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Contact Info

Tinashe Mubaira, Fiona Guy

wfp.harare@wfp.org

Country Director

Eddie Rowe

Further Information

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SPR Reading Guidance



Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience to Food Insecurity

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Zimbabwe, Republic of (ZW)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Zimbabwe is a low-income food-deficit country with a population of 15.6 million. It ranked 155th out of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index. The country's food insecurity and nutritional situation is highly vulnerable to economic factors. Following a political crisis between 2000 and 2008, culminating in the collapse of the economy, the country experienced hyperinflation, a significant decline in domestic food production and cuts in human and financial resources for health, education, social services and agriculture. This has resulted in persistent high poverty and unemployment levels. As of 2011/12, according to Zimbabwe's National Statistics Agency, about 62.6 percent of Zimbabweans were living in poverty, with 16.2 percent living in extreme poverty, and rural areas having higher poverty rates than urban areas (76 versus 38.2 percent).

The agriculture sector remains the backbone of the Zimbabwean economy, contributing to 15-20 percent of the GDP (Zimstat, 2014), with 80 percent of the population dependent on mainly rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods (Madzwamuse, 2010). The majority of farmers are smallholders, characterized by low productivity and lack of market competitiveness. Recurring climatic shocks have major implications for food production and food security, especially in rural areas. Underlying drivers of food insecurity include persistent national cereal deficits, high agricultural input costs, fragmented and inefficient markets, limited agricultural extension services, and high post-harvest losses.

Following severe drought and a failed harvest in the 2014/15 agricultural season, particularly in the southern regions, Zimbabwe's cereal production in the 2015/16 season was projected to be at its lowest in the last seven years. The 2015 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee's Rural Livelihoods Assessment in January 2016,

estimated that some 1.5 million people, or 16 percent of the rural population, would have insufficient means to meet their minimum food needs at the peak of the 2015/16 lean season. Subsequently, the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) carried out a Rapid Assessment to update findings of the 2015 assessment. Results of the Rapid Assessment indicated that 2.8 million people, or 30 percent of the rural population, were to face food insecurity in the 2015/16 lean season.

As a result, the Government of Zimbabwe declared a state of disaster on 04 February 2016. The 2016 ZimVAC exercise, published in July 2016, estimated that up to 4.1 million people, or 42 percent of the rural population, would be food insecure during the peak of the 2016/17 lean season. All indicators of malnutrition and their proxies deteriorated to unprecedented levels. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates, normally below three percent in Zimbabwe, are above the emergency threshold of five percent. Five districts are above 10 percent and six districts close to alert levels.

Although Zimbabwe has made encouraging progress towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 2, 3, 6 and 7, particularly those targets relating to education and HIV, the achievement of most targets under MDG 1, to halve extreme hunger and undernutrition between 2002 and 2015, has remained elusive. While undernutrition has improved over the past decades, nearly one in three children (27 percent, according to the 2014 Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey) continue to be affected by stunting as a result of chronic malnutrition. This is in part attributable to poor diet diversity as well as infant feeding practices, with only 11 percent of children aged 6-23 months meeting the minimum standards of infant and young child feeding practices to achieve adequate nutrition. Consequently, micronutrient deficiency is also prevalent, with anemia affecting 70 percent of children under age two, showing little improvement in the past decade (ZDHS 2010/11).

Acute undernutrition is generally low, but persists among people suffering from chronic illnesses such as HIV and tuberculosis. The prevalence of HIV and AIDS is declining, but at 13.7 percent remains the fifth highest in the world, and is closely correlated with malnutrition (National AIDS Council, 2014).

Zimbabwe currently hosts more than 8,000 refugees in Tongogara Refugee Camp coming mainly from the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa. Recently, Zimbabwe has been experiencing an influx of refugees from Mozambique linked to break-out of violence in the neighbouring region. Refugees rely on WFP food assistance (cash-based transfers) to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200453 ended in June 2016. The project was followed by PRRO 200944 and Development Projects 200945 and 200946. PRRO 200453 was aligned with the Government's Mid-Term Plan and the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (Zim ASSET), the national Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy, the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, the Productive Community Works Policy Framework, the Social Transfer Policy Framework, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3. These programmes also promote the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. Under these Operations and Development projects, WFP has coordinated its work through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), which supports national development priorities as outlined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

In 2016, WFP continued to strengthen its strategic partnerships with UN sister agencies such as FAO, UNICEF and UNFPA through joint activities and studies. Examples include strengthening social protection systems, building resilience, improving health and nutrition, increasing smallholder productivity and marketing of small grains and cow peas, and undertaking studies to reduce post-harvest losses.

WFP strengthened its leadership role in the coordination of humanitarian agencies involved in food assistance programmes through chairing the Food Assistance Working Group and liaising with the Government on behalf of the Working Group. In addition, engagement with the Government, other humanitarian and development agencies, and donors was enhanced through multi-stakeholder consultative meetings and provincial drought response meetings to explain and discuss issues related to the efficient delivery of food assistance to communities and individuals affected by drought. These included aspects such as beneficiary targeting criteria, humanitarian principles, as well as roles and responsibilities of both government and non-state actors in reducing incidents of politicization of food assistance and use of non-traditional community feedback mechanisms, such as a telephone hotline. These meetings helped create transparency and build consensus on ways to improve and coordinate delivery of humanitarian assistance.

WFP has also continued to provide technical assistance to local governments and other partners to enhance their capacities to implement the Seasonal Livelihood Programming and Community Based Participatory Planning with three additional priority districts covered this year. WFP was also an active participant in the Scaling UP Nutrition

network and continues to take a leading role in coordinating the business network.

During the same period, WFP successfully supported the Government to undertake a “Zero Hunger Strategic Review” which culminated in the launch of the study's full report in June 2016. The review helped contextualize the UN secretary General's global Zero Hunger Challenge to the Zimbabwean context, highlighting gaps in support and areas where WFP could add value from 2017-2021.

In response to the impact of the El Niño-induced drought which left about a quarter of the population facing food shortages, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe declared a state of disaster in the affected rural areas in February 2016. This act by Government assisted WFP and other agencies to engage both traditional and new donors for contributions to save lives and protect livelihoods. During the 2015/16 lean season assistance period, the Government provided up to 30,000 MT of maize grain to implement joint projects. WFP also supported and co-led various multi-stakeholder assessments such as market assessments, the annual rural vulnerability assessment, as well as an urban food security assessment which guided targeting, coordination and the levels of response required.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200453 (May 2014-June 2016) had the following objectives: (1) Save lives, protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance among vulnerable households in response to seasonal food shortages (Lean Season Assistance (LSA) and support to Refugees); (2) Improve the well-being of people living with HIV/AIDS who were undergoing anti-retroviral therapy (ART), as well as people with tuberculosis (TB), in order for them to recover their productive capacity (Health and Nutrition Programme); and (3) Support highly vulnerable, food-insecure households by strengthening their resilience to shocks, and reduce risks of disaster through food and nutrition assistance. WFP also contributed towards stabilizing or reducing undernutrition among children and mothers (Productive Asset Creation aka FFA).

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200944 (July 2016-June 2018), continued with the following objectives: (1) Increase access of small-holder farmers to well-functioning markets; and (2) Ensure that social protection system(s) in country are able to meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable people all year round.

Development Projects (200945 and 200946): The first project aimed to strengthen the social protection system in order to enhance resilience for food and nutrition security of vulnerable people in the country, so that they can meet their basic needs all year round.

The second development project aimed to empower smallholder farmers to market drought-resistant grains and pulses, with the intention of contributing towards national food security, economic development and resilience-building. The two projects were de-prioritised during 2016 to focus on the L3 El Niño emergency response and the finalisation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Activities are now incorporated under the Country Strategic Plan that will go live on 1 April 2017 and will coincide with the scaling-down of the current L3 response.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP operations in Zimbabwe were well-resourced from 2010 until 2014, resulting in a significant down scaling of WFP operations. WFP intensified efforts to widen its donor base by engaging traditional and emerging donors in line with the strategy of broadening funding sources. As a result, in 2015/6, contributions increased from traditional donors (USAID, EC, Switzerland, Japan, Canada), as well as from a new donor base (Germany, Russia, China, Finland and Sweden).

Strong commitment from major traditional donors, considerable multilateral contributions and the continued critical contribution of up to 30,000 MT of maize grain from the Government of Zimbabwe towards WFP's 2015/16 and 2016/17 lean season response, ensured WFP was able to respond to the food security and nutrition needs throughout 2016.

Bilateral funding from Germany and PEPFAR (USAID) will go towards the treatment of people living with HIV with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) targeting adolescents and adults through the provision of 333g of Super Cereal per day. Support to refugees continued to provide critical lifesaving rations without disruptions - largely as a result of continued support from the United States Government. In addition, the Productive Assets Creation (PAC) programme received early contributions from both USAID and Japan allowing for a timely start of the programmes as early as May 2016.

In the meantime, WFP engaged in a series of consultations with government and donors to introduce its new five-year strategy, the Country Strategic Plan 2017 - 2021. This led to increased interest of donors, such as a contribution from Switzerland towards integrated risk management activities. Other donors have shown keen interest and are expected to confirm contributions in early 2017 ahead of the launch of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) on 1 April 2017.

Achievements at Country Level

The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee's (ZimVAC) 2016 Rural Livelihoods assessment projected that 42 percent, or 4.1 million rural people, would not have sufficient means to meet their food needs by January 2017, as a result of the El Niño-induced drought. This represented a 33 percent increase compared to the January 2016 Rapid Assessment which estimated that 2.8 million people would be food insecure by March 2016.

In response to the drought, WFP extended its 2015/16 Livelihoods Support Assistance (LSA) programme by a month to April and brought forward the 2016/17 LSA by five months to May. WFP continued to provide food distributions in the worst affected districts, gradually scaling-up to reach 740,636 people in March 2016. Under the Productive Assets Creation (PAC) programme, WFP worked with the Government and cooperating partners to implement the creation and rehabilitation of 52 assets. Since 2011, there have been 918 assets created in the country. These assets have helped communities to improve their livelihoods and diversify their consumption.

To deliver the goal of Zero Hunger by 2030, WFP will implement its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and Financial Framework Review (FFR), components of a corporate transformation. WFP's new Integrated Road Map (IRM) aligns WFP's strategy, programme structure, financial management and reporting to help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, prioritizing SDG 2 – Zero Hunger by 2030 and SDG 17- Partnerships. WFP Zimbabwe was part of the first wave of countries (a total of eight) to submit its CSP for approval to the February 2017 Board.

Following severe funding challenges experienced in 2014, WFP developed a resource mobilization strategy which detailed potential linkages with in-country donors. Continuous efforts were made to engage local and regional donors in line with the strategy and led to a significant increase in contributions to WFP operations in Zimbabwe in 2015-16. Refer to Resources for Results section for more details.

Through the use of new tools, processes and technology, WFP improved its efficiency and effectiveness. WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) was rolled-out for all programmes, following partner trainings and procurement of equipment for beneficiary registration and management. The system will streamline beneficiary management platforms and provide a unified platform to manage all WFP interventions simultaneously - from beginning to end. By the end of December, the Country Office registered one million beneficiaries in SCOPE.

The Country Office also successfully concluded the roll-out of WFP's corporate Logistics Execution Support System (LESS), an online system that gives full visibility to food commodities as they move along the supply chain, from

point of receipt up to the final delivery for distribution.

In order to improve the collection of data and strengthen coverage of monitoring, the Country Office gathered data through mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), which incorporates remote phone-based data collection and food security monitoring. The mVAM tool demonstrated that inexpensive data collection is possible and that high frequency monitoring can be achieved in a cost-efficient manner.

In 2016, WFP started supporting the Cost of Hunger in Africa Study, in Zimbabwe. The study findings are expected to be released during the first quarter of 2017.

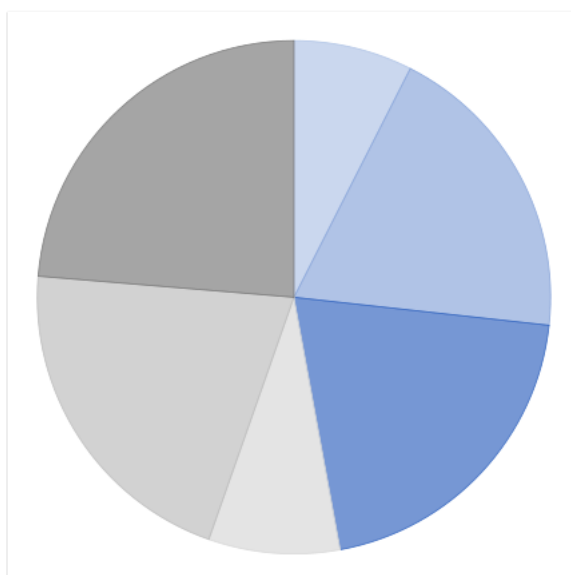
These achievements were not arrived at by working alone. WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with other UN agencies. In partnership with FAO, WFP supported smallholder farmers in Mudzi and Rushinga districts to strengthen their resilience by increasing production and productivity of drought-tolerant small grains, developing market linkages and a predictable demand. In partnership with UNFPA, WFP is providing food assistance to survivors of obstetric fistula with food commodities (cereals, pulses and vegetable oil) that will help boost their nutrition before and after undergoing corrective surgery in fistula repair camps funded by UNFPA. WFP is also finalising partnerships with UNICEF and UN Women, whilst exploring a partnership with UNDP to strengthen operations in country.

