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Zambia

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP's interventions improved food security, nutrition, and resilience for over 2 million people across Zambia, while strengthening national early warning, anticipatory action, school meals, and social protection systems supporting both immediate needs and longer-term resilience
- Integrated resilience and risk financing models strengthened national systems, insuring over one million people with over USD200 million.
- Government-led expansion of Home-Grown School Meals to 4.6 million learners demonstrated growing ownership, institutional capacity, and sustainable scale-up of shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive social protection.

Responding to crisis while building long-term resilience

In 2025, World Food Programme (WFP) remained a critical partner to strengthen capacity of the Government of Zambia in addressing rising humanitarian needs while advancing long-term food systems transformation. Successive climate-related shocks, particularly the prolonged impacts of the 2023/24 El Niño-induced drought, continued to drive food insecurity, strain public services, and threaten development gains. WFP Zambia's 2023-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) focuses on combining life-saving assistance with investments that strengthen national systems, build resilience and support sustainable development pathways aligned with national priorities and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

WFP's presence in Zambia is driven by persistent food insecurity and malnutrition risks that are increasingly shaped by climate variability, economic pressures and regional instability. While Zambia has made progress in agricultural production and policy development, recurrent droughts, market volatility and unequal access to nutritious diets continue to threaten vulnerable populations. WFP provides unique added value through its ability to combine large-scale emergency response with technical support to national systems, linking humanitarian action with resilience building and policy strengthening.

WFP's operational model emphasized integration across emergency food and cash assistance, nutrition programmes, support to smallholder farmers, school feeding, climate services, social protection strengthening and logistics services. This systems approach ensured that immediate assistance also contributed to longer-term objectives such as preparedness, institutional capacity and economic inclusion.

Food and nutrition needs remained significant throughout 2025. The lingering effects of the drought aftermath increased food prices and limited access to diverse diets. Vulnerable households continued to rely on negative coping strategies, while affordability constraints meant that many families could not sustain nutritionally adequate diets. Refugees, drought-affected rural communities, women, children and people with disabilities were among those most at risk.

WFP prioritised assistance based on severity of need and operational feasibility. Refugee support remained continuous but constrained by resource availability, while drought assistance required prioritisation across affected districts. These trade-offs reinforced the importance of combining life-saving support with systems strengthening that reduce repeated humanitarian dependency.

WFP responded to these needs through smallholder farmer support, disaster risk management, social protection interventions and large-scale humanitarian assistance, reaching a total of 2 million people (51 percent women and girls), including 47,000 persons with disabilities, with food (13,700 MT), cash transfers (USD3 million) and commodity vouchers (USD11 million) in drought-affected areas and continuing support to over 10,000 refugees in Mantapala refugee settlement alongside 7,000 host community members. Nutrition interventions targeted pregnant and breastfeeding women, adolescent girls and young children, school feeding programmes emphasized children's access

to education and nutrition during periods of heightened vulnerability. Outcome monitoring showed improvements in food consumption and dietary diversity among supported households, though affordability and funding constraints remained major challenges.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP delivered emergency response to 1 million people while strengthening early warning systems and anticipatory action planning, supporting national institutions to prepare for future shocks.

Under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3, integrated nutrition and livelihoods programming contributed to improved dietary practices enhanced smallholder productivity and increased market participation for over 77,000, while Social Behavioural Change Communication reached more than 20,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescent girls, contributing to knowledge and optimal practices on dietary diversity, food preservation and utilisation, Maternal, Adolescent, Infant and Young Child Nutrition and safe food preparation.

Under Strategic outcome 3, WFP strengthened risk financing and insurance systems, over 1 million people were covered, with a total sum insured of over USD200 million. Strengthened aggregation and market access systems resulted in a total revenue of over USD3million from over 11,00 metric tonnes crops sold by smallholder farmers.

Strategic Outcome 4 focused on institutional strengthening, where WFP supported government efforts to expand home-grown school feeding, reaching 4.6 million learners in 2025 from 2.6 in 2024, develop social protection systems, and enhance coordination for nutrition and emergency preparedness. The expansion of school feeding coverage and technical support to the Single Window Management Information System reflected growing government ownership and strengthened national capacity.

Strategic Outcome 5 reinforced WFP's role as a logistics and operational partner for the humanitarian and development community, providing on-demand services to improve supply-chain efficiency and support coordinated delivery of assistance across sectors.

WFP's work in 2025 was aligned with the Government of Zambia's development agenda and sector priorities. Collaboration with key ministries including Agriculture, Health, Education, Community Development and Social Services, Fisheries and Livestock, government institutions including National Food and Nutrition Commission, government departments including the Commission for Refugee, the Zambia Metrological Department and the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit enabled integrated, government-led responses. Support to early warning systems, drought contingency planning and social protection reforms helped strengthen national institutions rather than creating parallel systems.

School feeding demonstrated this alignment clearly, WFP's technical and food commodity support enabled government expansion of the Home-Grown School Meals programme and emergency school feeding coverage reaching over 970,00 learners in 1,700 schools, reinforcing education continuity and nutrition outcomes while promoting locally sourced food systems through establishment of school production gardens. Similarly, support to national nutrition strategies and district coordination mechanisms advanced multisectoral planning and policy implementation.

People facing heightened discrimination or barriers in accessing assistance were central to programme design and implementation. Women constituted a majority (51 percent of total beneficiaries reached) in livelihoods, nutrition and financial inclusion activities, and targeted initiatives enhanced women's economic empowerment and participation in decision-making. Gender-inclusive approaches were integrated across interventions, including savings groups, nutrition messaging and community engagement mechanisms.

WFP strengthened protection and accountability systems to ensure that assistance was delivered safely and with dignity. Community feedback mechanisms, help desks and call centres allowed affected populations, including refugees and drought-affected households, to influence programme adjustments and report concerns. While disability inclusion advanced through strategy development and targeted outreach, data limitations highlighted areas for continued improvement.

Strong partnerships were fundamental to results achieved in 2025. WFP collaborated with government institutions, United Nations partners including UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, WHO, UNFPA and UNHCR, non-governmental organizations, donors and private-sector actors. These collaborations supported coordinated implementation, resource mobilization and innovation across nutrition, agriculture, logistics and social protection sectors.

Capacity strengthening remained a central pillar of WFP's contribution, including technical training for government staff, development of national strategies and tools, installation of climate monitoring infrastructure, and support to decentralized nutrition coordination mechanisms. These investments positioned national institutions to lead future responses more effectively.

Several trends shaped progress in 2025. Climate-related shocks continued to intensify food insecurity risks, reinforcing the need for anticipatory action and resilience investments. The scale of drought impacts increased humanitarian caseloads and placed pressure on resources, while regional displacement dynamics influenced refugee response

needs. Funding shortfalls constrained programme expansion and required difficult prioritization decisions, including reduced ration levels in the case of refugee response. Nevertheless, digitalization, stronger cross-sector integration and improved use of data enhanced efficiency and accountability across operations.

The 2025 experience underscored that Zambia's path toward zero hunger requires both immediate humanitarian action and sustained investment in national systems that can anticipate, absorb and respond to shocks. WFP's CSP bridges these needs supporting vulnerable women, men, girls, boys, refugees and people with disabilities today while helping the Government of Zambia build resilient food systems for tomorrow. Continued partnership and predictable financing will be essential to protect gains achieved, accelerate progress toward sustainable food security and nutrition for all.

2,481,312

Total beneficiaries in 2025



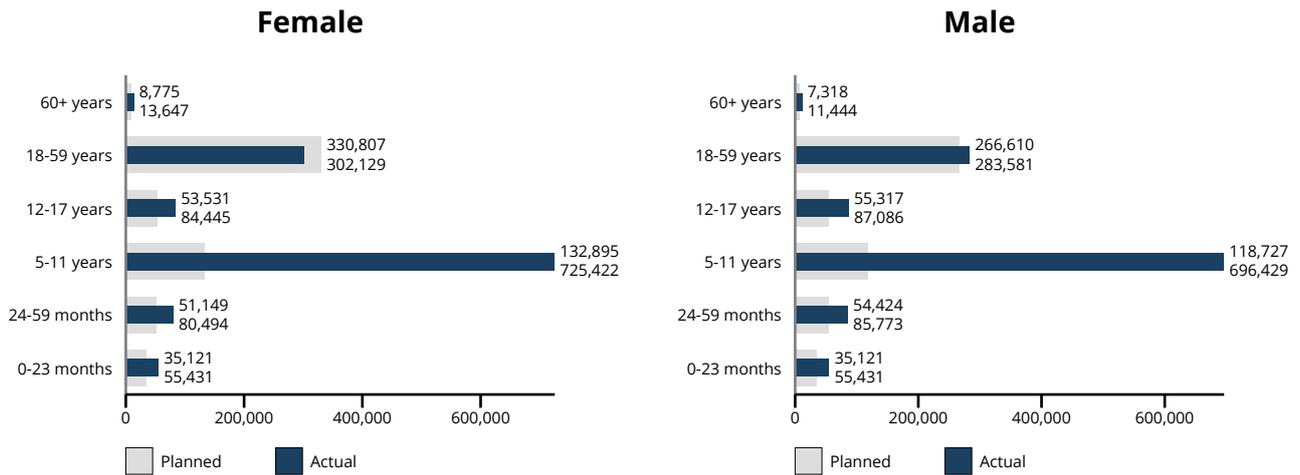
51% female



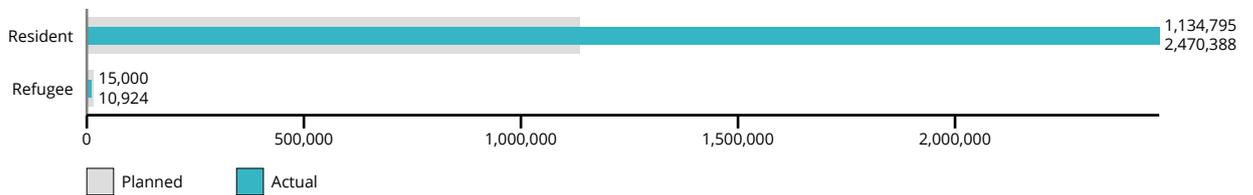
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 47,247 (50% Female, 50% Male)

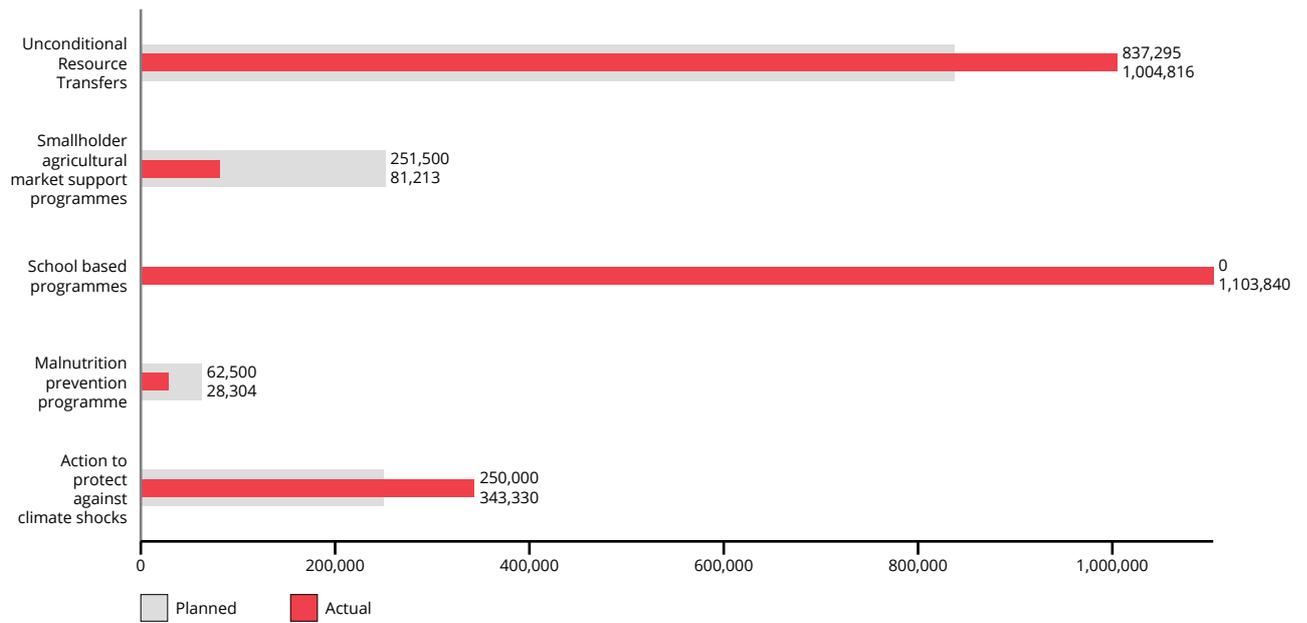
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



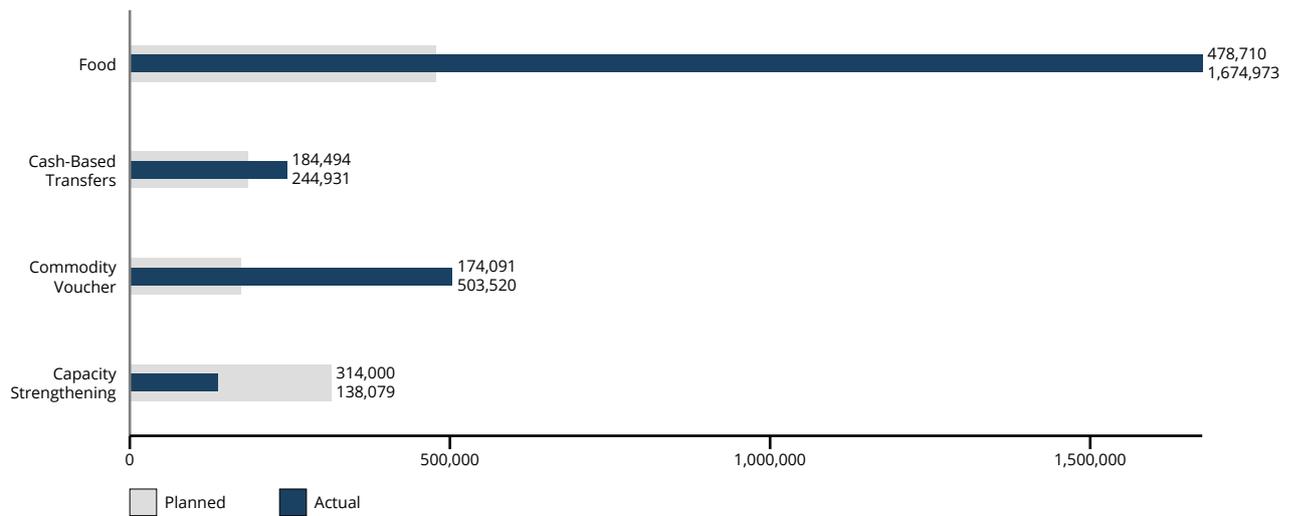
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



