



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Zimbabwe, Republic of (ZW)

Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience to Food Insecurity

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200453
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	1,453,945
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	530,936
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	376,053

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	February 19, 2013
Planned Start Date	May 01, 2013
Actual Start Date	May 01, 2013
Project End Date	June 30, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	164,322,400
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,372,500
Direct Support Costs	32,248,693
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	42,724,708
Indirect Support Costs	16,846,782
Total	257,515,083

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	30,636
Actual Commodities 2015	20,316
Total Approved Commodities	172,077

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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

With a population of 13 million and a GDP of US\$13.66 billion (World Bank, 2014), Zimbabwe is a low-income, food-deficit country, ranked 155 out of 188 countries on the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index and 112 of 155 countries on the Gender Inequality Index according to the 2015 UNDP Human Development Report. It has a Global Hunger Index of 30.8 (IFPRI, 2015), indicating a level of hunger defined as 'serious' by WHO.

The country's food insecurity and nutritional situation is highly vulnerable to economic factors. Following political crisis between 2000 and 2008, culminating in the collapse of the economy, the country experienced hyperinflation, political turbulence, extensive de-industrialization, large-scale emigration, 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 persisting 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 recurrent threat of climatic shocks has major implications on 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. Due to deflation/disinflation, household incomes remain low and liquidity challenges affect the demand for goods and services, especially for poor households.

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 is projected to be at its lowest in the last seven years, at 742,226 mt compared to a five-year average of 1.2 million mt. The 2015 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee's rural livelihoods assessment 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, between January and March 2016, 166 percent higher than the previous year.

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 deficiencies are also prevalent, with anaemia 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).

Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP activities in Zimbabwe in 2015 fell under a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200453) aimed at protecting livelihoods, enhancing resilience, treating acute malnutrition, and addressing transient food insecurity of the most vulnerable. Initially set to run for two years – from May 2013 to April 2015 – the PRRO has been extended to June 2016, targeting a total of 2.7 million chronically food insecure people throughout the entire operation. The extension will ensure uninterrupted support to the most vulnerable and food insecure throughout the 2015/2016 lean season, enable preparatory measures for the impact of increased food insecurity in 2016 in light of the El Niño weather phenomenon, and allow for a smooth transition to successor projects after June 2016 – two Development Projects and a PRRO – eventually transitioning into one Country Strategy (2016-2020) pending approval by WFP's Executive Board in 2017.

In view of informing the right choice of transfer modality for food assistance interventions during the 2015/16 lean season, WFP also implemented a special preparedness operation (IR-PREP 200886) between June and September 2015 to facilitate a set of timely preparatory assessments mainly related to market conditions.

WFP's Zimbabwe Country Strategy (2012-2015) represented a fundamental shift in its overall approach to addressing food insecurity and malnutrition in the country, through a transition from a primarily relief-driven, humanitarian-focused operation, to offering a more nuanced portfolio of assistance targeting the multiple root causes of chronic food insecurity and poverty in the country. Through a consultative process with government and other stakeholders, and based on national priorities and challenges to achieving zero hunger identified through a Zimbabwe Zero Hunger Strategic Review launched in June 2015, WFP Zimbabwe developed a new Country Strategy (2016-2020) that will consolidate this shift. Underscoring the importance of strong multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships, the Strategy aims to support national commitments made in the Malabo Declaration and towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, as guided by the pillars of the UN Secretary General's Zero Hunger Challenge.

Building on recommendations from a 2014 evaluation of its operations, an internal audit conducted in 2015, and the Zero Hunger Strategic Review, WFP's PRRO activities in 2015 increasingly emphasized the use of conditional cash transfers in line with the government's social transfer agenda, initiatives to enhance population's ability to withstand climatic shocks in bridging relief interventions with longer-term recovery and resilience activities, and efforts to harmonize and enhance national social protection systems. Activities operated under three overarching components: i) Disaster risk reduction and response – including seasonal relief assistance during the lean season and support to refugees; ii) Health and nutrition promotion – including activities to treat moderate acute malnutrition and a multi-sectoral, community-based project for stunting prevention, and iii) Food and/or cash assistance for assets through a Productive Asset Creation programme.

WFP's capacity strengthening support to government and other actors in disaster response and risk management, including early warning and assessment activities, represent a critical function of its work, as underscored by its leading role in inter-agency contingency planning and early response efforts in responding to the unfolding impact of the El Niño phenomenon in 2015-16.

Building on the successful joint efforts initiated under the 2012-2015 Zimbabwe UN Development Assistance Framework and feeding into the new 2016-2020 cycle, WFP continues to scale up joint initiatives with other UN agencies, including that of community-based stunting prevention as piloted under a UN Nutrition Flagship Programme with UNICEF, FAO, and WHO. It also promotes multi-sectoral coordination to support the government in achieving its nutrition commitments under the Scaling Up Nutrition movement.

In 2015, WFP strengthened its approaches and pilots for agriculturally-based resilience-building efforts, including capacity building of smallholder farmers for enhanced household food security through small grain production in seven rural districts of Zimbabwe, which began in 2014 with resources from the Government of China. In partnership with the government and FAO, WFP also piloted a Food Secure Climate Resilience (FoodSECuRE) facility, an innovative financing mechanism to trigger early action in response to weather forecasts. WFP continues to work closely with FAO to improve market access and productive capacities of smallholder farmers, including through research to reduce post-harvest losses. To eventually link smallholders to institutional feeding, WFP continues to support the government to develop a national nutrition-sensitive home-grown school feeding policy.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	30,084	30,084	60,168
Children (5-18 years)	75,211	78,971	154,182
Adults (18 years plus)	71,450	90,253	161,703
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	176,745	199,308	376,053

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	13,983	1,152	3,107	2,075	0	20,316
Total Food Distributed in 2015	13,983	1,152	3,107	2,075	0	20,316

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200453 “Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience to Food Insecurity” has been designed to transition WFP engagement in Zimbabwe from the provision of emergency assistance to support for recovery and resilience, whilst maintaining the capacity to respond to disasters as and when required. It combines direct implementation with technical support and capacity strengthening for national social protection systems.

In line with WFP's Strategic Plan (2014–2017), the objectives of the PRRO are to:

- Save lives, protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance among vulnerable households in response to seasonal food shortages (Strategic Objective 1).
- Improve the well-being of people living with HIV/AIDS who are undergoing anti-retroviral therapy (ART), as well as people with tuberculosis (TB), in order for them to recover their productive capacity. WFP also aims to stabilize or reduce under-nutrition among children and mothers (Strategic Objective 2).
- Support highly vulnerable, food insecure households by strengthening their resilience to shocks, and reduce risks of disaster through food and nutrition assistance (Strategic Objective 3).

The operation is in line with the 2013-2018 Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation, the Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy, the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, the Productive Community Works Policy Framework, the Social Transfer Policy Framework, and to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Zimbabwe (ZUNDAF). It has contributed to Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, 5 and 6, and directly promotes the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 and the five pillars of the UN Secretary General's Zero Hunger Challenge.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The 2014/15 lean season saw lower food insecurity than the previous season. According to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Committee (ZimVAC) 2014 Rural Livelihoods Assessment (RLA), 6 percent of the rural population, equivalent to 565,000 people, required food assistance between January and March 2015 — a decrease from the 2.2 million food-insecure people during the same period in 2014. WFP reached 189,612 people under its 2014/15 Lean Season Assistance activities in eight districts between January and March 2015. Whereas traditionally, targeting for lean season assistance had been based on the ZimVAC RLA projections alone, WFP overlaid the 2014 ZimVAC results with data from a Zimbabwe Exploratory Analysis report and an Integrated Context Analysis, which looks at food insecurity trends over time and districts most prone to recurrent shocks and various drivers of food insecurity. This helped to determine priority districts taking into account both chronically and transiently food insecure households for its response. In-kind food assistance was provided in all districts, as informed by market assessments done in 2014, in which each person received monthly food baskets consisting of 10 kg of cereals, 2 kg of pulses, and 0.75 kg of vegetable oil—intended to supplement other available food sources in meeting 55 percent of an adult's daily caloric requirements.

