



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

ZAMBIA FACES INCREASED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY DUE TO ERRATIC AND LOW RAINS

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS May 2019 – March 2020 Issued in August 2019

CURRENT MAY 2019 - SEPTEMBER 2019	
<p>1.7M 18% of the population</p> <p>People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)</p> <p>IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</p>	Phase 5 0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4 270,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3 1,390,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2 2,820,000 People in Stress
	Phase 1 4,770,000 People minimally food insecure

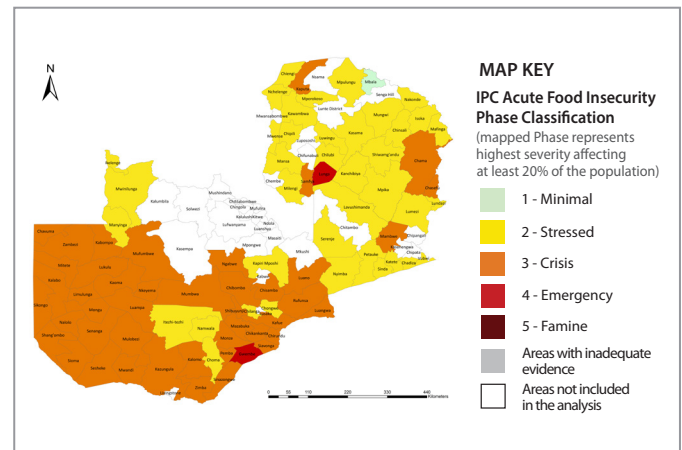
PROJECTED OCTOBER 2019 - MARCH 2020	
<p>2.3M 24% of the population</p> <p>People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)</p> <p>IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</p>	Phase 5 0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4 410,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3 1,840,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2 3,120,000 People in Stress
	Phase 1 4,120,000 People minimally food insecure

Overview

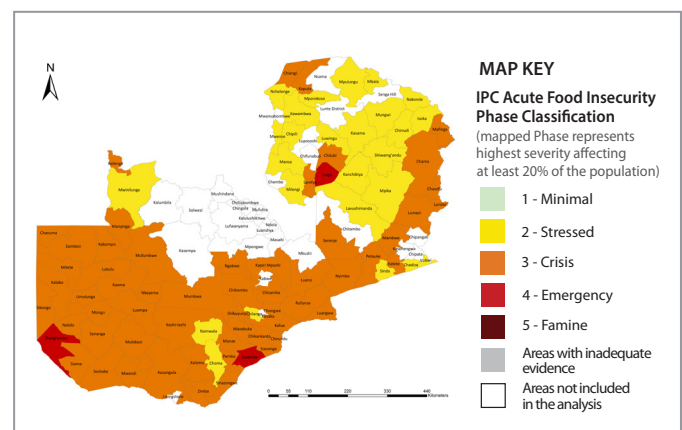
In the current period (May to September 2019) around **1.7 million people** are estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 or worse. In the projection period, covering the lean season between October 2019 and March 2020, the number of people in need of urgent action is expected to rise to about **2.3 million people**. The devastating effects on agriculture production of erratic rains, dry spells, water logging, false and late starts to the 2018/2019 rain season were the main causes of reduced crop production, contributing to the acute food insecurity conditions across the country.

Prolonged dry spells affected Southern, Western and parts of Lusaka, Eastern and Central provinces, while flash floods, water logging and leaching were in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

Current Acute Food Insecurity May - Sept 2019



Projected Acute Food Insecurity Oct 2019 - March 2020



Key Drivers



Drought

Drought conditions and dry spells led to a marked decrease in crop production.



Erratic Rainfall

Erratic rains mostly in the south resulted in reduced crop production.



Flooding

Flooding in the north led to water logging and leaching of nutrients for crops.

IPC Analysis Partners:



SITUATION OVERVIEW AND KEY DRIVERS

Current Situation Overview

Between May – September 2019, representing the current period, about **1.7 million people** (18% of Zambia's rural population), will require urgent action to protect their livelihoods and reduce food consumption gaps. **15%** are in Phase 3 (Crisis), marginally able to meet minimum food needs, but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies, and **3%** in Phase 4 (Emergency), facing large food gaps. Out of the 86 analysed districts, two districts have been classified in Phase 4 (**Gwembe – 14,800 and Lunga – 5,600**), **48 districts** in Phase 3, 39 districts in Phase 2 (Stress) while one is in Phase 1 (Minimal).

In all the districts classified in Phase 3 or worse, households have already started employing food based coping strategies, such as reducing the number of meals and meal portions, with some having experienced problems in food access in the preceding 30 days, which coincided with the start of the 2019-2020 consumption year in April 2019.

The devastating effects of dry spells, water logging, and false and late starts to the rain season on agriculture production were the main causes of reduced food availability and food access, thus contributing to the acute food insecurity conditions across the country. The prolonged dry spells between January and March 2019 affected Southern, Western and parts of Lusaka and Central provinces. In most districts, the majority of households, who were facing the second consecutive season with prolonged dry spells, had limited and depleted stocks of cereal, with cereals depleting during the first three months of the April 2019 – March 2020 consumption period. The majority of these households rely entirely on crop production for food and income.

A number of districts registered a huge decline in maize production, for example Gwembe, which had a 98% reduction in maize compared to last year. At national level, maize production decreased to 2,004,389 metric tonnes from 2,394,907 metric tonnes produced last season, representing a 16% decline in production. Gwembe had the highest proportion of households that reported to have sold more than the usual amount of livestock, while the sample average indicated about 10%.

Projected Situation Overview

The food security situation is estimated to likely deteriorate during the lean season, which forms the projected period for this analysis. Between October 2019 and the end of the current consumption period, **2.3 million people** are estimated to be in Phase 3 or worse, comprising **1.9 million (20%)** in Phase 3 (Crisis) and **400,000 (4%)** in Phase 4 (Emergency). Only 39% of households had cereal stocks of more than 6 months, of which 31% had for more than 10 months. More districts are expected to slip into worse off phases, as food from own production depletes and increases reliance on purchases. It is expected that the current ban on exports of cereals will remain throughout the projected period and will ensure that cereal especially maize prices remain relatively stable.

Three districts (**Gwembe – 15,000, Shang'ombo – 13,000 and Lunga – 6,000**) are projected to be in Phase 4 food insecurity situations and will face huge food gaps as the situation deteriorates due to consecutive reduction in cereal production, largely due to erratic and late start of rains. 52 districts are estimated to be facing Phase 3 (Crisis) situations, while 33 will be in Phase 2 (Stress) situations. During this period, the proportion of households facing Phase 4 situations are expected to increase, especially in **Gwembe, Lunga and Shang'ombo**, which had already recorded an increased sale of livestock.

The analysis assumed a normal rainy season for the 2019/2020 agriculture season, which falls within the projected period and is expected to provide casual labour opportunities for poor households in selected districts. Reliance on the market will expose 39% of the households, who were already spending more than 65% of their income on food, to food insecurity as prices increase during the lean season.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response Priorities

- Provide humanitarian support in terms of food relief for the districts falling in Phase 3 and 4.
- Scale up livelihood diversification programmes in order to contribute to alternative livelihoods for the communities.
- Strengthen the support on conservation farming implementation.
- Owing to the existence of many dambos and rivers in the Northern and Western parts of the country, there is a need to promote community irrigation schemes and water harvesting for off-season production. In order to improve food security conditions at household level.
- DMMU needs to strengthen the monitoring system related to the food security situation in the 31 districts to track the food security parameters/variables as they evolve. This would assist in making informed decisions on the districts whose situation changes.
- Fish restocking in most of the assessed districts, especially the Northern half of the country.
- Strengthening of the livestock disease surveillance system in all areas.
- Enhance home-grown school meals in all the districts.
- Promote livelihood reconstruction and diversification.
- Provision of water for both domestic and livestock use.

Situation Monitoring and Update of Activities

Climatic conditions: The analysis assumed a normal rainfall season for the projected period. Any change to this assumption will entail updating the food security situation for the projected period, as availability of casual labour during this period is dependent on the performance of the season.

Commodity Prices: Prices have been higher than the previous consumption period and are assumed to gradually increase due to reduced production. As we approach the lean season, there is a need to continuously monitor these prices, especially for households that have already depleted their stocks and are now relying on the market.

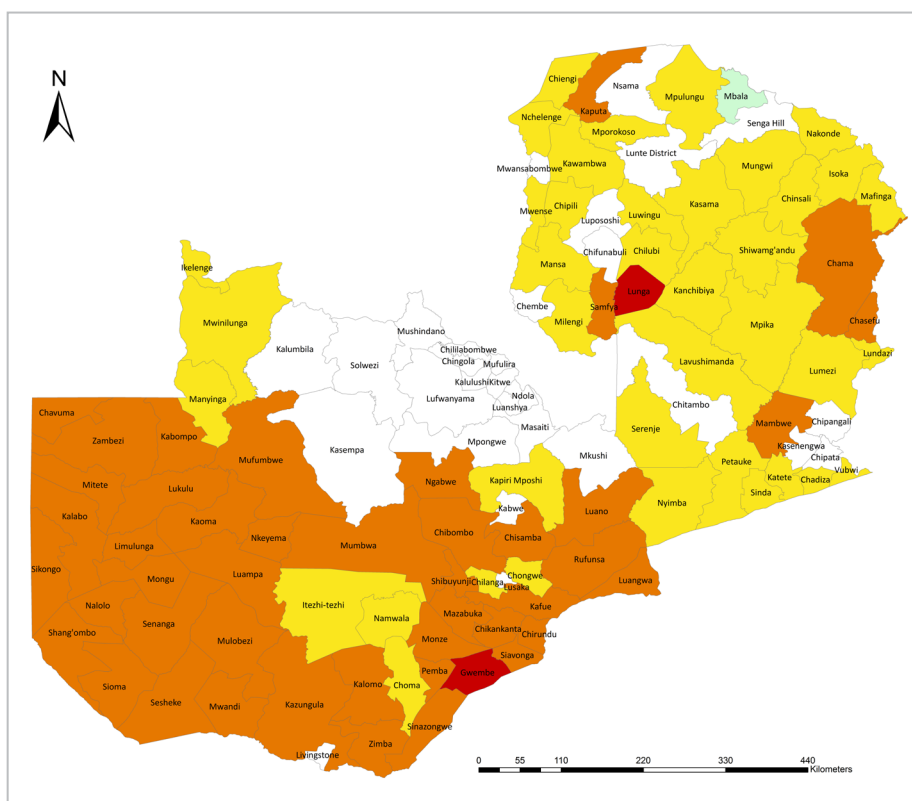
Government Policy: The current ban on grain exports has led to grain prices' failure to increase sharply. Any change in the policy will negatively affect the food security situation.

Pest and Diseases: There is a continued need to monitor diseases for mostly the Southern and Western parts of the country, which had already witnessed outbreaks. However, a reduced rainfall availability of pastures and water might lead to increased interaction of domestic and wild animals.

Monitor nutrition status: With the depletion of food stocks, malnutrition is expected to increase, and hence active monitoring of nutrition levels is of paramount importance.



CURRENT IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION MAY-SEPT 2019



Key for the Map IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Evidence Level

Based on the evidence available, the analysis met the following evidence level

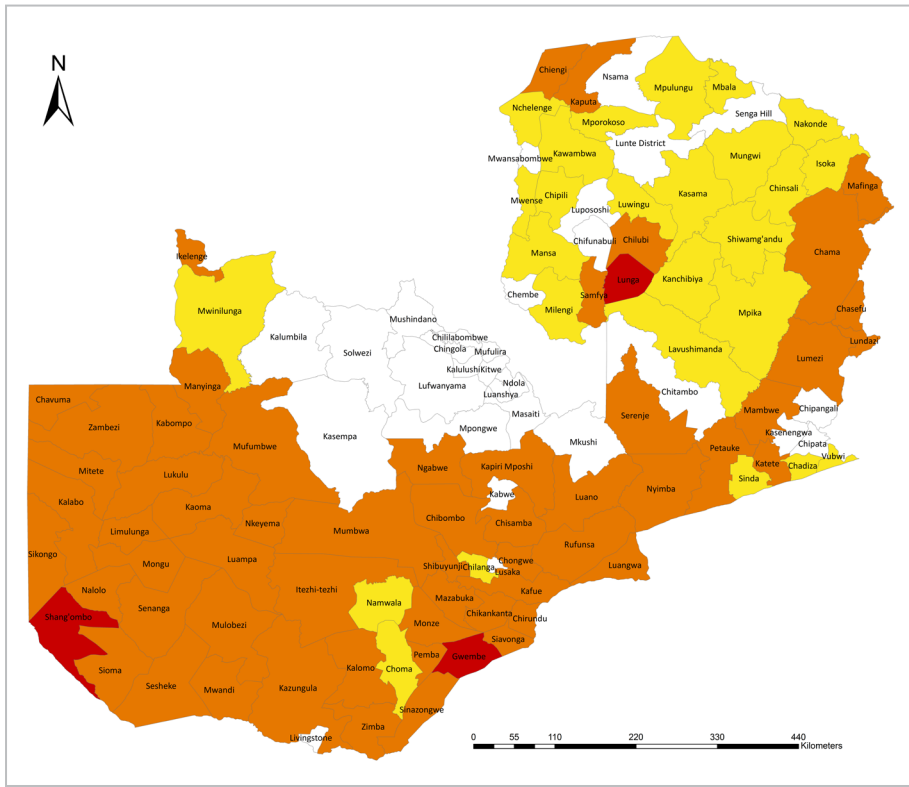
*** High

Provincial population table for the current period: May to September 2019

Province	Rural Population	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Central	1,114,304	590,716	52	341,740	31	152,039	14	29,794	3	0	0	181,833	17
Eastern	1,672,391	1,011,526	60	467,708	28	159,367	10	33,776	2	0	0	193,143	12
Luapula	957,780	394,702	41	361,718	38	186,152	19	15,200	2	0	0	201,352	21
Lusaka	589,177	282,850	48	192,556	33	96,397	16	17,363	3	0	0	113,760	19
Muchinga	943,714	497,292	52	316,754	34	113,104	12	16,557	2	0	0	129,661	14
North-Western	441,938	218,276	49	138,800	31	70,492	16	14,360	3	0	0	84,852	19
Northern	1,171,174	856,315	73	224,368	19	85,736	7	4,753	0	0	0	90,489	7
Southern	1,427,696	635,334	45	442,192	31	285,033	20	65,124	5	0	0	350,157	25
Western	927,058	281,468	30	333,585	36	240,251	26	71,740	8	0	0	311,991	34
Total	9,245,232	4,768,479	52	2,819,421	30	1,388,571	15	268,667	3	0	0	1,657,238	18



PROJECTED IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION OCT 2019-MARCH 2020



Key for the Map IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Evidence Level

Based on the evidence available, the analysis met the following evidence level

*** High

Provincial population table for the projected period: October 2019 - March 2020

Province	Rural Population	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Central	1,133,509	456,440	40	401,960	35	231,495	20	43,614	4	0	0	275,109	24
Eastern	1,716,300	875,438	51	496,283	29	263,766	15	80,804	5	0	0	344,565	20
Luapula	980,374	365,447	37	379,531	39	210,159	21	25,238	3	0	0	235,397	24
Lusaka	608,162	229,705	38	215,460	35	124,502	20	38,495	6	0	0	162,997	26
Muchinga	980,234	462,768	47	366,246	37	138,265	14	12,954	1	0	0	151,219	15
North-Western	453,238	179,583	39	158,234	35	88,926	20	26,495	6	0	0	115,421	26
Northern	1,201,430	820,167	68	284,197	24	92,441	8	4,625	0	0	0	97,066	8
Southern	1,464,316	464,977	32	512,854	35	399,193	27	87,283	6	0	0	486,476	33
Western	942,100	219,251	23	312,955	33	317,523	34	92,368	10	0	0	409,891	44
Total	9,479,663	4,073,759	43	3,127,699	33	1,866,246	20	411,852	4	0	0	2,278,098	24



PROCESS, METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

Process and Methodology

A full IPC Acute Food Insecurity Version 3.0 Level 1 Training was conducted for the Zambia Technical Working Group (TWG), comprising representatives from Government Departments, United Nations Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations. Training was followed by analysis for 10 days, with the analysis team split into 12 groups, with each group assigned to consolidate the wide-ranging evidence and information according to each region/area, which is the unit of analysis adopted for the process.

Training and analysis was held away from Lusaka, in Siavonga. The analysis was divided into two periods, namely current (May to September 2019) and projected (October 2019 to March 2020). On completion of all the steps in each period of analysis, the teams presented their findings in plenary for discussion and vetting, in order to achieve consensus and adhere to all IPC protocols.

Limitations of the analysis

Zambia integrated the IPC in their Vulnerability Assessments; however, the IPC does not support primary data collection, though technical support was provided on indicator collection modules and data analysis. This has been a major challenge, as this affected the evidence used in IPC analysis, which largely came from the VAC assessments. Some indicators could not be used due to errors in collection and sampling, especially nutrition and livelihood change indicators.

Sources

The annual livelihoods and vulnerability assessment carried out in 2019 provided the current set of indicators collected through the household survey and focus group sessions with key stakeholders within targeted districts. Other sources of evidence were reports and bulletins from various sectors, which were conducted prior to this analysis, which included the Zambia Demographic Health Survey (2018), the Ministry of Agriculture Crop Forecast Survey (2018/2019), Mapping Subnational Poverty in Zambia (2015), Central Statistics Office Monthly commodity price reports, the Vulnerability Rapid assessment (2019) and other sources of secondary data.

What is the IPC and IPC Acute Food Insecurity?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity is defined as any manifestation of food insecurity found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. It is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact on the determinants of food insecurity.

Contact for further Information

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This analysis has been conducted under the patronage of the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit in the Office of the Vice President. It has benefited from the technical and financial support of the IPC GSU and the European Union.

Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.

IPC Analysis Partners:





ANNEX I: Current IPC Acute Food Insecurity for May - September 2019

Level 1 Name	Level 2 Name	Total # (PP)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 and higher	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%
Central	Chibombo	235,579	117,789	50	70,673	30	35,336	15	11,778	5	0	0	3	47,114	20
	Chisamba	125,346	62,673	50	37,603	30	18,801	15	6,267	5	0	0	3	25,068	20
	Itezhi-tezhi	82,612	33,044	40	41,306	50	8,261	10	0	0	0	0	2	8,261	10
	Kapiri mposhi	254,206	152,523	60	76,261	30	25,420	10	0	0	0	0	2	25,420	10
	Luano	34,773	17,386	50	10,431	30	6,954	20	0	0	0	0	3	6,954	20
	Mumbwa	208,181	114,499	55	52,045	25	31,227	15	10,409	5	0	0	3	41,636	20
	Ngabwe	26,814	12,066	45	9,384	35	4,022	15	1,340	5	0	0	3	5,362	20
	Serenje	146,793	80,736	55	44,037	30	22,018	15	0	0	0	0	2	22,018	15
	Total	1,114,304	590,716	52	341,740	31	152,039	14	29,794	3	0	0		181,833	17
Eastern	Chadiza	77,464	46,478	60	27,112	35	3,873	5	0	0	0	0	2	3,873	5
	Chasefu	62,104	27,947	45	21,736	35	9,316	15	3,105	5	0	0	3	12,421	20
	Katete	266,957	160,174	60	93,434	35	13,347	5	0	0	0	0	2	13,347	5
	Lumezi	98,023	58,813	60	29,406	30	9,802	10	0	0	0	0	2	9,802	10
	Lundazi	404,601	242,760	60	121,380	30	40,460	10	0	0	0	0	2	40,460	10
	Mambwe	85,258	46,891	55	21,314	25	12,788	15	4,262	5	0	0	3	17,050	20
	Nyimba	94,727	52,099	55	28,418	30	14,209	15	0	0	0	0	2	14,209	15
	Petauke	356,536	231,748	65	71,307	20	35,653	10	17,826	5	0	0	2	53,479	15
	Sinda	171,671	111,586	65	34,334	20	17,167	10	8,583	5	0	0	2	25,750	15
	Vubwi	55,050	33,030	60	19,267	35	2,752	5	0	0	0	0	2	2,752	5
Total	1,672,391	1,011,526	60	467,708	28	159,367	10	33,776	2	0	0		193,143	12	
Luapula	Chiengi	140,210	70,105	50	49,073	35	21,031	15	0	0	0	0	2	21,031	15
	Chipili	39,973	19,986	50	13,990	35	5,995	15	0	0	0	0	2	5,995	15
	Kawambwa	97,480	43,866	45	38,992	40	14,622	15	0	0	0	0	2	14,622	15
	Lunga	28,176	5,635	20	8,453	30	8,453	30	5,635	20	0	0	4	14,088	50
	Mansa	171,043	76,969	45	68,417	40	25,656	15	0	0	0	0	2	25,656	15
	Milengi	53,196	23,938	45	21,278	40	7,979	15	0	0	0	0	2	7,979	15
	Mwense	82,454	37,104	45	32,982	40	12,368	15	0	0	0	0	2	12,368	15
	Nchelenge	153,941	69,273	45	61,576	40	23,091	15	0	0	0	0	2	23,091	15
	Samfya	191,307	47,826	25	66,957	35	66,957	35	9,565	5	0	0	3	76,522	40
Total	957,780	394,702	41	361,718	38	186,152	19	15,200	2	0	0		201,352	21	
Lusaka	Chilanga	128,661	64,330	50	45,031	35	12,866	10	6,433	5	0	0	2	19,299	15
	Chirundu	52,496	15,748	30	20,998	40	10,499	20	5,249	10	0	0	3	15,748	30
	Chongwe	171,409	94,274	55	51,422	30	25,711	15	0	0	0	0	2	25,711	15
	Kafue	82,470	37,111	45	28,864	35	16,494	20	0	0	0	0	3	16,494	20
	Luangwa	25,699	10,279	40	7,709	30	5,139	20	2,569	10	0	0	3	7,708	30
	Rufunsa	66,186	33,093	50	19,856	30	13,237	20	0	0	0	0	3	13,237	20
	Shibuyunji	62,256	28,015	45	18,676	30	12,451	20	3,112	5	0	0	3	15,563	25
	Total	589,177	282,850	48	192,556	33	96,397	16	17,363	3	0	0		113,760	19



Current IPC Acute Food Insecurity for May - September 2019 (cont.)

Level 1 Name	Level 2 Name	Total # (PP)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 and higher	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%			
Muchinga	Chama	143,597	71,798	50	28,719	20	35,899	25	7,179	5	0	0	3	43,078	30
	Chinsali	152,838	68,777	45	61,135	40	22,925	15	0	0	0	0	2	22,925	15
	Isoka	81,563	44,859	55	32,625	40	4,078	5	0	0	0	0	2	4,078	5
	Kanchibiya	118,190	70,914	60	41,367	35	5,910	5	0	0	0	0	2	5,910	5
	Lavushimanda	38,353	21,094	55	11,506	30	5,753	15	0	0	0	0	2	5,753	15
	Mafinga	103,877	51,939	50	36,357	35	10,388	10	5,194	5	0	0	2	15,582	15
	Mpika	87,026	47,864	55	26,107	30	13,053	15	0	0	0	0	2	13,054	15
	Nakonde	134,578	74,017	55	53,831	40	6,728	5	0	0	0	0	2	6,728	5
	Shiwangandu	83,692	46,030	55	25,107	30	8,369	10	4,184	5	0	0	2	12,553	15
	Total		943,714	497,292	52	316,754	34	113,104	12	16,557	2	0	0		129,661
North-Western	Chavuma	37,390	22,434	60	7,478	20	7,478	20	0	0	0	0	3	7,478	20
	Ikelenge	40,943	18,424	45	16,377	40	4,094	10	2,047	5	0	0	2	6,141	15
	Kabompo	44,514	20,031	45	13,354	30	8,902	20	2,225	5	0	0	3	11,127	25
	Manyinga	46,826	25,754	55	14,047	30	4,682	10	2,341	5	0	0	2	7,023	15
	Mufumbwe	64,997	32,498	50	19,499	30	9,749	15	3,249	5	0	0	3	12,998	20
	Mwinilunga	117,306	58,653	50	41,057	35	17,595	15	0	0	0	0	2	17,595	15
	Zambezi	89,962	40,482	45	26,988	30	17,992	20	4,498	5	0	0	3	22,490	25
Total		441,938	218,276	49	138,800	31	70,492	16	14,360	3	0	0		84,852	19
Northern	Chilubi	95,054	47,527	50	33,269	35	9,505	10	4,753	5	0	0	2	14,258	15
	Kaputa	82,214	36,996	45	28,775	35	16,443	20	0	0	0	0	3	16,443	20
	Kasama	204,530	163,624	80	30,680	15	10,227	5	0	0	0	0	2	10,227	5
	Luwingu	148,432	118,745	80	22,264	15	7,421	5	0	0	0	0	2	7,421	5
	Mbala	239,900	203,915	85	23,990	10	11,995	5	0	0	0	0	1	11,995	5
	Mporokoso	113,238	90,590	80	16,986	15	5,662	5	0	0	0	0	2	5,662	5
	Mpulungu	100,932	45,419	45	40,373	40	15,140	15	0	0	0	0	2	15,140	15
	Mungwi	186,874	149,499	80	28,031	15	9,343	5	0	0	0	0	2	9,343	5
Total		1,171,174	856,315	73	224,368	19	85,736	7	4,753	0	0	0		90,489	7
Southern	Chikankanta	66,773	30,047	45	16,693	25	16,693	25	3,338	5	0	0	3	20,031	30
	Choma	152,652	83,958	55	45,795	30	22,897	15	0	0	0	0	2	22,897	15
	Gwembe	73,906	25,867	35	18,476	25	14,781	20	14,781	20	0	0	4	29,562	40
	Kalomo	252,997	126,498	50	75,899	30	37,949	15	12,649	5	0	0	3	50,598	20
	Kazungula	148,648	59,459	40	52,027	35	29,730	20	7,432	5	0	0	3	37,162	25
	Mazabuka	122,109	54,949	45	36,632	30	24,421	20	6,105	5	0	0	3	30,526	25
	Monze	182,580	63,902	35	54,774	30	54,774	30	9,129	5	0	0	3	63,903	35
	Namwala	117,020	70,212	60	35,106	30	11,702	10	0	0	0	0	2	11,702	10
	Pemba	77,201	23,160	30	30,880	40	23,160	30	0	0	0	0	3	23,160	30
	Siavonga	23,201	9,280	40	6,960	30	5,800	25	1,160	5	0	0	3	6,960	30
	Sinazongwe	115,349	40,372	35	40,372	35	28,837	25	5,767	5	0	0	3	34,604	30
	Zimba	95,260	47,630	50	28,578	30	14,289	15	4,763	5	0	0	3	19,052	20
Total		1,427,696	635,334	44	442,192	31	285,033	20	65,124	5	0	0		350,157	25



Current IPC Acute Food Insecurity for May - September 2019 (cont.)

Level 1 Name	Level 2 Name	Total # (PP)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 and higher	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%
Western	Kalabo	86,603	21,650	25	25,980	30	30,311	35	8,660	10	0	0	3	38,971	45
	Kaoma	94,054	37,621	40	37,621	40	14,108	15	4,702	5	0	0	3	18,810	20
	Limulunga	49,384	12,346	25	14,815	30	17,284	35	4,938	10	0	0	3	22,222	45
	Luampa	49,937	22,472	45	14,981	30	12,484	25	-	0	0	0	3	12,484	25
	Lukulu	61,820	30,910	50	18,546	30	9,273	15	3,091	5	0	0	3	12,364	20
	Mitete	33,197	9,959	30	13,279	40	8,299	25	1,660	5	0	0	3	9,959	30
	Mongu	93,146	23,286	25	37,258	40	27,943	30	4,657	5	0	0	3	32,600	35
	Mulobezi	37,153	16,718	45	13,003	35	5,572	15	1,857	5	0	0	3	7,429	20
	Mwandi	40,887	12,266	30	18,399	45	6,133	15	4,088	10	0	0	3	10,221	25
	Nalolo	62,920	18,876	30	18,876	30	18,876	30	6,292	10	0	0	3	25,168	40
	Nkeyema	56,637	16,991	30	19,823	35	14,159	25	5,664	10	0	0	3	19,823	35
	Senanga	65,132	13,026	20	22,796	35	22,796	35	6,513	10	0	0	3	29,309	45
	Sesheke	29,329	8,798	30	13,198	45	4,399	15	2,932	10	0	0	3	7,331	25
	Shangombo	63,545	15,886	25	28,595	45	12,709	20	6,355	10	0	0	3	19,064	30
	Sikongo	49,105	9,821	20	14,731	30	19,642	40	4,910	10	0	0	3	24,552	50
	Sioma	54,209	10,842	20	21,684	40	16,263	30	5,421	10	0	0	3	21,684	40
	Total	927,058	281,468	30	333,585	36	240,251	26	71,740	8	0	0		311,991	34
Grand Total		9,245,232	4,768,479	52	2,819,421	30	1,388,571	15	268,667	3	0	0		1,657,238	18



ANNEX II: Projected IPC Acute Food Insecurity for Oct 2019 - March 2020

Level 1 Name	Level 2 Name	Total # (PP)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 and higher	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%			
Central	Chibombo	241,197	96,479	40	84,419	35	48,239	20	12,060	5	0	0	3	60,299	25
	Chisamba	128,335	51,334	40	44,917	35	25,667	20	6,417	5	0	0	3	32,084	25
	Itezhi-tezhi	86,460	34,584	40	34,584	40	12,969	15	4,323	5	0	0	3	17,292	20
	Kapiri mposhi	261,234	117,555	45	78,370	30	65,309	25	0	0	0	0	3	65,309	25
	Luano	36,082	12,629	35	14,433	40	7,216	20	1,804	5	0	0	3	9,021	25
	Mumbwa	215,778	86,311	40	86,311	40	32,367	15	10,789	5	0	0	3	43,156	20
	Ngabwe	27,556	9,645	35	11,022	40	5,511	20	1,378	5	0	0	3	6,889	25
	Serenje	136,867	47,903	35	47,903	35	34,217	25	6,843	5	0	0	3	41,060	30
	Total	1,133,509	456,440	40	401,960	35	231,495	20	43,610	4	0	0		275,109	24
Eastern	Chadiza	77,778	42,778	55	23,333	30	7,778	10	3,889	5	0	0	2	11,667	15
	Chasefu	63,153	25,261	40	22,104	35	12,631	20	3,158	5	0	0	3	15,788	25
	Katete	273,817	150,599	55	68,454	25	41,073	15	13,691	5	0	0	3	54,763	20
	Lumezi	100,211	45,095	45	35,074	35	20,042	20	0	0	0	0	3	20,042	20
	Lundazi	417,433	208,717	50	125,230	30	62,615	15	20,872	5	0	0	3	83,486	20
	Mambwe	88,512	39,830	45	22,128	25	22,128	25	4,426	5	0	0	3	26,554	30
	Nyimba	96,530	33,786	35	38,612	40	19,306	20	4,827	5	0	0	3	24,133	25
	Petauke	366,176	201,397	55	91,544	25	54,926	15	18,309	5	0	0	3	73,235	20
	Sinda	176,179	96,898	55	52,854	30	17,618	10	8,809	5	0	0	2	26,427	15
	Vubwi	56,511	31,081	55	16,953	30	5,651	10	2,826	5	0	0	2	8,477	15
	Total	1,716,300	875,438	51	496,283	29	263,766	15	80,804	5	0	0		344,565	20
Luapula	Chiengi	143,706	57,482	40	57,482	40	28,741	20	0	0	0	0	3	28,741	20
	Chipili	40,969	18,436	45	16,388	40	6,145	15	0	0	0	0	2	6,145	15
	Kawambwa	99,910	44,960	45	39,964	40	14,987	15	0	0	0	0	2	14,987	15
	Lunga	28,713	2,871	10	8,614	30	11,485	40	5,743	20	0	0	4	17,228	60
	Mansa	175,308	78,889	45	70,123	40	26,296	15	0	0	0	0	2	26,296	15
	Milengi	54,523	24,535	45	21,809	40	8,178	15	0	0	0	0	2	8,178	15
	Mwense	84,510	38,030	45	33,804	40	12,677	15	0	0	0	0	2	12,677	15
	Nchelenge	157,779	71,001	45	63,112	40	23,667	15	0	0	0	0	2	23,667	15
	Samfya	194,956	29,243	15	68,235	35	77,982	40	19,496	10	0	0	3	97,478	50
	Total	980,374	365,447	37	379,531	39	210,159	21	25,238	3	0	0		235,397	24
Lusaka	Chilanga	133,044	53,218	40	59,870	45	13,304	10	6,652	5	0	0	2	19,957	15
	Chirundu	54,734	10,947	20	16,420	30	19,157	35	8,210	15	0	0	3	27,367	50
	Chongwe	175,824	70,330	40	61,538	35	35,165	20	8,791	5	0	0	3	43,956	25
	Kafue	85,279	34,112	40	29,848	35	17,056	20	4,264	5	0	0	3	21,320	25
	Luangwa	26,135	7,841	30	7,841	30	6,534	25	3,920	15	0	0	3	10,454	40
	Rufunsa	67,890	27,156	40	20,367	30	16,973	2	3,395	5	0	0	3	20,367	30
	Shibuyunji	65,256	26,102	40	19,577	30	16,314	25	3,263	5	0	0	3	19,577	30
	Total	608,162	229,705	38	215,460	35	124,502	20	38,495	6	0	0		162,997	26



Projected IPC Acute Food Insecurity for Oct 2019 - March 2020 (cont.)

Level 1 Name	Level 2 Name	Total # (PP)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 and higher	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%
Muchinga	Chama	149,577	59,831	40	44,873	30	37,394	25	7,479	5	0	0	3	44,873	30
	Chinsali	155,925	70,166	45	62,370	40	23,389	15	0	0	0	0	2	23,389	15
	Isoka	84,150	42,075	50	33,660	40	8,415	10	0	0	0	0	2	8,415	10
	Kanchibiya	123,146	61,573	50	49,258	40	12,315	10	0	0	0	0	2	12,315	10
	Lavushimanda	39,961	21,979	55	13,986	35	3,996	10	0	0	0	0	2	3,996	10
	Mafinga	109,504	43,802	40	43,802	40	16,426	15	5,475	5	0	0	3	21,901	20
	Mpika	90,675	45,338	50	31,736	35	13,601	15	0	0	0	0	2	13,601	15
	Nakonde	140,143	70,072	50	56,057	40	14,014	10	0	0	0	0	2	14,014	10
	Shiwangandu	87,153	47,934	55	30,504	35	8,715	10	0	0	0	0	2	8,715	10
	Total		980,234	462,768	47	366,246	37	138,265	14	12,954	1	0	0		151,219
North-Western	Chavuma	38,123	13,343	35	11,437	30	9,531	25	3,812	10	0	0	3	13,343	35
	Ikelenge	42,023	16,809	40	16,809	40	6,303	15	2,101	5	0	0	3	8,405	20
	Kabompo	45,687	18,275	40	13,706	30	11,422	25	2,284	5	0	0	3	13,706	30
	Manyinga	48,061	24,031	50	14,418	30	7,209	15	2,403	5	0	0	3	9,612	20
	Mufumbwe	66,711	26,684	40	20,013	30	13,342	20	6,671	10	0	0	3	20,013	30
	Mwinilunga	120,399	48,160	40	54,180	45	18,060	15	0	0	0	0	2	18,060	15
	Zambezi	92,234	32,282	35	27,670	30	23,059	25	9,223	10	0	0	3	32,282	35
	Total		453,238	179,583	39	158,234	35	88,926	20	26,495	6	0	0		115,421
Northern	Chilubi	92,499	37,000	40	37,000	40	13,875	15	4,625	5	0	0	3	18,500	20
	Kaputa	84,761	33,904	40	33,904	40	16,952	20	0	0	0	0	3	16,952	20
	Kasama	210,614	157,961	75	42,123	20	10,531	5	0	0	0	0	2	10,531	5
	Luwingu	153,030	114,773	75	30,606	20	7,652	5	0	0	0	0	2	7,652	5
	Mbala	247,061	197,649	80	37,059	15	12,353	5	0	0	0	0	2	12,353	5
	Mporokoso	116,745	87,559	75	23,349	20	5,837	5	0	0	0	0	2	5,837	5
	Mpulungu	104,058	46,826	45	41,623	40	15,609	15	0	0	0	0	2	15,609	15
	Mungwi	192,662	144,497	75	38,532	20	9,633	5	0	0	0	0	2	9,633	5
	Total		1,201,430	820,167	68	284,197	24	92,441	8	4,625	0	0	0		97,066
Southern	Chikankanta	67,550	27,020	40	23,643	35	13,510	20	3,378	5	0	0	3	16,888	25
	Choma	155,436	77,718	50	54,402	35	23,315	15	0	0	0	0	2	23,315	15
	Gwembe	77,176	19,294	25	23,153	30	19,294	25	15,435	20	0	0	4	34,729	45
	Kalomo	263,550	79,065	30	92,243	35	79,065	30	13,178	5	0	0	3	92,243	35
	Kazungula	154,995	46,499	30	54,248	35	46,499	30	7,750	5	0	0	3	54,248	35
	Mazabuka	123,530	37,059	30	49,412	40	30,883	25	6,177	5	0	0	3	37,059	30
	Monze	182,580	36,516	20	63,903	35	63,903	35	18,258	10	0	0	3	82,161	45
	Namwala	119,489	59,745	50	41,821	35	17,923	15	0	0	0	0	2	17,923	15
	Pemba	78,609	11,791	15	31,444	40	31,444	40	3,930	5	0	0	3	35,374	45
	Siavonga	24,190	6,048	25	8,467	35	7,257	30	2,419	10	0	0	3	9,676	40
	Sinazongwe	117,978	29,495	25	35,393	30	41,292	35	11,798	10	0	0	3	53,090	45
	Zimba	99,233	34,732	35	34,732	35	24,808	25	4,962	5	0	0	3	29,770	30
	Total		1,464,316	464,977	32	512,854	35	399,193	27	87,283	6	0	0		486,476



Projected IPC Acute Food Insecurity for Oct 2019 - March 2020 (cont.)

Level 1 Name	Level 2 Name	Total # (PP)	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3 and higher	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%
Western	Kalabo	87,565	13,134	15	26,270	30	35,026	40	13,135	15	0	0	3	48,161	55
	Kaoma	95,454	28,636	30	33,409	35	28,636	30	4,773	5	0	0	3	33,409	35
	Limulunga	49,867	9,973	20	19,947	40	17,453	35	2,493	5	0	0	3	19,947	40
	Luampa	50,680	17,738	35	17,738	35	15,204	30	0	0	0	0	3	15,204	30
	Lukulu	63,223	25,289	40	18,967	30	12,645	20	6,322	10	0	0	3	18,967	30
	Mitete	33,951	8,488	25	13,580	40	10,185	30	1,698	5	0	0	3	11,883	35
	Mongu	94,058	18,811	20	37,623	40	32,920	35	4,703	5	0	0	3	37,623	40
	Mulobezi	38,038	11,411	30	13,313	35	9,510	25	3,804	10	0	0	3	13,313	35
	Mwandi	41,860	12,558	30	16,744	40	8,372	20	4,186	10	0	0	3	12,558	30
	Nalolo	63,826	12,765	20	19,148	30	22,339	35	9,574	15	0	0	3	31,913	50
	Nkeyema	57,480	20,118	35	20,118	35	17,244	30	0	0	0	0	3	17,244	30
	Senanga	66,071	6,607	10	19,821	30	29,732	45	9,911	15	0	0	3	39,643	60
	Sesheke	30,027	9,008	30	10,509	35	7,507	25	3,003	10	0	0	3	10,509	35
	Shangombo	65,350	6,535	10	19,605	30	26,140	40	13,070	20	0	0	4	39,210	60
	Sikongo	49,650	9,930	20	12,413	25	19,860	40	7,448	15	0	0	3	27,308	55
	Sioma	55,000	8,250	15	13,750	25	24,750	45	8,250	15	0	0	3	33,000	60
	Total	942,100	219,251	23	312,955	33	317,523	34	92,368	10	0	0		409,891	44
Grand Total		9,479,663	4,073,759	43	3,127,699	33	1,866,246	20	411,852	4	0	0		2,278,098	24