Male	79.4	>79.4	≤37.4	26.3	37.4	WFP survey
	Overall	74.5	>74.5	≤36.4	25.3	36.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.6	<21.6	≤64.6	75.2	64.6	WFP survey
	Male	18.3	<18.3	≤60.7	71.9	60.7	WFP survey
	Overall	19.6	<19.6	≤62.6	73.6	62.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.6	>12.6	≥19.7	44	19.7	WFP survey
	Male	11.2	>11.2	≥18.4	47	18.4	WFP survey
	Overall	11.9	>11.9	≥19	46	19	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.1	>58.1	≤76.3	55	76.3	WFP survey
	Male	58.5	>58.5	≤72.2	51.1	72.2	WFP survey
	Overall	58.3	>58.3	≤76.7	53.1	76.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.2	<29.2	≤4	1	4	WFP survey
	Male	30.3	<30.3	≤4.4	1.9	4.4	WFP survey
	Overall	29.8	<29.8	≤0.2	1.4	4.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.5	>22.5	≥38.4	36	38.4	WFP survey
	Male	24.9	>24.9	≥35.3	38.9	39.3	WFP survey
	Overall	23.8	>23.8	≥38.9	37.5	38.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.3	>38.3	≤57.1	48.7	57.1	WFP survey
	Male	42.6	>42.6	≤58.7	46.4	58.7	WFP survey
	Overall	40.6	>40.6	≤57.9	47.5	57.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.1	<39.1	≤4.5	15.3	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	32.5	<32.5	≤1.9	14.7	1.9	WFP survey
	Overall	35.7	<35.7	≤3.2	15	3.2	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.3	<21.3	≤21.3	19.9	1	WFP survey
	Male	25.6	<25.6	≤25.6	22.3	0	WFP survey
	Overall	23.6	<23.6	≤23.6	21.1	0.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.3	<12.3	≤12.3	35	6.2	WFP survey
	Male	19.9	<19.9	≤19.9	40.2	10.9	WFP survey
	Overall	16.2	<16.2	≤16.2	37.5	8.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.1	<28.1	≤28.1	27.6	21.6	WFP survey
	Male	25.6	<25.6	≤25.6	19.8	24	WFP survey
	Overall	26.8	<26.8	≤26.8	23.8	22.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.3	>38.3	≥38.3	17.5	71.1	WFP survey
	Male	28.9	>28.9	≥20.9	17.7	65.1	WFP survey
	Overall	33.4	>33.4	≥33.4	17.6	67.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	24.9	<24.9	<4.1	3.4	4.1	WFP survey
	Male	21.6	<21.6	<3.2	3.7	3.2	WFP survey
	Overall	23.3	<23.3	<3.7	3.5	3.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.7	>50.7	>98.4	90.2	98.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	>50	>96.5	95.7	96.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50.3	>50.3	>97.7	93.5	97.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	46.4	>46.4	>1.6	9.8	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.5	>47.5	>3.5	4.3	3.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	>47	>2.3	6.5	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.9	<2.9	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.5	<2.5	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.7	<2.7	<0	0	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	>3.2	5.6	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	>6.1	9.6	6.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.6	≥1.6	>4.4	8.1	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	>89.8	91.7	89.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.8	>70.8	>84.3	86.8	84.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	>75	>87.7	88.7	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	<7	2.8	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.2	<29.2	<9.6	3.5	9.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	<23.4	<7.9	3.2	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	>65.2	56.9	65.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.5	>12.5	>61.7	64.9	61.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.2	>15.2	>63.9	61.8	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	>34.8	43.1	34.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.7	>66.7	>38.3	35.1	38.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	64.1	>64.1	>36.1	38.2	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	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.8	<20.8	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.7	<20.7	<0	0	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	>61.5	90.2	61.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	>65.2	93.3	65.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.6	≥55.6	>62.9	92.2	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	>35.3	9.8	35.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	>32.2	6.7	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44.4	≥44.4	>34.1	7.8	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	<3.2	0	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	<2.6	0	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	<3	0	3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.5	<19.5	<4.8	3.7	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.5	<25.5	<0.9	2.6	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.5	<22.5	<3.3	3	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.6	<14.6	<2.7	1.2	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.3	<4.3	<0	3.4	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.5	<9.5	<1.6	2.5	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.2	<15.2	<8	24	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.4	<23.4	<11.3	26.5	11.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.3	<19.3	<9.3	25.6	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	>84.5	70.7	84.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.8	>46.8	>87.8	67.5	87.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48.7	>48.7	>85.8	68.8	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.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female		17,469	
			Male		16,191	
			Total		33,660	
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	33,000		
			Male	27,000		
			Total	60,000		

