



Monitoring Brief

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Flood Assistance	2
Beneficiary Selection	2
Community Participation	3
Distribution Process	3
Support to ART	4
Mobile Populations	4

Data Sources

This report outlines the results of three separate surveys and outputs monitoring:

- **Post Distribution Monitoring**, which explores Food Aid Outcomes, was administered to 1,470 persons across WFP's areas of operation;
- **Exit Surveys**, which capture beneficiaries perception of the distribution process and satisfaction with their ration;
- **Distribution Process Monitoring**, which is undertaken by WFP Food Monitors who observe and assess whether a distribution process has been executed according to WFP's standard operating procedures; and
- **Output Monitoring**, using the ATOMS automated output monitoring system.

* Reference Period *

The monitoring brief provides an executive summary of food distribution and monitoring activities for the month of December.

Operational Overview

World Food Programme (WFP) and its partners reached 92 percent of the beneficiaries it planned to provide assistance through in December. The fourteen Cooperating Partners (CPs) distributed **31,496MT** of food aid to **2,420,355** beneficiaries, as illustrated in table 1, distributing 73 percent of the planned commodities for the month. The food basket primarily comprised of cereal, pulses, and vegetable oil. Corn Soya Blend (CSB) was provided for beneficiaries of ART, HBC and OVC programmes, and for VGF beneficiaries in highly food-insecure areas.

The Vulnerable Group Feeding programme distributed 92 percent of the planned commodities in the month. In the

Activity	Districts	Actual		Planned	
		Beneficiaries	Tonnage	Beneficiaries	Tonnage
VGF	32	2,249,141	29,173	2,426,012	31,746
MVP	13	72,032	814	89,963	1,041
HBC	3	43,757	670	44,447	678
OVC	3	42,007	643	41,513	634
ART	2	13,418	197	16,500	252
SFP	2	0	0	0	0
Totals		2,420,355	31,496	2,618,435	34,351

Table 1. Key Programming Data (December)

month under review, no School Feeding Activities were planned, as schools were closed for holidays in December. Home-Based Care (HBC) and Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC) met their planned commodity targets. The Mobile and Vulnerable Population (MVP) programme met 78 percent of its planned tonnage, while the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) programme also distributed 78 percent of its targets.

Home-Based Care & Orphaned and Vulnerable Children Programmes

WFP and its Cooperating Partners, provided **43,757** beneficiaries with **670 MT** of food assistance under the HBC programme, and **42,007** beneficiaries with **643 MT** of food assistance under the OVC programme.

The pie chart above illustrates the perceived household changes brought about by food aid for both the HBC and OVC clients.

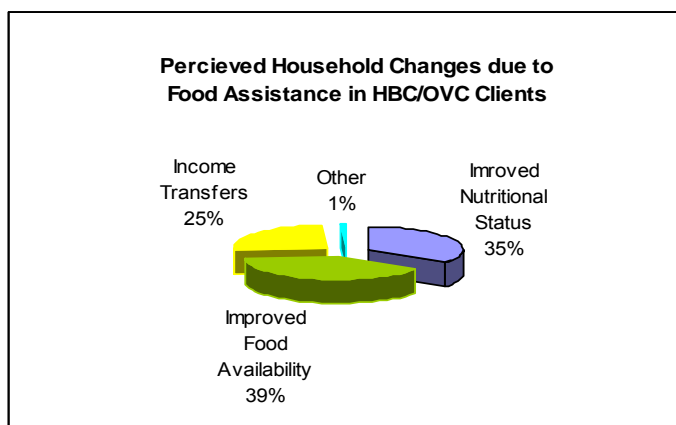


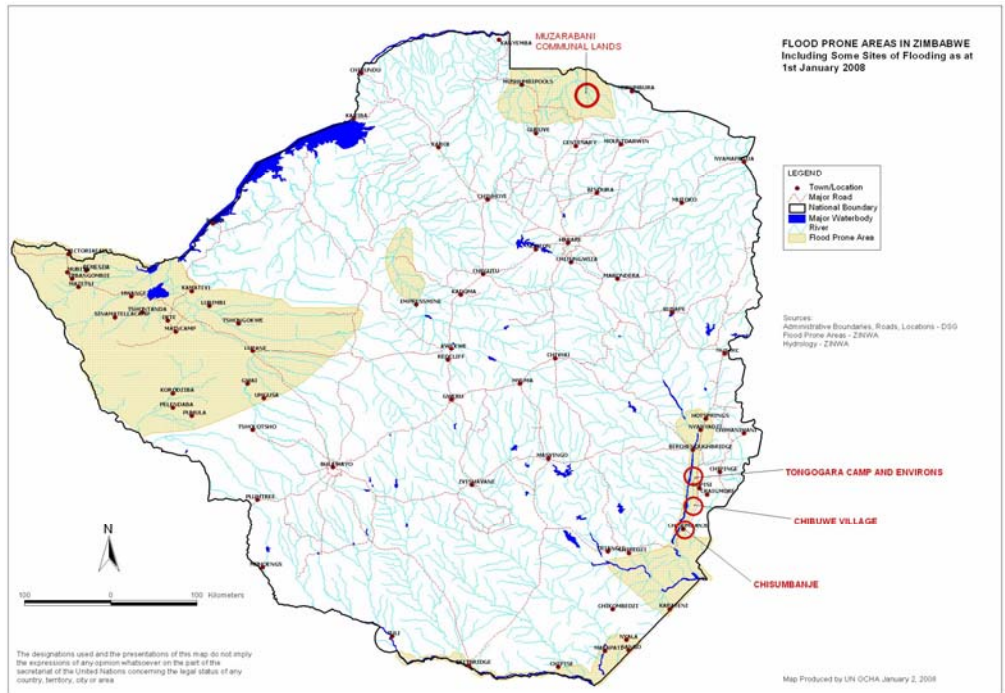
Figure 1. Perceived Household Benefits of Food Assistance

by HBC beneficiaries, has been the continued improvement in bodyweight, as indicated by 41% of the respondents. Some 29% of beneficiaries continue to experience an improvement in their mobility and productivity.

Rapid Response to Flooding

Persistent, heavy rainfall led to localized flooding in Muzarabani, Tongogara, Chibuwe and Chisubanje affecting some 8,000 persons. Although food needs were generally limited, WFP and its partners provided food assistance to those in need.

Additional registrations were conducted in those areas that were affected by the heavy rains. WFP through its CP carried out registrations in Centenary District for flood victims. According to Civil Protection Unit, a total of 44 villages were affected by floods. At these villages food was either soaked by water or washed away. Four villages namely Muhomba, Chinguruve, Ndigume and Kadzuramera were not present during registration due to flooded rivers. In Gokwe South District, the CP



Map. 1.Registrations for Vulnerable Group Feeding Assistance

completed the registrations for the ward that was brought on board after recommendations were forwarded for food assistance.

VGF Beneficiary Targeting and Selection

Post-distribution monitoring is conducted two-weeks after a Cooperating Partner (CP) has completed its distribution.

The vast majority of households were satisfied that the most food insecure households were targeted for VGF assistance, as indicated by 87% of the respondents. A further 79% of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were satisfied with the selection and registration process, WFP and its partners believe that this improvement is a result of the introduction of nation-wide community-based targeting. Of 21% of respondents who were not satisfied with selection, they cited issues relating to the fact that too many undeserving cases had been left out of programme interventions. It is believed that the deepening levels of food insecurity since the time of registration may be responsible.

Food aid beneficiaries largely comprised of disadvantaged households namely the female headed households (37%), widowed households (male and female 26%), households with at least one chronically ill member (15%) and households with a high number of orphans (44%). This suggests that WFP's targeting and selection has continued to be conducted efficiently in most areas of operation. The major sources of income have remained largely casual labor as reported by 34% of the households (mainly in irrigation schemes under Bulawayo Sub-office), vegetable sales 19%

Were you satisfied with the registration process?	C/CARE	CARE	CRS	Concern	GOAL	Oxfam	ORAP	PLAN	SFCUK	WV
Yes	98%	82%	98%	71%	74%	86%	69%	79%	60%	84%
No	2%	18%	2%	29%	26%	14%	31%	21%	40%	16%

*includes responses from both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

Table 2. Beneficiary Satisfaction with the Registration Process

Were the most food insecure households selected?	C/CARE	CARE	CRS	Concern	GOAL	Oxfam	ORAP	PLAN	SFCUK	WV
Yes	96%	89%	100%	89%	78%	96%	82%	90%	70%	81%
No	2%	7%	0%	11%	18%	2%	13%	6%	22%	13%
Don't Know	2%	3%	0%	1%	4%	2%	5%	4%	8%	6%

*includes responses from both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

Table 3. Beneficiary Satisfaction with the Selection of Vulnerable Households

petty trade 14% and this has remained relatively the case for the past two months. Casual labor which is normally undertaken in exchange with grain, was reported as no longer being common due to the widespread unavailability of

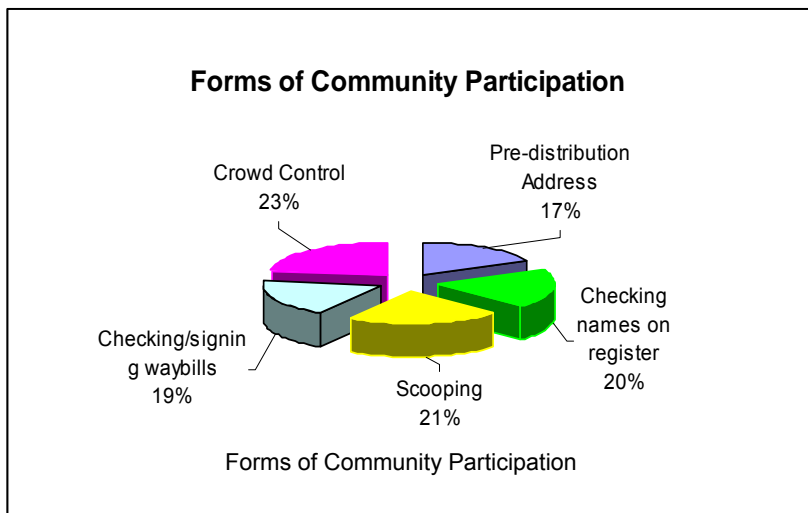
grain within the households. The wages for casual labor have also remained minimal such that households indicated that they found it difficult to rely on it alone, but were forced to engage in multiple income generating activities.

Community Participation

WFP seeks active community participation in its food-aid programming to increase community ownership and to help implement effective programmes with equitable distribution of resources.

Community participation has therefore remained adequate and commendable during the distribution process, pre-distribution addresses, and overall organization and problem solving at distributions. Some, 93% of the monitored sites reported effective community participation, which are illustrated in the pie chart opposite.

Attendance at food aid meetings has remained constantly high. More than 70% of the households state that they were informed of meetings through their village headman. Other pro-



portion of the households reported that they were informed through the ward councilor/community.

Distribution Process Monitoring

WFP monitors food distributions by examining the process of the distribution exercise and by randomly interviewing food recipients on exit from a distribution.

Analysis from the Distribution Process Monitoring, shows that 71% of the food aid recipients were women and 29% were males, this is in compliance with the Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECWs).

Some 79% of interviewed households expressed satisfaction with the beneficiary registration process, with 87% reporting that the most food insecure households were selected for food assistance. No unregistered persons were reported to have received food rations. A total of 98% of the monitored Food Distribution Points had a help desk in place during the distribution. Eighty-six percent of those interviewed reported that they were aware of the help desk and its functions during the distribution process. A further 79% of recipients indicated that they were aware of where they should take their complaints and issues during the distribution process, in the event that they had any.

Some 93% of the distributions conducted in December were completed on the same day. For the distributions that were not completed in a single day (representing 7% of monitored distributions) the major reasons cited were wet weather and the late delivery of food commodities in some cases.

Cooperating Partner	WFP Reporting Standards followed		Beneficiary entitlements checked	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Care International	6%	94%	17%	83%
Catholic Relief Services	0%	100%	0%	100%
Christian Care	11%	89%	0%	100%
Concern World Wide	0%	100%	0%	100%
Goal	0%	100%	0%	100%
Orap	0%	100%	0%	100%
Oxfam	11%	89%	0%	100%
Plan International	0%	100%	0%	100%
SC-UK	0%	100%	0%	100%
WVI	0%	100%	0%	100%

Table 4. Summary of Reporting and Beneficiary Entitlement Requirements

Only 57% of households were satisfied with the food assistance that they received. Households were content with the increase in the cereal ration in the most food-insecure areas, where there is a lot of difficulty associated with accessing grain.

Analysis of responses on WFP reporting procedures shows that measures are being adhered to by Cooperating Partners, particularly with reference to the beneficiary registers. Cooperating Partners are also checking on the beneficiary entitlements during the distribution process— i.e. whether the beneficiaries are receiving the correct rations. In light of the above, 92% of the beneficiary households were aware of the ration sizes they were supposed to receive and 95% reported that they were aware of the commodities in the food basket they were going to receive.

Nutrition Support to ART

WFP supported **13,418** beneficiaries with **196.610MT** of food assistance in its ART-support programme. The food basket comprised of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and corn-soya blend. In this period, most beneficiaries failed to receive their rations due to a pipeline break and

many clients traveled during the festive season. WFP and the CP will continue to make follow-up visits on the beneficiaries that are defaulting.

During the month under review, the ART Cooperating Partner discharged beneficiaries in Bulawayo following

verification that found that some did not fit into the socio-economic selection criteria and were gainfully employed.

Plans are in place for the Cooperating Partner to integrate livelihood activities into the ART programme to ensure a holistic approach in the intervention.

What's New?

WFP Zimbabwe recently held the Regional Innovative HIV and AIDS Response (RIHAR) Feedback Workshop. This was the second workshop under the RIHAR. The study is expected to develop and initiate new approaches for future HIV/AIDS programmes.

Mobile Vulnerable Populations

A total of **72,032** beneficiaries received **813.672 MT** of food assistance during the reporting period. Beneficiaries were provided with a food basket consisting of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

WFP food-aid assistance remains the most reliable and major source of food for the MVP communities. Although casual labor opportunities in the farms have increased around this time of the year, the households earn very meagre salaries which are inadequate to buy basic food items. Hence, those benefiting from food aid are cushioned in as far as their food needs are concerned.

Public verifications at the FDP level were carried out in Mutare Sub-office to check if names of the new caseload registered in June/July/August up

scaling exercise were captured in readiness for the December distribution cycle. More joint monitoring activities are planned between WFP and the CP in the next reporting month.

At Beitbridge Reception Centre beneficiaries were content with the food ration that they received, especially those from Chibi, Zaka and Chipinge districts, where the food security situation is relatively worse. The centre did not receive CSB in December, hence, it had to purchase porridge for the minors.

Under the Urban Feeding Programme being implemented by Christian Care, corn meal was well received by the beneficiaries as they reported that it spared them from the

haste of milling maize grain in light of the continuous power cuts as well as the prices increases in the cost of milling.

Almost half of the beneficiary households reported that the cereal ration was now lasting only up to three weeks or less given the ration dilution as well as the unavailability of other food commodities within the household.

The CP also indicated that there were unconfirmed reports of malnutrition and resurfacing of skin diseases in Hopley Farm following the suspension of distributions in the past two months.

What's New?

IOM and WFP have finalized a community-based targeting and selection methodology. Plans are underway to conduct a comprehensive training of enumerators and field staff in the upcoming weeks. Pre-testing of the methodology in MVP sites is planned to take place in Chiredzi District under Mutare Sub-office. Both WFP Country Office, Mutare Sub-office and I.O.M are expected to fully participate in this process.

This bulletin is produced by the WFP Zimbabwe Vulnerability Analysis and Monitoring Unit, should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us on zimbabweVAM@wfp.org or +263-(4)-799-215.

