

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Zambia Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

Summary	3
Context and Operations	6
CSP financial overview	8
Programme Performance	9
Strategic outcome 01	9
Strategic outcome 02	10
Strategic outcome 03	11
Strategic outcome 04	12
Cross-cutting Results	14
Progress towards gender equality	14
Protection	14
Accountability to affected populations	14
Environment	15
Adapting to climate change	16
Data Notes	16
Figures and Indicators	20
WFP contribution to SDGs	20
Beneficiaries by Age Group	22
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	22
Annual Food Transfer	22
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	23
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	24
Cross-cutting Indicators	35

Summary

For over 50 years, WFP has been working with the Government of Zambia, United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to improve the food security of vulnerable people. Under its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP continued the transition from direct food assistance towards technical assistance to the Government, while maintaining its position as a strategic partner for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals), among others.

After two years of prolonged dry spells left 2.3 million people in 58 districts severely food insecure, WFP supported the Government in developing a Recovery Action Plan (2019/20) and worked with other UN agencies on a Humanitarian Response Plan to mitigate the impact of drought on rural households. WFP complemented government efforts by providing direct food assistance to people in need, as well as technical support for the management of assistance programmes. It worked to meet the immediate food and nutrition needs of drought-affected people in prioritised districts[1] through logistical support for the delivery of government-supplied maize meal, and the procurement and delivery of pulses. Emergency response coordination mechanisms were also established with the Government to foster synergies among humanitarian agencies and avoid duplication.

WFP continued to provide food assistance to refugees who had fled political and ethnic violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, contributing to sustain their food security within the acceptable levels.

WFP invested in achieving nutrition outcomes by adopting a nutrition lens across its programme, while advocating for nutrition-sensitive programming by government entities. In particular, it supported nutrition coordination activities in targeted districts and trained government and cooperating partner staff in nutrition advocacy. Several nutrition education packages were developed and used to promote good nutrition practices among pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and children. WFP conducted nutrition education sessions for schoolchildren, with monitoring results showing positive behavioural change and increased positive behavioural changes understanding of healthy diets.

WFP also explored initiatives to improve dietary diversity, launching its first hydroponic[2] gardens to improve access to fresh vegetables for schoolchildren and the community.

Together with the National Food and Nutrition Commission, WFP continued to co-chair the Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network to build discussion of private sector involvement in the production and promotion of consumption of nutritious foods. It also supported the coordination of a nationwide campaign to improve nutrition knowledge and practice, with a strong focus on dietary diversity.

WFP worked with the Government, the Food and Agriculture Organization and cooperating partners to strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers. Agricultural productivity was enhanced by promoting the adoption of conservation agriculture crop diversification, and by the training of smallholders in post-harvest loss reduction and financial management. Results showed a lowering of post-harvest losses and increased adoption of crop diversification and conservation practices. WFP also promoted financial inclusion through the establishment of savings groups for smallholders, not least to facilitate their access to credit. It supported the Government and smallholders in disaster preparedness by improving community early warning systems through the installation of rain gauges and the training of smallholders and government personnel in the collection, interpretation and dissemination of weather information to enhance smallholders' decisions on when and what to plant. WFP also partnered with an insurance firm and compensated over 7,800 farmers who had suffered drought-induced crop losses.

WFP continued to strengthen government capacity by enhancing systems for the delivery of Home-Grown School Feeding, inter alia by enabling smallholders to supply food for the programme.

108,930



50% female

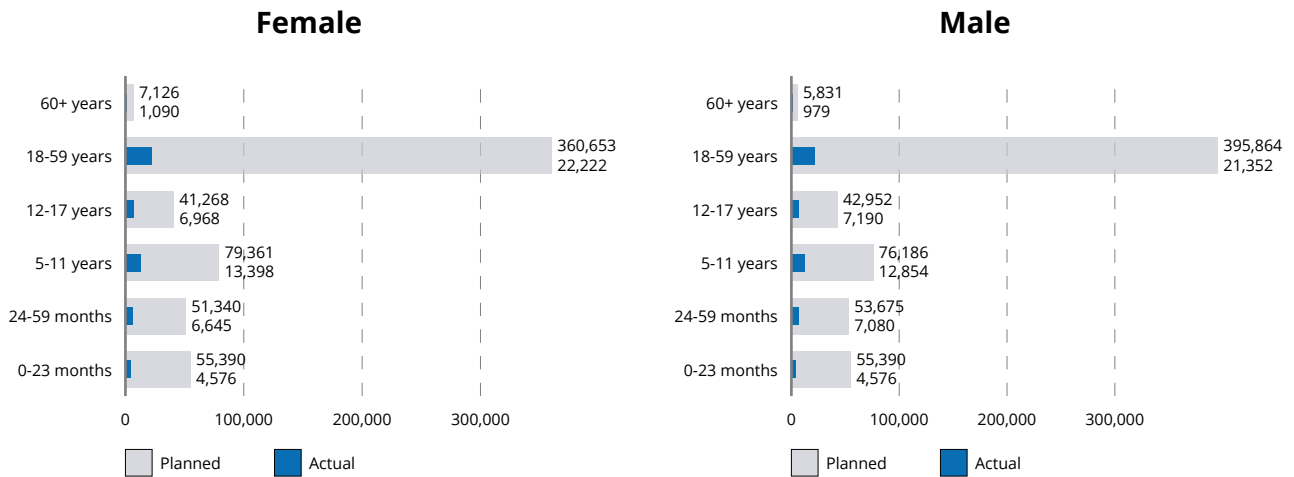


50% male

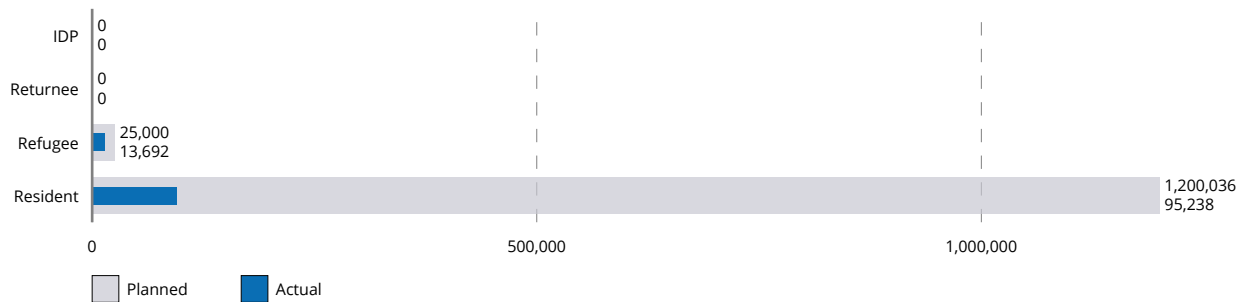
Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 2,179 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (1,099 Female, 1,080 Male)

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



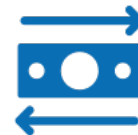
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

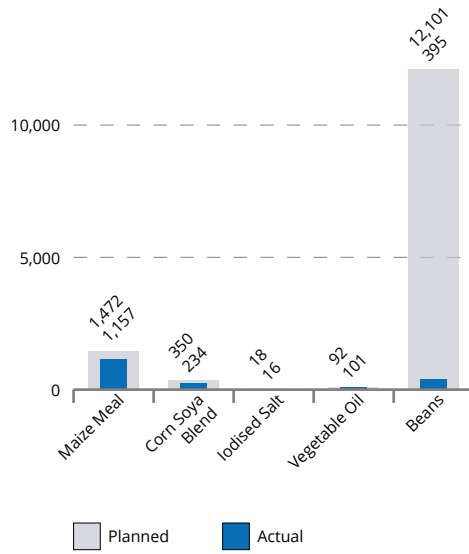


1,903 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 14,033 mt total planned

