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# Zambia

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023

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# Overview

WFP continued to respond to the challenges prioritised in the 2018 zero hunger strategic review commissioned by the Government of Zambia, which recognised hunger and malnutrition as multi-faceted issues requiring a collaborative, multisectoral and integrated approach. In collaboration with the Government and key strategic partners, WFP finalised the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2023) in June 2023.

WFP made significant efforts to meet the food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected populations, including refugees, vulnerable people, and smallholder farmers, in combating food insecurity and malnutrition across the country although facing the challenge of shifting donor priorities and unpredictable funding.

Partnerships with the Government, cooperating partners, United Nations agencies, multilateral agencies, the donor community, academia, and the private sector were key in implementing the 2019-2023 CSP. WFP worked with six cooperating partners, private sector companies, academic institutions and government ministries and departments in the first half of 2023.

In the first half of the year, WFP reached over 138,000 (51 percent female) people with cash and food assistance, smallholder farmer support, nutrition improvement, early warning, and social protection interventions. Across its programming, WFP developed key nutrition messages tailored across multi-sectoral government areas and developed a gender training guide that is used across the sectors [1].

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP continued its provision of food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected individuals in Zambia, including refugees and asylum seekers. This support aimed to complement government efforts in responding to severe flooding during the 2022/2023 rainy season. WFP's flood response addressed the food security and nutrition needs of those affected by the floods, reaching over 55,000 beneficiaries with food and cash assistance in-kind across six districts. The flood recorded an overperformance, as WFP assisted over 11,000 individuals, surpassing the planned 600 beneficiaries, and provided cash transfers to over 40,000 beneficiaries, exceeding the planned 14,000, in the first half of the year. Additionally, WFP provided cash assistance to refugees in the Mantapala Refugee Settlement, although resource constraints resulted in reduced rations to 70 percent of the required amount for the refugee population.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP worked to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations in Zambia as part of the broader effort to combat all forms of malnutrition. A key government objective is to reduce stunting among children under five years from 35 percent to 25 percent by 2030. WFP implemented nutrition interventions and collaborated with various stakeholders, including other UN agencies, government ministries, and private sector partners. Notably, WFP supported the Scaling Up Nutrition project across 17 districts and, in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), implemented the "Tobacco-Free" alternative livelihoods project. However, due to limited funding, some activities, such as sensitization campaigns and the promotion of locally available nutritious foods, could not be fully carried out.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP and its partners supported over 80,000 (52 percent women) smallholder farmers, strengthening resilience by promoting climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification, and post-harvest management. WFP provided training, knowledge sharing, and collaboration opportunities to strengthen the agricultural sector and improve market and financial access for smallholder farmers. However, challenges remained in implementing some activities due to limited funding.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP provided technical support in strengthening the national social protection system and disaster risk management, including early warning and preparedness.

Finally, under strategic outcome 5, WFP continued providing logistics and technical advisory support to the Government, other UN agencies, NGOs, and the broader humanitarian community.

WFP remained committed to promoting gender equality by providing training on climate-smart agriculture post-harvest management, savings for change, and financial literacy to address knowledge gaps between women and men, girls, and boys, with a higher proportion of women and adolescent girls being trained. These deliberate efforts to empower women and ensure their inclusion in various initiatives led to positive impacts on agricultural productivity, nutrition security, and overall economic well-being for both women and men.

WFP transitioned to a new CSP covering the period from July 2023 to June 2028, which provided a roadmap for WFP to consolidate its position in the promotion of social protection, nutrition integration, sustainable and resilient food systems while maintaining humanitarian assistance when needed and supporting the Government to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.

# 138,931

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



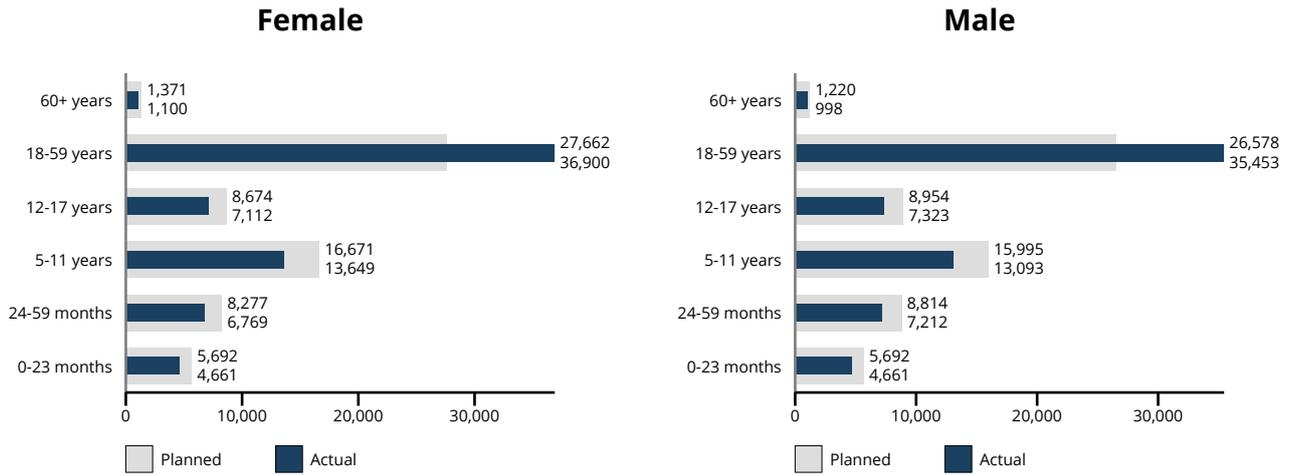
51% female



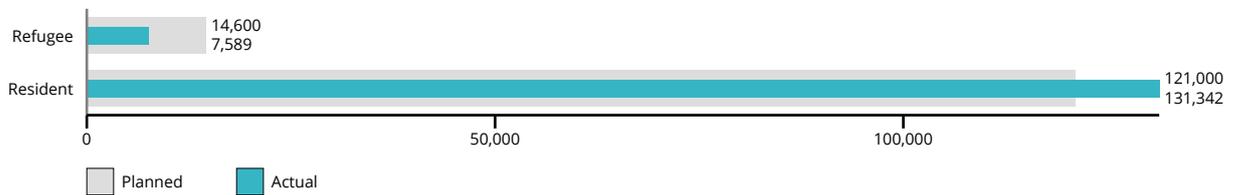
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 10,003 (50% Female, 50% Male)

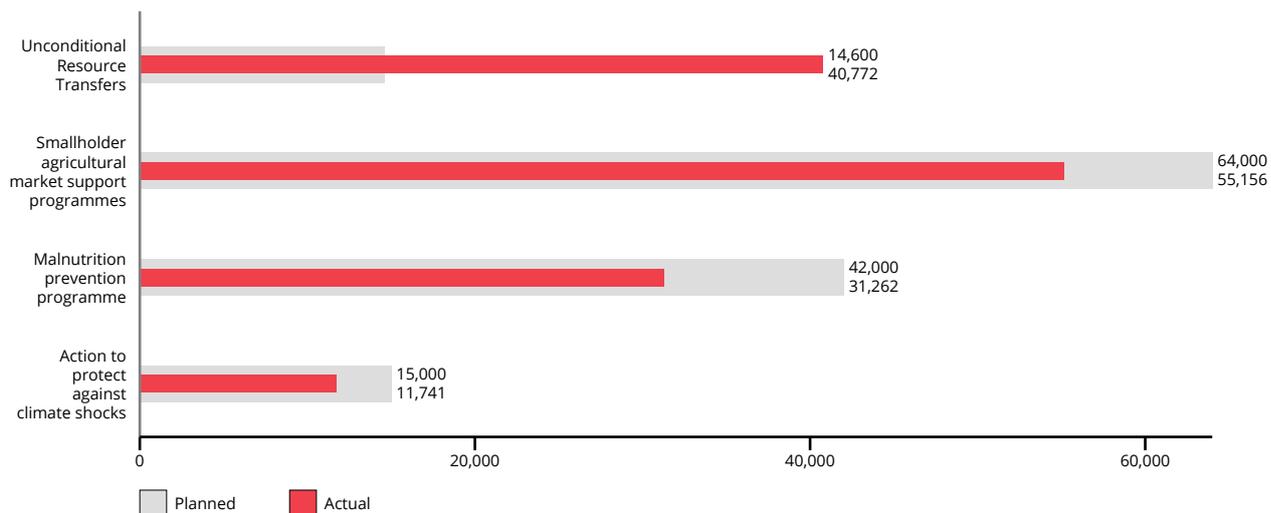
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



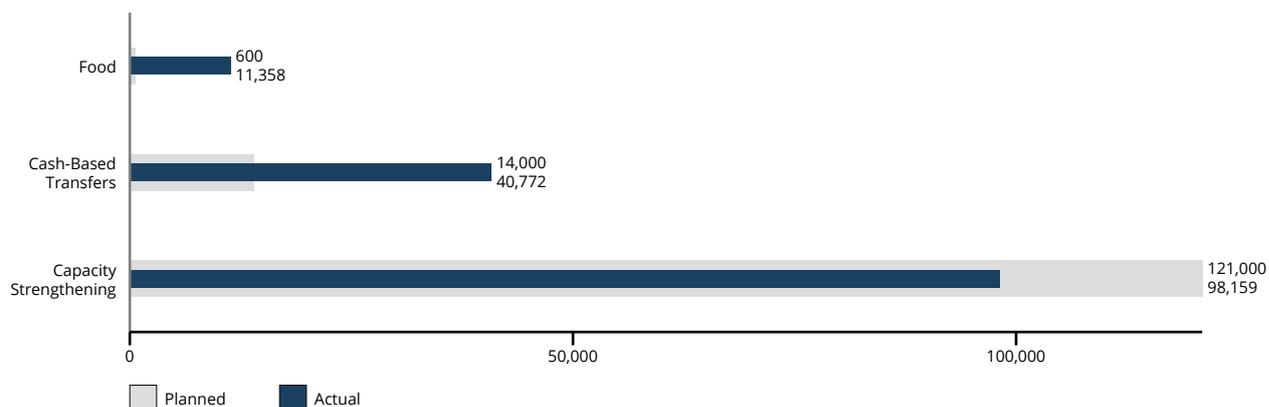
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



