

# REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

**FOOD SECURITY SITUATION IN ZAMBIA EXPECTED TO DETERIORATE DUE TO FLOODING, BELOW-NORMAL RAINFALL AND IMPACTS OF COVID-19.**

**IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS**  
July 2020 – March 2021  
Issued in December 2020

CURRENT JULY - SEPTEMBER 2020		
<b>1.42M</b> 22% of the population  People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)  IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	185,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	1,238,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	2,170,000 People in Stressed
	Phase 1	2,941,000 People in food security

PROJECTED OCTOBER 2020 - MARCH 2021		
<b>1.98M</b> 29% of the population  People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)  IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	325,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	1,651,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	2,387,000 People in Stress
	Phase 1	2,526,000 People in food security

## Overview

According to the acute food insecurity analysis in Zambia, it is estimated that around 1.42 million people (22% of the analysed population) were facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between July and September 2020, despite increased crop production in most areas. That includes 1.24 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and nearly 190,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). These populations have been affected by flooding, below-normal rainfall, an outbreak of Fall Armyworm, and high maize prices. Although the price of maize has been on a decline since the start of the 2020/2021 consumption year, it still remains above the five-year average. Out of the 64 districts analysed, 37 are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while 27 are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

Between October 2020 and March 2021, Zambia's food security situation is expected to deteriorate, as this coincides with the lean season, when more households will rely on the market for food. It is projected that about 1.98 million people (29% of the analysed population) will be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and require urgent humanitarian action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore livelihoods and prevent acute malnutrition. The 2020/2021 rainfall season, which coincides with the projected period, has been forecast to be above-normal in most of Southern Africa. Therefore, it is expected that poor households will be able to rely more on labour opportunities for food and income. Flooding, however, is also expected to increase, thereby affecting most of the households that live in flood-prone areas in the north and northeastern parts of the country. COVID-19 will likely continue to pose risks to areas close to main urban areas, as cases increase through the country, and if the government does not impose restrictions.

## Key Drivers

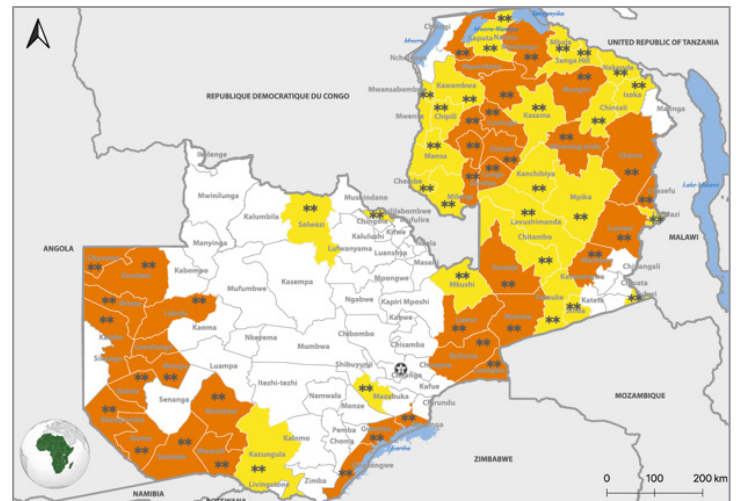
**Flooding**  
Northern and northeastern areas of Zambia experienced flooding due to excessive rains, leading to the waterlogging of crops.

**Erratic Rainfall**  
Below-normal rainfall has been experienced in some parts of Southern, Central Lusaka, Copperbelt and Western Provinces.

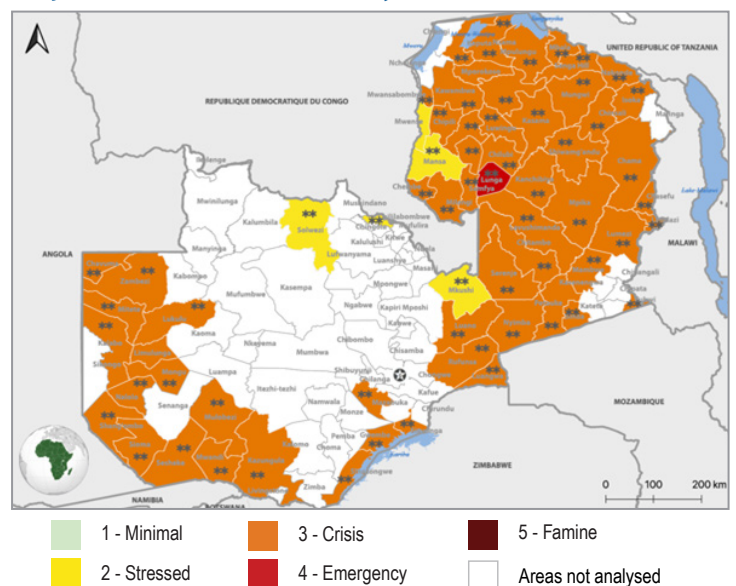
**Maize Prices**  
Maize prices remain above the five-year average, despite declines in the beginning of the 2020/2021 consumption year.

**COVID-19**  
Although COVID-19 restriction measures were not strict, the country still registered job losses and reduced remittances into the country due to the pandemic.

## Current Acute Food Insecurity July - Sept 2020



## Projected Acute Food Insecurity Oct 2020 - March 2021





## CURRENT SITUATION OVERVIEW (JULY - SEPTEMBER 2020)

According to the acute food insecurity analysis in Zambia, it is estimated that around 1.42 million people (22% of the analysed population) were facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between July and September 2020, despite increased crop production in most areas. That includes 1.24 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and nearly 190,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), who require urgent humanitarian action to reduce food gaps, protect and restore livelihoods and prevent acute malnutrition. These populations were affected by flooding, below-normal rainfall, a Fall Armyworm outbreak, and high maize prices. Although the price of maize has been on a decline since the start of the 2020/2021 consumption year, they still remain above the five-year average. Out of the 64 districts analysed, 37 are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while 27 are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

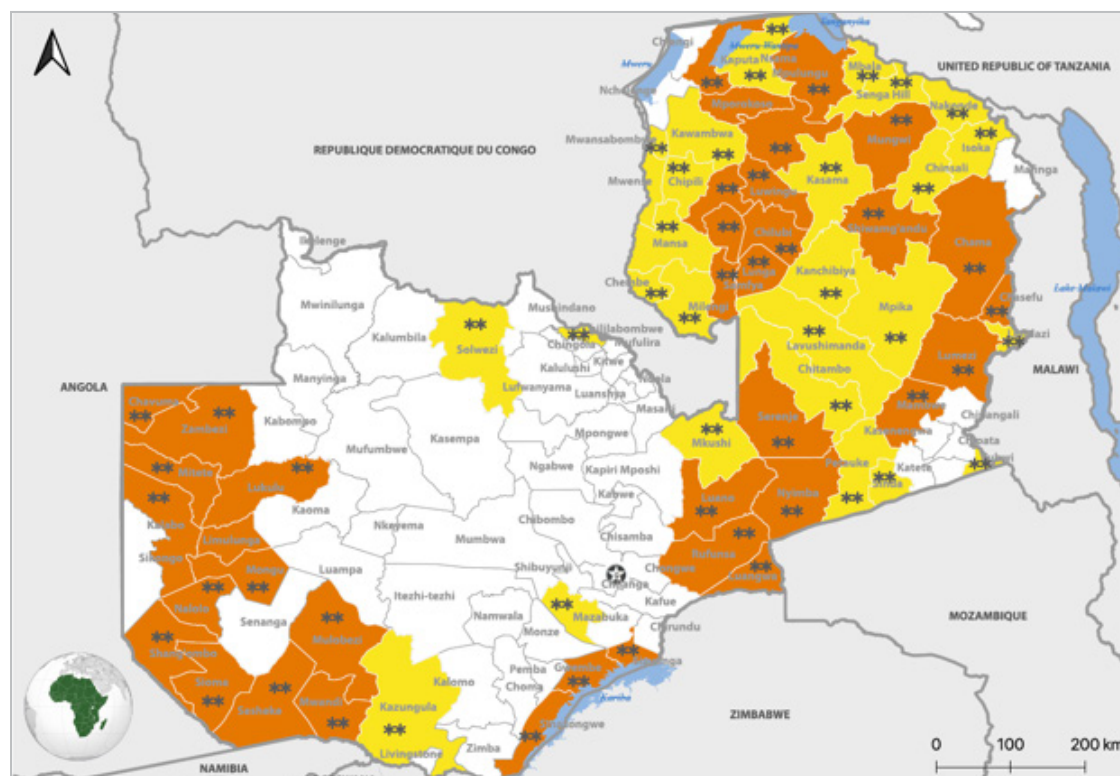
During the 2019/2020 agricultural season, Zambia experienced favourable weather conditions compared to the 2018/2019 agricultural season. The season was characterized by above-normal rainfall in most parts of the country, with a number of areas receiving heavy downpours. However, below-normal rainfall was recorded in some parts of Southern, Central Lusaka, Copperbelt and Western Provinces. The country received record breaking rains in Misamfu and Mpulungu, which had cumulative rainfall levels of 2,057 mm and 1,822 mm respectively. Meanwhile, the lowest cumulative rainfall levels were recorded in parts of Southern Province, with Choma recording 401 mm, a 45% deviation from the average.

Although the season had below-normal rains, flooding and Fall Armyworm outbreaks, mostly in Central, Eastern, Western, Luapula, Northern, Lusaka, and Southern Provinces, the 2019/2020 agricultural season witnessed a general increase in crop production compared to the 2018/2019 agricultural season. Areas along the Zambezi river were affected by an outbreak of locusts, leading to reduction in crop production.

The country produced adequate maize to meet the country's consumption requirements for the 2020/2021 consumption year (April 2020 - March 2021 season). Maize production increased by 69% to 3,387,469 MT, from the 2,004,389 MT produced last season. At the beginning of May 2020, Zambia had a maize carry-over stock amounting to 179,24 MT, bringing the total maize available for the 2020/2021 consumption year to 3,566,716 MT. With the total national maize requirement (human and animal) at 3,356,617 MT, there is a maize surplus of 210,099 MT. Sorghum increased by about 200% to 20,011 MT, from 6,684 MT in the 2018/2019 agricultural season. The production of millet also increased by 81% to 45,000 MT, from 24,843 MT in the last agricultural season.

In Zambia, the number of analysed districts are selected on the basis of a shock having occurred. This year, the number of analysed areas has reduced to 64 compared to 86 in 2019, when 1.7 million people were classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse, compared to 1.42 million people in the current period (July-September 2020).

## CURRENT IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION JULY - SEPTEMBER 2020



### Provincial population table for the current period: July to September 2020

Province	District	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Central	422,134	268,550	64	89,315	21	54,846	13	9,423	2	0	0	64,269	15
Copperbelt	124,577	68,517	55	37,373	30	18,687	15	0	0	0	0	18,687	15
Eastern	936,166	505,302	54	250,766	27	133,290	14	46,808	5	0	0	180,099	19
Luapula	931,807	414,741	45	317,110	34	190,353	20	9,603	1	0	0	199,956	21
Lusaka	101,896	44,068	43	35,664	35	20,379	20	1,786	2	0	0	22,165	22
Muchiga	932,429	528,746	57	250,101	27	153,582	16	0	0	0	0	153,582	16
North-Western	322,641	87,192	27	179,498	56	55,951	17	0	0	0	0	55,951	17
Northern	1,377,204	560,815	41	522,342	38	235,413	17	58,634	4	0	0	294,047	21
Southern	684,155	313,864	46	217,741	32	138,366	20	14,184	2	0	0	152,550	22
Western	700,695	148,980	21	269,993	39	236,782	34	44,940	6	0	0	281,722	40
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,533,704</b>	<b>2,940,774</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,169,904</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,237,649</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>185,377</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,423,026</b>	<b>22</b>

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.

## PROJECTED SITUATION OVERVIEW (OCTOBER 2020 - MARCH 2021)

Between October 2020 and March 2021, Zambia's food security situation is expected to deteriorate, as this period coincides with the lean season when more households will rely on the market for food. It is projected that about 1.98 million people will be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) during this period. The 2020/2021 rainfall season, which coincides with the projected period, has been forecast to be above-normal in most of Southern Africa. Therefore, it is expected that poor households will be able to rely more on labour opportunities for food and income. Flooding, however, is also expected to increase, thereby, affecting most of the households that live in flood-prone areas in the north and northeastern parts of the country. COVID-19 will likely continue to pose risks to areas close to main urban areas, as cases increase though the country, and if the government does not institute restrictions.

With increased production of cereals and a maize surplus of 210,099 MT, Zambia is not expected to face food availability challenges throughout the 2020/2021 consumption year. Poor households that rely on casual labour opportunities are expected to have access to increased incomes as the 2020/2021 rainfall season has been forecast to be above-normal in most areas of Zambia.

With the start of the 2020/2021 agriculture season, locust swarm movements have to be monitored to ensure the provision of early warning information to farmers along the Zambezi River.

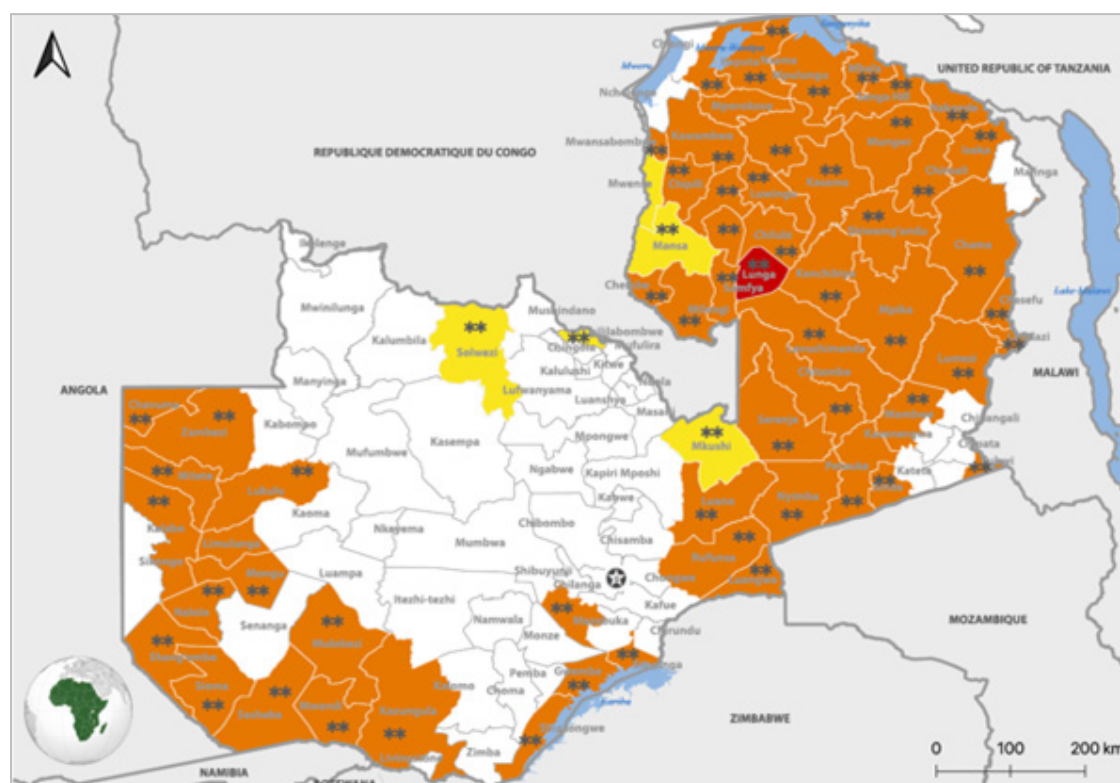
Food prices are expected to remain on a stable decline, although they might not go below the five-year average as the effects of inflation set in. These above-average maize prices are expected to reduce households' financial access to food. These prices were expected to remain stable up until September, before beginning to increase in October. One of the major drivers of maize prices in areas bordering Malawi has been attractive prices being offered in Malawi compared to Zambia. This is expected to continue to put pressure on local prices in Zambia as farmers continue to cross into Malawi informally with maize.

### Key Assumptions for the projected period

- **Labour Opportunities:** Labour opportunities and wages for poorer households in urban areas will likely be significantly lower than average due to the impacts of COVID-19. Rural households will have increased casual labour opportunities due to the forecast above-normal 2020/2021 rainfall season.
- **Food Availability:** Maize grain supplies are expected to remain normal to above-normal across markets in both surplus and deficit producing areas.
- **Informal Cross-Border Trade:** Informal cross-border inflows, especially into Malawi and Mozambique, are expected to be at normal levels despite COVID-19-related border restrictions.
- **Food prices:** Maize prices are expected to trend at levels above five-year average prices throughout the projection period.
- **Seasonal Forecast:** The Climate Prediction Centre (CPC) and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) forecasts an above-average 2020/2021 rainfall season, which might result in flooding in southern areas of the country.
- **Labour Migration:** Labour migration to neighboring districts of Malawi, as well as Mozambique, is expected to be normal during the projected period due to the lack of internal movement restrictions in Zambia.
- **COVID-19 Impact:** Agricultural labour opportunities and rates will likely be below-normal at the national level due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.



# PROJECTED IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION OCT 2020 - MARCH 2021



## Key for the Map

### IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

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

### Evidence Level

- \* Acceptable
- \*\* Medium
- \*\*\* High
- Scarcely evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access

## Provincial population table for the projected period: October 2020 - March 2021

Province	District	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Central	433,454	234,129	54	111,660	26	77,990	18	9,675	2	0	0	87,665	20
Copperbelt	138,643	69,322	50	48,525	35	20,796	15	0	0	0	0	20,796	15
Eastern	966,312	409,094	42	315,652	33	188,648	20	52,917	5	0	0	241,565	25
Luapula	959,047	379,224	40	343,390	36	218,668	23	17,765	2	0	0	236,433	25
Lusaka	113,941	45,576	40	38,041	33	28,485	25	1,839	2	0	0	30,324	27
Muchinga	965,356	428,292	44	281,464	29	207,332	21	48,268	5	0	0	255,600	26
North-Western	329,746	81,426	25	175,644	53	64,938	20	7,738	2	0	0	72,677	22
Northern	1,548,223	538,774	35	556,934	36	366,210	24	86,305	6	0	0	452,515	30
Southern	707,781	228,671	32	223,369	32	233,141	33	22,600	3	0	0	255,741	36
Western	727,313	111,695	15	292,582	40	245,224	34	77,812	11	0	0	323,035	45
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,889,816</b>	<b>2,526,204</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,387,261</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,651,433</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>324,919</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,976,351</b>	<b>29</b>

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

### Response Priorities

The following response priorities are proposed:

- Urgent action is required to save lives, reduce food consumption gaps and protect livelihoods for populations, especially those in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse.
- Reduce food consumption gaps by improving access to food through appropriate modalities (such as community maize sales) for households in deficit areas.
- Promote resilience/climate smart agricultural production.
- Strengthen transboundary pest early warning systems.
- Strengthen prevention measures for COVID-19.
- Ensure the country's nutrition situation is monitored.
- 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

The key factors to monitor include:

- Prices for staple commodities
- Informal cross-border food trade
- The impact of COVID-19 on food security
- Inflation and its impact on the Zambian Kwacha
- Rainfall patterns
- Locust and Fall Armyworm infestations
- Flooding in northern districts

# PROCESS, METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

## Process and Methodology

The Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) carries out annual assessments informed by shock occurrence within the country between May and July. This year was not any different, although the impact of COVID-19 restrictions and financial resources delayed teams from going into the field.

Data collection was carried out in districts that experienced a shock during the 2019/2020 agriculture season, resulting in 64 districts being assessed. Overall, data analysis was done using the IPC protocols based on the IPC Technical Manual Version 3.0. The IPC Acute Food Insecurity (AFI) Analysis workshop was a hybrid, including both virtual and face-to-face analysis.

Analysts were split by provinces and in-country analysts were meeting face-to-face whilst those outside of Zambia provided facilitation virtually.

## Sources

The main source of data was from the ZVAC Assessment 2020, which provided outcome as well as contributing factor evidence. Other sources of data included: the Ministry of Agriculture with production data, the Meteorology department with climate data, the Zambia Statistics Agency (Zamstats) and the World Food Programme (WFP) with price data, and other food security reports from other institutions.

## Limitations of the analysis

Funding for this year's collection of data affected the start of this IPC analysis.

## 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.

## Acute Food Insecurity Phase name and description

Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Households either: • have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; <b>or</b> • are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.	Households either: • have large food consumption gaps that are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; <b>or</b> • are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident.  For famine classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)

## Contact for further Information

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This analysis has been conducted under the patronage of the MVAC. It has benefited from the technical and financial support of the IPC GSU and USAID.

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 1: Current Population Table for July - September 2020

Province	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Central	Chitambo	64,200	38,520	60	16,050	25	9,630	15	0	0	0	0	2	9,630	15
	Luano	33,569	18,463	55	8,392	25	5,035	15	1,678	5	0	0	2	6,713	20
	Mkushi	169,479	118,635	70	33,896	20	16,948	10	0	0	0	0	2	16,948	10
	Serenje	154,886	92,932	60	30,977	20	23,233	15	7,744	5	0	0	3	30,977	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>422,134</b>	<b>268,550</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>89,315</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>54,846</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9,423</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>64,269</b>	<b>15</b>
Copperbelt	Chililabombwe	124,577	68,517	55	37,373	30	18,687	15	0	0	0	0	2	18,687	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>124,577</b>	<b>68,517</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>37,373</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18,687</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>18,687</b>	<b>15</b>
Eastern	Chasefu	129,861	64,931	50	32,465	25	25,972	20	6,493	5	0	0	3	32,465	25
	Lumezi	121,911	60,956	50	30,478	25	24,382	20	6,096	5	0	0	3	30,478	25
	Lundazi	169,532	110,196	65	33,906	20	16,953	10	8,477	5	0	0	2	25,430	15
	Mambwe	89,660	35,864	40	31,381	35	17,932	20	4,483	5	0	0	3	22,415	25
	Nyimba	110,611	66,367	60	22,122	20	16,592	15	5,531	5	0	0	3	22,123	20
	Petauke	158,079	63,232	40	71,136	45	15,808	10	7,904	5	0	0	2	23,712	15
	Sinda	98,505	68,954	70	14,776	15	9,851	10	4,925	5	0	0	2	14,776	15
	Vubwi	58,007	34,804	60	14,502	25	5,801	10	2,900	5	0	0	2	8,701	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>936,166</b>	<b>505,302</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>250,766</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>133,290</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>46,808</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>180,099</b>	<b>19</b>
Luapula	Chembe	30,161	10,556	35	15,081	50	4,524	15	0	0	0	0	2	4,524	15
	Chifunabuli	117,963	64,880	55	17,694	15	35,389	30	0	0	0	0	3	35,389	30
	Chipili	41,983	20,992	50	14,694	35	6,297	15	0	0	0	0	2	6,297	15
	Kawambwa	114,897	51,704	45	40,214	35	22,979	20	0	0	0	0	2	22,979	20
	Lunga	28,176	4,226	15	9,862	35	9,862	35	4,226	15	0	0	3	14,088	50
	Mansa	264,295	118,933	45	105,718	40	39,644	15	0	0	0	0	2	39,644	15
	Milengi	55,873	27,937	50	19,556	35	8,381	15	0	0	0	0	2	8,381	15
		58,397	32,118	55	17,519	30	8,760	15	0	0	0	0	2	8,760	15
	Mwense	112,524	61,888	55	33,757	30	16,879	15	0	0	0	0	2	16,879	15
	Samfya	107,538	21,508	20	43,015	40	37,638	35	5,377	5	0	0	3	43,015	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>931,807</b>	<b>414,741</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>317,110</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>190,353</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9,603</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>199,956</b>	<b>21</b>
Lusaka	Luangwa	35,710	14,284	40	12,499	35	7,142	20	1,786	5	0	0	3	8,928	25
	Rufunsa	66,186	29,784	45	23,165	35	13,237	20	0	0	0	0	3	13,237	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>101,896</b>	<b>44,068</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35,664</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20,379</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>22,165</b>	<b>22</b>
Muchiga	Chama	157,595	63,038	40	55,158	35	39,399	25	0	0	0	0	3	39,399	25
	Chinsali	131,549	98,662	75	19,732	15	13,155	10	0	0	0	0	2	13,155	10
	Isoka	109,502	60,226	55	32,851	30	16,425	15	0	0	0	0	2	16,425	15
	Kanchibiya	130,216	78,130	60	32,554	25	19,532	15	0	0	0	0	2	19,532	15
	Lavushimanda	39,552	21,754	55	11,866	30	5,933	15	0	0	0	0	2	5,933	15
	Mpika	138,735	76,304	55	41,621	30	20,810	15	0	0	0	0	2	20,810	15
	Nakonde	134,578	80,747	60	33,645	25	20,187	15	0	0	0	0	2	20,187	15
	Shiwangandu	90,702	49,886	55	22,676	25	18,140	20	0	0	0	0	3	18,140	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>932,429</b>	<b>528,746</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>250,101</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>153,582</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>153,582</b>	<b>16</b>
North-Western	Chavuma	45,896	16,064	35	20,653	45	9,179	20	0	0	0	0	3	9,179	20
	Solwezi	171,550	34,310	20	111,508	65	25,733	15	0	0	0	0	2	25,733	15
	Zambezi	105,195	36,818	35	47,338	45	21,039	20	0	0	0	0	3	21,039	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>322,641</b>	<b>87,192</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>179,498</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>55,951</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>55,951</b>	<b>17</b>



## ANNEX 1: Current Population Table for July - September 2020 cont.

Province	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Northern	Chilubi	95,054	33,269	35	33,269	35	23,764	25	4,753	5	0	0	3	28,517	30
	Kaputa	96,352	43,358	45	33,723	35	14,453	15	4,818	5	0	0	3	19,271	20
	Kasama	204,530	81,812	40	92,039	45	30,680	15	0	0	0	0	2	30,680	15
	Lunte district	82,890	37,301	45	29,012	35	12,434	15	4,145	5	0	0	3	16,579	20
	Lupososhi	103,764	46,694	45	36,317	35	15,565	15	5,188	5	0	0	3	20,753	20
	Luwingu	62,258	28,016	45	21,790	35	9,339	15	3,113	5	0	0	3	12,452	20
	Mbala	141,678	63,755	45	56,671	40	14,168	10	7,084	5	0	0	2	21,252	15
	Mporokoso	51,472	18,015	35	20,589	40	10,294	20	2,574	5	0	0	3	12,868	25
	Mpulungu	133,315	39,995	30	53,326	40	33,329	25	6,666	5	0	0	3	39,995	30
	Mungwi	205,338	61,601	30	82,135	40	51,335	25	10,267	5	0	0	3	61,602	30
	Nsama	66,109	33,055	50	23,138	35	6,611	10	3,305	5	0	0	2	9,916	15
	Senga hill	134,444	73,944	55	40,333	30	13,444	10	6,722	5	0	0	2	20,166	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,377,204</b>	<b>560,815</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>522,342</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>235,413</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>58,634</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>294,047</b>	<b>21</b>
Southern	Gwembe	73,906	29,562	40	22,172	30	18,477	25	3,695	5	0	0	3	22,172	30
	Kazungula	152,079	68,436	45	60,832	40	22,812	15	0	0	0	0	2	22,812	15
	Mazabuka	248,404	161,463	65	49,681	20	37,261	15	0	0	0	0	2	37,261	15
	Siavonga	62,252	24,901	40	18,676	30	15,563	25	3,113	5	0	0	3	18,676	30
	Sinazongwe	147,514	29,503	20	66,381	45	44,254	30	7,376	5	0	0	3	51,630	35
	<b>Total</b>	<b>684,155</b>	<b>313,864</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>217,741</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>138,366</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14,184</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>152,550</b>	<b>22</b>
Western	Kalabo	86,603	17,321	20	34,641	40	25,981	30	8,660	10	0	0	3	34,641	40
	Limulunga	60,637	18,191	30	21,223	35	18,191	30	3,032	5	0	0	3	21,223	35
	Lukulu	69,955	13,991	20	27,982	40	24,484	35	3,498	5	0	0	3	27,982	40
	Mitete	32,825	6,565	20	13,130	40	11,489	35	1,641	5	0	0	3	13,130	40
	Mongu	153,976	46,193	30	53,892	35	46,193	30	7,699	5	0	0	3	53,892	35
	Mulobezi	36,431	3,643	10	16,394	45	14,572	40	1,822	5	0	0	3	16,394	45
	Mwandi	29,946	5,989	20	13,476	45	8,984	30	1,497	5	0	0	3	10,481	35
	Nalolo	66,407	9,961	15	26,563	40	26,563	40	3,320	5	0	0	3	29,883	45
	Sesheke	52,411	7,862	15	26,206	50	15,723	30	2,621	5	0	0	3	18,344	35
	Shangombo	60,731	9,110	15	21,256	35	24,292	40	6,073	10	0	0	3	30,365	50
	Sioma	50,773	10,155	20	15,232	30	20,309	40	5,077	10	0	0	3	25,386	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>700,695</b>	<b>148,980</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>269,993</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>236,782</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44,940</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>281,722</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6,533,704</b>	<b>2,940,774</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,169,904</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,237,649</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>185,377</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>1,423,026</b>	<b>22</b>

## ANNEX 2: Projected Population Table for October 2020 - March 2021

Province	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Central	Chitambo	65,922	32,961	50	19,777	30	13,184	20	0	0	0	0	3	13,184	20
	Luano	34,469	17,235	50	8,617	25	6,894	20	1,723	5	0	0	3	8,617	25
	Mkushi	174,023	104,414	60	43,506	25	26,103	15	0	0	0	0	2	26,103	15
	Serenje	159,040	79,520	50	39,760	25	31,808	20	7,952	5	0	0	3	39,760	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>433,454</b>	<b>234,129</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>111,660</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>77,990</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>87,665</b>	<b>20</b>
Copperbelt	Chililabombwe	138,643	69,322	50	48,525	35	20,796	15	0	0	0	0	2	20,796	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>138,643</b>	<b>69,322</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48,525</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20,796</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>20,796</b>	<b>15</b>
Eastern	Chasefu	133,299	46,655	35	46,655	35	33,325	25	6,665	5	0	0	3	39,990	30
	Lumezi	125,138	50,055	40	37,541	30	31,285	25	6,257	5	0	0	3	37,542	30
	Lundazi	174,020	95,711	55	43,505	25	26,103	15	8,701	5	0	0	3	34,804	20
	Mambwe	92,034	27,610	30	32,212	35	23,009	25	9,203	10	0	0	3	32,212	35
	Nyimba	113,539	51,093	45	34,062	30	22,708	20	5,677	5	0	0	3	28,385	25
	Petauke	168,264	58,892	35	75,719	45	25,240	15	8,413	5	0	0	3	33,653	20
	Sinda	100,475	55,261	55	25,119	25	15,071	15	5,024	5	0	0	3	20,095	20
	Vubwi	59,543	23,817	40	20,840	35	11,909	20	2,977	5	0	0	3	14,886	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>966,312</b>	<b>409,094</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>315,652</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>188,648</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>52,917</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>241,565</b>	<b>25</b>
Luapula	Chembe	30,951	7,738	25	15,476	50	7,738	25	0	0	0	0	3	7,738	25
	Chifunabuli	121,051	48,420	40	42,368	35	30,263	25	0	0	0	0	3	30,263	25
	Chipili	43,082	19,387	45	15,079	35	8,616	20	0	0	0	0	3	8,616	20
	Kawambwa	117,905	47,162	40	35,372	30	29,476	25	5,895	5	0	0	3	35,371	30
	Lunga	31,759	4,764	15	9,528	30	11,116	35	6,352	20	0	0	4	17,468	55
	Mansa	271,214	122,046	45	108,486	40	40,682	15	0	0	0	0	2	40,682	15
	Milengi	57,336	22,934	40	20,068	35	14,334	25	0	0	0	0	3	14,334	25
		59,926	26,967	45	17,978	30	14,982	25	0	0	0	0	3	14,982	25
	Mwense	115,470	57,735	50	40,415	35	17,321	15	0	0	0	0	2	17,321	15
	Samfya	110,353	22,071	20	38,624	35	44,141	40	5,518	5	0	0	3	49,659	45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>959,047</b>	<b>379,224</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>343,390</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>218,668</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17,765</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>236,433</b>	<b>25</b>
Lusaka	Luangwa	36,773	14,709	40	11,032	30	9,193	25	1,839	5	0	0	3	11,032	30
	Rufunsa	77,168	30,867	40	27,009	35	19,292	25	0	0	0	0	3	19,292	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113,941</b>	<b>45,576</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38,041</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28,485</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>30,324</b>	<b>27</b>
Muchiga	Chama	163,843	49,153	30	57,345	35	49,153	30	8,192	5	0	0	3	57,345	35
	Chinsali	136,764	82,058	60	27,353	20	20,515	15	6,838	5	0	0	3	27,353	20
	Isoka	113,843	51,229	45	34,153	30	22,769	20	5,692	5	0	0	3	28,461	25
	Kanchibiya	135,378	60,920	45	40,613	30	27,076	20	6,769	5	0	0	3	33,845	25
	Lavushimanda	41,120	16,448	40	14,392	35	8,224	20	2,056	5	0	0	3	10,280	25
	Mpika	144,235	64,906	45	43,271	30	28,847	20	7,212	5	0	0	3	36,059	25
	Nakonde	135,875	61,144	45	40,763	30	27,175	20	6,794	5	0	0	3	33,969	25
	Shiwangandu	94,298	42,434	45	23,575	25	23,575	25	4,715	5	0	0	3	28,290	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>965,356</b>	<b>428,292</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>281,464</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>207,332</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>48,268</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>255,600</b>	<b>26</b>
North-Western	Chavuma	47,012	14,104	30	18,805	40	11,753	25	2,351	5	0	0	3	14,104	30
	Solwezi	174,981	34,996	20	113,738	65	26,247	15	0	0	0	0	2	26,247	15
	Zambezi	107,753	32,326	30	43,101	40	26,938	25	5,388	5	0	0	3	32,326	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>329,746</b>	<b>81,426</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>175,644</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>64,938</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7,738</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>72,677</b>	<b>22</b>



## ANNEX 2: Projected Population Table for October 2020 - March 2021 cont.

Province	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Northern	Chilubi	113,748	28,437	25	39,812	35	34,124	30	11,375	10	0	0	3	45,499	40
	Kaputa	99,239	39,696	40	34,734	35	19,848	20	4,962	5	0	0	3	24,810	25
	Kasama	324,564	129,826	40	113,597	35	64,913	20	16,228	5	0	0	3	81,141	25
	Lunte district	85,374	29,881	35	29,881	35	21,344	25	4,269	5	0	0	3	25,613	30
	Lupososhi	106,873	37,406	35	32,062	30	32,062	30	5,344	5	0	0	3	37,406	35
	Luwingu	64,124	19,237	30	25,650	40	12,825	20	6,412	10	0	0	3	19,237	30
	Mbala	145,923	65,665	45	51,073	35	21,888	15	7,296	5	0	0	3	29,184	20
	Mporokoso	53,014	18,555	35	18,555	35	13,254	25	2,651	5	0	0	3	15,905	30
	Mpulungu	137,310	34,328	25	54,924	40	41,193	30	6,866	5	0	0	3	48,059	35
	Mungwi	211,491	63,447	30	74,022	35	63,447	30	10,575	5	0	0	3	74,022	35
	Nsama	68,090	23,832	35	27,236	40	13,618	20	3,405	5	0	0	3	17,023	25
	Senga hill	138,473	48,466	35	55,389	40	27,695	20	6,924	5	0	0	3	34,619	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,548,223</b>	<b>538,774</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>556,934</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>366,210</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>86,305</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>452,515</b>	<b>30</b>
Southern	Gwembe	79,406	19,852	25	23,822	30	31,762	40	3,970	5	0	0	3	35,732	45
	Kazungula	156,596	31,319	20	54,809	35	62,638	40	7,830	5	0	0	3	70,468	45
	Mazabuka	255,782	127,891	50	76,735	30	51,156	20	0	0	0	0	3	51,156	20
	Siavonga	64,101	19,230	30	22,435	35	19,230	30	3,205	5	0	0	3	22,435	35
	Sinazongwe	151,896	30,379	20	45,569	30	68,353	45	7,595	5	0	0	3	75,948	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>707,781</b>	<b>228,671</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>223,369</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>233,141</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>255,741</b>	<b>36</b>
Western	Kalabo	101,511	15,227	15	40,604	40	30,453	30	15,227	15	0	0	3	45,680	45
	Limulunga	61,733	12,347	20	21,607	35	24,693	40	3,087	5	0	0	3	27,780	45
	Lukulu	71,830	10,775	15	28,732	40	25,141	35	7,183	10	0	0	3	32,324	45
	Mitete	33,418	5,013	15	15,038	45	10,025	30	3,342	10	0	0	3	13,367	40
	Mongu	156,759	31,352	20	54,866	35	54,866	35	15,676	10	0	0	3	70,542	45
	Mulobezi	37,090	3,709	10	16,691	45	12,982	35	3,709	10	0	0	3	16,691	45
	Mwandi	30,487	4,573	15	12,195	40	10,670	35	3,049	10	0	0	3	13,719	45
	Nalolo	67,607	6,761	10	30,423	45	23,662	35	6,761	10	0	0	3	30,423	45
	Sesheke	53,358	8,004	15	21,343	40	18,675	35	5,336	10	0	0	3	24,011	45
	Shangombo	61,829	6,183	10	27,823	45	18,549	30	9,274	15	0	0	3	27,823	45
	Sioma	51,691	7,754	15	23,261	45	15,507	30	5,169	10	0	0	3	20,676	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>727,313</b>	<b>111,695</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>292,582</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>245,224</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>77,812</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>323,035</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6,889,816</b>	<b>2,526,204</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,387,261</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,651,433</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>324,919</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>1,976,351</b>	<b>29</b>