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	7	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.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for training	Number	13	14	
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	30.5	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 training	Number	8	4	
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	6,795	6,812	
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	17	23
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	1	1

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	>98.4	71	98.4	WFP survey
	Male	72.4	>72.4	>96.5	86	96.5	WFP survey
	Overall	79.8	>79.8	>97.7	83.2	97.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.9	>12.9	>1.6	20	1.6	WFP survey
	Male	25	>25	>3.5	13.6	3.5	WFP survey
	Overall	17.8	>17.8	>2.3	16.4	2.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.3	<2.3	<0	0.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.6	<2.6	<0	0.4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	2.4	<2.4	<0	0.4	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10.6	<10.6	<2.3	7	2.3	WFP survey
	Male	6.5	<6.5	<5.5	5.5	5.5	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<10	<3.8	6.2	3.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.2	<12.2	<2.3	3.5	2.3	WFP survey
	Male	15.2	<15.2	<1.3	2.6	1.3	WFP survey
	Overall	12.7	<12.7	<1.8	3	1.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	38.4	<38.4	<4.6	35.2	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	37	<37	<9.6	28.9	9.6	WFP survey
	Overall	38.1	<38.1	<6.9	31.8	6.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.8	>38.8	≥90.8	54.3	90.8	WFP survey
	Male	41.3	>41.3	≥83.6	63	83.6	WFP survey
	Overall	39.2	>39.2	≥87.5	59	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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female		12,933
			Male		11,987
			Total		24,920

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	14,597
			Male	66,378	11,726
			Total	138,000	26,323
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	7,650	1,167.84
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	

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
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	13,200	979
			Male	10,800	1,057
			Total	24,000	2,036

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
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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	216	147
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number Number	95 2	86 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.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	4	4
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.15: Total tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	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.16: Total value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	Food assistance for asset	US\$	328,000	300,000
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	59.62	34.06
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	5	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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	135.5	92
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/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	121	43.26
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.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	20	20
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	55	35
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	3	3
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	113,359	113,359

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)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	20,000	20,000
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	Individual	272,787	272,787
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	US\$	3,000,574	3,435,430
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\$	770,000	770,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	4,534,364	4,534,364
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	14,313	7,679
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\$	230,500	143,850
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\$	203,750	122,655
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual Individual	140,300 43,750	33,750 94,050

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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual Individual	140,300 43,750	77,518 167,495
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual Individual	140,300 180,000	36,000 180,000
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	902,030	24,920

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	1	≥1	=1	4	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Rural Households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	6	<6	<6	7.6		WFP survey
	Male	5.8	<5.8	<5.8	7.8		WFP survey
	Overall	5.9	<5.9	<5.9	7.7		WFP survey
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	24.8	<24.8	<24.8	24.8		WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	13.1	>13.1	>13.1	13.1		WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	62.1	>62.1	>62.1	62.1		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	11.7	>24.9	<11.7	24.9		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	60.3	>13.6	>60.3	13.6		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	28	>61.5	>28	61.5		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	49	>49	≥49	81.2		WFP survey
	Male	53.7	>53.7	≥53.7	91.4		WFP survey
	Overall	51.3	>51.3	≥51.3	88.6		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	93.1	>93.1	≥93.1	81.7		WFP survey
	Male	90.2	>90.2	≥90.2	77.3		WFP survey
	Overall	91.6	>91.6	≥91.6	79		WFP survey

Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	91.3	>91.3	≥91.3	90		WFP survey
	Male	89.4	>89.4	≥89.4	89		WFP survey
	Overall	90.3	>90.3	≥90.3	89.5		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	93.4	>93.4	≥93.4	84.4		WFP survey
	Male	92.2	>92.2	≥92.2	85.2		WFP survey
	Overall	92.3	>92.3	≥92.3	84.8		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	79.3	>79.3	≥79.3	72.9		WFP survey
	Male	77.5	>77.5	≥77.5	70.2		WFP survey
	Overall	78.4	>78.4	≥78.4	71.5		WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	81.2	>81.2	≥81.2	86.7		WFP survey
	Male	80.6	>80.6	≥80.6	84.8		WFP survey
	Overall	80.1	>80.1	≥80.1	85.6		WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.4	≤9.4	≤3.8	14.4	3.8	WFP survey
	Male	9.5	≤9.5	≤3.5	17.4	3.5	WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	≤9.5	≤3.6	16	3.6	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	79.5	>79.5	>79.5	68.8		WFP survey
	Male	67.9	>67.9	>67.9	70.4		WFP survey
	Overall	74.5	>74.5	>74.5	69.6		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.8	>63.8	>83.1	63.5	83.1	WFP survey
	Male	66.2	>66.2	>83.8	61.9	83.8	WFP survey
	Overall	65.3	>65.3	>83.5	62.7	83.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.1	>23.1	>16.3	34	16.3	WFP survey
	Male	31.4	>31.4	>16.2	32.5	16.2	WFP survey
	Overall	28.2	>28.2	>16.2	33.2	16.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13.1	>13.1	≤0.6	2.5	0.6	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	>2.4	≤0	5.6	0	WFP survey
	Overall	6.5	>6.5	≤0.3	4.1	0.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.4	<15.4	<1.2	16.4	1.2	WFP survey
	Male	16.2	<16.2	<1.5	16.2	1.5	WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	<15.9	<1.4	16.3	1.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.8	<3.8	<6.6	21.4	6.6	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	<2.9	<5.2	18.6	5.2	WFP survey
	Overall	3.2	<3.2	<5.8	19.9	5.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31.5	<31.5	<20.8	31.8	20.8	WFP survey
	Male	19.5	<19.5	<18.9	34.4	18.9	WFP survey
	Overall	24.1	<24.1	<19.6	33.2	19.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49.3	>49.3	>71.4	30.4	71.4	WFP survey
	Male	61.4	>61.4	>74.4	30.8	74.4	WFP survey
	Overall	56.8	>56.8	>73.2	30.6	73.2	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female			>80.8	85.3		WFP survey
	Male			>80.8	80		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	>80.8	81.9	80.8	WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	25.9	<25.9	<25.9	25.9		WFP survey
	Male	25	<25	<25	25		WFP survey
	Overall	25.4	<25.4	<25.4	25.4		WFP survey

Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	66.2	>66.2	>66.2	66.2	WFP survey	
	Male	65.9	>65.9	>65.9	65.9	WFP survey	
	Overall	66.1	>66.1	>66.1	66.1	WFP survey	
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	7.9	>7.9	>7.9	7.9	WFP survey	
	Male	9.1	>9.1	>9.1	9.1	WFP survey	
	Overall	8.5	>8.5	>8.5	8.5	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	>1.8	55.66	WFP survey	
	Male	2	>2	>2	60.11	WFP survey	
	Overall	1.9	>1.9	>1.9	58	WFP survey	
Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	7	>7	>7	55.4	WFP survey	
	Male	13.3	>13.3	>13.3	55.29	WFP survey	
	Overall	10.6	>10.6	>10.6	55.34	WFP survey	
Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	0	>0	>0	20.07	WFP survey	
	Male	0	>0	>0	13.7	WFP survey	
	Overall	0	>0	>0	16.1	WFP survey	
Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	8.8	>8.8	>8.8	97.7	WFP survey	
	Male	15.3	>15.3	>15.3	95.7	WFP survey	
	Overall	12.5	>12.5	>12.5	96.7	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	47	>47	>47	2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	>47	>47	2		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	>47	>47	2	47	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		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	3		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	0	≥50.7	≥50.7	65.8	50.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥46.3	≥46.3	67.4	46.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥48	≥48	66	48	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥343,582.05	>343,582.05	355,557.73	343,582.05	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	>343,582.05	>343,582.05	355,557.73	343,582.05	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	>990.15	>990.15	193.22	990.15	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	>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	193.22	990.15	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	>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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	8	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				10		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				10		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				10		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				10	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				1,024	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				552	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				1,576	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				1,024	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				552	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				1,576	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted</i>	Female				1,024	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				552	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				1,576	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				1,024	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				552	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				1,576	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Urban households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				101		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				151		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				252		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				101		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				151		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				252		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				101		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				151		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				252		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed	Female				101		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				151		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				252		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				36	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				84	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				36	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				84	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted</i>	Female				48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				36	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				84	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				36	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				84	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting		WFP survey
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	11,338	≥11,338	≥11,338	4,749		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9,519	≥9,519	≥9,519	4,179		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20,852	≥20,852	≥20,852	8,928		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	100	97.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.8	≥98.9	=100	100	95.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	≥98.9	=100	100	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	98.59	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.25	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.02	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=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	=100	98.17	94.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.2	≥92.2	=100	97.89	98.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	≥98.9	=100	98.04	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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=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	=100	97.01	94.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.2	≥92.2	=100	97.54	98.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	≥98.9	=100	97.27	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	=100	100	98.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.3	≥98.3	=100	98.29	98.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.1	≥99.1	=100	98.99	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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.6	≥99.6	=100	100	99.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	≥99.8	=100	100	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	=100	98.78	96.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.8	≥96.8	=100	99.15	99.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥96	=100	98.99	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	94.09	97.28	WFP survey
	Male	99.2	≥99.2	=100	94.1	96.73	WFP survey
	Overall	98.8	≥98.8	=100	94.1	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	=100	93.3	100	WFP survey
	Male	97.4	≥97.4	=100	93.3	100	WFP survey
	Overall	97.4	≥97.4	=100	93.3	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	93.3	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	93.3	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	93.3	100	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	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	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	≥24,935	≥24,935	183,210	24,935	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22,872	≥22,872	≥22,872	156,273	22,872	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47,807	≥47,807	≥47,807	339,483	47,807	WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	56.34	86.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.5	≥93.5	=100	73.13	88.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.7	≥95.7	=100	67.32	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	65.78	98.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	72.98	98.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	69.28	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	=100	76.83	97.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.1	>68.1	=100	84.62	96.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67.8	>67.8	=100	81.41	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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	≥92.31	92.99	92.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.3	≥92.3	≥92.31	93	92.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.3	≥92.3	≥92.31	93	92.31	WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	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	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	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	0	≥6	≥6	12		WFP programme monitoring
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	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
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	100	86.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	86.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	86.02	WFP programme monitoring

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Borehole drilling in Binga District as part of WFP's drought anticipatory action activities.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

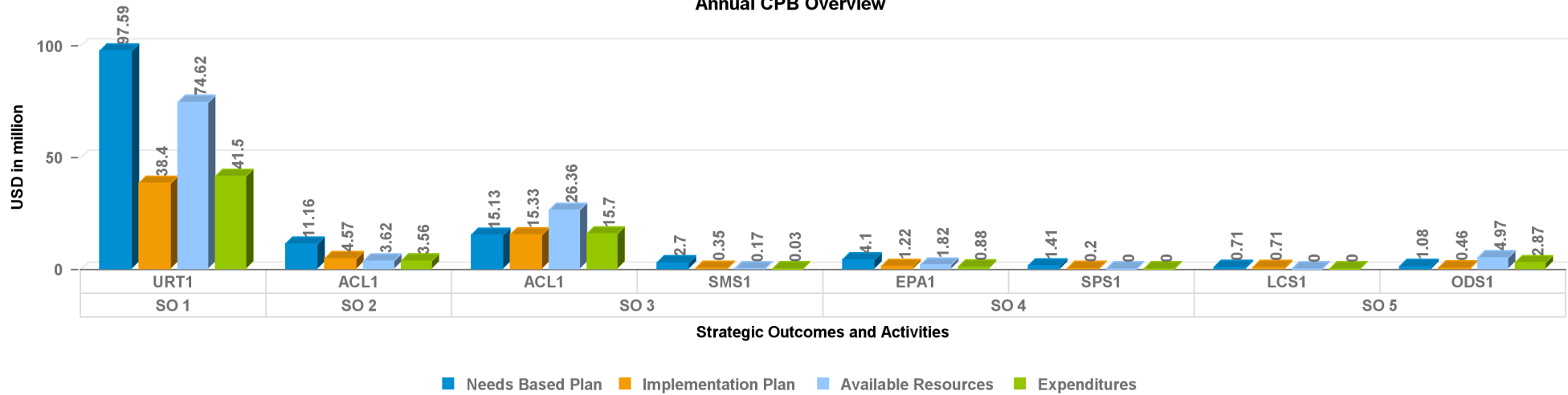
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.
SO 2		By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.
SO 3		By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.
SO 4		By 2026, national and sub-national institutions in Zimbabwe have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective, and equitable actions to achieve food security and nutrition.
SO 5		Humanitarian and development actors in Zimbabwe can implement their programmes and provide support to their beneficiaries in an efficient, effective and reliable way at all times, including during crises.
Code	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	LCS1	Provide mandated services through the logistics cluster to Government and humanitarian actors when the cluster is activated.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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.	15,125,215	15,325,192	26,358,367	15,703,779
		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.	2,695,520	346,707	169,947	30,556
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			17,820,735	15,671,900	26,528,314	15,734,336
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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide unconditional humanitarian cash and food transfers to food insecure people in targeted areas while supporting national institutions in delivering social and humanitarian assistance.	97,591,426	38,404,062	74,616,275	41,495,324
	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.	11,163,226	4,573,929	3,621,116	3,558,488
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			108,754,652	42,977,992	78,237,391	45,053,812