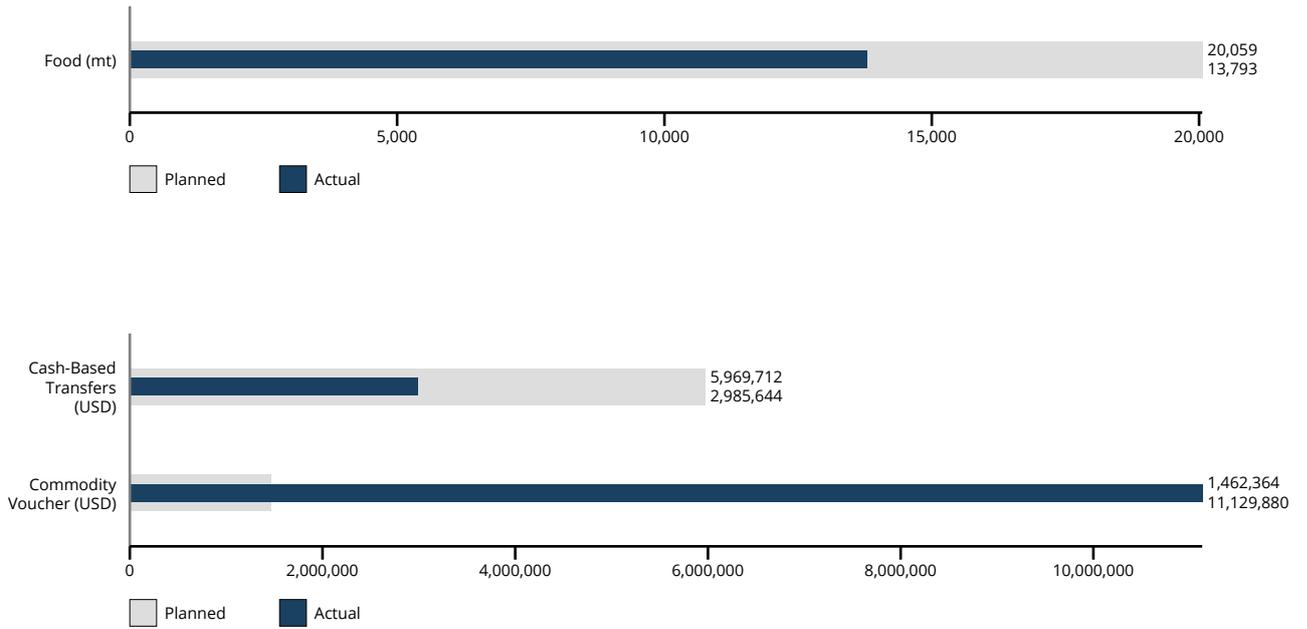
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



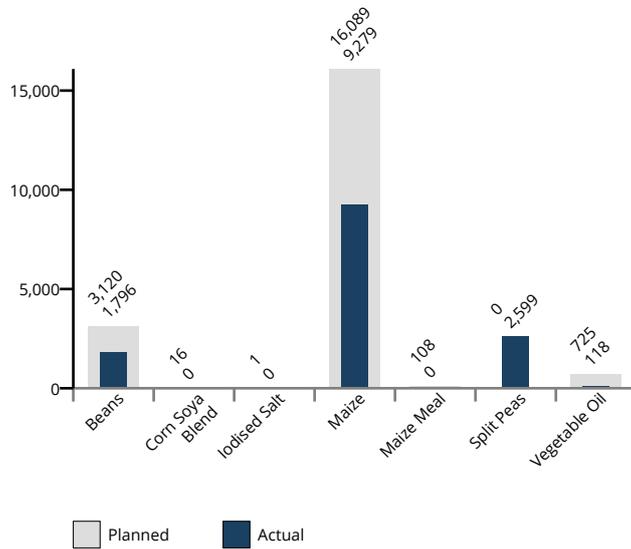
Beneficiaries by Modality



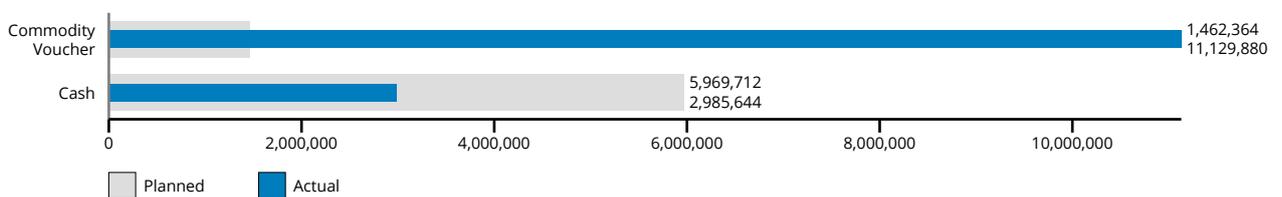
Total Transfers by Modality



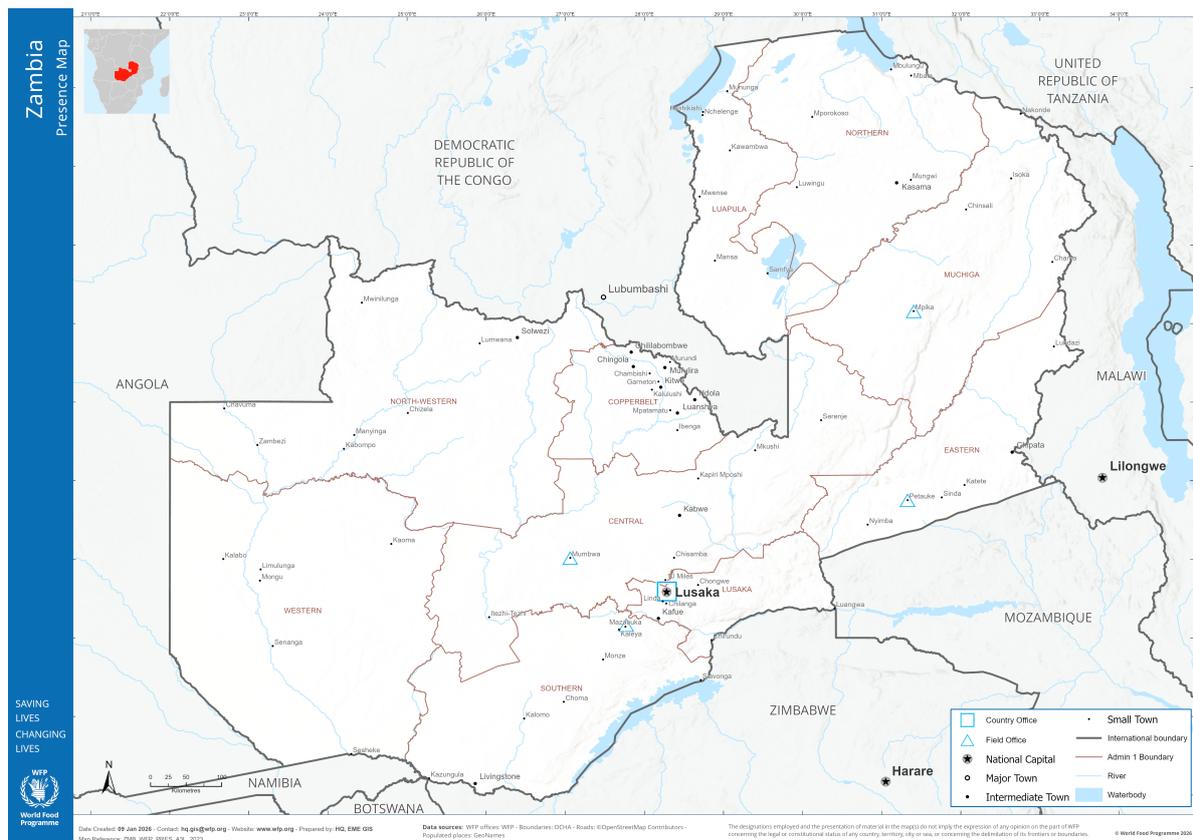
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2025, Zambia's operational context continued to be shaped by overlapping climate, economic, and social pressures that influenced food and nutrition security and directly affected the programming for WFP and its partners. The country remained politically stable, with ongoing governance reforms and a continued focus on debt restructuring and macroeconomic stabilization. While political stability supported humanitarian access and programme continuity, persistent economic pressures and shocks including flood and drought constrained household resilience and public service delivery.

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.

The impact of the severe 2023-2024 El Niño-induced drought continued into 2025. The drought, declared a national disaster in 2024, caused major crop losses, reduced water availability, and weakened rural livelihoods dependent on rain-fed agriculture. These impacts persisted into 2025, contributing to reduced household food stocks, higher vulnerability among smallholder farmers, and increased reliance on humanitarian and social protection support.

The prolonged dry conditions also affected hydropower generation, contributing to energy shortages and periodic electricity supply constraints, which affected markets, food processing, and essential services. Climate-related shocks were further identified as a significant threat to long-term human development, with national assessments emphasizing the need for climate-resilient development pathways to safeguard food systems and livelihoods.

The macroeconomic environment in 2025 showed mixed signals. Economic growth remained positive, supported largely by the mining and service sectors, while agriculture continued to face headwinds from climate shocks. Inflation began to reduce from 16.7 percent in January to 11.2 percent in December[3], with continued pressures on purchasing power for vulnerable households and increasing operational costs for humanitarian programmes. High poverty levels and exposure to recurrent shocks continue to limit how quickly macroeconomic improvements translate into better food security for vulnerable households.

The 2025 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) acute food insecurity analysis estimated that 1.7 million people (17 percent of the analysed population) were projected to face crisis-level food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) or worse

between October 2025 and March 2026. This includes 9,900 people expected to fall into emergency conditions (IPC Phase 4), primarily in Western Province. Zambia has shown a quick recovery from the drought; however, this distribution was not universal as some districts and populations continued to experience food insecurity in 2025. Key drivers of food insecurity include prolonged dry spells (affecting 85 percent of districts), widespread pest infestations (notably Fall Armyworms and Cassava Brown Streak Virus), flash flooding, and persistently high food prices.

Access to education, health, clean water, and sanitation services remained uneven, particularly where climate-related shocks strained already limited systems. These disparities contributed to ongoing nutrition vulnerabilities, including child stunting and limited dietary diversity among poor households, factors that continued to shape operational priorities for food assistance and nutrition programming. Malnutrition rates remain among the highest in the world, with 35 percent of the population unable to meet their minimum-calorie requirements and a 32 percent of children aged under 5 stunted [4].

Although Zambia remains comparatively stable regionally, protection concerns influenced the operational landscape. Zambia hosts over 100,000[5] refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Burundi, as well as Angola and Rwandan former refugees[6]. 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 in the Mantapala Refugee Settlement, where over 10,000 refugees from DRC rely on humanitarian assistance. WFP interventions in this area include food assistance, cash-based transfers and livelihood-building programmes designed to enhance self-reliance and resilience. Refugee vulnerability remains protracted and highly sensitive to funding volatility, as limited livelihood options and constrained land access increase dependence on humanitarian assistance.

WFP's 2023-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) aligns with Zambia's national priorities, including the 8th National Development Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Development Framework, 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 [7].

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

WFP prioritized districts and population groups using IPC analysis, Government-led response planning and operational feasibility assessments, focusing on areas facing crisis-level food insecurity and households with limited coping capacity.

Risk management

The Zambia Country Office operated in an evolving risk environment that required a proactive, structured, and risk-informed approach to safeguard programme delivery and organizational integrity. Risk management was embedded in strategic and operational decision-making through regular risk assessments, maintenance of a comprehensive risk register, and periodic reviews of high-priority risks. This enabled timely identification, tracking, and mitigation of risks from climate shocks, funding volatility, market instability, and operational constraints, while supporting informed management decisions and adaptive programming.

In 2025, the Country Office implemented a comprehensive set of mitigation measures focused on strategic planning, fiduciary assurance, operational continuity, and accountability to affected populations. Emphasis was placed on managing risks related to funding shortfalls, climate-related disasters, macro-economic pressures, and partner performance. Mitigation actions included strengthened donor engagement, scenario planning, flexible resource allocation, enhanced monitoring systems, and reinforced coordination with government and partners to sustain programme delivery amid uncertainty.

Fiduciary and compliance risks such as fraud, corruption, misappropriation of resources, and breaches of obligations were actively managed through robust internal controls and assurance mechanisms. Actions included strengthened financial oversight, segregation of duties, capacity assessments, compliance monitoring, and regular reviews. To further strengthen programme integrity and transparency, a Targeting Assurance Roadmap for 2025 was drafted, detailing priority actions to enhance community engagement, targeting and selection processes.

Operational and protection-related risks, especially those impacting beneficiary safety, access, and programme quality, were mitigated through improved communication, monitoring, and feedback mechanisms. The Country Office emphasized accountability to affected populations, protection risk management, and partner oversight, while maintaining contingency plans for disruptions arising from access constraints, infrastructure challenges, or system outages. By integrating risk mitigation into programme design and daily operations, the Country Office strengthened operational resilience, built trust with communities and partners, and ensured safe, effective delivery in line with organisational standards.

Lessons learned

WFP drew lessons from decentralized evaluations, the drought response after-action review (AAR), joint assessments, and internal assurance reviews to inform strategic management of the Country Strategic Plan. A key takeaway from the AAR was that digital systems alone do not ensure accuracy, without strong planning and community validation. To address this, the office strengthened its Targeting Assurance Roadmap and expanded structured onboarding for partners to cover system and operational aspects. The AAR showed that emergency mechanisms such as complaints and feedback channels need deliberate institutional embedding to remain effective beyond emergencies.

A key lesson from the evaluation of WFP's Rural Risk Resilience Initiative (2014-2025) was that asset creation without accompanying elements like financial inclusion insurance and market linkages, does not fully sustain household resilience. Integrated models demonstrated stronger shock absorption than standalone approaches. The Country Office is strengthening partnerships with financial service providers, refining outcome-focused monitoring, and aligning more closely with national social protection and agricultural strategies for long-term sustainability.

The Office was among five other offices assessed in WFP's Social Protection (2019-2025) Centralized Evaluation, which highlighted WFP's leadership in developing nationally adopted policies, including the Home-Grown School Feeding Strategy and Decentralized Procurement Strategy.

Country office story

Nutrition Integration and Resilience



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Febby, a smallholder farmer from Chipangali District in Eastern Province, feeds her 11-month-old baby nutritious soya milk .

Beyond Tobacco: Chipangali's New Path Trading Tobacco for Tomorrow

For generations, most farmers in Chipangali District in Zambia's Eastern Province have mostly relied on one crop above all others: tobacco. It shaped their land, their routines, and their livelihoods. But tobacco cannot fill a hungry child's stomach.

The Alternative Livelihoods project is transforming farming practices across Chipangali by providing practical training in conservation agriculture, food processing, and nutrition, helping families grow food they can eat, sell, and depend on, making a lasting community impact. By combining skills development, nutrition messaging and market linkages, the initiative supported households to diversify production and improve diet quality while building financial resilience against climate shocks.

The programme places women at its heart, with sixty per cent of participants being female farmers. For young mothers like Febby Banda, the nutrition training has transformed their families' well-being, fostering pride in their progress and inspiring others to follow suit.

"The nutritious foods we grow now are a world away from tobacco, which you can't eat," she explains. "I always tell my friends that eating right is not costly. The nutrition training from the Alternative Livelihoods project opened my eyes now even my child enjoys soya milk!"

Beyond nutrition, the project is quietly reshaping household roles. Men like Titus, trained in food processing and preservation, are embracing responsibilities in the kitchen challenging long-held gender norms and promoting equality within their homes.

Meanwhile, community-based savings groups are empowering farmers like Barbra Millanzi, giving them confidence to diversify and succeed.

Market aggregation training has enabled young farmers like Laston to see farming as a viable business, as he aggregated over four MT of grain in the 2023-2024 season, earning income and supporting his family during drought conditions.

"I never thought of farming as something that could grow," he reflects. "Now I see it's not just about what you plant it's about planning, saving, and finding people who need what you've grown."

The shift away from tobacco is about more than economics. By promoting climate-smart agriculture and sustainable practices, the project fosters hope for a healthier environment and resilient communities addressing the long-term harm caused by tobacco cultivation on land and health.

In Chipangali, the fields are changing. Where tobacco once dominated, families now cultivate crops that nourish their children, strengthen their savings, and build resilience against uncertain seasons.

The transition is neither quick nor easy, but with each harvest, each training session, and each new skill learned, these farmers are proving that sustainable food systems can take root even in soil that once grew only cash crops.

In addition to enhancing livelihoods, the project also prioritises environmental protection and the health of farming communities, addressing the harmful effects of tobacco on both people and the planet.

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 2 million
disbursed in **cash**
transfers



USD 10 million
commodity and value
vouchers transferred to
affected people



13,700 mt of **emergency**
food distributed to people
in need



71 percent of children **6-23**
months of age who receive
a **minimum acceptable**
diet



1 million people were
reached with **emergency**
food or **cash-based**
assistance.

WFP supported Zambia's national capacity to respond to the El Niño induced drought while delivering life-saving assistance. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP assisted food-insecure people including refugees to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crisis. The operation combined large-scale in-kind food, vouchers and cash transfers with strengthened early-warning systems, anticipatory action planning and protection-sensitive assistance, ensuring that immediate humanitarian needs were addressed while reinforcing national systems for future shocks.

Refugee response

In 2025, WFP supported a total of 10,924 refugees and asylum seekers in the Mantapala Refugee Settlement with Cash based transfers and agricultural inputs as well as 7,000 people from the host community with agricultural inputs. In collaboration with the Government's Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, and Action Africa Help International, WFP continued providing monthly food assistance through cash-based transfers, nutrition education and messaging, and livelihood support to refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo and other countries.

Food insecurity and vulnerability remain high in Mantapala. WFP and UNHCR conducted a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in May, which found that 59.5 percent of refugees were moderately or highly food insecure, while 57.7 percent of refugees were highly or extremely vulnerable. Dependence on humanitarian assistance is pronounced, with almost 90 percent of households relying on aid or unproductive income sources. Agriculture is the main livelihood activity, but it is largely subsistence-based and constrained by insecure land tenure, limited inputs, low asset ownership and restricted access to markets and employment.

Results from the WFP end-year outcome monitoring showed encouraging food security trends. The proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) increased to 65.4 percent in December, up from 42.1 percent in May. The percentage of households with borderline FCS declined correspondingly, while poor FCS levels were reduced to 6.1 percent overall.

Dietary quality indicators improved but remained below targets. In December, the proportion of households consuming vitamin A-rich foods reached 98.7 percent, while 54.2 percent consumed protein-rich foods in the preceding week. However, 23.5 percent of households reported no consumption of protein-rich foods and 19.4 percent reported no heme-iron intake, indicating persistent nutrient gaps. The consumption-based coping strategy index (rCSI) improved overall to 11.1 in December, compared to 10.01 in May, though 26.6 percent of households remained in the high reduced coping strategy index category, signalling that more than a quarter of households continued to rely on negative coping strategies such as reducing meal size, borrowing food or limiting adult intake to prioritize children.

Despite the lack of funding for livelihood activities, participation indicated improved outcomes. Among smallholder agricultural market support activities, 1,022 participants (613 women and 409 men) engaged in livelihood restoration activities from the initial planned 1,500. Financial inclusion remained a positive feature to build self-reliance, 1,180 individuals participated in savings and loans associations against a target of 1,200, and 15 government and public sector staff were trained to strengthen national institutional capacities. Notably, 87.9 percent of refugee households accessed credit through WFP-supported savings groups, enhancing their capacity to manage shocks.

Infant and young child feeding indicators also showed progress. In Mantapala refugee settlement 78.2 percent of children aged 6-23 months achieved minimum dietary diversity, exceeding the 60 percent target. Minimum meal frequency reached 78.9 percent overall, while minimum acceptable diet reached 71.2 percent, reflecting improved nutrition practices supported by WFP programming.

Gender dynamics were positive. In Mantapala, 44.9 percent of households reported joint decision-making over assistance, and 28.8 percent were female-headed. Female-headed households demonstrated stronger food security outcomes, with 72.7 percent achieving acceptable food consumption score compared to male-headed households. WFP mainstreamed gender, protection and inclusion across activities, though disability inclusion remained limited due to gaps in disaggregated data and physical accessibility constraints.

Emergency response to drought-affected populations

Zambia continued to experience the impacts of the 2023/24 drought into 2025, with crop failure, diminished water availability and rising food insecurity across 84 districts. WFP operated within the Government-led multisectoral response, which reached over 4 million people by March 2025. Through the Agriculture and Food Security Cluster, WFP supported the Government to reach 1.63 million people (91 percent of the target) with food and cash assistance, slowing deterioration in food security and preventing further negative coping. In addition, WFP provided service support to the Government, transporting 41,000 metric tons of maize to hard-to-reach districts.

Complementary multisectoral interventions amplified the impact of food assistance. In collaboration with UNFPA, Mobile health and nutrition outreach services reached 247,065 people, while protection actors reached over 1 million individuals with gender-based violence (GBV), child protection and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) services. Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) initiatives reached nearly 10 million people, reinforcing early-warning messaging and accountability to affected populations.

Outcome monitoring demonstrated measurable improvements among drought-affected households. The proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS) improved significantly to an overall of 54.7 percent compared to 39.8 percent at baseline at a target of 70 percent. However, funding and pipeline constraints limited the consistent provision of complete, nutritionally balanced food baskets, constraining further gains in dietary diversity and resilience.

Strengthening anticipatory action and national systems

Beyond direct assistance, WFP strengthened Zambia's institutional readiness for climate shocks. WFP supported the Zambia Meteorological Department in developing and disseminating the 2025/26 seasonal forecast, including accessible formats such as sign language. Drought triggers were developed for high-risk fifty(50) districts, enhancing the operationalization of early-warning information.

WFP also contributed to the development of the National Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan and the National Multi-Hazard Anticipatory Action Protocol [1], in collaboration with the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU). The National Emergency Operations Centre, housed at DMMU supported by WFP, processed over 61,000 community calls, strengthening two-way communication and accountability. These system-level investments ensured that early-warning data informed operational decision-making during the drought response, improving timeliness and coordination.

Operational challenges and funding constraints

In 2025, Strategic Outcome 1 support to refugees faced significant funding shortfalls, against a requirement of USD 3.05 million, WFP received only USD 0.635 million, comprising contributions from Japan Private sector and a multilateral crisis-response allocation. Similarly, for the national drought response, the country required USD 24.9 million, however, available resources totalled USD 28.3 million from BHA, ECHO, Japan, AfDB, and China, which enabled WFP to reach

approximately 1.6 million people with emergency assistance. Despite this achievement, WFP experienced several operational challenges such as delayed distributions and intensified pipeline pressures. Weak subnational coordination, targeting rigidity, data delays, poor road access and supply-chain bottlenecks further affected timeliness and coverage. The Government of China, through the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund, enabled humanitarian maize assistance to 217,057 vulnerable people which will be distributed at the height of the Lean season (January - March 2026).

Due to shortfalls, refugee cash-based transfers were maintained at 70 percent ration levels in 2025 and is projected to run through January 2026, with planned reductions to 50 percent from February 2026 and the risk of full suspension by April 2026 without additional contributions. The only health centre serving over 20,000 people in Mantapala refugee resettlement remained overstretched, with staff shortages and rising malaria, maternal health and malnutrition cases. Temporary hosting arrangements for new arrivals during transit centre renovations strained WASH facilities and increased protection risks.

Compared to 2024, implementation in 2025 demonstrated stronger cross-sector integration, expanded digitalization and improved early-warning integration. However, the combined effects of the aftermath of 2023/2024 drought and increased displacement of people in the Democratic Republic of Congo, particularly due to the crisis in Goma since January 2025, led to higher caseloads. Consequently, some activities were delivered later than planned or at a reduced scale.

Looking ahead, sustained investment in both life-saving assistance and national preparedness systems will be critical to maintaining progress and safeguarding vulnerable households from future climate-related shocks.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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.



28,000 people reached with **malnutrition treatment and prevention**



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



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

In 2025, WFP Zambia significantly scaled up integrated, nutrition-sensitive programming under Strategic Outcome 2, reaching vulnerable populations across all activities and strengthening national systems to improve access to and consumption of safe, diverse and nutrient-dense foods throughout the year. Building on the gains recorded in 2024, the Country Office scaled-up social behaviour change (SBC) interventions, nutrition education and messaging across livelihoods and food systems, contributing to measurable improvements in dietary quality, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and household food consumption.

Nutrition Interventions

WFP reached more than 77,000 smallholder farmers with nutrition-integrated interventions. Specifically, 77,220 farmers (44,640 women and 32,580 men) received nutrition trainings through savings and farmer groups, 28 percent above the annual target of 60,000. These trainings promoted dietary diversity, safe food handling, complementary feeding, household meal planning and the utilization of locally available foods. By embedding nutrition education within production and market support activities, WFP ensured that gains in agricultural productivity translated into improved household consumption outcomes.

To enhance year-round availability of nutrient-dense foods at community level, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers and cooperatives in safe processing, preservation, storage, utilization and value addition. A total of 53,824 people were reached against a target of 57,500. This was realised through streamlined planning and joint implementation with government structures which allowed higher coverage within the same resources and timeframe. Within this group, 21,443 producers and cooperative members (12,835 women and 8,608 men) received training on product formulation, packaging, hygiene and basic quality standards, as well as market linkages. These efforts contributed to improved local supply of affordable, diverse foods and strengthened food systems resilience.

Community-based SBC interventions were scaled up nationwide in collaboration with the health, agriculture and education sectors. WFP reached 77,750 people (49,567 women and girls; 28,183 men and boys), exceeding the target of 60,000. The overachievement observed is due to collaboration with health, agriculture, and education sectors that enabled joint mobilization of communities and application of fast reach care group model which enabled an increase in coverage far beyond what was planned. Through care-group platforms alone, 20,495 pregnant and breastfeeding women, adolescent girls and caregivers were reached representing 205 percent of the annual target. These platforms delivered high-impact IYCF messages and promoted optimal maternal and adolescent nutrition practices, reinforcing prevention of stunting during the first 1,000 days.

WFP outcome monitoring shows, 28,304 nutritionally vulnerable individuals received strengthened capacity through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes, against a planned target of 62,500. While 28,304 people were reached through interpersonal SBC approaches, against a target of 60,000. While below target in some areas due to funding and operational constraints, over-achievement in livelihoods and care-group outreach offset shortfalls and contributed to positive outcome-level performance.

The integrated approach yielded significant improvements in child feeding indicators. WFP outcome monitoring outputs indicate that Minimum acceptable diet for children 6-23 months increased to 71.2 percent, up from 59.3 percent in 2024 substantially above the national average of 12 percent. These gains reflect WFP's integrated approach, where coordinated nutrition education, improved access to diverse foods and strengthened community platforms contributed to substantial gains in child feeding indicators, driving minimum acceptable diet well above both the 2024 levels and national averages.

Household-level food consumption outcomes also improved significantly. Among WFP-supported households, 65.4 percent achieved an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS), compared to 72.7 percent in 2024, remaining above the corporate target of at least 80 percent for women and men in targeted categories. At the same time, poor food consumption scores remained low at 6.1 percent overall, meeting the corporate threshold of below 10 percent. The improvements in household food consumption is attributed to coordinated planning and joint implementation of multisector interventions, coupled with strong collaboration with Government structures that enable WFP supported interventions to compliment and reinforce existing local efforts resulting in a more stable and diverse diets among targeted households.

Diet quality improved across multiple nutrient categories. Consumption of vitamin A-rich foods increased, with 98.7 percent of supported households reporting consumption in seven days, up from 51.9 percent in 2024. Daily consumption of protein-rich foods rose to 54.2 percent (from 44.3 percent), while consumption of heme iron-rich foods reached 43.8 percent, up from 14.2 percent in 2024. The proportion of households that never consumed vitamin A-rich foods dropped to zero in 2025, compared to 7.2 percent in 2024. Similarly, households that never consumed protein-rich foods declined to below 1 percent. The improvements in diet quality are attributed to increased household access to diverse nutrient dense foods with strengthened nutrition education and behaviour change interventions, which enhanced knowledge and consistent utilisation of nutrient dense foods.

However, some challenges persist. Minimum dietary diversity among women of reproductive age declined from 87 percent in 2024 to 78.4 percent in 2025, underscoring persistent affordability constraints and intra-household allocation dynamics, despite strengthened nutrition knowledge. Outcome data shows that 43.8 percent of women reported daily consumption of iron-rich foods, while 4.4 percent reported never consuming such foods an improvement from 23.1 percent who reported never consuming iron-rich foods in 2024, but still below national targets.

Policy and Capacity Strengthening

The 2024 Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis, disseminated in November 2025, revealed that 56 percent of households cannot afford a nutritious diet, estimated at ZMW 61 (USD 3) per day for a family of five. These findings highlight structural barriers related to food affordability and inform WFP's advocacy for mandatory fortification, cost-of-diet monitoring and multisectoral investment.

