



WFP Zimbabwe Country Brief

WFP Assistance

Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (April 2017 – Dec 2021)	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
	269 m	-	36m

*June – November 2017



CSP 2017 - 2021

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2017 – 2021)

This five-year plan replaces previous humanitarian and development programme categories. Under this plan, while maintaining strong humanitarian assistance capacity, WFP will focus on supporting longer-term national social protection and resilience-building efforts to achieve Zero Hunger. WFP will increasingly focus on strengthening the systems and institutions that are ultimately responsible for sustainably reaching Zero Hunger in Zimbabwe. WFP will help the government build sustainable systems to eradicate hunger and ensure better nutrition through six Strategic Outcomes (SO):

Strategic Outcome 1

With a focus on crisis response, WFP is supporting food-insecure people, including refugees, in the most affected districts to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other crises through the Lean Season Assistance programme and the Support to Refugees. Together with UNHCR and Terre des Hommes, WFP currently assists 9,258 refugees residing in the Tongogara refugee camp by providing food assistance to the general refugee population.

Strategic Outcome 2

WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Child Care, aims to address the root causes of under nutrition in the long term by improving the diets of young children, increasing access to low-cost fortified foods, reducing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–23 months and optimizing the government's nutrition programming. Working under the framework of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, WFP supports government efforts to build evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy and programme decision making. 12,293 people received Health and Nutrition support in June.

Strategic Outcome 3

WFP is supporting smallholder farmers to have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030. Leveraging its expertise in local and regional procurement and its experience with Purchase for Progress, WFP is

Photo Caption: Beneficiaries under a PEPFAR funding Moderate Acute Malnutrition treatment programme in Harare

Highlights

- WFP supports the Government of Zimbabwe to develop a Home Grown School Feeding strategy for the country.
- Productive Assets Creation programme scaled up from 7 districts in 2016, to 11 in 2017.
- As part of the 3-pronged approach to resilience building, WFP expanded its Seasonal Livelihood Programming to Matobo District, bringing the total number of Districts covered to 13.
- WFP is supporting a Cost of Hunger study in Zimbabwe, with a view to ascertain the social and economic costs of undernutrition in the country.

working with the Government and traders to provide a structured market for national commodity traders and smallholder farmers with the benefit of stimulating local markets through supporting the development of a local food marketing and procurement mechanism. Through strategic partnerships, WFP will strengthen the capacities of farmers' groups and invest in the establishment and repair of grain storage and processing facilities.

Strategic Outcome 4

WFP aims to enhance the livelihoods of the most food-insecure rural households by developing and protecting productive assets to achieve food security and demonstrate resilience to seasonal shocks and stressors through Productive Asset Creation and strengthening the capacities of the Government and partners to implement district-level Seasonal Livelihood programming and community based participatory planning.

Strategic Outcome 5

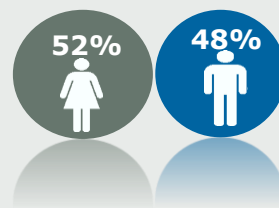
WFP is supporting the Government in improving national institutions and systems with a view to enhancing the quality and outcomes of humanitarian responses in the short term and minimizing the need for humanitarian responses in future. WFP will provide analytical expertise to support evidence-based planning and innovative risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms; it will also support re-establishment of the National School Meals Programme.

Strategic Outcome 6

WFP will provide cost-effective and efficient logistics and procurement expertise and services to partners for humanitarian support.

In Numbers

21,581 received WFP assistance
9,258 refugees assisted



People Assisted June 2017



June 2017

Operational Updates

- WFP is supporting an African Union Commission (AUC)-led Cost of Hunger study through which the country will be able to estimate the social and economic impacts of child undernutrition.
- In partnership with the Ministry of Health and Child Care, supported by PEPFAR, WFP provided health and nutrition support to children under five, people living with HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB), and pregnant and nursing mothers implemented in the greater Harare area, Bulawayo and Mutasa District. Health and nutrition activities, including the prevention of stunting in Mutasa, assisted an estimated 12,323 people in June.
- WFP is supporting the Government of Zimbabwe to develop a Home Grown School Feeding programme strategy that will guide the re-launch of a school meals programme in the country, which will strengthen synergies with smallholder farmers.
- Under the CSP, WFP is preparing to procure food locally from selected traders across the country to provide a structured market for national commodity traders and smallholder farmers with the benefit of stimulating local markets. For 2017, and based on an analysis of food production and trends, WFP aims to procure as much as 800 MT of maize and 200 MT of pulses, with an expectation that these amounts would increase each year under the CSP.
- In June, 9,258 refugees were assisted at Tongogara Refugee Camp, an increase from 9,182 refugees assisted in May. The increase in the number of inflows to the camp is expected to continue with the planned relocation of Mozambican refugees residing at the buffer zone with Zimbabwe.
- Implementation of the 2017 Productive Assets Creation Cycle is on course, following trainings for Partners and WFP staff to strengthen implementation and monitoring of activities. WFP scaled up its PAC coverage from 6 districts in 2016 to 11 districts in 2017, as it scales up its resilience-building activities.
- In June, Seasonal Livelihood Programming consultations were carried out in Matobo district, bringing to 13 the total number of districts reached from conception. SLPs are part of a broader three-step process that strengthens the design, planning and implementation of longer-term resilience building programmes, developed in partnership and aligned to national and local priorities. The focus will now turn towards community-based planning processes in July and August.

Partnerships

- In its effort to reach Zero-Hunger, WFP is the first UN agency to align its corporate strategy (2017-2021) with the Sustainable Development Goals. In support of Sustainable Development Goal 2 ([SDG 2](#)) to end hunger, WFP works with other UN agencies, NGOs, academia and the private sector to ensure a multi-sectorial and sustainable approach. In line with the 2016-2020 Zimbabwe UN Development Assistance Framework, WFP is working with FAO to build the resilience of smallholder farmers. WFP has also strengthened its partnership with UNFPA by providing food support to patients accessing free fistula repair services at the obstetric fistula treatment camps. With UNICEF and the World Bank, WFP supports government efforts to strengthen systems for social protection.

Country Background & Strategy



Over the last decade, Zimbabwe has experienced a number of unprecedented economic, environmental and political shocks and stresses, contributing to a 2015 Global Hunger Index classification of 'serious.' 62.6 percent of Zimbabweans live below the poverty line. Following a poor 2014-15 harvest season, severe drought in 2015-16 has further undermined the agricultural sector, with dire consequences for a population in which 80 percent of people derive a significant proportion of their livelihoods from rain-fed agriculture and livestock production. Micronutrient deficiencies are prevalent, including a 70 percent prevalence of anaemia among children under two, largely driven by poor dietary diversity. Although declining, the prevalence of HIV remains the fifth highest in the world, at 13.7 percent.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021) targets the multiple root causes of chronic food insecurity and poverty in Zimbabwe. While preserving WFP's humanitarian response capacity, it promotes a shift towards resilience-building efforts, and includes emphasis on reducing stunting, strengthening social protection systems, and empowering smallholder farmers. WFP has been present in Zimbabwe since 2002.

Population: **14 million**

2015 Human Development Index:
155 out of 188

Income Level: **Low income**

Chronic malnutrition: **27% of children between 6-59 months**

Top Donors (2015-2017)

United States, UN Central Emergency Fund, Japan, Zimbabwe, Switzerland, Canada, the Netherlands, ECHO, Australia, Russia, China, France

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