While the 2014/15 lean season needs showed reduced food insecurity, mid-season dry spells linked to the early impact of the global El Niño weather event meant significantly reduced harvests and increased food insecurity projections for the 2015/16 season. The 2015 RLA estimated that 924,000 people would be food insecure between October and December 2015, rising to 1.5 million by the peak of the lean season in the first months of 2016. Initiating its Lean Season Assistance in September in the eight worst affected districts, with plans to gradually scale up to reach 821,460 people in 38 districts by the peak of the lean season in January-March 2016, WFP was able to reach a total of 218,221 people in eight districts with available resources by December out of a planned 407,000 for the period.

A comprehensive ZimVAC market analysis, led by WFP, conducted in 50 districts from July-September 2015, complemented by a cost efficiency analysis, informed the transfer modality choice by district. In 2015, WFP began cash-based transfer operations in two districts, providing the full basket of assistance through cash transfers in Zvishivane and cash transfers for the purchase of pulses and oil in Rushinga as a complement to in-kind maize

contributed by the Government of Zimbabwe. A transfer of USD 11 per person per month is provided for the full food basket and USD 6 per person per month for complementary pulses and oil, as based on local market prices. While the food basket for in-kind districts initially planned to include primarily maize and beans, this was largely substituted for sorghum/millet and peas resulting from in-kind contributions – thus accounting for the differences in planned versus actual commodity distributions. Similarly, as funding was limited and contributions received were predominantly in-kind, cash distributions were lower than planned.

With increased conflicts in neighbouring countries, the number of refugees and asylum seekers in Zimbabwe increased to some 7,485 people by the end of 2015, with about 100-150 new people arriving each month – mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Eritria. WFP managed to successfully reach its full planned target of 7,420 refugees residing in Tongagara Refugee Camp with vital food assistance in 2015.

Under its 2015 cycle of Productive Asset Creation, from May/August to November/December, WFP's food or cash assistance for asset (FFA) activities involved participation from some 17,190 workers out of a planned 20,000 - 72 percent of whom were women, given higher portions of vulnerable female-headed households. In exchange for work on productive asset creation projects such as the rehabilitation of small irrigation schemes and nutrition gardens, workers received either USD11 in cash based transfers or in-kind food baskets of 10 kg of cereals, 2 kg of pulses, and 0.75 kg of oil per person per month for their households, resulting in some 93,870 people benefitting from the food assistance.

The geographical targeting of 10 priority districts for FFA projects was done on the basis of the ZimVAC food insecurity projections combined with the trend analysis of the Integrated Context Analysis. In line with WFP's enhanced emphasis on employing the use of cash as a modality for assistance where feasible and appropriate, cash-based transfers were provided in four of the districts – enabling cash assistance to 6,445 workers and their households. Households were selected through a community-led approach that identified eligible families on the basis of food insecurity, labour endowment and willingness to work on the creation or rehabilitation of assets. While the programme primarily targeted labour-endowed households, 10 percent of those targeted included labour-constrained households, allowing for contributions to less labour-intensive tasks such as child care.

The selection and design of all productive asset projects under the programme were determined through a multi-stakeholder, community based consultative process as part of a 'three pronged approach'. This included the use of the Integrated Context Analysis at national level, a Seasonal Livelihoods Programming exercise at the district level, and Community Level Participatory Planning (CLPP) exercise. Through the CLPP process, Community Action Plans served as a basis for the identification of assets according to priorities in each ward. Overall, community participation in the design of projects in 2015 was strong, with over 70 percent of communities contributing to the identification of assets.

Through their impact on crop productivity, water source development, or income generation opportunities, the benefits of the productive assets created or rehabilitated through the programme extended beyond people who directly received food assistance. Follow-up assessments of projects undertaken in the 2014 FFA cycle also revealed the continued utilization and benefits of the assets in 2015, as maintained under the leadership of Asset Management Committees comprised of local community members.

WFP's health and nutrition activities for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, target malnourished clients receiving treatment for HIV or tuberculosis (TB) as well as pregnant and nursing women and children between the ages of 6-59 months through health centres. WFP provides them with monthly rations of 10 kg of Super Cereal, a nutritious corn-soya blend. Malnourished individuals are targeted on the basis of medical referrals: people living with HIV and/or TB who have a body mass index below 18.5, children aged 6-59 months with a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) between 115 and 125 mm, and pregnant or nursing women with MUAC below 23 cm. Children under five with a MUAC below 115 mm are treated under government protocol for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), to which the WFP support is complementary. While funding constraints had forced WFP to end the programme in November 2014, WFP managed to reinstitute the programme at low-scale in 2015 in Harare, Mutasa, and Bulawayo, with the Bulawayo programme only re-starting as of August 2015. Low funding levels, however, meant that it was unable to expand the programme to cover other high priority districts.

In 2015, WFP initiated the implementation of the health and nutrition activities through the government with a view to build ownership and sustainability of the programme. In 2015, it was able to initiate this process in Bulawayo, but due to council policies in Harare, negotiations were unable to conclude in this district, resulting in fewer targeted people being reached under the programme than planned. The delays in starting and expanding the programme in Bulawayo and Harare resulted in the low achievements in the ART, TB treatment and ART clients receiving food assistance under the MAM programme. Relatively more TB clients were reached than other categories as a result of new diagnosis technologies the government has been rolling out leading to higher admission numbers in health centres. Relatively low numbers of child MAM treatment can be explained by the fact that the programme has not

been fully implemented in Harare where the higher number of child MAM cases are expected.

As part of the community-based, multi-sectoral response to stunting reduction programme implemented in partnership with WHO, UNICEF, and FAO under the initial framework of the UN Nutrition Flagship Programme (2012-2015), WFP continued to provide nutritional supplements in one priority district, as piloted in 2014. Resource constraints, however, prevented expansion of this assistance to other districts under the joint programme. Targeting the window of opportunity for stunting prevention marked by the first 1,000 days of life, WFP provided Super Cereal Plus - a porridge specialized for the nutritious needs of children – to 9,408 children aged 6-23 months, representing about 70 percent of its plan for 2015. Though lower than planned, the number of children reached in 2015 represents an increase of 132 percent compared to 2014, as a result of active engagement with the communities and community leaders to overcome challenges in uptake of the stunting prevention programme. This has resulted in a much higher understanding of the objectives and awareness of malnutrition among the population.

Under a South-South cooperation project funded by the Government of China to promote small grains production among smallholder farmers, some 348 lead farmers were provided with trainings, each of whom transferred the acquired knowledge and skills to 10 ordinary farmers – reaching a total of 3,480 farmers under the project by March 2015.

WFP continued to provide technical support to the government to eventually develop and implement a home grown school feeding programme and a nutrition-sensitive national school feeding policy that will be fully integrated within the re-emerging national social protection system.

Overall, WFP's close partnership with government counterparts at the district, provincial, and national level assured accountability to local populations, with extensive measures in place to ensure that food distributions reach the most vulnerable populations as intended. Every stage of the process, right up to and including actual distribution, is monitored to ensure that assistance only reaches those entitled to it. This includes through household verification exercises following registration, in which households identified in a community targeting process as eligible are re-visited to ensure an accurate picture of their actual food needs. Due to financial limitations, WFP utilized this exercise primarily in areas where issues or concerns around targeting are raised at field level. However, towards the end of 2015, it made it a mandatory element of all its monitoring activities.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	254,850	276,086	530,936	176,745	199,308	376,053	69.4%	72.2%	70.8%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	42,475	47,784	90,259	30,084	30,084	60,168	70.8%	63.0%	66.7%
Children (5-18 years)	111,497	116,805	228,302	75,211	78,971	154,182	67.5%	67.6%	67.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	100,878	111,497	212,375	71,450	90,253	161,703	70.8%	80.9%	76.1%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	4,842	5,246	10,088	3,535	3,986	7,521	73.0%	76.0%	74.6%
Residents	250,007	270,841	520,848	173,210	195,322	368,532	69.3%	72.1%	70.8%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	330,000	160,000	410,000	272,758	40,892	313,650	82.7%	25.6%	76.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	80,000	20,000	100,000	93,871	40,412	93,871	117.3%	202.1%	93.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	45,300	-	45,300	2,177	-	2,177	4.8%	-	4.8%

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	13,500	-	13,500	9,408	-	9,408	69.7%	-	69.7%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	18,513	-	18,513	3,882	-	3,882	21.0%	-	21.0%

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	24,600	57,400	82,000	21,894	38,924	60,818	89.0%	67.8%	74.2%
Children (General Distribution (GD))	-	-	-	1,098	1,189	2,287	-	-	-
Total participants	24,600	57,400	82,000	22,992	40,113	63,105	93.5%	69.9%	77.0%
Total beneficiaries	196,800	213,200	410,000	147,530	166,120	313,650	75.0%	77.9%	76.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	6,000	14,000	20,000	4,814	12,379	17,193	80.2%	88.4%	86.0%
Total participants	6,000	14,000	20,000	4,814	12,379	17,193	80.2%	88.4%	86.0%
Total beneficiaries	48,000	52,000	100,000	40,364	53,507	93,871	84.1%	102.9%	93.9%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	8,354	9,049	17,403	1,359	1,957	3,316	16.3%	21.6%	19.1%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	533	577	1,110	337	229	566	63.2%	39.7%	51.0%
Total participants	8,887	9,626	18,513	1,696	2,186	3,882	19.1%	22.7%	21.0%
Total beneficiaries	8,887	9,626	18,513	1,696	2,186	3,882	19.1%	22.7%	21.0%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	4,659	5,325	9,984	167	188	355	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%
Children (24-59 months)	11,315	11,981	23,296	334	355	689	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	-	-	-	68	68	-	-	-

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	12,020	12,020	-	1,065	1,065	-	8.9%	8.9%
Total beneficiaries	15,974	29,326	45,300	501	1,676	2,177	3.1%	5.7%	4.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	6,480	7,020	13,500	4,610	4,798	9,408	71.1%	68.3%	69.7%
Total beneficiaries	6,480	7,020	13,500	4,610	4,798	9,408	71.1%	68.3%	69.7%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	4,957	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	3,016	2,075	68.8%
Maize	20,806	5,150	24.8%
Maize Meal	-	828	-
Peas	-	2,303	-
Sorghum/Millet	-	8,004	-
Split Peas	-	804	-
Vegetable Oil	1,857	1,152	62.0%
Total	30,636	20,316	66.3%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	5,847,200	2,805,800	48.0%
Voucher	-	-	-
Total	5,847,200	2,805,800	48.0%

Story Worth Telling

The silence in Maranda village and the cries of hungry woodpeckers are clear evidence that the season did not go as planned for the farmers. This should be the time for storing the harvest and for woodpeckers to enjoy the spilled grain. But the rains did not arrive as hoped and the maize crop was a write-off across much of the country, particularly in the south.

For a while, 43-year-old Sipepisiwe Masuku, a resident of Maranda, thought her situation was hopeless, but her life was transformed when she started planting small grains, a variety more tolerant to drought. Having been selected as one of the lead farmers in WFP's small grains pilot project, Sipepisiwe says she really benefited from the climate-smart agriculture training she received. She has harvested enough to see her through the next season and produced enough surplus to give seed to other farmers.

Under the project implemented in seven rural districts, with funding from China, farmers were able to plant a plot of land the size of a football field with sorghum, millet and rapoko grass. The farmers were trained on climate and soil requirements for small grains production as well as on small grain varieties and expected yields.

"The small grains we have shared are the seeds of hope and a better future," says Sipepisiwe, showing off her surplus. "Now I have enough to feed my family and to share with ten other farmers. Because of the surplus I sold, I was able to pay for our children's school fees. This is something I never thought would happen in my lifetime."

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Gender equality and women's empowerment was systematically considered in agreement with partners while incorporating standards for monitoring and reporting on compliance. All data was gender and age disaggregated.

There was equal representation of men and women in the participatory processes of asset creation project selection, ensuring that their priorities and needs were considered. A community level participatory process (CLPP) was used in identification of assets to create or be rehabilitated. WFP and partners trained CLPP facilitators and emphasised the need to ensure equal participation of both men and women.

Care was taken to ensure equal representation and participation of men and women in food distribution committees through community sensitisation and training provided by partners and/or the Ministry of Women Affairs and Community Development on gender mainstreaming, and it was an achievement to see more women generally in leadership positions. Under Productive Asset Creation activities, monitoring revealed that among the food/cash assistance for asset sites visited, women on average constituted 53 percent of the total members on project implementation committees. To avoid overburdening women, child friendly corners were created at C/FFA sites where children would play under the watch of a few selected persons while their mothers participated in their allocated works. Partners and communities donated toys. The Project Implementation Team applied a gender lens in allocating tasks at projects sites.

Likewise, WFP sought to empower women and promote equality at the household level in terms of decision-making power over the use of food. Under WFP's refugee assistance activities in Chipinge, it was found that women make the decisions about the use of food assistance in 66 percent of households, men in 9 percent, and a combination of both women and men in 25 percent.

All outcome, output and process indicators were disaggregated by gender whenever possible and factored into analysis done. As refugee activities began this year, further data collection as part of post distribution monitoring will need to be collected in 2016 to provide a full assessment of indicators related to gender protection, and accountability to the population.

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: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.01, Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>20.00	24.70		20.70
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: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.01, Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>15.00	7.90		13.30
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.01, Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	66.20		68.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.01, Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>75.00	89.00		81.78
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.01, Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	<20.00	9.10		20.70

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.01 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	<10.00	2.20		4.65
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.01 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>50.00	50.00		50.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.01	>60.00	57.70		62.30
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>60.00	57.50		90.50

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Effective integration of safety concerns into project design, monitoring, and feedback mechanisms was manifest in the fact that, outside of WFP's refugee response, no beneficiaries receiving general food distributions in 2015 experienced safety problems travelling to, from or at WFP programme sites. Under WFP's assistance to refugees, 3.8 percent of refugees had their food entitlements stolen at food distribution points or while traveling home from a distribution. WFP continues to monitor and seek ways to address this issue.

WFP emphasised issues related to protection of boys, girls and women from sexual abuse and gender based violence in its programming, based on the prevalence of these cases in a district. For example, as part of the conditional lean season assistance, cooperating partners provided trainings on child protection awareness and gender based violence, in order to reemphasise the importance of protection issues and to raise awareness. In addition, distribution sites were, when possible, located in the vicinity of strategic public facilities, such as schools, in order to minimise security risks, especially for women.

The requirement for all Productive Asset Creation (PAC) participants to reside within a five kilometre radius of community-selected sites for asset creation or rehabilitation activities helped ensure minimal strain and exposure to safety risks for those traveling to project sites. In order to ensure optimal safety for participants contributing labour on productive assets, WFP will place increased emphasis on safety trainings both at the inception of the programme and throughout the duration of the project.

With the aim to promote informed programming and accountability to local populations, WFP's efforts resulted in the majority of men and women supported by general food distributions being informed about the programme. For assistance to refugees, however, only 38 percent of refugees were aware of reporting channels, citing UNHCR, Social Services and community leaders, indicating a need for further efforts to sensitize the affected population.

Across its programme activities, WFP had formally established tools and procedures to enable beneficiaries to provide information on their experiences. WFP and its partners set up feedback mechanisms such as community help desks, hotlines, toll free numbers and suggestion boxes that were open to all food assistance recipients during distributions to generate feedback. Through the post distribution monitoring and distribution monitoring, WFP received feedback on various issues related to protection and accountability, decision making and participation in distributions. These mechanisms allowed WFP to provide feedback instantaneously at distribution and project sites.

