



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Zimbabwe

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Country office story	11
Programme performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Strategic outcome 03	18
Strategic outcome 04	22
Strategic outcome 05	25
Cross-cutting results	26
Gender equality and women's empowerment	26
Protection and accountability to affected people	28
Environmental sustainability	30
Nutrition integration	32
Partnerships	34
Financial Overview	36
Data Notes	41
Annex	42
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	42
Figures and Indicators	43
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	43
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	43
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	43
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	44
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	44
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	45
Cross-cutting Indicators	67

Overview

Key messages

- In 2025, WFP delivered critical humanitarian assistance to nearly one million food insecure people whose livelihoods were severely affected by extreme climatic shocks.
- To support Zimbabwe's ambition to regain its regional breadbasket status, WFP expanded climate-smart and market-integrated livelihoods support, advanced resilience-building initiatives, scaled anticipatory action and disaster risk management to protect vulnerable communities before crises hit, while also leveraging private-sector partnerships to strengthen value chains and enhance income opportunities for at-risk communities.
- WFP strengthened national systems in social protection, emergency preparedness and food systems, working closely with Government to support sustainable, nationally led progress toward Zero Hunger.

Overview

Zimbabwe's food security situation in 2025 remained shaped by the compounding effects of the El Nino induced drought, ongoing economic instability and persistent structural barriers. These pressures affected harvests, weakened household purchasing power and intensified needs across rural and urban communities. Zimbabwe's aspiration to regain its role as the breadbasket of the region remains a central national goal, one that depends on strengthened resilience, climate adapted food systems and capable national institutions.

WFP's contributions in 2025 were therefore twofold: protecting lives during periods of acute need while strengthening resilience and supporting Zimbabwe's long term food security ambitions. Guided by national assessments, including ZimLAC rural and urban results and crop assessments, WFP targeted assistance where needs were most severe. To mitigate the impact of the El Nino induced drought, the most severe in decades, which caused extremely high levels of food insecurity at the peak of the lean season, nearly one million people received lifesaving Lean Season Assistance. This support stabilized food consumption and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies. To reach remote communities during the most challenging months, WFP dispatched more than 32,000 metric tons of food, helping prevent households from falling into deeper food insecurity.

In Tongogara Refugee Settlement, more than 12,000 refugees and asylum seekers continued to access food assistance through a hybrid model combining Government donated cereals with WFP cash transfers. In urban areas, cash based transfers enabled food insecure families to obtain essential food items despite rising prices and limited incomes. Although constrained by limited funding, these activities demonstrated the critical importance of maintaining essential food assistance.

At the same time, the lean season projections highlighted the widening gap between needs and available resources. Refugee support also faced reductions in available funding. These pressures underscore the need for sustained investment in resilience and systems that can cushion communities from future shocks and reduce needs over time, ensuring Zimbabwe gradually transitions from emergency response toward sustainable food system recovery.

Across drought prone districts, WFP supported climate smart agricultural practices, expanded access to climate information services and strengthened market linkages through aggregation systems and digital platforms. Sesame value chain development continued to offer a viable income source for farmers in marginal regions, backed by technical training, quality standards and structured market access. Village Business Units anchored by solar powered irrigation facilitated year-round production and diversified livelihood opportunities, aligning with the Government's Rural Development 8.0 agenda and demonstrating how communities can move from seasonal vulnerability toward more stable economic activity.

Urban resilience programming expanded diversified income opportunities through poultry production, mushroom hubs, waste recycling enterprises and youth driven digital businesses. These initiatives strengthened household resilience by improving access to markets, finance and climate smart infrastructure.

Leveraging private-sector partnerships

WFP was intentional in strengthening partnerships with the private sector to advance sustainable market led solutions. Engagements with aggregators, processors and buyers expanded structured markets for smallholder farmers, supported transparent pricing and improved the reliability of offtake arrangements. Digital innovation, including youth developed applications for livestock health and market access, was accelerated through collaboration with technology firms and academic institutions. These partnerships enhanced value chain efficiency, increased producers' income and reduced dependency on humanitarian assistance by creating more resilient and inclusive market systems.

Reinforcing Government leadership and national systems

WFP's support to Government systems remained central throughout 2025, reflecting a deliberate shift toward nationally led and sustainable food-security structures. Across the year, WFP worked closely with multiple ministries and technical departments to strengthen social protection, disaster-risk management, food-systems development and preparedness planning. This included reinforcing the national multi-hazard contingency planning process, supporting the integration of anticipatory action into draft legislation, and helping refine the national Disaster Risk Financing Strategy to ensure more predictable, shock-responsive funding mechanisms. WFP also contributed to the development of the national social-registry system by providing technical inputs on data management, targeting and interoperability, advancing efforts toward a unified beneficiary identity-management platform.

Further, collaboration within the ZimLAC consortium enhanced evidence generation by supporting rigorous rural and urban livelihoods assessments, enabling the Government to base decisions on consistent, reliable data. WFP worked with agricultural extension institutions to modernize the Master Farmer curriculum, aligning training with climate-smart agricultural practices. This sustained engagement helped reinforce national ownership of food-security systems and ensured that the tools, capacities and processes established in 2025 will continue supporting Zimbabwe's progress long beyond the immediate reporting period.

Gender equality, inclusion and protection

WFP worked to ensure inclusive, equitable access across all programmes. Interventions addressing social norms and structural barriers promoted the participation of women in leadership roles, supported more equitable decision-making at household level and strengthened safe access to services. Expanded feedback and reporting channels improved accountability to affected populations, while adaptations at distribution sites enhanced accessibility for people with disabilities and older persons.

Duration of assistance

Funding constraints necessitated adjustments to the duration of assistance across several programme areas. Refugee support maintained near-full coverage given support from donors and the Government of Zimbabwe, while rural and urban crisis-response beneficiaries received fewer assistance days than planned. Urban cash assistance was most affected, with operations paused due to funding constraints and later resumed at reduced scale. Resilience activities also experienced shorter support periods due to reduced resource availability.

Looking ahead

Building on the findings of WFP Zimbabwe's CSP evaluation and ongoing consultations, WFP is using the development of its next Country Strategic Plan to sharpen its role in supporting Zimbabwe's transition from recurrent crisis response to sustainable, nationally driven resilience. This forward direction places greater emphasis on leveraging private-sector partnerships, strengthening government capacities at national and sub-national levels, and expanding climate-adapted, market-integrated livelihood opportunities. The aim is clear: to help rebuild and reinforce the foundations that will enable Zimbabwe to reclaim, and sustain its position as a regional breadbasket.

1,057,766

Total beneficiaries in 2025



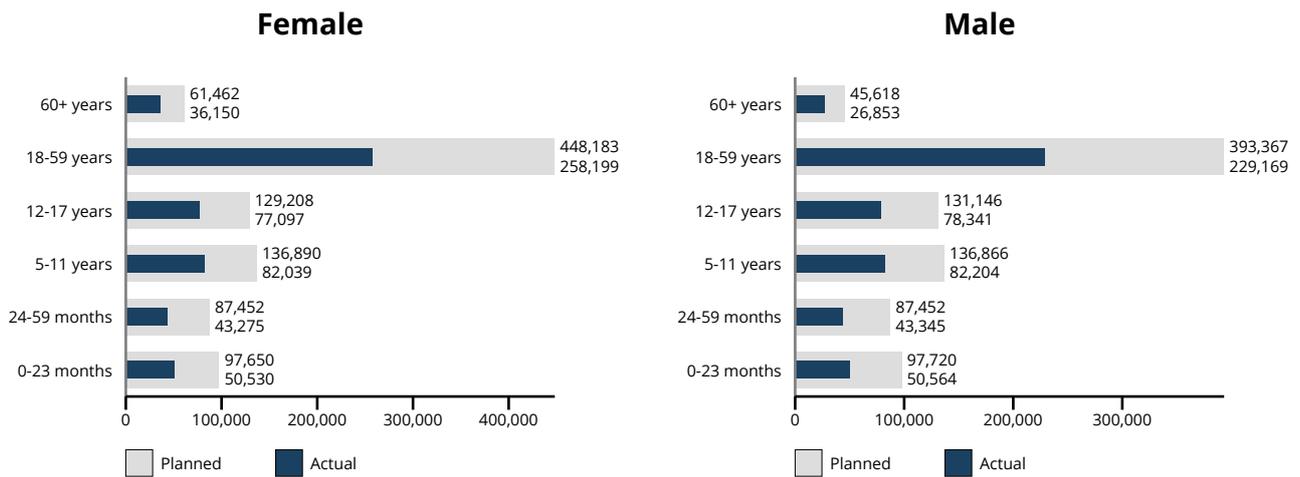
52% female



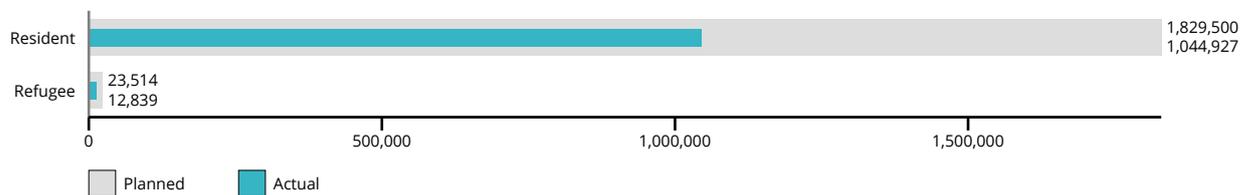
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 36,479 (54% Female, 46% Male)

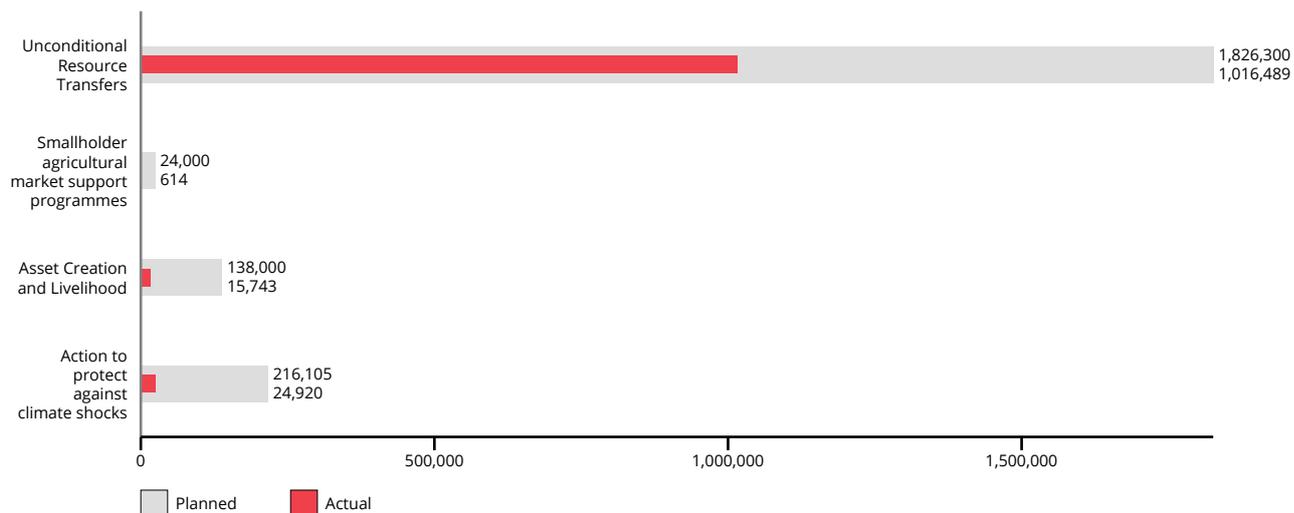
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



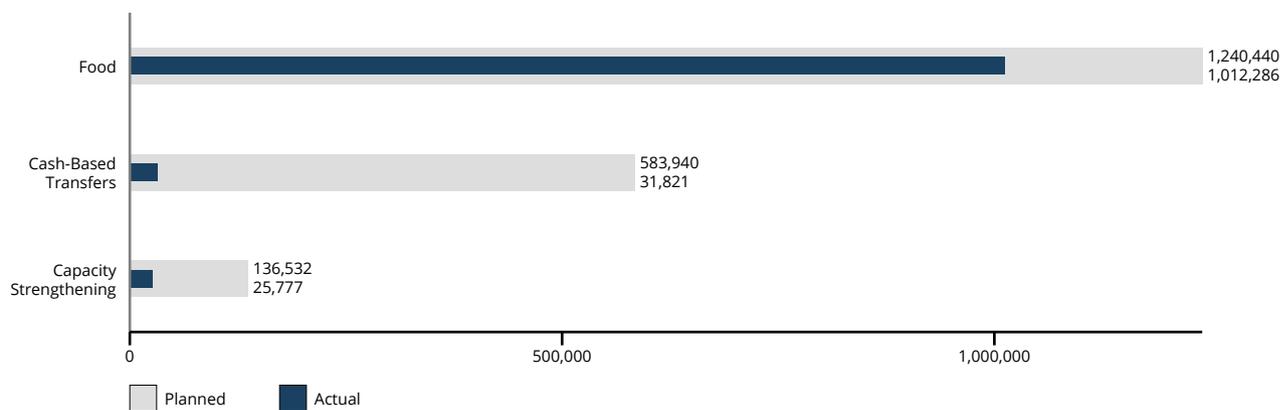
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



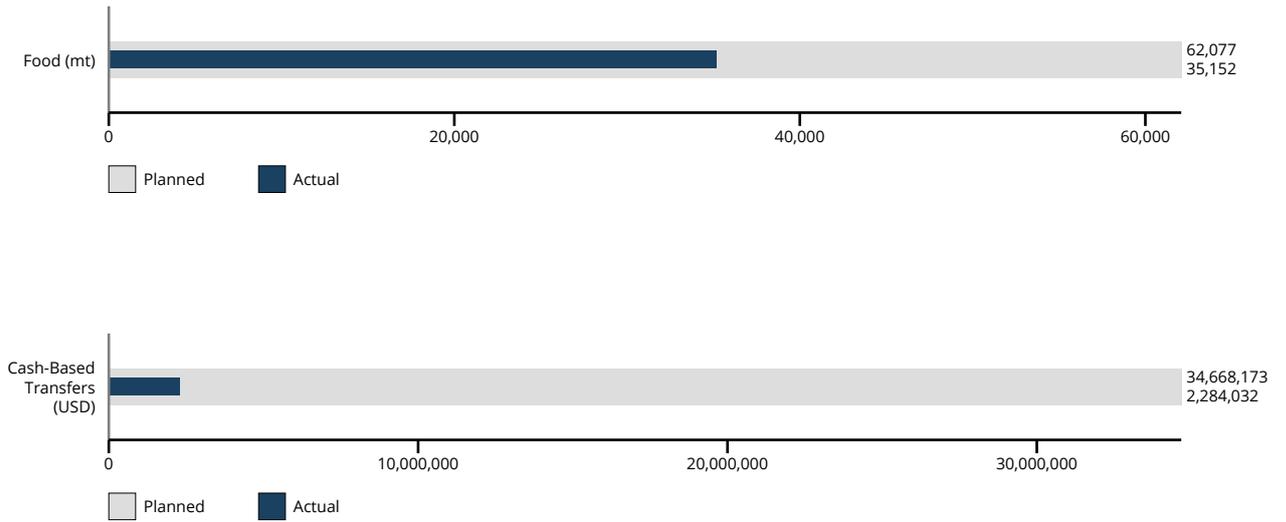
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



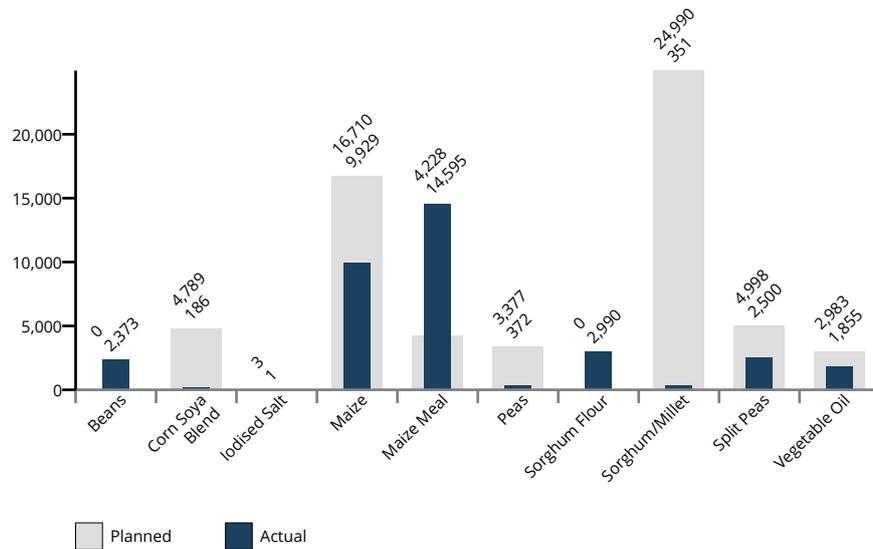
Beneficiaries by Modality



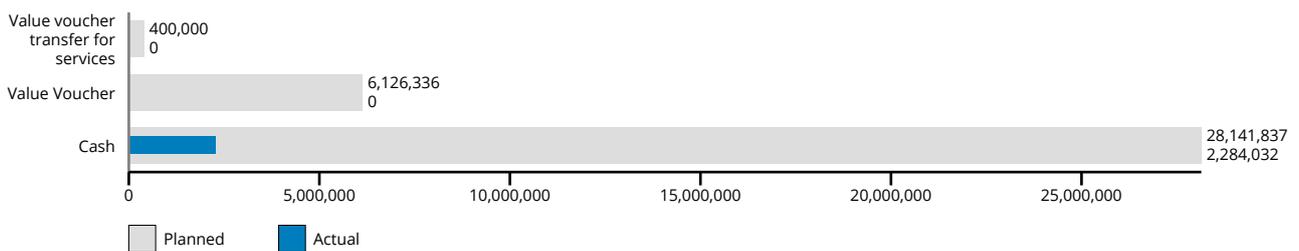
Total Transfers by Modality



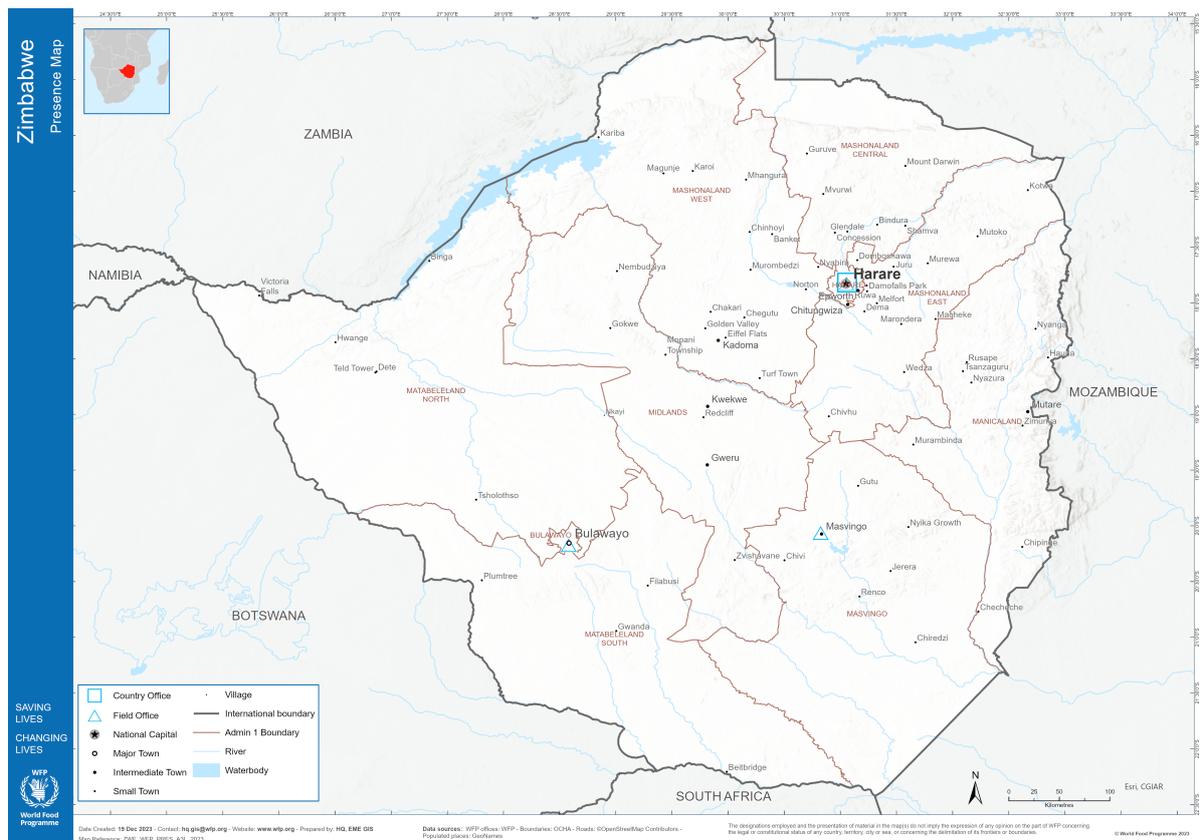
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Zimbabwe, a landlocked country in Southern Africa with a population of 15.2 million people, continues to face complex and interlinked economic, climatic and social challenges that shape food and nutrition security. The effects of the 2024 El Nino induced drought, which was declared a national state of disaster, continued into the reporting year, with below average agricultural production, reduced water availability and declining household food stocks persisting into early 2025. These shocks compounded preexisting vulnerabilities and contributed to a sustained increase in humanitarian needs across both rural and urban populations in the first quarter of the year.

Despite some progress in economic reform, Zimbabwe continues to grapple with macroeconomic instability. By the second quarter of 2025, the employment-to-population ratio stood at 37.3 percent, indicating that fewer than four in ten working-age adults were engaged in employment^[1], reinforcing the importance of livelihoods and resilience building activities by WFP and other partners. Approximately 49 percent of Zimbabweans are living in extreme poverty, making it increasingly difficult for many families to meet essential food and nutrition needs^[2]. In the 2025 Global Hunger Index, Zimbabwe ranked 90th out of 123 countries, scoring 20.9 and classified as 'serious', underscoring persistent hunger and malnutrition^[3].

Agriculture remains central to Zimbabwe's economy, contributing 20 percent to GDP and employing 23 percent of the formal workforce. Smallholder farmers who constitute about 70 percent of the population and are predominantly women, continued to face significant constraints due to erratic rainfall, high input costs, pest outbreaks, livestock diseases and inefficient markets. These factors contributed to reduced harvests and deepened livelihood insecurity.

Amid these compounding pressures, the 2024 Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment Committee (ZimLAC) rural^[4] and urban^[5] assessments projected that approximately 7.3 million people would experience food insecurity during the first quarter of 2025. Although the 2025 ZimLAC assessment later indicated an improvement compared with the 2024 agricultural season, needs remained substantial, with 2.45 million people in rural and urban areas experiencing insufficient food consumption between October and December 2025. Access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food remains a critical challenge for many households. Persistently high prices for essential commodities, rising transport and rental costs, and continued job losses placed particular strain on poor urban populations. Women-headed households, people with disabilities, the unemployed, and individuals with lower levels of education were disproportionately affected. Zimbabwe's predominantly youthful population, 62 percent under the age of 35, also faced heightened socioeconomic vulnerabilities, with youth unemployment estimated at around 30 percent and increasing

concerns related to drug and substance abuse. In recognition of these challenges, WFP elevated youth engagement as a cross-cutting priority within the five-year Country Strategic Plan and, in 2025, launched a Youth Leadership Programme to help young people articulate their concerns and contribute to community-driven solutions.

Gender inequalities remained a significant barrier to progress. Zimbabwe scored 0.747 on the 2025 Global Gender Gap Index^[6] and 0.519 on the 2023 Gender Inequality Index^[7], ranking 144 out of 170 countries and classified as a medium human development country. These scores reflect gains in education and health, yet persistent disparities in economic participation, access to productive resources, and political representation continue to shape development outcomes. Such structural inequalities directly influence food security, as women and girls, particularly those heading households or engaged in informal or climate-sensitive livelihoods, remain disproportionately vulnerable to shocks. Against this backdrop, WFP's gender-transformative approaches are critical to promoting equitable access to assistance, expanding livelihood opportunities for women and young people, and strengthening the resilience of communities most affected by food and nutrition insecurity.

Zimbabwe also hosts more than 20,000 refugees and asylum seekers^[8], primarily from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and other parts of Central and Southern Africa. Restrictions on formal employment and freedom of movement continue to limit opportunities for self-reliance, resulting in sustained dependence on food assistance and complementary services. WFP works closely with the Government, UNHCR and cooperating partners to deliver coordinated support and ensure coherent, efficient assistance to refugee populations at Tongogara Refugee Settlement.

The national social protection system continued to evolve in 2025 as the Government strengthened its policy frameworks, delivery systems and institutional capacities. WFP supported these efforts through its Country Capacity Strengthening approach, focusing on programme design, institutional effectiveness, accountability and strategic planning. A key element of this work was the continued development and roll-out of the Integrated Social Protection Management Information System, designed to consolidate data across programmes, reduce fragmentation and support transparent and shock-responsive service delivery. WFP also contributed to strengthening disaster risk management systems, early warning capacities and national preparedness frameworks.

Zimbabwe's development and humanitarian priorities are guided by the National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022-2026). WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026) aligns closely with these frameworks and is structured around five strategic outcomes that collectively aim to address immediate humanitarian needs, strengthen food systems, build resilience and reinforce national capacities.

Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 focuses on crisis response, providing unconditional food and cash assistance to vulnerable populations, including refugees, in collaboration with national social protection systems.

SO 2 and 3 address medium- and long-term resilience, supporting smallholder farmers, promoting community-based climate adaptation, strengthening food systems and improving market access. These outcomes also prioritise youth, aiming to expand economic opportunities and provide pathways to sustainable livelihoods.

SO 4 supports national institutions and systems, particularly in social protection and disaster risk management. WFP provides technical assistance, capacity strengthening and evidence generation to enhance government planning, coordination and service delivery.

In 2025, WFP Zimbabwe's Country Strategic Plan underwent an evaluation, providing critical insights into the effectiveness of WFP's crisis-response, resilience-building and root-cause programming in a context marked by recurrent climatic shocks and persistent economic fragility. The evaluation reaffirmed WFP's strong comparative advantage in shock-responsive social protection, humanitarian assistance and supply-chain services, recognising these as essential pillars of national preparedness and response.

Across all areas of engagement, WFP's interventions in 2025 directly supported the most vulnerable, safeguarding lives, promoting resilience and contributing to Zimbabwe's progress towards achieving zero hunger.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP Zimbabwe integrated risk management across all functional units and programme areas as part of the annual performance planning cycle. The office systematically identified risks, formulated mitigation measures for each, and tracked progress throughout the year. To address these risks, WFP implemented measures aligned with global assurance standards, including strengthened commodity management, enhanced oversight missions for cooperating partners, improved targeting and beneficiary identity and transfer management systems, independent outsourced monitoring, and expanded training on WFP's Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Policy. WFP continuously documented emerging and existing risks and updated the Corporate Risk Register during the mid-year and end-year performance planning workshops, ensuring that responsible units actively implemented and monitored mitigation strategies.

The country office also faced significant operational risks stemming from shifts in the global funding landscape. Insufficient funding triggered a major organisational alignment process, which extended through much of 2025. As experienced staff separated voluntarily, additional risks emerged related to potential skills gaps and institutional knowledge loss. In response, WFP initiated a targeted recruitment drive to fill critical vacancies created by voluntary separations, reprofiled positions, and abolished roles.

In commodity management, the inventory count committee established in 2024 continued its work and helped consolidate efficiencies in warehouse and stock oversight. However, WFP encountered supply chain disruptions when a Government of Zimbabwe directive required that sorghum (a USA in-kind contribution) be milled before entering the country. This requirement caused unanticipated delays and increased supply chain costs.

WFP also continued refining its Cooperating Partner Management Standard Operating Procedure throughout the year. With substantial progress made, the updated SOP is now expected to be rolled out in the first quarter of 2026. These collective risk mitigation efforts strengthened operational controls, improved programme assurance, and positioned the office to manage a dynamic and evolving risk environment more effectively.

Lessons learned

Evaluations, after action reviews and monitoring evidence from 2025 generated several lessons to strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of WFP Zimbabwe's portfolio. Findings from Lean Season Assistance and refugee operations underscored the importance of flexible, predictable and multi-year funding to ensure timely and uninterrupted support during periods of heightened need. In response, WFP intensified advocacy for less earmarked, longer term contributions and deepened donor engagement to minimise pipeline disruptions.

Evidence from resilience and food systems programming reinforced the value of integrated and multi partner approaches, particularly where climate adaptation, market linkages, youth empowerment and financial inclusion are combined. Lessons also highlighted the need for stronger alignment with government systems to promote long term ownership and sustainability. Accordingly, WFP expanded joint planning with ministries and supported policy processes aimed at enhancing youth participation.

The 2025 CSP evaluation emphasised that sustained resilience outcomes require layered and multi-year assistance. Short project timelines and fragmented funding limited impact, prompting WFP to refine its resilience package and prioritise longer term financing models. The evaluation also identified tension between evidence based targeting and government preferences. WFP is therefore strengthening internal SOPs and harmonising targeting protocols with national partners.

Country office story

From Zimbabwe to Japan: How sesame seeds are helping farmers



© WFP/Victor Moyo

Hazvinei Tsongora a sesame farmer in Rushinga Zimbabwe, cleaning her sesame crop.

In the sun-scorched fields of Zimbabwe's southern Mwenzi District, where rainfall is rare, a quiet revolution is sprouting, one tiny sesame seed at a time. For years, subsistence farmers like Kastina Sibanda gambled on maize, only to harvest disappointment.

"For many seasons, our maize crop would fail, and we would barely fill a bag with grain," says Sibanda of the crop she produced on her 2 hectare plot, and which hardly met the family's needs. *"We struggled financially and had very little food to eat in our home."*

Sesame offered a new path. Drought tolerant and in growing demand abroad, the crop has become a lifeline for thousands of Zimbabwean farmers. *"Our yields are better,"* Sibanda says. *"And we get paid for the crop, which means we can provide for the family."*

As she looks over her sesame field, the green plants sprouting white flowers, Sibanda knows her harvest will travel more than 12,500 kilometers beyond Mwenzi. After processing, the seeds' golden oil will add a delicate finish to meals served on dinner tables in Japan.

The transformation underway in Sibanda's field is part of a broader resilience building initiative across five districts in Zimbabwe, funded by the Government of Japan. A partnership between the World Food Programme and local nongovernmental group Sustainable Agriculture Technology (SAT), the project supports small-scale farmers in growing sesame for the market, developing the infrastructure, value chains and capacity to do so.

"The main driver for our involvement was to improve the ability of smallholder farmers to manage shocks while enhancing their food and nutrition security," says WFP Programme Officer Bezel Garedondo. *"Sesame is climate resilient and gives farmers an alternative when maize or sorghum fail."*

Rather than delivering aid, the project is boosting trade, Garedondo and others say. By linking smallholder farmers to export markets, it is giving them an opportunity to build successful livelihoods.

Piloted in two districts, including Mwenezi, in late 2023, the project initially provided nearly 3,000 households with improved seeds and training. In 2025 it scaled to 8,000 farmers in three districts, with plans to reach over 14,000 households.

In a country buffeted by recurrent droughts, the results have been transformative. *"Farmers are now able to earn an income even during a drought period,"* Garedondo says. Despite the harsh weather, sesame farmers *"were able to sell something and sustain their livelihoods,"* he adds.