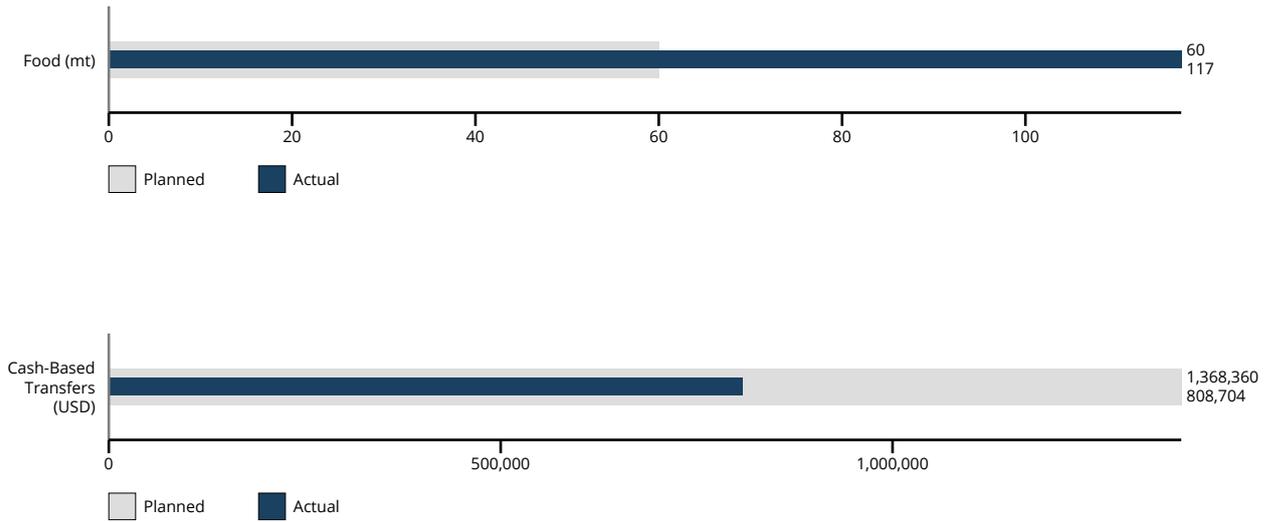
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



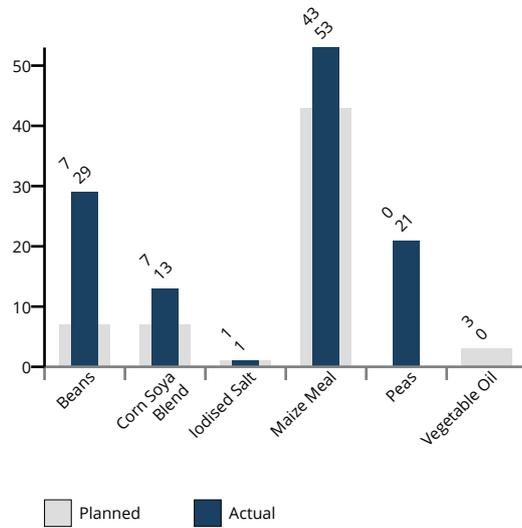
### Beneficiaries by Modality



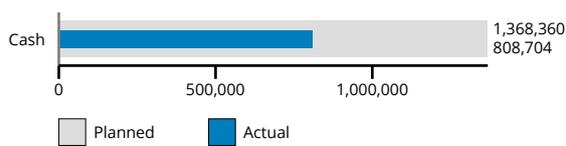
### Total Transfers by Modality



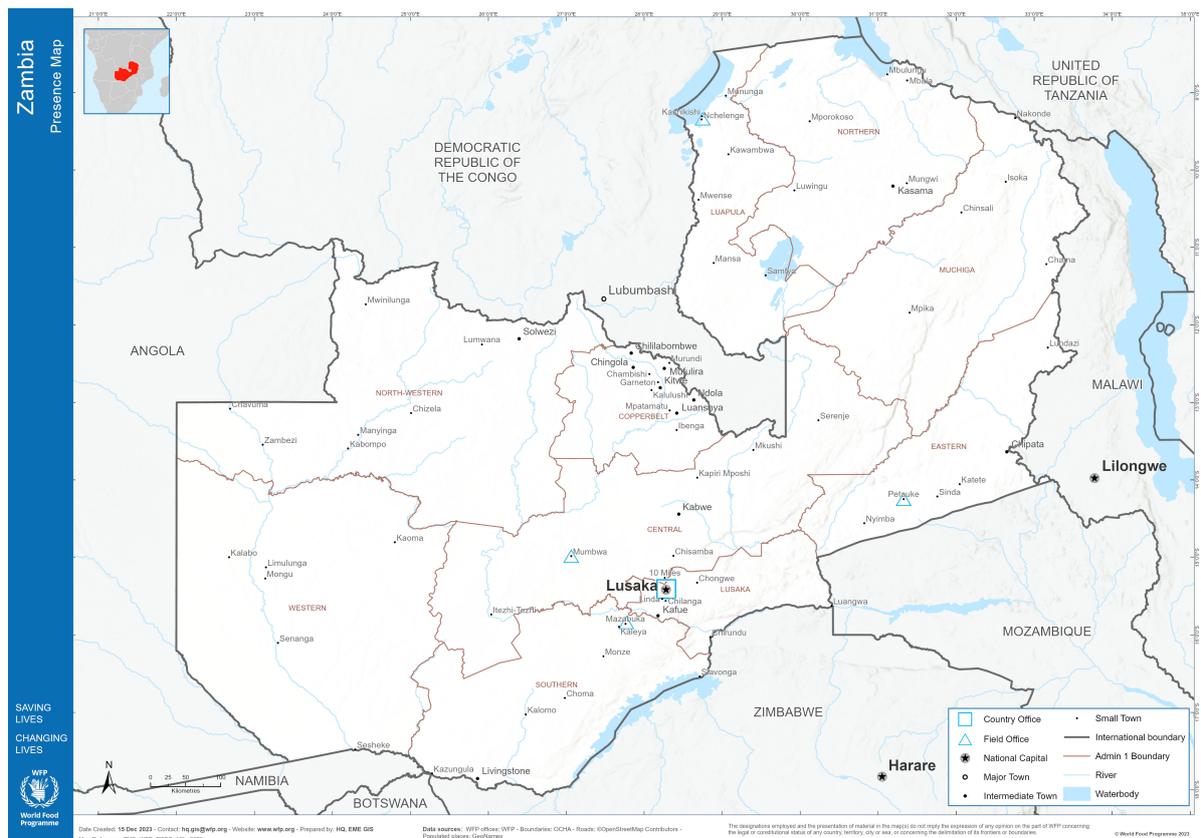
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



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 190 in the 2022 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 country's economy rebounded with a gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 4.6 percent, after contracting by 2.8 percent in 2020. This was supported by favourable external demand, good rainfall, post-election market confidence, and firmer copper prices. However, the post-pandemic recovery slowed in 2022 due to agriculture, mining, and construction challenges. Uncertainty surrounding debt restructuring caused a more than 30 percent depreciation of the kwacha between September 2022 and March 2023, which led to an increase in price of commodities such as petroleum and agricultural inputs [3].

In Zambia, the problem of food insecurity is rooted in poverty, and inequality is primarily a matter of both availability and access to adequate and nutritious food. The sustained economic growth the country has enjoyed over the past two decades has not yet translated into a significant reduction in poverty and improved nutrition, especially in rural areas. The waning economy, the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the effects of climate change threaten government efforts to alleviate poverty and achieve zero hunger.

Zambia remains one of the countries with the highest prevalence of malnutrition in the world, with 53 percent of households unable to afford a nutritious diet [4]. The low intake of nutritious foods and high disease burden, exacerbated by poor feeding practices, limited access to health services, and poor sanitation, are major contributors to malnutrition. The Government's commitment to ending malnutrition is reflected in its 8th National Development Plan (8NDP) and the 1,000 Most Critical Days Programme, which aims to reduce stunting in children under two years.

Zambia grapples with a significant nutrition challenge, as maize dominates daily consumption while national food production consistently surpasses domestic needs [6]. Consequently, many impoverished households face difficulties in accessing nutritious food and maintaining a healthy diet. This is evident in the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under five, reaching 35 percent. Additionally, 58 percent of children under five suffer from anemia, and 31 percent of the general population fail to meet their minimum calorie requirements.

The 2022/2023 rainy season in Zambia was marked by a slow onset of rainfall. However, by mid-January, heavy rains characterized the season, leading to floods in both urban and rural areas across the country. These floods in 2023 were among the worst recorded in the past 20 years. The persistent rains, along with riverine, urban, and flash flooding, caused extensive damage, including destruction of critical infrastructure like roads and crossings, submersion and destruction of crop fields, disruption of livelihoods, property damage, displacement of people and animals, loss of livestock, and increased human suffering in four provinces. These floods occurred during the lean season, exacerbating an already dire situation, with an estimated 1.95 million people in 48 out of 116 districts requiring emergency humanitarian assistance [5].

The agriculture sector holds significant importance in diversifying Zambia's economy and reducing reliance on traditional exports like copper and cobalt. With 2 million smallholder farmers contributing over 90 percent of the country's total food production, of which 80 percent are women, agriculture is highlighted as a priority sector for sustainable development in the National Gender Strategy (January 2024). Addressing gender inequalities in agriculture is crucial for improving production and enhancing women's economic empowerment. However, smallholder farmers, particularly women, face numerous challenges, including limited access to productive inputs, efficient market channels, financial services, and support from research and extension services. These barriers result in low productivity, food and nutrition insecurity, and inadequate household incomes, further compounded by gender norms, intra-household decision-making dynamics, and access constraints.

Zambia hosts over 80,000[7] refugees, asylum-seekers, and other people of concern. Most of them 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 June 2023, the WFP-supported Mantapala Refugee Settlement in Nchelenge District home to over 7,000 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 (SDGs) by 2030, the Government launched the 8th National Development Plan (8NDP), which aims to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the economy to raise the standard of living. Through 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 [8].

WFP remained a strategic partner to the Government for achieving Zero Hunger throughout the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (2019 -2023).

## Risk Management

In 2023, the continued crisis in Ukraine posed a major risk to national economic recovery, with potentially far-reaching effects on programmes supported by WFP. 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, making it difficult to implement some programs.

Zambia faced erratic 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. This led to WFP implementing an emergency response which required additional funding away from its planned activities for the year. 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, over 200,000 hectares of land under crop production was damaged by prolonged dry spells, negatively affecting the food security situation. 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[9].

Insufficient funding for humanitarian activities was a major risk in the first half of 2023. This had the potential to increase cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, and other risks facing women and children in the refugee settlement. This risk also heightened climate-induced shocks as the country experienced floods in the Southern and Eastern provinces. To mitigate this risk, WFP intensified its efforts to mobilise resources by reaching out to different donors for potential funding and exploring internal funding from within WFP. Additionally, WFP continued providing resilience support to smallholder farmers by promoting conservation agriculture and post-harvest management, providing them with weather information to help them make accurate decisions on when and what to plant.

# Partnerships

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

In addition, WFP continued to strengthen its strategic partnerships with various government ministries and departments throughout 2023. At the national level, WFP liaised with the Office of the Vice President, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, Ministry of Small Medium Enterprises and Development, the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), and the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC). In addition, WFP engaged with provincial and district-level officers across all programme locations.

WFP has continued to work with UNHCR, and other stakeholders to assist Congolese refugees in the Mantapala settlement. In 2023, WFP began implementing livelihood and self-reliance activities in close partnership with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, the Department of Resettlement, the Ministry of Agriculture and a local NGO, Africa Action Help Zambia (AAH-Z) to foster integration 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 NGOs such as World Vision Zambia, to work together to increase development in the Mantapala settlement and surrounding host communities.

