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IMMEDIATE RESPONSE EMERGENCY OPERATION

**ZAMBIA Emergency Food Assistance for DRC Refugees/Asylum Seekers in Nchelenge and Kawambwa Districts, Luapula Province Zambia
PROJECT DOCUMENT**

PART 1: INFORMATION NOTE

NATURE OF EMERGENCY:

1. This immediate emergency operation (IR-EMOP) responds to the growing number of asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) crossing into Luapula province in Northern Zambia. Asylum seekers are fleeing from clashes between Congolese security forces Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) and local militia groups in towns of Pweto, Manono, Mitwaba (Haut Katanga Province) as well as in Moba and Kalemie (Tanganyika Province).
2. Based on reports provided by UNHCR, a mass exodus of families and individuals commenced crossing into Zambia on 30 August 2017. The number of asylum as of 27 October 2017 has now reached over 5,800 individuals of which 59 percent are children and close to 490 are unaccompanied minors.
3. The Government of Zambia (GoZ), with support from UNHCR, is providing temporary shelter to the asylum seekers. The Zambian Red Cross Society (ZRCS) is currently the front-line agency providing food support. ZRCS has procured commodities locally which has resulted in a spike in food prices. WFP in-kind food assistance will complement the local market which is anticipated to be unable to meet the food requirements of asylum seekers and the host community should the influx significantly increase over the coming weeks.

Location:

4. The asylum seekers from DRC are temporarily hosted in Chiengi Reception Centre in the border area (Chiengi District) before the onward relocation to Kenani Transit Centre (Nchelenge District in Luapula Province), some 150 kilometres from the border and 1,400 from the capital Lusaka.
5. Kenani Transit Centre is currently hosting 5,800 asylum seekers which is well over its capacity. Therefore, UNHCR and its partner, the ZRCS, have initiated the expansion of

Kenani Transit Centre (section 2) to be able to accommodate up to 10,000 people. Government has secured land in Kawambwa, 70 kilometres south of Kenani, to erect a longer-term settlement in the area with access to better livelihood options. The new site is anticipated to be ready by end of November.

Cause:

6. An upsurge of armed clashes that erupted in August 2017 between the Congolese security forces FARDC and local militia groups in towns of Pweto, Manono, Mitwaba (Haut Katanga Province) as well as uncertainty on the presidential elections which have been put on hold.

Effects:

7. Growing displacement and widespread insecurity of citizens in DRC has led to a mass exodus of citizens uprooting their lives and moving to neighbouring countries including Zambia. Families have broken up in the process of fleeing with minors (children) and women covering longer distances with little or no food. This has significantly affected the ability of the population to engage in any meaningful livelihoods. Further, this has also affected the health and nutrition condition of asylum seekers as access to basic services is extremely limited.
8. As of 27 October, 5,800 individuals have been registered as refugees, comprising of 1,850 households/families. Out of 5,800 registered, 51 percent are female (22 percent are female from 18 and above and 30 percent are female from 0 to 17) and 49 percent are male (19 percent are male from 18 and above and 30 percent are male from 0 to 17). Of the 1,718 households screened, 1,367 individuals have been identified with special needs (PSN).¹
9. The Ministry of Health (MoH) is currently providing integrated healthcare service provision to the asylum seekers at the Transit Centres. UNICEF reports that the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is 2.5 percent (which is low and acceptable), while Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate stands at 1 percent. UNICEF has provided RUTF (Ready To Utilize Therapeutic Foods) for severe malnourished children at a local hospital in proximity to the Reception Centre. An on-site supplementary feeding programme is reaching 80 malnourished children. Despite the positive outlook figures, health risks would greatly increase if a new influx of asylum-seekers entered Zambia. Given the limited capacity of MoH, it will be difficult to screen everyone for polio, measles or respiratory infections. Moreover, the infrastructure at the Kenani Transit Centres (boreholes, latrines and sewage collection) and living conditions may deteriorate as a result of the rainy season. This could potentially lead to a large cholera outbreak.
10. A mass nutrition screening for children was done in conjunction with the vaccination campaign to capture unscreened children and to update the nutrition status of children in the Transit Centres. UNICEF has screened 1,069 children under the age of five of which 12 were suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition and 15 from Moderate Acute Malnutrition.

¹ Refugees identified to have special needs are the most vulnerable of the refugee population in the Kenani Transit Centre, who are faced with physical and structural barriers that hinder their access to essential humanitarian services. The refugees with special needs have been systematically identified and documented jointly with UNHCR to inform appropriate programme design and assistance consistent with their vulnerabilities.

Total numbers affected and in need of emergency food aid:

11. According to UNHCR operational reports, there are 5,800 individuals residing at the Kenani Transit Centre. Daily reports from ZRCS stationed at the Chiengi border post report that as many as 100 individuals enter Zambia on a daily basis.
12. Based on the daily trends of new arrivals in Chiengi, the UN projects that the cumulative number of asylum seekers will increase to 10,000 in November and possibly reaching 15,000 by mid-December.

WFP IR EMOP:**Justification for an immediate response emergency, expected impact:**

13. An inter-agency joint rapid needs assessment mission was conducted in mid-September and confirmed local border immigration reports that the number of asylum seekers surpassed 2,000. By the end of October, the number of asylum seekers has exceeded 5,000 in the northern part of Zambia, requiring WFP to provide food and logistics support in line with global Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with UNHCR.
14. WFP will provide dedicated surge capacity to manage the refugee operation. Through this IR-EMOP, WFP will provide food assistance for three months to asylum seekers and refugees at the Kenani Transit Centres and later at the expected permanent resettlement camp now identified in Kawambwa. In addition, WFP will provide technical support in food handling (warehouse, distribution, and reporting). If food insecurity amongst the asylum seekers persists after the three-month period, a successive EMOP intervention for six months will be implemented.
15. Given the on-going armed conflicts in DRC, it is expected there will be a growing influx of asylum seekers into Zambia in the coming months. As the number of individuals grow at the Kenani Transit Centre, there will be a need for Commissioner of Refugees (COR), UNHCR and other partners start preparations for the newly identified settlement camp in Kawambwa and scale-up lifesaving interventions, including food, water, medical care, shelter and sanitation.
16. At the Kenani Reception Centres, UNHCR and its partner ZRCS, in close coordination with local authorities, are distributing hot meals, erecting temporary shelters, providing core relief items and have erected makeshift latrines. Other organizations such as UNICEF, Oxfam, World Vision, Norwegian Church Aid, and Action Africa Help (AAH), are drilling boreholes to provide potable water, making medical care available, and distributing Non-Food Items (NFIs). UNHCR is also providing technical support to the Zambian authorities with the processing and registration of asylum seekers.
17. The current response provided by the Government, UN Agencies and other stakeholders will not address the needs of the ever-increasing number of new arrivals (especially the food and water, sanitation and hygiene needs). The temporary Transit Centres only have two functioning boreholes which do not cover the daily water standard of 20 liters/person/day. The number of erected latrines appear to be insufficient and open defecation is common practice which increases the risk of diarrhoea in the Transit Centres. Sensitization on the use of toilet and hygiene promotion is also urgently required.

18. At the end of September, a rapid livelihood needs assessment of the newly arrived Congolese Refugees was conducted in the Nchelenge district, which encompassed the area where the Kenani Transit Centres are situated. The assessment considered the livelihoods requirements of the refugees for enhanced preparedness and response planning alongside other emergency life-saving needs (food, water and sanitation, shelter, emergency health care etc.). The findings supported the need for the Rome Based Agencies (RBAs), to assist in facilitating targeted assistance and sustainable livelihoods activities in the medium to long term.
19. Zambia is still home to some 59,195 refugees and other asylum seekers, mostly from Angola, the DRC, Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia and Uganda. The government has been very receptive towards the refugees in the region and has a favourable refugee policy that supports resettlement and reintegration as durable solutions.
20. This intervention will support actions aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, on achieving zero hunger; and SDG 17, on partnering to support implementation of the SDGs. The objective of this IR-EMOP is to ensure that vulnerable refugee populations from the DRC are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.

Duration of assistance (maximum three months):

21. Three months, from 1 November 2017 to 31 January 2018.

Number of beneficiaries and location:

22. WFP will target displaced persons who will be temporarily residing at Kenani Transit Centres (Nchelenge district) and then continue when they are permanently resettled in the Kawambwa settlement camp (Kawambwa district) both in northern of Zambia. WFP will target 10,000 during the first month of its operations and then scale up to 15,000 in the second and third months.
23. It is acknowledged that while there is limited information available at this stage; women, girl and boy children who have been displaced or are returnees are likely to have faced physical and sexual violence. They currently face unique vulnerabilities. WFP will gather more in-depth data during the follow-up joint inter-agency assessment and will adjust programming based on the findings as required. This will ensure that WFP meets the needs of the most marginalized and vulnerable populations.

Food basket composition and ration levels:

24. WFP will provide general food assistance through a nutrition-sensitive food basket to meet the daily energy requirements of 2,100 kcal per person per day, comprised of 400g of Maize meal, 60g of Pulses, 25g of Vegetable oil, 5g of Salt, and 60g Super Cereal with sugar. The Super Cereal with sugar, which will be provided to all individuals in a household, is aimed at improving micronutrient intake as well as consumption of good quality protein.
25. Currently, no cash based transfers have been planned under the IR-EMOP. WFP will undertake market assessment and sectorial assessments in the surrounding area where the new permanent settlement camp will exist to explore possibility of introducing CBT. The assessment will permit to WFP to know what markets are in the proximity of the camp, retail prices for NFIs and commodities and simultaneously identify the banking structures or mobile money systems in place.

Total food aid requirements (mt):

26. In order to provide the above-mentioned ration for 10,000 displaced persons for the first month and then for 15,000 in the second and third months, 660 mt of food is required. The ration is comprised of: 1) 480 mt of Maize Meal, 2) 72 mt of Pulses, 3) 30 mt of Vegetable oil, 4) 6 mt of Salt, and 5) 72 mt Super Cereal with sugar.

Mode of implementation:

27. This IR-EMOP seeks to address immediate needs of displaced persons, while WFP, the Government and partners work on the medium and long-term plans to support the refugee self-reliance.
28. The intervention will last for 90 days. During the first month, commodities will be stored in a rented storage space within the Transit Centres. Once the permanent resettlement camp in Kawambwa becomes operational, WFP will transfer its stocks to a rub hall erected in the camp.
29. In anticipation of the growing influx of asylum-seekers, WFP is conducting a Logistical Capacity assessment (LCA) which will be finalized in November and procured two rub halls. WFP will provide technical support to UNHCR and partners in the establishment of temporary infrastructure (rub halls) especially for food storage of the commodities procured and received in-kind for this operation. Trainings will also be organized for the implementing partner relating to food handling which would encompass food safety and distribution, data capturing and reporting.
30. WFP will also provide logistical support to UNHCR and other humanitarian actors. Based on presentations made by response partners during the bi-monthly coordination meetings in Lusaka, there will be a need to provide assistance to either clear in-coming shipments and/or coordinate overland transport. Given that the rainy season is due to start in November, overland transport becomes complex as service providers with adequate capacity diminish and others increase their service costs.
31. Commodities for General Food Distributions (GFD) will be locally procured except for salt and vegetable oil which will be imported into the country via road transport. WFP will engage transporters from its current short list to transport commodities to the intended distribution sites. WFP may use Global Commodity Management Fund (GCMF) stocks to obtain Super Cereal with sugar and vegetable oil to ensure a quick response and reduce costs.
32. WFP will continue to monitor the nutrition trends and, should there be a deterioration in the next three months, nutrition will be a key focus in the upcoming EMOP. Discussions with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF will be initiated in the coming weeks to ensure that in the event of a scale-up WFP can complement the health response led by the Ministry.
33. WFP will work with partners to conduct a follow-up in-depth joint inter-agency assessment mission, which will focus on food security, nutrition, and market assessments. These assessments will serve to generate an evidence base for food security and nutrition needs, refine targeting, and define appropriate modalities for food assistance, including resilience and livelihood support beyond the duration of this intervention. This assessment will also collect and analyze age and sex-disaggregated data and information on gender in relation to access, availability, utilization and control over food. This information will be used to

ensure that targeting and programme implementation is responsive to the different needs and capacities of the most vulnerable affected populations.

34. WFP does not have a presence in Nchelenge or Kawambwa districts, but will deploy staff from the Country Office to support the initial response and provide oversight on food procurement, distribution and monitoring.

Fund Centre:	ZMCO
Functional Area:	EMOP
Project Number:	201114
Project Start Date:	01-Nov-17
Project End Date:	31-Jan-18
Duration (months):	3

Cost Components	Number of Beneficiaries ^{1/}		Value (US\$)	% of DOC	% of Total Project Costs
Food Tool	15 000	Tonnage (mt)	Rate per mt		
Cereals		480	\$225.00	\$108 000	% of Food DOC
Pulses		72	\$590.00	\$42 480	
Oil and Fats		30	\$920.00	\$27 600	
Mixed and Blended Food		72	\$530.00	\$38 160	
Other		6	\$80.00	\$480	
Total Food Transfers		660	\$328.36	\$216 720	
External Transport			\$5.45	\$3 600	1%
LTSH			\$157.56	\$103 990	22%
ODOC Food			\$241.14	\$159 150	33%
Total Food Tool DOC			\$732.51	\$483 460	60%
% of overall Food distribution costs (DSC and ISC included) over Total project costs					100%

	Number of Beneficiaries ^{1/}		% of C&V Transfer	Value (US\$)	% of C&V DOC
Cash and Voucher Tool	-				
Cash Transfers				\$0	% of C&V DOC
Value Voucher Transfer to Beneficiaries				\$0	
Commodity Voucher				\$0	
Total Cash and Vouchers Transfers				\$0	0%
C&V Related costs			0.00%	\$0	0%
		C&V Delivery	0.00%	\$0	0%
		C&V Other	0.00%	\$0	0%
Total C&V Tool DOC				\$0	0%
% of overall C&V transfer costs (DSC and ISC included) over Total project costs					0%

Capacity Development & Augmentation Tool	Value (US\$)	
Total Capacity Development & Augmentation Tool costs	\$0	0%
% of overall Capacity Development & Augmentation costs (DSC and ISC included) over Total project costs		0%

	Number of Beneficiaries ^{1/}		Value (US\$)	DSC as % DOC
Total Costs	15 000			
Total Direct Operating Costs (DOC)			\$483 460	
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			\$267 882	55.41% 33%
Total WFP direct project costs (US\$)			\$751 342	
Indirect Support Costs (ISC) 7%			\$52 594	7%
TOTAL WFP COSTS			\$803 936	100% 100%

^{1/} Excludes overlap by year. Total project beneficiaries also excludes overlap among food, cash and voucher distributions.

This workbook is for internal use.

External distribution of project budget information should be taken from the approved project documents.

PART 3: EMOP APPROVAL

1) IRA funding is available to cover EMOP budget

Chief, RMBB: Calum Gardner, Date: --/--/----

2) EMOP is approved

Regional Director (a.i.): Lola Castro, Date: --/--/----