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**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 8–11 November 2010

DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 7

For consideration

E

Distribution: GENERAL

WFP/EB.2/2010/7/2

12 October 2010

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME ZAMBIA 200157 (2011–2015)

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for consideration

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

Regional Director, ODJ*: Mr M. Darboe tel.: 066513-2201

Senior Liaison Officer, ODJ: Mr T. Lecato tel.: 066513-2370

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms I. Carpitella, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

* Regional Bureau Johannesburg (Southern, Eastern and Central Africa)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of the Republic of Zambia has adopted the Sixth National Development Plan¹ to combat malnutrition, promote sustainable agriculture and provide essential social protection. WFP supports this through its food assistance programme, procuring most of the food locally.

Country programme 200157 aims to support social protection for vulnerable households, including assistance for the Government's national social-protection strategy and Home-Grown School Feeding Programme. Country programme 200157 will focus on:

- improving human capital through food-based safety nets, using in-kind food and vouchers and including school feeding and support for vulnerable groups;
- disaster risk management and response by increasing the Government's capacity to reduce vulnerability to climate shocks, disasters and environmental degradation; and
- expanding market opportunities for small farmers by leveraging local food procurement for social protection programmes.

The country programme will contribute to WFP strategic objectives 2, 4 and 5² and support achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.³ It is an integral part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and joint programmes with other United Nations agencies.

Country programme 200157 supports WFP's commitment to sustainability by enhancing the capacity of ministries, districts and communities to develop effective food security strategies and implement assistance programmes at the provincial and district levels. In accordance with recent evaluations, activities will focus more on learning lessons, advocacy, influencing national strategies and building government commitment and capacity to implement programme activities.

Expansion of home-grown school feeding will lead to a nationally managed school meals programme, with public-private partnerships facilitating the hand-over of operations to the Government and the private sector. The mobile delivery and tracking system for food-based voucher transfers will be integrated into national social protection programmes.

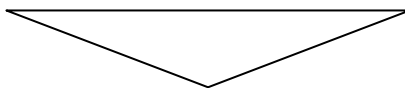
¹ Government of Zambia. 2010. Draft Sixth National Development Plan. Lusaka.

² 2 – Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures; 4 – Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition; and 5 – Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

³ 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2 – Achieve universal primary education; 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women; 4 – Reduce child mortality; 5 – Improve maternal health; 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability; 8 – Develop a global partnership for development.

Implementation of the country programme will follow a results-based management approach to monitoring and evaluation, using project baseline surveys, comprehensive food security and vulnerability analyses, the mid-term evaluation and regular output and outcome monitoring data.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board endorses draft country programme Zambia 200157 (2011–2015) (WFP/EB.2/2010/7/2), for which the food requirement is 44,882 mt at a total cost to WFP of US\$50.9 million, and authorizes the Secretariat to formulate a country programme, taking into account the observations of the Board.

* 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.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. Chronic poverty and food insecurity are widespread in Zambia: an estimated 64 percent of Zambians live in poverty, mainly in rural areas.⁴ Between 1995 and 2006, extreme poverty declined by only 7 percent, to 51 percent.⁵ Zambia's Gini coefficient is 0.53, indicating an unequal distribution of income.⁶
2. Zambia ranks 165th of 177 countries on the human development index and is classified as a least-developed, most heavily indebted poor country and a low-income, food-deficit country. Annual per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is US\$1,400.⁷ Life expectancy is one of the lowest in the world at 45 years.⁸ The infant mortality rate is 70/1,000 live births; maternal mortality is 591/100,000 live births.
3. Zambia faces challenges such as high rates of malnutrition, poverty, food insecurity, gender inequality, HIV and AIDS and malaria. Basic social services are limited. Global and regional threats such as the economic crisis, limited economic diversification, poor rural infrastructure and underdeveloped markets exacerbate poverty.⁹
4. Adult HIV prevalence is 14 percent nationally and 20 percent in towns; it inhibits economic growth and poverty reduction because it decimates the skilled labour force and strains public resources. Inadequate food and health care increase the risk of mortality.¹⁰ Inadequate nutrition hastens disease progression and contributes to high early mortality.¹¹
5. Despite the Government's policy of free education, 32 percent of the population over 15 are unable to read or write. Retention in school grades 7–9 is less than 70 percent, with significant differences between boys and girls. Ministry of Education statistics show that 1 million children go to school hungry.
6. The recent global economic and financial crisis has resulted in job losses, resulting in reduced income for households. Low-income households have been disproportionately affected by food insecurity because they spend a higher proportion of their income on food. This has led some households to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as taking children out of school to search for food or income.

Food and Nutrition Situation

7. The causes of chronic food insecurity differ by geographical area. Western and southern provinces suffer from droughts, floods and livestock disease. Flooding has reduced crop output and damaged infrastructure, markets and household assets. Over the past 30 years,

⁴ Central Statistical Office. 2006. *Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2006*. Lusaka.

⁵ Government of Zambia. 2008. *Millennium Development Goals Progress Report*. Lusaka.

⁶ World Bank. 2008. *Poverty Report 2007*. Washington, DC.

⁷ United Nations Development Programme. 2008. *2007/2008 Human Development Report*. New York.

⁸ World Bank. 2008. *World Development Indicators 2008*. Washington, DC.

⁹ United Nations Children's Fund. 2009. *Zambia: Situation Analysis of Children and Women, 2008*. New York.

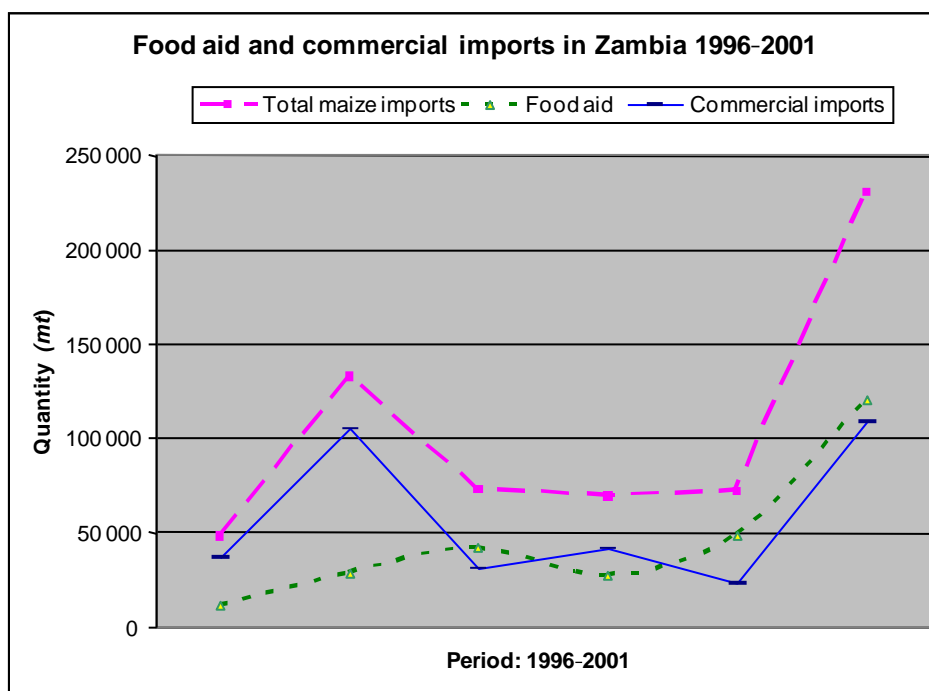
¹⁰ Government of the Republic of Zambia/WFP. 2007. *Social Protection for Households Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and HIV/AIDS*. Lusaka 27 June 2007.

¹¹ Koethe, J.R. and Heimburger, D.C. 2010. *Nutritional Aspects of HIV-associated Wasting in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Bethesda, MD, USA, American Society for Clinical Nutrition.

floods and droughts have cost Zambia US\$13.8 billion, or 0.4 percent of annual GDP growth. Unless people adapt to rainfall variability it could keep an additional 300,000 Zambians below the poverty line at a cost of US\$4.3 billion in lost GDP over the next decade, reducing annual growth by 0.9 percent. In central Zambia – the most urbanized region – hunger is fuelled by HIV and AIDS, unplanned settlements, poor environmental health and vulnerability to economic shocks. In the northern region, low dietary diversity and utilization and poor child-feeding practices underlie high stunting rates.

8. Chronic malnutrition leaves 45 percent of Zambian children stunted.¹² Prevalence of underweight is 14 percent and has increased in most provinces since 2001.¹² These high rates are associated with inadequate and inappropriate food intake resulting from food insecurity, poverty and HIV and AIDS. Micronutrient deficiencies are also widespread and low-cost micronutrient-fortified complementary foods for infants and young children are not available, resulting in negative impacts on learning capacity, health, productivity and development.
9. Between 1992 and 2002, commercial imports accounted for 60.4 percent of the total; food aid accounted for 39.6 percent of this, 41 percent of the food gap. Since 2003, Zambia has produced a surplus and so has not imported maize. Obstacles to market development include limited financial services, a weak input supply chain and output market, and poor information flow. At the household level, low literacy skills and an aversion to risk hinder increased production.

Figure 1: Total Food Imports



10. The global economic crisis caused job losses and aggravated urban food insecurity. The Copperbelt and Southern provinces, which depend on mining and tourism, have suffered

¹² Government of Zambia. 2007. *Zambia Demographic and Health Survey*. Lusaka.

severely.¹³ Although the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) goal of single-digit inflation was achieved in 2006 with 8.2 percent and 2007 with 8.9 percent, the year-end inflation rate rose to 16.6 percent in 2008 largely because of high international oil and food prices. Food price inflation rose from 5.9 percent at the end of 2007 to 20.5 percent in 2008 and 8 percent in 2009. Since then, despite a year-to-year fall in inflation, food prices are still 5.9 percent higher than in 2007.

11. The FNDP¹⁴ ends in 2010. The Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP), the basis for country programme (CP) 200157, is planned for 2011 to 2015. One of its main objectives is to accelerate growth to reduce poverty.
12. The Government has mounted a comprehensive response to food insecurity and undernutrition consisting of the following elements:
 - Malnutrition and health. The SNDP emphasizes the Government's aim to reduce all forms of malnutrition and establish safe levels of nutrient intake in Zambia. A food and nutrition policy was launched in 2008 to promote behavioural change through food and nutrition awareness.
 - Agriculture. The National Agricultural Policy (2004–2015) supports the development of a sustainable and competitive agriculture sector to ensure food security and income generation at the household and national levels and to maximize the sector's contribution to GDP. The Government has focused primarily on the Farmer Input Support Programme and the purchase of maize by and for the Food Reserve Agency to reduce food insecurity and poverty.
 - Social protection. Zambia's Vision 2030 promotes sustainable security against deprivation and extreme vulnerability by ensuring that low-capacity households have sufficient livelihood security to meet basic needs and are protected from the worst impact of risks and shocks. The SNDP supports this vision through a comprehensive social-protection plan. The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services is implementing programmes such as a food security pack, a social cash-transfer scheme, a public welfare assistance scheme and a scheme for street children.
 - Adaptation to climate change. In line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Government is devising strategies against climate change through the National Adaptation Programme of Action. A pilot programme for climate resilience has been started. At workshops for the programme of action and the pilot programme, national stakeholders identified early-warning as the first priority.
 - Education. The Government is establishing a nationally owned home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme focusing on local purchase of food. Targeting is based on government education indicators combined with food insecurity and poverty rates. The Government proposes to harmonize the WFP-supported school meals programme with its own activity and expects to increase HGSF coverage from 280,000 to 1 million pupils by 2015.

¹³ FAO. 2009. *The State of Food Insecurity in the World: Economic Crises – Impacts and Lessons Learned*. Rome.

¹⁴ Government of Zambia. 2006. *Fifth National Development Plan*. Lusaka.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

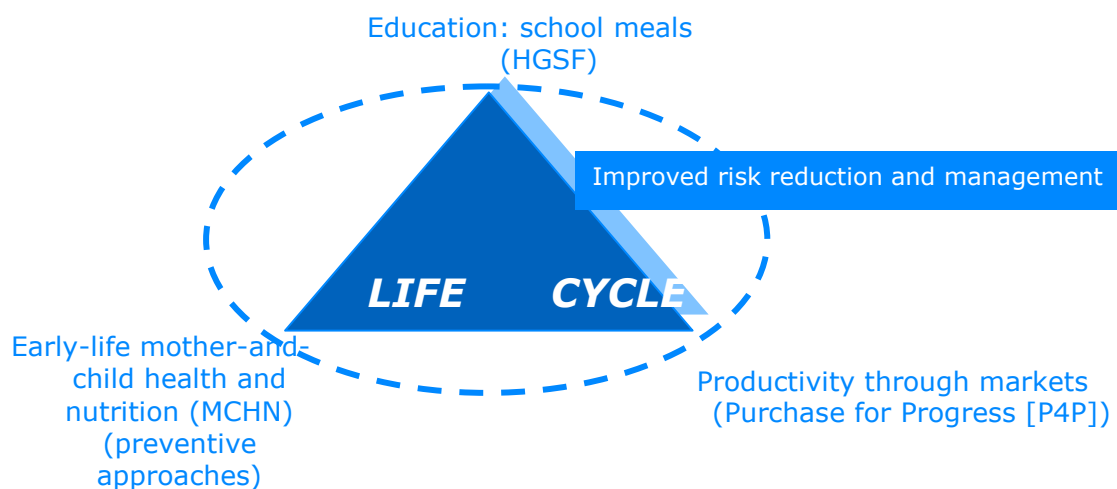
13. WFP has three operations in Zambia: i) CP 104470 (2007–2010); ii) protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200070 – Food Assistance for Refugees (2010–2011); and iii) PRRO 105940 – response to natural disasters and economic shocks (2008–2010). These interventions address all five WFP Strategic Objectives.
14. Country programme 104470 has three components: i) assistance for basic education through school meals; ii) a nutrition programme for chronically ill adults and children and moderately malnourished children; and iii) food for assets through conservation farming and livelihood diversification.
15. The 2009 mid-term evaluation showed that:
 - the school meals programme increased regular attendance, and reduced absenteeism by 90 percent, encouraging the Government to include school meals in the national budget; the Ministry of Education has set up a school feeding unit at the central level and manages the existing school feeding programme through district education boards;
 - WFP's operational presence in 27 of Zambia's 73 districts, its vulnerability analysis and mapping capability, logistics and partnerships provide a comparative advantage in emergency response and recovery; and
 - WFP's leading role in the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) has led to the introduction of new data-collection technology and construction of an information-sharing platform for disaster preparedness and response; this will support the Government's Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) and partners.
16. The evaluation recommended that WFP improve programme integration and targeting by focusing on smaller geographical areas, refining its innovative approaches, building government ownership and community capacity, especially at the district level, and emphasizing preventive approaches to undernutrition. It also recommended that WFP enhance its partnership arrangements.
17. Through a consultative process, the mid-term evaluation results have informed the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2011–2015 and CP 200157. WFP activities will contribute to the UNDAF priorities of promoting economic diversification and growth, investing in human capital and enhancing the competitiveness of the Zambian economy. WFP has signed Memoranda of Understanding with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and other United Nations agencies outlining areas of convergence; the UNDAF provides the framework for partnerships.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

18. The CP supports Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 and UNDAF (2011–2015) outcomes 1 to 5 and is consistent with the WFP Zambia country strategy, focusing on:
 - improving human capital for the most vulnerable groups through food-based safety nets using in-kind food and vouchers and including school feeding and support for vulnerable groups;
 - disaster risk management and response by strengthening the Government's capacity to reduce vulnerability to climate shocks, disasters and environmental degradation; and

- expanding market opportunities for small landholders by leveraging local food procurement for social-protection programmes.
19. The CP targets southern, western and eastern Zambia. The 20 districts chosen in these areas will be those with the greatest overlap of poverty, hunger/underweight, poor educational performance and HIV and AIDS prevalence identified from ZVAC assessments, Central Statistical Office statistics and the comprehensive vulnerability assessment.
 20. Targeting will be based on consultations with partners under a synergistic life-cycle approach to break the inter-generational cycle of hunger. Figure 2 shows the three components of this approach.

Figure 2: CP 200157 Life-Cycle Approach



21. WFP will target highly vulnerable pregnant and lactating women and children aged under 24 months, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) patients, primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas and small landholders. To support Government work to reduce vulnerability to climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, it will increase the Government's capacity in managing early-warning systems for protecting livelihoods and support government work to address deforestation through fuel-efficient stoves and tree planting.
22. The CP will assist 1.15 million beneficiaries over five years under three components: i) school meals for primary schoolchildren; ii) food security for vulnerable groups; and iii) disaster risk management and response.
23. Resourcing of CP 200157 will prioritize local procurement through links with P4P to provide market opportunities for small farmers.

Component 1: School Meals Programme

24. WFP will support the nationally owned HGSF¹⁵ by covering 280,000 primary-school pupils each year and will also undertake a pilot programme providing an incentive for

¹⁵ The HGSF is a New Partnership for Africa's Development initiative and differs from a normal school meals programme by emphasizing local food purchases, especially from smallholder farmers.

households in selected districts with the lowest completion rates to support completion of primary education. WFP will build the HGSF capacity to formulate and implement a national school feeding policy.

25. A daily meal will be provided to all children at school consisting of 100 g of fortified cereal meal, 20 g of pulses and 10 g of vegetable oil, which is aligned with the national programme ration. Under the pilot, households with children in grades 7 to 9 will receive a monthly food transfer of 25 kg of cereal subject to children attending at least 80 percent of schooldays a month.
26. WFP will partner FAO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector to expand complementary learning and environmental activities comprising fuel-efficient stoves, school gardens, tree planting, rainwater harvesting and HIV and AIDS education in schools. Partnerships with the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF will provide support for de-worming.
27. Communities will contribute to the school meals by providing cooks, iodized salt, fuel, condiments and vegetables, and by securing land for tree planting.

Component 2: Food Security for Vulnerable Groups

28. This component supports expansion of the national social protection strategy. It will include transfers of in-kind food in rural areas and of vouchers in areas near towns.
29. Targeting will select the most vulnerable food-insecure households with at least one member receiving anti-retroviral therapy (ART) or TB treatment, or attending mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) centres for pregnant women, lactating mothers and children aged under 24 months.
30. Household food transfers will be conditional on ART and MCHN recipients' regular attendance at health clinics and services and will consist of 25 kg of cereal meal, 5 kg of pulses and 2 litres of vegetable oil a month for eight months. The period of assistance and the exit criteria are fixed by government social protection programmes to avoid dependency and encourage sustainable productive safety nets. Moderately malnourished children¹⁶ will receive a micronutrient-fortified blended food ration in addition to the household food basket. With support from cooperating partners, the Government is increasing the capacity for service delivery by providing drugs, health workers and other resources as part of the SNDP.
31. Where markets are functional, food transfers will be conducted through electronic vouchers using a mobile delivery and tracking (MDT) system. The value of the food voucher will be US\$25 per month per household, which is based on the retail value of the basic food basket.
32. Cost-effective tools such as MDT promote efficiency and reduce WFP's direct engagement in distribution. MDT uses an electronic voucher scratch-card and internet and mobile phone technology to allow real-time registration of beneficiaries and electronic payments to retailers. Paper-based food vouchers have been used since February 2009; the transition to MDT was made in November 2009.

¹⁶ Admission will be based on weight-for-height 70–80 percent of the median (< 2 Z-scores), or mid-upper arm circumference of 11–12.5 cm. Discharge will be when weight-for-height/length exceeds 80 percent of the median (< 2 Z-scores) or mid-upper arm circumference is more than 12.5 cm.

33. Vouchers will be used mainly in towns and surrounding areas, which have well-developed markets and networks of suppliers and retailers that trade items in the WFP food basket. Shops were selected on the basis of proximity to the area of intervention, financial solvency and capacity to deliver. Food prices are determined through market surveys; food quality is determined by legal standards and overseen by the Zambia Bureau of Standards.
34. Food vouchers have increased household consumption and facilitated household investments in health, education and asset purchase according to post-distribution monitoring reports from World Vision, the leading implementing partner. The use of food-based vouchers has enhanced partnerships with the Government, the private sector and financial institutions; it has enabled health staff to concentrate on their core duties and WFP to ensure real-time monitoring of its activities.
35. The initial assessment identified some core risks of MDT, which have been taken into consideration in the design of voucher activities. The country office is employing a “float-and-sweep”¹⁷ technique in which the level of funds transferred is kept low and is covered by a bank guarantee.
36. In partnership with FAO, IFAD and UNICEF, this component focuses on nutrition health education to encourage improved infant and young child practices and dietary diversity with local foods. Vulnerable families receiving in-kind food or voucher assistance will be linked to activities to generate sustainable incomes through partners such as the International Labour Organization, UNICEF, UNDP and NGOs.
37. WFP is exploring the options for local production and processing of micronutrient-fortified and blended foods for the local market through partnerships with other United Nations agencies and the private sector. These foods will be included in the WFP food basket. The country office already purchases locally produced corn-soya blend (CSB).¹⁸
38. The component will be implemented in partnership with UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund and WHO, with a focus on building the Government’s institutional capacity.

Component 3: Disaster Risk Management and Response

39. WFP leads the United Nations Disaster Management Team and chairs the UNDAF outcome working group for disaster risk reduction and climate change. WFP’s inputs will be linked to the Zambia pilot programme for climate resilience, working with the World Bank, UNDP and Government agencies. WFP will also enhance the DMMU, which manages disaster response and mitigation, for example by providing a data-sharing platform and disaster information management and early-warning systems.
40. DMMU staff will receive capacity development in livelihood profiling and integrated early-warning analysis of floods or droughts to complement UNDAF disaster risk reduction and climate change activities. Capacity development will include:
- creation of a national information-sharing platform;

¹⁷ “Float” refers to maintaining a minimum level of funds in WFP’s bank account based on the peak projected value of vouchers to be redeemed over a fixed period; “sweep” relates to moving funds from WFP’s bank to that of the service provider to bring the WFP account value back to the float level.

¹⁸ This is supported by the cost of diet analysis according to the nutrition improvement approach applied by the Nutrition and HIV and AIDS Service at Headquarters.

- development of common database formats;
 - application of geographic information systems and remote sensing in integrated early-warning analysis and mapping;
 - development of a national network of sentinel sites to monitor food security and livelihoods in coordination with DMMU and the National Food and Nutrition Commission; and
 - linking of community-level disaster preparedness activities to the national Living with Floods Campaign for vulnerable communities in upper and lower Zambezi and the Zambezi river basin.
41. The target group for this component will be national, provincial and district level government staff assigned to DMMU. There will be no food distribution under this component.

HAND-OVER AND SUSTAINABILITY

42. WFP and partners will assist the Government and communities in increasing their capacity to implement activities, focusing on lesson-learning, advocacy and building commitment to implementing activities at the local level.
43. Expansion of HGSE will lead to a nationally managed school meals programme, with public/private partnerships facilitating the hand-over of operations to the Government and the private sector. The MDT system will be integrated into national social protection programmes. WFP will provide technical support for the Ministry of Education to enable the development of a school feeding policy and of a management unit to guide school feeding in the country.
44. WFP will place experienced staff in ministries to complement national capacity, enable hand-over and promote the sustainability of long-term hunger solutions.
45. Capacity development for NGOs will focus on improving planning and implementation skills. WFP and its United Nations partners will enhance community capacities in disaster preparedness, gender and HIV and AIDS, in line with the UNDAF outcomes.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

46. Shifting the emphasis of the programme to Government-led medium-term and long-term hunger solutions has far-reaching consequences for resource mobilization. To secure adequate resources, there will be more country-level resource mobilization through: i) enhanced partnership under the UNDAF and the Delivering as One mechanism, including joint programming and resourcing through the One UN fund; ii) increased contributions from the private sector; and iii) increased financial and in-kind food contributions from the Government.
47. The Government has aligned its procurement practices with WFP's, and will be purchasing US\$1 million of food per year for HGSE. The Government and WFP are working on a strategy to expand the donor base for this intervention
48. The country office is engaged in the Global Fund Round 10 discussions led by UNAIDS. Issues on the agenda include nutrition support for ART.

49. WFP's engagement in establishing the pilot programme for climate resilience with the Government, the World Bank and other partners will also serve as a resource mobilization mechanism.
50. WFP will demonstrate that proposed interventions have a long-term impact on income and productivity and significantly reduce the cost of hunger to the national economy.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Management

51. A CP management team will guide national and local government in implementing CP interventions. It will consist of high-level Government representatives such as permanent secretaries and directors in ministries. The management team will support linkages with UNDAF programme management and activities.
52. The CP will support the expansion of market opportunities for small landholders by leveraging local food procurement for social-protection programmes. Local purchases for the CP will be undertaken through the Zambian Agriculture Commodity Exchange as part of P4P, through which WFP will work with partners to expand the network of certified food warehouses and develop farmers' organizations, village agents and small traders. Placing certified warehouses close to smallholder farmers will increase market access and price transparency for farmers, and reduce delivery costs for WFP.
53. WFP will also support the procurement of hammer mills to mill grain for schools. This will be done through privately managed credit schemes for small entrepreneurs located close to schools in remote areas. The mills will create a market for smallholder farmers, while generating income for small enterprises as part of a sustainable longer-term hunger solution.
54. WFP will ensure timely transport of food to extended delivery points, and storage and management. Ports and overland routes in Mozambique, South Africa and Namibia will be used as required for the receipt of international cargo. Extended delivery points will be managed by cooperating partners, and all sites will be provided with the Commodity Movement, Processing and Analysis System. WFP sub-offices will support cooperating partners through regular monitoring and on-site training.

Monitoring and Evaluation

55. The country office uses a results-based management approach for its programming. The CP will draw the comprehensive vulnerability assessment analysis, which has components related to agricultural livelihoods and nutrition, and the P4P baseline survey of infrastructure and productivity gaps to establish the baseline against which progress will be measured.
56. The CP monitoring system will use existing data-collection tools such as community and household surveillance twice a year to capture outcome and post-distribution monitoring indicators during the lean and post-harvest seasons. These will be complemented by monthly and quarterly reports from partners.
57. Outcome and output data will be captured and stored in the project planning and monitoring module of WFP's global monitoring and evaluation system. Locally, these indicators will form part of an integrated information management system held by the Government.

58. At the provincial and district levels, capacity development for the Ministries of Community Development and Social Services, Health and of Education and others will be a priority to ensure that the Government has a leading role in coordinating programme activities. Capacity development in all areas of programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting will be provided through training and orientation, technical assistance, development of guidelines and support visits. The agreement between WFP and the Government will stipulate the logistics and material support and incentives that each will provide.
59. WFP intends to monitor the major assumptions and risks in view of their direct impact on results. Results such as improved food security at the individual and household levels can be diluted by a number of factors such as pipeline breaks, late delivery of food, government partners' limited capacity for delivery, tracking and reporting, poor programme coverage and lack of programme integration.
60. Evaluations will be carried out at mid-term and at the end of the programme to assess qualitative and quantitative results.

ANNEX I-A

BENEFICIARY COVERAGE, BY COMPONENT AND FOOD/VOUCHER ALLOCATION						
Activity	Food requirements (mt)	Distribution, by component (%)	Beneficiaries			Women/ girls (%)
			Men/ boys	Women/ girls	Total	
Component 1 – School Meals Programme						
School meals	35 010	78	305 806	318 194	624 000	51
Component 2 – Food security for vulnerable groups						
MCHN centres: food distribution	5 726	13	38 840	44 100	82 940	53
MCHN centres: voucher distribution	-	-	58 260	66 160	124 420	53
Health centres for HIV/TB treatment: food distribution	4 146	9	46 740	48 300	95 040	51
Health centres for HIV/TB treatment: voucher distribution	-	-	109 000	112 600	221 600	51
Component 3 – Disaster risk management and response¹						
Capacity development	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	
TOTAL	44 882	100	558 646	589 354	1 148 000	51

¹ Component 3 of the CP has no direct beneficiaries because there is no food distribution under this component

ANNEX I-B

FOOD TYPE AND RATION SIZE			
Component	Type of food	Ration size/person/day (g)	Energy content (kcal); % kcal from protein
Component 1 – School meals	Fortified cereal meal Pulses Vegetable oil	100 20 10	
TOTAL		130	515; 10.7
Component 2 – Food security for vulnerable groups	Fortified cereal meal Pulses Vegetable oil High-energy protein supplement /CSB+ (only for the malnourished)	139 28 11 200 ¹	
TOTAL		378²	1 447; 14.8

¹ 200 g of food will be given only to moderately malnourished children in selected food-insecure vulnerable households.

² Ration includes a cash/voucher portion of US\$0.14/person/day, calculated from the average cost of the food basket of US\$25/month/household for an average Zambian household of six people.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
<p>UNDAF OUTCOME(s)</p> <p>Government-led social protection system increasingly protecting vulnerable groups and families from human rights abuses and extreme poverty by 2015</p> <p>Government and partners provide boys and girls with increased access to free and inclusive quality education by 2015</p> <p>Government and partners enable vulnerable populations to be food-secure by end-2015</p> <p>DMMU has fully functional national disaster-management and early-warning systems to prevent, alert and respond to disasters by 2015</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of citizens satisfied with the state of governance ➤ Poverty gap in targeted areas as a ratio of national average ➤ Under-5 mortality rate ➤ % reduction in households affected by disasters in years with extreme weather conditions: floods or drought 	<p>Government continues to enact pro-poor policies and programmes</p>	<p>US\$50,932,215</p>
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition			
COMPONENT 1: SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAMME			
<p>Outcome 1.1</p> <p>Assisted schools have increased access to education and human capital development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of schooldays in which boys/girls in grades 7–9 attend classes, as % of total schooldays: at least 90% for 80% of assisted schools ➤ Completion rates of grades 7 and 9 in WFP-assisted schools, by age and sex: 98% for grade 7 and 55% for grade 9 ➤ Ratio of girls to boys enrolled ➤ Drop-out rate 	<p>Donor support allows WFP to support the Government's school meals policy</p> <p>Parents are willing to send their children to school</p> <p>WFP does not experience any pipeline breaks</p> <p>Government staff turnover, especially of teachers, is reduced and stabilized</p>	<p>US\$34 672 209</p>





ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
<p>Output 1.1.1 Food and non-food items distributed to beneficiaries in sufficient quantities and quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP ➤ Numbers of boys and girls receiving school feeding rations ➤ Quantity of food distributed through school feeding (mt) ➤ Quantities of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned 	<p>Country office does not experience any pipeline breaks Country office is adequately supported Communities grow enough food to distribute within and beyond the district WFP able to support the Government's school feeding activities</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.2 School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP 		
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition			
COMPONENT 2: FOOD SECURITY FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS			
<p>Outcome 2.1 Number of targeted households that rely on negative coping mechanisms decreased by 80%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of households with increased human capital score ➤ Target: 60% of targeted households ➤ % of targeted households with acceptable food consumption score (> 35): Target: at least 60% ➤ % of targeted households with decreasing coping strategies index Target: at least 50% 	<p>WFP continues to support government safety net programmes Targeted households are willing to participate in food-based safety nets Donors are willing to support WFP's implementation of safety net programmes</p>	US\$15 480 006

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
<p>Output 2.1.1 Food and non-food items distributed to targeted household in sufficient quantities and quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of households receiving food, as % of planned Target: 100% ➤ Tonnages of food distributed, by type, as % of planned: Target: >100 % ➤ Numbers of people receiving vouchers, by gender ➤ Total US\$ value of vouchers distributed 	<p>Market systems continue to function in areas where WFP uses e-vouchers</p> <p>The private sector continues to provide technological support</p>	
Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures			
COMPONENT 3: DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSE			
<p>Outcome 3.1 Government has improved monitoring and implementation of disaster risk reduction activities by 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Timely response to disasters by members of the disaster management team ➤ Disaster preparedness index developed 	<p>Government establishes policies that support disaster risk reduction</p> <p>WFP has adequate funding to support Government's implementation of the disaster risk reduction strategy</p>	US\$780 000
<p>Output 3.1.2 A clearing house mechanism is developed for storing data and maps on hazards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of standard databases developed and maintained 	Partners continue to support WFP	
<p>Output 3.1.3 Monitoring sites created through the National Nutrition Surveillance System and linked to food security and livelihood profiles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of links created and reports produced 	Government partners continue to support implementation of the disaster risk reduction strategy	
<p>Output 3.1.4 DMMU staff at the district, provincial and national levels trained in the use of GIS for integrated early-warning analysis and mapping</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of government and counterpart staff trained 	DMMU is willing to send staff for training in disaster risk reduction	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase			
Outcome 5.1 Increased marketing opportunities for participating smallholder farmers by the end of the intervention	➤ Food purchased locally, as % of food distributed in-country		
Output 5.1.1 Food purchased locally	➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally		



ANNEX III: BUDGET SUMMARY (US\$)				
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Total
Food (<i>mt</i>) ¹	35 010	9 872	-	44 882
Food cost	16 868 430	4 098 305	-	20 966 735
Cash transfer	-	2 880 000	-	2 880 000
Total food/cash, by component	16 868 430	6 978 305	-	23 846 735
External transport	873 298	246 249	-	1 119 547
Landside transport, storage and handling (total)	6 825 200	1 924 546	-	8 749 746
Landside transport, storage and handling (<i>per mt</i>)	<i>194.95</i>	<i>194.95</i>	-	-
Other direct operational costs	3 396 712	2 350,788	250 000	5 997 500
Total WFP direct costs	27 963 640	11 499 888	250 000	39 713 528
Direct support costs ²	4 430 481	2 926 192	530 000	7 886 673
Indirect support costs ³ (7.0 percent)	2 278 088	1 053 926	-	3 332 014
TOTAL WFP COSTS	34 672 209	15 480 006	780 000	50 932 215

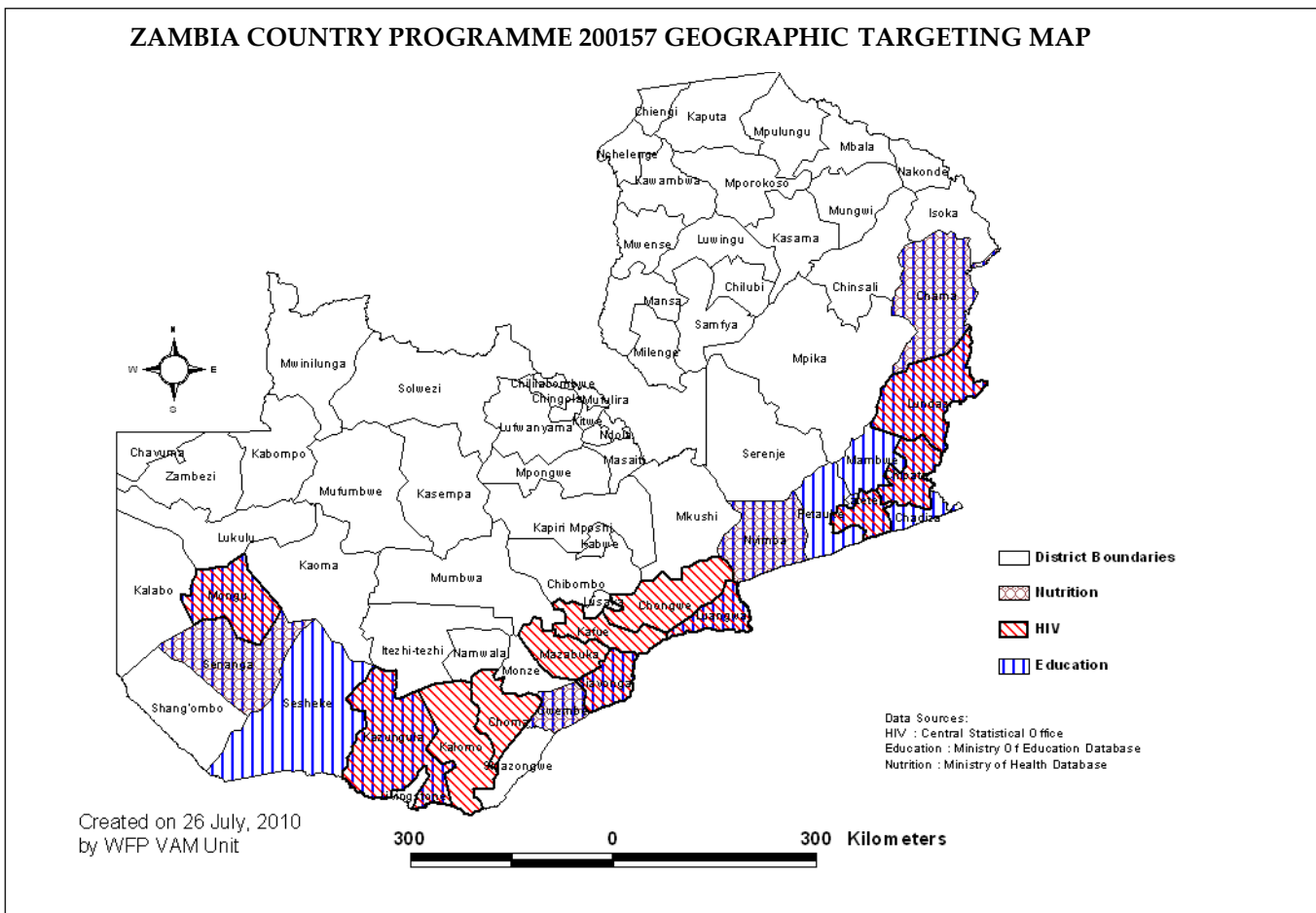


¹ This is notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

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 IV



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
CP	country programme
CSB	corn-soya blend
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FNDP	Fifth National Development Plan
GDP	gross domestic product
HGSF	Home-Grown School Feeding (programme)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
MCHN	mother-and-child health and nutrition
MDT	mobile delivery and tracking
NGO	non-governmental organization
P4P	Purchase for Progress
SNDP	Sixth National Development Plan
TB	tuberculosis
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ZVAC	Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee