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

**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Country Programme Zambia (2016-2020)**

**Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Zambia, Republic of (ZM)



**World Food Programme**

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

WFP provides comprehensive assistance in Zambia. In line with the Country Office's shift in focus from food assistance to technical assistance, the Country Programme (CP) supported a Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme. WFP's strategic partnership with the Ministry of General Education (MoGE) enabled the provision of meals to 972,355 learners (490,176 girls and 482,179 boys), against a target of 1,052,760.

To strengthen the capacity of the MoGE to manage the HGSM programme, WFP supported the training of 172 staff (136 men and 36 women) at national, provincial and district level. Training focused on food storage and handling, reporting and multi-sectoral collaboration. WFP supported pilot activities to improve the dietary diversity of learners by providing funds to schools to make direct purchases from farmers' organisations. With assistance from WFP, a MicroNutrient Powders pilot project was launched to address micronutrient deficiencies among schoolchildren.

WFP's encouragement of the participation of men in school activities resulted in a noticeable increase in them helping to fetch firewood and make bricks for feeding and cooking shelters.

WFP strengthened the capacities of the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) to develop strategies aimed at improving public awareness of healthier food choices and dietary habits. Through the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network (SBN), WFP helped generate more awareness of the government's nutrition agenda and the important role the private sector can play in tackling malnutrition.

Through the Rural Resilience Initiative (RRI), WFP used an integrated approach to strengthen government capacity to build resilience to climate change and provide income opportunities to smallholder farmers. Through savings,

credit, insurance and improved farming techniques - provided as a package - smallholder farmers boosted yields and earnings. WFP facilitated linkages between farmers and commercial companies to increase demand for their crops (mainly cowpeas, soya beans and mixed beans). Smallholder farmers' access to markets was facilitated through a network of farmer organisations, traders and a mobile application known as Virtual Farmers' Market (VFM) piloted by WFP.

Through tailored technical support WFP enhanced the capacity of the government's Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) to undertake credible needs assessments through the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC).

WFP supported the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) in the rolling out of a national social cash transfer programme in all districts. This reached 540,000 targeted households with a digital tool to facilitate mobile beneficiary registration.

WFP undertook a Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) in light of increasing numbers of people fleeing armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and arriving in Zambia as refugees. WFP subsequently provided food assistance to 12,415 refugees.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

Landlocked in central southern Africa, Zambia has an estimated population of 16.6 million, growing at an annual rate of 3.1 percent. Although politically stable with more than a decade of consistent economic growth, the country faces numerous challenges, including increasing national debt. Despite healthy harvests, increased electricity generation and the easing of monetary policy, economic recovery has been subdued on account of weak performances by the services, mining and construction sectors, according to the World Bank. It estimated GDP growth at a modestly improved 3.8 percent in 2017 and forecast it strengthening to 4.3 percent in 2018 and 4.7 percent in 2019. The government has embarked on an economic recovery plan to address the fiscal imbalance through a stabilisation programme aimed at improving debt management and promoting sustainable economic growth.

Downgraded by the World Bank to lower middle-income status in 2011, Zambia's human development indicators have stagnated. The 2017 Human Development Report ranked Zambia 139 out of 188 countries while UNDP's Gender Inequality Index placed it 132 out of 155. Prescriptive gender roles and women's perceived 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.

Zambia has a poverty rate of 63 percent and an extreme poverty rate of 42 percent – which rises as high as 70 percent in some rural provinces (where most of the population rely on subsistence agriculture). The correlation between rural poverty and poor service delivery is cyclical and self-reinforcing: rural communities - smallholder farmers in particular - have limited access to agricultural inputs and markets and tend to pursue poor agricultural practices.

Malnutrition rates are alarmingly high, with 40 percent of children under 5 stunted and 6 percent wasted. Chronic malnutrition rates are slightly higher among boys and significantly higher among poor and rural children. Some 53 percent of children under 5 and 30 percent of women of child-bearing age are anaemic. The key drivers of malnutrition include poverty, poor knowledge of nutrition and lack of dietary diversity. Rates of micronutrient supplementation are low and micronutrient deficiencies prevalent. HIV prevalence remains high at 13 percent with the rate among women higher than among men (15.1 percent vs 11.3 percent).

The introduction of free primary school education by the government coupled with investment in areas like school meals and infrastructure development has improved enrolment. However, the sector faced challenges in delivering quality education and many indicators - particularly progression and completion rates - remain poor.

WFP's support to Zambia has shifted over the last five years from direct implementation to technical assistance. The principle aims of Country Programme (CP) 200891 are to provide technical assistance on long-term social protection, nutrition-sensitive programming and the building of disaster resilience.

The CP is aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2016-2021 and Sustainable Development Goal 2. It contributes to WFP's Strategic Objectives 3 and 4 and the Zero Hunger Challenge. The CP is also aligned with the government's Social Cash Transfer Programme under the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP), which aims at reducing extreme poverty and its inter-generational transfer. Overall, the CP aims at supporting the government's National Development Plan (NDP) 2017–2021 and Vision 2030.

The NDP recognizes the private sector as a critical partner in Zambia's work to attain sustainable middle-income status by 2030. WFP procured pulses from smallholder farmers and convened food producers and processors in

the framework of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network (SBN). It also facilitated procurement of commodities by WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF).

WFP supports:

1. The government's Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme which, as a component of the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP), serves as a social safety net for children from vulnerable households.
2. The government's National Food and Nutrition Policy, to promote an integrated multi-sectoral response to reduce stunting from 40 to 30 percent by 2021.
3. The Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) targeting poor and food insecure households to raise their productivity with improved access to yield-enhancing technologies and promoting essential risk management services such as credit, insurance and savings.
4. The immediate food needs of refugees from DRC in Nchelenge district, Luapula province to prevent a deterioration in their food security.

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP has transitioned from direct food assistance to technical support to strengthen the government's social safety nets, address chronic malnutrition and preserve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. WFP is also assisting refugees from the DRC recently displaced by violence through Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 201114.

Country Programme (CP) 200891, which runs from 2016-2020, has three components: Home Grown School Meals (HGSM), nutrition and resilience-building. It has an approved budget of USD 33.5 million to support the government's Vision 2030 to reduce poverty, inequality and vulnerability through initiatives in agriculture, education, nutrition, resilience-building and social protection.

Within the framework of the National Social Protection Policy, WFP supported primary school children in the poorest districts; enabled smallholder farmers to access the HGSM programme as an alternative market for cowpeas and beans; and supported pilot initiatives to generate evidence for improvements in the design of the HGSM.

WFP coordinated with the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and other partners to develop national strategies to safeguard the nutritional status of vulnerable groups and contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting.

To build the resilience of smallholder farmers vulnerable to drought-induced shocks, WFP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Department of Meteorology, cooperating partners and the private sector to provide a package of essential services. The package included savings, credit and insurance facilities and improved farming techniques.

WFP worked with the private sector through the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) to link commercial traders to smallholder farmers supplying maize, soybean, groundnuts and cowpeas.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Disaster Mitigation and Management Unit (DMMU), training its staff in collection of data using mobile devices.

WFP strengthened the delivery system of the national social cash transfer programme by contracting a service provider to develop an electronic tool for registering beneficiaries.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Zambia's low-middle-income status presents opportunities and challenges for WFP. The Country Office (CO) has repositioned itself to support the government's National Development Plan and attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, engaging resource partners to achieve common development objectives in the country.

Though the Country Programme (CP) continued to face funding challenges in 2017, the HGSM programme was sustained by a matching contribution of in-kind maize from the government and multilateral funding for both food and capacity strengthening activities. The government also continued to provide funding for district-level operations under the HGSM programme. WFP's consistent advocacy efforts for increased funding to the HGSM programme resulted in the government's approval of a supplementary budget in the last quarter of 2017 for HGSM activities in 2018.

The CO benefited from the government's predictable in-kind cereal contributions for the HGSM and its funding of capacity strengthening activities related to the National Social Cash Transfer (NSCT) and HGSM programmes.

The Scaling Up Nutrition's (SUN's) promotion of complementary feeding using local indigenous crops, the SUN Business Network (SBN), FtMA and R4 also contributed to the Country Programme in cross-cutting and complementary activities.

WFP has continued to engage the government and donors through different fora, including sector advisory and cooperating partner groupings. The CO continued to seek innovative ways to mobilize resources through synergy creation and integrated activity programming.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	1,328	1,378	2,706
Children (5-18 years)	484,513	492,473	976,986
Adults (18 years plus)	2,396	2,682	5,078
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b>	<b>488,237</b>	<b>496,533</b>	<b>984,770</b>





## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	4,776	29	1,583	-	-	6,387
Single Country IR-EMOP	120	7	16	18	2	162
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>4,896</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6,550</b>

## Supply Chain

Ninety percent of food commodities under the HGSM programme were sourced locally while fortified vegetable oil was imported. The government supported the programme through an in-kind contribution of maize while WFP provided pulses and vegetable oil. The government covered all costs associated with food storage and handling for the HGSM programme, which did not record any post-distribution losses.

The government allocated in-kind cereal stocks from a network of Food Reserve Agency (FRA) storage facilities near targeted schools. WFP purchased pulses from farmer organisations and traders, including through the Virtual Farmers' Market (VFM) mobile platform. This strategy significantly lowers the cost of primary transport, for which WFP is responsible. Secondary transportation of food commodities from the district storage facilities to the schools is carried out by the government.

In the last quarter of 2017 Zambia experienced an influx of refugees fleeing violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). WFP worked with partners to respond swiftly to the unfolding humanitarian crisis by setting up mobile supply units in the refugee settlement. WFP also facilitated the delivery of food commodities to the refugee programme in the resettlement camps.

WFP also facilitated the export of maize to drought-stricken countries in East Africa, as well as to countries still recovering from the 2016/17 El Niño-induced drought.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	1,118	-	1,118
Iodised Salt	6	-	6
Maize Meal	480	-	480
Peas	1,047	-	1,047
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,651</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	137
Corn Soya Blend	68
Peas	282
Vegetable Oil	466
<b>Total</b>	<b>952</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The mid-term evaluation of the previous Country Programme (CP) recommended that WFP reposition itself as a provider of technical assistance to the government in support of the HGSM programme, nutrition and smallholder farmer resilience-building initiatives.

HGSM is a catalytic platform for solving demand-side and aggregation challenges in the agriculture sector and encouraging home-grown solutions, nutrition sensitization and community strengthening. WFP supported the government to own and manage the HGSM programme to realize multiple benefits across social protection, agriculture, nutrition and education.

Working with the SBN, WFP understands the critical role that the private sector can play in improving nutrition in Zambia. WFP is ensuring the development of collaborative nutrition strategies with the government and private sector. The private sector has become increasingly aware of the opportunities for investing in the production of nutritious foods.

WFP provides an integrated package of services to smallholder farmers: access to a savings account, credit insurance and conservation techniques. Linking farmers to alternative markets is likely to enhance their resilience in the face of climate-induced shocks. This knowledge has been used to design the next phase of resilience activities targeting additional districts in 2018.

WFP leveraged its experience implementing the Purchase for Progress (P4P) activity to improve the connecting of farmers to markets through an established network of buyers and aggregators and to incorporate post-harvest handling and storage management services.

WFP also integrated the use of information technology, giving smallholder farmers access to a transparent, open and trustworthy mobile platform on which to negotiate fair prices for their produce.



# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

WFP has shifted its strategic focus in Zambia from direct implementation to providing technical assistance on national social and poverty reduction programmes. In line with WFP's Corporate Partnership Strategy, the Country Team collaborated with the government, academic institutions, the private sector and development partners to implement the three components of the Country Programme (CP).

### Component 1: Home Grown School Meals (HGSM)

This component was implemented through the multi-sectoral Technical Working Group (TWG) comprising government ministries, UN agencies, civil society organizations and district implementation committees. WFP supported inter-ministerial coordination and collaboration at national and district level and worked with the School Health and Nutrition Unit in the ministry of General Education (MoGE) to improve internal systems related to the HGSM programme. WFP facilitated training for TWG members and provincial and district government staff on the management of school feeding activities.

The government contributed 15,912 mt of cereal and WFP procured 2,652 mt of pulses locally to provide school meals to nearly one million learners. WFP also supported:

1. A decentralized vegetable procurement system for 50 schools. The pilot saw schools procure vegetables directly from smallholder farmers. It targeted 620 smallholder farmers (80 percent women) in two districts.
2. The establishment of school gardens as practical demonstration plots for teaching basic nutrition and transferring farming skills to learners and communities. Primary school teachers were trained in giving nutrition lessons.
3. Helping schools develop nutritious meal plans based on locally available food to complement the standard food basket.

Because of delays in the release of cereals to the HGSM and funding constraints, only 33 percent of the planned commodities were distributed. While more than 90 percent of targeted learners were reached, they received an incomplete food basket.

### Component 2: Nutrition

WFP supported the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) to develop a detailed analysis of policy options and tools available to address nutrition-related non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Zambia. It also provided technical assistance for the development of the government's National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan 2017-2021 and the First 1000 Most Critical Days Programme Phase II, as well as the first NFNC Institutional Strategic Plan in over a decade.

WFP chairs the UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) Results Group on Food & Nutrition Security. It also chairs the Nutrition Donor Group to facilitate effective collaboration between the UN, the nutrition donor community, the government and the private sector.

Of the 39 private sector members of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network (SBN) in Malawi, most are involved in food processing. The SBN promotes increasing the supply of nutritious food products and the development of new ones. Some SBN members who initially did not produce nutritious products are doing so now because of SBN's advocacy. The network also provides a platform for government-private sector engagement.

In partnership with the NFNC, the Ministry of Health, the NGOs Technoserve and Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and the private company DSM, WFP continued to support efforts aimed at raising consumer demand for nutritious foods and strengthening regulations governing food consumption and nutrition.

A gathering of business networks in Africa took place in Zambia in May with the support of WFP and the SBN Global Team. The forum facilitated learning and exchanges of experience among private sector companies in the nutrition sector.

### Component 3: Resilience building

In partnership with the government and private sector, WFP supported the Rural Resilience (R4) initiative, which combines four risk management strategies: disaster risk reduction (DRR), weather index insurance, savings and access to credit. WFP supported all 2,835 targeted poor and food-insecure households, half of them headed by women.

WFP and partners supported conservation agriculture and crop diversification, encouraging farmers to adopt climate-smart techniques. The support was coupled with individual agricultural business loans of USD 170 each and financial education for women and adolescent girls. Farmers were also trained in post-harvest management to reduce losses resulting from poor handling and storage practices. The support enhanced the resilience of smallholder farmers, boosting their production and livelihoods. WFP supported FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture in the promotion of conservation agriculture extension services to participating households.

Technical assistance was also provided to the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) through the training of enumerators in the use of the mobile technology for data collection and analysis for the annual vulnerability needs assessment.

WFP operated an in-house call centre, conducting telephone interviews with key informants to collect weekly market price information on maize, rice, groundnuts, cassava and beans, as well as information on general food availability and market accessibility.

## Results

### Component 1: Home Grown School Meals (HGSM)

WFP's support to the HGSM programme provided short-term relief from hunger. It contributed to improved retention, enrolment and drop-out rates. The number of school children receiving meals increased due to the government's new free education policy that also adds early childhood education (ECE) to the services offered by primary schools.

WFP's sustained advocacy on integrating agriculture, nutrition and social protection resulted in the government's approval of a supplementary budget for the programme. This will allow WFP to dedicate its resources to providing technical support services to the ministry of General Education (MoGE) to strengthen its capacity to manage a national HGSM programme.

A MicroNutrient Powders project piloted in one district reached 6,973 school learners against the planned figure of 5,000. Nutrition education was provided to 43 female and 40 male volunteer cooks.

2017 saw an increase in the purchase of pulses for the HGSM programme as suppliers' default rate decreased, with a slight rise in regional, national and sub-national purchases.

### Component 2: Nutrition

The engagement of private sector companies and the dissemination of market supply chain information drove the expansion of the SUN Business Network (SBN) from 30 to 39 members in 2017. The expansion is set to continue as more companies see the benefit of a platform that connects them to consumers of nutritious products.

### Component 3: Resilience building

Weather index insurance premiums were paid to an insurance company, rather than to beneficiaries to take out insurance themselves. WFP and partners trained key government staff and participating farmers in financial matters, weather index design, savings for change and skills in leadership and business, resulting in increased knowledge on risk management actions to mitigate climate-induced shocks.

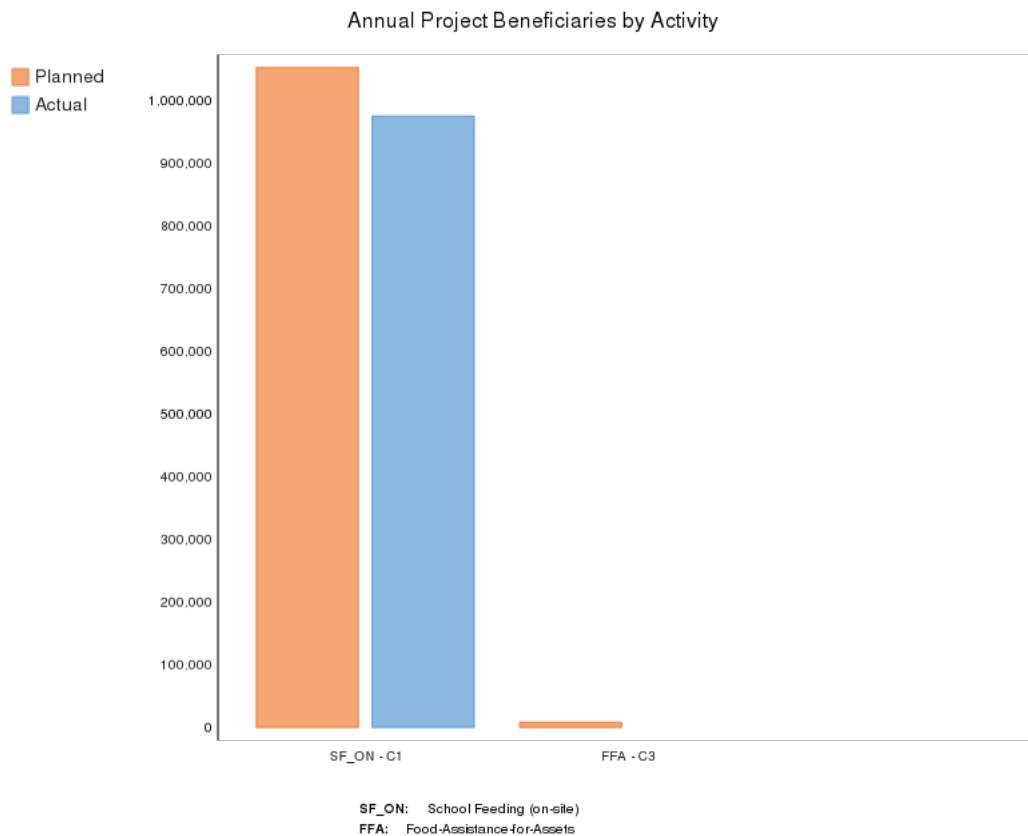
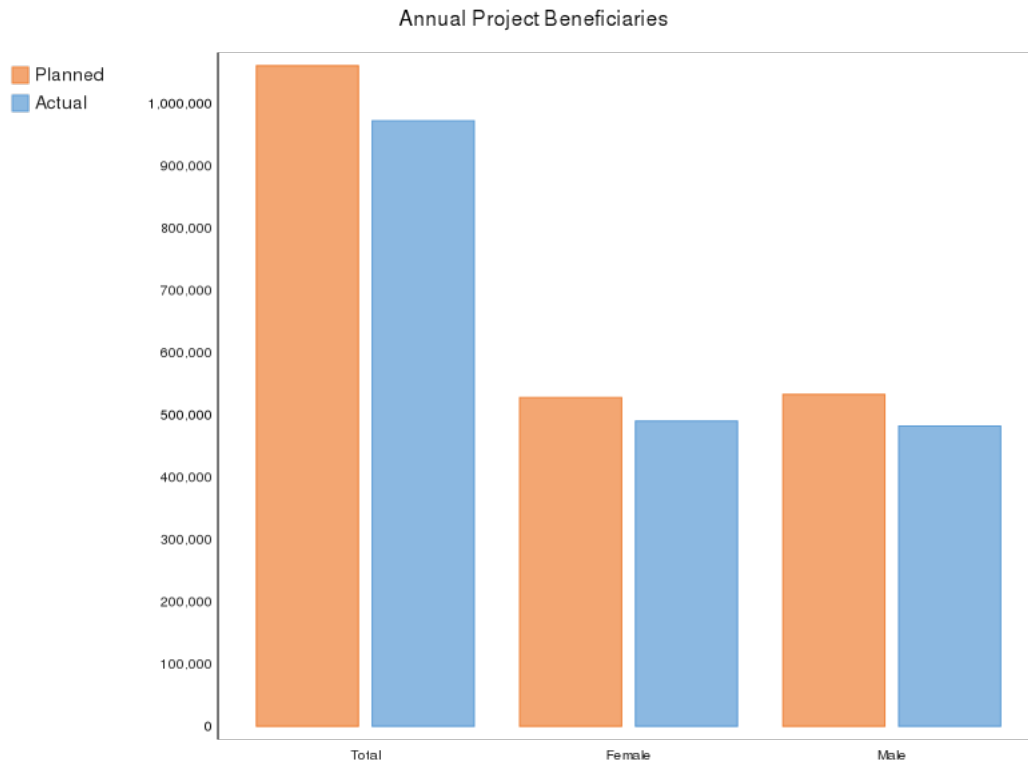
A positive reduction was realized in the percentage of households with a poor Food Consumption Score (FCS), attributed to increased disposable incomes and crop diversification resulting from WFP support. However, more female households had a lower FCS than male households. To address the disparity this activity will in future incorporate gender-sensitive technologies such as farm mechanisation and conservation agriculture. That should reduce farm labour and input requirements and help women become more productive. Credit systems favouring women will also be adopted.

In 2017 households reported an improved capacity to manage climatic shocks. However, the percentage of households with reduced or stabilized Coping Strategy Index (CSI) scores declined in 2017 by 3.8 percent because 1,000 mainly vulnerable female-headed smallholder-farming households from two new districts were added to the programme. Female-headed households are more vulnerable and showed a greater reliance on negative coping strategies such as reducing the number and size of daily meals. Similarly, the integration of the new beneficiaries saw the proportion of assisted people informed about resilience building decrease but remain above the target of 90 percent.

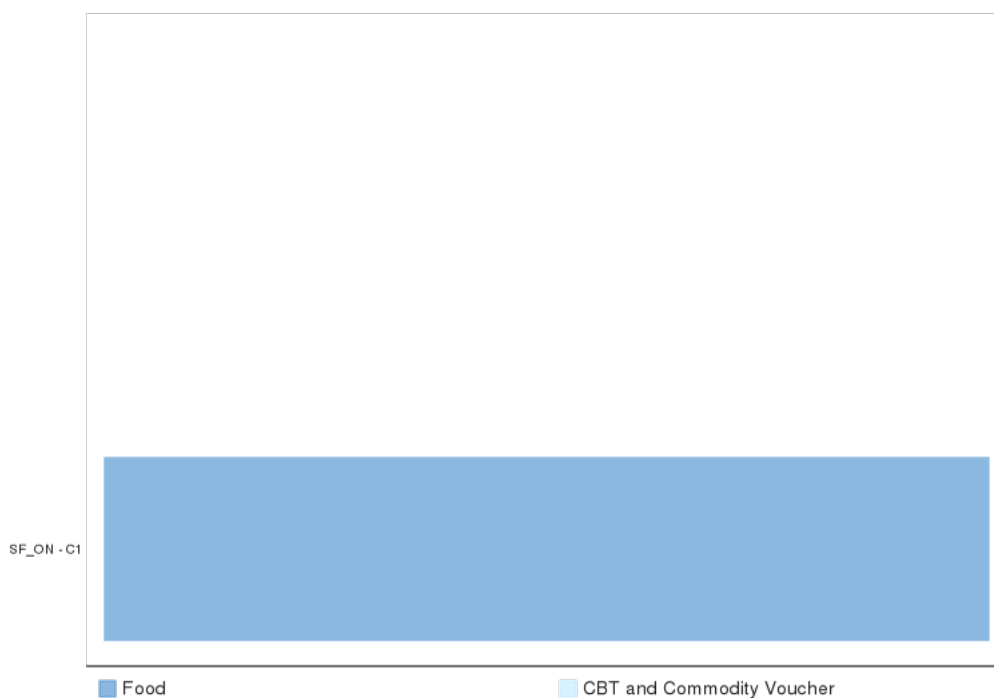
### Capacity Strengthening

In 2017 the government announced a 40 percent expansion in the number of households to benefit from the national social cash transfer programme. WFP supported this scale-up by facilitating the government's adoption of

an efficient digital beneficiary registration system, as well as the government's roll-out of a payment service solution to reduce direct cash payments to beneficiaries, previously done by government staff.



Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C1-HGSF</b>			
Beans	3,706	560	15.1%
Maize	13,339	4,776	35.8%
Peas	-	1,023	-
Vegetable Oil	1,853	29	1.6%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18,897</b>	<b>6,387</b>	<b>33.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,897</b>	<b>6,387</b>	<b>33.8%</b>



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building</b>			

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Value Voucher	21,263	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,263</b>	-	-

## Performance Monitoring

The Country Programme (CP) aligns with the WFP Strategic Results Framework and the UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF). A monitoring plan based on WFP's Regional Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Strategy (2015-2017) guided implementation. WFP's global Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (COMET) captured monthly output data. The Nutritool captured baseline data and tracked indicators progress of SUN Business Network (SBN) members under the nutrition component. Output data collection for the resilience component used electronic mobile devices.

A dedicated M&E officer supported the Country Office (CO). Under the supervision of the head of programme, the officer coordinated support to WFP technical units and government counterparts responsible for programme monitoring and reporting.

### Component 1 - Home Grown School Feeding (HGSM)

WFP strengthened the government's monitoring and evaluation systems by training district staff on HGSM indicator reporting. This training was aimed at improving data quality, the timelines of report submissions and evidence generation. In 2018 training will be extended to schools, targeting HGSM focal points.

WFP supported for a second year a pilot system in which schools sent monthly output and outcome data using short messaging system (SMS). This increased submission rates from 6 percent in 2016 to 80 percent. In 2017 the pilot developed a visualisation platform for prompt feedback to schools and district education offices. In 2018 WFP will focus its support on ensuring the government's Education Management Information System incorporates regular tracking of HGSM programme data.

### Component 2: Nutrition

The Nutritool, a nutrition diagnostic tool which helps businesses assess their priorities and capacity within the nutrition marketplace, was used to document the processes and lessons learned implementing activities under the SBN.

Data from 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 is part of the Zambia Nutrition Information System (ZamNIS) Steering Committee and is participating in the development of a national system to track a wide range of nutrition indicators.

### Component 3 – Resilience Building

Under this component, WFP monitored progress on indicators through monthly and quarterly monitoring. To improve efficiency in data collection, WFP provided training to partner staff on the use of electronic mobile devices to collect outcome data. WFP supported the training of agricultural extension officers and farmers in the collection of data from weather stations.

In 2017 WFP used the mobile Vulnerability and Analysis (mVAM) tool to enhance data collection. The tool gathers information on household food security and food prices via mobile phone interviews and text messaging, allowing data to be captured in real time.

WFP launched a Resilience Information Management Portal (MIS) which collates and standardises data from partners implementing the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative activities. The system is set to become fully functional in 2018.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

The Country Office's Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 integrates gender equality and women empowerment into interventions, programmes and activities. The plan is aligned to the Country Programme 2016-2020, WFP's Regional Gender Strategy and the United Nations Sustainable Development Assistance Framework 2016-2021. In 2017 WFP:

1. Worked with district education authorities to encourage increased participation of men and women in the HGSM programme through community meetings targeting parents. Sustained engagement saw men involved in fetching firewood and preparing meals for learners.
2. WFP mainstreamed gender into its resilience programme by requiring 60 percent female representation in savings and farmers' clubs. The credit lending activity of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative is also designed to favour female participation. WFP has leveraged the government's Conservation Agriculture Scaling-Up (CASU) project, which stipulates at least 40 percent female participation when selecting participants for R4 activities.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

### Component 1 - Home Grown School Feeding (HGSM)

WFP in partnership with the ministry of General Education (MoGE) provided information on beneficiary entitlements and the food basket. The information was disseminated through the school notice boards and during assembly, parent-teacher association meetings and community sensitisation meetings. District education authorities also supported the sensitization of communities on the programme through community meetings.

### Component 2 – Nutrition

As this component solely focused on institutional capacity development, protection indicators were not tracked.

### Component 3 – Resilience Building

No formal complaints feedback mechanism is in place. Farmers' clubs served as informal beneficiary feedback platforms to relay information on the resilience activity. This feedback was provided to agricultural camp extension officers and the R4 field project leaders. WFP established a phone helpline for farmers who have accessed credit to make enquiries and complaints as well as receive feedback (within 48 hours).

## Empowered through Savings - The story of Smallholder Farmers in Zambia.

*"Our lives have changed since we started the savings group. For us, it is more than just saving money, it's an investment, a way of building a better future for ourselves, our families and the community".*

Like many Zambian villages, Sikwale in Pemba district is prone to drought and erratic rainfall, and lacks transport infrastructure. To address these challenges, local farmers formed a savings group to help them buy inputs like hybrid seeds and fertilizer, feed their families and pay their children's school fees. Now they are more confident about their ability to provide for their families.

Started in August 2016, the Sikwale savings group has 18 members - 10 of them women – who save as much as they can and borrow from the common fund at an interest rate of 10 percent. At the end of each savings cycle (usually nine months), each gets back their savings, plus a share of the profit. The group schedules the distribution of profits for critical times, such as the onset of the hunger season when money is scarce. Through this savings group, its farmer members have built a base for investing in their livelihoods and enhancing the ability of their families to cope with shocks.

The Sikwale savings group is one of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) projects being implemented by WFP in partnership with Development Aid from People to People (DAPP), the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), FAO, VisionFund and others.

Savings groups respond to the unmet needs of the rural poor by providing a secure place to keep money, the opportunity to borrow small amounts and a network of support and solidarity. Smallholder farmers who are not in savings groups are heavily dependent on inputs from the government.

The savings enable group members to send their children to school. "My three children can go to school and get a good education", says Paul Chiwele. "I would not have been able to send them otherwise".

Evenia Haluma, chairperson of the Silekwa savings group, used her profits to open a small bakery. "I am happy to be part of the group because I am able to take care of my family and pay my household expenses", she says.

Women who join a savings group are better connected socially in their villages and more likely to hold leadership positions. This allows them to make decisions at the household and village levels.

Sixty savings groups have been established nationwide with a total of 1,159 members, of which 692 (60 percent) are women.



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Derrick Ndimbwa

A lead farmer guiding a fellow farmer practicing conservation agriculture under the resilience component.

## 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	532,989	527,871	1,060,860	482,179	490,176	972,355	90.5%	92.9%	91.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-HGSF)	528,858	523,902	1,052,760	482,179	490,176	972,355	91.2%	93.6%	92.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building)	4,131	3,969	8,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C1-HGSF</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	528,858	523,902	1,052,760	482,179	490,176	972,355	91.2%	93.6%	92.4%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	528,858	523,902	1,052,760	482,179	490,176	972,355	91.2%	93.6%	92.4%
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	641	641	1,282	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	1,323	1,377	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	2,167	1,951	4,118	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	4,130	3,970	8,100	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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)
<b>Food Transfer-C1-HGSF</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	1,052,760	-	1,052,760	975,355	-	975,355	92.6%	-	92.6%
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building</b>									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	8,100	8,100	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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)
<b>Food Transfer-C1-HGSF</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	1,052,760	-	1,052,760	972,355	-	972,355	92.4%	-	92.4%
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building</b>									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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)
<b>Food Transfer-C1-HGSF</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	528,858	523,902	1,052,760	482,179	490,176	972,355	91.2%	93.6%	92.4%
Total participants	528,858	523,902	1,052,760	482,179	490,176	972,355	91.2%	93.6%	92.4%
Total beneficiaries	528,858	523,902	1,052,760	483,667	491,688	975,355	91.5%	93.9%	92.6%
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building</b>									
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	810	540	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	810	540	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	4,131	3,969	8,100	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-HGSF</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, WFP procurement system for pulses and oil and distribution records, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP procurement and distribution records, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Analysis of WFP Food Procurement Tracking Systems (FPTS) and COMET distribution data, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Analysis of WFP Food Procurement Tracking System Data and COMET distribution data</i>	=0.00	14.00	13.00	15.00
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, WFP food procurement and tracking system, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP food procurement tracking system, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Analysis of FPTS data, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Analysis of FPTS data</i>	=20.00	12.90	74.00	83.00
<b>Food contributed by WFP, as % of food distributed</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, Food Procurement Tracking Systems; COMET, Cooperating Partner Distribution Reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Food Procurement Tracking Systems; COMET, Cooperating Partner Distribution Reports, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Review of Food Procurement Tracking Systems; COMET, Cooperating Partner Distribution Reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, 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	10.00
<b>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</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, Review and analysis of WFP procurement records and aggregation centre records, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Review and analysis of WFP procurement records, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Analysis of WFP Procurement and FtMA data and</i>	=25.00	457.00	-	29.00
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>				
<i>PETAUKE DISTRICT, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.05, Compilation of monthly school data from participating schools, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Compilation of monthly reports by participating schools</i>	=16.00	0.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, District Education Board records, Ministry of Education Annual Statistical Bulletin, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board records, Ministry of Education Annual Statistical Bulletin, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of district enrolment data, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Collation of district enrolment data	=95.00	89.40	98.60	98.82
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by District Education Offices, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by District Education Offices	=95.00	88.90	98.30	98.70
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by District Education Offices, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data	=95.00	89.30	98.70	99.10
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, Ministry of Education annual statistical bulletin, District Education Board Secretary reports and School Monthly Returns, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data compiled by the District Education Offices, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data compiled by the District Education Offices	=2.00	4.10	10.00	10.00
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by the District Education Offices, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by the District Education Offices	=2.00	4.20	10.00	10.00
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by the District Education Offices, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by the District Education Offices	=2.00	4.00	11.00	11.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Miobile technology, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Mobile reporting in 2 pilot districts (Mumbwa and Luwingu) and Excel report in 1 district (Chadiza)	=98.00	95.00	81.00	80.80
<b>Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by the District Education Offices, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data consolidated by the District Education Offices	=1.20	1.72	1.67	1.15
<b>Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data compiled by the District Education Offices, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data compiled by the District Education Offices	=0.80	1.18	1.29	1.15
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, District Education Board Secretary records and school monthly returns, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, District Education Board Secretary Records and School Monthly Returns, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data compiled by the Districts Education Offices, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Collation of school level data compiled by the Districts Education Offices	=1.10	0.99	0.99	0.98
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, SABER workshop, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, SABER workshop with government departments and other stakeholders	=3.00	1.80	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>Percentage increase in production of fortified foods including complementary foods and special nutritional products</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, Collect and collate data provided by partners of the SUN Business Network in Zambia, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Collected and collated data provided by partners of the SUN Business Network in Zambia	=8.00	65.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Percentage increase in government's funding for hunger solution tools in national plans of action (based on local currency)</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, Desk review, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, Desk review of government budget, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk review of National Budget, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk review of National Budget	=80.00	67.00	74.00	59.90
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>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</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, HH interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP survey, Household Survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP survey, Household Survey	<1.00	5.00	3.50	2.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, HH interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06, WFP survey, HH interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interviews	<8.00	37.00	36.50	14.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, HH interview, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, HH interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP survey, HH interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.11, WFP survey, HH interviews	<1.00	1.00	7.70	4.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, HH interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06, WFP survey, HH interview, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP survey, Household survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.11, WFP survey, Household survey	<1.00	6.00	2.60	1.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, HH interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, WFP survey, HH interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interviews	<7.00	35.00	53.80	16.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, HH interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.11, WFP survey, HH interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interviews	<7.60	38.00	33.00	14.30
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
ZAMBIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, HH interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, WFP survey, HH interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interviews	>80.00	34.00	54.10	49.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, Household interview, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interviews</i>	>80.00	28.00	53.10	38.50
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, HH interview, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, HH interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	>80.00	40.00	54.20	51.80
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				
<b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, HH interview/programme monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, HH interviews/programmemonitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, HH interviews/programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, HH interviews/programme monitoring</i>	>80.00	52.00	83.50	80.40
<b>Project-specific</b>				
<b>HAS: Household Asset Score (average)</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA, Project End Target: 2020.12, HH interviews, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, HH interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interviews</i>	>20.00	15.00	27.50	16.75

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C1-HGSF</b>				
<b>SO3: Local Purchases</b>				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	11	13	118.2%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	11,500	11,735	102.0%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	4,689	2,110	45.0%
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	2,000	1,436	71.8%
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
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	1,200	1,081	90.1%
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	1,170	1,064	90.9%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	2,623	2,657	101.3%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	4	100.0%
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	3	3	100.0%
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building</b>				
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness</b>				
Number of community groups engaging in savings and micro credit activities	individual	3,835	3,835	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	3	3	100.0%
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Number of people trained	individual	190	256	134.7%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-HGSF</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	51.00	-	51.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	46.00	-	48.00
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2020.12</i>	>60.00	-	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=60.00	48.00	-	45.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, Project End Target: 2020.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=60.00	48.00	-	47.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-HGSF</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	=90.00	95.00	-	93.00
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
ZAMBIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12	=90.00	-	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	=90.00	98.00	-	95.80

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-HGSF</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	=70,000,000.00	3,430,012.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
ZAMBIA, Local Purchases, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	=25.00	1.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	=5.00	4.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
ZAMBIA, Local Purchases, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	=100.00	100.00
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
ZAMBIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	=2,000,000.00	1,213,200.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
ZAMBIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	=20.00	20.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
ZAMBIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2020.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	=100.00	100.00



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, <b>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=200,000.00	234,560.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, <b>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=8.00	9.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, <b>Project End Target: 2020.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Liechtenstein	LIE-C-00035-01	Peas	-	10
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	789
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	436
Private Donors	WPD-C-03682-06	Peas	-	519
Private Donors	WPD-C-03866-01	Beans	-	139
Private Donors	WPD-C-03866-01	Peas	-	281
Private Donors	WPD-C-03900-01	Beans	-	150
Private Donors	WPD-C-03900-02	Peas	-	261
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00023-01	Maize	200	-
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00024-01	Maize	44	-
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00025-01	Maize	1,701	-
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00026-01	Maize	1,700	-
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00029-01	Maize	664	-
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00031-01	Maize	365	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4,673</b>	<b>2,585</b>