

53. Country profile: Zambia



1. Development profile

The territory of Northern Rhodesia gained independence from the British in 1964, at which time its name was changed to Zambia. In 1991, one-party rule ended but the harassment of opposition political parties has continued. Administrative issues and high level corruption tainted politics for the next few years until President Mwanawasa prosecuted corrupt members of the previous administration. His subsequent re-election in 2006 was deemed “free and fair.” He has since passed away and was succeeded by his Vice President Rupiah Banda.¹ While economic growth has been strong in recent years, it is “severely limited by: energy bottlenecks; public-sector constraints, mainly in the civil service; infrastructural problems; and insufficient progress towards key institutional reforms”.²

Much of the success that Zambia has achieved during the last decade of economic growth has not resulted in a reduction in poverty. An estimated two-thirds of the population is considered to live below the poverty line, and 51 percent is in extreme poverty, placing Zambia in the World Bank’s lowest category of human development.³

Food security is a problem, most notably in the western and southern regions where flooding and droughts are common. Zambia faces child nourishment problems that have led to 46.8 percent of children being stunted and 28.1 percent being underweight.⁴ Zambia is expected to meet at least four of its Millennium Development Goals. In spite of this, poverty levels remain high, 64 percent.⁵ Progress has been made in improving several health indicators, HIV/AIDS prevalence rates decreased from 16 percent to 14 percent from 2002 to 2009 and maternal and child health has improved.⁶ The access to education has improved but the quality has been called into question as two-third of students fail to meet the minimum requirements for mathematics and proficiency in English.⁷ Only 36 percent of the rural population has access to potable water and only 57 percent has access to sanitation.

¹ *Zambia*. (2010, May 11). Retrieved from US Government, Central Intelligence Agency: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/za.html>

² *Zambia*. (n.d.). Retrieved from African Economic Outlook: <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/southern-africa/zambia/>

³ *Country and Lending Groups*. (2010). Retrieved from World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications/country-and-lending-groups>

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Zambia*. African Economic Outlook.

From 1999 to 2009, the annual GDP growth rate was 4.8 percent. This growth was, and continues to be, driven by “increased output in the construction, mining and agricultural sectors”.⁸ Government-owned copper mines were privatised in the 1990s. Mining accounts for 70 to 80 percent of exports.

Zambia’s mineral dependent economy suffered during the 2008 global financial crisis but copper prices have since mostly recovered, “as the world economy gradually picks up again, the Zambian economy will have the daunting task of accelerating growth to 6-7 percent from existing levels of about 5 percent in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, deal with high levels of poverty, insufficient economic diversification, the devastating levels of HIV/AIDS and Malaria and attain the national vision of becoming a middle-income economy by the year 2030”.⁹

The infrastructure in Zambia has deteriorated substantially in recent years and the Government has prioritized infrastructure improvements in its development plans. In 2005, Zambia qualified for debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Country Initiative, reducing the payment burden on the Government by USD 6 Billion. The Government has worked diligently to establish the Vision 2030 plan and the Fifth National Development Plan which will guide economic development in the coming years.¹⁰

The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services implements social protection strategies in Zambia, and, while their funding amounts to less than 1 percent of the national budget, this is higher than the regional average of 0.25 percent of GDP for social assistance. Developed countries spend an average of 2.5 percent of GDP on social assistance. According to the Fifth National Development Plan, the allocation for social protection will increase from 63 billion Kwacha (USD 13,461,538.46) in 2006, to 75 billion Kwacha (USD 16,025,641.03) in 2010.¹¹

Socioeconomic indicators ¹²	
Population (millions)	12.62
GNI per capita, PPP (current USD)	1,230
GDP (current USD)	14.31
GDP composition by sector (%)	Agriculture- 21 Industry- 46 Services- 33
GDP growth rate (%)	6.0
% below poverty line (%)	68
Inflation (%)	10.8
GINI index	50.8
Adult literacy rate (%)	80.6
Life expectancy (years)	46

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ *Zambia*. US Government, Central Intelligence Agency.

¹⁰ *Country Brief: Zambia*. (n.d.). Retrieved from World Bank Group:
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/ZAMBIAEXTN/0,,menuPK:375684~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:375589,00.html>

¹¹ Petruskis, C. “Creating a Social Welfare Scheme to Protect the destitute in Zambia.” (2006, 4th Quarter Bulletin 70).
<http://www.jctr.org.zm/bulletins/bull70S.protection.html>

¹² WDI Indicators unless otherwise specified.

Child dependency ratio	91
Elderly dependency ratio	6.0
HIV prevalence (%)	15.2
Overseas development aid per capita (USD)	85
Net official development assistance 2005 (USD Millions)	945
Remittances (millions)	59
2009 Human Development Index ranking	164

2. Vulnerability analysis

2.1 External shocks

Zambia's heavy reliance on copper mining, which accounts for 64 percent of its annual exports and 18 percent of its GDP,¹³ proved devastating during the 2008 global economic crises and contributed to its subsequent listing in the World Bank's "high exposure category". The price of copper plummeted from USD 8,500 per ton in July 2008 to below USD 3,000 per ton in 2009, causing copper export earnings to decrease by 40 percent. This resulted in the loss of approximately 12,000 jobs.¹⁴ A natural decrease in foreign investment and donations during the crisis also affected the Zambian economy and the Government's ability to provide social services.

In the central and southern areas of the country, rural populations suffer from frequent environmental disasters. Between 1991 and 2002, there were four droughts that each resulted in significant losses in crops and livestock.¹⁵ Crop failure due to floods and pests are also common.

2.2 HIV/AIDS

15.2 percent of Zambia's population, 1.1 million people, is infected with HIV/AIDS. One of the greatest problems resulting from the AIDS pandemic is the disproportionate number of orphans in Zambia, "By 2001, one-fifth of Zambian households were raising one or more orphans, and orphans comprised 15 percent of all children... By the age of 18, it is estimated that over one-third of children have lost one or both parents".¹⁶ These rates are extremely high from a regional perspective and the circumstances result in a disproportionate number of dependents. Orphans are less likely to attend school and receive an education and they are an extra financial burden to the families that support them. Households that lose their breadwinner to AIDS are much more vulnerable to shocks and are more likely to slip into desperate poverty. HIV/AIDS also carries with it a stigma that can make meaningful contributions to the local economy and society impossible. There has been a decreased in

¹³ *Zambia*. US Government, Central Intelligence Agency.

¹⁴ Moyo, T. "The Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on Zambia: Responses and Recommendations: A Submission to the Economic Affairs and Labour Committee of Parliament." (2009, May 13). <http://www.jctr.org.zm/Trade.html>

¹⁵ Ninno, C. and Marini, A. "Household's Vulnerability to Shocks in Zambia," (2005, September).

¹⁶ "Addressing the Needs of vulnerable Groups". (2005, June). Retrieved from www.sarpn.org.za/documents/.../PVA_Zambia_June2005_Chapter6.pdf

the prevalence rate in recent years due to, “increased access to HIV and AIDS counselling and testing services, as well as the resulting change in sexual behaviour”.¹⁷

2.3 Foreign aid and remittances

Remittances totalled USD 59 million in 2008 and do not play a large role in Zambia’s economy, comprising only 0.4 percent of its GDP.¹⁸ In 2007, Zambia received USD 1.045 billion in official aid and development assistance. The average per capita aid of USD 85 for Zambia in 2007 is double the regional average of USD 44.¹⁹ Foreign aid funds 25 percent of the national budget.²⁰

2.4 National legislative framework for social assistance

The *Fifth National Development Plan*, 2006-2010, includes a section on social protection. It defines the most vulnerable groups in Zambia as: “1. Low capacity households including widows, the disabled, the old, and other marginalised, low-income households, and informal sector operators; 2. Incapacitated households with no self-help potential, including mainly households affected by HIV and AIDS; and 3. Child-headed households and street children”.²¹ During the period of implementation, the plan aims to cover 20 percent of the population. Zambia has established a national Disaster Management structure to promote, “the vision of a “safety net” for protection of the citizenry, their assets and environment against disasters through a proactive, community based, developmental and multi-sectoral approach that combines disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation and integrates disaster management into national development”.²² The Plan lists no less than 40 social protection strategies including cash transfers, in-kind transfers, public works, fee waivers and capacity building initiatives.

The Social Protection Sector Advisory Group, which is within the Ministry of Community Development and Social services, coordinates national activities and provides oversight. The actors who implements social protection strategies will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation.²³

3. Monitoring and evaluation

As stated in the *Fifth National Development Plan* (FNDP), the goals of M&E policies and procedures in Zambia are to track the progress in the implementation of stability-oriented and growth-enhancing policies. Starting in 2000, the Government of Zambia began receiving funding from the World Bank

¹⁷ Zambia. African Economic Outlook.

¹⁸ *Data Profile: Zambia*. (n.d.). Retrieved from The World Bank Group: http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/ddpreports/ViewSharedReport?&CF=&REPORT_ID=9147&REQUEST_TYPE=VIEWADVANCED

¹⁹ *Aid and Development Statistics: Zambia*. (n.d.). Retrieved from World Bank Group. Data and Statistics: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20394658~menuPK:1192714~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html>

²⁰ Zambia. (n.d.). Retrieved from OneWorld: <http://uk.oneworld.net/guides/zambia/development>

²¹ *Fifth National Development Plan 2006-2010*. (2006, December). Retrieved from Republic of Zambia: http://www.infobridge.org/asp/output_view.asp?outputid=3772

²² Ibid.

²³ *Fifth National Development Plan 2006-2010*. (2008). Retrieved from Republic of Zambia: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development: http://www.mofnp.gov.zm/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_details&gid=6&Itemid=122

in order to develop and enhance their M&E strategies. The Ministry of Finance and National Planning is currently trying to employ international consulting services to set up an M&E training programme. The FNDP outlines the country's monitoring infrastructure, "There are several macroeconomic monitoring and evaluation frameworks, including (a) the Economic Management and Monitoring Committee; (b) the Macroeconomic Sector Advisory Group (SAG); (c) the recently formed PEMFA Working Group; (d) the Financial Sector Development Plan Working Groups; and (e) the Budget Execution Monitoring Committee. There are also other institution-based frameworks such as the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Bank of Zambia and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Committee at MoFNP, the Central administration Sectoral Advisory Group and the PSRP Steering Committee".²⁴ In order to review progress and emphasize transparency, each of these committees is required to submit quarterly implementation reports to the Macro SAG. The annual Economic Report, produced by the Ministry of Finance and National Planning, is intended to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the country's current economic performance and plans for the near future.²⁵

4. Social assistance programmes overview

*All currency conversions are based on 17th February 2010 rates

- 1 ZMK = 0.00021 USD
- 1 EUR = 1.369 USD
- 1 GBP = 1.57161 USD.²⁶

Programme #1: unconditional cash transfer	Programme name	Kalomo Social Cash Transfer Scheme ²⁷
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Kalomo social cash transfer scheme, which has been set up as a social protection mechanism in reaction to the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Zambia, is the first of its kind to verify whether cash transfer schemes are feasible and can have an impact in a low income country with weak administrative structures and constrained financial resources.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce extreme poverty, hunger and starvation in the 10 percent most destitute and incapacitated (non-viable) households in the pilot region (approximately 1,000 households at the first pilot stage). ▪ Generate information on the feasibility, costs and benefits and all positive and negative impacts of a Social Cash Transfer Scheme as one component of a comprehensive
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unconditional cash transfer of 30,000ZMK (USD 6.30). ▪ Households with children get an additional 10,000ZMK (USD 2.10).
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Launched in May 2004.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The programme has covered upwards of 3,300 individuals. ▪ The beneficiary population has proportionally more younger as well as

²⁴ *Fifth National Development Plan 2006-2010*. (2008). Retrieved from Republic of Zambia.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ *Currency Converter*. (n.d.). Retrieved from OANDA: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/>

²⁷ Table drawn from *Final Evaluation Report Kalomo Social Cash Transfer Scheme*. (2007, September). Retrieved from Ministry of Community Development and Social Services: www.undp-povertycentre.org/publications/.../EvaluationReportKalomoCT.pdf

		elderly persons.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Community Welfare Assistance Committee (CWAC) establishes a list with all potential destitute and incapacitated households who are supposed to fulfil all of the following eligibility criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ no self-help potential ○ no valuable assets, ○ no steady source of substantial income. ▪ The CWAC then submits a proposed list of beneficiaries to the community to get final approval.
	Finance ²⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total cost: USD 642,370.
	Administrative framework ²⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The scheme is entirely managed by the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS) in Zambia.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regularly monitored since 2004. ▪ Internal monitoring is performed by the district social welfare officers. ▪ External M&E is done by an independent consultant.

Programme #1: unconditional cash transfer	Programme name	Social Cash Transfer Scheme ³⁰
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extreme poverty was put at 51 per cent for Zambia as a whole, 67 per cent for rural areas and 20 per cent for urban areas. It means that more than half of Zambians, particularly rural areas, did not have enough food to meet their daily energy requirements. ▪ Given such a worsening vulnerability context, there are many households that cannot lift themselves out of destitution and thus need support to do so.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The aim has been to reduce starvation and extreme poverty in the 10 per cent most destitute and incapacitated (non-viable) households in each pilot area.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thus far, social cash transfer schemes are being piloted in five districts in Southern and Eastern Provinces.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 2009, the decision was made to extend coverage to the whole country by 2012 ▪ Targeting 10 per cent of households as beneficiaries of the scheme, this yields a total of 248,337 households for a national scheme in 2009.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The poorest 10 per cent households in the community.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total cost: USD 48,340,660.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The schemes are using structures created for the implementation of the PWAS which rise from community level all the way to the national level.

²⁸ Chiwele, D. *Assessing Administrative Capacity and Costs of Cash Transfer Schemes in Zambia*. (2010). Retrieved from International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth, Country Study #20: <http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/CctNew.do?language=1&active=3>

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Chiwele, D. (2010).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The five social cash transfer schemes are using with some variation the targeting, approval and payment process which was developed for the Kalomo SCTS. The efficacy of the outreach and targeting process is mainly driven by the CWACs. ▪ Each district has between 60 and 120 CWACs giving PWAS a highly decentralised system for delivering assistance and a mechanism for community participation. A CWAC normally has up to 500 households, but could be much less in sparsely populated areas.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each tier of the structure is to produce reports for the next tier above it every 2 months based on the approved plans and budgets. ▪ The Chipata and Katete schemes do not make the reporting by CWACs a necessity, although the members go out to check on beneficiaries in terms of how the money is utilised. ▪ Nevertheless, the DSWO is expected to report to the PSWO on a monthly basis and the PSWO submits a report to the HQ every quarter. To facilitate this, the DSWO visits a selection of CWACs every month in the company of some DWAC members. They interview households as well. However the field visits do not appear to be structured or based on any tools for estimating quantitative or qualitative outputs or impacts.
	Programme barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The low literacy levels at community level have led to some difficulties in the application of the means testing criteria. ▪ The few selected beneficiaries were largely indistinguishable from many others not selected. Perhaps because of this, some communities were reported to be confused with the PWAS means-testing criteria leading to complaints and accusations of nepotism in the selection process. ▪ The system was said to have had very high inclusion error. Estimates varied greatly, 15 to 40 percent of the beneficiaries were said not to qualify.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 81.3 percent of the funds are believed to have been spent locally thereby helping strengthen local economies. ▪ Food consumption increased with the proportion of people having one meal a day dropping from 19.3 percent at baseline to 13.3 percent during the evaluation.

Programme# 3: social	Programme name	Old Age, Disability and Survivors³¹
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "Voluntary coverage for the self-employed and some categories of informal-sector workers who were previously covered for at least 60 months."³² ▪ Workers under the age of 16, older than 55, persons earning less than K15,000 (\$3.21 USD) a month, and armed services personnel are excluded. ▪ To receive the Old Age Pension, a person must be at least 55 years of age, with 180 months of contributions and they must be retired from regular

³¹ Table text from "Zambia." *Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Africa 2009*. Retrieved from United States Government, Social Security Administration. <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2008-2009/africa/index.html>

³² Ibid.

		<p>employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old-Age settlement is only paid if the insured does not satisfy qualifying conditions for the old-age pension. ▪ To receive the disability pension, the insured must be assessed as permanently incapable of any work as the result of a physical or mental disability and have at least 60 months of contributions.” ▪ Disability settlement is paid if the insured does not meet the qualifications for the disability pension. ▪ A survivor pension is paid if the deceased had at least 60 months of contributions or was receiving the old-age or disability pension at the time of death. ▪ Survivor settlement is paid if the deceased did not meet the qualifications for the survivor pension. ▪ A funeral grant is paid if the deceased had at least 12 months of contributions in the 36 months before time of death.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Employed persons, including agricultural workers, domestic servants in urban areas, apprentices, and all public-sector and local government employees who began service on or after February 1, 2000”.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insured persons contribute 5 percent of earnings. ▪ Voluntary contributors give 10 percent of covered earnings. ▪ Employers contribute 5 percent of the covered payroll. ▪ Government only contributes as an employer.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current law passed in 1996 and implemented in 2000
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Labour and Social Security provides general supervision ▪ “Managed by a tripartite board of trustees and a director general, the National Pension Scheme Authority administers the programme through two regional offices and 22 district offices”.

Programme# 4: social insurance	Programme name	Work Injury Compensation³³
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Employer liability system, involving compulsory insurance with a public career”.³⁴ ▪ Includes: temporary disability benefits, permanent disability benefits, workers medical benefits, survivor benefits, orphan’s pension, and funeral grants.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employed persons are covered, casual workers, household workers, apprentices, public-sector employees. ▪ Self-employed persons are excluded.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No minimum time of employment for coverage.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The total cost is met through contributions fixed annually according to the assessed degree of risk. ▪ Government only contributes as an employer.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First Employer Liability law passed in 1929, current law passed in 1994.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Ministry of Labour and Social Security provides general supervision ▪ Managed by a board and a commissioner, the Worker’s Compensation Fund Control Board administers contributions and benefits.

Programme #5: social insurance	Programme name	Sickness and Maternity Medical Benefits³⁵
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medical benefits only.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Medical care is available to all resident citizens in government hospitals, clinics, and rural health centres at a low cost”.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Must be a resident citizen of Zambia.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government covers the cost of the programme.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Law passed in 1994.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Labour and Social Security provides general supervision.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministr of Labour and Social Security monitors.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

Programme# 6: in-kind transfers	Programme name	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme³⁶
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To alleviate the suffering of the vulnerable and distressed and improve their quality of life to a basic standard.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-cash benefits such as food, shelter, clothing, school uniforms, schoolbooks, school fees or health fees.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 percent of the most vulnerable members of the population. People who are aged, disabled, or chronically ill, single-headed households, orphans and vulnerable children, displaced or victims of minor disasters and others genuinely unable to assist themselves.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government of Zambia finances with partnerships with GTZ, UNICEF, and DANIDA. K10.6 Billion (USD 2,264,957.27).
	Program barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erratic funding. Lack of administrative capacity. District offices lack sufficient capacity to administer an up-scaled social welfare scheme.

Programme# 7: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Food Security Pack³⁷
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alleviate poverty and reduce malnutrition through increased crop production and improved food security.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The composition of the food security pack itself is generally a mixture of cereal, legume and root planting materials. This includes fertilizer in the case that maize seed is provided (in suitable areas).
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established in 2000.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150,000 beneficiaries.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsistence farmers including those who are female or child-headed, have in their care the disabled or other disadvantaged person.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Zambia finances the cost of the programme at USD 12.5 million.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Community Development administers the programme.
	Programme barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main programme barrier has been erratic funding from the government for the programme.

³⁶Table drawn from Petrauskis, C. (2006).

³⁷ Table drawn from Chilangwa, C. and Cromwell, E. *Food Security and Poverty Seminar for Zambian Civil Society*. (2004, May 4). Retrieved from Overseas Development Institute: www.odi.org.uk/work/projects/03-food-security.../zambia_mtg_report.pdf

Programme# 8: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Assistance for Basic Education³⁸
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To expand access and enrolment of poor and disadvantaged children at the primary-school level.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extension of coverage to 210,000 primary-school aged children at 400 schools across the Southern, Western and Eastern provinces. 18,295 metric tonnes will be delivered to youth in the form of school feedings.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 102,000 children.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP will finance the programme.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ABE activity will be carried out in schools where parent-teacher associations and school feeding management committees are committed to participation; schools will be helped to form such committees if none exist.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A M&E system will be built with the aid of NGOs and the WFP.

Programme# 9: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Nutritional Programme for Vulnerable Groups and Health and Nutrition Education³⁹
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce child mortality due to malnutrition, maternal malnutrition, implement nutritional and adherence support for food-insecure patients.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of food and other necessities to nutrition centres. Delivery of food provisions to food-insecure pregnant and lactating mothers and children under 2 years of age. Delivery of food provisions to households with endangered individuals.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food-insecure individuals in the communities and areas that are covered by the programme.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP finances the programme.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with the <i>First National development Plan</i>. This activity will be implemented in line with the Government's national food and nutritional policy, which is a five-year strategic plan for strengthening and scaling up food nutrition interventions.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy falls into the institutional framework of the National Food and Nutrition Commission. A partnership of the Ministry of Health, National Food and Nutrition Commission, WFP and UNICEF with technical support from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will carry out complementary activities to increase the impact of the activity in rural areas.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E will be undertaken by the WFP and the Ministry of Finance and National Planning.

³⁸ Table drawn from *Country Programme—Zambia 10447.0 (2007-2010)*. (2006, December 20). Retrieved from World Food Programme: <http://www.wfp.org/countries/Zambia/Operations/Country-Programme-Zambia--2007-2010->

³⁹ Ibid.

Programme# 10: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Food For Assets⁴⁰
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The improvement of the livelihoods and food security situation in rural communities and at-risk households in order to increase immunity against natural disasters.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The programme will work to correct the lack of assets and infrastructure that lead to food insecurity such as poor infrastructure, lack of inputs or unhealthy livestock.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2007-2010.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP finances the programme.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Ministry of Finance and National Planning will be in charge of coordination of the programme.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP will be in charge of M&E activities with support from other UN organisations in the country.

⁴⁰ Table drawn from *Country Programme—Zambia 10447.0 (2007-2010)*. World Food Programme.