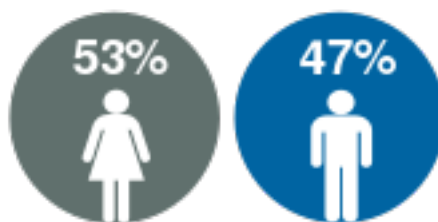
Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	92,139	101,734	193,873
Children (5-18 years)	236,806	257,473	494,279
Adults (18 years plus)	250,584	291,425	542,009
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	579,529	650,632	1,230,161

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	42,350	3,117	6,973	3,401	-	55,842
Total Food Distributed in 2016	42,350	3,117	6,973	3,401	-	55,842



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	16,316,218	1,113,963	-
Total Distributed in 2016	16,316,218	1,113,963	-

Supply Chain

Between January and December, Durban port was the main port of entry for most in-kind commodities. A few shipments also arrived through Beira port. Regional purchases were from Malawi and Zambia (mainly through WFPs prepositioned stock under its Global Commodity Management Facility- GCMF). In country, warehousing space and transport capacity were adequate for the reporting period.

Losses were kept at minimal levels through continuous monitoring and preventive rather than corrective measures. Losses incurred were below the two percent threshold, with the total losses of commodities received in-country during the reporting period at 0.05 percent. Road transport remained the main mode of transporting food commodities. WFP took advantage of the business environment to work towards the reduction of the transport rates.

WFP continued to provide logistics services (customs clearance, storage, handling and transport) to the UNDP Global Fund for the project on Addressing Critical Gaps in HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support in Zimbabwe. This helped to continue strengthening the supply chain of essential medicines, drugs and nutrition products in the country. The same logistics services were also provided to FAO and UNFPA for their various non-food items. In addition, logistics services (mainly transport and handling) were provided for the Joint

Implementation Programme between the Government of Zimbabwe and WFP for Lean Season Assistance (LSA).



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Corn Soya Blend	-	669	669
Total	-	669	669
Percentage	-	100.0%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	1,780
Corn Soya Blend	3,813
Maize	28,134
Peas	2,788
Vegetable Oil	1,483
Total	37,998

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The findings of the 2012 Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) reflected the need for WFP to transition from humanitarian assistance to development objectives, while also maintaining its capacity to scale-up in the event of severe climate shocks and when the political or economic situation significantly deteriorates. Under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200453, WFP exponentially expanded its Productive Assets Creation (PAC) programme with the aim of addressing the immediate food needs of the vulnerable and improve long-term food security and resilience.

To address the findings of the 2015 internal audit exercise, WFP continued to undertake measures to improve its beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanisms, while aiming to improve the utilisation and sustainability of created assets. WFP established a toll-free hotline and set up operating procedures and a dedicated team to handle complaints and feedback from the field and to strengthen accountability to affected populations. Additionally, a legal framework review for the PAC activities was undertaken in consultation with stakeholders, which culminated in the drawing up of a legal framework to guide the formalisation of agreements to protect community assets from appropriation and guarantee continued access to project assets by the community.

A decentralised evaluation of the Lean Season Assistance (LSA) programme was undertaken during the course of the year, to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the programme with particular attention to transfer modalities and linkages with the PAC programme. Initial findings point to the need to invest in resilience building and with time divest from LSA. This tailors well with WFPs Country Strategic Plan for 2017-2021 which includes a sharper focus on strengthening resilience in the country by building sustainable systems and capacity.

To streamline innovation and strengthen resilience activities to reach people and improve their lives in a more effective and efficient way, WFP piloted and implemented ground-breaking solutions to make strides towards attaining Zero Hunger by 2030 and beyond. In partnership with the Government and FAO, in late 2015, WFP piloted

the Food Security Climate Resilience (FoodSECuRE) Facility in Zimbabwe, a multi-year funding mechanism that releases financing based on climate forecasts, ahead of impending crises, so that communities can build their resilience before a disaster strikes. Farmers were supported with climate-smart agriculture training and inputs for drought-resistant small grains. Farmers improved their yield for small grains to an average of 0.7 MT per hectare compared to an average of 0.4 MT per hectare in the district in previous years. WFP also carried out a feasibility study on the potential introduction of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative in Zimbabwe which enables vulnerable rural households to increase their food and income security in the face of increasing climate risks through a comprehensive risk management package, including insurance.

Faced with an El Niño induced drought response and the corporate Integrated Road Map roll out - WFP continued to deliver with limited additional international staff, given the number of very capable national staff. Investments made in staff skill development in budgeting, resource management and nutrition have yielded results that allowed not only for a timely El Niño response, but also the capability to prototype the Integrated Road Map. These achievements mirror the success of WFP's global People Strategy that aims to reinforce, retain and recruit workforce, creating a more people-centred organization that focuses on developing the capabilities of its employees to provide better assistance to the people it serves.

Multi-stakeholder coordination led by WFP and food security sector partners provided a platform for the harmonisation and complementarity of the drought response, demonstrated results and reinforced the value of strategic engagement and coordination in emergencies. In the context of coordination of the drought response, WFP was equipped and ready to engage with the Government and partners through multi-stakeholder consultative meetings, Food Assistance Working Group meetings and the Agriculture and Food Security Sector Working Group. These provided a platform for coordination of the drought response as well as for better targeting and greater efficiency.

As a co-leader of the Cash Working Group, WFP and partners standardised the cash transfer values and monitoring tools for cash-based transfers to ensure complementarity of the drought response and comparability of collected data sets, to ensure a broad understanding of the market's response to cash-based transfers among partners.

Partnerships remain critical in creating synergies aimed at attaining Zero Hunger by 2030. The role of all sectors and actors, from academia to private sector to the UN, remained vital in addressing the many complex and interrelated drivers of food insecurity in Zimbabwe, including dimensions related to poverty, gender inequality, and health. It remains clear that no SDG will be attained by one sole actor, and that the success of any given SDG will be directly related to the success of the remaining 16 SDGs.

In this light, WFP continued to strengthen joint activities in 2016, including through joint implementation of programmes for resilience building, climate change adaptation, and nutrition with other UN agencies in the context of the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) 2016-2020. The consultative process for the elaboration of WFP's new Country Strategic Plan involved engagement of government, donors and other partners, and also functioned as a best practice for ensuring relevant and achievable approaches.

Building on the partnerships initiated in 2015, WFP continued to work with private sector companies to transition its cash-based programming from cash-in-transit solutions to mobile transfers through mobile money and electronic vouchers. An electronic smart card solution with the potential to serve as a multi-purpose cash transfer platform was piloted in two districts. Delays were experienced due to a lengthy contractual process for engaging the private mobile money company. Building on these experiences and to ensure timely implementation of cash-based transfers. The transition to Country Strategic Plans (CSP) provides an opportunity to improve systems and processes to facilitate the engagement of private sector companies and readiness for emergencies.

Voices from the Field

Through its Productive Asset Creation (PAC) programme, WFP implemented a two-fold approach to help food insecure people meet their immediate food needs while building their resilience to future shocks over time through infrastructure projects. While the El Niño-induced drought left most Zimbabweans wishing for rain, a community in the dry southern district of Hwange managed to harvest sunlight to access water. Through the PAC programme, Mabale village has seen livelihoods transformed with the use of solar technology to supply water troughs, a dip tank for cattle and a community garden.

Dominique Dingane, a 58-year-old villager in Mabale, was among the many people impacted by irregular rainfall. “The sun that has scorched other people’s fields is the same sun that these solar panels converted to pump water,” says Dominic. “This allows us to water our crops, supply the cattle water troughs and also supply the dip tank.”

Along with the installation of the solar-powered pump, the dip tank and water troughs in Mabale were rehabilitated by the local community as part of WFP’s Productive Asset Creation programme in 2015, in partnership with World Vision International. For six-months, participants received food assistance from WFP as they worked on the assets, which now continue to service the surrounding villages. The dip tank prevents tick-borne diseases in cattle, protecting more than 2,000 head of cattle owned by 600 households.

Besides boosting the livelihoods of those dependent on livestock, the solar-pumped water system has made it possible for a community garden to flourish nearby. The community decided to create a vegetable garden in 2015 as one of the projects under the Productive Asset Creation programme. Previously, villagers had to travel long distances to access nutritious produce. The solar water pump now sustains the garden benefiting 32 households, each with their own plot to grow different varieties of vegetables.

“This type of innovative technology supported by WFP has improved my family welfare,” says Dominic. “We now have vegetables to eat and to sell the surplus.”

The projects in Mabale were made possible through the generous support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). USAID has been the largest donor to the PAC programme since its inception, and continues to be the largest donor to WFP’s El Niño drought response in Zimbabwe. Its contribution of more than USD 60 million to WFP since the start of the drought has ensured timely emergency relief to those most affected, while enhancing the resilience of communities like Mabale to achieve self-reliance amidst challenging circumstances.

“Addressing both the root causes and consequences of hunger is critical to long-term food security and sustainable development. WFP supports people beyond their immediate needs, helping them build a better future where even the most vulnerable can thrive under a changing climate,” says WFP Zimbabwe Country Director, Eddie Rowe.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Through the PRRO 200453, WFP provided food assistance to households in rural areas affected by drought through a Lean Season Assistance Programme, treatment to malnourished clients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) treatment, as well as pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months. In addition, WFP supported communities through activities aimed to create and rehabilitate productive assets.

The main objectives of the PRRO 200453 were to: (1) Save lives, protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance among vulnerable households in response to seasonal food shortages; (2) improve the well-being of people living with HIV undergoing ART, as well as people with TB, to recover their productive capacity; and (3) support highly vulnerable, food insecure households by strengthening their resilience to shocks, and reduce risks of disaster, through food and nutrition assistance. WFP also aimed to stabilise or reduce under-nutrition among children and mothers.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	2,469,400
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	63,085,424
Direct Support Costs	38,376,014
Food and Related Costs	196,963,714
Indirect Support Costs	21,062,620
Total	321,957,172

Project Activities

Disaster Risk Reduction and Response

In January 2016, a Rapid Assessment was conducted by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) to determine the effect of poor and erratic rains and a reduction in crop production caused by the El Niño weather event. The assessment showed an increase in the number of food insecure people during January to March 2016, from 1.5 million to 2.8 million. The findings were substantiated by the results of the 2016 ZimVAC rural livelihoods assessment which projected that 44 percent of the rural population would be food insecure by the peak of the next lean season in the first quarter of 2017.

Prompted by these findings, the Government declared a State of Disaster on 4 February 2016, and, for the first time in Zimbabwe, WFP extended its Lean Season Assistance (LSA). WFP planned to reach 840,000 people through LSA food distributions in the twenty worst affected districts in the first quarter of 2016. Subsequently, in coordination with other humanitarian stakeholders, WFP revised its El Niño response plan to address the needs of 752,000 people from April through June 2016. To scale-up the response effectively, WFP declared the El Niño induced drought a Level 3 Emergency in June, giving the country and region the highest priority for resources and support.

For the LSA and drought response, vulnerable people received in-kind assistance or cash-based transfers (CBT) - made up of a full cash transfer to purchase all intended food items, or through a combination of in-kind maize and complementary cash for pulses and oil. New delivery platforms, such as mobile money transfers, were introduced to improve efficiency.

Assistance to Refugees

In January 2016, guided by comprehensive assessments and consultations which recommended the transition of food to cash-based transfers, WFP changed the distribution modality from in-kind assistance to cash-based assistance in Tongogara Refugee camp. The transfer value was set at USD 11 per person per month, a downwards revision informed by the findings of market assessments and monitoring.

The continued upsurge in violence in DRC and Mozambique prompted a continuous inflow of new refugees into Zimbabwe, averaging 150 new arrivals per month. This pushed the camp's population to the highest level in recent history, and UNHCR projected that it would reach over 10,000 people in 2017. Following the displacement of an estimated 2,500 refugees from Mozambique, WFP continued to work with UNHCR and the Government to carry out assessments and assist refugees fleeing the conflict across the border.

Health and nutrition activities

This operation also assisted chronically ill clients on ART and clients receiving tuberculosis–directly observed treatment (TB-DOTS). Nutrition activities also focused on mother and child health (MCH) to treat and prevent Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Malnourished individuals were targeted and assisted with the appropriate nutritious food on the basis of medical referrals:

- 6 kg of Super Cereal Plus for children aged 6-59 months with a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) between 115 and 125 mm, and
- 10 kg of Super Cereal for adults living with HIV and/or TB who already have a body mass index below 18.5, and pregnant or lactating women with MUAC below 23 cm.
- Children under five with a MUAC below 115 mm were treated under government protocol for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), to which the WFP support is complementary.

Since January 2014, WFP has been forced to reduce its coverage due to funding constraints. In the first quarter of 2016, the planned scale-up of activities, including micronutrient supplementation to aged children 6-23 months, was again suspended due to funding constraints.

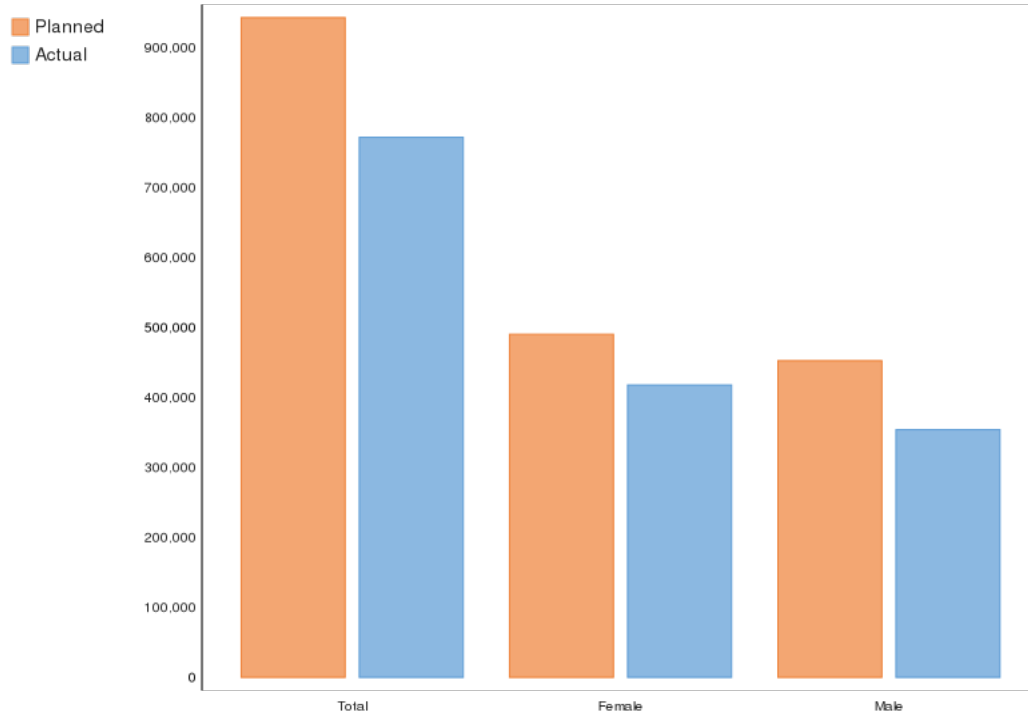
In spite of these funding challenges, WFP's programme on the prevention of stunting (a component of the Health and Nutrition Programme) in Mutasa district, plagued by persistent levels of stunting, continued, providing Super Cereal Plus to 5,700 children aged 6 to 23 months.

Food Assistance for Assets

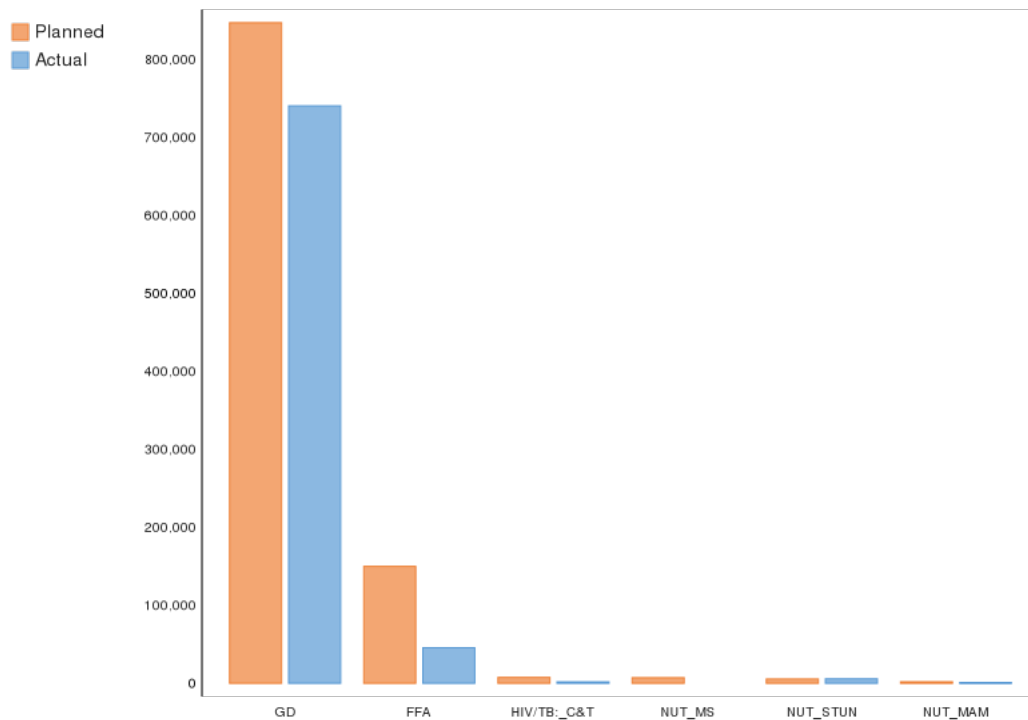
During the 2016 cycle of the Productive Assets Creation (PAC) programme, which started in May 2016, WFP planned to assist 95,000 people meet the immediate food needs while creating and rehabilitating fifty-five assets that enhanced livelihoods and built resilience to future shocks. By June, WFP had assisted 45,600 people through PAC. Assets were completed in November, under the scope of PRRO 200944. Since 2011, WFP created or rehabilitated 921 assets, including small dams, irrigation schemes, nutrition gardens, dip tanks and fish ponds.

Through the Food Security Climate Resilience (FoodSECuRE) facility - a forecast-based funding mechanism that releases funds for disaster preparedness and response before the crisis occurs while providing the necessary funds for resilience building activities - WFP completed a small grains project. With support from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Mwenezi Development Training Centre, WFP and FAO provided training in Mwenezi district to fifty lead farmers (reaching a total of 500 farmers) on 'climate-smart' agriculture, including the use of fertilisers and drought-tolerant small grains, such as sorghum, resulting in an increased harvest under difficult drought circumstances, while other farmers who opted for maize, lost their harvest.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

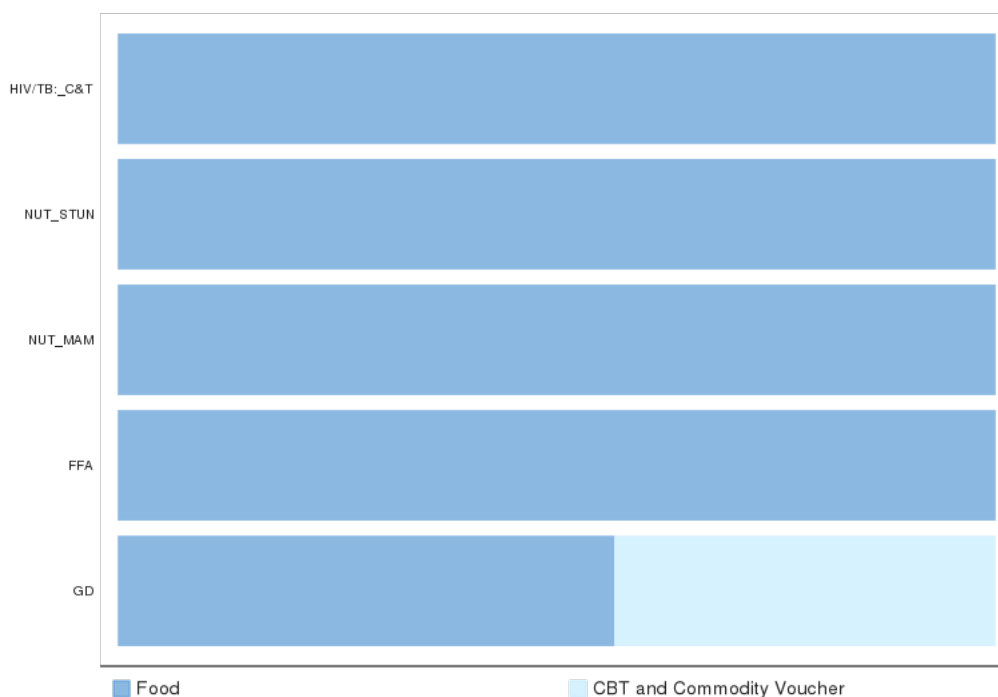


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment
 NUT_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	88	-
Corn Soya Blend	5,291	715	13.5%
Maize	11,391	11,441	100.4%
Maize Meal	-	31	-
Micronutrition Powder	1	-	-
Peas	6,496	2,338	36.0%
Sorghum/Millet	10,520	9,090	86.4%
Split Peas	-	148	-
Vegetable Oil	2,436	1,105	45.4%
Total	36,135	24,957	69.1%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	16,178,927	9,666,119	59.7%
Total	16,178,927	9,666,119	59.7%

Operational Partnerships

Project activities were implemented with both international and local cooperating partners, with whom WFP signed Field Level Agreements. In addition to food assistance that included both food and cash-based assistance, various partners carried out a range of complementary activities, including the provision of non-food items or complementary food and training. Interventions included conservation agriculture, disaster preparedness, water harvesting techniques, group savings and lending schemes, community management of acute malnutrition, health and hygiene promotion, gender mainstreaming in emergencies, child protection in emergencies, sustainable utilisation and management of natural resources and community asset management.

National and local level government participated in all operational activities to ensure buy-in, coordination and increased effectiveness of interventions. Existing Standard Operating Procedures were applied as per national level MoUs with the Government. In particular, in the context of Lean Season Assistance, WFP worked closely with the Government through the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to ensure full compliance with humanitarian principles and standards in a context of increased politicisation of assistance. WFP participated in joint stakeholder workshops involving all partners in Bulawayo and Harare.

In partnership with UNHCR, Christian Care, and the Government, WFP focused on providing monthly food assistance to the general refugee population.

WFP continued to leverage its programmes and activities to deliver improved and coordinated programming to achieve Zero Hunger, by strategically working with other UN agencies such as FAO, UNICEF and UNFPA, using complementary approaches – such as strengthening social protection systems, building resilience, improving health and education, increasing smallholder productivity and reducing post-harvest losses. A joint roadmap set the stage for the cooperation with FAO and an MoU with UNFPA prepared the ground for joint implementation of an Obstetrics Fistula Repair Project and Maternity Waiting Homes. With UNICEF, a joint agenda is being implemented on social protection and nutrition, notably on establishing a central information system for social protection programmes, using WFP's system for cash operations – SCOPE – as a model and to support the Government's community-based approach to address stunting in districts where it is prevalent.

Through partnerships with the private sector to deliver new innovative solutions, WFP partnered with Voto Mobile and Geopol to roll out WFP's innovative tools to improve market monitoring, including mobile technology for real-time monitoring through Mobile Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (mVAM). WFP also strengthened its cash-based transfers for general feeding through the provision of assistance via mobile money in partnership with Econet Wireless's EcoCash platform.

As one of five pilot countries, in 2015, WFP Zimbabwe launched the Food Security Climate Resilience (FoodSECuRE) facility, in partnership with Agriculture Extension Services and FAO. In the last quarter of 2015, WFP tested the early action modality of FoodSECuRE through funding for a small grains project in Mwenezi district, and 2016 results showed improved yields post-harvest for the supported farmers despite the impact of the El Niño-induced drought.

In order to strengthen the partnership with the Government at policy level, WFP and other partners provided technical and resource support to the Ministry of Health and Child Care during the process of developing food fortification standards. This culminated in the launch of a statutory instrument which governs food fortification standards in the country, specifying mandatory fortification of key foods. As part of efforts to facilitate increased government-led implementation of Health and Nutrition activities for the treatment of MAM, WFP worked in close partnership with the Ministry of Health and Child Care through the Bulawayo City Health Department.

Performance Monitoring

The country office approach to performance management during the reporting period was based on the corporate strategic results framework, the regional bureau Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategy and the country office M&E plan. These documents defined the monitoring strategy and summarised priority monitoring and reporting tasks.

Due to the L3 emergency and the increased need for more frequent, timely and credible information, WFP conducted a technical and operational capacity needs review, which resulted in the recruitment of additional surge capacity monitoring staff and drivers, as well as training activities to support implementation at the field and country office level.

WFP implemented individual, household and community interviews and gradually scaled up the use of technology for real-time data collection and reporting as per regional recommendations. The country office implemented all internal face-to-face data collection activities with the use of mobile tablets. As part of the mVAM pilot, WFP worked with private sector partners to implement cost-effective data collection using mobile technologies including voice calls and interactive voice responses. The pilot aimed to collect food security information from the beneficiary and non-beneficiary households and market traders ideal for tracking trends.

WFP also increased activities to actively seek the views of affected populations through regular discussions with programme participants and other community members at activity sites through help desks and suggestion boxes. The country office demonstrated its commitment to accountability to affected populations, not only by collecting beneficiary views, but also by ensuring that adjustments were made and information shared with beneficiaries.

WFP rolled out a toll-free hotline in 2016. The hotline made it possible for programme participants, their communities and other stakeholders to reach WFP directly and receive answers to their questions. The communities and other stakeholders are able to use the helpline regardless of where they are located, leading to increased coverage.

WFP has provided monitoring training on community feedback mechanisms, process monitoring, post-distribution monitoring data collection, analysis and reporting during lean season assistance and food assistance for assets workshops. These have included sessions on data collection - data collection tools, gender-sensitive monitoring, site and household sampling. Monitoring outcomes and information from community feedback mechanisms were fed back into programming and where required, adjustments were made based on the findings.

Results/Outcomes

Results from WFP interventions showed an improvement for the six month reporting period, January to June 2016. These results can be attributed to WFP's commitment to the implementation of the corporate gender policy, the expansion and strengthening of feedback mechanisms and the establishment and an expansion of effective partnerships.

With the change in distribution modality from food to cash under the refugee support programme, there is an indication of a downward shift in the proportion of women making decisions over assistance. However, gender parity in project leadership positions was maintained. Awareness of feedback mechanisms has also strengthened since WFP began food assistance activities.

There has also been an improvement in the stunting prevention programme and the MAM-treatment programme although results are still below the corporate target. The MAM-treatment programme and other activities, including General Distribution, were affected by pipeline breaks during the first half of the year which resulted in ration cuts. This impacted the frequency and diversity of beneficiary diets.

WFP implemented health and nutrition promotion activities to support access to care and treatment for moderately malnourished people. Mortality rates increased significantly during the period under review to 5.98 percent. Most deaths occurred among people living with HIV and tuberculosis. Low recovery rates were attributable to opportunistic infections and treatment default by clients, which though improving at 27.18 percent remained above the threshold. While, a pipeline break during the reporting period resulted in ration cuts for MAM-treatment clients in March, further analysis is needed on the mortality rates. Health centres continued to provide nutrition counseling and messaging during food distributions and medical follow-ups.

The proportion of households with poor food consumption doubled to 10 percent as the El Niño intensified. WFP scaled up its assistance in participating districts and to other areas as the hunger season deepened.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Cooperating Partner agreements with international and local NGOs are explicitly committed to mainstreaming gender and to collect, analyse and report gender and age disaggregated data. This was supported by staff training. Care was taken to ensure equal participation of men and women in community-based participatory processes and activity management.

At the same time, WFP through Cooperating Partners embarked on a number of initiatives to raise gender awareness through training and community sensitisation at distribution points, including protection of boys, girls, and women from sexual and gender-based violence.

In line with the WFP's Gender Policy, WFP ensured that women and children have equal access and benefit from food assistance programmes that meet their nutrition needs. Wherever possible, final distribution points were located in the vicinity of the community and strategic public facilities such as schools to minimise security risks, especially for women.

Finally, the Gender Results Network was successfully constituted and met regularly and supported a learning mission for key staff on empowering women. WFP participated in the United Nations Gender Results Group led by UN Women which supported activities by the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender, and Community Development.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

As the food sector lead, WFP helped organise a series of advocacy and sensitisation events to establish minimum standards for beneficiary accountability and monitoring between all partners involved in the El Niño-induced drought response, including village leaders, district and province authorities, key government counterparts, NGO, UN and development partners.

Overall, WFP's close partnership with government counterparts at the district, provincial, and national level reinforced accountability to local populations, with appropriate measures in place to ensure that food distributions reached the most vulnerable populations as intended and on time.

Information sharing and consultation with beneficiary communities, provincial and district stakeholders was mainstreamed into programme planning and implementation. This was achieved through engagement with provincial and district stakeholders through PDRC/DDRC/council meetings and to beneficiaries through pre-registration and pre-distribution meetings at all WFP gatherings.

Programme information was shared with beneficiaries using information boards, pre-distribution sensitisation meetings, toll-free posters and help desks. Brand ambassadors from mobile service providers also worked with WFP to provide information to CBT beneficiaries on the use of mobile money technology. These efforts ensured that beneficiaries understood the objectives of the programme and avoided potential safety issues related to WFP programmes.

WFP established tools and procedures to allow beneficiaries with the opportunity to provide feedback on their experiences related to various WFP programme activities. This was enhanced through the development of Standard Operating Procedures for the community feedback and complaints mechanism. Through distribution and post-distribution monitoring, WFP received feedback on various issues related to protection and accountability, decision making and participation .

Posters explaining the hotline were put up at all WFP programme sites. WFP received more than 500 calls through the hotline between April and June, of which a majority had been resolved within an acceptable time period. Personal safety and security issues were integrated into all programmes and for all beneficiaries. Under the Productive Assets Creation programme, site selection was restricted to a five-kilometre radius of the participants' resident areas to reduce travel time to and from distribution points. At the start of the programme, training on safety was conducted with PAC participants to reinforce safety aspects during asset creation.

More than 99 percent of beneficiaries did not experience any safety problems travelling to or from WFP programme sites, well above the planned target of 90 percent. Women did not report any safety incidents, while only one percent of male refugees reported cases related to safety.

At least 88 percent of beneficiaries indicated that they had been informed about WFP programmes, 78 percent of refugees and 98 percent of LSA beneficiaries. The improved safety experienced by WFP-assisted households can be attributed to a combination of factors, including the sensitisation of communities to safety and protection measures, timely and predictable distribution of food and cash, and safety considerations being factored into the selection of distribution sites. Beneficiaries were also asked to solicit adequate help from other household members to ensure sensitisation and education on safety issues, which together with the provision and use of protective clothing by PAC workers, proved key to ensure a safe working environment.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Caption; Asset beneficiaries of the Productive Asset Creation programme, in their maize crop field at Malikango Irrigation Scheme in Chiredzi District. © WFP/ Tatenda Macheka

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	452,645	490,364	943,009	353,989	417,901	771,890	78.2%	85.2%	81.9%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	75,441	84,871	160,312	63,990	68,775	132,765	84.8%	81.0%	82.8%
Children (5-18 years)	198,032	207,461	405,493	142,105	147,122	289,227	71.8%	70.9%	71.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	179,172	198,032	377,204	147,894	202,004	349,898	82.5%	102.0%	92.8%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	4,526	4,904	9,430	4,325	3,625	7,950	95.6%	73.9%	84.3%
Residents	448,118	485,461	933,579	350,648	413,292	763,940	78.2%	85.1%	81.8%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	462,253	384,991	847,244	609,943	468,660	740,636	132.0%	121.7%	87.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	105,000	45,000	150,000	45,618	-	45,618	43.4%	-	30.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1,962	-	1,962	838	-	838	42.7%	-	42.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	5,500	-	5,500	5,706	-	5,706	103.7%	-	103.7%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	7,200	-	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	7,593	-	7,593	1,901	-	1,901	25.0%	-	25.0%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	92,450	76,668	169,448	152,485	121,665	185,159	164.9%	158.7%	109.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	21,000	9,000	30,000	9,123	-	9,123	43.4%	-	30.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1,962	-	1,962	838	-	838	42.7%	-	42.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	5,500	-	5,500	5,706	-	5,706	103.7%	-	103.7%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	7,200	-	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	7,593	-	7,593	1,901	-	1,901	25.0%	-	25.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	50,834	118,614	169,448	77,767	107,392	185,159	153.0%	90.5%	109.3%
Total participants	50,834	118,614	169,448	77,767	107,392	185,159	153.0%	90.5%	109.3%
Total beneficiaries	406,677	440,567	847,244	341,507	399,129	740,636	84.0%	90.6%	87.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	14,400	15,600	30,000	2,737	6,386	9,123	19.0%	40.9%	30.4%
Total participants	14,400	15,600	30,000	2,737	6,386	9,123	19.0%	40.9%	30.4%
Total beneficiaries	72,000	78,000	150,000	21,983	23,635	45,618	30.5%	30.3%	30.4%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
ART Clients receiving food assistance	3,483	3,654	7,137	692	857	1,549	19.9%	23.5%	21.7%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	223	233	456	178	174	352	79.8%	74.7%	77.2%
Total participants	3,706	3,887	7,593	870	1,031	1,901	23.5%	26.5%	25.0%
Total beneficiaries	3,706	3,887	7,593	870	1,031	1,901	23.5%	26.5%	25.0%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	213	239	452	107	182	289	50.2%	76.2%	63.9%
Children (24-59 months)	425	452	877	71	86	157	16.7%	19.0%	17.9%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	633	633	-	388	388	-	61.3%	61.3%
Total beneficiaries	638	1,324	1,962	178	660	838	27.9%	49.8%	42.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	2,695	2,805	5,500	2,770	2,936	5,706	102.8%	104.7%	103.7%
Total beneficiaries	2,695	2,805	5,500	2,770	2,936	5,706	102.8%	104.7%	103.7%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation									
Children (6-23 months)	3,528	3,672	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	3,528	3,672	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2016.06, Household survey, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Household survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<0.85	4.25	1.30	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2016.06, Household survey, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Household survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, PDM</i>	<1.04	5.20	0.00	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2016.06, Household survey, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Household survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, PDM</i>	<0.66	3.30	1.60	0.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2016.06, Household survey, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Household survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.50	2.99	4.40	4.50
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2016.06, Household survey, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Household survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.50	2.98	4.20	4.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>CHIPINGE, Project End Target: 2016.06, Household survey, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Household survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, PDM</i>	>4.50	3.00	4.40	5.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.03, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<1.44	7.00	4.40	10.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, CHS, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.03, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<1.60	8.00	3.30	11.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, CHS, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.03, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, PDM</i>	<4.80	6.00	5.10	8.80
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2014.03, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.00	4.90	4.40	4.02

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, CHS, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.03, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.00	5.00	4.20	3.95
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, CHS, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.03, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, PDM</i>	>4.80	4.80	4.50	4.08
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>MUTASA DISTRICT, Project End Target: 2016.06, Statistically significant survey, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Statistically significant survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Statistically significant survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Statistically significant sample</i>	>66.00	61.33	63.95	88.94
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>MUTASA DISTRICT, Project End Target: 2016.06, Cross-sectional survey, Base value: 2015.01, WFP survey, Cross-sectional survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Coverage survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Coverage survey</i>	>70.00	96.73	53.40	67.36
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>MUTASA DISTRICT, Project End Target: 2016.06, Statistically significant survey, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, Statistically significant survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Statistically significant survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Statistically significant sample</i>	>70.00	2.70	11.70	25.22
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, Health records, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Health records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Health records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Health records</i>	>75.00	50.00	37.99	37.60
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, Health records, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Health records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Health records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Health records</i>	<3.00	2.00	2.00	5.98
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, Health records, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Health records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Health records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Health records</i>	<15.00	1.00	36.29	27.18
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, Patient register, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Patient register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Health records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Health records</i>	<15.00	44.00	28.42	6.56

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, Desk-based coverage calculation, Base value: 2015.01, Secondary data, Desk-based coverage calculation, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Desk-based coverage calculation</i>	>50.00	73.27	69.82	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>URBAN AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, Desk-based coverage calculation, Base value: 2015.01, Secondary data, Desk-based coverage calculation, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Desk-based coverage calculation, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Desk-based coverage calculation</i>	>70.00	23.48	17.28	72.95
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, On-site monitoring, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Focus group discussions, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FGD</i>	>80.00	59.38	43.90	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<1.10	5.50	11.10	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<8.70	43.50	25.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, CHS, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<4.00	5.00	8.30	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, CHS, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<4.80	6.00	12.30	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, CHS, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<32.80	41.00	17.10	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, CHS, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<36.80	46.00	28.80	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.00	5.00	4.56	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, CHS, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.00	5.00	4.85	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, CHS, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.00	5.00	4.40	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=100.00	11.90	10.90	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	66.50	19.40	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, CHS, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	69.00	20.00	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, CHS, Base value: 2013.11, WFP survey, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	64.00	19.20	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=100.00	10.55	10.20	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=100.00	9.20	8.90	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment; and Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	41	41	100.0%
SO2: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment; and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	40	27	67.5%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	-	11,250	-

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>20.00	24.70	20.70	16.66
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>15.00	7.90	13.30	22.70
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>60.00	66.20	68.00	22.22
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>75.00	89.00	81.78	72.35
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	<20.00	9.10	20.70	61.12
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.01, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	<10.00	2.20	4.65	4.90
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>50.00	50.00	-	58.82
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>60.00	57.70	62.30	64.40
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.06</i>	>60.00	80.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>60.00	57.50	90.50	57.10

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>80.00	36.30	-	75.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>80.00	88.70	91.60	98.40
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	97.60	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	91.10	100.00	99.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>80.00	46.70	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>80.00	79.60	78.90	98.40
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	96.00	100.00	99.60
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>80.00	38.30	-	77.80
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>80.00	91.60	-	98.40

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	98.10	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	98.60

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=1.00	1.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>5.00	12.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00521-01	Vegetable Oil	-	141
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	384
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,349
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	1,906
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	918
USA	USA-C-01148-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	30
USA	USA-C-01207-01	Sorghum/Millet	1,960	-
USA	USA-C-01207-01	Split Peas	630	-
USA	USA-C-01207-01	Vegetable Oil	350	-
USA	USA-C-01207-02	Beans	-	84

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01207-02	Maize	-	819
USA	USA-C-01207-02	Peas	-	178
USA	USA-C-01207-02	Vegetable Oil	-	4
USA	USA-C-01207-03	Sorghum/Millet	2,150	-
USA	USA-C-01207-03	Vegetable Oil	160	-
USA	USA-C-01207-05	Corn Soya Blend	200	-
USA	USA-C-01207-05	Sorghum/Millet	5,890	-
USA	USA-C-01207-05	Split Peas	1,289	-
USA	USA-C-01207-05	Vegetable Oil	224	-
Zimbabwe	ZIM-C-00003-01	Maize	2,981	-
Zimbabwe	ZIM-C-00004-01	Maize	483	-
Zimbabwe	ZIM-C-00005-01	Maize	1,495	-
Zimbabwe	ZIM-C-00006-01	Maize	364	-
Zimbabwe	ZIM-C-00007-01	Maize	185	-
Zimbabwe	ZIM-C-00008-01	Maize	655	-
Zimbabwe	ZIM-C-00009-01	Maize	2,030	-
		Total	21,046	6,813