

Zimbabwe CSP 2022-2026 Evaluation

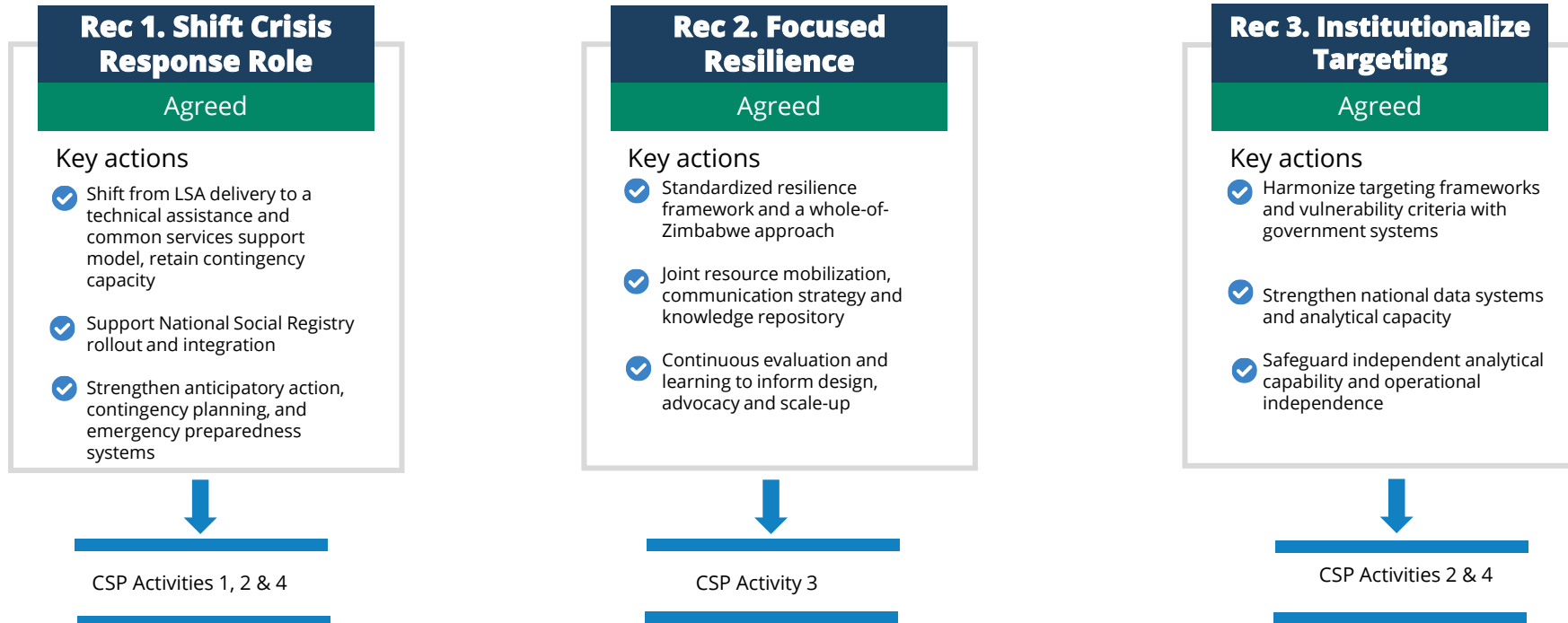
Management Response

Great Zimbabwe was the capital of a powerful Shona kingdom from the 11th to 15th centuries and a major centre of trade in southern Africa. Renowned for its remarkable dry-stone architecture built without mortar, it remains one of Africa's most significant archaeological and cultural heritage sites.



Evaluation & Learning: Use of CSPE evidence in CSP 2027-2031 design

Management Response to the CSP evaluation of **Zimbabwe** Country Office





World Food
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SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



WFP Zimbabwe CSP (2027-2031)

Executive Board Informal Consultation

SEPT 2026

CHALLENGES

FOOD INSECURITY

7.1M

people affected during
the 2024/25 El Niño
(44% of the population)

2.9M

in need during the
2025/2026 lean
season

TRIPLE BURDEN OF MALNUTRITION

23%

Stunting in
children

42%

Anemia
in women

36%

Overweight
& obesity

OPPORTUNITIES

Strong
human
capital

Abundant
agricultural and
mineral
resource
capacity



Increased
government lean
season
assistance
coverage

Proven
government
capacity and
global partner
confidence

WFP Zimbabwe Line of Sight (2027 – 2031)



Zimbabwe National Development Strategy (NDS2) 2026-2030 Pillars

- Agriculture, Food, Climate & Environment
- Social Development, Gender & Social Protection
- Governance, Institution Building, Peace & Security

- Agriculture, Food, Climate & Environment
- Inclusive Economic Growth & Structural Transformation
- Job Creation, Youth Entrepreneurship & Development

- Governance, Institution Building, Peace & Security
- Science, Technology, Digital, Innovation & Human Capital Development

Zimbabwe United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2027-2031

Outcome 2: Climate Resilience, Energy and Food Security
Outcome 3: Human Capital Development
HRP as relevant

Outcome 2: Climate Resilience, Energy and Food Security,
Outcome 1: Inclusive Economic Growth

Outcome 2: Climate Resilience, Energy and Food Security
Outcome 3: Human Capital Development



SO1: Effective emergency preparedness and response

People in Zimbabwe affected by shocks are better able to meet their essential food and nutrition needs before, during and after crises.

Activity 1

Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people before, during and after crises.

ACTIVITY 2

Strengthen national capacities and systems in emergency preparedness, anticipatory action, early response and government-led shock-responsive assistance.



SO2: Reduced needs and enhanced resilience to withstand shocks

By 2031, communities at risk have more diverse livelihoods and benefit from strengthened locally led food systems that mitigate future needs.

Activity 3

Provide integrated support to communities at risk while strengthening national platforms and food system actors in order to sustain and scale up impact.



SO3: Enabled government and partner programmes

Government and partners have access to reliable services that enable them to reach and serve people most at risk throughout the year.

Activity 4

Provide on-demand services to the Government and partners.

CROSS CUTTING PRIORITIES	Ensuring protection	Ensuring accountability	Empowering women and girls, and advancing equality	Integrating environmental sustainability	Enabling nutrition and healthy diets	Embedding humanitarian principles and conflict-sensitivity	Promoting localization	Mainstreaming assurance
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LOOKING BACK FROM THE FUTURE



Preparedness Anticipatory action
Locally led Whole-of-Zimbabwe Localization
No one left behind **Food security** Trusted partner
Resilience
Comparative Shock-responsive Healthier futures
advantage **Transformation** Durable solutions
Innovation Investment Nationally led systems
Self-reliant communities Delivery as one



THANK YOU



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ZIMBABWE
SEPT 2026



THE BATTLE READY TEAM