



# World Food Programme Zimbabwe 2017-2021

CHANGING HOW WE PLAN  
AND IMPLEMENT TO ACHIEVE THE  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



**World Food Programme**

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## CHANGING HOW WE PLAN AND IMPLEMENT TO ACHIEVE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In 2015, the international community agreed ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including reaching Zero Hunger, by 2030. While governments are responsible for achieving these goals, organizations like the World Food Programme (WFP) support them. Trends show that the number of complex, recurrent and protracted crises will continue to grow, threatening efforts to build a hunger-free world by 2030. To rise to the challenge, WFP has undertaken a radical transformation in planning and implementation, and in measuring and reporting impact.

### How have we changed?

WFP is the first United Nations agency to align its corporate strategy (2017-2021) with the Sustainable Development Goals, showing how it contributes to and supports governments to achieve them.

**WORKING  
IN PARTNERSHIPS  
TO SUPPORT THE  
GOVERNMENT AND  
COMMUNITIES IS  
AT THE HEART OF THE  
NEW WFP STRATEGY**

At the country level, a single five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) will replace previous humanitarian and development programme categories. The CSP is a holistic approach to the root causes of hunger in a country where WFP operates. The plan is based on a thorough analysis of the causes of hunger, the gaps in support and areas where, together with partners, WFP can add value.

A new Corporate Results Framework has been designed to measure our impact and effectiveness, by clearly linking results to allocated resources.

A needs-based budget has been developed and will allow every dollar to be tracked. Donors will be able to see how much of their funds reach beneficiaries directly, as well as how much is allocated to operating and implementing costs. Through new processes and tools, we have increased our cost-efficiency and effectiveness, increasing the direct support to the people we serve.

### What does this mean in Zimbabwe?

While maintaining strong humanitarian assistance capacity, WFP will focus on supporting longer-term national social protection and resilience-building to achieve Zero Hunger.

WFP will build on its innovative work in knowledge and evidence generation while increasingly focusing on **strengthening the systems and institutions** that are ultimately responsible for sustainably reaching Zero Hunger in Zimbabwe.

## OUR VISION IN ZIMBABWE: SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS FOR ZERO HUNGER

In Zimbabwe, WFP will help the government build sustainable systems to eradicate hunger and ensure better nutrition through six Strategic Outcomes:

1. Food-insecure people, including refugees, in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other crises.
2. Children in prioritized districts will have stunting rates reduced in line with national and global targets by 2025.
3. Smallholder farmers have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030.
4. Food-insecure rural households achieve food security and demonstrate resilience to seasonal shocks and stressors.

5. Zimbabwe's social protection system ensures that chronically vulnerable populations across the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round.
6. Partners are reliably supported by world-class, cost-effective and efficient supply chain services.

A cross-cutting outcome of our work is evidence generation to inform global and national policies and strategies.

Creating close links between activities will ensure greater synergy, effectiveness and efficiency in achieving our goals. A clear line of sight runs from WFP Zimbabwe activities and strategic outcomes, to WFP's corporate strategy, and to SDGs 2 and 17, while also supporting national priorities. WFP's work is aligned with the Zimbabwe National Development Plan, the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIM ASSET 2013-2018) clusters for food and nutrition security, social services and poverty eradication; and the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF 2016-2020).

A CLEAR LINE OF SIGHT  
RUNS FROM EACH  
ACTIVITY ALL THE WAY  
UP TO THE SDG IT AIMS  
TO CONTRIBUTE TO

# WFP Zimbabwe Country Strategic Plan (2017 - 2021)

SDG Target	SDG 2.1 End hunger and ensure access to food	SDG 2.2 End all forms of malnutrition	SDG 2.3 Double agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers	SDG 2.4 Resilient ecosystems for adaptation for climate change and disasters	SDG 17.9 Enhance international support for capacity development to support national plans to implement all SDGs	SDG 17.16 Enhance global partnership for sustainable development to share knowledge and mobilize funds
ZIM ASSET clusters and ZUNDAF outcomes						
WFP Strategic Outcome	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1 Basic food needs of vulnerable populations are met during severe seasonal shocks	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2 Child stunting rates are in line with achievement of national and global targets by 2025	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3 Smallholder farmers have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4 Food insecure rural households achieve food security and resilience to seasonal shocks	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5 Social Protection system ensures chronically vulnerable people meet basic needs all year	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 6 Partners are supported by cost-effective and efficient supply chain services
Activity	ACTIVITY 1 Lean season assistance (cash or food) to most vulnerable households	ACTIVITY 3 Evidence for nutrition advocacy, policy and programme decision-making	ACTIVITY 5 Support development of local food marketing and procurement mechanism	ACTIVITY 7 Support creation and rehabilitation of assets for food and nutrition security	ACTIVITY 9 Analytical expertise to support planning and management of solutions and responses	ACTIVITY 13 Logistics and procurement expertise and services
	ACTIVITY 2 Support to refugees	ACTIVITY 4 Support government on nutrition programming nationally and subnationally	ACTIVITY 6 Enable farmer organisations to aggregate and market surplus production	ACTIVITY 8 Enhance capacity of prioritized districts to plan and manage resilience building	ACTIVITY 10 Risk management, insurance and financing mechanisms	ACTIVITY 11 Social transfer programmes under national social protection systems
					ACTIVITY 12 School feeding programme	