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COUNTRY PROGRAMME ZAMBIA 200891 (2016–2020)

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Zambia is a lower-middle income country with strong economic growth, but this has not resulted in improved nutrition and food security or equitable social development. WFP has adopted strategies to support the country's vision to become an industrial middle-income country by 2030.

In line with evaluations of the previous country programme and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and in dialogue with stakeholders, country programme 200891 will continue the transition from direct implementation towards technical assistance to the Government. The Government supports WFP's innovative approach to development programming and its focus on increased national ownership.

Technical assistance will focus on the implementation of long-term programmes such as social protection, nutrition governance for nutrition-sensitive programming and building disaster resilience. These areas are in line with the Government's agenda to reduce poverty and malnutrition and reflect the fact that funds for direct food distribution are increasingly scarce in Zambia.

Country programme 200891 has three components: i) home-grown school feeding; ii) nutrition; and iii) resilience-building. WFP will provide technical assistance for all three components. It will phase out direct food delivery in the home-grown school feeding programme and re-position it to focus on producing and locally procuring nutritious foods, which will provide a market for smallholder farmers. The Government is committed to increasing its financial contribution to the home-grown school feeding programme to reach 2 million primary-school learners by 2020.

The country programme will target primary-school learners, vulnerable adolescent girls, smallholder farming communities and government institutions. Nutrition, gender and protection, and HIV will be mainstreamed in all activities implemented to reach these groups. WFP is using community-led participatory processes, the United Nations country analysis and capacity gap assessments to identify activities, and target districts and populations for support, in line with the Government's decentralization policy.

The country programme will support broad-based sustainable development by enhancing operational synergies between the Government's decentralization plans, the National Social Protection Policy and the National Agricultural Investment Plan (2014–2018). It is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership (Framework for Zambia (2016–2021)) Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets, and will contribute to WFP's Strategic Objectives 3 and 4 and the Zero Hunger Challenge. The country programme will help achieve the Government's Revised Sixth National Development Plan (2013–2016)¹ and Vision 2030.²

DRAFT DECISION^{*}

The Board approves the country programme Zambia 200891 (2016–2020) (WFP/EB.2/2015/7/3), for which the food requirement is 9,951 mt, at a cost of USD 4.2 million, the cash-based transfer requirement is USD 3.1 million and the capacity development and augmentation requirement is USD 13.6 million, at a total cost to WFP of USD 33.5 million.

¹ Government of Zambia. 2013. Revised Sixth National Development Plan 2013–2016. <http://www.zgf.org.zm/downloads/SNDP%20draft14Aug2013.pdf>

² Government of Zambia. 2006. Vision 2030 – A prosperous middle-income nation by 2030. <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/cpsi/unpan040333.pdf>

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

RATIONALE

1. In Zambia, strong economic growth has not resulted in improved nutrition, food security or equitable social development. With a Gini coefficient estimated at 57.5, levels of social inequality are among the highest in the world.³ Sixty percent of the population lives below the poverty line, and 42 percent are considered to be in extreme poverty, rising to 70 percent in certain rural provinces where the majority of the population rely on subsistence agriculture.
2. Since 2009, annual growth in the agriculture and fisheries sectors has exceeded 10 percent. Government subsidies for inputs and the setting of a floor price for maize have contributed to Zambia's surplus production of non-genetically modified organism (non-GMO) white maize. WFP is exempt through a humanitarian export window and has exported maize to neighbouring countries using the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF).
3. Despite agricultural growth, structural problems persist that account in part for persistent and widespread poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. More than 70 percent of farmers – half of the total population – cultivate less than two hectares of land.⁴ Farmers rely on rainfed agriculture, and face challenges such as erratic rainfall, fragile soils, and limited access to agricultural inputs, markets and improved agricultural practices. Women smallholder farmers make up 22 percent of farmers; they are disproportionately affected by lack of access to credit, limited availability of labour, limits on land ownership and precarious land tenure.
4. Climate change is an increasing risk: in the past 20 years, the rainy season has become significantly shorter.⁵ Smallholders have limited access to risk management strategies, with both short- and long-term consequences for their well-being, including poverty, malnutrition and low life expectancy
5. At 48 percent, Zambia has one of the highest rates of undernourished people in the world. The number of undernourished people has more than doubled in the last 20 years, to 7.4 million.⁶ Approximately 40 percent of children under 5 suffer from stunting and 6 percent from wasting. Malnutrition rates are higher among boys, and among poor and rural children.⁷ Some 53 percent of children under 5 years of age and 30 percent of women of child-bearing age are anaemic. Micronutrient supplementation rates are low, and micronutrient deficiencies remain high. Consumption patterns and micronutrient intake are highly seasonal, especially in rural areas.

³ United Nations Development Programme. 2014. *Human Development Report 2013*. (Figure last calculated in 2013.)

⁴ Hichaambwa, M. and Jayne, T.S. 2014. *Can Increasing Smallholder Farm Size Broadly Reduce Rural Poverty in Zambia?* Lusaka, Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute. Available at http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/zambia/ps_66.pdf

⁵ Jain, S. 2007. *An empirical economic assessment of impacts of climate change on agriculture in Zambia*. Policy Research Working Paper 4291. Washington, DC, World Bank.

⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2015. *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*. Available at <http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/>

⁷ Zambia Central Statistical Office. 2015. *Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2013-2014*. Available at: <http://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR304/FR304.pdf>

6. Zambia's recent demographic and health survey found stunting and wasting in children differed among regions of the country; the worst results were among children from rural areas, with wasting at 13 percent in Luapula Province and stunting at 49 percent in Northern Province. Zambia also has a growing proportion of overweight and obese women.⁸ Addressing malnutrition requires solutions that are culturally sensitive and adapted to different geographical areas.⁹
7. HIV prevalence is 13 percent with higher prevalence rates among women – 15.1 percent – than among men – 11.3 percent.⁷ The malnutrition rate among people living with HIV is 33.5 percent. HIV is included in all country programme components. The Government has adopted a sector-wide approach in response to HIV and identified five high-impact interventions: i) testing and counselling; ii) elimination of mother-to-child transmission; iii) voluntary medical male circumcision; iv) promotion of condom use; and v) behaviour change. The National AIDS Strategic Framework identified interventions to achieve UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets, including social protection and food and nutrition security.
8. An inverse relationship exists between mothers' levels of education and stunting.¹⁰ The home-grown school feeding programme (HGFS) is an entry point for improving age- and gender-specific nutrition education in primary and secondary schools.
9. In 2014, Zambia ranked 133 of 149 countries on the gender inequality index. Gender roles and women's presumed inferiority affect household expenditure, employment opportunities, access to education and agricultural livelihood choices. One in four households is headed by women. When given market opportunities, women produce more and diversify their crops, which improves household nutrition and provides income that allows them to acquire assets and send children to school.
10. Although there has been progress towards gender equity with regard to primary school attendance, more adolescent girls are out of school than boys, and literacy among 15-24 year old women is lower than among men. Approximately 18 percent of Zambian children are out of school – 23 percent in rural areas. Contributing factors are girls' traditional roles and responsibilities, and discriminatory customary law which has a negative impact on school attendance for adolescents, especially girls. Almost half of all girls are married by the age of 18¹¹ and 29 percent are pregnant or have a baby by the age of 19.⁹
11. The Government's strategic priorities for development are: 1) inclusive growth, 2) job creation, 3) rural development and 4) infrastructure. WFP will support the social assistance, and livelihood and empowerment pillars of the National Social Protection Policy with technical assistance on end-point delivery of cash transfers, HGFS, nutrition education and resilience-building programmes.

⁸ On average 9 percent of 15–19-year-old Zambian girls are overweight or obese, and 23 percent of adult women.

⁹ Central Statistical Office. 2015. Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2013–2014.

¹⁰ Stunting affects 18 percent of children whose mothers have completed secondary education, and 45 percent of children whose mothers have no education.

¹¹ United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). 2015. Annual Report 2014 – Zambia; Central Statistical Office. 2015. Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2013–2014.

12. The Government has recently invested in domestic and regional infrastructure. However, low population density, limited resources to implement policies and low accountability restrict the formal economy and increase the cost of reaching the rural poor with development support and business services and inhibit the development of sustainable systems and the agriculture sector.¹² The Government plans to decentralize to increase community engagement and decrease the cost of service delivery.¹³

PRIORITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS

13. Country programme (CP) 200891 is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (2016–2021) (UNSDPF), the Government’s Vision 2030, the Revised Sixth National Development Plan, the five pillars of the Zero Hunger Challenge and WFP’s Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.¹⁴ In support of the National Social Protection Policy (NSSP), CP 200891 aims to strengthen learner outcomes, improve the nutritional status of learners and their communities, and build smallholder farmers’ resilience to shocks by increasing their food and income security.
14. Over the last five years, WFP’s support to Zambia has shifted from direct implementation to technical assistance; the structure of CP 200891 is grounded in the experience gained and partnerships established during this period. Rome-based agencies (RBAs) and other United Nations agencies have been involved throughout the planning and design process, with the United Nations country team reinforcing partner planning processes and ensuring alignment with the objectives of the UNSDPF.
15. CP 200891 aims to develop synergies among initiatives in agriculture, market access, education, nutrition, resilience-building and social protection. It is based on consultations with the Government and lessons learned from the mid-term evaluation of the previous CP, and takes advantage of increased access to agricultural markets created by the Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot.
16. The private sector is crucial to Zambia’s drive to become a sustainable middle-income country by 2030. WFP can share lessons learned from working with the private sector in local procurement from smallholders (P4P), mobilizing food producers and processors (SUN Business Network in Zambia – SBNZ) and large-scale procurement of cereals for the region through commercial traders via the GCMF.
17. The interaction between rural poverty and poor service delivery is cyclical and self-reinforcing. WFP’s technical expertise and comparative advantages in supply chain management will be used to foster public–private partnerships for the delivery of cost-effective “last-mile” service provision and business penetration to rural communities. WFP will serve as a key broker among poor rural households, Government, and the private sector, linking demand and supply and increasing the capacity for aggregation.

¹² Human Development Index, 2014; United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Zambia Stakeholder Consultation Workshop Report on the UNSDPF, 2014.

¹³ Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education. 2014. Draft Devolution Plan for Primary Education.

¹⁴ The three pillars of the UNSDPF are: 1 – Inclusive social development; 2 – Environmentally sustainable and inclusive economic development; and 3 – Governance and participation.

WFP’s Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

Component 1 – Home-Grown School Feeding

18. Component 1 will support the Government's expansion of the HGSF programme to reach 2 million primary-school learners by 2020 – which represents coverage of 50 percent of the total primary-school learners, and doubling of the current number covered. The HGSF programme, a component of the NSSP, serves as a social safety net for children from vulnerable households. WFP will support HGSF's transition to full government ownership and management, guided by the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) planned for the end of 2015. In collaboration with Brazil's Centre of Excellence, WFP will support policy development and promote South–South knowledge-sharing to: i) increase school attendance and improve education, ii) make school meals more nutritious; and iii) increase incomes for smallholder farmers.
19. With Government, WFP will invest in a sustainable and decentralized HGSF programme that tests innovative solutions to enhance the HGSF programme's cost effectiveness and efficiency. Investments in capacity development will be focused on improving the Government's: i) policy frameworks; ii) financial capacity; iii) institutional capacity and coordination; iv) design and implementation; and v) community roles. This will be supported by investments in solutions such as fuel efficiency, school gardens and nutrition education. WFP will work to link HGSF data to the Government's Education Management Information System.
20. During 2016, WFP will continue to provide food assistance to 1 million beneficiaries; in 2017, WFP distributions will be gradually phased out. During the period of CP 200891, WFP will provide the Government with support to procure nutritious foods to address geographically specific nutrient gaps, and will include local maize in the HGSF food basket where feasible. With the Food Reserve Agency, WFP will develop capacity in food safety, stock tracking, data management and cost-effective distribution of maize directly to schools. WFP will invest in the supply chain for fresh foods. The estimated government cost to support the HGSF programme is USD 74 million over five years.
21. WFP will provide cash-based transfers to district education authorities to purchase fresh foods for the HGSF programme, beginning with a pilot in four districts in 2016. The pilot will be based on a market assessment and designed in collaboration with partners. A complementary project funded by the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement will promote smallholder production of nutritious crops through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up programme (CASU). It will also provide behaviour change communication to primary-school learners about the importance and preparation of diversified meals. WFP will extend RBA collaboration to the HGSF programme, social protection and nutrition for communities.
22. WFP and the private sector will invest in developing rural aggregation systems that will link 50,000 smallholder farmers to markets – in turn benefitting 300,000 people in the farmers' households – and in producing nutritious local crops. The Zambia P4P programme (2009–2015) has generated valuable lessons on how to mobilize farmers and strengthen farmer organizations; diversifying crops to increase smallholder incomes is the most sustainable way to achieve food and nutrition security. Public–private partnerships will be strengthened in more remote areas where private sector presence is limited. RBA partnership will include the FAO-led CASU programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development's electronic seasonal livelihood investment programme and Smallholder Agri-business Promotion Programme.

23. To build national coverage for the school feeding programme WFP will provide expertise in international supply chain management together with Feed the Future, Food Trade East and Southern Africa (Food Trade-ESA), the Zambian National Farmers Union and the Zambian Agricultural Commodities Exchange, which are developing a network of certified warehouses using the warehouse receipt system. Commodity aggregation through professionally managed centres will improve the competitiveness of agriculture, help smallholder farmers meet minimum quality standards and provide marketing opportunities. Zambia is a major regional supplier through WFP's Forward Purchase Facility and has been selected to pilot WFP's Patient Procurement Platform.
24. WFP will continue to advocate for processed foods standards and for fortification of foods through bio-fortification and at the point of consumption. WFP will spearhead a pilot with the Government, DSM and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) to explore the use of micronutrient powders (MNPs) in selected districts with high levels of micronutrient deficiencies (MNDs). Government institutions and WFP will collaborate on the risks posed by mycotoxins, including aflatoxin, and raise awareness and support the development of food safety regulatory frameworks.
25. United Nations agencies led by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNFPA and WFP support a government project that aims to improve comprehensive life skills and education services for adolescent girls whether they are in or out of school. The agencies also address nutrition, reproductive health services, and integrated HIV and sexual reproductive health services using the HGSF programme as an entry point. Potential positive impacts include improving adolescent girls' nutrition practices and reducing early marriage and risky sexual behaviour.
26. WFP will support government development of feedback mechanisms that offer primary-school learners, parents, teachers, community members, school management and other stakeholders opportunities to share experiences and suggestions on how to make the HGSF programme more responsive, transparent, self-sustaining and locally owned. WFP will adapt and apply lessons learned from its operations in other countries.

Component 2 – Nutrition

27. Building on the Government's National Food and Nutrition Policy, WFP will act as convener to build strategic partnerships that foster an integrated multi-sectoral response based on the life-cycle approach to achieve the national target of reducing stunting from 40 to 30 percent by 2021. As part of the SUN movement, the Government has a "1,000 most critical days" framework to prevent stunting.¹⁵ Partners include the Government, the National Food and Nutrition Commission, other United Nations agencies, the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) initiative and civil society. Behaviour change communication on nutrition will be an integrated element of all CP 200891 components, targeting both sexes, noting that men and boys' increased knowledge about nutrition and diversified diet contribute to greater impacts of WFP's nutrition activities.

¹⁵ WFP is contributing to nutrition-specific interventions through SUN pooled trust funds.

28. WFP will improve the operational research and analysis on malnutrition in Zambia including gender and HIV issues – to contribute to nutrition decision-making and advocacy. WFP and the Government will collaborate on a Cost of Diet study to ascertain nutrition gaps; crop value-chain research to support dietary diversity for the HGSF programme; and nutrition market research. WFP and the Government will collaborate in undertaking a Cost of Hunger study for Zambia.
29. Within the HGSF programme WFP will support school gardens, the design of new district-specific food baskets, training for parents and cooks on using fresh foods in school meals, hygiene practices and deworming. In partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNFPA, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), WFP will advocate for primary schoolteachers to incorporate nutrition messages into lessons and will provide educational materials on nutritious foods and healthy eating.
30. WFP will continue as lead facilitator of the SBNZ, and will use this platform to increase the private sector’s awareness of and contribution to the national nutrition agenda by sensitizing businesses to the country’s nutrition challenges. WFP will facilitate dialogue between the Government and the private sector to increase consumer knowledge and demand for nutritious products and access to local nutritious processed foods that have the potential to reduce stunting.

Component 3 – Resilience-Building

31. To mitigate the impacts of climate change on smallholders’ food and nutrition security, WFP will strengthen the technical capacity of the Disaster Mitigation and Management Unit (DMMU) and implement climate risk management approaches that build smallholder resilience and food security. Risk management approaches, areas and target populations have been identified using a community-led participatory process.
32. The DMMU, with technical assistance from WFP, conducts annual vulnerability needs assessments; WFP will expand the use of innovative technologies for data collection and analysis, including its Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security. WFP will support: i) DMMU’s decentralization, by training food security and vulnerability analysts to be based in provincial and district offices; ii) the mainstreaming of vulnerability assessment in various line ministries to encourage a holistic response; and iii) community involvement in DMMU in the operationalization of the national disaster risk management framework.
33. Using the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) approach,¹⁶ WFP will provide farmers with access to conservation agriculture activities supported by the CASU project, complementing them with such risk management services as drought insurance, credit, savings, improved market linkages through synergies with P4P and climate information services. This provides households with access to a set of climate, financial and market services that can stimulate production over time and help them escape poverty and food insecurity.
34. R4 will be targeted at poor and food-insecure households – especially those cultivating less than two hectares of land – that are capable of raising their productivity with improved access to yield-enhancing technologies. Women head about half of these households.

¹⁶ See <https://www.wfp.org/climate-change/r4-rural-resilience-initiative>

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT*			
	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
Component 1			
HGSF	495 888	504 112	1 000 000
HGSF – micronutrient powder (MNP) pilot project	5 361	5 450	10 811
Members of 50,000 smallholder farming families	142 975	157 025	300 000
Component 2 – Nutrition	-	-	N/A
Component 3 – Resilience-building	21 111	20 289	41 400
TOTAL	659 974	681 426	1 341 400

* There will be many more direct beneficiaries of the Government's contribution to the HGSF programme, and indirect beneficiaries of: private-sector investment in the production and distribution of nutritious foods; policy support; behavioural change to improve nutritional status; cost-effective and efficient systems for implementing the HGSF and social cash transfer programmes. These save the Zambian Treasury funds that can be used for social investment. WFP will establish indicators to measure the impact of these interventions, recognizing challenges in terms of attribution and definition.

35. Country programme 200891 has been developed in line with WFP's protection policy (2012) and gender policy (2015–2020).¹⁷ Component 1 will support gender equality in leadership roles on primary school parent–teacher associations and in the management of local food procurement. Component 2 will encourage men's participation in community-based nutrition activities and financial literacy training. Component 3 will sustain gender balance using community-led participatory processes and support for equal participation in its activities and on community committees.
36. Building on recent findings about seasonal variations in women's agricultural workload,¹⁸ WFP will coordinate research on labour-saving measures for women at harvest time. CP 200891 will support sustainable market demand for local nutritious foods that are traditionally grown by women, beyond the HGSF programme's procurement needs. All three components have budgets for gender-related activities, including research and gender-focused field trips.

¹⁷ "WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy" (WFP/EB.1/2012/5-B/Rev.1); "Gender Policy (2015–2020)" (WFP/EB.A/2015/5-A).

¹⁸ World Bank Group. 2015. *How much of the labor in African agriculture is provided by women?* Policy Research Working Paper 7282. Washington, DC, World Bank.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2015/06/24577778/much-labor-african-agriculture-provided-women>

	Component 1		Components 2 and 3
	HGSF	MNP pilot project	No food or cash-based transfers
Cereals	120	120	
Pulses	20	20	
Vegetable oil	10	10	
MNPs	-	0.5	
TOTAL	150	155.5	
Total kcal/day	576		
Percent kcal from protein	11.1		
Percent kcal from fat	23.5		
Number of feeding days per year	185		

		Component 1 – HGSF	Component 2 – Nutrition	Component 3 – Resilience	Total
Cereals	<i>mt</i>	4 400	No food transfers		4 400
	<i>USD</i>	968			968
Pulses	<i>mt</i>	3 700			3 700
	<i>USD</i>	1 813 000			1 813 000
Vegetable oil	<i>mt</i>	1 850			1 850
	<i>USD</i>	1 424 500			1 424 500
MNPs	<i>mt</i>	1			1
	<i>USD</i>	38 000			38 000
TOTAL	<i>mt</i>	13 280 354			13 280 354
	<i>USD</i>	4 243 500			4 243 500
Cash-based transfers (<i>USD</i>)		3 000 000	-	111 719	3 111 719
Capacity development and augmentation (<i>USD</i>)		9 409 314	1 748 301	2 414 072	13 571 687
TOTAL (<i>USD</i>)		16 652 814	1 748 301	2 525 791	20 926 906

RISK MANAGEMENT

37. WFP will coordinate with the Government, the private sector and other United Nations agencies through working groups, the UNSDPF, the SBNZ and the SUN movement. WFP will also work with the Joint Assistance Strategy to Zambia and its cooperating partner groups. WFP contributes to the "education and skills", "health and nutrition", and "Agriculture and Food Security" sectoral partner groups, which coordinate inputs to national policies and enhance national ownership.

Contextual Risks

38. Zambia is very stable politically, with several peaceful transitions of democratically elected governments. The greatest risk to implementation of CP 200891 are financial and economic shocks and irregular weather patterns. Early warning systems are well-established at the national level; WFP will continue to provide technical assistance to upgrade systems at national and community levels.
39. Robust economic growth may not continue if lower global commodity prices, especially for copper, lead to depleted foreign currency reserves, which would impact exchange rates and inflation. Devaluations of the Zambian kwacha reduce families' purchasing power and undermine the economy. Erratic rainfall has affected hydro-electric power generation, which prevents industries from functioning at full capacity and has broad economic repercussions.

Programmatic Risks

40. Given the CP's emphasis on inclusive social development, a shift in the prioritization of rural development and inclusive growth could affect its implementation. This would be particularly relevant for the HGSF programme, where the Government is assuming increasing responsibility and will take over from 2017. WFP will use programming tools and evidence to demonstrate impact and show that funds contributing to social safety nets are not a cost to the country but rather an investment. It will advocate for timely disbursement of funds for the continuation of HGSF in January 2017.
41. As WFP transitions from direct implementer to acting as convenor and technical assistance partner, strong strategic alliances with partners are required to achieve the objectives of CP 200891. Credible, reliable data and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to measure impact and demonstrate evidence-based results are critical to the success of the CP. WFP will continue to leverage existing relationships with the Government and the private sector and tailor capacity development activities to add value to partnerships. Recognizing the challenge to secure global funding in a lower-middle-income country, CP 200891 is responsive to the priorities of the Government, cooperating partners and local and regional funding mechanisms. Experience gained during the previous CP – 200157 – shows that the country office's capacity to broker smart partnerships that increase the cost effectiveness and impact of government initiatives will affect funding contributions. Funding is expected to come from government and private-sector contributions, locally pooled funds, bilateral development funding and regional programme funding. Flexible programming will be adopted to deliver the cash-based transfer and capacity development and augmentation project components. Engagement with the Government and other partners will be a pre-condition for success.

Security Risk Management

42. All parts of Zambia are designated as Security Level 1, indicating low levels of risk to United Nations personnel and operations.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

43. To measure the impact of WFP's work and to ensure recognition by the Government and United Nations partners, CP 200891 will use indicators from WFP's Strategic Results Framework, the UNSDPF Zambia results framework and data analysis procedures proposed as part of a new Delivering as One reporting system. Non-corporate indicators under the HGSF component measure the increased marketing opportunities created for producers and traders of agricultural products and food. Specific M&E activities are foreseen for each CP component, as are a mid-term and final evaluation.
44. In collaboration with the World Bank, the European Union and other partners, WFP will assist the Government to strengthen its M&E systems and processes relevant to the CP, including the management information systems for education, the DMMU and in the ministries of community development and agriculture and livestock. WFP will support the Government's steps towards a single registry that will benefit the implementation of the NSSP and ensure coordination and coherence of all social safety net interventions.
45. Programme performance data for education activities will be collected monthly from schools and analysed at district level to feed into national systems. Regular joint monitoring and site visits with inter-ministerial committees and United Nations partners will be conducted on a monthly and quarterly basis. WFP will also use the SABER action plan due by the end of 2015 to strengthen institutional capacity and coordination.
46. WFP will continue pilots financed by the Government that use mobile technology for data collection, end processing and district analysis and support the Government agenda of decentralization. Outcome monitoring will be conducted once a year through joint surveys and analysis of secondary data from partner ministries.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
Cereals	4 400	968 000	
Pulses	3 700	1 813 000	
Oil and fats	1 850	1 424 500	
Mixed and blended food	1	38 000	
Total food	9 951	4 243 500	
External transport		171 482	
Landside transport, storage and handling		793 904	
Other direct operational costs – food		514 702	
Food and related costs¹			5 723 588
Cash-based transfers		3 111 719	
Related costs		2 359 640	
Cash-based transfers and related costs		5 471 359	5 471 359
Capacity development and augmentation		13 571 687	13 571 687
Direct operational costs			24 766 634
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			6 561 913
Total direct project costs			31 328 547
Indirect support costs (7 percent) ³			2 192 998
TOTAL WFP COSTS			33 521 545

¹ This is notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	2 977 360
General service staff	1 486 378
Subtotal	4 463 739
Recurring and other	579 018
Capital equipment	214 956
Security	220 600
Travel and transport	713 600
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	370 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	6 561 913

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	Project management committees are created with women participating, women stand for leadership positions and women's leadership is given priority. The committees are functional, operational and responsive to project needs. The training programme attracts women participants. The training programme accommodates men's and women's daily work schedules.
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	There are systems for public information dissemination. There is information on WFP, the project, its objectives, beneficiary criteria and food entitlement at food distribution points. A complaint mechanism, using telephones or SMS for example, is explained clearly.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<p>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</p> <p>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</p> <p>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</p>	<p>Political stability and economic growth continue.</p> <p>Appropriate funds are allocated to relevant sectors.</p> <p>Necessary resources are mobilized and research teams are available locally.</p> <p>Data collection systems are established in all HGSF primary schools.</p> <p>Partnerships continue with the Government, other partners and communities.</p> <p>Partners share the same programme vision as WFP.</p> <p>Economic development continues, allowing local authorities and parents to allocate additional funds to improving school meals.</p>
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
<p>Outcome 3.1 Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</p>	<p>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</p> <p>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</p> <p>Food contributed by WFP, as % of food distributed</p> <p>Increased value of sales of staple crops to the HGSF programme and other structured markets by smallholder farmers through the aggregation centres network in targeted geographic areas</p>	<p>The political and economic environment is conducive.</p> <p>There are no major climatic shocks that render project implementation impossible.</p> <p>The Government agrees to take over all food procurement for HGSF.</p> <p>Aggregation centres work well in all proposed locations.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 3.2</p> <p>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</p>	<p>CSI (asset depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>CSI (asset depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>CSI (asset depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</p>	<p>Skilled people from government and NGO partners lead programme monitoring in the communities.</p> <p>Adequate financial resources are committed to implement programme activities.</p> <p>The monitoring system for tracking activity implementation is in place to generate evidence-based results for programming.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.3</p> <p>Improved access to household assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure households</p>	<p>HAS: Household Asset Score (average)</p>	<p>The livelihood coping strategies index remains neutral.</p>

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 3.4 Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</p>	Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP	<p>The decentralization of the DMMU is complete and empowers lower-level structures to implement the activities.</p> <p>Skilled government and NGO personnel are available to support programme monitoring.</p> <p>Vulnerability assessment is fully mainstreamed to support district- and provincial-level work.</p> <p>Adequate financial resources are committed to implement programme activities.</p> <p>The monitoring system for tracking activity implementation is in place to generate evidence-based results for programming.</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers</p>	<p>Number of farmers' organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills</p> <p>Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems (in mt)</p> <p>Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases (in mt)</p> <p>Number of smallholder farmers supported</p>	<p>Farmers produce the required foods.</p> <p>Farmers agree to the idea of group marketing and see aggregation centres as a viable alternative market.</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Project-specific</p>	Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	Government funding is sufficient for purchasing pulses and oil for the HGSF programme.
<p>Output 3.3 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Households participate in programme interventions.
<p>Output 3.4 Human capacity to reduce risk of disasters and shocks developed</p>	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Community members use the training.
<p>Output 3.5</p>	Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	WFP mobilizes technical expertise to help the Government to strengthen its national safety nets for food security, nutrition,





ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type	community assets creation and resilience-building.
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
Outcome 4.1 Increased equitable access to and utilization of education	Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools	The Government's investment priority to improve school infrastructure is sustained. The new curriculum improves the quality of learning. Programmes to create incentives for girls' education attract girls into schools.
Outcome 4.2 Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels	NCI: School feeding National Capacity Index Percentage increase in production of fortified foods including complementary foods and specialized nutritious products Percentage increase in government's funding for hunger solution tools in national plans of action (based on local currency) NCI: nutrition programmes National Capacity Index	Government commitment continues, including financial support and food procurement to reinforce the national HGSF programme. Restructuring processes in the Ministry of Education prioritize the School Health and Nutrition Unit. Communities, parent-teacher associations, civil society and NGOs advocate with the Government to continue to prioritize the HGSF programme. Communities are receptive to empowerment work.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 4.3 Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<p>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</p>	<p>MNPs are acceptable to schoolchildren and parents. Component 2 is adequately funded.</p>
<p>Output 4.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	<p>The Government's programme funding is sustained. Decentralized procurement is supported by government structures, systems and processes and guided by the National Decentralization Policy.</p>
<p>Output 4.2 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding</p>	<p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – disaggregated by sex and type of training Number of district staff/teachers/community members that are trained with support from WFP in home-grown school feeding programme design, implementation and other related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)</p>	<p>The HGSP programme policy, programming and implementation is a Government priority. WFP mobilizes technical expertise to support the Government's national safety nets for food security and nutrition.</p>

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CASU	Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up programme
CP	country programme
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCMF	Global Commodity Management Facility
HGSF	home-grown school feeding
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MNP	micronutrient powder
NGO	non-governmental organization
NSSP	National Social Protection Policy
P4P	Purchase for Progress
R4	Rural Resilience Initiative
RBA	Rome-based agency
SABER	Systems Approach to Better Education Results
SBNZ	Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network Zambia
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition movement
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNSDPF	United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework