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Zambia

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2028

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Overview

Over the past few years, Zambia has made significant progress in increasing food production and productivity and reducing malnutrition levels. However, the country continues to face considerable developmental challenges which saw it re-classified to low-income from lower-middle-income status in 2022. Poverty levels remain high at 54 percent nationally, coupled with high malnutrition rates (35 percent stunting) and increased inequality, especially for women and youth facing severe challenges with youth unemployment at 26 percent.

In the second half of 2023, WFP launched its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2028, guided by national policy frameworks and the strategic priorities of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. The CSP reinforces WFP's role as a partner of choice for the Zambian Government in achieving national priorities and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17 by 2030. Furthermore, the CSP includes key strategic and programmatic shifts to ensure WFP's continued relevance and added value.

WFP continued strengthening the Government's capacities to develop and implement impactful, inclusive, and targeted food and nutrition security programmes along the food value chains from production to consumption. Partnerships with the Government, cooperating partners, United Nations agencies, multilateral agencies, the donor community, academia, and the private sector remained key in the launch and implementation of the 2023-2028 CSP.

In 2023, WFP reached 112,214 (50 percent female) with food assistance, nutrition improvement support, smallholder farmer support, disaster risk management, and social protection interventions. Across its programming, WFP integrated nutrition and gender aspects, especially for women, youth, and people with disabilities, ensuring that assistance was inclusive and nutritionally sensitive.

WFP continued to provide cash assistance [1] and nutrition improvement interventions to over 8,000 crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees and asylum seekers. To promote the self-reliance of refugees in the Mantapala refugee settlement, WFP launched the strengthened livelihoods activity to equip 1,200 farmers (1,000 refugees, 200 host community members) with skills and supplies, using a Farmer Learning Hub model for knowledge transfer and collective learning.

WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services in training 122 (61 percent female) extension workers and leading farmers in food processing, preservation activities, and nutrition education. This effort to enhance the nutritional status of vulnerable people in Zambia will see an increasing number of households benefiting from the knowledge, which can improve consumption patterns.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to enhance the Integrated Social Protection Management System, including onboarding nutrition-targeted beneficiaries under the first 1,000 critical days nutrition pilot, focusing on the period from conception to age two. Additionally, to provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, WFP developed a manual to integrate nutrition education at the school level, targeting learners, teachers, and community members.

WFP facilitated activities, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the private sector, and WFP in China (South-to-South Triangular Cooperation), to bolster resilience among smallholder farmers through innovative technologies. These efforts included promoting regenerative agricultural practices and establishing mechanization service hubs, all supported by smallholder farmer-managed cooperatives and enterprises. Consequently, 55 hectares of land were cultivated using conservation agriculture methods..

WFP continued to provide innovative and cost-efficient logistics services to various stakeholders, including timely and appropriate on-demand services for supply chain, innovation, and health logistics services to relevant actors. This included facilitating the transportation of food commodities for humanitarian purposes and enhancing the distribution of temperature-sensitive medical supplies in Zambia.

WFP managed to sustain its programmes throughout the second half of 2023 primarily because of multi-year contributions, internal resource mechanisms, and the carry-over resources from the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, which concluded its implementation in June 2023.

112,214

Total beneficiaries in 2023



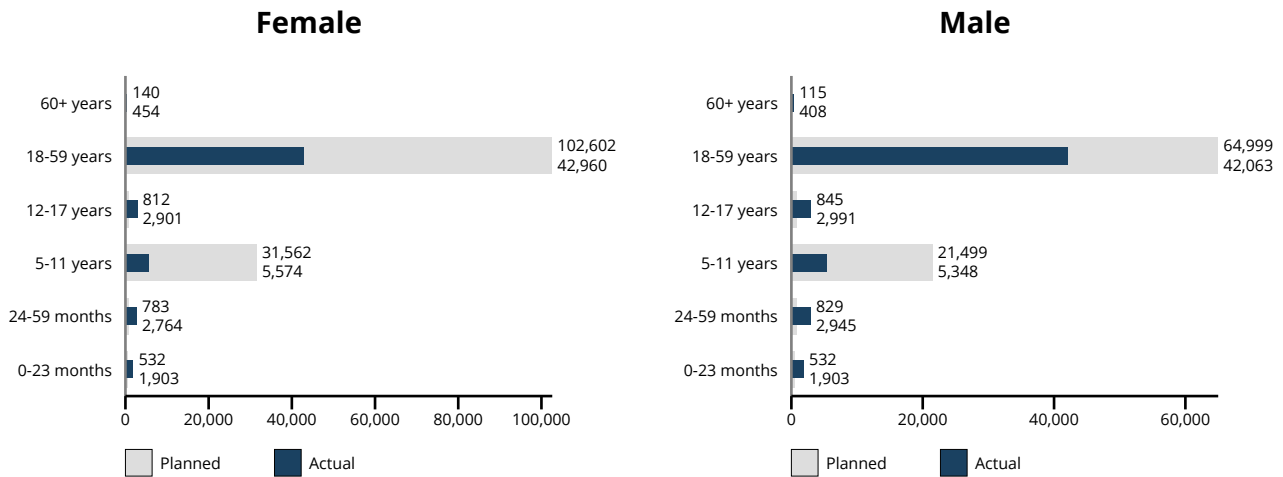
50% female



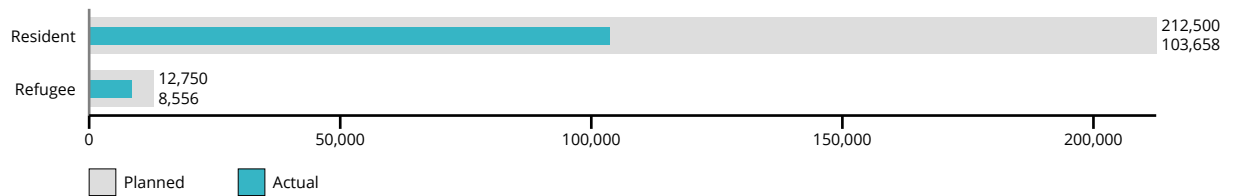
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 8,079 (50% Female, 50% Male)

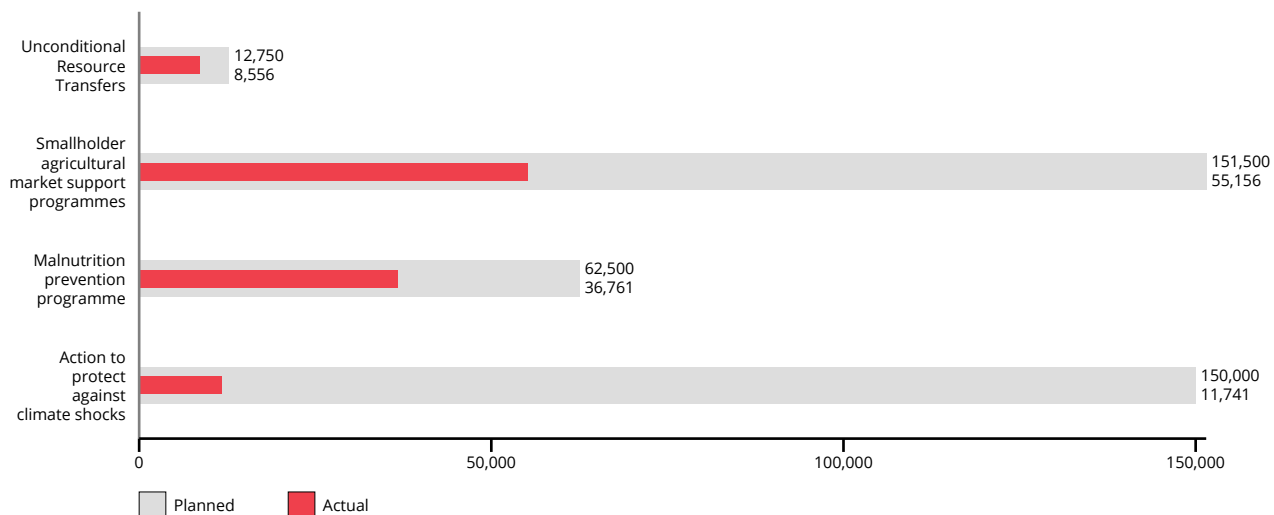
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



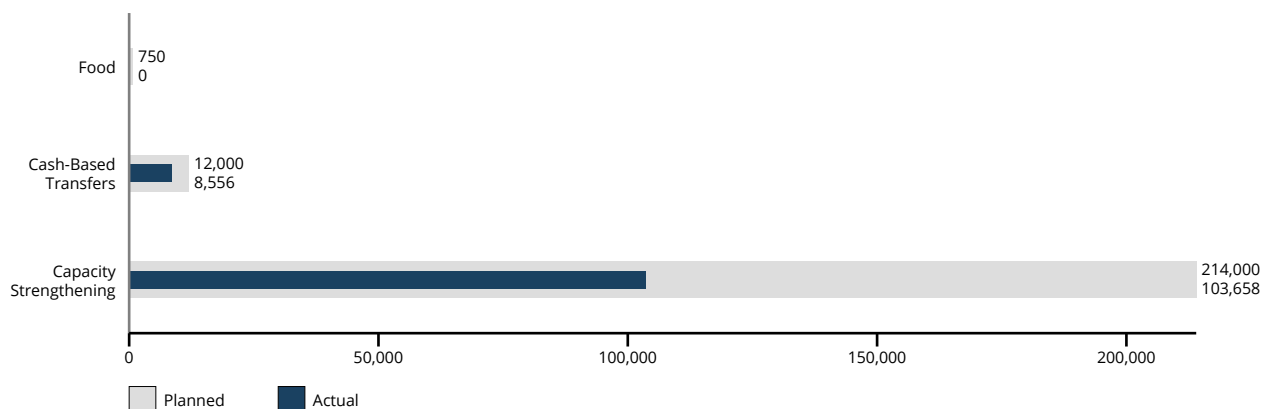
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



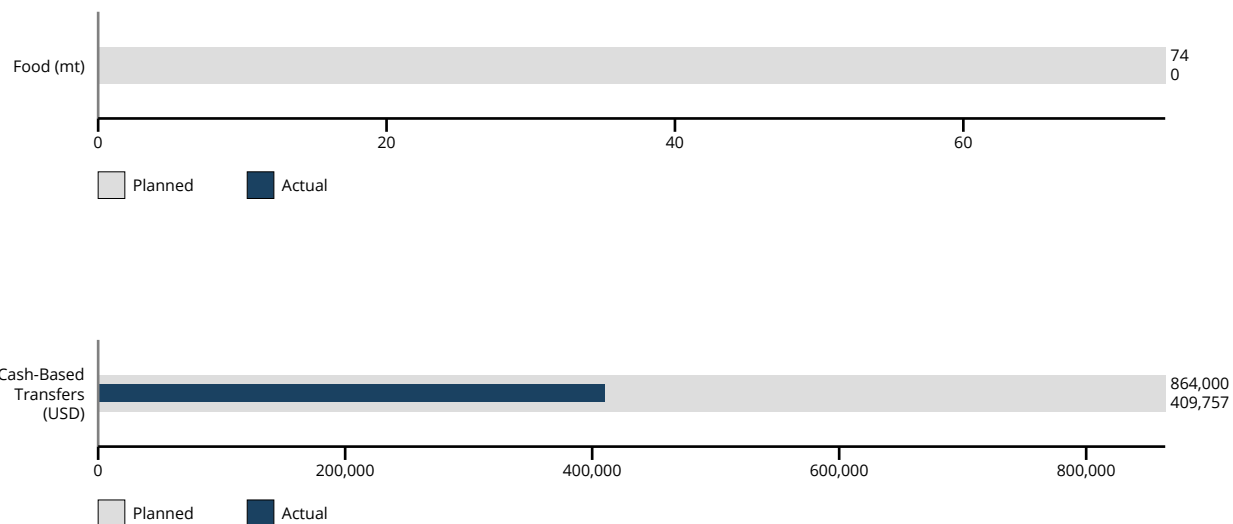
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



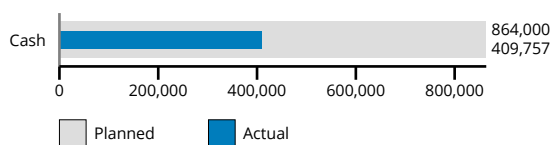
Beneficiaries by Modality



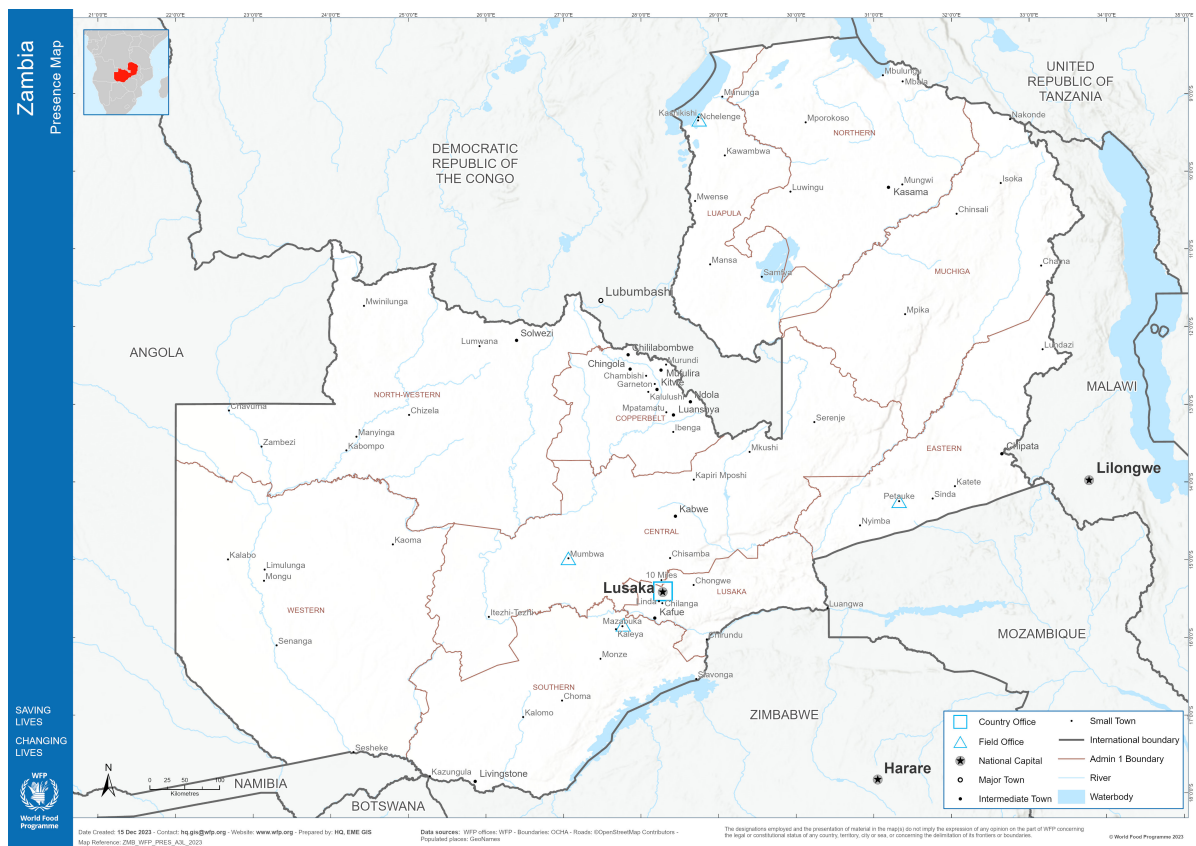
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Zambia is a large, landlocked, resource-rich country with sparsely populated land in the centre of Southern Africa. Its population is estimated at 19.6 million [1] with a rapid growth rate of 2.7 percent per year. Despite positive economic growth and political stability over the years, the country ranked 154 out of 191 in the 2021 Human Development Index with more than half of the population (60 percent) living below the poverty line. Poverty is highest in rural areas at 79 percent of the population [2].

In 2021, the economy of Zambia experienced a resurgence, achieving a GDP growth rate of 4.6 percent, following a contraction of 2.8 percent in 2020. This recovery was attributed to factors such as robust external demand, favourable weather conditions, enhanced market confidence post-election, and strengthened copper prices. However, the momentum of post-pandemic recovery slowed in 2022 due to various challenges in agriculture, mining, and construction. Additionally, uncertainty surrounding debt restructuring led to a significant depreciation of the kwacha, resulting in increased prices for commodities like petroleum and agricultural inputs between September 2022 and March 2023[3].

Food insecurity in Zambia is deeply entrenched in poverty and exacerbated by inequalities in both the availability and access to nutritious food. Despite sustained economic growth, the country has yet to witness a substantial reduction in poverty and improved nutrition, particularly in rural regions. The ongoing economic downturn, compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and the impacts of climate change, jeopardises government efforts to combat poverty and achieve food security.

Zambia continues to grapple with one of the highest rates of malnutrition globally with stunting at 31 percent while global acute malnutrition is at 4.2 percent [4]; 53 percent of households are unable to afford a nutritious diet [5]. Inadequate consumption of nutritious foods, coupled with a high disease burden, exacerbated by inadequate feeding practices, limited access to healthcare, and poor sanitation, contribute significantly to the prevalence of malnutrition. The Government's commitment to addressing this issue is evident in initiatives such as the 8th National Development Plan (8NDP)(2022-2026) and the 1,000 Most Critical Days Programme, which aims to reduce stunting in children under two years old by 25 percent.

The agriculture sector is a key focus for diversifying the economy away from traditional exports like copper and cobalt. Two million smallholder farmers, with women constituting 80 percent, drive over 90 percent of total food production. The national gender strategy prioritizes agriculture for sustainable development, emphasizing the need to address

gender disparities to enhance both agricultural production and women's economic empowerment. Limited access to inputs, markets, financial information, and research services hampers smallholders' productivity, food security, and household incomes. Gender norms and access constraints compound these challenges, particularly for female farmers.

Zambia hosts over 80,000[6] refugees, asylum-seekers, and other people of concern. Most of these people are refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the wider Great Lakes region, as well as former refugees from Angola and Rwanda. As of December 2023, WFP-supported Mantapala Refugee Settlement in Nchelenge District, home to over 8,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC. The refugee settlement is mostly comprised of women and children, who make up 80 percent of the population and solely depend on humanitarian assistance to survive.

As part of its commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, the Government launched the 8NDP, which aims to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the economy to raise the people's living standards sustainably. Through the 8NDP, the Government has been addressing the many challenges through increased private sector participation, increased investment in the agriculture sector, enhanced domestic revenue mobilisation and restrained fiscal deficit [7].

WFP has been present in Zambia since 1967, working with the Government to support its people and national priorities. WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2028 was designed through consultation with the Government, donors, and key stakeholders. WFP will continue supporting government-led programme implementation for five years, aligning with Zambia's National Vision 2030, the 8NDP, and the country's strategic plan evaluation (CSPE) recommendations.

To achieve the five strategic outcomes, key strategic and programmatic shifts informed by the CSPE and government priorities were made, which include supporting agricultural and rural transformation through enhancing digital innovation and technology, supporting regenerative agriculture through private sector-led mechanisation and facilitating access to finance, including blended finance approaches, with a key focus on youth and women.

WFP is implementing various interventions to address food and nutrition security by working with the Government, partners and other stakeholders. Activities include emergency food assistance, disaster risk reduction, smallholder market access, social protection, nutrition, climate resilience, logistics, and supply chain. Women, youth, and persons with disabilities remain at the core of the CSP.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supports food-insecure people in Zambia, including refugees, to meet their essential food and nutrition needs through cash transfers and self-reliance activities.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP assists populations at risk of malnutrition with improved access to consumption of safe and diverse nutrient-rich diets and access to nutrition health and education services that promote the adoption of optimal nutrition practices.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP enhances smallholder farmer support for resilient food systems, especially for women, youth, and people with disabilities in rural and urban areas.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP strengthens government capacities and systems on social protection.

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP provides on-demand services for partners in logistics and supply chain.

Risk management

The continued crisis in Ukraine posed a major risk to national economic recovery, with potentially far-reaching effects on programmes supported by WFP and the potential disruption of supply chain channels for agricultural inputs. Other risks included climate shocks, insufficient funding, and rising commodity prices. Additionally, currency exchange rate fluctuations and inflation created challenges for WFP's financial planning and procurement processes, presenting implementation challenges on some programs. To mitigate this risk, WFP intensified its efforts to mobilise resources by diversifying its donor base including non-traditional donors, innovative financing mechanisms and exploring internal funding from within WFP.

Zambia faced unpredictable weather patterns, including droughts and floods, which threatened agricultural productivity and food security in some parts of the country, with Southern and Eastern provinces being the most affected. An estimated 91,981 hectares of land under crop production was destroyed due to the floods. Furthermore, during the end of the 2022/2023 season, an estimated 219,610 hectares of land under crop production was damaged by prolonged dry spells, negatively affecting food security. The 2022/2023 farming season was also characterised by the outbreak of fall armyworms and stalk borers, which were reported to have damaged about 8,021 hectares of cropped land[8].

Lessons learned

In 2022, WFP commissioned an independent evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2019-2023. This evaluation served a dual purpose of accountability and learning to inform the preparation of the next CSP (2023-2028). Based on the evaluation, WFP implemented key actions guided by recommendations.

Lessons learned included:

- There is a need for a detailed gender assessment to inform the shift to gender transformation and shape any interventions for women and girls.
- Enhance structures for nutrition integration through capacity strengthening in coordination with other social protection stakeholders at District and Sub-district levels.
- WFP needs to identify the role of the private sector in strengthening Zambia's food systems sustainably to inform the development of a new private sector engagement strategy that aligns with the strategies outlined in the new CSP.

In response, WFP will:

- Conduct a detailed gender assessment and analysis in the new CSP to inform the implementation of interventions that contribute to gender transformation and targeted actions that empower women and girls.
- Expand its support for resilience building to include refugees and host communities as target groups[9].
- Implement the private sector engagement strategy once it is finalised to achieve its objectives.

Country office story

SMALLHOLDER FARMERS THRIVE AMID THE CLIMATE CRISIS



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Priscilla Chalivwela, a smallholder farmer supported by WFP in Gwembe District, in her okra garden.

The climate crisis exposes smallholder farmers to extreme weather conditions such as floods, pests, and delayed rains, putting their livelihoods at risk.

Priscilla Chalivwela, a 48-year-old smallholder farmer from Zambia's Gwembe District, is working towards resilience with the help of WFP's Rural Resilience Initiative, despite facing adversity. WFP's programme aims to improve smallholder farmers' resilience by focusing on conservation agriculture, micro-insurance for risk transfer, savings for risk reserves, and credit for risk-taking. This initiative supports government efforts and empowers farmers to transform their practices despite limited capacities, resources, technology, and market opportunities.

In the past, Priscilla practised conventional farming methods with poor results. She embraced sustainable practices after participating in WFP's conservation farming training.

Reflecting on her farming journey, she notes, "I used to struggle with conventional farming methods. After receiving training from WFP, I have diversified my crops and improved my yields. Now, I grow cowpeas, sorghum, groundnuts, and sweet potatoes on my 2.5-hectare farm, ensuring better nutrition for my family."

Access to climate information has been crucial for Priscilla. Using data from rain gauge monitors, lead farmers, farmer clubs, and the radio, she now makes informed decisions about crop varieties based on rainfall forecasts, knowing when and what to plant. She has also acquired knowledge on post-harvest loss management through improved storage and handling techniques.

WFP's Savings for Change has also played a vital role in Priscilla's success. She has gained financial empowerment and literacy as a Chiluzi Savings for Change group member. "It's not just about saving money," Priscilla says with a smile. "It's also about securing our future. With the loans and share-outs from our group, I have invested in livestock, purchased seeds, and started a business selling dried fish. I am able to buy uniforms and books for my children's education."

Access to markets for Priscilla's produce has significantly improved. By cultivating drought-tolerant crops like sorghum and cowpeas, she accessed a reliable market at Munyumbwe Primary School, just 3 kilometres away from her farm,

which purchased her cowpeas for their Home-Grown School Meals Programme.

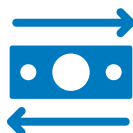
The Rural Resilience Initiative equips smallholder farmers like Priscilla with the tools to thrive. By combining conservation agriculture, microinsurance, climate information, crop diversification, access to markets, savings, and credit, the initiative nurtures resilience and paves the way for a secure and sustainable future. With the support of WFP and partners, smallholder farmers can confidently face climate uncertainties, strengthen communities, and build a brighter tomorrow.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Food insecure people in Zambia (including refugees) affected by shocks are better able to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs in anticipation, during and in the aftermath of a crisis



8,500 refugees and asylum seekers assisted from July to December



USD 400,000 disbursed in **cash transfers**



1,200 farmers (1,000 **refugees** and 200 **host community members**) selected for **livelihoods** project in Mantapala

In partnership with the Government through the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and cooperating partners, WFP maintained its support to the refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in the Mantapala refugee settlement.

In 2023, the Mantapala settlement encountered a set of dynamic circumstances. The population fluctuated due to voluntary repatriation and heightened pre-election anxieties. In the lead up to the December national elections in the DRC, Mantapala witnessed an almost 20 percent growth in the population. By October 2023, the population had increased from 6,918 to 8,210 people, as a result of the voluntary repatriation exercise from July 2022 to January 2023. Additionally, the voluntary repatriation was temporarily reopened in October 2023, and 346 people voluntarily returned to the DRC.

By the end of 2023, the refugee and asylum seeker population stood at 7,918. Refugees and asylum seekers active in the UNHCR/COR-managed ProGres database received monthly food assistance throughout the year. A significant milestone was the complete transition to cash-based transfers (CBT), which were made digitally via mobile banking. The shift to CBT aimed to empower the refugees with control over their food choices, improving their ability to meet diverse dietary requirements. Cash provides dignity and enables them to purchase food at local markets, promoting economic engagement within the community and fostering a sense of agency in managing food security.

In 2023, a sum of ZMW 14.6 million (equivalent to USD 778,000) was allocated to refugees and asylum seekers in Mantapala, a substantial increase from the previous year, when less than 40 percent of this amount was disbursed. This shift underscores a significant decline in the population from 2022 to 2023. Despite this, resource limitations persisted as a consistent challenge. To ensure continuous support throughout the year, ration cuts on cash transfers per individual were maintained at 70 percent of the standard food basket price.

Food assistance was enhanced by nutrition-focused interventions facilitated by WFP's cooperating partner, Action Africa Help (AAH) International. These interventions included integrating nutrition education into the refugee response, with a focus on promoting healthy eating habits among assisted individuals, particularly pregnant and breastfeeding women, and adolescent girls. This was achieved through monthly cooking demonstrations and community sensitization campaigns conducted by trained nutrition promotion volunteers to improve nutrition practices. However, despite these efforts, the reach was hindered by voluntary repatriation, resulting in the disbandment of savings groups, which served as the main platform for coordinating training sessions.

Beyond immediate food assistance, and working in the context of resourcing constraints, WFP recognised the importance of empowering refugees with longer-term durable solutions that could gradually transition from relying on humanitarian assistance to self-sustenance. In the second half of the year, the Strengthened Livelihoods and Building Self-reliance (SLABS) project was launched. In collaboration with key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, UNHCR and the COR, the project equipped 1,200 farmers (1,000 refugees and 200 host community members), of whom 46 percent were women, with the necessary skills and supplies to implement the project. Through training in regenerative agricultural techniques and the provision of seeds, tools, and fertilisers, the project aimed to break the cycle of dependence by enabling individuals to generate income and improve their livelihoods.

The implementation model used a Farmer Learning Hub approach with 1,200 farmers divided into 48 groups of 25 members each. This model encouraged knowledge sharing through lead farmer-follower farmer interactions, enabling collective learning. These groups served as both savings and distribution channels for farming inputs, ensuring proper utilization through enforced guardrails.

In the Mantapala area, three schools established production gardens. Two primary schools got drip irrigation systems for water conservation and better crop yields. Additionally, one secondary school set up a hydroponics system. These gardens aim to provide leafy greens for school feeding programmes, teach students practical cultivation skills, and promote food ownership. They also generate income for the schools, helping in sustaining production and diversifying school diets. The hydroponics garden serves as an educational tool, inspiring students towards sustainable solutions.

WFP's assistance aims to provide food access to crisis-affected populations, including refugees in Mantapala settlement. However, rising food prices and reduced rations led to mixed outcomes for food security. Monitoring in December showed improvement, with 55 percent of households having acceptable food consumption, up from 36.1 at the beginning of the year. The proportion of households with poor food consumption decreased from 36.8 percent to 18.3 percent. Yet, challenges remain, including fewer women of reproductive age meeting dietary recommendations and fewer children receiving minimum acceptable diets.

Households facing food access challenges resorted to consuming less preferred foods. The coping strategy index remained consistent at 10.1 percent, indicating ongoing severe negative coping methods from December 2022 to June 2023. Despite this, around 36 percent of households managed to meet their monthly food needs, though rising market prices posed a challenge.

Gender was fully integrated during the implementation of strategic outcome 1, with attention given to women and children. Of the 1,200 beneficiaries selected for the SLABS project, 46 percent were women. The selection of female-led households as project beneficiaries aimed to promote their self-sufficiency and decision-making on food security, including gender and age aspects, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker score of 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food, nutrition and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.



10,000 beneficiaries trained on **integrating nutrition** into the **savings associations** at the household level



44,000 people reached through interpersonal **Social and Behaviour Change Communications**



Over **2,000** **nutrition education** manuals distributed



1,600 (55% women) people trained to form village savings and lending associations to increase **women's financial inclusion** and **economic empowerment**

Nutrition remained a key pillar under the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2028. Strategic outcome 2 focused on addressing the challenge of malnutrition in Zambia by improving access to safe, diverse, nutrient-dense food throughout the year. The strategic outcome aimed to achieve this through various interventions and collaborations with government agencies, UN organisations, and other partners.

WFP, alongside government entities, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, and other non-governmental organisations, supported the national nutrition agenda by partnering with the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC). They tackled malnutrition drivers like insufficient nutrition knowledge, improper feeding habits, and unhealthy diets, particularly in impoverished rural, peri-urban, and urban settings, including Lusaka's urban savings groups. The initiative prioritized vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women, adolescents, children, individuals with disabilities, and smallholder farmers.

WFP directed nutrition enhancement efforts towards vulnerable populations through social and behaviour change (SBC) initiatives. To ensure effective communication, WFP translated three SBC materials into five local languages (Bemba, Lozi, Luvale, Nyanja, and Tonga) and trained volunteers for delivery. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to integrate nutrition into Village Savings and Lending Associations. They provided training to extension workers, lead farmers, and savings group leaders to bolster their ability to conduct food processing and preservation tasks and impart nutrition education.

WFP's output monitoring surveys revealed a notable rise in the percentage of children aged 6-23 months regularly consuming varied diets during the third and fourth quarters of 2023. This increase surpassed previous years' results and exceeded the 2023 target significantly. The success could be credited to WFP's escalated efforts in advocating for sound nutrition practices through trained community volunteers, mass/social media campaigns, and the dissemination of over 2,000 nutrition education materials, including manuals, counselling cards, leaflets, and pamphlets.

To increase women's financial inclusion and economic empowerment, 1,667 savings group leaders (55 percent women) were trained to support the formation of Village Savings and Lending Association (VSLAs)[1] in communities. As a result, 1,984 savings groups were formed, bringing the cumulative total of women of reproductive age participating in the VSLAs to 126,660 (87 percent) out of the targeted 145,598 for 2023. VSLAs have proved to be a good catchment for nutrition messaging. As such, during the period under review, WFP trained 750 VSLA groups (10,513 individual members) on integrating nutrition into the savings associations at the household level, bringing the cumulative number of VSLA members trained to 18,137. A total of 10,049 savings group members received financial education, bringing the cumulative number of members trained to 41,852 (99 percent) against the target of 42,372 for 2023, in addition to providing services on finance, financial education, nutrition messaging, HIV, and gender training.

The positive influence of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) has extended beyond their intended target groups, attracting community members outside the targeted demographic, such as men, to join. This unexpected uptake has resulted in over achievements in some targets. Notably, within the framework of the Lusaka Urban

Nutrition Savings programme, 528 additional VSLAs were established during the reporting period. Consequently, the total number of VSLA groups in Lusaka increased to 1,481, surpassing the initial target of 1,000 groups for the year.

Throughout the review period, these groups collectively saved ZMW 24,647,086 (USD 961,649), while extending loans amounting to ZMW 31,143,911 (USD 1,215,135) to their members. In collaboration with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP contributed to the expansion of VSLAs and bolstered the capacity of existing ones, capitalizing on the momentum gained thus far.

Savings groups have emerged as effective platforms for enhancing women's engagement in economic endeavours and broadening their access to financial services, notably credit facilities. Women participants have witnessed tangible improvements in their livelihoods, including an increase in the number of meals they can provide for their families from one or two meals prior to joining the groups to three meals afterward. Moreover, they now have the means to afford additional meals for their young children, signifying a positive transformation in their economic well-being.

To increase the chances of the VSLAs accessing loans and other financial services from government and financial institutions, 120 VSLAs were linked to micro-financial institutions and banks. This brought the total number of connected VSLAs to 424, a sustainability measure as the SUN II programme ends in 2024. The programme also worked towards transforming the VSLAs into Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) [2]. During the third and second quarters of the year, 24 SACCOs were established. The programme offered technical assistance to government personnel, training them on formation protocols, registration processes, and business proposal development. This transformation from VSLAs to SACCOs formalizes these groups into larger entities, consolidating resources for potentially greater investments and improving their chances of securing additional financing.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture to advance food processing and preservation initiatives. They trained extension staff in promoting various aspects of post-harvest management, including processing, preservation, storage, packaging, labelling, and utilization of locally sourced nutritious foods within the targeted households. In the latter half of the year, 36,761 households identified as SUN Agri [3] intense households underwent training in post-harvest management, food processing, and preservation. This effort contributed to an impressive programme outcome, with 92 percent of households (132,326 out of 143,078) successfully trained overall.

WFP worked towards ensuring the sustainability of the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN) through national dialogue with the Government and other stakeholders for the management and operationalising of the new SBN strategy. WFP continued engaging the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises Development to integrate SBN within the 17 SUN II districts and developed a work plan to facilitate the training of SACCOs and VSLAs in business development skills. Additionally, WFP expanded the SBN platform and audited companies for the Good Food logo certification with the Zambia Bureau of Standards to ensure adequate representation nationwide.

WFP continued to promote gender inclusion in its nutrition integration activities by focusing on gender equality and women empowerment through financial training. It promoted gender equality by addressing gender integration and involving men in savings groups. This resulted in fully integrating gender and age aspects, with a Gender Age Marker score of 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnership with the food system actors to increase availability of nutrient dense foods.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 03: Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.



Over **50,000 (50% women)** smallholder farmers trained in post-harvest management and storage solutions



87,200 smallholder farmers (**64% women**) saved **USD 60,000** through village savings and loan associations



11,000 smallholder farmers received weather information as part of an **anticipatory action strategy**

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP facilitated activities to build resilience among smallholder farmers through the promotion of regenerative agricultural practices and the introduction of mechanisation service hubs supported by smallholder farmer-managed cooperatives and enterprises that catalysed productivity of resilient value chains, which were channelled to the market through the aggregation networks with guaranteed market linkages brokered.

To address and alleviate the impacts of climate-related risks on agriculture and food security, WFP collaborated with the Zambia Meteorological Department and the Ministry of Agriculture. They implemented an anticipatory action strategy aimed at empowering smallholder farmers. This involved providing weather information, promoting regenerative agricultural practices, and offering climate services to over 11,000 smallholder farmers, of which 56 percent were female. This initiative spanned Eastern, Southern, Central, and Western Provinces, enabling farmers to make informed decisions regarding their agricultural investments. Furthermore, WFP supported the Government's endeavours to mitigate climate risks by advocating for macro insurance through the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica, enhancing the Government's capacity to respond effectively to disasters.

Through a UN joint effort with the World Health Organisations (WHO), WFP facilitated the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices among smallholder farmers in Chipangali district, Eastern Province through the Alternative Livelihoods to Tobacco project. Engagements with private-sector companies enabled the provision of essential resources like seeds for setting up Farmer Learning Hubs. These hubs will serve as ongoing learning platforms throughout the 2023/2024 farming season, with regular farmer meetings and end-of-season field days for consolidating lessons. The Alternative Livelihood to Tobacco Production Project aims to mitigate the adverse effects of tobacco production on farming communities. It offers opportunities for 500 smallholder farmers in Chipangali District to explore alternative livelihood activities, ensuring food security and sustainable increases in household incomes.

To enhance productivity and processing capacity sustainably in agriculture, WFP introduced the mechanization service provision model. This initiative aims to enable smallholder farmers to access mechanization services provided by farmer cooperatives and enterprises via established service hubs. The collaboration involves the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP China South-South Triangulation Cooperation, and the private sector. The model was launched in Eastern and Southern provinces, with four service centres being flagged off for service provision [1]. By December 2023, conservation agriculture methods facilitated the cultivation of 55 hectares of land through mechanization services, a significant increase from the 12 hectares cultivated the previous season. This marks a 358 percent expansion in cultivated area via mechanization. Moreover, WFP assisted smallholder farmers in enhancing access to suitable irrigation technologies to facilitate off-season production and crop diversification, including horticulture.

WFP continued conducting training sessions for over 50,000 (50 percent female) smallholder farmers to reduce post-harvest losses and improve food security. Leveraging on previous training and linkages to private sector hermetic storage technology manufacturers, WFP aimed to equip farmers with the knowledge and skills to preserve their harvested crops effectively. WFP's outcome monitoring showed a reduction in the average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage from 16 percent to 12 percent, showing an improvement in knowledge and skills on post-harvest losses by smallholder farmers.

To enhance access to formal financing, promote financial inclusion, and support smallholder farmers, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises Development and the Ministry of

Community Development and Social Services to facilitate training and the formation of 100 Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS). This aimed to establish SACCOS as the ultimate financial service provider with a broader scope of services, resource envelope and reach. Additionally, WFP supported 86,546 smallholder farmers (64 percent female) in saving part of their incomes through village savings and loan associations (VSLAs). In the second half of the year, the farmers saved ZMW 1,547,425 (USD 60,376).

WFP expanded its market systems development approach to facilitate market linkages for smallholders in partnership with private sector commodity trading firms through spot and forward delivery contracts targeting 20,000 (50 percent women) farmers, 12,000 metric tons of various commodities, including 2,000 metric tons under the Local and Regional Food Procurement (LRFP) policy in the 2023 crop marketing season. In collaboration with AB InBev through Zambian Breweries, WFP expanded the sorghum out-grower scheme to three additional districts targeting 3,000 (50 percent women) farmers.

WFP purchased 2,213 mt of pulses through the global commodity management facility (GCMF). Furthermore, 7,555 mt of various commodities were purchased through the aggregation network, and 117 metric tonnes through the Home-Grown School Meals procurement system. These purchases were valued at USD 2.1 million from 25,658 smallholder farmers (29 percent female).

WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture in offering business development support training to 80 aggregators to enable efficient aggregation and business services to farmers at the input and output markets. WFP implemented a strategy of forming savings for trade schemes in its operational districts to ensure aggregators can access working capital.

WFP continued to promote the Maano Virtual Farmers Market application to improve access to farmers' produce across 116 districts. The registered number of smallholder farmers on the platform increased from 104,407 in the first half of the year to 129,394 by the end of the year.

Despite successful implementation of activities 3 and 4 under strategic outcome 3, WFP encountered challenges with the Rural Resilience Initiative programme due to delayed funding. This affected programme implementation levels in the six districts under the initiative (Namwala, Monze, Gwembe, Kalomo, Pemba, and Chikankata), reducing the number of beneficiaries reached for activities 3 and 4 from the planned 150,000 to 66,897. Additionally, poor crop production performance led to low yields of climate-resilient crops like cowpeas, resulting in scarcity in the market and reduced procurement volumes by WFP. The rise in staple prices exacerbated pressure on other crops, causing a significant decline in commodity prices compared to previous seasons. Observations indicated that smallholders hoarded commodities for speculative purposes, reducing the percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems from 58 percent to 47 percent.

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP supported women's empowerment and integrated gender in programme design, targeting and implementation. Deliberate efforts were made to target women and men while including people with disabilities. For instance, women dominated the membership in the targeted savings groups under the mechanisation pilot project. A female aggregator is one of the two lead service providers for the mechanisation services. Under the livelihoods project, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, made significant efforts to enhance the capacity of the community-based volunteers in nutrition, gender and HIV integration and mainstreaming through social and behavioural change communication (SBCC).

Activity 3 and 4's Gender and Age Marker score was 4, indicating full gender integration.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Promote increased use of climate services, adoption of integrated resilience practices, sustainable climate-smart agricultural practices and innovative technologies and systems for improved agricultural production of diverse and nutrient dense foods among targeted farmers</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>
<p>Provide an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems for adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods, access to agribusiness services that include diversified markets and financial systems, access to insurance and improved post-harvest management practices and technologies among the targeted population.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 04: National institutions in Zambia have strengthened capacities to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems, and deliver national emergency preparedness, anticipatory and response programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection, supply chain systems, and sustainable food security programmes by 2030.



2.1 million school children had access to a meal



70 government staff were trained to **integrate nutrition** by using a tool to develop localised menus known as the **School Meals Plus**



12,900 people targeted for the **Social Cash Transfer (SCT)** nutrition-sensitive programme

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP, in collaboration with partners, continued to strengthen the Government's capacity to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems and deliver national emergency preparedness; anticipation and response programmes; nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection, including supply chain systems that directly contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. The support ensures effective response to the needs of the vulnerable, especially children, youth, and women.

WFP continued supporting the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), the lead government body responsible for emergency preparedness and response action. WFP provided financial and technical support to the unit to conduct the 2023 In-depth Vulnerability and Needs Assessment in 75 districts. Support included designing the assessment, collecting data, reviewing findings, and developing the national contingency and the response plan.

WFP supported the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to enhance its capacity in effectively managing the Social Cash Transfer Programme, aligning with the registration, enrolment, and accountability aspects of WFP's strategy. This involved assisting the ministry in enhancing the Integrated Social Protection Management System. Additionally, WFP assisted in onboarding beneficiaries into the system as part of the 1,000 days nutrition pilot focusing on the period from conception to age two serving as a cash-plus intervention. This initiative targets over 12,900 households across four districts (Chipata, Mpike, Kalabo, and Mwinilunga), aiming to make the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) programme responsive to the nutritional needs of women and children.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services in digitising the Single Windows delivery system to enhance the design, governance, and government capacity to manage social protection interventions. The Single Windows initiative is intended to bring social services and transfers closer to the people and empower local communities and subnational administration to deliver social services and transfers, including enhancing access to information for beneficiaries.

WFP supported the Government in strengthening shock-responsive social protection programming and enhancing capacities for anticipatory financing instruments. This involved leveraging the existing Social Cash Transfer Programme to institutionalize disaster risk financing. Specifically, WFP facilitated the implementation of the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) replica initiative, broadening the coverage of the drought insurance. In the 2023/2024 season, this initiative resulted in an additional insurance of USD 500,000, supplementing the existing USD1,000,000 coverage provided by the Government.

Furthermore, WFP was selected to participate in the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organisation (WTO) in partnership with the United Kingdom Meteorology Office to improve weather observation stations to improve the Government's capacity to provide weather and climate observations. The project's scope was finalized in 2023. Implementation planned for 2024 will encompass the installation of new weather observation stations and activities to enhance capacity and maintenance of the existing stations.

WFP supported the enhancement, oversight, and coordination of the Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme with the Ministry of Education to feed 2.1 million out of 4.5 million primary school children compared to 1.9 million in

2022, ensuring that each learner in attendance received a meal. WFP supported the maintenance and stabilisation of the Food Tracking System as an accounting and decision-making tool for the Ministry of Education to manage the HGSM programme effectively. Dashboards were improved, and orientation was extended to staff within the Ministry to manage the Food Tracking System as a tool to aid the planning, procurement, and reporting functions of the HGSM programme.

Moreover, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education in 2023 to bolster its supply chain capabilities. This involved fostering intentional connections to smallholder farmer aggregation networks for local food procurement. Tailored training sessions were conducted, and decentralized procurement processes were reviewed for relevant government personnel and smallholder farmer organizations across seven pilot districts: Mulobezi, Kazungula, Monze, Petauke, Lusangazi, Katete, and Nakonde. Additionally, WFP supported the Ministry in enhancing the diversity of school meals by facilitating training for 70 government staff on utilizing the School Meals Plus (SMP) tool. This initiative supported the decentralized procurement strategy.

To integrate gender, the decentralised procurement pilot strategy deliberately ensured to target 60 percent of women whose children received food assistance. This approach facilitated women farmer’s access to income opportunities. The Gender and Age Marker Score of activity 5 was 4, indicating full gender integration.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, to national institutions to strengthen national capacities and systems for the delivery of emergency preparedness and early response, social protection, food and nutrition security, and sustainable food systems.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide technical assistance and on-demand services to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.	N/A

Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and development actors in Zambia have improved access to on-demand services and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain capacity by 2030.



USD 546,800 worth of food commodities **were exported through corridor support** from Tanzania to the Democratic Republic of the Congo



At **USD 38,766**, administrative services were provided to **IFAD** and **UNFPA**, which shared common premises with **WFP**

WFP plays a critical enabling role in interagency humanitarian response in Zambia by delivering innovative and cost-efficient logistics services to various stakeholders, including the Government, other UN agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and the broader humanitarian community. Leveraging its extensive experience and expertise in logistics, warehousing, and procurement, WFP provided a comprehensive suite of services to enhance the overall disaster risk management system.

In the second half of the year, WFP played a pivotal role in facilitating the transportation of food commodities for humanitarian purposes within the region. Notably, WFP supported the transit of commodities worth USD 546,800 from Tanzania to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) through Zambia. Additionally, WFP provided crucial logistics support to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), effectively managing the transportation of 8,000 various non-food items (NFIs) valued at USD 11,600 to Kawambwa/Mantapala. This service was executed on a cost-recovery basis, amounting to USD 4,702.

As part of the business operating strategy and delivering as one UN, WFP provided administrative services to UNFPA and common services support to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) who share common premises with WFP. These cost to serve was valued at USD 38,766, contributing to the overall efficiency of operations.

Through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Health and its agencies, WFP collaborated with the Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies Agency (ZAMMSA) to enhance the distribution of temperature-sensitive medical supplies. WFP supported ZAMMSA in conducting an independent transport lane assessment (TLA) in north-western province. The goal was to ensure that ZAMMSA could replicate WFP's capacity-strengthening initiatives for TLA assessment in other regional hubs. Subsequently, WFP proactively supported ZAMMSA in implementing the technical recommendations from the transport lane assessments. This support took shape through a workshop attended by 12 participants from ZAMMSA. The workshop's objective was to enhance ZAMMSA's capacity in revising and aligning Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), integrating risk control measures identified during transport lane assessments.

WFP, leveraging its supply chain expertise in planning and optimization, provided technical assistance in the planning, design, and budgeting for the mass distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets. This support was facilitated through active engagement in coordination meetings with the Ministry of Health and the National Malaria Control Programme.

WFP continued to assess the supply chain situation for essential agricultural inputs, such as fertiliser and fuel, particularly considering the potential disruption caused by the prolonged crisis in Ukraine. The objective is to ensure that national capacities to access and supply inputs are not undermined, especially for smallholder farmers under the National Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme. Through logistics and technical advisory support, in collaboration with various stakeholders, WFP has demonstrated its commitment to efficient, effective, and shock-responsive supply chains in Zambia.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 7: Provide timely and appropriate on-demand services for supply chain, innovation and health logistics services to the relevant actors.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Zambia has made notable progress in advancing the rights of girls and women; however, further action is imperative to foster gender equality and achieve gender equity. Women's representation in traditionally male-dominated sectors stands at a mere 20 percent, underscoring the need for increased efforts. Moreover, their involvement in decision-making processes across all levels continues to be limited.

The country ranks 138th on the Gender Inequality Index (GII) and 62nd on the Global Gender Gap Index, with a score of 0.54. It remains among the nations with the highest levels of gender inequality, particularly evident in disparities between men and women in parliament, health, education, and labour markets. The GII value has increased from 0.517 in 2017, reflecting a concerning trend. Zambia's GII value closely aligns with the Southern Africa Development Community region's average of 0.569. In Zambia, WFP has been actively addressing gender-based inequalities related to food and nutrition security access, women's economic empowerment, challenging gender norms and attitudes, and enhancing community and household-level decision-making and voice.

The Government has continued making committed efforts to address gender inequality gaps by ratifying, enacting and implementing progressive protocols, legal provisions, policies and programmes, among which included the launch of the Zambia Gender Policy, implementation of the United Nations-Government of the Republic of Zambia (UN-GRZ), Gender Based Violence (GBV) initiative in Zambia and holding of the inaugural conference on policies and strategies for increased participation and representations of women in elections and politics.

WFP, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, continued supporting the Government in integrating gender transformative approaches in all its programme workstreams to promote equitable participation of women, men, girls and boys and foster food and nutrition security and resilience.

Through its crisis response programmes, WFP collaborated with other UN agencies and relevant government ministries on gender issues. They utilized existing mechanisms for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to ensure equal participation in decision-making and access to empowerment opportunities and resources for all beneficiaries, including women, men, and persons with disabilities.

Leadership roles within the Mantapala Refugee Settlement were open to both genders and persons with disabilities. The livelihoods project in the settlement fully integrated gender, age, and disability considerations, with special emphasis on the needs of women, children, and persons with disabilities. Out of the 1,200 beneficiaries chosen for the Strengthened Livelihoods and Building Self-Reliance project, 46 percent were women. Targeting female-headed households aimed to enhance their self-sufficiency and empowerment.

Through smallholder support and nutrition-focused interventions, WFP integrated women's empowerment, gender considerations, and age sensitivity into the programme's design, targeting, and implementation. Special attention was given to both women and men, with support extended to persons with disabilities. Notably, initiatives such as the mechanization pilot project saw a predominance of women in the membership of savings groups, and one of the two primary service provider aggregators was a woman. These efforts were aimed at improving agricultural productivity, ensuring household nutrition security, and placing women at the forefront of innovative interventions.

By tailoring training to bridge knowledge gaps between women and men, as well as girls and boys, it became apparent that a larger percentage of women and adolescent girls were trained in climate-smart agriculture, the cultivation of nutrient-rich and drought-resistant crops, post-harvest management, weather index insurance, savings strategies, and financial literacy.

Furthermore, through the SheCan initiative, WFP promoted financial inclusion by linking village savings and lending associations (VLSAs) to financial services, providing access to micro-loans for smallholder farmers with a particular focus on women and youth. In addition, the initiative provided beneficiaries with financial literacy skills, increasing access to affordable credit, and market access via the Manno virtual farmers market, leading to an increase in financial

and food security. As of November 2023, the programme reached 348 VSLAs, benefiting over 6,200 smallholder farmer households, with 73 percent female participation.

Under social protection, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in integrating nutrition by facilitating the training of 70 government staff in the use of a WFP tool to develop localised menus known as the School Meals Plus (SMP) as part of supporting the Government's decentralised procurement strategy and benefiting at large the boys and girls.

Gender and HIV & AIDS mainstreaming, along with capacity building for government agencies, cooperating partners, and all target beneficiaries, were central to programme implementation. Both women (accounting for 64 percent) and men, including persons with disabilities and people living with HIV, were reached. This effort led to enhanced access to opportunities, culminating in the realization of land tenure rights, increased incomes, investments in income-generating activities, and access to credit to support households with various needs, including nutritious food, ultimately enhancing food and nutrition security.

WFP maintained its financial and technical support to the lead government body responsible for emergency preparedness and response actions. Support included designing the assessment, collecting data, reviewing findings, and developing the national contingency plan. WFP also supported the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services in enhancing the Integrated Social Protection Management System to include onboarding nutrition-targeted beneficiaries and digitising the Single Windows Initiative as a referral mechanism for the social protection sector. Through these achievements, WFP maintained its support in ensuring gender transformative approaches were applied, with the country office implementing its gender equality certification programme.

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

During the second half of the year, WFP continued to prioritise the safety and dignity of the affected populations by ensuring that all its interventions were executed in a manner that upheld the dignity and respect of beneficiaries and did not contribute in any way to doing any harm by minimising protection risk exposure. WFP ensured that all the programme activities, including training, were held in areas that are accessible to beneficiaries. In addition, the pay and distribution points for both the refugee and flood response were within reasonable reach to the beneficiaries, including people with disabilities. WFP continued to implement its corporate guidelines and fostered an environment conducive to preventing or mitigating all protection concerns, including sexual exploitation and abuse.

WFP continued raising awareness regarding its responsibility among its committees and implementing partners. Additionally, it enhanced local capabilities and encouraged beneficiary participation in the planning, execution, oversight, and assessment of projects. WFP developed a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) plan for 2023, which guided the implementation of sensitization activities. WFP ensured that the PSEA focal point in the Mantapala refugee settlement held quarterly meetings to ensure all complaints were correctly channelled and handled and visibility materials were distributed appropriately.

Further training for all the stakeholders was held with the various government ministries and implementing partners under the refugee response facilitated by the PSEA focal point. In addition, for the other changing lives and resilience programmes, an inter-agency training for government and all implementing partners was held in Lusaka and organized by the UN Resident Coordinator's office with some sessions co-facilitated by WFP.

WFP used the protection help desks [1] within the refugee settlement to address any specific protection-related issues. Several Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) were established, including help desks manned by community members and implementing partner staff, mobile suggestion boxes available during cash payments and food distributions, and regular focus group discussions to document any protection issues integrated into the regular monitoring.

WFP continued implementing PSEA inductions while onboarding new staff. No cases of PSEA were reported in the second half of the year. WFP continues to ensure ease of access to established reporting mechanisms. To further guarantee beneficiary accountability, WFP, in all its monitoring tools, included questions on protection risks, mitigating the challenge of access to reporting channels. Dissemination of key protection messages on WFP's core values, position on zero tolerance for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and reporting mechanisms in case any of the beneficiaries experience or witness any cases of SEA, continued during the period under review.

Accountability forms a foundational principle in all WFP endeavours. It embodies the notion of being accountable to people assisted. Throughout the latter half of 2023, WFP diligently upheld its commitment to accountability, actively engaging the individuals it served and involving them in decisions that directly impacted their lives. This was mainly focused on enhancing existing complaints and feedback mechanisms, ensuring continuity in management buy-in, improving staff, partner and stakeholder participation and beneficiary consultations in accountability efforts. Implementation was done to ensure infrastructure and visibility for complaints and feedback mechanisms at all sites [2].

Within the refugee response framework, block committees strategically stationed at cash distribution points established complaints and help desks within the camps. These desks were complemented by a complaints box where beneficiaries could deposit written grievances, later addressed during local post-distribution meetings. Ensuring accountability to beneficiaries was integrated within the monitoring and evaluation tools, essential for addressing feedback concerns, which were collected during the biannual outcome monitoring exercise. Key areas assessed included participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring, access to entitlements, and familiarity with existing feedback mechanisms. The findings from these monitoring activities continued to guide programme staff in refining approaches to providing beneficiary assistance.

WFP ensured that partners held pre-distribution meetings with beneficiaries to raise awareness of their entitlements, rights, distribution process, and feedback channels before cash distribution exercises.

Feedback communication was mainly done through WFP's cooperating partners for beneficiaries under the smallholder farmer support programme [3]. This was integrated within programme planning, including a component of beneficiary feedback documented by project staff to ensure beneficiary concerns were incorporated in activity and programme planning. As part of its bi-annual outcome monitoring, WFP included questions in its tools to determine if beneficiaries faced any challenges in accessing the programme's activities and if any barriers were preventing them from accessing these channels. Access to training and knowledge transfer sessions were found to be crucial in this process.

WFP partnered with the Government to provide food assistance to flood-affected populations. WFP engaged field monitors and monitoring partners to ensure that distribution activities were followed adequately. Help desks were required at every food distribution point, and WFP monitored this activity to ensure compliance. Additionally, post-distribution exercises through focus group discussions with beneficiaries were carried out to ensure concerns were documented and acted upon.

WFP continues to closely monitor CFM to ensure quality and accessibility. WFP will continue training cooperating partners and WFP staff on data protection and the use of monitoring tools to conduct assessments on the effectiveness of CFM.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Zambia faces several environmental challenges mainly characterised by high unpredictability and variability in weather patterns. Floods, droughts, higher temperatures, and decreased times appropriate for agricultural production are only some of the consequences of the climate crisis that have become more frequent and intense in the last decade. The adoption of unsustainable land use practices has also exacerbated these conditions.

Through its nutrition improvement interventions, WFP collaborated with the private sector to promote the adoption and use of improved cooking stoves among peri-urban and rural communities. These improved stoves help minimise the use of wood fuel for household cooking and other purposes, which contributes to reducing deforestation and the emission of greenhouse gases, which are major contributors to climate change.

WFP promoted conservation agriculture (CA) through its smallholder support activities to protect against land degradation. WFP established four mechanisation service centres in Katete and Monze Districts to support smallholder farmers adopting climate-smart agriculture. These service centres provide a full range of mechanisation services, including ripping. By adopting minimum tillage methods, farmers can increase yields while reducing soil disturbance and conserving the natural environment.

Additionally, WFP promoted crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers to enhance sustainable land use, encourage climate-smart agricultural practices and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), reaching over 70,000 smallholder farmers.

WFP continued to provide technical support in the 73 established hydroponics school gardens in selected schools in two districts in the southern province (Gwembe and Shang'ombo) and one in Lusaka to implement environmentally friendly and low-cost innovative agricultural production techniques that aim at mitigating the effects of climate change.

WFP conducted ESS screening at the field office level for all projects, identifying the critical risks and proposed mitigation measures. Some of the projects that were screened include the alternative livelihoods project and the mechanisation project. The risks highlighted under the alternative livelihoods project include land degradation due to the transition from tobacco farming. The rating for all the screening resulted in category C (low risk). As a result, the project identified the promotion of the use of bio-safe practices such as the use of organic manure and composting. As for the mechanisation project, the risk includes increased deforestation to increase land under cultivation, and some of the mitigation measures adopted include promoting agroforestry.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2023, WFP continued implementing initiatives limiting the use and wastage of paper and printer cartridges. WFP adopted continuous dissemination among its staff to create awareness on the utilisation of materials and other documents electronically and using QR codes. At its premises, WFP continued the use of environmentally friendly lighting in its offices by installing solar lighting and energy-saving LED lights.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP has continued to strengthen the country's capacity to generate nutrition evidence for policy decisions. WFP supported the National Food and Nutrition Commission through a workshop orienting technical staff and directors from government sectors to help them interpret the Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis (FNG). With support from WFP, three policy briefs were developed as advocacy materials during engagement with policymakers using the FNG report of 2021. WFP continued integrating nutrition across its projects and programmes to enhance food security, livelihoods, and overall nutrition outcomes in the country.

Focusing on innovation and collaboration, WFP executed a range of nutrition integration interventions. These included social behaviour change (SBC) initiatives and disseminating nutrition messages among Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs) through instructional cards. Additionally, the promotion of diverse, nutrient-dense foods among smallholder farmers was facilitated through sensitization sessions led by trained lead farmers, drawing on the developed teaching cards. These interventions were extended to various camps across the country. Furthermore, nutrition education was integrated into school curricula through agricultural and nutrition-based intra/inter-school competitions, fostering sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition.

In 2023, WFP Zambia collaborated with Emerging Cooking Solutions (ECS), a private sector company, to launch a six-month sprint programme. This initiative aimed to introduce a modern cooking solution to lower-income target groups, primarily focusing on women in Lusaka. The goal was to evaluate the feasibility of this innovative cooking solution in terms of affordability, desirability, and its potential to influence behaviour change regarding cooking fuels.

The pilot initiative focused on WFP savings-for-change groups and identified the Government as a key stakeholder to lead engagement in introducing ECS and their innovation to the target beneficiaries. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services provided technical support to the newly formed VSLAs, facilitating linkages with beneficiaries at the community level to ensure sustainability. Through this process, 300 households were enrolled and gained access to the cooking solutions, which are already proving to be more beneficial than charcoal utilization.

During a joint monitoring mission involving WFP, ECS, the Ministries of Agriculture, and Community Development and Social Services, improved time and financial gains were observed in the last two quarters of the year. These improvements have translated into enhanced nutrition outcomes at the household level, as mothers testified to being able to prepare meals more conveniently for school learners and other household members. Additionally, with the financial savings, households had enough money from energy savings to purchase more nutritious foods for household consumption. This innovation has led to positive outcomes in bridging the nutrient gap. For instance, households now spend only ZMW 132 (USD 5) instead of ZMW 500 (USD 20) on energy.

Despite variations in nutrition diversity, most households, including refugees, consume nutrient-poor food. The continued stunting levels remain at 34 percent and many poor households suffer from inadequate nutrition. Through its nutrition intervention programmes, WFP identified the need to integrate nutrition within the alternative livelihood project in Mantapala to promote optimal nutrition practices. The project aims to strengthen income generation, food security, and nutrition among refugee populations through cultivating and producing cassava, maize, legumes, and vegetables. The integration of nutrition activities within the project included social and behavioural change (SBC) messaging and practical demonstrations to promote optimal nutrition practices. The programme trained 7,624 beneficiaries on integrating nutrition social behaviour change (SBC) into savings. The beneficiaries were reached with messages on the importance of good nutrition to the family and the production of nutritious-dense food, fruits, vegetables, and livestock within their homestead. Furthermore, 22 WFP staff were trained on utilising the SBC Implementation strategy of 2019. Four advocacy briefs targeting the Ministries of Education, Health, Community Development and Social Services and Agriculture were developed to lobby for adopting the 2021 Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis report recommendations. These activities will help promote adopting practices related to production, post-harvest management, financial services, and market access.

In the last quarter of the year, a nutrition integration workshop was conducted to strengthen the capacity of the Government, WFP, UNHCR and implementing partners to integrate nutrition activities in the project areas targeting households with pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, and children under two. This initiative aimed to

enhance nutrition knowledge and practices among households engaged in alternative livelihood projects within the Mantapala refugee settlement. The training aimed to provide nutrition education to staff from Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Community Development, and Social Service at the provincial, district, and camp levels. It covered various cross-cutting themes, such as food processing and preservation, promotion of solar dryers for smallholder farmers, nutrition mainstreaming for VSLAs, and healthy diet promotion through the "Eatwell" messaging for health volunteers. Additionally, the training focused on mainstreaming activities for nutrition inclusion for the project beneficiaries.

Through nutrition-sensitive social protection, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education for implementing the home-grown school meals (HGSM) programme, reaching over 2,000,000 children. As part of this programme, WFP developed a nutrition education manual to integrate nutrition education at the school level, targeting learners, teachers, and community members. Additionally, a dietary diversification plan was introduced to promote diversity in procuring and feeding learners with culturally acceptable, nutrition-dense foods.

Partnerships

Quality/Flexible Funding

WFP consolidated multiple strategic partnerships related to resourcing, advocacy, coordination, and implementation. These include collaborations with the host government in Zambia, donors, other United Nations (UN) agencies, local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), international financial institutions, and the private sector.

WFP implemented the first phase of livelihoods and self-reliance activities targeting Congolese refugees in the Mantapala settlement in the Luapula Province of Zambia in close partnership with UNHCR, the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, a local NGO, Action Africa Help Zambia (AAH-Z) and the Ministry of Agriculture, with the goal of graduating refugees from reliance on humanitarian assistance and to fostering social cohesion among refugees and host community members. This transformative partnership piqued the interest of various district stakeholders, including the Office of the District Commissioner, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, and other district government departments, as well as non-profit organisations such as World Vision Zambia, to work together to increase development in the Mantapala settlement for all its residents. WFP leveraged partnerships with existing donors such as the United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), and the Church of Jesus Christ Latter-day Saints Charity to provide basic food assistance and livelihoods, as well as self-resilience activities, to help refugees and asylum seekers reduce their reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Flexible funding from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) complemented by contributions from the Scaling Up Nutrition II (SUN II) programme managed by UNICEF, WFP, in partnership with the Government through the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), supported high impact nutrition interventions together with private sector actors (55), local NGOs (2) including International Development Enterprise Zambia (iDE) and Care International Zambia, media actors (3), and actors from the academia (2) to tackle the burden of malnutrition - a key national priority for Zambia.

WFP continued to champion the savings for change methodology through Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs) across its interventions to promote local resource mobilisation and investments to enhance ownership of the development process, reaching over 86,000 beneficiaries as of December 2023. The savings for change model incorporated four private-sector financial service providers to enhance the quality of financial and entrepreneurial skills available to members. In addition, WFP, working with a local private sector actor, supported 300 beneficiaries through VSLAs in adopting clean energy cooking solutions. This pilot intervention has contributed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and is aimed at tackling the negative effects of greenhouse gas emissions on the environment.

Working with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development, private sector financial service providers and local NGOs supported the transformation of 100 VSLAs into Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) - legally registered community membership-based financial institutions with the objective of promoting the economic interests of members and mean to be a vehicle of agricultural expansion, entrepreneurship, and nutrition enhancement in the community.

In addition, WFP in collaboration with the WFP Innovation Accelerator (INKA) and a micro financial institution Vision Fund Zambia piloted a financial inclusion initiative "She Can" - a project that leverages a blended finance model, bringing together private capital investment, individual impact lenders, and institutional donors. The project provides low-cost micro loans to smallholder farmers especially women and youth involved in formal financial services through VSLAs and farmer groups to expand their access to finance and unlock their economic potential.

As co-chair of the Agriculture and Food Security and Emergency logistics clusters, WFP continued to partner with and support the Government through the Disaster Mitigation and Management Unit (DMMU) and partners to implement early warning and disaster preparedness and response activities, including collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Group to increase coverage for drought insurance for smallholder farmer households in drought-prone districts. This initiative will enhance the Government's capacity to plan, prepare, and respond to drought-related crop failures.

Through the initial anticipatory action activities implemented at the request of the Government with seed funding from the UN Joint Social Protection II programme, WFP was selected to participate in the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organisation (WTO) in partnership with the United Kingdom Meteorology office to enhance the Government's capacity to provide weather and climate observations.

Focus on localization

WFP, in collaboration with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) supported 500 smallholder farmers in the Eastern Province of Zambia to venture into alternative healthy and sustainable livelihoods away from tobacco production. The local community, the traditional leadership, and various private sector actors greatly supported and embraced the initiative.

In addition, WFP, through its mechanisation pilot in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP China through the South-to-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) and the private sector supported smallholder farmer groups (3) and aggregators (2) with farming equipment to increase agricultural productivity and incomes. Furthermore, WFP continued to grow the use of digital tools amongst smallholder farmers using the e-commerce platform Maano-Virtual Farmers' Market, reaching nearly 125,000 users, including over 600 aggregators with market access information, insurance services and e-extension information.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Health through the Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies Agency (ZAMMSA) to address gaps in public health supply chains targeting the temperature-sensitive medical supplies distribution in the North-Western regions of Zambia with the objective of making local public health systems more efficient and shock resilient.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Further to the UN partnerships highlighted, WFP as part of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in Zambia and co-chair of the Agriculture, Food Security and Livestock Cluster, played an important role in enhancing the country's adaptation capacities to climate resilience.

Through its smallholder support initiative focused on promoting climate-smart agricultural practices and access to markets, insurance and financial services, WFP worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organisation (WHO), as well as four government ministries and departments, 27 private sector actors, two local NGOs including Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) and Self Help Africa Zambia (SHA) and host communities to enhance agricultural resilience and food security in light of the increasing climatic shocks reaching over 200,000 smallholder farmers from rural areas of Zambia.

WFP played a key role in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Small and Medium Enterprise Development, and the Ministry of Community Development, together with 20 private sector actors, including finance and insurance actors, making markets work for smallholder farmers, providing access to predictable and sustainable markets and financial services - a key enabler for unlocking opportunities to increase investments in the agriculture sector and guaranteeing food security among smallholders.

WFP made significant progress in mainstreaming nutrition and gender across all its interventions. Partnerships were pivotal in the success of WFP Zambia's programmes in 2023.

Financial Overview

WFP's needs-based requirements, from July to December 2023, were costed at USD 9.39 million and were 100 percent funded. However, resource availability included the European Union multi-year grant confirmed in December 2023, with utilisation expected to commence in 2024.

The year 2023 was primarily funded by multi-year contributions, internal resource mechanisms and carry-over resources from the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, which implementation ended in June 2023. Specific activities, such as the crisis response component under strategic outcome 1, were underfunded and continued to provide reduced rations. In addition, other activities under strategic outcome 4, such as the Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme, also faced funding challenges and affected WFP's ability to fully implement some of its activities. Despite the funding gaps, WFP met most of its targets for the year.

In the year's second half, WFP continued to provide rations at 70 percent for the refugee component under the crisis response (strategic outcome 1) activity. This will enable WFP to stretch available resources into the first quarter of 2024. In addition, a livelihood component for refugees and host communities was implemented with funding from the United States through the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). The refugee support was funded by main partners such as the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), the United States and private donors.

Strategic outcome 2 (nutrition support) was 59 percent funded in the second half of 2023 through multi-year contributions from traditional and development donors. The multi-year contributions were predictable and flexible, enhancing WFP's operational and programmatic planning. In addition, outcome 2 received funding from WFP's Innovation Accelerator and internal WFP funding, enabling it to implement activities such as the procurement of energy-efficient cooking stoves and support to social behavioural change communication (SBCC) activities through the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Activities 3 and 4 of strategic outcome 3 (smallholder resilience support) were well funded, thanks to the donors' ongoing multi-year contributions and flexible allocations, including the Innovation Accelerator, which funded innovative approaches such as the SheCan activities. In addition, funding was received from WFP China through the South-to-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) and the private sector for the smallholder mechanisation service centre pilot project.

Strategic outcome 4 activities such as support to capacity strengthening for social protection were well funded with resources from a consortium of donors with UNICEF as the Grant Manager. In addition, funding was received through the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Group for the ARC Replica on Drought Insurance, targeting smallholder farmers under the school feeding project and supporting the provision of inputs to government-targeted smallholder farmers. However, the school feeding component continued to be underfunded. Support to health supply chain systems strengthening programmes under activity 6 was funded up to USD 52,000.





















Through strategic outcome 5, WFP provided common service support to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Population Fund Agency (UNPFA) at USD 75,914.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	1,983,064	947,146	1,567,446	661,604
SO01: Food insecure people in Zambia (including refugees) affected by shocks are better able to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs in anticipation, during and in the aftermath of a crisis	1,983,064	947,146	1,567,446	661,604
Activity 01: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.	1,983,064	947,146	1,567,446	661,604
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	1,667,364	982,872	2,193,917	450,950
SO02: Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.	1,667,364	982,872	2,193,917	450,950
Activity 02: Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.	1,667,364	982,872	1,233,553	450,950
Non-activity specific	0	0	960,364	0

SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	 3,594,257	 3,969,182	 14,450,388	 2,052,018
SO03: Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.	 3,594,257	 3,969,182	 14,450,388	 2,052,018
Activity 03: Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.	 1,448,578	 1,856,656	 2,846,681	 787,234
Activity 04: Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.	 2,145,678	 2,112,525	 2,454,975	 1,264,784
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 9,148,731	 0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 425,227	 415,521	 653,783	 294,343

SO04: National institutions in Zambia have strengthened capacities to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems, and deliver national emergency preparedness, anticipatory and response programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection, supply chain systems, and sustainable food security programmes by 2030.	425,227	415,521	653,783	294,343
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, to national institutions to strengthen national capacities and systems for the emergency preparedness, anticipatory actions and early response, social protection, food and nutrition security, and sustainable food systems.	269,808	372,094	607,662	248,222
Activity 06: Provide technical support to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.	155,419	43,426	46,120	46,120
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	83,872	75,914	68,840	38,766
SO05: Humanitarian and development actors in Zambia have improved access to on-demand services and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain capacity by 2030.	83,872	75,914	68,840	38,766
Activity 07: Provide timely and appropriate on-demand services for supply chain, innovation and health logistics services to relevant actors	83,872	75,914	68,840	38,766
Non-SDG Target	0	0	65,281	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 7,753,785	 6,390,636	 18,999,656	 3,497,684
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,077,162	 920,932	 1,159,019	 506,219
Total Direct Costs	 8,830,948	 7,311,568	 20,158,676	 4,003,903
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 556,296	 466,376	 1,176,699	 1,176,699
Grand Total	 9,387,245	 7,777,945	 21,335,375	 5,180,603

Data Notes

Overview

[1] January and February was provided as part of crisis response to refugees and asylum seekers; in March 2023, WFP transitioned to 100% Cash-Based Transfers.

Operational context

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

[2] Poverty Assessment in Zambia- 2022

-Highlights-of-the-2022-Poverty-Assessment-in-Zambia-2023.<https://www.zamstats.gov.zm/highlights-of-the-2022-poverty-assessment-in-zambia/>

[3] World Bank Country overview Zambia Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zambia/overview>

[4] Levels and trends in child malnutrition: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group joint child malnutrition estimates: key findings of the 2023 edition.<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240073791>

[5] Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis. 2021. NFNC, WFP. <https://reliefweb.int/report/zambia/fill-nutrient-gap-zambia-summary-report-march-2021>

[6] United Nations Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).<https://www.unhcr.org/countries/zambia>

[7] Ministry of Finance and National Planning, 2022. 8th National Development Plan (8NDP). Lusaka: Ministry of Finance and National Planning.<https://www.mofnp.gov.zm/?wpdmpo=8ndp-2022-2026>

[8] The updated food balance sheet for the reporting period further indicated that the total maize required for a projected population of 20.4 million, for both human and industrial consumption and other commitments, was about 3,242,197 metric tonnes.

[9] This includes the launch of the Strengthened Livelihoods and Building Self-reliance (SLABS) and the inclusion of activities to promote agricultural production, improved access to finance, and reduced post-harvest losses.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Due to the 100% transition to Cash-Based transfers effective March 2023, no food was distributed in the last half of the year hence the missing information under Activity 1 (indicator A.2.1).

[2] Actual figures for Activity 1 (indicator A.1.1) will reflect in the next ACR, as the Strengthened Livelihoods and Building self-reliance (SLABS) project to which this indicator tracks was launched in the second half of the year.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Village Savings and Lending Association are community-based groups that enable access to flexible and inclusive financing for groups within the SUN II project and broadly within WFP programming.

[2] SACCOS are a community membership-based financial institution formed and owned by its members to promote their economic interests. The cooperatives are meant to be a vehicle of agricultural expansion, entrepreneurship, and nutrition enhancement in the community. They provide community-driven microfinancing that is readily accessible to participating members.

[3] SUN Agri intense households refer to targeted households practising agriculture under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN II) project.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The services provided by the mechanisation model include land preparation, planting, pest and weed control, crop threshing and transportation among the targeted 15,000 smallholder farmers. Equipment for the service is being provided by two private sector mechanisation equipment suppliers, SARO Agro and CAMCO.

[2] Output indicators Activity 4; G:3 - G.3.6 represent insurance pay outs from the Government Farmer Input Support programme (FISP). WFP supports the Ministry of Agriculture on technical design of the blended insurance product. Currently the product is blended on the FISP which reaches 1,000,720 farmers with weather-based index insurance.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] The protection help desks are manned by trained protection officers from UNHCR.

[2] The channels developed include help desks, suggestion boxes and a call centre where monitoring assistants were asked to make random calls to food assistance beneficiaries to ask for their feedback on the distribution and payment processes as well as other project aspects, including beneficiary targeting and verification.

[3] A summary report is produced on a monthly basis that provides an overview of the number and type of complaints reported, the actions taken, and whether the complaint is still open or closed. This is shared with WFP's monitoring & evaluation unit from the various field offices.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	88,819	55,658	63%
	female	136,431	56,556	41%
	total	225,250	112,214	50%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	532	1,903	358%
	female	532	1,903	358%
	total	1,064	3,806	358%
24-59 months	male	829	2,945	355%
	female	783	2,764	353%
	total	1,612	5,709	354%
5-11 years	male	21,499	5,348	25%
	female	31,562	5,574	18%
	total	53,061	10,922	21%
12-17 years	male	845	2,991	354%
	female	812	2,901	357%
	total	1,657	5,892	356%
18-59 years	male	64,999	42,063	65%
	female	102,602	42,960	42%
	total	167,601	85,023	51%
60+ years	male	115	408	355%
	female	140	454	324%
	total	255	862	338%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	12,750	8,556	67%
Resident	212,500	103,658	49%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	150,000	11,741	7%
Malnutrition prevention programme	62,500	36,761	58%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	151,500	55,156	36%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	12,750	8,556	67%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	8	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	8	0	0%
Iodised Salt	1	0	0%
Maize Meal	54	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	3	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	864,000	409,757	47%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure people in Zambia (including refugees) affected by shocks are better able to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs in anticipation, during and in the aftermath of a crisis				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Targeted food insecure people including refugees receive adequate food and/or CBT to meet their basic food and nutrition needs .					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	6,431	4,312
			Male	6,319	4,244
			Total	12,750	8,556
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	74	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	864,000	409,758
CSP Output 02: Targeted food-insecure people affected by emergencies in urban and rural areas including refugees benefit from skill development and livelihood restoration activities to build self-reliance against climate and other shocks and contribute to recovery.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Smallholder	Female	900	
		agricultural market	Male	600	
		support Activities	Total	1,500	

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: Targeted food-insecure people affected by emergencies in urban and rural areas including refugees benefit from skill development and livelihood restoration activities to build self-reliance against climate and other shocks and contribute to recovery.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Savings and Loans Associations (CCS)	Number	10	11
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 (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	2,000	1,400

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Luapula Province - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.7	≥60	≥60	3	WFP survey
	Male	6.7	≥60	≥60	6.7	WFP survey
	Overall	6.2	≥60	≥60	5.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.6	≥30	≥30	52.4	WFP survey
	Male	21.3	≥30	≥30	50.7	WFP survey
	Overall	22.4	≥30	≥30	51.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	70.7	<10	≤10	44.6	WFP survey
	Male	72	<10	≤10	42.7	WFP survey
	Overall	71.3	<10	≤10	43.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.9	≥60	≥60	25.6	WFP survey
	Male	20.7	≥60	≥60	29.3	WFP survey
	Overall	21.8	≥60	≥60	27.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.1	≥30	≥30	56	WFP survey
	Male	59.8	≥30	≥30	54.7	WFP survey
	Overall	57	≥30	≥30	55.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.9	<10	≤10	18.5	WFP survey
	Male	19.5	<10	≤10	16	WFP survey
	Overall	21.2	<10	≤10	17	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.1	≥60	≥60	58.9	WFP survey
	Male	37.2	≥60	≥60	59.6	WFP survey
	Overall	38.6	≥60	≥60	59.3	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.6	≥30	≥30	37.5	WFP survey
	Male	44.5	≥30	≥30	36	WFP survey
	Overall	41.1	≥30	≥30	36.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.3	<10	≤10	3.6	WFP survey
	Male	18.3	<10	≤10	4.4	WFP survey
	Overall	20.2	<10	≤10	4.1	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Luapula - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.62	<10	<10	11.8	WFP survey
	Male	10.4	<10	<10	8.9	WFP survey
	Overall	10.01	<10	<10	10.1	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	33.2	≥80	≥60	28.7	WFP survey
	Male	22.4	≥80	≥60	28.5	WFP survey
	Overall	29.6	≥80	≥60	28.5	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	41.2	≥80	≥60	34.7	WFP survey
	Male	40.3	≥80	≥60	36.2	WFP survey
	Overall	40.7	≥80	≥60	35.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	84	≥90	≥80	66.2	WFP survey
	Male	81	≥90	≥80	64.9	WFP survey
	Overall	82	≥90	≥80	65.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	40.7	≥80	≥60	29.1	WFP survey
	Male	29.6	≥80	≥60	33.4	WFP survey
	Overall	35.2	≥80	≥60	32	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	60.1	≥70	≥50	36	WFP survey
	Male	60.1	≥70	≥50	36	WFP survey
	Overall	60.1	≥70	≥50	36	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6.5	≤5	≤10	5.7	WFP survey
	Male	8.4	≤5	≤10	10.4	WFP survey
	Overall	7.6	≤5	≤10	8.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.1	≤5	≤10	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	2.7	≤5	≤10	7.3	WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	≤5	≤10	5.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	33.3	≤10	≤10	36.3	WFP survey
	Male	35.1	≤10	≤10	32.9	WFP survey
	Overall	34.4	≤10	≤10	34.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	53	≥80	≥70	53.5	WFP survey
	Male	53.8	≥80	≥70	49.4	WFP survey
	Overall	53.4	≥80	≥70	51.4	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	57.2	≥60	≥60	28.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	38.9	≥60	≥60	56	WFP survey
	Male	33.5	≥60	≥60	54.2	WFP survey
	Overall	36.1	≥60	≥60	55	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≥40	≥30	26.8	WFP survey
	Male	26.2	≥40	≥30	26.7	WFP survey
	Overall	27.1	≥40	≥30	26.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33.1	≤10	≤10	17.3	WFP survey
	Male	40.2	≤10	≤10	19.1	WFP survey
	Overall	36.8	≤10	≤10	18.3	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 03: Targeted populations at risk of malnutrition including pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under five years, school-aged children and adolescents benefit from programmes that contribute to optimal nutrition behaviour.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	40,000	18,528
			Male	22,500	18,233
			Total	62,500	36,761

Other Output					
Activity 02: Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.					
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 03: Targeted populations at risk of malnutrition including pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under five years, school-aged children and adolescents benefit from programmes that contribute to optimal nutrition behaviour.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	45,000	44,476
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 04: Targeted populations and communities at risk of malnutrition benefit from improved capacities to increase the availability, affordability, and accessibility of high-quality nutrient dense foods.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.2: Number of tools or products developed as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	0

Outcome Results						
Activity 02: Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4	≥5	≥2	4	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.

Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 03: Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 05: Targeted food insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities benefit from increased resilience to shocks and stressors and livelihood opportunities along strengthened local and nutritious food value chains.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	Activity supporters	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female	90,000	5,917
			Male	60,000	5,824
			Total	150,000	11,741

Activity 04: Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 06: Targeted farmers, including women, youth, and people with disabilities, benefit from increased and more equitable access to productive inputs and services, diversified markets, enhanced approaches to reduce food loss, climate sensitive and regenerative agricultural practices, and use of technology and innovation to increase their productivity and economic opportunities from diversified sources.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	90,000	27,799
			Male	60,000	27,357
			Total	150,000	55,156

CSP Output 07: Food insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas have increased access to nutritious and diverse food.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	90,000	27,799
			Male	60,000	27,357
			Total	150,000	55,156

Other Output

Activity 03: Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 05: Targeted food insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities benefit from increased resilience to shocks and stressors and livelihood opportunities along strengthened local and nutritious food value chains.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	16,000	11,738

Activity 04: Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 06: Targeted farmers, including women, youth, and people with disabilities, benefit from increased and more equitable access to productive inputs and services, diversified markets, enhanced approaches to reduce food loss, climate sensitive and regenerative agricultural practices, and use of technology and innovation to increase their productivity and economic opportunities from diversified sources.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20,000	18,180
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20,000	17,249
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	1,000,000	1,024,434
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	83,160	83,160
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	500,000	500,000
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	5,800,000	8,195,472

G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	3,326,000	3,326,000
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	117,650,000	177,382,038
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 (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	80,000	86,546

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Southern Province - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities

Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	37.8	≤10	≤10	46.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	10.1	≥20	≥30	25.6	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	52.1	≥70	≥60	28.2	WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.39	<8	<8	9.9	WFP survey
	Male	12.1	<8	<8	9.9	WFP survey
	Overall	11.5	<8	<8	9.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	2	<10	≤10	9.5	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	<10	≤10	10	WFP survey
	Overall	1.6	<10	≤10	9.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9.9	<10	≤10	12.8	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	<10	≤10	7.3	WFP survey
	Overall	6	<10	≤10	8.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18.5	<20	≤10	27	WFP survey
	Male	16.4	<20	≤10	19.1	WFP survey
	Overall	16.8	<20	≤10	20.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	69.5	≥60	≥70	50.7	WFP survey
	Male	76.5	≥60	≥70	63.7	WFP survey
	Overall	75.6	≥60	≥70	61.2	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	23.9	≥60	≥60	42.9	WFP survey

Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Zambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	77.2	≥70	≥70	64.9	WFP survey
	Male	85.3	≥70	≥70	71.2	WFP survey
	Overall	78.3	≥70	≥70	70	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24.4	≥30	≥30	29.1	WFP survey
	Male	13.2	≥30	≥30	23.9	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≥30	≥30	24.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.1	<10	≤10	6.1	WFP survey
	Male	5.9	<10	≤10	4.9	WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	<10	≤10	5.1	WFP survey

Target Group: Smallholder - **Location:** Zambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities

Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	56.3	≥90	≥80	68.1	WFP survey
	Male	66.6	≥90	≥80	72.3	WFP survey
	Overall	61.4	≥90	≥89	70	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	60.3	≥90	≥80	70.9	WFP survey
	Male	59.9	≥90	≥80	68.7	WFP survey
	Overall	60.1	≥90	≥80	69.8	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	61.4	≥90	≥80	83	WFP survey
	Male	69.3	≥90	≥80	71.4	WFP survey
	Overall	65.3	≥90	≥80	77.2	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	60.2	≥90	≥80	77.6	WFP survey
	Male	68.8	≥90	≥80	73.6	WFP survey
	Overall	64.5	≥90	≥80	75.6	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	62.5	≥90	≥80	70.5	WFP survey
	Male	61.2	≥90	≥80	72.3	WFP survey
	Overall	62.3	≥90	≥80	71.4	WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	60.1	≥90	≥80	74	WFP survey
	Male	65.2	≥90	≥80	71.7	WFP survey
	Overall	62.7	≥90	≥80	72.8	WFP survey

Activity 04: Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Zambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities

Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	133	≥200	≥150	133	WFP survey
	Male	114	≥200	≥150	114	WFP survey
	Overall	117	≥200	≥159	117	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	263	≥300	≥250	263	WFP survey
	Male	214	≥300	≥250	214	WFP survey
	Overall	223	≥300	≥250	223	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	20	≥50	≥50	20	WFP survey
	Male	20	≥50	≥50	20	WFP survey
	Overall	20	≥50	≥50	20	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	764	≥500	≥400	764	WFP survey
	Male	348	≥500	≥400	348	WFP survey
	Overall	360	≥550	≥400	360	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	58.5	≥70	≥70	47	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	3,075,022	≥3,000,000	≥2,000,000	2,074,257	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	11,344	≥40,000	≥10,000	7,555	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Zambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)

Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	16	≤15	≤10	12	WFP survey
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Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions in Zambia have strengthened capacities to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems, and deliver national emergency preparedness, anticipatory and response programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection, supply chain systems, and sustainable food security programmes by 2030.	Resilience Building
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Other Output

Activity 05: Provide technical assistance, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, to national institutions to strengthen national capacities and systems for the emergency preparedness, anticipatory actions and early response, social protection, food and nutrition security, and sustainable food systems.

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened
 CSP Output 09: National institutions and relevant actors have increased capacity to design and implement nutrition sensitive shock responsive social protection policies and programmes

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	50	67

Activity 06: Provide technical support to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 11: National institutions and relevant actors benefit from technical support and supply chain expertise to strengthen capacity and streamline operations.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	5	5

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide technical assistance, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, to national institutions to strengthen national capacities and systems for the emergency preparedness, anticipatory actions and early response, social protection, food and nutrition security, and sustainable food systems.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Government systems - **Location:** Zambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Coordination

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	1	≥4	≥2	1	WFP survey
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Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	1	WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Government systems - **Location:** Zambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	3	≥4	≥4	3	WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Government systems - **Location:** Zambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Coordination

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	≥4	≥4	3	WFP programme monitoring
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	30	≥80	≥60	68.96	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≥80	≥60	29.5	
	Overall	30	≥80	≥60	42.87	
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 02: Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Women and girls - Location: Zambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	34.9	≥80	≥70	39.95	WFP survey
	Male	10.2	≥80	≥70	39.17	WFP survey
	Overall	22.5	≥80	≥70	39.63	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 03: Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected people and smallholder farmers - Location: Zambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	82.52	WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	1	=1	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	=1	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	=1	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	49.7	≥70	≥60	52.4	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	22.5	≥70	≥60	28.5	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	27.8	≥70	≥60	18.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	80	≥95	≥90	92	WFP survey
	Male	80	≥95	≥90	92	WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥95	≥90	92	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Meeting	Missing	WFP survey

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.2	≥95	≥90	96.28	WFP survey
	Male	98.9	≥95	≥90	88.11	WFP survey
	Overall	99.1	≥95	≥90	92.74	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93.6	≥99	≥90	96.45	WFP survey
	Male	92.1	≥99	≥90	99.05	WFP survey
	Overall	92.8	≥99	≥90	97.79	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.3	≥99	≥90	88.7	WFP survey
	Male	98.5	≥99	≥90	96.17	WFP survey
	Overall	98.8	≥99	≥90	95.97	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	3,694	≥7943	≤3,694	4,031	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3,875	≥7807	≤3,875	4,126	
	Overall	7,569	≥15750	≤7,569	8,157	

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90	≥99	≥90	98.48	WFP survey
	Male	90	≥99	≥90	97.62	WFP survey
	Overall	90	≥99	≥90	98.03	WFP survey

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Emeldah Hichoombowa, a WFP-supported smallholder farmer, poses with a tractor, handed over as part of the Mechanisation Services Centre Initiative.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

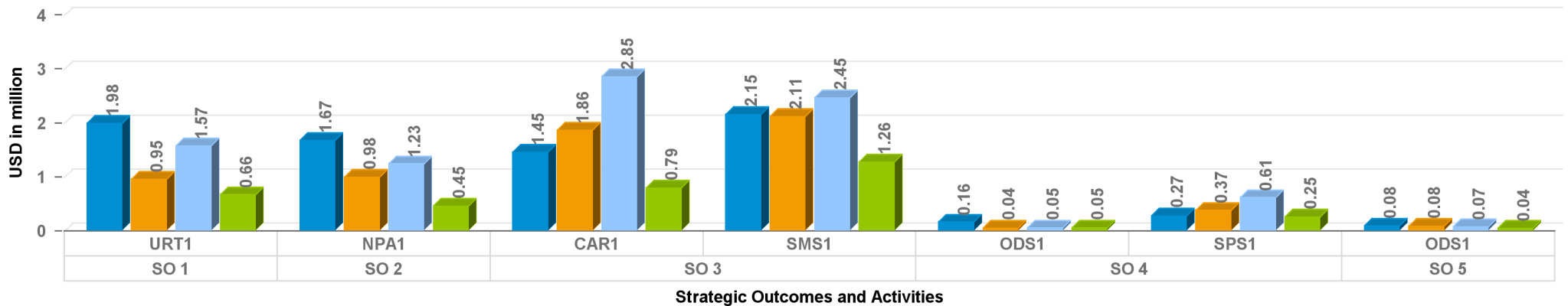
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Food insecure people in Zambia (including refugees) affected by shocks are better able to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs in anticipation, during and in the aftermath of a crisis	
SO 2	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.	
SO 3	Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.	
SO 4	National institutions in Zambia have strengthened capacities to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems, and deliver national emergency preparedness, anticipatory and response programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection, supply chain systems, and sustainable food security programmes by 2030.	
SO 5	Humanitarian and development actors in Zambia have improved access to on-demand services and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain capacity by 2030.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.
SO 2	NPA1	Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.
SO 3	CAR1	Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide technical support to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical assistance, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, to national institutions to strengthen national capacities and systems for the emergency preparedness, anticipatory actions and early response, social protection, food and nutrition security, and sustainable food systems.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide timely and appropriate on-demand services for supply chain, innovation and health logistics services to relevant actors

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	65,281	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	65,281	0
2.1	Food insecure people in Zambia (including refugees) affected by shocks are better able to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs in anticipation, during and in the aftermath of a crisis	Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.	1,983,064	947,147	1,567,447	661,605
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,983,064	947,147	1,567,447	661,605
2.2	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.	Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.	1,667,364	982,872	1,233,553	450,951
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	960,364	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,667,364	982,872	2,193,917	450,951

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Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.	Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.	1,448,579	1,856,657	2,846,682	787,234
		Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.	2,145,679	2,112,525	2,454,975	1,264,785

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Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,148,731	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			3,594,257	3,969,182	14,450,388	2,052,019

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National institutions in Zambia have strengthened capacities to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems, and deliver national emergency preparedness, anticipatory and response programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection, supply chain systems, and sustainable food security programmes by 2030.	Provide technical assistance, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, to national institutions to strengthen national capacities and systems for the emergency preparedness, anticipatory actions and early response, social protection, food and nutrition security, and sustainable food systems.	269,809	372,095	607,662	248,222
		Provide technical support to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.	155,419	43,426	46,121	46,121
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			425,228	415,521	653,783	294,343
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors in Zambia have improved access to on-demand services and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain capacity by 2030.	Provide timely and appropriate on-demand services for supply chain, innovation and health logistics services to relevant actors	83,873	75,914	68,840	38,766
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			83,873	75,914	68,840	38,766
Total Direct Operational Cost			7,753,785	6,390,637	18,999,657	3,497,684

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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			1,077,163	920,932	1,159,019	506,219
			8,830,948	7,311,569	20,158,676	4,003,904
			556,297	466,377	1,176,700	1,176,700
			9,387,245	7,777,946	21,335,376	5,180,603



Wannee 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

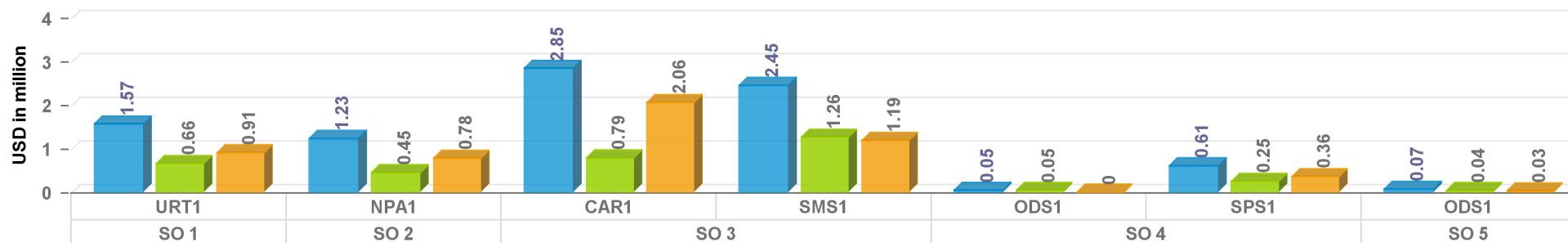
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Food insecure people in Zambia (including refugees) affected by shocks are better able to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs in anticipation, during and in the aftermath of a crisis	
SO 2	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.	
SO 3	Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.	
SO 4	National institutions in Zambia have strengthened capacities to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems, and deliver national emergency preparedness, anticipatory and response programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection, supply chain systems, and sustainable food security programmes by 2030.	
SO 5	Humanitarian and development actors in Zambia have improved access to on-demand services and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain capacity by 2030.	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.
SO 2	NPA1	Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.
SO 3	CAR1	Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide technical support to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical assistance, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, to national institutions to strengthen national capacities and systems for the emergency preparedness, anticipatory actions and early response, social protection, food and nutrition security, and sustainable food systems.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide timely and appropriate on-demand services for supply chain, innovation and health logistics services to relevant actors

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Food insecure people in Zambia (including refugees) affected by shocks are better able to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs in anticipation, during and in the aftermath of a crisis	Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.	1,983,064	1,567,447	0	1,567,447	661,605	905,842
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,983,064	1,567,447	0	1,567,447	661,605	905,842
2.2	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.	Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.	1,667,364	1,233,553	0	1,233,553	450,951	782,603
		Non Activity Specific	0	960,364	0	960,364	0	960,364
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,667,364	2,193,917	0	2,193,917	450,951	1,742,967

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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.	Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.	1,448,579	2,846,682	0	2,846,682	787,234	2,059,447
		Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.	2,145,679	2,454,975	0	2,454,975	1,264,785	1,190,190

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Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.	Non Activity Specific	0	9,148,731	0	9,148,731	0	9,148,731
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			3,594,257	14,450,388	0	14,450,388	2,052,019	12,398,369

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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National institutions in Zambia have strengthened capacities to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems, and deliver national emergency preparedness, anticipatory and response programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection, supply chain systems, and sustainable food security programmes by 2030.	Provide technical assistance, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, to national institutions to strengthen national capacities and systems for the emergency preparedness, anticipatory actions and early response, social protection, food and nutrition security, and sustainable food systems.	269,809	607,662	0	607,662	248,222	359,440
		Provide technical support to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.	155,419	46,121	0	46,121	46,121	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			425,228	653,783	0	653,783	294,343	359,440

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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors in Zambia have improved access to on-demand services and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain capacity by 2030.	Provide timely and appropriate on-demand services for supply chain, innovation and health logistics services to relevant actors	83,873	68,840	0	68,840	38,766	30,074
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			83,873	68,840	0	68,840	38,766	30,074
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	65,281	0	65,281	0	65,281
Subtotal SDG Target			0	65,281	0	65,281	0	65,281
Total Direct Operational Cost			7,753,785	18,999,657	0	18,999,657	3,497,684	15,501,973
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,077,163	1,159,019	0	1,159,019	506,219	652,800
Total Direct Costs			8,830,948	20,158,676	0	20,158,676	4,003,904	16,154,773
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			556,297	1,176,700		1,176,700	1,176,700	0
Grand Total			9,387,245	21,335,376	0	21,335,376	5,180,603	16,154,773

This donor financial report is interim



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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