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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.	1,081,262	458,945	4,970,615	2,867,221
		Provide mandated services through the logistics cluster to Government and humanitarian actors when the cluster is activated.	705,451	709,895	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,786,712	1,168,840	4,970,615	2,867,221
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.	1,405,487	199,897	874	612
		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.	4,098,106	1,220,124	1,824,975	877,742
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			5,503,594	1,420,021	1,825,849	878,354

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,914,251	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,914,251	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			133,865,692	61,238,752	114,476,421	64,533,723
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,628,060	6,061,914	10,281,600	4,774,534
Total Direct Costs			141,493,752	67,300,666	124,758,021	69,308,257
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			9,122,807	4,341,759	4,371,830	4,371,830
Grand Total			150,616,559	71,642,425	129,129,851	73,680,087



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

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

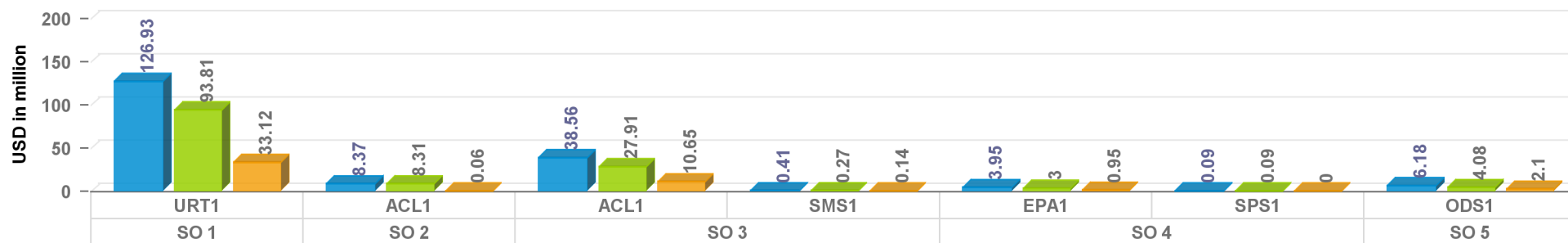
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

Code	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 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	198,223,288	126,926,926	0	126,926,926	93,805,975	33,120,951
		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.	27,365,228	8,374,007	0	8,374,007	8,311,379	62,628
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			225,588,517	135,300,933	0	135,300,933	102,117,354	33,183,579

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	38,593,054	38,564,631	0	38,564,631	27,910,044	10,654,587
		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.	7,188,810	410,220	0	410,220	270,829	139,391
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			45,781,864	38,974,851	0	38,974,851	28,180,872	10,793,978

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	3,864,624	91,543	0	91,543	91,281	262
		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.	9,620,713	3,950,027	0	3,950,027	3,002,793	947,233
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			13,485,337	4,041,570	0	4,041,570	3,094,074	947,495

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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.	2,723,414	6,181,449	0	6,181,449	4,078,055	2,103,394
		Provide mandated services through the logistics cluster to Government and humanitarian actors when the cluster is activated.	705,451	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,428,865	6,181,449	0	6,181,449	4,078,055	2,103,394
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,914,251	0	2,914,251	0	2,914,251
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,914,251	0	2,914,251	0	2,914,251
Total Direct Operational Cost			288,284,582	187,413,053	0	187,413,053	137,470,355	49,942,698
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			18,515,016	16,778,225	0	16,778,225	11,271,159	5,507,067
Total Direct Costs			306,799,599	204,191,279	0	204,191,279	148,741,514	55,449,764
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			19,753,350	11,203,698		11,203,698	11,203,698	0

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Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			326,552,949	215,394,977	0	215,394,977	159,945,212	55,449,764

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemming
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