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Programme**

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# **Zambia**

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2028

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# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP's interventions improved food security, nutrition, and resilience for 818,000 people across Zambia, contributing to Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).
- WFP provided immediate life-saving assistance and recovery support in 23 hard-to-reach districts affected by drought.
- WFP strengthened its strategic partnerships across resourcing, advocacy, coordination, and implementation.

In 2024, Zambia's economy faced significant challenges, particularly in agriculture and energy. The 2023/24 El Niño event triggered one of the most severe droughts in the country's history, devastating 1 million hectares of maize and driving widespread food insecurity. At the same time, Zambia faced an acute energy crisis, marked by severe power shortages due to low water levels in hydropower reservoirs, further exacerbating the economic strain. In response to the drought, the Government of Zambia declared the El Niño-induced disaster a national emergency, appealing for USD 940.6 million to deliver lifesaving and recovery assistance to 6.6 million people across 84 districts.

In response, WFP supported the Government by providing 7,900 metric tons of in-kind food, USD 554,000 in value vouchers, USD 1 million in commodity vouchers, and USD 9 million in emergency cash transfers. This assistance reached 818,000 people in 23 hard-to-reach districts in crisis (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3) and emergency (IPC 4) across Central, Eastern, Lusaka, North-Western, Southern, and Western provinces. WFP also assisted the Government with information management and evidence generation, conducting rapid assessments, market monitoring, and evaluations. WFP tailored assistance modalities—including in-kind food, cash transfers, and vouchers—to local conditions and market dynamics.

WFP reached 818,000 people (50 percent women and girls), including 4,000 persons with disabilities, with food and cash assistance, nutrition support, smallholder farmer support, disaster risk management, and social protection interventions [1]. WFP integrated nutrition and gender considerations across its programmes, ensuring inclusive and nutritionally sensitive support, particularly for women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Additionally, WFP implemented resilience-building activities to address the root causes of food insecurity and strengthen communities' ability to withstand recurrent climate shocks.

WFP strengthened strategic partnerships in resourcing, advocacy, coordination, and implementation by engaging the Government, traditional donors, UN agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations, financial institutions, and the private sector. These collaborations enabled WFP to provide technical assistance to the Government in crisis response, nutrition integration, resilience building, social protection, and supply chain support.

WFP collaborated with the Government to strengthen anticipatory action systems by developing a joint work plan to enhance preparedness and early response. This included establishing a harmonized threshold system to improve the Government's ability to respond to future shocks. Additionally, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture through interministerial and technical working groups to facilitate smallholder farmers' access to insurance under the farmers input support programme (FISP). Drawing on lessons from the index insurance piloted under the integrated climate risk management (rural resilience - R4) project, WFP facilitated payouts totalling USD 34.4 million—the largest index payout to smallholder farmers in Africa. This benefited 700,000 farmers under FISP and 300 under the R4 project. WFP also supported the National Food and Nutrition Commission in establishing a multisectoral governance structure for the scaling up nutrition business network and provided evidence from the 2024 Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis to inform the National Food Fortification Strategy.

Gender, protection, and inclusion were central to WFP's programme design and implementation. WFP focused on women's economic empowerment and ensuring gender and disability inclusion throughout, from programme design to targeting and execution, and took deliberate actions to ensure meaningful participation of both women and men, including people with disabilities.

WFP played a key role in Zambia's interagency humanitarian response by providing innovative and cost-effective logistics services to the Government, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, and the broader humanitarian community. Drawing on its expertise in emergency response, logistics, warehousing, and procurement, WFP delivered a

comprehensive suite of services to enhance the overall disaster risk management system.

# 987,492

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



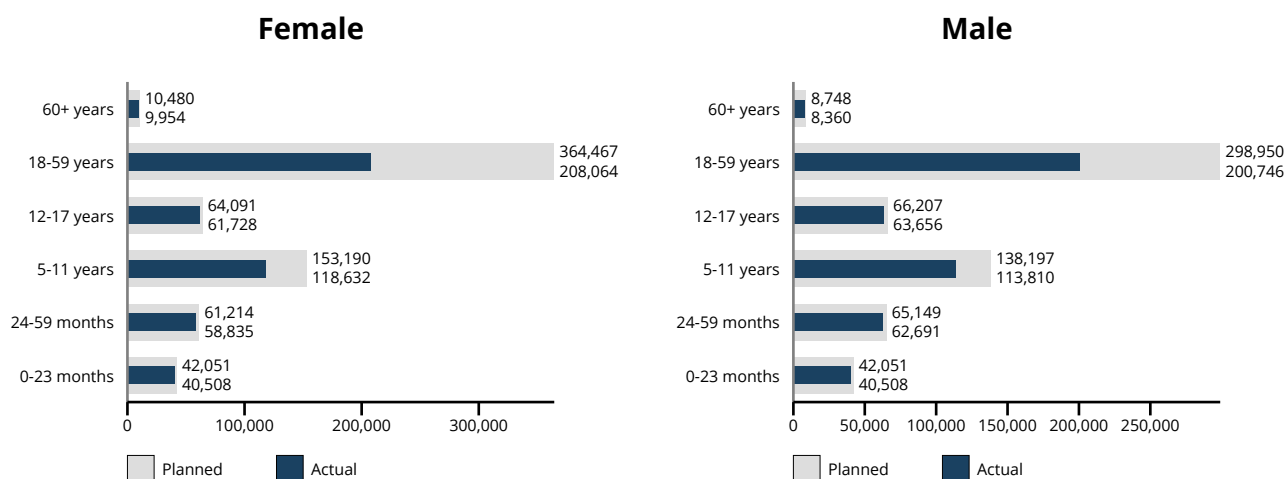
50%  
female



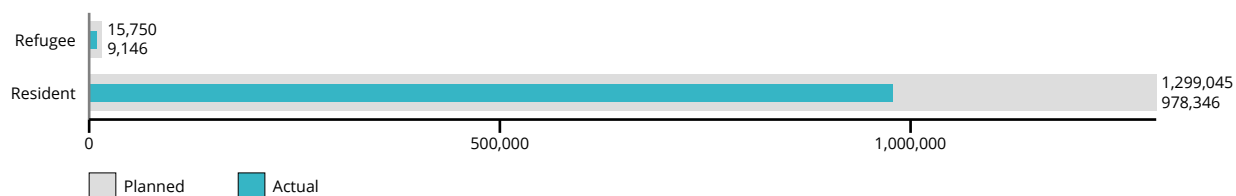
50%  
male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 4,028 (50% Female, 50% Male)

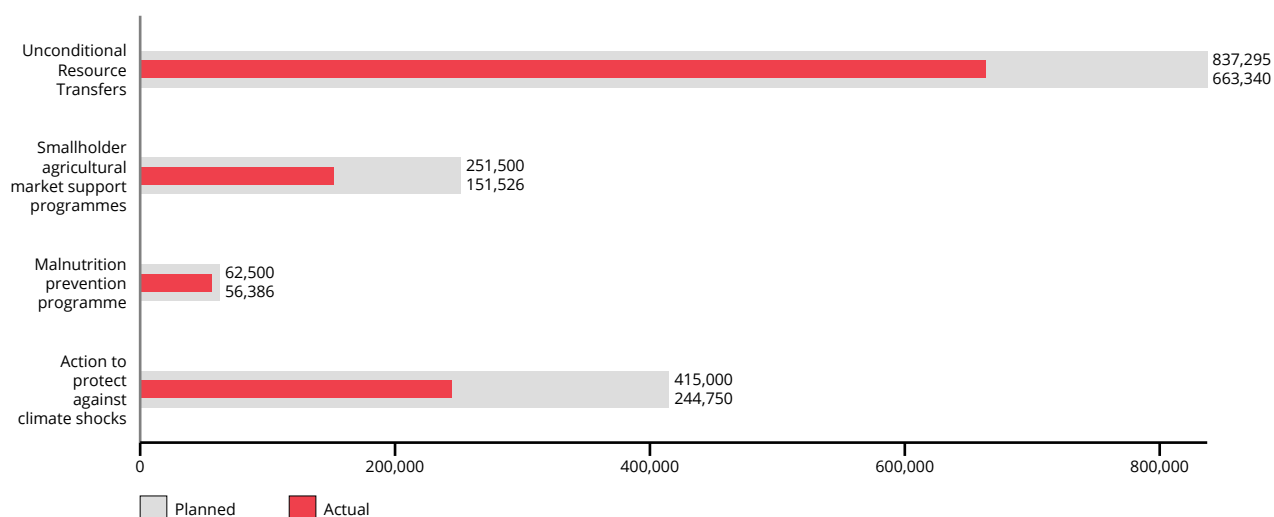
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



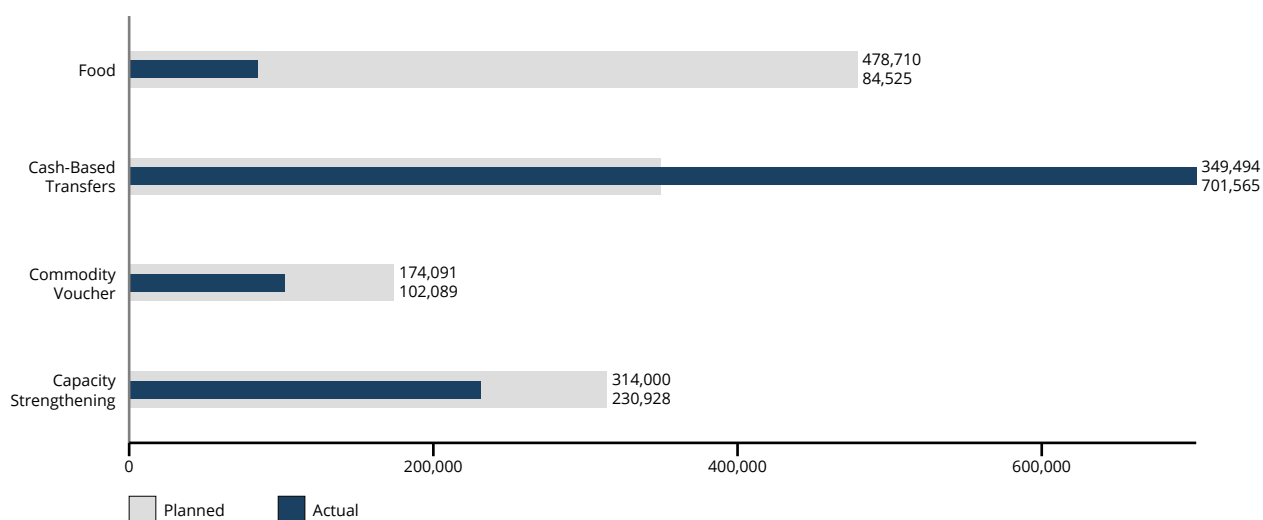
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



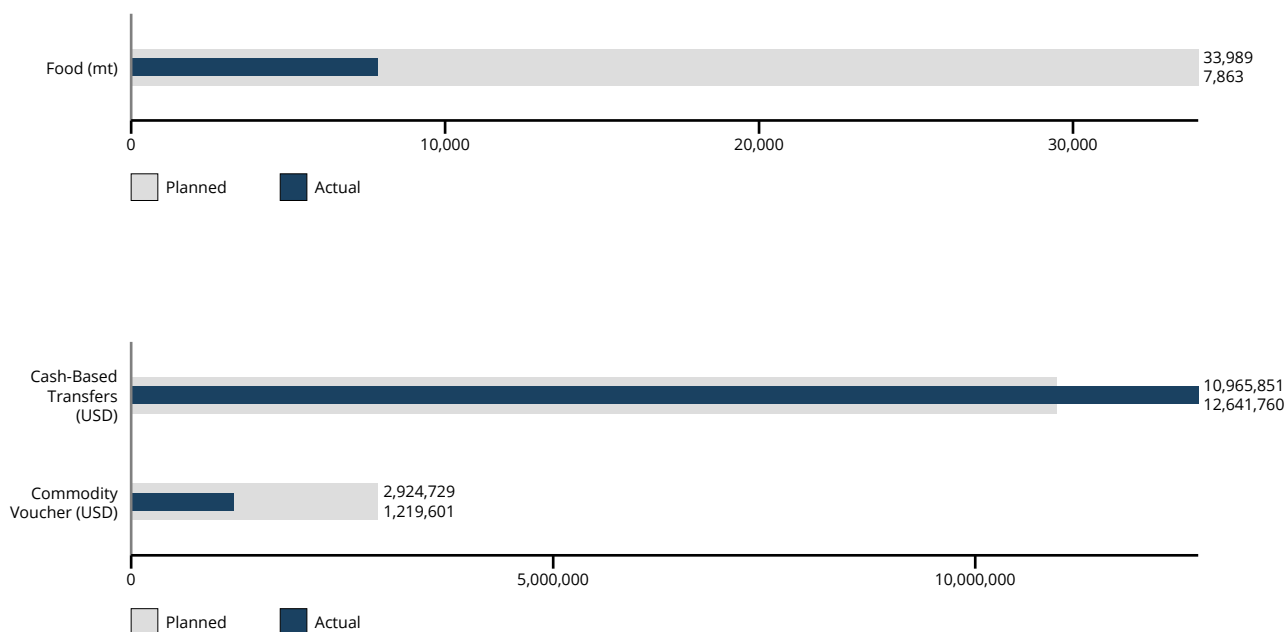
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



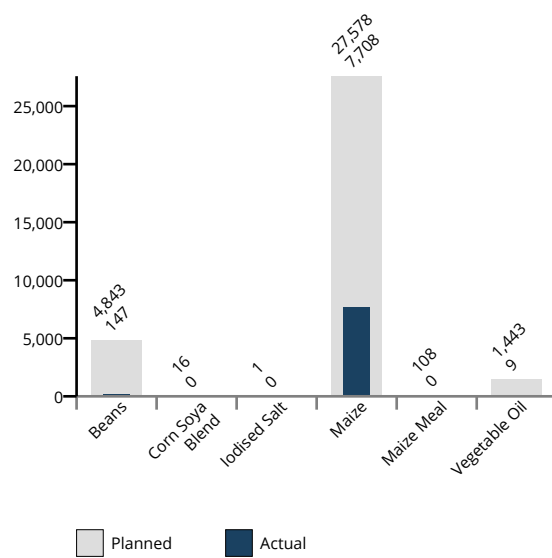
## Beneficiaries by Modality



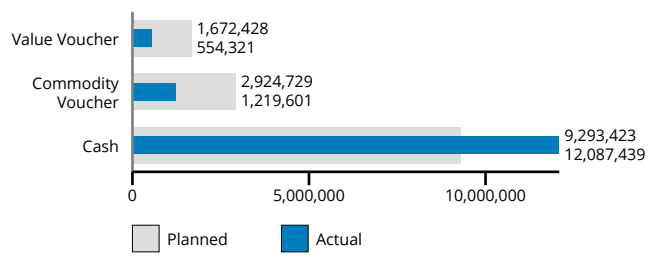
## Total Transfers by Modality



## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

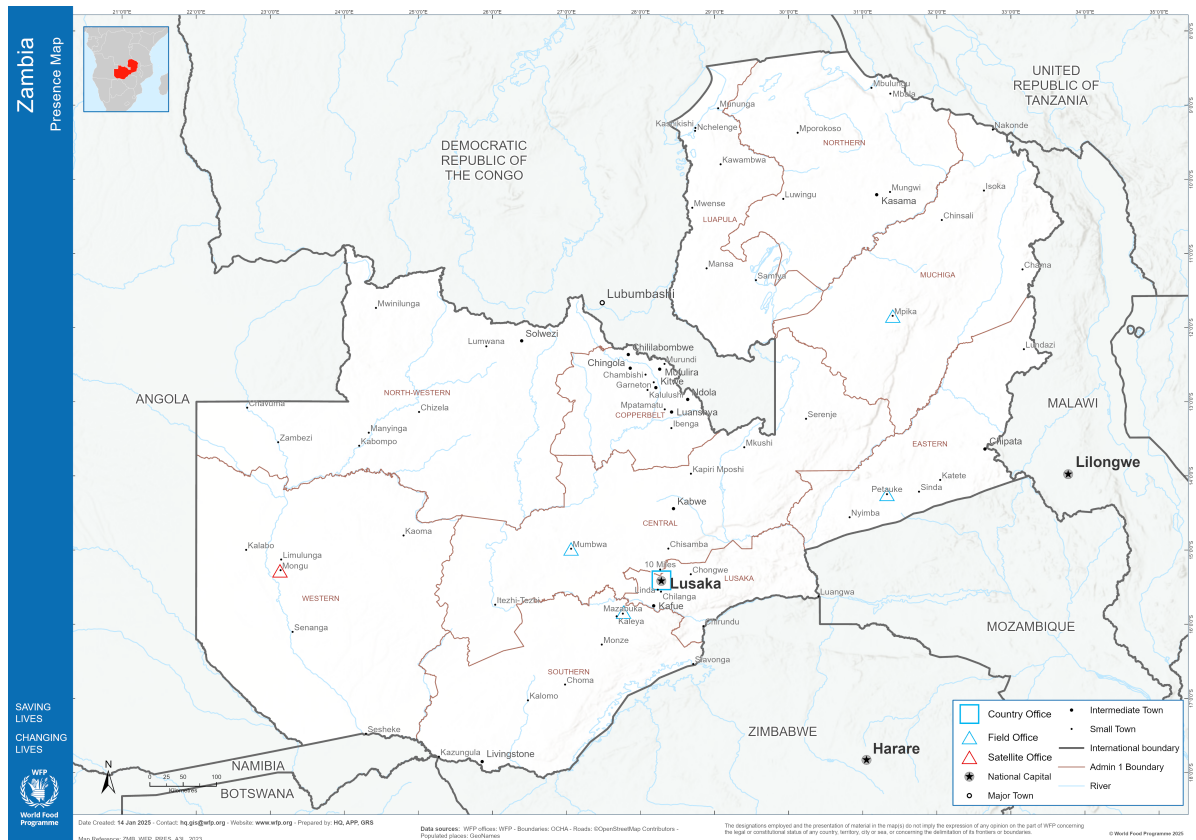


## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)





# Operational context



Zambia, a landlocked, low-income country in southern Africa, has a population of 19.6 million [1]. The country's rapid population growth strains socioeconomic indicators, with 60 percent of Zambians living below the national poverty line and rural poverty reaching 78.8 percent. Despite progress in some sectors, Zambia ranks 153rd out of 193 on the 2023 Human Development Index [2], highlighting persistent challenges in health, education, and income inequality.

In 2024, Zambia's gross domestic product growth slowed to 2 percent from 5.8 percent in 2023, driven by external pressures, including persistent inflation and economic instability. Inflation, fuelled by rising food and transport costs, surged to 16.7 percent [3] in December 2024, exacerbating food insecurity. Meanwhile, Zambia continued debt restructuring negotiations crucial for fiscal recovery. The World Bank and IMF disbursed over USD 2.1 billion to support the country's development initiatives, underscoring their commitment to economic stability and growth.

Zambia's dependence on rain-fed agriculture has made rural farming communities highly vulnerable to erratic weather, including droughts, floods, and severe storms. The 2023/2024 El Niño-induced drought, combined with projected flooding in the 2024/2025 farming season and economic instability, has further disrupted agricultural production and food access.

The 2024/2025 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) acute food insecurity analysis estimates that 5.8 million people —approximately one in three of the assessed population—across 94 of 116 districts will face acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between October 2024 and March 2025, including 236,000 people in IPC 4 (Emergency) and 5.6 million in IPC 3 (Crisis).

In 2024, malnutrition remained high, with more than 112,000 children suffering from wasting, nearly 48 percent of the population unable to meet minimum calorie requirements, and 1 in 3 children under 5 affected by stunting.

Zambia hosts over 100,000 refugees [4] and asylum seekers, primarily from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Burundi, as well as Angola and Rwandan former [5] refugees. They reside in the Mantapala, Meheba, and Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements, as well as in Lusaka and other urban areas. WFP supports these at-risk populations, particularly in the Mantapala Refugee Settlement, where over 8,000 DRC refugees rely on humanitarian assistance. WFP interventions in this area include food assistance, cash transfers, and livelihood-building programmes designed to enhance self-reliance and resilience.

In response to these challenges, the Government of Zambia, in collaboration with various partners, prioritized climate adaptation strategies, expanded social protection initiatives, and implemented recovery actions. These efforts included promoting climate-smart agriculture, increasing investment in irrigation and mechanization through sustainable agriculture finance, diversifying production with drought-tolerant crops, expanding social protection to include those affected by climate risks, and scaling up the school feeding programme.

WFP's 2023-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) aligns with Zambia's national priorities, including the 8th National Development Plan, to tackle food security and nutrition challenges. The plan takes a multi-sectoral approach to support vulnerable populations, focusing on empowering smallholder farmers, improving access to nutritious food, and strengthening social protection systems to help at-risk communities meet their essential food and nutrition needs.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supports the Government's drought response through cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers for those affected by the 2023/2024 El Niño-induced drought. In strategic outcome 2, WFP integrates nutrition across its programmes to improve access to safe, diverse, and nutrient-rich diets, along with nutrition health and education services promoting optimal practices. Strategic outcome 3 focuses on enhancing support for smallholder farmers, particularly women, youth, and people with disabilities, to build resilient food systems in both rural and urban areas. Under strategic outcome 4, WFP strengthens government capacities and systems related to social protection. Lastly, in strategic outcome 5, WFP provides on-demand logistics and supply chain services for partners.

## Risk management

In 2024, WFP responded to a growing humanitarian crisis in Zambia driven by prolonged droughts, exacerbated by El Niño, and erratic rainfall. These extreme weather conditions triggered one of the worst food security crises in recent history, affecting nearly one million farming households across 84 districts in eight provinces, which account for over 60 percent of Zambia's food production. Widespread crop failures disrupted food availability, water access, and energy supply.

By the peak of the lean season (October 2024-March 2025), 5.83 million people (33 percent of the analysed population) were projected to face crisis or emergency food insecurity, including 236,000 individuals in emergency and 5.6 million in crisis. This unprecedented scale of food insecurity placed immense pressure on WFP's food and cash assistance programs.

These challenges were compounded by rising inflation and volatile food and fuel prices which diminished household purchasing power, undermining the effectiveness of cash transfers. Additionally, constraints in donor funding and currency fluctuations further hampered WFP's ability to provide timely assistance. To mitigate these risks, WFP increased its resource mobilization efforts and continuously adjusted its transfer modalities based on funding outlooks, food prices and monitoring market functionality ensuring resources were allocated efficiently.

A critical operational risk was gaps in monitoring, reporting, and escalation due to insufficient funding. To address this, WFP ensured sufficient budget allocations for monitoring activities and enhanced capacity across field offices and partners. Joint monitoring visits with implementing partners, UN agencies and government counterparts strengthened programme oversight.

Despite these efforts, residual risks persist. The prolonged drought depleted food stocks and potentially threatens the next agricultural season, while economic volatility and funding shortfalls could hinder timely and effective response efforts. Moving forward, WFP remains committed to enhancing early warning systems, strengthening preparedness measures, and building long-term resilience among Zambia's most vulnerable communities.

## Lessons learned

In 2024, WFP Zambia implemented its second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in full for the first time. The CSP identifies climate risk as the greatest threat to Zambia's food system, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities, driving food insecurity and malnutrition, and pushing more people deeper into poverty. Some of the lessons learnt include:

- Field monitoring data showed that households supported by WFP's resilience program demonstrated greater resilience to the drought. Many households achieved sufficient harvests to last through the lean season, and climate insurance helped others access food and inputs to offset crop losses.

- The prolonged dry spells and unpredictable weather patterns of 2024 underscored the urgent need for increased investment in climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. WFP has prioritized enhancing resilience through climate-smart agriculture, irrigation systems, and early warning systems to protect vulnerable populations and ensure long-term food security.
- WFP's strengthened Research, Assessment, and Monitoring (RAM) capacity further supported data-driven approaches. It enabled climate vulnerability assessments, field monitoring, resilience measurement, and the Market Functionality Index. These tools allowed WFP, government partners, UN agencies, and development partners to identify at-risk communities, prioritize interventions, adjust targeting mechanisms, and harmonize transfer values, while facilitating adaptive programming and coordinating multiple transfer modalities.

# Resilience and Inclusion

## Nsumbi's Journey from Dependence to Self-Sufficiency



© WFP/Nkole Mwape

Nsumbi, a refugee and smallholder farmer in the Mantapala refugee settlement, prepares his field for planting.

Nsumbi, 57, is a father of seven, a refugee, and a smallholder farmer. He fled violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo and arrived in Zambia in 2017. Despite living with a disability, he remains determined to provide for his family, even as he struggles with the uncertainty of securing enough food.

"Before joining the livelihood project, I relied solely on monthly cash support from WFP and could not afford farming inputs. There were years when I could not grow anything in my fields," Nsumbi recalls. His situation began to change in 2023 when he joined the WFP's strengthened livelihoods and building self-reliance (SLABS) project in Mantapala refugee settlement, Northern Zambia.

Through the project, Nsumbi received training in best agricultural practices along with farming inputs. During the 2023/2024 season, he harvested 1.2 metric tons of maize and 70 kilograms of beans—enough to feed his family while contributing 10 kilograms of beans to the Mantapala community seed bank for future planting.

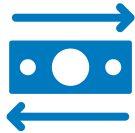
The project also introduced lessons on disability inclusion and gender mainstreaming, which Nsumbi found particularly relevant to his daily life. He now sees his wife as an equal partner, emphasizing respect, love, and a home free from control or gender-based violence. "The project has transformed my life," he says. "I no longer feel limited. I can provide for my family and inspire others in my community to work towards self-sufficiency."

Supported by WFP, the United States Agency for International Development—Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID-BHA), the Government, and other partners, the SLABS project is improving the livelihoods of 1,000 refugees and 200 host community members in Mantapala. By promoting sustainable farming, savings groups, and inclusive approaches, the initiative fosters resilience and self-reliance.

Nsumbi's story highlights the importance of promoting inclusive, gender-sensitive self-sufficiency and sustainable livelihoods among refugees through agriculture, which can enhance resilience, long-term stability, and food security. Investing in such programs not only supports self-sufficiency but also stimulates local economies and fosters social cohesion between refugees and host communities, paving the way for sustainable development.

# Programme performance

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



**USD 9.9 million** disbursed in **cash transfers**



**USD 1.2 million commodity vouchers** transferred to drought affected people



**663,000** people were reached with **emergency food** or **cash-based assistance**.



**7,800 mt** of **emergency food** distributed to people in need

*Activity 1: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis-affected, food insecure people, including refugees, to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and in the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.*

## Refugee Response

WFP, in collaboration with the Government's Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, and Action Africa Help International, continued supporting refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Mantapala refugee settlement.

By December 2024, WFP had assisted 9,146 refugees through monthly cash-based transfers (CBT). A slight reduction in refugees was recorded in November due to the voluntary repatriation of 169 refugees to the DRC. However, due to ongoing civil unrest in parts of the DRC, the Mantapala settlement continued to receive asylum seekers, with an average of 100 individuals arriving monthly. CBT remained central to WFP's refugee response, allowing families to access diverse food options and participate in local markets. WFP complemented CBT with nutrition messaging for pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescent girls. Community volunteers led social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities, including cooking demonstrations and nutrition education, improving nutrition knowledge and food utilization.

WFP also promoted sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance of the refugee community in Mantapala, through the strengthened livelihoods and building self-reliance (SLABS) project, launched in the second half of 2023. In 2024, the project provided 1,200 farmers—including 1,000 refugees and 200 host community members, 46 percent of whom were women—with farming inputs to support agricultural production. The project trained participants in regenerative agriculture and provided them with maize, groundnuts, beans, cassava cuttings, and a variety of vegetable seeds. 2024 marked the first full project cycle, with participants completing their first season and preparing for the 2024/2025 farming season. WFP provided a second round of inputs, tools, and training to enhance productivity, diversify crops, improve agricultural income, build assets through savings and credit, and strengthen nutrition by increasing food access.

## Drought Response

WFP supported evidence consolidation on the severity of the El Niño-induced drought by coordinating the hotspot analysis and leading a rapid needs assessment under the agriculture, food security, and livestock cluster, which it



co-leads with the Ministry of Agriculture. This evidence generation and consolidation informed response design and transfer value setting. WFP coordinated efforts to align with the Government's shock-responsive social protection goals, supporting the adoption of beneficiary lists by all responders in the agriculture, food security, and livestock cluster. Additionally, WFP helped establish a mobile market monitoring system with the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), improving access to critical data for timely response adjustments.

WFP supported the Government-led drought response by providing targeted assistance across 23 of the most affected districts. In collaboration with key stakeholders—such as the DMMU, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, the Ministry of Agriculture, other UN agencies, and local NGOs within the food security cluster—WFP used a mix of modalities tailored to local contexts, including in-kind food assistance, cash transfers, and commodity vouchers. This response, which complemented government interventions, reached 200,000 households across Central, Eastern, Lusaka, North-Western, Southern, and Western provinces, approximately 20 percent of the Government's declared population in need. WFP also provided service support to the Government, transporting 12,000 metric tons of maize to hard-to-reach locations.

With funding from the Government of the United Kingdom, WFP assisted the Government of Zambia with information management and evidence generation through rapid assessments, market monitoring, and evaluation. The evidence-informed assistance modalities, including in-kind distributions, cash transfers, and vouchers tailored to local conditions and market assessments. To ensure long-term sustainability, WFP established a call center for information gathering within the DMMU situation room. The centre is staffed by WFP monitors, along with secondees from key government entities such as the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, the Zambia National Public Health Institute, and others. Additionally, consultants have been engaged by the Government to assist with data analysis.

A key achievement in 2024 was WFP's integration of community-based targeting with the Government's emergency cash transfer enumeration list in Western Province, which streamlined beneficiary selection and improved targeting in areas facing IPC 4 and high IPC 3 levels.

Despite notable achievements, significant challenges persisted. Resource constraints necessitated maintaining CBT values for the refugee intervention at 70 percent of the minimum food basket to ensure sustainability. Additionally, population fluctuations in Mantapala, driven by voluntary repatriations and new arrivals, created complexities in planning and resource allocation, particularly for livelihood interventions. Drought-induced maize shortages and high pulse prices limited local procurement, while overall high commodity prices further restricted options. Funding gaps threatened to interrupt the drought response, reducing the duration of support. Additionally, differing approaches between the social protection and humanitarian sectors delayed alignment of cash transfer programs. The social protection sector pushed for broader coverage, while the humanitarian sector prioritized adequacy for the most affected. Though both sectors eventually agreed to allow complementary assistance above the agreed transfer value, it still did not fully meet essential needs.

Outcome monitoring showed significant progress, with improved food consumption scores among refugees and increased adoption of sustainable practices among livelihood beneficiaries. However, the findings also highlighted challenges including women of reproductive age meeting the recommended diet and a decrease in children receiving a minimum acceptable diet, both of which need attention.

Despite these challenges, funding support from donors including the Africa Development Bank, Africa Risk Capacity, Danish Refugee Council, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Charity, France, German Federal Foreign Office, Ireland, Japan, Korea, KfW Development Bank, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, United Nations Children's Fund, the United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance and increased coordination with NGO partners support strengthened WFP's ability to respond effectively.

Looking ahead, WFP is committed to further integrating food assistance and livelihood activities, scaling up recovery efforts, and boosting resilience among refugees and host communities. The focus will be on addressing funding gaps and strengthening partnerships to sustain the progress made in 2024.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

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

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



**56,000** people reached with **malnutrition treatment and prevention.**



**5 nutrition integration** tools developed as a result of **WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation.**



**87 percent** of **women and girls of reproductive age** diversified their diets to prevent stunting.

*Activity 2: Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient-dense foods.*

### Nutrition support - drought Response

WFP, through the nutrition cluster, contributed to the development of the Humanitarian Response Plan and Emergency Contingency Plan in anticipation of an emergency. WFP prioritized at-risk households, particularly those with pregnant and breastfeeding women, during food assistance distributions, ensuring that they received a nutrient-diverse food basket that met over 50 percent of their energy and micronutrient needs. Additionally, WFP strengthened government capacity through training 120 (49 men and 71 women) district staff from 16 districts to disseminate nutrition messages to communities, households and school learners under the drought response and recovery interventions.

### Nutrition Interventions

WFP provided technical support to the Government of Zambia, focusing on nutrition integration. This included implementing social behaviour change strategies (SBC), strengthening partnerships for food systems transformation, and promoting nutrition-sensitive actions to prevent wasting among drought-affected populations. These efforts were vital in enhancing food security and nutrition outcomes.

WFP collaborated with government entities, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, and other non-governmental organisations to support Zambia's national nutrition agenda through the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) and the Office of the Vice President, which coordinates food systems and nutrition. WFP's nutrition-focused SBC and food processing initiatives reached 56,000 people at risk of malnutrition, including pregnant and breastfeeding women, infants, young children, school learners, and adolescent girls. This support was delivered across 17 districts through the scaling up nutrition II (SUN II) programme, multi-donor drought response projects, and the emergency school feeding programme.

Through the SUN II programme, WFP in collaboration with the Government, FAO, UNICEF and WHO, reached 53,400 people (97 percent women) from a target of 42,000 with nutrition messaging through women empowerment services and post-harvest loss interventions. This achievement was due to increased interest in women participating in empowerment services.

To further scale nutrition SBC messaging, WFP expanded financial literacy interventions to 22 additional districts under the SheCan project. Additionally, WFP trained 49,800 people (70 percent women) in food processing to reduce food waste and enhance food preservation skills. WFP also extended this training to Mantapala refugee settlement as part of its livelihood support programme.

WFP prioritized school-based nutrition interventions, strengthening the Ministry of Education's capacity to promote optimal nutrition practices through the home-grown school meals programme. WFP trained 223 school health and nutrition coordinators (63 percent women) to deliver nutrition education to students across 10 of the 36 districts implementing emergency school feeding. This support enhanced the Government's ability to deliver nutrition education and raise awareness of healthy diets among students.

To enhance nutrition messaging, WFP printed and distributed 10,000 materials promoting key messages on maternal, adolescent, infant, and young child nutrition, child feeding practices, caring practices, dietary diversity, food processing and preservation, and the use of beans for infant feeding during the drought response. The materials also included information on nutrition education in school feeding programmes and healthy eating practices. WFP translated these materials into seven local languages: Bemba, Kaonde, Lunda, Luvale, Lozi, Nyanja, and Tonga to ensure wide accessibility.



## Policy and Capacity Strengthening

WFP provided technical assistance to strengthen the Government's capacity to deliver nutrition SBC and support policy development. This included aiding the National Food and Nutrition Commission in developing the Food System Transformation Implementation Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Food and Nutrition Policy, National Food Fortification Strategy, and Micronutrient Prevention and Control Strategy. Additionally, WFP helped establish a multisectoral SUN Business Network (SBN) governance structure and contributed evidence from the 2024 Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis to inform the national food fortification strategy.

Outcome analysis indicates that 87 percent of women and girls of reproductive age diversified their diets, resulting in 75 percent of children aged 6 to 23 months receiving an acceptable level of nutrient-diverse food. This improvement helped prevent malnutrition and stunting. In 2024, 72.7 percent of households achieved an acceptable food consumption score. This improvement helped prevent malnutrition and stunting.

Strategic outcome 2 received multi-year funding from donors, enabling WFP to implement nutrition interventions and meet most of its targets for the year. However, the midline SUN II survey showed a rise in stunting rates from 30 to 33 percent, highlighting ongoing nutrition challenges. The number of people at risk of malnutrition significantly increased due to the drought, while deteriorating living standards further limited families' ability to adopt optimal nutrition practices. Delays in implementing school-based SBC in the first half of 2024, due to resource constraints, further hindered the programme's impact.

WFP identified lessons from these experiences, including the importance of early stakeholder engagement to integrate nutrition interventions across various portfolios. SUN II's flexibility in repurposing funds for drought response was crucial in adapting to emerging shocks. Moving forward, WFP will address resource gaps and strengthen multisectoral partnerships to ensure nutrition-sensitive programming remains a priority in scaling outcomes.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



**35,000** smallholder farmers received **Climate** and **weather risk** information services



**397 mt** of food worth **USD 106,000** sold by **2,150** smallholder farmers



**169,000** people affected by drought received **USD 3.3 million** **ARC** Replica insurance payout



**75,000** smallholder farmers supported with **training, inputs, equipment** and **infrastructure**

WFP supported the Government in boosting the productivity and resilience of smallholder farmers in Zambia. This included enhancing agricultural productivity through improved technology, market access, nutrition-sensitive value chains, and financial services.

WFP worked with various ministries, including Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development, alongside UN agencies, ACRE Africa, Citi Foundation, the European Union, Green Climate Fund, KFW Development Bank, Private Sector (Input, Output and Equipment Suppliers), Pula and ZE-PRE, Swedish Development Cooperation and the United States Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance. These partnerships ensured support for climate resilience and agricultural innovation.

### Financial Inclusion and Access to Finance

To improve access to formal financing and promote financial inclusion, WFP, in partnership with the Government and with support from the Citi Foundation, expanded the SheCan Project from 8 to 26 districts. This initiative targets 17,000 smallholder farmers, 70 percent of whom are women, aiming to increase access to finance for savings group members and strengthen gender empowerment in agricultural practices.

WFP received additional funding to reach more women of reproductive age through the establishment of new village savings and lending associations (VSLAs) under the SUN II programme while adapting programming to respond to drought conditions. In collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture and Community Development and Social Services, WFP set additional SUN II targets for women participating in VSLAs across 17 districts. WFP trained 3,000 volunteers—1,200 new and 1,678 from existing programmes—to raise awareness and assist in the formation of VSLAs. These trained volunteers facilitated the establishment of 1,300 new groups with 22,000 members (84 percent women). Monitoring of existing groups, including those from projects like strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in agro-ecological regions I and II (SCRALA) and R4, showed a total of 3,700 groups, benefiting 74,000 individuals (70 percent women).

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services to provide business development training to ensure the sustainability of the VSLAs. This training focused on selecting, planning, and managing income-generating activities. During the reporting period, 550 VSLA volunteers were trained in these skills. Additionally, WFP continued to establish links with the private sector to facilitate access to finance and relevant technologies.

WFP supported the Ministries of Agriculture and Community Development and Social Services in linking the constituency development fund (CDF) with VSLAs. WFP introduced 335 staff members from these ministries, along with volunteers, to VSLA groups and trained them on the CDF application process. As a result, one VSLA group in Lusaka successfully applied for CDF grants to purchase a mini hammer mill and peanut butter-making machines. In Kaoma district, 27 VSLA groups received CDF grants, bringing the total to 45 groups benefiting from the fund between 2023 and 2024. WFP also facilitated additional linkages with service providers like Kick Start International, enabling households to access irrigation materials.

### **Insurance Support and Payouts**

WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture by facilitating access to insurance for 1 million smallholder farmers under the farmers input support programme (FISP). This was achieved through interministerial and technical working groups, drawing on lessons from the index insurance piloted under the integrated climate risk management (rural resilience - R4) project. In 2024, 722,000 farmers from FISP and 335 farmers (60 percent women) from the R4 project received USD 34.4 million in payouts. This marked the largest index payout to smallholder farmers from a single intervention, as well as the highest number of farmers receiving such payouts in Africa. Additionally, the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica insurance payout of USD 3.3 million benefitted 169,000 people (51 percent women and 10.9 percent with disabilities) affected by drought in Western Province, strengthening household resilience.

### **Climate Resilience and Adaptation Efforts**

WFP provided climate information and agronomic advice to smallholder farmers in six provinces affected by drought. This effort included training 550 provincial and district extension staff from the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) and partnerships with Acre Africa. The initiative aimed to empower farmers to make informed decisions about crop and variety selection and optimal planting times, thereby enhancing agricultural productivity and climate resilience. Of the targeted 16,000 farmers, the program successfully reached 35,000 (60 percent women) farmers with information services related to climate and weather risks.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture to design and implement irrigation and water harvesting initiatives to enhance climate resilience and help vulnerable smallholder farmers adapt to increasing climate variability. These initiatives improved access to water for agriculture, livestock, and domestic use in Chipangali and Monze districts in Eastern and Southern provinces, benefiting 700 farming households. Additionally, WFP identified and designed sites for water harvesting infrastructure in Mumbwa and Gwembe districts in Lusaka and Southern provinces.

### **Market Access and Linkages**

WFP enhanced market access and linkages for smallholder farmers by facilitating commodity trade for 2,200 farmers, 55 percent of whom were women and 39 percent were youth. This resulted in the sale of 397 metric tons of crops, valued at USD 106,000, through a three-tier aggregation model. Additionally, WFP procured 383 metric tons of pulses from 19 aggregators under the Global Commodity Management Facility.

WFP continued promoting the Maano Virtual Farmers Market app to improve access to farmers' produce across 116 districts. WFP upgraded the platform to include an access-to-finance module as part of the SheCan project scale-up. As of December, the application benefitted over 127,000 users by connecting smallholder farmers and aggregators with financial institutions. Additionally, WFP partnered with Hello Tractor to increase efficiency and accelerate mechanization access for smallholder farmers by linking tractor owners with demand from farmers.

Despite these achievements, several challenges hindered programme implementation. The 2023/24 drought disrupted crop production, marketing, and savings activities, while inflation limited farmers' ability to invest in essential inputs and equipment. Staff turnover in government departments further affected programme continuity. Additionally, joint work plan outputs with the Zambia National Service to facilitate markets for smallholder farmers were delayed due to prolonged pricing negotiations, impacting the common beans commodity trade.

Going forward, WFP plans to support the Government in scaling up irrigation and water harvesting initiatives to reduce reliance on rain-fed agriculture. WFP will promote climate-smart and regenerative agricultural practices alongside enhanced market linkages.

### **Gender and Age Marker Monitoring**

Activities under strategic outcome 3 received a gender and age marker score of 4, indicating complete integration of gender and age considerations. Programmes focused on women's economic empowerment and incorporated gender and disability inclusion in targeting and activities. The SheCan project targeted at least 70 percent women, enhancing their access to finance through savings groups. Of the 35,400 farmers supported in aggregation systems to enhance market activities, 60 percent were women.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

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

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



**2024 vulnerability and needs assessment** conducted in **92** districts.



**145** Ministry of Education staff **trained** to support the implementation of an **emergency school feeding programme**.

WFP and its partners strengthened the Government's capacity to design and implement policies and programmes that improve national food systems, enhance emergency preparedness, and ensure effective crisis response. These efforts reduce vulnerabilities, particularly among children, youth, and women, supporting progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.

To bolster emergency preparedness and response, WFP provided financial and technical support to the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU). This included designing the assessment tool, data collection, and analysis, leading to the completion of the 2024 in-depth vulnerability assessment across 92 districts and the development of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report. WFP also supported DMMU in developing the Multi-Hazard National Contingency Plan (MHCP) to enhance coordination for anticipatory actions, preparedness, and response during the 2024/2025 rainfall season.

In alignment with WFP's social protection strategy, which focuses on registration, enrolment, and accountability, WFP supported the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services in developing a one-stop digital case management and referral system for the social protection sector. Expected to be operational in 2025, the system will integrate into a forthcoming national social registry.

WFP strengthened early warning systems and community resilience by training 38 government and implementing partner staff in seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP). Participants included officials from various ministries and community leaders in Gamela Ward, Choma District, Southern Province. The training equipped them with tools to develop integrated district and community livelihood plans focused on disaster risk reduction.

To further enhance anticipatory actions and early response, WFP, in collaboration with the government, developed a work plan to strengthen anticipatory action systems. This included creating a harmonized system of thresholds and triggers. WFP also trained a multi-stakeholder technical working group comprising government ministries, UN agencies (UNICEF, FAO, UNDP), and the Zambia Red Cross Society in anticipatory action programming.

WFP submitted a funding proposal to the Humanitarian Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) as the sole implementing entity in Zambia. The SOFF initiative will support WFP, the UK Met Office, and the Zambia Meteorological Department in strengthening Zambia's meteorological observation capabilities. The project will upgrade and automate 21 surface stations, install four upper-air stations, and enhance ZMD's capacity through staff training. The goal is to improve weather forecasting, early warning systems, and climate information services by expanding the network of weather observation stations, with implementation planned for 2025.

In the education sector, WFP strengthened the Government's home-grown school meals (HGSM) programme by enhancing oversight and coordination through the Ministry of Education. To improve visibility and advocacy for HGSM as a viable investment in human capital, WFP supported high-level government participation in global and regional events, such as the Global Child Nutrition Forum and Africa Day of School Feeding. As a result, the programme now benefits 4.3 million primary school children, up from 2.1 million in 2023, largely due to the introduction of emergency school feeding in 36 drought-affected districts. To support this expansion, WFP trained 145 district staff (41 percent women) and provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education in developing detailed plans for the emergency school feeding rollout.

WFP also assisted the Ministry of Education in finalizing a dietary diversification plan to encourage the consumption of locally grown vegetables, fruits, grains, and proteins. This plan aims to improve health, enhance learning, and promote sustainable agriculture for a more resilient food system.

In addition, WFP integrated gender-transformative approaches, women's economic empowerment, and disability inclusion into the emergency school feeding programme across 10 of the 36 districts. WFP trained 225 individuals, including eight government district and provincial staff (25 percent women) and 217 school health and nutrition teachers (55 percent women). The training focused on gender protection and inclusion in nutrition, emphasizing the needs of adolescent girls and boys and raising awareness of the nutritional requirements of persons with disabilities. In 2025, WFP plans to scale up training in the remaining 26 districts, with the Government leading the rollout.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



**USD 50,000** in **administrative services** were provided to IFAD and UNFPA, which shared premises with WFP.



**10,000 mt** of maize imported from Tanzania **via road and rail transport** as part of drought response.



**12,000 mt** of **Government maize stocks transported** to 36 hard-to-reach districts affected by the drought.



An **MOU** signed with UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO to provide **on-demand services for the movement of goods** to **50** drought-affected districts

WFP plays a key role in Zambia's interagency humanitarian response by providing innovative, cost-efficient logistics services to the Government, UN agencies, NGOs, and the broader humanitarian community. Drawing on its expertise in emergency response, logistics, warehousing, and procurement, WFP delivered comprehensive support to strengthen disaster risk management. WFP expanded its logistics operations to meet the growing demand for supply chain services supporting drought response efforts. Strengthening capacity and partnerships was key to effectively assisting the Government and humanitarian actors. New contracts with transporters and agro-dealers, along with improvements in procurement and warehouse management, enabled WFP to respond more efficiently to the heightened needs caused by the El Niño-induced drought.

As co-lead of the emergency logistics cluster, WFP supported the Government through the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit in responding to the El Niño-induced drought. WFP facilitated the transport of 12,000 metric tons of government maize to 36 hard-to-reach districts, ensuring timely assistance for affected populations.

In response to the drought, WFP contracted 61 new transport services to ensure delivery of commodities from Lusaka warehouses to districts across all 10 provinces. To enhance logistics support, WFP formalized a memorandum of understanding with UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO to improve on-demand services for delivering goods to 50 drought-affected districts. Additionally, WFP expanded its warehouse facilities from two to three and engaged 96 retailers and agro-dealers to support the voucher programme.

WFP achieved notable milestones in its humanitarian operations by facilitating the importation of 10,000 metric tons of maize from Tanzania via road and rail. Additionally, WFP trained cooperating partners in commodity and warehouse management, enhancing supply chain efficiency and response capacity.

WFP encountered several operational challenges, including poor or non-existent road infrastructure in remote communities, which significantly hindered last-mile deliveries to the most affected populations. Unplanned regulatory levies added unexpected costs for transporting commodities, while disruptions in the transportation network, such as rail derailments, delayed maize deliveries for drought response, exposing system vulnerabilities. Additionally, low literacy levels among small-scale retailers and difficulties some suppliers faced in meeting documentation requirements further complicated and slowed the delivery of food assistance and procurement processes.

Gender inequalities were evident in the participation of retailers and agro-dealers, with men significantly outnumbering women. In response, WFP prioritized selecting women retailers and agro-dealers to promote their participation in procurement activities, fostering greater gender equality within the economic opportunities created through its programmes.

As part of the business operating strategy and the UN's "Delivering as One" approach, WFP provided administrative services to IFAD and UNFPA, which share its premises. These agencies contributed USD 50,000 toward shared operational costs, enhancing overall efficiency.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

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

Zambia has made significant strides in advancing the rights of girls and women, with stronger advocacy and policies on male involvement and disability inclusion. However, further action is needed to achieve gender equality and fully integrate disability inclusion. According to the Gender Division reforms press statement of 2024 [1], women's representation in traditionally male-dominated sectors remains low at 15 percent, and their participation in decision-making processes is limited. The UNDP's Gender Inequality Index (GII) ranks Zambia 137th, with a GI score of 0.540 [2], reflecting ongoing gender disparities in areas such as parliament, health, education, and labour markets. This trend highlights the need for continued efforts to address these inequalities.

The Government of Zambia remains committed to addressing gender inequality by ratifying and implementing progressive protocols, legal provisions, policies, and programmes. These include the Zambia Gender Policy, the UN-Government of Zambia Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Spotlight 2 initiative, and the inaugural conferences focused on increasing women's participation in key sectors and promoting reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

WFP has been championing actions that advocate for the reduction and addressing gender-based inequalities related to food and nutrition security access, women's economic empowerment, challenging gender norms and attitudes, and enhancing community and household-level decision-making and voice including mainstreaming the WFP's Disability Inclusion strategy. WFP also participated in the gender equality certification programme which assesses progress towards achieving gender equality and women's empowerment through mainstreaming and targeted gender transformative actions. In this regard, WFP met 30 out of the 33 benchmarks, which is a significant milestone in making WFP programmes more gender transformative.

WFP increased its women's economic empowerment efforts through the Village Saving and Lending Associations under the SheCan and Scaling Up Nutrition II (SUN II) projects. These initiatives used a gender-transformative approach, targeting both women and men, including persons with disabilities, to improve access to formal financing, promote financial inclusion, and support smallholder farmers. Beneficiary targeting was expanded from 60 to 70 percent, with male involvement central to programme implementation.

WFP collaborated with UNFPA, UNIC, other UN agencies, and relevant government ministries to train key government sectors on gender protection and inclusion, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) as part of its crisis response programmes, particularly in response to the El Niño-induced drought. Targeted activities in the Mantapala refugee settlement for women, men, girls, boys, and persons with disabilities improved household decision-making and land tenure for production. Alternative livelihoods interventions and emergency drought response efforts continued, employing an intersectional approach to address the needs of all groups. WFP's emergency response reached 200,000 households, 6 percent of whom were persons with disabilities.

WFP tailored trainings to address knowledge gaps between women and men, and girls and boys, resulting in 68 percent of women and 52 percent of adolescent girls receiving training in cultivating nutrient-rich, drought-resistant crops, food processing and preservation, savings strategies, and financial literacy. Additionally, adolescent girls were trained on hygiene, good dietary practices, and reproductive health services, in partnership with UNFPA.

The SUN II programme exceeded its target, reaching 53,000 people (97 percent women) with nutrition messaging through women's empowerment and post-harvest loss interventions, surpassing the goal of 42,000. To reduce food wastage and enhance household food preservation, WFP trained 50,000 people (70 percent women) in food processing. This training was also scaled to the Mantapala refugee settlement, benefiting 1,200 women and 349 men as part of the livelihood support programme. Additionally, the nutrition SBC was expanded to the SheCan project, reaching 26 districts with messaging on food production and utilization. These targeted interventions for women and adolescent girls, with a focus on male involvement and disability inclusion, led to increased participation in WFP programmes,

including positive feedback from persons with disabilities in drought response efforts on the targeting criteria used to deliver benefits.

Under social protection, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in integrating nutrition, gender-transformative approaches, women's economic empowerment, and disability inclusion into the emergency school feeding programme across 10 of 36 districts. This included training 225 individuals: eight district/provincial staff (25 percent women) and 217 School Health and Nutrition teachers (55 percent women). The training focused on gender, protection, and inclusion, addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls and boys, and raising awareness of the nutritional requirements of persons with disabilities.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

*Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity.*

WFP prioritized the protection and dignity of at-risk populations, particularly those affected by drought in 23 districts and refugees in Mantapala. In line with corporate standards, WFP implemented comprehensive interventions to prevent harm and address protection risks, including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). These efforts were crucial in ensuring the safety of affected communities and maintaining accountability across WFP operations.

A core element of WFP's approach was integrating protection considerations into programme design and implementation. All activities followed WFP's protection and accountability framework, emphasizing local engagement. WFP involved communities and implementing partners in the planning, execution, and oversight of projects. This was facilitated through local awareness initiatives to improve understanding of protection issues and promote community-driven responses. WFP held quarterly protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) meetings, distributed visibility materials, onboarded partners on PSEA and gender protection, and included PSEA training during staff inductions. WFP also updated monitoring tools to include protection-related questions, helping identify and address barriers to reporting mechanisms for beneficiaries.

WFP, in collaboration with the Government and UNFPA, established complaint and feedback mechanisms (CFMs) at food distribution and cash payment points, including help desks and a toll-free hotline. UNFPA and its local partner, ChildLine LifeLine, supervised the help desks. In areas without UNFPA presence, trained community committees managed complaints. WFP and Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) also set up a toll-free call centre to receive, document, and resolve public concerns related to the drought response. Call operators received specialized training on sensitive issues such as GBV, PSEA, and health, led by cluster heads from food security, nutrition, protection, early warning, and logistics sectors.

Post-distribution monitoring was also key to WFP's protection strategy. Through focus group discussions and feedback sessions, WFP captured the perspectives of people who had been assisted, documented concerns, and tracked recommendations for program improvements. This proactive approach ensured beneficiaries' voices were heard and directly influenced operational adjustments. The outcome analysis shows a thirteenfold growth in the number of children and adults with access to safe channels for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse, increasing from 8,517 in 2023 to 113,153<sup>[1]</sup> in 2024, with 81 percent of those being women and girls.

WFP focused on key areas such as protection, PSEA, GBV, disability inclusion, and accountability to affected populations while strengthening the capacity of government and partners. This included developing information, education, and communication (IEC) materials, as well as translating content to ensure effective communication and feedback through multimedia channels. WFP also conducted outreach programs on nutrition, reproductive health, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health in hard-to-reach areas with local partners. As a result, WFP trained 327 government staff (57 percent women) and 122 cooperating partner staff (60 percent women).

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

Accountability to affected populations (AAP) was a key focus of WFP's operations throughout the year. WFP ensured that affected populations were not just recipients of aid but active participants in decision-making. Accessible feedback mechanisms, such as complaints desks managed by block committees at cash distribution points in the Mantapala refugee settlement, allowed beneficiaries to raise concerns securely. Additionally, strategically placed complaints boxes provided a confidential way for individuals to share their feedback. Biannual outcome monitoring surveys captured feedback on areas such as programme participation, awareness of entitlements, and access to services. This feedback was essential in assessing the effectiveness of WFP interventions and ensuring they met the needs of the communities being served.

WFP, in collaboration with the United Nations in Zambia Resident Coordinator's office and the United Nations Information Center, conducted training for 32 organizations supporting persons with disabilities (41 percent

women-led). This training, tailored for the drought response, strengthened collaborations and improved the representation of persons with disabilities. Additionally, WFP engaged a disability inclusion strategy consultant to develop targeted interventions within projects and frameworks, guiding future collaborations with disability-focused organizations.

In 2024, WFP led the support for the DMMU's toll-free line 909, a multisectoral call centre for disaster-related inquiries and grievances. The platform was crucial in addressing public concerns arising from the drought, including requests for food assistance and inquiries about preparedness activities. It also served as a central hub for complaints across sectors such as health and energy, ensuring an integrated response to emergency needs. To ensure the call centre's sustainability, WFP monitored the functionality and accessibility of CFMs and conducted training for staff and partners on data protection, risk monitoring, and the use of updated tools to enhance the effectiveness of feedback channels.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Zambia faces severe environmental challenges that threaten both its ecosystems and rural livelihoods. Widespread deforestation, driven by agricultural expansion, urbanization, and charcoal use, accelerates biodiversity loss and soil erosion, damaging land, and wildlife habitats. Climate change further exacerbates these issues, increasing the frequency and intensity of droughts and floods. These climatic shocks disrupt agriculture, worsen food insecurity, and undermine rural economies, especially as rain-fed farming remains vulnerable to shifting weather patterns.

In response to these challenges, WFP intensified its efforts to assist smallholder farmers by promoting climate-sensitive and sustainable agricultural practices. Through regenerative farming techniques, innovative technologies, and resilience-building systems, WFP helped communities with the goal of achieving long-term sustainability. WFP's strategies focused on crop diversification, water management, and disaster preparedness to safeguard food security and foster environmental stewardship. These initiatives aimed to boost agricultural productivity while emphasizing sustainable land use and community-driven conservation efforts.

WFP reaffirmed its commitment to sustainability by hosting an oversight mission which aimed to integrate the environmental and social safeguards (ESS) framework, ensuring alignment with Zambia's national environmental standards. The mission included a comprehensive analysis of ESS requirements from both WFP and Zambian authorities, providing a comparative review to strengthen the approach to managing environmental and social risks in the country's development context.

WFP conducted ESS screenings for resilience and drought recovery interventions, reviewing key projects like the rural rapid transformation initiative, which promotes alternative livelihoods, and the early recovery project supported by KfW Development Bank. WFP also conducted capacity-building implementing partners to ensure consistent application of ESS principles across all WFP activities. By integrating ESS principles into these projects, WFP strengthened the environmental sustainability and social impact of its interventions, supporting its broader goals of resilience and food security in a climate-stressed context.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP launched its environmental management system (EMS) in the first quarter of 2022 and has since worked to make operations more sustainable through its environmental action plan. Building on efforts in 2023 to reduce paper usage and improve lighting efficiency, WFP expanded EMS implementation in 2024 to further reduce its carbon footprint. This was particularly important as Zambia faced the impacts of the El Niño-induced drought, which affected key sectors, including energy. With Zambia's reliance on hydroelectric power impacted, the Government introduced short-term electricity load management plans. By the fourth quarter of 2024, load shedding had reached 14 hours a day, leaving only 10 hours of electricity from the main grid. As a result, WFP and other users increased reliance on diesel generators.

As a result, WFP management approved the installation of solar panels in Lusaka and its five field offices. In 2024, WFP completed the solar power installation at all field offices and assessed the energy needs for a 5KVA (4kWp) solar system at the Lusaka office. Energy meters were installed in the Lusaka office to gather data on energy consumption, guiding the scope of the solar installation. The assessment of energy requirements was conducted with the support of WFP headquarters and UNDP. These key steps will reduce WFP's carbon footprint from the potential use of diesel generators.

To reduce paper usage, WFP continued using QR codes to distribute bulletins, factsheets, and other publications. In addition, WFP enforced proper garbage collection and disposal, ensuring environmentally friendly operations in Zambia.

# Nutrition integration

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

WFP advanced its mission to protect and improve the diets of at-risk populations through capacity-building initiatives, integrated livelihood programmes, and social protection strategies. These efforts aimed to strengthen food systems against climate change and other shocks while ensuring access to nutrient-rich diets as a foundation for sustainable development. Central to this approach was WFP's commitment to integrating nutrition-sensitive approaches across all strategic outcomes, fostering resilience, and improving food and nutrition security for communities most in need.

WFP's achievements under strategic outcome 1 highlighted the focus on addressing immediate food needs while promoting dietary diversity. Crisis-affected populations received carefully calibrated food baskets, meeting approximately 65 percent of their energy requirements. To expand access to nutrient-dense foods, WFP introduced food vouchers, facilitating the purchase of essential items such as dried sardines, textured soy protein, and eggs, particularly critical for infant feeding. Pregnant and breastfeeding women, at heightened risk of wasting, were prioritized for assistance. Cash-based transfers, informed by the cost of nutritious diets, further empowered refugee, and drought-affected households to meet their nutritional needs. Refugee communities in Nchelenge benefited from integrated livelihood interventions, including irrigation, improved post-harvest management, value addition, and enhanced market access.

WFP's social and behaviour change (SBC) initiatives complemented food assistance by targeting school learners and communities in drought-affected regions, promoting practices that improve nutrition and dietary outcomes.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP focused on empowering smallholder farmers to grow and consume biofortified crops, such as orange maize, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, and iron-rich beans. This approach was complemented by targeted support for pregnant and breastfeeding women, including SBC campaigns and the SheCan project, which also facilitated access to blended finance. The project integrated innovative irrigation practices, enabling people at risk to cultivate vegetables for household consumption during droughts. Additionally, the distribution of nutrient-dense input packs, containing cereals, legumes, pulses, and vegetables, bolstered drought recovery and strengthened food and nutrition security.

Strategic outcome 4 focused on enhancing the Government's ability to implement nutrition-sensitive programmes. WFP provided technical assistance in designing an emergency school feeding programme, training stakeholders on the school meals plus software, and developing a diet diversification plan to support the creation of locally sourced, nutritious menus.

WFP expanded the home-grown school meals programme (HGSMP) to 108 schools, up from 74, through capacity-building efforts. The establishment of an emergency school feeding programme showcased WFP's responsiveness to changing needs. Additionally, secured over USD 1 million in funding, strengthening the programme's reach and impact. WFP's partnerships with private sector retailers and investments in biofortified crop production further supported income generation and improved access to nutritious foods in drought-affected areas.

Strategic outcome 5 highlighted WFP's collaboration with UNICEF to combat acute malnutrition in 20 drought-affected districts. WFP delivered specialized nutritious foods to treat severe and moderate malnutrition, while partnering with private sector retailers, including women entrepreneurs, to enhance the supply of nutritious commodities and support local income generation. These interventions prioritized pregnant and breastfeeding women, emphasizing WFP's commitment to addressing the needs of the most populations most at risk.

WFP prioritized strengthening its internal capacity to deliver integrated nutrition programming by equipping staff with the skills and knowledge needed for nutrition-sensitive approaches, ensuring cohesive and effective implementation of its strategic goals.

WFP's integration of nutrition into its operations led to significant improvements for vulnerable communities. Through its food assistance initiatives, 817,000 people gained access to diverse, nutrient-rich foods. The distribution of drought-tolerant, nutrient-dense crop inputs is expected to further strengthen food security into 2025, contingent on favourable rainfall conditions. Despite these successes, rising food prices continued to constrain household access to nutritious diets, underscoring the need for continued innovation and resource mobilization.

In 2025, WFP will focus on consolidating the gains made in 2024 and enhancing resilience in the face of emerging challenges. Efforts will be directed at refining integrated approaches to nutrition, further building the capacity of both WFP staff and government counterparts and developing methodologies to measure the impact of nutrition integration on program outcomes. Expanding access to nutrition-sensitive interventions and strengthening evidence-based programming will remain central to WFP's strategy as it works to achieve long-term food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations across the country.

# Partnerships

## Quality/Flexible Funding

WFP strengthened strategic partnerships in resourcing, advocacy, coordination, and implementation, engaging the Zambian government, international donors, UN agencies, NGOs, financial institutions, and the private sector. International government donors remained the primary funders, led by the United States (39 percent), followed by Germany (21 percent), the European Commission (8 percent), and Japan (5 percent). Germany and Ireland provided multi-year funding, while the Netherlands and Sweden contributed direct and flexible funding, respectively. This support enabled WFP to adapt its food assistance strategies, combining in-kind contributions with food vouchers or cash in areas with functional markets while supporting nutrition, resilience, and recovery initiatives throughout the year.

WFP also received support from various development partners, including International Financial Institutions like the African Development Bank, international organizations like Africa Risk Capacity, private sector partners such as the Japan Association for WFP (JAWFP), and charities like the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Emerging donors, including France and Finland, contributed to crisis response and school feeding programmes, reinforcing WFP's role in delivering food assistance, nutrition, and resilience-building initiatives.

The food security cluster, co-chaired by WFP and the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, united various stakeholders to implement a large-scale humanitarian operation across 84 affected districts, reducing duplication and complementing government efforts. With crucial funding from the UK Government, WFP conducted rapid assessments, market monitoring, and evaluations which resulted in the *Zambia Markets and Prices Bulletin - A Joint Publication of the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit and World Food Programme*. This evidence informed cluster decisions, allowing for adaptive food assistance delivery, including in-kind support, commodity vouchers, and cash transfers based on needs.

WFP kept partners and donors informed through regular bilateral meetings, field missions, and monthly briefings. A strategic partnership with the Zambian Government, which provided 3 percent of funding, facilitated enhanced coordination during the El Niño-induced drought.

## Focus on localization

WFP worked with WHO, UNCDF, and local stakeholders to help farmers in Eastern Province transition from tobacco cultivation to sustainable livelihoods. Mechanisation pilots and digital tools, including the Maano Virtual Farmers' Market, improved agricultural productivity and market access for 127,000 users. Support from GIZ and UNICEF's Scaling Up Nutrition II programme enabled impactful nutrition interventions, further strengthened through partnerships with the private sector and the Government via the National Food and Nutrition Commission.

WFP collaborated with the UK Meteorology Office, the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, and the Zambia Meteorological Department to strengthen weather forecasting and early warning systems. In preparation for the Humanitarian Systematic Observations Financing Facility, WFP developed a proposal to expand weather observation stations nationwide, enhancing climate data accuracy and availability. This initiative aims to equip communities and stakeholders with timely information for anticipatory action and risk reduction.

WFP worked with the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) to strengthen response mechanisms, focusing on mVAM and the community feedback mechanism helpline. mVAM enhanced real-time food security monitoring, enabling timely, data-driven decisions. The helpline provided a vital platform for community feedback, incident reporting, and access to essential information.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration



WFP, under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, strengthened climate-resilient agriculture in Zambia, benefiting 300,000 smallholder farmers. Collaborations with FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, and government ministries enhanced agricultural productivity, improved financial access, and promoted nutrition-sensitive value chains.

As co-chair of the agriculture and food security, and emergency logistics clusters, WFP strengthened disaster preparedness and anticipatory action systems in Zambia. In partnership with the Zambian government and the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Group, WFP expanded drought insurance coverage for smallholder farmers in eight drought-prone districts, offering vital financial protection against climate shocks. Additionally, early warning and disaster preparedness efforts were enhanced through seed funding from the UN Joint Social Protection II programme.

In the Mantapala settlement, WFP collaborated with UNHCR, the Zambian Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, AAH-Z, and the Ministry of Agriculture to implement livelihoods and self-reliance programmes for 1,000 Congolese refugees and 200 host community members. The initiative aimed to reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance, foster social cohesion, and promote sustainable livelihoods. District stakeholders, including the District Commissioner's Office, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, and World Vision Zambia, provided support. The programme's success has led to a joint UN proposal with UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, and WFP to replicate these efforts in other settlements, emphasizing a unified approach to refugee resilience and integration.

WFP and UNFPA partnered to provide integrated response for drought-affected populations, combining food assistance with protection services. This collaboration ensured people at risk accessed sexual and reproductive health services, addressing immediate and long-term needs. Working with the Ministry of Health and civil society organizations, WFP and UNFPA enhanced resilience, protected vulnerable populations, and expanded access to health and nutrition services. This partnership strengthened national systems while improving the well-being and dignity of affected communities.

# Financial Overview

WFP's needs-based requirements for 2024 were costed at USD 67.6 million, with available resources of USD 83.1 million. This represents an increase from USD 24.2 million, driven by a third budget revision and the response to the 2023/2024 El Niño-induced drought. As a result, the 2024 implementation plan was also adjusted, rising from USD 17.1 million to USD 55.8 million to provide food assistance to an additional 1.2 million drought-affected people. While USD 83.1 million in resources were available, some contributions, confirmed in the last quarter of 2024, will be utilized in 2025, causing delays in the rollout of the drought response.

Under strategic outcome 1 (crisis response), WFP addressed increased needs during the drought response, supported by donors including the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United Nations Central Emergency Fund, the United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, and WFP's internal funding mechanisms. The Government of Zambia also contributed in-kind maize. Meanwhile, the refugee population continued to receive a 70 percent ration, ensuring the ongoing implementation of the programme throughout 2024. Additional resources from private donors, including the United States, supported livelihood activities for refugees and selected host communities.





























Strategic outcome 2 (Nutrition) primarily relied on multi-year contributions for programme implementation. In 2024, funding was secured for scaling up the Sun Business Network from the German International Cooperation Society (GIZ). Traditional donors also repurposed resources for nutrition-related activities during the drought response. Additionally, trust fund resources from WFP Headquarters supported the implementation of disability and inclusion activities within the country office.

Under strategic outcome 3 (smallholder resilience support), activities 3 and 4 were well-funded, thanks to ongoing multi-year contributions and flexible allocations from various donors, including the European Union and private sector entities. SheCan, along with other private sector donors like Citi Foundation, continued to support resilience activities in 2024. Other multi-year contributions from KFW and Ireland were confirmed in 2024 and are earmarked for drought recovery activities.

Multi-year contributions from the joint social protection funds managed by UNICEF and KFW continued to support capacity-related activities under strategic outcome 4. Resources for anticipatory and drought/insurance-related activities were also confirmed in 2024. However, the school feeding programme remained underfunded, with only USD 135,000 confirmed. Health supply chain systems relied on carry-over resources from 2023 to continue project activities.













Activity 7 of strategic outcome 5 is for on-demand services and is financed as demand arises. In 2024, this was primarily funded through common services' support extended to both the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Population Fund Agency. Logistics and transport services were also provided to other UN agencies, including UNICEF.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 45,276,641	 2,061,953	 46,618,449	 24,517,660
SO01: Food insecure people in Zambia (including refugees) affected by shocks are better able to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs in anticipation, during and in the aftermath of a crisis	 45,276,641	 2,061,953	 46,618,449	 24,517,660
Activity 01: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.	 45,276,641	 2,061,953	 46,618,449	 24,517,660
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 2,872,653	 2,023,281	 4,538,943	 1,254,669
SO02: Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.	 2,872,653	 2,023,281	 4,538,943	 1,254,669
Activity 02: Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.	 2,872,653	 2,023,281	 2,713,165	 1,254,669
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 1,825,778	 0

SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	<div><div></div></div> 11,090,042	<div><div></div></div> 7,666,982	<div><div></div></div> 20,140,324	<div><div></div></div> 3,382,035
SO03: Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.	<div><div></div></div> 11,090,042	<div><div></div></div> 7,666,982	<div><div></div></div> 20,140,324	<div><div></div></div> 3,382,035
Activity 03: Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.	<div><div></div></div> 7,661,033	<div><div></div></div> 3,037,082	<div><div></div></div> 6,740,471	<div><div></div></div> 2,463,636
Activity 04: Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.	<div><div></div></div> 3,429,009	<div><div></div></div> 4,629,900	<div><div></div></div> 2,755,811	<div><div></div></div> 918,399
Non-activity specific	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 10,644,042	<div><div></div></div> 0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	<div><div></div></div> 1,831,799	<div><div></div></div> 795,590	<div><div></div></div> 3,053,563	<div><div></div></div> 532,180

SO04: National institutions in Zambia have strengthened capacities to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems, and deliver national emergency preparedness, anticipatory and response programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection, supply chain systems, and sustainable food security programmes by 2030.	1,831,799	795,590	3,053,563	532,180
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, to national institutions to strengthen national capacities and systems for the emergency preparedness, anticipatory actions and early response, social protection, food and nutrition security, and sustainable food systems.	1,526,132	715,546	2,339,637	460,069
Activity 06: Provide technical support to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.	305,667	80,045	72,111	72,111
Non-activity specific	0	0	641,815	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	132,429	93,002	175,249	134,645
SO05: Humanitarian and development actors in Zambia have improved access to on-demand services and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain capacity by 2030.	132,429	93,002	175,249	134,645
Activity 07: Provide timely and appropriate on-demand services for supply chain, innovation and health logistics services to relevant actors	132,429	93,002	175,249	134,645

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 65,281	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 61,203,564	 12,640,808	 74,591,810	 29,821,189
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,341,422	 1,382,849	 4,695,405	 1,359,783
Total Direct Costs	 63,544,986	 14,023,657	 79,287,215	 31,180,972
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 4,100,858	 899,059	 3,823,826	 3,823,826
Grand Total	 67,645,845	 14,922,716	 83,111,041	 35,004,798

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] WFP, as a member of the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) Cash Working Group (CWG), collaborated with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit to strengthen programming and implementation protocols. The focus was on the key social protection building blocks, including registration and enrolment, benefit delivery, accountability, protection, and the assurance of the government's SCT programme. The support aimed to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of social protection service delivery.

[2] The underperformance in the planned tonnage of food versus the actualised tonnages is because in-kind food distribution planned start dated was impacted by low local availability of commodities, delays in maize imports, and challenges in local procurement of pulses due to soaring prices. Additionally, most in-kind districts were initially supported through other modalities, with in-kind distributions prioritized for the peak of the lean season.

[3] The underperformance in the planned number of beneficiaries reached versus the actual is due to the delayed start of the drought response caused by delays in finalizing targeting processes among Food Security Cluster members, poor road infrastructure that immobilized delivery vehicles, and limited network coverage affecting the onboarding of financial service providers and the functionality of Mobile Point of Sale devices. By the reporting period, distributions were still ongoing in the remaining districts.

## Operational context

[1] Zambia Statistics Agency

[2] Zambia Launches the Human Development Report 2023/24 | United Nations Development Programme

[3] Annual Overall Inflation, December 2024 (%) – Zambia Statistics Agency

[4] Zambia | UNHCR

[5] The term Angolan and Rwandan former refugees - refers to refugees of Angola and Rwanda Nationality who have not completed their integration into the Zambia Society and surrendered their refugee cards after the cessation of their refugee status in 2013.

## Strategic outcome 01

The underperformance in the planned tonnage of food versus the actualised tonnages is because in-kind food distribution planned start dated was impacted by low local availability of commodities, delays in maize imports, and challenges in local procurement of pulses due to soaring prices. Additionally, most in-kind districts were initially supported through other modalities, with in-kind distributions prioritized for the peak of the lean season.

The overperformance of cash-based transfers was primarily driven by the switch to vouchers. Vouchers were preferred for their increased efficiency and stronger-than-expected uptake by local traders, minimizing the need for costly logistics and ensuring access to food for vulnerable populations. Additionally, some resources initially allocated to in-kind were reprogrammed to cash-based.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] The Country Office's resilience-building initiatives involve both microinsurance (technical support to government - FISP) and microinsurance (ARC Replica) which are also implemented at the country level through FISP and ARC sovereign insurance respectively. Microinsurance is taken at the household level and helps with resilience at the household level while microinsurance provides national cover to help government respond to the most vulnerable population in times of disaster (drought for Zambia). These together with other resilience initiatives are rather layers which complement each other. To minimise duplication and enhance reach, targeting leverages existing government structures. This has enabled the beneficiaries to invest in their agricultural activities after a bad season in 2024/2025 agricultural season, given that they are able to purchase inputs from their payout.

[2] In an effort to reach as many smallholder farmers as possible with weather information, WFP partnered with ACRE Africa to disseminate climate information to our smallholder farmers. ACRE Africa partnered to support with simplifying 2024/2025 Advisory messages for smallholder farmers and sending SMSs through robust platform to as many farmers as possible with messaging being tied according to agro-ecological zones and the relevant crops in each region. This increased our reach while maintaining the quality of the messaging.

Notes to output and outcome data tables:

[3] The underperformance of the number of people reached through actions to protect against climate shocks under A.1.8 is due to the non-completion of input distributions for beneficiaries targeted for drought recovery by the reporting period. By the reporting period, distributions were still ongoing in the remaining districts.

[4] Outcome results under Activity 3 - Overall, the Climate Service Score is high, with 93.7 percent of households across the operational districts reporting a high score an increase from 62.7 percent, demonstrating the effectiveness of these services. Mainly most households are receiving information that is relevant, timely, and actionable climate information that supports better livelihood practices.

[5] Outcome results under Activity 3: Overall, the livelihood coping strategies for food security reveal a concerning trend. The percentage of households not employing any coping strategies decreased from 75.6 percent at baseline to 31.5 percent in 2024, indicating that more households are facing food security challenges. Households relying on stress strategies also decreased from 36.8 percent to 27.5 percent, suggesting a shift towards more severe coping mechanisms. Significantly, there was an increase in the use of crisis strategies, from 7.3 percent at baseline to 26.8 percent in 2024. These shifts highlight the growing severity of food insecurity among households, necessitating urgent interventions to mitigate the escalating reliance on severe coping strategies

[6] Outcome Results under activity 4: Overall, among the WFP-supported resilience programmes, 72 percent of households had high anticipatory capacity, demonstrating a strong proficiency in preventive measures to minimize exposure to shocks. Similarly, 75.3 percent of households report high absorptive capacity, indicating their effective coping mechanisms during and after shocks.

Transformative capacity is also relatively high, with 67.0 percent of households feeling empowered and supported by improved governance and an enabling environment. This capacity helps households enact positive changes in systems, structures, and livelihoods to mitigate the impact of future shocks. Lastly, 69.3 percent of households have high adaptive capacity, showing their ability to make informed and proactive choices about alternative livelihood strategies in response to changing conditions.

Despite these strengths, there are notable proportions of households with low capacities in each category, particularly in transformative capacity (23.6 percent) and adaptive capacity (22.9 percent). These areas present opportunities for targeted interventions to further enhance resilience and reduce vulnerabilities among the affected populations.

[7] Under Activity 4: F.1 Smallholder agricultural market support activities underperformance is due to the drought year affecting productivity thereby affecting markets. There was no surplus produce for farmers to take to the market thereby affecting the number of farmers supported.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] [https://www.gender.gov.zm/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Gender\\_Division\\_Reforms-1.pdf](https://www.gender.gov.zm/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Gender_Division_Reforms-1.pdf)

[2] <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/Indicies/GII>

## Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] The increase can be attributed to an increase in coverage due to the humanitarian assistance (drought response) and new partnerships with UNFPA and Child Line/Lifeline. Through this collaboration, UNFPA and Child Line/Lifeline hold outreach activities at most food distribution and cash payment points.

## Financial Overview

[1] Overall, the country office expenditure for 2024 was USD35.0 million against resources of USD83.1 million. The disparity between expenditure and available resources across the strategic objectives (SOs) is due to numerous multi-year contributions received across these SOs.



# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) at the end of every year:

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

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

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	619,302	489,771	79%
	female	695,493	497,721	72%
	total	1,314,795	987,492	75%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	42,051	40,508	96%
	female	42,051	40,508	96%
	total	84,102	81,016	96%
24-59 months	male	65,149	62,691	96%
	female	61,214	58,835	96%
	total	126,363	121,526	96%
5-11 years	male	138,197	113,810	82%
	female	153,190	118,632	77%
	total	291,387	232,442	80%
12-17 years	male	66,207	63,656	96%
	female	64,091	61,728	96%
	total	130,298	125,384	96%
18-59 years	male	298,950	200,746	67%
	female	364,467	208,064	57%
	total	663,417	408,810	62%
60+ years	male	8,748	8,360	96%
	female	10,480	9,954	95%
	total	19,228	18,314	95%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,299,045	978,346	75%
Refugee	15,750	9,146	58%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	415,000	244,750	58%
Malnutrition prevention programme	62,500	56,386	90%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	251,500	151,526	60%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	837,295	663,340	79%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	4,843	147	3%
Corn Soya Blend	16	0	0%
Iodised Salt	1	0	0%
Maize	27,578	7,708	28%
Maize Meal	108	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1,443	9	1%

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

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	9,293,423	12,087,439	130%
Commodity Voucher	2,924,729	1,219,601	42%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	1,672,428	554,321	33%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

<b>Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure people in Zambia (including refugees) affected by shocks are better able to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs in anticipation, during and in the aftermath of a crisis</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
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### Output Results

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

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

CSP Output 01: Targeted food insecure people including refugees receive adequate food and/or CBT to meet their basic food and nutrition needs .

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	422,278 415,017 <b>837,295</b>	420,018 412,816 <b>832,834</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	33,989	7,863.06
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	9,293,423	12,087,438
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,924,729	1,219,600

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	900 600 <b>1,500</b>	511 503 <b>1,014</b>

### Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Savings and Loans Associations (CCS)	Number	10	90
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	2,000	1,232

## Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Luapula Province - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.7	≥60	≥60	15.2	3	WFP survey
	Male	6.7	≥60	≥60	13.5	6.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.2	≥60	≥60	14.2	5.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.6	≥30	≥30	60.4	52.4	WFP survey
	Male	21.3	≥30	≥30	64.4	50.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22.4	≥30	≥30	62.7	51.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	70.7	<10	≤10	24.4	44.6	WFP survey
	Male	72	<10	≤10	22.2	42.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	71.3	<10	≤10	23.1	43.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.9	≥60	≥60	46.2	25.6	WFP survey
	Male	20.7	≥60	≥60	42.9	29.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	21.8	≥60	≥60	44.3	27.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.1	≥30	≥30	44.7	56	WFP survey
	Male	59.8	≥30	≥30	48	54.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57	≥30	≥30	46.6	55.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.9	<10	≤10	9.1	18.5	WFP survey
	Male	19.5	<10	≤10	9.1	16	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	21.2	<10	≤10	9.1	17	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.1	≥60	≥60	54.3	58.9	WFP survey
	Male	37.2	≥60	≥60	50.2	59.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	38.6	≥60	≥60	51.9	59.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.6	≥30	≥30	36.5	37.5	WFP survey
	Male	44.5	≥30	≥30	44	36	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	41.1	≥30	≥30	40.9	36.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.3	<10	≤10	9.1	3.6	WFP survey
	Male	18.3	<10	≤10	5.8	4.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20.2	<10	≤10	7.2	4.1	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Luapula - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.62	<10	<8	14.1	11.8	WFP survey
	Male	10.4	<10	<8	14.1	8.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.01	<10	<8	14.1	10.1	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	33.2	≥80	≥80	75	28.7	WFP survey
	Male	22.4	≥80	≥80	81.8	28.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	29.6	≥80	≥80	75	28.5	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	41.2	≥80	≥80	56.3	34.7	WFP survey
	Male	40.3	≥80	≥80	81.8	36.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40.7	≥80	≥80	66.7	35.1	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	84	≥90	≥80	76.9	66.2	WFP survey
	Male	81	≥90	≥80	76.3	64.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	82	≥90	≥80	76.5	65.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	40.7	≥80	≥80	50	29.1	WFP survey
	Male	29.6	≥80	≥80	72.7	33.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	35.2	≥80	≥80	59.3	32	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	60.1	≥70	≥50	36	36	WFP survey
	Male	60.1	≥70	≥50	36	36	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	60.1	≥70	≥50	36	36	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6.5	≤5	≤10	11.7	5.7	WFP survey
	Male	8.4	≤5	≤10	11.6	10.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.6	≤5	≤10	11.7	8.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.1	≤5	≤10	4.1	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	2.7	≤5	≤10	5.1	7.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.6	≤5	≤10	4.7	5.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	33.3	≤10	≤10	36	36.3	WFP survey
	Male	35.1	≤10	≤10	36.4	32.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34.4	≤10	≤10	36.2	34.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	53	≥80	≥80	48.2	53.5	WFP survey
	Male	53.8	≥80	≥80	46.9	49.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	53.4	≥80	≥80	47.4	51.4	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	57.2	≥60	≥60	87.2	28.5	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	38.9	≥60	≥60	75.6	56	WFP survey
	Male	33.5	≥60	≥60	70.5	54.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	36.1	≥60	≥60	72.7	55	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≥40	≥40	18.8	26.8	WFP survey
	Male	26.2	≥40	≥40	21.1	26.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27.1	≥40	≥40	20.1	26.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33.1	≤10	≤10	5.6	17.3	WFP survey
	Male	40.2	≤10	≤10	8.4	19.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	36.8	≤10	≤10	7.2	18.3	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 03: Targeted populations at risk of malnutrition including pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under five years, school-aged children and adolescents benefit from programmes that contribute to optimal nutrition behaviour.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	40,000	28,437
			Male	22,500	27,949
			<b>Total</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>56,386</b>

Other Output					
Activity 02: Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.					
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 03: Targeted populations at risk of malnutrition including pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under five years, school-aged children and adolescents benefit from programmes that contribute to optimal nutrition behaviour.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	100,000	56,025
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 04: Targeted populations and communities at risk of malnutrition benefit from improved capacities to increase the availability, affordability, and accessibility of high-quality nutrient dense foods.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.2: Number of tools or products developed as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	5

Outcome Results					
Activity 02: Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.					

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers sun ii - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	2	≥7	≥5	16.4		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4	≥5		5	4	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	≥5	≥4	5		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	12.4	≥80	≥60	16.4		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> smallholder farmer support SUN II - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	42	≥89	≥65	87.2		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> women and smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	3	≥7	≥5	75		WFP survey
	Male	3	≥7	≥5	81.8		WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥7	≥5	75		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	2	≥7	≥5	56.3		WFP survey
	Male	2	≥7	≥5	81.8		WFP survey
	Overall	2	≥7	≥5	66.7		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	2	≥7	≥5	76.9		WFP survey
	Male	2	≥7	≥5	76.3		WFP survey
	Overall	2	≥7	≥5	76.5		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	34	≥90	≥60	50		WFP survey
	Male	34	≥90	≥60	72.7		WFP survey
	Overall	34	≥90	≥60	59.3		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> women of reproductive age - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	38	≥90	≥80	75.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	≥90	≥80	70.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≥90	≥80	72.7		WFP programme monitoring



Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	42.6	≥50	≥10	18.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.4	≥50	≥10	21.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	42	≥50	≥10	20.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	20.2	≤10	≤10	5.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.8	≤10	≤10	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	20	≤10	≤10	7.2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> women of reproductive age - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.5	≥90	≥90	15.2	WFP survey
	Male	6.2	≥90	≥90	13.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.4	≥90	≥90	14.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.6	≥10	≥10	60.4	WFP survey
	Male	76	≥10	≥10	64.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	76.4	≥10	≥10	62.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.2	≤10	≤10	24.4	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	≤10	≤10	22.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17.2	≤10	≤10	23.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.3	≥90	≥90	46.2	WFP survey
	Male	66.6	≥90	≥90	42.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	66.4	≥90	≥90	44.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	≥10	≥10	44.7	WFP survey
	Male	30.1	≥10	≥10	48	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.2	≥10	≥10	46.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.6	≤10	≤10	9.1	WFP survey
	Male	4.1	≤10	≤10	9.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.4	≤10	≤10	9.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.8	≥90	≥90	54.3	WFP survey
	Male	10.3	≥90	≥90	50.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.2	≥90	≥90	51.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.4	≥10	≥10	36.5	WFP survey
	Male	23.4	≥10	≥10	44	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.4	≥10	≥10	40.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.5	≤10	≤10	9.1	WFP survey
	Male	60.7	≤10	≤10	5.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	60.6	≤10	≤10	7.2	WFP survey

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

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	Activity supporters	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female	150,000	37,954
			Male	100,000	37,302
			<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>75,256</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	83,215	27,912
			Male	81,785	27,433
			<b>Total</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>55,345</b>
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,672,428	554,321

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	150,000	37,954
			Male	100,000	37,302
			<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>75,256</b>

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	150,000	37,954
			Male	100,000	37,302
			<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>75,256</b>

#### Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	16,000	35,407
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**Activity 04: Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.**

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20,000	11,391
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20,000	24,016
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	3
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.12: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	1,000,000	1,024,386
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	80,000	61,494
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	Individual	83,000	169,464
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs 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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	1,000,000	721,969
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	US\$	3,000,000	2,057,767.96

G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs 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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	50,000,000	38,416,836
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	500,000	400,000
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.4: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Cash or Direct Payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	5,800,000	7,415,737.44
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	3,000,000	2,459,764
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.6: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	100,000,000	167,152,752
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	80,000	74,412

Outcome Results							
Activity 03: Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Southern Province - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	37.8	≤10	≤20	19.8	46.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	10.1	≥20	≥40	38.2	25.6	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	52.1	≥70	≥40	42	28.2	WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.39	<8	≤5	15.8	9.9	WFP survey
	Male	12.1	<8	≤5	15.8	9.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.5	<8	≤5	15.8	9.9	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	2	<10	≤10	24.1	9.5	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	<10	≤10	28.4	10	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.6	<10	≤10	26.8	9.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9.9	<10	≤10	15.4	12.8	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	<10	≤10	13.4	7.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6	<10	≤10	14.2	8.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18.5	<20	≤10	27.8	27	WFP survey
	Male	16.4	<20	≤10	27.2	19.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.8	<20	≤10	27.5	20.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	69.5	≥60	≥60	29.5	50.7	WFP survey
	Male	76.5	≥60	≥60	33.5	63.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	75.6	≥60	≥60	31.5	61.2	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	23.9	≥60	≥60	20.8	42.9	WFP survey

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

Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	56.3	≥90	≥70	94.8	68.1	WFP survey
	Male	66.6	≥90	≥70	95.4	72.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	61.4	≥90	≥70	94.6	70	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	60.3	≥90	≥70	81.7	70.9	WFP survey
	Male	59.9	≥90	≥70	82.6	68.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	60.1	≥90	≥70	82.1	69.8	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	61.4	≥90	≥70	80.3	83	WFP survey
	Male	69.3	≥90	≥70	80.5	71.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	65.3	≥90	≥70	80.4	77.2	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	60.2	≥90	≥70	96.4	77.6	WFP survey
	Male	68.8	≥90	≥70	92.1	73.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	64.5	≥90	≥70	94.2	75.6	WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	62.5	≥90	≥70	93.9	70.5	WFP survey
	Male	61.2	≥90	≥70	94.3	72.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	62.3	≥90	≥70	94.1	71.4	WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	60.1	≥90	≥70	93.7	74	WFP survey
	Male	65.2	≥90	≥70	93.7	71.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	62.7	≥90	≥70	93.7	72.8	WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	133	≥200	≥700	192	133	WFP survey
	Male	114	≥200	≥700	192	114	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	117	≥200	≥700	192	117	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	263	≥300	≥700	6	263	WFP survey
	Male	214	≥300	≥700	96	214	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	223	≥300	≥700	96	223	WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	20	≥50	≥700	32	20	WFP survey
	Male	20	≥50	≥700	32	20	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20	≥50	≥700	32	20	WFP survey

Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	764	≥500	≥700	320	764	WFP survey
	Male	348	≥500	≥700	320	348	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	360	≥550	≥700	320	360	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	12.3	≥80	≥60	14.8		WFP survey
	Male	16.4	≥80	≥60	14.8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.1	≥80	≥60	14.8		WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female		≥70	≥60	35.6		WFP survey
	Male		≥70	≥60	34.3		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	58.5	≥70	≥60	34.8	47	WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	12	≤3	≤5	13.2		WFP survey
	Male	12	≤3	≤5	13.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11	≤3	≤5	13.2		WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	3,075,022	≥3,000,000	>80,000	106,471	2,074,257	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1,000,000	≥20,000	0		WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	3,075,022	≥1,000,000	≥30,000	106,471		WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥500,000	≥20,000	0		WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥500,000	≥10,000	0		WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	11,344	≥40,000	≥300,000	397	7,555	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥15,000	≥20,000	0		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	11,344	≥15,000	≥100,000	397		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5,000	≥130,000	0		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5,000	≥50,000	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	20	≤5	≤10	20.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	≤5	≤10	19.2		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	20	≤5	≤10	19.8		WFP programme monitoring

Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	30	>40	≥50	38.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	>40	≥50	38.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	30	>40	≥50	38.2	WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	50	≥45	≥40	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥45	≥40	42	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	50	≥45	≥40	42	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions in Zambia have strengthened capacities to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems, and deliver national emergency preparedness, anticipatory and response programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection, supply chain systems, and sustainable food security programmes by 2030.</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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#### Other Output

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

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 09: National institutions and relevant actors have increased capacity to design and implement nutrition sensitive shock responsive social protection policies and programmes

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	50	145

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	5	4

#### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Government systems - **Location:** Zambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥3	≥2	2		WFP programme monitoring
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**Target Group:** Government systems - **Location:** Zambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=3	≥2	2		WFP programme monitoring
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**Target Group:** policy - **Location:** Zambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥4	≥3	4		WFP programme monitoring
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## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Luapula - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	66	≥90	≥70	195		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66	≥90	≥70	134		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	66	≥90	≥70	329		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				61		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				36		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				97		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				40		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				31		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				71		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted</i>	Female				40		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				31		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				71		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				54		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				36		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>				90		WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.2	≥95	≥90	1,602.54	96.28	WFP survey
	Male	98.9	≥95	≥90	2,568.57	88.11	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	99.1	≥95	≥90	1,993.35	92.74	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93.6	≥99	≥90	1,914.58	96.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.1	≥99	≥90	2,594.29	99.05	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	92.8	≥99	≥90	2,201.2	97.79	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.3	≥99	≥95	1,667.03	88.7	WFP survey
	Male	98.5	≥99	≥95	2,597.14	96.17	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	98.8	≥99	≥95	2,032.44	95.97	WFP survey

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	3,694	≥7,943	≥99	91,565	4,031	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3,875	≥7,807	≥99	39,901	4,126	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	7,569	≥15,750	≥99	113,153	8,157	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nchelenge - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90	≥99	≥95	2,774.7	98.48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≥99	≥95	3,233.47	97.62	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	90	≥99	≥95	2,920.83	98.03	WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Corporate - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	6.25		WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Women and girls - <b>Location:</b> Zambia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	34.9	≥80		10.05	39.95	WFP survey
	Male	10.2	≥80		6.06	39.17	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22.5	≥80		8.5	39.63	WFP survey

Cover page photo © © WFP/Nkole

Nawa Likando of Mukukutu village in Nalolo District, Western Province, expresses her joy after receiving food-in-kind assistance from WFP.

**World Food Programme**

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



April 22, 2025

## CORRIGENDUM TO THE ZAMBIA COUNTRY OFFICE – OVERVIEW AND STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1 INFOGRAPHICS REPORTED WITHIN THE 2024 ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT

The narrative and figures in the Overview section of the 2024 ACR are amended as follows:

Page 3

- a. Key Messages, bullet point 1 should read: “WFP's interventions improved food security, nutrition, and resilience for **987,000** people across Zambia, contributing to Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).”
- b. Paragraph 2, sentence 1 should read: “In response, WFP supported the Government by providing 7,900 metric tons of in-kind food, USD 554,000 in value vouchers, **USD 1.2 million** in commodity vouchers, and **USD 12 million** in emergency cash transfers.”
- c. Paragraph 2, sentence 2 should read: “This assistance reached **987,000** people in 23 hard-to-reach districts in crisis (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3) and emergency (IPC 4) across Central, Eastern, Lusaka, North-Western, Southern, and Western provinces.”
- d. Paragraph 3, sentence 1 should read: “WFP reached **987,000** people (50 percent women and girls), including 4,000 persons with disabilities, with food and cash assistance, nutrition support, smallholder farmer support, disaster risk management, and social protection interventions [1].”

The infographics under the Strategic Outcome 1 section of the 2024 ACR are amended as follows:

Page 13

- a. Infographic 1, sentence should read: “**USD 12 million** disbursed in **cash transfers**.”
- b. Infographic 3, sentence should read: “**832,000** people were reached with **emergency food or cash-based transfers**”



These narratives align with the figures and indicators on page 42, “Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group”, page 43 “, Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)”, and the strategic outcome and output result table (A.1.1) on page 44.

**NB: All other information and data remain unchanged.**



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Cissy Kabasuuga  
**Country Director, WFP Zambia**

# Financial Section

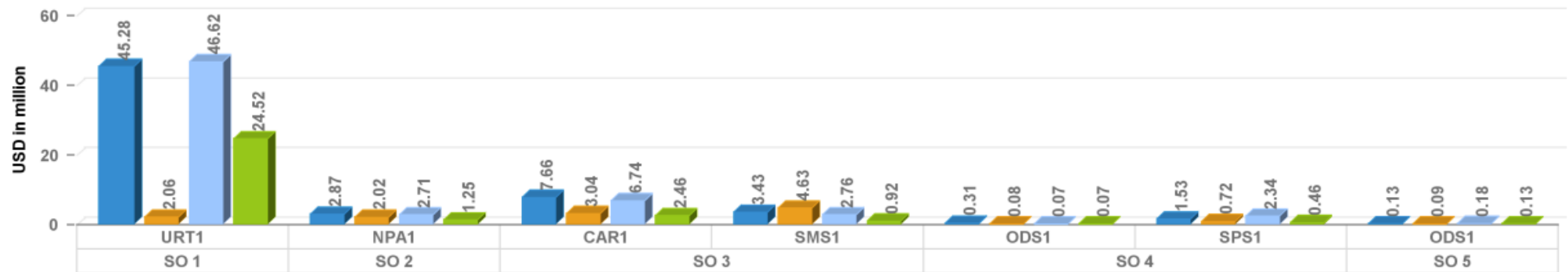
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

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

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

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,825,778	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,872,653</b>	<b>2,023,281</b>	<b>1,825,778</b>	<b>1,254,669</b>
2.3	Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,644,042	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>11,090,042</b>	<b>7,666,982</b>	<b>10,644,042</b>	<b>3,382,035</b>
2.1	Food insecure people in Zambia (including refugees) affected by shocks are better able to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs in anticipation, during and in the aftermath of a crisis	Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.	45,276,641	2,061,953	46,618,449	24,517,660
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>45,276,641</b>	<b>2,061,953</b>	<b>46,618,449</b>	<b>24,517,660</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.	Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.	2,872,653	2,023,281	2,713,165	1,254,669
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,872,653	2,023,281	2,713,165	1,254,669

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.	Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.	7,661,033	3,037,082	6,740,471	2,463,636
		Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.	3,429,009	4,629,900	2,755,811	918,399
		<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>	<b>11,090,042</b>	<b>7,666,982</b>	<b>9,496,282</b>	<b>3,382,035</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National institutions in Zambia have strengthened capacities to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems, and deliver national emergency preparedness, anticipatory and response programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection, supply chain systems, and sustainable food security programmes by 2030.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	641,815	0
		Provide technical support to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.	305,667	80,045	72,111	72,111

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National institutions in Zambia have strengthened capacities to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems, and deliver national emergency preparedness, anticipatory and response programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection, supply chain systems, and sustainable food security programmes by 2030.	Provide technical assistance, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, to national institutions to strengthen national capacities and systems for the emergency preparedness, anticipatory actions and early response, social protection, food and nutrition security, and sustainable food systems.	1,526,132	715,546	2,339,637	460,069
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,831,799</b>	<b>795,590</b>	<b>3,053,563</b>	<b>532,180</b>
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors in Zambia have improved access to on-demand services and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain capacity by 2030.	Provide timely and appropriate on-demand services for supply chain, innovation and health logistics services to relevant actors	132,429	93,002	175,249	134,645
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>132,429</b>	<b>93,002</b>	<b>175,249</b>	<b>134,645</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	65,281	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,281</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>61,203,564</b>	<b>12,640,808</b>	<b>74,591,810</b>	<b>29,821,189</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,341,422</b>	<b>1,382,849</b>	<b>4,695,405</b>	<b>1,359,783</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>63,544,986</b>	<b>14,023,657</b>	<b>79,287,215</b>	<b>31,180,972</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>4,100,858</b>	<b>899,059</b>	<b>3,823,826</b>	<b>3,823,826</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>67,645,845</b>	<b>14,922,716</b>	<b>83,111,041</b>	<b>35,004,798</b>

  
Michael Hemming, CFORC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



Columns Definition

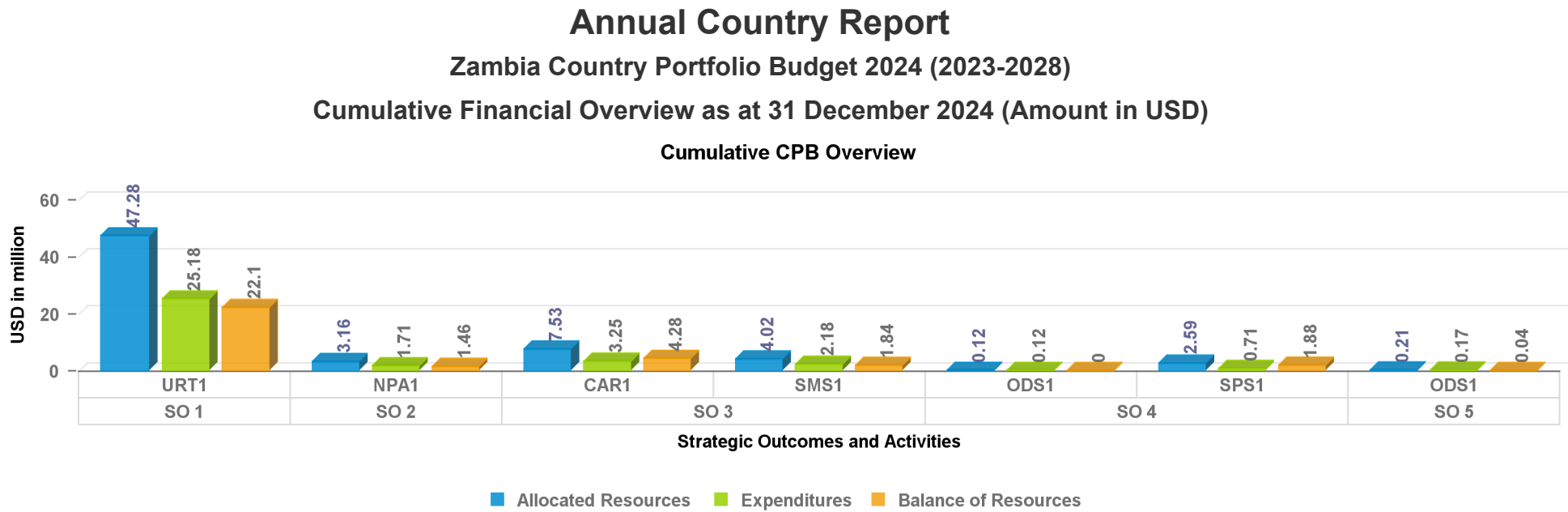
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Needs Based Plan  
Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken 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



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

# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Food insecure people in Zambia (including refugees) affected by shocks are better able to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs in anticipation, during and in the aftermath of a crisis	Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.	47,259,705	45,613,006	1,667,048	47,280,054	25,179,265	22,100,789
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			47,259,705	45,613,006	1,667,048	47,280,054	25,179,265	22,100,789
2.2	Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.	Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.	4,540,017	3,164,116	0	3,164,116	1,705,619	1,458,496
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,825,778	0	1,825,778	0	1,825,778
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,540,017	4,989,894	0	4,989,894	1,705,619	3,284,275

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# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.	Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.	9,109,611	7,527,705	0	7,527,705	3,250,871	4,276,835
		Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.	5,574,688	4,020,596	0	4,020,596	2,183,183	1,837,412

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# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.	Non Activity Specific	0	10,644,042	0	10,644,042	0	10,644,042
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>14,684,299</b>	<b>22,192,343</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,192,343</b>	<b>5,434,054</b>	<b>16,758,289</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National institutions in Zambia have strengthened capacities to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems, and deliver national emergency preparedness, anticipatory and response programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection, supply chain systems, and sustainable food security programmes by 2030.	Provide technical assistance, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, to national institutions to strengthen national capacities and systems for the emergency preparedness, anticipatory actions and early response, social protection, food and nutrition security, and sustainable food systems.	1,795,941	2,587,859	0	2,587,859	708,291	1,879,567
		Provide technical support to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.	461,086	118,232	0	118,232	118,232	0

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# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National institutions in Zambia have strengthened capacities to design policies and programmes that promote the enhancement of national food systems, and deliver national emergency preparedness, anticipatory and response programmes, nutrition-sensitive, shock responsive social protection, supply chain systems, and sustainable food security programmes by 2030.	Non Activity Specific	0	641,815	0	641,815	0	641,815
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,257,027</b>	<b>3,347,906</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,347,906</b>	<b>826,523</b>	<b>2,521,383</b>
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors in Zambia have improved access to on-demand services and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain capacity by 2030.	Provide timely and appropriate on-demand services for supply chain, innovation and health logistics services to relevant actors	216,302	214,016	0	214,016	173,412	40,604
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>216,302</b>	<b>214,016</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>214,016</b>	<b>173,412</b>	<b>40,604</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	65,281	0	65,281	0	65,281
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>65,281</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,281</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,281</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>68,957,350</b>	<b>76,422,446</b>	<b>1,667,048</b>	<b>78,089,494</b>	<b>33,318,873</b>	<b>44,770,621</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	3,418,585	5,028,253	173,371	5,201,624	1,866,002	3,335,622
		Total Direct Costs	72,375,935	81,450,699	1,840,419	83,291,118	35,184,876	48,106,243
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	4,657,155	5,000,525		5,000,525	5,000,525	0
		Grand Total	77,033,090	86,451,225	1,840,419	88,291,644	40,185,401	48,106,243

This donor financial report is interim

  
Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORC  
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