

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

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**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



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

**Standard Project Report 2018**

World Food Programme in Zambia, Republic of (ZM)



**World Food  
Programme**

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

Through this Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP), WFP provided life-saving food assistance to some 15,000 refugees in Zambia fleeing armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since late 2017. Through the distribution of a monthly food basket meeting the basic nutrition and energy needs of affected populations, WFP protected their food and nutrition security at a critical time.

In March 2018, the refugee operation was incorporated into WFP's Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP) for Zambia, which includes other activities supporting smallholder farmers, the social protection system, and nutrition objectives in the country.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

Zambia is a landlocked, lower-middle-income country with a population of 17.1 million people.[1] Although politically stable and secure with more than a decade of consistent economic growth, the country's economy has slowed, with gross domestic product (GDP) growing at a rate of 4 percent in 2017-18, down from an average of 6.7 percent over the previous decade.[2] The country's poverty levels remain high with 54.4 percent of the population living below the poverty line, of which 76.6 percent live in rural areas and 23.4 percent in urban areas.[3] In addition, income inequality is among the highest in the world, with an estimated Gini coefficient of 0.69. As a result, the country still ranks low in terms of human development (144 out of 189 according to the 2018 Human Development Index).

From a regional perspective, although Zambia is politically stable, insecurity in neighboring DRC has added pressure along their shared border. Refugees from DRC have had limited access to basic services and livelihood opportunities. In response, the Zambian Government allocated land for settlement and agricultural cultivation, in an attempt to integrate refugees within host communities. In addition, an integrated healthcare service is being provided to refugees and host community alike, with an emphasis on nutrition screening. The Government has a favorable refugee policy that supports resettlement and reintegration as durable solutions, recently subscribing to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

[1] <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zambia>.

[2] <https://data.worldbank.org/country/zambia>

[3] 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey.

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

To support the Government of Zambia in assisting refugees fleeing neighboring DRC, WFP launched an emergency food assistance operation in Nchelenge District, Luapula Province. Following conclusion of this IR-EMOP, the response was folded into Strategic Outcome 5 of WFP's TICSP.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

During the period of the IR-EMOP, WFP faced funding challenges, leading to the distribution of a reduced food ration to ensure continued assistance for the full beneficiary caseload. WFP Zambia worked with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the World Health Organization (WHO) on a successful proposal to the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which allowed WFP to procure all food requirements for refugees for the months following this IR-EMOP.

WFP continued to seek resources to maintain the operation. In a development context with limited funding opportunities for emergency operations, WFP Zambia continued to rely heavily on multilateral funding during this start-up period.

WFP continued to engage the Government and donors through different fora, including sector advisory and cooperating partner group meetings. WFP continued to seek innovative ways to mobilize resources by integrating its programming with other partners.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	1,604	1,663	3,267
Children (5-18 years)	2,817	2,772	5,589
Adults (18 years plus)	2,892	3,238	6,130
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2018</b>	<b>7,313</b>	<b>7,673</b>	<b>14,986</b>



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country IR-EMOP	339	19	52	52	4	466
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2018</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>466</b>

## Supply Chain

WFP Zambia started food distributions for refugees from DRC in Kenani Transit Center (Nchelenge District, Luapula Province) in December 2017. This assistance was then shifted to Mantapala Settlement, where refugees were relocated in order to accommodate an anticipated larger influx. In both locations, the supply chain unit used various channels, storage and packaging facilities, transport, service providers and cooperating partners to ensure timely and efficient monthly food distributions.

During this time, WFP was responsible for the procurement, transport and storage of all food commodities at Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) in Kenani Transit Centre and later in Mantapala Refugee Settlement. Cooperating partners undertook secondary transport to Final Distribution Points (FDPs) and distribution of food to refugees. WFP set up Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) at EDPs to ensure adequate storage conditions, amid challenging terrain and heavy rains in Luapula Province.

WFP's food basket consisted of locally-produced fortified maize meal, Super Cereal, locally-procured iodized salt, cooking oil, and pulses from local smallholder farmers supported by WFP, and imported vegetable oil. All commodities were transported by road, which was a challenge given the poor conditions during the rainy season.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	41	41
Maize Meal	221	-	221
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>84.5%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

IR-EMOP 201114 was approved in November 2017 in response to the growing number of asylum seekers from the DRC crossing into Luapula province in Northern Zambia. These asylum seekers were fleeing clashes between the Congolese security forces and local militia groups in Haut-Katanga and Tanganyika provinces. In October 2017, the number of asylum seekers stood at 5,800; by November an average of 110 individuals were crossing the border each day into Zambia. The asylum seekers were temporarily hosted at the Kenani transit centre in Luapula Province, some 150 kilometers from the border with DRC. With the expectation that the transit center would quickly reach full capacity, the Government of Zambia took measures to identify a larger settlement in Mantapala village and make provisions for better livelihood opportunities. The relocation to Mantapala settlement started in January 2018. By March 2018, there were 14,162 registered refugees in Luapula Province.

To respond to the food and nutrition needs of this population, WFP provided general food assistance for three months to the asylum seekers and refugees at the Kenani transit centre, and later to the refugees at the Mantapala settlement. The initial plans were to provide food assistance to 10,000 displaced persons in December 2017 and increase to 15,000 in January and February 2018 based on projected estimations of refugees reaching Luapula. WFP's food basket included a full 2,100 kcal ration, provided through general food distributions.

The IR-EMOP was approved for the period 1 November 2017 to 28 February 2018. Commodity procurement and deliveries proved to be a challenge, both due to access constraints caused by heavy rains as well as fortification requirements of some commodities that affected immediate availability. By December 2017, WFP provided food assistance to 14,000 asylum seekers. WFP extended the IR-EMOP until 14 March 2018 through a budget revision and increased the target population to 21,800 by March 2018. This extension also allowed WFP to continue its response, while an emergency addendum to the WFP Zambia TICSP was finalized. During the period of extension, WFP was forced to reduce the food ration in order to extend limited resources to support an increasing population for an additional month in February and March before the new commodity purchases could be received.

As sector lead for food security in Luapula, WFP continued to coordinate sectoral activities and provide updates through weekly and monthly meetings, co-chaired by the Zambian Government's Commissioner for Refugees (COR) and UNHCR in Nchelenge.

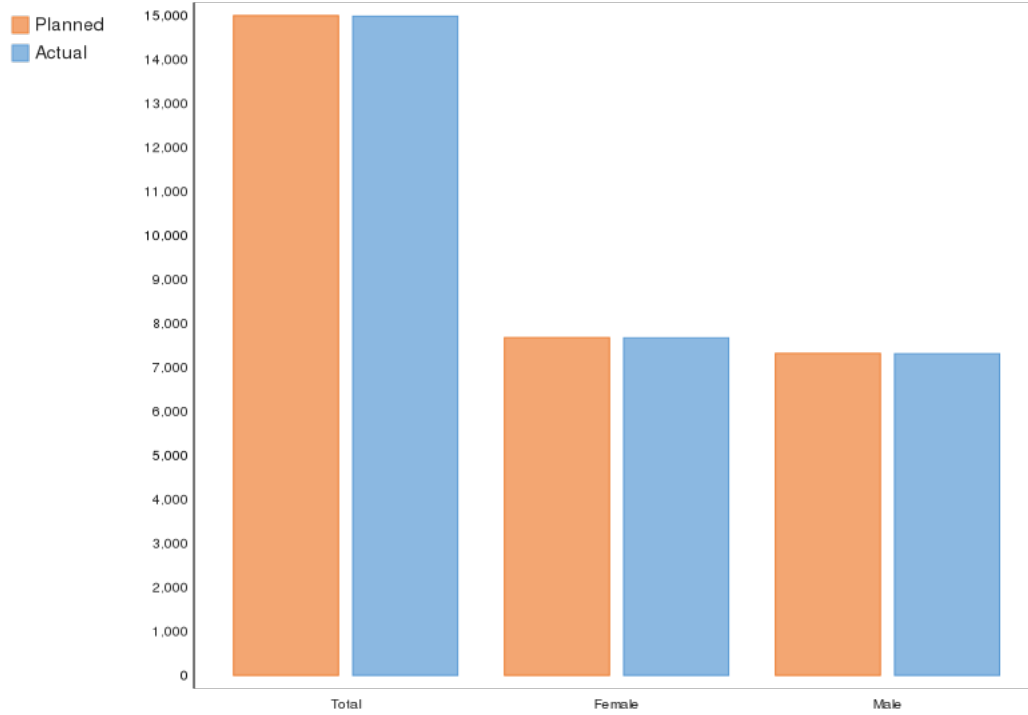
## Results

Through the IR-EMOP, WFP Zambia strengthened its capacity to execute core operational functions required for emergency response. The influx of refugees from DRC into Zambia led to the implementation of a food assistance operation in Luapula Province that reached 15,000 asylum seekers and refugees under the leadership of UNHCR and the Zambian Government's Commissioner for Refugees (COR). A complete food basket was distributed for all targeted beneficiaries. However, due to resource limitations, the ration had to be reduced in February 2018 in order to allow distributions to continue to reach all beneficiaries for a longer period.

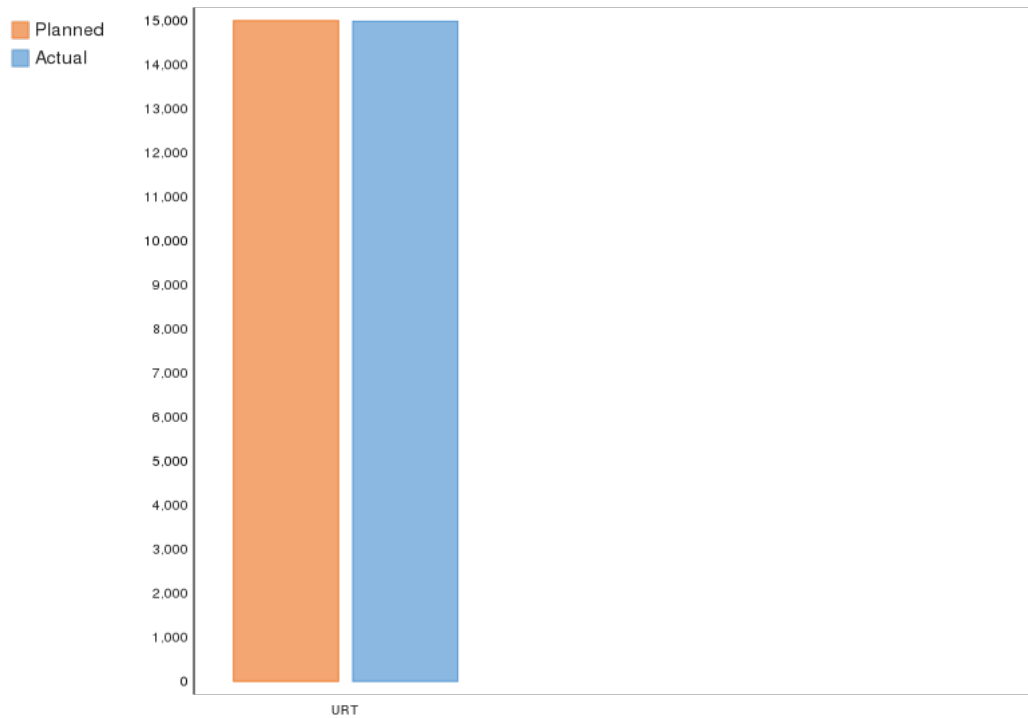
A nutrition assessment was conducted in Kenani Transit Centre in January 2018. The assessment was led by the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), supported by WFP and UNICEF. The results did not indicate a serious nutrition situation in the transit centre (global acute malnutrition rate based on weight for height was 5.3 percent and below emergency thresholds), and as such WFP did not initiate a nutrition-specific intervention.

WFP was able to rapidly make funds available to respond to the emergency needs in Luapula Province and start providing food assistance to the new refugees from DRC. The fact that Zambia has sufficient capacity for local food production, and WFP's experience in working with larger and small-scale producers contributed to accelerate the procurement and transport processes and ensure a rapid response.

Annual Project Beneficiaries



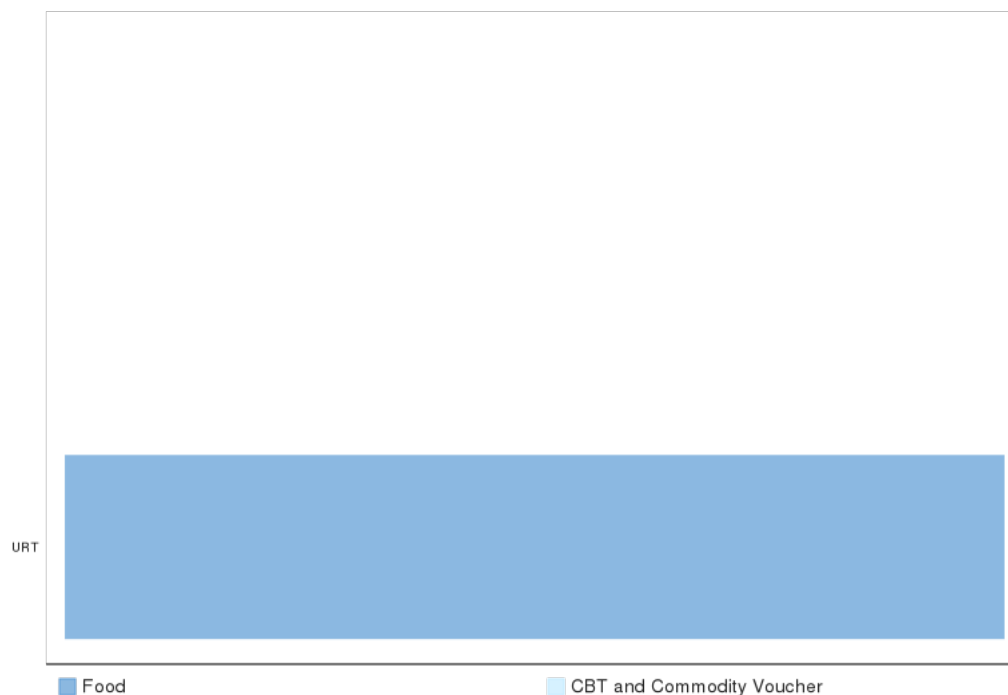
Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food



Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	54	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	54	52	95.8%
Iodised Salt	5	4	99.4%
Maize Meal	360	339	94.1%
Peas	-	52	-
Vegetable Oil	23	19	84.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>94.2%</b>

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In an effort to make progress towards gender equality in its operations, WFP and its partners established a Food Management Committee in which more than half of all participants were women. This committee was one of the first channels for refugees to voice their concerns and suggestions. Women's participation not only contributed to their empowerment, but also provided a platform for other women to voice feedback.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

A Food Management Committee established by WFP and partners in December 2017 in Kenani Transit Centre had the responsibility not only of providing assistance during food distributions, but also communicating key messages

concerning distribution schedules and food ration composition. The Food Management Committee also collected feedback from refugees, which was later shared with WFP and its partners to support an improved response.

During this period, a majority of the feedback received related to the food basket composition. Refugees did not like cowpeas owing to cultural beliefs, and requested alternative pulses as part of their ration. WFP used this information to make a change to the food basket in subsequent distribution rounds.

No particular protection concerns were voiced by beneficiaries through the Food Management Committee during this period.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP / Lydia Wamala.

A family at Kenani Refugee Transit Centre pose for a photo in Nchelenge, Luapula Province.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	7,320	7,680	15,000	7,313	7,673	14,986	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	1,605	1,665	3,270	1,604	1,663	3,267	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
Children (5-18 years)	2,820	2,775	5,595	2,817	2,772	5,589	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	2,895	3,240	6,135	2,892	3,238	6,130	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	7,320	7,680	15,000	7,313	7,673	14,986	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	15,000	-	15,000	14,986	-	14,986	99.9%	-	99.9%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	15,000	-	15,000	14,986	-	14,986	99.9%	-	99.9%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food</b>									
All	7,320	7,680	15,000	7,313	7,673	14,986	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
Total participants	7,320	7,680	15,000	7,313	7,673	14,986	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
Total beneficiaries	7,320	7,680	15,000	7,313	7,673	14,986	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%

## Project Indicators

### Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>CRF SO1-SR1: General Distribution</b>				
Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	1	1	100.0%
Number of men trained	individual	2	2	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Project management)	individual	127	133	104.7%
Number of people trained in health, nutrition and healthy lifestyles	individual	20	26	130.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6	6	100.0%
Number of women trained	individual	24	37	154.2%

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	41
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal	-	221
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>262</b>