

ZAMBIA

FLOODING, LOCUSTS, HIGH MAIZE PRICES EXACERBATE ZAMBIA'S FOOD INSECURITY, DESPITE INCREASED CROP PRODUCTION

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS

JULY 2021 – MARCH 2022

Issued August 2021

CURRENT JULY - SEPTEMBER 2021

1.18M 10 % of the population analysed People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	0 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	1 175 000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	4 439 000 People Stressed
	Phase 1	6 250 000 People in food security

PROJECTED OCTOBER 2021 - MARCH 2022

1.58M 13 % of the population analysed People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	0 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	1 575 000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	5 185 000 People Stressed
	Phase 1	5 421 000 People in food security

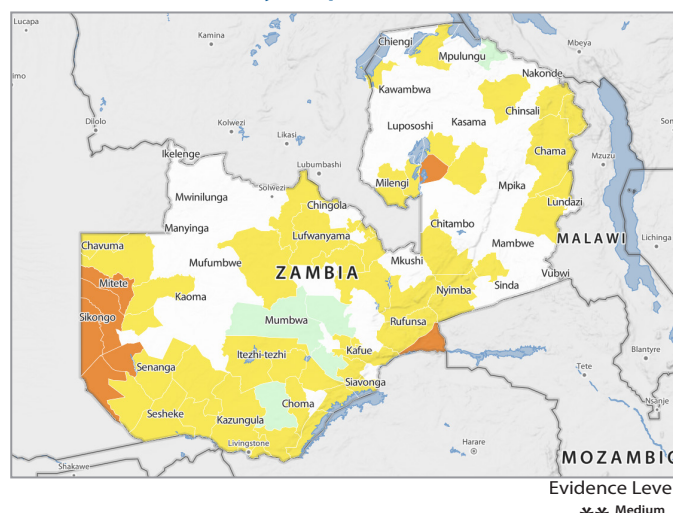
Overview

The latest IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis results indicate that between July and September 2021, about 1.18 million people in Zambia are facing high levels of acute food insecurity, classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Flooding, high maize prices, and pests drive the country's acute food insecurity despite a good harvest. The highly food insecure population requires urgent humanitarian assistance to reduce food gaps, protect and restore livelihoods and prevent acute malnutrition. The situation has particularly deteriorated in the Western province, where five districts were classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

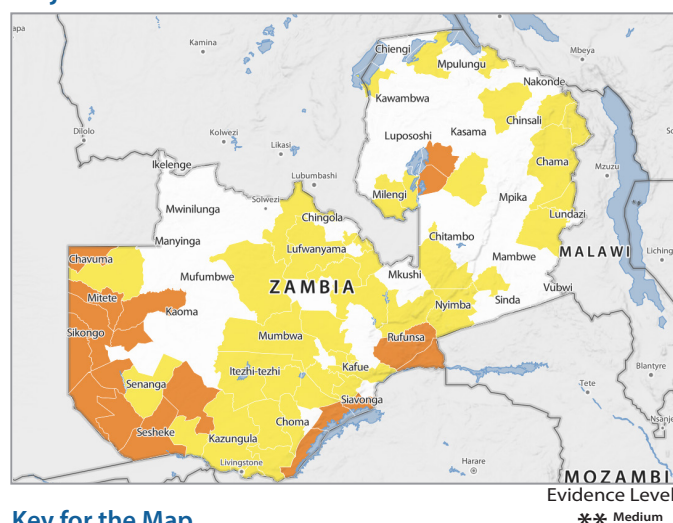
The projected period (October 2021 and March 2022, coincides with the lean season when the country's food security situation is expected to deteriorate, with around 1.58 million people (13% of the analyzed population) classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). In the Western province, ten districts are likely to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity, as well as three districts in the province of Southern (Gwembe, Siavonga, Sinazongwe), two in Lusaka province (Luangwa, Rufunsa) and the districts of Lunga, Chavuma and Chilubi.

Vulnerability in Zambia is characterized by a high incidence of poverty and exposure to several types of shocks mainly arising from hydro-meteorological hazards and their cascading effects, such as epidemics and periodic incidences of macroeconomic instability. For this specific analysis, the key drivers for food insecurity are flooding experienced between December 2020 and February 2021, outbreaks of pests such as the African Migratory Locusts and Fall Armyworm (FAW) and high maize prices.

Current Situation July - September 2021



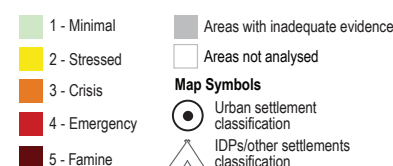
Projected Situation October 2021 - March 2022



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

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



Key Drivers



Flooding

The northern half of Zambia has experienced flooding due to excessive rains leading to waterlogging of crops farms.



COVID-19

Although the COVID-19 restrictions were not severe, the country registered massive job losses and reductions in remittances.



High Food Prices

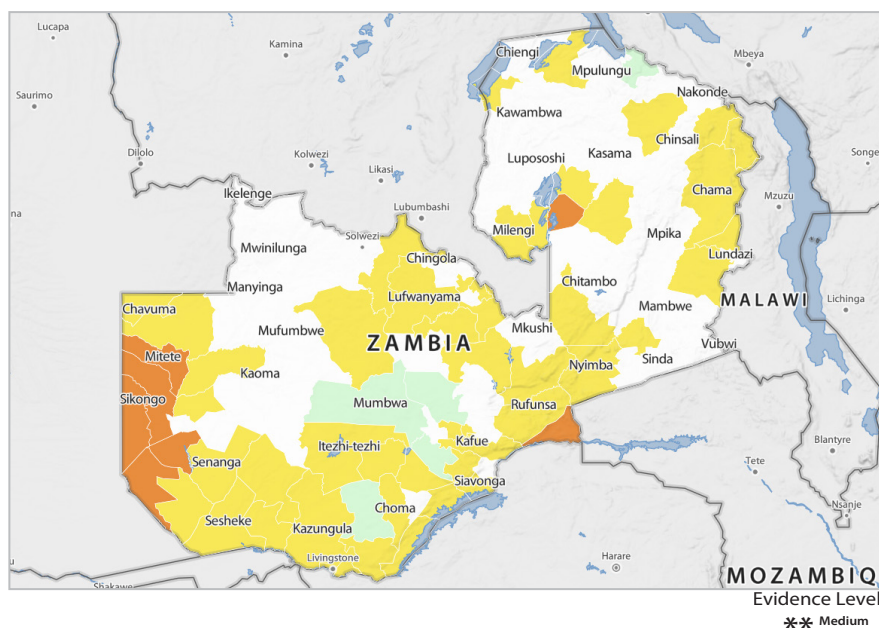
Food prices remained higher than the five-year average due to stifled supply chains due to COVID-19 restrictions and food inflation pressures.



Locusts

The infestation of the African Migratory Locusts on the country's Central, Southern and Western Provinces, which devastate crops.

CURRENT SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (July - September 2021)



Population Estimates (July - September 2021)

Region	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Central	1,455,592	1,051,981	72	305,590	21	98,022	7	0	0	0	0	98,022	7
Copperbelt	1,906,380	680,631	36	1,156,755	61	68,994	4	0	0	0	0	68,994	4
Eastern	408,244	233,979	57	127,154	31	47,111	12	0	0	0	0	47,111	12
Luapula	533,927	203,182	38	247,504	46	83,241	16	0	0	0	0	83,241	16
Lusaka	3,292,336	1,791,099	54	1,014,009	31	487,229	15	0	0	0	0	487,229	15
Muchiga	524,864	311,683	59	180,864	34	32,317	6	0	0	0	0	32,317	6
North-Western	289,095	137,628	48	110,538	38	40,929	14	0	0	0	0	40,929	14
Northern	662,180	417,769	63	188,993	29	55,418	8	0	0	0	0	55,418	8
Southern	2,080,711	1,153,690	55	772,974	37	154,046	7	0	0	0	0	154,046	7
Western	710,769	268,360	38	334,613	47	107,796	15	0	0	0	0	107,796	15
Grand Total	11,864,098	6,250,000	53	4,438,994	37	1,175,104	10	0	0	0	0	1,175,104	10

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.

CURRENT SITUATION OVERVIEW (July - September 2021)

Between July and September 2021, despite increased crop production in most areas, about 1.18 million people (10% of the analyzed population) face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity situation and require urgent humanitarian action to reduce food gaps and protect and restore livelihoods and prevent acute malnutrition. These people were affected by flooding, outbreaks of African Migratory Locusts and Fall Armyworm, and high maize prices in terms of shocks. Though the prices of maize have been on a decline since the start of the 2021/2022 consumption year, they remain above the five-year average. Out of the 61 analyzed districts, seven are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), 49 in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) while five are in No/Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food insecurity.

Rainfall performance across the country showed that majority of Zambia had sufficient moisture content to support crop growth. During the 2020/2021 agricultural season, the country received average to above-normal rains, with some places in the northern half of the country experiencing flooding due to excessive rains leading to waterlogging of crops. Meteorological records showed that Kasempa had the highest seasonal surplus rainfall of 943mm (93% above average), followed by Kabompo with 665mm surplus rainfall (72% above average). On the other hand, Choma recorded the highest deficit of -177mm (-24% below average) followed by Mfuwe with a deficit of -166mm (-22% below normal). However, both stations were within the margins of normal rainfall received for their regions (75% to 125%).

Further, Central, Southern and Western Provinces experienced an outbreak of the African Migratory Locusts that devoured some of their cropland, leading to reductions in production in some of the districts in the three provinces. Other provinces such as Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Lusaka, and Southern experienced the Fall Army Worms. These shocks resulted in food consumption gaps for households situated in these districts.

Though the country faced these shocks, Zambia produced enough cereal to cover its national cereal requirement for the 2021/2022 consumption with maize production increasing from 3,387,469 MT the previous season to 3,620,244 MT, representing a 6.9 percent increase. Adding the carry-over stock of 840,944 MT, the total available maize stock in-country stands at 4,461,188 MT. With the total national maize requirement (human and animal) at 2,932,208 MT, there is a maize surplus of 1,528,980 MT. Sorghum production increased from 20,011 MT the previous season to 53,074 MT in the 2020/2021 agricultural season. Rice production stood at 65,876 MT while the national requirement is at 105,569 MT, leaving a deficit of 45,000MT.

In Zambia, the number of analyzed districts are selected based on a shock having occurred: this year, the number of analyzed areas has slightly reduced to 61 compared to 64 in 2020, when 1.43 million (25% of the analyzed population) were classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3 or worse) compared to 1.18 million (10% of the analyzed population) in 2021 in the current period, which goes up to September 2021.

PROJECTED SITUATION OVERVIEW (October 2021 - March 2022)

In the projected period (October 2021 and March 2022), which coincide with the lean season, Zambia food security situation is expected to deteriorate slightly as more households rely on the food market, with prices expected to remain higher than the five-year average. The IPC analysis estimates that about 1.58 million people will be classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) during this period, with 18 districts classified in this IPC Phase 3, half of which in the Western province. According to the International Research Institute (IRI), the 2021/2022 rainfall season, which coincides with the projected period, has been forecasted to be normal in most of Southern Africa. Hence it is expected that poor households will rely more on labour opportunities for food and income. Flooding is also likely to occur, especially in flood-prone areas in the north and north-eastern parts of the country, thereby affecting most households in those areas. COVID-19 will continue to pose risks to areas close to main urban areas as the cases increase due to the new Delta variant.

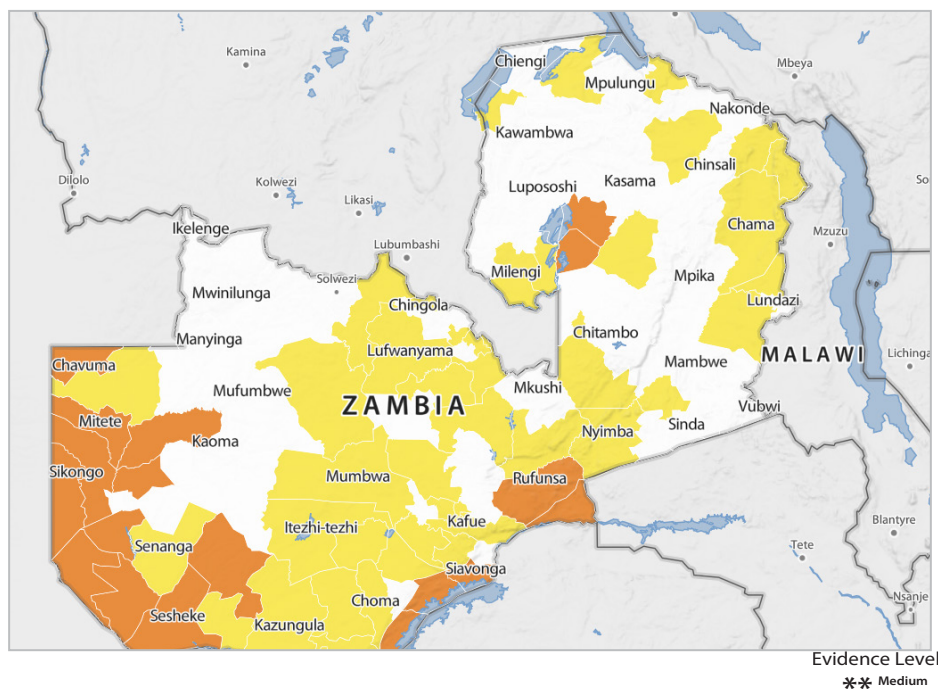
With increased production of cereals and a maize surplus of 1,528,980MT, Zambia is not expected to face any food availability challenges throughout the 2021/2022 consumption year. Poor households who rely on casual labour opportunities are expected to have access to increased incomes as the 2021/2022 rainfall season has been forecasted to be normal in most areas of the country.

Food prices are expected to remain on a stable decline though they might not be below the five-year average as effects of inflation set in; these above-average maize prices are expected to reduce household's financial access to food. However, these prices are expected to remain stable up to the start of the lean season in October 2021. One of the significant drivers of maize prices in areas bordering Malawi has been attractive prices being offered in Malawi compared to Zambia, and this is expected to continue to put pressure on local prices in Zambia as farmers are expected to continue to cross with maize into Malawi informally.

Key Assumptions for the projected period

- **Labour Opportunities:** Labour opportunities for poorer households in urban areas will likely be significantly lower compared to normal years due to the impact of COVID-19. Rural households will likely have increased casual labour opportunities due to the forecast above normal 2021/2022 rainfall season.
- **Food Availability:** Maize grain supplies are expected to remain normal to above average across markets in both surplus and deficit producing areas.
- **Informal Cross Border Trade:** Informal cross border inflows, mainly from 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 a five-year average throughout the projection period.
- **Seasonal Forecast:** The Climate Prediction Centre (CPC) and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) forecast an above-average 2020/2021 rainfall season, resulting in flooding in southern areas of the country.
- **Labour Migration:** Labour migration to neighbouring districts of Malawi and Mozambique is expected to be normal during the projected period due to the lack of internal movement restrictions in Zambia.
- **Covid-19 Impact:** Though agricultural labour opportunities are expected to be high, their rates will likely be below normal at the national level due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

PROJECTED SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (October 2021 - March 2022)



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
** Medium

Population Estimates (October 2021 - March 2022)

Region	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Central	1,488,716	963,644	65	388,126	26	136,947	9	0	0	0	0	136,947	9
Copperbelt	1,946,565	568,399	29	1,210,857	62	167,308	9	0	0	0	0	167,308	9
Eastern	419,435	207,011	49	149,509	36	62,915	15	0	0	0	0	62,915	15
Luapula	548,294	168,364	31	292,871	53	87,060	16	0	0	0	0	87,060	16
Lusaka	3,412,515	1,540,093	45	1,350,418	40	522,004	15	0	0	0	0	522,004	15
Muchiga	546,310	257,627	47	227,660	42	61,023	11	0	0	0	0	61,023	11
North-Western	293,253	114,817	39	132,322	45	46,114	16	0	0	0	0	46,114	16
Northern	680,786	359,678	53	228,565	34	92,543	14	0	0	0	0	92,543	14
Southern	2,123,924	1,038,346	49	858,827	40	226,751	11	0	0	0	0	226,751	11
Western	721,446	203,300	28	345,657	48	172,489	24	0	0	0	0	172,489	24
Grand Total	12,181,244	5,421,278	45	5,184,811	43	1,575,154	13	0	0	0	0	1,575,154	13

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 for the current period:

- Urgent action is required to save lives, reduce food consumption gaps and protect livelihoods for populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
- Reduce food consumption gaps by improving access to food through appropriate modalities for households in deficit areas.
- Promote resilience/climate-smart agricultural production
- Strengthen transboundary pests early warning systems especially related to the African Migratory Locusts

Situation Monitoring and Update

The key factors to monitor will include;

- Prices for staple commodities
- Informal cross border food trade
- The impact of COVID-19 on food security
- Rainfall pattern
- Locust and Fall Army Worm infestation
- Flooding in northern districts

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

This IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis was carried out from 2 July to 12 July under the Zambia Vulnerability Committee (ZVAC) leadership after two days of refresher training, the 28 and 29 June 2021. The analysis saw the participation of key stakeholders from Government Ministries, Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU), Zambia Department of Meteorology (ZMD), Zambia Statistics (ZAMSTATS), UN (WFP, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA), Save the Children UK, Oxfam and World Vision. Overall data analysis and convergence of evidence were conducted using the IPC protocols from the IPC Technical Manual version 3.0. The analysts were given specific districts to analyze which results were discussed at the provincial level (gathering various districts) before a national presentation in the plenary. Due to covid restrictions, this analysis workshop was a hybrid, including virtual and face-to-face discussions. The IPC Global Support Unit also supported the analysis.

Data Sources

The main source of data was the 2021 ZVAC In-depth Vulnerability and Needs Assessment that provided outcomes and contributing factor evidence. Other data sources included the Ministry of Agriculture's Crop Forecast Survey for production, Meteorology department with climate data, the National Statistic Office and WFP for price data, relief data from DMMU and other Food Security reports from other institutions. In line with the IPC protocols, the analysts assessed the level of evidence of this analysis as Level 2 – Medium.

Limitations of the analysis

Limited financial resources hampered the start of data collection. Due to sample size challenges for several areas, nutrition data could only be representative at the provincial level.

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; or • 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; or • 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.)

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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IPC Global Support Unit

www.ipcinfo.org

This analysis has been conducted under the patronage of the MVAC (i.e. Ministry of Agriculture). It has benefited from the technical and financial support of FAO/GSU for the analysis and USAID for data collection.

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 SITUATION POPULATION TABLE (July - September 2021)

Province	District	District Phase	Total # (pp)	PHASE 1		PHASE 2		PHASE 3		PHASE 4		PHASE 5		Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher %
				Number (#)	Percentage (%)	Number (#)	Percentage (%)	Number (#)	Percentage (%)	Number (#)	Percentage (%)	Number (#)	Percentage (%)		
Central	Chibombo	1	399 514	339 587	85	39 951	10	19 976	5	0	0	0	0	19 976	5
	Itezhi-tezhi	2	114 705	91 764	80	11 471	10	11 471	10	0	0	0	0	11 471	10
	Kapiri mposhi	2	347 526	139 010	40	156 387	45	52 129	15	0	0	0	0	52 129	15
	Luano	2	34 817	17 409	50	13 927	40	3 482	10	0	0	0	0	3 482	10
	Mumbwa	1	339 736	288 776	85	50 960	15	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
	Serenje	2	219 294	175 435	80	32 894	15	10 965	5	0	0	0	0	10 965	5
	Total		1 455 592	1 051 981	72	305 590	21	98 022	7	0	0	0	0	98 022	7
Copperbelt	Chililabombwe	2	138 643	62 389	45	62 389	45	13 864	10	0	0	0	0	13 864	10
	Kitwe	2	788 324	236 497	30	551 827	70	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
	Lufwanyama	2	107 606	43 042	40	59 183	55	5 380	5	0	0	0	0	5 380	5
	Masaiti	2	123 186	61 593	50	49 274	40	12 319	10	0	0	0	0	12 319	10
	Mpongwe	2	150 918	67 913	45	75 459	50	7 546	5	0	0	0	0	7 546	5
	Ndola	2	597 703	209 196	35	358 622	60	29 885	5	0	0	0	0	29 885	5
	Total		1 906 380	680 631	36	1 156 755	61	68 994	4	0	0	0	0	68 994	4
Eastern	Chasefu	2	133 932	73 663	55	46 876	35	13 393	10	0	0	0	0	13 393	10
	Lumezi	2	125 736	62 868	50	44 008	35	18 860	15	0	0	0	0	18 860	15
	Lusangazi	2	43 700	24 035	55	15 295	35	4 370	10	0	0	0	0	4 370	10
	Nyimba	2	104 876	73 413	70	20 975	20	10 488	10	0	0	0	0	10 488	10
	Total		408 244	233 979	57	127 154	31	47 111	12	0	0	0	0	47 111	12
Luapula	Lunga	3	31 524	9 457	30	14 186	45	7 881	25	0	0	0	0	7 881	25
	Milengi	2	70 655	31 795	45	28 262	40	10 598	15	0	0	0	0	10 598	15
	Nchelenge	2	216 363	86 545	40	97 363	45	32 454	15	0	0	0	0	32 454	15
	Samfya	2	215 385	75 385	35	107 693	50	32 308	15	0	0	0	0	32 308	15
	Total		533 927	203 182	38	247 504	46	83 241	16	0	0	0	0	83 241	16
Lusaka	Chilanga	2	163 411	89 876	55	57 194	35	16 341	10	0	0	0	0	16 341	10
	Kafue	2	346 589	173 295	50	121 306	35	51 988	15	0	0	0	0	51 988	15
	Luangwa	3	30 975	10 841	35	13 939	45	6 195	20	0	0	0	0	6 195	20
	Lusaka	2	2 674 590	1 471 025	55	802 377	30	401 189	15	0	0	0	0	401 189	15
	Rufunsa	2	76 771	46 063	60	19 193	25	11 516	15	0	0	0	0	11 516	15
	Total		3 292 336	1 791 099	54	1 014 009	31	487 229	15	0	0	0	0	487 229	15
Muchinga	Chama	2	168 203	134 562	80	25 230	15	8 410	5	0	0	0	0	8 410	5
	Isoka	2	105 487	58 018	55	42 195	40	5 274	5	0	0	0	0	5 274	5
	Kanchibiya	2	129 693	58 362	45	64 847	50	6 485	5	0	0	0	0	6 485	5
	Mafinga	2	121 481	60 741	50	48 592	40	12 148	10	0	0	0	0	12 148	10
	Total		524 864	311 683	59	180 864	34	32 317	6	0	0	0	0	32 317	6
North-Western	Chavuma	2	41 955	18 880	45	16 782	40	6 293	15	0	0	0	0	6 293	15
	Kasempa	2	96 437	43 397	45	38 575	40	14 466	15	0	0	0	0	14 466	15
	Mushindano	2	48 706	24 353	50	19 482	40	4 871	10	0	0	0	0	4 871	10
	Zambezi	2	101 997	50 999	50	35 699	35	15 300	15	0	0	0	0	15 300	15
	Total		289 095	137 628	48	110 538	38	40 929	14	0	0	0	0	40 929	14
Northern	Chilubi	2	100 022	30 007	30	60 013	60	10 002	10	0	0	0	0	10 002	10
	Mbala	1	284 875	242 144	85	28 488	10	14 244	5	0	0	0	0	14 244	5
	Mungwi	2	208 409	114 625	55	72 943	35	20 841	10	0	0	0	0	20 841	10
	Nsama	2	68 874	30 993	45	27 550	40	10 331	15	0	0	0	0	10 331	15
	Total		662 180	417 769	63	188 993	29	55 418	8	0	0	0	0	55 418	8
Southern	Chikankanta	2	87 926	52 756	60	30 774	35	4 396	5	0	0	0	0	4 396	5
	Choma	2	308 810	138 965	45	154 405	50	15 441	5	0	0	0	0	15 441	5
	Gwembe	2	86 697	43 349	50	34 679	40	8 670	10	0	0	0	0	8 670	10
	Kalomo	1	306 015	260 113	85	30 602	10	15 301	5	0	0	0	0	15 301	5
	Kazungula	2	168 298	92 564	55	67 319	40	8 415	5	0	0	0	0	8 415	5
	Livingstone	2	195 916	39 183	20	137 141	70	19 592	10	0	0	0	0	19 592	10
	Mazabuka	1	180 693	153 589	85	27 104	15	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
	Monze	2	231 198	115 599	50	104 039	45	11 560	5	0	0	0	0	11 560	5
	Namwala	2	132 018	66 009	50	52 807	40	13 202	10	0	0	0	0	13 202	10
	Siavonga	2	144 824	57 930	40	65 171	45	21 724	15	0	0	0	0	21 724	15
	Sinazongwe	2	132 744	59 735	45	53 098	40	19 912	15	0	0	0	0	19 912	15
	Zimba	2	105 572	73 900	70	15 836	15	15 836	15	0	0	0	0	15 836	15
	Total		2 080 711	1 153 690	55	772 974	37	154 046	7	0	0	0	0	154 046	7
Western	Kalabo	3	101 401	25 350	25	55 771	55	20 280	20	0	0	0	0	20 280	20
	Limulunga	2	61 666	18 500	30	33 916	55	9 250	15	0	0	0	0	9 250	15
	Lukulu	2	71 142	28 457	40	32 014	45	10 671	15	0	0	0	0	10 671	15
	Mitete	3	33 382	10 015	30	16 691	50	6 676	20	0	0	0	0	6 676	20
	Mulobezi	2	37 049	14 820	40	20 377	55	1 852	5	0	0	0	0	1 852	5
	Mwandi	2	30 454	21 318	70	6 091	20	3 045	10	0	0	0	0	3 045	10
	Nalolo	3	67 534	23 637	35	30 390	45	13 507	20	0	0	0	0	13 507	20
	Senanga	2	86 210	38 795	45	38 795	45	8 621	10	0	0	0	0	8 621	10
	Sesheke	2	53 300	29 315	55	18 655	35	5 330	10	0	0	0	0	5 330	10
	Shangombo	3	61 761	18 528	30	30 881	50	12 352	20	0	0	0	0	12 352	20
	Sikongo	3	55 236	13 809	25	30 380	55	11 047	20	0	0	0	0	11 047	20
	Sioma	2	51 634	25 817	50	20 654	40	5 163	10	0	0	0	0	5 163	10
	Total		710 769	268 360	38	334 613	47	107 796	15	0	0	0	0	107 796	15
Grand Total			11 864 098	6 250 000	53	4 438 994	37	1 175 104	10	0	0	0	0	1 175 104	10

ANNEX 2: PROJECTED SITUATION POPULATION TABLE (Oct 2021 - March 2022)

Province	District	District Phase	Total # (pp)	PHASE 1		PHASE 2		PHASE 3		PHASE 4		PHASE 5		Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher %
				Number (#)	Percentage (%)	Number (#)	Percentage (%)	Number (#)	Percentage (%)	Number (#)	Percentage (%)	Number (#)	Percentage (%)		
Central	Chibombo	2	399 514	319 611	80	59 927	15	19 976	5	0	0	0	0	19 976	5
	Itezhi-tezhi	2	119 897	83 928	70	17 985	15	17 985	15	0	0	0	0	17 985	15
	Kapiri mposhi	2	356 921	107 076	30	196 307	55	53 538	15	0	0	0	0	53 538	15
	Luano	2	36 104	14 442	40	16 247	45	5 416	15	0	0	0	0	5 416	15
	Mumbwa	2	351 907	281 526	80	52 786	15	17 595	5	0	0	0	0	17 595	5
	Serenje	2	224 373	157 061	70	44 875	20	22 437	10	0	0	0	0	22 437	10
	Total		1 488 716	963 644	65	388 126	26	136 947	9	0	0	0	0	136 947	9
Copperbelt	Chililabombwe	2	143 145	57 258	40	64 415	45	21 472	15	0	0	0	0	21 472	15
	Kitwe	2	814 457	162 891	20	610 843	75	40 723	5	0	0	0	0	40 723	5
	Lufwanyama	2	110 106	44 042	40	55 053	50	11 011	10	0	0	0	0	11 011	10
	Masaiti	2	124 349	62 175	50	43 522	35	18 652	15	0	0	0	0	18 652	15
	Mpongwe	2	156 805	62 722	40	78 403	50	15 681	10	0	0	0	0	15 681	10
	Ndola	2	597 703	179 311	30	358 622	60	59 770	10	0	0	0	0	59 770	10
	Total		1 946 565	568 399	29	1 210 857	62	167 308	9	0	0	0	0	167 308	9
Eastern	Chasefu	2	138 106	62 148	45	55 242	40	20 716	15	0	0	0	0	20 716	15
	Lumezi	2	129 654	58 344	45	51 862	40	19 448	15	0	0	0	0	19 448	15
	Lusangazi	2	44 859	22 430	50	15 701	35	6 729	15	0	0	0	0	6 729	15
	Nyimba	2	106 816	64 090	60	26 704	25	16 022	15	0	0	0	0	16 022	15
	Total		419 435	207 011	49	149 509	36	62 915	15	0	0	0	0	62 915	15
Luapula	Lunga	3	32 103	9 631	30	12 841	40	9 631	30	0	0	0	0	9 631	30
	Milengi	2	73 801	25 830	35	36 901	50	11 070	15	0	0	0	0	11 070	15
	Nchelenge	2	223 052	78 068	35	111 526	50	33 458	15	0	0	0	0	33 458	15
	Samfya	2	219 338	54 835	25	131 603	60	32 901	15	0	0	0	0	32 901	15
	Total		548 294	168 364	31	292 871	53	87 060	16	0	0	0	0	87 060	16
Lusaka	Chilanga	2	169 662	84 831	50	59 382	35	25 449	15	0	0	0	0	25 449	15
	Kafue	2	357 735	160 981	45	143 094	40	53 660	15	0	0	0	0	53 660	15
	Luangwa	3	31 443	6 289	20	14 149	45	11 005	35	0	0	0	0	11 005	35
	Lusaka	2	2 776 904	1 249 607	45	1 110 762	40	416 536	15	0	0	0	0	416 536	15
	Rufunsa	3	76 771	38 386	50	23 031	30	15 354	20	0	0	0	0	15 354	20
	Total		3 412 515	1 540 093	45	1 350 418	40	522 004	15	0	0	0	0	522 004	15
Muchiga	Chama	2	174 916	104 950	60	52 475	30	17 492	10	0	0	0	0	17 492	10
	Isoka	2	108 648	54 324	50	43 459	40	10 865	10	0	0	0	0	10 865	10
	Kanchibiya	2	134 906	47 217	35	74 198	55	13 491	10	0	0	0	0	13 491	10
	Mafinga	2	127 840	51 136	40	57 528	45	19 176	15	0	0	0	0	19 176	15
	Total		546 310	257 627	47	227 660	42	61 023	11	0	0	0	0	61 023	11
North-Western	Chavuma	3	42 515	17 006	40	17 006	40	8 503	20	0	0	0	0	8 503	20
	Kasempa	2	99 061	39 624	40	44 577	45	14 859	15	0	0	0	0	14 859	15
	Mushindano	2	49 680	17 388	35	24 840	50	7 452	15	0	0	0	0	7 452	15
	Zambezi	2	101 997	40 799	40	45 899	45	15 300	15	0	0	0	0	15 300	15
	Total		293 253	114 817	39	132 322	45	46 114	16	0	0	0	0	46 114	16
Northern	Chilubi	3	101 690	25 423	25	55 930	55	20 338	20	0	0	0	0	20 338	20
	Mbala	2	293 191	219 893	75	43 979	15	29 319	10	0	0	0	0	29 319	10
	Mungwi	2	214 166	85 666	40	96 375	45	32 125	15	0	0	0	0	32 125	15
	Nsama	2	71 739	28 696	40	32 283	45	10 761	15	0	0	0	0	10 761	15
	Total		680 786	359 678	53	228 565	34	92 543	14	0	0	0	0	92 543	14
Southern	Chikankanta	2	88 835	44 418	50	35 534	40	8 884	10	0	0	0	0	8 884	10
	Choma	2	314 057	125 623	40	172 731	55	15 703	5	0	0	0	0	15 703	5
	Gwembe	3	90 423	40 690	45	31 648	35	18 085	20	0	0	0	0	18 085	20
	Kalomo	2	306 015	244 812	80	45 902	15	15 301	5	0	0	0	0	15 301	5
	Kazungula	2	175 265	78 869	45	78 869	45	17 527	10	0	0	0	0	17 527	10
	Livingstone	2	201 495	40 299	20	130 972	65	30 224	15	0	0	0	0	30 224	15
	Mazabuka	2	182 561	136 921	75	36 512	20	9 128	5	0	0	0	0	9 128	5
	Monze	2	234 387	105 474	45	105 474	45	23 439	10	0	0	0	0	23 439	10
	Namwala	2	134 643	60 589	45	53 857	40	20 196	15	0	0	0	0	20 196	15
	Siavonga	3	150 808	52 783	35	67 864	45	30 162	20	0	0	0	0	30 162	20
Western	Sinazongwe	3	135 607	47 462	35	61 023	45	27 121	20	0	0	0	0	27 121	20
	Zimba	2	109 828	60 405	55	38 440	35	10 983	10	0	0	0	0	10 983	10
	Total		2 123 924	1 038 346	49	858 827	40	226 751	11	0	0	0	0	226 751	11
	Kalabo	3	103 141	20 628	20	51 571	50	30 942	30	0	0	0	0	30 942	30
	Limulunga	3	62 724	18 817	30	31 362	50	12 545	20	0	0	0	0	12 545	20
	Lukulu	3	72 363	21 709	30	36 182	50	14 473	20	0	0	0	0	14 473	20
	Mitete	3	33 955	10 187	30	15 280	45	8 489	25	0	0	0	0	8 489	25
Western	Mulobezi	3	37 049	11 115	30	18 525	50	7 410	20	0	0	0	0	7 410	20
	Mwandi	2	30 977	20 135	65	7 744	25	3 098	10	0	0	0	0	3 098	10
	Nalolo	3	68 693	17 173	25	34 347	50	17 173	25	0	0	0	0	17 173	25
	Senanga	2	87 690	30 692	35	43 845	50	13 154	15	0	0	0	0	13 154	15
	Sesheke	3	54 215	13 554	25	24 397	45	16 265	30	0	0	0	0	16 265	30
	Shangombo	3	62 821	12 564	20	28 269	45	21 987	35	0	0	0	0	21 987	35
	Sikongo	3	56 184	11 237	20	30 901	55	14 046	25	0	0	0	0	14 046	25
	Sioma	3	51 634	15 490	30	23 235	45	12 909	25	0	0	0	0	12 909	25
	Total		721 446	203 300	28	345 657	48	172 489	24	0	0	0	0	172 489	24
Grand Total			12 181 244	5 421 278	45	5 184 811	43	1 575 154	13	0	0	0	0	1 575 154	13