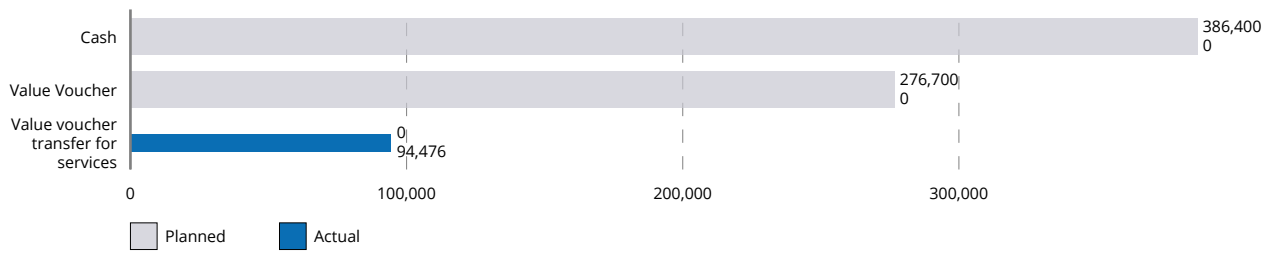


US\$ 94,476
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 663,100 total planned

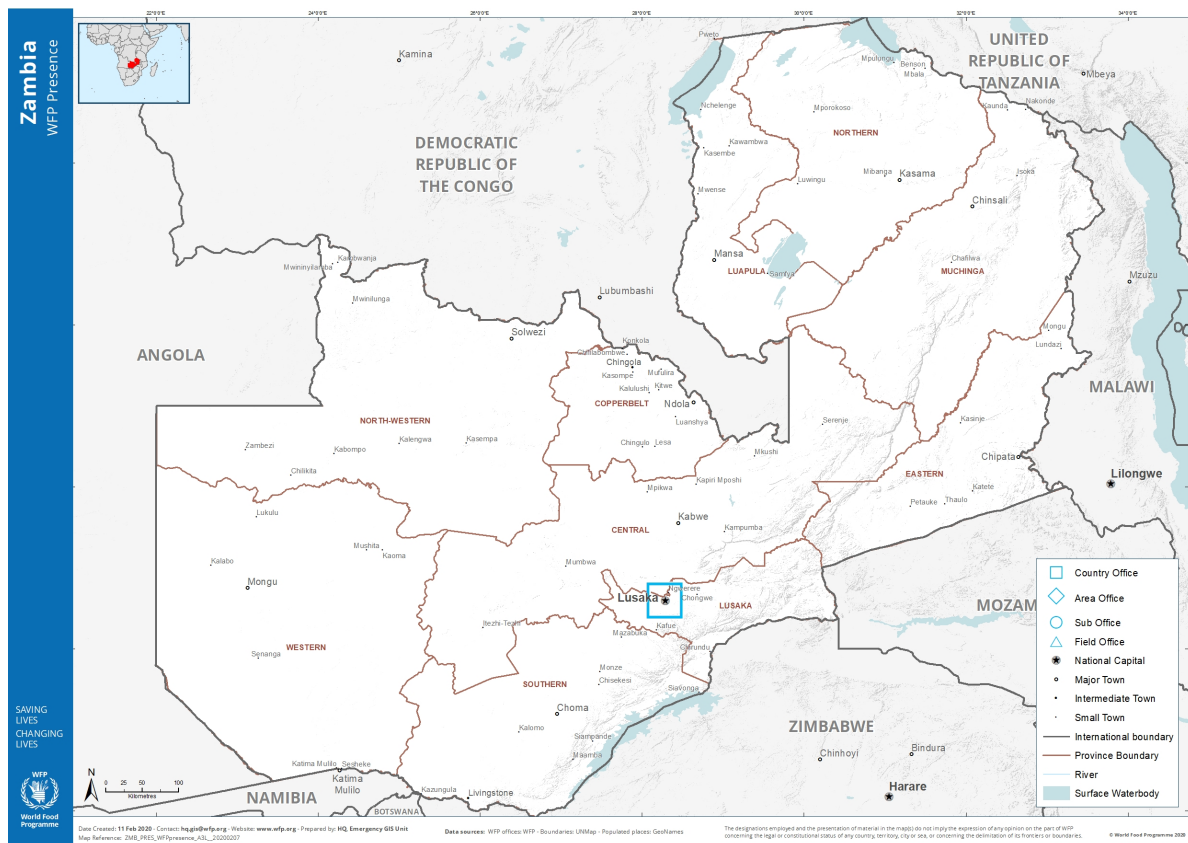
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Landlocked and with a population of 17.4 million [1], Zambia achieved lower middle-income status in 2011 following years of impressive economic performance. Yet more than half of its population still live below the poverty line [2], and a now deteriorating economy risks undermining government efforts to deliver social services, alleviate poverty and achieve zero hunger.

While food production at the national level routinely exceeds domestic requirements, the availability of, and access to adequate nutritious food remains a challenge for many poor households in food-insecure areas, a situation compounded by the country's over-reliance on maize. Climate change is increasingly impacting efforts to reduce food insecurity, combat poverty and sustainably manage natural resources. Prolonged dry spells and extremely high temperatures over two years led, in 2018/19, to a 60 percent drop in the production of maize, Zambia's staple food [3], in the most affected regions (the south and west). At national level, output declined by 16 percent [4], leaving 2.3 million people in 58 districts severely food-insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance [5]. The level of food insecurity more than doubled between 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 [6]. Low-income households were particularly impacted by high prices, further limiting their access to food.

Zambia's malnutrition rates remain among the highest in the world. In the last five years, the Government has made strides in reducing malnutrition, especially among children and women. Among children under five, stunting declined from 40 percent in 2014 to 35 percent (1.2 million children) in 2019 [7]. Twelve percent are severely stunted compared to 17 percent in 2014. Another 12 percent are underweight, down from 15 percent in 2014. Furthermore, 58 percent of children and 31 percent of women are anaemic. Overall, the prevalence of malnutrition is high, illustrating the need for integrated nutrition-sensitive programming and nationwide sensitization.

The country continued to host refugees, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), following political instability and ethnic violence there in 2017. While DRC was relatively stable politically in the aftermath of national elections in December 2018, Congolese refugees remained in Zambia, many in pursuit of local integration.

As part of its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Government is pursuing its 7th National Development Plan (7NDP) (2017–2021), which aims to create "a diversified and resilient economy for sustained advanced growth and socio-economic development". The plan prioritises social protection as a mechanism to reduce poverty, as outlined in its National Social Protection Policy, among others [8]. Recognising the impact of drought on rural households, the Government and the United Nations (UN), including WFP, developed a Recovery Action Plan (2019/2020) and a Humanitarian Response Plan (2019/2020), respectively, highlighting short- medium- and long-term interventions to mitigate the impact of drought on the food security and livelihoods of rural households.

In line with the country's upgrade to lower middle-income status and in support of the 7NDP, WFP has transitioned from direct food assistance towards an increased focus on technical assistance to the Government and local communities. This has positioned WFP as a strategic partner to the Government for the achievement of zero hunger.



WFP's operations under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019–2024 encompass crisis response, addressing root causes and strengthening resilience. Key objectives include the provision of food assistance to conflict-affected and vulnerable populations to improve their nutritional status; boosting the livelihoods of smallholders and communities in food-insecure areas; and technical assistance to the Government.

The CSP's outcomes were elaborated with the Government and other UN agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on responding to the food and nutritional needs of refugees and drought-affected populations with immediate food assistance. Strategic Outcome 2 seeks to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, including pregnant and lactating women, and young and adolescent girls by providing technical assistance to government and private sector entities participating in food value chains for the production of diverse and nutritious foods. Strategic Outcome 3 aims to boost smallholders' livelihoods and resilience to shocks by increasing their access to markets and financial services, and by enhancing productivity through improved systems and technologies. Strategic Outcome 4 centres on enabling the government to better coordinate assistance and otherwise building its capacities to deliver social protection and disaster management programmes and thereby strengthen the resilience of food-insecure and shock-prone populations [9].

CSP financial overview

During the first six months of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2019–2024), WFP's needs-based plan, costed at USD 27.3 million, was 85 percent funded, and its implementation plan 100 percent funded. This enabled WFP to meet most of its targets by the end of 2019. In the second half of 2019, WFP managed to resource and allocate USD 23 million. Most of these were flexible and multi-year contributions, and resources carried over from the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP).

Efforts to diversify the donor base and advocate for predictable, multi-year funding resulted in the nutrition (Strategic Outcome 2) and the livelihoods and resilience (Strategic Outcome 3) components of the CSP being fully funded in 2019. Nutrition-related activities continued to expand thanks to funding from several donors supporting the Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network. Activities in support of smallholder farmers also continued to expand, thanks to funding – some of it multi-year – from both traditional and non-traditional donors. WFP's continued engagement with the private sector was motivated in part by a need to further diversify its donor base.

On the other hand, the social protection component of the CSP, including the Home-Grown School Feeding programme (Strategic Outcome 4), continued to face funding challenges in 2019. With reports of alleged financial mismanagement of the social cash transfer in 2018, donors withdrew funds to the Government, negatively affecting resource mobilization for social protection. WFP mainly relied on allocations for the United Nations Joint Programme on Social Protection to continue implementing capacity-strengthening activities.

For the emergency response component (refugee and drought response under Strategic Outcome 1), WFP received multilateral allocations. Following a budget revision^[1] to include the response in support of drought-affected people, the overall 2019 needs-based plan requirement for Strategic Outcome 1 rose from USD 3.3 million to USD 21 million. While the refugee response component was fully funded in 2019 thanks to resources migrated from the T-ICSP, the drought response was only 36 percent funded by December 2019 (USD 13.2 million raised of the USD 36 million required for the November 2019-March 2020 period). Of this, only 13 percent was flexible funding. Due to limited resources and the fact that contributions for the drought response were only received in November and December, WFP prioritised 25 districts of the 58 affected. Limited funding and relatively long lead times between food procurement and distribution negatively affected WFP's ability to implement its drought response as planned.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$18,613,258	\$2,400,977	\$12,436,676	\$2,510,606

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

Under its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP, working with the Government, other United Nations (UN) agencies and cooperating partners, continued to address the food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected populations.

When the CSP was launched in July 2019, Strategic Outcome 1 focused exclusively on the response to the needs of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In October, WFP made a budget revision to include support to people affected by prolonged drought. Consequently, the overall 2019 needs-based plan for Strategic Outcome 1 rose from USD 3.3 million to USD 21 million.

To help address food insecurity aggravated by two consecutive poor harvests, WFP complemented the government's response by providing logistics support to the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) to deliver government-supplied maize meal, and by procuring and delivering pulses. WFP facilitated the establishment of emergency response coordination mechanisms by co-leading the existing food security sector with the Government[1]. WFP and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs also co-facilitated trainings for Government and non-governmental organization (NGO) staff.

WFP prioritised 25 out of 58 affected districts based on the severity of food insecurity, available resources and partner coverage. It planned to deliver 33,500 mt of maize meal, and to procure and deliver, via government-contracted NGOs, 23,700 mt of pulses to cover the lean season (December 2019–March 2020) needs of about one million people. However, its planned response was only 36 percent funded. Moreover, WFP's ability to implement according to plan was further challenged by contributions being only confirmed in November–December and by relatively lengthy lead times between the procurement and delivery of pulses. By end-December, WFP had dispatched over 1,900 mt of government-supplied maize meal and over 400 mt of procured pulses for over 150,000 people in 10 districts. WFP worked with partners to monitor distribution of the food to ensure it was channelled to those most in need based on pre-established targeting criteria.

Monitoring indicated that the 2020 harvest would be poor in districts that experienced delayed rains, flooding and infestation by the invasive African Armyworm. As a result, drought relief is expected to continue in some districts beyond March 2020.

With the CSP's refugee component fully funded in 2019, WFP continued providing food assistance to Congolese in Mantapala settlement in Nchelenge district, Luapula Province. In July–December it reached 13,700 people with a monthly food basket consisting of fortified maize meal, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and salt, providing each refugee with an estimated 2,100 kcal a day, enough to meet their minimum needs[2]. WFP also continued to provide fortified blended food (Super Cereal Plus) as part of its general food assistance package[3].

With relative political stability restored in DRC after the December 2018 presidential election, some refugees returned home and fewer than anticipated arrived in Zambia. This meant a lower proportion of refugees reached – 54.8 percent – than the CSP had envisaged. Moreover, because some refugees missed monthly distributions for three consecutive months, 1,237 refugees were removed from the beneficiary registers[4].

WFP continued nutrition education and sensitisation as part of its efforts to mainstream nutrition across all operations. For example, with the help of volunteers and health workers, WFP gave monthly cooking lessons at the settlement to improve refugee awareness of the importance of good nutrition and of the safe handling and storage of food. Participants included moderately malnourished pregnant and lactating women with their children, and men caring for youngsters.

Based on the findings of a feasibility study and of a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) by WFP and partners, conducted in February and July respectively, WFP decided to introduce cash-based transfers (CBT) for refugees, initially targeting 10 percent of them (1,500 people, 321 households) from May 2020. The identified households were registered for mobile money SIM cards, and WFP, in line with a partnership agreement signed in December with the mobile network operator MTN, will pay them digitally. In preparation for the CBT roll-out, awareness-raising sessions were held for refugees, and a robust social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) campaign – about the importance of good nutrition and a diverse diet – planned.

With UNHCR, the Government and other partners, WFP conducted a Joint Assessment Mission within the settlement in July 2019 in order to better understand the needs, risks, capacities and vulnerabilities of the refugees as well as explore the possibility of vulnerability-based targeting. In September and December, it conducted outcome monitoring surveys, with the September results to serve as CSP baseline values. The December results revealed positive trends for several food security indicators. The proportion of households with minimum acceptable and borderline food consumption scores rose to 78 percent, from 66.3 percent. The proportion of women consuming a sufficiently diverse diet increased slightly. More children aged 6–23 months had a minimum acceptable diet: 26.3 percent, up from 22 percent. The improvements were attributable to a number of factors, including the availability of seasonal foods, such as wild vegetables and mushrooms, to complement WFP's rations. Moreover, with the onset of the rainy season, many refugees were able to secure paid casual work on host community farms.

As part of their JAM recommendations, WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees resolved to step up lobbying of the Government for greater freedom for refugees to work and trade, and to advocate for them to have access to subsidised farm inputs [5].

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	4

Strategic outcome 02

Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,561,203	\$1,000,238	\$1,061,441	\$169,025

Activity 02: Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector for the reduction of malnutrition and the scale up of high-impact nutrition interventions.

Malnutrition remains a significant public health concern, with more than one-third of children under five years stunted and more than half suffering from iron deficiency. Limited knowledge of nutrition, poor feeding practices and limited and unhealthy diets are the main contributing factors.

With chronic malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiency requiring sustainable solutions at both policy and programmatic levels, WFP, through Strategic Outcome 2, mainstreamed nutrition across all its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) operations, while advocating for nutrition-sensitive programming by government entities. Strategic Outcome 2 was fully funded by donors.

Following the establishment of 12 District Nutrition Coordinating Committees (DNCCs) under the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), WFP continued to strengthen and support nutrition coordination activities in all 12 districts (Petauke, Katete, Nyimba, Lundazi, Mazabuka, Monze, Mongu, Kaoma, Mumbwa, Chibombo, Chisamba and Kapiri-Mposhi). The DNCCs started registering beneficiaries and setting up coordination structures at ward and zonal levels. WFP also trained 72 government and 14 cooperating partner staff in social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) in the chosen districts.[1]

As part of its nutrition education activities, WFP used and adapted existing government and partner guidance to promote diversified diets and good infant feeding practices. Five hundred Maternal, Infant and Young Child (MIYC) nutrition training packages were printed for the 12 districts. Other support included explanatory posters and brochures. [2]

WFP continued to co-chair the 91-member Scaling-Up Business Network (SBN) together with the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) to galvanise the private sector on the subject and boost both the supply of, and demand for nutritious foods. Quarterly meetings involving some 60 members were held to discuss, among other things, how the private sector could contribute more and how the government could foster a better enabling environment, not least by helping to lower business costs. There were also one-on-one engagements with private sector players.

WFP proposed that the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry (MCTI) become the SBN convenor, and be supported by NFNC as technical government lead, while pledging to continue facilitating linkages with other SUN networks and

nutrition experts, as well as access to finance. WFP also committed to funding short-term advisors to support small and medium-sized businesses to pursue innovations required to address needs

An innovative initiative is the Good Food Logo (GFL), which was pioneered by the SBN to combat the triple burden of malnutrition – stunting, overweight and obesity – by encouraging consumers to make better food choices and companies to make healthier products. The GFL is a certification to be placed on food products meeting predefined nutrient criteria. The Ministry of Health endorsed it, and certification is to start once the Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS) and NFNC sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2020.

