



## WFP in Zimbabwe 2014 in Review





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# 2014 at a glance

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Zimbabwe is a low-income, food-deficit country. Those living within its borders face a number of barriers to becoming food secure, including both climatic shocks that destroy harvests, and finding employment in a challenging economy.

**While in 2014, the number of 'food insecure' people in the country decreased, the rate of rural poverty was higher than in recent years at 76 percent (compared to 63 percent in 2013) and several years of poor rainy seasons and meagre harvests have challenged many in being able to fully recover.**

For some 1.5 million people living with HIV/AIDS— 15 percent of Zimbabwean adults— food is a key factor in whether they are able to stomach tough medicine, regain their health, and **earn an income. Nearly a third of Zimbabwe's children are stunted, or physically underdeveloped for their age.** A volatile and poor economy has led to high unemployment rates in recent years and increased poverty levels, with some 72 percent of the entire population living below the poverty line (less than USD 1.25 per day).

In 2014, WFP aimed to preserve livelihoods and safeguard the nutritional status of chronically food insecure people in the country by addressing these root causes of hunger.

To this end, WFP implemented a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200453) to promote a transition from emergency assistance **to recovery while also responding to people's immediate food needs.** In practice, this meant WFP was able to help communities invest in their ability to feed themselves in future difficult times, while also providing food to immediately help those displaced by floods in the south and to those who grew hungry after failed harvests.

WFP met Zimbabweans needs through three main activities. Food assistance/cash for assets (FFA/CFA) is a project that provides food or cash in exchange for labour to build/rehabilitate asset-creating infrastructure, such as irrigation systems, bridges, and soil conservation schemes. It empowers vulnerable communities to move away from dependency on food assistance, promote self-reliance, reduce disaster risk and support climate change adaption. The Disaster response and risk reduction programme provides cash and food assistance for chronically food-insecure vulnerable households at the height of the lean season, which was October/November 2014 and March 2015. Additionally, WFP provided support to the Government to develop its national capacity to mitigate disasters and manage/respond appropriately to risks. Through the Health and nutrition programme, WFP assisted moderately acute malnourished (MAM) HIV/AIDS and TB clients, as well as MAM pregnant and nursing women and children under five years of age at clinics. A stunting prevention pilot programme was implemented in a district with high rates of under-nutrition where WFP is already implementing MAM treatment.

Through all its operations, WFP strives to build a sustainably food secure and resilient Zimbabwe where no child goes hungry.





**Food and  
Nutrition  
Security**

**Goal:  
Enhance  
Resilience**

**Goal: Treat  
acute  
malnutrition  
and prevent  
stunting in  
young  
children**



**Goal:  
Protect  
Livelihoods**

**Programme:  
Health and  
Nutrition**

**Programme:  
Food/Cash  
Assistance for  
Assets**

**Programme:  
Disaster Risk  
Reduction**

**Programme:  
Conditional  
Lean Season  
Assistance**

**Emergency Relief**







# WFP ZIMBABWE 2014

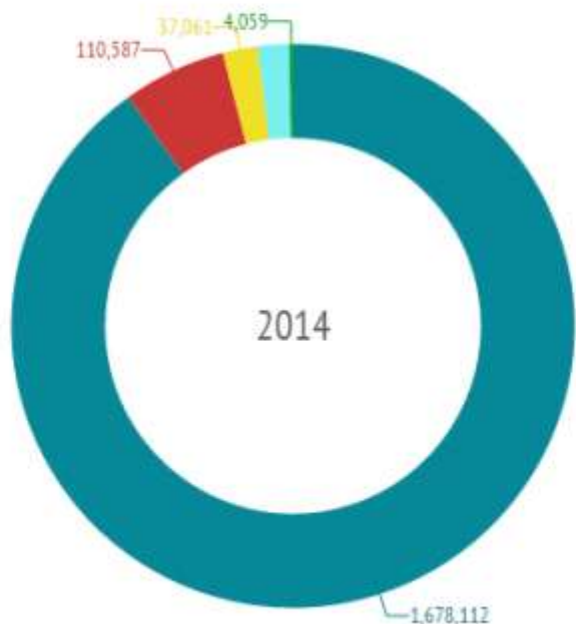
## Beneficiaries by Activity



1,727,818

Total beneficiaries assisted in 2014

Note: some beneficiaries were assisted through multiple activities but are counted once.



- General Food Distributions\*
- Food-Assistance for Assets\*\*
- Support to HIV/TB patients
- Treatment for malnutrition\*\*\*
- Prevention of Stunting

\*Including seasonal targeted and conditional assistance, as well as food distributions to Chingwizi transit camp under the Disaster Risk Reduction Programme

\*\*In 2014, there was a total of 22,370 FFA participants, which benefitted 110,587 people through family rations

\*\*\*Including 6,490 children 6-23 months, 15,143 children 24-59 months, 600 pregnant/nursing girls under 18, and 11,394 pregnant nursing women over 18



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.



# On the Horizon

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Recognizing the immense and interrelated causes of hunger in Zimbabwe, WFP is expanding its solutions to fight food and nutrition insecurity in 2015 onward. Such a strategic shift comes at a poignant time for the country: **at least half of Zimbabwe's farming land has failed to produce crops in the most recent 2015 harvest season. As a result, the country is facing what the Food and Nutrition Security Working Group is calling "a potential huge food deficit".** While poor households in the south have exhausted cereals from the previous harvest and rely on market purchases, other farmers only have a month's supply following this year's harvest, and some farmers have already begun distress sales of livestock.

WFP will begin lean season assistance in September 2015 (two months ahead of schedule) in the most affected districts.

Additionally, WFP is taking this time as an opportunity to help chronically vulnerable people safeguard their livelihoods while strengthening their ability to withstand future shocks. As of May 2015, WFP is expanding its C/FFA programme to reach more community members with food or cash while they work on projects such as small irrigation schemes and water harvesting systems.

Zimbabwe is the first pilot in Africa for the Zero Hunger Strategic Review process. The Review will help WFP and other organizations to align their strategies and ensure programming coherence in the country. The challenges that the joint consultative process identifies and the priority actions that are recommended will help WFP to develop its own strategic, programmatic and operational plans for Zimbabwe. Already, the Zero Hunger Strategic Review in Zimbabwe has recommended the need to scale up nutrition programmes, to strengthen national capacity to respond to hazards, and to leverage WFP's experience in supporting smallholder market access.

WFP Zimbabwe is in the process of finalizing a five-year Country Strategic Plan (2016-2020). The CSP articulates the reorientation of WFP in the country from a focus on humanitarian relief to longer-term recovery and **resilience building over the next five years. The document captures the rationale for WFP's assistance in Zimbabwe for the years 2016-2020, and fully aligns with the new/upcoming Zimbabwe United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF)—** which provides an agenda for UN agencies and the national government to achieve growth and human development indicators. The performance of the CSP will be measured against national targets set as part of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, and Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation 2013-2018 (**Zim Asset**). **Importantly, the CSP will provide the framework for WFP's new Zimbabwe Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO)—** the primary vehicle for WFP activities in the country. The PRRO will commence in 2016 after being presented to the November Executive Board.

To continue evolving solutions that meet beneficiaries needs, WFP will introduce mobile electronic technology devices and systems (m-Vam) to better monitor and track food/cash deliveries and their impact.

WFP is also looking to create more holistic, inclusive initiatives with its partners to tackle poverty and hunger. To this end, WFP continued to engage with government and other stakeholders on the National Steering Committee to develop a comprehensive Safety Net Programme as part of a Social Protection Framework. In December 2014, WFP supported an inter-ministerial study of the Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil led by the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education. The Zimbabwe delegation learnt about the Brazilian experience in defeating hunger, its policies and strategies in poverty reduction, food security and development, as well as its complementary social programmes. The study was done in view of developing and implementing a Home Grown School Feeding programme in Zimbabwe.

**WFP plans to assist refugees from the Great Lakes region at Tongogara Refugee Camp, where the camp's population has increased to close to 10,000.** This would allow UNHCR to redirect support to other critical needs such as water, sanitation, shelter, and education. WFP and UNHCR have reached an arrangement whereby WFP will provide UNHCR with food for the camp without associated costs. WFP is appealing to donors for funds to ensure the support can be provided and scaled-up.

Under the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, WFP is also advocating for the development of a SUN Business Network. The Multi-sectorial Community Based Stunting Programme is a partnership with other nutrition actors (WHO; UNICEF; FAO) and more recently joint surveys are ongoing on the Community Based Approach to Stunting Prevention.

**In 2014, WFP's dedicated government and NGO partners, donors, community leaders and staff, made a positive difference in the lives of Zimbabweans. In 2015 onward, WFP asks that you take part in these stories— and continue to support the work that made them happen.**







# WFP: there in times of need

## Disaster Response and Risk Reduction Programmes

### Lean Season Assistance

Sekai Muzivi works tirelessly. She rises early, tends to her four children, and walks seven kilometres to neighbouring farms in search of odd jobs. Each day is a gamble for Sekai to find a wage and enough food for her family.

**Six percent of Zimbabwe's population—** over half a million people— were food insecure during the height of the lean season last year (October 2014-March 2015).

Sekai is *chronically* food insecure. Unlike acutely food insecure people, Sekai undergoes the same stress year after year without the promise of change.

**"Times are hard" says Sekai, recalling that in 2013 she didn't have enough money to buy fertiliser to cover the whole field. Oftentimes, Sekai can only harvest enough maize to last three months. The challenges of each year compound and in 2013, two of Sekai's children stopped attending school to help earn money for their household.**

While most rural households are net buyers of food in Zimbabwe— meaning they do not produce (and often do not earn enough) to sustain themselves— WFP sees this as an opportunity for change. WFP believes it is **not enough to put food on people's tables for today.** Addressing hunger means hitting at root problems and enabling people to feed themselves tomorrow even when faced with droughts.

Traditionally, WFP has provided Seasonal Targeted Assistance to the worst affected areas in Zimbabwe, ensuring the most vulnerable do not go hungry in bleak months. In 2014, WFP gradually shifted towards a more strategic approach: Conditional Lean Season Assistance. For WFP, this means distinguishing between acutely food insecure and chronically food insecure populations and focusing on supporting those who are far too vulnerable too often, like Sekai.

Selected people began receiving food for their families on the condition that a household member participates



Recipients of WFP's seasonal targeted assistance line up to receive EcoCASH payments in Gokwe South.

in training sessions or community activities that improve key assets for production.

**Last lean season Sekai's village received food (other villages received food or cash to purchase goods) and began their journey towards more resilient harvest seasons.**

WFP began to provide Seasonal Targeted Assistance (STA) food distributions in the worst affected districts in October 2013 and gradually scaled-up to reach some 1.1 million people in January 2014. The programme—which has shifted to conditional lean season assistance— reached fewer beneficiaries than planned in February and March 2014, and provided most with half-rations. This was due to lack of funding, which overall forced WFP to cut back its operations in Zimbabwe.

### Building National Capacity

As WFP prepares individuals to become better-equipped to manage disasters and difficult lean seasons, it also prepares governments to alleviate hunger in its borders. WFP is training government representatives from national and sub-national levels as Seasonal Livelihood Programme (SLP) Facilitators in various districts who will roll-out a set of tools that coordinate/plan for humanitarian and development initiatives at local level. The SLP is part of a three-pronged approach (3PA) that aims to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of longer-term resilience building programmes. The SLP is one of three prongs in the toolbox, alongside an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), and a Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

### Food for Transitions

In mid-January and early February, Masvingo in southern Zimbabwe received above average rainfall. The weather quickly turned tragic when river levels in the catchment area of the Tokwe Mukorsi dam rose too high, causing widespread flooding in the area. Some 20,000 people were at high risk of flooding in the basin area upstream from the dam. The Government declared a State of Disaster, and in the end, more than a thousand hectares of farmland were inundated and over 700 tonnes of crops destroyed.

For those who fled, the prospect of returning to damaged homes and farmland in risk of future flooding seemed desolate. The government decided to relocate people over the following eight months while the 15,625 displaced people awaited in Chingwizi Transit Camp.

In the last four months of the camp (June-September 2014) resources become more limited, and food availability became a pressing issue.

In response, WFP provided general food distributions to 16,000 displaced people in Chingwizi Transit Camp in Masvingo Province. WFP assisted the flood-affected population from June 2014 through the camp's closure in September 2014.



# Nutrition: the other side of food security

## Prevention of Stunting

WFP seeks to reduce child under-nutrition in Zimbabwe. Addressing food security means not only ensuring people have enough food to eat, but also ensuring they have the *right* food.

**Nearly one third of Zimbabwe's children are stunted** (low growth for age). This is caused by a combination of repeated illnesses, poor infant and young child feeding practices, poor dietary diversity and poor hygiene and sanitary practices.



Children who do not receive the proper quantity and/or quality of food to eat in their early years have often permanently hindered their ability to reach their physical and cognitive development potential. Stunted children struggle more in school and are more likely to have low grades than their counterparts who are not stunted. This makes them less qualified for work, reducing their income-earning potential in adulthood.

Evidence shows the potential to make the greatest difference in the lives of children lies in the crucial 1,000 days between conception and two years of age.

In July 2014, WFP started a programme to prevent stunting in one eastern district plagued by persistent levels of under-nutrition and stunting rates above the national average. The programme was initiated together with other UN agencies to ensure that young kids aged 6-23 months in the area received comprehensive services in health and agriculture.

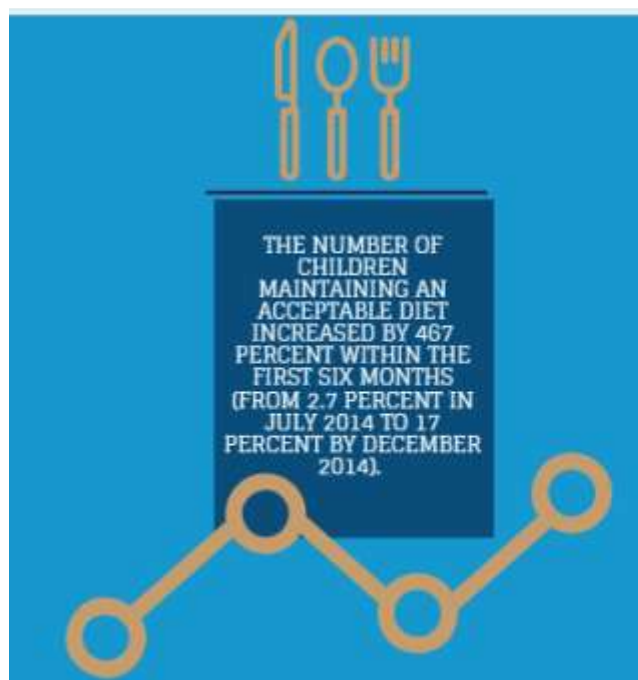
In 2014 alone, some 4,000 children were provided with Super Cereal Plus for their mothers and fathers to make into porridge. The Super Cereal Plus has milk and is fortified with vitamins and minerals that

are lacking in the children's diet. Under the programme, WFP together with other UN agencies also provided educational messages on infant feeding, and on the importance of a diverse diet.

## Tracking Growth

WFP received a contribution from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Development **Cooperation (BMZ) to learn from WFP's activities** and improve the most effective ways of building a nutritious Zimbabwe. The funding enables WFP to conduct a quantitative survey on the stunting prevention programme and collect/monitor data on **what happens to beneficiaries' health after they start** receiving food from WFP. The grant will also help WFP to evaluate its Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme.

## Treating Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)



In 2014, WFP focused on malnourished HIV and tuberculosis (TB) patients who are on treatment, as well as malnourished pregnant/nursing mothers and children under the age of five years old. People in these vulnerable groups struggle to meet their caloric needs and nutritional requirements. In response, WFP provided Super Cereal to these people for an extra boost to meet their needs. This fortified food is a key factor for them to regain strength and recover from HIV/TB, feed their bodies as they harbour a developing child, or grow from a new-born into a healthy, thriving kid. For HIV/TB



patients, food helps them stomach tough medicines and therefore improves their adherence to treatment. For pregnant and nursing mothers, as well as malnourished children, the Super Cereal assists in their nutritional rehabilitation. This reduces the individual risks of mortality and reduces disease progression. In pregnant women it promotes positive birth outcomes.

**When you're in good health and have ready access to food, you tend not to give it much thought. But when you don't, then you realize you're in trouble – and the worry can consume you.** Through WFP's Health and Nutrition programme, thousands of families are once again able to start living without constantly worrying about these basics.

However, continued resource constraints forced WFP to end this vital programme altogether at the end of November 2014.



Netsai and granddaughter Kudakwashe can now afford to smile after benefitting from the MAM treatment programme.

## Food and Vitamins for Vigor and Hope

In a country where 72 percent of the population lives below the poverty line and nearly 15 percent of adults live with HIV, attaining stable employment and food security presents a real challenge for many people.

Diagnosed with HIV years ago, Robson Madoka understands this all too well. His status cast a dark cloud over every aspect of his life – affecting not only him but his entire family.

**"I became too weak to pick vegetables from our garden or to find casual labour like I used to," explains Robson. "Our two sons had to drop out of school because we couldn't afford to pay the fees."**

The anti-retroviral treatment he was receiving was not as effective as might have been hoped. This was mainly because of Robson's poor diet. Adequate nutrition is essential for successful treatment and the first line of defense in fighting the disease.

Things took a turn for the better when he signed up for WFP's Health and Nutrition programme at the Epworth Poly-Clinic in Harare. Robson began receiving monthly allotments of nutritional supplements and electronic vouchers to purchase staple foods for himself and his family, as well as US\$5 cash for other purchases.

**"I really should have died a long time ago were it not for this support," says Robson. "WFP has been a complete saviour for me and my family."**

The programme's electronic voucher system, using mobile phones, allows Robson to receive this support without exposing himself to the stigma that might come from standing in line to receive food in front of other health clinic clients.

As the only safety net for moderately malnourished adults in Zimbabwe, WFP's programme also strives to incorporate sustainable solutions. Through its collaboration with NGO partner ADRA, WFP integrates able-bodied former recipients of food assistance into self-sufficient livelihood projects such as community gardens.



Robson Madoka and his wife receive electronic vouchers for food assistance



## MAM Treatment Programme

103 % achievement for kids

253 % achievement for pregnant women



WFP assisted more children, pregnant, and nursing mothers in 2014 after Zimbabwe's maternity health services became free to access. Children under five attended clinics more regularly for growth monitoring and immunization, and therefore increased their chances of screening and enrolment in the MAM treatments programme. Overachievement could also have been as a result of trainings conducted for health sector workers, as well as the awareness campaign around Zimbabwe's national immunization week (when most children and women visit clinics for immunization).

## Supply Chain

Procuring and delivering nearly 35,000 mt throughout Zimbabwe is no small task.

In 2014, WFP Zimbabwe procured much of its commodities through the Forward Purchase Facility (FPF), which is an innovative pilot program that allows WFP to make advance purchases of cereals and other food items at favourable prices to provide for future food aid needs. **This supply chain also supports local markets, such as WFP Zimbabwe's large purchases from neighboring Zambia (cereals) and Malawi (pulses/legumes).** WFP Zimbabwe's purchases through the FPF in 2014 also supported other emerging markets, such as Indonesia.

Through an in-kind contribution from USAID, WFP Zimbabwe was able to offer a well-rounded food basket including sorghum, split peas, and vegetable oil.





# Cash and Food Assistance for Assets (C/FFA)



Langton Nyakaringa shows off his thriving tomato plants, which receive their water from an FFA water pipe. Copyright: WFP/Tomson Phiri

## Feeding strong bodies, building a better future

In the wilting heat of Muzarabani, an area 300 km north of Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, Langton Nyakaringa fears he would see another poor harvest following so many dry spells. Communities in this area have recently gone through five cropping seasons where they could not produce enough to survive. The parched area normally receives little rainfall, but when it does, the land is prone to flooding. Langton, like many others, finds himself in an impossible hunger trap season after season, with even drought-resistant crops like sorghum and millet hard to grow and alternative employment opportunities difficult to come by.

In 2013-2014, World Food Programme and World Vision partnered together to ensure the community would have water for their crops so that the following harvest would mark the end of such a vicious cycle. The two organizations brought a Food Assistance for Assets programme, where it provided food to Langton and his community members in exchange for their time spent working on an 18 km stretch of water pipe connecting Machaya and Museredza villages.

**"I have no worries," says Langton, "I'm now able to**

**produce food throughout the year for my family and for sale."**

The complete turn-around for the area's agriculture can also be seen in sprouting vegetable gardens and maize fields between neighbouring villages that benefit from the pipe— even during the dry periods.

Langton is one of 22,370 people who directly benefitted from either the Food Assistance/Cash Assistance for Assets (F/CFA) activities last year. In 2014, these programmes ran between May and November 2014, when people received either cash or food in exchange for creating productive community assets such as small irrigation schemes, earth dams and weirs. The food rations or cash transfers to cushion them while they worked on community projects that promote self-reliance and support climate change adaption to directly address their food security needs and food access.

As a result, the F/CFA programme empowers vulnerable communities to move away from dependency on food assistance and create assets that increase their ability to handle future food security shocks, such as droughts or floods.

C/FFA activities was carried out in phases, with four districts starting in June and six in August. Over half of



the communities increased their asset score. Some of the assets were not completed by the end of the 2014 C/FFA cycle and activities have been extended for completion during the first quarter of 2015.

### Innovation meets individual needs

WFP was able to ensure C/FFA beneficiaries met their food needs through either direct hand-outs, or by providing cash and vouchers to be redeemed at a local shop. Between January and March 2014 under the Cash for Cereals modality, beneficiaries in selected areas received cash to buy cereals whilst receiving pulses and oil in-kind. Cash was also distributed under the Cash Assistance for Assets programme. This helped to ensure beneficiaries ate well-rounded, nutritious meals, while also

supporting local shopkeepers and markets.

For the first time, WFP used mobile money transfers at the height of the lean season to deliver mobile food assistance to beneficiaries in two rural districts. This was done in partnership with Zimbabwe's largest mobile phone operator, Econet. WFP also piloted the corporate Information Technology platform SCOPE, which is a beneficiary and transfer management platform. SCOPE supports WFP's efforts to scale-up cash and voucher activities and to support in-kind food assistance distributions. This ensured even the remotest beneficiaries could receive resources in a secure and timely matter, which is especially crucial when hunger is near.

### Cash/Food-Assistance for Assets

#### Projects in Numbers

**330** hectares of agricultural land benefited from rehabilitated irrigation schemes

**26** hectares of forest planted and established

**19** hectares of gully structures rehabilitated

**21** kilometres of gullies reclaimed

**37** assets built (i.e. livestock dip tanks) built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals

**21** fish ponds constructed and maintained

**1,388,670** volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed



## Big Hopes for Small Grains: training smallholder farmers

How does a country recover from over eight years (200-2008) of economic decline? For many, this is a grassroots effort. Literally.

Some seventy percent of the population depend on agriculture for their livelihood, making up a large portion **of the economy and Zimbabwe's well-being**. Yet, several factors have prevented those in the agriculture sector— especially smallholder farmers— from earning a healthy income. In most communal areas of the country, grain production is characterized by one year of good production followed by two or three years of deficit<sup>1</sup>. While natural calamities such as droughts and floods are a major challenge for smallholder farmers, other factors continue to limit growth, including: lack of power and irrigation facilities, high cost of agricultural inputs (e.g. fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, etc.), and poor state of agricultural/rural infrastructures, underdeveloped markets, declining soil fertility, inadequate pest control management and declining extension services.

In late 2014, WFP received a grant from China to work with the Department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services (AGRITEX) to improve farmers' skills and production levels. WFP selected "lead" farmers who were adept in producing drought-resistant small grains and natural teachers in seven rural districts. These 348 farmers were then trained alongside 70 AGRITEX officers in a variety of key areas, including soil

<sup>1</sup> Worldwide Extension Study by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and funded by USAID, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, (FAO) and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, (IICA).



fertilization, post-harvest handling, and record keeping. Each lead farmer then worked in collaboration with 10 ordinary farmers, transferring their newly acquired skills and showcasing their knowledge on “demonstration” plots of land. The project’s multiplier effect meant that a total of 3,500 farmers benefitted from the project.

In 2015, this funding will help WFP to build government’s knowledge of Warehouse Receipt Systems and produce a study on post-harvest losses to improve production and storage costs for farmers across the country.

Building government’s capacity and the backbone of Zimbabwe’s economy— dedicated and knowledgeable farmers— means taking strides towards a world with Zero Hunger.

## Fuelling gender equality, feeding women and girls for the future



Women, almost everywhere, are more vulnerable to personal insecurity and poverty. This holds true in Zimbabwe, where poor health and education indicators also hinder women and girls’ ability to guarantee their own food security. Yet, most of Zimbabwe’s rural women depend on agriculture to feed their families and generate an income. Though hunger prevails amongst girls and women, they take on a large and crucial responsibility from the food value chain to the dinner table. This makes WFP’s work towards ensuring women have access to productive agricultural inputs especially important for not only individual food security, but the food security of entire communities.

Recognizing protection concerns unique to women, men, girls and boys, as well as capitalizing on women’s vital role in promoting lasting solutions to hunger, WFP promoted equal access to and participation in WFP’s activities for both men and women. In 2014, WFP held gender sensitization sessions and workshops under the its programmes to galvanize women and girls in the community to participate in initiatives that combat poverty, discrimination and gender-based violence. Men also attended the sessions to underline the importance of everyone’s participation in creating an equal world.

Creating female leaders is a cornerstone in efforts towards equality. WFP strived for gender parity in ensuring women held leadership positions in food and project management committees. Efforts were made to ensure Food/Cash Assistance for Assets programmes took into account the gendered impact of work and its effect on women, men and the elderly, with increased numbers of women taking part as both asset owners and asset managers in 2014.

As the primary ration card holders, women were also ensured direct access to food. More than 60 percent of food recipients were women and at least 80 percent of decision making positions in food and project management committees were held by women.



# Partners and Funding

WFP aims to create sustainable solutions to hunger by working to foster government-owned and implemented programmes.

**The government's needs**-based targeting and early-warning systems, as well as its food security monitoring/analysis, save lives and improves livelihoods. In working together to bolster these disaster reduction mechanisms, the government and WFP create the structures necessary to ensure natural and economic shocks do not repeatedly threaten **Zimbabweans' food security**. **Joint assessments**—such as the ZimVAC, the SMART Nutrition Survey, and the HIV/Nutrition Profiling Study— have also strengthened the government's capacity to manage food security information systems and conduct analyses.

In 2014, partnerships with United Nations agencies, international and local NGOs, the Red Cross Society, private sector companies, and various line ministries **made WFP's programmes possible**.

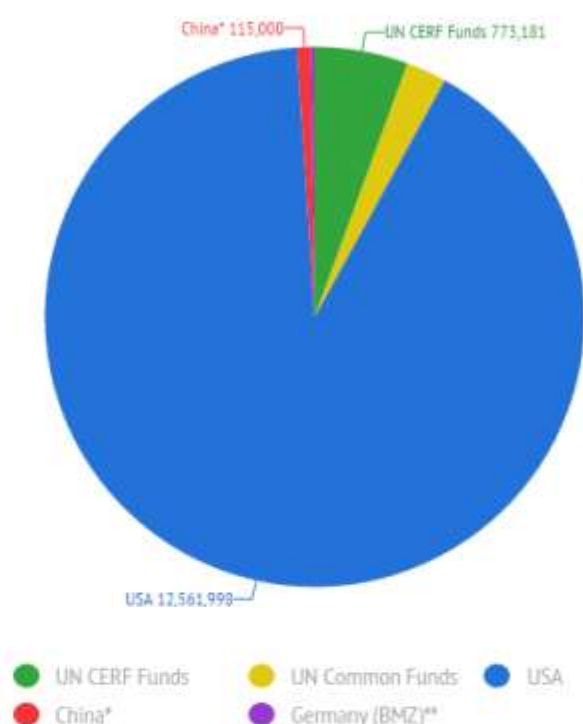
Other UN agencies— including UNDP and the Nutrition Flagship partners (UNICEF, WHO and FAO)— have adopted the Integrated Country Analysis (ICA), which **is part of WFP's three-pronged approach** to building resilience. By streamlining these efforts, humanitarian partners in Zimbabwe are able to identify together priority areas and create a coherent, comprehensive response to hunger where the unique needs of vulnerable populations are met throughout the country.

In addition to providing essential drugs and medicines to malnourished clients, public clinics play a crucial role in screening beneficiaries to refer them to MAM treatment and stunting prevention programmes. Through partnerships with the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC), public and WFP-supported nutrition activities have become more effective.

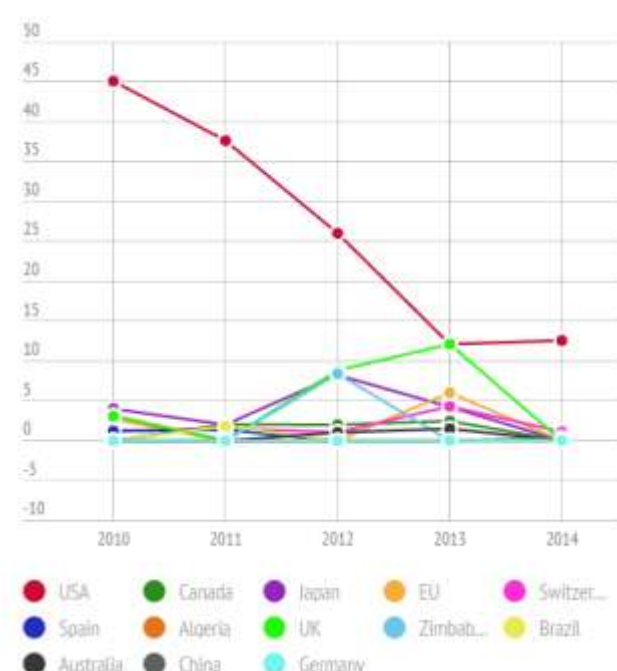
Government counterparts, UNDP Global Fund National Pharmaceuticals and National Pharmaceuticals (NatPharm), and WFP worked together to strengthen the government's capacity to manage supply chains—including procurement, warehousing, and transport—and integrate essential medicines, drugs, and nutrition products, into the health sector supply chain. Additionally, a joint study led by UNAIDS and supported by MoHCC, National Aids Council, and Centre for Disease Control (CDC), and identified HIV hotspots and populations left out of current HIV interventions to inform future initiatives.

WFP Zimbabwe operations have suffered from reduced donor support, resulting in a drop in contributions from an average USD 57 million during 2009-2013 to less than USD 15 million in directed contributions in 2014. As a result, resource constraints remained the biggest challenge in 2014. Consequently, the ability to provide food and nutritional support to the most vulnerable was compromised. This lack in funding has also threatened to disrupt resilience-building efforts.

Donor Funding 2014



WFP Zimbabwe— main donor trends over time



\*China contributed USD 330,00 over a six-month period between 2014-2015 (November 2014– March 2016); funding specifically for smallholder farmer capacity development.



