In Numbers

- **2,777 mt** food assistance distributed
- **US$ 190,748** cash-based transfers made
- **US$ 3.6 million** six-month (February – July 2022) net funding requirements
- **109,748 people** assisted in January 2022

Operational Updates

In January, WFP assisted 109,748 people, including 17,538 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with food and cash assistance, 15,653 people through nutrition improvement interventions and 32,607 people through smallholder support activities. The remaining 41,950 people were reached through social protection interventions.

WFP continued to provide post-drought recovery support to smallholder farmers impacted by the 2018/19 drought in five drought-prone districts (Gwembe, Monze, Kalomo, Sioma and Shang’ombo). By December, WFP, through a network of ten local agro-dealers, concluded the distribution of nutrient-dense and/or drought-tolerant farming inputs to 30,002 smallholders (53 percent women). The inputs comprised 440 metric tons of cowpeas, groundnuts, orange maize and sorghum and 1.6 million cassava cuttings redeemed using commodity vouchers. To guarantee seed availability, WFP linked the agro-dealers to seed suppliers/producers.

WFP partnered with Good Nature Agro, a for-profit agri-based enterprise, to boost smallholder farmers’ access to and production of high yielding legume crops in Eastern Province (Katete, Lundazi and Petauke districts) and Chibombo District of Central Province. Through a legume out-grower scheme under this partnership, 722 smallholder farmers received nearly 30 mt of soya bean, enabling them to grow nutrient dense crops.

With nutrition improvement high on the national agenda, WFP has continued to support government efforts in ensuring social protection systems and programmes are nutrition-sensitive. As part of this, WFP supported the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) in pre-testing the national nutrition messaging training manuals and counselling cards among 720 people (95 percent women) in 24 savings groups in six districts (Chinsali, Chipata, Choma, Isoka, Mwinilunga and Zambezi) in January. The manuals – developed by MCDSS with support from WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture’s Zambia Agriculture Research Institute – complement the nutrition-sensitive social protection guidelines for mainstreaming nutrition in the women empowerment activities such as the village savings and lending associations.

In December and January, WFP facilitated the training of 500 community health volunteers in four districts (Mazabuka, Mongu, Mumbwa and Lusaka) on healthy diets promotion, to
WFP Country Strategy

### Country Strategic Plan (2019–2024)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six-Month Net Funding Requirement (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>142 m</td>
<td>54.1 m</td>
<td>3.6 m</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Strategic Result 01: Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 01:** Crisis-affected people, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year.

**Focus Area:** Crisis response

**Activities:**
- Unconditional cash-based and food transfers.
- Supplementary feeding for targeted refugees.

#### Strategic Result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome 02:** Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2024.

**Focus Area:** Root causes

**Activities:**
- Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector for the reduction of malnutrition and the scale up of high-impact nutrition interventions.

#### Strategic Result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes

**Strategic Outcome 03:** Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030.

**Focus Area:** Resilience Building

**Activities:**
- Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification through access to finance, climate services, post-harvest management support and access to markets for smallholder farmers.

#### Strategic Result 04: Food systems are sustainable

**Strategic Outcome 04:** Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective and shock-responsive social protection systems that contribute to the achievement of SDG2.

**Focus area:** Root causes

**Activities:**
- Provide technical expertise and other services for strengthening the systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners in implementing and disaster social protection programmes and early warning preparedness and response activities.
- Provide technical support to the Government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structure for the HGSM programme.

#### Strategic Result 05: Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome 05:** Provide on-demand service provision to the Government, private sector, development partners and United Nations agencies

**Focus area:** Crisis response

**Activities:**
- Provision of logistics and technical advisory support

WFP supported the Ministry of Education in training over 180 government staff from 23 districts (from the ministries of Education, Community Development and Social Services, Health, Agriculture, and Small and Medium Enterprises) on the decentralized procurement system of the Home-Grown School Meals programme. The training, which focused on procurement processes, financial management, distribution plan development and reporting, was aimed at ensuring effective and efficient local procurement of food commodities from producers including smallholder farmers. Due to COVID-19 related restrictions, the training was conducted virtually to prevent the spread of the pandemic through large gatherings. As part of its relief support efforts in the region, in January, WFP exported 270 mt of beans to Eswatini through its Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), an internal mechanism for procuring and pre-positioning food stock for humanitarian assistance. WFP procured the beans from smallholder farmers, improving their incomes and livelihoods.

### Monitoring

In December, WFP conducted an outcome monitoring survey at the Mantapala Refugee Settlement. The results of the exercise revealed an increase in the proportion of households that frequently consumed diverse diets, with 70 percent having an acceptable food consumption score in December 2021 compared to 45 percent in June the same year. Correspondingly, the proportion of households with poor food consumption decreased from 23.2 percent to 3.4 percent between the two periods. Evidence also showed a slight increase in the proportion of households that consumed food rich in vitamin A daily in December 2021 compared to 67.3 percent in June 2021, while 8.5 percent were eating heme iron food compared to 2.9 percent during the same time. This can be attributed to increased availability of wild vegetables, mushrooms, fruits and edible insects following the onset of the rainy season in December. Despite this improvement, economic vulnerability remained a major concern in the settlement, with 79 percent of the refugee families spending over 75 percent of their total household income on food, with limited investment in self-reliance activities and over-reliance on humanitarian assistance.

### Donors

China, European Commission, Germany, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Ireland, Private Donors, Sweden, Switzerland, UNICEF and the United States of America

**Photo:** Mkonda, drying vegetables and fruits, Petauke District. © WFP Zambia/ Catherine Zulu