In the northwestern district of Rushinga, bordering Mozambique, smallholder farmer, Alexander Gusingo, recalls the difficult farming days of the past, waiting for weeks to get paid for his small surplus harvests of traditional grain. By contrast, his sesame harvest, on less than a hectare of land, yielded a 600 kg bumper crop.

"When I sold it, I had money in my pocket that very day," Gusingo says, adding, *"with sesame, the prices are good, and the payment is instant. Next season, I want to grow a hectare or more."*

WFP's NGO partner SAT supports farmers with training, access to aggregation hubs, gathering harvests from several farms in a single location for sale, along with fair pricing. At buying points, the sesame is weighed openly on calibrated scales, ending years of exploitation by unregistered traders who underpaid farmers.

The seeds are then processed for export to Japan. Cleaning machines ensure the sesame is of the required standard, before it is packaged. Rigorous tests check for moisture, aflatoxins and chemical residues to meet Japanese market requirements.

Packed into containers, the sesame then travels by road to the Port of Durban, in South Africa. From there, it is shipped across the Indian Ocean to Japan where, thanks to centuries old craftsmanship, it is carefully transformed into oil.

Some of Zimbabwe's harvest ends up in Kana Kawasaki's kitchen, where fragrant, golden sesame oil is an essential part of her daily cooking. *"I use it almost every day. It seems nutritious, and my child tends to eat more when I use it, so I mix it with rice and noodles,"* she says. *"It has a toasty, fragrant smell which is quite nice."*

While sesame is extremely popular in Japanese cuisine, the country imports almost all of it. Zimbabwe's farmers can help fill the gap, and the project ensures sesame oil fans like Kawasaki know where their product comes from.

"With global concern over food safety and human rights in supply chains, traceable sesame from smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe is a strong reassurance to consumers," says Counsellor Murakami of the Japanese Embassy.

He believes these and other smallholder exports can help strengthen bonds between Japan and Zimbabwe.

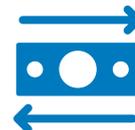
"Zimbabwean smallholder farmers should be proud that their produce is internationally recognised and exported," Murakami says. *"If they can produce safer, higher quality agricultural products and supply them stably, Zimbabwe can revive its status as the breadbasket of southern Africa."*

Programme performance

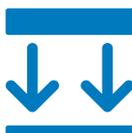
Strategic outcome 01: Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.



In 2025, WFP reached **1 million** people with **life-saving assistance** across rural and urban communities.



USD 1.1 million in Cash transfers disbursed towards life saving assistance, **stimulating local economies.**



WFP reduced urban cash assistance from **64,000** people in 2024 to **20,000** in 2025 due to **declined funding.**



WFP and partners enabled **12,840** Refugees 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

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), WFP supported vulnerable rural and urban households facing acute food insecurity and addressed the food and nutrition needs of refugees at Tongogara Refugee Settlement (TRS). SO1 interventions were anchored in national, multi-stakeholder assessments, including the 2024 Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment Committee (ZimLAC) rural and urban assessments, the FEWS NET-compatible Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), and the 2024 Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment. These analyses guided geographical prioritisation, ensuring assistance reached communities with the highest vulnerability.

In response to the El Niño-induced drought, WFP developed a comprehensive response plan targeting 1.8 million food-insecure people across rural and urban areas of the 5.9 million food insecure population, delivered through the Lean Season Assistance (LSA) and the Urban Cash Assistance Programme (UCAP). This life saving support reached 1 million food insecure people, and complemented the Government of Zimbabwe and other partners, who assisted the remaining food-insecure population.

Due to funding constraints, WFP applied sharper prioritisation and focused crisis-response efforts during the peak lean season (January-April 2025). This ensured that the most vulnerable households received life-saving support at the height of food insecurity, when needs were greatest.

Across all SO1 activities, WFP paired emergency assistance with capacity strengthening, protection measures, and coordinated multi-sectoral interventions, helping to stabilise food security while laying the foundations for longer-term resilience.

Lean Season Assistance (LSA)

Between January and April 2025, the LSA programme reached 984,000 food-insecure people in nine rural districts—Insiza, Gokwe South, Shurugwi, Chivi, Buhera, Uzumba-Maramba-Pfungwe (UMP), Chikomba, Shamva and Guruve. Each household received a monthly food basket of 8.5 kg cereals, 1.7 kg pulses and 0.6 kg vegetable oil, complemented by Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) on nutrition, health and hygiene. Against a backdrop of deepening economic challenges and deteriorating livelihoods, the assistance acted as a critical buffer, preventing households from sliding into extreme hunger and resorting to harmful coping strategies.

The SBCC sessions played a critical role in maximising the nutritional and health impact of food assistance. They equipped households with practical knowledge on preparing balanced meals using the distributed commodities,

practising safe food handling, improving water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) behaviours, and adopting positive infant and young child feeding practices. This support helped households make healthier choices despite limited resources, reduced the risk of malnutrition—particularly among women and children—and promoted preventative health behaviours that protect families during periods of heightened vulnerability.

As part of its Country Capacity Strengthening efforts, WFP implemented a commodity-twinning arrangement in Chivi District, in which the Government donated cereals to WFP for distribution while WFP supplied logistics services for the movement and distribution of the grain. WFP also provided complementary pulses and vegetable oil to complete the food basket, reaching 123,000 individuals between January and April 2025.

This model strengthened joint planning, programming and enhanced technical capacity at both national and sub-national levels for managing social-assistance programmes. Joint field missions and reflection workshops promoted shared learning, improved coordination practices and identified priority capacity-building opportunities to inform future programming.

To reinforce coordination and deliver integrated support, WFP spearheaded an Inter-Agency Collaboration Initiative, using LSA distribution points as platforms for multi-sector service delivery. UNFPA, UN Women and UNICEF collaborated with WFP to integrate nutrition, gender, protection and GBV-related messaging and services. This marked a significant step towards a more coordinated national social assistance system and laid the groundwork for forthcoming MoUs with UN agencies.

Following release of the 2025 ZimLAC results, WFP prioritised Kariba, Bulilima, Mberengwa and Mwenezi for the 2025/26 LSA cycle, based on food-insecurity prevalence and agricultural production indicators in the 2025 Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Assessment (CLAFSA 2). Partner engagement and beneficiary registration began in December 2025, with distributions planned for the first quarter of 2026 to ensure assistance during the peak hunger period.

At sub-national level, LSA implementation was coordinated through District Drought Relief Committees (DDRCs), chaired by District Development Coordinators. Coordination through the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster promoted complementarity, reduced duplication and optimised scarce resources. These collective efforts strengthened operational coherence and contributed to a more efficient drought response.

Impact on food security: The LSA programme strengthened household access to food during the peak hunger period, contributing to improved food-security outcomes between baseline and follow-up assessments. Regular and predictable distributions delivered when household reserves were typically exhausted helped stabilise stocks and supported more consistent, more diversified consumption. The intervention also reduced reliance on negative coping strategies (including asset sales and meal reductions), with fewer households reporting poor food consumption than at baseline and in 2024, and improved consumption-based coping relative to both benchmarks. Fewer households resorted to crisis or emergency coping mechanisms, underscoring the programme's role in safeguarding livelihoods and reducing vulnerability during seasonal stress.

Urban Cash Assistance Programme (UCAP)

Through the Urban Cash Assistance Programme (UCAP), WFP supported food-insecure households in urban areas facing rising food prices, limited employment opportunities and declining purchasing power. A total of 20,000 people received USD 13 per person per month, delivered through mobile-money transfers and a remittance service provider. Transfers were issued in USD to preserve purchasing power and enable households to make food-related decisions that best met their needs.

In 2025, WFP discontinued UCAP due to funding constraints. In Chiredzi, assistance ended in March, while in Epworth support resumed in July and continued through December using internal resources. The reduction marked a significant contraction from a peak caseload of 459,000 people in 2021 and 63,000 in 2024, disrupting the layering of cash transfers with urban resilience activities under Strategic Outcome 2. Given the limited scale of implementation in 2025, programme performance could not be reliably measured and is therefore not reported for the year.

To reinforce food security and support longer-term resilience, UCAP was complemented by livelihoods building activities delivered with Plan International in Chiredzi and gender-transformative GBV-prevention activities implemented with Stopping Abuse and Female Exploitation (SAFE) Communities. Behaviour-change messaging was disseminated via SMS, providing households with practical information on nutrition, dietary diversity, safe food preparation and available GBV referral pathways.

Beneficiary feedback consistently highlighted the importance of cash assistance in the context of frequent price hikes and economic volatility. Participants also reported that the tailored nutrition messaging helped them prioritise food purchases and adopt healthier household practices, thereby amplifying the programme's impact despite its reduced scale.

Support for Refugees

In line with the Government of Zimbabwe's pledge to strengthen assistance at Tongogara Refugee Settlement (TRS), the Government of Zimbabwe provided 1,095 MT of cereals in 2025, enabling continuation of a hybrid assistance model. Under this collaborative arrangement, the Government donated cereals to WFP for distribution at TRS, while WFP complemented the ration with cash transfers of USD 7 per person per month. In addition, specialised nutritious foods was regularly provided to nutritionally vulnerable groups (pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, chronically ill individuals and children aged 6-59 months). This complementarity optimised national and humanitarian resources, reinforced Government ownership and ensured refugees received a comprehensive, nutritionally adequate food basket.

By combining Government-supplied commodities with WFP's cash-based assistance and supply-chain support, the partnership strengthened operational efficiency, reduced pipeline risks and supported continuity of assistance to 12,840 refugees despite broader economic pressures. WFP covered milling, fortification and transport costs for donated cereals, reducing the financial burden on assisted households while maintaining nutritional adequacy. During periods of delay in the release of Government-provided cereals, WFP distributed maize grain and also provided an additional USD 1 per person to meet milling expenses.

Newly arrived refugees at TRS received a full in-kind food basket immediately upon arrival, ensuring urgent food and nutrition needs were met during the critical initial weeks. WFP also supported protection and durable solutions by facilitating the provision of cash based transfer for Mozambican refugees voluntary repatriating in December 2025, on behalf of UNHCR. A total of 1,653 individuals returning to Mozambique received USD 50 per person, with payments processed through a remittance provider in December 2025. This timely assistance helped returnees meet basic needs during transit and initial reintegration.

The refugee programme delivered strong results, reducing hunger and improving dietary diversity across refugee households. Families reported less reliance on negative coping mechanisms such as limiting food intake, borrowing or selling essential assets. The collaboration with the Government for the provision of cereals complemented by cash and specialised nutritious food produced a more complete and dignified assistance package, promoting greater stability among an extremely vulnerable population.

Activities under SO1 achieved a GaM score of 4, reflecting a strong integration of gender and age considerations throughout implementation. This was demonstrated through the Accountability to Affected Populations study conducted in Chivi District under the LSA programme, the integration of gender based violence prevention measures within the Urban CBT programme, and the consistent collection of age and sex disaggregated data across activities.

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.



WFP and partners expanded **livelihood activities**, strengthening income-generating opportunities for **210** households previously assisted in 2024.



WFP discontinued **urban resilience activities** in 2025 due to resource limitations, having reached more than **21,000** households at peak in 2022

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

Urban and rural livelihood systems in Zimbabwe are closely interconnected, with disruptions to rural production, particularly those driven by recurrent climatic shocks, directly contributing to rising vulnerabilities in urban areas. Repeated droughts over the past five years have sharply reduced domestic food production, undermining food availability and worsening household consumption and nutrition outcomes. These climatic pressures were compounded by macroeconomic instability, hyperinflation, high unemployment, widespread informality and escalating food prices, keeping urban food insecurity consistently high. According to ZimLAC (2024), 35 percent of urban households were severely food insecure in 2024, improving modestly to 28 percent in 2025 due to favourable rainfall and improved commodity availability. However, structural drivers including limited livelihoods diversification and weak governance systems continued to expose households to shocks.

Since 2021, WFP has implemented the Urban Resilience Programme to strengthen the adaptive capacity, skills and income earning opportunities of vulnerable urban households. At its peak in 2022, the programme supported 21,000 households; however, reduced funding in subsequent years resulted in a scaled down caseload of 6,700 households in 2024 and the termination of activities in March 2025. With new resources secured in the second part of 2025, WFP consolidated earlier gains and introduced a layered resilience model in the urban domains of Epworth and Ruwa to demonstrate scalable livelihood solutions and contribute to the Government of Zimbabwe priority on formalising the informal sector and promoting urban agriculture and food security.

A total of 210 households previously supported with a single income generating activity were selected to diversify their livelihoods through an additional income activity and financial inclusion support. This included training using the Toose Internal Savings and Lending methodology, which combines traditional savings and lending practices with social empowerment, gender based violence prevention and community transformation components. The model was implemented in coordination with UN agencies and local authorities, ensuring programmatic coherence, stronger complementarities and enhanced collective impact.

Under the urban resilience programme, WFP expanded poultry production using a group based model designed to improve productivity, reduce costs and strengthen access to formal markets. Four fowl runs, each with a capacity of 2,500 birds, were constructed and fully equipped with day old chicks, feeders, drinkers, vaccines and essential inputs. The group approach was chosen to enable economies of scale, increase production volumes and meet the supply requirements of formal buyers reliant on bulk procurement.

Two of the fowl runs were established within the UN Habitat Resource Recovery Centre in Epworth, creating synergies with waste to value initiatives and expanding livelihood opportunities for participating households. WFP facilitated market linkages with reputable private sector companies that provided technical advisory services and off take arrangements, contributing to improved profitability and sustainability. In parallel, the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development delivered training before the start of operations and continued supporting the groups throughout the production cycle. These combined inputs strengthened technical capacity, reduced production risks and enhanced the income earning potential of targeted urban households.

Mushroom production capacities were enhanced through new infrastructure and strengthened technical support. WFP constructed a new mushroom hub in Ruwa with a 500 kilogram per cycle production capacity, expanding income generation opportunities in the targeted urban domain. In Epworth, four existing hubs previously supported under the programme received start up kits and refresher training delivered in collaboration with China Aid experts, improving production efficiency and reducing early cycle losses.

To support access to formal and higher value markets, WFP facilitated food safety and hygiene training from FAO for all participating groups. Compliance with food safety standards is essential for maintaining consumer trust, meeting regulatory requirements and enabling producers to supply institutional and commercial buyers. Investments in infrastructure, inputs and capacity strengthening collectively improved production practices, enhanced product quality and strengthened market readiness among targeted households.

WFP also expanded green livelihood opportunities through waste recycling initiatives. Two new waste collection centres were constructed, and two previously established centres were upgraded with machinery including three wheeler motorcycles, hydraulic balers and plastic shredders to increase collection capacity and improve processing efficiency. Households engaged in recycling received training from the Environmental Management Agency and were linked to reliable off takers, enhancing the predictability of income from recyclable materials. All centres were integrated within the UN Habitat Resource Recovery Centre, improving waste management, reducing environmental hazards and easing pressure on municipal systems.

To reinforce the sustainability of income generating activities, WFP drilled and equipped solar powered boreholes to ensure a consistent and affordable water supply. These boreholes are essential for supporting water intensive income activities such as poultry and mushroom production, where reliable water access is critical for animal health, crop growth and hygiene. Beyond supporting production, the boreholes serve surrounding communities, improving access to safe drinking water and reducing pressure on overstretched municipal services. The integration of climate smart water infrastructure strengthened both household resilience and community level service delivery in the targeted urban areas.

To promote youth inclusion within resilience building efforts, WFP launched the Youth Business Development Fund, targeting youth previously trained in digital skills in Epworth and Caledonia in 2024. Following a competitive proposal process, three youth entrepreneurs were selected and supported with machinery, company registration and business management training delivered in collaboration with the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development and the Ministry of Youth, Vocational Training and Skills Development. Supported enterprises included digital printing, digital marketing services and commercial peanut butter production, contributing to diversified youth livelihoods and strengthened self employment opportunities.

In addition to enterprise support, WFP collaborated with the University of Zimbabwe and PEGARA Japan to foster youth driven digital innovation linked to income activities. Two young developers were supported to design and operationalise applications that address market access and production challenges within the poultry and small livestock sectors. The Boneka Marketplace application connects poultry producers to buyers across Harare, while Zagriboost provides disease detection and advisory services for small livestock farmers. Both applications were developed, tested as minimum viable products and successfully launched within the targeted urban areas, demonstrating the potential of digital solutions to enhance value chain efficiency and expand livelihood opportunities for young people.

WFP continued to invest in national systems strengthening to enhance sustainability and support the scale up of resilience programming. In 2025, WFP supported the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare in reviewing and updating the Social Livelihoods Programme Manual, which was ready for Cabinet consideration by year end. The updated manual provides clear operational guidance for Government and partners on adopting a developmental and sustainable approach to social protection and resilience building, including in urban settings. This support improved policy coherence, strengthened Government ownership and enhanced prospects for institutionalising and expanding livelihood focused interventions beyond the pilot areas.

Activity 2 achieved a Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 4, supported by a dedicated gender and protection analysis conducted by the Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) partner in the implementation districts, which informed tailored, gender sensitive interventions; furthermore, the targeting criteria required that at least 60% of programme participants be women. All activities collected gender and sex disaggregated data

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.



WFP enabled **24,920 people** in Chiredzi District to receive timely **climate advisories and early-warning alerts** through Anticipatory Action.



By year-end, **614 farmers** and **42 aggregators** were supported on **market linkages**, listing 11 MT of commodities on the Farm-to-Go platform.



WFP coordinated with Government departments to help more than **150,000 farmers** access **climate information** for informed farming decisions.



In 2025, WFP and partners helped **12,500 smallholder farmers** diversify and grow their livelihoods through the **sesame value chain**

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

WFP continued strengthening the resilience of rural communities by providing conditional transfers, training, productive assets and climate-informed services through the Integrated Rural Resilience Building (IRRB) and the Integrated Climate Risk Management (ICRM) programmes, in alignment with Government priorities, Government's Rural Development 8.0 initiative and the National Development Strategy 1. These interventions collectively addressed recurring climate shocks, market barriers, financial exclusion and structural drivers of food and nutrition insecurity.

During the 2024/25 season, WFP enabled 24,920 people in Chiredzi District to receive timely climate advisories and early-warning alerts through Anticipatory Action, helping farmers take proactive measures and make informed agricultural decisions. Working with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development and the Meteorological Services Department, services were delivered via community channels to help farmers anticipate shocks and adjust decisions on which crops and varieties to grow, when to plant and schedule other farm activities.

For the 2025/26 season, more than 150,000 farmers across six districts accessed climate information through WhatsApp platforms, agricultural extension workers, community meetings and radio under the WFP initiated and now government led Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach. This support improved decision-making on crop choices, planting calendars and farm planning, significantly strengthened communities to take proactive measures to reduce the impact of climate related shocks, and strengthening their resilience.

In 2025, the ICRM programme organised farmers into structured, formalised groups for collective marketing, governance and policy engagement. Two hundred Community-Based Facilitators mobilised more than 4,600 households along the groundnut value chain, resulting in the establishment of 20 ward-level associations, two district associations and a horticulture farmers' platform. Training reached 8,700 households on business skills, post-harvest management, value addition, incubator management, poultry and high-value horticulture. Women comprised over 70 percent of participants.

WFP facilitated market linkages and de-risked early transactions. Farmers aggregated 2.7 MT of certified groundnut seed, valued at USD 4,400 and secured pre-orders for 1.7 MT for the 2025/26 season. Sales totalled 5.6 MT of ground nuts and nearly 38 MT of sesame through 13 aggregation centres, backed by formal agreements with Grain Fusion and SesAfrika. Private-sector engagement yielded 12 supply contracts across multiple value chains, improving farmers' access to predictable, structured markets.

WFP, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, and Small and Medium Enterprise Development, Cooperating partners, local Rural District councils and private sector entities, expanded community

based financial inclusion through Village Savings and Lending (VSL) groups and Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) to strengthen household resilience and diversify livelihoods. In 2025, 739 VSL groups mobilised USD 175,000 in savings and issued USD 207,000 in loans, while 31 SACCOs saved USD 33,000 and disbursed USD 41,000 for productive income generating activities. To support exposure and share experiences, learning events and Government co-organised SACCOs exchanges to Gokwe enhanced peer learning and catalysed diversification into horticulture, poultry and off farm enterprises such as clothing retail, grocery trading and solar product sales—contributing to strengthened community finance systems and more resilient local economies.

To promote transparency, efficiency and sustainability, WFP supported the digitalisation of community finance groups by onboarding them onto the My Savings Companion (MSC) platform, a digital platform built to revolutionise the way savings groups manage their finances, onboarding over 180 facilitators and leaders, and capturing VSL groups and multiple SACCOs in the system. Complementary capacity building included VSL methodology, financial literacy, and Selection, Planning and Management of IGAs, paired with continuous mentoring and technical backstopping. This joint effort with Government strengthened national and district systems, improved governance of community finance structures, and enhanced liquidity for productive investments—resulting in resilience outcomes that extend beyond project cycles and advance the Zimbabwe United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework commitments to inclusive, sustainable livelihoods.

Working with partners and local facilitators, WFP focused on strengthening group governance and financial literacy, helping communities collectively access, manage and grow resources at the grassroots level and strengthen resilience to shocks, by being able to access resources to scale their income generating activities or to buffer livelihood shocks. Women accounted for 85 percent of groups' participants, signalling inclusive access and the effectiveness of community-led finance in expanding economic opportunities for those most at risk.

Integrated Resilience-Building (IRRB)

WFP's Integrated Resilience Building programme complements the Government of Zimbabwe's efforts to reduce food insecurity and climate risk while expanding sustainable income opportunities.

With support from the Government of Japan, the IRRB programme enabled 7,900 smallholder farmers to grow sesame across Rushinga, Mwenezi and Chiredzi. In collaboration with the Agricultural and Rural Development Advisory Services (ARDAS), 55 extension officers were trained in organic-sesame production - a key requirement for the Japanese export market and cascaded this knowledge to 380 lead farmers, standardising practice across communities. Despite difficult weather conditions, farmers achieved an average yield of 0.4 MT/ha, surpassing the national average of 0.3 MT/ha. Through WFP-facilitated aggregation, 325 MT (22 percent) of sesame was marketed collectively, while the remainder was sold to alternative buyers, showing evidence of strengthened, plural market linkages and WFP's catalytic role in connecting producers to markets.

Building on growing market interest, the Government of Zimbabwe and WFP expanded sesame production for the 2025/26 agricultural season, adding Mt Darwin and Chipinge and increasing the programme's reach to five districts. In 2025, WFP and ARDAS trained 12,500 farmers in sesame production and climate-smart agricultural practices. Of these, 4,000 farmers received sesame starter seed, while the remaining farmers used carryover or pass on seed from 2024 demonstrating strong uptake of this drought-tolerant, high-value cash crop. Sesame also acts as an enabling cash crop in marginal districts located in agroecological regions IV and V, where low and erratic rainfall and harsh temperatures limit the viability of other staple crops. By providing a reliable income stream, requiring minimal inputs, and thriving under harsh climatic conditions, sesame supports households to diversify production, reduce climate-related risks, and strengthen their economic resilience.

Furthermore, WFP and partners implemented Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities in Mount Darwin and Rushinga districts, assisting 15,500 people with a food basket comprising Cereals 10kg, pulses 2kgs and vegetable oil 0.75 kgs per person per month. The FFA programme supports food-insecure communities by providing food transfers while they create or rehabilitate productive, natural-resource-based community assets. This approach meets immediate food needs while building long-term resilience through improved land restoration, water management, and agricultural productivity. FFA activities are informed by Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) action plans developed by the targeted communities to ensure the interventions addressed locally identified priorities.

Work through the FFA were complemented with climate-smart agriculture training, enabling farmers to increase productivity on the rehabilitated land and strengthen their resilience to climate shocks. Coordination for the FFA was strengthened through inception meetings and joint monitoring missions with key government ministries, including the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development; the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works; and the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development, among others to ensure sustainability.

WFP also contributed to the Government of Zimbabwe's Rural Development 8.0 strategy, which aims to transform rural areas into active economic hubs through the establishment of Village Business Units (VBUs). In support of this vision,

WFPs FFA acts as the foundational catalyst, providing the initial resources and technical support to build critical infrastructure and establishing VBUs in non-government targeted areas, and complementing government created assets through upgrades. Together, these initiatives transformed a short-term intervention into a long-term economic powerhouse, where the infrastructure built under FFA becomes the very asset that generates permanent dividends and market linked growth for rural households.

In 2025, 21 VBUs were created and/or rehabilitated, bringing to 98 the number of VBUs established or upgraded since 2023. Each targeted ward established a VBU anchored by a minimum 1-ha drip-irrigation scheme powered by a solar borehole—a platform for year-round production and local enterprise.

Through South-South cooperation with China Aid, WFP piloted Juncao technology and chili production in two districts, enabling climate-adaptive innovations such as mushroom cultivation, Juncao-based livestock feed, and high-value chili farming. These value chains offer communities practical, low-cost livelihood diversification options that enhance income opportunities, improve fodder availability during dry spells, and strengthen resilience to climate shocks. The pilots also laid the groundwork for district-level replication and future scale-up under Government leadership.

Collectively, these interventions improved agricultural productivity, strengthened livelihoods, enhanced market integration and reinforced climate resilience. The IRRB and ICRM portfolios reduced vulnerability, empowered women, and positioned communities for long-term, sustainable economic development, fully aligned with national priorities.

Activities under SO3 achieved a GaM score of 3, evidencing full integration of gender considerations throughout implementation. This was enabled by dedicated gender studies in five implementation districts, which informed activity design, targeting, and risk mitigation measures. Delivery incorporated gender responsive adaptations including scheduling and workload adjustments to accommodate care responsibilities, safe and accessible activity sites, integration of GBV risk mitigation and referral information, and meaningful participation of women and youth within community structures (e.g., Project Implementation Teams/Asset Management Committees). All monitoring data were disaggregated by sex and age and were routinely analysed to adapt modalities, messaging, and field practices.

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

WFP complemented the Government of Zimbabwe's agriculture revitalisation efforts by strengthening national food systems under Activity 4. This support focused on digital innovation, curriculum development, and strategic engagement with public and private sector partners.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development and the Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Development and Vocational Training, WFP piloted the Farm2Go corporate digital e-commerce platform in six districts to expand smallholder farmers' access to markets. Farm2Go is WFP's digital solution designed to strengthen smallholder programming by improving market access and enhancing price transparency. The platform connects smallholder farmers and aggregators with local buyers, enabling them to secure better prices for their produce while supporting more efficient aggregation and trade within rural food systems.

By year end, 614 farmers and 42 aggregators had registered on the platform, with 11,400 kg of commodities listed. The digital marketplace facilitated strong early engagement, evidenced by 75 stock collections and 24 offers from prospective buyers. Building on this initial success, WFP plans to scale up Farm2Go across the Rural and Urban Resilience Building Programmes in 2026 to deepen smallholder market integration.

WFP also continued supporting Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development in reviewing and updating the Master Farmer Training Curriculum. This process produced a draft manual comprising 16 modules that integrate financial literacy, farming as a business, and market linkages. The revised curriculum aims to modernise extension services by equipping farmers with up-to-date agronomic and technological knowledge, as well as strengthening their access to inputs, markets and finance. Upon completing the training, farmers will be linked to input suppliers and micro-finance institutions, increasing their ability to invest in productive activities and improve their livelihoods.

WFP further strengthened strategic partnerships through its collaboration with the Zimbabwe Mercantile Exchange (ZMX). As part of this engagement, WFP provided financial and technical support to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Association of Commodity Exchanges (A-ACX) Annual Conference, which convened industry leaders and regional stakeholders to advance the future of structured agricultural commodity trading. This partnership reinforced WFP's commitment to promoting transparent and structured markets and to linking smallholder farmers to national and regional trade systems.

WFP also used advocacy platforms to deepen private-sector engagement in food-systems transformation. These engagements created opportunities for collaboration on inclusive value chains, access to finance, agro-processing innovations, and improved food safety and quality standards. Collectively, these partnerships aim to improve rural

livelihoods and foster a more resilient, shock-responsive, and supportive policy environment for sustainable food systems.

Through integrated digital innovation, curriculum reform, and multi-stakeholder partnerships, WFP strengthened farm-to-fork value chains—supporting farmer organisations, market actors, and food-quality institutions, while empowering rural communities and improving their access to inclusive and equitable market opportunities.

Activity 4 achieved a GaM score of 1, indicating only partial integration of gender and age considerations. To improve, there is need to strengthen the collection of sex and age disaggregated data and deepen the accompanying gender and age analysis. Going forward, activities under this section will adopt a more deliberate approach to gender and age integration across design, implementation, and reporting including gender responsive targeting and modalities, and routine analysis to inform course corrections.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide technical assistance to farmer organisations, market actors and national and sub-national food quality assurance institutions and empower rural consumers with the aim of strengthening “farm-to-fork” food value chains	1 - Partially 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.



WFP and World Vision equipped over **3,000 people** with community-based disaster risk management skills to enhance **community disaster preparedness**.



WFP strengthened **urban emergency preparedness** by facilitating multi-hazard simulations in **3 urban cities**, improving early-warning readiness.



WFP in collaboration with partners supported **2 urban cities** in drone-based **flood mapping for disaster preparedness**.

Activity 5: 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

Through Activity 5, WFP provided extensive technical assistance to strengthen national and subnational systems for social protection, disaster preparedness and humanitarian response. These actions contributed to more coordinated, shock-responsive and anticipatory risk management across Zimbabwe.

WFP advanced efforts to institutionalise Anticipatory Action (AA) by working with the AA Community of Practice to advocate for the inclusion of AA in the draft Disaster Risk Management Bill a major milestone in embedding proactive risk management into national legislation. WFP further supported development of the National Anticipatory Actions Framework and Roadmap, while strengthening the Zimbabwe Disaster Risk Management Information System to enhance data integration, early warning and evidence-based decision-making.

WFP also supported national contingency-planning processes to reinforce anticipatory approaches across sectors. Following the 2024/25 AA activation in Chiredzi, WFP conducted an end-line survey and an After-Action Review (AAR), which informed updates to the Country Office Anticipatory Action Plan. To strengthen the multi-hazard AA system, WFP partnered with the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) and other stakeholders to develop a flood AA trigger and delivered accompanying technical training.

Under the climate-risk insurance portfolio, WFP facilitated an AAR on the 2023/24 African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica payout with Government, Start Network and other policyholders. Lessons informed revisions to the ARC Replica Operations Plan, clarifying roles, responsibilities and payout utilisation processes. For the 2024/25 season, WFP supported decadal, mid-season and end-of-season monitoring and worked with ARC to customise the drought-risk model. The national Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) Strategy, developed with WFP's technical input and integrating AA, was approved by the Government and awaits sensitisation at national and subnational level.

To reinforce national DRF architecture, WFP subscribed to a Catastrophe Layer (CAT Layer) drought-insurance policy for the 2025/26 agricultural season. The Catastrophe Layer provides Zimbabwe with guaranteed, rapid financing for severe, system-wide shocks, complementing ARC Replica and strengthening the national disaster-risk financing architecture. It enables timely, nationally led response to catastrophic events, reduces reliance on emergency appeals and protects essential food-security and social-protection systems. Both the ARC Replica and CAT Layer policies remain active for the 2025/26 season.

To build long-term national capacity for climate-risk insurance, WFP engaged Risk Shield Consultants to complete stakeholder mapping and a training-needs assessment. A multi-sectoral task team convened by MoLAFWRD and comprising Government entities, private-sector organisations and academia—was established to oversee capacity-building activities planned for 2026.

