

SAVING
LIVES

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LIVES



Zambia

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2019



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

Summary	3
Context and Operations	6
CSP financial overview	8
Programme Performance	9
Strategic outcome 01	9
Strategic outcome 02	10
Strategic outcome 03	11
Strategic outcome 04	12
Strategic outcome 05	13
Cross-cutting Results	15
Progress towards gender equality	15
Protection	15
Accountability to affected populations	15
Environment	16
WFP Expands Commodity Market	17
Data Notes	17
Figures and Indicators	22
WFP contribution to SDGs	22
Beneficiaries by Age Group	24
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	24
Annual Food Transfer	24
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	25
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	26

Summary

WFP has positioned itself as a strategic partner to the Government of Zambia for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). For 53 years, WFP has been working with the Government, United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to provide food assistance to vulnerable populations. With the country's elevation to lower middle-income status, WFP started transitioning from direct food assistance towards technical assistance to the Government under a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) (January 2018–June 2019).

Under the T-ICSP, WFP complemented government efforts to achieve food and nutrition security by providing assistance to food-insecure people and technical assistance to the Government – in the areas of policy coordination, systems strengthening, evidence generation and knowledge management – to enable it better manage the provision of food and nutrition support [1].

As part of efforts to end hunger by 2030[2], WFP and its partners implemented a set of activities aimed at increasing people's access to food. Under the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, WFP supported schoolchildren in food-insecure districts with a nutritious meal every school day, while smallholder farmers supplying schools with fresh food were provided with a predictable market for their produce. School feeding contributed to improved educational outcomes in WFP-assisted schools, including increased attendance and enrolment, contributing to improved access to education (SDG 4) in line with the Government's 2030 prosperity agenda. At the same time, WFP's food assistance to refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo contributed to sustain their food security within the acceptable levels [3].

WFP invested in achieving nutrition outcomes by providing technical assistance to government and private sector entities in food value chains, strengthening their capacity to produce diverse and nutritious foods. WFP supported the establishment and strengthening of nutrition promotion structures in 12 districts to coordinate and align the nutrition-improvement activities of all stakeholders at district level. Through established synergies with the private sector under the Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network [4], government ministries and departments, WFP supported the coordination of a nationwide campaign to improve nutrition knowledge and practices, with a strong focus on dietary diversity.

To tackle food insecurity [5], WFP has been at the forefront of enhancing the resilience of smallholder farmers, who constitute more than three-quarters of the country's food producers. WFP's integrated smallholder and nutrition support improved access to formal markets through the recruitment of micro-aggregators and the establishment of rural aggregation centres. The initiative also promoted the use of climate-smart agricultural technologies, and post-harvest handling and storage for improved productivity and reduced losses. WFP also supported smallholders' financial inclusion through savings groups to facilitate access to agricultural inputs and credit. Under the T-ICSP, WFP piloted innovative partnership approaches in line with SDG 17 to provide technical assistance to the Government with a focus on strengthening social protection policies, plans and systems for achieving SDG 2 and other SDGs.

WFP continued to support the Ministry of General Education in developing the HGSF strategy and decentralised procurement plan to stimulate local food purchases. WFP also supported the development of a web-based system to allow the ministry track HGSF food procurement, movement and consumption.

With other UN agencies, WFP continued to support the coordination of the national Social Cash Transfer (SCT) programme. The intention was to improve its management, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency through improved beneficiary targeting (registration, verification and payment) using digital mobile technology. This resulting in a three-fold increase in the number of SCT beneficiaries [6].

To strengthen government capacity in disaster preparedness, WFP worked with the Zambia Meteorological Department to operationalise community-managed early warning systems. This involved the installation of rain gauges and automated weather stations, and the training of rain gauge minders and government extension staff in basic data collection and interpretation to enhance smallholders' decisions on when and what to plant.

Through the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee, WFP also supported the Government in conducting the 2019 vulnerability and needs assessment [7], playing a key role in helping its Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit to adopt credible assessment approaches for the drought response[8].

233,757

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 4,675 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (2,358 Female, 2,317 Male)

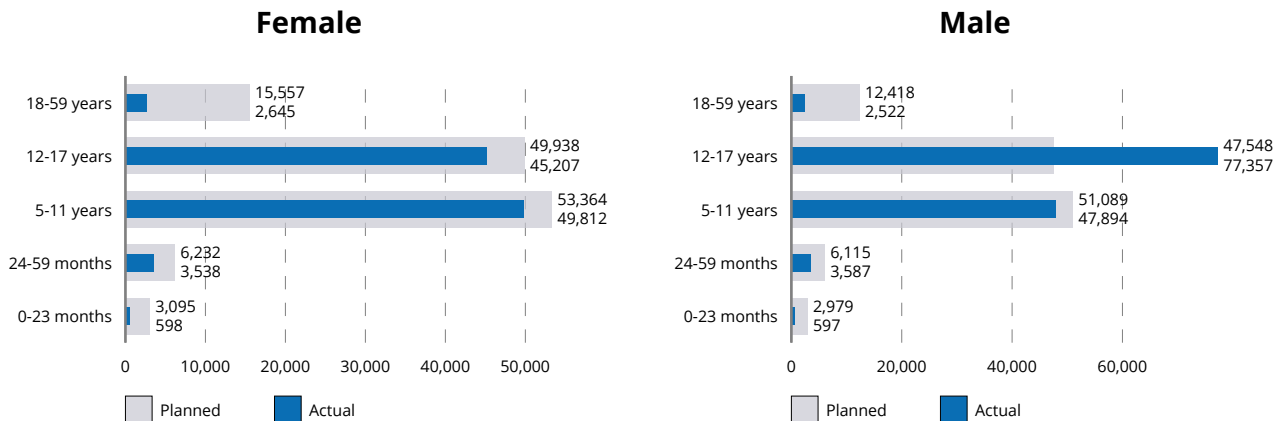


44% female

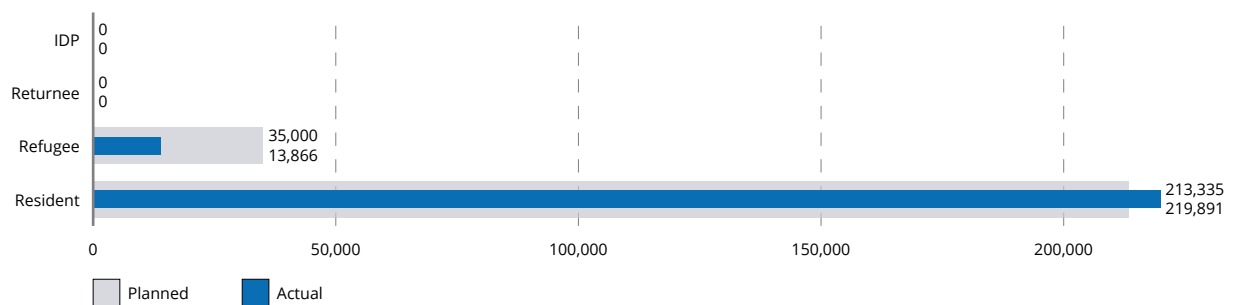


56% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



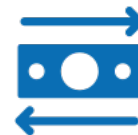
Total Food and CBT



2,519 mt

total actual food transferred in 2019

of 6,248 mt total planned

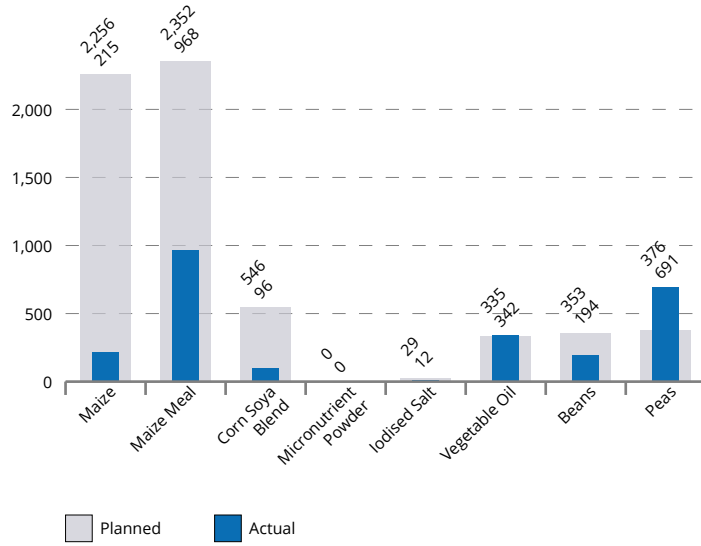


US\$ 0

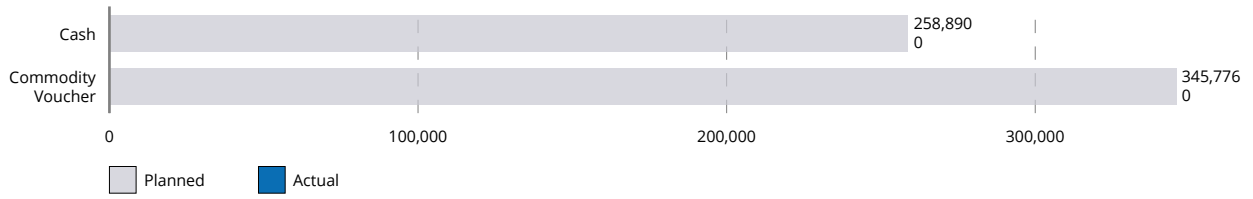
total actual cash transferred in 2019

of \$US 604,666 total planned

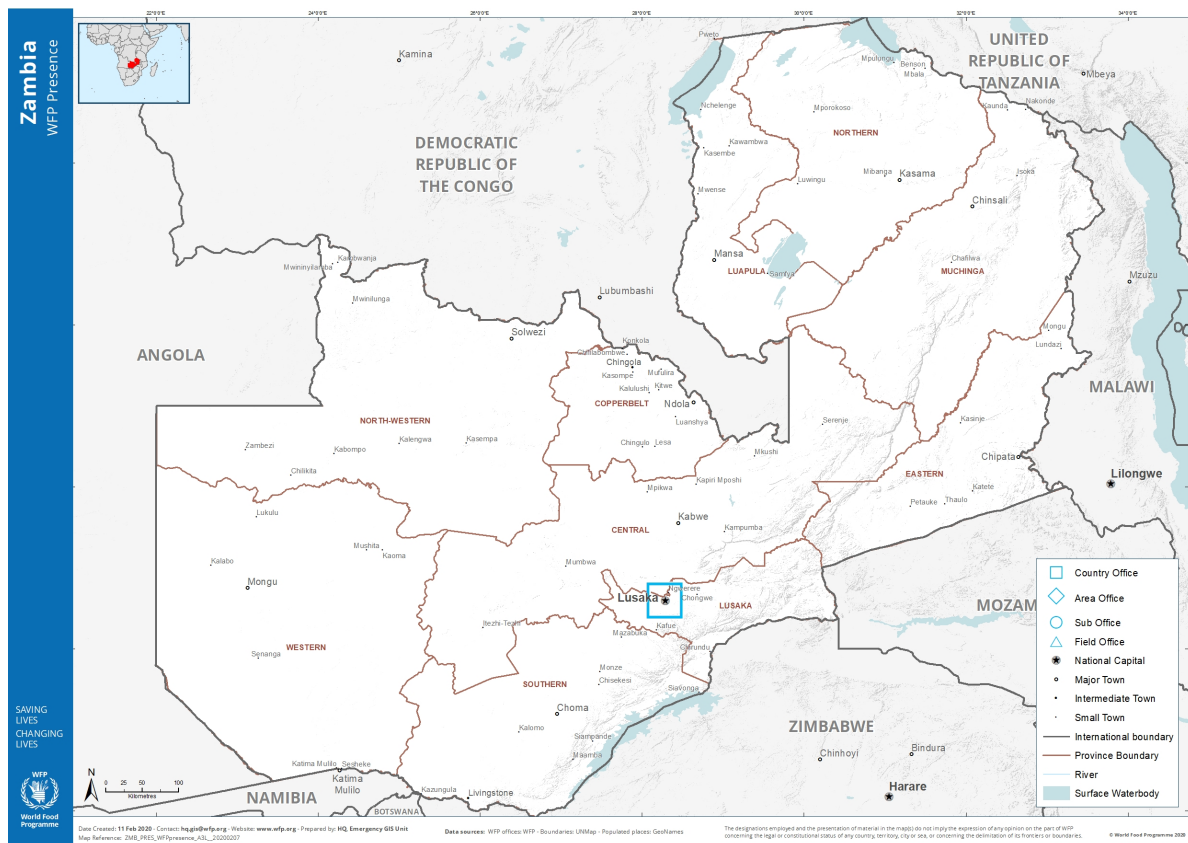
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Landlocked and with a population of 17.4 million people (50.5 percent of them women) [1], Zambia achieved lower-middle-income status in 2011, following years of impressive economic performances. Despite positive economic growth and political stability over the years, more than half of the population (54 percent) still lives below the poverty line [2]. The country ranked 143 out of 189 in the 2019 Human Development Index [3], two positions down from 2018 [4], and 131 out of 162 countries in the 2019 Gender Inequality Index. A deteriorating economic performance in recent years risks undermining government efforts to deliver social services, alleviate poverty and achieve zero hunger.

Zambia is a cereal surplus country, with production exceeding domestic consumption needs. However, its climate is highly variable. Over the last few decades, it has experienced extremes with increased frequency, intensity and magnitude [5], negatively impacting agriculture [6]. During the 2018/2019 farming season, the southern part of the country experienced drought, leading to a significant reduction (up to 65 percent in some regions) in the production of maize, Zambia’s staple food [7]. Consequently, 2.3 million people in 58 districts are severely food insecure and in need of humanitarian food assistance [8]. The rate of food insecurity more than doubled between 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 [9]. Poor and low-income households were particularly impacted by high prices, limiting their access to food.

Zambia’s malnutrition rates remain among the highest in the world. In the last five years, the Government has made strides in reducing malnutrition, especially among children and women. Among children under five, stunting declined from 40 percent in 2014 to 35 percent (1.2 million children) in 2019 [10]. Twelve percent are severely stunted compared to 17 percent in 2014. Another 12 percent are underweight, down from 15 percent in 2014. Furthermore, 58 percent of children and 31 percent of women are anaemic. Overall, the prevalence of malnutrition is high, illustrating the need for integrated nutrition-sensitive programming and nationwide sensitization.

The country continued to host refugees, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), following political instability and ethnic violence there in 2017. While DRC was relatively stable politically in the aftermath of national elections in December 2018, Congolese refugees remained in Zambia, many in pursuit of local integration.

As part of its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Government is pursuing its 7th National Development Plan (7NDP) (2017–2021), which aims to create “a diversified and resilient economy for sustained advanced growth and socio-economic development”. The plan prioritises social protection as a mechanism to reduce poverty, as outlined in its National Social Protection Policy among others [11]. Government programmes and policies are implemented with support from strategic partners, like WFP. A key one is the National Agricultural Policy and Implementation Framework (2016–2020), which focuses on private sector engagement, the capacities of farmers’ groups, and post-harvest losses.

In line with the country’s upgrade to lower middle-income status and in support of the 7NDP, WFP has transitioned from direct food assistance towards an increased focus on technical assistance to the Government and local communities. This has positioned WFP as a strategic partner to the Government for the achievement of zero hunger.



WFP operations under the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) 2018–2019 encompass crisis response, addressing root causes and strengthening resilience. Key objectives include the provision of food assistance and nutrition support to conflict-affected and vulnerable populations; boosting the livelihoods of smallholders and communities in food-insecure areas; and technical assistance to the Government. The T-ICSP's outcomes were pursued by working with the Government and other United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Strategic Outcome 1 focused on providing nutritious meals to schoolchildren in food-insecure areas and strengthening government capacities to manage the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. Strategic Outcome 2 sought to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations by providing technical assistance to government and private sector entities participating in the food value chains for the production of diverse and nutritious food. Strategic Outcome 3 aimed to boost smallholder livelihoods and resilience to shocks by increasing their access to markets and financial services, and by enhancing their productivity through improved systems and technologies. Strategic Outcome 5 responded to the food and nutritional needs of refugees and other crisis-affected populations through unconditional food transfers. Working towards SDG 17, Strategic Outcome 4 focused on coordination support and capacity strengthening for the Government to improve the delivery of social protection and disaster management programmes. Social protection programmes were implemented with other UN agencies, with UNICEF as the lead agency coordinating UN joint support to the Government.

CSP financial overview

Overall, the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) (January 2018–June 2019) for Zambia was 55 percent funded against the needs-based plan (USD 22.4 million) and 68 percent funded against the implementation plan (USD 17.3 million). Despite this, WFP was able to meet most of its targets by project-end. During the first half of 2019, WFP managed to resource and allocate USD 5.2 million, corresponding to 69 percent of the 2019 needs-based plan (USD 7.5 million) and 96 percent of its 2019 implementation plan (USD 5.4 million). Most of the funds were from flexible and multi-year contributions, as well as from resources carried over from 2018.

Efforts to diversify the donor base and advocate for predictable, multi-year funding resulted in the nutrition, livelihoods and resilience components of the T-ICSP (Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3, respectively) being fully funded in 2019. Nutrition-related activities continued to expand thanks to donors supporting initiatives under the Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network. Activities in support of smallholder farmers expanded with funding from both traditional and new donors. At the same time, WFP continued to engage with the private sector to further diversify its donor base ahead of the upcoming five-year Country Strategic Plan.

Meanwhile, the Home-Grown School Feeding programme under Strategic Outcome 1 continued to face funding challenges, with only 25 percent of its total needs resourced. This prompted WFP to rely mostly on internal multilateral allocations from flexible contributions and government in-kind contributions.

Capacity-strengthening activities under the disaster management and social protection components of the T-ICSP (Strategic Outcome 4) also faced funding constraints. With reports of financial mismanagement of the social cash transfer in 2018, donors withdrew funds to the Government, negatively affecting resource mobilization for social protection. WFP mainly relied on allocations for the United Nations Joint Programme on Social Protection to meet 60 percent of the requirements.

For the refugee response, in addition to carry-over stocks from 2018, WFP received USD 1 million from multilateral allocations.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Vulnerable schoolchildren in prioritized food insecure districts have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,164,479	\$1,605,406	\$390,192	\$363,742

Activity 01: Develop and strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home-grown school meals programme

Rural parts of Zambia face chronic food insecurity and high poverty levels, which hinder equal access to education for children from poor and vulnerable households. The Government is responding to the challenge by implementing a Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, its largest food-based social protection initiative to address hunger, which also contributes to improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. In line with this vision, WFP supported HGSF through a strengthened local procurement system, while enabling school-smallholder farmer relationships.

As part of the transition to national ownership of the HGSF programme, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to strengthen its capacity to sustainably manage it. At the same time, between January and June 2019, WFP continued to jointly implement the HGSF with the Government. In six of the 39 government-supported districts (Mumbwa and Shibuyunji in Central Province, Nyimba, Petauke and Sinda in Eastern Province, and Luangwa in Lusaka Province), WFP complemented its food basket by providing beans (cowpeas) and fortified vegetable oil to schoolchildren. The Government provided the maize, with logistical support from WFP.

While the HGSF programme continued to face funding challenges – only 25 percent of its January-June 2019 needs were resourced – WFP was still able to reach a higher number of schools (456, compared to a planned 431) and schoolchildren (10 percent above the planned level) by adjusting the food basket. Higher quantities of beans and cowpeas were distributed, thanks to stocks carried over from 2018.

About 220,000 schoolchildren (51 percent of them were girls) received school meals through WFP's direct support. In addition, some USD 50,000 was transferred to the schools by district education authorities for the procurement of local fresh food. This provided over 1,000 smallholder farmers with a ready market for their vegetables, beans and cow peas, contributing to improved socio-economic outcomes and poverty reduction.

In line with recommendations of a 2018 mid-term evaluation of the Country Programme, WFP supported the establishment of 70 school gardens in the six supported districts (more than the planned 50 gardens in 50 schools), which were used for practical sessions on nutrition-education. School children, teachers and volunteer cooks in the districts – over 3,000 people (77 percent of them women and girls) – were exposed to nutrition messaging. In most school gardens, quick-maturing vegetables such as kale and sweet potato leaves were grown, giving the children a more wide-ranging, healthier diet.

Education outcomes in the six WFP-supported districts improved significantly. Both enrolment and attendance increased among girls and boys, with values above the T-ICSP and end-2019 targets. The gender ratio gap and drop-out rate also declined, indicating that school meals encouraged parents to send their children in school, and have them stay there. Post implementation surveys [1] also revealed that thanks to nutrition sensitization sessions, 80.2 percent of interviewed schoolchildren were aware of what constitutes a healthy diet. However, awareness of the benefits of the nutrients obtained from different food groups such as proteins, carbohydrates and vitamins, remained low. To further improve children's knowledge of good nutrition practices, WFP started the development of a nutrition education manual for schools to be integrated in the curriculum.

WFP was also able to implement capacity-strengthening activities for the Government at district, school and community levels. In particular, WFP continued to provide support to the Ministry of General Education (MoGE) for the development of the HGSF Strategy, yet to be endorsed by the Government.

In line with the recommendations of a 2018 Institutional Capacity Assessment of the HGSF programme, WFP provided technical support for the development of a procurement strategy. This reflected the Government's aim of decentralising the purchase of school foods, allowing schools and their communities to manage the process. In addition, in consultation with MoGE, WFP supported the development of web-based HGSF food tracking system. The first prototype was developed in April, and, based on the feedback from the Government, the mechanism will be expanded under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019–2024 to include additional elements beyond the tracking of food procurement, movement and consumption.

WFP also advocated for the establishment of a dedicated School Health and Nutrition (SHN) directorate in order to foster improvement in the management of the HGSF. During the first half of 2019, the Government was working on

establishing the directorate.

Under the CSP, WFP will continue to build on the successes of the T-ICSP to further develop systems and strengthen the capacity of the Government through the MoGE to manage a sustainable national school feeding programme.

Strategic outcome 02

Communities in food insecure areas have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$137,401	\$137,401	\$849,808	\$634,229

Activity 02: Provide technical expertise to government and private sector entities involved in the production and marketing of nutritious products

Despite Zambia attaining lower middle-income status, malnutrition remains a concern, particularly among children. Poor knowledge of nutrition and feeding practices, and limited and unhealthy diets are the main drivers. With chronic malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiency requiring sustainable solutions at both policy and programmatic levels, WFP mainstreamed nutrition across all its programmes under the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), while advocating for nutrition-sensitive programming across government operations.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to government and private sector entities to build their capacities to produce diverse and nutritious foods.

With Strategic Outcome 2 fully funded from January to the end of the T-ICSP in June, nutrition-related activities continued to expand.

As part of the first phase of the national First 1,000 Most Critical Days Programme to scale up nutrition interventions to reduce stunting, WFP facilitated the establishment of nine District Nutrition Coordinating Committees (DNCCs) and strengthened three existing ones. The DNCCs in the 12 districts (Petauke, Katete, Nyimba, Lundazi, Mazabuka, Monze, Mongu, Kaoma, Mumbwa, Chibombo, Chisamba and Kapiri-Mposhi) will help coordinate and align interventions implemented by different stakeholders. With WFP's support, all DNCCs developed multi-sectoral workplans to support pregnant and lactating women, smallholder farmers and communities with nutrition messaging about making healthier food choices.

To promote nutrition education and awareness, and to encourage diversified food production among farmers and in school gardens, WFP developed a Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy and guidelines. The SBCC strategy guides the implementation of all advocacy and communication activities within WFP, targeting service providers and assistance recipients: pregnant and lactating women, caregivers of children under five, adolescent girls, schoolchildren and smallholder farmers. One successful forum that WFP has organised with the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) of Zambia is the Scaling-Up Business Network (SBN), which brings together the Government, the private sector and other stakeholders. As co-convenor of the SBN with the NFNC, WFP provided guidance, training and tools to increase commercial engagement in nutrition, and facilitated knowledge-sharing among SBN members. Between January and June two quarterly meetings were held, involving about 60 SBN members. Additionally, there were one-on-one engagements with private sector players to discuss their participation in the network, highlight the benefits of membership and identify challenges to increased production of nutritious foods. Twenty new SBN members were recruited, bringing the total membership to 91.

A scoping mission to the Copperbelt Province in February explored the potential for expanding SBN's membership beyond Lusaka. The mission revealed that many businesses and potential SBN members participate in the Good Food Logo (GFL), a joint undertaking by the Government and the SBN, and one of Zambia's first initiatives to combat the triple burden of malnutrition (under- and over-nutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies) through improved knowledge of healthy diets among consumers. The GFL is a certification mark placed on food products that meet predefined nutrient criteria that was developed by a multi-stakeholder task force with the support of SBN. WFP worked to strengthen the capacity of the Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS) to enable it to certify foods according to GFL criteria. In the first half of 2019, as part of the GFL certification process, WFP provided financial support to ZABS for the procurement of equipment to test fatty acids. Ten people from ZABS were trained in the use of the testing equipment. WFP also supported ZABS in the recruitment of companies interested in participating in the GFL initiative.

Under the SBN, with support from NFNC and the Ministry of Health (MoH), WFP started preparing for the Healthy Diets Campaign, which seeks to raise public awareness of the benefits of diverse and nutritious foods. In the first half of 2019, moves to engage a media house were concluded. The hired group is to be responsible for refining messaging and rolling out the campaign. Promotional activities targeting both urban and rural populations, especially women, adolescents and children, are expected to take place in formal and informal food markets and in communities, as well

as through the media. While the implementation of the Healthy Diets Campaign and the GFL initiative will continue under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019–2024, some T-ICSP outcomes, such as increased production of high-quality nutrient-dense foods, were only partially achieved. This can be attributed to delays in the implementation and adoption of the GFL due to uncertainty over its ownership at government level, which was only addressed late in the year.

Resource mobilisation efforts put in place towards the end of the T-ICSP allowed WFP to secure funding from the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN). The contribution, confirmed under the CSP, will support the promotion of the GFL, the upgrading of the testing facilities at ZABS, and efforts to recruit companies to participate in the initiative.

Strategic outcome 03

Targeted smallholders have increased livelihood resilience in the face of natural, social and economic related shocks by 2030

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$776,295	\$534,830	\$1,365,232	\$1,325,224

Activity 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers.

Activity 04: Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers.

Zambia has over 1.5 million smallholder farming households, the country's largest population of food producers, with women accounting for some 80 percent of the production. In a country prone to the effects of climate change, smallholders are among the most vulnerable groups, not least due to their relative poverty. Their productivity and incomes are also compromised by limited access to agricultural inputs and financial services, poor extension services and infrastructure, lack of crop aggregation capacity, and over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focused on increasing smallholders' livelihoods and resilience to shocks through integrated risk management. This involved improving their access to financial services and predictable markets, and enhancing their productivity through improved technologies and systems. These activities were fully funded from January to June 2019, allowing WFP to implement its programmes and meet most of its targets at both output and outcome levels.

To enhance the efficiency of food supply chains and allow smallholders (52 percent of them women) to access larger and more diverse markets, WFP used a private sector-led three-tier aggregation model linking the following key actors: micro-aggregators (mostly lead farmers and community-based agro-dealers); intermediary aggregators (mostly district-level agro-dealers, cooperatives, traders and out-grower schemes); and off-takers (larger-scale buyers and processors). Building on the achievements of 2018, five additional rural aggregation centres were established in Pemba, Mazabuka, Mumbwa and Petauke districts in the first half of 2019, potentially creating increased access to markets for 12,000 smallholders. The establishment of the aggregation centres brought markets closer to the last mile smallholders, allowing cost and time savings and improving household incomes.

WFP also engaged 106 farmers to act as micro-aggregators in order to provide market linkages for smallholders in 12 WFP-assisted districts in Southern, Western, Central and Eastern provinces. Furthermore, 50 intermediary aggregators were linked to eight food processors (off-takers) after undergoing a robust assessment process. The intermediary aggregators were assessed on their understanding of the aggregation model and their ability to access trade finance to purchase from micro-aggregators. This led to increased diversity in crop production at household level and a widening aggregation network, which now has an estimated 50,000 smallholders. However, farmers' productivity was severely affected by prolonged dry spells that impacted southern parts of the country in the last two farming seasons (2017/2018 and 2018/2019), leading to significant crop losses and limited participation in markets.

In the first half of 2019, WFP continued to promote Conservation Agriculture (CA) under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and with technical support from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). With MoA, WFP facilitated trainings on the subject for over 18,000 smallholder farmers in Mazabuka, Monze, Namwala, Pemba and Gwembe districts.

Together with the private sector, WFP supported smallholder farmers who applied CA practices to at least one hectare of land in accessing weather index insurance as part of an integrated package of interventions. The weather-based index insurance was triggered in five districts of Southern Province (Gwembe, Mazabuka, Monze, Namwala, and Pemba) following the 2018/2019 drought. Towards the end of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), moves to compensate smallholder farmers who suffered crop losses were underway in collaboration with Mayfair Insurance and MTN Zambia. In 2019, an increasing number of farmers paid a percentage of their premiums in cash, signifying their trust and interest in the tool. At the start of the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP

and its partners were to facilitate insurance pay-outs to 7,821 smallholder farmers who paid premiums under the T-ICSP.[1]

As part of efforts to build smallholders' resilience to climate shocks and improve their productivity, WFP and the Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) continued to enhance community-managed early warning systems and augment the national network to expand their coverage. A total of 134 rain gauge minders (two per rain gauge) were trained and assigned to collect meteorological information such as rainfall and soil temperature across the 67 rain gauges installed in 2019. The collected data was analysed and disseminated to improve local decision-making and enhance farmer-to-farmer extension service support.

To increase household incomes through improved post-harvest-management (PHM), WFP and the MoA trained 18,083 smallholders to store crops long enough for personal consumption and sale at favourable market prices. Promoting the adoption of hermetic bags and better crop storage techniques also helped improve the quality and safety of food. Overall, PHM support resulted in a significant reduction in post-harvest losses.

As part of the integrated climate risk management approach in Zambia and in order to improve smallholders' financial inclusion through savings and access to credit, WFP established a total of 331 savings groups. By the end of June 2019, some 8,300 smallholders were enrolled in established groups (25 members per group) and had saved USD 139,000 in total (USD 420 per saving group). Furthermore, 15 savings groups were linked to financial institutions with a view to their accessing formal services.

Strategic outcome 04

Disaster management, social protection and economic systems in Zambia reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the vulnerable populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$470,429	\$206,139	\$432,244	\$424,587

Activity 5: Provide coordination capacity to government entities responsible for social protection and other food-security related sectors.

Activity 6: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities responsible for disaster preparedness and response.

With 54 percent of the population still living below the poverty line, the country's favourable economic growth has not improved the socio-economic status of many Zambians. As part of its 7th National Development Plan, the Government has prioritized social protection as a key mechanism to address vulnerability and alleviate poverty, with continuing budgetary allocations [1] to safety net programmes. However, reports of financial mismanagement in 2018 negatively impacted resource mobilization for the social protection component of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP). As Strategic Outcome 4 was under-resourced in 2019, WFP used internal funding – multi-lateral allocations – to help meet first-half 2019 requirements.

WFP helped strengthen the resilience of food-insecure and shock-prone populations by providing the Government with capacity strengthening and coordination support to help improve the delivery of social protection and disaster preparedness programmes. Strategic Outcome 4 interventions were implemented through demand-driven, consultative and evidence-based approaches within the framework of the revised Disaster Management Policy (2015), Climate Change Policy (2016) and the National Social Protection Policy.

The main component of the social protection pillar was the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) programme, the Government's largest such cash-based intervention, targeting economically vulnerable and labour-constrained households. In 2019, WFP continued to support the Government in the development of systems for recipient registration, verification and payment, with the aim of enhancing management and accountability and improving the effectiveness of SCT targeting through digital mobile technology. By June 2019, a digital beneficiary registration system within the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS), and an urban payment system through VISA cards, were in place. The digital mobile technology also helps minimize discrepancies common in the paper-based registration system. Moreover, WFP supported the Government in integrating the digital beneficiary registration process with the government beneficiary verification and cash payment system. This resulted in a seamless registration, verification and payment mechanism and a three-fold increase in the number of SCT beneficiary households – from 285,000 to 637,000 households over the T-ICSP period.

For disaster management, WFP worked to enhance the capacity of the Government in disaster preparedness, early warning and needs assessment, continuing to provide direct technical support to the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU). From April to June 2019, it helped the DMMU design and conduct the 2019 vulnerability and needs assessment [2], to understand the impact of drought, flooding and pest infestation. WFP's support included

drafting and reviewing data collection tools, training enumerators and supporting data collection and analysis. A total of 320 government and partner staff received training as part of the capacity strengthening on vulnerability assessment. Despite the limited resources, WFP was able to train more people than planned without added costs, as the training were decentralized to allow cost-efficiencies. The 2019 assessment helped the Government identify 2.3 million acutely food-insecure people as a result of drought and was the basis for Government and WFP responses launched in December.

WFP also supported DMMU and the Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) in operationalising community early warning systems to improve localised decision-making. WFP and ZMD trained 320 people (including rain gauge minders and government extension staff) on basic data collection and analysis of rainfall and soil temperatures.

Strategic outcome 05

Refugees and other people affected by crisis in Zambia are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,895,522	\$2,220,775	\$692,016	\$681,018

Activity 7: Provide cash and/or food-based transfers to refugees living in official camps.

Activity 8: Provide supplementary feeding for targeted refugees to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevent acute malnutrition.

Political instability and ethnic violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in late 2017 sent more than 22,000 more Congolese refugees across the border into Zambia. Over 15,000 of them settled at the newly-established Mantapala refugee settlement in Luapula Province.

With relative stability restored after the presidential election in DRC in late-2018, the highest number of refugees recorded in the settlement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) between January and June was 14,443 (50.2 percent of them women and girls).

WFP's refugee response under Strategic Outcome 5 of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) was implemented thanks to internal funding and food stocks carried over from 2018. Those resources enabled WFP to continue providing assistance to refugees in Mantapala, with about 13,800 reached with a monthly food basket of fortified maize meal, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, salt and Super Cereal Plus.[1] The basket gave each refugee an estimated 2,100 kcal per day. While all who attended distributions received the food they were entitled to, an average of 760 refugees a month did not show up, resulting in a slightly lower number of people supported compared to the total refugee caseload. Because only half the 30,000 refugees expected to arrive in 2018/2019 settled in Mantapala, fewer refugees than initially planned were reached under the T-ICSP.

WFP prioritised local food procurement when implementing its refugee programme. Indeed, some 90 percent of the food was purchased in Zambia, with 20 percent coming from smallholders, including women.

WFP conducted outcome monitoring surveys on a quarterly basis, including in January, May and September, with results showing that its assistance prevented refugee food consumption levels deteriorating. The proportion of households registering acceptable and borderline food consumption scores did not go below the January 2018 baseline of 55 percent, and reached 66.6 percent in September 2019. Nonetheless, a reduction in acceptable and borderline food consumption levels was observed in the first half of the year – from 95.1 percent in January to 78.3 percent in May and 55.2 in July. This could be attributed to over-reliance on WFP food assistance and limited income to buy better foods, among other factors. In addition, dry weather after the rainy season usually affects vegetable production and consumption, with a negative impact on dietary diversity [2]. Households headed by women tended to show a greater deterioration in food consumption levels compared to those headed by men. That in turn can be attributed to the fact that women have more limited livelihood opportunities, as most work in the settlement is manual labour. Protection risks also make it difficult for women to seek work outside of the settlement.

A significant reduction was seen in the number of households employing negative coping mechanisms, mostly due to WFP food assistance. There was also an improvement in the percentage of women of reproductive age eating a range of foods – up to the minimum recommended five, or even more. The proportion of women consuming diverse diets more than doubled over the course of the T-ICSP.

Despite good food consumption scores, nutrient inadequacies were still prevalent among refugee households, as the percentages of them not consuming animal protein or iron remained higher than the baseline and annual targets. However, intake of foods rich in vitamin-A improved significantly.

Under the T-ICSP, WFP continued its nutrition interventions in support of refugees through supplementary feeding to help prevent acute malnutrition. A nutrition assessment conducted in April showed a reduction in the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate among refugee children to 2.9 percent, from 5.3 percent in early 2018. Still, WFP continued to provide specialised nutrient-dense food (Super Cereal Plus) to Mantapala refugees for prevention purposes.

WFP continued to prioritise nutrition education and sensitization. In collaboration with relevant stakeholders, monthly cooking lessons were given to refugees. Participants included 130 pregnant and lactating women, as well as caregivers to moderately malnourished children aged 6–59 months. They were advised of the importance of a broad diet, and of the safe handling and storage of food. In conjunction, there were sessions on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and on family planning, among other subjects.

In January and February WFP conducted an assessment at Mantapala and in the surrounding area to determine the feasibility of introducing unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) in the settlement using existing digital financial platforms. CBT was found to be feasible in principle. WFP was to gradually introduce them, starting in the second half of 2019 under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for an initial target of 10 percent of the refugees. The introduction was to be accompanied by a robust Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) programme, including guidance on nutrition and financial literacy. CBT allow recipients to buy food items and non-food essentials of their choice.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In 2019, Zambia ranked 131 out of 162 countries on the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index, with particularly notable gender-related inequalities in political empowerment, economic participation and opportunities, and access to secondary and tertiary education. The country continued recording poor living standards and women, especially in peri-urban and rural communities, where more than half of the population still lives, were most affected by poverty.

WFP contributed to gender equality via interventions that promote improved nutrition outcomes, which mainly targeted women, resulting in their increased participation in programmatic decision-making.

WFP made its integrated nutrition and smallholder support programme more gender transformative, widening the scope for female involvement in implementation and leadership. Recipient identification and selection using gender and age lenses were strengthened. WFP also involved more women in capacity-strengthening activities, and in taking the lead in financial linkages that boost agricultural productivity.

There was an increase in the number of women in leadership positions on management committees within the Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme. Income-earning opportunities were also available to women in the area of producing and supplying food for schools. Indeed, 61 percent of those who supplied food to schools were women, while households headed by women contributed significantly to agricultural production.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

All activities across the Strategic Outcomes were carried out in ways that expressly minimised protection risks and promoted the safety, dignity and integrity of people being assisted.

Together with partners, WFP used food distribution procedures to assess and address protection risks, including the installation of help desks and suggestion boxes at the refugee settlement. WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) ensured training for all staff on protection, and worked to sensitise both staff and people receiving assistance on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). A total of 36 staff from WFP and cooperating partner Action Africa Help were trained by UNHCR protection staff. Two WFP staff were appointed focal persons for PSEA and underwent further training as trainers of trainers.

Help desks in the refugee camp were designed to address issues as quickly as possible. Feedback was also provided to refugees during town hall meetings organized by the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees in Nchelenge District.

People with specific needs, such as those living with disabilities, children in charge of households, and the elderly and chronically ill were prioritised for food distributions. Working with UNHCR and Care International, WFP trained volunteers who helped those with special needs collect their food and bring it home.

WFP's quarterly outcome monitoring surveys included questions on the protection of refugees. Group discussions were also held with refugees on protection and access-to- services issues. There were no reported protection-related complaints by refugees or other assistance recipients. Refugees were satisfied with the way distributions were conducted, and with the measures taken to ensure their security. Nonetheless, there were some reports – promptly addressed – of domestic disputes over control of family food resources. That in part reflected high unemployment and limited livelihood opportunities in the settlement.

Local committees established under the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSf) programme consisting of teachers, parents and pupils, also helped address protection issues, overseeing and accounting for as they did all food received in the schools.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

With accountability to affected populations central to WFP's mission, the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) worked to ensure that recipients were key to decision-making about the effective delivery of assistance, while enhancing complaints and feedback mechanisms.

The feedback regime in Mantapala refugee settlement was rigorous, with dedicated committees drawn from the community, issues raised dealt with promptly by WFP and its cooperating partner, Action Africa Help (AAH), three staffed help desks, and suggestion boxes in key locations, including food distribution points.

Recipients of assistance also had the opportunity to voice concerns during town hall and post-distribution meetings. Feedback helped inform programmatic adjustments, giving rise, for example, to the system of volunteers who helped those with special needs carry their food rations home from distribution sites.

AAH convened pre-distribution meetings with refugees to ensure they were aware of their entitlements and other rights, and knew how and to whom they should report any perceived abuse. The nature of complaints received included insufficient food rations. To enhance communication with refugees, WFP incorporated questions in outcome monitoring tools to gauge their preferred channels for information sharing.

Within the framework of the smallholder farmer support programme (Strategic Outcome 3), WFP provided information to the targeted farmers through its cooperating partners. To ensure concerns were addressed, feedback mechanisms were integrated into programme planning, with issues raised documented by cooperating partner staff. A consultative workshop focusing on the dissemination of lessons learnt, a review of the previous year's activities and planning for the following year was held, contributing to a better understanding of WFP's activities.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Zambia is prone to climate change, with extreme temperatures, droughts and flooding contributing to increasing environmental degradation and consequently food insecurity. With increasing climate variations undermining agricultural production, there have been growing calls for more sustainable land management to limit the impact of shocks that especially threaten the livelihoods of the poorest and most vulnerable.

Recognising the importance of environmental protection and management, WFP leverages its partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant stakeholders to support smallholder farmers in adopting less destructive land management practices, such as conservation agriculture (CA), not least with a view to protecting soils. Environmentally friendly CA practices include soil cover, minimum tillage, intercropping, agroforestry and crop rotation.

WFP also worked to ensure that the Home-Grown School Feeding strategy being developed by the Ministry of General Education included sections on the establishment of wood lots in schools for firewood, and the promotion of fuel-efficient stoves.

WFP Expands Commodity Market

WFP has been playing a key role in expanding markets for local food producers. With its expertise in logistics, including the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), WFP has been leveraging the food surpluses produced by the country to support its local operation and those in neighbouring countries.

In March 2019, Cyclone Idai caused catastrophic damage to Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe, leaving millions of people in need of life-saving food assistance. WFP Zambia played an active role in the response, promptly dispatching 8,754 metric tons of maize and pulses to the affected countries. In the course of the year, it also supported other regional emergency and development responses, sending 1,095 mt of food to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Madagascar. WFP Zambia's support to emergencies in the region facilitated timely responses, while stimulating demand for Zambian producers, including smallholders.

Summary

[1] WFP has adopted different approaches to enhance the Government's capacity to develop and implement policies and systems to achieve zero hunger. Some of these approaches include capacity strengthening, joint planning, assessments and reviews with Government and other stakeholders, as well as actively providing technical expertise to Government through participation in technical working groups and seconding technical staff to government institutions.

[2] SDG target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

[3] To help prevent all forms malnutrition among refugees, WFP included corn soya blend in the daily ration, as well as maize meal and vegetable oil fortified with vitamins and other micro nutrients such as zinc, iodine, iron and calcium among others.

[4] WFP has taken a convening role in a number of multi-stakeholder forums. One of the successful forum that WFP convened together with the National Food and Nutrition Commission of Zambia is the Scaling Up Business Network (SBN), which brings together the Government, private sector, and other stakeholders. In total, over 12 of stakeholders have been participating in quarterly review meetings chaired by NFNC and co-chaired by WFP.

[5] SDG target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

[6] The use of digital technology resulted in increased coverage from 285,000 to about 637,000 SCT households and reduced the time for beneficiary counting and registration.

[7] The Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) 2019 vulnerability and needs assessment was conducted between April and June 2019.

[8] WFP's support focused on drafting/review of the data collection tools, training of enumerators, supporting data collection (both financially and by providing supervision and oversight to the enumerators during fieldwork), data analysis, and reporting.

Notes to Figures and Tables:

Total Beneficiaries: The total number of beneficiaries in the summary section refer to WFP food distribution beneficiaries and does not include the smallholder farmers (18,083) that were reached through capacity-strengthening activities. Under the T-ICSP, WFP provided food assistance to 13, 866 refugees (6,989 male and 6,877 female) and 219,891 school children (125,151 boys and 94,740 girls). In addition, WFP and its partners supported 18,083 smallholder farmers (8,861 male and 9,222 female) to increase their productivity and resilience through increasing their access to inputs and markets, and providing training on post-harvest handling and storage.

Total Beneficiaries, estimated number of people with disabilities: The estimated number of people with disabilities reached by WFP was calculated based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Zambia Statistics Agency (previously Central Statistical Office – CSO). According to the census results, the proportion of the population with disabilities was 2 percent, and the proportion of the population with disabilities was 1.9 percent women and 2.1 percent men.

Beneficiaries by Residence Status: WFP reached less refugees than planned as an average of 760 refugees per month failed to show up at food distributions. Additionally, only half of the 30,000 refugees expected to arrive from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2018/2019 actually arrived and settled in Mantapala. The Government and UNHCR plan to conduct an assessment to determine the specific causes of absenteeism, which will inform WFP planning figures in 2020.

Total Food and CBT: Under the T-ICSP, the CBT and commodity vouchers were programmed under Strategic Outcomes 1, 3, and 5, amounting to a total of USD 604,656. However, under Strategic Outcome 1, cash vouchers were not used. Instead, the money was provided to the schools through the district education authorities and cooperating partner to purchase vegetables from smallholder farmers. Hence, zero was reflected under CBT for Strategic Outcome 1. Under Strategic Outcome 3, there were no pay-outs to farmers under weather index insurance during the T-ICSP period; therefore, no actuals were captured (the actuals will be captured in the CSP ACR, since the pay-outs were made under

the CSP). Under Strategic Outcome 5, CBT was not rolled out during the T-ICSP.

SDG Indicators: National SDG data was obtained from the 2018 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey conducted by the Zambia Statistics towards the end of 2018. The report was published in April 2019.

Context and operations

[1] <https://www.zamstats.gov.zm/>

[2] Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2015

[3] Human Development Report, 2019 http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/ZMB.pdf

[4] Human Development Indices and Indicators, 2018 Statistical Update
http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

[5] Commonly experienced events include droughts, seasonal floods and flash floods, extreme temperatures and dry spells.

[6] The adverse impact of climate change on food and water security, water quality, energy and the sustainable livelihoods of rural communities, coupled with poverty, also limit economic development.

[7] According to the 2019 In-depth Vulnerability and Needs Assessment (ZVAC) showed a reduction in maize production from 2.4 million mt in the 2018/2019 consumption period to 2.0 million mt, representing a 16 percent reduction at national level.

[8] The 2019 In-depth Vulnerability and Needs Assessment by the ZVAC was conducted from April to June 2019 right after the 2018/2019 farming season. During data collection, the 2.3 million affected people were not aggregated by sex and age.

[9] Between the 2018/2019 and the 2019/2020 consumption periods, the rate of food-insecure people increased by 144.2 percent, according to SADC's Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability in Southern Africa.

[10] Statistics are based on the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey conducted towards the end of 2018, with the report published in April 2019. No study has been undertaken to establish factors behind improvement in stunting in children under 5 stunting between 2014 and 2019. The reduction may be linked to the prioritization of nutrition in many programmes and projects across the country, as a lot of efforts have been made to improve nutrition after the Government signed up for the global SUN movement.

[11] Other relevant policies are the 2nd National Agricultural Policy and Implementation Framework (2016–2020), with a focus on private sector engagement, farmer groups' capacity, coordination and post-harvest management; the National Climate Change Policy (2016); revised Disaster Management Policy (2015); and the National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (2017-2021).

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Storage facilities had a holding capacity of over 3,000 mt, with possibility of expanding holding capacity to 20,000 mt of maize and pulses.

[2] Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey, September 2019 (data collected from 20 schools in Mumbwa and Petauke districts between June and July 2019).

Notes to Tables:

Activity 01, Output E, A.1 and A.3: The planned cash-based transfers (USD 115,540) indicate the funds that WFP planned to transfer to the cooperating partner and the District Education Boards for the procurement of fresh vegetables. Actual transferred amount (USD 50,000) was not captured because the activity was not implemented as cash-based transfers. For the same reason, planned and actual beneficiaries appear as zero or were not captured.

Outcome results, Attendance Rate: Data on attendance rate was not captured because most target schools did not provide this.



Outcome results, Enrollment Rate: The reduction in the enrollment rate from 7.46 percent in December 2017 (baseline) to 1.06 percent in June 2019 can be attributed to fewer early child development schoolchildren joining compared to the number of children graduating from Grade 7. It is important to note, however, that WFP support targeted the actual number of children enrolled in the target schools during the T-ICSP period.

Strategic outcome 02

Notes to Tables:

Output/Outcome Indicator Table: The indicator "WFP initiatives to support the development of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening" did not yield new or changes to policies, programmes or systems under the reporting period. However, a number of capacity-strengthening activities were implemented, which will result in these changes and will be reported in the next annual report.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Out of the 13,335 smallholder farmers targeted for weather-based insurance enrolment under the T-ICSP, 7,821 smallholders were enrolled and will receive compensations in the second half of 2019, triggered by the crop losses experienced following the drought situation. The remaining smallholders will instead be covered under the government-managed insurance index as under the CSP, WFP has shifted its focus towards capacity strengthening to stakeholders on how to build the weather-based insurance index.

Notes to Tables:

Activity 03, Output C, A.1 and A.3: There were no pay-outs to farmers under weather index insurance during the T-ICSP period; therefore, no actuals for cash-based transfers were captured (the actuals are captured in the CSP ACR since the pay-outs were made under the CSP).

Activity 03, Output C, C.4: WFP trained more government and partner staff than planned in order to improve coverage and reach.

Activity 04, Output G, F.1 and G.8: WFP reached more farmers than planned as a result of better mobilization and the fact that most smallholder farmers organized themselves in groups which made it easier to mobilize and reach them with climate information and training.

Outcome Results, Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women: The proportion of women meeting dietary diversity reduced from 55 percent at baseline to 28.5 percent in December as a result of the drought situation experienced in most parts of the country which affected access to diverse diet. The severity of the drought situation affected the food security situation for most of the targeted households. Linking the farmers to insurance schemes can cushion them against such adverse effects in the future, providing support for off-season irrigation.

Outcome Results, Food Consumption Score - Nutrition: 2019 follow-up values were not analysed due to technical challenges with the data collection tool programming.

Outcome Results, Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems, Act 04: No significant changes were recorded under this indicator due to low production levels as a result of below-average rains, which resulted in most of the production being prioritized for household consumption.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Through the national budget, the Zambian Government has been allocating around 3 percent of the annual budget towards its social protection programmes.

[2] WFP provided support to DMMU's Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC), a multi-sector committee responsible for conducting vulnerability and needs assessments.

Note to Tables:

The Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index indicator (not showing on the table) has not been measured pending discussions and agreement on the methodology.



Strategic outcome 05

[1] The monthly food basket consisting of fortified maize meal (400g), pulses (60g), fortified vegetable oil (25g), Super Cereal Plus (60g), and salt (5g) per person per day. Before May 2019, beneficiaries received 120g of pulses as Super Cereal Plus were not available.

[2] In particular, the reduction in the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption may be attributed to seasonality. In January 2019, the refugee settlement had received rains, and the refugees were able to access wild vegetables and insects, whereas in June, the area was dry, thus reducing access to such foods.

Notes to Tables:


Activity 07, Output A, A.1 and A.3: CBT was not introduced in the refugee settlement under the T-ICSP; hence, CBT actuals are missing in the table. WFP is still working on introducing the CBT modality under the CSP.


Outcome Results, Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women, Act 07: Increase in the percentage of women of reproductive age consuming recommended diet of at least 5 of 10 food groups is attributed to the increase in sensitization forums on healthy diets as well as cooking demonstrations conducted in the refugee settlement.

Activity 8: A nutrition assessment carried out by UNICEF and the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) in February 2019 established that Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was at 2.9 percent in the refugee settlement. As the GAM rate was low, WFP did not provide supplementary feeding to the refugees during the reported period. Nevertheless, WFP revised the monthly food basket to include 60g of Super Cereal Plus, which was provided to all the refugees to prevent moderate acute malnutrition in the settlement.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	10	14	12	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	110,839	141,001	251,840	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			18	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	110,839	141,001	251,840	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	5	4	4	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	1,534	1,532	3,066	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			49	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	9,222	8,861	18,803	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			15	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	9,222	8,861	18,803	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
			Overall					Overall		
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number			4		

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	91	
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Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	120,149	131,957	110%
	female	128,186	101,800	79%
	total	248,335	233,757	94%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,979	597	20%
	female	3,095	598	19%
	total	6,074	1,195	20%
24-59 months	male	6,115	3,587	59%
	female	6,232	3,538	57%
	total	12,347	7,125	58%
5-11 years	male	51,089	47,894	94%
	female	53,364	49,812	93%
	total	104,453	97,706	94%
12-17 years	male	47,548	77,357	163%
	female	49,938	45,207	91%
	total	97,486	122,564	126%
18-59 years	male	12,418	2,522	20%
	female	15,557	2,645	17%
	total	27,975	5,167	18%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	213,335	219,891	103%
Refugee	35,000	13,866	40%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	2,256	215	10%
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	188	283	150%
Beans	0	1	-
Peas	376	691	184%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 05			
Maize Meal	2,352	968	41%
Corn Soya Blend	546	96	18%
Iodised Salt	29	12	40%
Vegetable Oil	147	60	40%
Beans	353	192	55%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	143,350	0	0%
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	115,540	0	0%
Commodity Voucher	345,776	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Vulnerable schoolchildren in prioritized food insecure districts have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year							- Root Causes		
Activity 01	Develop and strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school meals programme	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual					
Output A	School children targeted by the national home grown school meals programme receive nutritious school meals daily in order to meet basic food needs and improve educational outcomes										
Output C	School children targeted by the national home grown school meals programme benefit from improved capacity of the government that helps meet their basic food and nutrition needs and strengthen education outcomes										
Output E, E*	School children targeted by the national home grown school meals programme benefit from mainstreamed nutrition messages in the school curriculum to improve their nutrition knowledge										
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	102,120 97,880 200,000	94,740 125,151 219,891					
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	0 0 0						
A.2	Food transfers			MT	2,820	1,190					
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	115,540						
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted										
	Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	431	456					
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)										
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	15	12					
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)										
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	unit	4	4					
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches										
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,750	2,345					
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	450	684					
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value			

Vulnerable school children; Central Province								
Attendance rate (new)								
	Act 01: Develop and strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school meals programme	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	80	≥90	≥90		
			Male	79	≥90	≥90		
			Overall	80	≥90	≥90		
Vulnerable school children; Mumbwa								
Enrolment rate								
	Act 01: Develop and strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school meals programme	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	8.24	≥8	≥8	0.83	
			Male	7.79	≥8	≥8	1.10	
			Overall	7.46	≥8	≥8	1.06	
Gender ratio								
	Act 01: Develop and strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school meals programme	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1.07	=1	=1	1	1
Drop-out rate								
	Act 01: Develop and strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school meals programme	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	2.13	<1	<1	0.08	1.59
			Male	2.45	<1	<1	0.06	1.58
			Overall	2.25	<1	<1	0.07	1.57

Strategic Outcome 02	Communities in food insecure areas have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020	- Root Causes						
Activity 02	Provide technical expertise to government and private sector entities involved in the production and marketing of nutritious products	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Targeted communities benefit from enhanced access to affordable and acceptable nutritious products in order to improve their basic food and nutritional needs							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Prevention of stunting	individual	10	10		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Prevention of stunting	training session	1	1		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Prevention of stunting	unit	1	1		

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
General Population; Zambia								
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods								
	Act 02: Provide technical expertise to government and private sector entities involved in the production and marketing of nutritious products	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	47	≥50	≥50	26	37
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 02: Provide technical expertise to government and private sector entities involved in the production and marketing of nutritious products	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	>1	>1	0	

Strategic Outcome 03	Targeted smallholders have increased livelihood resilience in the face of natural, social and economic related shocks by 2030	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 03	Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced knowledge in diversified value chains in order to increase income							
Output C	Smallholder farmers benefit from improved skills in climate smart agriculture practices in order to improve their resilience to shocks							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	6,801			
				Male	6,534			
				Total	13,335			
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	143,350			
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	15	23		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	2	2		

Activity 04	Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output F	Smallholder farmers benefit from predictable access to sustainable markets in order to improve their incomes							
Output G	Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced access to agribusiness services in order to increase their incomes and resilience to shocks							
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							
	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	17,835	18,083		
G.8*	Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks							
	Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks (female)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	9,095	9,222		
	Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks (male)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	8,740	8,861		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder Farmers; SOUTHERN								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								
	Act 04: Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	7	>15	>15	2.50	
			Male	4	>15	>15	2.10	
			Overall	11	>15	>15	4.60	
Smallholder Farmers; Southern Province								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	55	≥60	≥60	28.50	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	5	>20	>20		13.20
			Male	9	>20	>20		11
			Overall	7	>20	>20		12.10

Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	53 65 59	>60 >60 >60	>60 >60 >60	45 45 45
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	30 73 51.50	>60 >60 >60	>60 >60 >60	73.80 68.40 71.10
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	36 21 28.50	<20 <20 <20	<20 <20 <20	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	7 3 5	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	3 2 2.50	<0 <0 <0	<0 <0 <0	0 0 0
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	59 70 64.50	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	86.80 89 87.90
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	41 31 36	>50 >50 >50	>50 >50 >50	64.90 55 59.95

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	30 26 28	>30 >30 >30	>30 >30 >30	26 31 28.50
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses							
	Act 04: Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	28.50	<10	<10	15.40
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems							
	Act 04: Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	100000	≥200000	≥200000	13519
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems							
	Act 04: Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	10	>30	>30	38.50
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	85 89 88	>90 >90 >90	>90 >90 >90	59.60 68.40 66.90
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	12 10 10	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	23.60 21.30 21.70
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	3 1 1	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	16.80 10.30 11.40
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)							
	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	5.94 4.33 4.65	<4 <4 <4	<4 <4 <4	4.24 2.85 3.10 3.08
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 04: Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	87	≥90	≥90	98.90	
			Male	85	≥90	≥90	98.60	
			Overall	86	≥90	≥90	98.60	
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 04: Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	≤0	≤0	1.10	
			Male	0	≤0	≤0	0.20	
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0.40	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 04: Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	13	<10	<10	0	
			Male	14	<10	<10	1	
			Overall	14	<10	<10	0.80	
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 04: Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	
			Male	0	≤0	≤0	0.20	
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0.20	

Food expenditure share

	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	5	≤2	≤2	23	24.70
			Male	2.60	≤2	≤2	20.90	13.90
			Overall	3.10	≤2	≤2	21.30	15.70

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base

	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	87.80	
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Strategic Outcome 04	Disaster management, social protection and economic systems in Zambia reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the vulnerable populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis	- Resilience Building						
Activity 05	Provide coordination capacity to government entities responsible for social protection and other food-security related sectors	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Food-insecure people benefit from improved access to safety nets in order to meet their basic needs							
Output M	Food insecure people benefit from enhanced government capacity in inter-sectoral coordination and policy implementation in order to meet their basic needs							

C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	20	22		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1		
Activity 06	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities responsible for disaster preparedness and response	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Shock-prone people benefit from enhanced government capacity in disaster preparedness, early-warning and needs assessment in order to protect their access to food in times of crisis							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual	200	320		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	1	1		

Strategic Outcome 05	Refugees and other people affected by crisis in Zambia are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 07	Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Refugees receive unconditional cash and/or food transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	15,600 14,400 30,000	7,061 6,805 13,866		

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	2,600 2,400 5,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	3,234	1,328		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	345,776			
Activity 08	Provide supplementary feeding for targeted refugees to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevent acute malnutrition.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	810 778 1,588			
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,270 2,180 4,450			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	404 0 404			
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,873 0 1,873			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	194	0		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugee Population; Nchelenge								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22 22 22	>22 >22 >22	>22 >22 >22	9.80 21.90 31.60	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	30 36 33	≥30 ≥36 ≥33	≥30 ≥36 ≥33	10.70 24 34.70	

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	48 42 45	<48 <42 <45	<48 <42 <45	10.40 23.30 33.70
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)							
	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	≥100 ≥100 ≥100	≥100 ≥100 ≥100	100 100 100
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)							
	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	≥100 ≥100 ≥100	≥100 ≥100 ≥100	100 100 100
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	21.40 18.70 19.60	<12 <12 <12	<12 <12 <12	11 10.20 10.60
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Overall	14	>25	>25	28.50
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Overall	2	>30	>30	3.10
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Overall	56	>60	>60	40.70
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Overall	23	>30	>30	28.30
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Overall	50	<20	<20	77.80

Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Overall	11	<8	<8	14.90
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Overall	50	<20	<20	30.50
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Overall	48	>50	>50	19.20
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Overall	34	>50	>50	44.40
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	General Distribution	Overall	57	>60	>60	41.20

World Food Programme

Contact info

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A schoolchild enjoys fresh tomatoes grown from a school garden in Mumbwa.

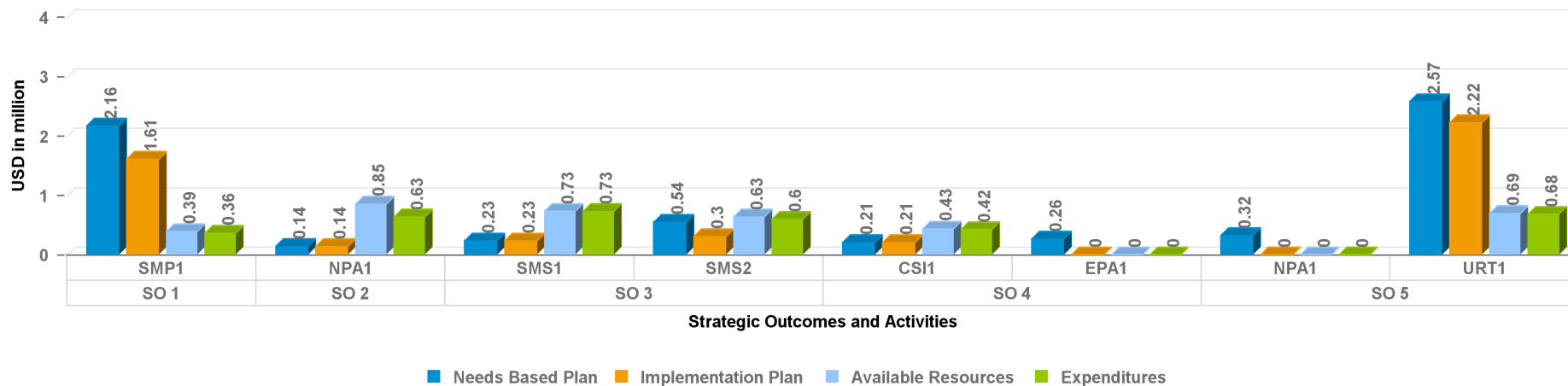
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/zambia>

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable schoolchildren in prioritized food insecure districts have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year
SO 2	Communities in food insecure areas have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020
SO 3	Targeted smallholders have increased livelihood resilience in the face of natural, social and economic related shocks by 2030
SO 4	Disaster management, social protection and economic systems in Zambia reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the vulnerable populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis
SO 5	Refugees and other people affected by crisis in Zambia are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSI1	Provide coordination capacity to government entities responsible for social protection and other food-security related sectors
EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities responsible for disaster preparedness and response
NPA1	Provide supplementary feeding for targeted refugees to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevent acute malnutrition.
NPA1	Provide technical expertise to government and private sector entities involved in the production and marketing of nutritious products
SMP1	Develop and strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school meals programme
SMS1	Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers
SMS2	Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers
URT1	Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Refugees and other people affected by crisis in Zambia are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	Provide supplementary feeding for targeted refugees to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevent acute malnutrition.	320,684	0	0	0
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	2,574,838	2,220,775	692,013	681,018
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3	0
	Vulnerable schoolchildren in prioritized food insecure districts have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year	Develop and strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school meals programme	2,164,479	1,605,406	390,192	363,742
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,060,001	3,826,181	1,082,208	1,044,760
2	Communities in food insecure areas have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020	Provide technical expertise to government and private sector entities involved in the production and marketing of nutritious products	137,401	137,401	849,808	634,229
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			137,401	137,401	849,808	634,229

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Targeted smallholders have increased livelihood resilience in the face of natural, social and economic related shocks by 2030	Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	232,196	232,196	730,903	729,062
		Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers	544,098	302,633	634,329	596,163
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			776,295	534,830	1,365,232	1,325,224
5	Disaster management, social protection and economic systems in Zambia reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the vulnerable populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis	Provide coordination capacity to government entities responsible for social protection and other food-security related sectors	206,139	206,139	432,244	424,587
		Provide capacity strengthening to government entities responsible for disaster preparedness and response	264,290	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			470,429	206,139	432,244	424,587
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	384	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	384	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,444,125	4,704,550	3,729,876	3,428,801
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			558,891	364,873	1,472,067	948,038

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			7,003,016	5,069,423	5,201,943	4,376,838
			455,196	329,513	-22,411	-22,411
			7,458,212	5,398,936	5,179,532	4,354,428



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

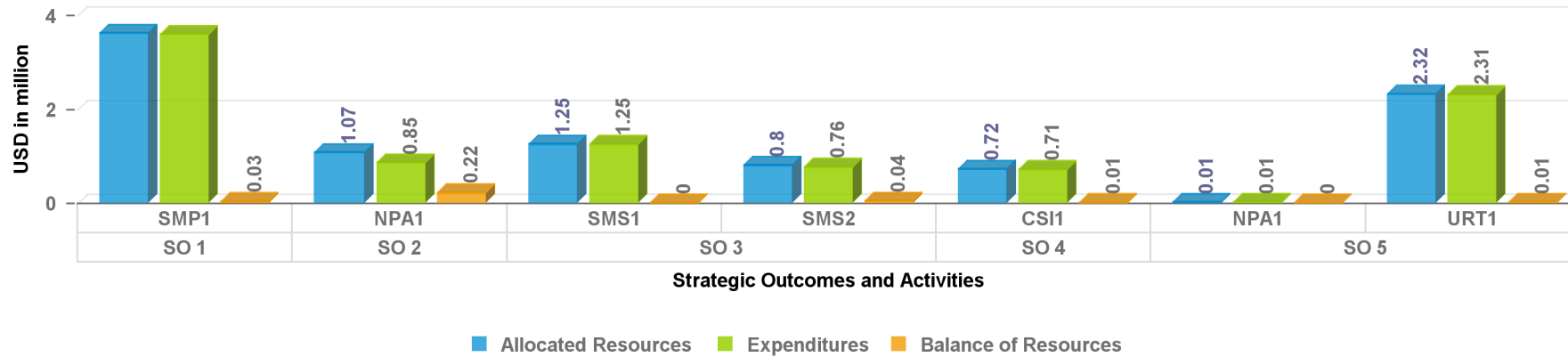
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable schoolchildren in prioritized food insecure districts have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year
SO 2	Communities in food insecure areas have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020
SO 3	Targeted smallholders have increased livelihood resilience in the face of natural, social and economic related shocks by 2030
SO 4	Disaster management, social protection and economic systems in Zambia reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the vulnerable populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis
SO 5	Refugees and other people affected by crisis in Zambia are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide coordination capacity to government entities responsible for social protection and other food-security related sectors
NPA1	Provide supplementary feeding for targeted refugees to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevent acute malnutrition.
NPA1	Provide technical expertise to government and private sector entities involved in the production and marketing of nutritious products
SMP1	Develop and strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school meals programme
SMS1	Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers
SMS2	Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers
URT1	Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees and other people affected by crisis in Zambia are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	Provide supplementary feeding for targeted refugees to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevent acute malnutrition.	492,119	10,647	0	10,647	10,647	0
		Provide cash and/or food based transfers to refugees living in official camps	7,236,781	2,318,535	0	2,318,535	2,307,541	10,994
		Non Activity Specific	0	3	0	3	0	3
	Vulnerable schoolchildren in prioritized food insecure districts have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year	Develop and strengthen the capacity of the government bodies responsible for the national home grown school meals programme	6,083,702	3,616,607	0	3,616,607	3,590,156	26,450
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			13,812,601	5,945,792	0	5,945,792	5,908,344	37,448

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Communities in food insecure areas have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020	Provide technical expertise to government and private sector entities involved in the production and marketing of nutritious products	1,340,900	1,068,938	0	1,068,938	853,359	215,579
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,340,900	1,068,938	0	1,068,938	853,359	215,579
3	Targeted smallholders have increased livelihood resilience in the face of natural, social and economic related shocks by 2030	Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management amongst smallholder farmers	681,788	1,251,191	0	1,251,191	1,249,350	1,841
		Provide enhanced access to markets, financial, insurance and aggregation services to smallholder farmers	1,696,828	800,612	0	800,612	762,446	38,166
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,378,615	2,051,803	0	2,051,803	2,011,795	40,007

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Disaster management, social protection and economic systems in Zambia reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the vulnerable populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis	Provide coordination capacity to government entities responsible for social protection and other food-security related sectors	828,453	719,955	0	719,955	712,298	7,657
		Provide capacity strengthening to government entities responsible for disaster preparedness and response	644,531	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,472,985	719,955	0	719,955	712,298	7,657
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	384	0	384	0	384
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	384	0	384	0	384
Total Direct Operational Cost			19,005,100	9,786,871	0	9,786,871	9,485,797	301,075
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,054,589	1,875,418	0	1,875,418	1,351,389	524,029
Total Direct Costs			21,059,690	11,662,289	0	11,662,289	10,837,185	825,104
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,368,880	706,213		706,213	706,213	0
Grand Total			22,428,569	12,368,503	0	12,368,503	11,543,399	825,104

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures