



World Food
Programme

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Zambia

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

As in 2021, Zambia experienced many challenges in 2022. Prices of food, fuel and farming inputs were on the rise due to domestic economic challenges and disrupted global supply chains linked to the Ukraine crisis. The climate crisis persisted, with droughts and flooding during the 2021/22 farming season jeopardizing WFP's operational environment. Furthermore, WFP programming was affected by limited funding caused by shifting donor priorities in response to an increased number of global emergencies.

Despite these challenges, WFP was able to achieve most of its targets, thanks to multi-year contributions from the donors, cost co-sharing with the Government, and enhanced coordination and partnerships with the Government, sister United Nations (UN) agencies and other partners. Activities were implemented through WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, aligned to national priorities and aimed to support the Government to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (partnerships) in particular..

Overall, WFP reached over 415,000 people with cash and food assistance, smallholder farmer support, nutrition improvement, as well as early warning and social protection interventions. Across its programming, WFP integrated nutrition and gender aspects, ensuring its assistance was inclusive and nutritionally sensitive. The number of people reached in 2022 drastically reduced as WFP had concluded the implementation of the COVID-19 and drought responses in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

WFP maintained its support to crisis-affected populations, providing cash and food assistance to over 18,400 refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo[1], enabling them to meet most of their immediate food and nutrition needs. Over 95 percent of the refugees received cash assistance, giving them flexibility to purchase and consume diverse foods, while those without proper documentation to own sim-cards received direct food assistance[2]. However, WFP's reduced rations due to funding gaps threatened to worsen the refugees' food insecurity[3].

Contributing towards national efforts to improve nutrition outcomes, WFP supported the district nutrition coordinating committees to develop and implement multisectoral nutrition plans. Together with the ministries of Health and Education, WFP enhanced nutrition education and awareness and promoted the consumption of diverse diets across all its activities. Through the Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network, WFP supported the Government in implementing the healthy diets campaign and the Good Food Logo initiative to promote good nutrition practices through better food choices and demand for nutritious food.

WFP and its partners supported nearly 280,000 smallholder farmers, strengthening their resilience against the climate crisis and other shocks through trainings in conservation farming practices, post-harvest management and financial management. As a result, smallholder farmers employed improved farming practices, used low-cost hermetic storage bags to reduce crop losses, and earned an income from their savings groups. To ensure food availability and enhance dietary diversity, WFP and partners trained smallholder farmers in food processing and preservation techniques[4].

WFP also enabled farmers to access predictable markets to sell their crops, including using the Maano app[5]. Working with the Government and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, WFP supported 5,000 livestock smallholder farmers to access livestock insurance for the second consecutive year under the pilot livestock insurance project designed with WFP support[5]. Furthermore, WFP collaborated with the Zambia Meteorological Department to collect, analyse and disseminate weather information to communities through the community-managed early warning systems, enabling smallholder farmers to make informed decisions on agricultural production.

Working with the Ministry of Education, WFP enhanced nutrition education for school children, diversifying school meals under the national Home-Grown School Meals programme by establishing additional hydroponics gardens. It also supported the ministry to scale up the Food Tracking System for enhanced accountability in the distribution and utilization of food in schools.

To ensure the national social cash transfer programme was nutrition-sensitive, WFP and partners supported the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to launch the first-ever nutrition-sensitive social protection guidelines, to integrate a nutrition component in the information system for managing the programme as well as train government staff on its utilization.

Partnerships remained a key pillar to WFP's interventions in Zambia, working with the Government, other UN agencies, cooperating partners and the private sector to address the food and nutrition needs of the assisted populations and to achieve SDG 2 and SDG 17.

416,317

Total beneficiaries in 2022



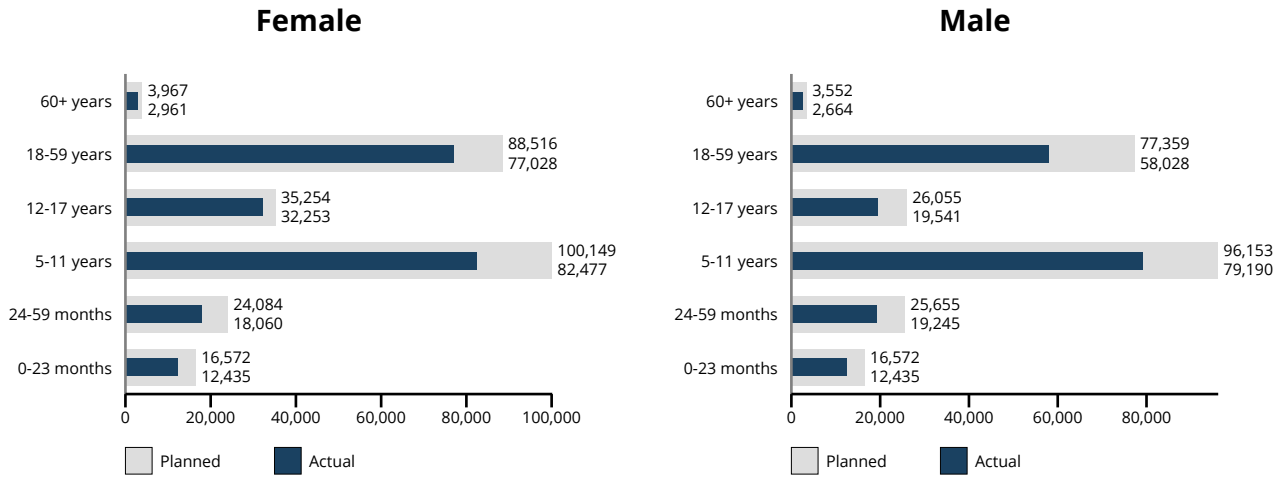
54% female



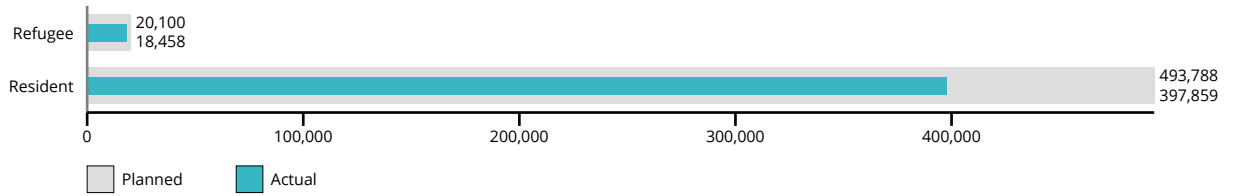
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 29,975 (54% Female, 46% Male)

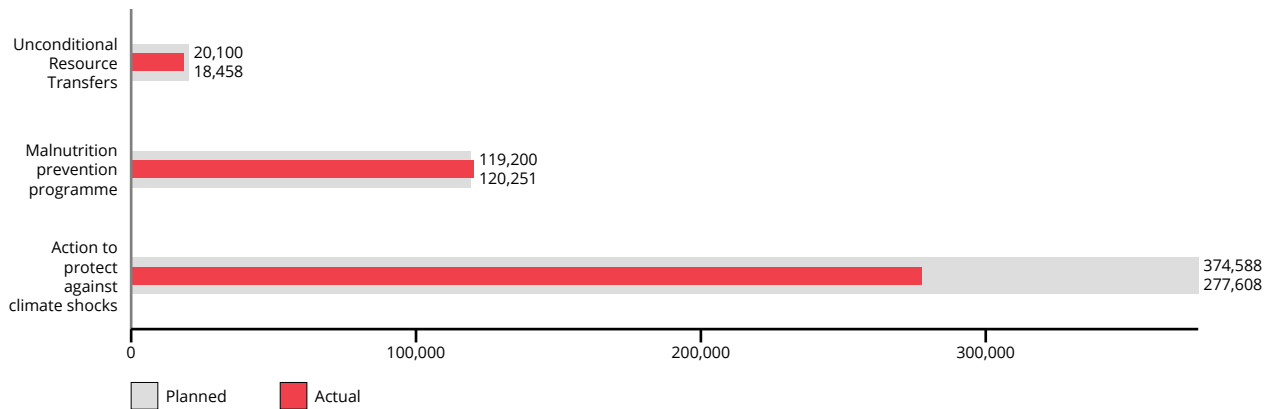
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



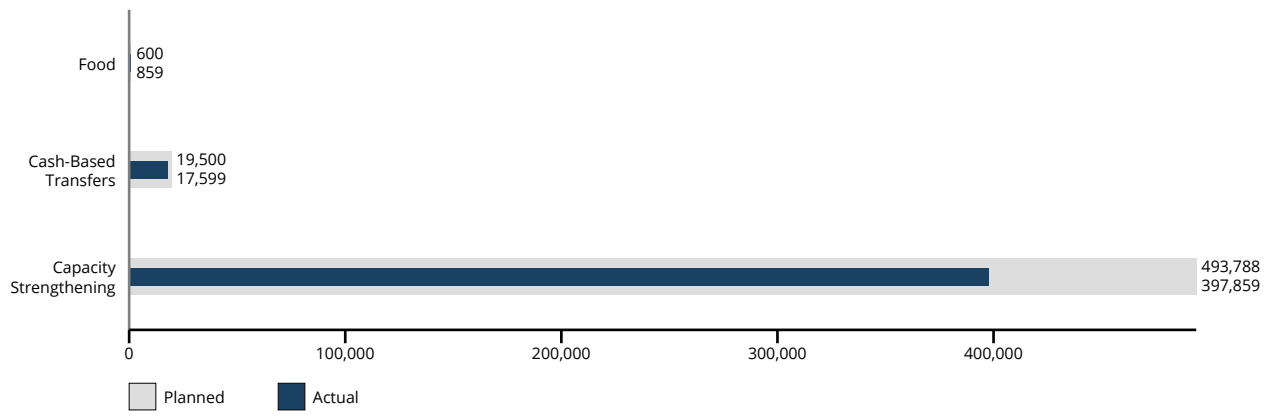
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



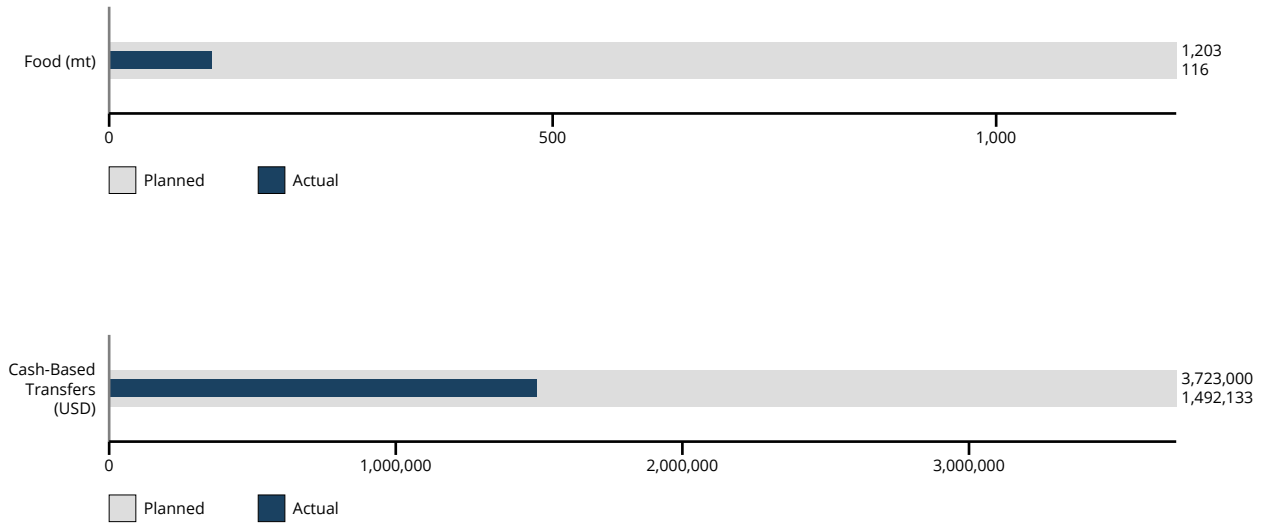
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



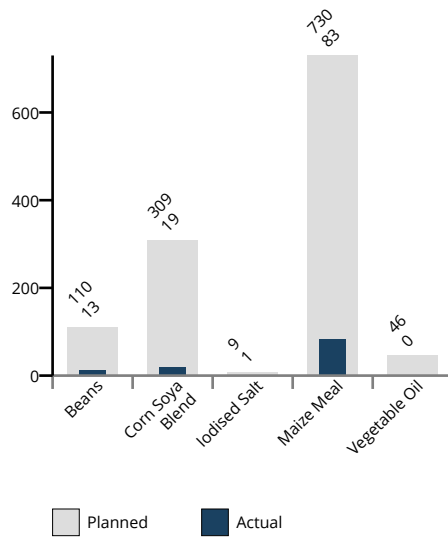
Beneficiaries by Modality



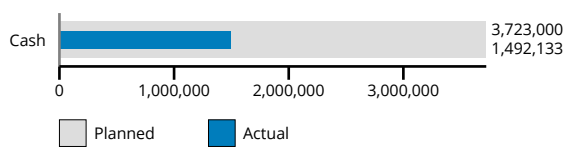
Total Transfers by Modality



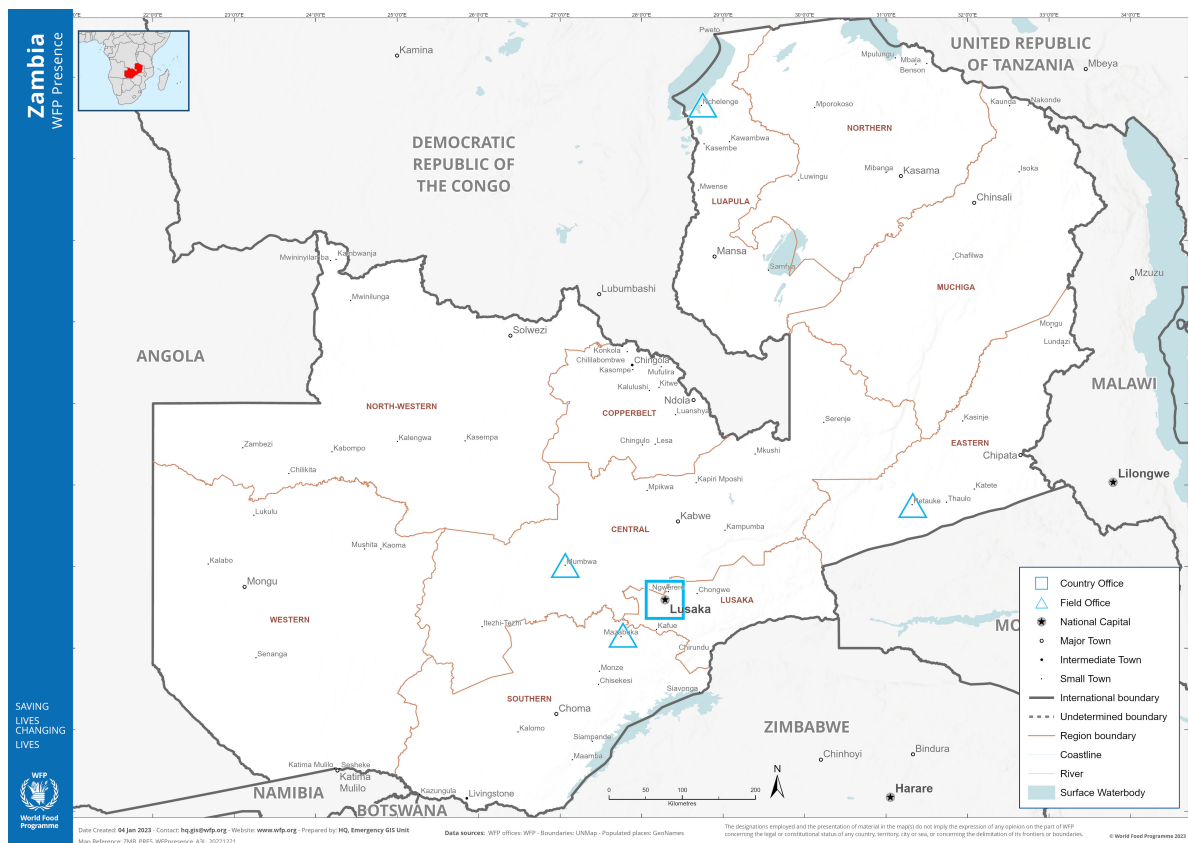
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Zambia, with a population of 19.6 million[1], is endowed with plenty of natural resources and has numerous opportunities for investment and development due to its geographical location[2] and relatively stable socio-political environment. However, the country continues to face numerous development challenges, ranking 154 out of 191 countries in the 2021 Human Development Index[3], with over half the population living in poverty[4]. Poverty levels are highest in rural areas at 77 percent of the rural population.

Following years of sustained poor economic performance exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2022, the World Bank reclassified Zambia as a low-income country after a decade in the lower-middle-income category. Nonetheless, the country's GDP grew for the second consecutive year[5], rebounding from a recession in 2020 at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic which had amplified pre-existing fiscal challenges. The local currency's exchange rate remained relatively stable against major currencies due to favourable market sentiments and foreign exchange earnings, although prices of fertilizer and fuel were on the rise, partly because of the Ukraine crisis which disrupted the global supply chain of farming inputs and petroleum products.

The climate crisis continued to significantly threaten agricultural production and productivity. The 1.5 million smallholder farmers, accounting for the largest proportion of food producers in the country, suffer the most from climate crisis effects like droughts and floods. The smallholders also face challenges in accessing extension service support, farm inputs, financial services and predictable markets, and appropriate crop storage facilities, limiting their agricultural production potential, food and nutrition security and improved livelihoods.

The country's food insecurity worsened in 2022, with the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity reaching nearly 2 million by the end of the year, representing a 23 percent increase compared to the previous farming season and over 40 percent above the five-year average. This was mainly fuelled by the effects of the climate crisis including mid-season droughts, and floods, and pests and disease outbreaks, which interrupted agricultural activities and led to a 25 percent reduction in the production of the staple maize, during the 2021/22 farming season.

Malnutrition is a major public health concern in Zambia, with over a third of the children under the age of 5 years stunted, representing one of the world's highest stunting rates. Additionally, nearly 60 percent of children and 31 percent of women are anaemic. Nine in ten Zambians consume less than the recommended amounts of fruits and vegetables a day and 48 percent of the population is unable to meet their minimum calories requirements. The key driving factors include inadequate or lack of knowledge on good nutrition, poor feeding practices and unhealthy diets, especially in poor rural and peri-urban households.

Zambia is home to over 100,000 persons of concern including refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). By December 2022, over 7,400 refugees and asylum seekers from the DRC resided in the WFP-supported Mantapala Refugee Settlement of Nchelenge District, reducing from 18,000 following voluntary repatriations facilitated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP and the governments of Zambia and the DRC. Majority of the population in this settlement (80 percent) are women and children in need of humanitarian assistance to survive.

With these challenges, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) remains a daunting task. As part of its commitment to the SDGs, in 2022 the Government launched its 8th National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022-2026, which aims to "improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the economy to sustainably lift the living standards of the people". Through it, the Government demonstrated its commitment to addressing the many challenges the country is facing by seeking to turn around the national economy through increased private sector participation, increased investment in the agriculture sector and value addition, enhanced domestic revenue mobilization, and restrained fiscal deficit[6].

WFP continued to position itself as a strategic partner of choice to the Government, entering its fourth and final year of implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023. Through the CSP, which has five strategic outcomes, WFP and partners (including other UN agencies like the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNICEF and UNHCR) supports the Government's national priorities to end hunger and realise partnerships for sustainable development.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supports the Government to respond to the immediate food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected populations including refugees. Through strategic outcome 2, WFP aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, among them children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescent girls, by providing technical assistance to government and private sector entities involved in producing and supplying diverse and nutritious foods.

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP enhances smallholder farmers' productivity and resilience using market-driven approaches that focus on increasing access to markets, financial services and use of improved technologies and systems. Via strategic outcome 4, WFP builds the resilience of shock prone food insecure communities by strengthening government capacities to deliver social protection and disaster management programmes. Through strategic outcome 5, WFP focuses on providing on-demand services to the Government, the private sector, development partners and other UN agencies to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian and development programmes.

Despite the complex context worsened by the Ukraine crisis and the spill-over effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP delivered assistance to the targeted populations, reaching over 415,000 people through food assistance and integrated nutrition and smallholder support programmes, including unconditional cash transfers and food distributions to the food insecure people.

WFP will implement its second generation CSP from July 2023 to June 2028[7], upscaling its resilience, strengthening interventions to enhance smallholder farmers' ability to withstand climate-related and other shocks and to improve their incomes and livelihoods, with a strong focus on rural transformation targeting especially women and the youth. WFP also seeks to amplify its capacity strengthening and social protection interventions to enhance national capacities and systems, building on the results achieved under the 2019-2023 CSP.

Risk Management

In 2022, the Ukraine crisis, which WFP did not anticipate during the risk analysis phase, posed a major risk to national economic recovery, with potentially far-reaching effects on those supported by WFP. Other risks included the COVID-19 pandemic, climate shocks, insufficient funding, pest infestations, and rising commodity prices.

The COVID-19 pandemic simmered down in 2022, although it remained a major risk to WFP programming. WFP continued to adhere to the pandemic guidelines to protect staff and the assisted populations.

The disruption of global supply chains of agricultural inputs and fuel, due to the effects of the Ukraine crisis, caused price increases of these commodities and pushed upwards the cost of living and agricultural production. Fuel prices increased by an average 28 percent, while fertilizer prices increased by around the same margin.

Funding challenges remained among the top risks to WFP, with some of the activities critically underfunded due to the evolving resource mobilization terrain characterized by shifting donor priorities overshadowed by global issues including the projected global economic recession. As a result, in April, WFP reduced rations of cash and food provided to the refugees in the Mantapala Settlement to stretch available resources up to December.

The climate crisis remained a major risk to food security, with mid-season droughts experienced during the 2021/22 farming season affecting food production, which resulted in a 25-percent drop in maize production. WFP continued providing resilience support to smallholder farmers by promoting conservation agriculture and post-harvest management, providing them with weather information to help them make accurate decisions on when and what to plant.

The rising cost of food, fuel and farming inputs exacerbated by the prolonged Ukraine crisis, as well as pest infestations, are expected to continue in the coming year, affecting the food and nutrition security of poor rural and urban households.

Partnerships

Throughout 2022, WFP continued to position itself as a partner of choice, strengthening its partnerships through collaborations with the Government, donors, other United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions, and the private sector. These partnerships enabled WFP to implement its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for the third consecutive year, complementing national priorities and contributing to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships) in particular.

WFP continued to strengthen its strategic partnerships with various government ministries and departments throughout 2022. At the national level, WFP liaised with the Office of the Vice President, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), and the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC). In addition, WFP engaged with provincial and district level officers across all programme locations.

WFP continued to be a crucial partner for the Government in preparedness, resilience-building, nutrition improvement and social protection. As an active member of the UN Country Team, WFP participated in reviewing Zambia's 8th National Development Plan (8NDP) (2022-2026) together with various government entities and humanitarian and development actors. WFP also participated in the formulation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Zambia (2023 -2027), aligning it to the national Vision 2030 and the 8NDP.

WFP partnered with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Zambian Commissioner for Refugees (COR) and the cooperating partner Action Africa Help (AAH) in support of Congolese refugees in the Mantapala settlement. WFP supported the voluntary repatriation exercise of over 10,000 refugees returning to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2022. Despite resourcing challenges at the start of the year, WFP leveraged partnerships with existing donors such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) to support the refugees and asylum seekers in the settlement. WFP and UNHCR continued to explore funding opportunities from both traditional and non-traditional donors to start implementing livelihood and self-resilience activities for the refugees to reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance.

As co-convenor of the Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN), WFP coordinated with the NFNC to provide trainings, tools and information to increase private sector involvement in producing and supplying nutritious and healthy food products to consumers. In addition, WFP maintained its collaboration with the Ministry of Health, NFNC, and the Zambia Bureau of Standards in implementing the Healthy Diets Campaign and the Good Food Logo (GFL) initiative as part of promoting good nutrition practices and enhancing access to healthier food options. To contribute to national nutrition dialogue, WFP partnered with research institutions and academia in developing the Zambia Food Security Position Paper and in conducting the cost of statutory licenses impact study.

While implementing its smallholder support and resilience strengthening interventions, including the Rural Resilience Initiative supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, WFP continued to work closely with sister UN agencies including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as well as various private sector actors including input companies, food commodity buyers and financial institutions. Through these partnerships, climate-smart agriculture practices and post-harvest management were promoted among the smallholders, contributing to increased productivity, resilience and access to profitable and predictable markets. WFP also continued to support alliances such as the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) initiative.

Through joint social protection programmes implemented with sister UN agencies, WFP supported the Government through the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to integrate nutrition into the national social protection interventions to enhance good nutrition practices among social cash transfer beneficiaries.

Additionally, WFP maintained its technical support to the Ministry of Education to strengthen the capacities of government staff to manage the national Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme. With the successful transitioning of the HGSM programme from a WFP-supported school feeding project to a government-funded and nationally owned programme, WFP received a Libyan delegation consisting of government and WFP Libya staff for a learning and sharing visit under the auspices of South-South and Triangular Cooperation. The visit allowed the Libyan delegation to understand how WFP supported the Government to set up and implement the national HGSM programme including its decentralized procurement strategy and the hydroponics vegetable production to diversify school meals and enhance nutrition education. In addition, WFP facilitated a learning visit between the DRC and Zambia where the DRC delegation learnt how Zambia manages its strategic grain reserves to ensure national food security.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's needs-based requirements - costed at USD 14.71 million for 2022, with available resources [1] of USD 19.88 million - covered activities across all components of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) funded through ongoing multi-year contributions, internal resource mechanisms and funds carried over from 2021. While this funding level reflected well-resourced WFP operations in 2022, specific activities (such as the crisis response component under strategic outcome 1 and Activity 6 of strategic outcome 4) were critically underfunded, affecting WFP's ability to fully implement some of its interventions.

WFP met most of its targets for 2022. However, the funding situation for strategic outcome 1 drastically deteriorated in 2022, with only 54 percent of the needs met. As a result, WFP was forced to reduce its assistance, providing 75 percent of the full rations (both cash and food distributions) in April and 63 percent from May onwards. With the reduced rations, WFP stretched available resources received from the main donors (Germany and the United States) and internal allocations up to the end of the year

Strategic outcome 2 (nutrition support) was 94 percent funded in 2022, thanks to multi-year contributions from traditional and development donors, enabling WFP to implement high impact nutrition interventions, including innovations such as the solar food dryers and energy-efficient cooking stoves, with nearly all its targets achieved. The multi-year contributions were both predictable and flexible, enhancing WFP's operational and programmatic planning.

Activities 3 and 4 of strategic outcome 3 (smallholder resilience support) were fully funded, thanks to ongoing multi-year contributions and flexible allocations from donors, including those facilitated by WFP's Innovation Accelerator which funded innovative approaches such as the Maano virtual farmers' market (an e-commerce platform for exchanging market information and trade surplus agricultural commodities among farmers and buyers) to enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers and improve food and nutrition security.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP continued to face resource challenges to implement government capacity strengthening for social protection and early warning preparedness activities, with only 76 percent of the needs met. Activity 5 of this strategic outcome was reasonably sufficiently resourced with 95 percent of the needs-based requirements met, thanks to multi-year and directed contributions, which enabled WFP to provide technical support to the Government in implementing social protection and health supply chain systems strengthening programmes, as well as early warning, disaster preparedness and response activities. On the other hand, activity 6 - the school feeding component - solely relied on carry over resources from 2021 and was only 62 percent funded. The carry over multi-year contribution from Germany, and a new contribution from the Diplomatic Club of Zambia, enabled WFP to implement the hydroponics gardens and the Food Tracking System (a school food commodity accountability tool) to make the national Home-Grown School Meals programme more responsive and sustainable.

Through its fifth strategic outcome, WFP provided common premises support to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) at a cost of USD 55,142, or 79.6 percent of the budgeted annual cost of sharing the office premises.

Overall, the funding context in 2022 reflected the evolving resource mobilization terrain characterised by shifting donor priorities overshadowed by global issues including the Ukraine crisis and projected global economic recession. WFP continues to ramp up efforts to diversify its resource base by, among other means, increasing engagements with the private sector and advocating for predictable, multi-year funding from both traditional and non-traditional donors.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

| | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SR 1. Everyone has access to food | 5,664,583 | 2,790,736 | 3,069,080 | 2,035,123 |
| Non strategic outcome, non activity specific | 0 | 0 | 451 | 0 |
| SO01: Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round | 5,664,583 | 2,790,736 | 3,068,628 | 2,035,123 |
| Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations | 5,664,583 | 2,790,736 | 3,049,476 | 2,035,123 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 19,152 | 0 |
| SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition | 1,908,911 | 1,751,269 | 2,309,959 | 1,792,542 |
| SO02: Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024. | 1,908,911 | 1,751,269 | 2,309,959 | 1,792,542 |
| Activity 02: Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions | 1,908,911 | 1,751,269 | 2,309,959 | 1,792,542 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition |  2,794,422 |  2,835,613 |  9,880,899 |  6,652,414 |
| SO03: Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030 |  2,794,422 |  2,835,613 |  9,880,899 |  6,652,414 |
| Activity 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems |  1,451,763 |  1,523,804 |  6,028,825 |  4,758,478 |
| Activity 04: Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services |  1,342,658 |  1,311,808 |  3,852,074 |  1,893,936 |
| Non-activity specific |  0 |  0 |  0 |  0 |
| SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs |  1,574,120 |  597,238 |  1,707,861 |  1,191,146 |
| SO04: Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2 |  1,574,120 |  597,238 |  1,707,861 |  1,191,146 |
| 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. |  659,260 |  367,190 |  1,041,731 |  623,903 |
| Activity 06: Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme |  914,859 |  230,048 |  666,129 |  567,242 |

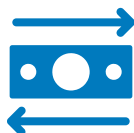
| | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs | 69,255 | 56,745 | 55,142 | 53,180 |
| SO05: Government institutions in Zambia and their partners have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2. | 69,255 | 56,745 | 55,142 | 53,180 |
| Activity 07: "Provide on-demand services, including through logistical support for food and non-food movement and common facilities service provision | 69,255 | 56,745 | 55,142 | 53,180 |
| Non-strategic result | 0 | 0 | 25,769 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs | 12,011,292 | 8,031,603 | 17,022,943 | 11,724,407 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC) | 1,810,435 | 474,669 | 2,622,087 | 1,955,220 |
| Total Direct Costs | 13,821,727 | 8,506,273 | 19,645,030 | 13,679,627 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) | 893,232 | 549,001 | 207,731 | 207,731 |
| Grand Total | 14,714,960 | 9,055,274 | 19,878,532 | 13,887,359 |

Programme performance

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



17,599 refugees and asylum seekers reached with **cash transfers**



USD 2.1 million distributed in **cash transfers**



116 mt of food distributed to **859 refugees and asylum seekers**



600 backyard gardens established to promote vegetable production for **diversified diets**



56.8% assisted women of reproductive age (15-49 years) **consumed sufficiently diverse diets** (over 36 percentage-points higher than in 2021)

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

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to target crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees and asylum seekers, to improve their food and nutrition security by enabling them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Throughout 2022, WFP maintained its support to the refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), providing assistance that enables them to address their immediate food and nutrition needs, in partnership with the Government, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and cooperating partners. While in the previous three years (2019[1], 2020 and 2021) the crisis response component was broadened to include the drought response and COVID-19 needs[2], in 2022 it only focused on assisting refugees and asylum seekers at Mantapala Refugee Settlement through cash-based transfers and in-kind food assistance.

Despite the reduced number of interventions under this strategic outcome in 2022, WFP experienced critical funding gaps, which significantly affected its ability to provide adequate food and nutrition support to the targeted populations. With only 54 percent of the funding needs met, WFP was forced to reduce its assistance to the targeted people, providing 75 percent of the full rations in April and 63 percent from May onwards.

The reduction of both cash transfer amounts and in-kind food rations allowed WFP to partially cover refugees' and asylum seekers' needs up to December. Furthermore, ongoing voluntary repatriations of the refugees to the DRC helped to lessen the resource burden as the number of people requiring WFP assistance progressively reduced between July and December, although the savings were still not enough to allow WFP to resume the distribution of full rations[3].

WFP assisted nearly 18,500 refugees and asylum seekers in 2022 through cash and food distributions, representing 96 percent of the annual target. Of these, 74 were people living with disabilities (50 percent women), whereas 130 households were headed by elderly (42 percent headed by elderly women) and 48 households headed by children (60 percent headed by girls). In total, WFP distributed USD 2.1 million in cash to the refugees in 2022, significantly lower than the USD 4.5 million distributed in the previous year, mainly due to WFP's ration cuts and reduced population in the settlement. Each refugee received USD 7 (ZMW 122) per month, compared to USD 10.55 (ZMW 184) per month before the ration cuts. Compared to the last two years, WFP distributed fewer tonnages of food (maize meal, beans, corn soy

blend (CSB+) and salt) to an average of 600 people per month who remained on in-kind food assistance.

The number of people assisted in July 2022 was the highest WFP reached in the settlement since it started providing food assistance to the refugees in 2017. While initial projections were slightly higher, the population began to steadily decline throughout the second half of the year following the start of voluntary repatriations of refugees in July[3].

WFP and partners continued to pilot PlugPay, a new cash transfer innovation developed by WFP, which facilitates the transfer of money from WFP's account into the beneficiaries' accounts of choice without pre-positioning funds with a third-party service provider. Through this mechanism, WFP transferred cash to 17,600 refugees up from 1,000 paid during the initial pilot in 2021. However, due to an increased failure rate in the second half of 2022, resulting from system challenges with the Zambia national financial switch, WFP resorted to using MTN, a mobile network service provider, to pay the refugees.

Results from the outcome monitoring exercise conducted by WFP in December 2022 showed a significant decline in the refugees' food and nutrition security situation, with fewer households frequently consuming diverse diets. For instance, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score sharply declined in December, compared to the same time in 2021 and against the 2022 target. Additionally, more refugee households experienced food shortages during the year compared to previous years. Households with poor food consumption score increased six-fold between December 2021 and December 2022. The quality of diets consumed at household level also deteriorated, with fewer families consuming foods rich in heme-iron and vitamin A compared to earlier in the year.

The Consumption Based Coping Strategy Index (CSI) indicated that households responded to reduced rations coupled with increase in food prices by adopting coping strategies such as relying on less expensive foods, borrowing from friends and relatives, reducing the number of meals eaten per day, limiting portion sizes, and restricting consumption among adults to allow children to eat.

The deteriorating food security situation can be attributed to the reduced rations WFP provided to the refugees from April 2022 owing to the funding challenges, which affected the assisted people's ability to buy and consume diverse food amidst high food prices. This was in addition to limited access to alternative livelihood options, and limited availability of seasonal foods like mushrooms, wild vegetables and edible insects at the onset of the rainy season.

Fewer children aged 6-23 months had a minimum acceptable diet, attributable to limited access to nutritious diets resulting from reduced rations by WFP and limited availability of seasonal foods. This finding underlines the children's higher vulnerability and the need to continue targeted nutrition messaging while also increasing funding to the refugee response for both humanitarian and livelihood interventions.

Despite the deteriorating food security situation, more women of reproductive age (15-49 years) consumed sufficiently diverse diets, mainly due to increased awareness within this population group on the importance of consuming diverse diets; this was above the 2022 target and the previous year's achievement.

Working with partners, WFP integrated nutrition education in the refugee response to promote good nutrition practices those assisted, especially targeting pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls. Through monthly cooking classes, community sensitizations using trained nutrition promotion volunteers, and nutrition radio programmes aired on a local radio station twice a week in four familiar languages, WFP reached both the refugees and host communities with nutrition messages. WFP also supported the refugees to establish 600 backyard gardens to promote vegetable production to supplement WFP assistance and diversify diets.

The difficult funding landscape in 2022 has shown that humanitarian assistance for refugees was not a sustainable solution. As such, there is need to implement livelihood and resilience interventions in line with the recommendations of a Joint Needs Assessment undertaken in late 2020 together with UNHCR, supported by the UNHCR-WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub. This would reduce the refugees' reliance on humanitarian assistance and instead enhance their self-reliance by engaging in small businesses and agricultural production. WFP and UNHCR plan to commence self-reliance interventions in the settlement and surrounding communities in 2023, although funding challenges remain a major hindrance.

While the PlugPay platform faced challenges, it revealed the need to support the strengthening of national delivery systems such as the national financial switch to enhance its ability to handle bulk payments of cash and ensure readiness for use and adoption in humanitarian and social protection sectors in the country [4].

WFP fully integrated both gender and age aspects when implementing the crisis response in support of the refugees and asylum seekers from the DRC, assisting women and children who accounted for over 80 percent of the total population in the refugee settlement. This resulted in WFP maintaining the highest Gender and Age Marker score of 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.



90,315 schoolchildren (51% girls) reached through **nutrition education and school gardening activities**



29,936 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and adolescents reached with **nutrition messages**



3,035 community-based volunteers trained in nutrition education, integration of nutrition into savings groups, and in healthy diets promotion



Supported the **launch of nutrition sensitive social protection guidelines** for integrating nutrition components in national social protection programmes



WFP and partners developed a **Zambia Food Systems Position Paper** and conducted a cost of statutory payments impact study.



35.9% of children aged 6-23 months **frequently consumed diverse diets**, above the 2022 and CSP targets

With malnutrition as a top public health concern in Zambia[1], WFP, working with the Government, other United Nations (UN) agencies and other partners supported the national nutrition improvement agenda, addressing factors driving malnutrition such as inadequate or lack of knowledge on good nutrition, poor feeding practices and unhealthy diets, especially in poor rural and peri-urban households.

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP focused on mainstreaming nutrition across its operations, while building on successes of previous years in strengthening systems of government and private sector entities to improve nutrition programming in Zambia and ensure vulnerable people including pregnant and lactating women, adolescents, children and smallholder farmers have improved nutrition status. Partnerships with government, other UN agencies including FAO, WHO and UNICEF, NGOs, the private sector, media, and academia played a key role in programme implementation and in WFP achieving its results.

Strategic outcome 2 was 94 percent funded in 2022, thanks to multi-year contributions from donors, enabling WFP to implement high impact nutrition interventions and achieving most of its targets for the year.

Nutrition nutrition social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities remained the major pathway through which WFP implemented its nutrition improvement interventions targeting vulnerable populations including children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescent girls. To ensure effective implementation and wider reach, WFP re-trained 700 community health volunteers, strengthening their capacities in implementing nutrition education and maternal, adolescent, infant and young child nutrition (MAIYCN), water, sanitation and hygiene, backyard gardening, food processing and preservation, including COVID-19 messaging. Evidence from WFP's outcome monitoring surveys showed a further increase in the proportion of children aged 6-23 months that frequently consumed diverse diets in 2022, compared to results achieved in the last three years and significantly higher than the 2022 target. This could be attributed to the WFP initiatives on promoting good nutrition practices and access to nutritious food.

As part of SBCC, WFP printed and distributed over 8,000 copies of various communication materials including food processing and preservation resource manuals, healthy diets counselling cards, nutrition education guides, among others, to agricultural extension staff, school health and nutrition coordinators, smallholder farmers and community volunteers.

For the second year running, WFP supported the Ministry of Health and the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) to implement the healthy diets campaign (HDC), a nationwide health and nutrition promotion campaign designed to help consumers make better food choices and stimulate demand for nutritious food. Overall, WFP reached 47,600 people including pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescents, school children and smallholder farmers in five districts through a face-to-face communication approach. In addition, through the HDC's Eat Well social media page, the campaign reached 47,200 people and online healthy diets messages were viewed 2.9 million times. In the

initial stage of the campaign, consumers were largely reached through mass media and social media. However, in 2022, WFP and partners increased focus on face-to-face engagements through community and school engagement activities such as community visitations and sporting activities, reaching more school children with nutrition and healthy diet messages compared to previous years.

To enhance the implementation of the health diet campaign at community level, WFP trained more than 335 community volunteers on healthy diets promotion, who in turn promoted good nutrition practices in communities and schools. WFP trained provincial and district government staff to strengthen their capacities in disseminating messages on healthy diets, with nearly 400 staff from the ministries of education, agriculture and health trained, 60 percent above the 2022 target. This significant result was due to extension of the HDC trainings to staff in the education and agriculture sectors during the year.

In 2022, for the fourth year, WFP supported multisectoral district nutrition coordination committees to develop and implement nutrition plans in 20 districts to enable them to adopt the 1,000 Most Critical Days Programme, a national nutrition initiative implemented using a multisectoral approach to address stunting.

As part of enhancing nutrition knowledge at school level, WFP supported Ministry of Education in integrating nutrition education in schools, strengthening the capacities of 61 teachers and school health and nutrition coordinators to manage school gardens in targeted schools across 12 districts. In total, WFP reached 90,300 schoolchildren (almost 51 percent girls) with nutrition education (through quizzes and classroom lessons) and school gardening activities. WFP also supported the schools to maintain productivity of 147 school gardens which contributed to diversification of school meals with vegetables produced by the schools.

Under the social protection sector, WFP collaborated with partners in strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to make its social protection systems and programmes nutrition sensitive. Working with other UN agencies, WFP supported the Ministry to launch the Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection guidelines along with the single window initiative guidelines and the social protection communications and advocacy strategy. Developed with WFP support, the nutrition guidelines will enable government to integrate nutrition components to its social protection programmes to promote good nutrition practices among beneficiaries. WFP supported the Ministry to mainstream nutrition within women empowerment interventions, with over 2,000 community-based volunteers trained to integrate nutrition components into village savings and lending associations established across 17 Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN II) districts.

Building on the achievements of previous years, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture in promoting food processing and preservation and training camp extension staff [2] in promoting processing, preservation, storage, packaging, labelling and use of locally available nutritious foods in the target households. WFP reached nearly double the targeted pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescents and more smallholder farming households with the rollout trainings, although fewer men participated than women due to socio-cultural issues. WFP also promoted the use of low-cost technologies for food processing and preservation, with 133 affordable solar food dryers made by trained local artisans distributed to six districts for drying vegetables, fruits and other local foods[3]. Furthermore, WFP purchased over 1,400 energy-saving stoves to distribute in schools and communities to promote the use of energy efficient cooking options.

With the NFNC, WFP continued to co-convene the SUN Business Network (SBN), a network of 137 private sector members that produce and market food products. Through this platform, WFP and NFNC collaborated with Zambia Bureau of Standards in promoting the Good Food Logo - a front of pack certification mark for food products meeting set nutrition criteria to enable consumers to make better food choices - with over 40 food products certified since 2020.

Additionally, under the SBN, WFP and partners started implementing the Nutrition in Retail Initiative, to support 16 local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in producing and/or upscaling the production of low-cost nutritious foods, with 11 different nutritious food products made using produce purchased from 1,000 smallholder farmers. WFP also linked eight SMEs to the United Nations Capital Development Funds for innovative financing, enabling them to access financing to engage in and/or upscale the production of low-cost nutritious food products.

WFP facilitated the validation and dissemination of the approved SBN strategy (2022-2026) - a framework that lays out the vision and key objectives of the SBN in Zambia - following its development in 2021. The strategy encourages more private sector members to contribute towards ending malnutrition.

Based on recommendations of the technical and financial assessments[2] undertaken in 2021 to understand gaps and challenges private sector members face and to identify opportunities for enhancing their investment and contribution towards ending malnutrition, WFP and partners conducted a cost of statutory payments impact study in the agro-food sector. Findings of the study revealed that overall SMEs bear the greatest cost towards the statutory licenses and there was need to reduce the cost and time spent on obtaining them by harmonising the processes as well as implementing one stop shops for accessing statutory licencing services. In view of this, WFP, will continue to engage relevant stakeholders to support government in addressing the cost of statutory licences to encourage more agro-based food

processing companies to produce and distribute healthier and more nutritious foods.

Under the second phase of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN II) programme, WFP collaborated with stakeholders in developing the Zambia Food Systems Position Paper and in leading the national nutrition dialogue. It continued to coordinate nutrition dialogue as co-chair of the UN Nutrition Network in Zambia together with UNICEF and through participation in the Nutrition Cooperating Partners platform. It also participated in the African Union’s fourth mid-year coordination meeting hosted by Zambia, and a national high-level engagement meeting on food and nutrition organized with the NFNC, FAO, UNICEF, and WHO to reinvigorate attention on the national nutrition agenda and lobby for more investment in the sector.

Working with academia, WFP supported NFNC in evaluating the healthy diets campaign to, among other things, document lessons learned from implementing it. The study revealed a significant portion of the target population able to recall campaign messages on consumption of fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and unprocessed grains. Moreover, interpersonal communication activities in schools and communities using community-based volunteers and nutrition champions were identified as more critical channels for enhancing the effectiveness of the campaign than social media and radio-based campaigns alone. Furthermore, WFP and partners concluded evaluating the Good Food Logo initiative started in 2021 to assess its implementation and draw lessons. The findings indicate that overall, the initiative has potential to create demand for nutritious foods, provided that there is an enabling environment for the private sector to produce these foods.

A multisectoral approach in implementing nutrition activities remains a cardinal strategy for realising results in the nutrition sector and WFP will continue to coordinate with all stakeholders to meaningfully contribute towards the nutrition outcomes. To ensure sustainability of the SBN, WFP will continue to engage the Government and other stakeholders to explore options for optimal management of the network. Additionally, with face-to-face activities proving to be effective in delivering the healthy diets campaign messages, WFP and partners will scale up the use of this approach to ensure that more people are reached.

WFP took deliberate effort in integrating gender and age aspects when implementing Activity 2 of the CSP, benefitting women, men, school children and children aged 0-24 months of age. These efforts included training on nutrition and gender inclusion in the social protection and agriculture sectors, and resulted in the full integration of gender and age aspects, with a gender and age marker score of 4.

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



142,732 smallholder farmers (50% women) **trained in conservation agriculture (CA) practices**



158,402 smallholder farmers (50% women) **trained in post-harvest loss management**



104,900 smallholder farmers (47% women) **trained** to produce diverse nutrient-dense and climate resilience crops to improve food and nutrition security



11,344 mt of food valued at **USD 3 million** sold by **29,229** smallholder farmers (45% women) **to improve their income**



USD 3.4 million saved by **100,826** smallholder farmers (79% women) through the village savings and loans associations in **42 districts**



27,765 smallholder farmers (50% women) **received weather information** through community-managed early warning systems

The climate crisis remains the most significant threat to agricultural production and productivity, affecting especially the 1.5 million smallholder farmers who are the single largest block of food producers in Zambia. Besides the effects of the climate crisis such as droughts and floods, the smallholders also face multiple challenges including limited access to farm inputs; lack of access to financial services and predictable markets; high post-harvest crop losses due to limited knowledge on post-harvest management and appropriate storage technologies; and inadequate extension service support, among others. These challenges lead to a significant food security threat at both household and national levels while also reducing income among the smallholder farmers.

In response, WFP, working with the Government, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, NGOs and the private sector, supports smallholder farmers under strategic outcome 3, enhancing their resilience to climate shocks and diversifying their livelihoods by promoting climate-smart agriculture and post-harvest management solutions, and through enhanced access to finance and predictable markets.

Thanks to multi-year contributions from the donors and internal resource allocations, Activities 3 and 4 of strategic outcome 3 were fully funded during the year. This enabled WFP to successfully implement both activities with significant outcome results achieved in the year.

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

As part of contributing to national efforts in addressing the climate crisis, WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture promoted conservation agriculture (CA) in 19 districts, reaching over 142,700 smallholder farmers (50 percent women) with trainings to adopt CA practices, 17 percent above those reached in 2021 and nearly twice those reached in 2020 and 2019 combined. The promoted improved farming methods included minimum tillage, crop rotation, soil cover and inter-cropping[1]. Furthermore, WFP and partners continued to promote crop diversification among smallholder farmers beyond the staple maize, with 104,900 smallholder farmers (47 percent women) trained and producing nutrient-dense and drought-tolerant crops like cowpeas, sorghum, orange maize and cassava.

To reduce crop losses that usually occur between harvesting, transportation and storage, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture trained 158,400 smallholder farmers (50 percent women) in post-harvest loss management and the use of low-cost improved storage solutions. To enhance access to hermetic storage bags, WFP linked the smallholder farmers to the agro-based private sector and supported the development of last mile distribution points through the aggregation systems established with WFP support.

WFP supported the Government in implementing community-based early warning systems to help smallholder farmers access weather information for informed agricultural decisions. With the Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD), the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education, WFP supported nearly 28,000 smallholder farmers (50 percent women) to access weather information from ZMD, facilitated through bulletins and collected through the 265 rain gauges installed (between 2019 and 2021) by the ZMD with WFP support. The information was disseminated using trained community-based rain gauge minders and agriculture extension staff, enabling smallholder farmers to make informed decisions on when and what to plant.

Working with IFAD and the private sector, WFP supported the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to implement a hybrid livestock insurance product following its successful piloting the year before. The product is protecting 5,000 livestock smallholder farmers from climate-related shocks including droughts and floods that may affect pasture availability for their livestock during the 2022/23 farming season, with plans to scale up to 600,000 smallholder farmers across the country. Moreover, WFP supported the private sector to provide crop insurance to 6,506 smallholder farmers for soya beans and maize to cover their crops against climate risks and support their recovery from shocks like droughts and floods. The farmers accessed the insurance services through the Maano Virtual Farmers' application, an e-commerce platform for exchanging market information and trading agricultural commodities, redeveloped with WFP support and launched in 2021 with expanded features including weather information, e-wallet, e-extension, transport and micro insurance services. Additionally, WFP and the private sector supported the Government to sensitize smallholder farmers on the importance of insurance to increase uptake as part of transforming the way they do business.

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

To enhance smallholder farmers' incomes and improve their resilience against shocks, WFP supported over 100,000 smallholder farmers (79 percent women) including youth and people living with HIV across 42 districts to save part of their income through village savings and loans associations. The number of smallholder farmers supported, and the total amounts saved, were two times higher than those reached the previous year and above the 2022 planned targets; this was mainly because WFP established more savings groups not planned for under its early recovery intervention as a sustainability mechanism, and increased demand among smallholder farmers to participate in savings groups upon seeing transformative impact on their counterparts. Furthermore, the farmers accessed three times more loans through the savings groups compared to previous years, enabling them to invest in small businesses, and to buy farm inputs and household needs. Moreover, WFP used the savings groups as a platform for delivering nutrition messages and trainings on gender equality.

As part of technical assistance to the Government, WFP trained 212 Ministry of Agriculture staff on a market systems approach to strengthen their capacities in market access support to smallholder farmers. It also linked 27 crop buyers (aggregators) to financial institutions during the 2022/2023 crop marketing season as part of enhancing access to trade finance, with USD 122,400 accessed in loans for the first time.

Smallholder farmers and commodity traders continued to utilize the WFP-supported aggregation network to buy and sell crops. During the 2022/23 crop marketing season, WFP in partnership with the private sector supported 29,229 smallholder farmers (45 percent women and 41 percent youth) to sell over 11,300 metric tons of nutrient-dense and drought tolerant crops (including soya beans, beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts) valued at USD 3 million, enabling them to earn an extra income to meet household needs and invest in agriculture. Among these smallholders, 2,800 (30 percent women) sold 777 mt of sorghum valued at USD 156,000 to Zambian Breweries (ZB) through an out-grower scheme implemented by WFP and ZB for the third year in Gwembe District and extended to Chirundu District. Fewer commodities were traded through the aggregation network compared to 2021 and 2020. This was due to a delayed start of the 2022/23 crop marketing, and below average yields of major crops coupled with some smallholder farmers and buyers keeping their commodities in anticipation of better prices. Additionally, a relatively stronger local currency during most parts of the year discouraged the exporting of the produce, especially maize, to the regional markets compared to the previous marketing season.

Additionally, as part of promoting access to markets through digital innovations, WFP continued to promote the Maano Virtual Farmers Market application, increasing the number of users nearly three-fold since its redevelopment and launch in 2021, with over two-thirds of the users being women and the youth.

Outcome analysis

Outcome results from WFP's rural resilience initiative implemented in six districts^[2] showed mixed trends in the food security of the supported smallholder farming families. Although slightly lower than the 2021 results, significantly more smallholder farming households frequently consumed diverse diets, with more households having an acceptable food consumption score above the 2022 target and significantly higher than when WFP started implementing the intervention in the targeted districts. Furthermore, fewer households had poor food consumption score, much lower than the targets and the baseline, also as only a few households confirmed experiencing food shortages and adopted consumption-based coping strategies (such as reducing the amount of food eaten or reducing the number of meals eaten per day).

Additionally, significantly fewer households reported post-harvest losses compared to the previous years and the baseline, owing to trainings in post-harvest management and enhanced access to low-cost storage solutions like hermetic bags among the targeted smallholder farming families. However, evidence from the WFP surveys showed a reduced proportion of households that consumed food rich in heme iron and vitamin A daily, compared to 2021. On the other hand, a slightly higher number of families consumed protein-rich foods daily.

By December 2022, WFP concluded implementing the integrated smallholder support and nutrition improvement programme across 12 districts^[3]. Evidence from the outcome monitoring surveys indicates that the majority of the smallholder families frequently consumed diverse diets. Over 70 percent of the families had an acceptable food consumption score, above the 2022 target and baseline. However, the results showed a slight deterioration compared to 2021, attributable to the mid-season droughts and floods during the 2021/22 farming season which had led to reduced crop harvests, up to 25 percent for the staple maize. This was also confirmed by a percentage-point increase in the proportion of families that spent over 65 percent of their incomes on food, suggesting a slight increase in economically vulnerable families compared to 2021, although this remained significantly below the baseline and the targets. Moreover, significantly more women of reproductive age frequently consumed micronutrient-rich diets comprising of at least five food groups, building on the 2021 results and above the baseline results. This demonstrates continued improvement in intra-household allocation of food and enhanced access to nutritious food by pregnant and breastfeeding women.

In June 2022, WFP concluded the implementation of interventions supporting smallholder farmers to recover from the droughts of the 2018/19 farming season^[4]. Evidence from WFP’s outcome monitoring survey revealed significant improvements in the proportion of families that frequently consumed diverse diets. For instance, more families had an acceptable food consumption score in 2022, higher than in 2021 and thrice above the 2020 baseline statistics. At the same time, the proportion of families with poor consumption score marginally reduced compared to 2021, and was four times lower than in 2020, confirming an improved food security situation among the targeted drought-affected families.

Additionally, slightly fewer households spent more than 65 percent of their incomes on food compared to 2021, suggesting reduced economic vulnerability, although the proportion remained higher than in 2020. Moreover, slightly more smallholder farming households reported crop post-harvest losses compared to the previous year due to limited access to hermetic storage bags amidst higher crop production and exposure to rainwater as a result of poor storage; this suggests the need for more efforts in increasing access to low-cost storage solutions. Overall, the food security results under this intervention suggest the need to transition the targeted smallholder farmers from early recovery to resilience support to maintain the gains achieved and prevent the families from sliding back into vulnerability amidst continued climate crisis and higher prices of commodities including food and farming inputs.

WFP fully integrated gender and age aspects when implementing strategic outcome 3, evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker scores of 4 for both activities. To ensure gender and age were integrated, WFP increased women and youth participation in market access, savings groups and trainings. Through these, significantly more women were able to save money and access finance, make financial decisions and invest in businesses. Additionally, more women and youth sold their crops through the aggregation network, improving their incomes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|---------------------|
| 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



43,192 schoolchildren benefited from the **hydroponics gardens**



Supported the Ministry of Education to **install 24 additional hydroponics gardens. 290 teachers and pupils** trained to operate and manage the gardens



174 community rain gauge minders and **extension officers trained** to operate and manage community-managed early warning systems



Food Tracking System rolled out to **24 additional schools** and **316** Ministry of Education **staff trained on its management**



Supported the Government to conduct the **2022 in-depth vulnerability and needs assessment**



Hosted a Libyan delegation to share experiences and best practices on implementing and transitioning **school feeding** into a national programme

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 Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP in collaboration with partners provides technical assistance by developing systems, supporting design of needs assessments and facilitating tailored trainings to strengthen the capacity of government to improve its shock-responsive social protection systems that directly contribute to the achievement of SDG 2. The support is aimed at enhancing social protection systems and programmes to enable the country to better respond to needs of the vulnerable, especially children, youth and women.

In 2022, WFP continued to face funding challenges with only part of the needs met to implement strategic outcome 4. Despite the persistent funding constraints, with Activity 5's needs met using resources carried over from 2021 and Activity 6 depending on a multi-year contribution and with only 62 percent of needs met, WFP still achieved its targets thanks to cost sharing with the Government and internal allocations.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education to implement the national HGSM programme, reaching 1.9 million school children in 2022 compared to 1.6 million in 2021, enabling them to access a meal while attending school[1]. Key activities under this programme - which had been transformed into a sustainable national safety-net with WFP support - focused on establishing hydroponics and drip irrigated gardens to enhance nutrition education and diversify school diets; decentralising procurement of school food to provide an alternative market for smallholder farmers; and enhancing the use of the Food Tracking System (FTS), a web-based platform developed and deployed with WFP, to track the movement of commodities from procurement to consumption.

With malnutrition as a top public health concern in the country, WFP continued to support the Government in exploring and implementing innovative solutions aimed at diversifying school meals and delivering enhanced nutrition education for school children. WFP supported the Ministry of Education to install 24 hydroponics gardens in 2022 in Gwembe and Shang'ombo districts, in addition to 24 established the previous year, with a total 71 hydroponics gardens established since 2019. These gardens enable schools to produce fresh vegetables for the school meals, besides being used as sites for agricultural skills transfer and nutrition education. The hydroponics gardens ensured inclusion of fresh vegetables in the diets of 43,192 children each time they attended school in 2022, twice the number reached the previous year.

Furthermore, WFP supported the Ministry of Education to construct a second hydroponics and drip irrigated garden at Woodlands B Primary School in Lusaka. The school was designated as a centre of excellence for testing low-cost innovative agricultural production techniques to enhance nutrition education while also contributing to increased income for the schools by selling surplus vegetables. To ensure the hydroponics gardens are well operated and maintained, 185 teachers and 105 school children were trained in partnership with Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Education.

As part of the decentralised procurement strategy of the HGSM programme, WFP supported the Ministry of Education to train 30 staff from 15 districts on the harmonised procurement guidelines and procedures. As a result, the district education offices had their capacities strengthened in procurement of food for school feeding under the programme. WFP together with the ministry identified and linked 50,000 smallholder farmers to the HGSM programme in Gwembe and Shang'ombo districts, with 80 metric tons of pulses procured locally from the farmers to feed over 43,000 school children in the two districts. WFP also supported the Ministry of Education in reviewing the implementation of the decentralised procurement strategy, with two review exercises undertaken involving 320 staff from 70 districts implementing the HGSM programme, to identify key procurement challenges and harmonize procurement processes for improved programme implementation post-2022.

To enhance accountability of the HGSM programme, WFP supported the Ministry of Education to roll out the Food Tracking System to 24 additional schools in two districts, bringing the total to 144 schools in 14 districts using the system since it was piloted in 2020. To enhance the use and management of this web-based planning and accountability system in targeted schools, WFP also trained 316 district and school staff, strengthening their capacities to timely prepare and submit food distribution reports.

As part of knowledge management, WFP commenced two case studies in Zambia to document experiences, innovations, best practices, and lessons learnt from transitioning a WFP-managed school feeding programme into a nationally owned government-funded HGSM programme. This followed the successful transition of the programme in 2019. The results of the studies will, under the South-to-South Triangular Cooperation Framework, inform similar exercises in other countries where WFP supports governments to implement school feeding. Earlier in the year, WFP facilitated a learning and sharing visit between Libya and Zambia. A Libyan delegation comprising 13 government and WFP officials visited Zambia to appreciate the implementation of the national HGSM programme and how it was transitioned into a national programme with WFP support.

Under activity 5, WFP maintained its support to the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, the lead government body dealing with emergency preparedness and response. WFP provided financial and technical support to the unit to conduct the 2022 In-depth Vulnerability and Needs Assessment in 91 districts. Support included designing the assessment, collecting data, reviewing findings and national contingency planning.

To strengthen national capacities in integrating nutrition aspects into the Government's social protection interventions, WFP trained 26 social protection and nutrition staff from the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, UNICEF, and WFP on the use of the newly developed nutrition component. Designed and developed with WFP support, this component was integrated into the information management system for the national Social Cash Transfer programme to enhance adoption of good nutrition practices among programme beneficiaries.

To enhance shock-responsive social protection programming and increase the capacity of smallholder farmers to predict and manage climate risks, WFP supported the Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) to train 120 community rain gauge minders and 54 Ministry of Agriculture extension officers from 14 districts to operate and manage community-managed early warning systems installed between 2019 and 2021. The trainings have resulted in improved dissemination of climate and agronomic information to smallholder farmers to aid decision making.

The multisectoral collaboration among key line ministries in implementing decentralised procurement of the HGSM programme proved to be an effective approach to supporting diversified food production among smallholder farmers supplying the schools as alternative market.

WFP demonstrated its commitment to promoting gender equality under its capacity strengthening and social protection activities. With Gender and Age Marker codes of 4 for both activities under strategic outcome 4, WFP fully integrated gender and age aspects into programme implementation. For example, through its support to the Government in implementing the HGSM programme, WFP ensured that women/girls alongside men/boys were involved in the leadership of the programme's management committees and nutrition education interventions such as school hydroponics gardening.

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 |

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 administrative services to IFAD, which shared common premises with the WFP country office at a **cost of USD 55,100**



18,925 mt of food valued at **USD 6.3 million** exported through corridor support to WFP country offices in Angola, Eswatini, Madagascar and Zimbabwe



Signed a memorandum of understanding with Ministry of Health for technical assistance to **enhance pharma-grade warehousing and fleet management**

Activity 7: Provision of logistics and technical advisory support

Through strategic outcome 5, WFP focuses on providing on-demand logistics services to the Government, other UN agencies, NGOs, and the wider humanitarian community, anchored on its years-long experience and expertise in logistics, warehousing, and procurement. WFP has the capacity to provide a range of services including common distribution platforms, commodity handling, warehouse management, transportation of non-sensitive medical supplies, as well as common premises support.

In 2022, WFP Zambia provided support on supply corridors to other WFP country offices - Angola, Eswatini, Madagascar and Zimbabwe - facilitating the export of nearly 19,000 mt of food commodities valued at USD 6.3 million from Zambia. It also supported WFP Democratic Republic of the Congo to transit through Zambia 4,580 mt of food commodities from the port of Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania. Additionally, WFP Zambia supported WFP Angola and Burundi to purchase and transport non-food items including hermetic bags and hydroponics sheds valued at USD 177,000.

As part of common services support to other UN agencies, WFP provided administrative services at a cost of over USD 55,000 to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which shares common premises with WFP.

Furthermore, WFP provided logistical technical support to the Ministry of Health focusing on health supply chain planning and optimization aimed at enhancing pharma-grade warehousing processes and improving fleet management. This followed the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry in June 2022 to offer technical assistance in health supply chain strengthening. WFP also supported the Ministry of Health through the Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies Agency (ZAMMSA) to conduct two scoping missions to assess ZAMMSA's supply chain processes and operations, focusing on fleet management and supply chain planning and data visualization.

As a member of the mass distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets campaign committee under the National Malaria Control Programme, WFP supported the Ministry of Health in developing the logistics plan of action for the committee to facilitate the campaign in 2023.

With the COVID-19 context still evolving, WFP remains available to provide storage facilities and handling services for relief food and non-food items to the Government, other UN agencies and NGOs as demanded. WFP will also continue to assess the supply chain situation, particularly for essential agricultural inputs like fertilizer, and provide logistics support to the Government as needed should the prolonged Ukraine crisis further disrupt global supply chains and undermine national capacities to access and supply inputs especially to smallholder farmers under the national Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Although Zambia has made progress in promoting gender equality, with the Government developing and implementing ambitious policies, protocols and programmes, more needs to be done. Women's participation in traditionally male-dominated industries remains low at 20 percent, while their participation in decision-making at all levels of governance continues to be minimal. The country ranks 138 on the Gender Inequality Index out of 191 countries[1], with a higher index of 0.54, representing one of the countries with the highest gender inequalities, highlighted by unequal access to political participation, health, education, and labour markets.

To complement national efforts in achieving gender equality, WFP and partners supports the Government in integrating gender-sensitive approaches in all its programmes, for equal participation of women, men, girls and boys in transformative actions that foster food and nutrition security and resilience.

Through its crisis response programmes, WFP collaborated with other UN agencies and the Government to ensure people's equal participation in decision-making and access to empowerment opportunities and resources, with both women and men providing leadership within the Mantapala Refugee Settlement in Nchelenge District. Through existing complaints and feedback mechanisms like suggestion boxes and help desks, beneficiaries provided feedback on gender-related issues, and WFP forwarded protection-related issues to relevant agencies. Moreover, through nutrition promotion activities like cooking lessons and backyard gardening, WFP ensured that both men and women participated.

WFP mainstreamed gender in its nutrition activities, with both men and women involved in disseminating nutrition messages. Additionally, all targeted people (including pregnant and breastfeeding women, and persons with disabilities) were reached with nutrition messages to promote the production and consumption of nutritious diets.

WFP's integrated smallholder interventions reached nearly equal proportion of men and women, boosting their agricultural productivity and production and enhancing their access to markets for enhanced food and nutrition security and improved livelihoods. Women farmers including pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescent girls were deliberately targeted as they account for the largest proportion of smallholders. Trainings on conservation agriculture, production of nutrient-dense and drought-tolerant crops, post-harvest management, market access, and food processing, preservation and utilization were tailored towards addressing existing knowledge gaps, irrespective of gender. Evidence from the resilience interventions indicates that WFP contributed to more women owning land.

Under social protection, WFP, through the savings and loans associations, reached more women than men, and included youth and people living with HIV, enabling all to save part of their income to invest in agricultural production and small businesses, and to meet household needs including food. Additionally, WFP integrated gender and HIV/AIDS in its capacity strengthening interventions targeting government and cooperating partners' staff.

Overall, 54 percent of the people assisted in 2022 were women and girls, a demonstration of WFP's deliberate effort to address the gender gap and to empower them equally to men and 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

The safety and dignity of assisted populations remained at the heart of WFP interventions throughout the year, and WFP implemented interventions in ways that promoted these values and minimised exposure to protection risks.

The main risks included the adoption of severe negative coping strategies including survival sex due to reduced rations. In addition, the reduced rations could potentially have contributed to other risks such as personal safety and theft. To address this, WFP continued to sensitize beneficiaries on their rights and entitlements as well as the main reasons behind the ration cuts.

Implemented in partnership with other stakeholders, the protection mechanisms were in line with WFP's corporate guidelines, creating an enabling environment to prevent or mitigate all protection concerns including sexual exploitation and abuse, echoing WFP's firm stance of "do no harm". WFP ensured that all its beneficiaries had meaningful access to its project sites and beneficiaries were treated with respect and dignity. WFP continued to sensitize implementing partners and its committees on this obligation and build on local existing capacities, promote participation of beneficiaries in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

As part of its commitment to Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), WFP designated focal points to support in sensitizing staff, partners and beneficiaries on PSEA, receive related reports and complaints and guide in developing visibility materials. Across its four field offices, WFP has appointed PSEA focal points who have been trained in conducting awareness creation for staff, partners and beneficiaries. In 2023, WFP will conduct a refresher training for implementing partners and government counterparts at the district level.

WFP ensured all its staff underwent mandatory PSEA training within two weeks of joining the organization. WFP also produced and implemented a PSEA work plan for 2022-2023.

For the refugees in the Mantapala Refugee Settlement in Nchelenge District, where WFP provides cash and food assistance to crisis-affected populations, protection desks at cash and food distribution points remained the main channel for refugees to report protection issues during distributions. In collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Action Africa Help (AAH) and other partners operating in the settlement, WFP trained refugee leaders, security focal points and protection desk staff on protection issues and how to report them. The assisted populations also provided feedback on protection challenges at household level through WFP outcome monitoring exercises conducted twice a year.

As a result of these measures by WFP and its partners, no major protection concerns were reported in the operational areas in 2022. The main issues related to challenges around access to cash pay-outs from their mobile money accounts caused by loss of personal identification numbers (PIN) and simcards, and cash transfer failures as pilot payment system could not handle huge bulk transfers. In response, WFP ensured the mobile money service provider (MTN) deployed staff at help desks to address PIN challenges in real time, while people who could not receive their cash due to system failures received their payments through MTN or food in-kind.

Concerns were raised on the ration cuts introduced by WFP in April 2022 due to funding constraints. Reduced rations bore a significant potential of compromising the protection of the refugees, especially women and children who constitute more than 80 percent of the population in the settlement. To reduce the effects of the ration cuts, WFP implemented (at a small scale) livelihood activities such as backyard gardening and sensitized the refugees on how to utilize the cash and food they received.

Overall, outcome assessments conducted in the settlement showed that all beneficiaries reported accessing WFP assistance unrestricted, and nearly all those assisted reported that WFP interventions were provided in a safe and dignified way.

Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continued to work to ensure that assisted populations understood their rights and entitlements and were able to hold the organization to account. This was realised by focusing on the three pillars of accountability to affected populations (AAP) including providing information and knowledge management in a timely manner; inclusion of relevant partners; and maintaining appropriate and functional Community Feedback and Response Mechanisms (CFRM) such as suggestion boxes, help desks, and a call centre.

WFP ensured that the CFRM set up the previous years, particularly for all emergency response, remained functional. For instance, at the Mantapala Refugee Settlement, WFP ensured that complaints/help desks were available at all the food distribution and cash-based transfer (CBT) pay points. Through the help desks managed by committees, all complaints were documented timely, and feedback promptly provided to the complainants and the wider community as necessary.

Additionally, WFP and partners provided mobile suggestion boxes during food distributions and CBT payments. This was in addition to the suggestion boxes installed at strategic locations by the inter-agency coordination unit within the settlement. These enabled assisted populations to have access to feedback mechanisms and provide feedback at any time without hindrance.

Under its smallholder support programme, WFP implemented its CFRM through the cooperating partners who documented and managed beneficiary grievances. During routine outcome monitoring exercises across all interventions, WFP incorporated aspects to obtain feedback on the satisfaction with the type of support provided, whether assisted people were informed about the programme, and if beneficiaries felt the procedures of receiving assistance were dignified. WFP documented issues to be rectified if found to be unjustified.

Overall, evidence from the outcome assessments showed that more feedback was documented, analysed, and integrated in programme improvements compared to 2021, although slightly below the 2022 target. Furthermore, a significantly higher proportion of those assisted were informed about WFP interventions in 2022 compared to the previous two years - meeting the target.

Environment

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

Zambia's climatic conditions remain highly variable and unpredictable. In recent decades, the country has experienced an increase in the frequency and severity of climate crisis effects including floods, droughts and prolonged dry spells, increased temperatures as well as shorter growing seasons. This situation has been exacerbated by deforestation and unsustainable land use practices.

WFP supports national efforts in addressing environmental harm by mainstreaming environmental measures in all its activities. Under its nutrition improvement interventions, WFP promoted the use of energy efficient cooking stoves in schools and communities, with 240 stoves procured for schools and 1,200 stoves for distribution in the communities. All with the intention to reduce the use of firewood and improve indoor air quality in school kitchens and at household level.

Via its smallholder support activities, WFP promoted conservation agriculture (CA), crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers to enhance sustainable land use, encourage climate-smart agricultural practices and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Through partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP promoted improved farming methods including minimum tillage, crop rotation, soil cover and inter-cropping among over 142,000 smallholder farmers (50 percent women) in 19 districts.

Through its social protection interventions, WFP established an additional 24 hydroponics school gardens in selected schools in two districts (Gwembe and Shang'ombo) and one in Lusaka at a school designated as a centre of excellence for testing low-cost innovative agricultural production techniques, bringing the total to 72 hydroponics gardens established in 70 schools. Besides enabling the schools to produce fresh vegetable and supplement school meals, the gardens were used as sites for nutrition education, allowing school children to acquire knowledge and skills on gardening and caring for the environment.

As part of reducing the carbon footprint, WFP continued to use solar lighting and energy-saving LED lights in its offices. It also continued to enhance measures to promote paperless business processes, limiting the use and wastage of paper and printer cartridges. As a result, fewer bulk documents were printed in 2022, and most documents were disseminated electronically via email and using QR codes.

From Food Loss to Food Gain

From Food Loss to Food Gain: Smallholder farmers trained to tackle post-harvest loss

Beauty Manda, 36, is a smallholder farmer living in Lundazi district, eastern Zambia. Married with four children, she has seen it all when it comes to crop losses, losing most of her crop each year due to untimely harvesting, improper drying, shelling and transportation, as well as rotting and pest infestation due to poor storage - all factors driving food loss and waste in Zambia.

"I used to either leave the crop for far too long in the field, or harvest it way too soon," she says, adding that she had been experiencing crop losses ever since she started farming over a decade ago.

With crop losses of between 30 to 40 percent in Zambia, and up to 50 percent across Africa, access to adequate food in many smallholder farming households is an unforgiving challenge, and income losses an all-too-familiar tale. This is especially so as smallholder farmers hardly produce enough surplus, and any loss or waste impacts not only their food security but also their incomes.

Like many smallholder farmers, Beauty also had no access to modern crop storage facilities. Her common habit - also widely shared among other farming households - has been to dry the crops on bare floor and store them in poorly constructed open, wooden barns. The open barns expose the farmers' harvests to contamination, pest infestations and moulds arising from excess moisture.

Thanks to WFP, the Government and other partners, Beauty and other smallholder farmers can now gaze at a hopeful horizon as the problem of crop losses is addressed.

To tackle post-harvest losses, WFP has been supporting farmers like Beauty to access and use low cost, modern and durable post-harvest management solutions. The aim is to contribute to improved food security, which is already under threat due to the climate crisis characterized by droughts, dry spells, extreme temperatures, and floods each farming season.

Beauty is one of the 200,000 smallholder farmers trained on post-harvest loss management, a venture implemented by WFP in partnership with the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, other UN agencies and cooperating partners. Through this initiative, Beauty and other farmers were trained on when and how to harvest and store crops.

"The trainings in post-harvest loss [management] enabled us to understand that timely harvesting helps to retain the quality and maintain the nutrition value of the grain," she says.

Beauty recalls that she used to harvest her grain when it was with high moisture content or over-dried, both having adverse effects on the quality of the crop for eating or selling.

Beauty was also introduced to low-cost hermetic storage bags, which are air-tight bags for storing grains safely. Once emptied of air, the inside of the bags is unsuitable for insects (like weevils and moths) and moulds to survive. The bags also prevent moisture from getting inside and help retain the quality of the harvest until consumption.

To promote the use of hermetic storage bags, in 2022, Beauty received two bags from WFP and bought eight more using the profits she made from her small business.

And now, she observes her grains are well protected from contamination and pests, as the bags keep both at bay.

"The PICS [hermetic storage] bags have two layers of plastic and a sack outside, which prevent pests including weevils to enter inside the bags and damage the grain," Beauty explains.

She notes that since hermetic bags do not require the use of pesticides to keep pests away, this storage technique is not only good for the environment, but also helps smallholder farmers like herself to cut on the cost of the pesticides.

"Minimising and eliminating post-harvest losses is critical to ensuring smallholder farming households have enough food to last them the whole year and have quality surplus to sell at a good price," says Stephen Omula, WFP's Programme Policy Officer - Strategic Programme Innovations and Transformation, adding "WFP's priority is to support the Government to achieve its food and nutrition security targets by sustainably transforming food systems through initiatives that improve food production, post-harvest management practices and access to improved storage solutions for farming families."

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The highest number of refugees and asylum seekers reached at the Mantapala Refugee Settlement in 2022 was 18,298, assisted in July. However, with ongoing voluntary repatriations, the number of people assisted drastically reduced to 7,400 between August and December 2022.

[2] Besides distributing food to a small proportion of refugees and asylum seekers within the refugee settlement, WFP also provided wet food to the refugees voluntarily returning to the DRC following the return intentions survey undertaken jointly with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Zambian government in 2021.

[3] Due to funding challenges, WFP reduced the rations in April 2022 to 75 percent, before reducing it further to 63 percent in May 2022. With this reduction, each refugee received about ZMW 122 (approximately USD 7), from ZMW 184 before the ration cuts were effected.

[4] To enhance resilience programming in Zambia, WFP commissioned the resilience building blocks pilot in 2021-2022 to help generate evidence of the impact of WFP's resilience interventions among beneficiaries. This was the first of its kind in the region, with experiences and lessons learnt expected to inform resilience programming in other countries.

[5] The Maano app is an e-commerce platform used by smallholder farmers and traders to exchange market inform and trade commodities redeveloped and launched by the Ministry of Agriculture with WFP.

[6] The pilot livestock insurance scheme was designed in 2021 with WFP support, and was triggered in 2022 following mid-season droughts and floods during the 2021/22 rainy season, which had affected the growth of grazing pasture and impacted livestock access to feed.

Context and Operations

[1] The statistics are according to the latest census of population and housing preliminary results by the Zambia Statistics Agency (<https://www.zamstats.gov.zm/2022-census>)

[2] Zambia shares its borders with eight neighbouring countries including Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, who are a potential market for its agricultural produce.

[3] <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>

[4] According to the 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, over 54 percent of the population lives below the poverty line.

[5] The International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected that Zambia's real GDP growth will be 3.1 percent in 2022, compared to 4.6 percent in 2021 and a 2.8 percent contraction in 2020.

[6] Ministry of Finance and National Planning, 2022. 8th National Development Plan (8NDP). Lusaka: Ministry of Finance and National Planning.

[7] The new CSP is informed by the performance evaluation of the 2019-2023 CSP conducted in 2022, which provided vital evidence and lessons for country-level strategic decisions.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] The available resources were higher than the NBP as WFP carried over USD 3.5 million of the KfW grant from 2021 to 2022. The KfW project experienced delays in implementation in 2021 when the contribution was confirmed and activity implementation was moved to 2022.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] In Zambia, WFP launched its first generation CSP in July 2019 for implementation for five years up to June 2024. However, as part of aligning it to the 8th National Development Plan (2022-2026) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2027), WFP cut its implementation short by one year and commenced the formulation of a new CSP to be implemented from July 2023.

[2] Two budget revisions were undertaken in October 2019 and September 2020 to include needs generated by drought and COVID-19 respectively. This pushed SO1 needs from USD 33 million in 2019 to USD 92.3 million in 2020.

[3] Over 10,000 refugees returned to the DRC by December 2022, out of the 11,000 who registered for voluntary repatriation following the return intentions survey undertaken in 2021 by WFP, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with support from the Zambian government. The repatriation exercise was facilitated by UNHCR, the governments of DRC and Zambia, WFP, and the cooperating partner Action Africa Help, with WFP providing wet feeding to the refugees at the transit centre near the border in Chiengi District before crossing them into the DRC.

[4] Additionally, the use of PlugPay required WFP to use SCOPE, an internal platform for managing beneficiary information and transfers, which enabled WFP to reduce duplication errors and made it easy to update beneficiary payment details, significantly reducing delays in paying the refugees.

[5] The coping strategies included: relying on less expensive foods, borrowing from friends and relatives, reducing the number of meals eaten per day, limiting portion sizes, and restricting consumption among adults to allow children to eat.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Zambia has one of the highest rates of malnutrition. Stunting rates remain alarming at 35 percent, and higher than the average for African Low-Income Countries. Fifty-eight percent of children and 31 percent of women are anaemic, while 23 percent of women are overweight or obese.

[2] Camp Extension Officers are government employees that provide agriculture extension services in different areas under the agricultural district offices.

[3] This resulted in beneficiaries being able to process and preserve seasonal foods for use during the lean season

[2] WFP and partners undertook the technical and financial assessments 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.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Conservation Agriculture help farmers maintain and boost yields and increase profit in the short term while reversing land degradation, protecting the environment and responding to ever-increasing challenges to climate change in the long run.

[2] The six districts where WFP implemented the rural resilience initiative include Chikankata, Gwembe, Mazabuka, Monze, Namwala and Pemba.

[3] 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.

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

Strategic outcome 04

[1] In 2022, Zambia was recovering from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which had affected over 4.4 million school children due to school closures in 2020 and 2021.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] United Nations Development Programme, 2021, Gender Inequality Index (GII) Dataset. Accessed from <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 : | | | | | | 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 | % | | | 12 | 2021 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 125,046 | 146,793 | 271,839 | 102,000 |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response | Number | 10,616 | 9,003 | 19,619 | |
| Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age | % | | | 35 | 2021 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes | Number | 109,474 | 76,299 | 185,773 | |
| Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | % wasting | | | 4 | 2021 | 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 | 109,474 | 76,299 | 185,773 | |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes) | Number | 109,474 | 76,299 | 185,773 | |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes) | Number | 109,474 | 76,299 | 185,773 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|--|------|------|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | % overweight | | | 5 | 2014 | 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 | 109,474 | 76,299 | 185,773 |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes) | Number | 109,474 | 76,299 | 185,772 |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes) | Number | 109,474 | 76,299 | 185,773 |
| 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 | 132,545 | 94,515 | 227,060 |
| Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture | % | | | 15 | 2020 | 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 | 132,545 | 94,515 | 227,060 |
| | | | | | | Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) | Ha | | | 98,400 |



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

| WFP Strategic Goal : | | | | 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 | | 10 |

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 245,346 | 191,103 | 78% |
| | female | 268,542 | 225,214 | 84% |
| | total | 513,888 | 416,317 | 81% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 16,572 | 12,435 | 75% |
| | female | 16,572 | 12,435 | 75% |
| | total | 33,144 | 24,870 | 75% |
| 24-59 months | male | 25,655 | 19,245 | 75% |
| | female | 24,084 | 18,060 | 75% |
| | total | 49,739 | 37,305 | 75% |
| 5-11 years | male | 96,153 | 79,190 | 82% |
| | female | 100,149 | 82,477 | 82% |
| | total | 196,302 | 161,667 | 82% |
| 12-17 years | male | 26,055 | 19,541 | 75% |
| | female | 35,254 | 32,253 | 91% |
| | total | 61,309 | 51,794 | 84% |
| 18-59 years | male | 77,359 | 58,028 | 75% |
| | female | 88,516 | 77,028 | 87% |
| | total | 165,875 | 135,056 | 81% |
| 60+ years | male | 3,552 | 2,664 | 75% |
| | female | 3,967 | 2,961 | 75% |
| | total | 7,519 | 5,625 | 75% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident | 493,788 | 397,859 | 81% |
| Refugee | 20,100 | 18,458 | 92% |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Action to protect against climate shocks | 374,588 | 277,608 | 74% |
| Malnutrition prevention programme | 119,200 | 120,251 | 100% |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers | 20,100 | 18,458 | 91% |

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Beans | 110 | 13 | 12% |
| Corn Soya Blend | 309 | 19 | 6% |
| Iodised Salt | 9 | 1 | 11% |
| Maize Meal | 730 | 83 | 11% |
| Vegetable Oil | 46 | 0 | 0% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Cash | 3,723,000 | 1,492,133 | 40% |
| Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |

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 | 9,834 | 8,870 |
| | | | Male | 9,666 | 8,729 |
| | | | Total | 19,500 | 17,599 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 302 | 433 |
| | | | Male | 298 | 426 |
| | | | Total | 600 | 859 |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 1,203 | 116 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 3,723,000 | 1,492,133 |

| 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 | 775.63 | 102.84 |
| Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | |
| B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | MT | 109.5 | 0 |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 55.9 | 69.44 | 37.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 35.9 | ≥68 | ≥60 | 53.8 | 73.51 | 25.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 53.7 | ≥68 | ≥60 | 54.6 | 72.09 | 30.1 | 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 | 7.9 | 0.69 | 5.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.3 | <8 | <5 | 6.1 | 0 | 4.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 8 | <8 | <5 | 6.8 | 0.24 | 8 | 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 | 8.7 | 2.78 | 50 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 6.9 | ≤10 | <5 | 3.8 | 2.61 | 61.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 10.3 | ≤10 | <5 | 5.6 | 2.67 | 56.9 | 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 | 27.6 | 27.08 | 6.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 18 | ≤15 | <10 | 36.3 | 23.88 | 8.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 28.1 | ≤15 | <10 | 33 | 25 | 8 | 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 | 0 | 7.6 | 2.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.1 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 0.5 | 9 | 2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 3.1 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 0.3 | 8.5 | 2.3 | 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 | 54.3 | 68.1 | 82.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 30.3 | ≥50 | ≥90 | 66 | 68.3 | 89.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 28.3 | ≥50 | ≥90 | 61.7 | 68.2 | 86.5 | 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 | 7.9 | 25.7 | 25.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 39.9 | ≥50 | ≥70 | 9.9 | 37.3 | 23.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 40.4 | ≥50 | ≥70 | 9.1 | 33.3 | 24.1 | 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 | 76.4 | 14.6 | 38.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 74.4 | <10 | <10 | 72.2 | 10.8 | 34 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 77.8 | <10 | <10 | 73.7 | 12.1 | 35.8 | 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 | 30.7 | 9.7 | 5.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 15.7 | <10 | <10 | 26.9 | 4.5 | 6.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 14.9 | <10 | <10 | 28.3 | 6.3 | 6 | 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 | 10.2 | 0.7 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 24.7 | <10 | <5 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 1.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 30.5 | <10 | <5 | 7.4 | 2.9 | 1 | 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 | 23.6 | 77.8 | 58.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 20.2 | ≥40 | ≥50 | 27.4 | 80.2 | 64 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 19.2 | ≥40 | ≥50 | 26 | 79.4 | 61.9 | 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 | 61.4 | 64.6 | 68.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 44.4 | ≥40 | ≥30 | 63.2 | 58.2 | 70.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 44.4 | ≥40 | ≥30 | 62.5 | 60.4 | 69.9 | 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 | 35.4 | 31.3 | 17.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 44.9 | ≥40 | ≥10 | 28.3 | 27.6 | 9.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 41.2 | ≥40 | ≥10 | 31 | 28.9 | 12.5 | 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 | >50 | 56.8 | 20.6 | 21 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Refugee population - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | Female | 12.7 | <6 | <8 | 15.3 | 9.81 | 17.37 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 9.5 | <6 | <8 | 13.5 | 9.82 | 17.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 10.6 | <6 | <8 | 14.2 | 9.81 | 17.56 | 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 | 33.9 | 67.4 | 19 | Joint survey |
| | Male | 33 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 48.1 | 72 | 18.6 | Joint survey |
| | Overall | 31.6 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 42.8 | 70.4 | 19.1 | Joint survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 34.6 | ≤20 | ≥30 | 39.4 | 28.5 | 67.1 | Joint survey |
| | Male | 34 | ≤20 | ≥30 | 37.3 | 25 | 70.9 | Joint survey |
| | Overall | 34.7 | ≤20 | ≥30 | 38.1 | 26.2 | 69.4 | Joint survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 33.7 | ≤10 | <30 | 26.8 | 4.2 | 13.2 | Joint survey |
| | Male | 33 | ≤10 | <30 | 14.6 | 3 | 10.5 | Joint survey |
| | Overall | 33.7 | ≤10 | <10 | 19.2 | 3.4 | 11.5 | Joint survey |
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 74 | <20 | <20 | 78.1 | 78.5 | 79.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 69.9 | <20 | <20 | 62.8 | 79.3 | 75.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 71.2 | <20 | <20 | 69.9 | 79 | 76.8 | 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 | 16.9 | 23.8 | 62.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 45 | ≤10 | ≤40 | 15.4 | 31.6 | 53 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 45 | ≤10 | ≤40 | 16.8 | 28.8 | 56.6 | 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 | >40 | 23 | 34.4 | 5.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 22 | ≥50 | >40 | 23 | 41.1 | 5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 22 | ≥50 | >40 | 23 | 38.6 | 5 | 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 | 46,061 | |
| | | | Male | 49,588 | 44,254 | |
| | | | Total | 101,200 | 90,315 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Prevention of stunting | Female | 18,000 | 29,936 | |
| | | | Total | 18,000 | 29,936 | |

| 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 | 382 |
| 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 | 74,113 |
| 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 | 97,088 |

| 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 39.8 | 29.5 | 19 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 10 | ≥30 | >20 | 34.7 | 27.8 | 19 | |
| | Overall | 12 | ≥30 | >20 | 35.9 | 29.1 | 19 | |
| 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 | ≥4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 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 | 188,793 | 139,914 |
| | | | Male | 185,795 | 137,694 |
| | | | Total | 374,588 | 277,608 |

| 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 | 7 |
| 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 | 5 |
| 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 | 1,421 |
| 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.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 | 23,000 | 80,059 |
| 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 | 22,000 | 20,767 |
| 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\$ | 750,000 | 3,223,839 |
| 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\$ | 700,000 | 3,476,121 |
| 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 | 45,000 | 142,732 |
| 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 | 1,030,000 | 1,025,422 |
| 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 | 3,542,516 |
| 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 | 1,029,430 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|------|-------------|-------------|
| 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\$ | 5,800,000 | 12,147,274 |
| 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 | 272,647,059 |

| 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: KFW Beneficiary farmers - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 72.1 | ≤10 | ≤20 | 53.1 | 58.8 | 15 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 74.8 | ≤10 | ≤20 | 40.1 | 57.3 | 15 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 73.6 | ≤10 | ≤20 | 42.7 | 58.2 | 15 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 16.8 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 34.1 | 37.74 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 16 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 65.9 | 58.52 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 16.8 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 59.5 | 54.14 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 34.5 | ≤20 | ≥20 | 42.5 | 28.79 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 34 | ≤20 | ≥20 | 25.2 | 25.47 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 34.5 | ≤20 | ≥20 | 28.6 | 26.16 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 48.7 | ≤10 | <10 | 23.5 | 33.46 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 48 | ≤10 | <10 | 9 | 16.01 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 48.7 | ≤10 | <10 | 11.9 | 19.69 | | WFP survey |
| Food expenditure share | Female | 28.4 | ≤20 | ≤20 | 27.1 | 65 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 28.4 | ≤20 | ≤20 | 42.9 | 47 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 28.4 | ≤20 | ≤20 | 39.1 | 50.8 | | WFP survey |
| Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer | Female | 0 | ≥60 | | 51 | 51 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥60 | | 64.9 | 64.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥60 | | 61.9 | 61.9 | | WFP survey |
| Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses | Overall | 18.6 | <15 | <15 | 19.4 | 17.04 | | 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 | 61.5 | 68.5 | 38.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 67.8 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 73.9 | 80.2 | 36.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 66.8 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 71.2 | 77.7 | 37.2 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 24.4 | ≤20 | ≥20 | 20.7 | 23.1 | 42.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 22.4 | ≤20 | ≥20 | 25.9 | 15.7 | 43.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 22.7 | ≤20 | ≥20 | 21.9 | 17.3 | 43.1 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 13.9 | ≤10 | <10 | 12.5 | 8.4 | 20.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 9.8 | ≤10 | <10 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 9.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 10.5 | ≤10 | <10 | 6.9 | 5 | 19.7 | WFP survey |
| Food expenditure share | Female | 31.3 | ≤50 | ≤50 | 17.1 | 16 | 10.1 | WFP |
| | Male | 40.5 | ≤50 | ≤50 | 19.1 | 20.8 | 10 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 71.8 | ≤50 | ≤50 | 18.7 | 17.1 | 10.1 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|------|-----|------|------|-------|--------------------------|
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 32.1 | ≥40 | ≥40 | 47.9 | 40.9 | 66.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 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 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 4.29 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8.39 | ≤6 | ≤8 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 4.29 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 8.95 | ≤6 | ≤8 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 4.29 | WFP survey |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 50 | ≤40 | <40 | 51.1 | 6.1 | 12.19 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 50 | ≤40 | <40 | 48 | 6.1 | 12.19 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 50 | ≤40 | <40 | 48.5 | 6.1 | 12.19 | WFP survey |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5 | ≥7 | ≥5 | 6.22 | 3.7 | 3.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5 | ≥7 | ≥5 | 6.52 | 3.7 | 3.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5 | ≥7 | ≥5 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 28.6 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 72.1 | 75.2 | 32 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 27.5 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 83.5 | 85.5 | 39 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 56.1 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 81.5 | 83.8 | 71 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 10.3 | ≥20 | ≥20 | 23.1 | 21 | 10.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 10.8 | ≥20 | ≥20 | 14.4 | 13.4 | 15.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 21.1 | ≥20 | ≥20 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 26.1 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 11.2 | ≤10 | <10 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 1.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 11.6 | ≤10 | <10 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 22.8 | ≤10 | <10 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.9 | WFP survey |
| Food expenditure share | Female | 52.9 | ≤20 | <20 | 49.4 | 12.4 | 47.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 58.4 | ≤20 | <20 | 53 | 12.4 | 41.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 57.4 | ≤20 | <20 | 52.6 | 24.8 | 88.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 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 | 42.2 | 63.7 | 27.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 98.56 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 54.1 | 64.9 | 26.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 98.62 | ≥99 | ≥99 | 49.3 | 64.7 | 53.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 1.12 | <0.2 | <0 | 3.6 | 20.2 | 4.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 0.24 | <0.2 | <0 | 2.8 | 22.9 | 2.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0.39 | <0.2 | <0 | 3.1 | 22.5 | 6.9 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 0 | =0.5 | <0 | 11 | 4.7 | 8.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 0.96 | =0.5 | <0 | 10.8 | 2.8 | 6.1 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0.79 | =0.5 | <0 | 10.9 | 3.1 | 14.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 0 | <0.2 | <0 | 36.2 | 8.1 | 12.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 0.24 | <0.2 | <0 | 37.4 | 9.4 | 12.1 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0.2 | <0.2 | <0 | 36.6 | 9.7 | 25 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer | Female | 0 | ≥36 | ≥60 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 11 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥34 | ≥60 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 48 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥70 | ≥60 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 59 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks | Overall | 25.5 | ≥40 | ≥60 | 25.5 | 34 | 34 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses | Overall | 15.4 | ≤10 | <10 | 8.26 | 14.4 | 37.7 | WFP survey |
| 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 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.8 | ≥80 | ≥50 | 4.4 | 11.8 | 5.8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.8 | ≥80 | ≥50 | 4.3 | 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 | 71 | 89.9 | 50.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 95 | ≥96 | ≥96 | 80.1 | 90.1 | 50 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 95.3 | ≥96 | ≥96 | 78.6 | 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 | 70.6 | 60.1 | 50 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 70 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 60.3 | 70.2 | 49 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 70 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 68.9 | 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 | 27.5 | 0 | 50 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <0 | <0 | 18.6 | 0 | 49 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <0 | <0 | 20 | 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 | 5.3 | 0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <0 | <0 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <0 | <0 | 2.1 | 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 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <0 | <0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <0 | <0 | 0.8 | 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 | 68.7 | 91.9 | 94.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 94.2 | ≥20 | <50 | 77.1 | 88.2 | 94 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 94.2 | ≥20 | <50 | 75.7 | 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 | 34.4 | 39.9 | 52 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 30 | ≥20 | <20 | 27.9 | 29.8 | 50 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 30 | ≥20 | <20 | 29.9 | 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 | 27.5 | 10.1 | 50.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 4 | ≥4 | <4 | 19.3 | 9.9 | 49 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 4.7 | ≥4 | <4 | 20.7 | 9.9 | 49.6 | WFP survey |

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

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 8 | 91 | 8.43 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems | Female | 2.5 | >20.4 | ≥40 | 56.2 | 48 | 19.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 2.1 | >19.6 | ≥40 | 60.4 | 52 | 25.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 4.6 | >40 | ≥40 | 58.5 | 49.8 | 45.4 | WFP programme monitoring |

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 | ≥2,000,000 | 3,075,022 | 4,594,671.4 | 3,337,191.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | | | 0 | 0 | | 3 | 7 | |
| Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT) | Overall | 13,519 | ≥20,000 | ≥20,000 | 11,344 | 18,928.29 | 23,628.3 | 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 | 4 | |
| 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 | 1 | |
| 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 5 | 4 | WFP survey |

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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | ≥60 | ≥60 | 41.3 | 51.7 | 44.9 | 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 | ≤50 | ≤50 | 17.4 | 9.5 | 13.8 | 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 | ≥60 | ≥60 | 41.3 | 38.8 | 41.4 | 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 | ≥60 | ≥60 | 81 | 80 | 80 | 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 | ≥2 | ≥2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | WFP |
| | Male | 1 | ≥2 | ≥2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 1 | ≥2 | ≥2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 100 | 98 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 99.2 | 99.6 | |
| | Overall | 99.6 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 98.8 | 99.7 | |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 97.11 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 98.6 | 90.1 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99.2 | 97.4 | 87 | |
| | Overall | 98.6 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99.8 | 97.8 | 88.2 | |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 97.11 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 98 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 98.5 | 97.6 | |
| | Overall | 98.6 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99.4 | 98.8 | 97.7 | |

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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 79.2 | 71.4 | 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 | 99 | 76.8 | 79.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 42.75 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 98.7 | 73.9 | 85.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 29.7 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 98.9 | 74.8 | 83.5 | WFP programme monitoring |

Cover page photo © Nkole Mwape

Grace Chitungu, a member and leader of Hope Savings Group in Monze, during her group's meeting.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

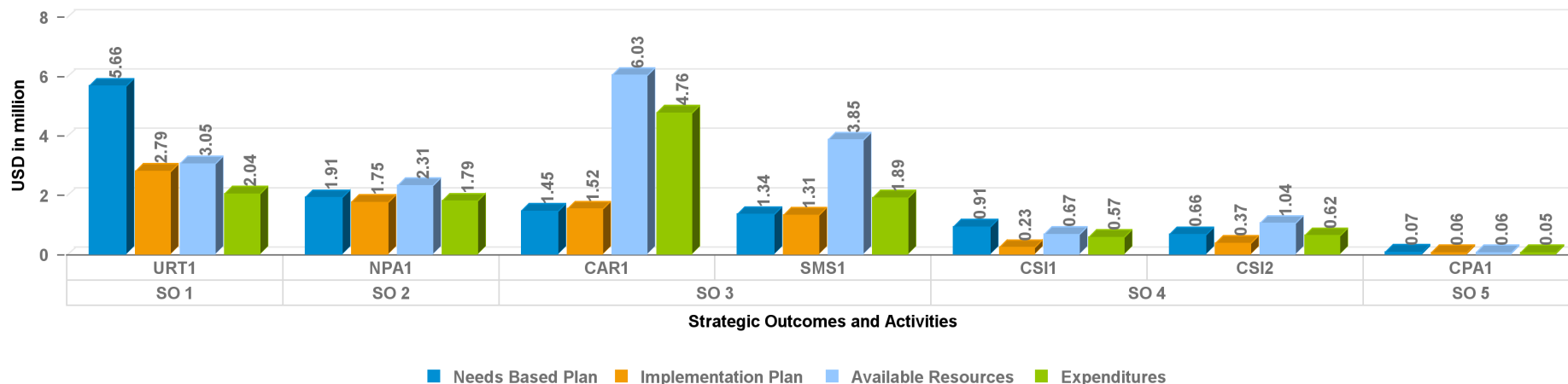
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual 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 |
| 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 |

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 | 5,664,583 | 2,790,736 | 3,049,476 | 2,035,123 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 19,152 | 0 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 452 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 5,664,583 | 2,790,736 | 3,069,081 | 2,035,123 |
| 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 | 1,908,911 | 1,751,269 | 2,309,960 | 1,792,542 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 1,908,911 | 1,751,269 | 2,309,960 | 1,792,542 |

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|---|--|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 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 | 1,451,763 | 1,523,804 | 6,028,825 | 4,758,478 |
| | | Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services | 1,342,659 | 1,311,809 | 3,852,074 | 1,893,937 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 2,794,422 | 2,835,613 | 9,880,900 | 6,652,415 |

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 | 914,860 | 230,048 | 666,130 | 567,243 |
| | | 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. | 659,261 | 367,190 | 1,041,732 | 623,904 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 1,574,120 | 597,239 | 1,707,862 | 1,191,147 |
| 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 | 69,255 | 56,746 | 55,142 | 53,180 |
| 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) | | | 69,255 | 56,746 | 55,142 | 53,180 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 25,770 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 25,770 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 12,011,292 | 8,031,604 | 17,048,713 | 11,724,407 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 1,810,435 | 474,670 | 2,622,087 | 1,955,221 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 13,821,728 | 8,506,273 | 19,670,801 | 13,679,628 |

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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | | 893,232 | 549,001 | 207,732 | 207,732 |
| | | | 14,714,960 | 9,055,275 | 19,878,532 | 13,887,360 |



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

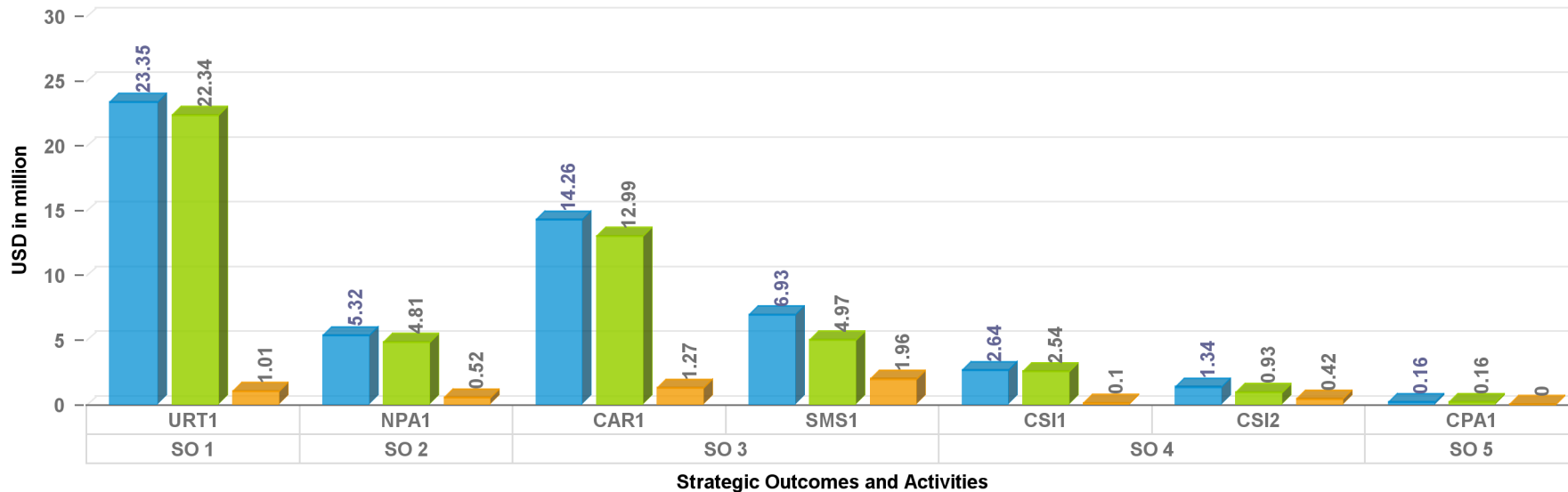
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

| 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 |

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Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 | 71,212,430 | 23,352,330 | 0 | 23,352,330 | 22,337,978 | 1,014,353 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 19,152 | 0 | 19,152 | 0 | 19,152 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 452 | 0 | 452 | 0 | 452 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 71,212,430 | 23,371,935 | 0 | 23,371,935 | 22,337,978 | 1,033,957 |
| 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 | 7,168,534 | 5,322,896 | 0 | 5,322,896 | 4,805,479 | 517,417 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 7,168,534 | 5,322,896 | 0 | 5,322,896 | 4,805,479 | 517,417 |

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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 | 11,325,327 | 14,260,932 | 0 | 14,260,932 | 12,990,584 | 1,270,347 |
| | | Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services | 5,569,103 | 6,931,549 | 0 | 6,931,549 | 4,973,412 | 1,958,138 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 16,894,430 | 21,192,481 | 0 | 21,192,481 | 17,963,996 | 3,228,485 |

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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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. | 2,439,804 | 1,342,967 | 0 | 1,342,967 | 925,139 | 417,828 |
| | | Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme | 3,394,572 | 2,635,272 | 0 | 2,635,272 | 2,536,385 | 98,887 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 5,834,376 | 3,978,239 | 0 | 3,978,239 | 3,461,524 | 516,715 |
| 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 | 647,937 | 164,649 | 0 | 164,649 | 162,687 | 1,962 |
| 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) | | | 647,937 | 164,649 | 0 | 164,649 | 162,687 | 1,962 |

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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

| 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 | 25,770 | 0 | 25,770 | 0 | 25,770 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 25,770 | 0 | 25,770 | 0 | 25,770 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 101,757,707 | 54,055,969 | 0 | 54,055,969 | 48,731,663 | 5,324,306 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 7,981,625 | 5,385,561 | 0 | 5,385,561 | 4,718,694 | 666,867 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 109,739,332 | 59,441,530 | 0 | 59,441,530 | 53,450,357 | 5,991,173 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 7,087,915 | 3,353,972 | | 3,353,972 | 3,353,972 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 116,827,247 | 62,795,502 | 0 | 62,795,502 | 56,804,329 | 5,991,173 |

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