

Project Number: 200891 | Project Category: **Country Programme**

Project Approval Date: November 12, 2015 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2016

Actual Start Date: January 01, 2016 | Project End Date: December 31, 2020

Financial Closure Date: N/A

Contact Info

Simon Cammelbeek

simon.cammelbeek@wfp.org

Country Director

Simon Cammelbeek

Further Information

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>

SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme Zambia (2016-2020)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Zambia, Republic of (ZM)



World Food Programme

wfp.org

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Enhancing access of smallholder farmers to markets using technological innovation.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Promotion of complementary feeding using local indigenous crops

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

The Republic of Zambia is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. With an annual population growth rate of 3.1 [1], Zambia has an estimated population of over 15 million. Despite political stability and more than a decade of consistent economic growth, the country faces numerous challenges including a decline in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), estimated at 3 percent in 2016 down from an average 6.7 percent in the last decade, food insecurity, undernutrition, chronic poverty and an energy deficit.

Faced with a large fiscal imbalance, the government plans to embark on an economic recovery and stabilisation programme in 2017. The recovery programme has already resulted in removal of consumption subsidies on fuel, with removal of subsidies on electricity planned in 2017. The probable outcome of these measures will be increased prices for basic commodities among vulnerable groups.

Gaining an upwards reclassification by the World Bank as a lower middle-income country in 2011, Zambia's human development indicators today remain static. In the 2016 Human Development Report, the country was classified in the bottom quintile of the world's human development rankings; 139 out of 188 countries. In the last two years, the country's robust economic growth has been affected by lower global commodity prices, volatile exchange rates and high inflation resulting in reduced foreign currency reserves. Zambia ranks 132 out of 155 countries on the Gender Inequality Index. Approximately one in four households are female-headed while extremely high levels of discrimination and gender inequality still exist.

Levels of social inequality are among the highest in the world. According to the 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS), the Gini coefficient is estimated at 0.69. Poverty levels stand at 63 percent, with extreme poverty at

42 percent, rising to 70 percent in certain rural provinces where the majority of the population rely on subsistence agriculture. The interaction between rural poverty and poor service delivery is cyclical and self-reinforcing: rural communities, and smallholder farmers in particular have poor access to agricultural inputs, markets and good agricultural practices.

During the 2015/16 agricultural season, the country experienced strong effects of the El Niño phenomenon that resulted in prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall. This reduced the water availability in main river basins, hindering hydro-electric power generation which in turn prevented growth sectors to function at full capacity. In terms of overall food security in the first half of 2016, an impact assessment conducted by the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) showed that El Niño negatively impacted the livelihoods of 975,000 food insecure people in thirty one districts and concluded that they would manage to meet their food needs from December 2016 through to March 2017. This assertion by the ZVAC was made on account of the over dependency on rain-fed agriculture and the culture of mono-cropping by most people in the assessed districts.

Approximately 40 percent of children under five suffer from stunting and 6 percent from wasting. Chronic malnutrition rates are slightly higher among boys and significantly higher among poor and rural children. Some 53 percent of children under five years of age and 30 percent among women of child-bearing age are anemic, and rates of micronutrient supplementation are low although micronutrient deficiencies remain high. Consumption patterns and micronutrient intake are highly seasonal, particularly in rural areas. HIV prevalence remains high at 13 percent, with prevalence rates among women higher than among men (15.1 percent compared to 11.3 percent respectively).

Steady progress has been recorded in the education sector. The introduction of free primary school education by the government coupled with several investments, such as school feeding and infrastructure development, has improved enrollment. However, the sector is faced with challenges to deliver quality education, and many indicators particularly progression and completion rates of students remain poor.

[1] Zambia Census Projections Handbook 2011-2035 (2013)

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Over the last five years, WFP's support to Zambia has shifted from direct implementation to technical assistance. The Country Programme (CP) 200891 aims at supporting broad-based sustainable development by enhancing operational synergies between the government's decentralisation plans, the National Social Protection Policy and the National Agricultural Investment Plan (2014–2018). The CP is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (2016–2021), Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets, and will contribute to WFP's Strategic Objectives 3 and 4 and the Zero Hunger Challenge. The Country Programme is also aligned with the government's revised Sixth National Development Plan (2013–2016) and Vision 2030.

In partnership with the government, other United Nations agencies and civil society organisations, WFP is supporting efforts to empower the poorest and most vulnerable. Leveraging on its comparative strength, WFP is supporting the government in developing coherent policies and practices to protect and promote the livelihoods of people who are vulnerable to risks and shocks or are suffering from critical levels of poverty.

WFP is supporting the social assistance and livelihood and empowerment pillars of the National Social Protection Policy through technical assistance on end-point delivery of cash transfers, the Home Grown School Meals (HGSM), nutrition education and resilience-building programmes such as the Rural Resilience (R4) pilot initiative which combines four risk management strategies namely: disaster risk reduction, risk transfer (weather index insurance), risk reserves (savings) and risk taking (access to credit).

The private sector is a crucial actor for Zambia's drive to become a sustainable middle-income country by 2030. WFP has partnered with the private sector on local procurement from smallholders for the HGSM, mobilising food producers and processors under the SUN Business Network in Zambia (SBN), and the large-scale procurement of cereals through regional commercial traders by accessing the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF).

WFP continued collaborating with the FAO Conservation Agriculture Scale-Up (CASU) project targeting 300,000 smallholder farmers and the IFAD infrastructural project. The partnership leverages the three agencies comparative advantages helping isolated farming villages access markets and increase their productivity. Through the collaboration, WFP procured pulses from smallholder farmers for use in the HGSM, while FAO introduced the 'Conservation Agriculture Scale-Up' programme to the smallholder farmers and IFAD rehabilitated the 28 kilometre stretch of road linking to the main road.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP aimed to assist one million primary school students in 2016 in an effort to increase attendance and learners' outcomes in the country's poorest districts. WFP supported smallholder farmers with the necessary skills, information and technology to transform the way they market their produce, directly accessing the home grown school meals programme as a potential market for cowpeas and beans, commercial markets and selling aggregated quantities of high quality crops to increase incomes. WFP also worked to safeguard the nutritional status of vulnerable groups through advocacy and the capacity strengthening of government institutions. Through the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, WFP Zambia partnered with other development agencies to contribute to reducing stunting trends in the country. WFP further supported smallholder farmers vulnerable to drought through the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4). WFP provided technical assistance to the government's Disaster Mitigation and Management Unit (DMMU) to strengthen their early warning and vulnerability assessments.

The Country Programme: CP 200891 (2016-2020) with an approved budget of USD 33.5 million, aimed to develop synergies among initiatives in agriculture, market access, education, nutrition, resilience-building and social protection by building and strengthening the government's capacity to reduce poverty, inequality and vulnerability. It has three components: i) Home Grown School Meals (HGSM); ii) nutrition; and iii) resilience-building. WFP provided technical assistance under all three components. The three inter-connected components are aimed at contributing to the realisation of the Government's Vision 2030 which are to strengthen learner outcomes, improve the nutritional status of learners and their communities, and build smallholder farmer's resilience to shocks by increasing their food and income security.

The Immediate Response Preparedness Activity: IR-PREP 200911 (November 2015-February 2016) with an approved budget of USD 199,020, aimed to enhance real-time monitoring of the household food security, as well as, data and analysis needs in anticipation of further deteriorating conditions resulting from the El Niño phenomenon.

WFP in Zambia is supporting the National Social Protection Policy implementation strategy. Through the United Nations Joint Social Protection Programme (2015-2018) with an approved budget of USD 1,800,000, WFP supported the development of a multi-sectoral implementation and coordination framework for the HGSM. WFP also supported capacity strengthening of the delivery system of the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) including the contracting of a service provider to develop an electronic tool to be used in the registration of potential SCT beneficiaries.

The SUN Business Network (SBN) Zambia Trust Fund (2015-2017) with approved budget of USD 595,302, worked with partners in both private sector and public sector to harness the expertise, reach and market impact of the private sector to improve nutrition for consumers. The network is in the middle of a 3 year strategy, focusing on 6 key pillars: Lead business engagement, increase nutrition awareness and demand, increase commercial engagement in the nutrition market, improve the nutrition regulatory environment, improve nutrition distribution partnerships, and improve nutrition in the community.

The Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA and formerly Patient Procurement Platform) Trust Fund (2016-2018) with an approved budget of USD 733,088, aimed to create demand-led change along the agricultural value chain through the introduction of innovative aggregation delivery models, transparency tool, a risk-shared funding & financing approaches in liaison with private sector players (e.g. input provider, banks, insurance, transporters, extension agents buyers, processors etc.). The Alliance, which is piloted in Tanzania, Rwanda and Zambia to achieve sustainable transformation of food crop markets, is being carried out in a concerted effort through the use of forward delivery contracts between the farmers and buyers. This change seeks to empower smallholder commerce in markets outside of WFP and gives them leverage to access critical needs along the value chain. According to the World Bank, agricultural development is one of the most powerful tools to end extreme poverty, boost shared prosperity and feed 9 billion people by 2050; this can only be achieved through assured, predictable and sustainable market access which the Alliance seeks to provide.

Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) (2014-2017) with an approved budget of USD 2,099,303, targeted poor and food insecure households, especially those cultivating less than two hectares of land that are capable of raising their productivity with improved access to yield-enhancing technologies. Half of these households are headed by women. Using the R4 approach, WFP provided smallholder farmers with access to conservation agriculture activities supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) 'Conservation Agriculture Scale Up' programme, and risk management services such as drought insurance, credit, savings, improved market linkages through synergies with the FtMA initiative, and climate information services. This provides households with access to a set of climate, financial and market services that can stimulate production over time and help them escape poverty and food insecurity.

WFP Zambia operated an in-house call centre as a part of WFP's mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) initiative. The in-house call centre conducted telephone interviews with key informants to collect weekly

information on the prices of foods including maize, rice, groundnuts, cassava and beans, as well as information on general food availability and market accessibility. The surveys are carried out with a sample of 51 traders, across 24 districts. This involves using new technology to make data collection better and easier, tapping into evolving technology to further strengthen data collection. mVAM demonstrated that inexpensive data collection in difficult contexts is possible, and that high frequency monitoring can be achieved in a cost-efficient manner. Contacting people through their mobile phones allows WFP to hear from beneficiaries on a much more frequent basis and at a low cost. The surveys also allowed WFP to understand priorities and respond more effectively to changing needs.

Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Mumbwa Trust Fund (2015-2017) with an approved budget of USD 300,210 aimed to (i) promote production and consumption of diverse indigenous nutritious foods among targeted Pregnant and Lactating Women and infants (6-23 months) while empowering women with production inputs and knowledge; (ii) bridge knowledge gaps on nutrition and infant and young child feeding practices within the community and among schoolchildren.

To address micronutrient deficiencies among schoolchildren. WFP had planned to implement a Micronutrient Powder (MNP) pilot in one district of Eastern province. The one year pilot with a budget of USD 248,000 intends to generate and document best operational practices for micronutrient powder supplementation in the School Meals Programme in Zambia, as well as encourage the government to adopt food fortification as a priority strategy in the fight against malnutrition. Full implementation will be rolled out in 2017. During the year under review a formative research as part of pre-implementation activities was undertaken.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Zambia's attainment of low middle income status has brought with it opportunities and challenges for WFP to position itself as a development partner, against a well held view of being a humanitarian agency. The country office has continued to engage donors to explain WFP's programming portfolio and its contribution to the government's Revised Sixth National Development Plan as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. This strategy has slowly led to an appreciation and acceptability of WFP as a development partner in Zambia.

Although implementation of the new Country Programme proved challenging in 2016 due to low resourcing levels. The government's in-kind contribution coupled with multilateral contributions sustained the HGSM programme. The government also provided in-kind cereals to support an emergency school feeding programme in 10 districts affected by the El Niño. Furthermore, the government provided funds for the transportation of food commodities and administrative costs from the intermediary storage facilities to schools. In addition, there are a number of trust funds which support the Country Programme activities such as Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network, Scaling Up Nutrition- Promotion of complimentary feeding using local indigenous crops, Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), improving marketing opportunities for smallholder farmers, mVAM-Market and Household Food Security Monitoring.

To highlight the benefits of the HGSM programme, which is the Country Programme anchor activity, as an economic investment with multiple positive outcomes on food and nutrition security as well as education, WFP has continued to engage the government and donors through different fora including the sector advisory and cooperating partner groupings. A systems assessment meant to profile the HGSM capacities was conducted in 2016 and this has led to renewed and expanded government commitment to the programme. Government now fully recognises HGSM as a social safety net under the national social protection framework.

In order to mobilise resources in a country where funds for direct food distributions are increasingly scarce, the country office will continue to seek innovative solutions in resource mobilisation creating synergies across programmes to maximise activity outcomes.

Achievements at Country Level

In 2016, the country office implemented only one food based intervention through the HGSM. Therefore, only beneficiaries and the tonnage distributed under the HGSM component are captured in this report. To increase learners' dietary diversity, WFP had planned the provision of cash directly to farmers to purchase fresh foods for use within the HGSM programme. Value vouchers were also planned to be distributed to participants under the resilience component. However, WFP did not distribute either cash or value vouchers under the two components. Under the HGSM component, WFP provided cash instead to the district schools through the district education offices, who purchased from the farmers. Under the resilience component, value vouchers were paid to the insurance company as a premium on behalf of the participants; hence have not been reported as direct beneficiaries in 2016. A budget revision planned for in 2017 will exclude the participant farmers under the two components from being reported as direct beneficiaries.

The key accomplishments under each component are highlighted below:

Component 1 – Home-Grown School Meals

Although the country has made progress towards gender equality with regard to primary school enrollment and completion rates, the overall quality of education remains a challenge. School dropout rates especially among girls is high mainly due to teenage pregnancies and early marriages. According to the Zambia Demographic Health Survey 2013-2014 report, the rate of teenage pregnancies is much higher in rural areas (36 percent) than urban areas (20 percent).

According to the 2010 Census report, literacy rates among 15-24 year old women are lower than among men who have a higher literacy rate (73.2 percent) than women (67.3 percent).

In order to improve the quality of learning, WFP, the government and other partners supported the implementation of a HGSM programme resulting in improved enrollment and dropout rates. Implemented in 38 districts, the HGSM programme reached close to one million schoolchildren in 2016, with a third of these beneficiaries reached through an emergency school feeding in 10 districts in Southern and Western provinces. As a result of an El Niño experienced in 2015/2016, over 900,000 people were affected. This caused challenges in households meeting their basic food and nutrition needs. WFP's response helped children to continue with their learning. This achievement

was despite pulses and vegetable oil not being 100 percent resourced.

As part of its technical support to full government management and ownership of the HGSM, WFP funded the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) assessment whose diagnosis led to a formation of a multi-sectoral technical working group comprising government, civil society, UN agencies including WFP. A concept note and results framework have since been developed to guide the transition process. The concept note has been shared with policy makers in government and awaits endorsement.

In partnership with local NGOs, WFP is resolved to make the HGSM more nutrition sensitive. To this end, a pilot for the purchase of fresh quality vegetables directly from farmer groups by schools was implemented in two districts. The pilot aims at generating lessons and best practices to inform the design of an efficient and effective procurement system which enables schools purchase fresh vegetables from smallholder farmer groups.

In addition, a pilot project to establish school gardens, install rain water harvesting equipment and provide nutrition education in one district was implemented.

Component 2- Nutrition

This component did not involve any food distributions hence no beneficiaries and tonnage are reported. The component solely focused on capacity development to the government, coordination of the Nutrition Cooperating Partners, and serving as lead convenor of the SUN Business Network (SBN).

In 2016, WFP worked to lay the groundwork for a broad-based consumer demand campaign for good nutrition, aimed at creating awareness among the general public on healthier food choices and dietary habits. In addition, through the SBN, WFP supported local small and medium enterprises with information, and tools to increase their support to national nutrition efforts. Overall the number of business entities subscribing to the SBN increased to 36 in 2016, compared to 25 in 2015. This is an acknowledgement of growing private sector involvement in the nutrition space.

WFP supported the roll-out of a nutrition diagnostic tool (Nutritool) to ten SBN members. This tool helped member businesses in the nutrition value chain to evaluate their performance in the nutrition sector and identify gaps in their operations and determine what they needed to prioritise to improve performance. This exercise also helped the SBN team to plan on how to better support members. WFP also supported a partner organization, PEP Zambia, in the 'Nyamuka' business plan competition by offering his nutrition expertise to aspiring participants during a Business conference. The Nyamuka competition draws participants from across the country. This support has resulted in food-related businesses in the competition incorporating nutrition aspects in their business models. WFP Zambia was frequently consulted by other countries setting up their business networks including Nigeria, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, enabling them to set up their networks more efficiently using the example of SBN Zambia.

Component 3- Resilience

There were no food distributions planned for under the resilience component in 2016. Therefore there are no beneficiaries and food distributed reported. In 2016, through the resilience intervention, WFP facilitated the increased access to essential financial products including credit, insurance, and savings, by a significant number to rural smallholder farmers. Furthermore, the involvement of private sector partners contributed to growth in the agricultural rural market leading to a pull effect and demand for more viable value chain crops such as cowpeas, soya bean and mixed beans supported by complementing partners namely FAO, Ministry of Agriculture and the Zambia Meteorological Department.

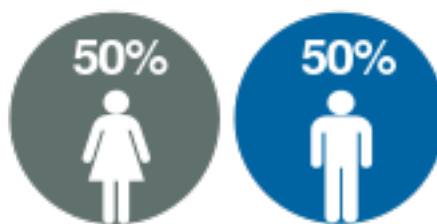
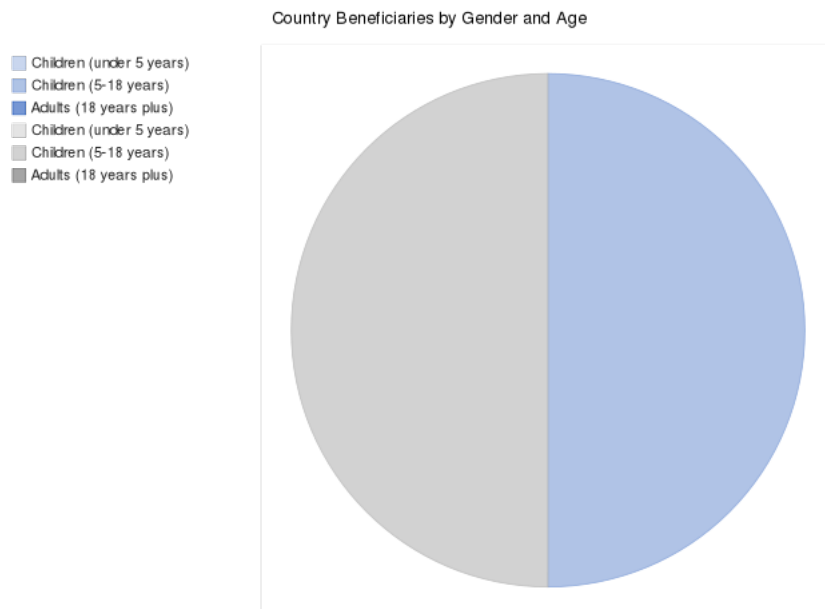
To better position the DMMU to mitigate and respond to disasters, WFP provided capacity strengthening support to the DMMU and the ZVAC. This ongoing support is expected enable the government to better coordinate disaster risk and response actions as well as undertake credible needs assessments.

Capacity Strengthening

WFP's support to the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare (MCDSW) to train government officers in Lusaka on financial literacy resulted in MCDSW officers being better equipped to sensitise and train social cash transfer beneficiaries on the use of electronic payments. MCDSW officers are also able to act as the first line of grievance resolution should there be a problem with payment or a beneficiary's card. WFP intends to extend similar training to the Eastern and Central provinces in 2017.



Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (5-18 years)	488,954	488,950	977,904
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	488,954	488,950	977,904



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	5,024	361	869	-	-	6,255
Total Food Distributed in 2016	5,024	361	869	-	-	6,255

Supply Chain

In 2016, WFP purchased cereals and pulses in-country for the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) [2] and the HGSM respectively. The pulses were supplied by farmer organisations and private traders. The maize and Supercereal plus were supplied by commercial suppliers through regional tenders. The Supercereal plus was for exports under the GCMF for the emergency response within the region.

In spite of extensive crop failure in Southern Africa resulting from the El Nino during the 2015/16 agricultural season, Zambia still managed to produce excess cereals. With the support of the government, WFP purchased and exported cereal, pulses and Supercereal plus through the GCMF for operations in Zimbabwe, Malawi and Mozambique.

As part of its commitment to support the government in implementing the HGSM, WFP facilitated primary transportation from food supply points to government intermediary storage facilities, while the government arranged for secondary transportation of food commodities to schools from intermediary storage facilities. In order to achieve cost efficiency and reduce costs incurred on transport, WFP has continued to dialogue with the government for the cereals to be allocated as close as possible to the schools.

The GCMF was established to reduce the lead-time in delivering food by enabling the purchase and transport of the commodities before funding was confirmed, using the special account to ensure a stable supply line to beneficiaries.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	140	-	140
Peas	619	-	619
Total	758	-	758
Percentage	100.0%	-	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Vegetable Oil	390
Total	390

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

There was no operational evaluation conducted in 2016. The last operational evaluation was conducted in 2015 which informed the design of the current Country Programme. A decentralised evaluation of the current Country Programme is due in 2018.

In 2016 the SABER was conducted with the support of WFP. SABER is a globally recognised diagnostic tool for assessing school meals programmes which focuses on the five standards: (i) policy frameworks, (ii) financial capacity, (iii) institutional capacity and coordination, (iv) design and implementation, and (v) community participation with broad based participation from government, civil society, UN agencies and other stakeholders. The SABER resulted in a practical and prioritised action plan for Zambia to transition the Home Grown School Meals (HGSM)

into a strong nationally-led and sustainable programme. In particular, the SABER recommended: increased advocacy for official recognition of the role of HGSM across various sectors in the policy realm, need for a budget line for school feeding at regional level to support the decentralisation agenda, revival of a multi-sectoral steering committee for institutional capacity and coordination, a review of the existing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system and the development of guidelines for community participation in the HGSM programme.

WFP and the government have used the recommendations from the SABER to support the formation of a Technical Working Group (TWG) comprised of representatives' of government line ministries, UN agencies, and civil society organisations to guide actions to transform the HGSM. The TWG has developed a concept note highlighting the vision of a national sustainable HGSM programme with inter-sectoral linkages.

As a response to the recommendation for WFP's greater support of the government's implementation of the social protection sector, WFP supported a multi-stakeholder consultative forum to explore some key issues such as institutional arrangements, coordination structures, financing modalities and targeting criteria. The meeting also showcased the HGSM both as an economic investment and social safety net drawing on lessons from the Brazilian model presented by the Centre of Excellence against Hunger.

Following the 2015 operational evaluation recommendation to develop the export potential of pulses to WFP's food baskets in Southern and East Africa, WFP procured 4,639 metric tonnes of pulses from local aggregators and supported smallholder farmer organisations for its regional emergency operations. The recommendation also spurred the initiation of the Farmer to Market Alliance (formerly Patient Procurement Platform) project to explore markets beyond the WFP. Hence the need to provide sustainable and predictable market as well as strategic support for pulses and other value chains of interest.

Arising from recommendations from the operational evaluation of 2015, the nutrition component has been broadened under the current Country Programme from its traditional support to government's food and nutrition priorities to enhance the engagement of the local private sector. WFP's work to motivate private sector investments into the national nutrition response has been strengthened to ensure that vulnerable households are able to access nutrition services and products through social behavioural change communication campaigns and support towards the agricultural value chain.

With respect to the resilience component, the 2015 operational evaluation also recommended the strengthening of district and satellite structures under the disaster risk management support to government. As a follow up, WFP supported the DMMU to set up district and satellite structures using the newly developed community based disaster risk management manual.

In order to support WFP and the government streamline its monitoring and evaluation system to allow for better demonstration to donors its programme relevance and successes, WFP prioritised innovation in all of its work streams, including the incorporation of digital technologies into programming to increase efficiency, enhance data quality and evidence generation. Based on the successes and evidence generated by WFP, government has prioritised inclusion of these technologies within its programmes, in particular education and social protection sectors. WFP will continue to advocate the use of mobile technologies such as mVAM, Open Data Kit (ODK) and DataWinners [3] by government line ministries for data collection, processing and district analysis to support the government agenda of decentralisation and strengthening of its monitoring and evaluation portfolio.

DataWinners is an integrated online mobile data collection and communication service that uses existing equipment such as a computer, Internet and basic mobile phones to transform paper forms into digital questionnaires, send group text messages and reminders, and submit data via text messages from anywhere.

Enhancing access of smallholder farmers to markets using technological innovation.

In 2016, WFP commenced a pilot project aimed at connecting smallholder farmers and traders using technological innovation.

The project, dubbed Maano, aims to make millions of rural Zambian smallholder farmers visible to new buyers, increase competition between buyers for farmers' produce, and thereby help farmers get better prices for their produce. Maano does this by:

- making information on farmers' supply and buyers' demand, identity and location visible to everyone through a smartphone application.
- facilitating farmer-buyer discussions and price negotiation.
- facilitating the sale of farmers' produce through an escrow payment system where WFP acts as the guarantor, providing trust in the system.

What does 'Maano' mean?

'Maano' was the name given to the project by the first group of participant farmers. Maano means 'to be intelligent' in the farmers' local language, Tonga, which is widely spoken throughout southern Zambia, and has the same meaning in Nyanja and Bemba, the two other most widely spoken Bantu languages of Zambia.

Farmers explained their choice, saying that "the success of this project depends on farmers' using their head" and because "the idea behind this project and the technology it uses are clever – we are using 'smart' phones!"

Also noteworthy is that the word 'Maano' may have ancient origins. 'Manu' is a Sanskrit word, which means "thinking, wise."

How It Works

Maano is essentially a combination of stripped down versions of online bidding, taxi, and group messaging services adapted to the needs of rural Zambian farmers and buyers of their produce.

Like Uber, Maano uses an escrow payment system: payment does not go directly from the buyer to the farmer. It goes first to the owner of the system (in this case WFP), and is held by WFP until the exchange of goods takes place. Then WFP releases the payment to the farmer. Also, the app's ability to share the exact location of farmers and buyers is critical for transactions to take place. There are no signposts in rural Zambia, often there aren't even any roads!

The farmer can advertise the produce they have to sell on a dashboard that prospective buyers can view. Prospective buyers bid on this produce and the highest bidder makes payment at the end of the bidding period.

Farmers are placed in chat groups with other farmers from their locality and with other farmers growing the same crops. This helps them share knowledge (market price information, transport costs, tips on how to grow their crops, etc.) and is critically important in helping them to organise the bulking of their produce so that they can attract bigger buyers.

When and where is it happening?

There is only one rainy season in Zambia, therefore only one harvest and one marketing season when farmers can sell their produce: between April and September.

Maano is starting small to see if the concept works in Zambia. In 2017, Maano aims to work with 15 smallholder farmer communities in three districts in Southern and Central Zambia.

If Maano works. In 2017, it could be a highly effective tool to bring transformative change and help the many smallholder farmers increase their incomes by connecting them to a market.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

WFP's support to Zambia has shifted from direct implementation to technical assistance over the last five years. The Country Programme's goal is to provide technical assistance with an emphasis on the implementation of long-term programmes such as social protection, nutrition governance for nutrition-sensitive programming and building disaster resilience.

WFP has planned to spend USD 5.4 million for cash and voucher transfer related costs over the Country Programme's duration. Under the Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) component, USD 3.8 million will be spent on farmers supplying fresh vegetables as well as on administration related costs, while USD 1.6 million worth of vouchers will be incurred on transfers and other related costs to food insecure households under the Resilience Building component.

The Country Programme is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) for the years 2016–2021, the Government's Vision 2030, the Revised Sixth National Development Plan, the five pillars of the Zero Hunger Challenge and WFP's Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.

Component 1 - Home Grown School Feeding (HGSM)

This component aims to support the Government's expansion of the HGSM programme to reach two million primary-school learners by 2020 – which represents coverage of 50 percent of the total primary-school learners, and doubling the current number covered. As a component of the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP), the HGSM programme serves as a social safety net for children from vulnerable households. In collaboration with Brazil's Centre of Excellence, WFP aims to support policy development and promote South–South knowledge-sharing to: increase school attendance and improve retention rates; make school meals more nutritious; and increase incomes for smallholder farmers.

Component 2 – Nutrition

The objective of the nutrition component is to support the Government's National Food and Nutrition Policy by building strategic partnerships that foster an integrated multi-sectoral response, based on the life-cycle approach to achieve the national target of reducing stunting from 40 to 30 percent by 2021. As part of the Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, WFP aims at fostering strategic partnerships with the government, National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), UN agencies, and civil society to support the national nutrition multi-sectoral response strategy.

Component 3 – Resilience Building

This component aims to mitigate the impacts of climate change on smallholders' food and nutrition security. Through this component, WFP will strengthen the technical capacity of the Disaster Mitigation and Management Unit (DMMU) and implement climate risk management approaches that strengthen smallholder's resilience and food security.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	13,571,687
Direct Support Costs	6,561,913
Food and Related Costs	5,723,588
Indirect Support Costs	2,192,998
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	5,471,359
Total	33,521,545

Project Activities

Under the Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) component, district education authorities were provided cash to purchase from farmer groups and farmers under the R4 initiative were provided with a premium through a weather index insurance instead of a voucher.

Component 1 – Home-Grown School Meals

WFP jointly with the Government targeted one million primary schoolchildren in 38 districts with low educational achievement, high HIV prevalence, high food insecurity and poor nutrition indicators. In 2016, the Government provided 13,300 mt of cereal for distribution in the HGSM districts, representing 92 percent of the total food distributed. In turn, WFP procured the pulses and 50 percent of the vegetable oil requirement due to limited funding.

WFP supported the HGSM's transition to full government ownership and management by facilitating a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) diagnosis and stakeholder validation workshop. Following the SABER, a Technical Working Group (TWG) composed of the Government, UN agencies, and civil society organisations was created to facilitate policy and technical dialogue across sectors. The TWG has since developed an action plan and results framework to guide the transformation of school meals into a national sustainable HGSM programme by 2017.

In addition, WFP supported a number of innovative pilots and studies which included:

- Implementing a decentralised pilot on the procurement of fresh foods by the schools targeting 20 schools. The pilot helped to capture valuable lessons to strengthen the district education authorities' procurement and financial management systems.
- Establishing school gardens in seven schools as a way to mainstream nutrition into the HGSM component. The gardens were used as teaching and demonstration aids for the learners and the communities.
- Piloting the use of mobile technology in collecting attendance and enrollment data from schools.
- Supporting a national cost assessment and a cost-benefit analysis of the HGSM in order to have an in-depth, comprehensive, assessment of the programme's costs;
- Conducting a seasonal calendar study to assess Zambia's seasonal food calendar in the different agro-ecological zones in order to build evidence towards the localisation of local nutritious foods into the food basket and the development of diversified menus.
- Supporting a study on HIV prevention and adequate nutrition among adolescent girls.
- Formative research in the implementation of a micronutrient powders project.

In support Strategic Objective 3 which aims to increase marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products, WFP and the private sector invested in developing rural aggregation systems which allowed the purchase of food commodities for both the HGSM and WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). In this way, WFP was able to provide smallholder farmers access to an alternative market for their produce. More farmer organisations and smallholder farmers were supported in 2016 because of the demand for pulses purchased through the GCMF. The higher demand for purchase of pulses necessitated the inclusion and training of additional farmer organisations.

Component 2 – Nutrition

WFP, as lead convener of the SUN Business Network in Zambia (SBNZ), facilitated dialogue between the private and public sectors. To this end, WFP supported the development of a 'good food logo' which aims at highlighting nutrient and energy information of their products enabling consumers to make healthier food choices. Additionally, WFP for the second year sponsored two Good Nutrition prizes under the Nyamuka Zambia Business Plan competition to encourage innovative and ambitious businesswomen and businessmen develop more nutrition sensitive products and services.

WFP also supported the Good Nutrition Cook-Off Event hosted by the SBN to raise awareness on healthier diets. This is the first-ever cooking competition that has brought together companies, organisations and consumers in a highly publicised event to highlight the importance of healthier diets (low added sugars, salt and fat) incorporating locally available foods and ingredients.

WFP as the co-chair of the Nutrition Cooperating Partners Group, assisted the nutrition donor community in collaborating with the Government more effectively. The Group also provided direct technical assistance to the Government by supporting the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) revision of the NFNC Act, develop technical guidelines to support the implementation of Zambia's First 1000 Most Critical Days programme and the NFNC's first Institutional Strategic Plan in over a decade. Under this component, WFP provided more than planned technical assistance to the Government due to ad-hoc requests throughout the year.

To mainstream nutrition within the HGSM, WFP supported training of primary school teachers in the delivery of nutrition lessons and the utilisation of school gardens as nutrition teaching platforms. WFP supported the deworming of schoolchildren in four districts and inclusion of fresh foods to supplement the food basket through decentralised procurement in two districts. The development of localised menus was finalised at the end of 2016 and is expected to be implemented in 2017. In addition, two Inter-Schools Nutrition competitions were held to raise awareness and interest among learners.

Component 3 – Resilience building

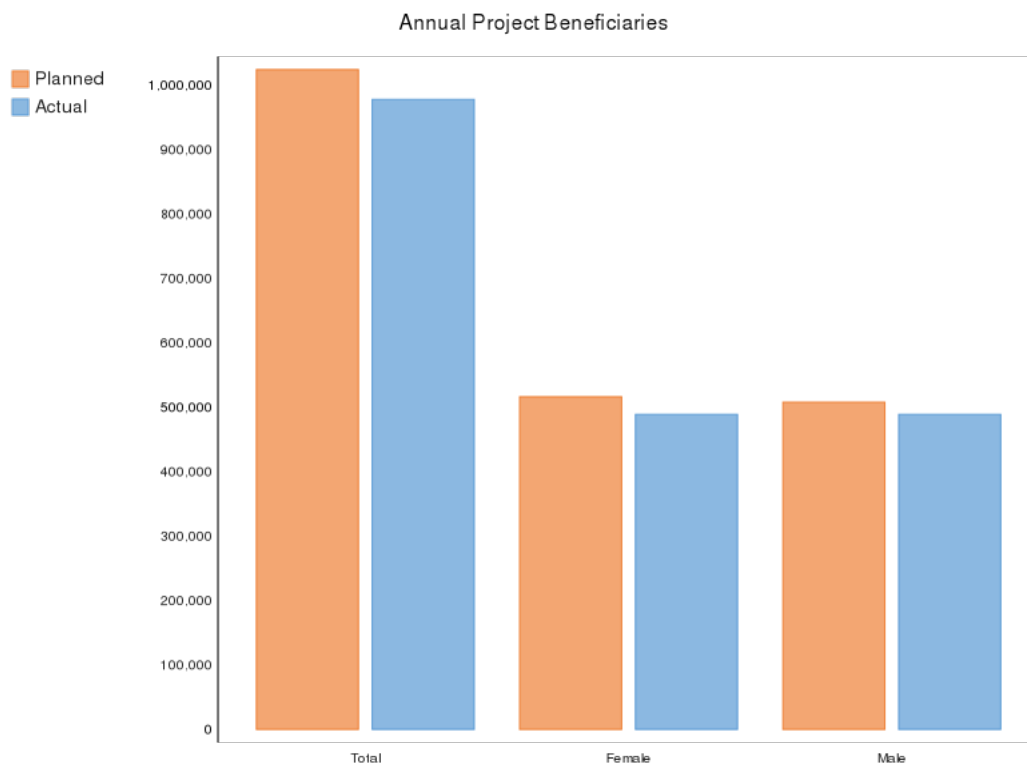
WFP in partnership with the Government and the private sector implemented the Rural Resilience (R4) initiative which combined four risk management strategies: disaster risk reduction, risk transfer (weather index insurance), risk reserves (savings) and risk taking (access to credit). The R4 initiative targeted poor and food-insecure households – especially those cultivating less than two hectares of land – that are capable of raising their own productivity with improved access to yield-enhancing technologies. Women head about half of these households and 2,835 farmers were targeted in total.

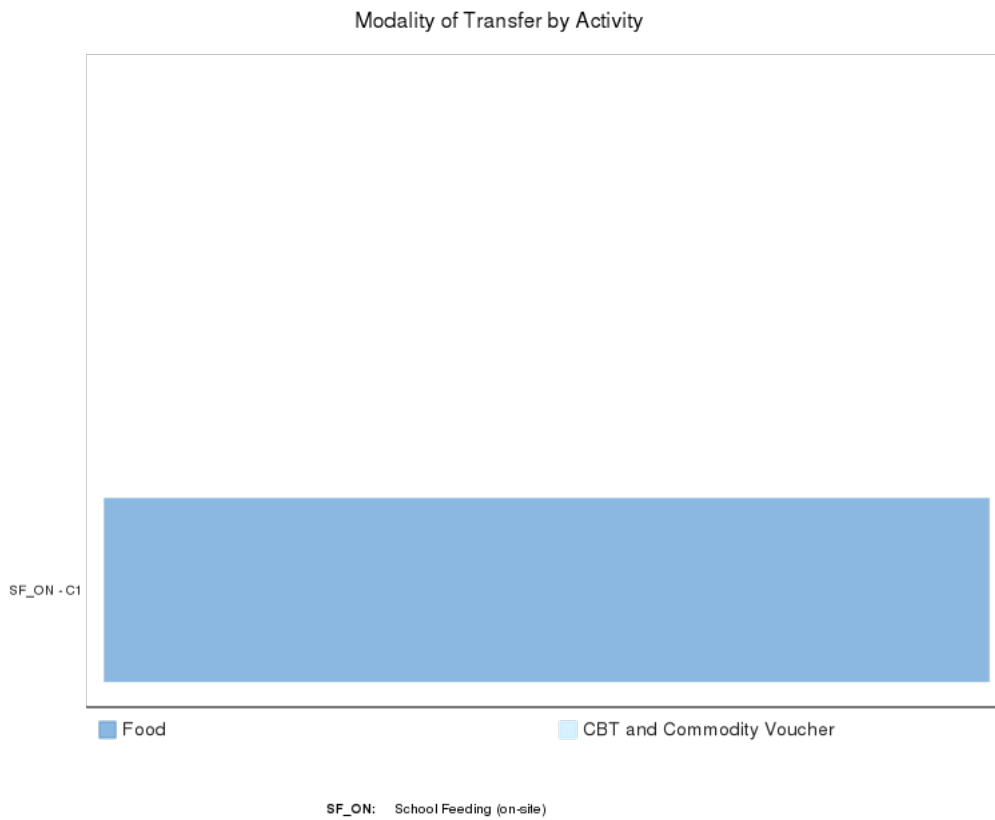
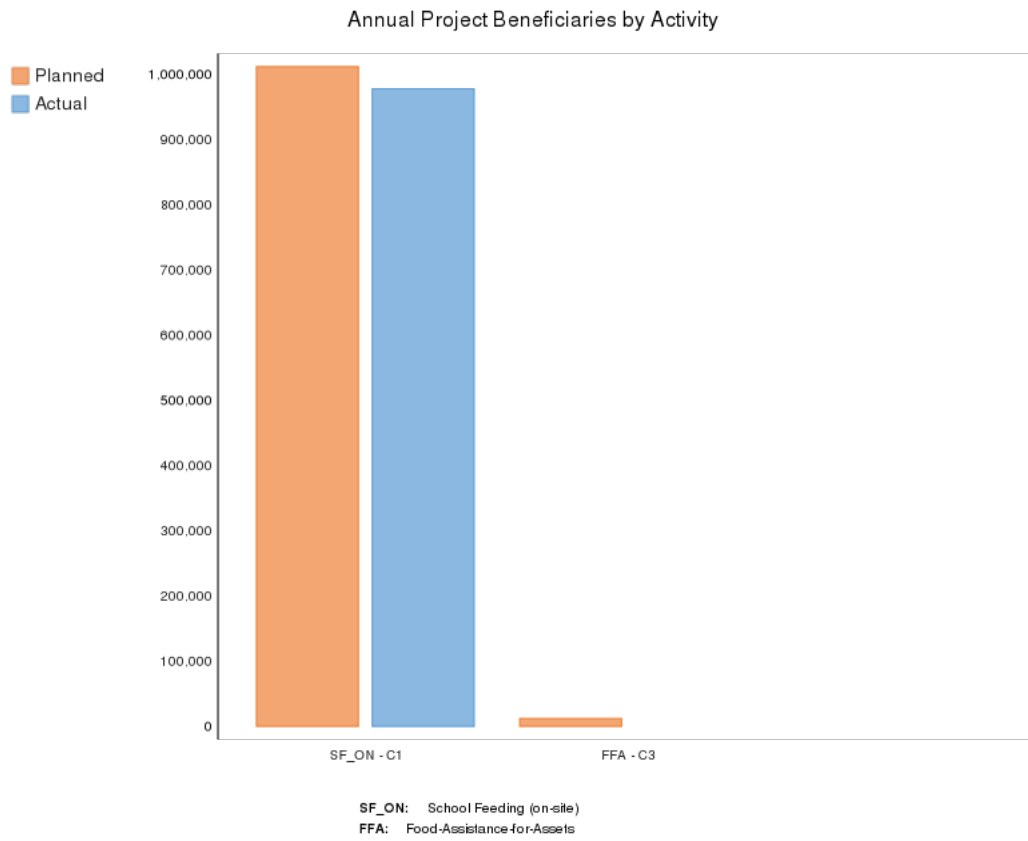
Households were provided with basic risk management services (drought insurance, credit, savings and improved market linkages) to address seasonal and recurrent shocks and financial services to empower them to become resilient over time. Under this component, WFP provided more than the planned technical assistance to government.

WFP in conjunction with partners supported conservation agriculture and crop diversification by encouraging farmers to adopt climate-smart agriculture techniques. In addition, the risk transfer component of the R4 provided farmers with Weather Index Insurance, in order to protect farmers’ investments and compensate them for weather-related losses resulting from drought and dry spells.

Participating farmers were provided with agricultural business loans amounting to USD 170, coupled with financial education to help them make prudent decisions to attain greater food and income security. The fourth component of R4 encouraged the participating farmers to form savings and internal lending groups. Therefore, the farmers formed savings clubs and were encouraged to invest by pooling together financial resources. In addition, farmers were also supported with trainings in post-harvest management to reduce post-harvest losses on account of poor handling and storage.

WFP also supported the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) by facilitating the training of enumerators in the use of the mobile technology for data collection and analysis of the annual vulnerability needs assessment.







Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-HGSF			
Beans	3,700	244	6.6%
Maize	4,400	5,024	114.2%
Micronutrition Powder	1	-	-
Peas	-	625	-
Vegetable Oil	1,850	361	19.5%
Subtotal	9,951	6,255	62.9%
Total	9,951	6,255	62.9%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-HGSF			
Cash	50,000	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building			
Value Voucher	30,600	-	-
Total	80,600	-	-

Operational Partnerships

The shift from direct implementation to capacity development has resulted in WFP's reduced presence in the field. WFP formed strategic partnerships with the government, private sector, non-governmental organisations including civil society organisations.

Component 1 – Home-Grown School Meals

WFP partnered with the Government to implement the HGSM programme. Two technical staff were placed at the provincial education offices to provide implementation oversight and facilitate trainings to government officers at provincial, district and school levels. The staff reported directly to the Provincial Education Officer. They also collaborated with other partners in their respective regions operating in the school health and nutrition space, augmenting the impact of the programme. In particular, they worked closely with the Ministry of Health to facilitate the deworming of learners in four districts.

WFP also facilitated inter-ministerial coordination both at national and district levels. Multi-stakeholder district implementation committees were established in two pilot districts to manage the direct procurement of fresh vegetables from local farmers to supplement the regular HGSM food basket comprising of cereal, pulses and vegetable oil. The creation of a HGSM Technical Working Group has brought together Government, UN and civil society to guide the implementation of a multisectoral government owned HGSM programme.

In order to reduce micronutrient deficiencies among school-aged children, WFP partnered with the Government to implement a micronutrient supplementation pilot using micronutrient powders (MNPs) in one district. However, the

pilot's commencement was delayed to allow completion of pre-implementation activities which included obtaining clearance from the Government and undertaking a formative research study. The distribution of MNPs is expected to commence in 2017.

Component 2 – Nutrition

WFP, as the co-chair of the Nutrition Cooperating Partners Group, strengthened the partnership between the nutrition donor community and the Government. WFP also continued its role as secretariat of the SUN Business Network (SBN), a platform to support the private sector, largely Zambian food producers and processors, with technical assistance and relevant information to expand production, distribution, and sale of nutritious foods, with the recognition that the private sector is crucial in stimulating sustainable economic growth in Zambia.

WFP also partnered with other relevant agencies, including the NFNC, Ministry of Health, Technoserve, and DSM & GAIN (through the SUN Business Network Secretariat) at a global level to drive efforts around consumer demand for nutritious foods and strengthen regulations that affect food consumption and nutrition.

Component 3 – Resilience building

WFP collaborated with local NGOs and the private sector to implement field based activities to enhance the Government's technical capacity to coordinate disaster preparedness and mitigation actions as well as the R4 pilot. The R4 was an innovative response to enable vulnerable rural households and communities to increase their resilience by addressing the causes of food and income insecurity in the context of increasing climate risks. Through the UN's Rome-Based Agencies' partnership with FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture was a key partner in the promotion of conservation agriculture extension services to participating households.

Performance Monitoring

WFP utilised the Strategic Results Framework and the UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) to guide the monitoring process of this Country Programme. In addition, a monitoring plan aligned with the regional monitoring and evaluation strategy (2015-2017) guided implementation. Furthermore, the corporate platform, Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (COMET) was used to capture monthly output data. Other systems were used to capture indicators for the two non-food components. Nutritool, was used to capture baseline as well as track progress of indicators among SUN Business Network (SBN) members under the nutrition component. While output data under the resilience component was submitted using electronic mobile devices.

WFP Zambia had one dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) staff supporting the country office and one M&E staff responsible for the R4 and resilience interventions who, under the overall supervision of their respective Programme Officers, were responsible for coordinating all M&E related work and providing support to the technical units as well as government. WFP's technical unit and counterpart staff were responsible for programme monitoring and reporting.

Component 1 - Home Grown School Feeding (HGSM)

Under the HGSM component, WFP focused on strengthening the government's monitoring and evaluation systems. Ordinarily, output and outcome monitoring data was obtained through secondary data using paper-based formats from the District Education Board offices across the 38 target districts. However, data was rarely consolidated by the districts nor was it analysed or packaged for the different stakeholders, including WFP. Additionally, schools that provided this data failed to submit them to the districts on time.

In order to enhance data quality and evidence generation, WFP funded a pilot with the MoGE to collect school level monthly data using a short messaging system (SMS). Using mobile phones, the schools were able to submit monthly output and outcome data on time. Schools that were located in remote areas with poor mobile communication network also submitted their data on time. This pilot was successfully implemented in two HGSM districts and one non-HGSM district to showcase to the Government the effectiveness of mobile technology in collecting school level data such as attendance and enrollment on time. The submission rate of the reports increased from 6 to an average of 80 percent, by the end of the pilot in December 2016. As a result of the pilot, the MoGE's capacity to coordinate different stakeholders who implement different mobile technology initiatives in support of the ministry has been improved.

Despite the introduction of mobile technologies for data collection, there were limitations on the quality of data from the schools. However, WFP working with the Ministry of General Education undertook technical support visits to schools and districts to emphasise data quality issues and to do spot checks on selected schools to verify submitted data. Data quality improvements were observed in some schools after these visits, but there is a need for continued support to the schools because of the high rate of teacher transfers to other schools.

On account of the positive feedback from MoGE, WFP will mobilise resources to extend the pilot for an additional year. The extension period will allow for the development of a visualisation platform for timely feedback to the district education offices and schools. It is envisaged that data collected using the different mobile platforms will be integrated into the Government's information management system.

Component 2: Nutrition

To help businesses assess their priorities and capacity within the nutrition marketplace, the SBN rolled out a nutrition diagnostic tool - Nutritool. The tool, using a questionnaire, was administered to 13 businesses involved in food processing to capture a baseline in order to track progress among SBN members. The tool will also help document the processes and lessons learned from all of the activities implemented by the SBN.

Additionally, data from four SBN members, producing fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products was collected to measure the outcome indicator "percentage increase in production of fortified foods including complementary foods and special nutritional products". WFP was part of the Zambia Nutrition Information System (ZamNIS) steering committee that is working towards the development of a national wide nutrition system that will house a wide range of nutrition indicators for Zambia.

Component 3 – Resilience Building

Under this component, WFP monitored progress on indicators through monthly and quarterly monitoring. To minimise errors and reduce the time spent on collecting data, WFP provided training to partner staff on how to use electronic mobile devices to collect outcome data. In addition, WFP supported the training of agricultural extension officers and farmers on how to collect and record weather data from manual weather stations.

To effectively report on market pricing, food availability and food security, WFP successfully implemented the mobile Vulnerability and Analysis (mVAM) tool to enhance data collection. This system used mobile phones to collect information on household food security situation as well as price information through short mobile phone surveys, using live telephone interviews, text message (SMS) and interactive voice response. The introduction of this system allows for data to be captured in real-time. In 2016, WFP developed a resilience management information portal which consolidates and standardises data from the various partners and is expected to be deployed in 2017.

Most of the baselines for outcome indicators were established within the first three months of the new Country Programme (2016-2020). However, due to timing issues, the country office experienced challenges in establishing baselines for some outcome indicators under the three components. Under the HGSM component, the baseline for project specific indicator under Strategic Result 3 related to the sales of staples to the HGSM and other markets was collected beyond the three months of commencing the Country Programme because the value was going to be obtained for the first time. WFP also had to wait until the end of the year to get comprehensive procurement data of sales by smallholder farmers through aggregation systems.

WFP managed to obtain the National Capacity Index (NCI) for the School feeding, following the SABER workshop facilitated with the support of WFP HQ and the regional office. The nutrition component has one project specific indicator whose baseline was obtained at the end of the year because it was the appropriate time to obtain data from the SBN partners who produce nutritious and special complementary food products. Under Component 3, baseline values for most of the outcome indicators were established after the recommended three months provided for in the WFP Business Rules because data had to be validated by the Food Economy Group, the consultants contracted by WFP to carry out the baseline and household economy studies.

Results/Outcomes

Component 1: Home Grown School Meals (HGSM)

There were several positive trends in 2016. The provision of school meals provided relief against short-term hunger ensuring that learners spent more time at school, as well as increased their ability to focus. Furthermore, the programme contributed to improvements in retention, enrolment and drop-out rates. Although school meals are a known pull factor to attract students, the positive enrolment rate was largely due to a Government decision to include early childhood education (ECE) into existing primary schools. It should also be noted that the dropout rate for girls continues to be of concern. Teenage pregnancies and early marriages, especially in rural areas, contribute to this trend, but WFP will explore ways to enhance its support for efforts to keep girls in school.

Collecting the attendance rate has been an area for improvement. However, to increase reliability of data, WFP has undertaken a pilot where schools use mobile technology to directly submit statistics. It is therefore expected that data quality will improve as innovative data collection methods are used more widely.

In 2016, WFP significantly increased the amount of food that was purchased from aggregation systems, enabling smallholder farmers to earn a fair price for their commodities. This result was achieved as WFP purchased and exported food to neighbouring countries struck by widespread drought and smallholder aggregation systems sold 4,639 mt of pulses in 2016 compared to 985 mt in 2015. Meanwhile, WFP's portion of the overall school meals programme in Zambia decreased in 2016, a deliberate strategy to hand over the provision of pulses and vegetable oil to the Government by the year 2020.

Component 2: Nutrition

WFP, through the SUN Business Network, provided the private sector with targeted market and supply chain information and tools to support increased production of more nutritious food products. In 2016, the number of businesses participating in the network increased from 23 to 30. Furthermore, the capacity to produce fortified food was increased as two new companies started producing special nutritional products.

In 2016, the Government increased its funding to the national social cash transfer programme by 83 percent as part of its efforts to strengthen hunger solutions. Registration and payment systems were improved through technical support provided by WFP.

Component 3: Resilience building

In 2016, WFP and partners trained key government staff and participating farmers in conservation agriculture, weather index insurance design, financial education and community-based participatory planning processes. This resulted in improved resilience, as well as risk and management tools being adopted (credit, insurance, savings and conservation agriculture).

Food consumption was improved in 2016. This was due to an increase in disposable income as well as crop diversification efforts. However, there was a worrying trend of female-headed households fairing worse than those headed by men, largely due to women accessing productive assets to a lesser extent.

Households also showed a stabilised use of negative coping strategies to meet food needs. This trend is attributed to a higher degree of diversification of income generating activities such as horticultural production and engagement in village savings and lending groups. However, households headed by women proved to be more vulnerable than male-headed families calling for a strengthened gender analysis.

Furthermore, capacity to manage climatic shocks improved in 2016. Participating households applied agricultural practices such as minimum land tillage and crop rotation, leading to increased yields and more resilient crops. Also, households engaging in productive income generating activities, such as trading and diversified agricultural production, were able to increase the number of functional assets enhancing resilience.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

According to the 2014 Gender Inequality Index, which measures reproductive health, women's empowerment and labour participation, Zambia is ranked 132nd out of 155 countries. This signals that prescriptive gender roles and women's assumed inferiority affect household expenditure, employment opportunities, access to education, agricultural livelihood choices (i.e. what to grow and how to grow it), and freedom of movement.

WFP developed a 5-year gender action plan for 2016 to 2020 to strengthen the gender capacity of staff as well as that of partners and to integrate gender equality and women empowerment in all its interventions, programmes and activities.

Under the Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) component, WFP worked with the district education authorities to encourage men and women to participate in the different activities through community meetings targeting the parents. As a result, men involved themselves in fetching firewood and moulding bricks to construct feeding and cooking shelters, while the women fetched water and cooked the meals for the learners.

Under the resilience component, the activities undertaken to mainstream gender included: ensuring that the constitutions of farmers clubs and savings groups contain a clause requiring sixty percent women in leadership positions and participation in the insurance component of the R4 activity, promoting equal male and female participation in savings and credit activities and designing a credit lending method that favours more women. The entry point for resilience beneficiaries is the participation in the FAO-supported Conservation Agriculture Scaling-Up (CASU) project which stipulates a requirement of at least 40 percent female participation.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Component 1 - Home Grown School Feeding (HGSM)

WFP partnered with the Ministry of General Education (MoGE) to provide information on beneficiary entitlements and the food basket, which consisted of 120 grams of cereal, 20 grams of pulses and 10 grams of pulses, to primary-school learners. The information was provided through school assemblies, parent-teacher association meetings and community sensitisation meetings.

WFP also assisted the Government in developing a complaints feedback mechanism (CFM) to enhance accountability and transparency for primary-school learners, parents, teachers and community members by funding a scoping mission. The mission was launched to understand how complaints under the HGSM programme are addressed at school and community level. In 2017, WFP plans to further explore how the HGSM complaints feedback mechanism can be structured or integrated into the existing government Social Cash Transfer Complaints Mechanism.

In terms of the proportion of people informed about the programme under the HGSM component, the 2016 baseline value remained the same as that reported in 2015. MoGE officials together with HGSM Field Coordinators conducted community meetings in order to increase awareness of the programme.

Component 2 – Nutrition

As there were no food distributions under the nutrition component, and support was mainly institutional capacity development, WFP did not track protection indicators.

Component 3 – Resilience Building

The farmer clubs substituted as informal CFM platforms to relay information on the products and services under the resilience activity due to the lack of a structured and coordinated CFM. The farmer clubs were used as the first line to provide feedback and complaints on the programme through agricultural camp extension officers and the R4 field project leaders. In addition, WFP established a phone helpline for farmers who access credit to make enquiries and complaints. The help desk was able to provide feedback to the farmers within 48 hours through the farmer clubs.

Promotion of complementary feeding using local indigenous crops

Project Background

WFP received a grant of USD 300,000 from the Scale Up Nutrition Fund to implement an Infant and Young Child Nutrition project, “Promotion of complementary feeding using local indigenous crops”, in Mumbwa district. The project aimed to reduce stunting among children under the age of five, a rate that currently stands at 40 percent. WFP began implementing the 18-month activity in July 2015.

The project targeted 1,600 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and was implemented in partnership with government and civil society groups. At the district level, the project worked with government departments (education, agriculture, health and community development) coordinated through the District Nutrition Coordinating Committee (DNCC). The project employed community-based approaches, community mobilisation, Integrated Infant and Young Child Nutrition (IYCN) activities, nutrition education, HIV/AIDS and gender awareness. In addition, it promoted production of nutritious foods and the use of school gardens as tools for learning for pupils and farmers.

Results achieved in 2016:

- The provision of refresher training on indigenous local foods production to 26 extension workers from the Ministry of Agriculture. The training covered extension delivery techniques, farming as a business and conservation agriculture. The extension officers were equipped with knowledge and skills to support participating farmers to promote legumes production and vegetable gardening at household level.
- Agricultural production training to 1,433 individuals, of whom 89 were Infant and Young Child Feeding volunteers, 31 were husbands to the participating women and the rest were women beneficiaries.
- The promotion of local production, marketing and consumption of local foods through direct purchases of vegetables from farmer groups. The farmers were identified through farmer groups and linked to schools. In this way, the schools bought vegetables from the farmers to supplement their regular pulses and cereal food basket from the Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme.
- The training of 210 teachers and parents in seven schools in nutrition education. The training aimed to improve nutrition knowledge among teachers and parents. To also motivate students' involvement in nutrition activities, nutrition competitions in drama, poetry, cultural dance, songs, quizzes and debates were held.

- The project conducted IYCN sensitisation in all 33 communities in the project area through community volunteers. Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) volunteers met the women groups twice a month for lessons on nutrition, hygiene, cooking demonstrations and child feeding.

Lessons Learned

- It was observed that young mothers tend to be withdrawn when learning together with older mothers or caregivers. Therefore, in order to encourage participation and absorption of community nutrition lessons by the younger mothers - the training sessions were segmented according to the age group of the beneficiaries.
- Integrating the SUN activities into the HGSM programme has resulted in multi-layered benefits. While the diets for the school children have been improved through the use of local vegetables being purchased from the small-scale farmers, the farmers themselves have been able to improve their income base.
- Collaborating with other stakeholders, in this case the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of General Education, community volunteers and community members, is key in reaching many households and individuals with nutrition messages.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Khatra Elmi

Children enjoying a meal prepared from locally available foods at Kabuyu Primary School in Kazungula District of Southern Province during the 2016 Africa School Feeding Day

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	507,848	516,392	1,024,240	488,954	488,950	977,904	96.3%	94.7%	95.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-HGSF)	501,607	510,393	1,012,000	488,954	488,950	977,904	97.5%	95.8%	96.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building)	6,241	5,999	12,240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C1-HGSF									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	950	950	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	497,848	506,152	1,004,000	488,954	488,950	977,904	98.2%	96.6%	97.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	2,809	3,291	6,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	501,607	510,393	1,012,000	488,954	488,950	977,904	97.5%	95.8%	96.6%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	969	969	1,938	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	1,999	2,081	4,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	3,273	2,949	6,222	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	6,241	5,999	12,240	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-HGSF									
School Feeding (on-site)	1,000,000	12,000	1,012,000	977,904	-	977,904	97.8%	-	96.6%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	12,240	12,240	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-HGSF									
School Feeding (on-site)	1,000,000	2,000	1,002,000	977,904	-	977,904	97.8%	-	97.6%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	2,040	2,040	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-HGSF									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	495,888	504,112	1,000,000	488,954	488,950	977,904	98.6%	97.0%	97.8%
Activity supporters	800	1,200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	496,688	505,312	1,002,000	488,954	488,950	977,904	98.4%	96.8%	97.6%
Total beneficiaries	501,607	510,393	1,012,000	488,954	488,950	977,904	97.5%	95.8%	96.6%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	1,224	816	2,040	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	1,224	816	2,040	-	-	-	-	-	-

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	6,241	5,999	12,240	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-HGSF				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, WFP procurement system for pulses and oil and distribution records, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP procurement and distribution records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Analysis of WFP Food Procurement Tracking Systems (FPTS) and COMET distribution data</i>	=0.00	14.00	-	13.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, WFP food procurement and tracking system, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP food procurement tracking system, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Analysis of FPTS data</i>	=20.00	12.90	-	74.00
Food contributed by WFP, as % of food distributed				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Food Procurement Tracking Systems; COMET, Cooperating Partner Distribution Reports, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Food Procurement Tracking Systems; COMET, Cooperating Partner Distribution Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Review of Food Procurement Tracking Systems; COMET, Cooperating Partner Distribution Reports Distribution data from government and WFP (COMET)</i>	=0.00	12.00	-	8.00
Increased value of sales of staple crops to the HGSF programme and other structured markets by smallholder farmers through the aggregation centres network in targeted geographic areas				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Review and analysis of WFP procurement records and aggregation centre records, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Review and analysis of WFP procurement records</i>	=25.00	457.00	-	-
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>PETAUKE DISTRICT, Project End Target: 2017.05, Compilation of monthly school data from participating schools, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Compilation of monthly reports by participating schools</i>	=16.00	0.00	-	-
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, District Education Board records, Ministry of Education Annual Statistical Bulletin, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board records, Ministry of Education Annual Statistical Bulletin, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of district enrolment data</i>	=95.00	89.40	-	98.60
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by District Education Offices</i>	=95.00	88.90	-	98.30
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by District Education Offices</i>	=95.00	89.30	-	98.70
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Ministry of Education annual statistical bulletin, District Education Board Secretary reports and School Monthly Returns, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data compiled by the District Education Offices</i>	=2.00	4.10	-	10.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by the District Education Offices</i>	=2.00	4.20	-	10.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by the District Education Offices</i>	=2.00	4.00	-	11.00
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Miobile technology</i>	=98.00	95.00	-	81.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by the District Education Offices	=1.20	1.72	-	1.67
Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data compiled by the District Education Offices	=0.80	1.18	-	1.29
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and school monthly returns, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary Records and School Monthly Returns, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data compiled by the Districts Education Offices	=1.10	0.99	-	0.99
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, SABER workshop, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, SABER workshop with government departments and other stakeholders	=3.00	1.80	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
Percentage increase in production of fortified foods including complementary foods and special nutritional products				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Collect and collate data provided by partners of the SUN Business Network in Zambia, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Collected and collated data provided by partners of the SUN Business Network in Zambia	=8.00	65.00	-	-
Percentage increase in government's funding for hunger solution tools in national plans of action (based on local currency)				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Desk review, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Desk review of government budget, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk review of National Budget	=80.00	67.00	-	74.00
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, HH interviews, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, HH interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household Survey	<1.00	5.00	-	3.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, HH interviews, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, HH interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interviews	<8.00	37.00	-	36.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, HH interview, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, HH interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, HH interviews	<1.00	1.00	-	7.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, HH interviews, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, HH interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household survey	<1.00	6.00	-	2.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, HH interviews, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, HH interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interviews	<7.00	35.00	-	53.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, HH interviews, Base value: 2016.11, WFP survey, HH interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interviews	<7.60	38.00	-	33.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, HH interviews, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, HH interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interviews	>80.00	34.00	-	54.10
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Household interview, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interviews	>80.00	28.00	-	53.10
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, HH interview, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, HH interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interviews	>80.00	40.00	-	54.20
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, HH interview/programme monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, HH interviews/programmemonitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, HH interviews/programme monitoring	>80.00	52.00	-	83.50
Project-specific				
HAS: Household Asset Score (average)				
ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, HH interviews, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, HH interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household Interviews	>20.00	15.00	-	27.50

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-HGSF				
SO3: Local Purchases				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	11	23	209.1%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	6,000	12,476	207.9%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	7,122	4,690	65.9%
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	80,000	90,635	113.3%
SO3: School Feeding (on-site)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	576	496	86.1%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	247,092	158,239	64.0%
Number of female district staff/teachers/community members that are trained with support from WFP in home grown school feeding programme design, implementation and other related areas	individual	463	445	96.1%
Number of male district staff/teachers/community members that are trained with support from WFP in home grown school feeding programme design, implementation and other related areas	individual	480	463	96.5%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	2,543	2,618	102.9%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	4	100.0%
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition				
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	2	2	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	5	10	200.0%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building				
SO3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	40	64	160.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	3	3	100.0%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of people trained	individual	2,500	2,835	113.4%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-HGSF				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12	>60.00	51.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12	>60.00	46.00	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
ZAMBIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2020.12	>60.00	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12	=60.00	48.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12	=60.00	48.00	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-HGSF				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12	=90.00	95.00	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
ZAMBIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2020.12	=90.00	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12	=90.00	98.00	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-HGSF		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site), <i>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=70,000,000.00	2,843,130.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ZAMBIA, Local Purchases, <i>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	5.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site), <i>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ZAMBIA, Local Purchases, <i>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site), <i>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
ZAMBIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, <i>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2,000,000.00	61,695.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ZAMBIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, <i>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	7.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ZAMBIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, <i>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	40.00
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, <i>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=200,000.00	172,060.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, <i>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=8.00	8.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, <i>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Liechtenstein	LIE-C-00035-01	Peas	-	55
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	140
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	-	460
Private Donors	WPD-C-03667-01	Peas	-	160
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00021-01	Maize	1,433	-
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00022-01	Maize	1,403	-
		Total	2,836	815