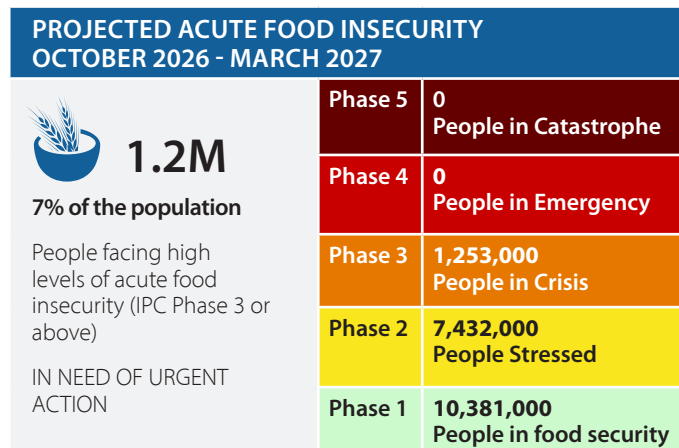
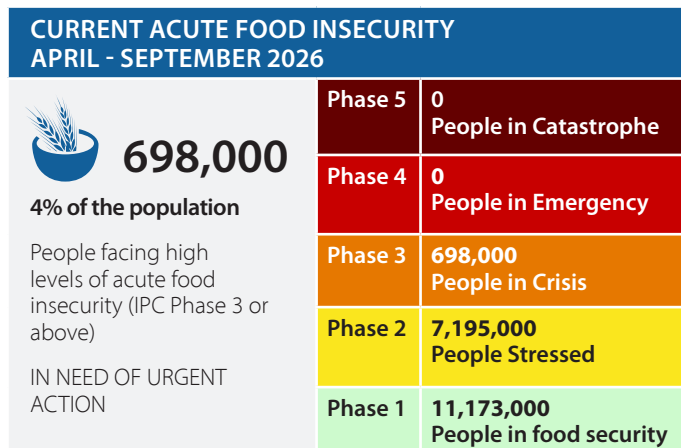


ZAMBIA

DESPITE THE BUMPER HARVEST, THE COMPOUNDED EFFECT OF PERSISTENT POVERTY, CLIMATE SHOCKS, CROP PESTS AND DISEASES CONTINUE TO DRIVE FOOD INSECURITY

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS

APRIL 2026 – MARCH 2027
Published on 24 August 2026



Overview

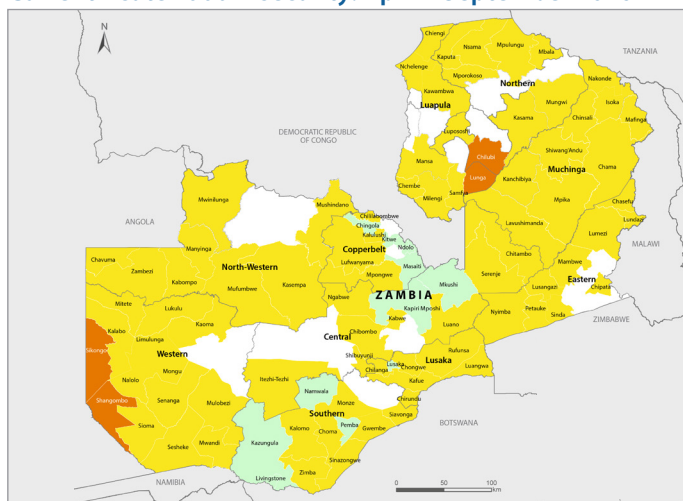
An estimated 698,000 people across 93 of the 116 districts in Zambia—representing 4 percent of the analysed population—are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) during the April–September 2026 current period. This represents a significant improvement in the food security situation compared to the 2025 IPC analysis, where an estimated 1.2 million people were classified in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) in the same period, despite covering only 71 districts. Despite these positive gains, this population will still require urgent lifesaving and livelihood assistance to reduce food gaps, and protect and restore livelihoods.

The underlying drivers of food insecurity in Zambia remain largely structural. Vulnerability is largely driven by high poverty levels, especially in rural areas, where poverty stands at 78.8 percent. Other compounding factors consist of persistent climatic shocks—including flash floods in Lusaka province and dry spells in the Northern part of the country (Chilubi)—crop pests and diseases, and macroeconomic instability.

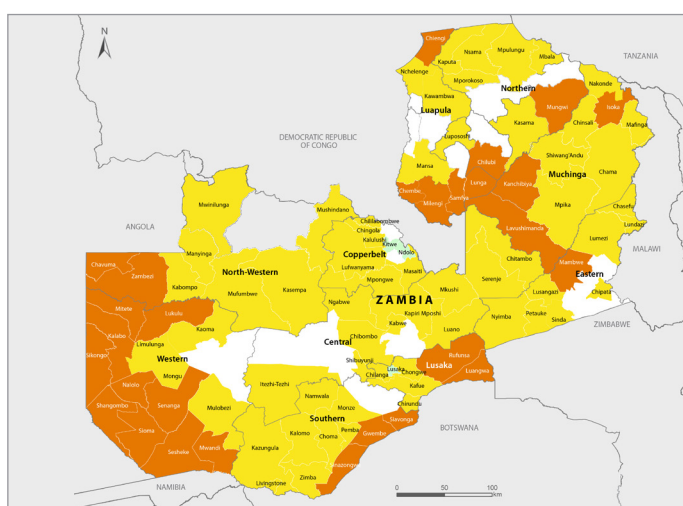
Conditions are expected to deteriorate between October 2026 and March 2027, in line with the seasonal lean period. Driven by anticipated El Niño conditions, currency depreciation, inflation, disease burden and rising food prices, over 1.2 million people—7 percent of the population analysed—will likely experience Phase 3 or above. The number of districts classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected to rise from four in the current period to 28, or 30 percent of the districts analysed. Urgent action will be required across these 28 districts to reduce food consumption gaps and protect livelihoods.

Despite these drivers, the projected caseload is 450,000 people (26 percent) lower than in the equivalent period of 2025–26, when 1.7 million people were classified in Phase 3 or above. The year-on-year improvement is largely attributed to a second consecutive favourable harvest in 2026.

Current Acute Food Insecurity: April – September 2026



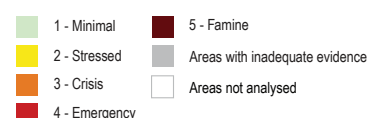
Projected Acute Food Insecurity: October 2026 – March 2027



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

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



Evidence Level

*** High

Key Drivers



Flash flooding

Flash floods were the most widespread hazard nationally, affecting 59.3 percent of households and more than 80 percent of households in Lusaka Province. These events led to significant crop losses, waterlogging of fields, and destruction of household assets. Flooding also disrupted transport networks and market access, limiting food availability and income opportunities, thereby increasing household vulnerability despite generally favourable production conditions.



Prolonged dry spells

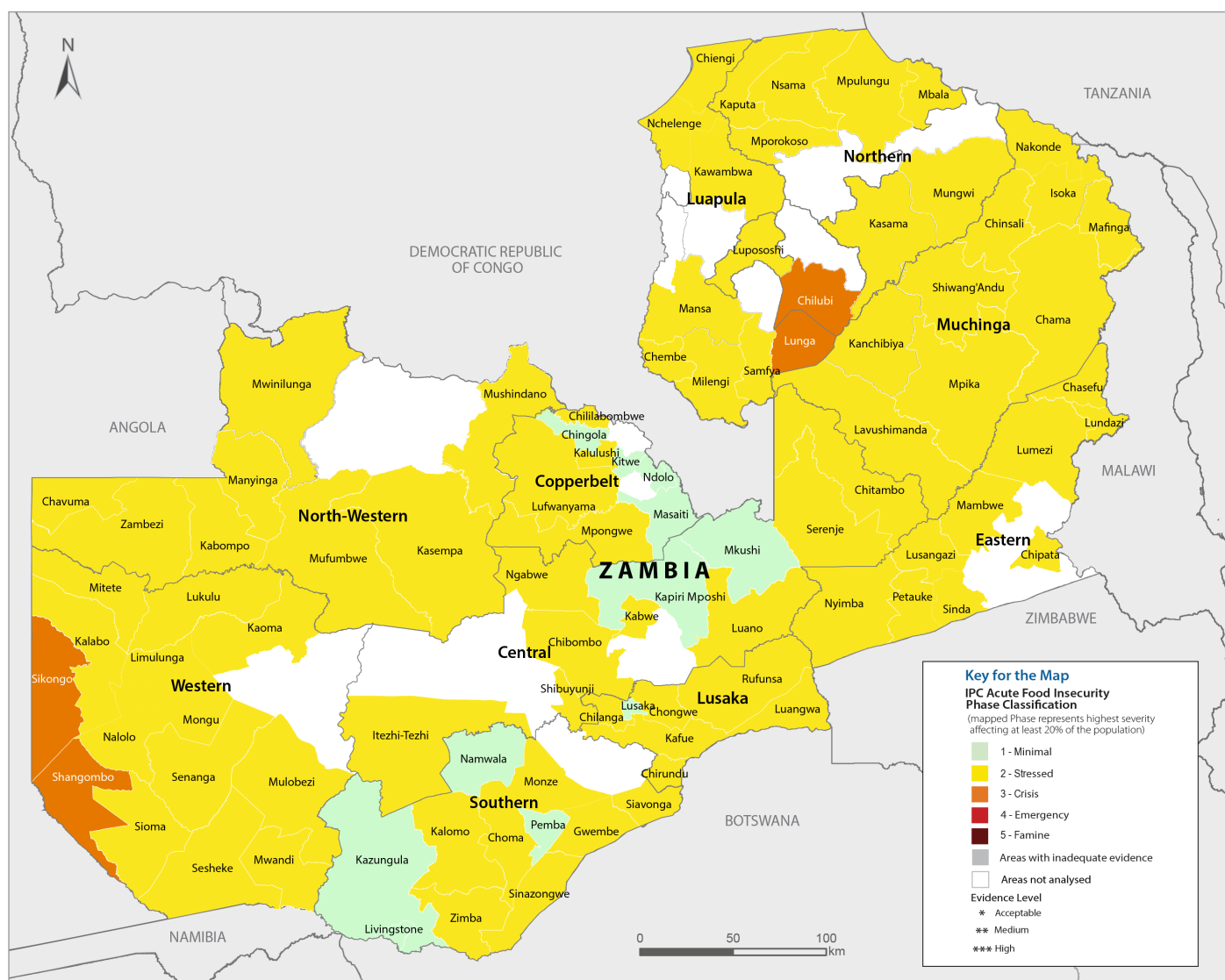
Prolonged dry spells affected 11.5 percent of households nationally, with the highest incidence reported in Northern Province (27.8 percent), Muchinga (20.0 percent), and Luapula (13.2 percent). These conditions reduced soil moisture during critical crop growth stages, leading to lower yields and, in some cases, crop failure. As a result, households faced localised food shortages and reduced income from agricultural activities, exacerbating livelihood challenges.



Pests and crop diseases

Fall Armyworm was reported by 16 percent of households nationally and was particularly severe in North-Western Province (61.8 percent). The pest damaged maize and other crops, reducing production potential. In addition, Cassava Brown Streak Disease affected 9.4 percent of households nationally, with particularly high prevalence in Luapula (33.9 percent), Northern (27.2 percent), North-Western (22.9 percent), and Muchinga (18.9 percent) provinces. The disease reduced cassava yields and undermined food security.

CURRENT IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (APRIL – SEPTEMBER 2026)



Current Population Table: April– September 2026

Area	Total population analysed*	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Central Province	2,144,183	1,241,857	58	844,534	39	57,796	3	0	0	0	0	57,796	3
Copperbelt Province	2,770,278	2,166,832	78	577,569	21	25,876	1	0	0	0	0	25,876	1
Eastern Province	1,998,307	1,038,772	52	923,507	46	36,028	2	0	0	0	0	36,028	2
Luapula Province	1,371,249	537,351	39	706,286	52	127,613	9	0	0	0	0	127,613	9
Lusaka Province	3,634,654	2,860,378	79	753,406	21	20,870	1	0	0	0	0	20,870	1
Muchinga Province	1,032,283	431,436	42	542,762	53	58,085	6	0	0	0	0	58,085	6
North Western Province	854,009	341,962	40	453,815	53	58,233	7	0	0	0	0	58,233	7
Northern Province	1,467,827	587,249	40	773,124	53	107,455	7	0	0	0	0	107,455	7
Southern Province	2,415,298	1,449,781	60	907,186	38	58,332	2	0	0	0	0	58,332	2
Western Province	1,377,780	517,221	38	713,040	52	147,521	11	0	0	0	0	147,521	11
Grand Totals	19,065,868	11,172,839	59	7,195,229	38	697,809	4	0	0	0	0	697,809	4

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 2026)

The IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis covered 93 districts—80 percent of the country's total—spanning all 10 provinces. It found that around 698,000 people, or 4 percent of the population analysed, are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) between April and September 2026. Four of the 93 districts are classified in Crisis: Chilubi in Northern Province, Lunga in Luapula Province, and Sikongo and Shang'ombo in Western Province. The majority of the remaining districts are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

The food insecurity situation is primarily driven by climatic shocks and hazards that affected all 93 districts. Nationally, the most frequently reported hazards were flash floods (59.3 percent), followed by Fall Armyworm infestations (16.0 percent), prolonged dry spells (11.5 percent), riverine floods (11.4 percent), and Cassava Brown Streak Disease (9.4 percent). Human-wildlife conflict was also reported, though at lower levels (4.6 percent). These drivers of food insecurity were compounded by the already existing high levels of poverty and macroeconomic instability.

Flash floods were the dominant hazard in most provinces, affecting over 80 percent of households in Lusaka Province, 69 percent in Copperbelt, 69 percent in Luapula, and 66 percent in Central Province. Riverine flooding was particularly pronounced in Eastern Province (22.8 percent), while prolonged dry spells were more significant in Northern (27.8 percent), Muchinga (20.0 percent), and Luapula (13.2 percent) provinces. Agricultural pests and diseases were major concerns in some regions, with Fall Armyworm affecting 61.8 percent of households in North-Western Province, while Cassava Brown Streak Disease affected 33.9 percent of households in Luapula, 27.2 percent in Northern, 22.9 percent in North-Western, and 18.9 percent in Muchinga Province.

The severity of hazard impacts varied across the country. The four districts (Chilubi, Lunga, Sikongo, and Shang'ombo) located across three provinces (Northern, Luapula, and Western) that had populations classified in Phase 3, were generally characterised by a combination of climatic shocks, pest and disease outbreaks, and localised production constraints. In contrast, provinces such as Lusaka, Copperbelt, Eastern, and Central recorded relatively lower levels of acute food insecurity despite significant exposure to flooding, reflecting the mitigating effects of favourable crop production, market access, and livelihood opportunities.

Overall, while hazard exposure remained widespread during the analysis period, the favourable performance of the 2025/26 agricultural season improved food availability. In addition, functioning markets helped to limit the translation of these shocks into severe food security outcomes in most parts of the country.

The three-year trend from 2024 to 2026 shows a marked reduction in the number of people classified in IPC Phase 3 or above: from 4.95 million in 2024, following the widespread drought of the 2023/24 agricultural season, to about 1.2 million in 2025 and around 698,000 between April and September 2026—86 percent below the 2024 figure. The improvement is all the more notable given that the 2026 analysis covered 93 districts, compared with 71 in 2025.

Despite these improvements, the population classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) between April and September 2026 still requires urgent humanitarian food assistance to reduce food consumption gaps, protect and restore livelihoods, and prevent acute malnutrition. A further 7.2 million people are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and remain vulnerable to sliding into Crisis should conditions deteriorate. Response measures should address the underlying drivers of acute food insecurity, not only its immediate outcomes.

Rainfall performance

The 2025/2026 rainy season was characterised by normal to above-normal rainfall across most parts of Zambia. The season was influenced by the sustained influx of moist and unstable Congo air from the northwest and the periodic oscillation of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) over the central and northern regions of the country. Unlike the preceding 2024/2025 season which was influenced by a weak La Niña, the 2025/2026 season recorded widespread above-average rainfall totals at the majority of meteorological stations, with only isolated pockets of below-normal conditions observed in parts of the Copperbelt, Central, and Lusaka Provinces.

As of 31 March 2026, Mbala in Northern Province recorded the highest seasonal rainfall accumulation at 1,976 mm, followed by Kasempa in North-Western Province with 1,701 mm, and Solwezi with 1,681 mm. Several other stations also received over 1,000 mm, including Mpulungu (1,668 mm), Misamfu (1,605 mm), Mwinilunga (1,469 mm), Kafironda (1,423 mm), Isoka (1,388 mm), SMKIA (1,384 mm), Mansa Met (1,380 mm), Mkushi (1,362 mm), Kasama (1,332 mm), Kawambwa (1,290 mm), Chinsali (1,289 mm), Serenje (1,255 mm), Senanga (1,231 mm), Chipata (1,217 mm), Chihepo (1,208 mm),

Zambezi (1,204 mm), Lundazi (1,195 mm), Kabompo (1,192 mm), Mpika (1,097 mm), Petauke (1,074 mm), Mongu (1,059 mm), Kaoma (1,030 mm), and Msekera (1,007 mm). Meanwhile, Kabwe Met (896 mm), Mt. Makulu (879 mm), Sesheke (862 mm), Mfuwe (945 mm), Lusaka City (969 mm), Kalabo (983 mm), Magoye (791 mm), Choma (780 mm), Livingstone (763 mm), Kafue Polder (734 mm), Kkia (697 mm), and Kabwe Agro (623 mm) recorded lower seasonal totals. The southern half of the country generally received less rainfall, with most stations recording between 623 mm and 983 mm.

Kabwe Agro recorded the lowest seasonal rainfall at 623 mm, followed by Kkia at 697 mm and Ndola at 715 mm. These were among the driest areas of the season within the station network.

The cessation of the rainy season was driven by the northward retreat of the ITCZ during the third dekad of March 2026. Rainfall activity became increasingly confined to the northern parts of the country, with most of Southern, Lusaka, Central, and parts of Western and Eastern Provinces experiencing the end of effective rains by the close of March 2026. For the northern provinces, including Luapula, Northern, and Muchinga, meaningful rainfall continued beyond 31 March 2026, consistent with their climatologically later cessation dates.

Figure 1: Rainfall Departure from Normal Period: 1 October to 31 March, 2026

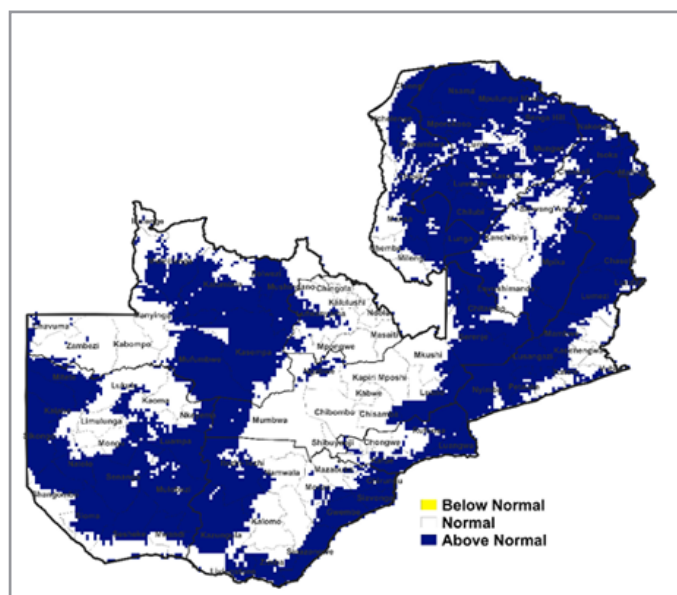
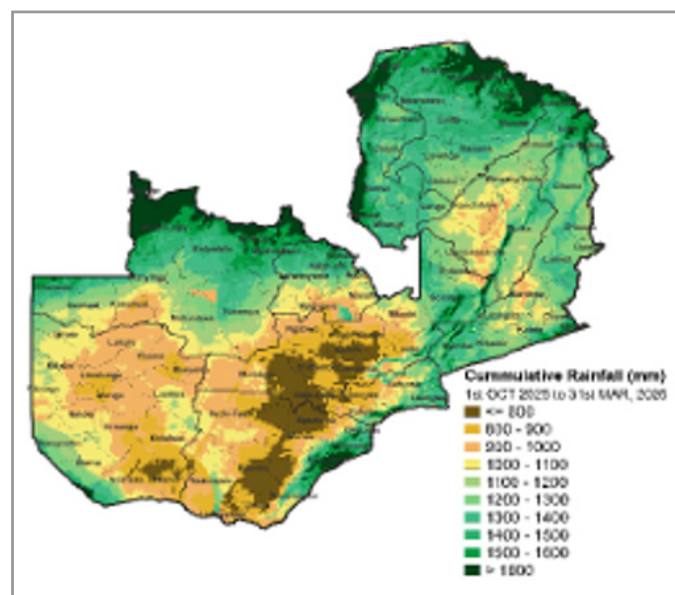


Figure 2: Cumulative Rainfall 1 October to 31 March, 2026



Food availability

Agriculture remains central to Zambia's economy and rural livelihoods, supporting household food production, employment, and income generation. The sector remains predominantly dependent on small and medium-scale farmers and rain-fed production systems, making it highly vulnerable to climate variability. Agricultural recovery has been recorded following the severe 2023/24 drought, which affected over 6.6 million people. According to the 2025/26 Crop Forecasting Survey conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Zambia Statistics Agency, Zambia is projected to produce 4,937,605 metric tonnes (MT) of maize, representing a 27.8 percent increase from the previous season's estimated production of approximately 3.9 million MT. The improved performance has been attributed to favourable weather conditions, timely access to inputs, increased cultivated area, and government interventions supporting agricultural productivity.

The 2026/27 Agricultural Marketing Season Food Balance Sheet, based on the 2025/26 Crop Forecasting Survey, indicates a favourable national food supply position. Total availability is estimated at 7.8 million MT maize equivalent against total requirements of 6.32 million MT, giving an overall surplus of approximately 1.48 million MT. Maize accounts for the entire surplus, with availability of 6.71 million MT against requirements of 4.22 million MT, supported by improved production and substantial carry-over stocks. This national surplus does not translate automatically into household food access, as constraints on income, market functioning and prices continue to limit the ability of poorer households to acquire food.

The favourable food balance is expected to support market stability and improved food availability during the 2026/27 consumption period, with no projected requirement for food aid imports. However, deficits remain for rice, wheat, and cassava flour, reflecting continued import dependence and production limitations. Despite the positive national outlook, household-level food security remains a concern among vulnerable populations affected by previous shocks, particularly those with limited productive assets, low purchasing power, and dependence on rain-fed agriculture. Continued monitoring of climate conditions, markets, and household resilience will therefore be critical, particularly given the potential risks associated with the 2026/27 rainfall season.

The improved harvest is expected to strengthen national food availability during the 2026/27 marketing season, with the cereal and tuber food balance sheet indicating an overall surplus. National maize total availability is projected at approximately 6.7 million MT, including carry-over stocks, against national requirements of about 4.2 million MT. Despite improved national food availability, household recovery remains uneven, particularly among smallholder farmers affected by the previous drought who experienced depletion of productive assets, reduced incomes, and weakened coping capacity. Additionally, projected risks of below-average rainfall during the 2026/27 agricultural season may affect future production outcomes, highlighting the need for continued investment in climate-smart agriculture, livelihood diversification, and resilience-building interventions.

Food access

In 2026, food access conditions improved relative to 2025, mainly driven by lower prices for maize-based staples. The national average price of a 25 kg bag of breakfast mealie meal declined from about 344 Zambian Kwacha in May 2025 to 295 Zambian Kwacha in May 2026, a reduction of 14 percent. Roller meal prices similarly declined by 16.2 percent, while maize grain prices reduced by 10.6 percent. This suggests improved economic access to staple foods, particularly following the favourable 2025/26 production season and improved market supply.

However, the improvement was not uniform across all commodities and provinces. Dried beans declined nationally by 7.5 percent from the previous year, but prices increased in Northern Province by 47.9 percent and Luapula by 17.9 percent. Groundnut prices increased nationally by 6.1 percent, with notable increases in Southern Province by 50.0 percent, Northern by 39.1 percent and Western by 22.2 percent. Local rice remained broadly stable nationally, declining slightly by 1.7 percent, although prices increased in Muchinga by 23.2 percent, Central by 20.8 percent and Lusaka by 6.9 percent. Cassava meal prices were also broadly stable nationally, but increased sharply in Northern Province.

Between January and May 2026, prices eased for most staples. Maize grain declined by 13.2 percent, breakfast mealie meal by 3.2 percent, roller meal by 1.4 percent, dried beans by 3.4 percent, groundnuts by 5.8 percent and cassava meal by 10.0 percent. This suggests that the post-harvest period improved food access for many households. Nevertheless, the continued high cost of non-maize foods such as groundnuts, beans and rice in some provinces may constrain dietary diversity, especially among poor and market-dependent households.

Overall, Zambia's food access situation in 2026 is better than the previous year for staple cereals, supporting generally improved minimum food access. However, affordability challenges remain for nutrient-rich foods and in provinces where prices increased, meaning that food access should be considered improved but still stressed for poorer households with limited income, low stocks and high dependence on markets.

Food security outcomes

Food security outcomes remain fragile and uneven across the country, with marked regional differences in food consumption, dietary diversity and meal frequency. Districts such as Shang'ombo, Chilubi, Ngabwe, Mufumbwe, Kasempa, Lunga, and Luwingu recorded exceptionally high proportions of households with poor Food Consumption Scores (FCS), indicating inadequate access to sufficient and nutritious foods. In these districts, many households depend on repetitive and less varied diets, thereby increasing their susceptibility to malnutrition and related health problems.

Findings from the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) further reveal considerable disparities among provinces. Western Province was identified as having the least diverse diet, with nearly one-third of households consuming only between zero and two food groups and less than 40 percent attaining acceptable dietary diversity.

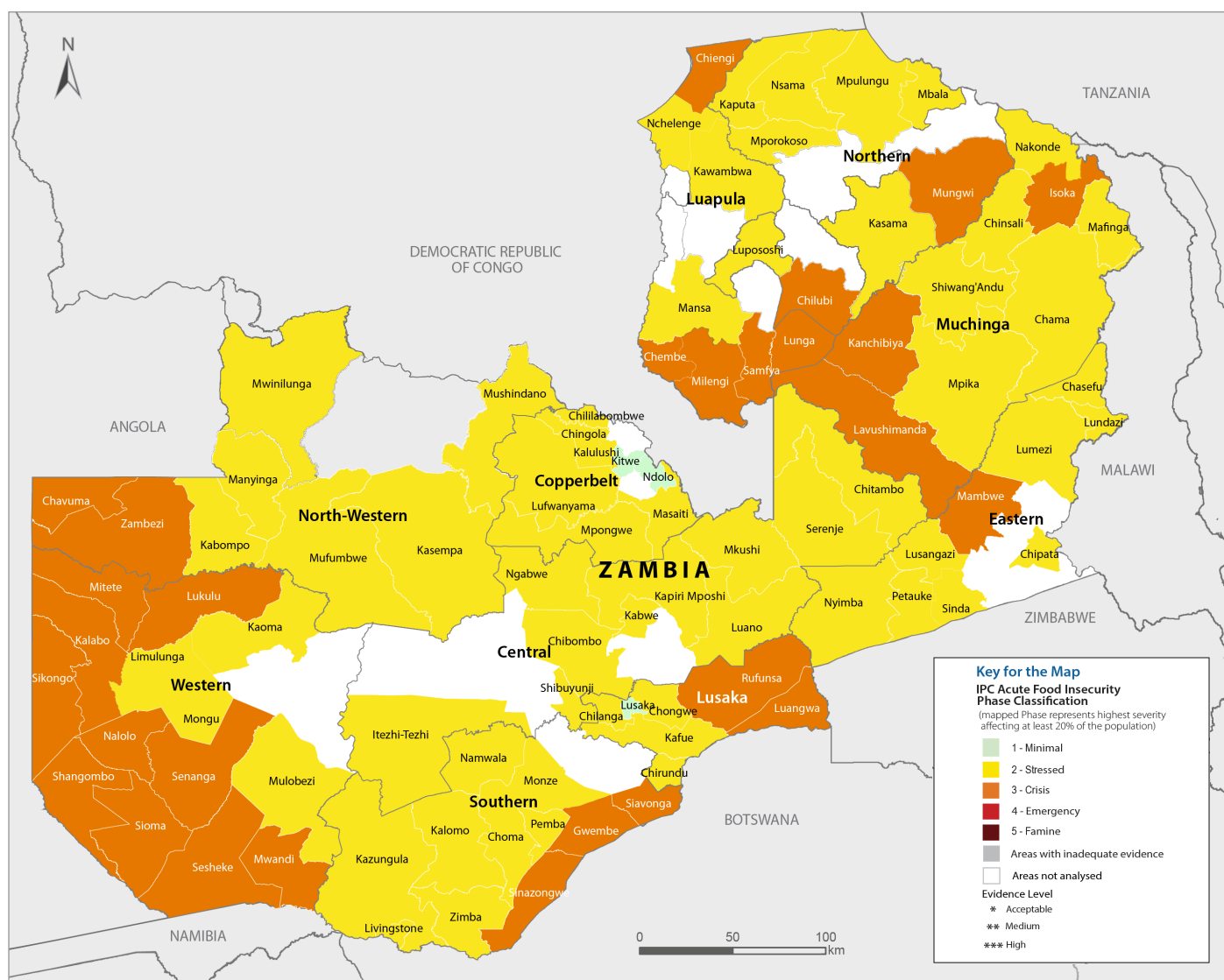
Conversely, Central, Lusaka, and Southern provinces showed relatively better outcomes, with more than half of households consuming a wider range of food groups. Despite these differences, over 43 percent of households nationwide still consume fewer than five food groups, highlighting widespread deficiencies in diet quality.

Patterns of meal consumption also indicate substantial constraints in household food access. Although consuming two meals per day remains the predominant pattern, a sizeable proportion of households survive on only one meal daily, particularly in North-Western, Western, and Northern provinces. Women and young children are disproportionately affected. Many women reported consuming only one or two meals per day, while children under five in several provinces also experience inadequate meal frequency. This situation elevates the risk of malnutrition, poor growth, and adverse developmental outcomes.

Furthermore, results from the latest Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) confirmed that chronic undernutrition continues to be a significant public health challenge in Zambia. According to the ZDHS, approximately 32 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months are stunted, indicating long-term nutritional deficiencies, while the prevalence of wasting remains comparatively low at around three percent. These findings align with IPC results indicating low levels of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) based on MUAC assessments, but widespread moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and substantial proportions of pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and children under five classified as nutritionally vulnerable or at risk. Additionally, the ZDHS reports persistently high rates of anaemia among women and children, largely associated with inadequate dietary diversity and insufficient intake of micronutrient-rich foods.

The assessment indicates that Zambia continues to face persistent food consumption gaps driven by inadequate food access, poor-quality diets, insufficient meal frequency, poverty, and exposure to climatic and economic shocks. These findings emphasise the need for coordinated, multi-sectoral interventions aimed at improving dietary diversity, strengthening maternal and child nutrition, enhancing access to health and nutrition services, scaling up micronutrient interventions, and improving the early identification and management of malnutrition, particularly in the most vulnerable districts.

PROJECTED IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (OCTOBER 2026 – MARCH 2027)



Projected Population Table: October 2026 – March 2027

Area	Total population analysed*	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Central Province	2,144,183	1,134,647	53	926,801	43	82,736	4	0	0	0	0	82,736	4
Copperbelt Province	2,770,278	2,028,320	73	689,382	25	52,578	2	0	0	0	0	52,578	2
Eastern Province	1,998,307	947,139	47	915,225	46	135,944	7	0	0	0	0	135,944	7
Luapula Province	1,371,249	491,838	36	685,542	50	193,871	14	0	0	0	0	193,871	14
Lusaka Province	3,634,654	2,698,523	74	876,870	24	59,263	2	0	0	0	0	59,263	2
Muchinga Province	1,032,283	403,550	39	519,035	50	109,699	11	0	0	0	0	109,699	11
North Western Province	854,009	306,306	36	446,771	52	100,934	12	0	0	0	0	100,934	12
Northern Province	1,467,827	550,858	38	742,026	51	174,943	12	0	0	0	0	174,943	12
Southern Province	2,415,298	1,354,284	56	918,385	38	142,629	6	0	0	0	0	142,629	6
Western Province	1,377,780	465,466	34	711,789	52	200,527	15	0	0	0	0	200,527	15
Grand Totals	19,065,868		54	7,431,826	39	1,253,124	7	0	0	0	0	1,253,124	7

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 2026 - MARCH 2027)

Between October 2026 and March 2027, the food security situation is expected to deteriorate, with the population classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) rising from 698,000 to around 1.25 million people (266,622 households), or 7 percent of the population analysed. Two main drivers underpin this increase. Rising international commodity prices are expected to constrain household purchasing power further. At the same time, anticipated El Niño conditions are likely to increase the frequency of dry spells across most districts, adversely affecting crop and livestock production and, in turn, food availability.

While the direct impacts of El Niño on food production, availability and prices might not be fully reflected during the projection period, many households may experience early pressure on their food access as they increase spending on agro-pastoral inputs to protect livelihoods from anticipated drought-related losses. In their attempt to minimise the impact of poor rainfall and reduced yields, farmers and cattle herders will likely increase their expenditure on drought-tolerant seeds, fertilisers, irrigation equipment, livestock feed, and water for productive use.

Dry conditions are also likely to exacerbate human–wildlife conflict and increase the prevalence of crop pests and livestock diseases. In addition, demand for agricultural wage labour is expected to decline following the bumper harvest, as more households rely on their own production, resulting in fewer income-generating opportunities for labour-dependent households. These assumptions are likely to negatively affect food security in the affected districts and at the household level. It should be noted that, despite anticipated negative assumptions, widespread deterioration in food security may be mitigated by positive factors. Most significant among the positive factors is the registered bumper harvest. As a result, it is expected that the price of the main staple will remain stable. In addition, household incomes will likely improve due to increased market surplus, resulting in higher income for producing households. Another positive assumption is the projected appreciation of the Kwacha as a result of strong global demand for copper, which will also contribute to improving household purchasing power.

Key Assumptions:

Commodity prices: Escalating instability and the 2026 conflict in the Middle East are expected to further increase global fuel prices, resulting in higher transportation and distribution costs. This is likely to drive increases in food commodity prices, particularly in market-dependent and remote areas, reducing household purchasing power and limiting access to essential food items.

Inflation, staple food prices and exchange rate: Rising fuel and transportation costs, coupled with persistent inflationary pressures, are expected to contribute to increases in staple food prices despite the previous bumper harvest. A potential weakening of the Zambian Kwacha, driven by external economic shocks and exchange rate volatility, could increase the cost of imported goods and agricultural inputs, further eroding household purchasing power and worsening food access, particularly for poor and market-dependent households.

Climatic conditions, pests and human–animal conflict: The anticipated super El Niño phenomenon is expected to increase the frequency and severity of prolonged dry spells and below-normal rainfall, resulting in poor crop performance, reduced agricultural production, and localised crop failures. Climatic stress is also expected to increase outbreaks of crop pests and diseases, leading to further production losses and reduced food availability. In addition, worsening environmental conditions are likely to intensify human–wildlife conflict as wildlife encroach on farming areas in search of food and water, causing crop destruction and reducing cultivated land in affected communities.

Nutritional status: Reduced household food availability, declining purchasing power, and higher food prices are expected to negatively affect food consumption and dietary diversity. Consequently, the prevalence of acute malnutrition is likely to increase, particularly among children aged 6 to 59 months, PBW, and other vulnerable groups. Poor access to health, water, sanitation, and nutrition services could further exacerbate nutrition outcomes in affected areas.

Agricultural Wage Labour and Household Income: Adverse climatic conditions and reduced agricultural production are expected to lower demand for agricultural wage labour and reduce income from crop sales. Poor and landless households that depend on casual agricultural employment are likely to experience fewer income-generating opportunities, reducing their purchasing power and increasing reliance on negative coping strategies to meet basic food needs.

Livestock Sales and Livelihood Assets: Reduced crop production, declining household incomes, and deteriorating food security are expected to increase reliance on distress livestock sales to meet immediate consumption needs. Increased livestock sales, combined with potential deterioration in pasture and water availability, are likely to erode household livelihood assets, weaken resilience, and reduce households' capacity to recover from future shocks, particularly in drought-prone areas.

Taken together, these assumptions point to a marked geographic expansion of Phase 3 conditions. The number of districts classified in Crisis is expected to rise from four in the current period to 28, or 30 percent of the 93 districts analysed. Seen against the two preceding projections, however, the trend continues to improve: from 5.83 million people in 2024 to 1.7 million in 2025 and 1.25 million in 2026. No population groups are projected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) during the October 2026 to March 2027 lean season.

This marks an improvement compared to previous analyses in which portions of the population were classified in Phase 4, reflecting continued recovery in household food security outcomes. The absence of Phase 4 populations suggests that the exceptional 2026 harvest has substantially improved both food availability and household food access, reinforcing the positive trend observed since 2024. Nevertheless, significant concerns remain regarding the outlook beyond March 2027, as the anticipated El Niño conditions during the 2026–2027 agricultural season pose a substantial risk to the next main harvest in 2027. The comparatively favourable food security situation observed during the October 2026–March 2027 period should be interpreted with caution, as it is largely supported by the carry-over effects of the strong 2026 harvest.

Forecasted El Niño impact during the projection period

Despite forecasts indicating an increased likelihood of a strong El Niño during the 2026/27 rainfall season, which coincides with the projected period, the overall food security impact during the 2026/27 consumption year is expected to remain moderated by the exceptional 2025/26 bumper harvest. Record maize production has resulted in substantial household food stocks, improved national grain availability, and favourable market supplies, which are expected to keep staple food prices relatively low and enhance food access for both rural and urban households during much of the consumption year. However, should El Niño-induced rainfall deficits materialise, localised reductions in agricultural labour opportunities, pasture and water availability, and early depletion of household food reserves are likely in drought-prone areas, particularly among poor households with limited productive assets, and particularly in post-analysis period around mid-2027.

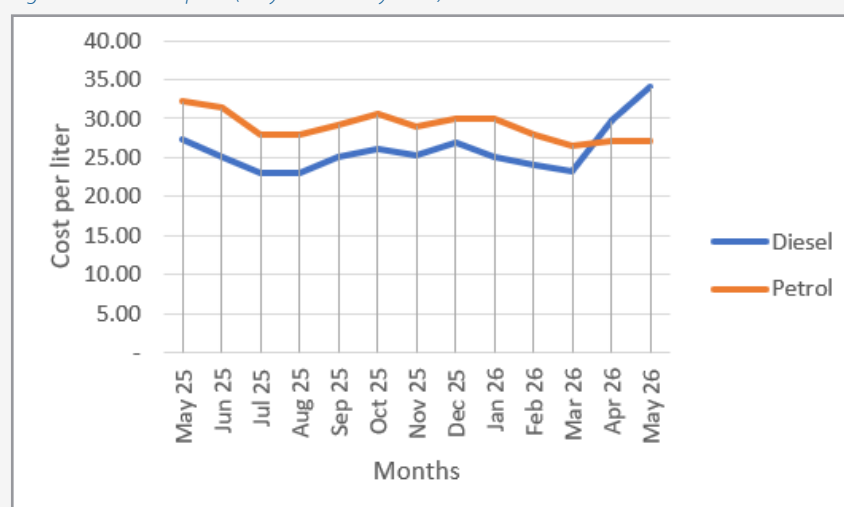
Monitoring is thus required to verify potential production shortages in the next campaign of 2027. These impacts may however be compounded by reduced livestock productivity, with immediate impact on the body conditions of cattle during the first projection period, and increased dependence on markets during the latter part of the consumption year. Consequently, while Zambia's strong national food availability is expected to cushion widespread deterioration in acute food insecurity, localised areas with chronic vulnerability and high exposure to climatic shocks may still experience worsening food security outcomes, requiring close monitoring and targeted interventions.

Impacts of the 2026 conflict in the Middle East

The ongoing conflict in the Middle East affects Zambia's food security primarily through economic transmission channels rather than direct food shortages. Rising fuel and fertiliser prices increase production and transport costs, contributing to higher food prices and reduced affordability for vulnerable households. However, Zambia's recent above-average harvests, improved maize stocks, and growing domestic fertiliser production have strengthened the country's resilience and helped cushion the immediate impacts. If the conflict persists or intensifies, sustained pressure on fuel markets, inflation, and agricultural input costs could undermine these gains, particularly for low-income households and smallholder farmers, all of which influence the four pillars of food security (availability, access, utilisation, and stability). If combined with adverse climatic conditions or poor agricultural performance, these market shocks could contribute to a deterioration in acute food insecurity outcomes during the projection period.

Figure 3 below shows the trend for the fuel price between May 2025 and May 2026 that reflects the influence of global geopolitical developments on Zambia's energy market. While petrol prices generally declined and remained relatively stable, diesel prices increased sharply during April and May 2026. This increase coincided with renewed conflict in the Middle East, which disrupted international oil markets and supply chains, alongside the continuing effects of the Russia–Ukraine war on global energy markets. As Zambia imports all of its petroleum products, increases in international oil prices were transmitted to domestic pump prices through the import parity pricing system. The Energy Regulation Board attributed the May 2026 diesel price adjustment primarily to heightened geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, which significantly increased international diesel prices.

Figure 3: Fuel trend price (May 2025 – May 2026)



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response Priorities

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

- **Humanitarian action and sustainability:** Urgent humanitarian action is required to save lives, reduce food consumption gaps and protect livelihoods for all districts with a population in Phase 3. This will mean improving access to food through appropriate modalities for households.
- **Income and expenditure:** Interventions that strengthen the economic situation at household-level and promote resilience are recommended. This is necessary to ensure that all households remain food and nutrition secure.
- **Nutrition Security:** There is a need to ensure that the nutrition situation is continuously monitored. A follow-up SMART survey is recommended for all districts exhibiting worrying levels of food insecurity.
- **Livelihood resilience:** Rural households already face high poverty levels and therefore have reduced levels of resilience. Additional compounding factors such as exposure to hazards/shocks place further stress on these households and their livelihoods. This forces many of them to be stressed and engage in negative coping strategies. Emphasis should therefore be placed on rebuilding rural livelihoods, such as through income diversification, household economy strengthening and building productive community assets.
- In view of the projected Super El Niño, a review of the IPC Analysis by November 2026 is recommended

Risk factors to monitor

1. El Niño effect (Rainfall pattern for next season, dry spells, flash floods)
2. Prices for staple commodities
3. Informal cross-border food trade
4. Headline and food inflation
5. Provincial nutrition status
6. Energy sector (Emergency load management)

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The IPC AFI analysis workshop was conducted face-to-face, from 13 to 22 June 2026 after a four day IPC training, from 9 to 12 June 2026. Analysts were given specific districts to analyse and overall data analysis was done using the IPC protocol, based on version 3.1 of the IPC Technical Manual.

The analysis team was drawn from the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit; the Ministry of Agriculture; the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock; the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services; the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development; the Zambia Meteorological Department of the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation; the Zambia Statistics Agency; the Zambia National Public Health Institute; the Road Development Agency; and the National Food and Nutrition Commission.

Representatives of United Nations agencies (FAO, UNICEF, UNDP and WFP), international non-governmental organisations (Catholic Relief Services and World Vision) and other international bodies (FEWS NET) also participated in the analysis.

The confidence level of the analysis was assessed as High (***) in line with IPC protocols, as all primary data for direct evidence — Food Consumption Score (FCS), Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), Household Hunger Scale (HHS), reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) and livelihood change — were collected in May 2026

Sources of data

The main source of data was from the 2026 Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC), carried out annually, which provided outcome as well as contributing factor evidence. Data collection was carried out in districts that experienced shocks during the 2025/2026 Agriculture Season, resulting in 93 districts being assessed.

Other sources of data included the Ministry of Agriculture's Crop Forecast Survey for production, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock on livestock data, Zambia Meteorology Department with climate data, relief data from DMMU and other Food Security and related reports from other institutions such as Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development, Road Development Agency, Ministry of Finance and National Planning, and the Zambia Statistics Agency.

Limitations of the analysis

Nutrition data: several districts achieved fewer than the practical benchmark in terms of sampling of children aged 6–59 months. While nutrition outcomes used in the AFI analysis are secondary level outcomes, low child sample sizes reduce confidence in the nutrition evidence used to inform IPC AFI analysis. Moreover, for Chavuma district, the western part of the district was not covered in the analysis due to the area being inaccessible.

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. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

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

Contact for further Information

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This analysis has been conducted under the patronage of the ZVAC (the Disaster Risk Management Division). It has benefited from the technical and financial support of FAO/GSU for the analysis and the UN System, Government and NGOs 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 2026

Province	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		%	#	%		#people	%
Central Province	Chibombo	510,833	229,875	45	255,417	50	25,542	5	0	0	0	0	P2	25,542	5
	Chitambo	122,293	55,032	45	61,147	50	6,115	5	0	0	0	0	P2	6,115	5
	Kabwe	366,695	165,013	45	201,682	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Kapiri Mposhi	449,480	382,058	85	67,422	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Luano	80,968	32,387	40	40,484	50	8,097	10	0	0	0	0	P2	8,097	10
	Mkushi	253,075	215,114	85	37,961	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Ngabwe	51,137	23,012	45	25,569	50	2,557	5	0	0	0	0	P2	2,557	5
	Serenje	192,163	86,473	45	96,082	50	9,608	5	0	0	0	0	P2	9,608	5
	Shibuyunji	117,539	52,893	45	58,770	50	5,877	5	0	0	0	0	P2	5,877	5
	Sub Totals	2,144,183	1,241,857	58	844,534	39	57,796	3	0	0	0	0		57,796	3
Copperbelt Province	Chililabombwe	167,243	75,259	45	91,984	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Chingola	353,740	300,679	85	53,061	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Kalulushi	201,106	100,553	50	90,498	45	10,055	5	0	0	0	0	P2	10,055	5
	Kitwe	783,530	705,177	90	78,353	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Lufwanyama	156,846	78,423	50	70,581	45	7,842	5	0	0	0	0	P2	7,842	5
	Masaiti	209,945	178,453	85	31,492	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Mpongwe	159,586	63,834	40	87,772	55	7,979	5	0	0	0	0	P2	7,979	5
	Ndola	738,282	664,454	90	73,828	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Sub Totals	2,770,278	2,166,832	78	577,569	21	25,876	1	0	0	0	0		25,876	1
Eastern Province	Chama	160,666	72,300	45	80,333	50	8,033	5	0	0	0	0	P2	8,033	5
	Chasefu	149,966	74,983	50	67,485	45	7,498	5	0	0	0	0	P2	7,498	5
	Chipata	368,279	165,726	45	202,553	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Lumezi	181,861	81,837	45	100,024	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Lundazi	177,405	124,183	70	53,222	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Lusangazi	126,121	69,367	55	56,754	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Mambwe	136,646	54,658	40	61,491	45	20,497	15	0	0	0	0	P2	20,497	15
	Nyimba	165,649	74,542	45	91,107	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Petauke	287,332	186,766	65	100,566	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Sinda	244,382	134,410	55	109,972	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Sub Totals	1,998,307	1,038,772	52	923,507	46	36,028	2	0	0	0	0		36,028	2
Luapula Province	Chembe	60,338	21,118	35	30,169	50	9,051	15	0	0	0	0	P2	9,051	15
	Chiengi	222,664	77,932	35	111,332	50	33,400	15	0	0	0	0	P2	33,400	15
	Kawambwa	144,943	72,472	50	65,224	45	7,247	5	0	0	0	0	P2	7,247	5
	Lunga	46,108	11,527	25	25,359	55	9,222	20	0	0	0	0	P3	9,222	20
	Mansa	385,135	173,311	45	192,568	50	19,257	5	0	0	0	0	P2	19,257	5
	Milengi	66,176	19,853	30	36,397	55	9,926	15	0	0	0	0	P2	9,926	15
	Nchelenge	273,722	109,489	40	150,547	55	13,686	5	0	0	0	0	P2	13,686	5
	Samfya	172,163	51,649	30	94,690	55	25,824	15	0	0	0	0	P2	25,824	15
	Sub Totals	1,371,249	537,351	39	706,286	52	127,613	9	0	0	0	0		127,613	9
Lusaka Province	Chilanga	267,743	160,646	60	107,097	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Chongwe	370,252	203,639	55	166,613	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Kafue	258,430	103,372	40	155,058	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Luangwa	42,353	14,824	35	21,177	50	6,353	15	0	0	0	0	P2	6,353	15
	Lusaka	2,599,093	2,339,184	90	259,909	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Rufunsa	96,783	38,713	40	43,552	45	14,517	15	0	0	0	0	P2	14,517	15
	Sub Totals	3,634,654	2,860,378	79	753,406	21	20,870	1	0	0	0	0		20,870	1



Muchinga Province	Chinsali	166,777	75,050	45	91,727	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Isoka	122,911	49,164	40	55,310	45	18,437	15	0	0	0	0	P2	18,437	15
	Kanchibiya	104,363	41,745	40	46,963	45	15,654	15	0	0	0	0	P2	15,654	15
	Lavushimanda	62,494	24,998	40	28,122	45	9,374	15	0	0	0	0	P2	9,374	15
	Mafinga	114,925	51,716	45	57,463	50	5,746	5	0	0	0	0	P2	5,746	5
	Mpika	168,649	67,460	40	101,189	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Nakonde	203,429	81,372	40	122,057	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Shiwangandu	88,735	39,931	45	39,931	45	8,874	10	0	0	0	0	P2	8,874	10
	Sub Totals	1,032,283	431,436	42	542,762	53	58,085	6	0	0	0	0		58,085	6
North Western Province	Chavuma	65,331	29,399	45	26,132	40	9,800	15	0	0	0	0	P2	9,800	15
	Kabompo	78,475	43,161	55	35,314	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Kasempa	132,495	52,998	40	72,872	55	6,625	5	0	0	0	0	P2	6,625	5
	Manyinga	89,344	35,738	40	49,139	55	4,467	5	0	0	0	0	P2	4,467	5
	Mufumbwe	116,882	46,753	40	64,285	55	5,844	5	0	0	0	0	P2	5,844	5
	Mushindano	77,869	31,148	40	42,828	55	3,893	5	0	0	0	0	P2	3,893	5
	Mwinilunga	164,380	57,533	35	98,628	60	8,219	5	0	0	0	0	P2	8,219	5
	Zambezi	129,233	45,232	35	64,617	50	19,385	15	0	0	0	0	P2	19,385	15
	Sub Totals	854,009	341,962	40	453,815	53	58,233	7	0	0	0	0		58,233	7
Northern Province	Chilubi	118,044	29,511	25	64,924	55	23,609	20	0	0	0	0	P3	23,609	20
	Kaputa	390,150	156,060	40	214,583	55	19,508	5	0	0	0	0	P2	19,508	5
	Kasama	97,158	48,579	50	43,721	45	4,858	5	0	0	0	0	P2	4,858	5
	Lupososhi	91,436	36,574	40	45,718	50	9,144	10	0	0	0	0	P2	9,144	10
	Mbala	185,463	74,185	40	111,278	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Mporokoso	72,953	32,829	45	40,124	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Mpulungu	176,340	70,536	40	96,987	55	8,817	5	0	0	0	0	P2	8,817	5
	Mungwi	247,049	98,820	40	111,172	45	37,057	15	0	0	0	0	P2	37,057	15
	Nsama	89,234	40,155	45	44,617	50	4,462	5	0	0	0	0	P2	4,462	5
	Sub Totals	1,467,827	587,249	40	773,124	53	107,455	7	0	0	0	0		107,455	7
Southern Province	Chirundu	92,763	37,105	40	51,020	55	4,638	5	0	0	0	0	P2	4,638	5
	Choma	316,115	189,669	60	126,446	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Gwembe	93,185	46,593	50	32,615	35	13,978	15	0	0	0	0	P2	13,978	15
	Itezhi-tezhi	153,257	61,303	40	91,954	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Kalomo	322,926	161,463	50	161,463	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Kazungula	202,987	172,539	85	30,448	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Livingstone	209,442	178,026	85	31,416	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Monze	314,566	188,740	60	125,826	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Namwala	198,168	168,443	85	29,725	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Pemba	118,742	100,931	85	17,811	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Siavonga	77,685	31,074	40	34,958	45	11,653	15	0	0	0	0	P2	11,653	15
	Sinazongwe	187,087	56,126	30	102,898	55	28,063	15	0	0	0	0	P2	28,063	15
	Zimba	128,375	57,769	45	70,606	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Sub Totals	2,415,298	1,449,781	60	907,186	38	58,332	2	0	0	0	0		58,332	2



Western Province	Kalabo	129,119	38,736	30	71,015	55	19,368	15	0	0	0	0	P2	19,368	15
	Kaoma	163,313	81,657	50	73,491	45	8,166	5	0	0	0	0	P2	8,166	5
	Limulunga	70,702	31,816	45	38,886	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Lukulu	110,962	44,385	40	49,933	45	16,644	15	0	0	0	0	P2	16,644	15
	Mitete	45,685	15,990	35	22,843	50	6,853	15	0	0	0	0	P2	6,853	15
	Mongu	230,400	92,160	40	138,240	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Mulobezi	53,661	21,464	40	29,514	55	2,683	5	0	0	0	0	P2	2,683	5
	Mwandi	45,358	18,143	40	20,411	45	6,804	15	0	0	0	0	P2	6,804	15
	Nalolo	85,020	46,761	55	25,506	30	12,753	15	0	0	0	0	P2	12,753	15
	Senanga	129,646	38,894	30	71,305	55	19,447	15	0	0	0	0	P2	19,447	15
	Sesheke	83,912	29,369	35	41,956	50	12,587	15	0	0	0	0	P2	12,587	15
	Shang'ombo	85,541	21,385	25	47,048	55	17,108	20	0	0	0	0	P3	17,108	20
	Sikongo	68,775	13,755	20	41,265	60	13,755	20	0	0	0	0	P3	13,755	20
	Sioma	75,686	22,706	30	41,627	55	11,353	15	0	0	0	0	P2	11,353	15
	Sub Totals	1,377,780	517,221	38	713,040	52	147,521	11	0	0	0	0		147,521	11
Grand Totals	Grand Totals	19,065,868	11,172,839	59	7,195,229	38	697,809	4	0	0	0	0		697,809	4



ANNEX II: Population table for the projection period October 2026 - March 2027

Province	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		%	#	%		#people	%
Central Province	Chibombo	510,833	204,333	40	280,958	55	25,542	5	0	0	0	0	P2	25,542	5
	Chitambo	122,293	48,917	40	67,261	55	6,115	5	0	0	0	0	P2	6,115	5
	Kabwe	366,695	146,678	40	201,682	55	18,335	5	0	0	0	0	P2	18,335	5
	Kapiri Mposhi	449,480	359,584	80	89,896	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Luano	80,968	28,339	35	40,484	50	12,145	15	0	0	0	0	P2	12,145	15
	Mkushi	253,075	202,460	80	50,615	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Ngabwe	51,137	20,455	40	25,569	50	5,114	10	0	0	0	0	P2	5,114	10
	Serenje	192,163	76,865	40	105,690	55	9,608	5	0	0	0	0	P2	9,608	5
	Shibuyunji	117,539	47,016	40	64,646	55	5,877	5	0	0	0	0	P2	5,877	5
	Sub Totals	2,144,183	1,134,647	53	926,801	43	82,736	4	0	0	0	0		82,736	4
Copperbelt Province	Chililabombwe	167,243	66,897	40	91,984	55	8,362	5	0	0	0	0	P2	8,362	5
	Chingola	353,740	282,992	80	70,748	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Kalulushi	201,106	90,498	45	100,553	50	10,055	5	0	0	0	0	P2	10,055	5
	Kitwe	783,530	666,001	85	117,530	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Lufwanyama	156,846	70,581	45	70,581	45	15,685	10	0	0	0	0	P2	15,685	10
	Masaiti	209,945	167,956	80	31,492	15	10,497	5	0	0	0	0	P2	10,497	5
	Mpongwe	159,586	55,855	35	95,752	60	7,979	5	0	0	0	0	P2	7,979	5
	Ndola	738,282	627,540	85	110,742	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Sub Totals	2,770,278	2,028,320	73	689,382	25	52,578	2	0	0	0	0		52,578	2
Eastern Province	Chama	160,666	64,266	40	80,333	50	16,067	10	0	0	0	0	P2	16,067	10
	Chasefu	149,966	67,485	45	67,485	45	14,997	10	0	0	0	0	P2	14,997	10
	Chipata	368,279	147,312	40	202,553	55	18,414	5	0	0	0	0	P2	18,414	5
	Lumezi	181,861	72,744	40	100,024	55	9,093	5	0	0	0	0	P2	9,093	5
	Lundazi	177,405	115,313	65	53,222	30	8,870	5	0	0	0	0	P2	8,870	5
	Lusangazi	126,121	63,061	50	56,754	45	6,306	5	0	0	0	0	P2	6,306	5
	Mambwe	136,646	47,826	35	61,491	45	27,329	20	0	0	0	0	P3	27,329	20
	Nyimba	165,649	74,542	45	82,825	50	8,282	5	0	0	0	0	P2	8,282	5
	Petauke	287,332	172,399	60	100,566	35	14,367	5	0	0	0	0	P2	14,367	5
	Sinda	244,382	122,191	50	109,972	45	12,219	5	0	0	0	0	P2	12,219	5
	Sub Totals	1,998,307	947,139	47	915,225	46	135,944	7	0	0	0	0		135,944	7
Luapula Province	Chembe	60,338	18,101	30	30,169	50	12,068	20	0	0	0	0	P3	12,068	20
	Chiengi	222,664	77,932	35	100,199	45	44,533	20	0	0	0	0	P3	44,533	20
	Kawambwa	144,943	65,224	45	65,224	45	14,494	10	0	0	0	0	P2	14,494	10
	Lunga	46,108	9,222	20	27,665	60	9,222	20	0	0	0	0	P3	9,222	20
	Mansa	385,135	154,054	40	192,568	50	38,514	10	0	0	0	0	P2	38,514	10
	Milengi	66,176	19,853	30	33,088	50	13,235	20	0	0	0	0	P3	13,235	20
	Nchelenge	273,722	95,803	35	150,547	55	27,372	10	0	0	0	0	P2	27,372	10
	Samfya	172,163	51,649	30	86,082	50	34,433	20	0	0	0	0	P3	34,433	20
	Sub Totals	1,371,249	491,838	36	685,542	50	193,871	14	0	0	0	0		193,871	14
Lusaka Province	Chilanga	267,743	147,259	55	120,484	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Chongwe	370,252	185,126	50	166,613	45	18,513	5	0	0	0	0	P2	18,513	5
	Kafue	258,430	103,372	40	142,137	55	12,922	5	0	0	0	0	P2	12,922	5
	Luangwa	42,353	14,824	35	19,059	45	8,471	20	0	0	0	0	P3	8,471	20
	Lusaka	2,599,093	2,209,229	85	389,864	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	P1	0	0
	Rufunsa	96,783	38,713	40	38,713	40	19,357	20	0	0	0	0	P3	19,357	20
	Sub Totals	3,634,654	2,698,523	74	876,870	24	59,263	2	0	0	0	0		59,263	2



Muchinga Province	Chinsali	166,777	75,050	45	83,389	50	8,339	5	0	0	0	0	P2	8,339	5
	Isoka	122,911	43,019	35	55,310	45	24,582	20	0	0	0	0	P3	24,582	20
	Kanchibiya	104,363	41,745	40	41,745	40	20,873	20	0	0	0	0	P3	20,873	20
	Lavushimanda	62,494	21,873	35	28,122	45	12,499	20	0	0	0	0	P3	12,499	20
	Mafinga	114,925	45,970	40	57,463	50	11,493	10	0	0	0	0	P2	11,493	10
	Mpika	168,649	59,027	35	101,189	60	8,432	5	0	0	0	0	P2	8,432	5
	Nakonde	203,429	81,372	40	111,886	55	10,171	5	0	0	0	0	P2	10,171	5
	Shiwangandu	88,735	35,494	40	39,931	45	13,310	15	0	0	0	0	P2	13,310	15
	Sub Totals	1,032,283	403,550	39	519,035	50	109,699	11	0	0	0	0		109,699	11
North Western Province	Chavuma	65,331	22,866	35	29,399	45	13,066	20	0	0	0	0	P3	13,066	20
	Kabompo	78,475	39,238	50	35,314	45	3,924	5	0	0	0	0	P2	3,924	5
	Kasempa	132,495	46,373	35	72,872	55	13,250	10	0	0	0	0	P2	13,250	10
	Manyinga	89,344	35,738	40	44,672	50	8,934	10	0	0	0	0	P2	8,934	10
	Mufumbwe	116,882	46,753	40	58,441	50	11,688	10	0	0	0	0	P2	11,688	10
	Mushindano	77,869	27,254	35	42,828	55	7,787	10	0	0	0	0	P2	7,787	10
	Mwinilunga	164,380	49,314	30	98,628	60	16,438	10	0	0	0	0	P2	16,438	10
	Zambezi	129,233	38,770	30	64,617	50	25,847	20	0	0	0	0	P3	25,847	20
	Sub Totals	854,009	306,306	36	446,771	52	100,934	12	0	0	0	0		100,934	12
Northern Province	Chilubi	118,044	23,609	20	70,826	60	23,609	20	0	0	0	0	P3	23,609	20
	Kaputa	390,150	156,060	40	195,075	50	39,015	10	0	0	0	0	P2	39,015	10
	Kasama	97,158	43,721	45	43,721	45	9,716	10	0	0	0	0	P2	9,716	10
	Lupososhi	91,436	36,574	40	41,146	45	13,715	15	0	0	0	0	P2	13,715	15
	Mbala	185,463	74,185	40	102,005	55	9,273	5	0	0	0	0	P2	9,273	5
	Mporokoso	72,953	32,829	45	36,477	50	3,648	5	0	0	0	0	P2	3,648	5
	Mpulungu	176,340	61,719	35	96,987	55	17,634	10	0	0	0	0	P2	17,634	10
	Mungwi	247,049	86,467	35	111,172	45	49,410	20	0	0	0	0	P3	49,410	20
	Nsama	89,234	35,694	40	44,617	50	8,923	10	0	0	0	0	P2	8,923	10
	Sub Totals	1,467,827	550,858	38	742,026	51	174,943	12	0	0	0	0		174,943	12
Southern Province	Chirundu	92,763	32,467	35	51,020	55	9,276	10	0	0	0	0	P2	9,276	10
	Choma	316,115	189,669	60	110,640	35	15,806	5	0	0	0	0	P2	15,806	5
	Gwembe	93,185	41,933	45	32,615	35	18,637	20	0	0	0	0	P3	18,637	20
	Itezhi-tezhi	153,257	53,640	35	91,954	60	7,663	5	0	0	0	0	P2	7,663	5
	Kalomo	322,926	145,317	45	161,463	50	16,146	5	0	0	0	0	P2	16,146	5
	Kazungula	202,987	152,240	75	50,747	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Livingstone	209,442	167,554	80	41,888	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Monze	314,566	188,740	60	110,098	35	15,728	5	0	0	0	0	P2	15,728	5
	Namwala	198,168	158,534	80	39,634	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Pemba	118,742	94,994	80	23,748	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	P2	0	0
	Siavonga	77,685	31,074	40	31,074	40	15,537	20	0	0	0	0	P3	15,537	20
	Sinazongwe	187,087	46,772	25	102,898	55	37,417	20	0	0	0	0	P3	37,417	20
	Zimba	128,375	51,350	40	70,606	55	6,419	5	0	0	0	0	P2	6,419	5
	Sub Totals	2,415,298	1,354,284	56	918,385	38	142,629	6	0	0	0	0		142,629	6



Western Province	Kalabo	129,119	38,736	30	64,560	50	25,824	20	0	0	0	0	P3	25,824	20
	Kaoma	163,313	73,491	45	81,657	50	8,166	5	0	0	0	0	P2	8,166	5
	Limulunga	70,702	28,281	40	38,886	55	3,535	5	0	0	0	0	P2	3,535	5
	Lukulu	110,962	38,837	35	49,933	45	22,192	20	0	0	0	0	P3	22,192	20
	Mitete	45,685	13,706	30	22,843	50	9,137	20	0	0	0	0	P3	9,137	20
	Mongu	230,400	80,640	35	138,240	60	11,520	5	0	0	0	0	P2	11,520	5
	Mulobezi	53,661	18,781	35	29,514	55	5,366	10	0	0	0	0	P2	5,366	10
	Mwandi	45,358	15,875	35	20,411	45	9,072	20	0	0	0	0	P3	9,072	20
	Nalolo	85,020	42,510	50	25,506	30	17,004	20	0	0	0	0	P3	17,004	20
	Senanga	129,646	38,894	30	64,823	50	25,929	20	0	0	0	0	P3	25,929	20
	Sesheke	83,912	29,369	35	37,760	45	16,782	20	0	0	0	0	P3	16,782	20
	Shang'ombo	85,541	17,108	20	51,325	60	17,108	20	0	0	0	0	P3	17,108	20
	Sikongo	68,775	10,316	15	44,704	65	13,755	20	0	0	0	0	P3	13,755	20
	Sioma	75,686	18,922	25	41,627	55	15,137	20	0	0	0	0	P3	15,137	20
	Sub Totals	1,377,780	465,466	34	711,789	52	200,527	15	0	0	0	0		200,527	15
Grand Totals	Grand Totals	19,065,868	10,380,931	54	7,431,826	39	1,253,124	7	0	0	0	0		1,253,124	7