



# Standard Project Report 2015

## World Food Programme in Zambia, Republic of (ZM)

### Country Programme - Zambia (2011-2015)

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200157
Project Category	Country Programme

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	February 16, 2011
Planned Start Date	May 01, 2011
Actual Start Date	May 01, 2011
Project End Date	December 31, 2015
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	40,714,422
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	2,495,428
Direct Support Costs	6,970,816
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	3,759,346
Indirect Support Costs	3,775,801
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,715,813</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	21,854
Actual Commodities 2015	7,611
Total Approved Commodities	61,301

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# COUNTRY OVERVIEW



## Country Background

As a lower-middle income country with a per capita GNI of USD 1,760 in 2014, Zambia has been characterized by unequal growth, mainly due to the economy being driven by capital intensive sectors in urban areas (mining, construction and transport). With an estimated population of 14 million and an annual population growth rate of 2.8 percent, the country is ranked 139 out of 188 countries on the 2015 UNDP Human Development Report.

Poverty is unevenly distributed nationally, with rural areas having a headcount poverty rate of 74 percent, double the urban poverty rate of 35 percent, and an extreme poverty rate (58 percent) four times higher than that in urban areas (13 percent).

Despite the continued absence of major shocks since the global economic crisis (2009-2010) and consecutive good overall harvests up to 2014, households in rural areas experience frequent shocks in terms of lack of money, absolute or seasonal food shortages, increased food prices, health shocks and the loss of assets. 2015 saw a mild drought affecting 133,000 households in 31 out of 103 districts in the southern part of the country. In addition, the challenges in the economy pushed food prices up, affecting mainly the poor rural and peri urban households.

The measurement of inequality, the Gini Coefficient, is a steep 0.65, emphasising the growing gap between the rich and poor. The urban – rural divide translates in unequal provision of basic services, with urban populations enjoying relatively better access to quality education, health, water, infrastructure and economic opportunities, including employment. In contrast, poor rural households, already entrenched in extreme poverty and burdened with food insecurity, continue to have inadequate resilience to face health shocks and struggle to build human capacity through education or training. The consequence, for most, is a persistent failure to escape intergenerational poverty

and illiteracy.

In the last year, the Zambian economy has been facing challenges from large fiscal imbalances, lower copper prices on account of the slowdown of the Chinese economy, and policy uncertainties. The current account has deteriorated - inflation increased to over 300% in one year - international reserves have fallen, and the exchange rate has been under downward pressure. This trend is likely to continue into 2016. In addition, the country is facing a serious power generation deficit, resulting in high prices of basic commodities. This situation has equally affected positive economic growth prospects, resulting in massive job cuts, particularly in the Copperbelt where jobs are predominantly in the mining sector.

At 48 percent, Zambia has one of the highest rates of undernourished people in the world. In absolute figures, the number of undernourished people has more than doubled in the last 20 years to 7.4 million people. Approximately 40 percent of children under five suffer from stunting and 6 percent from wasting. HIV prevalence is still high at 13 percent, with prevalence rates among women higher than among men (15.1 percent compared to 11.3 percent).

In terms of education, the country has made steady progress, particularly in enrolment, mainly as a result of the introduction of free education coupled with several investments such as school feeding and infrastructure development. However, concerns remain over the progression and retention of students, and the quality of education received.

## Summary Of WFP Assistance

In Zambia, WFP operates through Country Programme (CP) 200157. The CP commenced in 2011, ran until December 2015, and is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2011-16) and the Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) (2011-16). It has three main components: i) home-grown school feeding (HGSF) for primary school children; ii) food security for vulnerable groups; and iii) disaster risk management for government preparedness. The school feeding programme and food security for vulnerable groups both aim to improve human capital through food based safety nets. WFP's operations in Zambia contribute towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1 to 6, which are ending in 2015. These goals include: eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality; reducing child mortality; improving maternal health; and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

Component one of the CP aims at improving access to education for children coming from poor households while supporting market access for smallholder farmers. Component two addresses food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable groups even though this has not largely been implemented in the lifecycle of this CP due to resource constraints. The disaster risk management component aims to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity by improving government capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of disasters.

Due to Zambia's classification as a lower middle income country, WFP's support to the Government of Zambia over this CP has increasingly focused on capacity development and policy implementation. Under the school feeding programme, WFP, in collaboration with the WFP Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Brazil, facilitated dialogue around the formulation of a school feeding policy through a visit by staff from the CoE. The Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot has been fully integrated in the CP. Using the commodity purchasing models under P4P, farmer organisations are contracted to supply pulses to the school feeding programme. The HGSF, therefore, avails rural small-scale farmers of a predictable market. Under the Scale-Up Nutrition project in one district, WFP worked with sub district government departments and communities to link agricultural production with infant and young feeding nutrition to the HGSF programme.

WFP supported three pilots under the HGSF programme. One was premised on reducing transport costs associated with movement of stock from the government central warehouse and back to the district implementing the feeding programme by directly linking the satellite depots to the schools thereby saving government money by about sixty per cent.

The second pilot involved the construction of a bio-digester and establishment of a school garden in Eastern province. The biogas digester is filled with cow dung producing methane to fire the gas stove used for preparing meals and lighting teachers' houses resulting on reduced use of wood fuel. The school garden is used to instruct school learners and the local community on how to grow the most climate-appropriate vegetables. The third involved use of mobile technology by schools to timely transmit output data to in order to improve the information management system of the Ministry of General Education (MoGE).

To support the development of agriculture markets, WFP enhanced its smallholder procurement processes by extending the district warehouse operator model piloted under the P4P to a better aggregation model that not only includes the district aggregation centres but also links to satellites rural aggregation centres which are closer to

communities. The network of rural and main aggregation centres supported by mobile phone mass communication systems and real time data collection tools increased the market information outreach to smallholder farmers. In addition, through the Rome Based Agencies (RBA) collaboration, WFP has partnered with the Conservation Agriculture Scale-Up (CASU) project targeting 300,000 smallholder farmers implemented with the support of FAO and linking IFAD's infrastructural projects.

Under the food security for vulnerable groups' component, WFP continued to render support to the National Food and Nutrition Commission under the Scaling-Up-Nutrition (SUN) Business Network to coordinate active private sector participation in the sector. WFP stepped up its convenorship role within both the UN system by convening the UN Technical Working Group as well as the Cooperating Partners Group on Nutrition.

WFP continues to build the capacity of government and partners in disaster preparedness and response. Under the Capabilities Partnership Programme (CAPRO) government staff received training in Geographic Information System (GIS) for integrated early warning monitoring and analysis. WFP has continued to provide technical support to the Zambia vulnerability assessment committee (ZVAC) under the auspices of the DMMU in reviewing assessment methodologies through incorporation of food security indicators from the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators (CARI) compendium. Support was also provided in enhancing the data collection through introduction of mobile technology during 2014/15 ZVAC Vulnerability and needs assessment conducted in April/May 2015. WFP was also instrumental in designing a revised delivery mechanism for reaching the food insecure population identified through the ZVAC process. This mechanism used food vouchers as a transfer modality targeting the non-labour constrained households.

In 2015, WFP provided technical support to the government for its social cash transfer programme, assisting with the procurement of a payment service provider and a mobile-based beneficiary registration system. WFP continues to integrate its HGSF into the Social Protection framework in close collaboration with UNICEF, ILO, IOM as part of the joint UN Social Protection Project.

A new United Nations partnership framework was developed. It is aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the government's Revised Sixth National Development Plan (RSNDP) and Vision 2030. The Country Office has been engaged in a series of consultations and dialogue with key stakeholders in the development of its new Country Programme 200891 (2016-2020), which was approved during the November Executive Board.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (5-18 years)	427,996	424,585	852,581
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2015</b>	<b>427,996</b>	<b>424,585</b>	<b>852,581</b>

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	5,565	41	2,005	0	0	7,611
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2015</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,611</b>

# OPERATIONAL SPR

## Operational Objectives and Relevance

The Government of Zambia's Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP 2011-2015), aims to address under-nutrition, provide accessible and quality education, and promote sustainable agriculture and essential social protection to its citizens. WFP's work in Zambia is anchored on the government's SNDP goals of reducing poverty and food insecurity through food support and capacity development interventions. The objectives of Country Programme 200157 are aligned to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2011-2015) and contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.

Country Programme 200157 closed on 31 December 2015 and is succeeded by Country Programme 200891 (2016-2020).

Country Programme 200157 activities fall under three components: i) home-grown school feeding (HGSF) for primary schoolchildren; ii) food security for vulnerable groups; and iii) disaster risk management.

The specific objectives include: improving human capital through food-based safety nets by using in-kind food and vouchers wherever possible; including school feeding and nutritional support for vulnerable groups; increasing the government's capacity to reduce vulnerability to climate shocks, disasters and environmental degradation; and expanding market opportunities for smallholder farmers by leveraging local food procurement in their favour.

Under the HGSF component, which reaches a quarter of all primary schools in Zambia, the government provides all cereals and covers secondary transport costs, while WFP supplements this with fortified vegetable oil and pulses procured locally from smallholder farmers through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) model, which was fully absorbed into the Country Programme following the initial pilot phase. WFP also provides technical assistance and management support. The government has committed to absorb the staff costs of three coordinators in 2016; throughout 2015 these costs were met by WFP. For the 2016 calendar year, the government has allocated USD 3.2 million to cover procurement of cereals, secondary transport and staff costs. In 2015, the allocation was USD 5 million. While in local currency there was an increase compared to the 2015 allocation, this is not apparent due to the depreciation of the local currency against the US dollar.

Component two, food security for vulnerable groups, was addressed through capacity building and technical assistance to the government, and strengthening nutrition coordination within the UN system. To support strong private sector participation in the nutrition sector, WFP leveraged its convening strength to mobilise private sector engagement under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) business network, as well as supporting production of local nutritious foods and provision of information, skills and knowledge to pregnant and nursing mothers.

Component three, Disaster Risk Management and Response, was addressed through capacity development and systems strengthening for the government. The support included training of government staff in Geographic Information System (GIS) integrated early warning monitoring and analysis and review of the methodologies and analytical framework for food security by the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC). Signs of a strong El Nino became apparent and more pronounced during the last quarter of 2015, with a high likelihood that it would affect food security in Zambia and the region as whole.

To enhance Zambia's agricultural sector, WFP provided technical support to the Zambia Food Reserve Agency in strategic grain supply chain management, assurance of quality control and information management systems. To provide predictable markets, increase production and trade in quality commodities, WFP supported smallholder farmers/farmer organisations by procuring pulses for the HGSF programme.

In the long term, under the new Country Programme, WFP will increase technical assistance to the government in the areas of social protection, sustainable HGSF, nutrition governance and building disaster resilience in line with the government's agenda for poverty reduction and tackling malnutrition.

## Results

### *Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution*

In 2015, the HGSF programme was implemented in 22 districts countrywide, reaching a total 2,308 out of 8,800 primary schools. Although the planned beneficiary target was set to reach one million learners by the end of 2015, it

became apparent mid-year that the target was unattainable mainly due to lack of fiscal space to accommodate the planned scale up. The percentage coverage achieved based on the planned one million learners was 85 percent. The districts were selected based on low educational achievement, HIV and AIDS prevalence, high food insecurity and poor nutrition indicators. Out of the 22 districts, 4 received fortified maize meal in the first school term (January to April 2015) reaching 191,564 schoolchildren. The fortified maize meal was distributed as part of a pilot that ended in 2014, but there were carryover stocks which needed to be distributed in 2015. The food basket provided to primary school children comprised a daily ration of 100g of cereals, 20g of pulses and 10g of vegetable oil. Both the carry over maize meal from 2014 and cooking oil were fortified. Communities occasionally supplemented meals with other food items such as fruits and vegetables. Additionally, the country office, through the SUN pilot, introduced nutrition education in schools to influence behaviour, attitude and practices regarding food choices among school children. Decentralised procurement, starting in 2016, will also improve the nutrition value of the food basket as local, nutritious food will be added.

Resource constraints prevented WFP from procuring the planned quantity of vegetable oil. The purchase of pulses also proved difficult as many farmers defaulted on their contracts as they preferred to sell to commercial buyers who were able to pay in cash. Additionally, the timely release of in-kind maize by the Government of Zambia often times took longer than anticipated. This ultimately reduced the quantity of food distributed in 2015 compared to what was originally planned. WFP in Zambia does not provide take home rations under HGSP, as the country is considered a cereal surplus producer and the gender parity in the country stands almost at 1:1.

In the last quarter of 2015, the government decided to revive the national deworming activity as part of the annual child immunisation exercise. The exercise targeted 14 of the HGSP districts as part of the school health and nutrition activities. The government has yet to share the number of school pupils who were dewormed during the exercise.

Resource constraints did not allow the direct transfers of food or cash and vouchers to beneficiaries under component two (food security for vulnerable groups) as planned. WFP therefore continued to focus on advocacy, policy development, coordination and capacity development in order to support the national nutrition and social protection agenda.

There was a delayed implementation of the planned programme to support adolescent girls in partnership with UNFPA and UNICEF. A study has been commissioned to focus on understanding the barriers to accessing HIV and nutrition services and products by adolescent girls in Zambia. The findings are expected to inform development of a joint programme intervention focusing on adolescent girls' access to HIV and AIDS and nutrition services in Zambia.

Under the disaster risk reduction and response component (three), WFP continued to support capacity building and systems strengthening activities of the government at national and district levels.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	520,952	533,408	1,054,360	427,996	424,585	852,581	82.2%	79.6%	80.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1 - School Meals Programme)	496,000	504,000	1,000,000	427,996	424,585	852,581	86.3%	84.2%	85.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2 - Food Security for Vulnerable Gr)	24,952	29,408	54,360	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Comp.1 - School Meals Programme</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	496,000	504,000	1,000,000	427,996	424,585	852,581	86.3%	84.2%	85.3%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	496,000	504,000	1,000,000	427,996	424,585	852,581	86.3%	84.2%	85.3%
<b>Comp.2 - Food Security for Vulnerable Gr</b>									

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (24-59 months)	8,861	9,948	18,809	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	16,091	19,460	35,551	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	24,951	29,409	54,360	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
<b>Comp.1 - School Meals Programme</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	852,581	-	852,581	85.3%	-	85.3%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Comp.1 - School Meals Programme</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	502,300	497,700	1,000,000	428,251	424,330	852,581	85.3%	85.3%	85.3%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>502,300</b>	<b>497,700</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>428,251</b>	<b>424,330</b>	<b>852,581</b>	<b>85.3%</b>	<b>85.3%</b>	<b>85.3%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>502,300</b>	<b>497,700</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>428,251</b>	<b>424,330</b>	<b>852,581</b>	<b>85.3%</b>	<b>85.3%</b>	<b>85.3%</b>

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Comp.1 - School Meals Programme</b>			
Beans	3,980	793	19.9%
Maize	13,930	4,406	31.6%
Maize Meal	-	1,159	-
Peas	-	1,213	-
Vegetable Oil	1,990	41	2.1%
<b>Sum</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>7,611</b>	<b>38.2%</b>
<b>Comp.2 - Food Security for Vulnerable Groups</b>			
Beans	278	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	188	-	-



Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Maize	176	-	-
Maize Meal	1,203	-	-
Vegetable Oil	109	-	-
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1,954</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,854</b>	<b>7,611</b>	<b>34.8%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	-	-
Voucher	607,500	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>607,500</b>	-	-

## Story Worth Telling

In 2015 WFP supported a DFID-funded initiative to boost local enterprises through the SUN business network's engagement with the private sector, and sponsored a prize in a business plan competition. This Good Nutrition Prize was awarded to Nelson Mphande, a local entrepreneur who aggregates millet in rural areas and processes it into millet flour. The prize will enable Nelson to scale up his operations and make his millet meal brand called 'One Banja' available in large chain retailers across Zambia. This underscores the value of WFP's work through the SBN to make nutritious foods widely available.

"My business idea was born from my desire to make millet meal available in quality packaged brands," Nelson says. "For so long, the only way to get this nutritious millet meal has been in a crowded informal market, with no proper hygiene. That drove me to start One Banja." Nelson has since signed contracts to supply millet to two leading retail outlets in Zambia.

Several partner organisations have since come on board to support Nelson's business. One of these partners include Partners in Food Solutions (PFS), a collaboration of multinationals such as Cargill, Buhler, DSM and General Mills working to transfer skills and technical knowledge to local businesses. PFS and the SBN identified this initiative as key to fostering the nutritious foods market. In Zambia, this is being led by another partner - TechnoServe - through its SAFE program.

Nelson's dream before winning the award was to own a delivery vehicle, simplifying logistics. This is now a reality for Nelson, who has since bought a vehicle with the prize money. The money has also enabled him to buy a hammer mill, meaning he does not have to outsource or pay for grinding his millet. He has also been able to secure a trading shop for his business, having previously operated from his house - a big step towards professional operations.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

2015 saw marked improvement in the involvement of men in cooking school meals, relieving the women who are usually tasked with spending long hours in the schools while preparing meals for school children. Cooking in Zambia is considered a woman's task, so the increased involvement of men in cooking demonstrates the success of the sensitization activities, led by the HGSC Field Coordinators together with District Education Officials, on gender equality. These sensitization meetings were necessitated by the observations made during monitoring visits that men's participation in cooking was low.

The gender indicators under component one were below target. Although women form the majority of the membership of the school feeding committees, leadership positions are mainly dominated by men partly because of deep rooted cultural perceptions and relatively low literacy levels among the women, which hinder them from taking up these leadership roles. WFP, working with the government and community-based organisations, will continue to sensitize the communities to ensure wide participation of women in the food management committees. This is a long term goal, which needs concerted efforts of all players and the local community leaders.

The planned incorporation of gender into the education curriculum did not materialize in 2015 as the Ministry of General Education's (MoGE) position was not to undertake piecemeal reviews of the curriculum. This plan has to therefore wait until the ministry undertakes its next comprehensive review of the school curriculum in the future. However, through various school committees, WFP will support government to implement gender sensitive activities particularly through the HGSE Implementation framework.

Component three did not have any food distributions, hence no gender indicators were tracked and reported.

WFP supported the empowerment of women smallholder farmers with capacity building. In collaboration with Heifer International, 100 households were trained in animal husbandry and animal draft power and supported with animal-based traction equipment. An additional eleven households received 22 cows from those who had benefited from the initial "pass-on-the-gift" initiative. Through this concept, which is conducted through P4P activities and commenced in 2015, the heifer beneficiaries will "pass on" the calf after caring for it for one year. This concept is already transforming many families and communities with women reporting benefits such as early planting, income from milk, hiring out animals to plough neighbours' fields to earn income and new brick houses with iron roofs - a marked contrast from mud houses with grass thatch. Beneficiaries also reported being able to send children to school from the regular income from milk sales instead of selling assets. Although the "pass-on-the-gift" initiative is currently not implemented in HGSE districts, WFP is now planning on identifying synergies between the two projects.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1 - School Meals Programme				
<b>Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=50.00	55.00	49.00	48.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=60.00	48.00		51.00
Comp.3 - Disaster Risk Management & Response				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12	>50.00	40.00		

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In order to improve programme accountability, information on beneficiary entitlements and the quantity of food available is communicated to the implementing districts and shared at school level through parent-teacher associations. Through general assemblies at each school, the school children are informed of their entitlements and any changes in rations that may arise due to pipeline breaks. In 2015, the follow up figure on the proportion of people informed about the programme slightly increased compared to 2014 due to community awareness meetings conducted by MoGE officials together with HGSE Field Coordinators. The indicator on safety is not relevant to HGSE as children receive cooked meals at school with no take home rations. In addition, there is limited capacity to interview parents. The risk indicator, therefore, has not been tracked or reported.

In 2015, WFP undertook an exercise in one community to assess the feasibility of setting up a complaints and feedback mechanism for the HGSE component. Although not conclusive, WFP will link this process to the National Social Protection Complaints and Feedback mechanism under the Joint UN Social Protection Programme.

In component two, WFP did not track protection indicators as there is no food distribution and support is mainly technical assistance. Component three is also focused on capacity building.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1 - School Meals Programme				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site) , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12</b> , <b>Base value: 2014.12</b> , <b>Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=80.00	68.00		95.00
Comp.2 - Food Security for Vulnerable Groups				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
ZAMBIA, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12</b>	=90.00			
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
ZAMBIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12</b>	=90.00			
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
ZAMBIA, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12</b>	=100.00			
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
ZAMBIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12</b>	=100.00			

## Outputs

In 2015, WFP continued to provide technical support to the government to transform the school feeding programme into a sustainable HGSP programme. WFP Zambia, Regional Bureau and headquarters worked together with the government to plan for a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) to be conducted in 2016. The results from the SABER will assist the government and partners to develop an implementation framework to guide the transition to a HGSP in the new country programme (2016-2020).

Following the successful piloting of data transmission using mobile technology in 2014, which reduced report submission time by 14 working days, WFP and the MoGE have extended the pilot to further generate lessons for future expansion for schools to use mobile phones to submit multivariable data from the school to the district for consolidation and analysis.

As part of efforts to encourage environmental sustainability in Zambia, WFP supported an innovative pilot which involved the construction of a biogas digester using cow dung to produce methane gas for cooking meals and lighting. The pilot also involved the establishment of a demonstration school garden, which was also used to instruct school learners and community members on how to grow the most nutritious vegetables.

To ensure the cost efficiency of the transport logistics component of the school feeding programme, WFP supported the piloting of direct deliveries of cereal commodities to the schools from the satellite depot within an implementing district. The government was able to save on time and costs because of the shortened distance from the warehouse to schools. WFP and MoGE plan on improving and expanding on the pilot in 2016. This intervention saw the large participation of communities who benefited from transporting food to the schools. The pilot demonstrated community ownership through increased participation, moving from a “push” to “pull” model using transport vouchers, with the community benefiting economically rather than the commercial companies previously used. In addition, the deliveries were completed within a week as opposed to a month as experienced under the previous model.

The under-achievement in the number of smallholder farmers reached by WFP is attributed to a delay in commencing the planned training activities with farmer organisations. Training started in October 2015 instead of June; hence fewer numbers of smallholder farmers were reached than planned. While government staff were trained between April and June, cascaded training did not commence in June as planned due to a lack of available resources provided by partners, and due to provincial and national agricultural shows in July and August which

occupied the farmer organisations. In 2016, WFP plans to cascade the training of smallholder farmers under the new Country Programme. Similarly, the quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems was below target mainly due to the fact that farmers opted to sell to other buyers who purchased the commodities in cash before WFP could purchase through the aggregation centres. The over-achievement in the quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases resulted from the maize purchased locally for export to neighbouring countries under the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The demand for food exports by neighbouring countries could not be forecasted as it is dependent on factors such as the regional crop forecast/outlook, regional weather patterns and economic factors.

Using the FAO - CASU (Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up) communication platforms, WFP purchased commodities for the HGSP programme from smallholder farmers through a new aggregation approach that involved a network of aggregation centres managed by the private sector. The farmers received text messages on available markets and prevailing prices, creating transparency between the aggregators and the farmers and ultimately giving farmers an opportunity to make informed decisions. Using the same platform, WFP introduced warehouse and market price monitoring systems. Aggregators and market agents regularly send text messages to the platform on the quantities aggregated and the prevailing prices.

WFP, in partnership with FAO and the Savings Bank Foundation for International Cooperation (SBFIC), empowered Ministry of Agriculture district and field staff to deliver and build the capacity of smallholder farmers and farmer organizations in financial literacy and business management. A total of 60 government staff attended the SBFIC facilitated Training of trainers (ToT) in financial literacy and business management skills. The trainers are expected to cascade the training to 100 farmers each, reaching a total of 6,000 farmers, to develop entrepreneurship and support the financial inclusion agenda in their areas.

In 2015, WFP continued to provide technical support to the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) to coordinate the SUN business network. WFP facilitated key private sector engagement and participation in the nutrition sector in the country's efforts in combating malnutrition. WFP was a key convener of the UN Technical Working Group on Nutrition. Additionally, WFP worked with sub-district departments and community trained health workers and extension officers in nutrition sensitive agriculture and infant nutrition.

Under component three, WFP supported the training of government district level staff in Geographic Information System (GIS) to aid hazard and risk mapping. Technical assistance was provided to the ZVAC in the use of mobile technology to collect household data. The establishment of nutrition surveillance sites for monitoring food and nutrition indicators, which was rescheduled to 2015, has been postponed as lead agencies were not ready to undertake the initiative. The government, through the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), has included the activity within the ZVAC five-year strategic plan for period 2015-2019. Planned implementation in 2016 still remains subject to available funding.

In 2015, WFP continued to provide technical support to the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health (MCDMCH) on the use of mobile technology tools for the electronic registration of beneficiaries of the national Social Cash Transfer programme as part of the joint UN Social Protection Programme. The ministry has since adopted the use of mobile technology for future beneficiary exercises.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Comp.1 - School Meals Programme</b>				
<b>SO3: Local Purchases</b>				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	60	60	100.0
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	10,162	8,156	80.3
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	4,800	1,077	22.4
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	5,800	9,702	167.3
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	1	1	100.0
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	1	1	100.0
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	1	1	100.0
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	2,256	2,308	102.3
<b>Comp.2 - Food Security for Vulnerable Groups</b>				
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (safety net)	national programme	2	2	100.0
Number of national response plans developed with WFP support	policy	1	1	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	1	1	100.0
<b>Comp.3 - Disaster Risk Management &amp; Response</b>				
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness</b>				
Number of nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	21	0	0
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	40	60	150.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	1	1	100.0

## Outcomes

The HGSP programme continued to record positive successes in learner outcomes, particularly attendance rates, which increased from 91 percent in 2014 to 94 percent in 2015. The teachers and parents have highlighted that the school meals provided were an incentive to keep children in school. Despite the programme experiencing some delays in commodity delivery to schools, the average annual rate of change in the number of children enrolled in assisted primary schools increased. This increase can partly be attributed to the government's investment in constructing a large number of schools country wide, as well as the HGSP programme itself. According to the 2014 national statistics published by the Ministry of General Education, the national net enrolment for primary school children from grades 1 to 7 was 96 percent (94 percent for boys and 97 percent for girls). The 2015 statistics were not published at the time of reporting. The dropout rate in 2015 remained the same as that reported in 2014.

There was a significant decrease in the percentage of food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as a proportion of food distributed by WFP in-country in 2015 compared to the previous year. This reduction is attributed to the significant reduction in pulses purchased by WFP against the plan because the farmers opted to sell their pulses to other buyers who were in the market earlier than WFP and were offering cash.

In 2015, there was also a decrease in the percentage of the food purchased from the smallholder aggregation system as a percentage of regional, national and local purchases, due to a reduction in production of pulses. In addition, the delayed commitment to purchase from the farmers on time also affected the quantities purchased. However, it is worth noting that the government in-kind contribution of maize grain was purchased entirely by the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) from smallholder farmers.

In 2015, the National Capacity Index (NCI), under component one, which should have been derived through the SABER exercise, has been deferred to 2016 to allow adequate time for an elaborate planning process involving consultations with various stakeholders, including government.

Under component two, WFP supported the government's national Social Cash Transfer Programme. The partnership between WFP and MCDMCH resulted in the adoption of mobile technology in the enumeration of targeted social cash transfer recipients. With the use of mobile technology, the uploaded data can be immediately accessed and analysed by the Ministry, thereby expediting the enrolment process.

No food was distributed under component 2 due to lack of funding, and as WFP was focused on strengthening technical capacity to address issues of nutrition and social protection; hence no nutrition indicators were collected. There was no increase in 2015 in government funding for hunger solution tools in national plans of action. Following a substantial increase in funding in 2014, in order to implement an ambitious scale up from 19 to 51 districts, the government maintained the same funding levels and same geographic targeting in 2015.

The WFP-led platform for a Zambian branch of the SUN business network continues to set the pace for the Southern African region. 2015 has seen the network launch a three-year strategy that prioritises key areas of engaging the private sector in reducing malnutrition in Zambia, developing research, and attracting business attention. The network has grown to over 50 members with 70 percent private sector membership. A range of tools have been developed that will assist private sector partners and businesses to begin to understand the role they have in fighting malnutrition. Several member companies are already working on brands that are specifically aimed at achieving increased availability and accessibility to fortified foods. WFP was unable to track the percentage increase in the production of fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products. It is hoped that this indicator will be tracked once a database is fully functional.

No baseline values were determined to measure the proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climactic shocks and risks supported by WFP, as the majority of resilience-related activities targeted government capacity development through the DMMU.

The lack of a standardized methodology for measuring processes and inputs against the National Capacity Index, which determines the disaster preparedness capacity of partners and government, meant global reporting within WFP was not possible.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1 - School Meals Programme</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Analysis of procurement and distribution data in WINGS and COMPAS , <b>Base value:</b> 2010.12 WFP programme monitoring Analysis of procurement and distribution data in WINGS and COMPAS , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP Procurement and Distribution Records , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP Procurement and Distribution Records</i>	=20.00	12.00	78.00	14.00
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
<i>ZAMBIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Food Procurement Tracking System , <b>Base value:</b> 2011.04 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring visits, Procurement records , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Food procurement tracking , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Food procurement tracking</i>	=20.00	6.00	11.00	11.10
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Ministry of Education Annual Statistical Bulletins and Annual School Census forms , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 Secondary data Ministry of Education Annual Statistical Bulletins and Annual School Census forms , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data Ministry of Education; District Education Office records , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data Ministry of Education; District Education Office records	=1.50	1.00	2.00	3.40
<b>Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Ministry of Education Annual Statistical Bulletins and Annual School Census forms , <b>Base value:</b> 2010.12 Secondary data Ministry of Education Annual Statistical Bulletins and Annual School Census forms , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data Ministry of Education; District Education Board Secretary records , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data Ministry of Education; District Education Board Secretary records	=1.50	2.29	2.90	2.90
<b>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Ministry of Education Annual Statistical Bulletins and Annual School Census forms , <b>Base value:</b> 2011.04 Secondary data Ministry of Education Annual Statistical Bulletins and Annual School Census forms , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data Ministry of Education; District Education Board Secretary records , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data Ministry of Education; District Education Board Secretary records	=90.00	80.00	91.00	94.00
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ZAMBIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Analysis of School Annual Census Forms and School Monthly Return Forms at the District Education Board Secretary Offices for the 22 districts under the home grown school feeding programme , <b>Base value:</b> 2011.04 Secondary data Analysis of District Education Boards Records: School Annual Census Forms and Ministry of Education Annual Statistical Bulletin , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data Ministry of Education; District Education Board Secretary Enrolment Data , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data Ministry of Education; District Education Board Secretary Enrolment Data	=1.00	1.01	0.96	0.99
<b>Comp.2 - Food Security for Vulnerable Groups</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Project-specific</b>				
<b>Percentage increase in production of fortified foods including complementary foods and special nutritional products</b>				
ZAMBIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Desk review , <b>Base value:</b> 2011.04 Secondary data Desk review	=5.00	1.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Percentage increase in government's funding for hunger solution tools in national plans of action (based on local currency)</b>				
ZAMBIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Desk review , <b>Base value:</b> 2011.04 Secondary data Desk review , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data Desk review of the national budget , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data Desk review of the national budget	=5.00	1.00	700.00	0.00
<b>Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]</b>				
ZAMBIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Project reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2011.04 WFP programme monitoring Project reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Programme Unit reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Programme updates	=2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
ZAMBIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Checking and compiling CP/government data	>75.00		-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
ZAMBIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Post Distribution Monitoring	>70.00		-	-
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
ZAMBIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Post Distribution Monitoring	>70.00		-	-

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Zambia's reclassification as a low middle income country has been a contributing factor to WFP's repositioning of its programming focus to capacity development and augmentation to address the country's complex and multidimensional development challenges. With partners, in 2015 WFP continued to provide significant support to the government in its transition to middle income status. WFP has increased its coordination and convening functions, bringing together sectors and partners for the common good. In the HGSG component, WFP has been working with agriculture, finance, education and community development sectors. A steering committee for permanent secretaries has been established by the cabinet office to aid the implementation of the programme.

Increasingly, the Government of Zambia is taking more ownership of the programme. In 2015, WFP continued with its support to the jointly run HGSG programme by placement and funding of three staff within the MoGE. In addition, WFP provided the Ministry advice on operational support and advice on transport, storage and warehousing. To encourage sustainability and eventual takeover by the government WFP in Zambia, the Regional Bureau and headquarters, in consultation with various stakeholders, have planned for a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) in 2016. The results from the SABER will be critical in the development of an HGSG implementation framework. The framework is expected to foster a better coordinated and implemented programme anchored on strong government support and ownership.

To ensure the continued transfer of knowledge, and access to information and other productive resources to and by supported farmers, P4P continued to build the capacity of a pool of trainers within the Ministry of Agriculture in business management, financial literacy and post-harvest loss management and promotion of technology.

A network of private sector-led rural and district aggregation centres was developed and information management systems put in place to enhance farmers access to market information and extension services, as well as build relationships between commercial players and farmers.



P4P is also developing a pool of small scale entrepreneurs to provide business services to smallholder farmers within the communities around the two agribusiness centres developed - Chimpili in the north of the country and Kasamanda in the east. The entrepreneurship activities aim at empowering rural entrepreneurs to start and grow their own businesses, provide transport and processing services while adopting the use of appropriate technologies.

In 2015, the Chimpili cooperative, which has led the beans supply to the school feeding programme over the last three years, was assisted with a 500mt capacity warehouse, constructed through a cost-sharing mechanism between WFP and the community. The development of the Chimpili agribusiness centre has unlocked business opportunities in that remote area. In 2015, through the agribusiness centre, farmers produced and sold more quantities than any previous year, and the private sector is offering the cooperative increased business and income diversification opportunities, such as the distribution of seed for cash commodities.

Through the Kasamanda agribusiness centre, the project has acquired the services of an agribusiness manager to strengthen the business model and build a strong and sustainable relationship with the private sector, while mentoring farmers and building the capacity of the management committee. Agreements have been made with the private sector for storage leasing, off-take of selected aggregated commodities and extension support to wards committees, and for seed distribution and the sale of chemicals.

The agribusiness centre is getting ready for warehouse receipt system certification and has already been inspected and obtained the necessary business certificates and seed seller license, and is awaiting a license from the Zambia Environmental Management Agency which will allow farmers to operationalize the agreement with seed companies.

In 2016, increased ownership, strengthening management, and developing an exit strategy will be prioritised with a partner focused on strengthening private sector engagement.

Under component two, WFP assumed the role of convener for the national Nutrition Cooperating Partners' Group, which also serves as the Zambian Donor Network in the SUN movement. This has put WFP at the centre of strategic discussions, enabling continued advocacy for nutrition integration in country strategies and policies, including HIV/TB-related documents. WFP provided ongoing support to NFNC, both in the form of technical assistance, as requested by the Commission, and financial assistance supporting the Commission to host a national multi-stakeholder nutrition retreat, as well as policy-level strengthening of nutrition-related aspects of Zambia's Social Protection programmes.

WFP has continued to manage the SUN Business Network, promoting enhanced private sector contribution to the national nutrition efforts. Over fifty organizations in Zambia have joined the network; thirty five of these are private sector partners, who have now identified nutrition as a priority in the running of their businesses. Through these partnerships and fora, WFP contributes to nutrition-related advocacy, helping to galvanize technical and financial support to both guarantee and sustain nutrition activities in the country.

In 2015, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the DMMU through trainings in GIS and remote sensing, targeting government district level staff. The DMMU has continued to show great commitment and ownership in strengthening its capacity to plan and respond to emergencies by funding 20 percent of the costs for the trainings of government district level staff under the WFP Capabilities Partnership Programme (CAPRO).

WFP continued to provide advice to the government on the selection of the payment service provider for the social cash transfer programme to strengthen ownership and build technical capacity. A positive outcome of the technical assistance to the government has been the adoption by the government on the use of a mobile application in the registrations of beneficiaries in the planned roll-out of the social cash transfer programme in 2016.

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

In 2015, the Government of Zambia continued to provide in-kind maize to the HGSP programme, as well as cash contributions for transport and programme-related costs. Multilateral and EDMF funding was used to twin the in-kind maize and the procurement of pulses from smallholder farmers using the P4P model for the school feeding programme. WFP has continued to support the social cash transfer programme and SUN with funding from a consortium of donors; these have been managed through different Trust Funds. Support to the government for disaster preparedness and response continued in 2015 and is managed under a separate Trust Fund.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	0	1,045	972
Private Donors	0	30	30
Republic of Zambia	7,147	0	3,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,147</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>4,137</b>

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

## Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

In 2015, WFP purchased pulses and cereals in-country and vegetable oil through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) for the HGSF programme. Pulses for the HGSF were supplied by farmer organizations and private traders.

The country produced another surplus harvest on cereals in the 2014/2015 season, despite a 21 percent reduction from the previous year. WFP purchased 8,624 metric tonnes of cereals and Super Cereal through the GCMF for operations in Zimbabwe, Malawi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. WFP continued to export to the region with the support of the government. However, there was a reduction in the quantities exported in 2015 compared to the previous year due to transitioning of delivery modalities from food commodities to cash and voucher based modalities mainly in Malawi and Zimbabwe.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	452	0	0	0
Maize	1,985	0	430	0
Maize Meal	1,150	0	0	0
Peas	520	0	0	30
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>30</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Primary transport to districts was arranged by WFP, while the government - through the MOE - arranged for transportation of food commodities to schools from districts. A pilot project to enhance the efficiency of food delivery was initiated in Katete District; its main aim was to link the schools directly to Government Food Satellite depots managed by the Food Reserve Agency. Preliminary pilot results indicate significant savings on transportation costs and a reduction in time taken to deliver food to schools.

## Post-Delivery Losses

There were minimal post-delivery losses recorded. This may be attributed to improved management of stocks at district education and school store houses. There has been positive feedback from a pilot initiative to curb post-harvest losses at school and household levels. The pilot has generated interest among smallholder farmers for the Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS) bags. This has resulted in a recommendation to the private sector to consider commercializing the production of PICS bags for the open market.

## Management

### Partnerships

In 2015, WFP continued to forge strategic partnerships that address issues of poverty, food and nutrition insecurity in a comprehensive manner. WFP Zambia participated in a number of working groups involving government representatives, donors, international organisations, civil society and technical experts.

The most significant partners have been government ministries, particularly the Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Community Development. The MoGE, which is the primary ministry for the HGSF, has continued to exhibit a high level commitment towards the HGSF programme. In 2015, the MoGE committed USD 6 million for the purchase of cereals, as well as programme management costs. The MoGE has further committed 2016 funding for purchasing cereals and three staff members who are currently funded by WFP.

To enhance the HGSF programme, WFP partnered with a local NGO to erect a bio-digester using cow dung to produce bio-gas for cooking, as an efficient demonstration of renewable energy solutions and to contribute reducing the impact of deforestation. To operationalise the HGSF concept and make nutrition the focus of school feeding, WFP engaged a local food company to train women farmers on the production and consumption of local nutritious foods in one district. The linkage of HGSF to an existing SUN project, where mothers are trained in infant feeding care, has provided WFP a learning platform to develop a decentralized HGSF model.

Under community development, the ministry responsible has supported the UN system in developing joint technical assistance to support the smooth implementation of the National Social Protection Policy. This joint project will see four UN agencies collaborating to deliver coordinated technical support to the government.

Under the Rome-based Agencies (RBA) technical working group, linkages have been developed between WFP's HGSF programme and CASU, as well as the IFAD-supported rehabilitation of access to roads to agricultural aggregation centres. Within the RBA, FAO focuses on promoting production and productivity, WFP enhances access to markets and IFAD helps source financing for public infrastructure such as roads.

The P4P project opened up a number of new opportunities for strategic partnerships. With the SBFIC, WFP and FAO supported the government financial inclusion agenda through establishing a pool of trainers in financial literacy and business management within the Ministry of Agriculture district and field staff, which will promote entrepreneurship, savings and borrowing responsibly among assisted farmers.

Within the framework of the WFP- FAO (CASU) partnership to build capacity to reduce post-harvest losses within supported areas, four Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock staff, one farmer attached to the rural agribusiness centre in Chimpili and one WFP staff attended the first WFP/ China, South-South cooperation workshop/training on Food Security and Post-Harvest Loss Reduction in China. The participants visited agriculture research institutions, grain storage research institution and facilities, agriculture machinery demonstration parks, bio-gas generation facilities and grain processing enterprises, and received various lectures focusing on food security and post-harvest loss reduction.

In partnership with ADRA and the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP strengthened farmer organization capacities in post-harvest handling and sustainable agriculture practices. With Heifer International Zambia, WFP continued to empower women farmers with access to production resources and labour saving technology. In 2015, capacity building was extended to households that own cattle and were willing to train their animals and adopt best livestock management practices. In addition, 11 households received two heifers from those who had been the primary recipients of a heifer in the "pass-on" project.

With stunting at 40 percent, one of the highest in the world, WFP continues to support the government's nutrition agenda. WFP, in partnership with the NFNC, is a convener of both the Nutrition Cooperating Partners Group and the UN Technical Working Group. These efforts will be continued in 2016. WFP has also formed a partnership with the Zambia Civil Society Scaling Up Nutrition Alliance (CSO-SUN) to implement an Adolescent Girls HIV & Nutrition advocacy project, that will largely be carried out in 2016. The collaboration between WFP, Concern Worldwide, government and other partners in Mumbwa to address high stunting levels in that district (currently 43 percent) will continue into 2016.

WFP Zambia has taken a leading role among UN agencies and other cooperating partners in engaging the private sector in the fight against malnutrition through the management and coordination of the SUN Business Network. It has served as a key partner to government via the process of contracting of a large, multi-national bank to manage disbursements in the national social cash transfer programme. WFP Zambia also continued to collaborate closely with the private sector to develop relevant and useful information management solutions that support WFP programming, and provides the information to relevant stakeholders to support their effective implementation of various nutrition-related interventions.

Through the SUN Business Network platform, WFP has facilitated key strategic partnerships with the Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS), the national body responsible for regulating the quality of all products produced and sold in Zambia. Within this partnership, the two institutions have collaborated to develop a voluntary fortification 'How to' guide for local businesses, which is now distributed by ZABS to all businesses interested in fortifying foodstuffs as the key document laying out the process for doing so.

The partnership between WFP and the Food Reserve Agency continued with the support of the Natural Resource Institute (NRI) in the United Kingdom. Following the successful piloting of mobile technology systems for real-time tracking and reporting on stocks at district buying depots in Katete district in 2014, the Food Reserve Agency has made a formal request to WFP to scale up the use of mobile technology to many other depots in the country. Therefore, in 2016, WFP, in partnership with the Natural Resource Institute (NRI) will provide technical support to the scale up the programme.

In 2015, WFP continued to support the DMMU through CAPRO by developing the capacities of government staff remote sensing and GIS, as well as the vulnerability assessment survey in partnership with UNICEF and UNDP. WFP actively participated in the planning process and use of vouchers for the government's 2015/2016 relief food programme targeting 133,000 households for a period of eight months from September 2015 to April 2016.

As a neutral convening partner, WFP is increasingly performing a significant role in facilitating discourse around the education, agriculture, nutrition, food and security sectors in the country.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>4</b>

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1 - School Meals Programme		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
ZAMBIA, School Feeding , <i>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=6,000,000.00	4,837,136.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
ZAMBIA, Local Purchases , <i>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=10.00	9.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
ZAMBIA, School Feeding (on-site) , <i>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=2.00	2.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
ZAMBIA, School Feeding , <i>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.2 - Food Security for Vulnerable Groups		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development , <i>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=6.00	5.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development , <i>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.3 - Disaster Risk Management & Response		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness , <i>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=500,000.00	369,725.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ZAMBIA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=6.00	6.00

## Lessons Learned

Zambia's lower middle income status positive economic growth in the last decade has resulted in a competitive field for resources from donors. This has been reinforced by the government's ability to finance a substantial portion of its budget from its own resources. To attract resources for technical support provided to government, WFP has had to develop strategic partnerships with government institutions, international organisation and private sector partners.

The continued lobbying and engagement on HGSP positioned as a multi-sectoral programme with multiplier benefits has resulted in the programme acting as a catalyst for rural development and poverty reduction, as well as a viable safety net linking education, agriculture, nutrition and health activities. The HGSP is widely recognised by government and has been embedded in the national social protection policy as a critical poverty alleviation strategy. In addition, WFP's ability to be a facilitator between the government and various key development partners has contributed to raising the profile of the programme, resulting in a budget commitment for 2016.

Under the P4P activities, more sustainable and private sector driven solutions have been pursued. 2015 saw increased private sector interest in P4P activities as they look for opportunities to engage with already organized and skilled farmer groups that could respond to commercial demand and ensure the quality required.

Mobile technology assisted farmers to access market information and prices and enhanced decision making. The information and monitoring tools put in place resulted in a broader outreach that enhanced the aggregation models. An early engagement with potential aggregators during the 2016 marketing season will enhance the HGSP network and develop public and commercial windows at the aggregation centres.

WFP continued to leverage its convening power facilitating interaction between different players - public, private and international - through the strengthening of the SUN business network. WFP's engagement with the nutrition and food security sectors has enabled interaction with different stakeholders from both the private and public sectors, including the academia. The network is expected to be an interactive platform for private sector engagement and promotion of production and marketing of affordable nutritious foods in the country.

Over the years, WFP has lobbied for the DMMU to adopt the use of mobile technology in the collection of household data for the annual need assessment. In 2015, DMMU employed mobile technology for the first time. WFP actively provided the technical expertise in the programming and the analysis processes of the annual vulnerability assessment. Due to reduced errors and high levels of data completeness, DMMU has committed to use mobile technology in future assessments. With the assistance of WFP, DMMU successfully operationalized the use of the food vouchers for the food relief programme enhancing beneficiary targeting.

Following the successful use of mobile technology in beneficiary registration for the national social cash transfer programme, the government has adopted its use in the planned expansion in 2016. In 2015, WFP consulted with the MoGE on technical support needed to improve the ministry's information management system. In 2016, WFP, in partnership with MoGE, will pilot the collection and transmission of multivariable data using SMSs in two districts.

WFP is recognised as a respected partner by the government and other stakeholders. This positions WFP as a key and trusted partner in contributing to government's support of broad-based sustainable development, by enhancing operational synergies between government decentralisation plans, the National Social Protection Policy and the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP), the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership (UNSDPF) Framework for Zambia (2016–2021). All plans are anchored to contributing to achieving targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## Operational Statistics

### Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
<b>Comp.1 - School Meals Programme</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	852,581	-	852,581	85.3%	-	85.3%

### Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	0	458	452
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	0	587	520
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	0	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02735-01	Peas	0	30	30
Republic of Zambia		Maize	0	0	0
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00011-01	Maize	0	0	0
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00012-01	Maize	675	0	0
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00013-01	Maize	89	0	566
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00014-01	Maize Meal	0	0	132
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00015-01	Maize Meal	265	0	262
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00016-01	Maize Meal	112	0	111
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00017-01	Maize Meal	645	0	645
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00018-01	Maize	664	0	662
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00019-01	Maize	3,241	0	758
Republic of Zambia	ZAM-C-00020-01	Maize	1,455	0	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,147</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>4,137</b>