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Programme

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Zambia

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	7
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme performance	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	17
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	20
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	24
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05	26
Cross-cutting results	27
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	27
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	28
ENVIRONMENT	30
WFP promotes hydroponics	31
Data Notes	32
Annex	37
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	37
Figures and Indicators	38
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	38
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	40
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	40
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	41
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER	41
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	41
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	42
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	53

Overview

WFP Zambia continued implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024 through five strategic outcomes, complementing national priorities and contributing to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships), and other SDGs. Despite COVID-19's continued socio-economic and programmatic implications throughout the year and the persistent threat of changing climatic conditions, WFP met most set targets thanks to enhanced coordination and partnerships, reaching over 570,000 people with food/cash assistance, smallholder farmer support, nutrition improvement and social protection interventions. Nutrition and gender transformative approaches were integrated across WFP's programmes. Partnerships remained crucial to achieving meaningful impact to address Zambia's food and nutrition security challenges.

WFP continued working with the Government, other UN agencies, and cooperating partners to address the food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected populations. Through the COVID-19 Emergency Cash Transfer programme launched in 2020 and concluded in April 2021, WFP reached some 313,000 vulnerable people in six urban districts[1]. Under the refugee response, the efforts initiated in 2020 to transition the refugees from in-kind food to cash-based transfers (CBT) were expanded, increasing those receiving assistance through cash from about 34 percent in December 2020 to 92 percent in January and scaled-up to reach 97 percent by December 2021. Thanks to the flexibility that cash provided to purchase diverse foods, the refugees' food consumption patterns improved steadily. Additionally, following the recommendations of the joint needs assessment by WFP and UNHCR, the two UN agencies plan to start jointly implementing self-reliance activities in 2022.

To further nutrition outcomes, WFP continued strengthening government capacities in policy development, evidence generation such as through the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis and nutrition programming for sustainable food systems and healthy diets. Under social protection, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education towards enhanced nutrition education for school children, while supporting the diversification of school meals, positioning itself as a strategic partner to the Government and contributing to the transformation of the national Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme into a sustainable safety net. With the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP supported smallholder farmers on food processing and preservation techniques that can ensure availability of diverse foods beyond the harvest season, enhancing dietary diversity. WFP also continued supporting the Government in promoting healthier diets through social behaviour change communication and the nation-wide Healthy Diets Campaign promoted through the Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network that WFP co-convenes. Through the same network, WFP provided technical assistance to government and private sector entities participating in food value chains, building their capacities to produce and supply diverse and nutritious foods.

With climate change continuing to impact agricultural production and threatening food security, WFP continued strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers through promoting climate-resilient agricultural techniques and post-harvest management, increasing access to climate information, financial services and markets, and supporting the Government to improve the design and management of insurance schemes. WFP worked with aggregators and agro-dealers to improve aggregation services and enhance smallholders' access to inputs and low-cost storage technologies, increasing crop diversification and reducing post-harvest losses compared to 2020. Partnerships with financial institutions promoted trade financing to diversify smallholders' incomes. Intermediary aggregators were trained on warehouse receipt systems to enhance finance and market access. Overall, WFP supported the livelihoods of over 250,000 smallholder farmers, with positive trends in food security and consumption of diverse diets observed.

Innovation was a cornerstone in WFP operations in 2021. The Maano Virtual Farmers Market app was re-launched and won the Central Bank Governor's Financial Literacy Award. Commodities were sold through the app, enabling smallholder farmers and private sector companies to earn extra income to meet households' needs and invest in agriculture. In the last quarter of 2021, WFP and partners also piloted PlugPay, a payment platform that allows cash to be directly transferred to the refugees' accounts or mobile wallets of choice. Through innovative hydroponics gardens, school meals were diversified, improving nutrition outcomes while providing a market for smallholder farmers, as part of the decentralized procurement strategy of the national HGSM programme. Furthermore, WFP supported the Government in rolling out the Food Tracking System, enhancing accountability of the programme.

572,239

Total beneficiaries in 2021



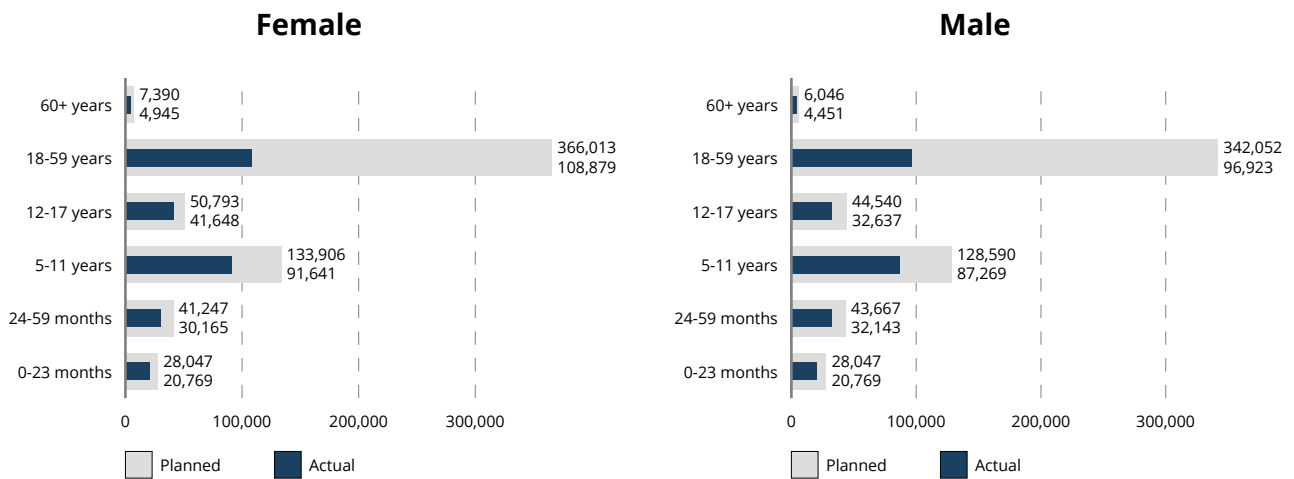
52% female



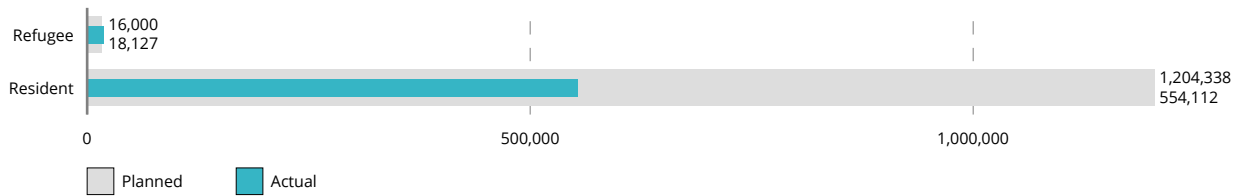
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 41,201 (50% Female, 50% Male)

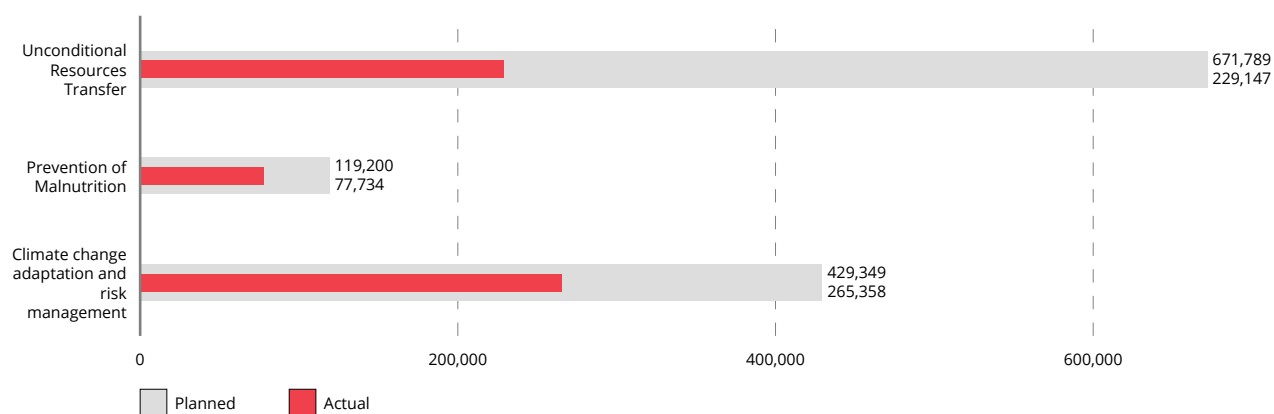
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



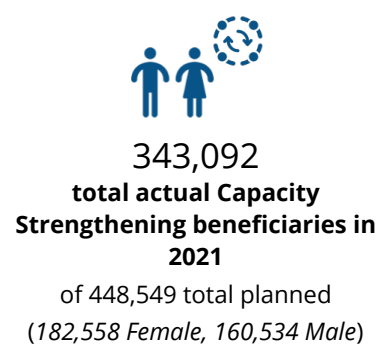
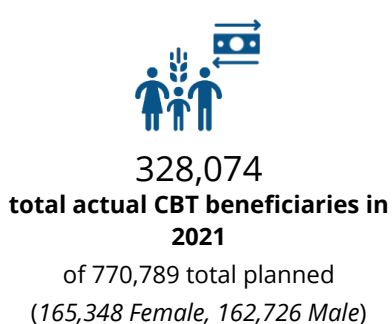
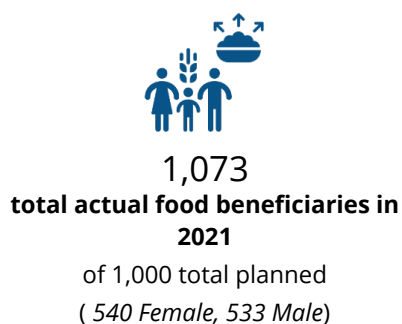
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



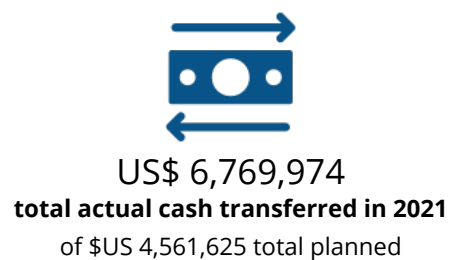
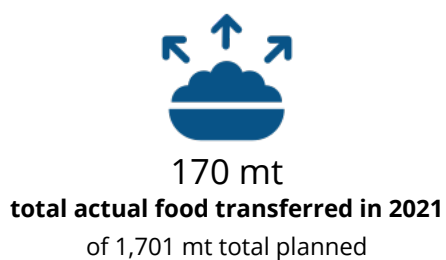
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



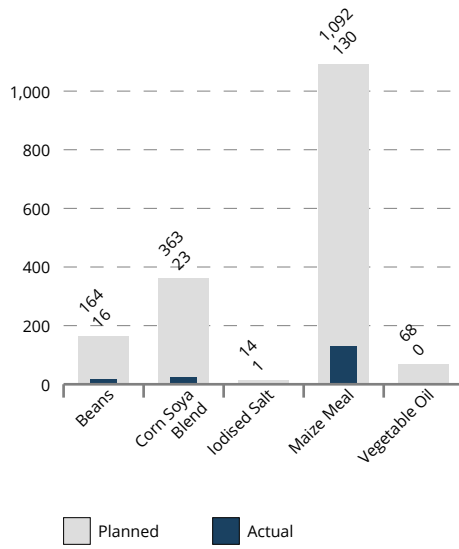
Beneficiaries by Modality



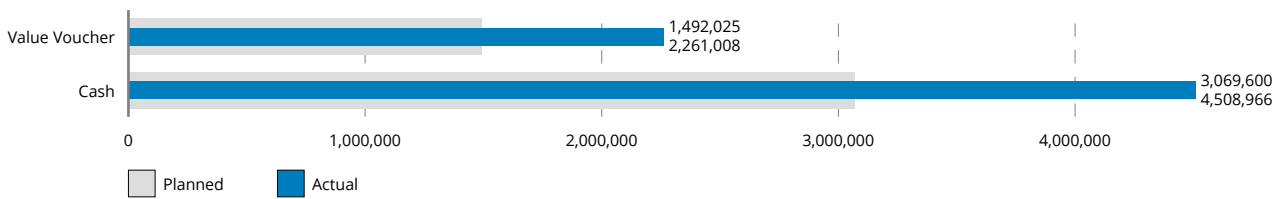
Total Food and CBT



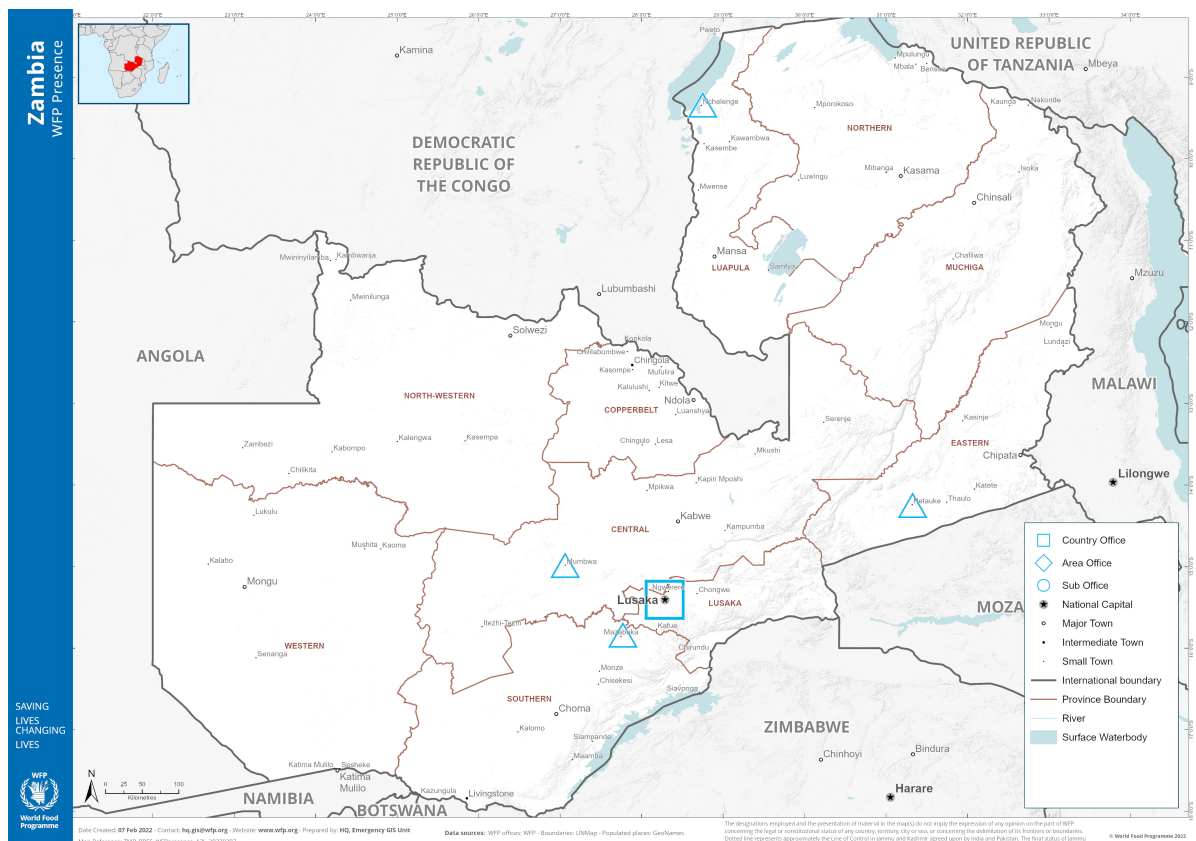
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Ranked 146 out of 189 countries on the recent Human Development Index, Zambia remains among countries that face multifaceted development challenges[1]. Although the country attained lower-middle-income status a decade ago, living conditions have remained poor, with over 54 percent of its 17.8 million people living below the national poverty line[2]. In recent years, Zambia's debt servicing obligations have increased which, compounded by the unstable local currency and rapidly growing population,[3] coupled with the impact of COVID-19, have continued to affect the Government's ability to provide social services and to implement programmes that address poverty and hunger.