Minimal safety issues experienced by WFP-assisted households was due to a combination of factors which included the sensitisation of communities to safety and protection measures, ensuring early commencement and end of distributions and considering safe location of the distribution sites. Beneficiaries were also asked to secure adequate help from other household members to ensure safety and ease during the transportation of food commodities. Anecdotal reports showed isolated cases of injuries in asset creation emanating from improper use of

tools and non-use of protective clothing. Sensitisation and education on safety issues, as well as provision and use of protective clothing are key to ensuring a safe working environment.

Overall, WFP's close partnership with government counterparts at the district, provincial, and national level assured accountability to local populations, with extensive measures in place to ensure that food distributions reach the most vulnerable populations as intended. Every stage of the process, right up to and including actual distribution, is monitored to ensure that assistance only reaches those entitled to it. This includes thorough household verification exercises following registration, in which households identified in a community targeting process as eligible are re-visited to ensure an accurate picture of their actual food needs. Due to financial limitations, WFP utilized this exercise primarily in areas where issues or concerns around targeting are raised at the field level. However, towards the end of 2015, it was made a mandatory element of all its monitoring activities. Likewise, it has put in place mandatory compliance mechanisms to ensure that only those who have been registered in a programme receive food assistance. Under the Refugee Programme, through a partnership with Christian Care, UNHCR and the Department of Social Welfare at Tongogara Refugee Camp routine information dissemination was routinely undertaken in order to reduce tension between refugees and host communities.

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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>80.00	36.30		
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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>80.00	88.70		91.60
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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	97.60		
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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03</i>	>90.00	91.10		100.00
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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>80.00	46.70		
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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>80.00	79.60		78.90
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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	100.00		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03	>90.00	96.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12	>80.00	38.30		
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12	>80.00	91.60		
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site CHIPINGE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12	>90.00	98.10		
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12	>90.00	100.00		

Outputs

The 2015 cycle of the Productive Asset Creation (PAC) programme resulted in the creation or rehabilitation of a total of 114 community assets in 10 priority districts. Based on community action plans outlining priority productive assets within each community, the range of productive assets identified included objectives related to water source development, crop productivity, livestock productivity, income generation activities, and market linkages. Assets identified with objectives of enhancing water sources included creation and rehabilitation of dams, weirs, spring water harvesting tanks, and irrigation infrastructure, with a total 15 dams, 21 weirs, and two community water points created or rehabilitated. To increase crop productivity in targeted communities, the setting up or rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, establishment of nutrition gardens, orchards and perimeter fences helped to increase and protect areas under cultivation. A total of 46 gardens and three orchards were established/rehabilitated and an estimated seven irrigation schemes were created/rehabilitated, with 40.8 hectares of land set to benefit from the established irrigation schemes. To improve livestock productivity, a total of two animal health centres, 18 dip tanks to prevent and reduce livestock disease, three feedlots and four fish ponds were established or rehabilitated. The reclamation of three gullies was undertaken to increase area for grazing or agriculture. With the aim to improve market accessibility and integration, market stalls and a bridge were established, while skills development trainings were provided on conservation agriculture, crop and livestock productivity and management of assets.

Trainings were conducted at the community level in partnership with NGO cooperating partners to equip community-led project implementation committees (PITs) with the skills required for the smooth implementation of the programme. Monitoring revealed that 96 percent of the committees in the sampled communities were trained on a combination of topics which include the roles of PITs, work norms and record-keeping, the role of asset management committees, book-keeping and leadership skills.

While WFP was required to report initial plans for productive assets in the beginning of 2015, the community planning process for determining actual assets under the 2015 PAC cycle took place in later months, prior to programme implementation. This accounts for the major variations in some actual versus planned outputs reported for food assistance for asset creation activities.

Health and nutrition activities continued to face funding challenges in 2015, limiting WFP's ability to scale up the MAM treatment programme with the government, resulting in low achievement of health centres provided with

assistance for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme out of a planned 290 sites. Though the stunting prevention programme was fully implemented through the coverage of 41 health facilities as planned, this is not yet reflected in the official project document.

Implemented in seven rural districts from 2014 through 2015, the trilateral South-South Cooperation project between China, the Government of Zimbabwe, and WFP promoted small grains production among smallholder farmers. Following training workshops conducted in the last quarter of 2014 for 348 lead farmers and 70 Agricultural Extension Workers (AEW), lead farmers established demonstration plots measuring 0.3 hectares in their respective wards. By the end of the agricultural season in March 2015, each lead farmer with support from the AEWs, trained 10 ordinary farmers, resulting in 3,480 farmers being trained in small grains production. Practical sessions led by lead farmers and agricultural extension officers were conducted at the demonstration plots for the ordinary farmers, who were expected to apply the knowledge and produce small grains in their own fields with regular extension support visits from the lead farmers and follow up monitoring from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Through financing triggered by weather forecasts under the FoodSECuRE facility, WFP with the Agritex piloted a small grains production project in Mwenezi district in November 2015, aimed at building the resilience of smallholder farmers facing poor rainfall conditions linked to El Niño. Under the project, 50 lead farmers and 500 ordinary farmers were provided with seeds and fertiliser and exposed to smart agricultural practices through training on production of small grains using conservation agriculture as well as conventional methods.

WFP's Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) unit supported government and other stakeholders to produce a range of key assessments which informed targeting, transfer modalities, and priority areas for assistance among humanitarian and development actors in the country. This included support to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Rural Livelihood Assessment in March 2015, the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) and ZimVAC national market assessment conducted in 50 districts between July and September 2015, the setting up of a monthly markets monitoring system under the FNC in 10 districts, and an urban vulnerability assessment pilot in collaboration with ZimVAC and WFP's headquarters and regional bureau for Southern Africa. Support to a secondary data analysis of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and ZimVAC data provided findings around underlying drivers of food and nutrition insecurity that is contributing to resilience work ongoing by various agencies such as UNDP, FAO and UNICEF.

Informed by the national market assessment, WFP began providing cash-based transfers for the full food basket of assistance under its 2015/16 lean season response in two districts in 2015, whilst utilizing cash-transfers in lieu of in-kind pulses and vegetable oil complementary to an in-kind contribution of government maize in districts supported by WFP's Joint Programme with the Government of Zimbabwe where market conditions were suitable. Building on the partnership initiated under the 2013/14 lean season response, WFP signed an E-Money agreement with the mobile money company Econet, in view of transitioning from cash-in-transit solutions to mobile transfers where feasible, starting in two districts under its lean season assistance. The possibility of applying mobile transfers to assistance provided in Tongagara Refugee Camp will also be explored in 2016.

To strengthen early warning and context monitoring to capture and anticipate the full magnitude of the El Niño event and impact on households' livelihoods, Zimbabwe was among the first countries selected for WFP to pilot two initiatives for real-time food security and market price monitoring: mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (m-VAM) and a partnership with the technology service provider Premise. The m-VAM, piloted in the last quarter of 2015 in partnership with international private sector company VOTOMOBILE, enabled remote data collection through mobile phones in view of improving collection of real-time, operationally relevant and gender-disaggregated nutrition and food security indicators at the household level, using live voice calls, text messaging and interactive voice response mechanisms. This also allowed for faster and more cost effectivity than traditional face to face surveys and minimized the need to deploy staff to remote or insecure areas. WFP was therefore able to remotely collect weekly or monthly market price and other data.

Having started to pilot WFP's new corporate beneficiary and transfer management platform – SCOPE - in 2014, WFP continued to facilitate the necessary set-up and trainings in 2015 in preparation to fully transition to SCOPE in 2016 and registering all of its beneficiaries in the system. Besides improving the efficiency of WFP's programmes, lessons learned from use of the online application may serve to inform the government's information management systems for social protection programmes.