As lead of the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster, WFP ensured a coordinated and effective response to the El Niño-induced drought. Cluster leadership strengthened collaboration among Government, UN agencies, NGOs and local partners, enabling harmonised assessments, aligned responses and efficient use of resources. WFP enhanced information-sharing, supported joint planning and promoted accountability to affected populations. WFP also consolidated preparedness and response data for use in high-level decision-making by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

At subnational level, WFP worked closely with the Department of Civil Protection (DCP) to support Bulawayo, Epworth, Gweru and Mutare in updating their Disaster Risk Management and Contingency Plans for the 2025/26 cycle. These updates strengthened city-level preparedness by aligning plans with prevailing hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities; improving coordination across municipal departments; promoting risk-informed urban planning; and enhancing early-warning dissemination and prioritisation of resources in high-risk areas.

In collaboration with the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) and the Department of Social Development, WFP contributed to the revision of the Urban Vulnerability Assessment and Targeting Tools using the Essential Needs Approach. Once finalised, these tools will enable more accurate assessments of urban poverty and food insecurity, strengthen targeting systems and reinforce transparent, needs-based decision-making across humanitarian and social-protection programmes.

To strengthen urban emergency preparedness, WFP facilitated Functional and Field Simulations (SIMEX) in Gweru, Bulawayo and Mutare. These multi-hazard exercises helped authorities test real-time coordination, communication and decision-making; identify operational gaps; clarify roles and responsibilities; and inform updates to contingency plans and SOPs. The simulations improved early-warning practices, enhanced inter-agency collaboration and increased responder confidence.

WFP and World Vision trained 1,020 women and 2,125 men through Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) sessions in Bulawayo, Gweru, Mutare and Epworth. The training strengthened community-level preparedness by improving skills in risk identification, hazard assessment and local contingency planning. It also promoted early-warning awareness, enhanced local participation and reinforced linkages between communities and local authorities.

In partnership with the International Centre for Environmental Monitoring (CIMA Foundation), Zimbabwe National Geospatial and Space Agency and the Meteorological Services Department, WFP supported drone-based flood mapping in Gweru to develop a high-resolution hydraulic model for improved flood-risk assessment and management. Gweru served as a pilot city, with planned expansion to Bulawayo and Mutare, which face similar seasonal flood risks.

To ensure adequate preparedness, WFP also supported the DCP in developing the National Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan for the 2025/26 rainy season. The process strengthened early-warning systems, enhanced cross-sectoral coordination and improved Government capacity to anticipate and respond to climate-related shocks. These efforts promoted evidence-based planning, streamlined resource allocation and integrated anticipatory action to protect lives, livelihoods and infrastructure.

To enhance national cash-based response capacity, WFP co-chaired and supported the National Cash Working Group (NCWG) by providing training on urban cash-transfer approaches, refining cash-response protocols and supporting the development of a new NCWG website and information-management system.

Finally, WFP initiated engagements with the DCP to upgrade and operationalise a digital national and subnational multi-hazard risk-profiling system, which will generate updated, actionable risk information to reinforce anticipatory action and data driven preparedness.

WFP also provided strategic support to strengthen the national policy and institutional architecture for food security, social protection and disaster-risk management. This included contributions to the implementation of the National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025) and the Social Protection Systems and Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy, promoting integrated approaches to vulnerability reduction and shock responsiveness.

Together, these efforts significantly strengthened Zimbabwe's national preparedness, improved coordination mechanisms and established a more robust, proactive and shock-responsive disaster-risk management system.

Activity 5 achieved a GaM score of 3, indicating full integration of gender considerations during implementation. A gender and inclusion analysis for anticipatory action in Zimbabwe identified practical measures to embed gender, protection, and inclusion within anticipatory action planning, enabling timely, equitable, and effective assistance. During capacity strengthening activities, sex and age disaggregated data were collected and used to inform programme design and delivery.

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

Through Activity 6, WFP collaborated with the World Bank, UNICEF and the Government of Zimbabwe on the design, programming, field-testing and eventual adoption of a harmonised social-registry questionnaire. During the design phase, WFP provided technical expertise in data management, beneficiary identification and the integration of digital systems, ensuring that the tool adheres to international best practice while aligning fully with national social-protection system requirements.

The successful completion of the design phase enabled the launch of data-collection activities, starting with a census exercise targeting 2 percent of the national population across three pilot districts. This marks a milestone towards the eventual establishment of a multi-partner Management Information System (MIS) that will coordinate beneficiary data, support interoperable programme delivery and strengthen the foundations for a unified, shock-responsive social-protection system in Zimbabwe.

In parallel, WFP supported UN partners and the Government of Zimbabwe in reviewing the final draft of the National Artificial Intelligence (AI) Strategy. Following its approval by the Government, the strategy positions Zimbabwe to harness emerging technologies to strengthen governance, improve public-service delivery and support inclusive socio-economic development.

WFP supported a strengthened sector-wide coordination, evidence generation and national systems. Together with other UN agencies, WFP supported the evaluation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), reinforcing collective accountability, learning and strategic coherence across the UN system. WFP also assisted the Government of Zimbabwe in convening its first national Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) workshop, which enhanced national capacities for evidence-based planning, results monitoring and adaptive programme management across ministries and development partners.

At the same time, WFP played a pivotal role within the ZIMLAC consortium, providing financial and technical support to ensure the rigorous implementation of the Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment Surveys in both urban and rural areas. These assessments constitute a cornerstone of the country's evidence base, informing policy formulation, programme design and targeting efforts across humanitarian and social-protection sectors.

Activity 6 achieved a GaM score of 4, indicating full integration of gender and age throughout implementation. This was enabled by WFP's role within the ZimLAC consortium, where WFP advocated for—and secured—the systematic collection of sex and age disaggregated data across both rural and urban surveys. In addition, WFP contributed to quality assurance for the ZUNSDCF evaluation, ensuring that gender and age considerations were embedded in the evaluation's design, analysis, and recommendations.

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 stored and managed **3,300 MT of food and non-food items** valued at **USD 52 million** on behalf of partners.



A user satisfaction survey showed that **100 percent** of clients expressed very high levels of **satisfaction** with **WFPs service provision**.

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

Through Activity 7, the World Food Programme in Zimbabwe collaborated with four partners, including three UN agencies and the Government of Zimbabwe, to strengthen national capacities and provide essential common services. Throughout the year, WFP maintained its support to international partners and Government by delivering a comprehensive suite of supply-chain services that contributed directly to achieving national sustainable-development priorities.

WFP stored and managed 3,300 MT of food and non-food items valued at USD 52 million on behalf of partners. To ensure items reached their intended destinations, WFP provided last-mile transport for all goods handled in its warehouses, delivering 17,650 MT (45,113 m³) of commodities valued at USD 42 million. In addition, WFP facilitated the customs clearance of goods valued at USD 22 million, covering both food and non-food items, thereby ensuring timely importation and uninterrupted programme delivery for partners.

A user satisfaction survey assessing the quality of WFP's services showed that clients expressed very high levels of satisfaction, highlighting in particular WFP's competitive pricing compared with other service providers. They reported that services were delivered on time, were of consistently good quality and met their operational expectations. Overall user satisfaction stood at 100 per cent.

Through these combined efforts, WFP strengthened operational efficiency, enhanced national analytical systems, and contributed to more coordinated and effective delivery of development and humanitarian interventions across Zimbabwe.

Activity 8: Provide mandated services through the logistics cluster to Government and humanitarian actors when the cluster is activated

Not activated.

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 2025, Zimbabwe's position in the Global Gender Gap Index slightly improved, moving from 52nd to 49th out of 146 countries. Despite this progress, gender inequalities, particularly in access to education, healthcare and economic opportunities, continue to shape food security outcomes. Recognizing the close connection between gender inequality and vulnerability to hunger, advancing gender equality remained a central priority across the Zimbabwe Country Office portfolio.

To strengthen the evidence base for programming, WFP, with support from the Regional Bureau, carried out a Gender, Protection and Inclusion Analysis within the Anticipatory Action portfolio. Findings were validated and shared with national and sub-national stakeholders, informing the integration of gender considerations in Zimbabwe's Anticipatory Action Plan and shaping revisions to the micro-insurance training needs assessment. A dedicated partner also conducted gender, protection and inclusion analyses in six districts with ongoing operations (Epworth, Chipinge, Chiredzi, Mt Darwin, Mwenezi and Rushinga), further grounding programme design in local realities.

This evidence guided efforts to consolidate gender equality mainstreaming across the full programme portfolio. Targeting processes, monitoring systems and community participation mechanisms were strengthened to ensure equitable and inclusive access. Sex- and age-disaggregated data collection was systematically applied across activities. Women held an average of 60 percent of leadership and committee roles, supported by leadership training that strengthened their voice in community decision-making. The shortened Gender Action Learning System (GALS) module, implemented under the resilience programme, contributed to more inclusive household decision-making and gradual shifts in attitudes around resource control. Through Farm2Go, women farmers gained improved access to extension services and markets, reducing some of the structural barriers that limit women's participation in agricultural value chains.

Beyond mainstreaming, WFP implemented targeted gender equality initiatives. The final cohort of the Toose programme graduated in February 2025, concluding the fourth cycle of implementation in Chiredzi district. Designed to prevent and respond to intimate partner violence by addressing its root causes, Toose combines economic empowerment, social empowerment and linkages to gender-based violence response services. Engagement with community peer champions helped reinforce norms change at household and community level. Learning from the fourth cohort informed the adaptation and finalisation of the Toose technical package, which WFP launched globally through a webinar, making resources available for broader use. WFP also piloted integration of Toose's economic empowerment component within the urban resilience programme in Epworth, testing how GBV prevention, economic strengthening and resilience building can reinforce one another.

Throughout 2025, WFP invested in strengthening staff and partner capacities on gender equality, protection and inclusion. All staff and partner orientations included dedicated gender sessions, while people-centred programming training used case studies and role-play to translate key principles into day-to-day practice. These efforts helped enhance the quality of gender-responsive design, implementation and monitoring across the portfolio.

WFP also contributed to sector wide coordination on gender. Collaboration with the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development strengthened alignment with national priorities. WFP actively participated in the Women's Rights and Gender Group and the Gender Thematic Working Group, helping to shape inter-agency strategies. Alongside UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women and WHO, WFP leveraged Lean Season Assistance distribution platforms to support integrated delivery of gender and nutrition services, demonstrating how food assistance points can serve as entry points for complementary services that promote gender equality and improved nutrition outcomes.

Through strengthened evidence generation and more consistent integration of gender and protection considerations across activities, WFP contributed to more tailored approaches that address social norms and structural barriers affecting people's access to assistance and livelihood opportunities. Working in close coordination with Government

and UN partners, WFP supported efforts that enabled women and other community members facing heightened barriers to participate more meaningfully in local decision-making processes, expand their access to agricultural and economic opportunities, and receive information and services that help reduce risks to their wellbeing. These shifts indicate progress not only in participation, but also in the underlying roles, resources and household-level dynamics that influence food-security outcomes across different groups in Zimbabwe.

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

In 2025, WFP operated in a context where communities across Zimbabwe—particularly persons with disabilities, older persons, adolescent girls, and women-headed households—continued to face heightened protection risks. Economic pressures, limited access to essential services, and recurrent climatic shocks compounded vulnerabilities, increasing exposure to exploitation, unsafe coping strategies and tension over access to assistance. Across rural and urban areas, affected people consistently highlighted key areas for attention, such as waiting times at distribution points, information on entitlements, and safe and confidential reporting of sensitive issues, especially sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

WFP prioritised safety, dignity and a do-no-harm approach across all operations. Programme adjustments were informed by continuous protection analysis and direct consultations with affected communities. To reduce overcrowding and queuing time at cash-based transfer (CBT) sites, WFP introduced staggered disbursement schedules and worked with remittance agencies to space out collections. At food distribution points, WFP ensured shade, shelter, sanitation facilities and site locations closer to communities. These measures reduced the exposure of vulnerable groups to harsh weather, long travel distances and unsafe returns after dark.

To improve inclusive access, WFP set up priority lanes for older persons, persons with disabilities, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Entitlement holder lists continued to prioritise women to support equitable access to resources and minimise intra-household tensions. WFP integrated protection messaging, including safe cash handling, available reporting channels and service information, into all pre-distribution briefings and community meetings.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse remained central to WFP's risk mitigation efforts. PSEA briefings were embedded in all staff, partner and financial service provider orientations, reinforcing clear expectations on conduct and survivor-centred practices. WFP rolled out the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Assessment with the first group of cooperating partners, enabling a more systematic understanding of organisational capacities and gaps. Investments in innovative capacity-building approaches were strengthened by partnering with a local theatre company to deliver interactive "forum theatre" sessions. These performances depicted realistic SEA scenarios, helping staff, partners and community members better understand risks and appropriate response pathways. Participants reported greater confidence in recognising SEA concerns and guiding survivors to safe, confidential reporting channels.

WFP strengthened its accountability to affected people by expanding and diversifying community feedback and reporting channels nationwide. Collaboration with Musasa and Community Technology Development Organisation (CTDO) enhanced the reach and responsiveness of feedback mechanisms, particularly for gender-based violence (GBV) and other sensitive protection issues. Feedback channels were designed to maximise accessibility, through in-person helpdesks, mobile phone lines and community-based reporting structures, while ensuring safe options for women and persons at higher risk of exclusion. Feedback trends were routinely analysed and the insights used to adjust programming, including re-designing distribution layouts and simplifying communication materials to improve understanding of entitlements.

Working with partners, WFP continued to implement its community engagement action plan, embedding participatory approaches across assessments, targeting and implementation. Community leaders, women's groups, persons with disabilities and youth representatives were engaged to identify risks, validate distribution site selection and co-design mitigation measures. These efforts strengthened community ownership, reduced misinformation about targeting criteria and increased acceptance of entitlement structures.

Protection and AAP analyses directly informed programme adaptation. For example, reports of long queues and safety concerns at urban CBT sites led to the adoption of staggered collection days and enhanced crowd management. Feedback from protection partners on tension around distributions prompted clearer communication tools and additional volunteer support. In rural districts, insights into mobility barriers for older persons and persons with disabilities informed revised site mapping to bring distribution points closer to communities.

WFP's progress was underpinned by strong partnerships with specialised protection actors. A Memorandum of Understanding with UNFPA formalised collaboration on referral pathways, survivor support and integrated sexual and

reproductive health (SRH) services across Lean Season Assistance, urban cash and resilience programmes. Musasa and CTDO strengthened community-based feedback systems and facilitated timely follow-up on protection reports. Local authorities also contributed to community engagement and site verification processes. These partnerships improved protection risk identification, strengthened referral mechanisms and enhanced the quality of follow-up for sensitive cases.

WFP invested in strengthening protection and AAP capacities among staff and cooperating partners. Protection and PSEA orientations were integrated into all onboarding processes. People-centred programming training, using practical case studies and simulations, equipped staff to identify protection concerns, engage respectfully with communities and operationalise safe-access principles. Partners also received ongoing mentoring to strengthen their ability to identify risks and support safe referrals.

WFP recorded strong results across protection and AAP indicators. Affected people reported high levels of respectful treatment by WFP staff and partners, reflecting improvements from the previous year due to enhanced training and strengthened site management. Safety concerns decreased in several districts following adjustments to crowd management and distribution layouts. Barriers to accessing assistance, particularly for persons with disabilities and older persons, reduced due to priority lanes, improved site mapping and clearer communication materials. Community feedback mechanisms recorded increased utilisation, demonstrating growing trust and awareness. Feedback loops were consistently closed, and partners strengthened follow-up processes, particularly for SEA-related cases. Progress also continued on improving disability-disaggregated reporting in line with updated CRF requirements.

Through strengthened risk mitigation measures, expanded feedback channels, meaningful community engagement and continued investment in PSEA, WFP contributed to safer, more dignified and more accountable assistance for women, men, girls and boys across Zimbabwe. Programme adaptations driven by community voices and protection analyses reaffirmed the centrality of protection and accountability in WFP Zimbabwe's operations.

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)

Zimbabwe continues to face interconnected environmental and social challenges, including recurrent droughts, water scarcity, land degradation, and climate induced disasters, that severely undermine food security and rural livelihoods. Approximately 70 percent of Zimbabwe's population relies on subsistence rainfed agriculture, making the country highly vulnerable to climate variability, with recurrent droughts, rising temperatures, and increasingly erratic rainfall projected to cost nearly 5 percent of GDP annually by 2050 without adaptation^[1]. Land degradation, driven by deforestation, overgrazing, and unsustainable farming practices, accelerates soil erosion and reduces productivity, costing an estimated USD 112 per person annually, or USD 1.8 billion nationally^[2]. These pressures continue to intensify poverty and food insecurity. Water scarcity further compounds vulnerability, as access to basic drinking water has stagnated and rural sanitation coverage remains low at around 55 percent^[3], heightening exposure to disease outbreaks and stressing already fragile infrastructure. Recurring climate induced shocks, including El Niño related droughts, continue to erode coping capacities and the resilience of Zimbabwe's predominantly rainfed agricultural systems, on which most rural households depend.

WFP's resilience and safety net activities generated multiple environmental co benefits across targeted communities. Through Integrated Rural Resilience Building (IRRB), and Food Assistance for Assets, interventions delivered benefits such as soil and water conservation, gully reclamation, reforestation, catchment rehabilitation, improved groundwater recharge, and reduced land degradation. Nature based solutions promoted under these programmes enhanced long term ecological stability, for example, conservation agriculture practices, including minimum tillage, mulching, and crop diversification, supported soil health and moisture retention. The installation of solar powered boreholes reduced reliance on wood fuel and diesel while improving water access for households and irrigation. Capacity strengthening, conducted in partnership with the National University of Science and Technology, further contributed to the adoption of regenerative agriculture and environmentally sound asset design across government and cooperating partners.

In compliance with WFP's Environmental Policy and Sustainability Framework, WFP Zimbabwe ensured that programme activities did not cause unintended harm to the environment or people. All Field-Level Agreements under IRRB, Lean Season Assistance, Urban resilience, FFA and Integrated Climate Risk Management were subjected to environmental and social risk screening using WFP's ESS tools, resulting in the development of site specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). These plans integrated gender responsive work norms, occupational safety measures, and inclusive community engagement to ensure accountable, safe, and socially inclusive implementation. Alignment with national frameworks, including the National Adaptation Plan and the Environmental Management Act, reinforced sustainable natural resource management. Continuous coordination with government ministries and cooperating partners strengthened oversight and compliance, ensuring that WFP's humanitarian and resilience investments protected both people and ecosystems while contributing to national climate adaptation priorities.

Overall, WFP Zimbabwe's ESS implementation in 2025 demonstrated strong commitment to environmentally responsible, socially inclusive, and climate-smart programming. By embedding safeguards across all operational modalities, WFP ensured that humanitarian and resilience investments protected people and ecosystems while contributing to national climate adaptation and development priorities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, WFP Zimbabwe significantly advanced its efforts to improve environmental sustainability across office operations, with a particular focus on clean energy adoption and resource efficiency. The Country Office generated 35.51 MWh of renewable energy from its 63-kilowatt peak solar photovoltaic system, meeting over 52 percent of its total annual electricity consumption of 67.45 MWh. The system also contributed surplus clean energy to the national grid, exporting 4.92 MWh to support wider grid stability. This shift to solar power substantially reduced reliance on diesel generators during outages and decreased overall greenhouse gas emissions.

Building on the solar investments initiated in 2024, WFP rolled out an Environmental Management System (EMS), supported by WFP's Environmental Sustainability Unit. The EMS strengthened institutional capacity across key areas, including energy efficiency, decarbonisation, waste management, and staff awareness, ensuring systematic monitoring and continuous improvement in environmental performance.

Waste management practices were reinforced across all offices through dedicated waste-separation bins, enabling recyclables such as paper, plastics, and cardboard to be channeled to certified waste collectors. WFP also disposed of obsolete non-sensitive archived documents through approved paper-recycling partners, supporting circular-economy principles. Offices continued using energy-efficient appliances, including LED lighting, low-consumption air conditioners, and energy-efficient refrigerators, further reducing electricity use.

Looking ahead, WFP plans to reinvest savings from renewable energy adoption into scaling additional sustainability actions, including expanding solar capacity, strengthening EMS implementation, and enhancing water-conservation measures across field offices.

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 2025, WFP prioritised nutrition integration across the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to ensure that communities not only achieved food security but also met their nutritional needs through diversified diets. This approach was deliberate in both emergency responses and during periods of long-term stress.

Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported nutritionally vulnerable groups, including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and chronically ill individuals, by providing specialised nutritious foods in Tongogara Refugee Settlement. This support helped cover their specific nutritional requirements. Under the urban cash assistance programme, WFP disseminated nutrition messaging on the importance of purchasing and consuming diverse foods, empowering families to choose nutrient-rich foods that meet their dietary needs.

Collaboration remained central to WFP's efforts. WFP, with support from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC), adhered to national health standard operating procedures during food distributions. WHO's technical guidance on food safety was applied with due care to safeguard beneficiaries. Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) acted as a catalyst for integrating nutrition across the CSP. During the lean season assistance programme, WFP delivered SBC messaging at distribution points, promoting diversified diets, optimal infant and young child feeding, good hygiene practices, and the use of cash-based transfers to purchase nutritious foods. These messages were disseminated through jingles, megaphones, bulk SMS and pre-distribution briefings, reaching both rural and urban populations.

SBCC also strengthened inter-agency collaboration, enabling the UN Nutrition (UNN) network to deliver coordinated services to communities. This approach improved efficiency and maximised impact in a resource-constrained environment. Working as one ensured more intentional nutrition integration across activities, benefiting communities while advancing UN Nutrition and Government priorities. Communities received consistent sensitisation on diet diversity, hygiene and cholera prevention at distribution points and within households.

During the 2024/2025 lean season cycle, WFP collaborated with UN Nutrition partners (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA) and Government counterparts (MoHCC and the Food and Nutrition Council) on joint field missions to identify opportunities for improved nutrition service delivery. WFP also worked with partners to host national nutrition events under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement and contributed to developing and reviewing policies, guidelines, statutory instruments, strategies and toolkits.

Through Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3, WFP supported the training and formation of care groups, creating community platforms for disseminating SBC messages. Through cooperating partners, WFP facilitated learning sessions on growing, preparing and processing nutritious foods. These efforts strengthened community capacities to prioritise nutrition and helped build the foundations for resilient food systems.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP provided technical support to the Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment Committee (ZimLAC) by developing assessment tools, training enumerators, supervising field data collection and contributing to comprehensive report writing. This support led to the production of a detailed nutrition report from the ZimLAC assessments. By integrating nutrition and HIV considerations, the report generated essential data for targeted nutrition actions, informed programme targeting, and strengthened evidence-based planning for Government and partners.

WFP also fostered collaboration between the Ministry of Health and Child Care, the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to improve linkages between nutrition and social protection programming, including support to school feeding. A notable milestone was the joint WFP-UNICEF presentation at the Anglophone Africa Regional Learning Exchange and Leadership Workshop, hosted by the national SUN team, showcasing how agencies collaborate to advance nutrition systems strengthening.

WFP continued its active engagement in national nutrition platforms, including the Nutrition Cluster, UN Nutrition, technical working groups on nutrition, the UN Joint Team on HIV and SUN. Through these platforms, WFP promoted research, SBC and food fortification, while strengthening inter-agency collaboration. Agencies leveraged their comparative advantages to deliver as one to communities, increasing collective impact and enhancing WFP's visibility in the national and international nutrition space.

Through these comprehensive efforts, WFP Zimbabwe demonstrated its commitment to integrating nutrition across all programmes, ensuring that communities can protect and improve their nutrition status despite ongoing challenges.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Zimbabwe sustained a diversified partnership ecosystem spanning Government institutions, UN agencies, NGOs, academia and private-sector actors. These collaborations enabled humanitarian assistance while advancing national priorities in food and nutrition security, social protection, resilience building and market access for smallholder farmers and urban entrepreneurs. Partnerships strengthened coherence between emergency response and long-term systems support, ensuring assistance met immediate needs while reinforcing national and sub-national capacities.

Amid constrained financing, directed contributions fell by 92 percent from USD 61.7 million in 2024 to USD 4.7 million in 2025, reflecting shifts in donor funding and the end of the El Niño response. In this constrained environment, WFP intensified private-sector engagement, deepened collaboration with Government of Zimbabwe, and expanded outreach to traditional donors through quarterly briefings, field missions and bilateral meetings. Support through flexible and multi-year funding maintained continuity of life-saving and resilience activities.

Government partnerships remained central. Working across key ministries, WFP aligned interventions with national strategies and complemented Government-led systems. Engagement with the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife; the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development; the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works; the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare; the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development; and the Ministry of Youth, Vocational Training and Skills Development supported coordinated assistance, resilience activities, nationally led responses and reinforced gender-responsive and youth-inclusive programming.

WFP deepened engagement with technical departments and quasi-government entities—including the Department of Civil Protection, Zimbabwe National Water Authority, Rural Infrastructure Development Agency, Zimbabwe Mercantile Exchange, and local authorities, strengthening climate and disaster-risk management, expanding resilience work and enabling integrated programming across food security, markets, water and infrastructure.

To strengthen systems, WFP invested USD 900,000 in Government capacity for participation in coordination platforms and enabling assets such as vehicles and IT equipment for operations. This supported Lean Season Assistance targeting, joint field missions and preparedness activities, including trainings, flood mapping, DRM plan validation and simulations. Support to government-led assessments and working groups improved alignment between humanitarian actions and longer-term policy and financing priorities and helped integrate nutrition, vulnerability and market analysis within national monitoring and planning frameworks. Government participation in school feeding and nutrition platforms, disaster-risk financing and African Risk Capacity processes, and contributions to ZimLAC and Market Functionality Assessments further strengthened national evidence and oversight.

Partnerships with academia advanced innovation and evidence. WFP collaborated with the University of Zimbabwe (UZ), the National University of Science and Technology (NUST) and the University of Reading to reinforce research and technical capacity in resilience, food systems and nutrition. UZ supported digital tools to improve farmers' access to crop and livestock disease information. NUST led the Zimbabwe Resilience Boot Camp, providing hands-on training in land restoration, climate-resilient practices and community-based planning. The University of Reading supported implementation and institutionalisation of PICSA within agricultural colleges and universities.

NGO partnerships were essential for scale and quality. WFP worked with 16 NGO partners—seven international and nine national, to support rural and urban programme delivery. WFP leveraged partners' deep community presence, field infrastructure and technical expertise to improve targeting, service quality and operational efficiency. Throughout the year, WFP strengthened partner performance through targeted capacity-building on programme standards, Field-Level Agreement management and invoicing compliance. Accountability was reinforced through spot checks with six partners, contributing to stronger risk mitigation and continuous performance improvement.

Private-sector partnerships advanced market-led resilience and livelihoods. In the sesame value chain, collaborations with SesAfrica and Grain Fusion enabled aggregation, transparent pricing and offtake agreements, linking smallholders, particularly women and youth, to predictable markets and better pricing. Pegara Japan supported digital innovations that enhanced value-chain efficiency and expanded opportunities for urban youth. WFP also explored partnerships with InnBucks and TSL Private Limited to improve access to finance, markets and technical support in strengthening the farm to folk approach—supporting a transition from assistance to market-driven growth. WFP's collaboration with the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair will culminate in a Food Systems Pavilion at the 2026 ZITF to showcase innovations and partnerships advancing food-systems transformation.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation expanded learning and technology transfer. With China Aid, WFP piloted Juncao technology and chilli production, introducing low-cost and scalable innovations. WFP also supported Government participation in the 2025 Post-Harvest Loss Management Seminar in China, exposing stakeholders to

approaches for reducing post-harvest losses, improving grain quality and strengthening smallholder access to structured markets. These initiatives strengthened technical capacity and supported adaptation of global practices to Zimbabwe's resilience and agricultural transformation priorities.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue to leverage diversified partnerships to deliver at scale, strengthen national systems and advance sustainable, nationally led solutions in a constrained funding environment. Collaboration with Government, civil society, academia and the private sector will remain critical to supporting smallholder farmers, vulnerable urban households and the institutions that serve them, and catalysing inclusive, market-led growth together.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP Zimbabwe strengthened its localization commitments by working with a diverse and increasingly national group of cooperating partners. Of the 16 NGOs engaged, nine were national organisations, including five women-led entities, enabling WFP to draw on partners with strong community presence and contextual knowledge to enhance community engagement, accountability and inclusive programming. Building on this, WFP channeled USD5.3 million representing 48 percent of cooperating-partner agreements, to national actors in line with Grand Bargain localization commitments.

To further strengthen partner capacities, WFP provided targeted support across technical areas, compliance processes and digital systems. Partners participated in onboarding and refresher training on programme standards, Field-Level Agreement management and invoicing compliance, resulting in more timely, accurate documentation and improved adherence to procedures. The rollout of Partner Connect reinforced these gains by enhancing transparency, standardizing engagement and enabling more data-driven collaboration.

WFP also continued to promote national ownership by supporting government institutions to strengthen systems for planning, coordinating and managing food and social protection programmes. For example, support to the Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy, alongside broader work on policy dialogue, digital solutions and data systems, contributed to gradual progress toward nationally led models aligned with Zimbabwe's resilience and social protection priorities.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP strengthened collaboration across the UN system to deliver more integrated support to communities and reinforce national priorities in nutrition, protection, health and social protection. Through the UN Nutrition platform, WFP contributed to harmonized approaches for nutrition integration, including coordinated social and behavioural change messaging disseminated through programme delivery channels. During the Lean Season Assistance response, joint efforts with UN partners supported integrated service delivery and consistent community sensitization on dietary diversity, infant and young child feeding, hygiene and disease prevention, helping maximizing the nutrition impact of assistance in resource-constrained contexts.

WFP also expanded collaboration with UNFPA with a Memorandum of Understanding, strengthening referral pathways through linkages between food assistance platforms, complementary protection and gender-based violence services. This partnership enhanced coherence across programmes and reinforced survivor-centred approaches. WFP worked closely with UNICEF, UN Women, WHO and others through UN coordination mechanisms to align approaches that improve programme quality at the intersection of nutrition, protection, gender and community engagement.

WFP deepened its collaboration with FAO and IFAD through the Building Blocks initiative, which integrates climate-resilient infrastructure, improved production systems and enabling technologies within rural food systems. In Zimbabwe, the three Rome-based agencies aligned their complementary strengths to create scalable community-level models that improve climate adaptation, expand market access and strengthen institutional capacity for coordinated resilience programming.

Beyond field-level collaboration, WFP supported joint learning, evidence generation and policy engagement through national and global platforms. WFP also contributed to strengthened UN coordination and accountability through engagement in the UNSDCF monitoring architecture, results groups and Programme Management Team, providing data and analysis that enhanced collective performance reporting and alignment with national development frameworks. Collectively, these collaborations strengthened "delivery as One UN," enhanced efficiency through complementarity, reinforced national systems and policies aimed at reducing malnutrition and improving food security outcomes.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Zimbabwe operated within a challenging funding landscape shaped by sustained needs, reduced contributions from donors, persistent macroeconomic pressures and uneven support across programme areas. Against an annual needs-based plan (NBP) of USD139 million, available resources reached just over half of the requirement, underscoring the continued strain on humanitarian financing.

Despite these constraints, WFP mobilised sufficient funding to sustain critical emergency assistance at the peak of the lean season, while advancing longer-term priorities in resilience, social protection and systems strengthening. WFP also intensified its focus on national capacity-strengthening and government-support activities in line with the CSP. To match its evolving resource outlook, WFP recalibrated its in-year implementation plan (IP) to USD63 million. This adjustment allowed WFP to maintain core humanitarian and early-recovery support, deepen collaboration with the private sector and continue strengthening national and sub-national capacities.

Available resources totalled USD73 million, including confirmed contributions and carry over from 2024. This amount exceeded the IP because part of the funding was earmarked for the Lean Season Assistance (LSA) scheduled for early 2026, while other contributions were multiyear and intended for future implementation. Expenditures therefore remained lower than available resources.

Funding remained below requirements across all Strategic Outcomes (SO). While some activities benefited from relatively stronger donor support, others, particularly resilience, nutrition and capacity-strengthening components, experienced significant shortfalls. These imbalances influenced implementation levels and are reflected in both output performance and expenditure patterns. Longer-term resilience, particularly in urban areas, and livelihoods interventions were among the most affected, limiting scale in several districts and necessitating tight prioritisation to reach the most vulnerable.

Government donors provided the majority of contributions in 2025, complemented by multilateral support and modest private sector engagement. A large proportion of these contributions remained earmarked, requiring careful sequencing to ensure continuity across activities. Flexible multilateral resources, though limited, played a vital role in sustaining cross cutting enablers such as nutrition, youth, protection and accountability to affected populations, as well as capacity strengthening initiatives with government partners. Advance financing mechanisms were used selectively to mitigate short term pipeline pressures for humanitarian assistance, helping WFP maintain uninterrupted support and respond more rapidly to emerging needs.

SO1 secured roughly half of its NBP, with most contributions allocated to the LSA. Despite receiving the bulk of humanitarian funding in 2025, LSA activities reached only 58 percent of the planned 1.75 million people. Refugee support met its annual targets, but only by drawing on multilateral resources to bridge funding gaps. Urban cash assistance, by contrast, faced persistent underfunding. The activity was paused early in the year, briefly resumed in July and was ultimately finalised at the end of 2025, due to lack of funding.

Activity 2, delivered under SO2, faced severe funding constraints, receiving only 12 percent of its NBP. This resulted in a gradual scale-down and eventual discontinuation of operations in early 2025, with a brief and focused resumption during the second part of the year.

SO3 received 78 percent of its USD15 million NBP. Available resources exceeded the IP because much of the funding consisted of multi-year contributions to be utilised in subsequent years. Resourcing limitations significantly affected Food-for-Assets activities, which reached only around 15,000 of the 138,000 people initially planned in the needs based plan. In response, WFP began exploring private-sector partnerships aimed at leveraging companies' geographic reach, technical expertise and market capacity to support smallholder farmers, thereby reducing reliance on WFP resources and increasing market linkages for assisted households.

Activities under SO4, which focus on strengthening the capacities of Government entities and other partners, also faced funding limitations. WFP therefore adjusted the IP to align with the available resources. These activities benefited from synergies with SO1 and 3, particularly in systems strengthening support and coordination.

A notable proportion of contributions arrived late in 2025. While this improved the end-of-year resource position, the timing limited immediate deployment and contributed to a higher level of carry-over into 2026. Early confirmation of contributions remains essential to ensure predictable pipelines and reduce reliance on advance financing, particularly for seasonal interventions such as the LSA.

WFP continued to engage in joint financing modalities with UN agencies and other partners, especially in nutrition, saving-lives activities and resilience platforms. These mechanisms strengthened programme coherence, supported integrated delivery at district level and reinforced government-led structures through shared planning and monitoring.

WFP Zimbabwe acknowledges with appreciation the vital support received from its funding partners in 2025. Contributions were central to sustaining operations throughout the year. Their support enabled WFP to deliver life-saving assistance, maintain essential refugee and social protection programmes, and continue progressing resilience, smallholder-support and capacity-strengthening initiatives despite a constrained global funding environment.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	97,154,481	46,525,379	41,784,974	30,169,274
SO01: Food and nutrition insecure populations in targeted rural and urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs, at all times, including during crises.	85,137,819	45,994,756	40,170,785	28,878,386
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.	85,137,819	45,994,756	40,170,785	28,878,386
SO02: By 2026, food insecure households in urban areas meet their food and nutrition needs through resilient livelihoods.	12,016,661	530,623	1,614,189	1,290,888
Activity 02: Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.	12,016,661	530,623	1,614,189	1,290,888
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	17,869,845	5,067,149	12,077,450	6,621,242
SO03: By 2026, targeted rural populations achieve climate resilient livelihoods, sustainable management of natural resources and enhanced participation in local markets and value chains.	17,869,845	5,067,149	12,077,450	6,621,242
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.	15,115,889	4,767,584	11,777,720	6,553,419

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.	2,753,957	299,565	299,730	67,823
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	5,457,160	1,496,771	2,519,414	1,156,687
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.	5,457,160	1,496,771	2,519,414	1,156,687
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.	4,046,761	1,203,652	2,519,152	1,156,687
Activity 06: Provide strategic, technical and coordination assistance to national and sub-national institutions in support of well informed and capacitated zero hunger actions.	1,410,400	293,119	262	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	2,254,740	662,452	1,503,184	1,331,080
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.	2,254,740	662,452	1,503,184	1,331,080
Activity 07: Provide bilateral supply chain and other services to humanitarian and development actors on demand.	2,254,740	662,452	1,503,184	1,331,080

Non-SDG Target	0	0	6,075,807	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	122,736,226	53,751,751	63,960,829	39,278,283
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	8,000,452	5,298,768	8,541,397	4,057,207
Total Direct Costs	130,736,679	59,050,518	72,502,225	43,335,490
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	8,346,599	3,790,980	617,060	617,060
Grand Total	139,083,277	62,841,498	73,119,285	43,952,549

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] https://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/Macro/Labor-force/2025/Q2_2025_QLFS_PRESENTATION_19072025.pdf

[2] World Bank Poverty & Equity Brief - https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/data/download/poverty/987B9C90-CB9F-4D93-AE8C-750588BF00QA/SM2020/Global_POVEQ_ZWE.pdf

[3] <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/zimbabwe.html>

[4] & [5] 2024 Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment Committee (ZimLAC) Rural Livelihoods Assessment (RLA) |

<https://www.unicef.org/zimbabwe/media/11516/file/2024%20ZimLAC%20Rural%20Livelihoods%20Assessment%20Report.pdf.pdf>

[6] Global Gender Gap Report 2025 | <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2025/>

[7] Gender Inequality Index | https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2025_HDR/HDR25_Statistical_Annex_GII_Table.pdf

[8] UNHCR in Zimbabwe | https://www.unhcr.org/where-we-work/countries/zimbabwe?dataset=POP&yearsMode=range&selectedYears=%5B2012%2C2026%5D&level=OPR&category=PTY&fundingSource=ALS&compareBy=%5B%22category%22%5D&levelCompare=%5B%5B%22OZWE_ABC%22%5D%5D&viewType=chart&chartType=bar&contextualDataSet=BUD&tableView=absolute

Strategic outcome 01

- A.1.7 - There are no actuals reported under A.1.7 because WFP Zimbabwe did not implement the planned nutrition prevention component due to funding limitations.
- There were no planned figures for A.1.7 on the number of ART clients under the support to refugees, as the scale of support could not be predetermined prior to implementation.
- There are no actual figures for A.4.1 because value vouchers were not implemented; assistance was provided through cash transfers instead.
- Under the urban cash transfer programme, there are no actuals reported for 2025 because the project was implemented over a very short period, which did not allow sufficient time to generate measurable results or demonstrate the impact of the activity.

Strategic outcome 02

- There are no actuals reported under A.1.8 because the insurance premium did not trigger, and therefore no activities were implemented against this output indicator.
- There are no actuals reported under D.1.1 because no community gardens were established in urban areas in 2025, as a result of funding limitations.

Strategic outcome 03

- There are no actuals for A.3.4 and A.4.3 because no resources were received to provide cash transfers or value vouchers; assistance was delivered in-kind instead.

Environmental sustainability

The baseline figure for Activity 1 (support to refugees), currently recorded as 100, should correctly be 0. However, this value forms part of the approved logframe baseline and cannot be revised at this stage.

[1] World Bank - Zimbabwe - Country Climate and Development Report |

<https://reliefweb.int/attachments/c7e8feb0-b83d-4ffe-9491-37f3ce0b4157/P179811157766e0218fe31cacd51c8824f.pdf>

[2] Valuing ecosystem services for integrated landscape management in Zimbabwe |

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/nasikiliza/valuing-ecosystem-services-integrated-landscape-management-zimbabwe>

[3] Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment Committee (ZimLAC) - 25th Rural Livelihoods Assessment Report |

https://www.fnc.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/2025-ZimLAC-Rural-Livelihoods-Assessment-Report_web.pdf

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	892,169	510,476	57%
	female	960,845	547,290	57%
	total	1,853,014	1,057,766	57%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	97,720	50,564	52%
	female	97,650	50,530	52%
	total	195,370	101,094	52%
24-59 months	male	87,452	43,345	50%
	female	87,452	43,275	49%
	total	174,904	86,620	50%
5-11 years	male	136,866	82,204	60%
	female	136,890	82,039	60%
	total	273,756	164,243	60%
12-17 years	male	131,146	78,341	60%
	female	129,208	77,097	60%
	total	260,354	155,438	60%
18-59 years	male	393,367	229,169	58%
	female	448,183	258,199	58%
	total	841,550	487,368	58%
60+ years	male	45,618	26,853	59%
	female	61,462	36,150	59%
	total	107,080	63,003	59%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	23,514	12,839	55%
Resident	1,829,500	1,044,927	57%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	216,105	24,920	11%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	138,000	15,743	11%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	24,000	614	2%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,826,300	1,016,489	55%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	2,373	-
Corn Soya Blend	4,789	186	4%
Iodised Salt	3	1	21%
Maize	10,710	8,988	84%
Maize Meal	4,228	14,595	345%
Peas	2,177	372	17%
Sorghum Flour	0	2,990	-
Sorghum/Millet	24,990	351	1%
Split Peas	4,998	2,311	46%
Vegetable Oil	2,533	1,785	70%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize	6,000	942	16%
Peas	1,200	0	0%
Split Peas	0	188	-
Vegetable Oil	450	70	16%

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	25,405,837	2,284,032	9%
Value Voucher	6,126,336	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)	All	General Distribution	Female	908,250	519,786	
			Male	841,750	483,864	
			Total	1,750,000	1,003,650	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children	General Distribution	Female	145,800		
			Male	145,800		
			Total	291,600		
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	51,840 51,840		
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	5,763 5,342 11,105		
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		
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	49,939	32,052.98	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	23,250,537	1,085,682	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	6,126,336		
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 Male Total		203 169 372
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	9,874 11,498 21,372	5,967 6,872 12,839
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children	General Distribution	Female Male Total	2,142 2,142 4,284	866 966 1,832
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	780 780	461 461
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	4,488	1,898.11
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,155,300	1,198,350

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chipinge - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.3	<12.3	<15.6	6	15.4	WFP survey
	Male	19.9	<19.9	<12.6	0	12.6	WFP survey
	Overall	16.2	<16.2	<13.7	3	13.7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.3	<21.3	<9.9	0	9.9	WFP survey
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<7.5	5	7.5	WFP survey
	Overall	23.6	<23.6	<8.3	3	8.3	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.1	<28.1	<45.1	35	45.1	WFP survey
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<51.5	36	51.5	WFP survey
	Overall	26.8	<26.8	<49.3	35	49.3	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.3	>38.3	>29.6	59	29.6	WFP survey
	Male	28.9	>28.9	>28.4	59	28.4	WFP survey
	Overall	33.4	>33.4	>28.8	59	28.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85.2	>85.2	>60	77.3	59.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.7	>79.7	>71	74.7	71.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81.6	>81.6	>68	75.7	67.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14.8	>14.8	>41	21.2	40.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.6	>18.6	>25	24.4	25.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.3	>17.3	>31	24.3	30.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.1	≤1.1	<0	1.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.7	≤1.7	<3	1.2	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤0	<2	1.3	2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.2	>8.2	>7	18	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	>11	>8	11	8.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.1	>10.1	>8	14	7.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62.3	>62.3	>44	67	43.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.1	>66.1	>68	63	67.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	64.8	>64.8	>60	65	59.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.5	<29.5	<50	20	49.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.9	<22.9	<24	27	23.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.1	<25.1	<33	24	33	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.7	>55.7	>30	35	29.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.3	>48.3	>40	41	39.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50.9	>50.9	>36	38	36.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41	>41	>48	47	47.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.8	>45.8	>48	36	47.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44.1	>44.1	>48	41	47.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.3	<3.3	<23	18	22.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.9	<5.9	<13	23	12.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	<5	<16	21	16.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	86.9	>86.9	>59	45.5	59.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.7	>79.7	>65	27.9	64.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82.1	>82.1	>63	35.5	62.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	>11.5	>24	1.5	23.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.5	>19.5	>25	10.5	24.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.8	>16.8	>24	6.6	24.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.6	<1.6	<17	53	16.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.8	<0.8	<10	61.6	10.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.1	<1.1	<13	57.6	12.7	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.8	<11.8	<18	13.1	17.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.7	<7.7	<15	10.4	14.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.1	<9.1	<16	11.6	15.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42	>42	≥72.1	65.5	72.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.9	>48.9	≥74.6	72.4	74.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.6	>45.6	≥73.3	68.8	73.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	52	<52	<27.1	33.9	27.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.4	<49.4	<24.2	27	24.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51	<51	<25.7	30.6	25.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6	<6	<0.8	0.6	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.7	<1.7	<1.2	0.6	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.4	<3.4	<0.6	0.6	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.6	>10.6	>1	1.3	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.3	>2.3	>1.8	2.4	1.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	>6	>1	1.9	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.3	>68.3	>24.3	93.4	24.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.4	>79.4	>26.3	89.3	26.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	74.5	>74.5	>25.3	91.3	25.3	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.6	<21.6	<75.2	5.3	75.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.3	<18.3	<71.9	8.3	71.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.6	<19.6	<73.6	6.9	73.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.6	>12.6	>44	32.8	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.2	>11.2	>47	36.2	47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.9	>11.9	>46	34.4	46	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.1	>58.1	>55	63.3	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.5	>58.5	>51.1	60.1	51.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	58.3	>58.3	>53.1	61.8	53.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.2	<29.2	<1	4	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.3	<30.3	<1.9	3.7	1.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.8	<29.8	<1.4	3.8	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.5	>22.5	>36	49.2	36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.9	>24.9	>38.9	51.2	38.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.8	>23.8	>37.5	50.6	37.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.3	>38.3	>48.7	50.8	48.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.6	>42.6	>46.4	46	46.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.6	>40.6	>47.5	48.5	47.5	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.1	<39.1	<15.3	0	15.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.5	<32.5	<14.7	1.8	14.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.7	<35.7	<15	0.9	15	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.1	<16.1	<6.5	1.9	11.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.9	<17.9	<6.5	6	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.1	<17.1	<6.5	3.9	11.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.3	<12.3	<35	1.1	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.9	<19.9	<40	5.5	40.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.2	<16.2	<38	3.2	37.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.3	<21.3	<20	5.1	19.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<22	7.4	22.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.6	<23.6	<21	6.2	21.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.1	<28.1	<28	0.6	27.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<20	3.1	19.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.8	<26.8	<24	1.8	23.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.3	>38.3	>30	93.2	17.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.9	>28.9	>30	84	17.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.4	>33.4	>30	88.8	17.6	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Urban households - **Location:** Zimbabwe - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.7	>50.7	>98.4		90.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	>50	>96.5		95.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50.3	>50.3	>97.7		93.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	46.4	>46.4	>1.6		9.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.5	>47.5	>3.5		4.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	>47	>2.3		6.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.9	<2.9	<0		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.5	<2.5	<0		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.7	<2.7	<0		0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.2: 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	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	>6.1		9.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.6	≥1.6	>4.4		8.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: 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	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.8	>70.8	>84.3		86.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	>75	>87.7		88.7	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: 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	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.2	<29.2	<9.6	3.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	<23.4	<7.9	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: 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	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.5	>12.5	>61.7	64.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.2	>15.2	>63.9	61.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: 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	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.7	>66.7	>38.3	35.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	64.1	>64.1	>36.1	38.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: 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	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.8	<20.8	<0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.7	<20.7	<0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: 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	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	>65.2	93.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.6	≥55.6	>62.9	92.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: 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	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	>32.2	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44.4	≥44.4	>34.1	7.8	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: 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	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	<2.6		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	<3		0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	24.9	<24.9	<4.1	Not collected	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.6	<21.6	<3.2	Not collected	3.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.3	<23.3	<3.7	Not collected	3.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.6	<14.6	<2.7		1.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.3	<4.3	<0		3.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.5	<9.5	<1.6		2.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.5	<19.5	<4.8		3.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.5	<25.5	<0.9		2.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.5	<22.5	<3.3		3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.2	<15.2	<8		24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.4	<23.4	<11.3		26.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.3	<19.3	<9.3		25.6	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	50.6	>50.6	<84.5		70.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.8	>46.8	<87.8		67.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48.7	>48.7	<85.8		68.8	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		193	
			Male		50	
			Total		243	
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	44,000		
			Male	36,000		
			Total	80,000		

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	20	10	
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	18	0	
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	6		
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	2	0	
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	210	243	
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	4	1
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------	--------	---	---

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

Output Results

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

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	75,900	8,043
			Male	62,100	7,457
			Total	138,000	15,500
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	7,650	1,200.53
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	368
			Male	10,800	246
			Total	24,000	614

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

CSP Output 11: National and sub-national stakeholders have enhanced capacity to promote sustainable livelihoods, strengthen local value chains, and protect communities against shocks.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
------------------	--------------------	--------------	-----------------	---------	--------

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	30	35
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	8	14
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 09: Targeted rural households and communities benefit from gender transformative livelihood and life skills training, and access to productive and climate smart assets, financial services, and energy products for climate adapted and sustainable livelihoods.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	0	6
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	0	15
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	12	18.5
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	0	6
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	10	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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	30	36.5
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.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	8.2	22
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	7	6
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	281,216	281,216

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)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	14,500	18,896
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\$	962,555	962,555
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\$	11,248,660	11,248,660
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)	Food assistance for asset	Individual		3,100
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)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	6,000	4,344
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	0	6,740
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)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	89,000	285,410.44
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\$	0	181,614.97
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)	Food assistance for asset	US\$		15,420
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)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	50,000	190,965.55

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\$	0	162,363.74
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	
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	24,920	24,920
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	18,750	23,801
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	24,920	24,920
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	18,750	23,801
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	160,000	160,000
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	270,609	24,920

CSP Output 12: Rural communities benefit from improved national and sub-national mechanisms that strengthen localized climate and disaster risk management.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number		1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	56	53

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,000	614

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural Households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
3.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	6	<6	<7.3	9.3	7.6	WFP survey
	Male	5.8	<5.8	<7.3	11	7.8	WFP survey
	Overall	5.9	<5.9	<7.3	10.7	7.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.8	>63.8	>63.5	72	63.5	WFP survey
	Male	66.2	>66.2	>61.9	71.2	61.9	WFP survey
	Overall	65.3	>65.3	>62.7	71.6	62.7	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.1	>23.1	<34	26.1	34	WFP survey
	Male	31.4	>31.4	<32.5	27.3	32.5	WFP survey
	Overall	28.2	>28.2	<33.2	26.7	33.2	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13.1	>13.1	<2.5	1.9	2.5	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	>2.4	<5.6	1.5	5.6	WFP survey
	Overall	6.5	>6.5	<4.1	1.7	4.1	WFP survey
3.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	11.7	>24.9	<11.7	24	24.9	WFP survey
3.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	60.3	>13.6	>60.3	70	13.6	WFP survey
3.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	28	>61.5	>28	6	61.5	WFP survey
3.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	49	>49	≥49	80.3	81.2	WFP survey
	Male	53.7	>53.7	≥53.7	86.2	91.4	WFP survey
	Overall	51.3	>51.3	≥51.3	83.6	88.6	WFP survey
3.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	93.1	>93.1	≥93.1	88.1	81.7	WFP survey
	Male	90.2	>90.2	≥90.2	88.1	77.3	WFP survey
	Overall	91.6	>91.6	≥88.1	88.1	79	WFP survey
3.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	91.3	>91.3	≥91.3	97.8	90	WFP survey
	Male	89.4	>89.4	≥89.4	96.3	89	WFP survey
	Overall	90.3	>90.3	≥90.3	98	89.5	WFP survey
3.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	93.4	>93.4	≥93.4	92.4	84.4	WFP survey
	Male	92.2	>92.2	≥92.2	94.5	85.2	WFP survey
	Overall	92.3	>92.3	≥92.3	93.6	84.8	WFP survey

3.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	79.3	>79.3	≥79.3	88.6	72.9	WFP survey
	Male	77.5	>77.5	≥77.5	90.5	70.2	WFP survey
	Overall	78.4	>78.4	≥78.4	89.7	71.5	WFP survey
3.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	81.2	>81.2	≥81.2	95	86.7	WFP survey
	Male	80.6	>80.6	≥80.6	95.3	84.8	WFP survey
	Overall	80.1	>80.1	≥80.1	95.2	85.6	WFP survey
3.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.4	≤9.4	≤14.4	2.7	14.4	WFP survey
	Male	9.5	≤9.5	≤17.4	2.7	17.4	WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	≤9.5	≤16	2.7	16	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.8	<3.8	<21.4	9.7	21.4	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	<2.9	<18.6	6.6	18.6	WFP survey
	Overall	3.2	<3.2	<19.9	7.9	19.9	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.4	<15.4	<16.4	9.4	16.4	WFP survey
	Male	16.2	<16.2	<16.2	14.4	16.2	WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	<15.9	<16.3	12.2	16.3	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31.5	<31.5	<31.8	19.6	31.8	WFP survey
	Male	19.5	<19.5	<34.4	20.3	34.4	WFP survey
	Overall	24.1	<24.1	<33.2	20	33.2	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49.3	>49.3	>30.4	61.3	30.4	WFP survey
	Male	61.4	>61.4	>30.8	58.8	30.8	WFP survey
	Overall	56.8	>56.8	>30.6	59.9	30.6	WFP survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	25.9	<25.9	<22.7	6.9	25.9	WFP survey
	Male	25	<25	<21.4	5.4	25	WFP survey
	Overall	25.4	<25.4	<22	6.1	25.4	WFP survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	66.2	>66.2	>65.8	64.7	66.2	WFP survey
	Male	65.9	>65.9	>62	60.3	65.9	WFP survey
	Overall	66.1	>66.1	>63.7	62.3	66.1	WFP survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	7.9	>7.9	>11.5	28.3	7.9	WFP survey
	Male	9.1	>9.1	>16.6	34.2	9.1	WFP survey
	Overall	8.5	>8.5	>14.2	31.6	8.5	WFP survey

Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Zimbabwe - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

3.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	1.8	>1.8	>1.8	53.8	55.66	WFP survey
	Male	2	>2	>2	48	60.11	WFP survey
	Overall	1.9	>1.9	>1.9	50.5	58	WFP survey
3.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	7	>7	>7	20.3	55.4	WFP survey
	Male	13.3	>13.3	>13.3	16.9	55.29	WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	>10.6	>10.6	18.4	55.34	WFP survey
3.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	0	>0	>0	0	20.07	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	13.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	16.1	WFP survey
3.3.35: Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	8.8	>8.8	>15.3	70.3	97.7	WFP survey
	Male	15.3	>15.3	>8.8	112.3	95.7	WFP survey
	Overall	12.5	>12.5	>12.5	94	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	47	>47	>50	70	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	>47	>50	70	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	>47	>50	70	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.38: 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	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥343,582.05	>250,000	253,584	355,557.73	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	>0	>250,000	253,584		WFP programme monitoring

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.					Resilience Building
Other Output					
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.					
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 17: Managers and implementers of national anticipatory and shock-responsive social protection and emergency preparedness and response programmes benefit from skills, knowledge and capacities that enable them develop equitable, efficient, reliable and timely social and humanitarian assistance mechanisms and tools.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	7
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	18	28
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	7
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	7

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural and urban - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: SC/Logistics Services							
8.5.46: 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	100	=100	=100	6	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	4	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	10	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	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

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	11,338	≥11,338	≥4,749	19,546	4,749	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9,519	≥9,519	≥4,179	16,933	4,179	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20,852	≥20,852	≥8,928	36,439	8,928	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.9	≥98.9	≥90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.8	≥98.9	≥90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	≥98.9	≥90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	≥90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	≥90	100	98.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥90	100	99.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥90	100	99.02	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.3	≥99.3	=100	100	98.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.2	≥92.2	=100	100	97.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	≥98.9	=100	100	98.04	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.3	≥99.3	=100	100	97.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.2	≥92.2	=100	100	97.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	≥98.9	=100	100	97.27	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: 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

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.1	≥97.1	=100	100	94.09	WFP survey
	Male	99.2	≥99.2	=100	100	94.1	WFP survey
	Overall	98.8	≥98.8	=100	100	94.1	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	93.3	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	93.3	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	93.3	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.4	≥97.4	=100	100	93.3	Joint survey
	Male	97.4	≥97.4	=100	100	93.3	Joint survey
	Overall	97.4	≥97.4	=100	100	93.3	Joint survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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	505,884	183,210	Secondary data
	Male	22,872	≥22,872	≥22,872	476,891	156,273	Secondary data
	Overall	47,807	≥47,807	≥47,807	982,775	339,483	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	97.8	≥97.8	≥56.3	98.48	56.34	WFP survey
	Male	93.5	≥93.5	≥73.1	95.35	73.13	WFP survey
	Overall	95.7	≥95.7	≥67.3	96.71	67.32	WFP survey
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	=100	>90	96.05	65.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	>90	93.83	72.98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	>90	94.99	69.28	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	92.3	≥92.3	≥90	87.5	92.99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.3	≥92.3	≥90	84.71	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.3	≥92.3	≥90	85.15	93	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	Secondary data
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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
Activity 02: Provide skills training, tools and infrastructure to vulnerable urban households for enhanced livelihoods and entrepreneurship.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Urban Households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	100	Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Rural households - Location: Zimbabwe - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: 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

Cover page photo © WFP/Shane Kamuti

A smallholder farmer in Rushinga district irrigates her maize year-round in a drought-prone area with support from WFP.

World Food Programme

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/zimbabwe>

Financial Section

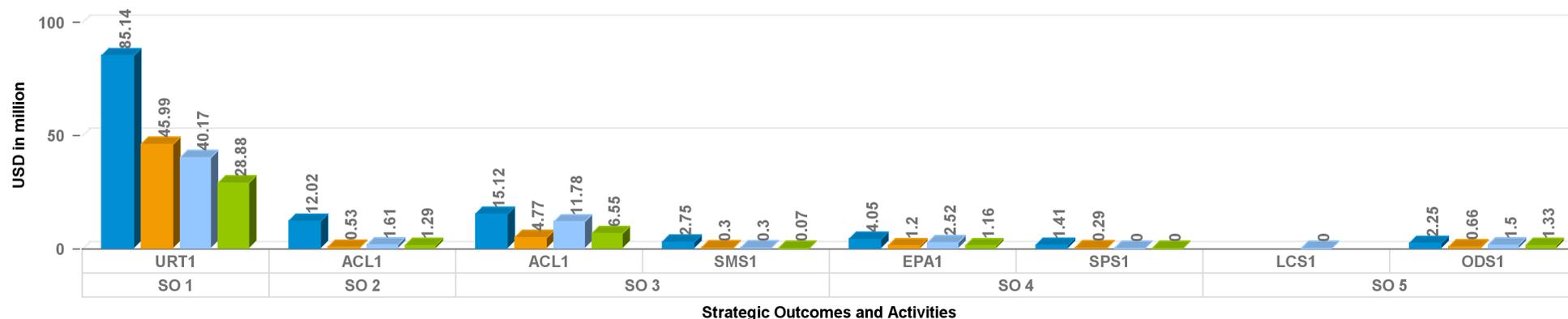
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

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 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	15,115,889	4,767,584	11,777,720	6,553,419
		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.	2,753,957	299,565	299,730	67,823
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			17,869,845	5,067,149	12,077,450	6,621,242
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.	85,137,819	45,994,756	40,170,785	28,878,386
	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.	12,016,661	530,623	1,614,189	1,290,888
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			97,154,481	46,525,379	41,784,974	30,169,274

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

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	2,254,740	662,452	1,503,184	1,331,080
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,254,740	662,452	1,503,184	1,331,080
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.	1,410,400	293,119	262	0
		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.	4,046,761	1,203,652	2,519,152	1,156,687
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			5,457,160	1,496,771	2,519,414	1,156,687
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,075,807	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	6,075,807	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			122,736,226	53,751,751	63,960,829	39,278,283
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,000,452	5,298,768	8,541,397	4,057,207
Total Direct Costs			130,736,679	59,050,518	72,502,225	43,335,490
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			8,346,599	3,790,980	617,060	617,060

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

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			139,083,277	62,841,498	73,119,285	43,952,549



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

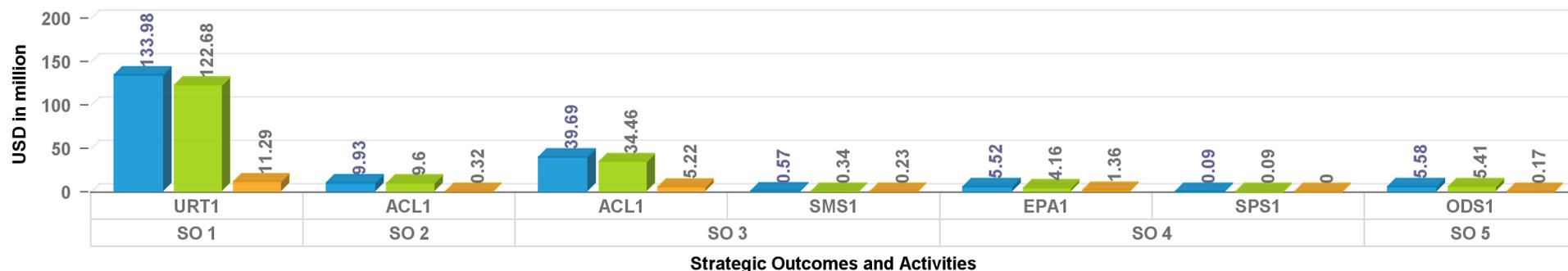
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity - Long Description
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 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	283,361,108	133,976,760	0	133,976,760	122,684,361	11,292,399
	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.	39,381,890	9,925,568	0	9,925,568	9,602,267	323,301
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			322,742,997	143,902,328	0	143,902,328	132,286,628	11,615,700

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

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	53,708,942	39,687,764	0	39,687,764	34,463,463	5,224,300
		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.	9,942,767	570,559	0	570,559	338,652	231,907
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			63,651,709	40,258,322	0	40,258,322	34,802,115	5,456,208

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

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	5,275,024	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.	13,667,473	5,521,946	0	5,521,946	4,159,480	1,362,465
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			18,942,497	5,613,488	0	5,613,488	4,250,761	1,362,727

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

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	4,978,154	5,581,239	0	5,581,239	5,409,135	172,104
		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)			5,683,605	5,581,239	0	5,581,239	5,409,135	172,104
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	6,075,807	0	6,075,807	0	6,075,807
Subtotal SDG Target			0	6,075,807	0	6,075,807	0	6,075,807
Total Direct Operational Cost			411,020,808	201,431,184	0	201,431,184	176,748,639	24,682,546
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			26,515,469	19,812,556	0	19,812,556	15,328,366	4,484,190
Total Direct Costs			437,536,277	221,243,740	0	221,243,740	192,077,004	29,166,736
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			28,099,949	11,820,758		11,820,758	11,820,758	0

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

Annual Country Report

Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			465,636,226	233,064,497	0	233,064,497	203,897,762	29,166,736

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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