



## DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY

### Joint Programme 2022 Annual Progress Report

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#### Cover Page

**UNCT/MCO:** Zimbabwe

**Reporting Period:** 1 January - 31 December 2022

**JP title:** Comprehensive monitoring framework for anticipatory action planning in Zimbabwe

**Thematic SDG Areas:** Solutions for internal displacements; Food systems transformation;

**PUNOS:** IOM, WFP, FAO

**Stakeholder partner:** National Government; Bilateral aid organizations;

**Gender Marker:** Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm)

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#### Annual Progress

**Overall JP self-assessment of 2022 progress:**

On-track (expected annual results-achieved)

##### Overall Progress

The overall objective of this collaboration was to establish a solid monitoring and anticipatory action system that provided strategic evidence for the systematic inclusion of crisis modifiers in contingency planning and thus has the potential to catalyse funding for humanitarian and development interventions in Zimbabwe. The joint outputs of this project were:

Three joint monitoring bulletins on food security, market conditions and migration.

An in-depth report on the linkage between food security, essential needs, food prices and migration, including recommendations.

An anticipatory action strategy with a focus on preparedness for global shocks, including those emanating from the war in Ukraine. This will be carried out in 2023 – although it will not use SDG Fund resources, this contribution has catalysed the development of such strategy.

During the first three months of the project, IOM, WFP and FAO leveraged and strengthened monitoring systems in Zimbabwe, namely IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and WFP's HungerMap LIVE and Harmonized Markets Monitoring, to address the existing information gap on the potential impacts of the war in Ukraine and other global stressors on engendering migration and displacement in Zimbabwe.

As planned, WFP, IOM and FAO set up the project management team (PMT) and the technical working group (TWG) to ensure a performant project management both administratively then technically.

The TWG conducted joint analysis and reporting. The TWG met on a bi-weekly basis to review progress in data collection and to conduct joint analysis and reporting. The first project meetings and exchanges were done to organize the work among the agency teams, set un deadlines and a clear communication flow.

IOM, WFP and FAO designed an enhanced the monitoring framework that incorporated new relevant indicators to inform on the evolving dynamics resulting from the global crisis on food, access to basic needs and the impact on migration. The TWG worked to define the data collection tools, the analysis strategy, train the enumerators and check the quality of the data collected.

The data collected and analysed through this project generated critical information to enable Government decision makers and responders to provide vulnerable populations with better context specific assistance.

The three bulletins released in October, November and December included the following sections:

Impact of Ukraine crisis on food security and access to essential need in Zimbabwe

Impact on food insecurity and limited access to essential need on migration trends

To develop a comprehensive study on the impacts of the conflict in Ukraine on Zimbabwe's food system, FAO recruited a national consultant who worked with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, Climate and Rural Development to do scenario modelling of the impacts of the Ukrainian crisis on Zimbabwe's food system and poverty. This comprehensive study was released in December and its findings will feed into national anticipatory actions and crisis response.

#### **SDG Acceleration progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets**

This project was designed in line with the Zimbabwe UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (ZUNSDCF) Priority 2, the National Development Strategy (NDS) priority for food and nutrition security, as well as SDG 1 – no poverty, 2 – zero hunger, and 10 – reduced inequalities. The proposed Scenario Modelling process will complement the Crisis Response module of the Agriculture Information Management Systems (AIMS) housed in the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Climate and Rural Development.

#### **Constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.**

On inter-agency coordination,

Agencies leveraged on their existing data collection systems and included new indicators, to capture the impact of the Ukraine crisis in Zimbabwe. This took longer than expected to set-up, but the agencies managed to coordinate smoothly, through a Technical Working Group.

The RCO was also on board and the RC himself supported the dissemination of the first monthly report.

On the progress of the project:

Despite slight delays at the beginning of the project, the project was well on track and completed by 31 December, as per plan.

FAO also worked with the Government on the anticipatory action strategy, which was released in December.

On dissemination:

Even before the first report was shared, some donors with presence in Zimbabwe had expressed interest in the joint initiative (e.g.: USAID and ECHO), as there were gaps on available data on the impacts of the Ukraine crisis, there are little plans in place to prepare for global shocks and there is appetite to understand better the links between food security and migration and how global shocks impact these.

The monthly bulletins were shared through (i) the RCO, (ii) the respective agencies' newsletters and mailing lists – reaching close to 1,000 humanitarian and development practitioners in the country and (iii) ReliefWeb.

Some national media had reported on the findings of the report.

The agencies can envision (i) including information related to this initiative and its findings in the noon briefing of the Secretary General and (ii) sharing information with selected permanent missions in New York. The agencies can assess when would it be a good moment to do this and reach out to the SDG Fund, also indicating which permanent missions they'd like to target.

On opportunities:

The project has potential for replicability, as the monitoring systems that FAO, IOM and WFP utilize within this project exist in many countries. However, a longer pilot (beyond six months) would be needed to understand the strategic value of such kind of collaboration and analysis.

### **Next steps, scaling and sustainability [up to half a page]**

The programme leveraged monitoring systems from IOM, WFP and FAO that were already in place and functional prior to the start of the joint collaboration between agencies. However, through this initiative, all monitoring mechanisms have benefitted from further refinement and expansion to capture additional cross-sectorial information that in turn enriches the breadth and scope of the analysis, interpretation, and findings. This will ensure that even if the project has come to an end, all three agencies are able to continue monitoring in a more holistic manner and are better able to triangulate information amongst each other to develop cohesive situation analysis and updates in the future.

There is a plan to put this into practical action. Over the past year, the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster has been coordinating on a monthly basis the development of a joint presentation by FAO, FEWSNET and WFP to provide a situation overview on food security, market conditions, agriculture, seasonal monitoring and livelihoods. The presentation is shared in the FSL Cluster meeting and is also further shared to the HCT, Heads of Agencies and any other forums where an updated food security analysis is required. The information generated through the SDG-supported project also feeds into enhancing this strategic information product, and as such will be incorporated from hereon.

The scenario modelling that was done through FAO will catalyse the development of a national Anticipatory Action strategy to respond the effects of the Ukrainian crisis. The report has since been shared with the Government and will be share with other stakeholders e.g. the Food Security Cluster. There is need to monitor the scenarios and provide regular feedback to policy makers and programmers for timely intervention as the crisis progresses.

## **Strategic Partnerships and Communications**

### **Explain how diverse stakeholders were engaged with the JP**

FAO worked with the Government on the anticipatory action strategy. Even before the first report was shared, some donors with presence in Zimbabwe had expressed interest in the joint initiative (e.g.: USAID and ECHO), as there were gaps on available data on the impacts of the Ukraine crisis, there are little plans in place to prepare for global shocks and there is appetite to understand better the links between food security and migration and how global shocks impact these.

### **Key meetings and events organized**

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JP steering committee/ programme board meeting	Strategic partners/ donors	Kick-off meeting
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## **Priority Cross-cutting Issues**

### Cross-cutting results/issues

Gender: IOM, WFP and FAO Zimbabwe are committed to implementing programs in a gender-sensitive manner and encouraged inclusivity during collection and assessment of data on women, men, boys, and girls. IOM, WFP and FAO teams worked in a way that supports equal representation of all genders among respondents within the customized surveys, which will allow for accurate tracking of gender-based vulnerabilities. As such, data was disaggregated by gender throughout the bulletins produced under this project.

Protection: IOM, WFP and FAO ensured that the protection was mainstreamed throughout the project. In upholding the “Do No Harm” approach, IOM, WFP and FAO ensured that the protection is mainstreamed across the project interventions to mitigate the negative impact of the activities to the affected population. All assistance will be provided upon respecting the humanitarian principles to ensure women and girls are not exposed to GBV including SEAH risks and physical threats and threats of deliberate deprivation will not arise from this intervention. IOM, WFP and FAO worked closely to support assistance to beneficiaries with heightened vulnerabilities (older persons, persons with disabilities, chronically ill, child-headed households, etc.).

### How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

The JP is Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm). Evidence, data collection and analysis (e.g. gender assessments of programmes; policy briefs, costing for scale-up of social services);

### JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind

Human Rights	Persons with disabilities	Youth	Environmental and social standards
No	No	No	No

### Contribution to enhancing SDG Financing

Drafted a bill, strategy, and/or approved a law increasing the fiscal space for the policy in focus	Produced financing, costing, diagnostic and feasibility analyses as a basis to invest or increase spending on the SDGs	Improved efficiency (cost savings) in the management of programmes/schemes	Improved effectiveness (value for money; i.e. social impact of \$1 spent) of spending	Drafted policies/regulatory frameworks or developed tools to incentivize private sector investment on the SDGs	Structured new financial instruments (public, private or blended) to leverage additional funding
No	No	No	No	No	No

### How and in which area your JP contributed to enhancing SDG financing