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	0	41	-

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment; and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	290	27	9.3
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	0	57	-
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	252	31	12.3
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	0	1	-
Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	Km	25	4	16.0
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	25	27	108.0
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	0	1	-
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	15	12	80.0
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	0	1,279,598	-
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	1,122,730	651,433	58.0

Outcomes

WFP's food assistance provided relief to targeted food insecure households, including support to refugees as of January 2015. Before WFP assistance, the quality and quantity of refugee diets was poor. Latest follow-up surveys showed an improvement in dietary diversity and food consumption throughout the year. Given that the district for refugee assistance – Chipinge – was only targeted as of 2015 when general food distributions to refugees began, no previous follow-up data was collected.

The assistance period for the lean season stretches six months from October of one year to March the following year. Monitoring results show an improvement in food consumption compared to the previous follow-up.

Similarly, households under Food Assistance for Assets showed improved food consumed and reduced stress. Despite the improvement, the adoption of negative coping strategies by a fifth of the households showed that some households had difficulties meeting their food needs beyond the WFP food basket. These findings are in tandem with national food security assessments which showed increasing stress caused by diminished livelihood options under the worsening drought which is characterised by poor rainfall and extended dry spells. The underachievement of the community asset score showed that some planned assets were not functional by the year end. A number of assets such as dams, weirs and fish ponds which were complete were not functional because of inadequate water supplies as a result of the dry conditions that were prevailing at the time of the surveys due to the drought induced by the El Niño. In a few sites, works were still in progress due to community level delays at project inception. Partners received a no-cost extensions and most activities are near completion.

The prevention of stunting programme provides a monthly ration of Super Cereal Plus for children aged 6- 23 months. There was a reduction in the number of children participating in an adequate number of distributions, as well as in coverage. Although higher than the baseline, the number of children maintaining an acceptable diet decreased from 17 percent to 11 percent. This is largely as a result of non-consumption of milk by non-breastfed

children, poor diet diversity and inadequate meal frequencies. These negative trends can be explained by a combination of factors which include the deteriorating food security situation and poor feeding practices. Anecdotal evidence shows that mobility of households has increased to seek employment and income opportunities in the context of the severe El Niño droughts. Some mothers travel to urban areas engaging in petty trade resulting in the skipping of distributions and deteriorating care practices. Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Funds (USD27,398) were provided for follow up surveys for the stunting prevention programme to determine the extent of progress in achieving outcomes. Through this fund, information was collected on programme coverage, participation and minimum acceptable diet.

While WFP increased the total number of children supported under the prevention of stunting programme between 2014 and 2015, challenges related primarily to lack of information about the programme by mothers and other caregivers, particularly in remote villages, meant that only 53 percent of all eligible children aged 6-23 months were enrolled according to latest follow-up data. While it was apparent that some have embraced the stunting prevention programme, a significant proportion also still continue to shun formal health care services for religious reasons, thus accounting for some of the low enrolment, erratic participation in monthly food distributions, and in some cases, drop-outs following enrolment in the programme – as seen in the reduced coverage from an initial 61 percent to the final 53 percent. The Ministry of Health is exploring options which can improve the enrolment and retention of such children in the programme.

The Health and Nutrition Programme provided support to malnourished women and children as well as malnourished adults on HIV/TB treatment. The mortality rates remained below the corporate target of 3 percent, at 2 percent. The lowest recovery rates were recorded during the review period at 38 percent against the corporate target of 75 percent. Low nutritional recovery rates are attributable to a variety of factors including recurrent illnesses among clients who are immuno-compromised, poor appetite, stress and non-adherence to drugs. The default rates were also high, at 36 percent and this is mostly due to transfers and clients who are lost to follow up. The non-response rate was also high at 28 percent, above the corporate target of below 15 percent. As the low nutritional recovery rates, high default rates and non-response rate recorded during the year is also a trend noticed in the past years, a review of the programme has been planned to gain a better understanding on the reasons for the consistently low performance of the programme.

The number of participating health centres reached for MAM activities in urban areas was lower than planned as a result of the delayed rollout of the programme to government-owned health centres and municipal clinics, due to protracted negotiations with health authorities. In Harare, the programme was initiated in April at just two clinics run by NGO partners, while agreement was not immediately reached for programme extension to the state and local authority hospitals and clinics, thus accounting for low treatment outcomes.

December 2015 marked the fourth month of implementation of the Health and Nutrition programme implemented jointly by WFP, the Ministry of Health and City Health Department in the city of Bulawayo. Staff, working space and equipment to assess nutritional status in government institutions was minimal at most health centre, making it difficult to decentralise screening to the various departments e.g. TB, anti-retroviral therapy, mother and child departments. The centralised approach in very busy centres results in overloaded staff and compromised implementation of the programme. WFP provided on-job training and refresher workshops, and also assisted with providing stationary for the programme. Constant reviews of the programme are being undertaken to refine efficiency.

MAM treatment performance could not be measured in Bulawayo, where the programme was implemented through 23 health centres, given that a six-month minimum period of implementation is required to measure treatment performance outcomes. Thus, despite the fact that WFP's MAM treatment programme is primarily implemented in urban areas, the overall treatment outcomes for the programme reflected in this report are merged under rural area outcome indicators. Likewise, low coverage reported for urban areas may be attributed to delayed inception of the programme in Bulawayo as well as low numbers of participating clinics in Harare.

Given the specific vulnerabilities affecting malnutrition performance outcomes of malnourished clients living with HIV and/or TB compared with that of children and pregnant and lactating women, WFP conducted separate analyses of each group. Statistics showed that 80 percent of clients with TB are immuno-compromised. The recovery rates for clients receiving treatment for ART/TB was lower than that of children and pregnant and lactating women whose enrolment is not linked to HIV status.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2015.12 Household survey , Base value: 2015.01 WFP survey Household survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	<0.85	4.25	-	1.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHIPINGE , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household survey , Base value: 2015.01 WFP survey Household survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	<1.04	5.20	-	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHIPINGE , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household survey , Base value: 2015.01 WFP survey Household survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	<0.66	3.30	-	1.60
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CHIPINGE , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household survey , Base value: 2015.01 WFP survey Household survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	>4.50	2.99	-	4.40
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>CHIPINGE , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household survey , Base value: 2015.01 WFP survey Household survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	>4.50	2.98	-	4.20
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>CHIPINGE , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household survey , Base value: 2015.01 WFP survey Household survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	>4.50	3.00	-	4.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.01 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey PDM</i>	<1.44	7.00	-	4.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 CHS , Base value: 2013.11 WFP programme monitoring CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.03 WFP survey CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey PDM</i>	<1.60	8.00	7.70	3.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 CHS , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.03 WFP survey CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey PDM</i>	<4.80	6.00	5.90	5.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.01 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey PDM</i>	>5.00	4.90	-	4.40
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 CHS , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.03 WFP survey CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey PDM</i>	>5.00	5.00	4.50	4.20
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 CHS , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.03 WFP survey CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey PDM</i>	>4.80	4.80	4.40	4.50
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: 2015.12 Statistically significant survey , Base value: 2014.12 WFP survey Statistically significant survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey Statistically significant survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Statistically significant survey</i>	>66.00	96.73	96.73	63.95
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>MUTASA DISTRICT , Project End Target: 2015.12 Cross-sectional survey , Base value: 2015.01 WFP survey Cross-sectional survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey Coverage survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Coverage survey</i>	>70.00	96.73	61.33	53.40
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>MUTASA DISTRICT , Project End Target: 2015.12 Statistically significant survey , Base value: 2014.07 WFP survey Statistically significant survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey Statistically significant survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Statistically significant survey</i>	>70.00	2.70	17.00	11.70
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Health records , Base value: 2013.12 Secondary data Health records , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data Health records , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data Health records</i>	>75.00	50.00	50.22	37.99
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Health records , Base value: 2013.12 Secondary data Health records , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data Health records , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data Health records</i>	<3.00	2.00	1.00	2.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Health records , Base value: 2013.12 Secondary data Health records , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data Health records , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data Health records</i>	<15.00	1.00	11.43	36.29
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Patient register , Base value: 2013.12 Secondary data Patient register , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data Patient register , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data Patient register</i>	<15.00	44.00	32.69	28.42
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Desk-based coverage calculation , Base value: 2015.01 Secondary data Desk-based coverage calculation , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data Desk-based coverage calculation , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data Desk-based coverage calculation</i>	>50.00	73.27	73.27	69.82
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>URBAN AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Desk-based coverage calculation , Base value: 2015.01 Secondary data Desk-based coverage calculation , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data Desk-based coverage calculation , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data Desk-based coverage calculation</i>	>70.00	23.48	23.48	21.50
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: 2015.12 On-site monitoring , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Focus group discussions , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FGD , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FGD</i>	>80.00	59.38	59.38	43.90
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Latest 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: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Latest 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: 2015.12 CHS , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	<4.00	5.00	0.00	8.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 CHS , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	<4.80	6.00	0.60	12.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 CHS , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	<32.80	41.00	19.00	17.10
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 CHS , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	<36.80	46.00	26.40	28.80
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	>5.00	5.00	5.50	4.56
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 CHS , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	>5.00	5.00	5.60	4.85
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 CHS , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	>5.00	5.00	5.50	4.40
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=100.00	9.96	2.80	10.90
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Latest 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: 2015.12 CHS , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	=100.00	69.00	-	20.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 CHS , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey CHS , Latest 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: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	=100.00	10.90	-	10.20
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP survey PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	=100.00	2.40	-	8.90

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

In transitioning to a new strategic orientation in Zimbabwe, a key overarching focus for WFP in 2015 was to establish the groundwork through the Zero Hunger Strategic Review process for an approach based upon national priorities, challenges, and capacity for achieving Zero Hunger and measuring outcomes against the country's achievement of the SDGs. In view of this end goal, WFP's support to an externally-led Zero Hunger Strategic Review in collaboration with the Women's University in Africa sought to identify the gaps and opportunities to attaining zero hunger in Zimbabwe, providing an overview of all underlying drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition beyond those areas specifically related to WFP's work. Thus, the Strategic Review will serve as a guiding framework for national efforts in achieving Zero Hunger – enabling all actors to contribute according to their relevant strengths in relation to the key challenges facing the country.

In supporting long-term, sustainable solutions to eradicating hunger and malnutrition, WFP has prioritized the integration of its programme activities into the broader social protection framework, as well as efforts to enhance synergies between existing social protection mechanisms in the country. To this end, it initiated joint efforts with UNICEF and the World Bank to harmonize targeting and beneficiary profiles under the various social protection platforms and management information systems in support of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Labour, and Public Services – particularly between that of the national Harmonized Social Cash Transfer scheme and WFP's lean season and productive asset creation activities, which will continue in 2016. At the same time, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the government to support the development of a national school feeding policy to integrate into the national social protections system as well as a home-grown school feeding programme, building on the impetus of the inter-ministerial study visit to the Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil facilitated by WFP in 2014.

While such efforts will contribute to an integrated and holistic social protection system that is able to adequately respond to predictable seasonal vulnerabilities, they will also enable stronger capacity to efficiently and effectively adjust the scope and nature of assistance depending on shocks compounding food insecurity, as guided by robust food and nutrition security assessments and vulnerability analyses. In 2015, WFP's expertise in vulnerability and assessment mapping played a key role in its support to national contingency planning efforts as the evolving impacts of El Niño continued to unfold, such as forecasts for below normal rainfall conditions and extreme temperatures affecting planting, livestock conditions, and livelihood opportunities. As tasked by the UN Country Team, WFP took on a lead role to initiate El Niño inter-agency contingency planning efforts within the Humanitarian Country Team, in support of the government-led contingency plan. This includes support for coordinated risk monitoring, multi-sectoral preparedness actions, and review of operational capacity in the country to adequately respond to the impact of El Niño based on the risks.

More broadly, WFP continued to provide technical support to the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), particularly by enhancing the FNC's capacity to manage early-warning mechanisms, analyse the drivers of food and nutrition security, and manage integrated context analysis for district development planning. WFP's technical support to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee in conducting a market assessment in 50 districts likewise strengthened capacities for multi-sectoral market assessments, in view of ensuring optimal modality choice for food assistance interventions. This was complemented by the roll-out of WFP's own innovative tools to improve market

monitoring, including mobile technology for real-time monitoring through mVAM.

As one of five pilot countries, WFP Zimbabwe launched the Food Security Climate Resilience (FoodSECuRE) facility in 2015, in partnership with Agritex and FAO. Releasing funds based on climate forecasts, the replenishable financing facility presents a potent mechanism for institutionalizing an innovative approach to ensure early humanitarian responses as well as investments in longer-term resilience-building efforts. While in the last quarter of 2015, WFP tested the early action modality of FoodSECuRE through financing released for a small grains project in Mwenezi district, it will continue to build on the pilot to promote linkages with its existing mechanisms for community-based resilience planning as through its Seasonal Livelihoods Programming used for Productive Asset Creation.

In line with strategic review and operational evaluation recommendations, as started in 2014, WFP's move from Seasonal Targeted Assistance to conditionally-based Lean Season Assistance was reinforced in 2015 through activities linking lean season recipients with livelihood-focused assistance such as trainings on crops and livestock, nutrition, and maintenance of productive assets. This shift to bridge lean season relief with longer-term recovery and resilience also contributed to the sustainability of productive assets created under WFP's food or cash assistance for assets projects, with projects to expand or maintain the usability of assets like dams and gardens undertaken by the local communities beyond the close of WFP's programme.

At the policy level, WFP assisted the government in finalising and launching the National Nutrition Strategy and the micronutrient sub-strategy, as well as a National Fortification Strategy. The micronutrient sub-strategy elaborates the interventions related to food fortification and micronutrient supplementation. The National Nutrition Strategy is the common results framework to be used by all nutrition actors in Zimbabwe to reach the common goal of stunting reduction.

With a view for eventual programme handover and as a means of promoting cost efficiency to continue programme implementation amidst funding constraints, WFP aimed to transition Health and Nutrition activities in Harare, Bulawayo and Mutasa to government-led implementation – thus far achieving the handover in Bulawayo. To strengthen the Ministry of Health and Child Care's capacity to implement treatment of moderate acute malnutrition activities at district level, WFP held two capacity building workshops on monitoring and evaluation and planned two training sessions for the roll-out of revised guidelines related to nutrition support for people living with HIV.

WFP continued to provide logistics services (customs clearance, storage, handling & transport) to 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, thus enhancing the government's capacity to provide the much needed assistance on time.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

WFP's funding situation in 2015 showed a vast improvement from that of 2014, when resource constraints had severely impacted operations. This was largely a result of strong commitments from major traditional donors and considerable multilateral contributions. It also included a critical contribution of up to 30,000 mt of maize grain, valued at USD1.2 million, from the Government of Zimbabwe towards WFP's 2015/16 lean season response. Additionally, the contribution from the Government of China in the context of the small grains initiative underscores the relevance of further engaging emerging donors and facilitating opportunities for South-South cooperation.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	700	666
Japan	0	626	626
Luxembourg	0	82	82
MULTILATERAL	0	2,131	930
Switzerland	0	340	96

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	216	0
USA	12,337	0	8,502
Zimbabwe	3,196	0	3,196
Total	15,533	4,094	14,097

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

In 2015, WFP Zimbabwe procured commodities using four different procurement modalities, including from WFP's regional Global Commodity Management Facility, with Zambia being the major source of these commodities. Other southern Africa countries proved to be good sources of commodities like Super Cereal and pulses. Where feasible, WFP also purchased some commodities locally in Zimbabwe. The procurement of Super Cereal Plus and palmolien oil was done through international purchase.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	326	96	189
Maize	3,196	0	0	1,879
Peas	150	0	800	204
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	9,247	0
Split Peas	0	0	1,786	0
Vegetable Oil	0	306	470	0
Total	3,346	632	12,399	2,272

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

The transport legs consisted mainly of primary transport and secondary transport. Primary transport refers to the leg in which food is moved from WFP warehouses to cooperating partners' warehouses, while secondary transport indicated the movement of food from either WFP warehouses straight to beneficiaries or from cooperating partners' warehouses to beneficiaries. Cost efficiency and convenience were the driving factors in selecting the method of delivering food to the beneficiaries. During the reporting period, WFP maintained two main warehouses in two cities 430 kilometres apart and conveniently situated close to highly food insecure areas. In all warehouses, WFP maintained heavy presence to ensure compliance with the required food handling standards. All feasible practical measures were implemented to ensure the food remained safe, sound and of good quality up to the point it reached the beneficiaries.

Post-Delivery Losses

The bigger part of the losses incurred were due to the milling extraction rate of 81.5 percent of the raw materials and part of the raw material being used to pay for the milling service. The milling was necessitated by the type of beneficiaries served, mostly refugees who needed maize meal ready for cooking. Some transit losses were also incurred. Transporters were strongly advised to ensure that they have enough tarpaulins to secure food in transit. Drivers were engaged to ensure that they know their responsibilities when loading and offloading and transporting the food. The consequences of losing food they held in their custody were clearly explained. The country office maintained loss recovery rates that deterred transporters from losing the food. Through continuous engagement of WFP service providers and partners, warehouse and transport losses were kept at a minimum.

Management

Partnerships

In structuring its programmatic focus around supporting the government to achieve Zero Hunger and the relevant SDGs, WFP increasingly worked to strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships to enable the achievement of this long-term vision, with an emphasis on galvanizing the complementary capacities of sister UN agencies, civil society, academia, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) the private sector, and South-South cooperation towards eradicating hunger, malnutrition, and poverty.

Key counterparts in government at the national level included the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare in operationalizing the national social protection policy framework and implementing lean season and productive asset creation activities, the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) on leading the government's multi-sectoral nutrition programming, and the Ministry of Agriculture in activities to support smallholder farmers, including under the FoodSECuRE pilot.

GFD and other project activities were implemented with complementary partners with whom WFP does not have an FLA, but which are carrying out activities with the same beneficiaries, and providing non-food inputs or complementary food. In the reporting period, all targeted partner organisations provided the planned inputs.

WFP assumes a leading role in coordination of humanitarian assistance at the national level, which played an important role in enhancing the overall effectiveness of the lean season response in 2015 by ensuring synergies between the different humanitarian actors and minimizing duplication or overlap of assistance. In particular, WFP acts as chair of the Food Assistance Working Group under the national Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), comprised of other UN agencies, NGOs, donors, and government representatives. At the provincial and district levels, WFP works closely with Drought Relief Committees (DRC), comprised of government line ministries and NGOs and led by the Provincial and District Administrators respectively. The DRCs, with involvement from local leaders, support food and nutrition security assessments and monitoring, selection and registration of food assistance recipients, and verification exercises. WFP was tasked by the Humanitarian Country Team to lead the Disaster Risk Management Task Force subcommittee on Inter-Agency Contingency Planning Advanced Preparedness and Risk Monitoring in light of the looming El Niño induced drought, which will integrate with the government contingency plan being developed by the Civil Protection Department.

WFP also helped to establish the FNC Cash and Voucher Sub-Working Group, through which it provided technical leadership to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) to conduct a market assessment in 50 out of 60 districts in Zimbabwe to determine market capacity and functionality during the 2015/16 consumption year, providing an evidence base to inform all humanitarian actors of the appropriate and feasible use of cash-based transfers as a modality for assistance based on the context. As a consortium of government, UN, NGOs, and other international organizations chaired by the FNC, the ZimVAC also leads the annual Rural Livelihoods Assessment to determine food insecurity levels, as supported by WFP. Given the nationally-owned and multi-stakeholder nature of the ZimVAC, its results are widely accepted and used by the UN agencies, NGOs and other actors as the basis for planning and targeting during the lean season.

With plans to further scale up the use of cash-based transfers throughout its programmes in 2016 where feasible and appropriate, WFP worked to establish partnerships with private sector companies to facilitate the roll-out of mobile money transfers. To this end, it established an e-money agreement with the mobile money company Econet, facilitating the use of digital transfers in several districts under its Lean Season Assistance in 2015/2016. It also partnered with the companies VOTOMOBILE and PREMISE to conduct household food security monitoring and markets information remotely through the use of cell phones.

Partnerships continued to play a central role in the achievement of a multi-sectoral stunting prevention programme with complementary activities to WFP nutrition support. In collaboration with the MoHCC and the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development, WFP with SUN UN Network partners UNICEF, FAO, and WHO expanded the community-based stunting prevention project to four districts in 2015. The range of complementary activities achieved by the joint programme underscore the value in combining the respective strengths of each agency. The partner contributions comprised of surveillance and technical support to improve health information systems, social and behaviour change communication activities to influence positive infant and young child feeding practices, growth monitoring and promotion, provision of comprehensive health services including immunisation, and activities in promotion of water, sanitation, and hygiene, education, diversified agricultural production.

Within the framework of the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) 2012-2015, WFP also continued to work closely with partners such as UNDP and FAO towards the achievement of resilience-building initiatives, and UNFPA on supporting health and nutrition through maternity waiting homes for pregnant women.

Through south-south cooperation between the Government of China and the Government of Zimbabwe, WFP's small grains promotion project supported smallholder farmers through the provision of practical trainings and skills in climate-smart agriculture, in view of achieving Zero Hunger goals of reducing food waste and building sustainable food systems. The programme was implemented in partnership with China's Agricultural Technology Demonstration Centre, which conducts studies in crop varieties, offers training in diverse farming techniques as well as demonstration fields.

Within this context, in conjunction with local consultancies from the University of Zimbabwe and Chinhoyi University of Technology, WFP and FAO partnered to conduct a study on post-harvest losses of small grains. Informed by the Zimbabwe Zero Hunger Strategic Review Pillar V goal to achieve 'zero loss or waste of food', the research was the first of its kind in Zimbabwe to assess losses incurred throughout the value chain of small grains. Likewise, WFP's partnership with the Women's University in Africa to conduct the Zimbabwe Zero Hunger Strategic Review underscored the important contribution of academia in informing the challenges and opportunities for zero hunger specific to the Zimbabwean context.

Assistance to refugees was conducted in close partnership with UNHCR and Christian Care, with plans to build on the partnership to integrate refugees receiving food assistance into livelihood programmes. Under its Health and Nutrition activities for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, WFP strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of Health and Child Care to facilitate increased government-led implementation of the programme at district level. Within this context, it established a new partnership with the Bulawayo City Council, and will continue to work towards similar arrangements for the programme in Harare and Mutasa.

Through all programme activities, WFP's partnership with the local communities themselves constituted a critical element in the achievement of optimal programme outcomes. Under the Productive Asset Creation programme, for example, Seasonal Livelihood Programming and community level participatory planning was implemented in all ten districts where food/cash assistance for asset creation activities took place, allowing a platform for community participation in the design of projects. NGO cooperating partners ensured strong household targeting, training, and supervision of the creation of assets, while relevant government ministries including the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Mechanisation, ensured that created assets met technical standards and were environmentally friendly. Under WFP's Lean Season Assistance, community members were also involved in the household targeting process and managed feedback mechanisms including Help Desks at food distribution sites.

WFP continued with logistics service provision for other UN Agencies which included UNDP, FAO, UNFPA and UNHCR. Logistics services provided included procurement, customs clearance, transport, warehousing and handling services for various non-food items.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	8	7		3

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>9.00	9.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ZIMBABWE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

As a cross-cutting and central lesson underscoring all of WFP's activities, the role of partnerships in achieving or laying the groundwork for sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition proved central to its response efforts.

With enhanced emphasis on outcome-based results tied to national goals and commitments, the role of all sectors and actors – from academia to private sector to the UN – remained vital to addressing the many complex and interrelated drivers of food insecurity in Zimbabwe, including dimensions related to poverty, gender inequality, and health. Drawing on the unifying framework embodied by the Zero Hunger Challenge and basing partnerships around evidence-based needs as reflected through assessments like the Zero Hunger Strategic Review, post-harvest loss study, and nutrition causal analyses, WFP will continue 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 ZUNDAF 2016-2020. The consultative process for the elaboration of WFP's new Country Strategic Plan and ongoing adjustments involving engagement of government, donors, and other partners also functioned as a best practice for ensuring relevant and achievable approaches.

Amidst a complex operating environment in 2015 caused by the severe impact of drought on the 2015/16 lean season, compounded by the influence of weather patterns linked to what is predicted to be the most extreme El Niño event in three decades, the importance of bridging immediate humanitarian response activities with longer-term recovery and resilience interventions held particular relevance. Following on the previous year's revised approach to lean season assistance, rendering the food assistance conditional upon involvement in livelihood promotion trainings or projects, WFP continued to ensure this complementary support where feasible and appropriate. This included trainings on maintenance of assets created under the Productive Asset Creation programme, strengthening the coherence between the programmes.

As guided by recommendations from the internal audit carried out in 2015, WFP undertook several measures to improve on beneficiary targeting, verification, and monitoring activities with its NGO and government partners. This included revamping its beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanisms to strengthen accountability to affected populations, ensuring that issues brought up through platforms like the community-led Help Desks and suggestion boxes at programme sites are effectively addressed. It also plans to establish a toll-free hotline in 2016, in collaboration with its regional bureau for southern Africa, as another channel for regular feedback. At a broader scale, in support of improved beneficiary feedback mechanisms under the Zimbabwe Social Protection Platform, WFP will continue to work with partners under the Cash and Voucher sub working group to support the NGO HelpAge in piloting the use of community score cards – a social accountability tool – in some districts, with potential for further roll-out.

Building on the partnerships initiated in 2015, WFP will continue to work with private sector companies to increasingly transition its cash-based programming from cash-in-transit solutions to mobile transfers where possible using local service providers. A card-based solution with the potential to serve as a multi-purpose cash transfer platform will also be piloted in one district. Lessons drawn for the current programming, reflect the need for timely planning for cash based transfers with regards to contracting. Mobile contracting takes time due to the different legal requirements by both parties.

While working with the government, the World Bank, UNDP and UNICEF to strengthen complementarities between existing beneficiary information management systems at the national level, WFP prepared to transition its own programmes to a new beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE. With plans to fully roll-out the use of SCOPE as its management system for all cash-based programming in 2016, WFP will draw on lessons learned from the joint learning exercises and cross-sharing of information with government and other partners initiated in 2015 to inform the transition and potential applicability beyond WFP's own programming. WFP's support to government to the FNC and ZimVAC in conducting market assessments as well as vulnerability analyses incorporating long-term food insecurity trends served as a critical basis for responding to lean season needs whilst bracing for the impacts of El Niño. This leading technical and coordination role to government and partners will remain a priority for WFP in supporting the government's contingency planning for El Niño as well as its food and nutrition security assessment capacity more broadly, complementing the government's social protection programmes. In particular, there is a clear need to strengthen targeting and coordination at the ward level in ensuring accurate and contextualized assessments of food insecurity needs.

WFP's piloting of the m-VAM initiative proved to be effective innovative tools for enhancing real time food security and price monitoring. It will build on these initial pilot efforts to strengthen early warning and context monitoring for capturing and anticipating the full magnitude of the El Niño event and how it will likely impact households' livelihoods. The launch of a new Regional Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Strategy 2015-17 and subsequent development of an implementation plan for WFP Zimbabwe helped to inform improved M&E systems. Particular emphasis was given to supporting capacity development of government partners at district levels to improve data collection for the Health and Nutrition programme. A decentralized evaluation of nutrition activities will also be conducted in 2016 to build on these efforts in ensuring strong programme outcomes and informing eventual programme handover to government. While the hotspot analysis conducted by WFP with UNAIDS and PEPFAR, launched in March 2015, helped inform government services for HIV, it found that further research and studies on the various drivers of HIV infection are needed.

Although funding constraints meant limited capacity to expand nutrition-specific activities in 2015, WFP took steps to enhance the nutrition-sensitivity of all programme activities where feasible, capitalizing on its comparative advantage to promote nutritional outcomes across multiple sectors in close partnership with other UN, NGO, and government actors. Within the context of the joint UN stunting prevention project in four districts, for instance, WFP integrated nutrition-sensitive components into the design of food assistance for asset creation activities, such as livestock and fishery projects aimed at enhancing dietary diversity. This nutrition-sensitive approach will be further strengthened in 2016 through the integration of social and behaviour change communication activities into all programmes. Likewise, in view of ensuring adequate funding for both nutrition-specific and –sensitive programmes in the country, WFP will support studies like the Cost of Hunger, to build the evidence-base around the critical importance of investments in nutrition within the country's broader development agenda.

The South-South Cooperation pilot supporting capacity development for smallholder farmers revealed the potential latent in growing crops like sorghum and other small grains to improve agricultural production and withstand the impact of drought. Moreover, the pilot underscored the continued strategic role WFP must play in supporting government and building on its partnership with FAO to facilitate local procurement and help develop markets for more drought-tolerant grains.

While gender considerations were applied throughout all programming, WFP, in operationalizing the new corporate Gender Policy 2015-2020 and implementation plan for the southern Africa region, will further strengthen efforts to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment through systematic incorporation of gender concerns and standards for monitoring into agreements with cooperating partners.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	66,000	32,000	82,000	53,998	9,107	63,105	81.8%	28.5%	77.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	16,000	4,000	20,000	17,193	8,895	17,193	107.5%	222.4%	86.0%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	45,300	-	45,300	2,177	-	2,177	4.8%	-	4.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	13,500	-	13,500	9,408	-	9,408	69.7%	-	69.7%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	18,513	-	18,513	3,882	-	3,882	21.0%	-	21.0%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00507-14	Maize	0	558	558
Canada	CAN-C-00507-14	Peas	0	141	107
Japan	JPN-C-00380-01	Maize	0	480	480
Japan	JPN-C-00380-01	Peas	0	90	90
Japan	JPN-C-00380-01	Vegetable Oil	0	56	56
Luxembourg		Corn Soya Blend	0	0	82

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00125-13	Corn Soya Blend	0	82	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	907	189
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	837	334
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	0	137	157
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	250	250
Switzerland	SWI-C-00429-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	340	96
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01339-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	216	0
USA		Peas	0	0	800
USA		Sorghum/Millet	0	0	1,052
USA		Split Peas	0	0	791
USA		Vegetable Oil	0	0	262
USA	USA-C-01145-01	Sorghum/Millet	3,537	0	3,537
USA	USA-C-01145-01	Split Peas	730	0	0
USA	USA-C-01145-01	Vegetable Oil	280	0	0
USA	USA-C-01149-01	Sorghum/Millet	2,060	0	2,060
USA	USA-C-01149-01	Split Peas	90	0	0
USA	USA-C-01149-02	Peas	800	0	0
USA	USA-C-01149-02	Sorghum/Millet	3,650	0	0
USA	USA-C-01149-02	Split Peas	1,000	0	0
USA	USA-C-01149-02	Vegetable Oil	190	0	0
Zimbabwe	ZIM-C-00002-01	Maize	3,196	0	3,196
Total			15,533	4,094	14,097