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 of Latter-day Saints to provide basic food assistance and livelihoods, as well as self-resilience activities, to help refugees and asylum seekers complement their reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Through its smallholder support and resilience-strengthening interventions, including the Rural Resilience Initiative supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, WFP continued to work closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organisation (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as well as various private sector actors, including input companies, food commodity buyers and financial institutions. Through these partnerships, WFP promoted climate-smart agricultural practices and post-harvest management among the smallholders, contributing to increased productivity, resilience, and access to profitable and predictable markets.

As co-chair of the food security and emergency logistics clusters, WFP continued to support the DMMU and other partners to implement disaster preparedness, early warning, and response activities. In addition, in partnership with the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Group, WFP has supported the Government of Zambia in increasing 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.

Furthermore, WFP maintained its collaboration with various government agencies and departments, such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, the NFNC and UN Agencies such as UNICEF and WHO, to implement various nutrition interventions through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) II and the joint social protection programme to support the Government's nutrition and social protection interventions as enshrined in the 8th National Development Plan. These included post-harvest management training focusing on food preservation, food processing and storage technologies. The training equipped beneficiaries with adequate skills and knowledge on preserving leafy vegetables and fruits and making domestic solar dryers.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Health and its agencies in addressing specific gaps in public health supply chains to strengthen local supply chain capacities to make public health systems more efficient and shock resilient. WFP continues to be vital in delivering innovative and cost-efficient logistics services to various stakeholders in the humanitarian community.

# CSP Financial Overview

WFP's needs-based requirements for the first six months of 2023 amounted to USD 15.13 million, yet only 46 percent of this amount was funded. In 2023, WFP was primarily funded from multi-year contributions, internal resource mechanisms and carry-over resources from 2022. 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 also faced funding challenges and affected WFP's ability to implement some of its activities fully. Despite the funding gaps, WFP reached the planned number of beneficiaries but with less support, which impacted the efficacy of assistance, affecting the full implementation of some activities under strategic outcomes 1,2 and 4.

From January to June 2023, WFP continued to provide rations at 70 percent for the refugee caseload under the crisis response (strategic outcome 1) activity. This enabled WFP to stretch available resources for six months. In addition, a livelihood component for both the refugees and host communities was implemented with funding from the United States Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID BHA). WFP also provided food assistance (both in-kind and cash-based transfers) to people affected by flash floods in seven of the most affected districts in the country. Funding for the refugee support was received from main donors such as the German Federal Foreign Office, the United States and Private Donors, while the flood response was mainly funded from WFP internal allocations.

Strategic outcome 2 (nutrition support) was only 15 percent funded against the needs-based plan in the first half of 2023, through multi-year contributions from traditional and development donors. The multi-year contributions allowed for both predictability and flexibility, enhancing WFP's operational and programmatic planning. However, other nutrition activities were significantly underfunded during the reporting period.

Activities 3 and 4 of strategic outcome 3 (smallholder resilience support) were well funded, thanks to the ongoing multi-year contributions and flexible allocations from the donors, including WFP's Innovation Accelerator which funded innovative approaches such as the SheCan project; in addition, WFP received funding from WHO for the "tobacco free" alternative livelihoods project in 2023.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP continued to face resource challenges to implement government capacity strengthening for social protection and disaster risk management activities, with only 41 percent of the needs met. Activity 5 of this strategic outcome was resourced 41 percent against needs-based requirements, thanks to the multi-year and directed contributions, which enabled WFP to provide technical support to the Government in implementing social protection and health supply chain systems strengthening programmes, and early warning, disaster preparedness and response activities. Activity 6, the school feeding component, relied solely on carry-over resources from 2022 and was significantly underfunded at 10 % against the needs-based requirements. The continued underfunding of this activity may affect WFP's ability to provide technical support to the Ministry of Education to effectively implement the Home-Grown School Meals programme, potentially reversing the gains made so far in enhancing accountability and efficient use of resources as well as in providing a reliable and quality market for smallholder farmers who sell produce to schools.

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP provided common premises support to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) at the cost of USD 10,177, or 22 percent of the budgeted annual cost of sharing the office premises.

Overall, the funding context in 2023 reflected the evolving resource mobilisation terrain characterised by shifting donor priorities. WFP continues to ramp up efforts to diversify its resource base by, among other means, increasing engagements with the private sector and advocating for predictable, multi-year funding from both traditional and non-traditional donors.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	2,284,146	872,797	1,371,053	1,371,053
SO01: Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round	2,284,146	872,797	1,371,053	1,371,053
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	2,284,146	872,797	1,371,053	1,371,053
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	1,975,968	1,005,846	295,578	295,578
SO02: Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.	1,975,968	1,005,846	295,578	295,578
Activity 02: Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions	1,975,968	1,005,846	295,578	295,578
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	6,627,576	2,873,183	1,691,210	1,691,210
SO03: Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030	6,627,576	2,873,183	1,691,210	1,691,210

Activity 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	 3,682,894	 1,494,204	 870,646	 870,646
Activity 04: Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	 2,944,681	 1,378,978	 820,563	 820,563
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 1,152,426	 856,323	 270,222	 270,221
SO04: Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2	 1,152,426	 856,323	 270,222	 270,221
Activity 05: Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response.	 505,540	 209,437	 205,412	 205,412
Activity 06: Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme	 646,886	 646,886	 64,809	 64,809
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	 47,034	 38,199	 10,176	 10,176
SO05: Government institutions in Zambia and their partners have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2.	 47,034	 38,199	 10,176	 10,176
Activity 07: "Provide on-demand services, including through logistical support for food and non-food movement and common facilities service provision	 47,034	 38,199	 10,176	 10,176

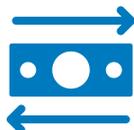
Total Direct Operational Costs	 12,087,151	 5,646,348	 3,638,241	 3,638,241
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,120,112	 892,083	 1,072,340	 1,072,340
Total Direct Costs	 14,207,264	 6,538,432	 4,710,581	 4,710,581
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 919,878	 424,998	 -113,075	 -113,075
Grand Total	 15,127,143	 6,963,430	 4,597,506	 4,597,505

# Programme performance

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



**7,500** refugees and asylum seekers assisted from January to June



**USD 800,000** disbursed in cash transfers



**117 mt** of food distributed to over **11,000** beneficiaries

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

During the first half of the year, WFP responded to a government appeal by providing cash-based transfers and in-kind assistance to individuals affected by flash floods in seven highly impacted districts. This support complemented the efforts the Government was already making to respond to the emergency through the provision of maize grain or maize meal to the affected people. As a result, WFP reached 55,345 people (11,069 households), of whom 51 percent were female, achieving 99.3 percent of the targeted number. The assistance was crucial in addressing immediate food needs and alleviating the impact of the floods.

WFP, in partnership with the Government of Zambia and UNHCR, continued to meet the needs of refugees in the Mantapala Refugee Settlement by providing cash assistance to approximately 7,500 individuals (50 percent female). With the temporary suspension of voluntary repatriations in January 2023, the anticipated number to be assisted remained high, and in addition, the settlement continued receiving new arrivals. WFP maintained monthly food price monitoring and, in April, adjusted the transfer value upwards from K130 (USD 6) to K170 (USD 8) to align with an increased cost of the standard food basket due to inflation. However, due to resource constraints, the ration size has remained at 70 percent. Despite these challenges, WFP and partners successfully transitioned from a mix of in-kind and cash assistance to 100 percent cash-based transfers (CBT) for the refugee response. This was done by streamlining screening processes and speedy registration of asylum seekers, which facilitated faster onboarding for CBT.

Working with partners, WFP demonstrated its commitment to promoting good nutrition practices among assisted populations, focusing on pregnant and breastfeeding women, and adolescent girls. Cooking demonstrations were utilized to encourage male participation, recognizing their crucial role as household decision-makers for food security. This increased male involvement led to a more targeted allocation of rations towards women and children, as evidenced in outcome monitoring results. WFP observed a rise in male participation in cooking demonstrations from 182 participants in 2022 to 389 in 2023. Nutrition education messages were effectively disseminated to refugees and host communities through various channels, including cooking demonstrations, community sensitization, and radio programs broadcasted twice weekly in four languages.

However, outcome monitoring revealed significant deficits and gaps in dietary diversity due to reduced transfer values caused by resource constraints. Coupled with rising food prices, refugees faced challenges accessing diverse diets and resorted to severe negative coping strategies. Many men resorted to selling productive assets or engaging in casual labour and other income-generating activities, particularly in male-headed households where men typically own more productive assets. Male heads of households also sought manual labour opportunities such as charcoal burning and selling firewood in the settlement and neighbouring communities. Meanwhile, women prioritized household chores, leaving limited time for engagement in income-generating activities.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated during the implementation of activities under strategic outcome 1, with the country office recording a gender and age marker score of 4. WFP continued supporting the refugee population in Mantapala settlement with livelihood interventions targeting women, youth, and men, including persons with disabilities. The activities aimed at fostering women's economic empowerment [4] through equitable access to finances and production resources, out of which 50 percent of the target groups were women, 15 percent children and 20 percent adolescent girls.

To enhance the resilience of refugees, WFP planned to implement the Strengthening Livelihoods And Building Self-reliance (SLABS), a livelihood support programme, in the second half of the year. The project aims to help refugees build livelihoods in selected agricultural value chains that will enable them to earn additional income and reduce their reliance on humanitarian assistance. Although the project received limited funding, WFP successfully secured a contribution for its initial implementation. The programme will benefit 1,000 refugee farmers and 200 host community members. WFP also prioritised the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the selection criteria for the project, fostering inclusivity and equal access to support. However, resourcing constraints must be addressed, as the project requires sustained funding for a minimum period of three years.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



**8,000 (82% women)** beneficiaries trained in **financial education and integration of nutrition, gender, and HIV** into savings groups



**8,700 (70% women)** smallholder farmers trained in post-harvest loss management including **food preservation, processing and storage**

WFP continued to strengthen its role as a nutrition partner for the Government and other stakeholders. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP targeted vulnerable populations. These groups included refugees, internally displaced persons, pregnant and breastfeeding women, adolescent girls, children under two years, school-going children, smallholder farmers, people with disabilities, and people living with HIV (PLWHIV). By focusing on these groups, WFP aimed to tackle various nutritional challenges and bolster food security nationwide.

In collaboration with UN agencies such as UNICEF, WHO, and FAO, and in partnership with multiple government ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Small Medium Enterprises Development, and Ministry of Green Economy and Environment. WFP made significant strides in integrating nutrition across various sectors. Furthermore, WFP facilitated private sector engagement through the SUN Business Network (SBN), which has over 140 registered business entities.

Through coordination with the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) and in conjunction with UNICEF, WHO, FAO, and cooperating partners like CARE International Zambia and International Development Enterprise (IDE), WFP achieved targets set under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN II) project across 17 districts in the country. Additionally, WFP collaborated with WHO on the "Tobacco Free" alternative livelihoods project in the Eastern province. Moreover, WFP provided training to fourteen staff members from the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Small Medium Enterprise Development. This training covered post-harvest loss management, food processing and preservation techniques, as well as messaging on the hazards of tobacco.

With the Government's increased commitment to mainstreaming nutrition activities across relevant ministries, WFP expanded its assistance by collaborating with the Office of the Vice President and newly established ministries, including the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development and the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment. The supportive political climate and government policies facilitated substantial advancements in meeting targets across the 17 districts involved in the SUN II project [1]. Increased sensitization efforts resulted in greater outreach to beneficiaries, who demonstrated a willingness to engage in nutrition improvement activities. Implementation of initiatives within the SUN II project districts was carried out in partnership with cooperating organizations IDE and CARE International, which provided technical assistance to relevant government ministries.

To enhance financial inclusion and empower women and other beneficiaries to access resources for improving food security and nutrition, WFP supported the Ministries of Agriculture and Community Development and Social Services. Together, they trained 185 employees, with 78 percent being women, from the 17 SUN II districts. The training focused on establishing savings and credit cooperatives and facilitating connections to microfinance institutions. Additionally, WFP provided training to personnel from the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services on integrating nutrition, gender, and HIV considerations into Village Savings and Lending Association groups (VLSAs). This training equipped ministry staff to ensure that 10 percent of the members are males and empower women to participate actively in household decision-making, particularly regarding food and nutrition security. Furthermore, the training outlined how savings groups can serve as platforms for disseminating nutrition and HIV/AIDS messages.

WFP provided financial education training to 8,032 village saving group members, with 82.3 percent being women. This training covered business planning, financial record-keeping, and entrepreneurial skills. Additionally, 974 saving groups were established in the first half of the year, and 2,160 members of these newly formed groups, 85 percent of whom were women, received training on the saving for change model.

In efforts to improve the productivity of nutrient-rich crops, WFP trained 8,695 smallholder farmers, with 70.4 percent being women, on post-harvest management. This training included instruction on food preservation, processing, and storage technologies.

Collaborating with the SUN Business Network (SBN) to advance the development and marketing of nutritious processed foods, WFP partnered with Technoserve Zambia to assist NFNC in validating a study report on

manufacturing permits and licenses. The report recommended addressing various costs associated with licenses and permits, including time, inconvenience, and duplicity, while highlighting consumers' positive perception of licensed goods. Moreover, to encourage the utilization of quality nutrition information for evidence-based decision-making, actions, and advocacy, WFP supported NFNC in disseminating the "Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis" report. This dissemination occurred during a planning meeting on nutrition integration, attended by 32 government ministry staff members. The aim was to raise awareness across sectors and identify priorities to address gaps in access to nutritious diets.

During the first half of the year, WFP encountered challenges in implementing activities outlined in strategic outcome 2, due to funding constraints. Consequently, WFP was unable to conduct sensitization activities aimed at promoting the consumption of locally available nutritious foods, offering guidance on food choices, and disseminating other nutrition integration messages as part of the "Eat Well" campaign. Additionally, the inability to hold quarterly meetings for the SBN resulted in decreased interest and participation among members. Moreover, the planned decentralization of the SBN to include entrepreneurs from districts outside Lusaka was not realized, impacting the network's anticipated expansion and hindering efforts to provide safe and nutritious food to rural communities.

Throughout its nutrition integration efforts, WFP maintained a commitment to promoting gender equality, with a particular emphasis on leveraging VSLAs to ensure equitable access to financial and productive services, including increased involvement of adolescent girls. Nutrition interventions adhered to gender equality benchmarks established through a certificate program, which aimed to address disparities perpetuated by societal norms. Interpersonal social behaviour change messaging, along with the engagement of male traditional leaders as gender champions, facilitated women-led decision-making processes within communities. Equitable access was a key focus across all project interventions, with special attention given to the inclusion of persons with disabilities in nutrition education training and VSLAs.

#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions</b>	<b>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</b>

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



Over **80,000** (52% women) trained on post-harvest management and storage solutions



**82,000** smallholder farmers (58% women) trained on **post-harvest loss management** and linked to **private sector manufacturers of hermetic storage**



**86,000** smallholder farmers (67% women) saved **USD 1.6 million** through village savings and loan associations



Over **100,000** smallholder farmers (55% women) registered on the Maano Virtual Farmers Market to improve **market access** for farmers across **116 districts**

WFP supported smallholder farmers in Zambia to enhance agricultural resilience and improve food security. Through capacity building, training, knowledge sharing, and collaboration, WFP worked closely with government departments, private sector partners, and stakeholders to enhance smallholder farmers' resilience to climate shocks and diversifying their livelihoods by the provision of climate information, promoting regenerative agricultural practices, enhancing access to finance and inputs, reducing post-harvest losses, and improving market access. In the first half of the year, WFP training over 80,000 beneficiaries on post-harvest management and storage solutions.

To better respond to and mitigate the effects of climate-related risks on agriculture and food security, WFP supported the Government in strengthening the capacity of government employees in the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica. The programme trained 35 government employees to reinforce the Government's efforts in safeguarding citizens against climate shocks using macro insurance.

Some 5,000 households (25,000 individuals) were covered by livestock insurance. These households benefited from insurance pay-outs between January and June due to drought, with a total pay-out of USD 4000. Overall, 1,000,000 people were targeted for insurance under the farmers input support programme (FISP). However, due to delays in accessing FISP by the end of the first half of the year, only 25,000 individuals were covered.

WFP conducted training sessions for over 82,000 (58 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.

To promote sustainable and regenerative [1] agricultural methods, WFP developed a mechanisation service model to help smallholder farmers increase their agricultural productivity and processing capacity. This model is based on an end-to-end market system that involves different actors along the value chain and caters to the mechanisation and processing needs of the farmers. The model leverages private sector mechanisation equipment providers for technical assistance to ensure the model's long-term sustainability. The Ministry of Agriculture will offer management capacity assurance through its technical services branch to mitigate against poor performance of equipment during operational periods of the year.

WFP continued strengthening government and other partner's capacities through south-south knowledge-sharing and collaboration initiatives. WFP facilitated a knowledge-sharing mission development and integration of agricultural weather-based index insurance at a national scale, between the Government of Zambia, Zambian private sector actors and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the World Bank, and WFP in DRC. This exchange additionally aimed to draw lessons learned from WFP supported insurance intervention under the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), its scale up to national systems, and the need for regulatory policies to be put in place for replication in DRC.

To promote financial inclusion and support smallholder farmers, WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development, and the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, supported over 86,000 smallholder farmers (67 percent of women) to save part of their incomes through village savings and loans associations (VSLAs). During the period under review, the farmers saved over USD 1,600,000. To enhance access to formal financing and formalise the savings groups, WFP and partners supported the formation of savings and credit cooperative organizations (SACCO), with 34 SACCOs formed to date. The training resulted in members of the groups enhancing their livelihoods through various entrepreneurial undertakings, including small livestock rearing, horticulture production and trading. These activities contribute to addressing barriers to financial services that are significant for women, enabling them to access the capital necessary more meaningfully for their economic empowerment and well-being of their households.

Moreover, there was an increase in the number of people reached for financial inclusion initiatives compared to the planned targets for the first half of the year. This rise stemmed from heightened interest among beneficiaries in joining savings and lending groups, as they recognized the positive impact of savings on improving household livelihoods.

Under the joint project "Strengthening Climate Resilience of Agricultural Livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II" with UNDP, FAO, and WFP, in collaboration with financial service providers, WFP provided business development training. Additionally, it facilitated connections between three bulking centres and the private sector to enhance market opportunities for smallholder farmers and boost their income. A total of 65 smallholder farmers (47 percent women) received training on market access and aggregation, leading to partnerships with private sector firms and schools implementing the home-grown school meals programme.

WFP implemented the Local and Regional Food Procurement (LRFP) Policy by arranging business matchmaking meetings with cowpea and bean suppliers. This streamlined the procurement process, ensuring a successful start to procurement activities for the year. Additionally, WFP facilitated the trade of various crops worth USD 18,634, including cowpeas, soybeans, groundnuts, and sunflowers, involving 2,607 farmers, 52 percent of whom were female. This trade significantly boosted smallholder household incomes, enabling them to invest in agriculture for sustainable livelihoods. 12 aggregators, including two females and ten males, facilitated the trade, thereby increasing liquidity in the rural economy.

WFP also facilitated the operationalization of the decentralized procurement strategy for the home-grown school meals (HGSM) program. In the first half of the year, WFP trained 35 Ministry of Education staff, comprising 15 females and 20 males, on the market systems approach and linkages to the aggregation network for seven pilot districts. These trained officers will strengthen the linkages of schools under the HGSM program and efficiently procure food from the aggregation network.

WFP continued to promote the Maano Virtual Farmers Market application, an e-commerce platform that enables farmers to advertise their produce for wider market visibility, improving market access for farmers across 116 districts. The application recorded significant growth during the reporting period, with the number of registered smallholder farmers on the platform increasing from 19,997 in 2022 to 104,407 during the first half of the year. Female farmers accounted for 55 percent of the total registered farmers on the platform.

WFP has scored 4 on the Gender and Age marker, reflecting that gender and age considerations were fully integrated for both activities under strategic outcome 3. To achieve this, WFP prioritised the participation of women and youth in market access activities, savings groups, and training to enhance their access to financing, investment, and financial skills to contribute to economic empowerment and independence. As a result, more women were trained on market access and aggregation. They had access to the Maano Virtual Farmers Market for market linkages translating into incomes, leading to sustainable livelihoods, food security for households, and increased diversity in crops on sale at local markets.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



72 Ministry of Education staff were supported in training to manage the **Food Tracking System**



Supported the development and integration of a **nutrition module** under the Social Cash Transfer Programme



Supported the Government in reviewing data collection tools and **2023 in-depth vulnerability and needs assessment manual**



**US\$ 500 000** contributed towards **ARC replica insurance** for the 2023/2024 farming season

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP, in collaboration with partners, provided technical assistance to the Government to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, and shock-responsiveness of social protection systems, aligning with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. This included developing systems, supporting needs assessments, and delivering tailored training to bolster the Government's capacity to address vulnerabilities, particularly among children, youth, and women.

However, WFP encountered resource challenges in strengthening government capacity for social protection across four of the twelve building blocks, encompassing design, registration, benefit delivery, platforms, infrastructure, and disaster risk management activities. Only 41 percent of the needs were met for Activity 5, while Activity 6, the school feeding component, relied solely on carry-over resources from 2022 and was significantly underfunded at 10 percent of the needs-based requirements.

Moreover, WFP supported the Disaster Mitigation and Management Unit (DMMU) in reviewing the data collection tools for the 2023 in-depth vulnerability assessment and the needs assessment manual. This involved a workshop with 24 technical employees from relevant government ministries, UN agencies, and NGOs. The workshop refined a tool for conducting a focused, multi-faceted assessment of impacts from shocks experienced during the 2022/2023 rainy season.

Additionally, WFP collaborated with the Disaster Mitigation and Management Unit (DMMU) and the Zambia Meteorology Department to conduct an anticipatory action feasibility study. This study identified viable entry points for anticipatory action programming in Zambia. In partnership with the United Kingdom Meteorological Office, WFP initiated the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) readiness phase. This phase aimed to identify current gaps in Zambia's weather and climate observation network to inform the subsequent SOFF investment phase scheduled for implementation in 2024.

Moreover, WFP assisted the Government of Zambia in expanding drought insurance coverage for smallholder farmer households in drought-prone districts. Collaborating with the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Group, WFP supported the implementation of an ARC Replica insurance product for the 2023/2024 season. WFP contributed an additional premium of USD 500,000 to complement the Government's USD 1.5 million premium. This initiative is anticipated to strengthen the Government's ability to plan, prepare, and respond to drought-induced crop failures, thereby enhancing shock-responsive social protection programming. By leveraging existing social protection systems and social safety nets like the Social Cash Transfer, the ARC Replica initiative is expected to institutionalize disaster risk financing and bolster government capacities in climate financing instruments development.

Furthermore, WFP collaborated with UN sister agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, ILO) within the framework of the United Nations Joint Programme on Social Protection. Together, they supported the development and integration of a nutrition module into the Zambia Integrated Social Protection Information System. This module facilitates a nutrition intervention under the existing social cash transfer (SCT) programme by enabling the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to register pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and adolescent girls for an additional

stipend to meet their nutritional needs.

WFP assisted the Ministry of Education in training 72 employees at both national and district levels to oversee and institutionalize the food tracking system. This system serves as a crucial accountability tool, aiding in the planning, procurement, and reporting functions of the home-grown school meals (HGSM) programme. As a result of the training, there was increased utilization of the platform by the Ministry for reporting and accountability purposes, facilitating effective decision-making at both national and district levels.

Additionally, WFP supported the development of dashboards to improve the visualization and interpretation of essential information. This enhancement led to more effective decision-making at both national and district levels.

WFP provided support to the Ministry of Education in enhancing its supply chain capabilities for facilitating local food procurement. This involved tailored training for 35 employees from national, provincial, and district levels of both the Ministries of Education and Agriculture. The training aimed to implement a pilot decentralized procurement model in seven districts (Mulobezi, Monze, Kazungula, Petauke, Lundazi, Lusangazi, and Nakonde). The transition to decentralized procurement is expected to decrease programme and logistical costs while strengthening direct connections between smallholder farmers and aggregators for the HGSM programme, aligning with the Government's procurement strategy.

Moreover, WFP facilitated the training of 75 technical employees at the national level from the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, and Health. This training focused on utilizing a digital menu planning tool to support the Ministry of Education's diversification plan for localizing school menus. This initiative's implementation, coupled with support for sustaining production unit gardens, aims to fully integrate nutrition education for learners and members of parent-teacher committees under the HGSM programme.

With Gender and Age Marker codes of 4 for both activities under this strategic outcome, WFP demonstrated its commitment to promoting gender equality in implementing social protection and capacity-building programmes, ensuring integration of harmonised approaches and training in government-implemented strategies and activities.

#### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



**3,074 mt of food** valued at over **US\$ 2 million** was exported through **corridor support** to WFP country offices in Madagascar, Malawi and DRC



At **US\$ 10,177**, **administrative services** were provided to IFAD, which shared common premises with WFP



**400 data loggers** donated to Zambia medicines and medical supply agency to assist in **monitoring** sensitive supplies

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP plays an important role in delivering innovative and cost-efficient logistics services to various stakeholders, including the Government, other UN agencies, NGOs, and the broader humanitarian community. Leveraging its extensive experience and expertise in logistics, warehousing, and procurement expertise, WFP provided a comprehensive suite of services, including common distribution platforms, commodity handling, warehouse management, transportation of non-sensitive medical supplies, and common premises support.

WFP facilitated the export and transit of food commodities valued at over USD 2 million to WFP country offices in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Madagascar, and Malawi. This included transporting 2,467 metric tons of food commodities from Tanzania to the DRC via Zambia and exporting 586 metric tons of corn soya blend (CSB) to Madagascar and 21 metric tons of CSB to Malawi. Furthermore, WFP facilitated the purchasing and transporting of hydroponic sheds to Burundi, totalling over USD 300,000 in value.

As part of common services support, WFP provided administrative services costing USD 10,177 to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) who share common premises with WFP.

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 conducted a six-hour virtual training programme, benefiting 40 key ZAMMSA employees across headquarters and regional hubs. An impressive satisfaction rate of 90 percent was achieved among the participants. Additionally, WFP donated 400 data loggers to ZAMMSA to assist in monitoring the quality of temperature-sensitive supplies during distribution.

WFP actively supported the Ministry of Health in the mass distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets campaign, enabled through its participation in the National Malaria Control Programme. Collaboratively, WFP and the Ministry developed a budget and logistics plan for the campaign to be executed in the second half of 2023, aiming to combat malaria and reduce its burden on the population.

Given the challenges posed by floods and droughts, WFP remains committed to providing storage facilities and handling services for relief food and non-food items as needed by the Government, UN agencies, and NGOs. WFP also continues 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, especially for smallholder farmers under the National Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme, are not undermined.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

While Zambia has made strides in promoting gender equality, with established national gender policies, protocols, and programmes tailored to address local needs, there remains a gap in effective implementation to benefit the populace. Despite existing policies and strategies, women's participation in traditionally male-dominated industries stands at a mere 20 percent. Additionally, although women contribute 55 percent of the labour force in agriculture, their engagement is predominantly as family workers or in informal and seasonal employment, offering limited economic security opportunities [1]. This disparity contributes to Zambia's ranking of 138th on the Gender Inequality Index out of 191 countries, with an index of 0.54, indicating significant gender inequalities compared to other nations[2].

WFP and its partners continued to support the Government in integrating gender-sensitive approaches in all its programmes to ensure equal and meaningful participation of women, men, girls, and boys in transformative actions that foster food and nutrition security and resilience. WFP has been working with the Government of Zambia to build the capacity of key extension service staff on gender equality.

In the first half of 2023, more than 50 percent beneficiaries reached were women, with targeted nutrition interventions aimed at women of reproductive age, caregivers, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and adolescent girls. These interventions incorporated gender-sensitive messaging and actively encouraged male involvement, such as through participation in cooking demonstrations during nutrition integration trainings. Moreover, there was an increase in the proportion of women making household decisions regarding food assistance received in Mantapala, rising from 41 percent in 2022 to 49.7 percent in 2023. Additionally, efforts were made to ensure equitable access to opportunities and resources for women and adolescent girls, including school learners. This included training in financial education, facilitating market access through virtual farmers markets, and linking them to financial lending institutions via savings and credit cooperatives. These initiatives aimed to enhance access to credit and trade finance among smallholder farmers and micro-aggregators.

Through its smallholder farmer support programme, WFP transferred knowledge and skills to lead farmer groups and the village savings and lending associations as entry points to reach women, men, adolescent girls, and boys with gender activities integrated into projects. This resulted in a more equitable distribution of production resources and improved access to financial services for women and adolescent girls with a record of high participation in projects and holding key decision-making positions. Training on post-harvest management, market access, food processing, preservation and utilisation was tailored to address existing gaps irrespective of gender.

Continuing its support to the Ministry of Education, WFP provided targeted messaging to school learners and school health nutrition promoters. This included the training of 246 individuals, of which 52 percent were women, comprising teachers and education coordinators who advocate for gender equality in the education sector. The training focused on 200 schools, integrating key topics on gender and nutrition into the newly developed nutrition education training manual.

# 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**

WFP prioritizes the well-being of all beneficiaries, employing a people-centered approach. This involves ensuring their safety, security, and dignity, along with promoting meaningful access to project sites and services. Throughout the first half of the year, WFP maintained its commitment to prioritizing the safety and dignity of affected populations, executing interventions with utmost respect for beneficiaries and minimizing protection risks.

Collaborating with stakeholders and adhering to corporate guidelines, WFP implemented protection mechanisms aimed at preventing or mitigating various concerns, including sexual exploitation and abuse. This underscores WFP's unwavering dedication to the principle of "do no harm." Furthermore, WFP ensured that all recipients had meaningful access to project sites and were treated with dignity and respect. Efforts were also made to raise awareness among committees and implementing partners about their responsibilities. Additionally, local capacities were strengthened, and beneficiary participation was encouraged across all project phases, including planning, execution, oversight, and assessment.

WFP facilitated a two-day training session for its staff, implementing partners, and personnel from various line ministries focused on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Additionally, dedicated PSEA focal points were appointed for each field office to receive reports and complaints and offer guidance on visibility materials development. All WFP staff completed mandatory PSEA training, and new hires underwent face-to-face induction on PSEA within two weeks of employment.

During the reporting period, there were no reported cases of PSEA. However, WFP remained vigilant in monitoring the adoption of severe coping mechanisms by refugees in Mantapala. This proactive approach aimed to prevent refugees from resorting to strategies that could expose them to protection risks, such as engaging in survival sex, particularly considering reduced rations implemented since April 2022 due to funding constraints.

WFP integrated inquiries about protection risks into regular monitoring activities, enabling continuous feedback from refugees and facilitating the development of mitigation strategies. This approach was systematically applied across all WFP operations in the country. Additionally, WFP developed key protection messages to disseminate during beneficiary meetings, including distributions and training sessions. These messages underscored WFP's core values, its stance on zero tolerance for SEA and outlined reporting mechanisms for beneficiaries who may experience or witness SEA incidents. WFP also participated in the development of UN wide standard operating procedures on PSEA and is an active member of the UN PSEA country network.

Similarly, WFP continued to ensure that populations receiving assistance were cognizant of their rights and responsibilities and could hold the organisation accountable. This objective was accomplished through the implementation of WFP's three dimensions of accountability to affected populations (AAP), which includes the timely provision of information and knowledge management, the involvement of pertinent partners, and the upkeep of functional and suitable community feedback and response mechanisms (CFRM), including help desks and suggestion boxes.

WFP ensured operational functionality of the CFRM, particularly for emergency response, such as at Mantapala Refugee Settlement. Trained community help desk committee members were stationed at all cash payment points and remained available throughout the month within the settlement to address refugees' concerns. Grievances were recorded promptly by WFP and implementing partner staff, with swift feedback provided to complainants and the community as necessary. Utilizing Excel templates and SugarCRM, complaints and feedback were documented. Additionally, for PSEA, inter-agency mechanisms involved dedicated UNHCR protection focal points and suggestion boxes placed strategically throughout the settlement.