At systems level, WFP strengthened decentralized coordination and national policy frameworks. Sixteen District Nutrition Coordination Committees were established, reinforcing accountability and evidence-based planning. At national level, three key tools and strategies were developed or finalized: (1) a private-sector mapping and food systems gap assessment; (2) the 2024 Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis; and (3) the National Stunting Reduction Strategy. Under the food systems output indicator, two nutrition-related tools were developed as part of WFP capacity strengthening, and one tool was produced through South-South Cooperation. These instruments provide an evidence base for investment prioritization and targeted technical assistance to enterprises that can improve availability and distribution of safe, diverse foods.

The private-sector mapping exercise identified constraints and opportunities within Zambia's food system, enabling WFP and partners to tailor engagement strategies that enhance market-based solutions for nutrition[1]. These system-level interventions complemented SBC efforts, ensuring that promoted behaviours were supported by the availability of nutritious products in local markets.

Nutrition support - drought Response

During the aftermath of 2023/2024 El Niño-induced drought response and recovery, WFP integrated nutrition-sensitive recovery interventions alongside emergency assistance in six districts. Distribution of nutrient-dense inputs prioritized households within the 1,000 most critical days window. More than 3,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and 2,000 adolescents received training in Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN). In the education sector, 1,000 School Health and Nutrition Coordinators were trained on nutrition education, including the utilization of yellow split peas, reaching over 13,000 school-aged children complementing the government's maize. A key challenge remains limited cereal availability to complement pulse consumption.

Gender equality, protection and disability inclusion were mainstreamed throughout programme implementation. With women comprising approximately 90 percent of primary nutrition beneficiaries particularly pregnant and breastfeeding women, adolescent girls and caregivers. To ensure no one is left behind in households or communities, WFP integrated sign language training targeting District and sub-district staff for nutrition SBC at community level. Out of the 20,000 targeted beneficiaries' 21 percent were persons with disabilities, ensuring equitable access to nutrition education and food processing skills. A people-centred approach guided protection risk mitigation across all interventions.

Partnerships were central to results achieved in 2025. WFP collaborated closely with the National Food and Nutrition Commission, the Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, and Community Development and Social Services, as well as OCHA, UNICEF, FAO and WHO. Donor support from the European Union, Finland, GIZ, the

Embassy of Ireland, Japan, KfW, the People’s Republic of China, UN-CERF and the Russian Federation enabled the expansion of SBC, farmer training and food systems strengthening initiatives.

Overall, 2025 marked a year of consolidation and scale-up for nutrition integration in Zambia. The combination of strengthened community platforms, enhanced smallholder capacity, improved food availability and evidence-based policy development contributed to measurable improvements in child feeding practices and household dietary quality. While affordability constraints and women’s diet diversity require sustained attention, the integrated, multisectoral approach demonstrated tangible progress toward reducing stunting and improving food security among vulnerable populations.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



80,000 smallholder farmers received **Climate and weather risk information services**



11,00 MT of food worth over **USD 3 million** sold by **25,000 smallholder farmers**



Over **70,000 smallholder farmers** supported to withstand climate-related shocks, restore production and build stable livelihoods.



176,000 people affected by drought received **USD 645,149 thousand ARC Replica insurance payout**



1,047,516 people benefited from **inclusive insurance** through **country capacity-strengthening support**



5,166 villages groups strengthened financial resilience through integrated **savings, loans, and mutual insurance**, benefiting 56,158 members

Under Strategic Outcome 03, WFP Zambia strengthened the resilience of food-insecure and risk-prone smallholder farmers especially women, youth and people with disabilities by promoting climate-smart agriculture, expanding access to innovative technologies and finance, and enhancing market participation. Through an integrated resilience package, WFP supported more than 70,000 smallholder farmers to withstand climatic shocks, restore production and build stable, transformative livelihoods.

Activity 3 and 4 were generally well-funded in 2025. Multi-year financing from BMZ/KfW and the European Union supported project implementation, complemented by contributions from the Embassies of Japan and Ireland and UN-CERF.

Promoting climate services, regenerative agriculture and innovation

In 2025, WFP intensified efforts to promote the knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies. In readiness for the 2025/26 farming season, over 195 Ministry of Agriculture staff and 72,100 smallholder farmers across 27 districts were trained in integrated resilience practices, including climate-smart and regenerative agriculture. Seasonal weather forecasts were disseminated in collaboration with the Zambia Meteorological Department, strengthening farmers' capacity to plan effectively and reduce climate-related risks.

Under Activity 03, 167,062 individuals (83,950 women and 83,112 men) received food or cash-based transfers through activities that strengthened climate adaptation and risk management, contributing to improved livelihood protection. In addition, USD930,761 in vouchers was transferred to beneficiaries, supporting household-level recovery and investment in climate-resilient assets.

WFP partnered with the Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI) to train 49 camp extension officers (22 women and 27 men; of whom 23 were youths) in field diagnosis and Integrated Pest Management. As a result, operational Plant Clinics registered on the Plantwise Online Management System increased from 110 to 161, strengthening early detection and response to pests and diseases.

To restore crop production among drought-affected farmers, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture WFP supported over 30,000 households in eight districts with drought-tolerant and nutrient-dense inputs, including

sorghum, cassava, cowpeas, beans and assorted vegetables. Among these were 1,000 refugee households in Mantapala and 674 households in a hard-to-reach district Lunga (only by water) supported with rice seed under the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN-CERF) initiative.

Digital innovation was scaled through the Mechanize 360 initiative. In partnership with Ministry of Agriculture and FAO, WFP facilitated the digitalization of mechanization services using the Hello Tractor platform, equipping over 80 tractors across 10 provinces. The system enables real-time tracking of tractor operations and improves smallholders' access to mechanized services.

To reduce dependence on rainfed agriculture, WFP in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture and Water and Resources management (WARMA) established irrigation systems covering 10 hectares in Monze and Chipangali districts, complemented by soil sensors to guide optimal irrigation and fertilizer application. Works progressed toward 30-hectare irrigation schemes in Maimwene and Kambilombilo, including drilling three boreholes and establishing over 20 hectares of land. The initiative whose completion is earmarked for quarter two of 2026 is being implemented in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Zambia through the Office of Vice the President department of resettlement. In Mantapala Refugee Settlement, 10 manual boreholes were converted to solar-powered systems, enabling year-round horticulture production and reducing reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Under the ninth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 9) CropScope initiative in collaboration with a private sector company NEC, 995 hectares of land was geo-tagged across five districts in Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, and Southern provinces. Furthermore, over 100 Ministry of Agriculture staff were trained in CropScope functionality, geotagging, data collection and AI generated satellite data interpretation. These tools enhanced early warning capacities and improved responsiveness to pest and disease outbreaks.

Access to climate and weather information services reached 80,191 people, meeting the annual target and strengthening informed decision-making at community level.

Strengthening aggregation systems and market access

Under Activity 04, The value of smallholder farmer sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems reached USD3,839,765, surpassing the annual target of USD3 million and a significant improvement from USD106,471 in 2024, while crop volumes reached 11,797 metric tons from 397 metric tons in 2024. This is attributed to the favourable farming rainy season. Crops sold include soya beans, groundnuts, beans, cabbage and tomatoes. Livestock, milk and fish were also sold, diversifying income streams.

In partnership with AB-InBev (locally Zambia Breweries), WFP, supported 3,400 smallholder farmers in Southern province with sorghum seeds and linked them to available markets under the sorghum out grower initiative. In addition, the farmers were trained in sorghum production by Zambia Agriculture Research Institute while enrolments for crop insurance were undertaken to reduce their vulnerability to climatic shocks. WFP collaborated with an insurance provider to increase the uptake of insurance coverage for 3,000 sorghum farming households (15,000 people) for a sum insured by the farmers of ZMW 9,630,000 (USD 494,836).

To strengthen market systems through market linkages, 80,191 smallholder farmers were trained in crop marketing. Further, WFP convened 22 off-takers of nutrient-dense crops and non-timber forest products, followed by business-to-business engagements across five provinces, bringing together 152 aggregators, off-takers and financial service providers to strengthen commercial linkages.

WFP provided targeted smallholders and value chain actors with integrated skills, tools and systems to enable diversified and decent livelihoods. Through strengthened aggregation systems, WFP facilitated access to predictable markets for 25,983 smallholder farmers (12,595 men and 13,393 women), from the annual target of 40,000 farmers, reflecting ongoing efforts to expand inclusion and coverage. Five sets of agricultural production equipment were provided against a target of 30, highlighting the need for continued investment in productive assets.

Digital innovation further enhanced market engagement. The relaunch of the Maano Virtual Farmers' Market provided farmers with access to training modules, weather information, and financial products including loans and insurance, enabling more informed decision-making and increased participation in value chains.

Post-harvest management improved significantly. WFP supported over 77,000 households with training and linkages to post-harvest technologies, contributing to reduced losses. Outcome analysis shows, the average percentage of smallholder farmers experiencing post-harvest losses at storage declined from a baseline of 46.2 percent to 35.7 percent in 2025.

Financial inclusion and Access to Finance

WFP strengthened economic empowerment through promoting savings and financial inclusion initiatives. A total of 5,166 savings groups comprising 56,158 members were supported. These groups mobilized ZMW 17.5 million (USD875,386) in savings, of which ZMW 11.3 million (USD581,874) was contributed by women. Overall, the members

accessed ZMW 25 million (USD1.2 million) in loans to invest in income-generating activities and strengthening household capacity to manage shocks.

Furthermore, WFP advanced financial inclusion under the SheCan initiative, linking 1,083 village savings and loan associations (representing 16,900 beneficiaries, 70 percent of whom are women) to access FAST loans from Vision Fund worth ZMW 12.8 million (USD617,919) and facilitating the disbursement of 351 irrigation loans worth ZMW 9.8 million (USD463,439) to support year-round production resulting in a total of ZMW 22.6 million (USD.6million) in formal finance unlocked for rural communities in 2025. To reduce vulnerability to health-related shocks, WFP integrated Hospicash insurance within FAST loans, providing coverage to 8,083 beneficiaries with a total sum insured of ZMW 6.7 million (USD348,958).

To enhance beneficiaries' financial management and decision-making capacities, 57,000 individuals were trained in financial and digital literacy. Of these, 30,572 beneficiaries (72 percent women) were reached through the SheCan initiative, while an additional 26,428 beneficiaries (59 percent women) were trained across other activities.

Expanding climate risk financing and insurance

WFP Zambia continued to strengthen risk financing and insurance systems at micro, meso and macro levels. Through inclusive insurance schemes, 1,047,516 people were covered, with a total sum insured of USD237,718,702.

Under micro and meso insurance, 1,047,516 people were covered against climate and other shocks, exceeding the annual target of one million. During the 2024/2025 season, payouts amounting to USD2,276,694 were triggered for 163,352 smallholder farmers due primarily to localized pest and disease outbreaks. The total value of micro-insurance premiums paid reached USD10,330,590 reflecting increased uptake.

At macro level, 53,874 people were covered under ARC Replica insurance policies valued at USD250,000, with a total sum insured of USD2,154,967. In 2025, WFP completed distribution of USD645.149.6 in ARC Replica payouts, reaching 176,268 people and strengthening Government drought preparedness and response capacities.

WFP supported the National Technical Working Group on microinsurance under the Farmer Input Support Programme, benefiting over one million farmers nationwide. Through the signing of an MOU with the Zambian Government, WFP and IFAD commenced scale-up of index-based livestock insurance targeting over 10,000 livestock farmers under the Enhanced Livestock Investment Programme (E-SLIP).

Additionally, WFP partnered with Mercy Corps to pilot a mutual insurance model for Savings Groups, leveraging the Savings for Change social fund. The model transforms traditional group social funds into an affordable, transparent, and digital bundled insurance solution designed to strengthen the resilience of Village Savings and Loan Associations against health, livelihood, and climate related shocks. The pilot will be reviewed and refined ahead of the planned scaleup in 2026.

Food security and nutrition outcomes

WFP outcome monitoring analysis results demonstrate positive progress in food security and dietary diversity among targeted smallholder farmers. Among smallholders supported through aggregation systems via the European union supported Enhancing Livelihoods and Smallholder Agricultural Markets (ELSAM) project, the average percentage experiencing post-harvest losses decreased to 35.7 percent from 46.2 percent, while the minimum dietary diversity score for women and girls of reproductive age improved from a baseline of 12.6 to 35.8 percent.

Food Consumption Scores (FCS) improved across target groups. In ELSAM areas, the proportion of households with acceptable FCS reached 77.1 percent overall, while those with poor FCS declined to 3.5 percent. In the KfW-supported areas via the Transformative Emergency Response for Nutrition Improvement in Zambia (TERNIZA) project, acceptable FCS reached 72.6 percent overall, with poor FCS reduced to 6.2 percent. Consumption-based coping strategy indices also declined, indicating reduced reliance on negative coping mechanisms. In KfW areas, the average coping strategy index decreased to 13.7percent, reflecting strengthened household resilience.

Gender Equality and Inclusive Participation

With gender and age marker score of 4, indicating complete integration of gender and age considerations. Gender equality remained a cross-cutting priority throughout implementation of programmes under activity 3 and 4. Women constituted most participants in savings groups, financial literacy trainings, and many livelihood activities. Targeted initiatives under women's empowerment programmes enhanced access to finance, digital tools, and insurance products, contributing to greater economic agency and resilience among rural women. Youth engagement was also integrated across activities, including training, market participation, and entrepreneurship development. WFP programming ensured that interventions addressed barriers faced by vulnerable groups while promoting equitable access to opportunities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



79 Government and public sector staff participated in training to enhance **national stakeholder capacities** and **contribute to SDG 2**



4.6 million learners in **106 districts** were reached through the government emergency **school feeding programme** supported by WFP.

WFP complemented Government capacity to deliver nutrition-sensitive school feeding and anticipatory action by supporting large-scale nutrition messaging in schools, expanding enabling infrastructure for the Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme, and advancing national drought preparedness systems. These efforts supported the delivery of services to learners and vulnerable households across multiple provinces, while also strengthening Government social protection delivery through the development of a new case management information system.

To strengthen national preparedness and early response capacities, WFP worked closely with the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), the Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD), Africa Risk Capacity, key Government ministries, UN agencies and NGO partners, including CARE, providing capacity strengthening, technical assistance and systems development aligned to Government-identified needs and the scale of drought impacts.

Through its partnership with Africa Risk Capacity, WFP supported DMMU to develop an Operational Plan for the 2024-2025 agricultural season, reinforcing readiness for timely activation of early response actions. WFP also supported the Government to review implementation of the 2023/2024 drought insurance payout across 15 districts and document lessons to inform future climate shock responses. These planning and review processes engaged 25 representatives drawn from DMMU, ZMD, the Zambia Statistical Agency and the ministries of Agriculture, Community Development and Social Services, and Fisheries and Livestock, together with CARE, strengthening multi-stakeholder coordination for preparedness and early action.

A central component of anticipatory action systems strengthening in 2025 focused on technical capacity to establish drought triggers and improve the translation of climate monitoring into predictable action. WFP facilitated a series of virtual technical trainings covering seasonal monitoring, agro-meteorological analysis, data blending and quality control. The trainings were attended by 30 participants from ZMD and DMMU and established a technical foundation for reviewing and updating national anticipatory action trigger methodologies in 2026. To address persistent constraints in climate data infrastructure and improve forecast dissemination, WFP supported ZMD to install 109 automatic rain gauges across multiple districts, strengthening localized data coverage and improving the timeliness and quality of real-time early warning services. In parallel, 221 community members, including 23 women, were trained to operate and maintain the equipment, helping to sustain functionality and strengthen last-mile climate services. Collectively, these investments enhanced the accuracy, geographic reach and responsiveness of climate information used by Government systems and smallholder farmers.

In addition to preparedness and climate services, WFP supported national systems strengthening for shock-responsive service delivery through the development of the Single Window Management Information System (SWMIS). The SWMIS is a decentralized case management platform designed to integrate referrals, beneficiary management, coordinated service delivery and accountability mechanisms across Government social protection programmes. The system is expected to improve efficiency and coherence across the social protection sector, strengthening coordinated support to vulnerable households during periods of heightened need.

In the education sector, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education to strengthen programme management and the continuity of learning and nutrition for children affected by drought through the HGSM and Emergency School Feeding portfolios. Support included training for teachers, School Health and Nutrition (SHN) Coordinators, Parent Teacher Committees and Government officials in several drought-affected districts, alongside technical assistance to embed

nutrition and hygiene within the learning environment and strengthen locally led implementation. To preserve learning and help prevent school dropouts during the drought, WFP mobilised yellow split peas valued at EUR 2.8 million funded by the French government through the Ukraine Grain Initiative. This commodity complemented Government cereals and enabled the Emergency School Feeding Programme to reach more than 970,000 learners in 1,700 schools across three school terms. With WFP support, Government expanded school feeding coverage from 70 to 106 districts, reaching 4.6 million learners compared with 2.4 million in 2024, reflecting a significant scale-up of nationally led delivery.

WFP also strengthened the sustainability of HGSM through school gardens established in 50 schools across 18 districts, reaching 48,509 learners. School-based interventions included the establishment of gardens to support year-round production, installation of energy-efficient cookstoves and construction of handwashing facilities, reinforcing safe food practices and healthier learning environments. These investments were complemented by training in garden management, hygiene and nutrition, reaching 415 participants, including learners, school staff and Parent Teacher Committee members. All participating schools developed sustainability plans with surrounding communities to support continuity of HGSM activities and promote locally driven approaches that link nutrition, education and resilience.

Funding gaps relative to the scale of drought-driven needs constrained the pace of implementation, particularly in the first half of 2025. Logistical challenges in drought-affected areas, combined with escalating climate variability, placed further pressure on available resources and technical capacity. Compared with 2024, extended drought impacts increased demand for school feeding commodities, infrastructure strengthening and anticipatory action support, contributing to slower rollout of certain activities. Despite these pressures, multi-donor support, primarily from France, Germany and Finland, enabled the continuation of emergency school feeding and sustained technical engagement to strengthen national systems.

Cross-cutting priorities were integrated across strategic outcome 4 activities. Gender considerations were embedded, reflected in near-parity participation among learners reached through HGSM and emergency school feeding. Nutrition and hygiene were central design elements, operationalized through school gardens, targeted nutrition messaging and handwashing facilities that promoted safer food handling and healthier school environments. While disability-disaggregated data remained limited, training for teachers and Parent Teacher Committees included dedicated modules on disability inclusion, gender and protection. Innovation also featured prominently, including the introduction of improved water efficient technologies such drip irrigation systems in school gardens, deployment of energy-efficient cookstoves and development of the digital SWMIS platform to strengthen coordinated service delivery and accountability across the social protection system.

Looking ahead, lessons from 2025 underscore the importance of early investment in Government capacity, integrated approaches linking nutrition, education and climate resilience, and strengthened anticipatory action systems to reduce the scale of humanitarian needs. In 2026, WFP will prioritize support to Government to design and implement scalable, sustainable and nationally led approaches to school feeding and shock-responsive social protection. This will include deepening integration with climate information services, expanding locally driven school feeding models, strengthening the use and governance of SWMIS, and continuing to align interventions with national priorities to safeguard nutrition, learning and resilience for the most vulnerable.

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 92,000 in **administrative services** were provided to IFAD and UNFPA, which shared premises with WFP.



648 MT yellow split peas and **94 MT vegetable oil** transported to all **10 provinces** on behalf of the Government Disaster Management Unit.

To ensure timely and economical movement of partner cargo, WFP employed multimodal transport primarily road and rail selected for reliability and suitability for bulk commodities. These logistics services were critical during the peak drought-response period (January-April 2025), enabling uninterrupted food supply pipelines.

WFP also supported the Government of Zambia with the management of international donations, coordinating the importation, storage, inspection, and movement planning of 648 metric tons of yellow split peas and 93.8 metric tons of vegetable oil donated by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Interagency collaboration was reinforced through continued implementation of the MoU with UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO for on demand logistics services, facilitating the movement of essential supplies across the country. Under the Business Operations Strategy and the UN "Delivering as One" framework, WFP also provided administrative services to IFAD and UNFPA, which contributed USD92,125 toward shared operational costs.

In 2025, WFP co-located with IFAD at the Lusaka Country Office throughout and with UNFPA in Mazabuka and Petauke Field Office f, further promoting operational efficiency and collaboration.

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

WFP continued supporting people facing heightened discrimination or barriers in accessing assistance through structured, evidence-driven, and transformative programming. In 2025, the country office successfully completed the Gender Equality Certification Programme (GECP), achieving 30 out of 33 benchmarks, and finalised the Integrated Cross-Cutting Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA). Together, these processes deepened understanding of gender dynamics, power relations, and protection risks across operational contexts, enabling more targeted, inclusive, and implementation of interventions that respond to WFPs people-centred approaches. This work was complemented by the completion of the Disability Inclusion Strategy, which reinforced systematic mainstreaming of inclusion considerations across all strategic outcomes.

The Country office conducted a Gender and Climate Gap Analysis as part of WFP Zambia's ARC Replica programme to strengthen the gender responsiveness of Disaster Risk Financing (DRF), anticipatory action, and broader disaster risk management (DRM) systems. The study provided a detailed examination of how gender, age, disability, and livelihood status shape exposure to climate shocks, access to DRF mechanisms, and capacities for resilience.

Zambia has continued making notable progress in advancing the rights of girls and women, with stronger advocacy and policies on male involvement and disability inclusion. The country has made progress as well in the adaption of the recommendations from the Disability Inclusion Strategy and upholding the rights of people with disabilities.

According to the government's Gender Division, the country through its 2025 constitution reforms promotes an increase in women's representation in traditionally male-dominated sectors, with reference to parliamentary representation which stands at a 15.4 percent. Moreover, women's involvement in decision-making processes across all levels continues to be limited. The UNDP's Gender Inequality Index report ranks the country 79th on the Global Gender Gap Index, with a score of 0.707 - an improvement as compared to 2024 - with strides to address the disparities between men and women in parliament, health, education, financial services and labour markets being made.

The Government of Zambia has continued with its commitments to address gender inequality gaps by revising the constitution with bill 7 passed, ratifying, enacting and implementing progressive protocols, legal provisions, policies and programmes, among which included implementation of the Zambia Gender Policy, the implementation of the United Nations-Government of the Republic of Zambia (UN-GRZ) Gender Based Violence (GBV) spotlight 2 initiative and holding of the inaugural conferences on policies and strategies aimed at increased participation and representations of women in key sectors and the promotion of reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

WFP continued championing actions to reduce gender-based inequalities related to food and nutrition security, women's economic empowerment and access to productive resources. These efforts operationalized disability and gender commitments through a combination of mainstreaming and targeted interventions informed by insights from the GECP certification process and the ICARA. The analysis generated through ICARA sharpened understanding of gendered vulnerabilities and capacities among women, men, girls, boys and persons with disabilities, including their roles in production and caregiving, intrahousehold decision-making, risks of exclusion, exposure to gender-based violence and barriers to accessing assistance. These findings were applied across programme design and delivery to strengthen equity, responsiveness and protection sensitivity.

Key recommendations from GECP and ICARA led to tangible programme improvements, particularly in women's access to financial services, livelihood opportunities and responsive protection support. Key areas of progress include the expansion of women's economic empowerment initiatives through village savings and lending associations integrated into various programmes and activities. These interventions promoted equitable participation of women and men, including persons with disabilities, and strengthened male engagement as a pathway to sustained social norm change and shared decision-making. Reflecting stronger intentionality to expand opportunities for women and adolescent girls, beneficiary targeting increased from 70 percent in 2024 to 80 percent women in 2025.

WFP continued collaborating with the government's Gender Division, UN agencies and cooperating partners to deliver training on gender, protection and inclusion, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), targeting key Government line ministries and local government. This contributed to strengthened accountability frameworks, consistent application of protection standards and alignment between national and subnational actors and the organization's safeguarding commitments in crisis response and recovery programming.

In Mantapala refugee settlement, gender responsive and disability inclusive interventions targeting women, men, girls, boys and persons with disabilities supported improvements in household decision making, and equitable access to land for production and participation in livelihood activities. Alternative livelihood initiatives enhanced food production strengthened household nutrition and promoted inclusion of women and persons with disabilities in market and financial systems. To address ongoing knowledge and capacity gaps, tailored training packages were delivered to communities, reaching 73 percent women and 62 percent adolescent girls. The training focused on production of nutrient-dense and drought resistant crops, food processing and preservation, savings-for-change strategies and people centred approaches, including awareness and use of gender-based violence and PSEA referral pathways.

Under social protection, WFP supported the Ministry of Education integrating nutrition, gender transformative approaches, women's economic empowerment and disability inclusion into the emergency school feeding programme across all 36 districts. A total of 225 individuals, including eight district and provincial staff (two women and six men) and 217 School Health and Nutrition teachers (120 women and 97 men), were trained, strengthening capacity for adolescent focused nutrition, gender responsive training and inclusive approaches for learners with disabilities.

Despite progress in 2025, several gaps continued to limit consistency of gender transformative delivery. Low representation of technical staff from cooperating partners, constrained skills transfer at community level, uneven capacity for gender mainstreaming among frontline actors, competing priorities within overstretched Government systems and deeply rooted social norms continued to influence women's participation in some activities. These challenges highlight the importance of continued investments in capacity strengthening, stronger coordination through Government structures and deeper community engagement to shift norms and reinforce accountability across delivery systems.

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's work in 2025 was anchored in a clear priority: ensuring that assistance reached people in ways that upheld their protection, dignity, and right to participate in decisions affecting their lives. Across refugee operations, drought affected districts and smallholder farmer support programmes, the country office placed affected populations at the centre of its approach, strengthening systems that enabled safe access to services, confidential reporting and meaningful engagement. By embedding protection and accountability considerations into programme design, monitoring and delivery, WFP sought to reduce risks, prevent harm and create responsive mechanisms that reflected community needs, concerns and expectations.

The Country Office implemented corporate protection guidance, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), reinforced a culture of prevention and maintained zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse, ensuring protection considerations were systematically integrated across operational contexts.

Protection of affected populations was mainstreamed throughout monitoring and delivery frameworks. Protection questions were embedded in monitoring tools to identify barriers to safe access, reporting and information gaps, while community-facing sensitization sessions were conducted prior to each distribution to strengthen awareness of entitlements, rights and available feedback channels. WFP encouraged affected populations to actively participate in planning, oversight and assessment processes, helping ensure that programme adjustments were informed by beneficiary perspectives and grounded in community priorities.

During Government-led drought distributions, WFP maintained a monitoring presence and ensured help desks were operational at all monitored sites. Post-distribution focus group discussions and beneficiary interviews captured perspectives on assistance quality, access challenges and protection considerations, enabling partners and local authorities to take corrective action where needed. WFP supported DMMU to establish a multi-sectoral call centre which further expanded safe reporting coverage and improved connectivity with affected populations by offering a toll-free, centralised platform for grievances, information requests and referrals.

Drawing on insights from protection monitoring and community-level feedback, WFP initiated a roadmap to strengthen and standardise complaints and feedback mechanisms across the portfolio. Work was undertaken to finalise the complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) Standard Operating Procedures and transition from manual documentation to a SugarCRM-enabled digital case management system to improve timeliness, traceability and closure of community concerns. These efforts aimed to standardise intake and categorisation, enable real-time case tracking, strengthen triage and escalation, enhance programme decision-making through improved data analysis and reduce time to closure while documenting feedback outcomes more systematically.

Protection outcomes were further strengthened through partnerships with UNFPA, the Ministry of Health and the non-governmental organization Lifeline Childline Zambia, enabling co-located services in drought-affected districts. WFP's food and cash assistance was paired with sexual and reproductive health (SRH), gender-based violence (GBV) and HIV services, reducing referral barriers and reinforcing the protective environment at distribution sites. Joint grievance desks provided information and pathways for the safe reporting of corruption, kickbacks and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), contributing to transparency, accountability and community confidence.

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 and partners supported Government-led food assistance across drought-affected districts, where help desks were required at all monitored distribution points. To widen access to safe reporting, a toll-free, multi-sectoral call centre was established at the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, providing crisis-affected communities, including those assisted by WFP, with a direct channel for grievances, information needs and support requests. This complemented site-level mechanisms and helped expand coverage for individuals unable to attend distributions or who preferred

confidential, remote reporting options.

In refugee operations, WFP strengthened community-led feedback channels by establishing help desks and complaints points at cash distribution sites managed by block committees. Complaints boxes allowed for confidential written submissions which were systematically reviewed and addressed during local post-distribution meetings. This multi-channel approach improved safe access to information, reduced reporting barriers and supported more efficient feedback loops between communities, cooperating partners and WFP field teams.

WFP further integrated accountability to affected populations considerations into biannual outcome monitoring tools across refugee, nutrition, livelihoods and smallholder support programmes. Monitoring included participation in planning and implementation, knowledge of entitlements, access to assistance, and awareness and use of feedback channels. Findings informed programme delivery adaptations, refinement of information materials and adjustments to modalities where monitoring identified protection risks or constraints to safe, dignified access. In smallholder support interventions, partner-led feedback processes were used to adjust activity scheduling and design. Community-level complaints committees were established to improve grievance redress for livelihoods and farmer support activities, documenting concerns through standardised intake forms connected to SugarCRM to strengthen follow-up and accountability.

Across all operations, WFP and partners continued to reinforce awareness of WFP's zero tolerance for SEA, strengthen committee capacities to manage help desks and grievance processes, and standardise documentation to ensure effective case management from intake through to resolution. These investments sought to institutionalise accountability to affected populations by ensuring management ownership and frontline capacity to maintain high protection standards.

A key lesson from 2025 was the importance of digital complaints and feedback systems to meet operational timelines and close the loop with communities. Delays in rolling out digital CFMs left manual systems too slow to support rapid programme decision-making. To address this, WFP accelerated preparations to deploy SugarCRM across refugee, livelihoods and Government-led distribution sites, while continuing to strengthen help desks, community complaints committees and pre-distribution sensitisation activities.

In 2026, WFP will consolidate and scale these measures, ensuring full deployment of digital CFMs, ongoing mentoring for community complaints committees, strengthened monitoring tools to capture participation and protection trends and deeper collaboration with Government and protection actors to sustain integrated service delivery. By embedding protection and accountability within programme design, community structures and monitoring systems, and by digitising core reporting channels, WFP aims to broaden safe and dignified access to assistance, ensure timely and transparent redress and sustain trust with affected populations and partners.

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's food systems continue to face significant environmental and social pressures that undermine stable and sustainable food security. Increasing climate variability, characterized by recurrent droughts, flash floods and erratic rainfall patterns, has disrupted agricultural seasons and reduced crop yields for the nearly two million smallholder farmers who rely largely on rain-fed agriculture.

Land degradation and declining soil fertility driven by unsustainable land use practices, widespread deforestation and excessive use of synthetic fertilizers further weaken agricultural productivity and reduce access to diverse and nutritious foods. Zambia loses an estimated 250,000-300,000 hectares of forest annually, largely due to charcoal production, accelerating soil erosion and biodiversity loss. These environmental pressures were compounded by the severe 2023/24 drought, which reduced national maize production by approximately 53.6 percent and left about 5.8 million people in need of food assistance during the 2024-2025 lean season.

Social and economic vulnerabilities further limit resilience, with around 60 percent of the population living below the national poverty line. Consequently, malnutrition remains a major challenge, with 32 percent of children under five affected by stunting. Together, climate shocks, environmental degradation and persistent poverty contribute to higher production costs, increased market volatility and reduced availability of diverse foods, weakening household resilience and highlighting the importance of ecosystem-sensitive and climate-adaptive food system interventions.

WFP programmes continued to generate environmental co-benefits through the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices and climate resilience interventions. Across its resilience and livelihoods portfolio, WFP supported the training of 195 Ministry of Agriculture staff and over 72,100 smallholder farmers across 27 districts in integrated resilience practices, including climate-smart and regenerative agriculture. In collaboration with the Zambia Meteorological Department, seasonal weather forecast information was disseminated to 80,191 smallholder farmers to strengthen climate risk preparedness and improve agricultural planning. Climate-smart agricultural techniques, including minimum tillage, mulching, intercropping, agroforestry, crop rotation and integrated pest management were promoted to restore soil fertility and improve productivity while encouraging the use of organic fertilizers. Water-use efficiency was strengthened through solar-powered and gravity-fed irrigation systems supporting approximately 20 hectares of irrigated winter maize and horticulture production.

In line with WFP's Environmental Policy and Sustainability Framework, the Country Office strengthened safeguards to ensure programme activities did not cause unintended harm to the environment or communities. Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) were systematically integrated into programme implementation through capacity building for partners and field staff, enabling improved identification of environmental and social risks and the application of mitigation measures.

WFP operationalized a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), supported by systematic screening processes and field monitoring to verify compliance. In 2025, a desk review environmental impact assessment was conducted for the UN Joint Social Protection Phase III project to validate mitigation measures and ensure alignment with UN, donor and WFP safeguard requirements. The TERNIZA project also underwent expanded ESS screening to incorporate new components and strengthen risk management. Safeguards were implemented alongside gender, protection and disability inclusion commitments, while community feedback mechanisms at distribution sites allowed beneficiaries to raise concerns regarding environmental impacts and access challenges. During drought response operations, WFP reinforced social safeguards through awareness sessions on safe access and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and through collaboration with UNFPA, government institutions and Lifeline Childline Zambia to provide health screenings, referrals and counselling services for affected households.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP's Environmental Management System continued to guide operational sustainability efforts in 2025, with targeted actions implemented to reduce the organisation's environmental footprint and align operations with national and global sustainability goals. A significant development was the acquisition of an electric vehicle, marking a milestone in WFP Zambia's transition toward lower-emission mobility and reduced reliance on fossil fuels. This investment also helped curb fuel costs and demonstrated WFP's operational leadership in environmentally responsible transport.

Digitalization initiatives advanced paper reduction across offices through expanded use of electronic document management, online approvals, digital reporting tools, and virtual collaboration platforms. These measures reduced printing needs, improved efficiency, and embedded resource-conscious practices into daily workflows. Offices maintained structured waste collection and disposal systems to reinforce environmental compliance and encourage responsible consumption and waste management.

Renewable energy solutions were also integrated into programme delivery. Solar power supported irrigation schemes for smallholder farmers, enabling productive use of energy for climate-resilient livelihoods while reducing reliance on firewood and charcoal. These investments contributed to forest conservation, reduced emissions, and supported enterprise development around solar installations in selected districts. Collectively, EMS actions improved resource efficiency, lowered emissions, and supported alignment between WFP's operations, national sustainability priorities, and global environmental commitments.

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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 Zambia accelerated an integrated, cross-sectoral nutrition model spanning Strategic Outcomes 1 through 4, combining social and behaviour change, food utilisation and value addition, climate-smart agriculture inclusive finance, market access, school feeding and emergency assistance among its programme beneficiary groups. This approach strengthened diet quality through complementary pathways, improved knowledge and practices at household level, diversification of production systems and markets, enhanced financial inclusion for women and youth, and stronger Government platforms anchoring nutrition within policy, coordination and preparedness systems. Collectively, these efforts reinforced WFP's commitment to protecting and improving diets while embedding nutrition-sensitive actions across the Country Strategic Plan.

Zambia's nutrition context remained challenging and underscored the need for integrated solutions. Findings from the 2024 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey indicated 32 percent of children under five were stunted, with continued underweight and emerging overweight reflecting chronic dietary inadequacies and an evolving double burden of malnutrition. Micronutrient deficiencies were widespread, with 62 percent of children aged 6-59 months and 41 percent of women of reproductive age anaemic. Complementary feeding indicators remained low, only 12 percent of children aged 6-23 months met the minimum acceptable diet, highlighting persistent gaps in diet quality and child feeding practices. Women and adolescent girls experienced coexisting undernutrition, overweight and obesity, contributing to intergenerational risks. These realities reinforced the need for food system, health, social protection and behaviour change interventions that address both immediate dietary needs during shocks and the structural drivers of poor nutrition outcomes.

Strategic Outcome 1, fully integrated nutrition into emergency and early recovery programming. Food and cash assistance was paired with mobile health and nutrition services to protect nutrition status during shocks, with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, young children and other nutritionally at-risk groups prioritized. Early warning and anticipatory action systems supported the prevention of further deterioration in nutrition by ensuring timely activation of response measures and improved targeting of at-risk populations.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP delivered nutrition-focused interventions targeting vulnerable groups across its programmes. Large-scale SBC and care group activities targeted pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, adolescents and caregivers; school-based nutrition education was reinforced through the Home-Grown School Meals and emergency school feeding programmes; and households received training in food utilisation, preservation and value addition to improve availability and intake of nutritious foods year-round. These combined platforms strengthened nutrition practices across communities and contributed to improved diet quality among women and young children.

Strategic Outcome 3, nutrition-sensitive food systems approach addressed underlying determinants of diet quality by strengthening climate-resilient agriculture, irrigation and mechanisation, improved market access for nutrient-dense foods and inclusive finance for women and youth. WFP expanded access to climate-smart agricultural practices, supported production of diverse and nutritious foods, strengthened market linkages for nutrient-dense commodities and enhanced financial inclusion through village savings and lending associations (VSLA) and the SheCan initiative, enabling households, particularly women, to invest in nutrition-supportive livelihoods and resilience.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP supported the Government of Zambia to integrate nutrition-responsive planning and delivery into national systems. This encompassed strengthening school feeding and social protection information systems, advancing national nutrition policies, and establishing and reinforcing District Nutrition Coordination Committees. Capacity-building and collaboration with the Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) and the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) enhanced early warning and anticipatory action, anchoring nutrition within government preparedness mechanisms. As a result, nutrition was institutionalized within decentralised structures, multisectoral coordination improved, and government ownership of nutrition outcomes strengthened. At the systems level, WFP and the government progressed work on 12 District Nutrition Coordination Committees, advanced the Micronutrient Prevention and Control Strategy, disseminated the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, and completed private-sector food system mapping. The Single Window Initiative Management Information System bolstered social protection case management, while ongoing capacity-building with ZMD and DMMU reinforced nutrition within

national preparedness frameworks.

Across these Strategic Outcomes, WFP's integrated model improved diets and food consumption while strengthening the food systems, markets and Government of Zambia platforms that make nutrition gains sustainable. Among WFP-supported households, the minimum acceptable diet increased from 59.3 percent in 2024 to 71.2 percent in 2025 for children aged 6-23 months while Poor Food Consumption Score fell to 6.1 percent from 7.2. Daily intake of vitamin A-rich foods anaemic 98 percent, while consumption of protein-rich foods reached 54.2 percent and heme iron-rich foods 43.8 percent, demonstrating meaningful improvements in diet quality linked to integrated programming.

From production to household utilisation, WFP strengthened nutrition pathways at scale. A total of 77,220 farmers were trained on diet-linked utilisation; 53,824 people received training in processing, preservation and value addition; and 21,443 cooperative members were supported on quality assurance, packaging and market linkages. School and community platforms continued to reinforce nutrition practices. Integrated SBC and school-based initiatives under strategic outcomes 2 and 4, reached 77,750 people, including 20,495 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, adolescents and caregivers. Training of 1,000 School Health and Nutrition Coordinators supported the use of yellow split peas in school meals to strengthen diet diversity, while more than 13,000 learners received school-based nutrition education.

Despite measurable improvements, progress was uneven across population groups. Women's dietary diversity and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods remained constrained by affordability, market variability, gender norms and caregiving burdens. Purchasing power, intra-household decision-making and inconsistent market access limited sustained improvements in some areas. These gaps highlight the need to intensify women-focused nutrition actions, deepen market-based solutions that improve the affordability of nutrient-dense foods and strengthen outcome measurement to better capture variations across population groups.

Programming in 2025 expanded integration through layered interventions, combining SBC with livelihoods, food systems, school feeding, emergency response and social protection, while systems strengthening embedded nutrition within policies, coordination, early warning systems and delivery platforms. Capacity building enabled scale and supported more coherent implementation across Strategic Outcomes.

Partnerships

Quality/Flexible Funding

In 2025, the Country Office navigated one of the most complex resource mobilization landscapes in recent years, marked by constrained humanitarian budgets and intensifying climate shocks. Yet, through strategic positioning, strengthened donor confidence, and the packaging of innovation-driven, government-aligned proposals, WFP not only preserved operational stability but unlocked new partnerships that have laid the foundation for a transformation of Zambia's food systems, nutrition, emergency response, and social protection initiatives.

Traditional partners, including the European Union, Germany and Ireland, remained key to multiyear resilience, nutrition and market systems programmes. Despite reduced flexible funding, WFP maintained donor confidence through briefings, meetings, field missions and increased visibility. These mechanisms provided transparent updates on the El Niño induced drought and how WFP adapted interventions. As a result, partners allowed programmatic flexibility, enabling WFP to adjust activities and ensure continuity of food assistance, Home-Grown School Meals, nutrition sensitive livelihoods and early warning systems.

A breakthrough in systems strengthening was the launch of the UN Joint Programme on Social Protection Phase III (UNJPSP III), a fully structured, Government led initiative jointly implemented with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). Of the USD 9.1 million budget envelope, USD6.24 million has already been secured from Sweden, the Swiss Development Cooperation and the UK Government, reflecting strong confidence in the UN's coordinated approach and national leadership. Drawing on lessons from Phase II, WFP shaped the programme's shock responsive and climate risk components and now leads work on early warning integration, anticipatory action and scalable risk transfer models positioning Zambia to better connect its social protection system with disaster risk financing and expand collaboration with international financial institutions, including the World Bank.

Diversification of the donor base yielded further gains. Japan continued to be a catalytic partner by investing in digital agriculture, specifically AI powered platforms such as CropScope, which strengthen early warning, climate monitoring and advisory services for smallholder farmers. Building on this success, Germany expanded support to scale these tools within resilience programming, creating an innovation pathway that could be adopted by other Partners.

China's contribution directly bolstered drought response, providing humanitarian food assistance for the lean season in severely affected districts. Equally, France and Finland played a defining role in stabilizing learning outcomes during the peak of crisis. Through France's provision of yellow split peas, German and Finland's financial support, WFP and the Government expanded the HGSM's programme to more than 4.6 million learners, protecting children's nutrition and safeguarding school attendance as many households recovered from the crisis.

Private sector and philanthropic partnerships also deepened impact. With AB InBev, WFP supported a fast-growing sorghum out grower scheme, linking thousands of farmers to reliable markets and insurance products. The growing collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) on alternative livelihoods for tobacco dependent smallholder farmers was a turning point. Leveraging WHO's technical partnership, WFP secured additional funding from the Melkus Foundation, enabling the scale up of farmers transitioning from tobacco to diversified, nutrition dense value chains from the initial 1,000 to 1,500 smallholder farmers in 2025. This transition not only improved incomes and dietary diversity but aligned household production systems with Zambia's broader public health goals.

The Church of the Latter-Day Saints Charities (LDS) partnership further reinforced the nexus between humanitarian response and early recovery. LDS resources enabled food assistance during the peak of the drought while simultaneously providing nutrient dense agricultural inputs for recovery and resilience ensuring households did not revert to negative coping once immediate food needs subsided.

Across nutrition, market access, financial inclusion and climate smart agriculture, government collaboration remained integral. Strong partnerships with the Ministries of Agriculture; Fisheries and Livestock; Education; Community Development and Social Services; and DMMU ensured programmes were implemented through national systems. Local NGOs and farmer networks expanded last mile reach, while private sector aggregators, financial service providers and technology partners amplified WFP's ability to deliver at scale.

Local partnerships remained central. Collaboration with IFAD, Government and local insurers under the ESLIP programme expanded livestock and crop insurance, while the new partnership with ZEPRE strengthened regional climate risk protection. The appointment of the Goodwill Ambassador Patson Daka (Zambian national soccer team and

Leicester City striker) further elevated success stories and strengthened national pride in Zambia's localization journey.

WFP played a central role within the United Nations Country Team, advancing coordinated humanitarian, resilience and social protection action with the Government. Throughout the year, WFP worked within a unified UN system while maintaining its comparative advantage in food security, early warning, logistics and anticipatory action. Collaboration aligned with reforms under the Humanitarian Reset and UN80 Initiative, through simplified planning, joint delivery and stronger integration with Government systems. WFP ensured UN support remained coherent and aligned with national priorities as Zambia recovered from one of its most severe droughts in decades.

Focus on Localization

WFP continued accelerating its localization agenda by strengthening government leadership, private sector capability, and community systems across food systems and resilience. Working closely with the Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock and Education, Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, Zambia Meteorological Department, and National Food and Nutrition Commission, WFP advanced nationally led digital agriculture and nutrition governance. Through Japan's TICAD Nine CropScope Project, over 100 Ministry of Agriculture extension officers and farmers adopted AI enabled crop analytics and soil monitoring, marking a milestone in Zambia's digital agriculture journey.

Under GIZ's Transformation of Food Systems initiative, WFP strengthened the Sun Business Network governance, generated evidence profiling 225 private sector companies across food systems, catalyzing stronger engagement from Small and Medium Enterprises and government. Through complementary initiatives funded by Ireland, WHO, the EU and Citi Foundation, WFP strengthened district capacities by expanding financial inclusion through village savings and lending platforms, training over 5,000 women and youth in financial literacy, agribusiness and nutrition alongside local partners such as Agora Finance Limited, Zambia National Commercial Bank and Vision Fund, reaching more than 77,000 farmers with climate smart production, processing and value addition skills all supported by over 400 district staff and 1,100 community based facilitators.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued to play a central and influential role within the United Nations (UN) Country Team, advancing coordinated humanitarian, resilience and social protection action in close coordination with the Government. Throughout the year, WFP worked as part of a unified UN system to deliver as one, while maintaining a clear comparative advantage in food security, early warning, logistics and anticipatory action. This ensured that UN support remained coherent, complementary and firmly aligned with national priorities even as Zambia recovers from one of its most severe droughts in decades.

WFP expanded Government resilience building through the ESLIP Programme, marking the first major initiative where Government, IFAD and WFP jointly design and deliver climate resilient smallholder support. This collaboration promotes agricultural transformation, reinforcing national systems. The partnership complements UNJPSP III, jointly implemented with UNICEF and FAO and coordinated by Government, by strengthening early warning integration, anticipatory action and scalable risk transfer models supporting households to transition from vulnerability to sustainable, shock resilient livelihoods.

Humanitarian collaboration remained strong throughout the year. Through the UN OCHA CERF Underfunded Emergencies Window, WFP worked with FAO, UNICEF and UNFPA, through the coordination of the United Nations Resident Coordinators Office, to deliver harmonized registration and integrated community support, combining climate smart agriculture, GBV and SRH mobile services, WASH improvements and child nutrition interventions, including in hard-to-reach areas.

Joint programming improved integrated service delivery and complementary sector support, reducing duplication and strengthening collective outcomes for targeted communities.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP spent USD 35.50 million against an implementation plan of USD 27.95 million. This represented an expenditure achievement of 127 percent. The expenditure on Activities 1, 3 and 5 was higher than planned because of new contributions received in 2025 from Finland, France, Japan, China, Russia, Ireland and the World Health Organization (WHO), and most of these were only valid in 2025.

WFP's country portfolio needs for 2025 were costed at USD 47.57 million, with available resources of USD 70.20 million. In comparison to 2024, there was a reduction in both the plan and resources due to a reduction and eventual finalization of activities related to the 2024/2025 El Niño-induced drought, in quarter three of 2025.

Under strategic outcome 1 (crisis response), WFP spent USD 22.78 million, against the implementation plan of USD 16.28 million. The over-expenditure against the plan was because of drought response work carried over into 2025 from 2024. This enabled WFP to address needs of the 1.2 million drought affected people, supported by funds carried over from 2024 from European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United Nations Central Emergency Fund, the United States Government, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and allocations from the Russian Emergency Commission, Chinese International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) and WFP's internal funding mechanisms. Further, WFP continued to support the refugee population in Mantapala settlement with a 70 percent ration, ensuring the ongoing implementation of the programme throughout 2025 with constrained funding. Additional resources from private donors and WFP's internal funding mechanisms supported livelihood activities for refugees and selected host community members.

Strategic outcome 2 (nutrition) primarily relied on multi-year contributions from the European Union and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) Development Bank for programme implementation. Additionally, trust fund resources from WFP Headquarters supported the implementation of disability inclusion activities within the country office. The total spent on these activities was USD 0.78 million, against the implementation plan of USD 1.57 million.

Under strategic outcome 3 (smallholder resilience support), activities 3 and 4 were well-funded. This was mostly because of ongoing multi-year contributions from the European Union and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) Development Bank and flexible allocations from various donors, including the World Health Organization (WHO), Ireland and private sector entities such as Anheuser-Busch (AB) InBev and Melkus Foundation. SheCan, along with other private sector donors like Citi Foundation, continued to support resilience activities through WFP Headquarters. WFP spent a total of USD 6.25 million on strategic outcome 3 activities, against the implementation plan of USD 4.91 million. The over-expenditure mostly related to carry-over work around smallholder farmer and household drought recovery activities aimed at reviving farming and general agriculture, following the effects of the 2024/2025 El Niño-induced drought.

Under strategic outcome 4, activity 6, the country office concluded implementation of the joint programme on social protection phase II, which was funded through a multi-donor fund managed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Furthermore, the home-grown school feeding programme, was also funded by contributions from KfW, Japan, Finland and France. In 2025, resources for anticipatory action and macro insurance planning activities were secured through WFP Headquarters. These contributions were from the Canadian and Swiss trust funds. Activity 6 of strategic outcome had no funding. As such, the country office did not undertake any health supply-chain systems strengthening activities in 2025. WFP spent a total of USD 1.63 million on strategic outcome 4 activities, against the implementation plan of USD 1.01 million. The over-expenditure was because of contributions received in 2025, whose validity period did not exceed December 2025. WFP had to prioritize actions related to France, Japan and Finland grants in 2025 despite them not being part of the original plan.

Activity 7 of strategic outcome 5 is for on-demand services and is financed as demand arises. In 2025, 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 (UNFPA). Logistics and transport services were also provided to UNICEF. WFP spent USD 0.05 million on activity 7 against the implementation plan of USD 0.1 million.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	27,963,909	16,278,253	28,956,306	22,775,554
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	27,963,909	16,278,253	28,956,306	22,775,554
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.	27,963,909	16,278,253	28,956,306	22,775,554
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	3,274,122	1,569,289	4,643,488	778,411
SO02: Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.	3,274,122	1,569,289	4,643,488	778,411
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.	3,274,122	1,569,289	3,848,153	778,411
Non-activity specific	0	0	795,335	0

SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	 9,134,376	 4,914,531	 25,184,498	 6,254,830
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.	 9,134,376	 4,914,531	 25,184,498	 6,254,830
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.	 6,898,380	 2,684,422	 16,382,724	 4,677,266
Activity 04: Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.	 2,235,996	 2,230,109	 3,225,193	 1,577,564
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 5,576,580	 0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 1,777,598	 1,008,968	 4,780,955	 1,630,034

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.	1,777,598	1,008,968	4,780,955	1,630,034
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.	1,413,892	953,049	4,589,382	1,630,034
Activity 06: Provide technical support to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.	363,706	55,919	0	0
Non-activity specific	0	0	191,573	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	167,174	103,967	92,165	51,656
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.	167,174	103,967	92,165	51,656
Activity 07: Provide timely and appropriate on-demand services for supply chain, innovation and health logistics services to relevant actors	167,174	103,967	92,165	51,656

Non-SDG Target	0	0	84,912	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	42,317,179	23,875,008	63,742,324	31,490,484
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,384,457	2,384,226	5,184,917	2,737,390
Total Direct Costs	44,701,636	26,259,233	68,927,241	34,227,874
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	2,869,155	1,695,420	1,275,878	1,275,878
Grand Total	47,570,791	27,954,653	70,203,119	35,503,752

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] Zambia Statistics Agency

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

[3] Annual Overall Inflation, December 2025 (%) – Zambia Statistics Agency

[4] Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2024 – Final report

[5] Zambia | UNHCR

[6] 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.

[7] WFP also scaled up its recovery and resilience efforts post drought to ensure households are in better capacity to deal with future similar drought shocks, while helping government deal with the localised prolonged effects of El Niño.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP support on the anticipatory action is in progress and in 2025 the Country Office supported the drafting of the drought Anticipatory Action Plan and the national Anticipatory Action Plan with the government that are in process of approval and validation.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] WFP advanced engagement with the private sector by completing a comprehensive mapping of actors, needs, and systemic gaps across Zambia's food system, generating evidence to inform partnerships, strengthen value-addition opportunities, and guide market-based nutrition programming. The findings have been disseminated across relevant government, private-sector, and development partners to support coordinated action and uptake. In 2026, WFP will leverage this evidence to prioritize partnership development, co-design targeted value-chain strengthening initiatives, and mobilize resources to catalyze nutrition-sensitive market solutions under Strategic Outcome 2.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	537,517	1,219,744	227%
	female	612,278	1,261,568	206%
	total	1,149,795	2,481,312	216%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	35,121	55,431	158%
	female	35,121	55,431	158%
	total	70,242	110,862	158%
24-59 months	male	54,424	85,773	158%
	female	51,149	80,494	157%
	total	105,573	166,267	157%
5-11 years	male	118,727	696,429	587%
	female	132,895	725,422	546%
	total	251,622	1,421,851	565%
12-17 years	male	55,317	87,086	157%
	female	53,531	84,445	158%
	total	108,848	171,531	158%
18-59 years	male	266,610	283,581	106%
	female	330,807	302,129	91%
	total	597,417	585,710	98%
60+ years	male	7,318	11,444	156%
	female	8,775	13,647	156%
	total	16,093	25,091	156%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	15,000	10,924	73%
Resident	1,134,795	2,470,388	218%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	250,000	343,330	137%
Malnutrition prevention programme	62,500	28,304	45%
School based programmes	0	1,103,840	-
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	251,500	81,213	32%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	837,295	1,004,816	120%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	3,120	1,796	58%
Corn Soya Blend	16	0	0%
Iodised Salt	1	0	0%
Maize	16,089	9,279	58%
Maize Meal	108	0	0%
Split Peas	0	2,599	-
Vegetable Oil	725	118	16%

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	5,969,712	2,985,644	50%
Commodity Voucher	1,462,364	10,199,119	697%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	0	930,761	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure people in Zambia (including refugees) affected by shocks are better able to meet their essential food security and nutrition needs in anticipation, during and in the aftermath of a crisis	Crisis Response
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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.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female		563,120
			Male		540,720
			Total		1,103,840
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	422,278	506,750
			Male	415,017	498,066
			Total	837,295	1,004,816
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	Macro Insurance	Female		88,897
			Male		87,371
			Total		176,268
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	20,059	13,792.77
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT		2,828.78
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,969,712	2,985,644
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD		642,949
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,462,364	10,199,118

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	900	613
			Male	600	409
			Total	1,500	1,022

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	15
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	1,200	1,180

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People at risk-ECHO Response - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	36.2	≥80	≥70	54.7		WFP survey
	Male	37.4	≥80	≥70	45.3		WFP survey
	Overall	39.8	≥80	≥70	54.7		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.2	≥20	≥30	61.1		WFP survey
	Male	30.6	≥20	≥30	38.9		WFP survey
	Overall	31.6	≥20	≥30	35.4		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27.2	≤5	≥10	9.1		WFP survey
	Male	27.8	≤5	≥10	10.2		WFP survey
	Overall	28.6	≤5	≥10	9.9		WFP survey
Target Group: People at risk-ECHO Response - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.6	≤8		8.4		WFP survey
	Male	19.3	≤8		10.8		WFP survey
	Overall	18.1	≤8		9.6		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Luapula Province - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.7	≥60	≥50	45	15.2	WFP survey
	Male	6.7	≥60	≥50	41.8	13.5	WFP survey
	Overall	6.2	≥60	≥50	43.8	14.2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.6	≥30	≥20	53	60.4	WFP survey
	Male	21.3	≥30	≥20	50.8	64.4	WFP survey
	Overall	22.4	≥30	≥20	51.8	62.7	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	70.7	<10	≤10	3	24.4	WFP survey
	Male	72	<10	≤10	2.9	22.2	WFP survey
	Overall	71.3	<10	≤10	4.4	23.1	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.9	≥60	≥50	39.01	46.2	WFP survey
	Male	20.7	≥60	≥50	40.1	42.9	WFP survey
	Overall	21.8	≥60	≥50	54.2	44.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.1	≥30	≥20	46.7	44.7	WFP survey
	Male	59.8	≥30	≥20	44	48	WFP survey
	Overall	57	≥30	≥20	44.9	46.6	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.9	<10	≤10	1.2	9.1	WFP survey
	Male	19.5	<10	≤10	0.8	9.1	WFP survey
	Overall	21.2	<10	≤10	0.9	9.1	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.1	≥60	≥50	99.2	54.3	WFP survey
	Male	37.2	≥60	≥50	97.2	50.2	WFP survey
	Overall	38.6	≥60	≥50	98.7	51.9	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.6	≥30	≥20	1.4	36.5	WFP survey
	Male	44.5	≥30	≥20	1.2	44	WFP survey
	Overall	41.1	≥30	≥20	1.3	40.9	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.3	<10	≤10	0	9.1	WFP survey
	Male	18.3	<10	≤10	0	5.8	WFP survey
	Overall	20.2	<10	≤10	0	7.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Luapula - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.62	<10	≤10	11.2	14.1	WFP survey
	Male	10.4	<10	≤10	11	14.1	WFP survey
	Overall	10.01	<10	≤10	11.1	14.1	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	33.2	≥80	≥60	74.6	75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.4	≥80	≥60	81.4	81.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.6	≥80	≥60	78.2	75	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	41.2	≥80	≥60	77.4	56.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.3	≥80	≥60	80.3	81.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.7	≥80	≥60	78.9	66.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	≥6	76.1	76.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81	≥90	≥60	76.3	76.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82	≥90	≥60	76.2	76.5	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	40.7	≥80	≥60	71.4	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.6	≥80	≥60	70.7	72.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.2	≥80	≥60	71.2	59.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	57.2	≥60	≥60	78.4	87.2	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	11.9	≤5	≤30	3.2	4.1	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	≤5	≤30	3.4	5.1	WFP survey
	Overall	11.6	≤5	≤30	3.3	4.7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27.1	≤5	≤30	18.8	11.7	WFP survey
	Male	27.6	≤5	≤30	18.9	11.6	WFP survey
	Overall	28.4	≤5	≤30	18.9	11.7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	58.2	≤10	≤30	57.4	36	WFP survey
	Male	57.1	≤10	≤30	57.6	36.4	WFP survey
	Overall	59.3	≤10	≤30	57.5	36.2	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33.5	≥80	≤70	20.3	48.2	WFP survey
	Male	32.8	≥80	≤70	20.2	46.9	WFP survey
	Overall	35.2	≥80	≤70	20.3	47.4	WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	60.1	≥70	≥50	22.9	36	WFP survey
	Male	60.1	≥70	≥50	23.4	36	WFP survey
	Overall	60.1	≥70	≥50	21.6	36	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	38.9	≥60	≥70	72.7	75.6	WFP survey
	Male	33.5	≥60	≥70	63.1	70.5	WFP survey
	Overall	36.1	≥60	≥70	65.4	72.7	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≥40	≥30	24.5	18.8	WFP survey
	Male	26.2	≥40	≥30	29.1	21.1	WFP survey
	Overall	27.1	≥40	≥30	28.4	20.1	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33.1	≤10	≤10	2.7	5.6	WFP survey
	Male	40.2	≤10	≤10	7.8	8.4	WFP survey
	Overall	36.8	≤10	≤10	6.1	7.2	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Populations at risk of malnutrition in Zambia have improved access to and consumption of safe and diverse nutrient dense food year-round.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Promote adoption of optimal nutrition practices among populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability of nutrient dense foods.					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 03: Targeted populations at risk of malnutrition including pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under five years, school-aged children and adolescents benefit from programmes that contribute to optimal nutrition behaviour.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	40,000	18,238
			Male	22,500	10,066
			Total	62,500	28,304

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	60,000	28,304
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 04: Targeted populations and communities at risk of malnutrition benefit from improved capacities to increase the availability, affordability, and accessibility of high-quality nutrient dense foods.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.2: Number of tools or products developed as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	1

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4	≥5	≥2	1	5	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.37: 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	3	5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: women of reproductive age - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	38	≥90	≥80	72.7	75.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	≥90	≥80	63.1	70.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≥90	≥80	65.4	72.7	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	42.6	≥50	≥20	24.5	18.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.4	≥50	≥20	29.1	21.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42	≥50	≥20	28.4	20.1	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	20.2	≤10	≤5	2.7	5.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.8	≤10	≤5	7.8	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤10	≤5	6.1	7.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: women of reproductive age - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.5	≥90	≥80	45	15.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.2	≥90	≥80	41.8	13.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.4	≥90	≥80	43.8	14.2	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.6	≥10	≥20	53	60.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76	≥10	≥20	50.8	64.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76.4	≥10	≥20	51.8	62.7	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.2	≤10	≤5	3	24.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.2	≤10	≤5	2.9	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.2	≤10	≤5	4.4	23.1	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.3	≥90	≥80	39.01	46.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.6	≥90	≥80	40.1	42.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66.4	≥90	≥80	54.2	44.3	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	≥10	≥20	46.7	44.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.1	≥10	≥20	44	48	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30.2	≥10	≥20	44.9	46.6	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.6	≤10	≤5	1.2	9.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.1	≤10	≤5	0.8	9.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.4	≤10	≤5	0.9	9.1	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.8	≥90	≥80	99.2	54.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.3	≥90	≥80	97.2	50.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.2	≥90	≥80	98.7	51.9	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.4	≥10	≥20	1.4	36.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.4	≥10	≥20	1.2	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	≥10	≥20	1.3	40.9	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.5	≤10	≤5	0	9.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60.7	≤10	≤5	0	5.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60.6	≤10	≤5	0	7.2	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Food insecure and risk-prone smallholder farming populations, especially women, youth and people with disabilities in targeted rural and urban areas, are enabled to withstand climate change and other shocks and benefit from more resilient food systems through increased incomes that contribute to improved nutrition and food diversity and increased economic and livelihood opportunities by 2030.	Resilience Building
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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	83,950
			Male	100,000	83,112
			Total	250,000	167,062
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		930,761

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	40,369
			Male	100,000	39,822
			Total	250,000	80,191

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	40,369
			Male	100,000	39,822
			Total	250,000	80,191

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	80,000	80,191
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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	12,590
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	13,393
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	30	5
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	1,047,516
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	53,874
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	80,000	176,268
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	163,532
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	645,149.6

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	2,276,694
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	250,000
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	10,330,590.46
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	2,154,967
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	237,718,702.07
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	56,156

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers ELSAM - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
3.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	45.3	≥80	≥60	55		WFP survey
	Male	41.4	≥80	≥60	54		WFP survey
	Overall	44.2	≥80	≥60	55		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers ELSAM - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
3.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	12.6	≥70	≥50	62		WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	9.9	≥80	≥70	74.1		WFP survey
	Male	18.7	≥80	≥70	78.2		WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	≥80	≥70	77.1		WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≥15	≥20	19.5		WFP survey
	Male	8.5	≥15	≥20	19.6		WFP survey
	Overall	8.7	≥15	≥20	19.5		WFP survey

3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	81.1	≤5	≤10	3.3	WFP survey	
	Male	72.8	≤5	≤10	3.7	WFP survey	
	Overall	75.4	≤5	≤10	3.5	WFP survey	
Target Group: Smallholder farmers KFW - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
3.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.9	≤8	≤10	13.7	WFP survey	
	Male	19.4	≤8	≤10	13.7	WFP survey	
	Overall	19.7	≤8	≤10	13.7	WFP survey	
Target Group: Smallholder farmers- KFW - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	18.2	≥80	≥70	72.8	WFP survey	
	Male	18.7	≥80	≥70	72.3	WFP survey	
	Overall	18.5	≥80	≥70	72.6	WFP survey	
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	44.9	≥20	≥20	20.9	WFP survey	
	Male	44.1	≥20	≥20	21.3	WFP survey	
	Overall	44.5	≥20	≥20	21.2	WFP survey	
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	38.6	≤5	≤10	6.1	WFP survey	
	Male	36.6	≤5	≤10	6.5	WFP survey	
	Overall	37	≤5	≤10	6.2	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - ELSAM - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	46.2	≥80	≥60	35.7		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - KFW - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	0	≥60	≥30	14		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥60	≥30	14		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥60	≥30	14		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers KFW - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	9.8	≥80	≥60	35.8		WFP survey
3.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	0	≥60	≥30	14.9		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥60	≥30	13.7		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥60	≥30	14.6		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Zambia - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	3,075,022	≥3,000,000	≥1,000,000	3,839,765.3	106,471	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	11,344	≥40,000	≥7,000	11,797	397	WFP programme monitoring

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

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	50	79

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	1

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Government systems - **Location:** Zambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

5.4.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=3	≥3	0	2	WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Government systems - **Location:** Zambia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

5.4.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	3	≥4	≥4	3		WFP programme monitoring
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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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Luapula - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	66	≥90	≥90	199	195	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66	≥90	≥90	134	134	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66	≥90	≥90	333	329	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.2	≥95	≥99	98.2	1,602.54	WFP survey
	Male	98.9	≥95	≥99	98	2,568.57	WFP survey
	Overall	99.1	≥95	≥99	98.06	1,993.35	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.3	≥99	≥95	98.2	1,667.03	WFP survey
	Male	98.5	≥99	≥95	98	2,597.14	WFP survey
	Overall	98.8	≥99	≥95	98.06	2,032.44	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93.6	≥99	≥90	94.59	1,914.58	WFP survey
	Male	92.1	≥99	≥90	95.2	2,594.29	WFP survey
	Overall	92.8	≥99	≥90	95.01	2,201.2	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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	≥3,500	4,692	91,565	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3,875	≥7,807	≥3,500	4,555	39,901	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7,569	≥15,750	≥7,000	9,247	113,153	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and livelihood support to crisis affected, food-insecure people, including refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, and support self-reliance in anticipation of, during and the early aftermath of shocks including climate change induced impacts.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nchelenge - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90	≥99	≥99	94.59	2,774.7	WFP survey
	Male	90	≥99	≥99	95.2	3,233.47	WFP survey
	Overall	90	≥99	≥99	95.01	2,920.83	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee populations - Location: Zambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Corporate - Location: Zambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=60	14.29	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Promote knowledge and adoption of climate services, regenerative agriculture practices and innovative technologies among smallholders and nutritious food value chain actors to build resilience against climate change and other shocks, while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Zambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	14.29		WFP programme monitoring
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Zambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	14.29		WFP programme monitoring
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government staff - Location: Zambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide technical support to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National Governments - Location: Zambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 07: Provide timely and appropriate on-demand services for supply chain, innovation and health logistics services to relevant actors							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National Government - Location: Zambia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring

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Learners at Maimwene Primary School in Mumbwa District weeding an onion field as part of a WFP-supported school garden program.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

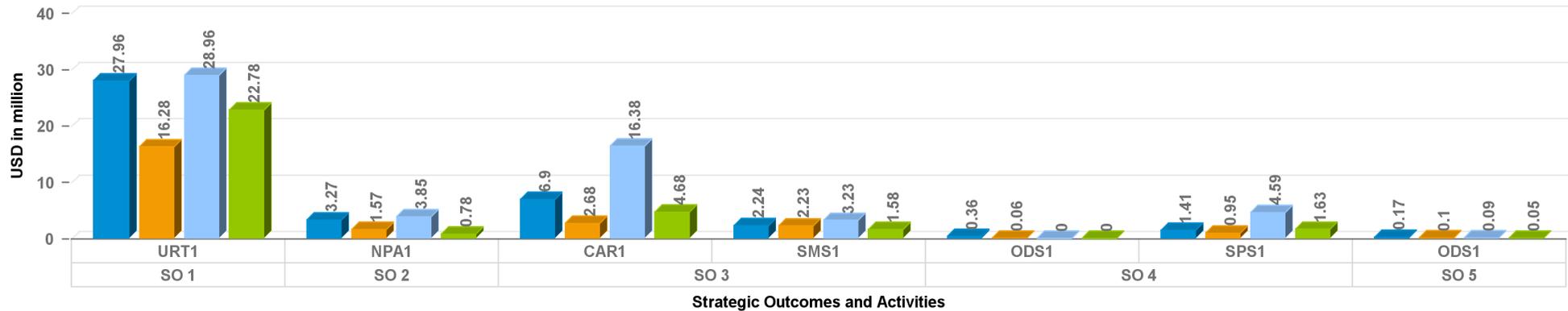
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ 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 2025 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	27,963,909	16,278,253	28,956,306	22,775,554
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			27,963,909	16,278,253	28,956,306	22,775,554
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.	3,274,122	1,569,289	3,848,153	778,411
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,274,122	1,569,289	3,848,153	778,411

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	6,898,380	2,684,422	16,382,724	4,677,266
		Provide targeted smallholders and value chain actors with an integrated package of innovative and transformative skills, tools and systems to enable the adoption of diversified and decent livelihoods.	2,235,996	2,230,109	3,225,193	1,577,564
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			9,134,376	4,914,531	19,607,918	6,254,830

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	191,573	0
		Provide technical support to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.	363,706	55,919	0	0
		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.	1,413,892	953,049	4,589,382	1,630,034

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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,777,598	1,008,968	4,780,955	1,630,034
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	167,174	103,967	92,165	51,656
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			167,174	103,967	92,165	51,656
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	84,912	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	84,912	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			42,317,179	23,875,008	63,742,324	31,490,484
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,384,457	2,384,226	5,184,917	2,737,390
Total Direct Costs			44,701,636	26,259,233	68,927,241	34,227,874
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,869,155	1,695,420	1,275,878	1,275,878
Grand Total			47,570,791	27,954,653	70,203,119	35,503,752


Michael Henling, CFORC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

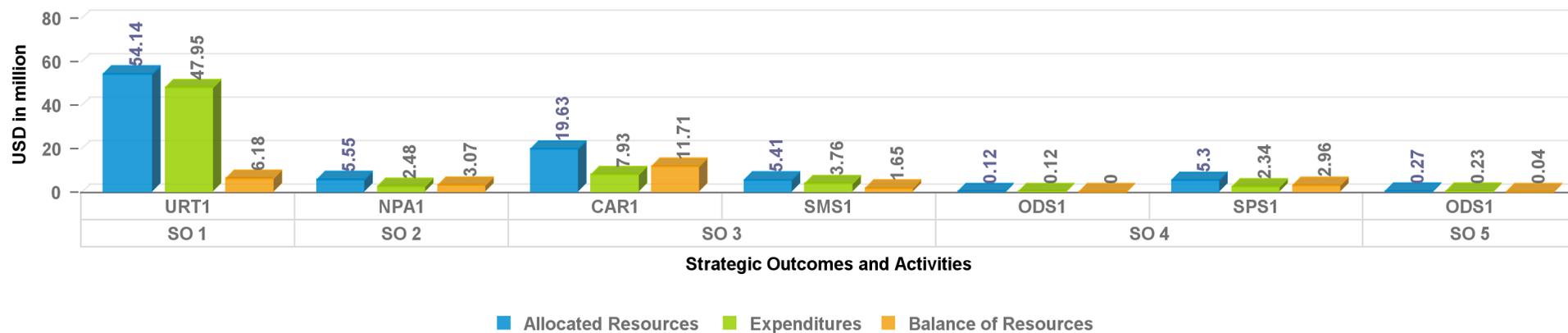
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	Description
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 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	75,223,615	52,468,523	1,667,048	54,135,571	47,954,819	6,180,752
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			75,223,615	52,468,523	1,667,048	54,135,571	47,954,819	6,180,752
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.	7,814,139	5,553,772	0	5,553,772	2,484,030	3,069,742
		Non Activity Specific	0	795,335	0	795,335	0	795,335
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,814,139	6,349,108	0	6,349,108	2,484,030	3,865,078

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Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	16,007,991	19,633,595	0	19,633,595	7,928,136	11,705,459

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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	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.	7,810,684	5,408,377	0	5,408,377	3,760,748	1,647,629

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Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	5,576,580	0	5,576,580	0	5,576,580
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific		0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)				23,818,675	30,618,551	0	30,618,551	11,688,884	18,929,667

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Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	3,209,833	5,297,673	0	5,297,673	2,338,325	2,959,348
		Provide technical support to Government to strengthen national supply chain capacities, systems, and operations.	824,792	118,232	0	118,232	118,232	0

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Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	191,573	0	191,573	0	191,573
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,034,625	5,607,478	0	5,607,478	2,456,557	3,150,921
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	383,475	265,577	0	265,577	225,067	40,510
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			383,475	265,577	0	265,577	225,067	40,510
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	84,912	0	84,912	0	84,912
Subtotal SDG Target			0	84,912	0	84,912	0	84,912
Total Direct Operational Cost			111,274,529	95,394,149	1,667,048	97,061,197	64,809,357	32,251,840

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Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			5,803,042	6,877,548	173,371	7,050,919	4,603,392	2,447,526
			117,077,571	102,271,697	1,840,419	104,112,116	69,412,750	34,699,367
			7,526,310	6,276,403		6,276,403	6,276,403	0
			124,603,881	108,548,101	1,840,419	110,388,520	75,689,153	34,699,367

This donor financial report is interim

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 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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