Certification will be done by ZABS, following its procurement of equipment for testing fatty acids. WFP strengthened the capacity of ZABS' laboratory staff, enabling them to appropriately perform fatty acid tests on food products and certify them according to GFL criteria. ZABS found that 15 of 20 products it tested during the reporting period met the GFL criteria.

Through the SBN, WFP engaged a local media organisation to develop and roll out a national Healthy Diet Campaign. The organization finalised the concept in the third quarter of 2019, and the campaign – targeting both urban and rural populations, especially women, adolescents and children – is to be launched in 2020.

As part of nutrition mainstreaming across all activities, WFP worked with a number of schools to boost children's awareness of the importance of diverse and nutritious diets. With partners, it facilitated sensitisation fora in 20 schools (10 each in Petauka and Mumbwa districts), reaching 10,164 school children (4,953 boys and 5,223 girls). As a result, there was an observed behavioural change, with most of the children actively helping to grow food at their schools. A Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey conducted in the 20 schools by WFP in July showed that a significant proportion of the children had a good understanding of nutrition and dietary issues.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions	3

Strategic outcome 03

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,608,464	\$1,765,280	\$6,064,922	\$729,257

Activity 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems.

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

Zambia has about 1.5 million smallholder farming households, the country's largest population of food producers, with women accounting for about 80 percent of the output. Smallholder productivity and incomes are routinely compromised by limited access to inputs and finance, poor extension services and infrastructure, limited access to markets and over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture.

In 2019, WFP continued to work with the Government, the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to improve the livelihoods and resilience of smallholders. This was effected through productivity-enhancing technologies and systems, including sustainable agricultural practices, integrated risk management and improved access to financial services, agricultural inputs and sustainable markets.

With both activities under Strategic Outcome 3 fully funded, WFP continued working to improve smallholders' access to markets using a private-sector-led three-tier aggregation model involving the following key actors: micro-aggregators (lead farmers and community-based agro-dealers); intermediary aggregators (district-level agro-dealers, cooperatives, traders and out-growers); and off-takers (larger-scale buyers and processors). The aggregation model helps enhance the efficiency of food supply chains, allowing farmers to access formal, diversified markets more easily.

In the second half of 2019, WFP supported the establishment of six community-based aggregation centres and worked to train smallholders and over 70 traders (28 percent of whom were women) in their use. Of those trained, 32 percent reported having procured food commodities through the centres. WFP also trained over 700 farmers on market access. By the end of the year, about 50,000 smallholders were in the aggregation network.

In the second half of 2019, after the harvest, over 200 smallholders (54 percent of them women) sold their produce through the aggregation centres. The number was lower than the previous year, when some 15,000 did. The drop was attributable to lower crop production caused by prolonged dry spells and pest infestations[1].

In the face of dry spells, extremely high temperatures and flooding, WFP, guided by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and with technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), continued to promote the adoption of conservation and sustainable agriculture by smallholder farmers. With MoA, it facilitated trainings in conservation for 18,083 smallholders in 2019, more than planned target. The training encompassed climate-resilient practices such as soil cover, minimum tillage, inter-cropping and crop rotation. Sixty-one percent of targeted smallholders embraced these practices. To strengthen their resilience to the impacts of climate change, WFP and its partners facilitated the training of smallholders in conservation practices and promoted crop diversification. Still, food insecurity was more pronounced during the lean season [2], underscoring the need to scale up resilience and livelihood interventions.

Outcome monitoring surveys in December showed that 32 percent of smallholders grew one to two crops, while 68 percent three or more, against 36 percent and 63 percent in June, respectively. How this affected production levels was to be assessed in the subsequent survey scheduled for first-quarter 2020.

Post-harvest crop losses – of up to 50 percent – remained a key concern. Building on progress made under the T-ICSP, WFP and MoA trained smallholders in post-harvest handling and storage, with a focus on the use of hermetic solutions. Outcome monitoring showed a reduction – from 15.4 percent to 12.9 percent – in the rate of post-harvest losses among targeted smallholders.

Monitoring results also showed an increase in the number of farming households adopting negative coping strategies, such as reducing food intake and the number of meals per day, and limiting portions for adults to prioritise children. Results also revealed an increase in the share of income spent on food, reflecting the effect of drought-induced crop losses. WFP supported smallholders who applied conservation techniques to at least one hectare of land by providing weather insurance as part of an integrated package of interventions, with a view to compensating them in the event of extreme weather. In 2019, insurance was provided in five districts of Southern Province (Gwembe, Mazabuka, Monze, Namwala, and Pemba) following the 2018/2019 drought, which caused significant crop losses. During the second half of the year, WFP, in collaboration with Mayfair Insurance to provide insurance services and the cell phone operator MTN Zambia providing platform for digital financial services for payments, compensated all 7,821 smallholders (49 percent of them women) enrolled in the programme who had suffered losses. By paying their portion of the insurance premium in cash, farmers demonstrated their trust in the risk transfer tool. Each smallholder received an average payout of USD 72 off a subsidised premium of USD 20, with the total payout amounting to USD 450,000 [3]. Most beneficiary households used the pay-outs productively, with 61.6 percent investing in farm inputs[4].

WFP also continued seeking to improve smallholders' access to credit by organising them into savings groups and training them on how to manage their money. All 17,835 targeted smallholders were given such guidance. Under the CSP, WFP established 119 savings groups with a total of some 3,000 members. Their combined savings amounted to USD 50,000 at the end of 2019 – an average of about USD 420 per group.

WFP continued to collaborate with the Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) to enhance community-managed early warning systems for the national network. A total of 68 rain gauges were installed, and 618 rain gauge minders and 89 government extension staff trained to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate meteorological information so as to improve local decision-making on when and what to plant [5].

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	3
Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	3

Strategic outcome 04

Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2



Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,168,514	\$363,903	\$423,831	\$89,404

Activity 5: Provide technical expertise and other services for strengthening the systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners in implementing social protection programmes and early warning and disaster preparedness and response activities

Activity 6: Provide technical support to the Government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the HGSF programme

With 54 percent of the population living below the poverty line, the Government and its cooperating partners, including WFP, have prioritised social protection as central to addressing vulnerability. Under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP, through Strategic Outcome 4, continued to provide technical support and capacity- and systems-strengthening services to government institutions to help them better implement safety net, disaster preparedness and early warning interventions. Strategic Outcome 4, however, faced funding challenges in the second half of 2019, with only 10 percent of needs resourced.

Under the social protection pillar, WFP continued working to improve implementation of the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, the Government's largest food-based social safety net. Building on the success of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), which included support on the drafting of the HGSF strategy, WFP pursued capacity-strengthening activities for the Ministry of General Education (MoGE). The HGSF aims to boost school attendance and enrolment, and reduce dropout rates and gender gaps, by addressing hunger and improving children's nutritional status. It also seeks to boost the incomes and livelihoods of smallholders supplying food to the schools.

A decentralised procurement strategy for the HGSF, developed during the T-ICSP with technical support from WFP, has been vetted by stakeholders and awaits endorsement by the MoGE. It is designed to empower schools and their communities to manage their own procurement, while stimulating demand for locally produced food.

WFP continued to conduct nutrition education sessions for schoolchildren, volunteer cooks and teachers in six districts (Shibuyunji, Petauke, Nyimba, Luangwa, Mumbwa and Sinda) where WFP implemented a pilot HGSF project during the T-ICSP. Over 3,000 people (77 percent of them women) benefitted from nutrition messaging that focused on gaps identified during a T-ICSP Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) survey of 20 WFP-assisted schools.

Inadequate dietary diversity is one of the main causes of stunting in Zambia, and, as a result, WFP explores initiatives that could contribute to sustainably improving the nutrition situation. In September, WFP launched the first hydroponics garden in Woodlands B Primary School in Lusaka with the aim to scale up and promote the production and consumption of vegetables in most schools across the country. Building on work started during the T-ICSP, WFP also continued supporting the Government in developing a nutrition education manual for schools.

WFP continued supporting the Government on the development of digital systems for improved service delivery, for example by helping the MoGE devise a web-based HGSF Food Tracking System (FTS) to monitor the movement of commodities from procurement to consumption. WFP also continued to advocate for the establishment of a dedicated School Health and Nutrition (SHN) directorate to improve management of the HGSF.

Under the disaster risk management pillar, WFP continued to support the Government with early warning and needs assessments for disaster risk preparedness, reduction and recovery. Following its support to the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) earlier in the year on designing and conducting vulnerability and needs assessment [1], WFP helped develop its response and recovery action plan (RAP) for 2.3 million drought-affected food-insecure people. Leveraging its logistical expertise, WFP supported the Government under Strategic Outcome 1 by delivering its maize meal to extended delivery points [2].

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme	3
Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response	3

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In 2019, Zambia ranked 131 out of 162 countries on the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index, with particularly notable gender-related inequalities in political empowerment, economic participation and opportunities, and access to secondary and tertiary education. The country continued recording poor living standards and women, especially in peri-urban and rural communities, where more than half of the population still lives, were most affected by poverty.

WFP contributed to gender equality via interventions that promote improved nutrition outcomes, which mainly targeted women, resulting in their increased participation in programmatic decision-making.

WFP made its integrated nutrition and smallholder support programme more gender transformative, widening the scope for female involvement in implementation and leadership. Recipient identification and selection using gender and age lenses were strengthened. WFP also involved more women in capacity-strengthening activities, and in taking the lead in financial linkages that boost agricultural productivity.

There was an increase in the number of women in leadership positions on management committees within the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. Income-earning opportunities were also available to women in the area of producing and supplying food for schools. Indeed, 61 percent of those who supplied food to schools were women, while households headed by women contributed significantly to agricultural production.

Protection

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

All activities across the Strategic Outcomes were carried out in ways that expressly minimised protection risks and promoted the safety, dignity and integrity of people being assisted.

Together with partners, WFP used food distribution procedures to assess and address protection risks, including the installation of help desks and suggestion boxes at the refugee settlement. WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) ensured training for all staff on protection, and worked to sensitise both staff and people receiving assistance on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). A total of 36 staff from WFP and cooperating partner Action Africa Help were trained by UNHCR protection staff. Two WFP staff were appointed focal persons for PSEA and underwent further training as trainers of trainers.

Help desks in the refugee camp were designed to address issues as quickly as possible. Feedback was also provided to refugees during town hall meetings organized by the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees in Nchelenge District.

People with specific needs, such as those living with disabilities, children in charge of households, and the elderly and chronically ill were prioritised for food distributions. Working with UNHCR and Care International, WFP trained volunteers who helped those with special needs collect their food and bring it home.

WFP's quarterly outcome monitoring surveys included questions on the protection of refugees. Group discussions were also held with refugees on protection and access-to- services issues. There were no reported protection-related complaints by refugees or other assistance recipients. Refugees were satisfied with the way distributions were conducted, and with the measures taken to ensure their security. Nonetheless, there were some reports – promptly addressed – of domestic disputes over control of family food resources. That in part reflected high unemployment and limited livelihood opportunities in the settlement.

Local committees established under the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSf) programme consisting of teachers, parents and pupils, also helped address protection issues, overseeing and accounting for as they did all food received in the schools.

Accountability to affected populations

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

WFP worked hard to ensure that those it assists understood their rights and entitlements and were able to hold it accountable. Accountability to affected populations has three key dimensions: consultations with relevant stakeholders; timely provision of information; and appropriate and functional complaints and feedback mechanisms, including help desks and suggestion boxes.

WFP recognises that for its interventions to be dignifying and sustainable, those it serves must be involved in the identification of challenges, and in providing solutions to them.



Complaints committees were established under both the refugee and drought responses. Members were elected by their communities and were responsible for registering complaints and feedback. Committee members were always present during food distributions, and WFP and cooperating partners worked together to address any issues raised. One recurring issue was a preference for cash over food, which WFP resolved to act on in 2020.

Those who wanted to provide feedback in writing, or to remain anonymous, were encouraged to use suggestion boxes installed at key points in the refugee settlement and at food distribution points in drought-affected districts.

People had an opportunity to voice any issues during distribution and post-distribution meetings, and during data collection. This allowed WFP and its cooperating partners to make any necessary programmatic adjustments arising. For instance, feedback gave rise to the engagement of volunteers to help the elderly and people with disabilities carry home their food rations from refugee settlement distributions.

Prior to distributions, partners held meetings with refugees and drought-affected people to ensure they were aware of their entitlements, rights, the distribution process and the availability of feedback channels, and were given guidance on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

WFP incorporated questions into outcome monitoring tools to determine refugees preferred channels for information sharing.

Under the smallholder support programme, WFP provided information to farmers through cooperating partners. To ensure concerns were addressed, feedback mechanisms were integrated into programme planning. A consultative workshop on the dissemination of lessons learnt, a review of the previous year's activities and future planning was held with smallholders. This yielded a better understanding of WFP activities at field level. In addition, joint planning and review meetings were held with cooperating partners to discuss possible improvements to feedback mechanisms.

Environment

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

Zambia is prone to climate change, with extreme temperatures, droughts and flooding contributing to increasing environmental degradation and consequently food insecurity. With increasing climate variations undermining agricultural production, there have been growing calls for more sustainable land management to limit the impact of shocks that especially threaten the livelihoods of the poorest and most vulnerable.

Recognising the importance of environmental protection and management, WFP leverages its partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant stakeholders to support smallholder farmers in adopting less destructive land management practices, such as conservation agriculture (CA), not least with a view to protecting soils. Environmentally friendly CA practices include soil cover, minimum tillage, intercropping, agroforestry and crop rotation.

WFP also worked to ensure that the Home-Grown School Feeding strategy being developed by the Ministry of General Education included sections on the establishment of wood lots in schools for firewood, and the promotion of fuel-efficient stoves.

Adapting to climate change

Supporting smallholder farmers to adapt to climate change

Monze, a district in Zambia's Southern Province, is prone to climate shocks. Drought is a constant problem for smallholder farmers there, and all too often result in failed harvests or large-scale crop losses.

In 2019, 2.3 million Zambians were left in urgent need of food assistance owing to significant crop losses caused by the country's worst drought since 2004. Most affected regions suffered a 50–60 percent drop in maize production.

A few years ago, Godfrey Hapaka, a Monze smallholder, could not have imagined himself helping other local farmers in his area to gain access to climate information. He has spent his life working the family farm and seen the impact of climate change first-hand. "Climate change is in [front of] our eyes," he said.

In 2017 Godfrey had the opportunity to participate in WFP integrated resilience programme that includes a range of activities to reduce smallholders' vulnerability to climate shocks. Among other things, such programmes encourage the adoption of sustainable agriculture and drought-tolerant crops, facilitate access to markets and financial services, and promote productivity-enhancing technologies and systems.

At the end of 2019, Godfrey and his wife, Lina, attended a workshop on weather forecasting organised by WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Zambia Meteorological Department. . It provided them with timely weather information ahead of the planting season that they put to good use.

"At the workshop we learned that the rainy season would be short again, so we decided to substitute cowpeas and legumes for some of the maize, as they grow faster", said Godfrey. "So far my crops are maturing well. I'm expecting a good harvest this year."

Furthermore, rain gauges installed by WFP help farmers make intelligent decisions on what and when to plant. Data collected from rain gauges minders let smallholders know when soils are moist enough for planting.

"Before I had this rain gauge, I knew nothing about soil moisture and would to plant at the first sight of rain", said Godfrey. "Now, I measure the rain and only plant once there has been 20-25mm of it. We used to suffer huge losses as the soil was often too dry for seeds to sprout. Now we know the right time to plant to give our crops the best chance of surviving."

Thus empowered, Godfrey has become a leading farmer in Monze. He makes sure he shares the weather information with as many fellow smallholders as possible, to enable them better adapt to the effects of climate change.

Summary

[1] WFP undertook a budget revision to include the drought response in support of the drought-affected people in 25 prioritised districts, resulting in the overall requirements for crisis response to increase from USD 3.3 million to USD 21 million (needs-based plan).

[2] Hydroponics is a form of gardening that uses a solution of nutrients mixed with water to grow plants, instead of using soil. Plants grow faster, yields are 20 to 25 percent bigger with hydroponic systems, compared to growing in soil. Hydroponics farming takes less space and saves water.

Notes to Figures and Tables:

Total Beneficiaries, estimated number of people with disabilities: The estimated number of people with disabilities reached by WFP was calculated based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Zambia Statistics Agency (previously Central Statistical Office – CSO). According to the census results, the proportion of the population with disabilities was 2 percent, and the proportion of the population with disabilities was 1.9 percent women and 2.1 percent men.

Total Food and CBT: WFP distributed less than planned metric tons of food in 2019 due to the delays in the kick-off of the drought response as a consequence of delayed mobilisation by the cooperating partners amid resource challenges. Meanwhile, WFP did not achieve its target on CBT because the modality was not rolled out in 2019. The CBT rollout was pushed to April 2020.

Beneficiaries by Residence Status: Due to the return of political stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) after the presidential election held towards end of 2018, there was reduced influx of refugees into Zambia in 2019, resulting in less than half of the planned number of refugees arriving at the Mantapala Refugee Settlement. Meanwhile, due to the delays in the roll-out of the drought response, WFP was only able to reach 38,770 drought-affected people (residents) with food out of the planned 1.1 million people.

Annual Cash-Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher: Based on the needs-based plan, WFP planned to provide assistance in the form of value vouchers. However, during implementation, WFP did not provide value vouchers directly to the targeted smallholder farmers, as the payments were paid as insurance premiums to the insurance company. Hence, in the WFP SAP platform (WINGS), the payments were recorded as "value voucher transfer for services", which the farmers received as pay-outs from the insurance company following crop losses resulting from the drought experienced in the 2018/2019 agricultural season.

Context and operations

[1] <https://www.zamstats.gov.zm/>

[2] The country is also ranked 143 out of 189 in the 2019 Human Development Index (Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2015), two positions down from 2018 (UNDP, 2018 Human Development Index Statistical update), and 131 out of 162 countries in the 2019 Gender Inequality Index.

[3] According to the 2019 In-depth Vulnerability and Needs Assessment (ZVAC) showed a reduction from 2.4 million mt in the 2018/2019 consumption period to 2.0 million mt, representing a 16 percent reduction in maize production at national level.

[4] 2019 Crop Forecast Survey.

[5] The 2019 In-depth Vulnerability and Needs Assessment by the ZVAC was conducted from April to June 2019 just after the 2018/2019 farming season

[6] Between the 2018/2019 and the 2019/2020 consumption periods, the rate of food insecure people increased by 144.2 percent, according to SADC's Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability in Southern Africa.

[7] Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

[8] Other relevant policies and programme which WFP and other UN agencies support government to implement are the 2nd National Agricultural Policy and Implementation Framework (2016–2020), with a focus on private sector engagement, farmer groups' capacity, coordination and post-harvest management; the National Climate Change

Policy (2016); revised Disaster Management Policy (2015); and the National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (2017-2021).

[9] Apart from the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) programme, the Government of Zambia is implementing a number of other social protection programmes including the Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, its largest food-based social safety net targeting schoolchildren; and the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP); the Food Security Pack (FSP), among others.

CSP financial overview

[1] The Budget Revision (Strategic Outcome 1) was concluded and signed in December 2019 and therefore no changes were made to the Implementation plan that had already been approved in November.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Government agencies who co-led the food security sector include the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) and Ministry of Agriculture.

[2] The monthly food basket consisting of fortified maize meal (400g), pulses (60 g), fortified vegetable oil (25 g), super cereal plus (60 g) and salt (5g) per person per day.

[3] WFP supported prevention of acute malnutrition by providing blanket Super Cereal to all refugees.

[4] Absentee refugees are assumed to have returned to the DRC. UNHCR and the Zambian Government are expected to conduct an assessment to establish the causes of absenteeism, which will help WFP adjust its planning accordingly in 2020.

[5] The Joint Plan of Action will be implemented in 2020.

Notes to Tables:

Activity 01, Output B, A.1 and A.3: No beneficiaries reached with Cash-Based Transfers as the start of the CBT has been pushed to April 2020.

Outcome Results: Baseline figures were obtained from outcome monitoring conducted in September 2019 (within three months after the start of the CSP). Follow-up values were obtained from outcome monitoring conducted in December 2019.

Outcome Results, Food Consumption Score - Nutrition: Heme iron is less available in the settlement, expensive if available, and most people cannot afford. However, WFP food package to refugees includes maize meal and vegetables fortified with minerals such as vitamins and iron.

Outcome Results: No interventions were undertaken on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] WFP developed SBCC strategy, which aims to enhance information sharing on nutrition. After its development, WFP facilitated training for government officials including District Nutrition Coordinating Committees at the district level. Sensitisation workshops for the DNCCs and community members on Infant and Young Child Feeding practices are planned for January/February 2020.

[2] Training for communities on infant and young child feeding practices is planned to start in January 2020.

Notes to Tables:

Activity 02, Output C and E, C.4, C.5 and E.4: WFP adopted a consultative process in the development of the SBCC strategy. As a result, the process took much longer than planned. Consequently, this led to delay in rolling out the SBCC trainings, and thus WFP did not reach its intended targets on the number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training. In addition, the process of developing nutrition messaging and IEC materials for nutrition for awareness-raising on nutrition, especially in schools, was delayed. WFP therefore was not able to meet its target, but was able to reach 10,164 schoolchildren with nutrition messaging.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The southern and western parts of Zambia were the worst affected by drought, with crop losses of almost 50 percent in most cases, and 60 percent reduction in maize production in the worst-affected areas. At national level, crop production reduced by 16 percent.

[2] 37 percent of the smallholder households were food secure in December 2019, compared with 54 percent reported in June 2019.

[3] The use of a digital platform for the insurance pay-outs was cost effective, transparent and efficient, in line with WFP's standing as the United Nations leader in global technology.

[4] An insurance pay-out outcome monitoring survey conducted after the affected smallholder farmers were compensated revealed that majority of the households used the pay-outs to purchase agricultural inputs (48.2 percent) and livestock/inputs (13.4 percent), followed by school fees/education (10.5 percent) and transport (9.5 percent), an indication of households using the pay-out productively by ploughing back input in income-generating activities (agriculture).

[5] After the installation of rain gauges in various target districts under the T-ICSP, WFP facilitated training for government and partner staff on the use of the rain gauges, and dissemination and use of weather information. A phased approach was adopted, thus more staff will be trained in January 2020. At the end of the December 2019, 116 people had been trained. As a result, the participants and other WFP partners reached 18,083 people with weather and climate information.

[6] The 16 targeted districts include Chasefu, Chibombo, Chisamba, Gwembe, Kaoma, Kapiri-Mposhi, Katete, Lundazi, Mazabuka, Mongu, Monze, Mumbwa, Namwala, Nyimba, Pemba, and Petauke.

Notes to Tables:

Outcome Results, Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production: Data was not collected; tools are being adjusted to ensure data is collected in the next outcome monitoring survey.

Outcome Results, Food Consumption Score-Nutrition: Data was not collected; tools are being adjusted to ensure data is collected in the next outcome monitoring survey.

Outcome Results, Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity: Data was not collected; tools are being adjusted to ensure data is collected in the next outcome monitoring survey.

Outcome Results, Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: The proportions were low due to poor production levels witnessed in the 2018/2019 season.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] WFP provided support to DMMU's Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC), a multi-sector committee responsible for conducting vulnerability and needs assessments. Capacity-strengthening activities include facilitating training on HGSMs strategy, results framework, procurement and financial framework development process.


[2] WFP logistical support to the Government was demand-driven.


Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNdata | table presentation | Gender Inequality Index. (2020). Retrieved from <http://data.un.org/DocumentData.aspx?q=Gender+Inequality+Index&id=415>

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			18	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number			38,770	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	10	14	12	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	28,459	28,008	56,467	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number			38,770	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	4	5	4	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	1,527	1,561	3,088	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			49	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	28,459	28,008	56,467	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			15	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	8,861	9,222	18,803	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
				Overall					Overall	

Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	4	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	91	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	629,898	54,031	9%
	female	595,138	54,899	9%
	total	1,225,036	108,930	9%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	55,390	4,576	8%
	female	55,390	4,576	8%
	total	110,780	9,152	8%
24-59 months	male	53,675	7,080	13%
	female	51,340	6,645	13%
	total	105,015	13,725	13%
5-11 years	male	76,186	12,854	17%
	female	79,361	13,398	17%
	total	155,547	26,252	17%
12-17 years	male	42,952	7,190	17%
	female	41,268	6,968	17%
	total	84,220	14,158	17%
18-59 years	male	395,864	21,352	5%
	female	360,653	22,222	6%
	total	756,517	43,574	6%
60+ years	male	5,831	979	17%
	female	7,126	1,090	15%
	total	12,957	2,069	16%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,200,036	95,238	8%
Refugee	25,000	13,692	55%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize Meal	1,472	1,157	79%
Corn Soya Blend	350	234	67%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Iodised Salt	18	16	85%
Vegetable Oil	92	101	109%
Beans	12,101	395	3%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Value voucher transfer for services	0	94,476	-
Value Voucher	276,700	0	0%
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	386,400	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round							- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive	
Activity 01	Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual				
Output A	Crisis-affected people receive cash and/or food-based transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs									
Output B	Crisis-affected children under 5 and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods that improve their nutrition status.									
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	564,889 555,147 1,120,036	26,440 26,023 52,463				
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	357 357 714					
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	875 875 1,750					
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	182 0 182					
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,338 0 1,338					
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	2,521 2,479 5,000					
A.2	Food transfers			MT	14,033	1,903				
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	386,400					
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided									
	Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	Mt	1,564	1,492				
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided									
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	221	234				
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value		

Refugee population - all; Nchelenge

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	1	≥50	≥15	2
			Male	5.10	≥50	≥15	3
			Overall	3.10	≥50	≥15	2
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	44.40	≥50	≥50	32
			Male	39.90	≥50	≥50	36
			Overall	40.40	≥50	≥50	35
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	26.30	≥50	≥40	33
			Male	30.30	≥50	≥40	41
			Overall	28.30	≥50	≥40	38
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	80.80	<10	<60	70
			Male	74.40	<10	<60	64
			Overall	77.80	<10	<60	67
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	14.10	<10	<10	12
			Male	15.70	<10	<10	11
			Overall	14.90	<10	<10	11
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	36.40	<10	<20	8
			Male	24.70	<10	<20	17
			Overall	30.50	<10	<20	13
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	18.20	≥40	≥25	28
			Male	20.20	≥40	≥25	33
			Overall	19.20	≥40	≥25	31

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	44.40	≥40	≥50	56
			Male	44.40	≥40	≥50	53
			Overall	44.40	≥40	≥50	54
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	37.40	≥40	≥60	59
			Male	44.90	≥40	≥60	43
			Overall	41.20	≥40	≥60	49
Refugee population- all; Nchelenge							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	9.80	≥70	≥60	50
			Male	23.30	≥70	≥60	50
			Overall	31.60	≥70	≥60	50
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	10.70	>33	>29	32
			Male	24	>33	>29	25
			Overall	34.70	>33	>29	28
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	10.40	<10	≥5	18
			Male	23.30	<10	≥5	25
			Overall	33.70	<10	≥5	22
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	74	<20	<50	34
			Male	69.90	<20	<50	34
			Overall	71.20	<20	<50	34
Refugee population; Nchelenge							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	12.70	<6	<8	13.21
			Male	9.50	<6	<8	11.21
			Overall	10.60	<6	<8	12.43
Refugee Population; Nchelenge							
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	17.70 35.90 53.70	≥68 ≥68 ≥68	≥67 ≥67 ≥67	33 26 28
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2.60 5.30 8	<8 <8 <8	<8 <8 <8	8 14 12
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.40 6.90 10.30	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	<10 <10 <10	13 17 16
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	9.20 18 28.10	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	<15 <15 <15	46 43 44

Refugee population - women aged 15-49 years; Nchelenge

Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women

	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Overall	28.50	>70	>50	29
--	---	----------------------	----------------	-------	-----	-----	----

Refugees-children aged 6-23 months; Nchelenge

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22 22 22	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	≥35 ≥35 ≥35	26.30 26.30 26.30
--	---	----------------------	--	----------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------------

Refugees; Nchelenge

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)

	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	45 45 45	<10 <10 <10	<20 <20 <20	47 55 50
--	---	----------------------	--	----------------	-------------------	-------------------	----------------

Strategic Outcome 02	Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 02	Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Targeted communities benefit from increased access to nutrition products through strengthened private sector value chains for nutritious foods							
Output C	Food-insecure people benefit from strengthened government and partner capacity to deliver nutrition interventions that increase their access to and consumption of nutritious foods							
Output C, E*	Targeted communities, including PLW/G, caregivers of children, and adolescents access knowledge and adopt practices that will improve nutritional status and reduce malnutrition							

C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	120	20		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Individual capacity strengthening activities	unit	10	3		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	7,350	4,943		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	7,650	5,221		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children aged 6-23 months; Zambia								
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 02: Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female	14	≥30	≥12	14	
			Male	10	≥30	≥12	10	
			Overall	12	≥30	≥12	12	
Government and implementing partners; Zambia								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)								
	Act 02: Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0	
Government Institutions; Zambia								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								

	Act 02: Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	>3	≥1	1
--	---	---	----------------	---	----	----	---

Strategic Outcome 03	Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 03	Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Smallholder farmers benefit from strengthened technology and information in climate-smart agricultural practices to improve their resilience to shocks.							
Output C	Smallholder farmers benefit from knowledge and technology in post-harvest management to enhance their resilience to shocks and increase their incomes							
Output C	Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced knowledge and skills in diversified production, including with regard to nutritious crops, that increases their consumption of nutritious foods, and their marketable surplus							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	200	116		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	4	4		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	unit	4	3		
Activity 04	Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output G	Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced access to markets, agribusiness and financial services to increase their incomes and resilience.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Total	40,000 60,000 100,000	28,459 28,008 56,467		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	276,700	94,476		

G.8*	Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks							
	Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks (female)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	9,096	9,222		
	Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks (male)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	8,739	8,861		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder Farmers; Southern Province								
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer								
	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	0	≥36	≥26		
			Male	0	≥34	≥24		
			Overall	0	≥70	≥50		
Smallholder farmers; Southern Province								
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women								
	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	32.10	≥60	≥40	50.20	
Dietary Diversity Score								
	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	5	≥7	≥6	4	
			Male	5	≥7	≥6	6	
			Overall	5	≥7	≥6	5	
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses								
	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	15.40	≤10	≤12.50	12.90	
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female				70.80	
			Male				60.80	
			Overall	56.10	≥70	≥70	62.80	

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	21.10	≥20	≥20	25 36.10 33.90
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	22.80	≤10	<10	4.20 3.10 3.30
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	11.58 8.39 8.95	≤6	≤8	14.40 12.30 12.50
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	98.88 98.56 98.62	≥99	≥99	48.50 48.30 96.80
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	1.12 0.24 0.39	<0.20	<0.20	2 1 3
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	0 0.96 0.79	=0.50	<0.50	2.20 1 3.20
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	0 0.24 0.20	<0.20	<0.20	1.70 1.30 3
Food expenditure share							

	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	52.90	≤20	≤25	34.60
			Male	58.40	≤20	≤25	33.30
			Overall	57.40	≤20	≤25	67.90
Smallholder Farmers; Southern Province							
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems							
	Act 04: Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	2.50	>20.40	≥5.10	6.30
			Male	2.10	>19.60	≥4.90	2.30
			Overall	4.60	>40	≥10	4.30
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks							
	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	9.80	≥40	≥15	
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems							
	Act 04: Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	38.50	≥50	≥40	38.30
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)							
	Act 03: Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	11.58	≤6	≤6	14.30
			Male	8.39	≤6	≤6	12.30
			Overall	8.95	≤6	≤8	12.70
Smallholder Farmers; Zambia							
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems							
Value (USD)	Act 04: Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	4284	≥6500	≥5000	2640
Volume (MT)	Act 04: Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	13519	≥20000	≥15000	5.94

Strategic Outcome 04	Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes
-----------------------------	---	--

Activity 05	Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Vulnerable people benefit from nutrition-sensitive government safety net programme							
Output C	Shock-prone people benefit from access to food through enhanced government capacity in vulnerability analysis and need assessment, early warning, disaster preparedness and response							
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	5		
Activity 06	Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Zambians benefit from supply chain services provided to the Government as necessary							
Output C	Schoolchildren benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement a nutrition-sensitive home-grown school meals programme							
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	4		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	6	4		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	5		
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	1		

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Government institutions; Zambia								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 05: Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥4	≥2	5	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; LUAPULA	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	99.28	≥100	≥100	99.10	
			Male	100	≥100	≥100	99.40	
			Overall	99.60	≥100	≥100	99.30	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; Nchelenge	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	97.11	≥100	≥100	95	
			Male	100	≥100	≥100	97	
			Overall	98.60	≥100	≥100	97	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; LUAPULA	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	97.11	≥100	≥100	99.40	
			Male	100	≥100	≥100	99.30	
			Overall	98.60	≥100	≥100	99.10	

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; Nchelenge	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution		Overall	30.88	≥50	≥50	30.88	
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugee population; Nchelenge	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	41.70	≥25	≥25	59	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	30	≤25	≤25	15	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	21.30	≥50	≥50	26	

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; Nchelenge	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution		Female	1	≥1	≥2	1	
				Male	1	≥1	≥2	1	
				Overall	1	≥1	≥2	1	

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; Nchelenge	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	16.67	≥80	≥70	77	
			Male	42.75	≥80	≥70	80	
			Overall	29.70	≥80	≥70	79	

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Refugees; Nchelenge			Overall	16.67	≥66.67	≥16.67	16.67	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Jennifer Bitonde

jennifer.bitonde@wfp.org

Cover page photo © Cover Photo © WFP/Sophie Smeulders

A farmer in Monze District participates in WFP's activities to enhance smallholders' access to sustainable markets.

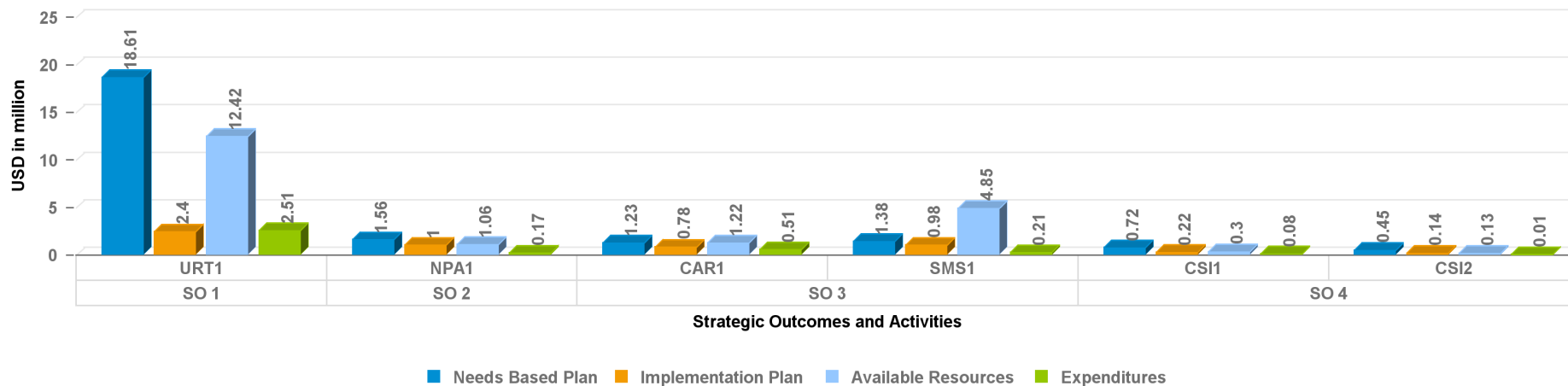
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/zambia>

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	576,053	0
	Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round	Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	18,613,258	2,400,977	12,424,096	2,510,606
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,580	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			18,613,258	2,400,977	13,012,730	2,510,606
2	Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.	Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions	1,561,203	1,000,238	1,061,441	169,025
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,561,203	1,000,238	1,061,441	169,025
3	Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030	Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	1,226,193	782,148	1,217,491	514,754
		Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	1,382,271	983,131	4,847,431	214,503
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,608,464	1,765,280	6,064,922	729,257

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2	Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme	720,974	224,409	298,370	77,278
		Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response.	447,540	139,493	125,460	12,126
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,168,514	363,903	423,831	89,404
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	217,154	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	217,154	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			23,951,439	5,530,397	20,780,078	3,498,292
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,745,910	670,227	1,245,905	308,851
Total Direct Costs			25,697,349	6,200,624	22,025,983	3,807,142
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,670,328	403,041	1,354,742	1,354,742
Grand Total			27,367,676	6,603,665	23,380,726	5,161,885



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

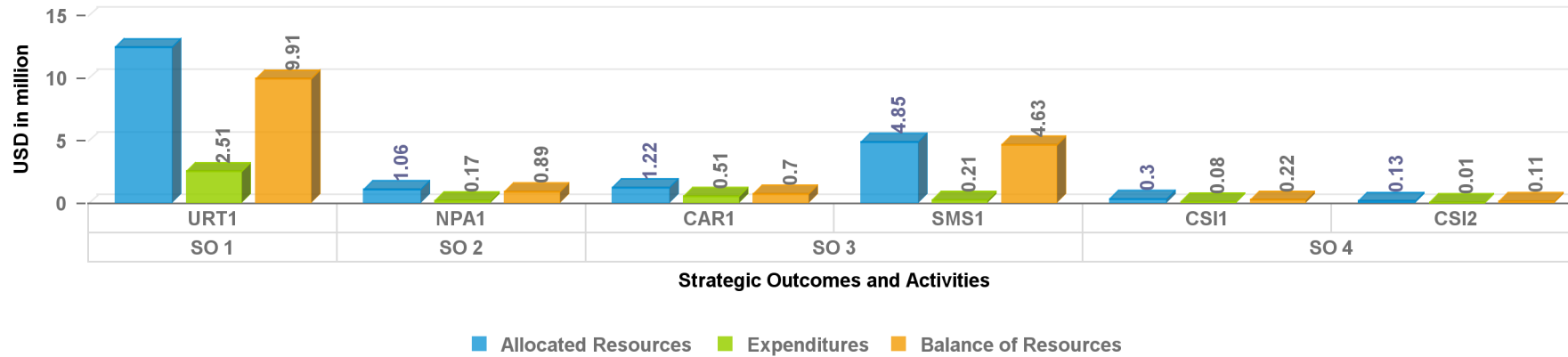
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected people in Zambia, including refugees, can meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year round	Provide food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations	18,613,258	12,424,096	0	12,424,096	2,510,606	9,913,490
		Non Activity Specific	0	12,580	0	12,580	0	12,580
		Non Activity Specific	0	576,053	0	576,053	0	576,053
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			18,613,258	13,012,730	0	13,012,730	2,510,606	10,502,124
2	Vulnerable people in Zambia have improved nutritional status in line with national targets, by 2024.	Provide technical support to government institutions and the private sector to reduce malnutrition and scale up high impact nutrition interventions	1,561,203	1,061,441	0	1,061,441	169,025	892,416
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,561,203	1,061,441	0	1,061,441	169,025	892,416

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Smallholder farmers in Zambia, especially women, have increased access to markets, enhanced resilience to climate shocks and diversified livelihoods by 2030	Promote climate-smart agriculture, crop diversification and post-harvest management among smallholder farmers and through government systems	1,226,193	1,217,491	0	1,217,491	514,754	702,737
		Provide smallholder farmers with enhanced access to markets and financial and aggregation services	1,382,271	4,847,431	0	4,847,431	214,503	4,632,928
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,608,464	6,064,922	0	6,064,922	729,257	5,335,665

Annual Country Report

Zambia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Government institutions in Zambia have more efficient, effective, and shock-responsive social protection systems to contribute to SDG2	Provide technical support to the government in strengthening systems and capacities of the structures responsible for the home grown school meals programme	720,974	298,370	0	298,370	77,278	221,093
		Provide technical expertise and other services to strengthen systems and capacities of government institutions and other partners to implement social protection programmes, early warning, disaster preparedness and response.	447,540	125,460	0	125,460	12,126	113,334
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,168,514	423,831	0	423,831	89,404	334,427
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	217,154	0	217,154	0	217,154
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	217,154	0	217,154	0	217,154
Total Direct Operational Cost			23,951,439	20,780,078	0	20,780,078	3,498,292	17,281,786
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,745,910	1,245,905	0	1,245,905	308,851	937,055
Total Direct Costs			25,697,349	22,025,983	0	22,025,983	3,807,142	18,218,841
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,670,328	1,354,742		1,354,742	1,354,742	0
Grand Total			27,367,676	23,380,726	0	23,380,726	5,161,885	18,218,841

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures