ZAMBIA

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS

APRIL 2025 – MARCH 2026
Published on 17 October 2025

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2025

1.2M

12% of the population

People facing high levels of 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	1,204,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	5,195,000 People Stressed
Phase 1	3,675,000 People in food security

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY OCTOBER - MARCH 2026

1.7M

17% of the population

People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	9,900 People in Emergency
Phase 3	1,691,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	4,916,000 People Stressed
Phase 1	3,457,000 People in food security

Overview

Approximately 1.7 million people (17 percent of the population analysed) are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between October 2025 and March 2026. This is an increase compared to the current period (May – September 2025) where 1.2 million people (12 percent of the population) faced Phase 3 or above, however, it is a significant improvement compared to the overall situation in 2024 (April – September) where 4.95 million people (29 percent of the population analysed) faced Phase 3 or above.

The large reduction in people facing Phase 3 or above compared to May – September 2024, is largely due to Zambia returning to normalcy after a peculiar year that saw widespread drought across the country.

Despite the improvement in the overall food security situation, 1.7 million people are still in urgent need of humanitarian food assistance to reduce food gaps, protect and restore livelihoods, as well as to prevent acute

Key Drivers

Prolonged dry spells

The most dominant and widespread hazard, with 85 percent across all provinces and particular severity in the southern, eastern and northern provinces.

Pests and diseases

Fall Armyworms were the biggest threat, present in every province. Cassava Brown Streak Virus also had a significant impact on seasonal performance.

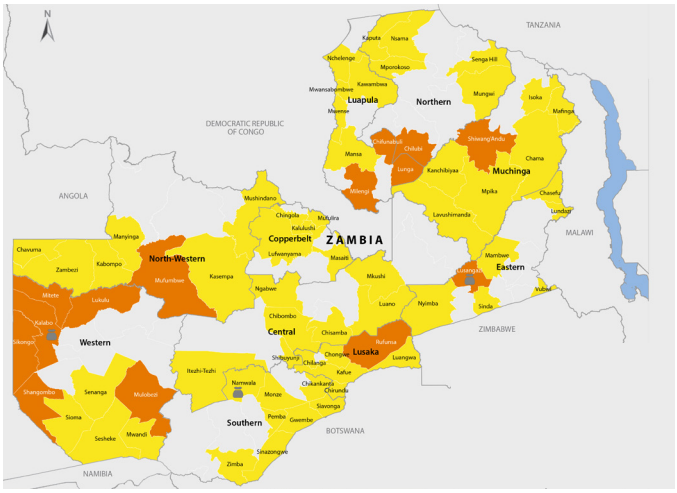
Flash flooding

Flash flooding affected every province, with particular severity in Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces.

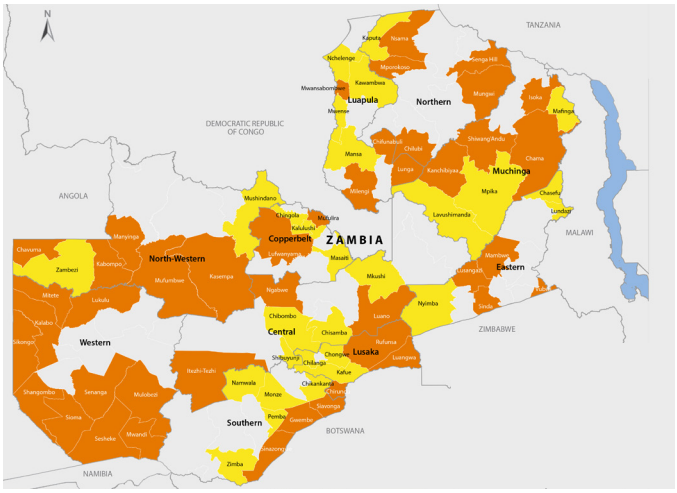
High food prices

Higher than previous periods and likely to increase gradually affecting both rural and urban households.

Current Acute Food Insecurity: April – Sept 2025



Projected Acute Food Insecurity: Oct 2025 – Mar 2026



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

*** High

Map Symbols

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

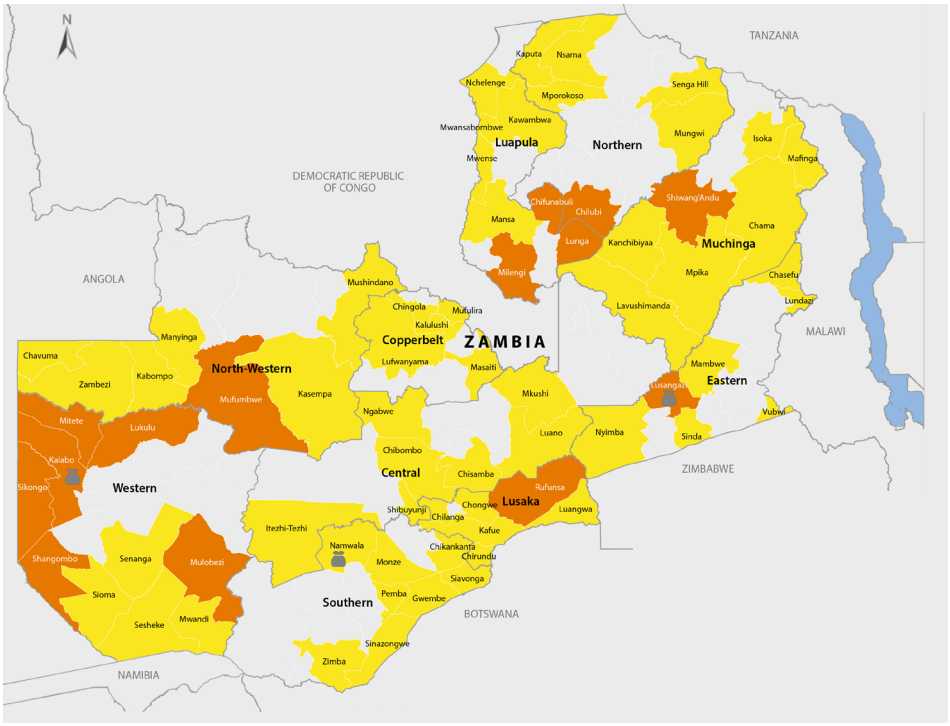
- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
- > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

malnutrition, including 9,900 people classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency)—primarily in Mitete, Shang'ombo, and Sikongo districts in the Western province—and 1.69 million people classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). A total of 43 hotspot districts are projected to face Phase 3 or above.

As with previous seasons, excluding May-September 2024, which was characterised by a drought, Zambia's vulnerability has largely been driven by the high incidence of poverty, the prevailing macroeconomic instability and exposure to climatic shocks.

The three main hazards that significantly affected households in the current period (cropping season) were prolonged dry spells, Fall Armyworms and flash floods. These hazards were evident in each of the ten provinces, suggesting that they are the most widespread issues facing Zambia. Furthermore, in several provinces, it was shown that the Cassava Brown Streak Virus significantly affected the seasonal performance.

CURRENT IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (APRIL – SEPTEMBER 2025)



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Map Symbols

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

> 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance

> 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

Evidence Level

*** High

Current Population Table: April– September 2025

Area	Total population analysed*	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Central	1,133,818	388,363	34	646,887	57	98,570	9	0	0	0	0	2	98,570	9
Copperbelt	1,117,231	439,328	39	573,983	51	103,921	9	0	0	0	0	2	103,921	9
Eastern	1,214,980	459,194	39	591,791	51	163,996	9	0	0	0	0	2	163,996	14
Luapula	1,228,877	460,983	38	631,736	51	136,158	11	0	0	0	0	2	136,158	11
Lusaka	1,000,536	401,754	40	512,755	51	86,029	9	0	0	0	0	2	86,029	9
Muchinga	671,507	224,914	34	367,468	55	79,126	12	0	0	0	0	2	79,126	12
Northern	796,090	266,294	34	403,896	51	125,902	16	0	0	0	0	2	125,902	16
North Western	660,177	237,335	36	338,047	51	84,794	13	0	0	0	0	2	84,794	13
Southern	1,430,164	567,032	40	696,522	49	166,609	12	0	0	0	0	2	166,609	12
Western	820,535	229,968	28	431,980	53	158,588	19	0	0	0	0	3	158,588	19
Grand Total	**10,073,915**	**3,675,165**	**37**	**5,195,065**	**52**	**1,203,693**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		**1,203,693**	**12**

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. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

CURRENT SITUATION OVERVIEW (APRIL– SEPTEMBER 2025)

Approximately 1,2 million people (over 250,000 households), in 17 districts analysed experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between April and September 2025. This represents 12 percent of the analysed population. As with previous seasons, the food insecurity was primarily driven by climatic shocks and hazards that affected the 71 districts. Noticeable among the shocks and hazards experienced were prolonged dry spells, floods (flash and riverine), pests and diseases and high food prices, which were mainly driven by exogenous shocks. Prolonged dry spells were the most dominant and widespread hazard, with a total average of 85.04 percent across all provinces. This hazard/shock was particularly severe in southern (98.76 percent), eastern (96.79 percent), and northern (93.99 percent) provinces, indicating a widespread challenge for the country. Fall Armyworms (FAW) were another major threat present in every province. This agricultural pest had a significant impact, with a national average of 38.22 percent. The hazard was especially prevalent in northwestern (83.40 percent) and eastern (54.49 percent) provinces, highlighting a consistent concern for agricultural production. Flash floods were the third main hazard, affecting every province with a national average of 15.29 percent. This in effect confirmed the hazard as being a widespread and recurring issue across the country. The impact of the flash floods was particularly high in Lusaka (47.4 percent) and Copperbelt (34.02 percent) provinces. Other noteworthy hazards that had a significant, but largely localised, impact on productivity were the Cassava Brown Streak Virus (14.87 percent) and Locusts (6.45 percent).

Results therefore show that out of the 71 districts assessed and analysed, 14 have been classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 57 have been classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

Rainfall performance

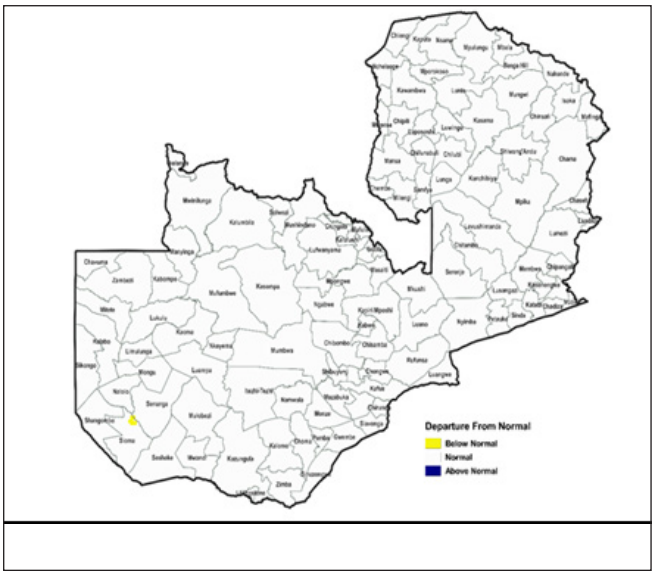
The 2024/2025 rainy season pattern was influenced by the weak La Niña phenomenon which is characterised by below-normal sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the tropical eastern Pacific Ocean. Typically, this condition results in normal rainfall over Zambia. Generally, the 2024/2025 season was normal over most parts of Zambia. However, some parts of the country had dry spells and some experienced floods during the season.

The season was set in most parts of the country by 30 November 2024, except for a few areas that included parts of western, southern and Lusaka provinces, and a few areas in Mkushi, Serenje and Mpika. A 30-day delayed onset of the 2024/2025 season was noted around Shang'ombo, parts of Livingstone, Kazungula, Luangwa, and Chongwe districts. Furthermore, a few areas around Senanga, Kaoma, Sesheke, Itezhi tezhi, Namwala, Kazungula and Kalomo had their onset delayed by 40 days or more.

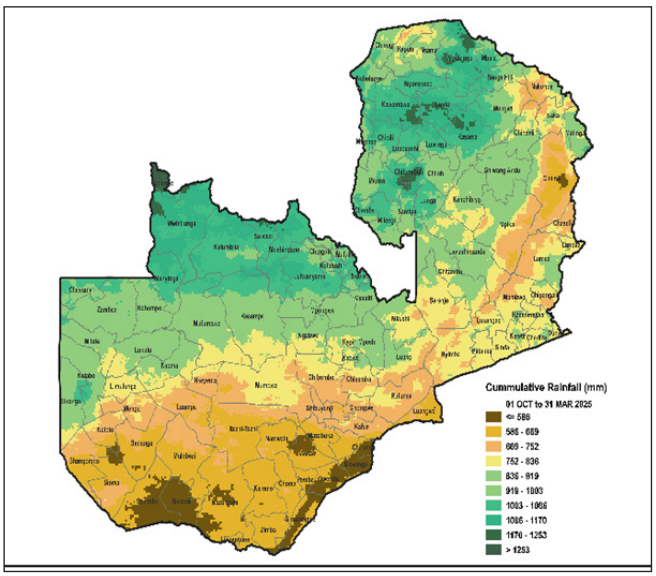
On 31 March 2025, Mbala recorded the highest seasonal rainfall accumulation at 1756mm, followed by Misamfu with 1511mm. Several other stations also received over 1000mm, including Kasempa (1502mm), Kasama (1264mm), Kawambwa (1259mm), Mpulungu (1244mm), Isoka (1135mm), Chinsali (1130mm), Mansa Agro (1074mm), Mpika (1032mm), and Solwezi (1019mm). Meanwhile, Kafironda (957mm), Kabwe Met (953mm), Lusaka City Airport (943mm), Ndola (924mm), Chipata (909mm), Mt. Makulu (889mm), Kalabo (888mm), Kabompo (872mm), Msekera (868mm), Serenje (849mm), Petauke (832mm), Mansa Met (831mm), Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe International Airport (826mm), Kaoma (808mm), Chipepo (807mm), Mongu (791mm), Senanga (787mm), and Kenneth Kaunda International Airport (711mm) recorded slightly lower totals. The southern half of the country generally saw less rainfall, with stations recording between 399mm and 700mm.

Livingstone recorded the lowest seasonal rainfall at just 399mm, followed by Choma (408mm), Sesheke (576mm), Kabwe Agro (608mm), Lundazi (648mm), and Mumbwa (694mm). These were among the driest areas during the season.

During the second dekad (11th–20th) of March 2025, heavy rainfall was concentrated in northern and eastern Zambia, while the southern regions experienced significantly reduced rainfall, marking the end of the rainy season in that area. For the rest of the country, rainfall cessation was after 31 March 2025.



Rainfall Departure from Normal (1 Oct 2024 - 31 March 2025)



Cumulative rainfall (1 Oct 2024 - 31 March 2025)

Food availability

The Crop Forecasting Survey for the 2024/2025 agricultural season revealed that the total area that was expected to be planted with maize was 2,172,268 hectares (Ha) compared to 2,209,160 Ha in the 2023/2024 agricultural season, representing a 1.67 percent decrease in area planted. The area expected to be harvested in the current season was forecasted at 1,690,797 Ha compared to 684,402 Ha in the 2023/2024 agricultural season, representing 147.05 percent increase.

The total forecasted production of maize in the current agricultural season increased by 141.91 percent to 3,655,646 metric tonnes (Mt) from 1,511,143 Mt in the 2023/2024 agricultural season. The national average yield in the previous season was estimated at 0.68 metric tonnes per hectare (Mt/Ha) compared to 1.68 Mt/Ha expected in the 2024/2025 agricultural season representing an increase in yield of 146.02 percent.

The total forecasted output for sorghum and millet in the 2024/2025 agricultural season was 37,928 Mt compared to 18,254 Mt in the previous season. Preliminary wheat harvest was forecast at 129,524 Mt compared to 198,886 Mt, sweet and Irish potatoes at 163,197 Mt compared to 117,695 Mt in the previous season, and that of cassava was estimated at 3,167,650 Mt compared to 3,127,778 Mt in the previous season. As at first May 2025, the opening stocks for maize for the 2025/2026 agricultural marketing season was estimated at 384,999 Mt, 649 Mt for paddy rice, 59,273 Mt for wheat, and sorghum and millet at 2,335 Mt.

The National Food Balance Sheet shows a total of 3,539,024 Mt as national requirements for both human and industrial use for maize, paddy rice at 95,243 Mt, wheat at 516,734 Mt, sorghum and millet 40,263 Mt, both sweet and Irish potatoes at 163,197 Mt and cassava flour equivalent at 1,428,834 Mt. The National Food Balance Sheet for the current agricultural season indicates that there are deficits in the major cereals and tubers, paddy rice at 55,138, wheat (preliminary) at 327,938 Mt, and cassava flour at 636,921 Mt translating into possible import requirements. Maize recorded a surplus of 501,621 Mt. The crop deficits and low crop yields in the current agricultural season were largely caused by prolonged dry spells, erratic or irregular rainfall and a lack of adequate fertilizer at 49.06 percent, 15.46 percent, and 12.66 percent, respectively.

Food access

Available price monitoring data for Zambia indicate mixed movements between April and July 2025. Maize and refined mealie-meal prices dropped from post-harvest levels, while prices for small grains rose. The table below summarizes absolute and percentage changes from April to July 2025, with a longer-view comparison from December 2024 to July 2025.

Commodity	April 2025	Jul 2025	Change (Apr-Jul)	% Change (Apr-Jul)	Dec-24	% Change (Dec-Jul)
Breakfast Mealie Meal	358.86	275.39	–83.47	–23.3%	342.16	–19.5%
Roller Mealie Meal	294.19	222.02	–72.17	–24.5%	293.47	–24.3%
Maize grain	182.93	113.86	–69.07	–37.8%	185.45	–38.6%
Cassava meal	18.58	18.81	+0.23	+1.2%	15.18	+23.9%
Millet	85.70	96.01	+10.31	+12.0%	68.90	+39.3%
Sorghum	78.97	90.56	+11.59	+14.7%	60.42	+49.9%
Millet Meal	109.54	223.61	+114.07	+104.1%	62.52	+257.7%
Dried beans	54.50	49.68	–4.82	–8.8%	46.62	+6.6%

Key points

- Maize grain prices fell by about –38% between April and July 2025.
- Breakfast mealie meal declined by –23%, while roller mealie meal fell by –25%.
- Sorghum and millet rose by 15% and 12%, respectively; cassava meals were broadly stable.
- Dried beans edged down by about –9%.

Overall, maize and mealie-meal prices are consistent with post-harvest supplies in the second and third quarter of 2025, while substitution into small grains and localized supply dynamics likely underpinned the increases observed for millet and sorghum. Millet meal shows a very large increase that may reflect production challenges this season.

This is further reflected at provincial level, where the prices for maize staple are lower this year compared to the same period last year from June 2024 to June 2025. In central province, the price for a 25 kg bag of breakfast mealie meal was selling at approximately 313 Kwacha in June 2024 compared to 291 Kwacha in June 2025, Eastern province was selling at 333 Kwacha compared to 293 Kwacha, and Western province was selling at 339 Kwacha last year compared to 304 Kwacha in the period under review.

In central province, the price of a 50kg bag of maize grain was going for 588 Kwacha in June 2024 compared to 273 Kwacha in June 2025, Copperbelt province price was at 494 Kwacha compared to 322 Kwacha, and Northern province was 408 Kwacha compared to 290 Kwacha per 50 kg bag in the period under review. In Western province, the price of a 10kg bag of local rice was going for 59 Kwacha in June 2024 compared to 81 Kwacha in June 2025, Muchinga province price was at 60 Kwacha compared to 101 Kwacha, and Northern province was 52 Kwacha compared to 124 Kwacha per 10 kg bag in 2025. In Eastern province, the price of a 5kg bag of beans was going for 58 Kwacha in June 2024 compared to 66 Kwacha in June 2025, Southern province price was at 58 Kwacha compared to 71 Kwacha, and northern province was 19 Kwacha compared to 36 Kwacha per 5 kg bag in 2025. In Southern province, the price of a 10kg bag of groundnuts was going for 46 Kwacha in June 2024 compared to 60 Kwacha in June 2025, eastern province price was at 51 Kwacha compared to 58 Kwacha, and Luapula province was 27 Kwacha compared to 30 Kwacha per 5 kg bag in 2025.

The price fluctuations highlight borderline challenges in food access and stability in the country. The persistent upward trend in prices for local rice, groundnuts, and dried beans will gradually erode purchasing power of households across the country as the season progresses.

Food security and nutrition indicators

The analysis of Food Consumption Scores (FCS) demonstrates significant geographic disparities, with several districts showing alarmingly high proportions of households with poor dietary diversity and inadequate meal frequency. Districts such as Shang'ombo, Chilubi, Ngabwe, Mufumbwe, Kasempa, and Lunga are among those where over 50 percent of households have poor FCS, reflecting severe limitations in access to food and low diet quality. These findings indicate that a large proportion of households in these areas depend on limited and monotonous diets, placing them at risk of malnutrition and associated health complications.

Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) results confirm that access to a diversified diet remains a major challenge in several provinces. Western province stands out as the most food-insecure province, with 29.5 percent of households

consuming only 0–2 food groups and just 36.8 percent achieving a diverse diet of 5–12 food groups. By contrast, central, Lusaka, and southern provinces performed better, with more than 58 percent of households reaching the 5–12 food group threshold. However, nationally, over 43 percent of households still consume fewer than five food groups, reflecting widespread inadequacies in diet diversity. These disparities underline the need for nutrition-sensitive interventions, particularly in rural and hard-to-reach areas.

Meal frequency patterns further reveal the scale of food access constraints. While two meals per day is the most common pattern in the 71 assessed districts. A significant proportion of households reported consuming only one meal per day. This pattern is a clear marker of heightened vulnerability. The nutritional vulnerability of women and young children is particularly concerning. For women, meal frequency is suboptimal across provinces, with a high proportion consuming only one or two meals a day. North-Western and Western provinces are especially affected, where more than a quarter of women reported eating just one meal in the previous day. For under-five children, similar trends are observed. While most children consume two meals per day, provinces such as northwestern, western, and northern show relatively high proportions of children consuming only one meal per day, which increases the risk of malnutrition and impaired growth and development.

While severe malnutrition remains generally low based on MUAC screening, the combination of widespread moderate malnutrition and high proportions of children and women classified as "At Risk" reveals a fragile situation that could worsen without timely interventions. The findings point to persistent gaps in dietary diversity, irregular meal frequency, and heavy reliance on negative coping strategies, especially in hotspot districts such as Shang'ombo, Chilubi, Ngabwe, Mufumbwe, and Luwingu.

Taken together, these findings paint a picture of a fragile nutrition situation where limited dietary diversity, inadequate food access, and high vulnerability to seasonal and economic shocks continue to undermine household and individual nutrition security. The evidence highlights the urgent need for integrated, multi-sectoral responses focusing on prevention, early detection, and rapid response to malnutrition in hotspot districts to avert further deterioration.

Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFSA)

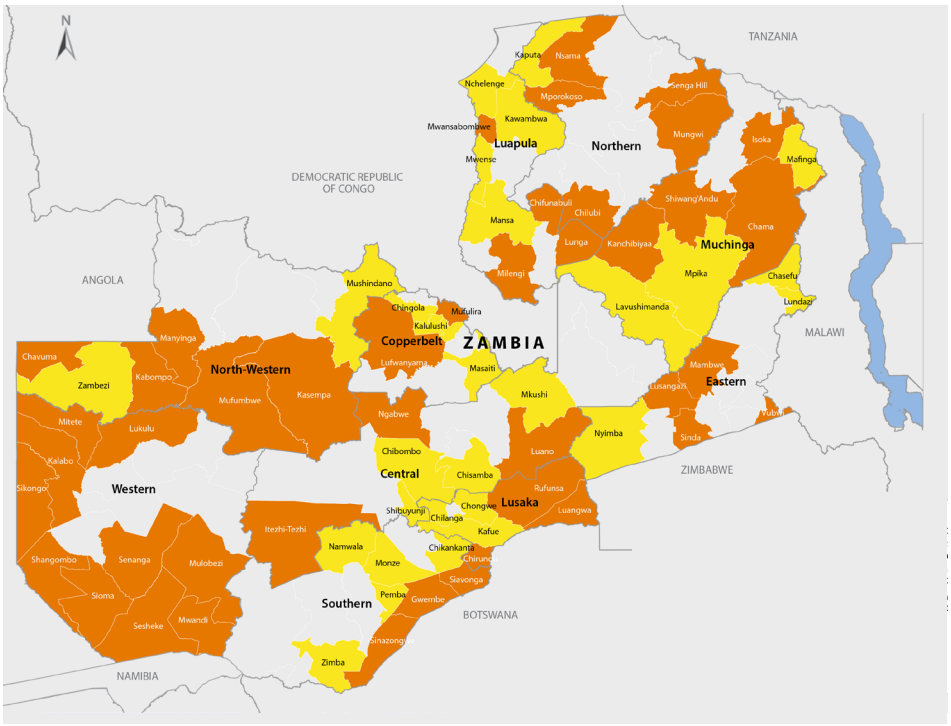
Zambia faced one of its most challenging food security periods in recent years during the 2024–2025 consumption season, as a strong El Niño event disrupted rainfall patterns across Southern Africa. Prolonged dry spells, delayed onset of rains, and erratic distribution severely undermined crop production, pasture conditions, and water availability. In response, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ), together with humanitarian partners, mobilised significant aid to safeguard livelihoods and prevent further deterioration of food security outcomes.

The humanitarian food assistance provided during this period played a critical role in mitigating acute food insecurity in targeted districts. However, most interventions were designed for the 2024–2025 consumption year, which concluded in March 2025, leading to the gradual phase-out of support programmes. A limited spillover of assistance continued in some districts until June 2025, coinciding with the IPC data collection period. During this time, an estimated 156,035 people across targeted districts received humanitarian support. Reported transfer values were calibrated to cover approximately 70–100 percent of the minimum kilo caloric needs, depending on the district and delivery modality, see table below of districts assisted between May and June 2025.

District	Beneficiaries reached	Population	Proportion of HHs	Percent of HH kilocaloric needs
Sikongo	15,600	68,144	23%	70%
Kalabo	35,880	127,915	28%	70%
Itezhi tezhi	16,030	148,116	11%	100%
Lukulu	1,715	109,914	2%	100%
Sinda	5,910	243,085	2%	100%
Namwala	49,750	191,538	26%	70%
Lusangazi	31,150	125,422	25%	100%

Coverage was concentrated in western, southern, and eastern provinces (e.g., Kalabo, Namwala, Sinda). Transfers were calibrated to 70 percent of minimum kilocaloric requirements in several locations and 100 percent in others.

PROJECTED IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (OCTOBER 2025 – MARCH 2026)



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Evidence Level

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Projected Population Table: October 2025 – March 2026

Area	Total population analysed*	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
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Eastern	1,214,980	438,135	36	552,101	45	224,747	19	0	0	0	0	2	224,747	19
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North Western	660,177	214,270	33	328,105	50	117,805	18	0	0	0	0	2	117,805	18
Southern	1,430,164	518,769	36	673,278	47	238,117	17	0	0	0	0	2	238,117	17
Western	820,535	212,907	26	401,513	49	196,207	24	9,907	1	0	0	3	206,114	25
Grand Total	**10,073,915**	**3,456,716**	**34**	**4,915,910**	**49**	**1,691,396**	**17**	**9,907**	**0**	**0**	**0**		**1,701,303**	**17**

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. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

PROJECTED SITUATION OVERVIEW (OCTOBER 2025 - MARCH 2026)

The projection period (October 2025 to March 2026) is based on the following key assumptions which are most likely to occur:

- The potential for a neutral ENSO forecast this season. Flood-prone districts could face adverse impacts from excessive rainfall if conditions shift toward a La Niña pattern. Neutral ENSO conditions may also lead to below-normal rainfall, potentially affecting crop yields and pasture availability negatively
- An increase in the prevalence of pests and diseases due to the projected neutral ENSO forecast.
- Current load-shedding is expected to continue impacting economic productivity, especially on the manufacturing and value addition sector. This is likely to lead to loss of income and employment.
- Currency volatility is likely to continue into the projected period, likely impacting the cost of doing business and importation of key commodities that support food security (fuel, inputs etc).

These assumptions are likely to have a negative impact on the food security status at district and household levels.

Additionally, it is expected that climate change will continue to have a negative impact on Zambia in general, specifically on food production. The country is faced with extreme climatic conditions that have impacted key economic sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, energy, and forestry, among others. With these prevailing climatic conditions, agriculture production is projected to decline by 30 percent by 2080 (National Adaptation Plan for Zambia, 2023).

Therefore, the number of people that will face high levels of acute food insecurity is likely to increase to around 1.7 million, or 17 percent of the analysed population (an estimated 354,438 households). The analysis shows that the number of districts classified in IPC Phase 3 or above will increase to 43. In terms of mirroring the national population figures, this will be representative/indicative of 8 percent of the total population of Zambia facing high levels of acute food insecurity (Phase 3 or above). This includes about 9,900 people classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), mostly found in Mitete, Shang'ombo, and Sikongo Districts in the western province, and around 1.69 million people classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).

Key Assumptions:

Nutrition status: With the depletion of food stocks during the lean period, malnutrition cases are expected to increase.

Climatic conditions: Given the potential for a neutral ENSO forecast this season, flood-prone districts could face adverse impacts from excessive rainfall if conditions shift toward a La Niña pattern. Neutral ENSO conditions may also lead to below-normal rainfall, potentially affecting crop yields and pasture availability negatively.

Increased agricultural wage labour: Casual labour during the lean period is dependent on the performance of the rainy season which may increase due to the good performance of rainfall activities.

Summer cropping: summer cropping will likely kick off in time due to good moisture content, especially for the mountain livelihood zone where snowfall was eminent and cultivation normally starts earlier.

Pests and diseases: With the projected neutral (ENSO) Forecast, incidences of pests and diseases such as FAW, Locusts, Cassava Brown Streak, and Anthrax, as well as cholera, are likely to escalate.

Human/animal conflict: The continuing dry conditions before the start of the rainy season, is likely to face increased interaction sbetween humans and wild animals leading human/animal conflicts.

Water shortage: With limited surface and groundwater recharge experienced during the 2024/2025 rainy season, water challenges and shortages is expected to continue for both domestic use and livestock especially the first parts of the lean period before the onset of the rains.

Volatility of the local currency against major foreign currencies: If the kwacha depreciates it is likely to increase cost of business and importation of commodities such as fuel, fertilizer eventually affecting food prices. However, the situation may not be significantly impacted if it remains stable.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response Priorities

The following response priorities are proposed for both the current and projected period:

- Urgent action is required to save lives, reduce food consumption gaps and protect livelihoods for all districts with populations in Phase 3 or above, by improving access to food, through appropriate modalities for households.
- **Income and expenditure:** Interventions that strengthen households' economy and resilience are recommended to ensure households remain food and nutrition secure.
- **Nutrition security:** Ensure the nutrition situation is monitored and a follow-up SMART survey conducted for districts exhibiting high level of food insecurity.
- **Livelihood resilience:** Rural livelihoods are under a lot of stress due to the consecutive poor rainfall seasons and high prices of inputs, forcing households to engage in negative coping strategies. Emphasis should be placed on rebuilding rural livelihoods, such as through income diversification, household economy strengthening and building productive community assets.

Risk factors to monitor

As Zambia moves from the 2024–2025 El Niño response into the 2025–2026 agricultural season, several interlinked risks could drive renewed or prolonged acute food insecurity. Of immediate concern is ongoing locust activity reported in parts of Western provinces; outbreaks and breeding areas were confirmed during the IPC analysis workshop in August 2025 and national control/response efforts are underway.

1. **Prices for staple commodities:** Price spikes or sustained high nominal/real prices quickly reduce purchasing power and can push households from coping to crisis. Recommended to track monthly wholesale and retail prices (maize grain, roller & breakfast mealie-meal, millet, sorghum, beans), month-on-month and year-on-year percentage change, market. Closely monitor price movements for monitored markets.
2. **Informal cross-border food trade:** Informal flows (imports/exports across neighbouring countries) can either alleviate local shortages or worsen local scarcities depending on direction and policy. Border controls and incentives shift these flows rapidly. Recommended to track border market reports, trade surveys, observed cross-border volumes, and customs data where available and coordinate with regional trade monitoring institutions and adjust market-based response modalities accordingly.
3. **Headline and food inflation:** Macro inflation erodes real incomes (wages/transfers) even if nominal prices are steady. Particularly food inflation which matters for household budgets. Recommended to track national and provincial CPI, food CPI, real wage trends and exchange rate movements and incorporate CPI trends into scenario planning and donor briefings.
4. **Rainfall pattern for the next season (early warning for cropping):** Rainfall timing, total seasonal rainfall and within-season distribution determine planting windows, crop establishment and yields; primary drivers of production and markets. Recommended to track seasonal rainfall forecasts, satellite vegetation indices (NDVI/EVI), onset/duration metrics, ground reports from extension services and link rainfall forecasts to contingency planning (e.g., scale-up triggers, pre-positioning in worst-case scenarios).
5. **Nutrition status:** Nutrition indicators (GAM/WHZ, MUAC admissions, IYCF indicators) provide an early readout of household food consumption and vulnerability beyond income/price metrics. Recommended to track monthly/quarterly nutrition surveillance, health facility admissions for SAM/MAM, coverage of treatment programmes and integrate nutrition surveillance; prioritise multi-sector response where nutrition deterioration is detected.
6. **Energy sector (emergency load management/power cuts):** Frequent or prolonged load-shedding affects food storage (cold chains), market functioning (milling, refrigeration), and economic activity, increasing household vulnerability. Recommended to track scheduled/unplanned power cuts, fuel availability and prices, status of milling and food processing facilities to coordinate with energy-sector stakeholders to anticipate supply disruptions that would affect markets and the logistics of distributions.

7. **Flooding and water-related shocks:** Heavy rains following dry periods can cause flash floods and riverine flooding. This can damage crops in the early stages of growth, destroy assets, and disrupt livelihoods, leading to immediate food insecurity and increased humanitarian needs. Recommended to track meteorological forecasts for heavy rain, river gauge levels, flood alerts/forecasts to monitor river gauge levels and flood forecasts closely to provide early warning. Prepare for rapid assessments to verify flood damage to crops, infrastructure, and livelihoods.
8. **Locusts / pest infestations:** Active red and migratory locust outbreaks in Western Province are threatening crops, prompting national control measures including insecticide distribution and spraying. Locust swarms can rapidly destroy crops and stored food. This could reverse recent post-harvest price drops and significantly increase humanitarian needs in affected areas. Districts to focus on are Limulunga, Kalabo, Sikongo, and neighbouring areas in Western and parts of Southern/Central provinces. Recommended to track Locust sightings, the area sprayed, crop damage assessments, impact on market prices and supply, and available response capacity (insecticide stocks, spraying equipment). Maintain active information-sharing with the Ministry of Agriculture, and DMMU; designate rapid assessment teams to verify reports and assess crop damage, and support coordinated pest control operations (spraying, community mobilization) through cluster advocacy for resources and technical support.

ith complementary data on prices from BOS and WFP monitoring. Trend analysis was undertaken from the past four years of VAA and Crop forecasting (2019/20-2022/23) and compared those with the current results. HEA was also used to collect and analyse data from key informants and the key parameters which were monitored were as follows, prices of staple food, price of food for work, remittances, beer brewing, and agricultural labour opportunities and their prices, livestock products prices, livestock numbers and crop production estimates per different wealth groups.

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis was used to classify rural areas in 10 districts according to their level of severity.

Coordination and advocacy

Effective coordination and proactive advocacy are fundamental to successful risk monitoring and early warning. Seamless information-sharing between government ministries, disaster management units, and technical partners ensures that field data, such as locust sightings or rising river levels, is rapidly centralized, analyzed, and transformed into actionable intelligence. Concurrently, strategic advocacy is crucial for securing the necessary resources, including funding, equipment, and technical support—to maintain and strengthen surveillance systems. Without strong coordination, data remains siloed, leading to a fragmented response; without dedicated advocacy, monitoring capacity remains weak and under-resourced. Ultimately, this synergistic relationship ensures that early warnings are not just generated but are also met with a timely and effective response, thereby mitigating the impact of shocks on vulnerable communities. There is a need to define a contingency trigger matrix with clear thresholds (e.g., price rise >20% month-on-month, locust damage confirmed >X ha, nutrition GAM >Y%) that automatically prompt scale-up options.

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The Zambia Vulnerability Committee (ZVAC) carries out annual assessments informed by shocks occurrence within the country.

Data collection was carried out in districts that experienced shocks during the 2024/2025 Agriculture Season, resulting in 71 districts being assessed. Overall data analysis was done using the IPC protocol based on the IPC Technical Manual Version 3.1. The IPC AFI Analysis workshop was a face-to-face analysis done from 3-15 August 2025, where analysts were given specific districts to analyse. All the primary data was collected in July 2025 for direct evidence (FCS, HDDS, HHS, rCSI and Livelihood Change). The analysts were drawn from the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MoGEE) - Zambia Meteorological Department, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organisation, UNICEF, Care International Zambia, Oxfam Zambia, Zambia National Public Health Institute and Zambia Statistical Agency. All the IPC analysts that participated are trained and certified. The level of confidence of the analysis was assessed as High (***) as per the IPC protocol.

Sources of data

The main source of data was from the 2025 ZVAC Assessment which provided outcome as well as contributing factor evidence. Other sources of data included the Ministry of Agriculture's Crop Forecast Survey for production, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock on Livestock data, Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development, Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Zambia Meteorology Department with climate data and the Zambia Statistics Agency, relief data from DMMU and other Food Security reports from other institutions.

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.

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This analysis has been conducted under the patronage of the Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC) under the Chairmanship of the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) under the Office of the Vice President. It has benefited from financial support of the Government, FAO and WFP for the analysis and Government for data collection.

Classification of food insecurity was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), CILSS, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IFPRI, IGAD, IMPACT, Oxfam, SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNDP, UNICEF, the World Bank, WFP and WHO.

IPC Analysis Partners:

ANNEX I: Population Table for the Current Period: April - September 2025

Province	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
Central	Chibombo	479,380	143,814	30	287,628	60	47,938	10	-	-	-	-	2	47,938	10
	Chisamba	182,718	73,087	40	100,495	55	9,136	5	-	-	-	-	2	9,136	5
	Luano	75,973	26,591	35	37,987	50	11,396	15	-	-	-	-	2	11,396	15
	Mkushi	237,475	94,990	40	130,611	55	11,874	5	-	-	-	-	2	11,874	5
	Ngabwe	47,979	16,793	35	23,990	50	7,197	15	-	-	-	-	2	7,197	15
	Shibuyunji	110,293	33,088	30	66,176	60	11,029	10	-	-	-	-	2	11,029	10
	Central Total	**1,133,818**	**388,363**	**34**	**646,887**	**57**	**98,570**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**98,570**	**9**
Copperbelt	Chingola	341,322	136,529	40	187,727	55	17,066	5	-	-	-	-	2	17,066	5
	Kalulushi	194,039	77,616	40	106,721	55	9,702	5	-	-	-	-	2	9,702	5
	Lufwanyama	151,303	52,956	35	75,652	50	22,695	15	-	-	-	-	2	22,695	15
	Masaiti	202,539	81,016	40	101,270	50	20,254	10	-	-	-	-	2	20,254	10
	Mufulira	228,028	91,211	40	102,613	45	34,204	15	-	-	-	-	2	34,204	15
	Copperbelt Total	**1,117,231**	**439,328**	**39**	**573,983**	**51**	**103,921**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**103,921**	**9**
Eastern	Chama	159,829	63,932	40	71,923	45	23,974	15	-	-			2	23,974	15
	Chasefu	149,190	59,676	40	74,595	50	14,919	10	-	-			2	14,919	10
	Lundazi	176,494	70,598	40	88,247	50	17,649	10	-	-			2	17,649	10
	Lusangazi	125,422	43,898	35	56,440	45	25,084	20	-	-			3	25,084	20
	Mambwe	135,906	61,158	45	54,362	40	20,386	15	-	-			2	20,386	15
	Nyimba	164,750	65,900	40	82,375	50	16,475	10	-	-			2	16,475	10
	Sinda	243,085	72,926	30	133,697	55	36,463	15	-	-			2	36,463	15
	Vubwi	60,304	21,106	35	30,152	50	9,046	15	-	-			2	9,046	15
	Eastern Total	**1,214,980**	**459,194**	**39**	**591,791**	**51**	**163,996**	**9**	**-**	**-**				**163,996**	**13**
Luapula	Chifunabuli	132,412	46,344	35	59,585	45	26,482	20	-	-			3	26,482	20
	Kawambwa	140,826	49,289	35	77,454	55	14,083	10	-	-			2	14,083	10
	Lunga	44,800	11,200	25	20,160	45	13,440	30	-	-			3	13,440	30
	Mansa	374,212	149,685	40	205,817	55	18,711	5	-	-			2	18,711	5
	Milenge	64,300	22,505	35	28,935	45	12,860	20	-	-			3	12,860	20
	Mwansabombwe	66,972	26,789	40	30,137	45	10,046	15	-	-			2	10,046	15
	Mwense	139,407	48,792	35	76,674	55	13,941	10	-	-			2	13,941	10
	Nchelenge	265,948	106,379	40	132,974	50	26,595	10	-	-			2	26,595	10
	Luapula Total	**1,228,877**	**460,983**	**38**	**631,736**	**51**	**136,158**	**11**	**-**	**-**				**136,158**	**11**
Lusaka	Chilanga	258,666	116,400	45	129,333	50	12,933	5	-	-			2	12,933	5
	Chongwe	357,749	143,100	40	178,875	50	35,775	10	-	-			2	35,775	10
	Kafue	249,712	99,885	40	137,342	55	12,486	5					2	12,486	5
	Luangwa	40,923	14,323	35	20,462	50	6,138	15					2	6,138	15
	Rufunsa	93,486	28,046	30	46,743	50	18,697	20	-	-			3	18,697	20
	Lusaka Total	**1,000,536**	**401,754**	**40**	**512,755**	**51**	**86,029**	**9**	**-**	**-**				**86,029**	**9**
Muchinga	Isoka	124,660	37,398	30	68,563	55	18,699	15	-	-			2	18,699	15
	Kanchibiya	105,853	26,463	25	63,512	60	15,878	15	-	-			2	15,878	15
	Lavushimanda	63,388	22,186	35	34,863	55	6,339	10	-	-			2	6,339	10
	Mafinga	116,541	52,443	45	52,443	45	11,654	10					2	11,654	10
	Mpika	171,052	68,421	40	94,079	55	8,553	5					2	8,553	5
	Shiwang'andu	90,013	18,003	20	54,008	60	18,003	20	-	-			3	18,003	20
	Muchinga Total	**671,507**	**224,914**	**33**	**367,468**	**55**	**79,126**	**12**	**-**	**-**				**79,126**	**12**

ANNEX I: Population Table for the Current Period: April - September 2025 (continued)

Province	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
Northern	Chilubi	129,755	38,927	30	64,878	50	25,951	20	-	-			3	25,951	20
	Kaputa	116,997	35,099	30	64,348	55	17,550	15	-	-			2	17,550	15
	Mporokoso	72,311	25,309	35	36,156	50	10,847	15	-	-			2	10,847	15
	Mungwi	244,844	85,695	35	122,422	50	36,727	15	-	-			2	36,727	15
	Nsama	88,440	30,954	35	44,220	50	13,266	15	-	-			2	13,266	15
	Senga Hill	143,743	50,310	35	71,872	50	21,561	15	-	-			2	21,561	15
	Northern Total	**796,090**	**266,294**	**33**	**403,896**	**51**	**125,902**	**16**	**-**	**-**				**125,902**	**16**
North Western	Chavuma	62,549	25,020	40	28,147	45	9,382	15	-	-			2	9,382	15
	Kabompo	75,128	22,538	30	41,320	55	11,269	15	-	-			2	11,269	15
	Kasempa	126,827	44,389	35	63,414	50	19,024	15	-	-			2	19,024	15
	Manyinga	85,534	25,660	30	47,044	55	12,830	15	-	-			2	12,830	15
	Mufumbwe	111,882	39,159	35	50,347	45	22,376	20					3	22,376	20
	Mushindamo	74,530	37,265	50	33,539	45	3,727	5					2	3,727	5
	Zambezi	123,727	43,304	35	74,236	60	6,186	5	-	-			2	6,186	5
	Northern Total	**660,177**	**237,335**	**36**	**338,047**	**51**	**84,794**	**13**	**-**	**-**				**84,794**	**13**
Southern	Chikankata	111,911	50,360	45	55,956	50	5,596	5	-	-			2	5,596	5
	Chirundu	89,671	26,901	30	49,319	55	13,451	15	-	-			2	13,451	15
	Gwembe	90,070	31,524	35	45,035	50	13,511	15	-	-			2	13,511	15
	Itezhi Tezhi	148,116	44,435	30	81,464	55	22,217	15	-	-			2	22,217	15
	Monze	304,072	136,832	45	136,832	45	30,407	10	-	-			2	30,407	10
	Namwala	191,538	76,615	40	95,769	50	19,154	10	-	-			2	19,154	10
	Pemba	114,784	45,914	40	57,392	50	11,478	10	-	-			2	11,478	10
	Siavonga	75,081	26,278	35	37,541	50	11,262	15	-	-			2	11,262	15
	Sinazongwe	180,827	72,331	40	81,372	45	27,124	15	-	-			2	27,124	15
	Zimba	124,094	55,842	45	55,842	45	12,409	10	-	-			2	12,409	10
	Southern Total	**1,430,164**	**567,032**	**40**	**696,522**	**49**	**166,609**	**12**	**-**	**-**				**166,609**	**12**
Western	Kalabo	127,915	31,979	25	70,353	55	25,583	20	-	-			3	25,583	20
	Lukulu	109,914	32,974	30	54,957	50	21,983	20	-	-			3	21,983	20
	Mitete	45,248	9,050	20	27,149	60	9,050	20	-	-			3	9,050	20
	Mulobezi	53,140	13,285	25	29,227	55	10,628	20	-	-			3	10,628	20
	Mwandi	44,916	15,721	35	22,458	50	6,737	15	-	-			2	6,737	15
	Senanga	128,427	44,949	35	64,214	50	19,264	15	-	-			2	19,264	15
	Sesheke	83,107	29,087	35	41,554	50	12,466	15	-	-			2	12,466	15
	Shang'ombo	84,753	12,713	15	50,852	60	21,188	25	-	-			3	21,188	25
	Sikongo	68,144	10,222	15	37,479	55	20,443	30	-	-			3	20,443	30
	Sioma	74,971	29,988	40	33,737	45	11,246	15	-	-			2	11,246	15
	Western Total	**820,535**	**229,968**	**28**	**431,980**	**53**	**158,588**	**19**	**-**	**-**				**158,588**	**19**
Grand Total		10,073,915	3,675,165	36	5,195,065	52	1,203,693	12	-	-				1,203,693	12

ANNEX II: Population Table for the Projected Period: Oct 2025 - March 2026

Province	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
Central	Chibombo	479,380	143,814	30	263,659	55	71,907	15	-	-	-	-	2	71,907	15
	Chisamba	182,718	73,087	40	91,359	50	18,272	10	-	-	-	-	2	18,272	10
	Luano	75,973	26,591	35	34,188	45	15,195	20	-	-	-	-	3	15,195	20
	Mkushi	237,475	94,990	40	118,738	50	23,748	10	-	-	-	-	2	23,748	10
	Ngabwe	47,979	16,793	35	21,591	45	9,596	20	-	-	-	-	2	9,596	20
	Shibuyunji	110,293	33,088	30	60,661	55	16,544	15	-	-	-	-	2	16,544	15
	Central Total	**1,133,818**	**388,363**	**34**	**590,196**	**52**	**155,262**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**155,262**	**14**
Copperbelt	Chingola	341,322	119,463	35	187,727	55	34,132	10	-	-	-	-	2	34,132	10
	Kalulushi	194,039	77,616	40	97,020	50	19,404	10	-	-	-	-	2	19,404	10
	Lufwanyama	151,303	45,391	30	75,652	50	30,261	20	-	-	-	-	3	30,261	20
	Masaiti	202,539	60,762	30	111,396	55	30,381	15	-	-	-	-	2	30,381	15
	Mufulira	228,028	79,810	35	102,613	45	45,606	20	-	-	-	-	3	45,606	20
	Copperbelt Total	**1,117,231**	**383,042**	**34**	**574,408**	**51**	**159,784**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**159,784**	**14**
Eastern	Chama	159,829	55,940	35	71,923	45	31,966	20	-	-			3	31,966	20
	Chasefu	149,190	59,676	40	67,136	45	22,379	15	-	-			2	22,379	15
	Lundazi	176,494	70,598	40	79,422	45	26,474	15	-	-			2	26,474	15
	Lusangazi	125,422	37,627	30	56,440	45	31,356	25	-	-			3	31,356	25
	Mambwe	135,906	54,362	40	54,362	40	27,181	20	-	-			3	27,181	20
	Nyimba	164,750	65,900	40	74,138	45	24,713	15	-	-			2	24,713	15
	Sinda	243,085	72,926	30	121,543	50	48,617	20	-	-			3	48,617	20
	Vubwi	60,304	21,106	35	27,137	45	12,061	20	-	-			3	12,061	20
	Eastern Total	**1,214,980**	**438,135**	**36**	**552,101**	**45**	**224,747**	**18**	**-**	**-**				**224,747**	**18**
Luapula	Chifunabuli	132,412	46,344	35	52,965	40	33,103	25	-	-			3	33,103	25
	Kawambwa	140,826	49,289	35	70,413	50	21,124	15	-	-			2	21,124	15
	Lunga	44,800	8,960	20	22,400	50	13,440	30	-	-			3	13,440	30
	Mansa	374,212	149,685	40	187,106	50	37,421	10	-	-			2	37,421	10
	Milenge	64,300	19,290	30	28,935	45	16,075	25	-	-			3	16,075	25
	Mwansabombwe	66,972	23,440	35	30,137	45	13,394	20	-	-			3	13,394	20
	Mwense	139,407	48,792	35	69,704	50	20,911	15	-	-			2	20,911	15
	Nchelenge	265,948	106,379	40	119,677	45	39,892	15	-	-			2	39,892	15
	Luapula Total	**1,228,877**	**452,179**	**37**	**581,337**	**47**	**195,360**	**16**	**-**	**-**				**195,360**	**16**
Lusaka	Chilanga	258,666	116,400	45	116,400	45	25,867	10	-	-			2	25,867	10
	Chongwe	357,749	143,100	40	160,987	45	53,662	15	-	-			2	53,662	15
	Kafue	249,712	99,885	40	124,856	50	24,971	10					2	24,971	10
	Luangwa	40,923	14,323	35	18,415	45	8,185	20					3	8,185	20
	Rufunsa	93,486	23,372	25	46,743	50	23,372	25	-	-			3	23,372	25
	Lusaka Total	**1,000,536**	**397,080**	**40**	**467,401**	**47**	**136,057**	**14**	**-**	**-**				**136,057**	**14**
Muchinga	Isoka	124,660	31,165	25	68,563	55	24,932	20	-	-			3	24,932	20
	Kanchibiya	105,853	26,463	25	58,219	55	21,171	20	-	-			3	21,171	20
	Lavushimanda	63,388	22,186	35	31,694	50	9,508	15	-	-			2	9,508	15
	Mafinga	116,541	40,789	35	58,271	50	17,481	15					2	17,481	15
	Mpika	171,052	68,421	40	85,526	50	17,105	10					2	17,105	10
	Shiwang'andu	90,013	31,505	35	40,506	45	18,003	20	-	-			3	18,003	20
	Muchinga Total	**671,507**	**220,529**	**33**	**342,779**	**51**	**108,200**	**16**	**-**	**-**				**108,200**	**16**

ANNEX II: Population Table for the Projected Period: Oct 2025 - March 2026 (continued)

Province	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#	%		#people	%
Northern	Chilubi	129,755	32,439	25	64,878	50	32,439	25	-	-			3	32,439	25
	Kaputa	116,997	23,399	20	76,048	65	17,550	15	-	-			2	17,550	15
	Mporokoso	72,311	25,309	35	32,540	45	14,462	20	-	-			3	14,462	20
	Mungwi	244,844	73,453	30	122,422	50	48,969	20	-	-			3	48,969	20
	Nsama	88,440	26,532	30	44,220	50	17,688	20	-	-			3	17,688	20
	Senga Hill	143,743	50,310	35	64,684	45	28,749	20	-	-			3	28,749	20
	Northern Total	**796,090**	**231,442**	**29**	**404,792**	**51**	**159,857**	**20**	**-**	**-**				**159,857**	**20**
North Western	Chavuma	62,549	21,892	35	28,147	45	12,510	20	-	-			3	12,510	20
	Kabompo	75,128	22,538	30	37,564	50	15,026	20	-	-			3	15,026	20
	Kasempa	126,827	38,048	30	63,414	50	25,365	20	-	-			3	25,365	20
	Manyinga	85,534	21,384	25	47,044	55	17,107	20	-	-			3	17,107	20
	Mufumbwe	111,882	33,565	30	50,347	45	27,971	25					3	27,971	25
	Mushindamo	74,530	33,539	45	33,539	45	7,453	10					2	7,453	10
	Zambezi	123,727	43,304	35	68,050	55	12,373	10	-	-			2	12,373	10
	Northern Total	**660,177**	**214,270**	**32**	**328,105**	**50**	**117,805**	**18**	**-**	**-**				**117,805**	**18**
Southern	Chikankata	111,911	50,360	45	50,360	45	11,191	10	-	-			2	11,191	10
	Chirundu	89,671	22,418	25	49,319	55	17,934	20	-	-			3	17,934	20
	Gwembe	90,070	31,524	35	40,532	45	18,014	20	-	-			3	18,014	20
	Itezhi Tezhi	148,116	44,435	30	74,058	50	29,623	20	-	-			3	29,623	20
	Monze	304,072	121,629	40	136,832	45	45,611	15	-	-			2	45,611	15
	Namwala	191,538	67,038	35	95,769	50	28,731	15	-	-			2	28,731	15
	Pemba	114,784	45,914	40	51,653	45	17,218	15	-	-			2	17,218	15
	Siavonga	75,081	22,524	30	37,541	50	15,016	20	-	-			3	15,016	20
	Sinazongwe	180,827	63,289	35	81,372	45	36,165	20	-	-			3	36,165	20
	Zimba	124,094	49,638	40	55,842	45	18,614	15	-	-			2	18,614	15
	Southern Total	**1,430,164**	**567,032**	**40**	**696,522**	**49**	**166,609**	**12**	**-**	**-**				**238,117**	**17**
Western	Kalabo	127,915	31,979	25	63,958	50	31,979	25	-	-			3	31,979	25
	Lukulu	109,914	32,974	30	49,461	45	27,479	25	-	-			3	27,479	25
	Mitete	45,248	6,787	15	24,886	55	11,312	25	2,262	5			3	13,574	30
	Mulobezi	53,140	10,628	20	29,227	55	13,285	25	-	-			3	13,285	25
	Mwandi	44,916	15,721	35	20,212	45	8,983	20	-	-			3	8,983	20
	Senanga	128,427	44,949	35	57,792	45	25,685	20	-	-			3	25,685	20
	Sesheke	83,107	24,932	30	41,554	50	16,621	20	-	-			3	16,621	20
	Shang'ombo	84,753	8,475	10	46,614	55	25,426	30	4,238	5			3	29,664	35
	Sikongo	68,144	10,222	15	34,072	50	20,443	30	3,407	5			3	23,850	35
	Sioma	74,971	26,240	35	33,737	45	14,994	20	-	-			3	14,994	20
	Western Total	**820,535**	**212,907**	**26**	**401,513**	**49**	**196,207**	**24**	**9,907**	**1**				**206,114**	**25**
Grand Total		10,073,915	3,456,716	34	4,386,375	44	1,691,396	17	9,907	0.1				1,701,303	17