For the resilience programmes, WFP ensured that its implementing partners were well conversant with the complaints procedures and allowed beneficiaries to feedback and complaints during community meetings and interactions. In addition, WFP conducted regular focus group discussions for process monitoring, providing an opportunity for the beneficiaries to raise complaints and provide feedback.

Adequate information-sharing mechanisms have been established for beneficiaries to access WFP programme details, including community meetings led by WFP staff or implementing partners. Print materials like brochures, posters, and radio broadcasts are utilized. In consultations, the WFP monitoring & evaluation team ensured beneficiary involvement in baseline and follow-up surveys to assess intervention impacts. Special efforts were made to include marginalized groups such as people with disabilities, women, and youth in project activities, including consultations during project design and monitoring. This inclusive approach ensured diverse voices shape programme design, implementation, and evaluation. Although a formal community engagement strategy is pending, each project has devised engagement strategies guiding involvement throughout project phases.

# Environment

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

The climate of Zambia is characterised by a high level of unpredictability and variability in its weather patterns. Floods, droughts, prolonged periods of aridity, 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 exacerbated these conditions.

WFP supported training for government staff, implementing partners and beneficiaries on conservation agriculture practices. The adoption of these practices would contribute to environmental sustainability and reduce the impacts of climate risks, reaching over 11,000 people. In addition, WFP facilitated training and supported 250 households in Lusaka in acquiring energy-efficient cooking stoves. This is in addition to the continued support to schools implementing school feeding to adopt energy-efficient fuel, which will minimise any negative climate impact.

Further, in partnership with the World Health Organization, WFP targeted over 500 households who had dropped off from tobacco production to adopt other environmentally friendly crops such as ground nuts, beans and cereals. This initiative recognised the harmful effects of tobacco production on the environment and the lives of the people, including promoting reduced soil fertility, increased deforestation, and health hazards to humans.

Additionally, WFP supported the adoption of innovative climate-resilient eco-friendly solutions such as regenerative agriculture that would contribute to biodiversity conservation, reduced use of pesticides and sustainable management of natural resources, contributing to enhanced environmental safeguards.

Within the office, WFP continued to ensure adherence to set environmental sustainability guidelines and tracked any health hazards. This included ensuring the right infrastructure and a safe and conducive working environment.

# Climate and Food Security



The world faces a climate crisis, and its impacts are becoming more vivid. Among the most severe impacts is the threat it poses to food security and the disruption of living patterns. Zambia, like many other nations, is not immune to these challenges.

Early 2023, certain regions in Zambia were affected by heavy rains that resulted in floods affecting people like Florence Munyumbwe, a single mother of four in Monze District, who narrates how her house, which had been her refuge for years, was engulfed by floodwaters, leaving her and her family homeless.

"I was asleep in the night when I heard a loud noise, like a gunshot, but that was the collapse of my house's wall. As water rapidly got into my home, I had to rush my children out, and by the time we made it out, my house and all its contents were gone. Thankfully, no lives were lost."

Unfortunately, the loss of her house was just the beginning of Florence's ordeal. The floods also destroyed her field, which had been the source of sustenance and livelihood for her family. This devastation not only affected her ability to feed her family but also disrupted the local economy, which was heavily reliant on rain-fed agriculture.

Luckily enough, she could shift to a temporary camp that the government, through the Disaster Management Mitigation Unit, had set up. In supplementing the government's efforts, WFP provided cash-based assistance for two months. The transfers targeted over 50,000 people, like Florence, enabling them to purchase food and meet their basic needs.

"This money will help me get blankets for my children, cooking oil, maize, and some relish to alleviate my troubles for some time. I am grateful to the World Food Programme for this assistance. May God bless them." Florence expressed her gratitude after receiving K800 (USD 43) in cash assistance.

Additionally, WFP distributed 37.4 metric tonnes of pulses to 20,000 flood-affected individuals in Mumbwa and Mazabuka earlier this year. These pulses, high in protein and essential nutrients, were vital in ensuring that the affected communities had access to nutritious food during this challenging period.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Additionally, WFP's gender strategy was disseminated with a focus on expanding the inclusion scope as an integral programming part to address the existing inequalities beyond identifying specific genders. This resulted in 196 (82% women) government staff being trained in gender transformative and nutrition-sensitive programming, which are central to WFP's achieving its changing lives agenda.

Due to the flood response, WFP distributed more food than planned to support the affected people, this also resulted in the increase of unconditional resource transfer from the planned as some of the flood affected people were supported through cash.

Under the refugee response, the reduction in cash-based transfers from the planned is due to the voluntary repatriation of over 10,500 refugees returning to the DRC at the end of January, the population assisted at the settlement reduced to 7,589 people resulting in the reduction of number of people assisted.

## Context and Operations

[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/>

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

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

[5] Zambia Validity Assessment 2022

[6] The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022.Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome, FAO.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0639en>

[7] Zambia Statistical Agency (ZAMSTAT). 2018. Zambia Demographic and Health Survey. <https://www.zamstats.gov.zm/portfolio/zambia-demographic-and-health-survey-zdhs/>

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

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

<https://www.mofnp.gov.zm/?wpdmpro=8ndp-2022-2026>

[10] The updated food balance sheet, cognisant with 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, which represented a convergent surplus of 209,722metric tonnes of maize equivalent.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] The overperformance of activity 1A is due to an additional target group of beneficiaries from the actual plan being reached as part of the emergency response under flood response between March and July 2023.

[2] The Missing data for 1: Target Group vulnerable residents due to COVID is due to the response ending in 2022 hence no data was collected for 2023.

[3] The reduction in quantity of fortified foods distributed is due to the 100 percent transition from providing in-kind assistance to Cash Based Transfers effective March 2023, fortified food was only distributed in the first two months of the year.

[4] Women feel confident participating in local businesses and entrepreneurial skills compared to the taboo cultures they had in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The involvement of men in women savings groups created a sense of belonging for men and for women to feel empowered in decision making and acquisition of resources in an equitable manner.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN II) programme is a 4-year initiative supporting first 1000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP II) led by UNICEF in partnership with the National Food and Nutrition Commission, line ministries, other UN (FAO, WFP and WHO) agencies, and non-governmental organisations. The SUNII districts are selected (17) districts where the four UN Agencies (UNICEF, WFP, WHO & FAO) provide technical and financial support towards implementing the SUNII Project.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Regenerative agriculture is a conservation and rehabilitation approach to food and farming systems. It focuses on topsoil regeneration, increasing biodiversity, improving the water cycle, enhancing ecosystem services, increasing resilience to climate change and strengthening the health and vitality of farm soil.

[2] The SIDA and KFW project implementation ended in December 2022, given this no follow-up values for 2023 are entered in COMET, indicators still appear due to the projects having been included in the CSP plan and log frame.

[3] The increase in the amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP under G.5\*.1 and G.6\*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP is due the readjustment of targets to reflect all project areas. The initial target indicated under the planned only covered the Rural Risk Resilience Initiative (R4) and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN II) projects whilst the actuals are cumulative totals which include R4, SUN II , SheCan, Alternative Livelihoods and Strengthening Climate Resilience of Agricultural Livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II (SCRALA) projects.

# Progress towards gender equality

[1] National Gender Policy 2023

[2] Human Development Report 2021/2022:[https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf\\_1.pdf](https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf)

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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

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

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

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	10	14	12	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	250,256	240,439	490,695	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	21,153	20,325	41,478	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	31	38.3	34.6	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	79,718	76,592	156,310	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	79,718	76,592	156,310	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	79,718	76,592	156,310	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	5	5.4	5.2	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	79,718	76,592	156,310	

						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	79,718	76,592	156,310
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	79,718	76,592	156,310
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			13	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	79,718	76,592	156,310
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			24.5	2020	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	29,940	28,765	58,705
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			15	2023	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	250,256	240,439	490,695
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			7,044



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

WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		1	2023	Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number		3	

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number	1	2023	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	2
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## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	67,253	68,740	102%
	female	68,347	70,191	103%
	total	135,600	138,931	102%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	5,692	4,661	82%
	female	5,692	4,661	82%
	total	11,384	9,322	82%
24-59 months	male	8,814	7,212	82%
	female	8,277	6,769	82%
	total	17,091	13,981	82%
5-11 years	male	15,995	13,093	82%
	female	16,671	13,649	82%
	total	32,666	26,742	82%
12-17 years	male	8,954	7,323	82%
	female	8,674	7,112	82%
	total	17,628	14,435	82%
18-59 years	male	26,578	35,453	133%
	female	27,662	36,900	133%
	total	54,240	72,353	133%
60+ years	male	1,220	998	82%
	female	1,371	1,100	80%
	total	2,591	2,098	81%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	121,000	131,342	109%
Refugee	14,600	7,589	52%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	15,000	11,741	78%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	42,000	31,262	74%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	64,000	55,156	86%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	14,600	40,772	279%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	7	29	448%
Corn Soya Blend	7	13	206%
Iodised Salt	1	1	152%
Maize Meal	43	53	121%
Peas	0	21	-
Vegetable Oil	3	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	1,368,360	808,704	59%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	7,061	20,752
			Male	6,939	20,020
			<b>Total</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>40,772</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	302	5,971
			Male	298	5,387
			<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>11,358</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	60	117
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,368,360	808,704

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Crisis-affected children under 5 and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods that improve their nutrition status.				
General Distribution				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	MT	775.63	36
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	109.5	0

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee Population - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	17.7	≥68	≥68	53.5	55.9	69.44	WFP survey
	Male	35.9	≥68	≥68	49.4	53.8	73.51	WFP survey
	Overall	53.7	≥68	≥68	51.4	54.6	72.09	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	2.6	<8	<8	5.7	7.9	0.69	WFP survey
	Male	5.3	<8	<8	10.4	6.1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<8	<8	8.1	6.8	0.24	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.4	≤10	≤10	4.5	8.7	2.78	WFP survey
	Male	6.9	≤10	≤10	7.3	3.8	2.61	WFP survey
	Overall	10.3	≤10	≤10	5.9	5.6	2.67	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	9.2	≤15	≤15	36.3	27.6	27.08	WFP survey
	Male	18	≤15	≤15	32.9	36.3	23.88	WFP survey
	Overall	28.1	≤15	≤15	34.6	33	25	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee population - all - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≥50	≥50	5.7	0	7.6	WFP survey
	Male	5.1	≥50	≥50	6.7	0.5	9	WFP survey
	Overall	3.1	≥50	≥50	5.2	0.3	8.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.3	≥50	≥50	40.1	54.3	68.1	WFP survey
	Male	30.3	≥50	≥50	37.2	66	68.3	WFP survey
	Overall	28.3	≥50	≥50	38.6	61.7	68.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.4	≥50	≥50	22.9	7.9	25.7	WFP survey
	Male	39.9	≥50	≥50	20.7	9.9	37.3	WFP survey
	Overall	40.4	≥50	≥50	21.8	9.1	33.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	80.8	<10	<10	70.7	76.4	14.6	WFP survey
	Male	74.4	<10	<10	72	72.2	10.8	WFP survey
	Overall	77.8	<10	<10	71.3	73.7	12.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.1	<10	<10	22.9	30.7	9.7	WFP survey
	Male	15.7	<10	<10	19.5	26.9	4.5	WFP survey
	Overall	14.9	<10	<10	21.2	28.3	6.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.4	<10	<10	22.3	10.2	0.7	WFP survey
	Male	24.7	<10	<10	18.3	5.7	4.1	WFP survey
	Overall	30.5	<10	<10	20.2	7.4	2.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.2	≥40	≥40	23.6	23.6	77.8	WFP survey
	Male	20.2	≥40	≥40	21.3	27.4	80.2	WFP survey
	Overall	19.2	≥40	≥40	22.4	26	79.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.4	≥40	≥40	54.1	61.4	64.6	WFP survey
	Male	44.4	≥40	≥40	59.8	63.2	58.2	WFP survey
	Overall	44.4	≥40	≥40	57	62.5	60.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.4	≥40	≥40	37.6	35.4	31.3	WFP survey
	Male	44.9	≥40	≥40	44.5	28.3	27.6	WFP survey
	Overall	41.2	≥40	≥40	41.1	31	28.9	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee population - women aged 15-49 years - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	28.5	>70	>70	10.9	56.8	20.6	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee population - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.7	<6	<6	9.61	15.3	9.81	WFP survey
	Male	9.5	<6	<6	10.4	13.5	9.82	WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	<6	<6	10.01	14.2	9.81	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee population- all - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31.7	≥70	≥70	38.9	33.9	67.4	WFP survey
	Male	33	≥70	≥70	33.5	48.1	72	WFP survey
	Overall	31.6	≥70	≥70	36.1	42.8	70.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34.6	≤20	≤20	28	39.4	28.5	WFP survey
	Male	34	≤20	≤20	26.2	37.3	25	WFP survey
	Overall	34.7	≤20	≤20	27.1	38.1	26.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33.7	≤10	≤10	33.1	26.8	4.2	WFP survey
	Male	33	≤10	≤10	40.2	14.6	3	WFP survey
	Overall	33.7	≤10	≤10	36.8	19.2	3.4	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	74	<20	<20	47.1	78.1	78.5	WFP survey
	Male	69.9	<20	<20	47.5	62.8	79.3	WFP survey
	Overall	71.2	<20	<20	47.3	69.9	79	WFP survey

<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	45	≤10	≤10	11.2	16.9	23.8	WFP survey
	Male	45	≤10	≤10	10.4	15.4	31.6	WFP survey
	Overall	45	≤10	≤10	10.6	16.8	28.8	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees-children aged 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	22	≥50	≥50	18.5	23	34.4	WFP survey
	Male	22	≥50	≥50	18.5	23	41.1	WFP survey
	Overall	22	≥50	≥50	18.5	23	38.6	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> vulnerable residents due to covid - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency preparedness activities								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1.2	≥4	≥4			4.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	69.4	≥75	≥75			76.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	34.1	≥40	≥40			40.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	24.7	≤20	≤20			12.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4.7	≤3	≤3			1.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4.7	≤3	≤3			1.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	74.1	≥70	≥70			83.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	61.2	≥50	≥50			58.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	25.9	≥20	≥20			21.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	67.1	≥70	≥70			70.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	24.7	≤20	≤20			26	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	8.2	≤5	≤5			3.2	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	21,168	15,757
			Male	20,832	15,505
			<b>Total</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>31,262</b>

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Food-insecure people benefit from strengthened government and partner capacity to deliver nutrition interventions that increase their access to and consumption of nutritious foods				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	20	10
C: Targeted communities benefit from increased access to nutrition products through strengthened private sector value chains for nutritious foods				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	4	5
C: Targeted communities, including PLW/G, caregivers of children, and adolescents access knowledge and adopt practices that will improve nutritional status and reduce malnutrition				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	240	315
E*: Targeted communities, including PLW/G, caregivers of children, and adolescents access knowledge and adopt practices that will improve nutritional status and reduce malnutrition				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	50,000	4,466
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	50,000	26,796

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Individual capacity strengthening activities								

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	14	≥30	≥30	18.5	39.8	29.5	WFP survey
	Male	10	≥30	≥30	18.5	34.7	27.8	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥30	≥30	18.5	35.9	29.1	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Government Institutions - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>3	>3	5	6	3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Government and implementing partners - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030</b>					<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>						
<b>Activity 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems</b>						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	7,560	5,918	
			Male	7,440	5,823	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>11,741</b>	
<b>Activity 04: Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services</b>						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	32,256	27,799	
			Male	31,744	27,357	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>55,156</b>	

Output Results				
Activity 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced knowledge and skills in diversified production, including with regard to nutritious crops, that increases their consumption of nutritious foods, and their marketable surplus				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	11
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	5
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from strengthened technology and information in climate-smart agricultural practices to improve their resilience to shocks.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	200	225
Activity 04: Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G: Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced access to markets, agribusiness and financial services to increase their incomes and resilience.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	Individual	5,000	25,140
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	Individual	4,000	52,746
G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	250,000	6,656,616
G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	230,000	6,681,360
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	17,835	11,738
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.4: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Individual	25,000	25,000
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.4: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	US\$	5,000	4,000
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.12: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Individual	25,000	25,000

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)	US\$	60,000	50,000
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)	US\$	20,000,000	22,500,000

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> KFW Beneficiary farmers - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	72.1	≤10	≤10		53.1	58.8	WFP survey
	Male	74.8	≤10	≤10		40.1	57.3	WFP survey
	Overall	73.6	≤10	≤10		42.7	58.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	16.8	≥70	≥70		34.1	37.74	WFP survey
	Male	16	≥70	≥70		65.9	58.52	WFP survey
	Overall	16.8	≥70	≥70		59.5	54.14	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34.5	≤20	≤20		42.5	28.79	WFP survey
	Male	34	≤20	≤20		25.2	25.47	WFP survey
	Overall	34.5	≤20	≤20		28.6	26.16	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	48.7	≤10	≤10		23.5	33.46	WFP survey
	Male	48	≤10	≤10		9	16.01	WFP survey
	Overall	48.7	≤10	≤10		11.9	19.69	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	28.4	≤20	≤20		27.1	65	WFP survey
	Male	28.4	≤20	≤20		42.9	47	WFP survey
	Overall	28.4	≤20	≤20		39.1	50.8	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	0	≥60	≥60		51	51	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥60	≥60		64.9	64.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥60	≥60		61.9	61.9	WFP survey
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	18.6	<15	<15		19.4	17.04	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers (SIDA) - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	61.6	≥70	≥70		61.5	68.5	WFP survey
	Male	67.8	≥70	≥70		73.9	80.2	WFP survey
	Overall	66.8	≥70	≥70		71.2	77.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24.4	≤20	≤20		20.7	23.1	WFP survey
	Male	22.4	≤20	≤20		25.9	15.7	WFP survey
	Overall	22.7	≤20	≤20		21.9	17.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13.9	≤10	≤10		12.5	8.4	WFP survey
	Male	9.8	≤10	≤10		5.3	4.2	WFP survey
	Overall	10.5	≤10	≤10		6.9	5	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	31.3	≤50	≤50		17.1	16	WFP
	Male	40.5	≤50	≤50		19.1	20.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	71.8	≤50	≤50		18.7	17.1	WFP programme monitoring

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	32.1	≥40	≥40			47.9	40.9	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Southern Province - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11.58	≤6	≤6	7.07	6.2	6.1	WFP survey	
	Male	8.39	≤6	≤6	6.57	5.7	6.1	WFP survey	
	Overall	8.95	≤6	≤6	6.82	5.9	6.1	WFP survey	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	50	≤40	≤40	7.07	51.1	6.1	WFP survey	
	Male	50	≤40	≤40	6.57	48	6.1	WFP survey	
	Overall	50	≤40	≤40	6.82	48.5	6.1	WFP survey	
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	≥7	≥7	5.96	6.22	3.7	WFP survey	
	Male	5	≥7	≥7	6.27	6.52	3.7	WFP survey	
	Overall	5	≥7	≥7	6.54	6.7	3.7	WFP survey	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28.6	≥70	≥70	77.2	72.1	75.2	WFP survey	
	Male	27.5	≥70	≥70	85.3	83.5	85.5	WFP survey	
	Overall	56.1	≥70	≥70	78.3	81.5	83.8	WFP survey	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10.3	≥20	≥20	24.4	23.1	21	WFP survey	
	Male	10.8	≥20	≥20	13.2	14.4	13.4	WFP survey	
	Overall	21.1	≥20	≥20	17	15.8	14.6	WFP survey	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.2	≤10	≤10	5.9	4.8	3.8	WFP survey	
	Male	11.6	≤10	≤10	4.1	2.1	1.1	WFP survey	
	Overall	22.8	≤10	≤10	4.7	2.6	1.6	WFP survey	
Food expenditure share	Female	52.9	≤20	≤20	7.6	49.4	12.4	WFP survey	
	Male	58.4	≤20	≤20	9.4	53	12.4	WFP survey	
	Overall	57.4	≤20	≤20	8.8	52.6	24.8	WFP survey	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	98.88	≥99	≥99	68.7	42.2	63.7	WFP survey	
	Male	98.56	≥99	≥99	78.7	54.1	64.9	WFP survey	
	Overall	98.62	≥99	≥99	76.7	49.3	64.7	WFP survey	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.12	<0.2	<0.2	2.4	3.6	20.2	WFP survey	
	Male	0.24	<0.2	<0.2	1.2	2.8	22.9	WFP survey	
	Overall	0.39	<0.2	<0.2	1.2	3.1	22.5	WFP survey	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0.5	=0.5	9.4	11	4.7	WFP survey	
	Male	0.96	=0.5	=0.5	4.4	10.8	2.8	WFP survey	
	Overall	0.79	=0.5	=0.5	5.3	10.9	3.1	WFP survey	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	<0.2	<0.2	20.5	36.2	8.1	WFP survey	
	Male	0.24	<0.2	<0.2	15.7	37.4	9.4	WFP survey	
	Overall	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	16.6	36.6	9.7	WFP survey	
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	0	≥36	≥36	70.2	33.5	33.5	WFP survey	
	Male	0	≥34	≥34	66.4	37.5	37.5	WFP survey	
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	64.8	35.5	35.5	WFP survey	
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	25.5	≥40	≥40	32	25.5	34	WFP programme monitoring	
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	15.4	≤10	≤10	14.1	8.26	14.4	WFP survey	
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities									

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.8	≥80	≥80	3.1	3.8	8.1	WFP survey
	Male	5.8	≥80	≥80	6.3	4.4	11.8	WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	≥80	≥80	5.7	4.3	11	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	94	≥96	≥96	76.4	71	89.9	WFP survey
	Male	95	≥96	≥96	76	80.1	90.1	WFP survey
	Overall	95.3	≥96	≥96	76	78.6	90.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	70	≥80	≥80	74.8	70.6	60.1	WFP survey
	Male	70	≥80	≥80	74.1	60.3	70.2	WFP survey
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	74.2	68.9	68.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	18.1	27.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	16.6	18.6	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<0	<0	16.9	20	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	0	5.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	1	1.5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0.8	2.1	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	0.8	1.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	0.8	0.6	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0.8	0.8	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	94	≥20	≥20	78.7	68.7	91.9	WFP survey
	Male	94.2	≥20	≥20	77.2	77.1	88.2	WFP survey
	Overall	94.2	≥20	≥20	77.4	75.7	89	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30	≥20	≥20	25.2	34.4	39.9	WFP survey
	Male	30	≥20	≥20	24.9	27.9	29.8	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥20	≥20	24.9	29.9	31.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≥4	≥4	22.8	27.5	10.1	WFP survey
	Male	4	≥4	≥4	23.2	19.3	9.9	WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	≥4	≥4	23.1	20.7	9.9	WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source	
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Southern Province - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities									
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	38.5	≥50	≥50			8	91	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	2.5	>20.4	>20.4	76.4	56.2	48	48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.1	>19.6	>19.6	72.8	60.4	52	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.6	>40	>40	74.2	58.5	49.8	49.8	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Zambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support activities

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	4,284	≥3,000,000	≥3,000,000	3,075,022	3,075,022	4,594,671.43	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	13,519	≥20,000	≥20,000	11,344	11,344	18,928.29	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government institutions - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	5	5	5	WFP programme monitoring
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## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugee population - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	21.3	≥60	≥60	27.8	41.3	51.7	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	30	≤50	≤50	22.5	17.4	9.5	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	41.7	≥60	≥60	49.7	41.3	38.8	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	30.88	≥60	≥60	80	81	80	WFP survey
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	1	≥2	≥2	2	2	2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≥2	≥2	2	2	2	
	Overall	1	≥2	≥2	2	2	2	

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Luapula - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.28	≥100	≥100	99.2	100	98	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	98.9	100	99.2	WFP survey
	Overall	99.6	≥100	≥100	99.1	100	98.8	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	97.11	≥100	≥100	93.6	100	98.6	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	92.1	99.2	97.4	WFP survey
	Overall	98.6	≥100	≥100	92.8	99.8	97.8	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97.11	≥100	≥100	94.9	98.9	99.3	WFP
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	98.2	100	98.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.6	≥100	≥100	96.6	99.4	98.8	WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	16.67	≥80	≥80	92	79.2	71.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	16.67	≥80	≥80	98.8	99	76.8	WFP survey
	Male	42.75	≥80	≥80	99.4	98.7	73.9	WFP survey
	Overall	29.7	≥80	≥80	99.2	98.9	74.8	WFP survey

Cover page photo © ©WFP/Nkole Mwape

Frazier Kazembe, a smallholder farmer from Makowa village, filters her maize grains before storing them in low-cost hermetic storage.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

Cissy Byenkya

[cissy.byenkya@wfp.org](mailto:cissy.byenkya@wfp.org)

# Financial Section

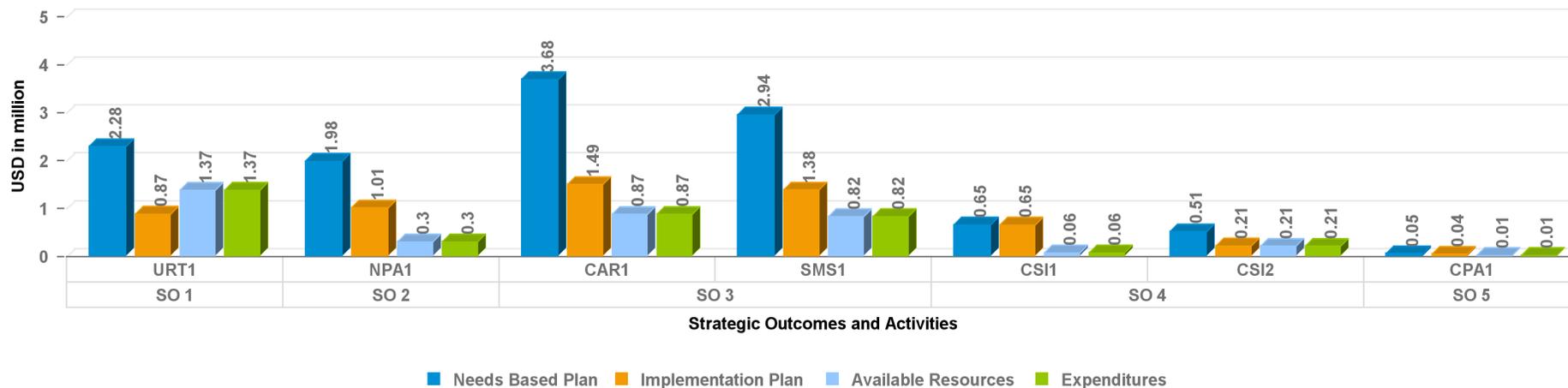
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

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

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

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

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round	Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	2,284,147	872,798	1,371,053	1,371,053
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>2,284,147</b>	<b>872,798</b>	<b>1,371,053</b>	<b>1,371,053</b>
2	Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.	Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions	1,975,968	1,005,846	295,578	295,578
		Non Activity Specific			0	
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,975,968</b>	<b>1,005,846</b>	<b>295,578</b>	<b>295,578</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

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

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030	Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	3,682,894	1,494,205	870,647	870,647
		Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	2,944,682	1,378,978	820,564	820,564
		Non Activity Specific			0	
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>6,627,576</b>	<b>2,873,183</b>	<b>1,691,211</b>	<b>1,691,211</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

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

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2	Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme	646,886	646,886	64,810	64,810
		Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response.	505,540	209,437	205,413	205,412
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,152,426</b>	<b>856,323</b>	<b>270,222</b>	<b>270,222</b>
8	Government institutions in Zambia and their partners have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2.	“Provide on-demand services, including through logistical support for food and non-food movement and common facilities service provision	47,034	38,199	10,177	10,177
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>47,034</b>	<b>38,199</b>	<b>10,177</b>	<b>10,177</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>12,087,152</b>	<b>5,646,349</b>	<b>3,638,241</b>	<b>3,638,241</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,120,113</b>	<b>892,084</b>	<b>1,072,341</b>	<b>1,072,341</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>14,207,265</b>	<b>6,538,433</b>	<b>4,710,582</b>	<b>4,710,582</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

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

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			919,879	424,998	-113,076	-113,076
			15,127,143	6,963,431	4,597,506	4,597,506



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

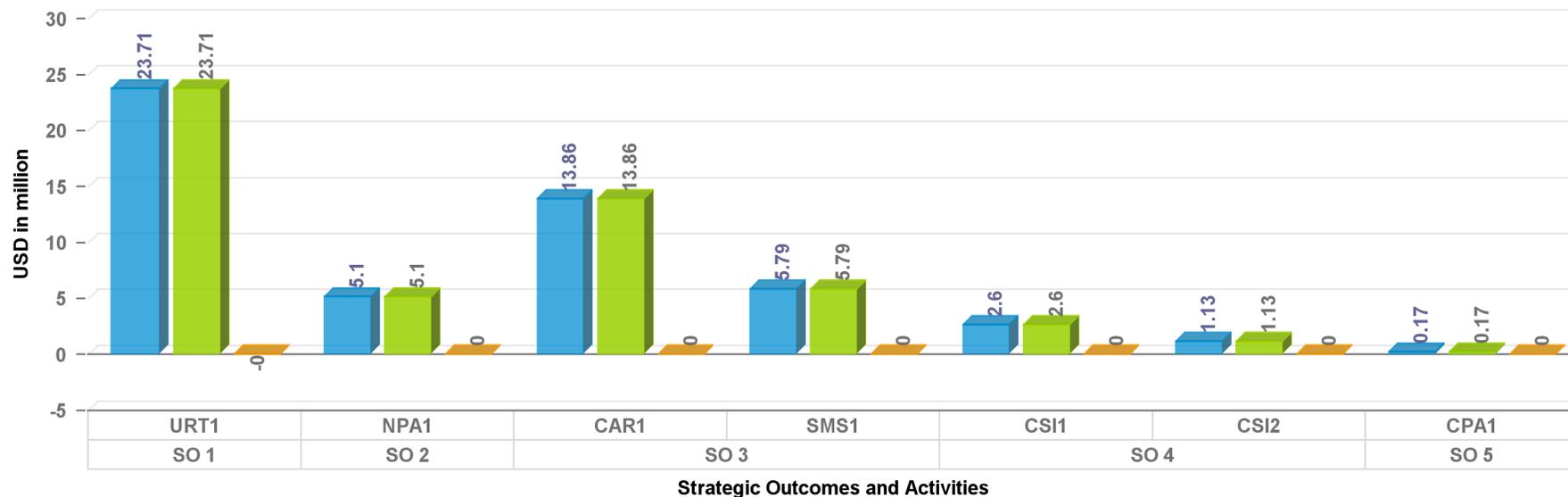
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 10 November 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 10 November 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round	Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	73,496,577	23,709,031	0	23,709,031	23,709,031	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>73,496,577</b>	<b>23,709,031</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,709,031</b>	<b>23,709,031</b>	<b>0</b>
2	Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.	Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions	9,144,503	5,101,057	0	5,101,057	5,101,057	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>9,144,503</b>	<b>5,101,057</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,101,057</b>	<b>5,101,057</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 10 November 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030	Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	15,008,221	13,861,231	0	13,861,231	13,861,231	0
		Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	8,513,785	5,793,976	0	5,793,976	5,793,976	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>23,522,006</b>	<b>19,655,207</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,655,207</b>	<b>19,655,207</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 10 November 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2	Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response.	2,945,344	1,130,551	0	1,130,551	1,130,551	0
		Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme	4,041,459	2,601,195	0	2,601,195	2,601,195	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>6,986,802</b>	<b>3,731,746</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,731,746</b>	<b>3,731,746</b>	<b>0</b>
8	Government institutions in Zambia and their partners have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2.	"Provide on-demand services, including through logistical support for food and non-food movement and common facilities service provision	694,971	172,864	0	172,864	172,864	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>694,971</b>	<b>172,864</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>172,864</b>	<b>172,864</b>	<b>0</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 10 November 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>113,844,858</b>	<b>52,369,904</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52,369,904</b>	<b>52,369,904</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>10,101,738</b>	<b>5,791,035</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,791,035</b>	<b>5,791,035</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>123,946,596</b>	<b>58,160,939</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,160,939</b>	<b>58,160,939</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>8,007,794</b>	<b>3,438,954</b>		<b>3,438,954</b>	<b>3,438,954</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>131,954,390</b>	<b>61,599,893</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,599,893</b>	<b>61,599,893</b>	<b>0</b>

This CPB has been operationally and financially closed. This donor financial report is final.



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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