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ARC Replica Zimbabwe

Final Report ARC Replica Response 2019/20 season



March 2021

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Country | Zimbabwe |
| Payout Amount Received | USD 290,288 |
| Reporting Period | July to November, 2020 |
| Date of submission | 31 March 2021 |

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1. Background

Zimbabwe was identified as one of the 20 hotspot countries and situations globally that have the potential for acute food insecurity to deteriorate further in 2020 (WFP and FAO, 2020). Multiple inter-linked and mutually reinforcing drivers of acute food insecurity are at play in Zimbabwe – unfavourable macro-economic conditions, consecutive droughts, land tenure system and poor agronomic practices, interlinked, diffusion of plant pests and animal diseases, and the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

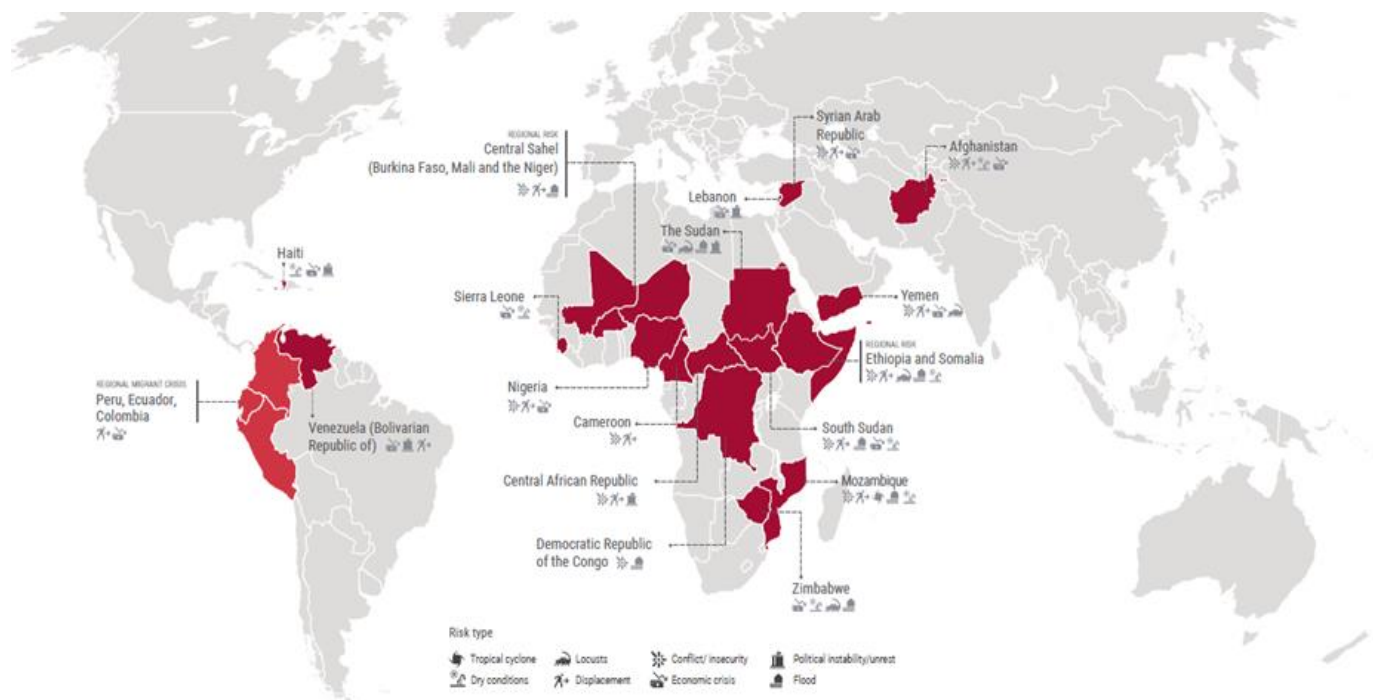


Figure 1: Acute Food Insecurity Hotspots – October 2020

Source: WFP and FAO, 2020

The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis estimated that 2.61 million people (27 per cent of the analysed population) in rural Zimbabwe faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), while nearly 2.9 million people (29 per cent) were in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) during October to December 2020. In the absence of large-scale humanitarian food assistance programmes currently ongoing in the country, more households would likely be in a worse-off food security situation. The Government and development partners provided assistance to 4.1 million beneficiaries during the same period.

The 2019/2020 agricultural season was characterized by the third consecutive sub-par harvest due to poor rainfall characterized by late start of the season and extensive dry spells, inadequate availability and unaffordable inputs, shortage of draught power, lack of extension services and agricultural mechanization. The 2020 Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessment Report estimated that the area cultivated under maize decreased by 2.5 per cent from 1,623,757 hectares cultivated in 2018/2019 to 1,582,766 hectares. Due to the prolonged mid-season dry spell experienced in December 2019, hectares of maize were written off as crops permanently wilted. Although farmers replanted in January/ February, this crop did not reach maturity due to early cessation of the rainfall season. A significant proportion of communal farmers also faced financial and physical challenges in accessing appropriate and quality seeds, leading to most households resorting to retained seeds which further compromised the harvest. As a result, cereal production for the 2019/2020 season was about 1 million metric ton - about 60 per cent of the annual requirement resulting in a deficit of 0.7 million metric ton.

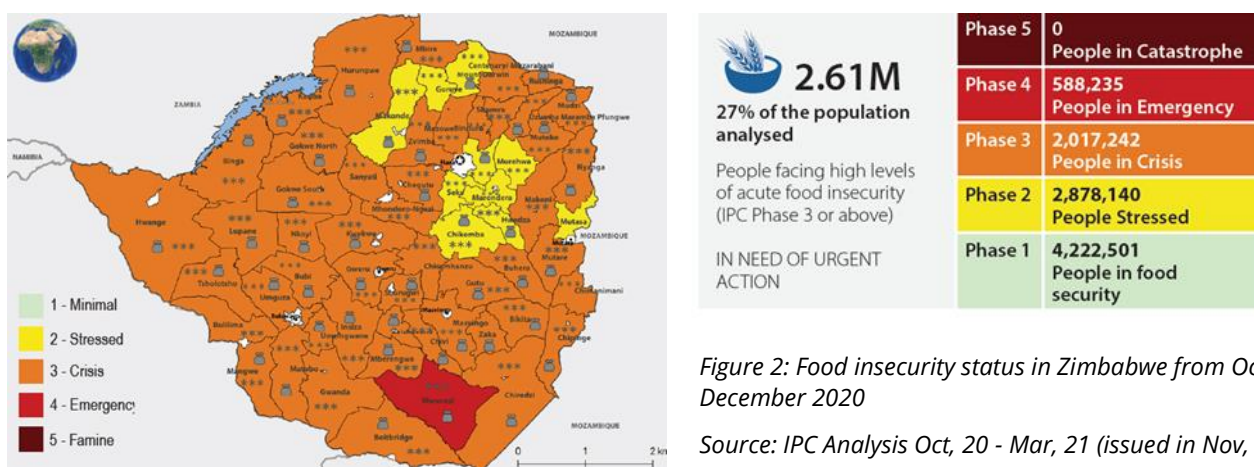


Figure 2: Food insecurity status in Zimbabwe from October - December 2020

Source: IPC Analysis Oct, 20 - Mar, 21 (issued in Nov, 2020)

Box 1: Impacts of COVID-19 on food security in Zimbabwe

While the COVID-19 infection rate slowed down in Q4 2020, community transmission remained a matter of concern. As of December 14, cumulative infections were reported at 11,358, with 1,495 active cases, 309 deaths, and a high recovery rate at 84.1 per cent.

At the end of September, the government relaxed most COVID-19 restrictions which limited movement of people and business operations. This included reopening the tourism sector, resumption of regular business hours in formal and informal sectors, and resumption of long-distance inter-city and rural-urban public transportation. The relaxation of the measures resulted in increased household engagement in food- and income-earning activities. Cross-border trade activities and informal cargo movements, mostly from South Africa, are still restricted, as are labour opportunities, especially in southern and western communities.

Despite the relaxation of COVID-19 lockdown measures, residual impacts remain and continue to negatively impact access to income-earning opportunities, especially among poor households. The informal sector remains the most affected and has not fully recovered, partly due to a lack of capital or operational spaces. Also, due to declines in disposable income among middle-income and better-off households, the demand for goods and services is below normal. The breakdown and/or slowdown of global supply chains, lack of foreign currency, physical barriers to movement of goods across borders, reduced remittances, and lowered informal cross border trade, continue to negatively affect food security and nutrition outcomes in the country.

Source: FEWSNET, 2020; UNDP, 2020

ARC Replica 2019/20

The Government of Zimbabwe and WFP received drought insurance payouts worth USD 1.4 million and USD 290,288 respectively from the African Risk Capacity (ARC) in July 2020 to support drought response efforts in Zimbabwe (Chart 1). Early response interventions had already been identified through a rigorous contingency planning process by the government as well as WFP. As per the terms of the policy coverage and the tripartite MoU between the government, WFP, and ARC, WFP converted its Operational Plan into a Final Implementation Plan (FIP) which selected unconditional food assistance as the sole intervention due to the small payout amount. The FIP further detailed the implementation plans and was submitted to and approved by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) in May 2020 with the anticipated payout amount. A revised FIP was submitted to the ministry in September 2020 with the confirmed ARC Replica payout amount, transfer modality for unconditional food assistance, selected districts, beneficiary numbers, costs, and M&E framework.

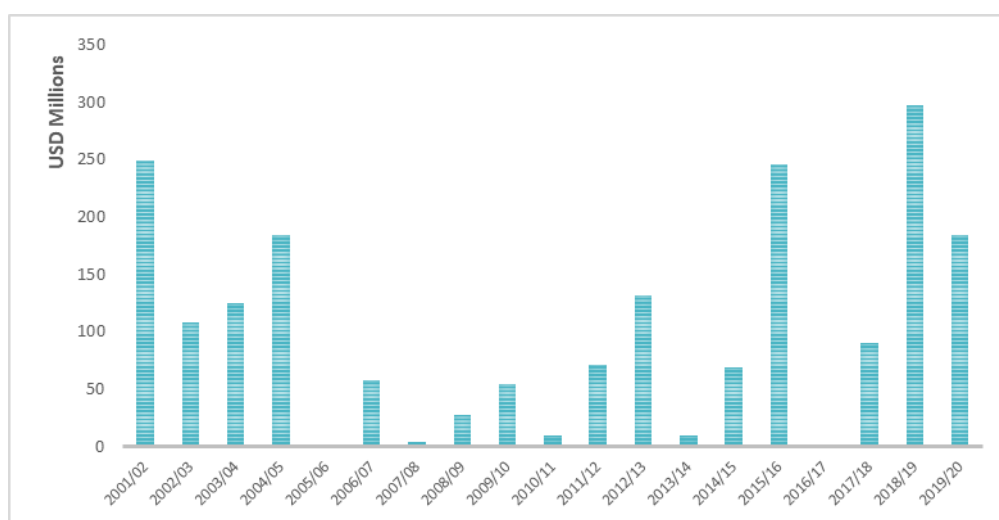


Chart 1: Estimated Drought Response Costs for Zimbabwe

Source: Africa RiskView

Selected Intervention under ARC Replica 2019/20: Unconditional Food Transfers to the Most Vulnerable Households Affected by Drought

Under the selected response intervention, WFP together with its partners provided unconditional in-kind food assistance to food insecure households including chronically ill, disabled, elderly headed households, and child headed households, in the worst drought-affected wards during the month of October 2020. . The food assistance sought to stabilize the food consumption level of severely food insecure people and reduce the risk of households resorting to negative coping mechanisms, including sale of critical assets that undermine future food security or resilience gains made in the recent past.

Wards were selected based on the findings of key food security-related assessments in Zimbabwe: Africa Riskview, WFP internal analysis due to the delayed ZimVAC Rural Livelihood Assessment, other rapid food security assessment commissioned, and the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis. Based on the confirmed payout amount, districts selected for this intervention included: Rushinga, and Beitbridge. District selection also took into account other social safety net interventions and the response capacity of the government, including through the African Risk Capacity payout.

Affected people in prioritized wards received in-kind transfer of 7.5 kg cereal, 1.5 kg pulses and 0.75 kg vegetable oil. The monthly food basket is estimated to meet approximately 62 per cent of the daily kcal requirement of an adult. Based on market functionality assessment coupled with ICT and supply chain assessments, financial regulations, and key implementation factors, cash-based transfers were not deemed to be a viable modality for this intervention during the current response.

2. Amount Spent

| Date of receipt of funds | Date of first expenditure | Start date of in-kind distributions to beneficiaries | Total Amount Spent (USD) | Balance (USD) |
|--|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| -WFP Global: Jul 09, 2020 | Not available | Oct 20, 2020 | 248,496* | 23,530 (excl. ISC and fee) |
| -Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Budget: Aug 13, 2020 | | | | |

Table 1: Overview of ARC Replica payout expenditure

*as of Dec 15, 2020; All activity-specific funds to be fully utilized by Dec 31, 2020

3. Summary of Activities

Targeting and modality selection

Targeting was guided by the results of the WFP internal analysis, available national assessments conducted by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC), the integrated phase classification (IPC) analysis, and other relevant assessment which determined the current status of food insecurity as well as projected the likely progression of food insecurity by district and number of households per consumption year. These findings were shared, discussed, and priority was given to districts with the highest/worst phase classification.



Wards were then selected at the district-level in coordination with stakeholders including Government following which, villages were selected at the ward-level based on the proportion of households in a village which are unable to meet basic food needs. WFP used community-based participatory planning, in coordination with relevant stakeholders, to determine beneficiaries. Women were prioritized as recipients, of WFP's unconditional assistance through active engagement and advocacy of Cooperating Partners throughout the targeting and registration process. For the unconditional assistance provided through ARC Replica, an estimated 52.7 per cent of the direct recipients were women.

The decision to provide unconditional assistance through in-kind transfers was informed by the prevailing macro-economic situation that has seen the prices of food commodities increase at an unprecedented rate since the promulgation of Statutory Instrument 142 of 2019, which introduced the Zimbabwe dollar as the sole legal tender in the country. Zimbabwe is struggling with cash liquidity, as there are widespread cash shortages, making cash-in-transit unpredictable. Mobile money transfers were considered, however, there is inconsistent mobile connectivity in most districts. Additionally, payments made using mobile money in rural areas continue to attract a premium of 30 – 50 per cent, essentially eroding the purchasing power of cash transfers. The findings from monthly food security monitoring conducted by WFP and partners, and analysis of secondary data sources, showed a deteriorating food security situation characterized by poor food consumption and increased negative-coping strategies. Some commodities like maize grain were also unavailable in most districts on the formal market. Therefore, to safeguard beneficiary entitlements, in-kind assistance was selected to support people to meet their food requirements.

Procurement

Procurement of commodities was done by WFP from regional and International markets using the WFP Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). GCMF is a strategic financing mechanism under which WFP purchases food commodities in advance of contributions' confirmation, with the objective to: (i) reduce food delivery lead-time; (ii) shorten emergency response time; (iii) purchase food when market conditions are more favourable; and (iv) support local and regional procurement where and when possible.

Based on implementation plans outlined by country offices in their pipeline reports which are reviewed against historical resourcing information, WFP forecasts the amount of food that country offices sharing common logistics corridors will be able to buy with expected resources and a share of this amount is then purchased with corporate funding and delivered to strategic handover locations before contributions materialize. When funding is confirmed, the country office purchases food from the corporate inventory which are likely to be already available at the selected handover point, or on its way towards it, reducing the food delivery lead-time.

All other procurement processes, including contracting of co-operating partners, were done as per the UN Rules and Regulations for the procurements of goods and services.

Distribution

Together with its partners, WFP provided unconditional in-kind food assistance to food insecure households including chronically ill, disabled, elderly headed households, and child headed households, in the worst drought-affected wards of Rushinga and Beitbridge during October 2020. Standard operating procedures for in-kind distribution to minimize exposure to COVID-19 for all personnel and beneficiaries were adopted during distributions at all sites in Beitbridge and Rushinga (*Refer to Box 2 for additional details*).

Box 2: Excerpts from WFP Zimbabwe’s Standard Operating Procedures for all WFP field operations in the context of COVID-19

SOP aims to minimize the risk of exposure to COVID-19 of WFP and Cooperating Partners’ (CP) personnel, beneficiaries and other stakeholders. Key guidance elements involve the following:

- Community engagement and sensitization across all activities including in-kind distribution to ensure equal access and impartial assistance according to need and without discrimination, leverage existing community mechanisms, limit participation to one recipient per household, and include COVID-19 messages in pre-distribution addresses.

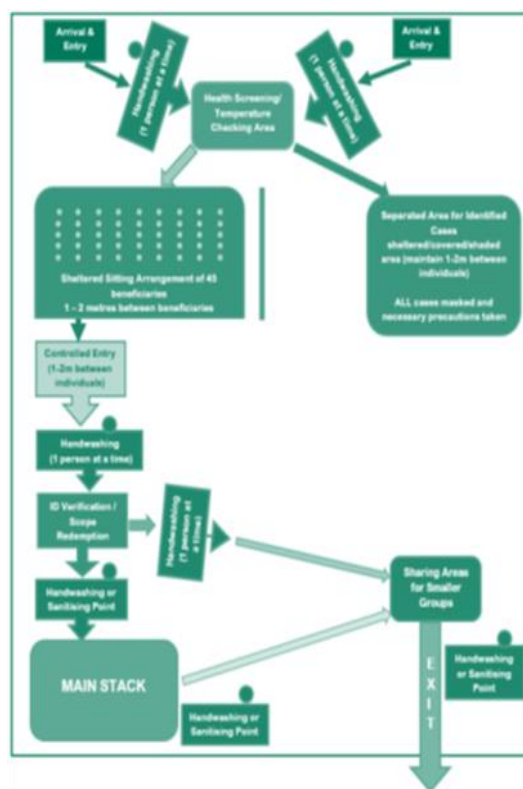
- CPs to raise awareness about COVID-19 and prevention methods including maintaining a distance of one to two meters from each other throughout public gathering, meeting, and training sessions.

- In-kind food distribution to be conducted as per following layout of a distribution site which enables quick and efficient distribution of food with minimum losses as well as at least one to two meters distance between individuals. Layout includes a reception point, seating point for those with high temperatures, verification point, collection point and exit to channel traffic and allow for personal space of at least one to two meters between individuals. CP and stakeholders to ensure enforcement of social distancing at the Food Distribution Points.

- Upon arrival at the site, CPs to direct recipients one-by-one to the hand washing station to wash their hands. Following hand washing, beneficiaries to be guided to the health screening area for assessment by a Village Health Worker (VHW) or trained staff member, who will assist in detecting any potential symptoms of the virus.

- WFP and CP officials are also required to strictly adhere to compliance measures and guidelines at warehouses, final Food Distribution Points (FDPs), allocated spaces for different activities, pre-positioning of rations, and flow of traffic at FDPs.

- Personnel working at FDPs to be trained and monitored on self-protection measures and the rational use of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) so that they fully understand the risks of COVID-19 introduction and propagation in the site.



M&E

Table 2 provides an overview of the output indicators for the in-kind food distribution conducted in Beitbridge and Rushinga during October 2020. Due to COVID-19 and following the processes that were aligned to Zimbabwe-specific guidance shared by the Ministry of Health and Child Care and the World Health Organization, WFP resorted to remote monitoring to restrict the movement of the staff and curb the spread of the virus. Post Distribution Monitoring was conducted using live calls, while WFP field assistants monitored the Food Distribution Points to assess the extent to which COVID-19 precautionary measures were being followed, assess the whole distribution process, identify any gaps and flag them with Partners for potential adjustments.

The intervention was also implemented to ensure that beneficiaries were not exposed to protection risks. 100 per cent of the households reported that they did not face any protection risks, due to the several measures adopted - early start and completion of distribution, facilitating access to WFP sites, and standard operational procedures to reduce the spread of COVID-19 at WFP programme sites.

As assistance was provided for one month only, no outcome level indicators attributable to the ARC Replica payout could be monitored and reported. As the payout enabled scaling up of the existing safety net, key outcomes achieved at the national level are listed below:

- **Food consumption:** In-kind food assistance enhanced access to food for assisted households: proportion of households with acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption was 49.2 per cent, 44.6 per cent, and 6.2 per cent respectively;
- **Nutrient-rich foods:** All households reported consumption of Vitamin A rich foods. 81.6 per cent of households reported access to protein-rich foods at least once every seven days prior to the survey. Access to Heme iron-rich foods remained limited with only 14.6 per cent of households reporting its consumption.
- **Coping strategies:** 14.2 per cent of households reported that they relied on less preferred and less expensive foods, 26.3 per cent on borrowed food, 32.3 per cent reduced portion sizes, 46.6 per cent had reduced meals while 15.2 per cent had reduced adult consumption for young children as ways of coping with food shortages. Additionally, proportion of households refraining from the use of asset depletion coping strategies was 52.5 per cent, while 37.4 per cent of households implemented stress coping strategies with 3.0 per cent and 7.1 per cent resorting to crisis and emergency coping strategies, respectively.
- **Gender mainstreaming:** 37.3 per cent of the households reported joint decision-making while 59.1 per cent reported decision-making by women only, while 3.6 per cent reported sole decision-making by men.

| Indicator Name | Means of Verification | | | | | Achieved Target |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Data source | Collection Method | Responsibility for collection | Data collection frequency | Location | |
| <i>Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Strategic Outcome 1: Food insecure people, including refugees, in the most affected districts are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Output</i> | | | | | | |
| Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food transfers | Partner distribution reports | Desk review | Partner | Monthly | Targeted geographic locations | Women: 11,919 Men: 9,995 Girls: 9,027 Boys: 9,410 Total: 40,351 |
| Quantity of food provided | Partner distribution reports | Desk review | Partner | Monthly | Targeted geographic locations | Cereal: 302.6 MT Pulses: 60.5 MT Vegetable Oil: 30.2 MT |
| Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries | Partner distribution reports | Desk review | Partner | Monthly | Targeted geographic locations | Not applicable |
| Number of rations provided | Partner distribution reports | Desk review | Partner | Monthly | Targeted geographic locations | 40,351 |
| Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food transfers | Partner distribution reports | Desk review | Partner | Monthly | Targeted geographic locations | Women-227 Men-179 Boys-190 Girls-172 |

Table 2: Overview of ARC Replica 2019/20 payout results framework

4. Logistics

Disruptions to global and regional supply chains due to COVID-19 restrictions required that maintaining food stock buffer through GCMF be a key priority for the Country Office. However, the GCMF had limited commodities to preposition into the country during the period. Coupled with this, because of lockdowns and working from home, import permit processing leads times increased significantly. COVID-19 checks at border crossing points as well as limited operations of the six government departments and parastatals involved in import permit processing resulted in major bottlenecks and delays. Due to non-availability of the entire food basket required for distributions in Beitbridge and Rushinga, the intervention was delayed to cover the food gap in October instead of that planned for September. Even with this delay, the start of the implementation was well within the 120-day deadline mandated to utilize ARC payouts.

WFP's corporate business management support tool - Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) was also effectively utilized to track commodities and use food resources by managing the supply chain with more visibility, accuracy and cost-efficiency.



5.Co-ordination and partnership

Timely implementation of the selected intervention under ARC Replica required strong internal as well as external co-ordination. WFP Zimbabwe through its field offices in Bulawayo and Harare, provided oversight, operational backstopping and coordination support, and monitored the implementation of this intervention. The Field Offices also played a crucial role in ensuring the protection of WFP beneficiaries with on-site monitoring and immediate follow-up with local stakeholder on any protection-related cases identified through various community feedback mechanisms in place. The in-kind unconditional assistance was made possible through strong technical and operational collaboration with external partners. Table 3 below provides additional details on these engagements:

| Name | Type | Engagement Area |
|--|------------|--|
| Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee | Government | Assessment, targeting |
| Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MoPSLSW) | Government | Assessment, targeting |
| Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) | Government | COVID-19 protocols |
| Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) | Government | Targeting |
| District Drought Relief Committee (DDRC), District Development Co-ordinator (DDC) - Rushinga | Government | Assessment, targeting |
| District Drought Relief Committee, District Development Co-ordinator - Beitbridge | Government | Assessment, targeting |
| Community Technology Development Organisation – Rushinga | NGO | Targeting, registrations (if needed), distribution, monitoring |
| CARITAS – Beitbridge | NGO | Targeting, registrations (if needed), distribution, monitoring |

Table 3: ARC Replica 2019/20 partnership profile

6. Key Achievements

| Type of intervention (from FIP) | Activities carried out within the intervention | Areas of intervention | Any implementing or distribution partners | Quantities initially planned | Quantities actually distributed | Initial target beneficiaries | Actual beneficiaries reached | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | Men | Women |
| Unconditional food and basic services assistance | In-kind distribution | Rushinga and Beitbridge | Community Technology Development Organisation – Rushinga CARITAS – Beitbridge | Cereal: 302.6 MT Pulses: 60.5 MT Vegetabl e Oil: 30.2 MT | Cereal: 302.6 MT Pulses: 60.5 MT Vegetabl e Oil: 30.2 MT | 40,351 | 19,405 | 20,946 |
| | | | | | | | 40,351 | |

Table 4: ARC Replica 2019/20 achievements summary

7. Key Challenges and Lessons Learned

Throughout 2020, the enabling environment was characterized by unstable macroeconomic conditions - cash-liquidity challenges, inflation, and the declining value of local currency against the payout currency (USD). The COVID-19 pandemic compounded each of these factors, contributing to increased vulnerabilities. The combination of reduced access to bond notes, the illegality of using USD as legal tender in shops, and the inaccessibility of legal means for beneficiaries living in rural areas to exchange USD, made cash-in-transit assistance unfeasible. Mobile money had limited accessibility in remote rural districts and if adopted would result in loss of transfer value due to high tariffs associated with such payments. Additionally, given the commodity shortages and persistent drought, rural markets struggled to maintain cereal stocks at affordable prices. Thus, to protect beneficiary transfer value, the intervention had to rely on in-kind food assistance even though it increased the timeline for pre-distribution processes.

Due to the compounding adverse impacts of persistent economic challenges, consecutive droughts, fall army worm infestation, and COVID-19 on rural food security, the lean season assistance which traditionally lasts from October (planting year) to April (consumption year) was extended for the first time in 2020 to continue up to the start of the next lean season i.e. October 2020. As one of the key objectives of the ARC Replica initiative is to incentivise early response to drought, the intervention was scheduled to start ahead of the traditional lean season response but was delayed due to the type of modality feasible and COVID-19 related supply chain disruptions in 2020. The drought cover period offered under ARC also extended up to June, which limited the window available to act early compared to traditional response. This can be compared against the microinsurance cover provided to smallholder farmers under the integrated resilience building approach, whereby the cover ends in February and most of the payouts were transferred to farmers by April 2020. For the early response objective of ARC Replica to be fully realised, it will be critical to revise the end of cover timeline, have an enabling environment that facilitates more efficient delivery mechanisms, and ensure adequate buffer limits for unforeseen disruptions.

Payouts triggered under ARC and ARC Replica were featured at several levels with prominent events being a high-level press briefing with senior management from MoFED, WFP and ARC; and the Annual InsuResilience Global Partnership Forum. Moving forward, it will be important to continue this tripartite collaboration through a more streamlined and structured process for effective advocacy.

8. Observations and Recommendations for Improvement

The ARC Replica payout triggered due to the 2019/20 drought in Zimbabwe provided a tangible proof-of-concept to facilitate innovative shifts in strategic thinking and financing of extreme weather events by means of innovative instruments hinged on public-private partnerships. WFP will continue to apply the learnings from this first year of pilot as it scales up the ARC Replica cover and seeks ways to integrate it further into the disaster risk financing strategy in the coming years. Some additional recommendations in this regard include:

- Continue to strengthen strategic, technical, and operational co-ordination both internally between the different organisational levels (HQ, RB, CO, and FO), activities and functional units, as well as externally with government entities (MoFED, MoPSLSW, DDRC, and DDC), ARC, and other relevant stakeholders;
- Processes for customisation of the African RiskView and selection of Risk Transfer Parameters must allow room to incorporate recommendations stemming from operationalisation of the payout-funded intervention in addition to technical agro-meteorological parameter to fulfil the early response objectives of the initiative;
- There is a need to further strengthen the alignment of ARC Replica-specific elements with internal WFP corporate systems and processes (e.g. COMET) to ensure full mainstreaming;
- As the initiative advances further, opportunities for further layering and integration with Forecast-based Anticipatory Action (e.g. contingency planning) and micro-insurance (e.g. data sharing) should continue to be explored and implemented.

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Annex 2. Financial Report



Photo Caption and Credits



Cover Photo: A farmer and her child in their village in Zimbabwe.
WFP/ Zimbabwe



Cover Photo: ARC Replica beneficiary Loveness waits to receive her in-kind food assistance .
WFP/ Adrienne Bolen



Photo Page 13: ARC Replica beneficiary Loveness and her family in their village.
WFP/ Zimbabwe



Photo page: Crops withered in the heat and the ground was not suitable for planting during the 2019/2020 drought. Muzarabani district, Zimbabwe
WFP/ Matteo Cosorich

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