



WFP Zimbabwe Country Brief

WFP Assistance

Country Strategic Plan	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
CSP (April 2017 – Dec 2021)	269 m	-	14.6 m

GENDER MARKER CSP 2017 - 2021

*May – October 2017

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2017 – 2021)

This five-year plan replaces previous humanitarian and development programme categories. Under this plan, while maintaining strong humanitarian assistance capacity, WFP will focus on supporting longer-term national social protection and resilience-building efforts to achieve Zero Hunger. WFP will build on its innovative work in knowledge and evidence generation while increasingly focusing on strengthening the systems and institutions that are ultimately responsible for sustainably reaching Zero Hunger in Zimbabwe.

Lean Season Assistance (LSA)

WFP provided targeted food assistance to address the immediate food and nutrition needs of households during the peak hunger months prior to harvest. Prompted by the El Niño-induced drought, the 2016/17 LSA cycle began in May 2016, six months earlier than usual, aiming to reach 1.9 million people between January and March 2017. Taking into account the Government and other partner responses, the programme assisted 1.1 million people per month through March 2017. Recognising the delayed planting and the resultant late harvest, WFP extended the LSA programme in 13 districts by one month, closing the 2016/17 LSA cycle in April 2017.

Support to Refugees

Together with UNHCR and Terre des Hommes, WFP assists 9,182 refugees residing in the Tongogara refugee camp by providing cash-based assistance to the general refugee population and in-kind to new arrivals. The rations allow refugees to meet their full daily caloric needs. With an increased influx of new arrivals, following the relocation of refugees at the border between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, additional resources continue to be required to ensure refugee basic needs are met throughout the year.

Highlights

- USD 29.6 million is urgently required for WFP to implement its activities in the country through December 2017.
- The Productive Assets Creation programme commences in May, amid resourcing shortfalls.
- Refugee inflow at Tongogara Camp continues to increase on a monthly basis, despite the suspension (due to resource constraints) of the relocation of refugees at border with Mozambique.
- WFP supports the 2017 Rural Livelihood Assessment led by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee.

Small holder farmers

In partnership with FAO and the Government of Zimbabwe, WFP supported 5,389 smallholder farmers in Mudzi and Rushinga districts, strengthening their resilience by increasing production and productivity of drought-tolerant small grains; and developing market linkages and a predictable demand. The project was implemented during the 2016/17 agricultural season, covering 646 hectares with small grains.

Health and Nutrition Promotion

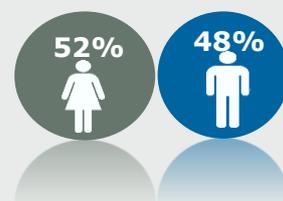
In partnership with the Ministry of Health and Child Care, and funded by PEPFAR, WFP is implementing a Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme focusing on HIV and TB clients in three selected districts. The programme aims to treat 26,000 moderately acute malnourished people living with HIV/AIDS and TB, pregnant and nursing mothers, and children under five years of age each month at selected clinics. A stunting prevention pilot supports 6,821 children in Mutasa through a joint programme with UNICEF, FAO, and WHO. Under the framework of the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, WFP supports the Government in implementing its micronutrient and fortification strategies.

Productive Asset Creation (PAC)

The 2017 cycle of the PAC started in May and will run through to October 2017. WFP plans to implement the activity in 12 districts, providing food assistance in exchange for labour inputs in creating or rehabilitating productive assets selected through a community-based process. These assets include water harvesting systems such as dams, irrigation schemes as well as nutrition gardens that help households to generate income, reduce reliance on food assistance, and improve resilience to environmental hazards.

In Numbers

18,383 received WFP Assistance
9,182 refugees assisted



People Assisted May 2017

Operational Updates

- The 2017 cycle of PAC commenced in May, with signing of agreements and trainings of partners. The activity is planned for 12 districts in the country but current resources only allow WFP to start activities in 10 priority districts. For a timely and full implementation of the activity, WFP urgently requires an additional US\$ 14 million.
- The PEPFAR health and nutrition support to children under-five, people living with HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB), and pregnant and nursing mothers implemented in the greater Harare area, Bulawayo and Mutasa District in May. Health and nutrition activities including the prevention of stunting in Mutasa, assisted an estimated 9,201 people in May.
- WFP supported field days in Mudzi and Rushinga districts, under the support to small holder farmers to promote increases in the production and yield of drought-tolerant small grains. Through a partnership with FAO and the Government of Zimbabwe (AGRITEX), these field days provided an opportunity for farmers to exchange of ideas and share experiences. Knowledge generated will help strengthen small grains production in the districts.
- The refugee caseload assisted at Tongogara Refugee Camp continues to increase on a monthly basis, with increased inflows from DRC and Mozambique. In May, 9,182 refugees were assisted, an increase from 9,096 in April. The number of refugees assisted in the camp is expected to continue increasing with the planned relocation of Mozambican refugees residing at the buffer zone with Zimbabwe.
- In May, WFP supported the ongoing Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) 2017 Rural Livelihoods Assessment data collection and reporting exercise. This assessment will inform Government and development partners on priority needs to strengthen rural livelihoods in Zimbabwe.

Challenges

USD 29.6 million of additional resources is urgently required through December 2017, to not only provide life saving support but to also support resilience building, smallholder farmers, and nutrition activities.

Partnerships

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

Country Background & Strategy



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

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

Population: **14 million**

2015 Human Development Index: **155 out of 188**

Income Level: **Low income**

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

Top Donors (2015-2017)

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

Contact info: Tinashe Mubaira (Tinashe.Mubaira@wfp.org)
Country Director: Eddie Rowe
Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/zimbabwe