

**ZIMBABWE
RAPID RESPONSE
POST-CONFLICT NEEDS
SOCIAL PROTECTION
2020**

20-RR-ZWE-42705

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PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): Prepare this section as the last step of the reporting process.

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

[NA]

An AAR did not take place, programming for urban resilience become part of the larger lean season assistance which commenced in October until March 2021. An after-action review was then conducted for the Lean Season Assistance component

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes No

The interim report was discussed at the HCT level, the final report was not discussed.

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes No

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

With CERF WFP reached 1,420,722 people at risk of food insecurity with monthly cash transfers over an 18-month period. A total of 48,038 girls, 46,910 boys, 59,442 women, and 47,509 men in urban and peri urban areas received cash transfers which allowed them access to food and other household essentials. This helped avert food insecurity crisis which had at the time increased to 42 per cent due to deteriorating economic situation and rising inflation, which would have been likely exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic and its accompanying preventive measures.

CERF's Added Value:

The project was implemented as a standalone project. However, while the project delivered cash and helped reduce food insecurity, people participating in the project and a further 116,169 benefited from Social and Behaviour Change Communication (on topics such as GBV referral pathways, nutrition, COVID-19 prevention, basics of business development, etc.)

Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

Yes

Partially

No

The government of Zimbabwe instituted a national lockdown in March 2020 as a measure to minimize the spread of Covid-19. Lock downs had further constrained access to income for vulnerable people in urban and peri urban areas. CERF funding enabled WFP to deliver cash to these people three months after. The response also coincided with the Lean Season which could have led to more suffering to the targeted people.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

See above.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

WFP in this project mainly coordinated with organizations implementing the activities and government authorities in the targeted areas.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

WFP was able to mobilize additional funding for other equally affected people who were not target under the project

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

The project integrated all aspects of underfunded priority areas. On support to women, the targeting process deliberately prioritized households with pregnant and lactating women, and child-headed households for assistance in order that they have increased power in decision-making regarding food security and nutrition in households. On average 55 per cent of households had women as the principal recipient of assistance. To contribute to GBV prevention, complementary activities including gender-sensitive trainings and the establishment of community-led Gender Champion Networks were implemented. These sought to raise awareness of GBV. Efforts were also employed to increase inclusivity of the project. The project also included messaging around protection and PSEA. The targeting approach was revised and aligned to global standards including the use of Washington Group Questions (WGQ-SS) to determine identification of households with people with disabilities. On average, WFP Zimbabwe's caseload included 5 per cent of households with members with disability, in line with national statistics.

In line with quality programming, AAP and Complaints mechanism were established to ensure programming is continuously informed by feedback from the community. A two communication was created so participating beneficiaries are fully engaged throughout the project.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	299,306,266
CERF	19,999,113
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	NA
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	7,299,866
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	US\$ 27,298,979

Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
WFP	20-RR-WFP-026	Food Security - Food Assistance	19,999,113
Total			19,999,113

¹ In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): The information is to be prepared by the **CERF focal point** based on agencies' inputs.

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	19,888,252
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	63,564
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	47,297
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	[110,861]
Total	19,999,113

* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

Since 2018, Zimbabwe has been hit by a severe drought which entailed the failure of the 2019 cereals harvest, by the Cyclone Idai (March 2019) and a continued deterioration of the economic situation. Nine districts were classified in IPC4 (one million people in food emergency) with the rest of the country classified in IPC3 (5 million people in food crisis situation). Moreover, the rampant inflation (+540.16 per cent year on year recorded in February 2020) continued to erode purchasing power, especially the most vulnerable urban populations who rely on markets to access to food. On 2 April 2020, the HCT launched the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), which indicates that 7.7 million people need humanitarian food assistance in rural and urban areas of Zimbabwe, and 2.2 million people in urban areas have no secure access to cereal, the main staple food in Zimbabwe. Covid-19 and its accompanying preventive measures led to a worsening situation as vulnerable populations faced limited movement and declining income and livelihood sources.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response to the drought and the economic disruption, the RC/HC for Zimbabwe requested US\$ 20 million on 14 April 2020 from the CERF's Rapid Response window. This funding allowed WFP and partners NGOs to support the Government's response in providing immediate food assistance to 201,990 people living in urban and peri urban areas. The RC and the HCT agreed to prioritize strengthening of social safety net schemes in scaling up the WFP cash transfer programme. The WFP project lasted 18 months, and the cash . Participants to the project received cash over an 18 - month period. Overall, the programme has enhanced access to food among assisted households within the context of high food insecurity levels aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and a difficult macro-economic environment characterised by high inflation and high food prices. Economic vulnerability however remained high as most households were spending a greater proportion of their income on food.

People Directly Reached:

The project had originally planned to target 151,500 people however following a number of changes in the operating environment more beneficiaries were reached than planned. i.e 201,990 people were reached. This was a result of a revision in the transfer value from \$13 to \$12 by the National Cash Transfer Working Group. Additionally, WFP was able to use savings made from the program, economies of scale to reach more beneficiaries. By the end of the project 1,420,722 rations of USD 12 over an 18-month period were delivered to the vulnerable people.

The reached population was added as the project was implemented by WFP and its partners as such there was no double counting or duplication on the ground.

People Indirectly Reached:

Delivery of cash was accompanied by activities aimed at Social and Behavioural Change. In total 116,169 people were reached with SBC on topics such as GBV referral pathways, nutrition, COVID-19 prevention, basics of business development, etc. Additionally, WFP engaged both large chain stores and small local retailers to ensure that beneficiaries have access to a variety of healthy choices when redeeming their entitlements. Through partnering with stand-alone retailers and neighbourhood shops, the Urban Social Assistance programme strengthened their linkages with other actors in the value chain, boosting their sales, and stimulating the local economy

Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster*

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Food Security - Food Assistance	39,168	33,640	39,483	39,209	151,500	59,442	47,509	48,038	46,910	201,899

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category*

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0
Host communities	0	0
Other affected people	151,500	201,899
Total	151,500	201,899

Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sex & Age	Planned	Reached	Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
			Planned	Reached
Women	39,168	59,442	5,875	3,292
Men	33,640	47,509	5,046	2,489
Girls	39,483	48,038	5,922	985
Boys	39,209	46,910	5,881	990
Total	151,500	201,899	22,724	7,756²

3. LESSONS LEARNED

OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement
NTR	NTR

OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/ improvement	Responsible entity
HCT wide involvement in Project minimal	Stronger engagement is required	OCHA

² The number of people with disabilities within the project area was lower than the figures included in the plan

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

4. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 20-RR-WFP-026

1. Project Information				
Agency:	WFP	Country:	Zimbabwe	
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Food Assistance	CERF project code:	20-RR-WFP-026	
Project title:	Urban Food Security Programme			
Start date:	30/04/2020	End date:	31/12/2021	
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>	
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:			US\$ 299,306,266
	GUIDANCE: Figure prepopulated from application document.			
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:			US\$ 27,298,979
	GUIDANCE: Indicate the total amount received to date against the total indicated above. Should be identical to what is recorded on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This should include funding from all donors, including CERF.			
	Amount received from CERF:			US\$ 19,999,113
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:			US\$ 110,861
	GUIDANCE: Please make sure that the figures reported here are consistent with the ones reported in the annex.			
	Government Partners			US\$ 0
International NGOs			US\$ 63,564	
National NGOs			US\$ 47,297	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation			US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, WFP and its partners provided cash-based transfers to 48,038 girls, 46,910 boys, 59,442 women, and 47,509 men, using the following three cash-based transfer delivery mechanisms: Red Rose E-voucher, SCOPE E-voucher, and Western Union. Additionally, 116,169 people were reached with Social and Behaviour Change Communication (on topics such as GBV referral pathways, nutrition, COVID-19 prevention, basics of business development, etc.), and 10 urban food security workshops were conducted.

The programme provided assistance from July 2020 to December 2021 across 10 urban domains and in coordination with 6 implementing partners, of which 2 partners (Oxfarm and LEAD) were sub-granted by WFP.

Domain Name	Cycles CERF assistance was utilized
Bulawayo Urban (Muzilikazi)	July 2020-April 2021, August 2021-October 2021

Pelandaba	August 2020-October 2021
Epworth	July 2020-September 2020, November 2020-April 2021, August 2021, September 2021
Harare South (Hople)	July 2020-October 2020, December 2020-April 2021, June 2021-September 2021
Norton	July 2020-October 2021
Caledonia	August 2020, September 2020, December 2020-September 2021
Gweru	August 2020-October 2021
Chiredzi	August 2020-September 2021, November 2021
Chipinge	February 2021
Hwange	December 2021

WFP conducted a baseline survey in January 2020 and an end of cycle review in October 2021 to gauge impact in food security among households targeted under the Urban Response. Key food security indicators such as the food consumption score, coping strategy index, and the food expenditure share were tracked. Overall, the programme has enhanced access to food among assisted households within the context of high food insecurity levels aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and a difficult macro-economic environment characterised by high inflation and high food prices. Economic vulnerability however remained high as most households were spending a greater proportion of their income on food.

3. Changes and Amendments

WFP submitted no-cost extension and redeployment of funds requests to CERF twice during the project implementation (which were duly approved). The revisions are as follows:

1. WFP had planned to disburse all its cash entitlements via mobile money platform. However, the issuance of Statutory Instrument 80 of 2020 banned all bulk mobile money payments, which forced WFP to switch to alternative transfer modalities.
2. The transfer value was revised downwards by the National Cash Working Group from US\$ 13 to US\$ 12 per beneficiary which allowed WFP to reach additional beneficiaries under the CERF award.
3. This contribution had originally planned to assist 51,500 new beneficiaries and a top up for 100,000 existing beneficiaries. Since FCDO agreed to provide the total transfer value for the top up, the CERF contribution became no need to assist the top-up. As such, the total beneficiaries supported under the CERF programme was revised to 89,125 for 14 disbursement cycles.
4. Under the revision request, the CERF programme implementation was revised upward to the 10 domains of Harare South (Hopley), Bulawayo Urban (Mzilikhazi), Epworth, Norton, Caledonia, Pelandaba, Chiredzi, Gweru, Chipinge and Hwange.
5. In July 2021, WFP requested a no-cost extension (from 29 August to 31 December) and reprogrammed the budget to increase total number of rations to be distributed, utilising the savings generated on operational costs due to the economies of scale.
6. In the first revision WFP planned to distribute 1,247,750 rations of USD 12 over a 14-month period. Under the second revision, WFP updated the plan to distribute 1,420,722 of USD 12 over an 18-month period.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	39,168	33,640	39,483	39,209	151,500	59,442	47,509	48,038	46,910	201,990 ³
	39,168	33,640	39,483	39,209	151,500	59,442	47,509	48,038	46,910	201,990
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	5,875	5,046	5,922	5,881	22,724	3,292	2,489	985	990	7,756 ⁴

3 The total number of unique beneficiaries reached with CBT supported by CERF is 201,990. Some 201,899 beneficiaries had age and gender disaggregated data in SCOPE; however, some 91 beneficiaries were missing disaggregated age and gender data. Thus, the total figure of unique beneficiaries reached exceeds the number of beneficiaries with age and gender data.

4 In the selected hotspots, the presence of disability was lower than initially planned.

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

During the reporting period, WFP rolled out Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities to some 116,169 beneficiaries through a series of trainings and means of communication. The aim of these is to build beneficiaries' capacities beyond the life of the programme. The trainings touch on gender equality, nutrition, urban agriculture, and savings.

Additionally, WFP makes an effort to engage both large chain stores and small local retailers to ensure that beneficiaries have access to a variety of healthy choices when redeeming their entitlements. Through partnering with stand-alone retailers and neighbourhood shops, the Urban Social Assistance programme aims to strengthen their linkages with other actors in the value chain, boost their sales, and stimulate the local economy.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	The objective of the project is to ensure food-insecure and vulnerable households in targeted urban and peri-urban domains can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the face of shocks and stresses in ways that reduce their need for urgent assistance and improves their access to basic services particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.			
Output 1	Effective delivery of cash-based transfers to the most food insecure and vulnerable individuals in targeted urban domains			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	Reduced prevalence of households with poor and borderline food consumption (SUM) as compared to the pre-assistance values	Reduced from 57.9per cent to 25.5per cent	Post Distribution Monitoring
Indicator 1.2	Average consumption-based coping strategies index (CSI)	Stabilized or reduced average CSI compared to pre-assistance baseline value (17.4)	Reduced from 17.4 to 4.1	Post Distribution Monitoring
Indicator 1.3	Food expenditure share (FES)	Percentage of households spending more than 65per cent of their monthly budget on food decreased (22.5per cent)	Increased from 22.5per cent to 91per cent	Post Distribution Monitoring
Indicator 1.4	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers	151,500	201,990	SCOPE
Indicator 1.5	Total amount of food/cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	USD 14.973 million	USD 17,513,616	SCOPE
Indicator 1.6	Number of people reached through interpersonal Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) approaches	151,500	116,169	WFP field office records and CP reports.

Indicator 1.7	Number of Urban Food Security Workshops conducted	Target workshop held: 8; Baseline workshop: 0	10	WFP field office records and CP reports.
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>Indicator 1.3: The Food Expenditure Share (FES) indicator estimates the proportion of household income that is spent on food. By and large, the higher the expenses are on food in relation to other consumed items/services, the more economically vulnerable the household. The proportion of households with high food expenditure share increased from 22.5per cent at baseline to 91per cent at the end of cycle review.</p> <p>The FES indicator works generally better for longer-term programmes with sustained impacts on household economic vulnerability status. In cash transfers programmes, the food expenditure share can increase temporarily as an effect of the assistance provided. This has been the case in this instance with assisted households using almost all their cash transfers to purchase food.</p> <p>The increase in FES during the current implementation period therefore indicates high vulnerability among targeted households who tend to allocate to food most of their increased budget.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4 and 1.5: In July 2021, WFP requested a no-cost extension and reprogrammed the budget to increase total number of rations to be distributed, utilising the savings generated on operational costs due to the economies of scale, until the end of 2021. It enabled WFP to reach more beneficiaries and transfer more cash than planned</p> <p>Indicator 1.6: Due to COVID-19 and evolving Government mandated restrictions on large gatherings, the number of beneficiaries reached with SBCC is slightly lower than planned.</p>		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Conducting beneficiary selection, registrations, and disbursement planning via SCOPE	WFP and CPs in coordination with communities and the Government of Zimbabwe		
Activity 1.2	Updating Cooperating Partners' FLAs to expand beneficiary coverage in existing and new urban domains	WFP and CPs		
Activity 1.3	Providing unconditional cash transfer via mobile money or e-vouchers with a cash transfer value of USD 13 ⁵ for 14 months	WFP in coordination with CPs and Financial Service Providers. Three main cash-delivery mechanisms were utilized during 2020 and 2021: Red Rose E-voucher, SCOPE E-voucher and Western Union remittance exchange.		
Activity 1.4	National Urban Food Security workshop conducted with multi-stakeholders	CPs, in coordination and collaboration with district stakeholders including government line ministries/department		
Activity 1.5	Conduct quarterly evaluation of food basket to ensure basic needs of beneficiaries met	Quarterly evaluation of Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) was conducted through the WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) and National Cash Working Group (NCWG)		

⁵ The transfer value was revised downward to US\$12 in line with market pricing. This change was communicated to CERF in the first and second interim reports.

Activity 1.6	Conducting community-led trainings and engagement sessions on nutrition, GBV, and protection (pre-distribution, post-distribution, and a Training of Trainers for community leaders & government officials)	WFP staff and cooperating partners
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7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas⁶ often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁷:

In 2020, WFP corporately endorsed a Protection and Accountability Policy which focuses on four key components which are safety, dignity, and no harm; meaningful access; accountability and empowerment. For accountability purposes, WFP and its partners provided information to beneficiaries on how to safely access and receive their entitlements via different platforms including pre-distribution address, posters, WFP SCOPE cards, bulk Short Messaging Service platforms and mobile van messaging. The use of the different platforms enabled WFP and partners to raise awareness on a wide range of topics such as the selection criteria, programme duration, entitlements, complaints and feedback mechanisms, COVID-19 risks and preventive measures, gender equality and women empowerment, gender-based violence, prevention of sexual abuse and nutrition.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

The Community and feedback mechanisms (CFM) (the help desk, suggestion boxes and toll-free hotline) were established with the aim of receiving and resolving complaints and feedback and providing appropriate response to the different individual(s) or group(s) of the communities WFP serves. The CFM provided platforms through which beneficiaries could raise their concerns, air their views, and put forward their complaints. The CFM are designed to enable beneficiaries to provide confidential or named feedback. Information garnered through the mechanisms was used for evidence-based decision-making and programme adjustments. All cases received were referred to the relevant field offices for follow-up to be made and for issues to be resolved. All Priority 1 complaints received, including those related to protection and interference, were escalated to management for action within 24 hours.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

WFP has a zero tolerance to sexual exploitation and abuse and seeks to ensure that assisted households have adequate information required for its prevention as well as the redress mechanisms in the event of its occurrence. Information on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse was disseminated through the programme and awareness was raised through different fora such as pre-

⁶ These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

⁷ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

disbursement meetings, posters and short message services platforms. Assisted households were also encouraged to report any cases of sexual exploitation and abuse through the complaints and feedback response mechanisms. Selected gender champions in WFP domains were also trained to collect information and report on any cases related to sexual abuse and exploitation among assisted households.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

Gender is mainstreamed into the Urban programme at all levels during the implementation cycle. The targeting process prioritizes households with pregnant and lactating women, and child-headed households for assistance in order that they have increased power in decision-making regarding food security and nutrition in households. On average 55per cent of households had women as the principal recipient of assistance.

By the end of the programme, it was possible to observe an increase in the proportion of households where women made decisions over the use of WFP transfers from 29per cent at baseline to 52.4per cent.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The Urban Social Assistance programmes' targeting vulnerability matrix was designed in collaboration with WFP's Corporate Disability Inclusion Team. WFP Zimbabwe revised its targeting approach to ensure that it followed the global standards including the use of Washington Group Short Set of Questions (WGQ-SS) to determine identification of households with people with disabilities. Disability, within the vulnerability matrix, was found to have the highest correlation to vulnerability out of any demographic criteria, and thus it was used to prioritize households hosting members with disabilities to be included in the programme. On average, WFP Zimbabwe's caseload included 5per cent of households with members with disability, in line with national statistics. WFP also invited organizations representing people with disabilities in the initial consultations around selection of hunger hotspots in each domain and continued engaging with them throughout the programme implementation to ensure that their concerns were addressed. The programme implementation approach included ensuring that people with disabilities had continued physical access to distribution sites including retailers and cash agents.

f. Protection:

WFP implements protection-sensitive activities in all urban domains. Complementary activities included gender-sensitive trainings and the establishment of community-led Gender Champion Networks, which seek to raise awareness of GBV through the performance of drama skits and song. In the context of COVID-19, bulk SMS messaging was used to share information on COVID-19 precautionary measures, nutrition, GBV and child-protection, as well as the functionality of WFP's urban programme (including CFMs).

WFP worked with other development partners and sister UN agencies to strengthen referral pathways for protection-related cases. WFP ensured that community members received appropriate and timely support in response to protection-related cases that fall outside of WFP's mandate.

The proportion of households that did not face any safety issues was high at 96per cent. Protection issues cited by households included long queues at designated financial institutions disbursing cash as well as over-crowding at retail stores.

g. Education:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): If relevant for this project, please explain in **max. 150 words** how aspects of education have been considered in the project design?

NA

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) refers to all programs where cash or vouchers for goods or services are directly provided to affected people. In the context of humanitarian assistance, the term is used to refer to the provision of

cash or vouchers given to individuals, household or community recipients; not to governments or other state actors. CVA covers all modalities of cash-based assistance, including vouchers.

If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each activity. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is the sole intervention in the CERF project	Yes, CVA is the sole intervention in the CERF project	201,990

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The use of those CVA enabled beneficiaries to have autonomy over the food assistance provided. Beneficiaries were able to purchase food and non-food items with their entitlements.

The three cash-delivery mechanisms used for implementation during the 2020-21 Urban Social Assistance programme included the Red Rose E-voucher, SCOPE E-voucher, and Western Union remittance exchange.

- Red Rose E-voucher: Red Rose is an external platform that was used by WFP to transfer cash-based assistance to beneficiaries using a points-based system. Each recipient household was issued one Red Rose redemption card with an individual PIN for authorizing transactions. 'Points' were loaded onto Red Rose cards equivalent to US\$ 12 per person. Recipients could then redeem their points for both food and non-food commodities at WFP-contracted retail locations. The Red Rose e-voucher system was implemented in partnership with DanChurchAid (DCA), who had signed contracts with retailers including chain stores and independent stores. WFP did run a two-month Red Rose e-voucher pilot in April and May, which paved the way for the modality to be selected as a transfer mechanism for the broader urban scale-up. Later on in the programme, due to cost considerations, WFP stopped using this modality and switched to SCOPE e-voucher.
- WFP SCOPE E-voucher: WFP's in-house SCOPE card mechanism offers a similar disbursement and redemption process. WFP signed retailer contractors with chain stores and small shops across all the programme implementation domains and installed MPOS (Mobile Point of Sale) devices at each contracted retailer for the redemption process. All retailer staff were trained on the humanitarian principles, COVID-19 health and safety protocols, and the redemption process.
- Western Union: WFP has an existing global Long-term Agreement (LTA) with Western Union, which allowed for the remittance-based approach to be deployed on short notice. Through the Western Union remittance exchange, WFP beneficiaries received a redemption code via SMS. Beneficiaries could then receive their USD cash entitlement from designated Western Union agents located in each domain by using the redemption code.

The Urban Social Assistance programme worked in close collaboration with the Ministry of Public Services, Labour, and Social Welfare to support the harmonization of targeting approaches for all social assistance programmes in urban areas. WFP organized several workshops with a wide participation of different stakeholders working in urban areas to promote the alignment of transfer values and targeting approaches.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Red Rose	61,414	US\$ 2,292,000	Food Security - Food Assistance	Unrestricted
SCOPE E-Voucher	64,647	US\$ 8,855,856	Food Security - Food Assistance	Unrestricted

Western Union	75,929	US\$ 6,365,760	Food Security - Food Assistance	Unrestricted
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9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Guidance (to be deleted): Please list weblinks to publicly available social media posts (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, etc.), videos and/or success stories, evaluations or other kind of reports on the agency's websites covering CERF-funded activities under this project.

Title	Weblink
Coronavirus destroys everything': Urban hunger grips Zimbabwe	https://www.wfp.org/stories/coronavirus-destroys-everything-urban-hunger-grips-zimbabwe?_ga=2.59051949.1886135108.1641799788-1818146992.1569850283
WFP urgently seeks international support to prevent millions of Zimbabweans plunging deeper into hunger	https://www.wfp.org/news/wfp-urgently-seeks-international-support-prevent-millions-zimbabweans-plunging-deeper-hunger
Hunger in urban Zimbabwe peaks as the ripple effect of Covid-19 is felt across the nation	Hunger in urban Zimbabwe peaks as the ripple effect of Covid-19 is felt across the nation World Food Programme (wfp.org)
WFP appeals for us250m to alleviate hunger in Zim	https://www.herald.co.zw/wfp-appeals-for-us250m-to-alliviate-hunger-in-zim/
Thanks to @UKinZimbabwe and @UNCERF cash transfers to the 30,000 most food insecure in Norton are underway, helping families put nutritious meals on the table.	https://twitter.com/WFP_Zimbabwe/status/1323180442963632131
Zimbabwe's Innovative urban agriculture	https://wfp-africa.medium.com/zimbabwes-innovative-urban-agriculture-81992daa7e4e

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	CERF Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner in USD
20-RR-WFP-026	Food Assistance	WFP	20-RR-WFP-026	Food Assistance
20-RR-WFP-026	Food Assistance	WFP	20-RR-WFP-026	Food Assistance