

**BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY
OPERATION – ZIMBABWE PRRO 200453
(Budget Revision 01)**

**Responding to Humanitarian Needs and
Strengthening Resilience to Food Insecurity**

May 2013– April 2015 (24 months)

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	128 312 587	33 981 515	162 294 102
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	40 580 649	3 527 422	44 108 071
Capacity Development & Augmentation	0	0	0
DSC	23 715 730	231 530	23 947 261
ISC	13 482 628	2 641 833	16 124 460
Total cost to WFP	206 091 594	40 382 300	246 473 894

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This first budget revision to Zimbabwe PRRO 200453 Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience to Food Insecurity seeks to achieve the following:
 - Meet the seasonal food needs of an additional 950,000 food-insecure people by providing an additional 31,748 mt of food commodities and US\$ 3.906 million in cash transfers;
 - Increase the associated costs for external transport by US\$ 2.2 million, land transport, storage and handling (LTS) by US\$ 8.4 million; by US\$ 8.0 million for other direct operational costs (ODOC); by US\$ 0.2 million for direct support costs (DSC) and indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$ 2.6 million for operational requirements.
2. This revision will increase the overall budget by US\$ 40.3 million from US\$ 206.1 million to US\$ 246.4 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. In line with the new WFP Strategic Plan (2014–2017), the objectives of the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) have been realigned and are:
 - Save lives and protect livelihoods, and enhance self-reliance in vulnerable households in response to seasonal food shortages (Strategic Objective 1)¹;
 - Improve the well-being of anti-retroviral therapy (ART)/tuberculosis (TB) clients in order for them to achieve greater capacity for productive recovery; and stabilize or reduce under nutrition among children and mothers (Strategic Objective 2)²;
 - Safeguard food access and consumption of food-insecure highly vulnerable households, and support the recovery of livelihoods through resilience building (Strategic Objective 3)³.
4. PRRO 200453 promotes a transition from emergency assistance to recovery while maintaining a capacity for emergency response, and will strike a balance between direct implementation by WFP and its contribution to enhancing national safety-net systems. WFP will be engaged in emerging social-protection framework through best practices. The strategy recognizes that partnerships with other stakeholders are fundamental to increasing the impact and sustainability of interventions.

The three main activities under PRRO 200453 are:

- i) **Disaster Response and Risk Reduction** (DRRR) through a Seasonal Targeted Assistance (STA) programme provides food assistance for seasonally food-insecure vulnerable households, which comprise the main activity of the operation. The geographical targeting and timing the STA is decided by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) assessment⁴. The assistance provided is a combination of food and cash transfers;
- ii) **Health & Nutrition Promotion activities** promote universal access to the care and treatment of diseases such as HIV, AIDS and tuberculosis. WFP assists moderately acutely malnourished HIV and TB patients, pregnant and nursing women and children under 5 at clinics. The assistance provided is in the form of fortified food or Super Cereal. In addition, highly vulnerable households hosting moderately malnourished HIV or TB patients in the most food-insecure areas receive food assistance for the duration of the client's treatment. Food assistance has proved effective in supporting adherence to treatment and early weight recovery among people living with HIV. WFP monitoring shows that 73 percent of pregnant and lactating women recovered whilst all beneficiaries receiving WFP supported supplements adhered to their treatment.

¹ Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies.

² Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies.

³ Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

⁴ Zimbabwe VAC has been carrying out annual household surveys to assess the food security situation of rural households in Zimbabwe since 2002.

- iii) **Cash/Food for Assets** activities empower rural communities to increase their resilience to shocks by creating productive assets that will gradually offset the need for seasonal food assistance.
- 5. Cash transfers have been piloted in Zimbabwe since 2009 under the STA component. Cash transfers to enable beneficiaries to purchase cereals within their own communities or from nearby local markets in rural areas and in-kind transfers of pulses and vegetable oil have been implemented. A final evaluation of the pilot project indicated that this modality increased households' cereal consumption, encouraged farmer-to-farmer sales and improved market integration between deficit and surplus areas by injecting cash into the local economy and affording beneficiaries' flexibility to choose cereal sources.⁵ Areas targeted by cash transfers are determined on the basis of assessments to ensure that markets are functioning.
- 6. Standard check lists, questionnaires, reporting forms and a shared database will be used for on-site monitoring and evaluation. Round 21 of the Community and Household Surveillance (CHS) will take place in November 2013 to provide information on household targeting, food consumption and coping strategies after the start of the STA activities. The CHS also contributes to validating beneficiary targeting by comparing vulnerability characteristics of beneficiary versus non-beneficiary households.
- 7. While resilience building efforts are on-going through creation of community assets, the budget increase will enable the World Food Programme (WFP) to provide a timely response by providing food and cash transfers to more than 1.8 million people in severely affected rural areas who will be unable to meet their food needs in the lean season cycle, traditionally from October to March. In line with the Government's Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy (2010), during the lean season period, implementation of asset creation activities is discouraged as rural households are engaged in their agricultural activities. The vulnerable are therefore provided with the general food distributions type of assistance.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

- 8. Food insecurity is on the rise in Zimbabwe. According to the latest ZimVAC rural livelihoods assessment undertaken in May 2013, some 2.2 million people (equivalent to one in every four people in rural areas) will need food assistance during the peak of the coming 'hunger season' between January and March 2014. In recent years, previous food insecurity levels have been 12 percent (2011/12), 15 percent (2010/11) and 18 percent (2009/10) of the rural population and now 25 percent (2013/14), the highest for the past four years. The increased vulnerability is due to a complex combination of factors that include the erratic rainfall between late 2012 and early 2013 followed by prolonged dry spells and flash floods, which resulted in significantly low maize production and increased erosion of purchasing power of vulnerable poor households.
- 9. In April, the Government of Zimbabwe expressed concern about this year's harvest, stating that there were pockets that registered zero harvest. In June, the Government formally requested food assistance from the international community and the UN Humanitarian Coordinator. At this time, WFP monitoring found that the average price of maize grain was \$0.39 per kilogram, which was 15 percent higher than the average price in June 2012. Zimbabwe's harvest was poor, leaving the country with a large food deficit. Official production figures are still not available but the estimated total cereal production for 2012/2013 is below 1 million MT, far below the national requirement of 2.1million MT. The

⁵ July 2010, Oxford Policy Management, evaluation of Zimbabwe's emergency cash transfer programme
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cumulative food deficit for the rural households has been estimated at an equivalent of 177,000 MT of cereal. However, it is not yet clear how much the country will import through both private and public sectors.

9. ZimVAC identifies Matabeleland North (40.3 percent), Masvingo (32.7 percent), Matabeleland South (32 percent) and Midlands (30.7 percent) as the worst-affected provinces to have the highest proportions of food insecurity. The districts projected to have the highest proportion of food insecure households at the peak are Zvishavane (51 percent), Binga (49.7 percent) Mangwe (49.4 percent), Chiredzi (47.8 percent), Kariba (44.2 percent), Umgusa (44.2 percent), and Umzingwane (44.1 percent).

10. Additionally, ZimVAC recommends that the nation has to:

- strengthen its weather related hazards preparedness and mitigation strategies;
- put in place measures to increase and stabilise rural households' incomes in policies and programmes whose central thrust is poverty alleviation ;
- intervene in the livestock production sector with measures to improve access to grazing as well as to ensure farmers get viable prices for their livestock;
- ascertain the magnitude of the post-harvest losses on food crops so as to better inform the urgency with which this problem requires attention.

To respond to these recommendations the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has adopted a two-fold strategy: i) immediate humanitarian response in the form of food assistance through the WFP under Disaster Response and Risk Reduction/STA activity; and ii) the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) support for livestock and longer-term recovery and development assistance through the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) for 2012-2015.

11. From WFP's regular monitoring, as well as reports from FAO, Famine Early Warning System Networks (FEWSNET) and Department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services (AGRITEX), the food security situation began deteriorating in early 2013 and is likely to continue. As a result of the drought, particularly in the southern parts of the country, people harvested very little and many have already consumed what they did produce. Furthermore, as a result from the low yields, employment opportunities are also significantly limited as farmers do not have spare grain to trade in exchange for casual labour. The July Food Security Monitoring report indicates a decline in daily casual labour wage rates from 14 kg per day in April to 7 kg per day in June 2013 even as the average price of maize is 19 percent higher compared to June last year. Livestock feed is also limited further compromising the livelihood opportunities of these households. Distress sales of as low as US\$150 per cattle have been observed compared to a regular market price of US\$ 500. These unfavourable price movements are diminishing food purchasing power of livestock keepers and poor households exchanging labour for cereals. Therefore, if food assistance is not provided, vulnerable households have no option other than to skip or reduce their daily dietary intake as the majority of the rural population has no or limited access to cash or coping options. According to the ZimVAC, 42 percent of children under 5 were consuming two or fewer meals per day and therefore unlikely to access adequate nutrients necessary for optimum growth. Therefore, there is a potential risk of increase in acute malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and stunting in the most affected food insecure areas in the southern part of the country.

12. The ZimVAC results form the basis of WFP response as part of its STA activity. Currently PRRO 200453 has a provision to assist (both food and cash) a total of 850,000 beneficiaries under the DRRR Seasonal Targeted Assistance activity. At the time of designing PRRO

200453 ‘Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience to Food Insecurity,’ a planning figure of 850,000 people in need of seasonal assistance was calculated. However, due to the unfavourable weather conditions and high cost of crop inputs, the number in need is significantly more. Due to low production, cereal prices have begun increasing while household incomes continue to be low. Under the STA programme, WFP will target 1.8 million of the 2.2 million seasonally food insecure people in 42 of the 60 affected districts where the percentage of food insecure population is 15% or more. The remaining people are scattered in other districts which might be targeted by other pipelines and most have relatively better opportunities for coping.

13. As part of the response, WFP will provide locally preferred food items that are culturally accepted consisting of maize or sorghum, pulses and vegetable oil. WFP will conduct a nutrition assessment in November, 2013 together with UNICEF and other stakeholders and undertake surveillance to monitor the nutrition situation as the season progresses. The results of the assessment will inform and help steer the programme response for the rest of the season. Noting the high nutrition risk of children given micronutrient deficiencies in the country, especially during the period of acute food shortages, WFP will include micronutrient powders in the most vulnerable districts of the country targeting children under the age of five to improve the nutrient density and availability in the food basket. In addition training will be provided for partners to provide education on dietary diversity and complementary feeding. Ration will be distributed as part of the GFD but WFP will give training and orientation to NGO partners to ensure that during distributions, a clear message is given to the beneficiaries on dietary diversity and complementary feeding. In addition, WFP will as part of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) access the knowledge and practices at household level and reinforce the message if found necessary.
14. WFP will also explore the feasibility to make cash/voucher more nutrition sensitive by researching the options and possibility including a variety of food groups in the voucher. If feasible, the NGO administering the cash/voucher will be made responsible for informing beneficiaries of the need to feed nutrient-rich food such as eggs, milk, fruits to children during voucher distribution.
15. In the meantime, WFP’s Food for Assets activities, which are currently running in 22 districts, will offset the immediate needs and will ensure graduation of some beneficiaries at the start of the STA activity, in October 2013, as most of the productive asset creation activities should be completing in November 2013. Unlike last year it is not certain whether the Government will be in a position to contribute cereals towards this programme as it did for the 2012/13 season when the Government of Zimbabwe made an in-kind contribution of grain, from the Strategic Grain Reserve towards the STA programme. This contribution significantly reduced the cereal commodity cost that normally would have been purchased using donor funds, as well as reducing the transport costs to deliver that commodity from the region. However, negotiations with the government are on-going with a view to encourage for another round of contributions.
16. Henceforth, in view of the increased number of food insecure people and absence of other actors for the upcoming lean season, there is a need to increase the beneficiary numbers for the DRRR (Seasonal Targeted Assistance) component in PRRO 200453 from the originally planned 0.85 million to 1.8 million beneficiaries.

Purpose of Budget Increase

17. This budget plan increase of US\$ 19.2 million in food commodity and cash transfer will allow WFP to receive additional funding to respond to the increased need for food assistance

to transitory food insecure rural population located in Masvingo, Matabeleland North and South, parts of Mashonaland, Midlands and Manicaland, within our STA activity until March 2014. The justification for this increase is found primarily in the recently released 2013 ZimVAC assessment.

18. The increase in food tonnage and the use of cash transfer modality will allow WFP to assist an additional 950,000 transitory food insecure people in need of food assistance. Beneficiary selection will be made through community based targeting systems involving all stakeholders. A total of 42 targeted districts will receive unconditional seasonal food assistance under the STA activity with food transfer or a combination of food and cash transfers. Overall, assistance to beneficiaries will be comprised of 70 percent in food transfers and 30 percent in cash transfers.
19. The US\$ 2.2 million increase in External Transport and US\$ 16.6 million increase in associated costs (LTSH, ODOC and DSC) were calculated based on a thorough analysis of operational requirements, taking into consideration the increased levels of food assistance.
20. Some risks potentially exist that should be considered:
 - *Contextual risks:* Zimbabwe is subject to recurrent droughts and floods that affect rural livelihoods and reduce resilience to shocks. Although no major incidences of politically related violence occurred during the electoral season, it still remains a risk that could affect WFP operations. To mitigate against this risk, WFP will continue to work closely with the government and stakeholders to ensure partners adherence to humanitarian principles and standards. Periodic assessments of rural livelihoods will be done to allow WFP to adapt adjust its response assistance according to the needs of targeted populations.
 - *Programmatic risks:* The risk of capacity gaps in partners and within WFP itself will be closely monitored. Following a capacity gap analysis, the country office's capacity in advocacy, nutrition and monitoring and evaluation will be enhanced. WFP will conduct lesson learnt workshops and provide manuals and guidelines to enhance programme implementation. Additionally, WFP will draw on United Nations expertise and resources for complementary capacity development under the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Framework (ZUNDAF). Rigorous screening in the selection of NGO partners will ensure access to the best skills and capacities.
 - *Institutional risks:* To ensure adherence to internal business processes and controls, WFP will continue with rigorous controls in place, including segregation of duties, monitoring and evaluation of suppliers and contractors as well as access control systems.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY⁶

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current	Increase	Revised
Asset creation and resilience				
	Food for Assets	140 000	0	140 000
	Cash/food for Assets	210 000	0	210 000
Health and Nutrition Promotion				
	Anti-Retroviral treatment (ART) patients	50 000	0	50 000
	TB patients	3 000	0	3 000
	Pregnant and lactating women	5 000	0	5 000
	Children under 5	21 000	0	21 000
	Recipients of food	226 000	0	226 000
	Recipients of food and vouchers	50 000	0	50 000
	Pilot: school feeding	10 000	0	10 000
DRR Seasonal Targeted Assistance				
	Recipients of food	595 000	665 000	1 260 000
	Recipients of cash and food	255 000	285 000	540 000
	Returnees	5 000	0	5 000
	Contingency	10 000	0	10 000
ACTUAL TOTALS		1 459 000	950 000⁷	2 409 000

⁶ Some 624,000 beneficiaries will receive assistance through cash and vouchers across the three programme activities.

⁷ Around 22 percent beneficiary currently under other WFP operational activities would be brought under DRR/STA as a result, 741,000 new beneficiaries (out of the total 950,000) would be included.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

21. An outline of the additional and total food quantities needed for achieving the revised operation is provided below.

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]

Activity [or Component]	Commodity ⁸ / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
Asset creation and resilience	Food	33 075	0	33 075
Asset creation and resilience	Cash	11 760 000	0	11 760 000
Health and Nutrition Promotion	Food	11 328	12	11 340
Health and Nutrition Promotion	Cash	9 600 000	0	9 600 000
DRR Seasonal targeted assistance	Food	99 618.14	31 736	131 354.14
DRR Seasonal targeted assistance	Cash	10 180 000	3 906 000	14 086 000
Total Mt		144 021	31 748	175 769
Total Cash/voucher (US\$)		31 540 000	3 906 000	35 446 000

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Reviewed by: [name] Programme Cycle Unit (ODXPS)

⁸ Please only present overall food requirement. Do not split by commodity.

ANNEX1-A: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

	FFA	C/FFA	Health and Nutrition Programme						DRRR			
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition			Households hosting malnourished clients		School feeding pilot	Seasonal Targeted Assistance		Contingency	Returnees
			PLW	ART/TB	Children Under 5 years	Rural	Urban		Food	Food and Cash		
Cereals	333	-	-	-	-	333	-	-	333	-	333	400
Pulses	67	67	-	-	-	67	-	-	67	67	67	67
Oil	25	25	-	-	-	25	-	10	25	25	25	25
Super Cereal	-	-	333	333	333	-	-	100				110
*Micronutrient Powders						-	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Cash(US\$/person/day)		0.13					0.03	-		0.13	0.13	-
Food voucher (US\$/person/day)							0.27	-				-
TOTAL	425	92	333	333	333	425	US\$0.3	110	425.5	92.5	425.5	602
Total kcal/day	1611	446	1166	1166	840	1611	-	464	1611	821	1611	2259
% Kcal from protein ¹	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.6	-	11.6	-
% Kcal from fat	21.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.9	-	21.9	-
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	210		180	180	180	180	180	200	180		-	1

*the ration for the MNPs is 1g sachet every second day thus yielding 15g per month per child.

¹ A GFD ration should provide a basket of food commodities that covers the 'recommended mean daily per capita nutrient intake' (WHO, 1995). The GFD ration should therefore provide 10 to 12 percent of its Kcal (energy) from protein and at least 17 percent from fat (Food and Nutrition Handbook. Page 65, table 8.1).

ANNEX 1-B

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	22 785	7 844 876	
Pulses	6 510	3 903 722	
Oil and fats	2 441	3 280 564	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	12	281 400	
Total Food Transfers	31 748	15 310 561	
External Transport		2 236 020	
LTSH		8 394 240	
ODOC Food		8 040 694	
Food and Related Costs¹		33 981 515	
C&V Transfers		3 906 000	
C&V Related costs		(378 578)	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		3 527 422	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			37 508 937
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			231 530
Total Direct Project Costs			37 740 467
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ²			2 641 833
TOTAL WFP COSTS			40 382 300

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-C

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	(420 828)
General service staff **	-
Danger pay and local allowances	
Subtotal	(420 828)
Recurring and Other	
Capital Equipment	80 375
Security	564 275
Travel and transportation	2 500
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	0
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	231 530

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff- General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

ZIMBABWE PRRO No. 200453

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies		
Component: Disaster Risk and Reduction		
Goal: Protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men		
Outcome 1 Improved consumption over assistance period for targeted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score <p>Target: 85 percent of targeted households have at least borderline food consumption Baseline: 85 percent Source: CHS</p> ➤ daily average dietary diversity <p>Target : 90 percent of targeted households consume at least 3 food groups on average per day Baseline: this indicator is new and we will have a baseline figure within 3 months Source: CHS</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capable cooperating partners available for implementation - Government and donor support forthcoming

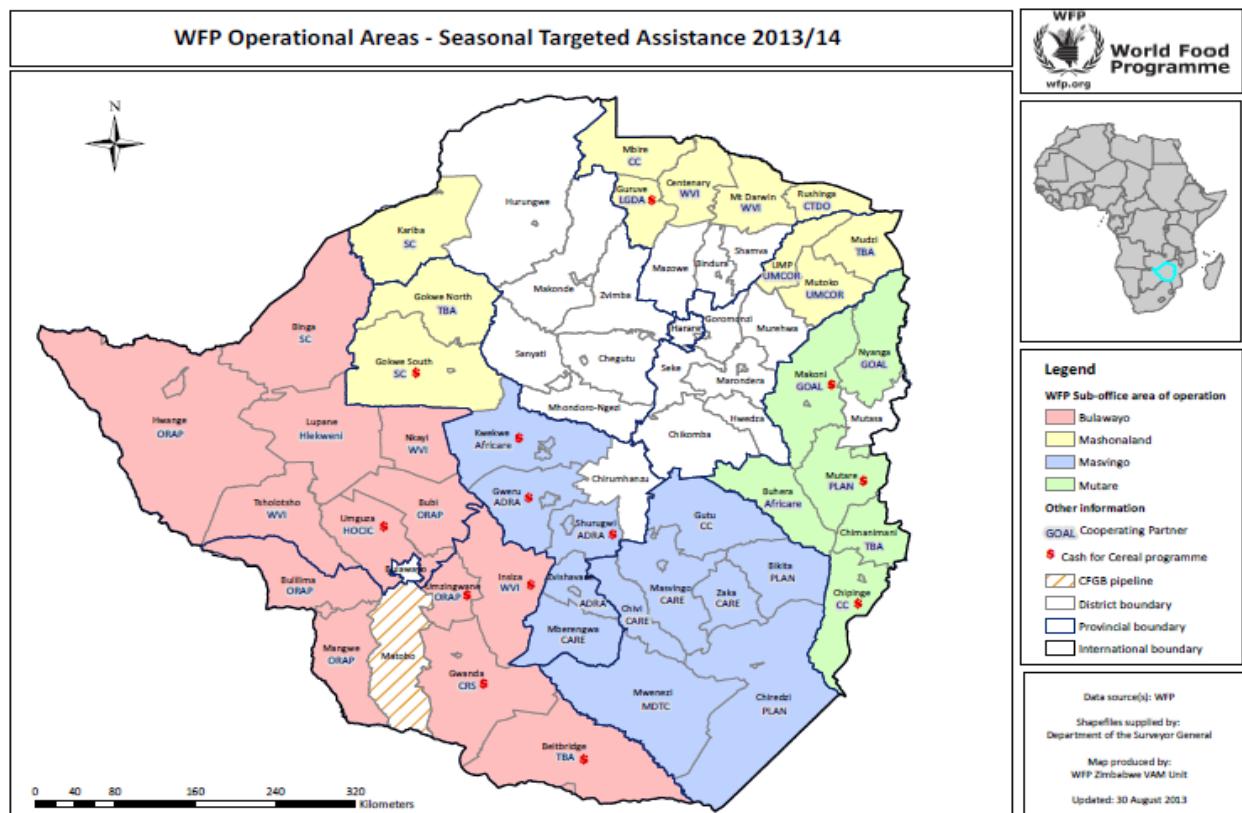
<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers as percent of planned) <p>Target: 100 percent of planned beneficiaries receive WFP assistance</p> ➤ Quantity of food distributed, as percent of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) <p>Target: 100 percent of the food planned to be distributed is actually distributed</p> ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, as percent of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) <p>Target: 80 percent of non-food items planned to be distributed is actually distributed</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capable cooperating partners available for implementation - Government and donor support forthcoming - Continuity of delivery (pipeline)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category) as percent of planned ➤ Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/ cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category) as a percentage of planned 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees <p>Target >60 percent Baseline: 51 percent Source: monitoring data</p>	
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
Component: Health and Nutrition		
Goal: Support or restore food security and nutrition of people and communities and contribute to stability, resilience and self-reliance		
Outcome 2.1 Adequate food consumption maintained over assistance period for targeted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score <p>Target: 85 percent of targeted households have acceptable food consumption Baseline: 85 percent Source: CHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ daily average dietary diversity <p>Target : 90 percent of targeted households consume at least 3 food groups on average per day Baseline: this indicator is new and we will have a baseline figure within 3 months Source: CHS</p>	<p>Capable cooperating partners available for implementation Government and donor support forthcoming</p>

<p>Outcome 2.2</p> <p>Reduced under nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school aged children</p>	<p>➤ 2.3.1 MAM treatment performance rate (RECOVERY, , DEFAULT AND NON-RESPONSE RATE)</p> <p>Target : Recovery rate>75 percent ; Default rate<15 percent ; non response rate < 15%</p> <p>Baseline: Recovery rate ART 49%</p> <p>Non response rate: 38%</p> <p>Defaults:<15%</p> <p>Source: WFP monitoring data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical drugs and other medical supplies available - Resources (including health centre staff, anthropometric equipment and facilities available for growth monitoring) - Clinical partners available for development of integrated nutrition rehabilitation including assessment, education and counselling
<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>refer to Output 1.1</p>		
<p>Output 2.2</p>	<p>➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. health centres) as a percentage of planned</p>	
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own nutrition needs</p> <p>Component: Productive Asset Creation</p> <p>Goal: Support people, communities and countries to strengthen resilience to shocks, reduce disaster risks, and adapt to climate change through food and nutrition assistance</p>		

<p>Outcome 3.1</p> <p>Improved access to livelihood assets has enhanced resilience and reduced risk of disaster and shocks of targeted food insecure communities and households</p>	<p>➤ Household food consumption score</p> <p>Target: 85 percent of targeted households have acceptable food consumption</p> <p>Baseline: 80 percent</p> <p>Source: CHS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capable cooperating partners available for implementation - Government and donor support forthcoming
<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>refer to Output 1.1</p>		
<p>Output 3.2</p> <p>Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>➤ NUMBER OF ASSETS restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capable cooperating partners available for implementation - Government and donor support forthcoming

ANNEX 111



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AGRITEX	Department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
CHS	Community Household Survey
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Networks
HIV	Human immune deficiency virus
HVHH	Highly Vulnerable Households
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PRIZE	Promoting Recovery in Zimbabwe
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SO	Strategic Objective
STA	Seasonal Targeted Assistance
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZIMVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee
ZUNDAF	Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework