

COUNTRY CONTEXT

population **19.6** million

51.4% food insecure (moderate or severe)

refugees **74,716**

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP) focused on five strategic outcomes

- 1** Crisis-affected people can meet their food and nutrition needs (65.6% funded)
- 2** Vulnerable people have improved nutritional status (8.8%)
- 3** Smallholder farmers have increased access to markets and enhanced resilience (18%)
- 4** Shock-responsive social protection systems - Government of Zambia (7.1%)
- 5** Shock-responsive social protection systems - Government of Zambia and partners (0.6%)

CSP budget 142 USD million | **41%** funded (2022)

March 2022 **EVALUATION** December 2022

KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

CSP RELEVANCE AND ALIGNMENT

- CSP aligned with Government focus on reducing vulnerability through an integrated development approach
- WFP adapted programme to changing needs due to COVID-19, drought and other shocks
- Geographical targeting for resilience building excluded severely food insecure districts

COVID-19 response reached 322,000 people (97% of target) in urban districts

Government-led response to the drought reached 650,000 people in 2020

RESILIENCE BUILDING AND ADDRESSING ROOT CAUSES

- WFP training and savings groups helped smallholder farmers access markets and diversify incomes
- A promising innovation: weather and climate insurance services
- WFP helped develop the system architecture for social cash transfers in Zambia

CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

- AAP is prioritized but gaps remain in the community feedback mechanism for smallholder farmers
- Gender equality results are evident but interventions are not yet sufficiently upstream to be transformative
- Environmental sustainability of interventions was not always ensured

PARTNERSHIPS

- Partners' capacity improved through on-demand logistics services
- WFP coordination with UN agencies is generally effective, except for social protection that lacks a strategic approach with key partners
- Engagement with the private sector shows some innovative approaches but lacks a coherent strategy

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1** Reconsider geographical targeting to increase intervention in crisis areas, as per IPC
- 2** Strengthen nutrition coordination structures at local levels and promote the use of the FNG analysis
- 3** Strengthen engagement in the social protection space in partnership with Unicef and World Bank
- 4** Increase attention to cross-cutting issues and reduce environmental impact of interventions
- 5** Increase advocacy and diversification of funding for the refugee operation in partnership with UNHCR
- 6** Continue developing smallholder farmers' resilience through capacity strengthening and stimulation of business-to-business networks

AAP= Accountability to affected populations / IPC=Integrated Phase Classification / FNG=Fill the nutrient gap

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- Summary Report
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