WARP Zimbabye Implementing the IRM Eddie Rowe, Country Representative and Director

WFP Zimbabwe Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

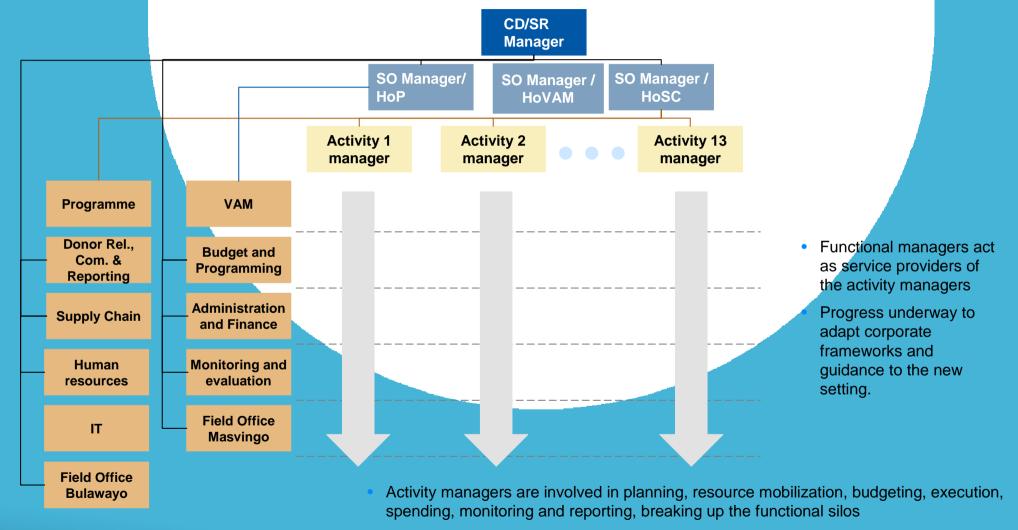
	SDG 2.1	SDG 2.2	SDG 2.3	SDG 2.4	SDG 17.9	SDG 17.16				
Eı t	nd hunger & ensure acces to food	End all forms of malnutrition	Double agricultural productivity & the incomes of small-scale food producers		nhance int. support for CDE to support nat. plans to implements all SDGs	nhance global partn for sustainable de share knowledg mobilize fund				
	ZIM-ASSET pillars and ZUNDAF outcomes									
C e	Strategic Outcome 1 Basic food needs of vulnerable populations are met	Strategic Outcome 2 Child stunting rates are in S line with achievement of national & global targets by 2025	Strategic Outcome 3 HF have increased access to well-functioning agricultural markets by 2030	Strategic Outcome 4 Food insecure rural HHs achieve food security & resilience to seasonal shocks	Strategic Outcome 5 SP system ensures chronically vulnerable people meet basic needs all year round	Strategic Outcon Hum & dev. support cost-effective & ef supply chain ser				
	Activity 1 Lean season assistance (cash or food) to most vulnerable HHs	Activity 3	Activity 5 Support development of local food mktg & procurement mechanism	Activity 7 Support creation & rehabilitation of assets for food & nutrition security	Activity 10 Risk management, insurance & financing mechanisms	Activity 13 Logistics and procure expertise and ser				
	<i>Activity 2</i> Support to refugees	Activity 4 Support govt. on nutrition programming nationally and subnationally	Activity 6 Enable farmer orgs. to aggregate & market surplus production	Activity 8 Enhance capacity of prioritized districts to plan & manage resilience building	Activity 9 Analytical expertise to support planning & management of solutions & responses					
					Activity 11 Social transfer programs under national SP systems	1				
17-					Activity 12 School feeding programme					

6 months of CSP: What has

	Gains	Challenges	Suggestions
nstitutional Structure	New ways of working •Moving away from traditional unit structures •Ripple effects	Meeting our own demand •Staff capacity •New roles and relationships across units	Self-psychology •Periodic self-analysis •Ensure appropriate hiring & 1
Maximising Operational Efficiency	CPB •Clear line of sight •Transparency & efficiency	Value for money •Adapting the CRF to local context	 Support from Corporat Consultations at country I
ationalizing Systems & Processes	Setting the bar •Shaping our path •Flexibility to adapt	Roles and responsibilities •Ensuring a smooth, timely and efficient process	Develop Standard Operati Procedures •End-to-End CSP Processe Systems Maps
SP-Friendly Funding	Seeds to grow •Initial buy-in •Funding for all activities	Ensuring stability of programming •Need for multi-year, flexible funding, at SO level or above	Increased advocacyOn high-impact activitiesInterconnectivityComprehensive approach

ISTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE:

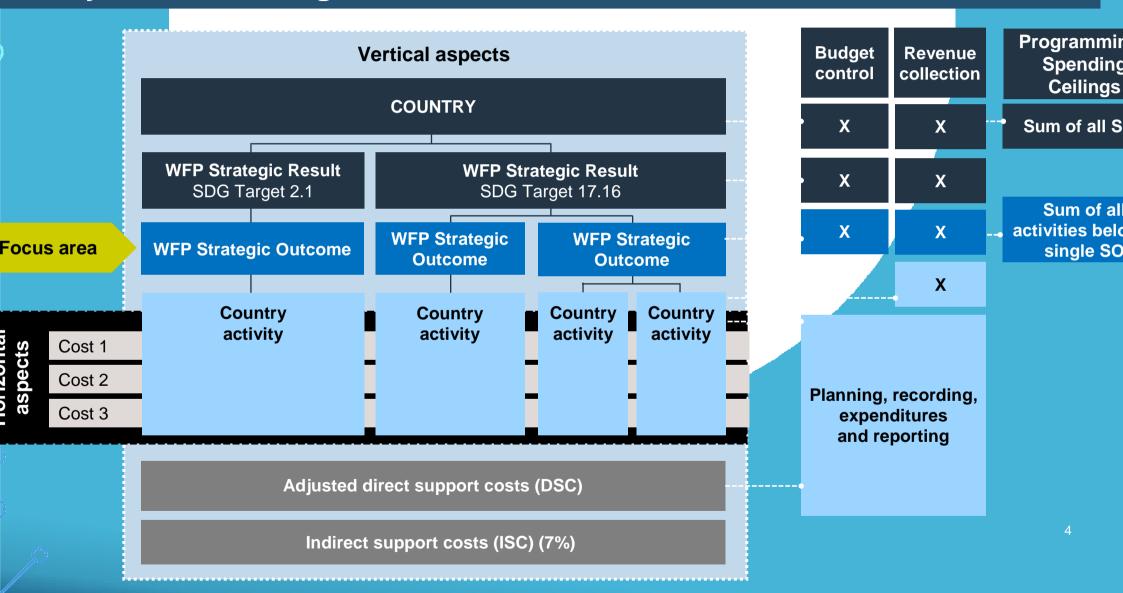
acilitate end-to-end ownership and cross functional cooperation



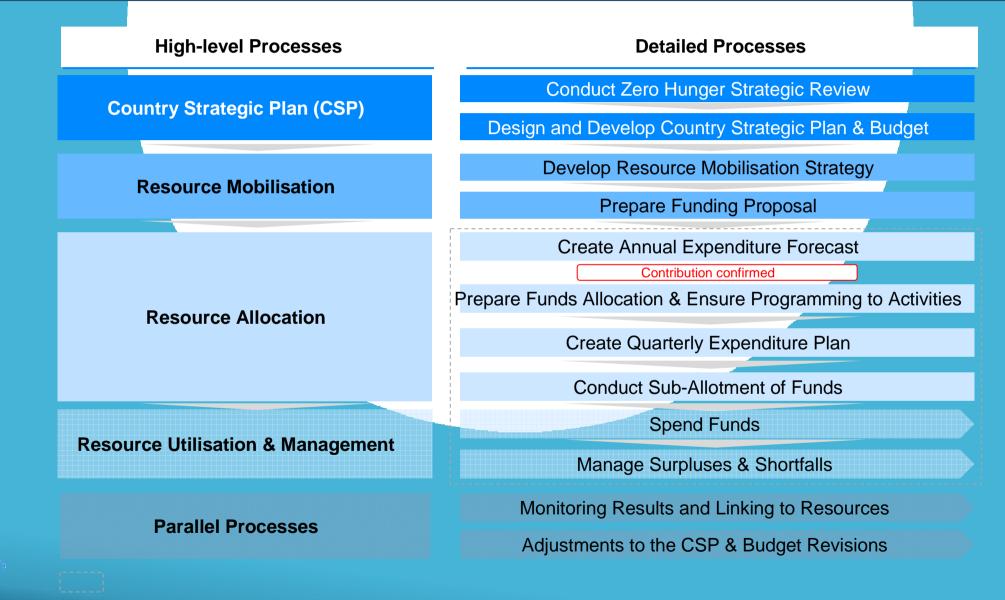
End to end ownership drives operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness

IAXIMISING OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY: Country Portfolio Budget structure



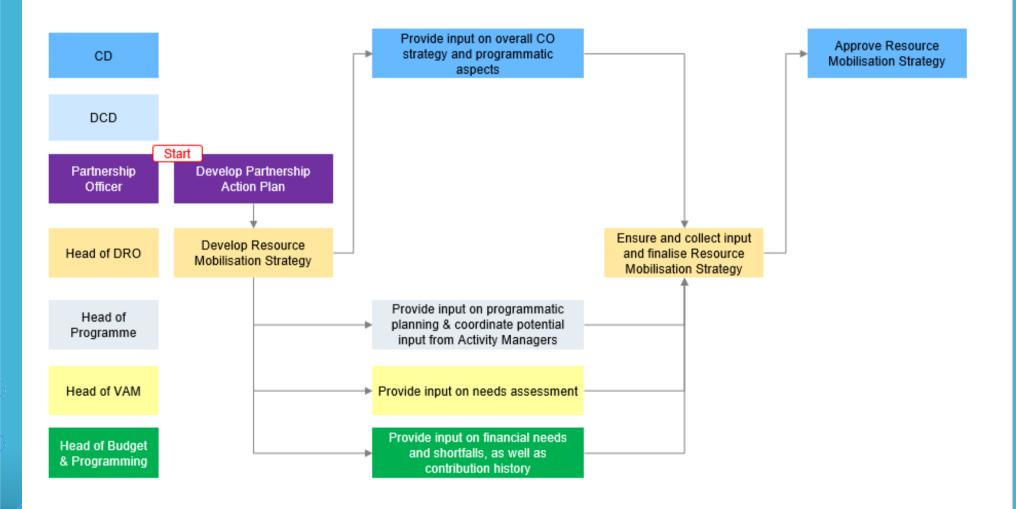


ATIONALIZING SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES: nd-to-end process mapping



ATIONALIZING SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES: cample

Develop Resource Mobilisation Strategy



C



w ways of communicating

le, including ees, can meet food and nutrition rements during re seasonal <s

Iren have reduced ing rates by 2025

Ilholder farmers access to wellioning agricultural ets by 2030



Rural households achieve food security and are resilient to shocks

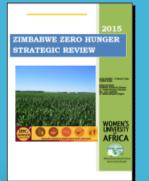
The social protection system ensures that vulnerable people can meet basic needs

Partners are supported by cost-effective and efficient supply chain services

















Thank you