In August, Zambia held national elections, with the United Party for National Development taking national leadership. This was the third time the country experienced peaceful transition of power since the return to multiparty democracy three decades ago[4]. Despite leadership change, the country's food and nutrition priorities have remained unchanged, allowing WFP to continue supporting the Government's policies, programmes and strategies to realise SDG 2 and 17.[5]

For the second consecutive year, Zambia recorded surplus production of its staple cereal, maize, following favourable rains during the 2020/21 farming season. The country has sufficient stocks of maize to cover national consumption needs in 2022, with over one million metric tons for export[6]. Nonetheless, food insecurity still exists at household level in shock-prone areas. Climate change effects, including high temperatures, dry spells and floods, have continued to affect agricultural production, especially among Zambia's 1.5 million smallholder farmers due to over-reliance on rain-fed crop production and maize monocropping. Smallholder farmers face additional challenges including low productivity and incomes because of limited access to inputs, finance, sustainable markets and post-harvest storage and management technologies.

Zambia continues to face the triple burden of malnutrition, with widespread cases of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and worsening overnutrition. In addition to the country having one of the highest rates of stunting globally (35 percent of children aged 6-59 months), 58 percent of the children and 31 percent of women (aged 15-49 years) suffer from anaemia. Additionally, 23 percent of the women are overweight or obese[7]. Some 48 percent of the population are still unable to meet their minimum caloric requirements. Limited knowledge on nutrition and poor nutrition practices undermine people's ability to produce and/or buy, prepare, and consume diverse diets.

COVID-19 has continued to negatively impact the country's economic performance. The economy contracted by 4.9 percent in 2020[8], although the country's GDP was expected to gradually rebound with a projected growth of 1.8 percent in 2021[9]. In addition to amplifying pre-existing fiscal challenges, the pandemic contributed to above-average

food prices, felt mostly by the urban poor, including vulnerable populations in the informal sector who mainly depend on markets for food.

Zambia hosts over 100,000 refugees and asylum seekers[10]. Of them, over 60,000 refugees are from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) fleeing ethnic violence and political instability. At the WFP-supported Mantapala Refugee Settlement, the number of Congolese refugees and asylum seekers rose to 18,000, representing a 13 percent increase in 2021 alone[11]. The majority of the refugees are vulnerable, with limited access to land and other livelihood opportunities, and depend solely on humanitarian food and nutrition assistance[12].

WFP remains a strategic partner to the Government for achieving Zero Hunger. In July 2021, WFP entered the third year of implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024, working with the Government and other partners including other United Nations (UN) agencies, in support of ending hunger and realising partnerships for sustainable development. The CSP articulated through rigorous and wider consultations with the Government and other UN agencies such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNICEF and UNHCR has five strategic outcomes.

Through strategic outcome 1, WFP responds to the immediate food and nutritional needs of crisis-affected people, including refugees from the DRC and people affected by the impacts of climate change and COVID-19. Strategic outcome 2 focuses on improving the nutritional status of vulnerable populations (including pregnant and lactating women and girls) through technical assistance to government and private sector entities participating in food value chains to facilitate the production of diverse and nutritious foods. Through strategic outcome 3, WFP boosts smallholder farmers' productivity and resilience by increasing their access to markets, financial services and utilisation of improved technologies and systems. Strategic outcome 4 focuses on strengthening government capacities to deliver social protection and disaster management programmes and thereby strengthens the resilience of food insecure and shock prone populations. Strategic outcome 5 focuses on service provision to the Government, the private sector, development partners and other UN agencies.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect WFP interventions, with restrictions on gatherings and movement being major containment measures that impacted implementation. As the COVID-19 context evolved, WFP adjusted its programming, with some activities either delayed or suspended, and trainings and sensitization activities conducted through radio and strict adherence to preventative measures during in-person meetings with partners and beneficiaries. Despite the challenging context, WFP assisted over 570,000 people through food assistance and integrated nutrition and smallholder support programmes, including unconditional cash transfers to food insecure people impacted by the negative effects of COVID-19 in six urban districts[13], in line with the Government's COVID-19 Multisectoral Contingency and Response Plan developed with support from the UN. WFP continued to explore south-south and triangular cooperation, partnering with China to improve smallholder farmers' incomes and livelihoods by means of enhanced access to markets through digital innovations.

WFP's overall transition strategy focuses on strengthening the Government's national systems and capacities to effectively and efficiently respond to emergencies while implementing resilience, nutrition, and social protection interventions, including the nationally owned HGSM programme. To align its programming in Zambia with the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the 8th National Development Plan (NDP8), WFP is shortening its current CSP (2019-2024) by one year until July 2023. The next generation CSP will be rolled out in 2023, with programme priorities aligned to the UNSDCF and NDP8.

Risk Management

WFP's regularly updated risk register documents the following top risks affecting its ability to assist vulnerable populations - COVID-19, funding shortfalls and climate change effects. Other risks included poor economic performance and the consequent increases in commodity prices mainly due to the unstable local currency

Restrictions on movements and gatherings due to COVID-19 resulted in WFP slowing down or suspending some of its early recovery, resilience strengthening and nutrition improvement activities, including technical support to the Government. The pandemic continued to disrupt supply chains, leading to increased commodity prices, worsened by a weaker local currency. Higher food prices significantly impacted urban low-income households mainly dependent on markets. School closures affected the national Home-Grown School Meals programme, while government's limited funding meant that schools, in large part, received only cereals.

The programme criticality assessment guided the continued implementation of WFP interventions, while adhering to preventative measures. WFP applied risk management procedures to reduce contact with beneficiaries, including conducting awareness activities and capacity-strengthening trainings through radio, remote marketing and food security monitoring using its Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) tools. WFP, collaborating with the

Government, continued to implement the COVID-19 cash assistance programme targeting 322,000 people in six urban districts, addressing their immediate food and other needs up to mid-2021.

Despite the bumper harvest in 2021, climate change effects remained a top risk to national food security, with prolonged dry spells and flash floods at the onset of the 2021/2022 rainy season, interrupting crop planting and causing farmers who planted early to lose their seeds. The impacts of COVID-19 and climate change are expected to remain substantial in 2022, potentially disrupting economic activities and threatening food security.

Partnerships

WFP's commitment to working in partnerships to maximize food security and nutrition outcomes translated into continuous collaboration with the Government, assisted people and all stakeholders in the delivery of services across the humanitarian-development spectrum. Having established a strong partnership with the Government of Zambia since the start of its operations in the country, WFP positioned itself as a valuable partner in emergency response, preparedness, resilience-building, nutrition improvement, social protection and service provision.

WFP continued being an active member of the UN Country Team that facilitated the coordinated response to COVID-19 through the Emergency Cash Transfer programme for vulnerable urban populations, implemented in partnership with the Government, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Labour Organization (ILO). Additionally, WFP continued working with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the national Commission for Refugees (COR) to respond to Congolese refugees' needs in the Mantapala settlement, with funding confirmed in 2021 from donors traditionally supporting the response. The close collaboration with UNHCR also led to the development of a joint programme supporting refugees' livelihoods and self-reliance, with implementation planned for 2022-2024[1], to complement initiatives by local actors and NGOs.

Nutrition outcomes were achieved thanks to consistent donor support and strategic partnerships with government, UN agencies and other actors, adopting a multi-sectoral approach to maximize impact, with activities of various stakeholders aligned. WFP continued to develop government capacities, supporting policy development and evidence generation, and building technical expertise in nutrition programming, including to ensure social protection systems and programmes are nutrition sensitive. WFP collaborated with the Government to finalise the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis initiated in 2020, with results validated by key nutrition stakeholders. As co-convenor of the Scaling-Up-Nutrition Business Network, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to government and over 130 private sector entities participating in food value chains, building their capacities to produce, supply and market diverse and nutritious foods, while stimulating demand through sensitization and a nationwide healthy diets campaign. Carrying out technical and financial needs assessments, WFP supported the private sector to understand challenges and identify opportunities to enhance their investment towards ending malnutrition.

Enhanced coordination and strong partnerships with various stakeholders proved to be critical components that enabled WFP to achieve its targets under the smallholder farmers support. Partnerships with the private sector and collaboration with other Rome-based agencies (the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) remained strategic to support smallholders and address Zambia's food and nutrition security challenges. Collaboration with private sector companies enhanced smallholders' uninterrupted access to diversified inputs and markets through linkages with seed suppliers and companies dealing with alternative value-chains, while partnerships with financial institutions helped diversify smallholders' incomes through trade financing. Resilience outcomes were further maximised by comprehensive capacity-strengthening efforts, including training on a market systems approach for Government and local implementers, support to the Government for the collection, analysis and dissemination of weather information, and improvement in the design and management of insurance schemes.

Traditional development donors remained WFP's main partners and source of funding for the implementation of integrated nutrition and resilience interventions, providing predictable multi-year funding essential for programme continuity, as well as flexible funding for which WFP continues to advocate.

To ensure development efforts were effectively delivered at community level, WFP continued to work with NGOs in developing their capacities. Field level agreements were in place and reviewed annually based on performance. Similarly, WFP continued to work closely with government institutions at provincial and district levels, in line with the devolution process that seeks to ensure more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems. An example is the support to the operationalization of the decentralized procurement strategy for the National Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme, designed in 2020 with support from WFP, aimed at ensuring school children receive meals prepared with locally supplied products, in support of local markets and for a more cost-effective implementation of the government programme. Furthermore, WFP contributed to government preparedness efforts by supporting the annual food security vulnerability and needs assessment from its design to the data collection and analysis stage, and by assisting with contingency planning based on findings.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's needs-based plan (NBP) for 2021, costed at USD 16.25 million, was fully funded, mainly through resources carried over from 2020, internal funding mechanisms and multi-year contributions. This enabled WFP to meet most of its targets by the end of the year, ensuring programme effectiveness. However, while the overall programme requirements for 2021 were fully met, not all components of the Country Strategic Plan were equally funded, with some exceeding the required resources[1] and others (such as some components of strategic outcome 4) being underfunded.

Crisis response (strategic outcome 1) requirements were fully met thanks to directed and multilateral contributions received from traditional donors and flexible resources carried over from 2020. Funding contributed towards the refugee response, of which the United States and Germany are the main donors, and flexible resources carried over from the previous year enabled WFP to expand cash-based transfers, while implementing the residual in-kind food component. Early indication of the contributions for the refugee response allowed WFP to deliver needed assistance in a timely manner and without disruptions, while resources carried over from a contribution received from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) in 2020 allowed WFP to conclude the Emergency Cash Transfers response to COVID-19, covering the needs of vulnerable urban populations.









WFP continued to rely on funding from traditional development donors and a consortia of donors to implement nutrition, resilience and social protection interventions (strategic outcome 2, 3 and 4), whose multi-year nature enhanced predictability, enabling operational flexibility and programmatic planning [2]. Strategic outcome 2 (nutrition) and strategic outcome 3 (resilience) were fully funded in 2021, through a mix of multi-year and directed contributions, including non-traditional donors who funded innovative approaches to food and nutrition security. An example are the resources secured through the WFP Innovation Accelerator (IA), which enabled the implementation of innovative solutions to enhance resilience through access to solar food dryers to reduce post-harvest losses and promote income generation, while ensuring food security throughout the year, with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls. Similarly, the resources received through the IA allowed WFP to fund the digital Maano Virtual Farmers app for enhanced smallholder farmers' access to markets.

For strategic outcome 4 (government capacity strengthening for social protection and preparedness), WFP continued to rely on funding from the United Nations Joint Social Protection Programme directed towards early warning and preparedness to provide technical support to the national Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit. Under school feeding, the multi-year contribution from Germany in 2020 enabled WFP to fully implement the hydroponics gardens in support of a more shock-responsive and sustainable national Home-Grown School Meals programme. However, activities like the Food Tracking System (which was only 25 percent funded) and those in support of the operationalisation of Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) and decentralised procurement strategies continued experiencing resource constraints, hampering their implementation.

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP continued to provide common premises support to IFAD, for USD 46,600, representing 82 percent of the budgeted annual cost of sharing the office premises[3].

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round	5,299,273.0	2,704,836.0	6,870,264.0	5,665,576.0
02: Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.	1,839,185.0	1,508,827.0	3,038,952.0	1,705,875.0
03: Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030	5,070,146.0	4,514,288.0	13,768,972.0	7,403,919.0
04: Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2	1,475,197.0	1,108,535.0	2,521,997.0	1,597,717.0
05: Government institutions in Zambia and their partners have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2.	68,181.0	68,181.0	83,313.0	83,313.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	67,512.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	13,751,982.0	9,904,667.0	26,351,010.0	16,456,400.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,505,884.0	791,274.0	3,296,794.0	1,475,375.0
Total Direct Costs	15,257,866.0	10,695,941.0	29,647,804.0	17,931,775.0

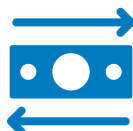
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 986,844.0	 695,236.0	 202,638.0	 202,638.0
Grand Total	 16,244,710.0	 11,391,176.0	 29,850,442.0	 18,134,413.0

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round



228,074 refugees and urban people impacted by **COVID-19** reached with **cash-based transfers**.



USD 4.5 million distributed in cash transfers



96.6% of the refugees frequently **consuming diverse diet** (compared to 88.5% in 2020)



97% of the refugees transitioned to **cash assistance**



1,073 refugees and asylum seekers received **in-kind food assistance**.

Activity 1: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations

Under strategic outcome 1 (SO1), working with the Government, UN agencies and cooperating partners, WFP continued to address crisis-afflicted populations' food and nutrition needs. Since the launch of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in July 2019, the crisis response component was broadened to include COVID-19 needs and, before that, the drought response, which triggered two budget revisions, increasing overall funding needs[1]. However, SO1 funding needs gradually decreased throughout 2021, following the conclusion of the drought response in 2020 and the COVID-19 response in April 2021. Both the COVID-19 and the refugee response were fully funded throughout the year, thanks to the tailored resource mobilization efforts undertaken in late 2020 and early 2021, which allowed WFP to assist the planned beneficiaries.

In the first quarter of 2021, WFP continued to implement the final four months of the COVID-19 Emergency Cash Transfer programme (C-19 ECT), launched together with the Government and its partners in July 2020. Through the C-19 ECT, WFP provided cash assistance to about 313,000 vulnerable people (62,600 households) in six urban districts[2], disbursing a total of USD 7.8 million (ZMW 148.7 million) by the end of the response[3], with over 211,000 people reached in 2021. Each household received ZMW 400 per month (approximately USD 22) to meet their essential needs for a period of six months. As part of COVID-19 precautionary measures to limit contact, WFP distributed the cash via mobile money using a local mobile network provider, and provided entitlements in two-month instalments of ZMW 800 at a time. In the last three months of the response, WFP increased the efficiency of the delivery mechanism by using a financial service provider in addition to the mobile network operator, addressing the access challenges experienced by some of the assisted people during the first months of implementation in 2020.

WFP's COVID-19 response was implemented in close collaboration and coordination with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, UNICEF, ILO and other partners. It was aimed at complementing the national COVID-19 Multisectoral Contingency and Response Plan launched in May 2020 with support from the UN[4]. The C-19 ECT followed two rapid food security assessments conducted by WFP in the six targeted districts, which revealed that the pandemic and its containment measures impacted the quality, quantity and diversity of meals consumed by people in the informal sector and households with pre-existing vulnerabilities such as households with people living with disabilities and those headed by women and the elderly.

WFP and other responders integrated nutrition messages in awareness raising activities accompanying the response to promote the choice and consumption of nutritious foods when using the cash assistance critical to keeping the immune system strong during the pandemic. The dissemination of nutrition messages was mainly done through mobile text messages and radio channels.

The C-19 ECT programme contributed to maintaining the food and nutrition security of the urban vulnerable populations impacted by the pandemic, with over 70 percent of the households having acceptable food consumption levels by the end of the response. Although slightly lower than the baseline value of 77 percent[5], the response enabled most beneficiaries to stabilize their food and nutrition situation, amid high inflation reaching double digits and the worsening COVID-19 situation. The results from the quarterly outcome monitoring also showed a gradual and steady increase in the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption, from 47.8 percent in October 2020 to 70.8 percent in April 2021, and a significant reduction in the proportion of households with poor food consumption scores since August 2020. Additionally, the proportion of households adopting negative coping strategies declined between August 2020 and April 2021 (from 17.4 to 12.8 percent).

Following the end of the C-19 ECT intervention, WFP through an independent consultancy embarked on a comprehensive documentation of lessons learnt. The findings will be adopted by the Government-led cash working group members, who participated in the response, including UNICEF, ILO and other relevant NGOs supporting different forms of cash transfer interventions to guide future design and implementation of similar interventions.

Under the refugee response, working with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government, WFP continued addressing the food and nutrition needs of Congolese refugees at the Mantapala Refugee Settlement. The population in the settlement continued to steadily grow since 2020, increasing by almost 16 percent from January to December 2020 and by an additional 12.3 percent by the end of 2021, pushing the need for food and nutrition support further upwards. Nonetheless, a well-resourced response enabled WFP to meet the growing needs and reach 17,554 refugees (over 80 percent being women and children) with monthly food assistance. Additionally, asylum seekers received immediate food assistance while at the transit centres to cover their food needs for a full month[6].

In line with assessed beneficiaries' preferences and market functionality[7], WFP started gradually transitioning the refugees from in-kind food to cash-based transfers (CBT) in May 2020, initially targeting 10 percent of the population in the settlement. CBT represented a better choice for both the refugees and the local community, being able to spur economic activity and promote access to other food groups not provided under WFP's food basket, ultimately allowing a more diverse diet for the refugees. By January 2021, 92 percent of the population had been transitioned to CBT. Currently, almost the entire settlement population (about 97 percent) receives cash, while the remaining group receive food[8] predominantly new arrivals, refugees without proper identification documents and unaccompanied minors. In addition, asylum seekers continue receiving in-kind food from WFP while at transit centres. Each refugee receives a monthly transfer of ZMW 187 (approximately USD 10)[9], equivalent to the value of the food basket. Under the refugee response, WFP distributed over ZMW 36.6 million (USD 2 million) in CBT in 2021 compared to almost ZMW 5 million in 2020 (approximately USD 300,000), while only 170 metric tons (mt) were distributed in 2021 compared to the over 2,000 mt distributed in 2020.

Since the introduction of CBT, WFP used a mobile network service provider to disburse the money to the refugees. In December, WFP started piloting PlugPay, a new transfer mechanism developed by WFP, which facilitates the transfer of the entitlements from WFP's account into the beneficiaries' accounts of choice without prepositioning of funds with a third-party service provider. The pilot initially targeted and successfully reached some 1,000 beneficiaries in December, with plans to scale up in January 2022 to reach over 10,000 refugees.

Nutrition sensitization accompanied food and cash distributions to promote good nutrition practices among the refugees, especially raising awareness around the usage of the cash assistance. WFP used local radios to disseminate nutrition education programmes in four familiar languages, airing one episode per month. Monthly cooking classes were also organized to complement the messaging, specifically targeting pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and caretakers.

Outcome monitoring data showed gradual but steady improvements in food consumption patterns among the refugee population, with more people having acceptable food consumption and more frequently consuming diverse diets compared to 2020. This can be attributed to the introduction of cash-based transfers, which allowed refugees to buy and consume more diverse foods than WFP's food basket. Similarly, the quality of diets consumed at household level improved, with more families consuming foods rich in heme-iron, vitamin A and proteins by the end of the year compared to earlier in the year. However, among women, the consumption of staple foods and vegetables remained dominant, underlining their higher vulnerability and the need to continue targeted nutrition messaging. While WFP's assistance met the most immediate food and nutrition needs, the majority of the refugees continued to spend most of their income on food, indicating some persisting vulnerabilities and the need for continued support.

In late 2020, WFP and UNHCR conducted a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA), supported by the UNHCR-WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub. The assessment highlighted the need to gradually shift from blanket to vulnerability-based targeting and start implementing activities that promote refugees' self-reliance to strengthen their resilience and reduce their need for humanitarian assistance. In 2022, WFP and UNHCR's plan to adopt a phased approach to self-reliance, with some refugees continuing to receive blanket assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, while people with higher capacities will be targeted for livelihoods and self-reliance interventions[10]. At the same time, local economies and markets around the refugee settlement will continue to be strengthened through the CBT support, which is facilitating an effective transition to self-reliance. The tailored financial literacy training and sensitization sessions that currently accompany the cash assistance aimed at promoting prudent cash utilization will also act as a precursor of empowering refugees to meet their own food and nutrition needs and subsequently address effective implementation of alternative livelihood and self-reliance activities, with a view to reducing their reliance on humanitarian food assistance.

Gender and age were fully integrated in the crisis response activities, from beneficiary consultations and involvement to targeting and monitoring. Under the COVID-19 response, WFP deliberately targeted the most vulnerable groups such as women (over 60 percent of the households were headed by women), while 80 percent of the refugee response beneficiaries were women and children. This resulted in the highest Gender and Age Marker score (GAM 4).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	4

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.



59,734 school children (52% girls) reached through **nutrition education** and **school gardening** activities



18,000 pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls reached with **nutrition messages**.



1,320 community-based animators across **20 districts** trained to **integrate nutrition** in **savings groups** activities



Finalized the **Fill the Nutrient Gap** analysis to support **nutrition improvements**



29% children aged 6-23 months **frequently eating diverse diet**, (10 percentage points increase from 2020)

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

Zambia continues to face the triple burden of malnutrition, with increasing incidents of under nutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and rising overnutrition. Stunting rates remain alarming at 35 percent, and higher than the average for African Low-Income Countries[1]. Fifty-eight percent of children and 31 percent of women are anaemic, while 23 percent of women are overweight or obese[2]. Some of the key factors driving malnutrition include limited or lack of knowledge on good nutrition, poor feeding practices and sanitation, high disease burden and limited access to health services.

Sustainable approaches at programmatic and policy levels remain major pathways for addressing the various forms of malnutrition. WFP, in collaboration with various government institutions, other United Nations (UN) agencies, NGOs and the private sector, has continued to integrate nutrition activities in all its programmes to contribute towards addressing nutrition challenges including stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Through sustained policy dialogue and other platforms, WFP has continued to advocate for nutrition sensitive programming across government programmes to contribute towards improved nutrition. In 2021, WFP, through strategic outcome 2 (SO2) of its CSP, continued to provide technical assistance to government entities and the private sector participating in food value chains, building their capacities to produce and supply diverse and nutritious foods through trainings, guidance, knowledge transfer, as well as evidence generation for scaling up and improving high impact nutrition interventions to contribute towards addressing nutrition challenges including stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Thanks to consistent donor support, activity 2 was adequately funded, which enabled WFP to achieve most of its nutrition improvement targets in support of vulnerable populations including pregnant and lactating women, adolescents, children and smallholder farmers.

Working with the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), WFP finalised the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis launched in 2020, as part of support to the Government in generating evidence to inform policy and programme design on sustainable food systems for healthy diets. Through the analysis, WFP and its partners identified barriers vulnerable populations face in accessing and consuming healthy and nutritious foods and recommended context-appropriate strategies for addressing them. The FNG results were validated by key nutrition stakeholders including the Government, other UN agencies and NGOs, and disseminated at the National Nutrition Conference held in April 2021 and through other fora. During the year, WFP supported the District Nutrition Coordination Committees

(DNCCs) to implement multisectoral district nutrition plans in 24 districts[3]. The plans were developed with WFP support, with activities of all stakeholders aligned to effectively implement the 1,000 Most Critical Days Programme using a multisectoral approach.

As part of social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities in line with the SBCC strategy and the implementation guidelines developed two years ago WFP supported the Government to enhance nutrition education and promote the consumption of diverse diets among the food and nutrition insecure communities, with community health volunteers and faith-based leaders playing an important role in nutrition promotion activities in the health facilities, communities and churches. Through these activities, WFP and its partners reached over 8,000 pregnant and lactating women, caregivers of children aged 24 -59 months, 10,000 adolescent girls and more than 30,000 smallholder farmers. Evidence from outcome monitoring surveys consistently showed that significantly more children aged 6-23 months frequently consumed diverse diets in 2021 compared to 2019 and 2020, and above the WFP target, attributable to the various WFP initiatives promoting access to nutritious food and good nutrition practices.

Under the education sector, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in integrating nutrition education as well as water, sanitation and hygiene in schools, strengthening the capacities of nearly 70 teachers and school health and nutrition coordinators in 133 schools. As part of promoting production of nutritious value chains in school gardens to complement school feeding, WFP provided vegetable and fruit seed to targeted schools in 12 districts. Overall, WFP reached nearly 60,000 schoolchildren (almost 52 percent girls) with nutrition education and school gardening activities.

WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture to develop the food processing and preservation manual and training cards for camp extension officers and smallholder farmers. The materials were developed to enhance nutrition in the communities by promoting the processing and preservation of locally available nutritious foods and ensuring the availability of diverse foods beyond the harvest season. Due to COVID-19 related restrictions on movements and gatherings, the materials were virtually pretested and validated in Eastern, Central, Southern and Western provinces, and will be disseminated nationwide in 2022. WFP also promoted the use of low-cost technologies for food processing and preservation, with 3,300 individuals adopting the use of vegetable and fruit driers made from cheap, locally available materials.

To ensure social protection systems and programmes are nutrition-sensitive, WFP, working with other nutrition stakeholders, supported the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services in developing nutrition-sensitive social protection guidelines to integrate nutrition across the social protection sector. Furthermore, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to mainstream nutrition within women empowerment programmes, with a nutrition SBCC package developed to promote good nutrition practices among those participating in the village savings and lending associations (VSLAs). In addition, WFP trained over 150 government staff from over 20 districts in nutrition integration within VSLAs, who in turn rolled out the trainings to over 1,300 community-based animators. Together with NFNC, WFP continued to co-convene the SUN Business Network (SBN), a network of over 130 private sector members involved in producing and marketing food products. Working with NFNC, WFP carried out technical and financial needs assessments to understand gaps and challenges private sector members face and to identify opportunities that enhance their investment and contribution towards ending malnutrition. The assessments were conducted in Eastern, Lusaka and Southern provinces, targeting 20 producers, cooperatives, food processors and agro-dealers, with high cost of doing business and lack of collateral to access finance identified as major challenges. Following this assessment, WFP and its partners will conduct a cost of statutory payments study in the agro-food sector. Findings of the assessments are critical in guiding partnerships with small and medium-scale enterprises going forward and informing strategies for addressing their needs as members of the SBN.

Working in close collaboration with the NFNC, WFP continued to promote the Good Food Logo (GFL) a front of pack certification mark for food products meeting set nutrition criteria to enable consumers to make better food choices. It also supported the NFNC and the Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS) in recruiting companies for the GFL initiative, with 39 products from 14 companies certified by ZABS. In addition, WFP supported the Ministry of Health and NFNC to implement the healthy diets campaign, a nationwide health and nutrition promotion campaign designed to help consumers make better food choices and stimulate demand for nutritious food. So far, the campaign has reached a wide range of consumers through mass media (using interactive radio shows, public service announcements on radio and television, and billboards), social media (via the Eat Well and the GFL Facebook pages), brand ambassadors, and through interpersonal community engagements. WFP also facilitated the training of over 400 community volunteers on healthy diets, who in turn promoted good nutrition practices in the communities. Experience from the field showed that sporting activities could be an important channel for nutrition SBCC activities, and WFP will explore the feasibility of this channel as it continues to implement activities targeting school children and adolescents. Working under the SBN, WFP and NFNC finalised the drafting of the SBN Strategy (2021-2025), a framework to support activities for the next five years. The strategy will be validated in 2022 before its rollout.

As WFP continues to implement the CSP, the focus remains on technical support to the Government through evidence generation to facilitate policy dialogue and advocacy on nutrition-sensitive programming, while also scaling up nutrition SBCC interventions to enhance nutrition knowledge and promote good nutrition practices. WFP will also double up

efforts in engaging private sector players to produce and market nutritious and healthy foods. With the evolving COVID-19 context, WFP will continue to adopt innovative approaches to sustain the implementation of programme activities to contribute to national nutrition priorities.

WFP fully integrated gender and age aspects into its nutrition improvement interventions, deliberately targeting and empowering pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-59 months of age, as well as conducting trainings on gender integration in WFP and partners' programmes, resulting in a score of 4 in WFP's Gender and Age Marker monitoring system.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions	4

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



121,938 smallholder farmers (50% women) **trained** in **conservation agriculture** practices. **42,684** received **farming inputs**.



67,980 smallholder farmers received **weather information** through community-managed **early warning systems**.



201,438 smallholder farmers trained in **post-harvest loss management**.



53,743 smallholder farmers trained in the **production of nutritious and climate resilient crops** to improve food and nutrition security



18,928 mt of food crops valued at **USD 4.6 million** sold by **16,000 smallholder farmers**.



Supported the redevelopment of the **Maano Virtual Farmers Market**, an e-commerce platform for **trading surplus commodities**.

Climate change effects are increasingly becoming major drivers of food insecurity in Zambia. High temperatures, floods and prolonged dry spells routinely undermine agricultural production. The country's 1.5 million smallholder farming households accounting for the largest group of food producers in Zambia are the most affected by climatic shocks, primarily due to their over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture and maize monocropping. Smallholder farmers' productivity and incomes are further compromised by limited access to farm inputs, financial services and markets, under-developed agriculture extension services and climate services, and limited crop aggregation capacity.

In 2021, WFP continued to respond to the multiple challenges that smallholder farmers face by implementing its strategic outcome 3 (SO3), using an integrated climate risk management approach. In collaboration with Government, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, NGOs, and the private sector, WFP contributed to improved livelihoods of over 250,000 smallholder farmers, with a strong focus on women, through increased productivity and incomes, enhanced market access and strengthened resilience against climate-related shocks.

Activities 3 and 4 were fully resourced in 2021, thanks to multilateral and multi-year contributions from donors. WFP enhanced smallholder farmers' access to markets (via commodity aggregation, digital innovation, and implementing a warehouse receipt system), financial services (savings and credit) and climate services. It also promoted conservation agriculture (CA), crop diversification, and post-harvest management solutions, and strengthened Government capacities and systems including the digitalization of the agricultural camps and insurance provided through the national input support programme. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic that caused delays in implementing some activities and the suspension of others, WFP met significant targets. This was in large part possible through enhanced coordination and strong partnerships with various stakeholders.

Activity 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems

With changing climatic conditions impacting agricultural production and threatening food security, WFP promoted CA to enhance production and productivity. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and other partners, WFP trained 121,938 smallholder farmers (50 percent women) in CA practices, compared to 63,400 and 18,000 smallholders trained in 2020 and 2019 respectively. The trainings encompassed climate-resilient practices such as crop rotation, inter-cropping, minimum tillage and soil cover. To foster adoption of CA practices, WFP provided 15,000 rippers to 103,121 smallholder farmers (51 percent women), enabling them to prepare farmland using CA techniques, with nearly 50,000 hectares of land cultivated under CA compared to 46,600 hectares in 2020. Additionally, WFP and partners trained 53,743 smallholder farmers (55 percent women) to produce nutrient-dense and/or drought-tolerant crops (cassava, cowpeas, orange maize and sorghum) to enhance production and diversify diets.

WFP provided post-drought recovery support to smallholder farmers impacted by the 2018/19 droughts in five drought-prone districts[1]. Through a network of local agro-dealers[2], WFP distributed nutrient-dense and/or drought-tolerant farming inputs to 42,684 smallholders (53 percent women), compared to the 18,700 assisted in 2020. The inputs comprised 506 metric tons (mt) of cowpeas, groundnuts, orange maize and sorghum and 1.6 million cassava cuttings[3] redeemed using commodity vouchers. WFP linked the agro-dealers to four seed supplying companies to ensure uninterrupted supply of inputs[4]. Additionally, through a partnership with Good Nature Agro, WFP provided inputs packs to 650 smallholders in four districts to boost the production of beans, groundnuts and soya beans under an out-grower scheme[5].

Post-harvest losses remain a challenge, with crop losses reaching as high as 50 percent of the total harvests. Building on the progress made in 2020, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture trained 201,438 smallholder farmers (50 percent women) in post-harvest management and the utilisation of improved storage technologies, an almost three-fold increase from 2020. Additionally, WFP, through ten contracted agro-dealers, distributed 201,000 hermetic storage bags to 100,000 smallholder farmers in drought-prone districts, enabling them to store their grain safely. To ensure sustained access to hermetic bags, WFP linked the smallholders to local agro-dealers and manufacturers. Outcome analysis indicated that smallholders' post-harvest losses slightly reduced in 2021, with 17 percent of the households reporting losses compared to 18.6 percent in 2020 when WFP started implementing the post-drought recovery intervention.

As part of enhancing adaptive capacities of smallholder farmers against climatic shocks, WFP continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Zambia Meteorological Department to collect, analyse and disseminate weather information. More smallholder farmers received climate information, allowing them to make informed decisions on land preparation, planting time, and the type of crops to plant. To enhance community-managed early warning systems, WFP and partners installed 120 rain gauges, bringing the total to 265 installed since 2019. The systems enhanced agricultural planning by providing timely weather information to smallholder farmers through farmer-based structures.

As part of enhancing smallholder farmers' resilience, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to improve the design and management of the insurance product under the national Farmer Input Support Programme. WFP also supported the digitalization of all the 2,071 agriculture camps with the aim of developing and enhancing index insurance products that will fit in the Government's input support programme. The digitization process resulted in the creation of the first geospatial database for agricultural camps and blocks in Zambia, now available on the Zambia Data Hub website and the Zambia agricultural camps web application. Furthermore, WFP supported the development of new micro insurance products such as the funeral and hospital cashback for smallholders.

Activity 04: Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services

WFP, with the private sector and other partners, continued to enhance the smallholder farmers' reserves to strengthen their resilience against shocks. WFP supported over 50,000 (56 percent women and with people living with HIV among those identified and prioritised) smallholder farmers to save part of their incomes through village savings and loans associations, with total savings 56 percent higher than the target and four times higher than 2020 and 2019 savings combined. Additionally, individuals accessed more loans through the savings groups compared to 2020. Furthermore, WFP assisted nearly 10,000 smallholders in savings groups to access input credit from financial institutions.

WFP created partnerships with financial institutions to diversify smallholder farmers' incomes through trade financing. It signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Zambia Industrial Commercial Bank to offer financing to smallholder farmers in 2022. Additionally, with WFP support, the Zambia National Commercial Bank designed a collateral-free product to provide financing of between USD 900 and USD 23,000 to aggregators who would be purchasing food commodities from smallholder farmers and supplying it to WFP under the Global Commodity Management Facility in the next marketing season[6]. Moreover, WFP continued to support the Lusaka Securities Exchange to operationalise the warehouse receipt system (WRS) to enhance smallholders' access to finance and commodity markets using warehouse receipts value as collateral; 11 intermediary aggregators were trained on WRS, equipping them with knowledge on how to qualify for certification as electronic warehouse receipts agents and become commodity brokers.

WFP employed innovative approaches to improve smallholder farmers' access to markets. It expanded the aggregation network, increasing the number of micro-aggregators to 841 from 550 in 2020. WFP also trained 135 government and cooperating partners' staff on market systems approach to enhance their capacities in market access support to the smallholders. WFP provided scales, sieves, tarpaulins and plastic hermetic silos to over 150 micro and intermediary aggregators to provide aggregation services to smallholder farmers.

During the 2021/22 crop marketing season, 15,966 smallholder farmers (nearly 50 percent women) sold 18,928 mt of nutrient-dense and drought tolerant food crops valued at USD 4.6 million, compared to 23,600 mt sold in 2020 at a value of USD 3.3 million. The decline in the quantities traded was because of trade disruption due to movement restrictions and border closures caused by COVID-19, and adverse weather events that impacted the production of

some crops. About nine percent of the commodities were sold through the Maano Virtual Farmers Market, an e-commerce platform redeveloped and launched with WFP support in July 2021, with over 7,000 smallholder farmers in 78 districts using it by end of 2021[7]. With the mobile platform gaining prominence and transforming the way smallholders do business, WFP will continue to expand its features to include weather information, e-wallet, e-extension, transport and micro insurance services.

Additionally, through the sorghum out-grower scheme piloted by WFP and the Zambian Breweries (ZB) in Gwembe and Pemba, 586 smallholder farmers (46 percent women) sold 95 mt of sorghum to ZB valued at USD 17,674, enabling them to earn an extra income to meet household needs and invest in agriculture.

Key outcome results

While the COVID-19 pandemic and a changing climate continued to threaten the food security of smallholders, WFP saw positive food security trends among the people it supports, achieving many of its 2021 targets. This was made possible thanks to the innovative adaptive approaches WFP continued to embrace and effective partnerships with the Government, private sector, and cooperating partners in implementing its programmes.

In the 12 districts WFP implemented the integrated smallholder support and nutrition improvement programme[8], evidence from the outcome monitoring assessments indicates that most smallholder farmers frequently consumed diverse diets in 2021, with over 77 percent of the households having an acceptable food consumption score, higher than the baseline value and the target. Additionally, more women of reproductive age frequently consumed micronutrient-rich diets comprising of at least five food groups, demonstrating improved intra-household allocation of food and increased access to nutritious food especially among pregnant and lactating women. Moreover, significantly fewer households spent more than 65 percent of their incomes on food, suggesting reduced economic vulnerability among the smallholders. Overall, outcome results show positive food security trends among smallholder farmers reached under the programme, although the need remains to increase the proportion of women who have access to diets rich in macro- and micro-nutrients.

Under WFP's rural resilience initiative implemented in five districts[9], outcome results show positive trends in the food security of the targeted smallholder farming households. Significantly more families frequently consumed diverse diets, with more households having an acceptable food consumption score in 2021 compared to the previous two years. Additionally, fewer households had poor food consumption score compared to 2020 and 2019 and significantly lower than when WFP rolled out the intervention in the targeted districts. Results also showed that most families consumed foods rich in vitamin A and protein at a higher frequency, while 11 percent consumed foods rich in heme iron daily, an improvement from 2020 but still below the target. Economic vulnerability significantly reduced among the assisted smallholder farmers, with fewer families spending more than 65 percent of their income on food compared to 2020 and 2019 respectively. This positive trend was largely due to improved production, which enabled households to meet their food consumption and income needs, backed by significant reduction in post-harvest losses resulting from increased access to crop storage solutions and trainings in post-harvest management.

Among the WFP-supported smallholder farmers recovering from the droughts of the 2018/19 farming season[10], evidence showed slight improvements in the proportion of families that frequently consumed diverse diets, with more households having an acceptable food consumption score in 2021 compared to 2020. Similarly, the proportion of families with poor food consumption score significantly reduced, confirming improvements in the food consumption patterns among drought-affected smallholder farming households. However, despite most smallholders increasing their production of nutritious foods, with significantly fewer families adopting negative consumption-based coping mechanisms compared to the 2020 and baseline values, economic vulnerability remained high as over half of the families spent more than 65 percent of their incomes on food. As noted, post-harvest losses reduced slightly, although the rate remained above the target.

With scores of 4 for the respective activities under SO3, gender and age were fully integrated. This demonstrates WFP's continued efforts in implementing inclusive smallholder resilience and nutrition improvement initiatives, targeting and benefitting particularly women through enhanced access to markets and financial services, trainings in conservation agriculture as well as involvement in community-managed early warning systems and dissemination of and access to climate information in the targeted shock-prone regions.

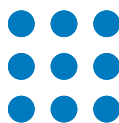
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	4
Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	4

Strategic outcome 04: Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2



26,000 schoolchildren benefited from the **hydroponics gardens**



Supported the roll-out of the **Food Tracking System** to **120 schools** in **12 districts** (199 teachers trained on its management)



120 rain gauges installed in **14 districts** to strengthen community-based early warning systems



Supported the Government in conducting the **2021 In-depth Vulnerability and Needs Assessment**.



240 teachers, pupils, and community members **trained on hydroponics production**

Activity 5: Provide technical expertise and other services for strengthening the systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners in implementing social protection programmes and early warning and disaster preparedness and response activities

Activity 6: Provide technical support to the Government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the HGSM programme

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a further surge in poverty, food insecurity, loss of livelihoods and human capital in Zambia. In partnership with WFP and other partners, the Government has continued prioritising and enhancing social protection as a key instrument for responding to the needs of the poor and vulnerable, especially children and the youth. Notwithstanding persistent funding challenges under strategic outcome 4 (SO4), WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems that contribute to the achievement of SDG 2.

Despite school closures due to COVID-19 and inadequate funding for the Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) component (Activity 6), WFP continued to work to transform the national programme into a sustainable safety-net that contributes to children's nutrition and education, while providing a market for smallholder farmers and supporting the Ministry of Education in strengthening their procurement and programming footprint. The key activities focused on (i) decentralised procurement training, (ii) deployment of a web-based accountability Food Tracking system and (iii) establishment of a network of hydroponics gardens to enhance nutrition education and diversification of school diets. As part of the decentralised procurement strategy, WFP supported tailored trainings for government staff in 17 districts, with a focus on formation of procurement committees, tendering, payment processes and reporting to support programme effectiveness and efficiency. The trained staff are expected to cascade the learnings to the schools of those districts in 2022. This resulted in the procurement of 1,100 mt of cereals from smallholder farmers, which translated into three months of school meals for some 377,000 school children and reduced transport and implementation costs for the Government. Additionally, WFP continued facilitating linkages between schools, nearby smallholder farmers and farmer aggregation networks, who supply most of the food for the programme to stimulate the local economy.

Despite a slight decline, inadequate dietary diversity remains one of the leading causes of stunting among children in Zambia. To contribute to children's nutrition, WFP continued to promote innovative ways of diversifying their diets through school meals, by supporting the Ministry of Education to establish hydroponics gardens in 24 schools across

two districts[1], and delivering enhanced nutrition education for school children. The hydroponics gardens ensured the inclusion of fresh vegetables and legumes in the diets of 26,000 school children. To ensure sustainability, over 240 people, including 150 teachers and 96 school children, received training to operate and manage the hydroponics production units independently, in partnerships with the Ministries of Education and Agriculture. Furthermore, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP provided periodical technical support to the Ministry of Education, with a focus on appropriate crop management practices to guarantee quality and quantity of vegetables produced and supplied for consumption at school level and for the market. A Model Hydroponics Garden was also established in one school in Lusaka to showcase the value and effectiveness of various low-cost hydroponics techniques to be replicated as part of rollout based on best practices for sustainable horticultural production, bringing the total to 25 hydroponics gardens in three districts[2]. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the National Science Centre and school health and nutrition departments to institutionalise the gardens within the national production and school health and nutrition strategies.

WFP also supported, under the leadership of the Ministry of Education’s School Health and Nutrition (SHN) directorate, the development of a government plan to diversify the food basket, aimed at localising school menus to include locally available nutritious food products. Furthermore, WFP helped the Ministry of Environment to establish over 130 SHN clubs and trained 133 SHN coordinators and teachers.

To help the Ministry of Education enhance accountability of the HGSM programme, WFP supported the rollout and deployment of the Food Tracking System (FTS) a web-based platform developed to track the movement of commodities from procurement to consumption. Initially piloted in 10 schools in Mumbwa District in 2020, the system was rolled out to an additional 120 schools in 12 districts in 2021, with plans to eventually expand to all schools under the HGSM programme with 199 teachers also trained on its management. Besides reducing paper usage and the amount of time taken to capture data at school level, the FTS enabled district, provincial and national level education authorities to receive real-time data from schools on food distribution and consumption, allowing them to make timely informed decisions. Additionally, the system contributed to enhanced transparency and accountability for allocated commodities and funds through improved audit trails.

Despite funding challenges for SO4 Activity 5, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Government to validate nutrition-sensitive social protection guidelines to guide mainstreaming across various social protection programmes. WFP also provided financial and technical support to the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, the lead government body dealing with emergency preparedness and response, to conduct the 2021 In-depth Vulnerability and Needs Assessment in 61 districts. Support included designing the assessment, collecting data, reviewing findings and contingency planning.

In addition, to enhance shock-responsive safety-nets and increase the capacity of communities to predict and manage climate risks, WFP supported the installation of 120 rainfall stations in 14 districts to operate as community-managed early warning systems for smallholder farmers. WFP also supported the Zambia Meteorological Department by facilitating the dissemination of climate information to smallholder farmers, consequently enhancing their preparedness in the face of climate shocks to better protect their livelihoods.

With Gender and Age Marker codes of 4 and 3 for activities 5 and 6, respectively, WFP fully integrated gender and age into programme implementation, showing its continued commitment to promoting gender equality in its capacity strengthening and social protection activities. For instance, WFP sustained support to the Government to improve the implementation of the HGSM programme, with women/girls alongside men/boys involved in the leadership of the programme’s management committees and nutrition education activities including school gardening using hydroponics technology.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response	4
Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme	3

Strategic outcome 05: Government institutions in Zambia and their partners have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2.



Provided services to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) for the **storage and handling of 150,000 assorted non-food items** at a cost of **USD 25,600.**



Provided administrative services to IFAD, which shares common premises with the WFP country office at a cost of **USD 46,600.**



Conducted a **digital logistics capacity assessment** to ascertain **emergency preparedness.**

Activity 7: Provision of logistics and technical advisory support

Strategic outcome 5 (SO5) was introduced in September 2020 following the second budget revision undertaken by WFP. The focus of WFP under SO5 is to provide on-demand logistics services to the Government, other UN agencies, NGOs, and the wider humanitarian community, leveraging its expertise in logistics, warehousing and procurement. The services range from common distribution platforms, commodity handling, warehouse management, transportation of medical items within the country, and common premises support.

In 2021, WFP provided services to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) for the storage and handling of 150,000 assorted non-food items at a cost of USD 25,600. This was based on a logistics Service Level Agreement between WFP and UNFPA signed in 2020. Additionally, WFP continued to provide administrative services to IFAD, which shared common premises with the WFP country office at a cost of USD 46,600.

WFP undertook a digital logistics capacity assessment as part of preparedness activities to ascertain the country office's preparedness in the face of an emergency and to inform logistics-related contingency plans. Aspects assessed included road and rail networks, storage facilities, handling procedures, labour rates, local transportation resources, and other elements required for operational support. Additionally, WFP continued strengthening its staff capacity through specialised trainings such as on temperature sensitive logistics.

As the COVID-19 context evolves, WFP will provide storage facilities and handling services for relief food and non-food items to other UN agencies and the Government as needed. This will form part of support to the expanded national response to the pandemic, which has continued to disrupt supply chains for both essential and non-essential commodities through movement restrictions and border closures. Moreover, WFP plans to conduct a full logistics market assessment in 2022, to ascertain market trends and functionality as well as the market's ability to absorb increased logistics demands in the face of an emergency.

In 2022, WFP will provide logistical technical support to the Ministry of Health focusing on health supply chain planning and optimization, enhancing pharma-grade warehousing processes and improving fleet management.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Zambia remains among countries with the highest levels of gender inequality. Participation in economic activities and opportunities, involvement in politics, education attainment, and access to healthcare services remains low among women and girls. For example, women only hold 15 percent of the seats in the National Assembly[1]. COVID-19 undermined efforts in addressing gender inequalities, with the rising cost of living affecting particularly women and girls. The Government has made efforts to address gender inequality by ratifying, enacting and implementing progressive protocols, legal provisions, policies and programmes[2][3].

WFP continued supporting the Government in addressing gender inequality, by integrating gender transformative approaches in its programming to promote equal and full participation of men and women and ensure that all people equitably benefitted from its interventions.

Under the crisis response, WFP ensured equal participation in decision-making among beneficiaries, with both women and men leading management committees at the Mantapala Refugee Settlement and jointly making decisions on the usage of cash received in 52 percent of the assisted households. Both men and women participated in cooking lessons as part of furthering gender equality in nutrition promotion. Under the COVID-19 response, over 60 percent of the WFP-assisted households were headed by women, enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs.

Through its integrated smallholder and nutrition improvement interventions, WFP continued to particularly target women smallholder farmers including pregnant and lactating women and girls, boosting agricultural productivity and enhancing nutrition security at household level, with equal proportion of women and men trained in conservation agriculture, production of nutrient-dense and drought-tolerant crops, and post-harvest management. Forty-eight percent of the assisted women smallholders sold produce through the WFP-supported aggregation networks compared to 20 percent in 2020 and below seven percent in 2019.

Additionally, WFP, working with cooperating partners, continued to ensure financial inclusion of both women and men including people living with HIV, with women accounting for over 56 percent of participants in the village savings and loan associations in 2021 compared to 55 percent in 2020. This enabled them to save part of their incomes, invest in income generating activities and access credit to support their households with needs including nutritious food, and ultimately improve food and nutrition security[4].

WFP and partners strengthened beneficiary identification process by adapting the newly developed digital platforms to capture and register beneficiaries under nutrition interventions, integrating gender and age marker guidelines, with women accounting for 61 percent of the registered beneficiaries.

As part of government capacity strengthening, WFP facilitated a gender mainstreaming training targeting staff from relevant government departments and ministries who in turn rolled out the trainings to targeted communities using a gender training guide developed with WFP support. Despite COVID-19's continued impact on schools, WFP sustained its support to the Government to improve the implementation of the home-grown schools meals programme, with women/girls' continued involvement in leadership of the programme's management committees, school gardening including hydroponics production alongside men/boys.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Protection

The protection of assisted people remained at the core of WFP programming. WFP continued to ensure that all interventions are designed and implemented in ways that promote the safety, dignity and integrity of the people it serves while creating an environment that minimized their exposure to protection risks. It implemented protection mechanisms through collaborations with various stakeholders including the Government, other United Nations agencies, and NGOs.

In 2021, WFP did not record major protection issues across its interventions, with the most common issue reported by beneficiaries relating to safety concerns arising from having to travel long distances and long waiting time at the pay points to receive their entitlements under the crisis response. To address the concern of long distance, WFP contracted another digital financial service provider, Zoono, that allowed beneficiaries to receive cash in their communities without the need of having an account with the bank or mobile network operator. Moreover, WFP set up mobile help desks in the various wards where the beneficiaries were supported to access their cash as well as address any other challenges faced.

Under the refugee response, WFP ensured that more pay points were established to reduce overcrowding and the time beneficiaries spent accessing their entitlements. In addition, WFP and partners started piloting PlugPay, a payment platform that allows for cash to be directly transferred to the refugees' accounts or mobile wallets of choice. Once fully operationalised, the PlugPay will grant the refugees freedom to decide where and when to access their entitlements.

To improve visibility on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), WFP trained its staff on PSEA. It also developed and circulated PSEA visibility materials in all the pay points where food distributions, cash payments and input distributions were being conducted by either WFP or its partners.

Overall, WFP's outcome monitoring showed that most of the beneficiaries reported accessing WFP assistance in an unhindered, safe and dignified way.

Accountability to affected populations

To ensure the assisted people were aware of their entitlement and rights, WFP continued to prioritise accountability to affected populations (AAP), integrating all the three AAP aspects across its programming: consultations with relevant stakeholders, timely provision of information, and functional and appropriate complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM).

To address the needs and priorities of the targeted people, WFP conducted community consultations when designing interventions through household surveys and focus group discussions. WFP continued with community consultations during the implementation phase, tracking progress on the outcomes of its interventions and ensuring it remained accountable to the beneficiaries. For instance, under the refugee response, WFP and UNHCR conducted a joint needs assessment, with support from the Joint WFP-UNHCR Programme of Excellence and Targeting Hub, to inform decisions on introducing needs-based assistance in lieu of status based assistance among the refugees at the Mantapala Refugee Settlement.

To enhance two-way communication with beneficiaries, WFP conducted beneficiary sensitization across all activities. This ensured that the beneficiaries were informed about their rights and entitlements. For instance, under the refugee response, 75 percent of the beneficiaries reported to be informed about the food assistance programme, compared to 84 percent in 2020; the reduction could be due to the transition from in-kind food to cash assistance, with no pre-distribution meetings among cash assistance beneficiaries as they withdrew their entitlements at different times at any agent either within or outside the settlement. Moving forward, WFP plans to increase CFM visibility to enhance

information sharing and awareness, covering even the cash transfer beneficiaries.

WFP continued to ensure that appropriate and functional complaints and feedback mechanisms are accessible in a safe and confidential manner for all its beneficiaries. Under the refugee response, WFP made available suggestion boxes at food distribution points and pay points and ensured community help desks were managed by committee members to receive and address people's concerns/complaints. In addition, under the COVID-19 response, WFP maintained a toll-free SMS/hotline, allowing beneficiaries to report any complaints and provide feedback to WFP, in addition to the mobile help desks managed by WFP. Moreover, as it implemented resilience programmes, WFP utilised implementation structures such as lead farmers, community facilitators and camp extension staff to receive and address complaints and feedback from beneficiaries.

WFP monitored the use of the CFMs through routine post-distribution monitoring, with feedback obtained from beneficiaries on satisfaction with the assistance and awareness of the programme. Through this, WFP documented issues raised by beneficiaries including challenges in accessing assistance (such as long distance to the pay points), satisfaction with the targeting process and entitlements. This feedback informed WFP's programmatic adjustments. For instance, following outcome monitoring results that showed sustained high preference for cash over in-kind food assistance, WFP transitioned nearly all the refugees to cash based transfers (CBT) by January 2021; similarly, due to the concern raised by COVID-19 response beneficiaries regarding long distances to the pay points, WFP contracted another financial service provider, Zoono, that provided a more flexible payment platform, enabling the beneficiaries to access their cash from other mobile networks within their communities.

Environment

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

Climate change effects, resultant from and worsened by deforestation among other causes, are a leading environmental issue in Zambia. Climate variability has resulted in high temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns and increased frequency of extreme events[1]. Diseases and pest infestations are causing environmental degradation, undermining food systems by interfering with agricultural production. With the Government and partners, WFP promoted innovative solutions to overcome these challenges.

Through support to smallholder farmers, WFP promoted conservation agriculture (CA), including crop diversification and post-harvest management. Leveraging its partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization and cooperating partners, WFP trained farmers on CA practices (soil cover, minimum tillage, inter-cropping, crop rotation) that contribute to preventing soil degradation, with evidence showing that farmers increasingly adopted and cultivated more land using climate-resilient agricultural practices. Additionally, smallholder farmers were trained on the appropriate utilization of herbicides and on the use of post-harvest management techniques to reduce post-harvest losses and waste.

WFP introduced environmental and social safeguards to ensure its activities do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. Newly designed WFP asset-creation activities are systematically screened for environmental and social risks before implementation, with screenings undertaken in six districts. The screenings followed a phased approach, with first screenings conducted to assess the impact of CA activities (e.g., use of herbicides, pesticides, crop rotation, inter-cropping, land preparation techniques like ripping and basins), followed by advanced or rapid screenings based on first results.

Results showed minimal negative impact of the activities [2], including on deforestation through land clearing and shifting, possibly because of the preservation of soil properties that CA techniques allow. Where environmental risks emerged, they were site-specific and reversible. Potential damages were mitigated through trainings and awareness-raising through the Ministry of Agriculture. For example, trainings on safe use and correct disposal of containers contributed to minimal pollution from agro-chemicals.

Under the refugee response, WFP collaborated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Care International and World Vision International to address environmental issues in the settlement, located in a formerly protected forest area and an important watershed for several streams[3]. Being an important ecological area[4] prone to environmental degradation from human activities[5], WFP and partners continued to mitigate potential risks, including deforestation, by promoting sustainable environmental practices (e.g, CA) among farming refugees. Furthermore, WFP established savings groups among the refugees, which ultimately increased household incomes and reduced reliance on charcoal, responsible for deforestation. Livelihoods and self-reliance activities for the refugees to start in 2022[6] will carefully consider environmental risks to ensure the preservation of this ecological site.

To raise environmental awareness among schoolchildren, WFP installed hydroponics gardens that, besides providing much needed micro-nutrients for children's diets, teach them gardening knowledge and skills and to care for the environment while at school[7].

To contribute to reducing WFP's carbon footprint, all offices transitioned to paperless options for many administrative processes, and solar lighting and geysers were installed in field offices.

WFP promotes hydroponics

WFP enhancing school gardening using hydroponics technology

With climate change effects increasingly undermining agricultural productivity, WFP has continued to explore innovative ways to promote the production and consumption of vegetables in schools and communities. Hydroponics technology a soilless cultivation technique that uses up to 90 percent less water and 75 percent less space than traditional agriculture, and grows crops faster is one of the solutions WFP promotes.

To ensure school children continue to receive a diverse range of school meals, WFP is supporting the Ministry of Education to establish 71 school hydroponic gardens in drought-prone areas, with 47 already functional. Now, schoolchildren are bringing their newly acquired knowledge home and growing fresh and nutritious produce for their families using local solutions.

When WFP first came to my school, I thought 'wow, these people are amazing'. I never thought you could grow plants without soil. I said I must try to do this at home. I knew I could do it. I started trying to replicate it, until finally I built my own greenhouse, says 16-year-old Daniel Chansa from Kitwe.

Daniel improvised the materials he used to establish his hydroponics site. I thought of using tyres and plastic sheets for holding water and used wood to make the beds. I even made a pump using wood and rubber to oxygenate the water. I've been experimenting with local solutions for fertilizer. I tried to make fertilizer by soaking a sack of compost in a bucket of water for 28 days so that the nutrients dissolve into the water. The pH wasn't good for hydroponics, but I will keep experimenting until I find a solution, he says.

At his impressive site, he grows rape seed leaves, lettuce and cabbage. Every two weeks, he manages to harvest around 90 percent of the crops he grows, which his mother uses to make his favourite meal.

Daniel is just one among the 26,000 schoolchildren benefiting from WFP's hydroponics gardening innovation in schools.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] WFP implemented the COVID-19 Emergency Cash Transfers in urban districts of Chilanga, Kafue, Kalulushi, Kitwe, Livingstone and Lusaka, targeting vulnerable people impacted by COVID-19. The COVID-19 response was implemented from July 2020 to April 2021.

Notes to graphs:

Estimated number of people with disabilities: The estimation of persons with disabilities was done by applying the 7.2 percent disability prevalence to the total number of WFP beneficiaries reached in 2021. This was based on the 2015 National Disability Survey conducted by the national statistics agency, the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats).

Beneficiaries by Residence Status: The 18,127 people indicated under "refugees" includes both refugees at the WFP-supported settlement and asylum seekers that WFP supported while at transit centres.

Cash-based transfer beneficiaries: WFP initially planned to reach more beneficiaries with cash transfers under the COVID-19 Emergency Cash Transfer Programme. However, fewer people were identified as food insecure and thus assisted based on WFP's rapid food security assessments undertaken in 2020 in urban districts impacted by COVID-19 and on available resources.

Total transfers by modality (in-kind food - planned vs actual): The planned 1,701 metric tons of food was programmed at the start of the CSP in 2019 targeting an estimated 10,000 beneficiaries under the refugee response. However, with 97 percent of refugees transitioned to cash based transfers in 2021, the number of refugees that remained on in-kind food assistance reduced to 1,000, hence the significant variance between the planned (1,701 mt) and distributed (170 mt).

Beneficiaries by modality (overlap between CBT and capacity strengthening beneficiaries): In 2021, WFP reached a total of 572,239 beneficiaries across all its interventions. However, there is an overlap of 100,000 beneficiaries in the 328,074 beneficiaries that received cash-based transfers and the 343,092 beneficiaries supported through capacity strengthening.

Beneficiaries by modality (capacity strengthening beneficiaries): WFP did not reach its target beneficiaries mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic which continued to impact implementation of the interventions, limiting safe access to the beneficiaries, with some activities suspended during the second and third waves of the pandemic.

Total transfers by modality (cash transferred): Due to the redemption challenges experienced in 2020, some beneficiaries under the COVID-19 Emergency Cash Transfer (C19-ECT) programme only managed to redeem their entitlements in 2021. Therefore, over 140,000 C19-ECT beneficiaries received four months worth of payments in 2021, instead of the planned two months. In addition, the number of refugees receiving CBT was also higher than the plan, as the population in the settlement grew throughout 2021. Moreover, under strategic outcome 3, WFP doubled the transfer value for post-harvest loss management solutions and increased by almost a third the transfer value for input support per beneficiary. This was due to the savings from implementation of some activities as a result of the depreciation of the local currency (Zambian Kwacha) against the US Dollar during the first half of 2021, with the savings reprogrammed towards cash-based transfers. These explain the higher than planned CBT amount.

Notes to the SDG data table:

The source of the data for malnutrition indicators was the 2018 Zambia Demographic Health Survey (ZDHS) report. The ZDHS is conducted every five years by the ZamStats, Ministry of Health and partners.

Data on the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population was derived from the 2021 Zambia Vulnerability Assessment report, produced annually by the national agency for disaster management, the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit. The data in the report is not disaggregated by gender.

Data on the number of people reached with malnutrition prevention/treatment interventions was obtained from programme reports from WFP and its implementing partners.

Data on the people reached and supported to improve food security was obtained from WFP programmes, its partners including those directly reached in partnership with the Government.

Context and Operations

[1] United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report. 2020. "Human Development Index." Retrieved from <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020.pdf>

[2] Zambia Statistics Agency (2011). Zambia 2010 Census of Population and Housing.

[3] Zambia's population is rapidly growing at 2.8 percent per annum due to high fertility, with population doubling every after 25 years. Source: World Bank, 2021, Zambia Overview: Development news, research, data (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zambia/overview#1>)

[4] Between 1991 and 2021, political power transitioned from three political parties, i.e., from the United National Independence Party to the Movement for Multiparty Democracy in 1991, to the Patriotic Front in 2011 and to the United Party for National Development in 2021.

[5] WFP has adopted the United Nations SDGs 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships for sustainable development) as its Strategic Goals, while also contributing towards the achievement of other SDGs including SDG 1, 3, 4, 5 and 13.

[6] The Government allowed the export of 1.1 million metric tons of maize during the 2021/22 marketing season.

[7] Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

[8] <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries-southern-africa-zambia/zambia-economic-outlook>

[9] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zambia/overview#1>

[10] <https://reporting.unhcr.org/document/588>

[11] The findings of the Return Intentions Survey conducted by UNHCR and partners revealed that two-thirds of the refugees were not willing to return to the DRC. Of those willing to return, only 45 percent were willing to return by 2022, suggesting that majority of the refugees preferred to remain at the Mantapala Refugee Settlement.

[12] According to a recent joint needs assessment by WFP and UNHCR, 90 percent of refugee households in Mantapala remain highly vulnerable and entirely dependent on external assistance, due to limited livelihoods opportunities. The refugees are allowed to be involved in informal businesses within the settlement. If they want to work in the formal sector outside of the settlement, they need to apply for a job permit (at the cost of around USD 1,000). Furthermore, the refugees are allowed to move outside of the settlement and become urban refugees, in which case they stop receiving WFP's assistance upon the permits being approved. The refugees have options of applying for circulation permits outside of the settlement, which are delivered on a case-by-case basis and allow them to engage in trade activities.

[13] WFP implemented the COVID-19 Emergency Cash Transfers in urban districts of Chilanga, Kafue, Kalulushi, Kitwe, Livingstone and Lusaka, targeting 322,000 vulnerable people impacted by COVID-19. The COVID-19 response was implemented from July 2020 to April 2021.

Notes to the risk management section

[1] Zambia's economy has been performing poorly mainly due to high debt burden worsened by the impacts of COVID-19.

Partnerships

[1] Subject to funds availability.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] The United States are funding WFP's refugee response since the creation of the WFP-supported settlement in late 2017.

[2] Germany, Sweden, Ireland and Switzerland were among WFP's top development donors, funding either or both nutrition and resilience interventions through predictable multi-year contributions.

[3] WFP approved a budget of USD 56,500 for this activity.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] SO1 needs went from USD 33 million in 2019 to USD 92.3 million in 2020, following two budget revisions undertaken in October 2019 and September 2020.

[2] The six districts of Lusaka, Kafue, Kitwe, Livingstone, Chilanga and Kalulushi were identified to be food insecure due to negative effects of COVID-19. While the initial plan was to reach some 656,000 vulnerable people based on estimates from the Government-led response plan and the UN-led Inter-agency Emergency Appeal, the target was revised to 322,000 people, following two rapid food security assessments conducted by WFP in the targeted districts.

[3] This figure refers to the entire response, started in 2020 and completed in 2021.

[4] In addition to supporting the Government to develop the national COVID-19 Multi-sectoral Contingency and Response Plan, WFP, through the United Nation Country Team (UNCT), issued a UN Flash Appeal to mobilize resources for the implementation of the national COVID-19 response.

[5] The baseline values are based on the results of the food security rapid assessments conducted between May (Lusaka and Kafue) and July 2020 (Livingstone and Kitwe).

[6] The number of asylum seekers also grew throughout the year, fluctuating between 300 and 600 towards the end of 2021.

[7] This was based on the findings of a feasibility study and a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted by WFP and partners in the settlement and surrounding districts, in February and July 2019 respectively.

[8] The food basket comprises fortified maize meal, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and salt, enough to provide each refugee with an estimated 2,100 kcal a day, enough to meet their required food and nutrition needs.

[9] The USD amount is based on the December exchange rate. The amount of the transfer value was increased by almost 21 percent in 2021, from ZMK 155 in 2020, following a market assessment that revealed that prices of food commodities had increased by over 20 percent on average, compounded by a depreciating local currency.

[10] The joint programme will be over a period of three years, with an estimated budget of USD 6.2 million.

Notes to tables

Output table: Due to the redemption challenges experienced in 2020 under the COVID-19 response, some beneficiaries of the COVID-19 Emergency Cash Transfer (C19-ECT) programme only managed to redeem part of their entitlements in 2021. Therefore, over 140,000 C19-ECT beneficiaries received four months' worth of payments in 2021, instead of the planned two months. In addition, the number of refugees receiving CBT was higher than the plan, as the population in the settlement continued growing throughout 2021. This explains the higher amount of CBT distributed as compared to the planned.

Total transfers by modality (in-kind food - planned vs actual): The planned 1,701 metric tons of food was programmed at the start of the CSP in 2019 targeting an estimated 10,000 beneficiaries under the refugee response. However, with 97 percent of refugees transitioned to cash based transfers in 2021, the number of refugees that remained on in-kind food assistance reduced to 1,000, hence the significant variance between the planned (1,701 mt) and distributed (170 mt). Similarly, fewer than planned beneficiaries received fortified and specialized nutritious foods due to the transition to cash based transfers.

Outcome table (Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities): Under the COVID-19 response, there are no follow up indicator values for 2020 as no outcome-level assessments were undertaken following the baseline assessments done between July and September 2020, with the 2020 values used as the baseline values.

Strategic outcome 02

Notes to the narrative

[1] Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2018.

[2] Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2018.

[3] The DNCCs are district level nutrition coordination structures. The 24 districts were WFP supported the DNCCs to implement the district nutrition plans are: Mazabuka, Monze, Nyimba, Katete, Petauke, Lundazi, Chisamba, Chibombo, Kapri Mposhi, Mumbwa, Kaoma, Mongu, Shangombo, Kalabo, Solwezi, Zambezi, Mwinilunga, Chongwe, Chiengi, Mpika, Chinsali, Isoka and Chipata

Notes to the output table

Output Indicator A.1 (Children): While the target was to reach 101,200 children, only 59,734 children (representing 59 percent of the target) were reached following delays in the approval of the nutrition education manuals. Activity implementation was further delayed by school closures caused by the worsening COVID-19 situation mid-2021.

Output Indicator C.4*.1: WFP over-achieved due to the scale up of nutrition activities in more districts following the rollout of the second phase of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN II) in 2021.

Strategic outcome 03

Notes to narrative:

[1] The assisted smallholder farmers are from Gwembe, Monze, Kalomo, Sioma and Shang'ombo districts.

[2] Local agro-dealers were contracted to supply and distribute inputs as part of economic empowerment of local entrepreneurs.

[3] The distribution of cowpeas, groundnuts, sorghum, orange maize and cassava cuttings were part of WFP efforts to promote the adoption of drought tolerant and nutrient dense crop varieties among smallholder farmers.

[4] The 10 agro-dealers signed Memoranda of Understanding with Zamseed, Advanta, Afriseed and Kamano seed companies, enabling them to steadily access inputs for distributed to the targeted farmers.

[5] Under this out-grower scheme (implemented in Chibombo district of Central Province and in Katete, Lundazi and Petauke districts of Eastern Province), WFP and Good Nature Agro are targeting 2,000 smallholder farmers in the four districts in the 2021/22 agricultural season, with recruitment of more farmers ongoing as at 31 December 2021.

[6] The Global Commodity Management Facility is WFP's internal mechanism for procuring and pre-positioning food stock

[7] The Maano Virtual Farmers Market, redeveloped by WFP in 2021 with support from Digital PayGO (a locally contracted financial service provider), provides opportunities for smallholder farmers to discover market prices, have access to market information and sell their produce at premium prices through automated escrow payment systems that are linked to mobile money providers and commercial banks.

[8] The districts where WFP implemented the integrated smallholder support and nutrition improvement programme include Chibombo, Chisamba, Kaoma, Kapiri-Mposhi, Katete, Lundazi, Mazabuka, Mumbwa, Mongu, Monze, Nyimba and Petauke

[9] The five districts where WFP implemented the rural resilience initiative include Gwembe, Mazabuka, Monze, Namwala and Pemba

[10] The five districts where WFP implemented the early recovery and resilience strengthening intervention include Gwembe, Kalomo, Monze, Shang'ombo and Sioma.

Notes to output and outcome data tables:

A.3: Cash-based transfers: In 2021, WFP doubled the transfer value for post-harvest loss management solutions and increased by almost a third the transfer value for input support per beneficiary. This was due to the savings from implementation of some activities as a result of the depreciation of the local currency (Zambian Kwacha) against the US dollar during the first half of 2021, with the savings reprogrammed towards cash-based transfers. This explains the higher CBT amount than initially planned.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers: The 100,000 beneficiaries of cash-based transfers also received capacity strengthening transfers.

The planned values for indicator G1.11, G11.3, G12.3, G2.3 and G3.5 are based on the initial resilience targeting prior to the shift to supporting technical support activities under insurance, the actual number of beneficiaries reached is as per the indirect beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP technical support activities on the Farmer Input Support Programme. The actuals indicated do not reflect in the Needs Based Plan as they are not tier 1 beneficiaries.

Outcome table (Smallholder farmers – SIDA – Food Consumption Score; Food Consumption Score Nutrition; Food Expenditure Share; Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women): No 2019 follow up values for the integrated nutrition and smallholder support programme (SIDA-supported) as no significant progress had taken place during the first year of its implementation.

Outcome table (General note): Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP was not tracking some indicators (such as the Food Consumption Score - Nutrition) until they were added to the CSP logframe in 2020, following CSP rollout in July 2019.

Outcome table (KfW-supported intervention): The early drought-recovery intervention commenced in October 2020. With no significant progress made in the implementation, only baseline values were available for 2020 across all the indicators tracked under this intervention.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Gwembe and Shang'ombo, which are among the districts that were most affected by the 2018/19 drought.

[2] WFP supported the Ministry of Education in setting up a total of 47 hydroponics gardens in schools. Of these, 22 were established in 2020, while 25 were established and/or finalised in 2021.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] National Assembly of Zambia, Members of Parliament by Gender. Accessed from: <https://www.parliament.gov.zm/members/gender>

[2] The Government has adopted the African Union's (AU) Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa. It has ratified the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BDPFA), aligning them to the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including. The Government has enacted Gender Equity and Equality Act No. 22 of 2015, to domesticate international human rights instruments such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and other international protocols. The Zambian Constitution, amended in 2016, also includes progressive articles for gender equality, acknowledging that all citizens, including women, has equal rights to freely participate in, determine, and build a sustainable political, legal, and socio-economic activities. The Government created the Gender Equity and Equality Commission to enhance the protection of women's rights. The school Re-Entry Policy is designed to allow the re-admission of girls in school after giving birth.

[3] While progress in achieving gender equality has been limited, in 2021, Zambia got the second-ever woman state vice president following the August elections, and the first-ever woman speaker of the National Assembly.

[4] As presented under Strategic Outcome 3, evidence from WFP's outcome monitoring surveys indicate improved food security situation, with more smallholder farmers frequently consuming diverse diets.

Environment

[1] In Zambia more recurrent extreme events include dry spells, droughts and floods.

[2] To monitor the environmental impact of WFP's activities, and in particular the ones under the smallholder farmer support programme, which has environmental aspects mainstreamed through its activities, monitoring tools with specific environmental-related indicators have been developed and formed part of the bi-annual outcome monitoring system.

[3] Streams present in Nchelenge and Kawambwa districts.

[4] The area is an important cultural and ecological area for flora and fauna, part of Ntumba hills.

[5] Particularly, agriculture was identified as a leading cause of deforestation in the settlement and surrounding areas.

[6] These activities are part of the three-year (2022-2025) joint UNHCR-WFP programme aimed at building refugees' self-reliance.

[7] The hydroponics technology is an environmentally friendly option for horticultural production. It has limited impact on natural resources (such as trees), minimal emissions of greenhouse gases compared to conventional production system and limits the use of unsustainable production methods (such as excessive use of conventional fertilizers) that can damage soils and, in some cases, pollute. Enhanced awareness for school children, parents-teachers associations and School and Health Nutrition coordinators on the value add of hydroponics as an ecological, clean production technology can be beneficial for the entire community, for a positive impact that goes beyond the targeted schools.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	10	14	12	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	180,936	149,342	330,278	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	193,872	239,591	433,463	1000020
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			13	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	180,936	149,342	330,278	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	193,872	239,591	433,463	1000020
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	5	5.4	5.2	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	9,197	8,834	18,031	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	9,197	8,834	18,031	

						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	9,197	8,834	18,031	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	3.7	4.8	4.2	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	9,197	8,834	18,031	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	9,197	8,834	18,031	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	9,197	8,834	18,031	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	31	38.3	34.6	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	9,197	8,834	18,031	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			24.5	2020	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	136,375	192,498	328,873	270011
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			15	2020	Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			91,600	
						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	193,872	239,591	433,463	1000020



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
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number	1	2021	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	5	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number	1	2021	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	142	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	592,942	274,192	46%
	female	627,396	298,047	48%
	total	1,220,338	572,239	47%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	28,047	20,769	74%
	female	28,047	20,769	74%
	total	56,094	41,538	74%
24-59 months	male	43,667	32,143	74%
	female	41,247	30,165	73%
	total	84,914	62,308	73%
5-11 years	male	128,590	87,269	68%
	female	133,906	91,641	68%
	total	262,496	178,910	68%
12-17 years	male	44,540	32,637	73%
	female	50,793	41,648	82%
	total	95,333	74,285	78%
18-59 years	male	342,052	96,923	28%
	female	366,013	108,879	30%
	total	708,065	205,802	29%
60+ years	male	6,046	4,451	74%
	female	7,390	4,945	67%
	total	13,436	9,396	70%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,204,338	554,112	46%
Refugee	16,000	18,127	113%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Climate change adaptation and risk management	429,349	265,358	61%
Prevention of Malnutrition	119,200	77,734	65%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	671,789	229,147	34%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	164	16	10%
Corn Soya Blend	363	23	6%
Iodised Salt	14	1	9%
Maize Meal	1,092	130	12%
Vegetable Oil	68	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	3,069,600	4,508,966	147%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Value Voucher	1,492,025	2,261,008	152%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	338,312	114,948
			Male	332,477	113,126
			Total	670,789	228,074
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	504	540
			Male	496	533
			Total	1,000	1,073
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,701	170
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,069,600	4,508,966

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Crisis-affected children under 5 and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods that improve their nutrition status.				
General Distribution				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	1,160.25	58.01
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	163.8	12.47

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugee Population - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	17.7	≥68	≥60	69.44	37.5	33	WFP survey
	Male	35.9	≥68	≥60	73.51	25.5	26	WFP survey
	Overall	53.7	≥68	≥60	72.09	30.1	28	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	2.6	<8	<5	0.69	5.9	8	WFP survey
	Male	5.3	<8	<5	0	4.5	14	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<8	<5	0.24	8	12	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.4	≤10	<5	2.78	50	13	WFP survey
	Male	6.9	≤10	<5	2.61	61.1	17	WFP survey
	Overall	10.3	≤10	<5	2.67	56.9	16	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	9.2	≤15	<10	27.08	6.6	46	WFP survey
	Male	18	≤15	<10	23.88	8.9	43	WFP survey
	Overall	28.1	≤15	<10	25	8	44	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee population - all - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≥50	≥50	7.6	2.6	2	WFP survey
	Male	5.1	≥50	≥50	9	2	3	WFP survey
	Overall	3.1	≥50	≥50	8.5	2.3	2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.3	≥50	≥90	68.1	82.2	33	WFP survey
	Male	30.3	≥50	≥90	68.3	89.1	41	WFP survey
	Overall	28.3	≥50	≥90	68.2	86.5	38	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.4	≥50	≥70	25.7	25.7	32	WFP survey
	Male	39.9	≥50	≥70	37.3	23.1	36	WFP survey
	Overall	40.4	≥50	≥70	33.3	24.1	35	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	80.8	<10	≤10	14.6	38.8	70	WFP survey
	Male	74.4	<10	≤10	10.8	34	64	WFP survey
	Overall	77.8	<10	≤10	12.1	35.8	67	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.1	<10	≤10	9.7	5.9	12	WFP survey
	Male	15.7	<10	≤10	4.5	6.1	11	WFP survey
	Overall	14.9	<10	≤10	6.3	6	11	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.4	<10	≤5	0.7	0	8	WFP survey
	Male	24.7	<10	≤5	4.1	1.6	17	WFP survey
	Overall	30.5	<10	≤5	2.9	1	13	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.2	≥40	≥50	77.8	58.6	28	WFP survey
	Male	20.2	≥40	≥50	80.2	64	33	WFP survey
	Overall	19.2	≥40	≥50	79.4	61.9	31	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.4	≥40	≤30	64.6	68.4	56	WFP survey
	Male	44.4	≥40	≤30	58.2	70.9	53	WFP survey
	Overall	44.4	≥40	≤30	60.4	69.9	54	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.4	≥40	≤10	31.3	17.8	59	WFP survey
	Male	44.9	≥40	≤10	27.6	9.3	43	WFP survey
	Overall	41.2	≥40	≤10	28.9	12.5	49	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee population - women aged 15-49 years - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	28.5	>70	>60	20.6	21	29	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee population - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.7	<6	<8	9.81	17.37	13.21	WFP survey
	Male	9.5	<6	<8	9.82	17.7	11.21	WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	<6	<8	9.81	17.56	12.43	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee population- all - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31.7	≥70	≥70	67.4	19	50	WFP survey
	Male	33	≥70	≥70	72	18.6	50	WFP survey
	Overall	31.6	≥70	≥70	70.4	19.1	50	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34.6	≤20	<30	28.5	67.1	32	WFP survey
	Male	34	≤20	<30	25	70.9	25	WFP survey
	Overall	34.7	≤20	≤20	26.2	69.4	28	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33.7	≤10	≤10	4.2	13.2	18	WFP survey
	Male	33	≤10	<10	3	10.5	25	WFP survey
	Overall	33.7	≤10	<10	3.5	11.5	22	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	74	<20	<20	78.5	79.4	34	WFP survey
	Male	69.9	<20	<20	79.3	75.2	34	WFP survey
	Overall	71.2	<20	<20	79	76.8	34	WFP survey

Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	45	≤10	≤40	23.8	62.5	47	WFP survey
	Male	45	≤10	≤40	31.6	53	55	WFP survey
	Overall	45	≤10	≤40	28.8	56.6	50	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees-children aged 6-23 months - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	22	≥50	>30	34.4	5.9	26.3	WFP survey
	Male	22	≥50	>30	41.1	5	26.3	WFP survey
	Overall	22	≥50	>30	38.6	5	26.3	WFP survey
Target Group: vulnerable residents due to covid - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1.2	≥4	≥4	4.2			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	69.4	≥75	≥75	76.6			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	34.1	≥40	≥40	40.3			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	24.7	≤20	≤20	12.3			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4.7	≤3	≤3	1.5			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4.7	≤3	≤3	1.9			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	74.1	≥70	≥70	83.8			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	61.2	≥50	≥50	58.2			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	25.9	≥20	≥20	21.5			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	67.1	≥70	≥70	70.8			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	24.7	≤20	≤20	26			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	8.2	≤5	≤5	3.2			WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	51,612	30,817	
			Male	49,588	28,917	
			Total	101,200	59,734	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	18,000	18,000	
			Total	18,000	18,000	

Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Food-insecure people benefit from strengthened government and partner capacity to deliver nutrition interventions that increase their access to and consumption of nutritious foods					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	20	20	
C: Targeted communities benefit from increased access to nutrition products through strengthened private sector value chains for nutritious foods					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	4	4	
C: Targeted communities, including PLW/G, caregivers of children, and adolescents access knowledge and adopt practices that will improve nutritional status and reduce malnutrition					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	240	405	
E*: Targeted communities, including PLW/G, caregivers of children, and adolescents access knowledge and adopt practices that will improve nutritional status and reduce malnutrition					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	50,000	45,138	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	50,000	58,405	

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children aged 6-23 months - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Individual capacity strengthening activities								

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	14	≥30	>20	29.5	19	14	WFP survey
	Male	10	≥30	>20	27.8	19	10	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥30	>20	29.1	19	12	WFP survey
Target Group: Government Institutions - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>3	≥3	3	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government and implementing partners - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	167,968	133,741
			Male	161,381	131,617
			Total	329,349	265,358
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	51,000	50,400
			Male	49,000	49,600
			Total	100,000	100,000
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,492,025	2,261,008
			US\$	0	0

Output Results				
Activity 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced knowledge and skills in diversified production, including with regard to nutritious crops, that increases their consumption of nutritious foods, and their marketable surplus				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	5
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	4
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from strengthened technology and information in climate-smart agricultural practices to improve their resilience to shocks.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	200	263
Activity 04: Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G: Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced access to markets, agribusiness and financial services to increase their incomes and resilience.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	individual	17,835	18,031
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	individual	31,830	28,247
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	individual	23,326	22,009
G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	1,000,000	1,077,494.77
G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	960,348	1,498,829.34
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	47,835	67,980
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.4: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	individual	1,000,000	95,215
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.4: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	US\$	10,294,117.7	1,399,176.67

G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.12: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	individual	1,000,000	1,000,020
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.4: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Cash or Direct Payment)	US\$	5,882,470	5,817,175.16
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.6: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	US\$	117,650,000	117,649,412

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: KFW Beneficiary farmers - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	16.8	≥70	>70	37.74			WFP survey
	Male	16	≥70	>70	58.52			WFP survey
	Overall	16.8	≥70	>70	54.14			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34.5	≤20	<20	28.79			WFP survey
	Male	34	≤20	<20	25.47			WFP survey
	Overall	34.5	≤20	<20	26.16			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	48.7	≤10	<10	33.46			WFP survey
	Male	48	≤10	<10	16.01			WFP survey
	Overall	48.7	≤10	<10	19.69			WFP survey
Target Group: KFW project beneficiaries - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Food expenditure share	Female	28.4	≤20	<10	65			WFP survey
	Male	28.4	≤20	<10	47			WFP survey
	Overall	28.4	≤20	<10	50.8			WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	0	≥60	≥60	51			WFP survey
	Male	0	≥60	≥60	64.9			WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	61.9			WFP survey
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	18.6	<15	<15	17.04			WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Southern Province - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	0	≥36	>60	33.5	11		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥34	>60	37.5	48		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	>60	35.5	59		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Southern Province - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	11.58	≤6	≤8	6.1	12.19	14.3	WFP survey
	Male	8.39	≤6	≤8	6.1	12.19	12.3	WFP survey
	Overall	8.95	≤6	≤8	6.1	12.19	12.7	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	9.8	≥40	≥60	34	34		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.8	≥80	≥50	8.1	6		WFP survey
	Male	5.8	≥80	≥50	11.8	5.8		WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	≥80	≥50	11	5.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	94	≥96	≥96	89.9	50.9		WFP survey
	Male	95	≥96	≥96	90.1	50		WFP survey
	Overall	95.3	≥96	≥96	90.1	50.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	70	≥80	≥80	60.1	50		WFP survey
	Male	70	≥80	≥80	70.2	49		WFP survey
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	68.1	49.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<0	<0	0	50		WFP survey
	Male		<0	<0	0	49		WFP survey
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0	49.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<0	<0	0	0		WFP survey
	Male		<0	<0	0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<0	<0	0	0		WFP survey
	Male		<0	<0	0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	94	≥20	<50	91.9	94.2		WFP survey
	Male	94.2	≥20	<50	88.2	94		WFP survey
	Overall	94.2	≥20	<50	89	94.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30	≥20	<20	39.9	52		WFP survey
	Male	30	≥20	<20	29.8	50		WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥20	<20	31.9	50.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≥4	<4	10.1	50.2		WFP survey
	Male	4	≥4	<4	9.9	49		WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	≥4	<4	9.9	49.6		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - SIDA - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	61.6	≥70	≥70	68.5	38.1		WFP survey
	Male	67.8	≥70	≥70	80.2	36.4		WFP survey
	Overall	66.8	≥70	≥70	77.7	37.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24.4	≤20	≤20	23.1	42.9		WFP survey
	Male	22.4	≤20	≤20	15.7	43.4		WFP survey
	Overall	22.7	≤20	≤20	17.3	43.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13.9	≤10	≤10	8.4	20.1		WFP survey
	Male	9.8	≤10	≤10	4.2	9.4		WFP survey
	Overall	10.5	≤10	≤10	5	19.7		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers SIDA - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	32.1	≥40	≥40	40.9	66.6		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Southern Province - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11.58	≤6	≤8	6.1	4.29	14.4	WFP survey
	Male	8.39	≤6	≤8	6.1	4.29	12.3	WFP survey
	Overall	8.95	≤6	≤8	6.1	4.29	12.5	WFP survey

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	≥7	>5	3.7	3.7	4	WFP survey
	Male	5	≥7	>5	3.7	3.7	6	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥7	>5	3.7	3.7	5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28.6	≥70	≥70	75.2	32	70.8	WFP survey
	Male	27.5	≥70	≥70	85.5	39	60.8	WFP survey
	Overall	56.1	≥70	≥70	83.8	71	62.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10.3	≥20	≤20	21	10.2	25	WFP survey
	Male	10.8	≥20	≤20	13.4	15.9	36.1	WFP survey
	Overall	21.1	≥20	≤20	14.6	26.1	33.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.2	≤10	<10	3.8	1.8	4.2	WFP survey
	Male	11.6	≤10	<10	1.1	1.1	3.1	WFP survey
	Overall	22.8	≤10	<10	1.6	2.9	3.3	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	52.9	≤20	<20	12.4	47.5	34.6	WFP survey
	Male	58.4	≤20	<20	12.4	41.3	33.3	WFP survey
	Overall	57.4	≤20	<20	24.8	88.8	67.9	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	98.88	≥99	>99	63.7	27.2	48.5	WFP survey
	Male	98.56	≥99	>99	64.9	26.1	48.3	WFP survey
	Overall	98.62	≥99	>99	64.7	53.3	96.8	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.12	<0.2	<0.1	20.2	4.5	2	WFP survey
	Male	0.24	<0.2	<0.1	22.9	2.4	1	WFP survey
	Overall	0.39	<0.2	<0.1	22.5	6.9	3	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0.5	<0	4.7	8.7	2.2	WFP survey
	Male	0.96	=0.5	<0.1	2.8	6.1	1	WFP survey
	Overall	0.79	=0.5	<0.1	3.1	14.8	3.2	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	<0.2	<0	8.1	12.9	1.7	WFP survey
	Male	0.24	<0.2	<0.1	9.4	12.1	1.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0.2	<0.2	<0.1	9.7	25	3	WFP survey
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	15.4	≤10	<12	14.4	37.7	12.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers-SIDA - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Food expenditure share	Female	31.3	≤50	≤50	16	10.1		WFP survey
	Male	40.5	≤50	≤50	20.8	10		WFP survey
	Overall	71.8	≤50	≤50	17.1	10.1		WFP survey
Target Group: kfw - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	13	≤10	≤10	7.24	15		WFP survey
	Male	11	≤10	≤10	5.83	15		WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤10	≤10	6.12	15		WFP survey
Activity 04: Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Southern Province - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	38.5	≥50	≥60	91	8.43	38.3	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	2.5	>20.4	≥40	48	19.9	6.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.1	>19.6	≥40	52	25.5	2.3	
	Overall	4.6	>40	≥40	49.8	45.4	4.3	
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	4,284	≥3,000,000	>3,000,000	4,594,671.43	3,337,191.77	2,640	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	13,519	≥20,000	>20,000	18,928.29	23,628.3	5.94	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Vulnerable people benefit from nutrition-sensitive government safety net programme					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	2	
Activity 06: Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Schoolchildren benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement a nutrition-sensitive home-grown school meals programme					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	4	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	4	4	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	1	2	
C: Zambians benefit from supply chain services provided to the Government as necessary					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	4	

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government institutions - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥4	≥2	5	4	5	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugee population - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	21.3	≥50	≥50	51.7	44.9	26	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	30	≤25	≤25	9.5	13.8	15	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	41.7	≥25	≤25	38.8	41.4	59	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	30.88	≥50	≥60	80	80	30.88	WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	1	≥1	≥2	2	2	1	WFP
	Male	1	≥1	≥2	2	2	1	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥1	≥2	2	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: LUAPULA - Modality: - - Subactivity: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.28	≥100	≥100	98	100	99.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	99.2	99.6	99.4	
	Overall	99.6	≥100	≥100	98.8	99.7	99.3	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	97.11	≥100	≥100	98.6	90.1	99.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	97.4	87	99.3	
	Overall	98.6	≥100	≥100	97.8	88.2	99.1	
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97.11	≥100	≥100	99.3	98	95	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	98.5	97.6	97	
	Overall	98.6	≥100	≥100	98.8	97.7	97	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	16.67	≥66.67	≥80	71.4	67	16.67	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	16.67	≥80	≥80	76.8	79.6	77	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.75	≥80	≥80	73.9	85.8	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.7	≥80	≥80	74.8	83.5	79	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Catherine Zulu

After receiving training in food preservation, Mkonda and her daughter drying vegetables and fruits, in Petauke District.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Cissy Byenkya

cissy.byenkya@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

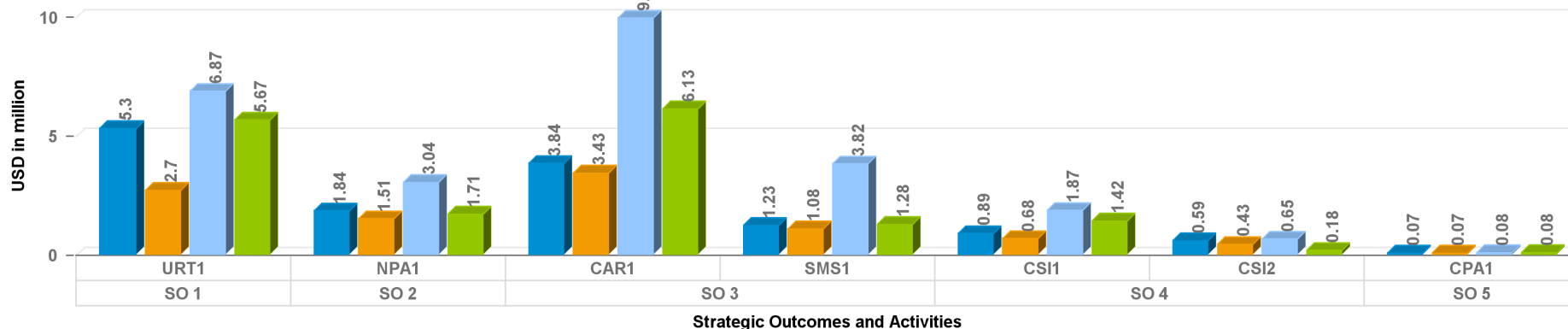
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round
SO 2	Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.
SO 3	Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030
SO 4	Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2
SO 5	Government institutions in Zambia and their partners have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems
CPA1	*Provide on-demand services, including through logistical support for food and non-food movement and common facilities service provision
CSI1	Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme
CSI2	Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response.
NPA1	Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions
SMS1	Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services
URT1	Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round	Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	5,299,273	2,704,836	6,870,264	5,665,576
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,299,273	2,704,836	6,870,264	5,665,576
2	Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.	Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions	1,839,185	1,508,827	3,038,952	1,705,875
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,839,185	1,508,827	3,038,952	1,705,875
3	Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030	Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	3,836,345	3,429,645	9,948,336	6,128,816
		Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	1,233,801	1,084,643	3,820,636	1,275,103
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			5,070,146	4,514,288	13,768,972	7,403,919

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2	Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme	885,526	675,863	1,867,382	1,417,879
		Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response.	589,671	432,672	654,615	179,838
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,475,197	1,108,535	2,521,997	1,597,717
8	Government institutions in Zambia and their partners have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2.	“Provide on-demand services, including through logistical support for food and non-food movement and common facilities service provision	68,181	68,181	83,313	83,313
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			68,181	68,181	83,313	83,313
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	67,512	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	67,512	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			13,751,981	9,904,666	26,351,009	16,456,400
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,505,884	791,274	3,296,794	1,475,375
Total Direct Costs			15,257,866	10,695,940	29,647,804	17,931,775

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			986,844	695,236	202,638	202,638
			16,244,710	11,391,176	29,850,442	18,134,413



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

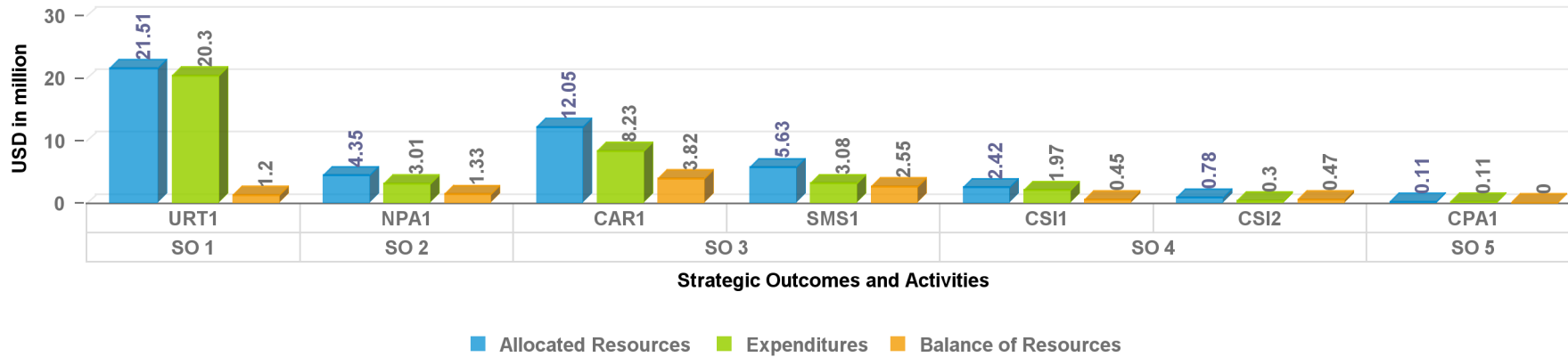
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round
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Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round	Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	65,547,847	21,507,542	0	21,507,542	20,302,854	1,204,687
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			65,547,847	21,507,542	0	21,507,542	20,302,854	1,204,687
2	Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.	Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions	5,259,623	4,346,013	0	4,346,013	3,012,936	1,333,077
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,259,623	4,346,013	0	4,346,013	3,012,936	1,333,077

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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030	Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	9,873,563	12,051,627	0	12,051,627	8,232,106	3,819,521
		Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	4,226,444	5,625,008	0	5,625,008	3,079,475	2,545,533
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			14,100,007	17,676,634	0	17,676,634	11,311,581	6,365,053

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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2	Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response.	1,780,543	776,012	0	776,012	301,235	474,777
		Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme	2,479,713	2,418,645	0	2,418,645	1,969,142	449,503
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,260,256	3,194,658	0	3,194,658	2,270,377	924,280
8	Government institutions in Zambia and their partners have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2.	"Provide on-demand services, including through logistical support for food and non-food movement and common facilities service provision	578,682	109,507	0	109,507	109,507	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			578,682	109,507	0	109,507	109,507	0

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	67,512	0	67,512	0	67,512
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	67,512	0	67,512	0	67,512
Total Direct Operational Cost			89,746,414	46,901,865	0	46,901,865	37,007,256	9,894,609
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,171,189	4,584,893	0	4,584,893	2,763,474	1,821,420
Total Direct Costs			95,917,604	51,486,758	0	51,486,758	39,770,729	11,716,029
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,194,683	3,146,240		3,146,240	3,146,240	0
Grand Total			102,112,287	54,632,998	0	54,632,998	42,916,969	11,716,029

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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