

BUDGET DECREASE TO ZIMBABWE PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION: 200453

Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience to Food Insecurity

Start date: 1 May 2013 **End date:** 30 April 2015 **Extension period:** 8 months

New end date: 31 December 2015

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Decrease	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	166 371 469	(9 113 194)	157 258 275
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	40 781 507	(762 799)	40 018 708
Capacity Development & Augmentation	782 000	590 500	1 372 500
DSC	28 439 060	(1 324 151)	27 114 909
ISC	16 546 183	(742 675)	15 803 507
Total cost to WFP	252 920 219	(11 352 319)	241 567 900

NATURE OF THE INCREASE/DECREASE

1. This budget revision five (BR05) seeks to:
 - a. Highlight the increased emphasis towards longer-term recovery and resilience;
 - b. Extend the current Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) for eight months, from 30 April 2015 to 31 December 2015; and
 - c. Reduce the breadth of operations in the country and ensure integration of all components in prioritized chronically food insecure districts with corresponding decreases in food and cash transfers for all PRRO components as well as direct support costs (DSC), landside transport storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC).
2. Specifically, this BR will:
 - a. Under the Disaster Risk Reduction and Response component:
 - i. Reduce planned beneficiaries for the current lean season (December 2014 to March 2015); include the November to December 2015 caseload with the extension in time;
 - ii. Include refugees as a new beneficiary category from January 2015; and
 - iii. Withdraw support to returnees as of January 2015.
 - b. Under the Health and Nutrition Promotion:
 - i. Reduce planned beneficiaries as of 1 January 2015; extend assistance for eight months and
 - ii. Focus on support to Moderately Acute Malnourished (MAM) clients, pregnant and lactating women and children under five, with no food assistance for their household members.
 - c. Under the Food Assistance/Cash for Assets component:
 - i. Extend assistance for eight months to targeted beneficiaries, focusing interventions in prioritized districts.

3. This BR increases the DSC budget from 20 percent to 25 percent of total Direct Operating Costs (DOC), the ODOC Food budget from US\$143.98/MT to US\$200/MT and C&V Other Costs from 23 percent to 28 percent.
4. In light of the above, the overall budget will decrease from US\$ 252,920,219 to US\$ 241,567,900.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET DECREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

5. PRRO 200453 promotes a transition from emergency assistance to recovery while maintaining a capacity for emergency response. It strikes a balance between direct implementation by WFP and support to the national Government to enhance national safety-net systems. The three main activities under the PRRO are:
 - **Disaster risk reduction and response:** A Lean Season Assistance (LSA) programme provides food assistance for seasonally food-insecure vulnerable households in the October/November to March period. Returnee populations are also supported at the two main centres. In addition, national capacity development for disaster response and risk management is supported.
 - **Health and nutrition promotion:** In addition to MAM HIV/AIDS and TB clients, WFP assists MAM pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under five at clinics. A stunting prevention pilot programme is being implemented in one district where WFP is already implementing MAM treatment.
 - **Food assistance/cash for assets (FFA/CFA):** In line with WFP's new strategic direction in Zimbabwe, these activities build resilience through the creation of productive assets. They empower vulnerable communities to move away from dependency on food assistance, promote self-reliance, reduce disaster risk and support climate change adaption.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

6. **Re-assessments, reviews and evaluation findings:** WFP Zimbabwe recently conducted an exploratory trend analysis¹ using food insecurity and health and nutrition surveys/assessments as well as economic, poverty and market indicators from the past five years. An integrated context analysis² review was also completed in line with the corporate three-pronged approach (3PA) to resilience to identify the most food insecure districts. Results indicate that there are about 1 million food insecure people (520,000 female and 480,000 male) in rural areas in the country, with 46 percent being chronically food insecure even in times of better harvests. Nearly 84 percent of all the food insecure population live in communal areas, typically the arid and semi-arid marginal areas of natural regions³ 4 and 5.

¹ World Food Programme (2014). Zimbabwe: Results of exploratory food and nutrition security analysis. VAME Unit, WFP, Harare. 4 July 2014.

² WFP corporate three-pronged approach to resilience includes an integrated country context analysis, a seasonal livelihood programming tool for district programming and coordination, and community level participatory planning process. See Map on Annex III.

³ **Region 4:** Fairly low rainfall in the range 450 – 650 mm per annum. Rainfall subject to frequent seasonal droughts and severe dry spells during the rainy season. Suitable for semi-extensive farming systems based on livestock, resistant fodder crops, forestry, wildlife and tourism. **Region 5:** Low and very erratic rainfall below 450 mm per annum. Topography and soils are poor. Suitable for extensive cattle ranching, forestry, wildlife and tourism. Zambezi Valley is infested with tsetse fly.

7. WFP Zimbabwe's Country Strategy (2012-2015) identified the need to shift programmatic focus from humanitarian relief to resilience building of vulnerable households and communities. Subsequent missions such as the April 2014 strategic programme review⁴ as well as Operational Evaluation⁵ of PRRO 200453 confirmed that the Country Office's recent initiative to move from unconditional to conditional transfers was geared towards resilience building. Both missions also highlighted the need to ensure absorption of chronically food insecure households into enhanced and expanded FFA/CFA activities that would gradually reduce the need for conditional lean season support. It was recommended that WFP continue participation in the United Nations Nutrition Flagship Programme (UNICEF, FAO and WHO) to operationalize a multi-stakeholder and integrated approach to reduce the level of stunting in convergence/priority districts. The reiteration of WFP's strategic shift to resilience-building activities has been shared widely with the Government, donors, and United Nations and Non-Government Organization partners at the national and sub-national levels.
8. The April 2014 Crop and Livestock report highlighted a 37 percent increase in cultivated areas, with an 85 percent increase in total cereal production compared to the previous year. The 2014 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) results also indicate that food insecurity during the lean season would impact only about 6 percent of the rural population at the height of the hunger period from January to March 2015, down from 25 percent in the previous lean season.
9. The August 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster (MICS)⁶ report indicates encouraging improvements over the last five years at the national level: underweight rates were reduced to 11.2 percent from 12.0 percent (female 9.8 percent; 12.5 percent male), while stunting rates reduced to 27.6 percent from 35 percent⁷ (female 24.1 percent, male 31.1 percent). Wasting rates however increased from 2.0 percent to 3.3 percent (female 2.9 percent, male 3.7 percent) as did the overweight rates from 3.0 percent to 3.6 percent in the same period. The Government noted that despite the positive trends in some critical areas, the results indicate that the country is still in recovery, with sustainability of results being a concern.
10. The recent UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF/FAO joint assessment mission (JAM)⁸ conducted at the Tongogara Refugee Camp established that 8,407 refugees and asylum seekers resided in Zimbabwe as of 31 December 2013 (an increase to 10,000 is envisaged for 2015). The JAM highlighted that most refugees were fully reliant on food assistance provided by UNHCR. About 97 percent of the total refugee population are individuals from the Great Lakes region countries (D.R. Congo 80 percent, Rwanda 10 percent and 7 percent Burundi), the remaining 3 percent are mainly from the Horn of Africa Ethiopia, Somalia and Eritrea. The average monthly influx rate stands at 100-150 persons per month, primarily these escaping the conflict in eastern DR Congo.
11. **Extension-in-time:** The 2012-2015 Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) was designed to support the implementation of National Development Priorities and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Going forward, the ZUNDAF will be aligned to the Government of Zimbabwe's new economic blueprint, the 2013-2018 Zimbabwe Agenda for Socio-Economic Transformation

⁴ See Strategic Programme Review mission to Zimbabwe Report, 23 April 2014.

⁵ Zimbabwe OpEv field work conducted 26 May – 16 June 2014.

⁶ MICS report of August 2014.

⁷ The assumed reduction is premised on the assumption that the different surveys are comparable in methodology and representativeness, despite the difference in the Master sampling frame between the two surveys.

⁸ JAM report of July 2014.

(ZimAsset) that seeks to provide an enabling environment for sustainable economic empowerment and social transformation.

12. WFP's current PRRO ends 30 April 2015. To align with the current ZUNDAF, an extension in time for a period of eight months is planned from 1 May to 31 December 2015. As of mid-2014 WFP has also embarked on a Zimbabwe Zero Hunger Strategic Review and the preparation of a Country Strategic Plan, which will inform WFP's engagement in Zimbabwe going forward. A new PRRO will be implemented from 1 January 2016.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Decrease

13. This BR will extend the PRRO by eight months. In line with the increased emphasis towards longer-term recovery and resilience, WFP's activities will focus on integrating PRRO activities in fewer districts, primarily in the arid and semi-arid regions.⁹ FFA/CFA activities will seek to create and/or rehabilitate critical and sustainable agriculture and livestock-related assets in the prioritized districts, while LSA will be provided through conditional transfers that would enhance and protect livelihoods and support utilization of created/rehabilitated assets. The majority of the health and nutrition promotion activities will also be focused in these districts. Expected outcomes would include resilience of communities to recurrent shocks and enhanced food and nutrition security, measured through community asset scores and food security outcome indicators. The BR also emphasizes integrated and complementary activities within WFP's PRRO as well as with existing partner activities while recognizing WFP's role in social protection and resilience. WFP will continue to ensure at least 50 percent participation of women in the design, implementation and maintenance of community assets as well as in activity management.
14. **Disaster risk reduction and response:** WFP will introduce conditional LSA¹⁰ in the upcoming lean season from November to March. Under the PRRO, the November/December 2014 to March 2015 lean season caseload was 750,000 beneficiaries a month. However, based on the recent analyses (para 7), this BR will reduce LSA to at most 250,000 chronically food insecure people. A similar caseload will be supported in the next lean season.¹¹ Cash for Cereals in the LSA programme will be targeted to districts with functioning markets and will be delivered through Cash in Transit security companies or mobile phone transfers, building upon the experience gained through the pilots implemented in 2013/14 in two districts. The transfer value will be periodically adjusted to account for seasonal volatility of maize prices to ensure full coverage of cereal needs.
15. From Community Based Planning Processes and Seasonal Livelihood Programming activities conducted, it is clear women and men face different needs and vulnerabilities. For example, men traditionally own land and make major decisions on utilization, while women tend to provide the labour such as planting, pest control and harvesting. This contributes to additional labour burden on women which influences their participation in productive activities outside the home. WFP encourages men to participate in labour intensive works to allow women more time to engage in other productive activities.

⁹ These districts are primarily Category 1 and 2 districts as indicated in the ICA map at Annex II. Donor-funded consortia, with a 'development' focus, also operate in districts in regions 4 and 5. WFP coordinates activities with them, but due to resource constraints, will not prioritise these districts and beneficiaries.

¹⁰ The conditional activities beneficiaries are envisaged to engage in include 'light' physical works such as maintenance of community or group owned assets, capacity building initiatives such as participation in training on how to maintain and utilize assets, good agricultural practices, internal savings and lending schemes, farming as a business, small grain production, post-harvest loss management, nutrition and hygiene practices etc.

¹¹ While WFP plans to assist 250,000 people, a further 100,000 are assisted by DFID and USAID. The balance of food insecure are spread over 34 districts where the prevalence of food insecurity is low (<6%), and therefore not targeted for LSA, as the gap can be covered through livelihood coping mechanisms.

16. WFP also provides monthly food assistance to 3,500-4,000 returnees at the Beitbridge and Plumtree centres. As the centres will be transferred to the Government as of 1 January 2015 from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), WFP will no longer provide food assistance for this category.
17. Following the results of the JAM (June 2014), WFP will provide food assistance to 10,000 refugees (a new beneficiary category) from January 2015, while UNHCR and other partners focus on complementary activities. The provision of food assistance will gradually be made conditional in the course of the year and will support shelter, education, water and sanitation needs highlighted through the JAM, and thus seek to mitigate protection concerns for vulnerable females and males. The Logframe has been amended to capture food assistance provided to refugees under SO1.
18. **Health and nutrition promotion:** With the eight month extension in time, monthly activities as well as food assistance requirements under this component have been extended. As of 1 December 2014, WFP is obliged to withdraw the food assistance support to the household members of MAM clients given the low resource forecast and the inability of NGOs to take over this activity due to lack of resources. MAM clients will continue to receive Super Cereal, but the District Health structure will take over the responsibility of distributing the commodity from Cooperating Partners, as well as continue to take anthropometric measurements. WFP will work with UN Nutrition Flagship partners to ensure capacity development of the health workers and contribute to eventual handover to the Ministry of Health. The CO will also use the Behavior Change Communication (BCC) strategy, currently under development, in targeting both males and females with information to improve the nutrition status of malnourished household members, and prevent others from being malnourished.
19. The pilot programme for the prevention of stunting in children aged 6-23 months will continue to 31 December 2015 in Mutasa district, with the support of a Cooperating Partner, given the need for timely and accurate results as well as a sufficient timeframe in which to objectively demonstrate project outcomes, including changes in nutrition behavior. Super Cereal Plus is being used for this pilot programme.
20. **FFA/CFA:** Due to the extension in time, FFA/CFA activities will target 100,000¹² beneficiaries in priority districts in 2015, which will increase the cumulative number of FFA/CFA beneficiaries for the PRRO from 350,000 to 450,000, with corresponding increases in food and cash requirements. Selection of FFA/CFA projects will be based on the 3PA, specifically reviewing the Community Based Participatory Plans (CBPP) at the sub-district level and the district Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) products¹³. WFP continues to apply a gender lens in prioritizing interventions for support, taking into account the different needs and impacts on men and women.
21. **Capacity development and augmentation:** Complementary specialized technical support in statistical and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analysis will be provided to increase the Government's ability to assess, plan and coordinate resilience-building in food

¹² Approximately 70% of the 2015 FFA/CFA beneficiaries may have been LSA beneficiaries. Please note that LSA includes a larger proportion of labour-constrained households compared to FFA/CFA projects. WFP received USAID funding for LSA in all districts that were prioritised as food insecure by the 2014 ZIMVAC. This includes the consortia districts (see footnote 9) as well as districts classified as category 3 and 4 as per the ICA, about 30% of LSA caseload in the December 2014 to March 2015.

¹³ WFP conducted CBPP in 22 districts in 2012-13 and SLPs in 7 districts to date.

and nutrition security programmes.¹⁴ WFP will support the updating of the national HIV and nutrition strategy and the dietary guidelines for nutrition and HIV. Additionally, WFP will conduct coverage surveys for stunting and assist the private sector in initiating fortification activities (for example complying with national policy and standards).

22. Refugee households at Tongogara Camp will receive food assistance through a Cash and/or Voucher modality that provides at least 70 percent of the nutritional needs, with expectations that the beneficiaries can meet the remainder through other sources¹⁵ (table 2). WFP and UNHCR will undertake a sectorial capacity assessment to ascertain the most appropriate and feasible cash and voucher modality, which is also in line UNHCR's 2012 Cash Based Initiative evaluation. Linkages to the current business-to-business pilot being rolled out by WFP for its current programmes will be explored, and usage of electronic vouchers which work in offline environments and could be used by other agencies such as UNHCR, will also be explored as a delivery mechanism. Super Cereal will be provided in-kind.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT

Component	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Increase due to extension in time*			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
Asset creation and resilience	Food for Assets	67 200	72 800	140 000	38 400	41 600	80 000	105 600	114 400	220 000
	Cash/food for Assets	100 800	109 200	210 000	9 600	10 400	20 000	110 400	119 600	230 000
Health and Nutrition Promotion	Anti-Retroviral treatment (ART) clients	24 000	26 000	50 000	8 352	9 048	17 400	32 352	35 048	67 400
	TB clients	1 440	1 560	3 000	534	579	1 113	1 974	2 139	4 113
	Pregnant and lactating Women**		5 000	5 000		7 020	7 020		12 020	12 020
	Children under 5	10 080	10 920	21 000	5 894	6 386	12 280	15 974	17 306	33 280
	Stunting prevention									
	Children 6-23 months	8 640	9 360	18 000	4 800	5 200	10 000	13 440	14 560	28 000
	Support for food-insecure households hosting malnourished HIV/TB clients									
	Recipients of food	132 000	143 000	275 000	0	0	0	132 000	143 000	275 000
	Recipients of cash and vouchers	38 400	41 600	80 000	0	0	0	38 400	41 600	80 000
	Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
Disaster Risk Reduction and Response	Recipients of food	604 800	655 200	1 260 000	0	0	0	604 800	655 200	1 260 000
	Recipients of cash and food	259 200	280 800	540 000	0	0	0	259 200	280 800	540 000
	Refugees	0	0	0	4 800	5 200	10 000	4 800	5 200	10 000
	Returnees	14 400	15 600	30 000	0	0	0	14 400	15 600	30 000
TOTAL	Contingency	4 800	5 200	10 000	0	0	0	4 800	5 200	10 000
Adjusted total		1 240 320	1 348 680	2 589 000	63 494	75 806	139 300	1 303 814	1 424 486	2 728 300

*Beneficiaries increased due to extension in time, as well as new refugee category from January 2015.

* Adjusted total on ART and TB clients that are included in the Support for Food insecure households

** Revised numbers of PLW are assumptions based on actual beneficiary numbers over the course of the PRRO.

¹⁴ Detailed needs are included in the Consultancy Report funded by FAO on capacity assessment of the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) of Zimbabwe.

¹⁵ Other sources include informal trade, UNHCR nutrition support to vulnerable people, and UNHCR irrigation schemes. Please see the July 2014 JAM report for details.

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (grams/person/day)	
Activity 1: Disaster Risk Reduction and Response (Refugees – new beneficiary category)	
Cereals	
Pulses	
Vegetable Oil	
Super cereal	67 g
Salt	
Sugar	
Cash/voucher (US\$/person/day)	\$0.52
TOTAL	516 g
Total kcal/day	1927
% kcal from protein	11.8
% kcal from fat	20.8
Number of feeding days per year	365

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

23. With the extension in time and changes in programmes, corresponding food and cash transfer costs have been included in this BR for all project activities for the eight months ended 31 December 2015. Significant changes in the disaster response and risk reduction and the health and nutrition promotion component from November 2014 have also been reflected.
24. The Country Office will continue exploring opportunities for local procurement, especially of pulses, given that a regional tender for cowpeas was recently awarded to a local supplier. Local purchases, which have the potential to give an impetus to the economy, will be conditional on availability and prices being below import parity. In cases where local procurement cannot be performed, the CO will consider regional or international purchases, including the possibility of drawing from the Forward Purchase Facility (FPF). Given that Super Cereal Plus is currently only produced in Europe, the commodity will be procured with support from HQ.

TABLE 3: FOOD / CASH & VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY							
Activity		Current		Increase (Decrease)		Requirements	
		Total Food/ MT	Total \$ C&V	Total Food/MT	Total \$ C&V	Total Food/ MT	Total \$ C&V
Asset Creation and Resilience	C/FFA	3 437	7 665 000	0	1 320 000	3 437	8 985 000
	FFA	19 189	0	6 120	0	25 309	0
Health and Nutrition Promotion	Treatment of MAM for ART/TB clients	6 266	0	(344)	0	5 922	0
	Treatment of MAM for PLW and children under five	4 185	0	300	0	4 485	0
	Support for food-insecure households hosting malnourished HIV/TB clients through food	36 777	0	(9 754)	0	27 023	0
	Support for food-insecure households hosting malnourished HIV/TB clients through C&V	0	9 040 000	0	(1 800 000)	0	7 240 000
	Prevention of stunting	1 176	0	240	0	1 416	0
	Pilot: School Feeding	216	0	0	0	216	0
Disaster Response & Risk Reduction	Food recipients	90 952	0	(3 825)	0	87 127	0
	Cash and food recipients	9 496	14 886 000	(2 818)	(4 100 000)	6 677	10 786 000
	Returnees	3 897	0	(3 840)	0	57	0
	Refugees	0	0	240	1 627 200	240	1 627 200
	Contingency	3 060	0	(638)	0	2 423	0
C&V related costs			9 190 507		2 190 000		11 380 507
Totals		178 651	40 781 507	(14 319)	(762 800)	164 332	40 018 707

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

25. WFP faces the risk of continued inadequate funding support in Zimbabwe. This has the potential to impede WFP's transition to resilience and longer-term activities, particularly

given the nature of integrated programming which requires multi-year commitments from donors. Nonetheless WFP shall maintain its ability to respond to emergencies should the need arise in the future. The Joint Programme with the Government of Zimbabwe during the October 2012-March 2013 lean season could not be replicated in the October 2013-March 2014 lean season due to poor agricultural harvest and the Government's financial constraints.

26. In an effort to change perceptions and highlight the role of WFP in longer-term recovery and resilience, the Country Office has engaged with all stakeholders since April 2014 to highlight recent initiatives in this regard. Efforts to work with the Government on a Joint Programme for the current lean season are in progress, while donor engagement through resident missions has intensified substantially. Collaboration with UN partners such as FAO and UNICEF on both nutrition and resilience issues has been more clearly defined, within the Social Protection framework as well as through the roll-out of the seasonal livelihood programming approach at the district level with sub-national government partners.

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ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (<i>mt</i>)	Value (<i>US\$</i>)	Value (<i>US\$</i>)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	(14 319)	(6 024 650)	
Cereals	(9 360)	(2 877 120)	
Pulses	(3 921)	(2 333 199)	
Oil and fats	(1 470)	(1 232 508)	
Mixed and blended food	433	418 177	
Others	-	-	
Total Food Transfers	(14 319)	(6 024 650)	
External Transport		(345 109)	
LTSH		(4 031 635)	
ODOC Food		1 288 199	
Food and Related Costs ¹⁶		(9 113 194)	
C&V Transfers		(2 952 800)	
C&V Related costs		2 190 001	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		(762 799)	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		590,500	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			(9 285 493)
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			(1 324 151)
Total Direct Project Costs			(10 609 644)
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ¹⁷			(742 675)
TOTAL WFP COSTS			(11 352 319)

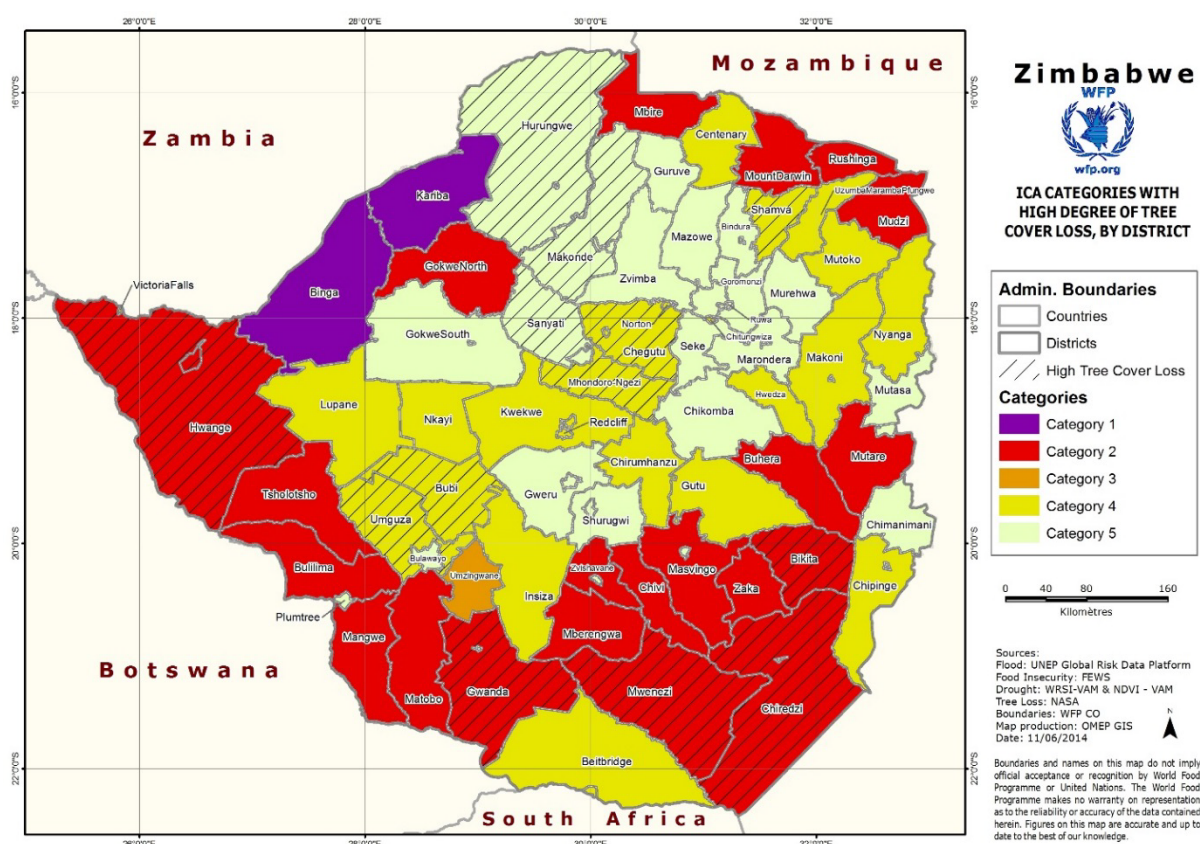
¹⁶ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹⁷ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	(480 936)
General service staff **	79 114
Danger pay and local allowances	(102 705)
Subtotal	(504 527)
Recurring and Other	(115 120)
Capital Equipment	2 115
Security	(122 498)
Travel and transportation	(318 840)
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring	(265 280)
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	(1 324 151)

ICA CATEGORIES OF FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS, RISK TO SHOCKS, AND LAND DEGRADATION



	DESCRIPTION	BROAD STRATEGIES
CATEGORY 1	High recurrence of food insecurity prevalence above 20% High/ Moderate exposure & risk to natural shocks	Longer-term programming to improve food security, reduce risk, and build resilience to natural shocks and other stressors.
CATEGORY 2	Moderate recurrence of food insecurity above 20% High/ Moderate exposure & risk to natural shocks	Seasonal/ Recovery programmes to restore and improve food security, reduce risk, and build resilience to natural shocks and other stressors
CATEGORY 3	High/ Moderate recurrence of food insecurity prevalence above 20% Low exposure & risk to natural shocks	Longer-term programmes to improve food security and reduce risks of natural shocks and other stressors
CATEGORY 4	Low recurrence of food insecurity above 20% High/ Moderate exposure & risk to natural shocks	Programming that strengthens preparedness, reduce risk and build resilience to natural shocks and other stressors
CATEGORY 5	Low recurrence of food insecurity prevalence above 20%. Low exposure & risk to natural shocks	Programming that strengthens preparedness and reduce risk to natural shocks and other stressors

¹⁸ WFP will focus on Category 1 and Category 2 districts primarily for all interventions.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

3PA	Three pronged approach to resilience
ART	Anti-retroviral treatment
BR	Budget revision
CBPP	Community based participatory planning
DOC	Direct operating costs
DRRR	Disaster risk reduction and response
DSC	Direct support costs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA/CFA	Food assistance for assets/cash for assets
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
ICA	Integrated context analysis
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JAM	Joint assessment mission
LSA	Lean season assistance
LTSH	Landside transport storage and handling
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
MICS	Multi-indicator cluster survey
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ODOC	Other direct operational costs
PLW	Pregnant lactating women
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
SLP	Seasonal livelihood programming
TB	Tuberculosis
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
Zim Asset	Zimbabwe Agenda for Socio-Economic Transformation
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee
ZUNDAF	Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)