

## **Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Zambia (PRRO 200070)**

### **Title: Food Assistance for Refugees in Zambia**

Duration:	<b>24 months</b> (1 January 2010 – 31 December 2011)
Number of beneficiaries:	<b>22,000</b>
WFP food tonnage:	<b>8,200</b>
WFP food cost:	<b>US\$ 3,591,756</b>
Total cost to WFP:	<b>US\$ 7,954,024</b>

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Since the 1970s, the Government of the Republic of Zambia has consistently granted asylum to populations seeking refuge. Zambia is presently host to 81,000 refugees; 51,000 reside in settlements of mostly Angolans in the Western and North-Western provinces, and only Congolese in camps in the Northern and Luapula provinces. Another 25,000 refugees reside outside the camps and do not receive material assistance. WFP supports refugees hosted in camps by the Government<sup>1</sup>.

This operation will support 22,000 refugees in 2010 and 16,000 in 2011. These figures will be revised pending the success of repatriation in 2010 and 2011. Requirements recognize that many refugees have attained self reliance. For example, repatriation or the provision of land for Angolan refugees from Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements have enabled refugee self reliance, and WFP supports only the most vulnerable refugees in these settlements. Voluntary repatriation has continued since mid 2007, though rates have decreased from 9,700 in 2008 to fewer than 2,000 in 2009.

The overall goal of the new PRRO is to meet and safeguard the basic nutritional needs of refugees by providing secure access to basic and adequate nutrition until they attain food self-sufficiency or are repatriated to their countries of origin.

Consistent with WFP strategic objectives 1 and 3, the project outcomes are to: (i) reduce or stabilize acute moderate malnutrition in the refugee camps, (ii) reduce or stabilize mortality in the refugee camps, (iii) improve food consumption during the assistance period among the refugee population, and (iv) facilitate voluntary repatriation of refugees.<sup>2</sup>

WFP will procure food commodities as possible through local purchase, promoting small-scale production and infrastructure improvements in and around the refugee camps. WFP will promote the participation of female refugees in food management, distributions, income generating activities, and in other capacity-building activities. Cooperating partners will be encouraged to recruit women, especially in decision-making positions.

This PRRO will be implemented in coordination with other agencies and complement the efforts of the Government, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

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<sup>1</sup> UNHCR Bio-Data, July 2009

<sup>2</sup> WFP Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods; Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.

## 1. SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

### (a) The overall context

1. Zambia shares borders with eight countries and has provided asylum since the 1970s to a significant number of refugees. During peak periods, more than 200,000 refugees, mostly from Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), received assistance from WFP operations.
2. The number of refugees and asylum seekers in Zambia stands at 81,000 as of July 2009, of which roughly 25,000 have settled in urban areas or in villages along the border and do not receive food assistance. More than 50,000 are hosted in four designated sites: Kala in Luapula Province, Mwange in Northern Province, Meheba in North-Western Province and Mayukwayukwa in Western Province. Congolese refugees constitute the largest group at 44,500, followed by Angolans at 27,200; 9,300 refugees originate from Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, and Somalia or elsewhere.

**Table 1: Zambia Refugee Population by Country of Origin (July 2009)<sup>3</sup>**

Camp Location	Angola	Burundi	DR Congo	Rwanda	Others	TOTAL
Kala	0	0	11,407	0	0	11,407
Mwange	0	0	12,782	0	0	12,782
Meheba	8,852	627	3,220	3,007	344	16,050
Mayukwayukwa	10,067	85	337	95	1	10,585
Total Refugees in Camps	18,919	712	27,746	3,102	345	50,824
Total in Urban areas	20	877	1,718	1,068	1,099	4,782
Total Self Settled	8,229	400	15,000	900	771	25,300
Grand Total	27,168	1,989	44,464	5,070	2,215	80,906
% by Country of Origin	33	3	55	6	3	100

3. All refugees in Kala and Mwange are provided with WFP food assistance through general food distributions, while in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba only 3,000 refugees, considered the most vulnerable, are given assistance. This latter group includes the chronically ill, disabled, child headed households and elderly persons with no capacity for self-sustenance. In 2009, WFP participated with UNHCR and other partners in distributing supplementary food assistance to this vulnerable caseload.
4. A reduction in assistance to Mayukwayukwa and Meheba camps was the result of a joint WFP/UNHCR/Government food security and vulnerability assessment conducted in 2008. The assessment revealed that most refugee households in these camps are self sufficient. Some have been allowed to settle and given land for farming. Many are engaged in retail businesses that have enabled them to meet livelihood needs.

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<sup>3</sup> UNHCR Bio-data

**Table 2: Beneficiaries per Camp/Settlement (July 2009)**

Camps/Settlement	Total Camp Population	Beneficiaries		Total Beneficiaries
		MALE	FEMALE	
<b>Kala</b>	11,407	5,673	5,734	11,407
<b>Mwange</b>	12,782	6,356	6,426	12,782
<b>Meheba</b>	16,050	946	1054	2,000
<b>Mayukwayukwa</b>	10,585	436	564	1,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	50,824	13,411	13,778	27,189

5. A survey conducted among Burundian refugees at the end of 2008 revealed that, despite improvements in political and security conditions in Burundi, most did not repatriate. Factors included fear of discrimination, tribal conflict and persecution, land and property issues, lack of material security and family links in Burundi, and newly established links in Zambian society. A survey conducted among Rwandan refugees during the same period found similar reservations.<sup>4</sup>

**(b) Food security and nutrition situation**

6. In May/June 2008, WFP and UNHCR conducted a joint food security and vulnerability assessment (FSVA) in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements. Results showed food crop production and casual labour to be the main livelihood activities among refugees. The main constraints to food security were lack of access to agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilizer and farming implements, and lack of resources to hire labour and draught animals. A small number of refugees sold or bartered food rations, in most cases to buy non-food items such as seeds, fertilizer and salt, and to pay educational fees.
7. The Mayukwayukwa settlement is located in Zambia's poorest province, with poor soil and an absence of economic activities that exist in greater abundance in other parts of the country. However, refugees have access to land to engage in farming activities, which provides an adequate source of food. Meheba refugee settlement in the North-Western Province of Zambia is endowed with much more fertile land and refugees engage in food production for consumption and commerce. The main crops grown in Meheba are rice, maize and sweet potatoes.
8. The FSVA identified a progressively reduced reliance on unsustainable coping mechanisms such as begging, borrowing from friends/relatives, eating wild foods and harvesting immature crops. Generally, the FSVA found most coping mechanisms to be sustainable and with potential to help households reduce food gaps with little or no external support.
9. Socioeconomically, refugees continue to engage in informal trading and provide skilled labour to local communities, particularly in carpentry and construction. It has been observed that some repatriated refugees still order various kinds of produce from Zambia.

<sup>4</sup> Rwandan refugees also cited a lack of confidence in the justice system in the country of origin.

This suggests high levels of mutual trust and co-existence between refugees and locals, and between communities in Angola, Congo and Zambia.

10. In July/August 2009, WFP, UNHCR, and the Government conducted a joint food security, nutrition and vulnerability assessment of the refugee camps. The assessment found no significant differences with the results obtained from the 2008 November/December WFP/UNHCR/Government assessment of the four refugee camps.
11. The results from the 2009 assessment indicate that 95 percent of the households in Mwange and Kala refugee camps depend on food aid (100% supported) and less than 10 percent in Maheba and Mayukwayukwa refugee camps.
12. The Zambia Country Office, in partnership with UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), has agreed to undertake annual food security and nutrition assessments in place of joint assessment missions (JAMs). This is mainly because non-food needs such as infrastructure (schools, health facilities, water and sanitation) are generally provided and do not need continuous assessment. It was agreed that issues of food security and nutrition should be regularly assessed.

**(c) Child Health and Nutrition**

13. The 2009 July/August joint assessment compares the health and nutrition status of children 6 to 59 months residing in the four camps. The assessment indicated global acute malnutrition (GAM) at 5 percent and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) at 1 percent. The assessment estimates the prevalence of moderate underweight at 17 percent and severe underweight at 5 percent, moderate stunting at 50 percent and severe stunting at 20 percent in all the camps. Supplementary feeding programme (SFP) coverage was generally low (7 percent) in all the camps while therapeutic feeding programmes were not available.
14. Anaemia was prevalent among the under five children in all refugee camps. The findings indicate severe anaemia of 8.1 percent among the assessed children in all the camps, while 12.8 percent and 43.1 percent were moderately and mildly anaemic respectively.
15. Diarrhoea, cough and fever are critical contributors to child malnutrition in the refugee camps. Cough was more prevalent in Maheba (30 percent) compared to Kala (10 percent), and Mayukwayukwa (20 percent). Thirty percent of the children from all the camps had diarrhoea. Kala camps had the highest prevalence of diarrhoea (35 percent) followed by Mwange (27 percent). Overall, 50 percent of the assessed children from all the camps had fever.
16. The coverage for vitamin-A supplementation for children 6-59 months in the four camps was 93 percent six months prior to the assessment. There was not much difference in the vitamin A supplementation coverage among the camps. Measles vaccination coverage was also high and comparable to the national average vaccination coverage of 80 percent.
17. Water and sanitation in the four camps were considered satisfactory. Most of the households obtained drinking water from a borehole or public taps and most households had their own pit latrines.

#### **(d) Scenario**

18. The proposed food assistance activity for 2010 and 2011 assumes that the repatriation of refugees will continue at a steady pace, and that self-reliance or local settlement opportunities for the remaining caseloads of various nationalities will increase.
19. According to UNHCR's Exit Strategy, repatriation will take place as follows:
  - 2010:** 12,000 repatriated (7,000 camp-based, 5,000 spontaneously settled); Mwange camp closes - remaining caseload consolidated to Kala.
  - 2011:** 6,000 repatriate (3,000 camp-based, 3,000 spontaneously settled); Kala camp closes – remaining caseload consolidated to Meheba.
20. In 2008, approximately 9,700 Congolese refugees out of the targeted 11,500 were helped to return to their home country. In 2009, only 2000 refugees chose repatriation, out of a target of 15,000. The targets were not reached largely because of poor health and education facilities, and limited employment opportunities in places of origin. Whether the economic downturn will influence repatriation remains unclear.
21. As in previous years, voluntary repatriation will be the preferred durable solution in 2010 and 2011. Self-settled Congolese were registered during 2009 to enable repatriation throughout 2010 and 2011.
22. According to the 2008 FSVA report, there is still a need to continue food support for chronically vulnerable refugee households such as the elderly-headed, disabled, in the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements. WFP will review criteria for support to be consistent with 2009 targeting and in concert with the Government's Commissioner for Refugees (COR) and UNHCR.

## **2. POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS**

### **(a) Policies, capacities and actions of the Government**

23. Zambia is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1969 OAU Convention. The vast majority of the refugees living in Zambia have been granted status on a *prima facie* basis, while some have been accepted as refugees on the basis of individual refugee status determination (RSD) conducted by the National Eligibility Committee (NEC).
24. In 2008, the COR agreed to include UNHCR recommendations for a Refugee Bill, ensuring that the new legislation will be in line with international protection standards. In addition, UNHCR, in consultation with external stakeholders, presented comments to a draft Immigration Bill that were positively received by the MHA and the Department of Immigration.

### **(b) Policies, capacities and actions of other major actors**

25. UNHCR, in collaboration with the COR, coordinates refugee assistance programmes nationally. UNHCR activities help the Government protect refugees and asylum-seekers and to enact more refugee-friendly legislation. Implementation is oriented towards repatriation and sustainable local integration; this includes building the capacity of government ministries to serve the needs of the remaining refugees.

### **(c) Coordination**

26. WFP is an active member of the Sector Advisory Group on Social Protection established under the Fifth National Development Plan to coordinate and monitor programmes targeting refugees and host communities. WFP has entered into partnerships with government ministries and NGOs for the provision of basic social services, including health, nutrition, shelter, water and sanitation, and provision of non-food items. In 2007 UNHCR and WFP signed a joint plan of action to address food security and nutrition.
27. The Government leads coordination at the central and field levels, with participation of all major stakeholders. At the field-level, this includes local authorities and refugee food management committees. Through these committees, WFP can ensure that women are equally involved in the decision making process. Stakeholders work together in planning and implementation, developing phase-out strategies, and resource mobilization. Activities include joint appeals, field visits, annual food security and nutrition assessments, and repatriation task forces.
28. All partners will cooperate to reinforce the repatriation strategy. Mechanisms include enhanced communication and information campaigns that illustrate benefits and provide depictions of positive resettlement by repatriated refugees.

### **3. OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE**

29. The overall goal of this PRRO is to meet and safeguard the basic nutritional needs of refugees by providing secure access to food until refugees attain self-sufficiency or are repatriated to their countries of origin. The following PRRO objectives are in line with WFP strategic objectives<sup>5</sup>:
  1. Reduced or stabilized acute moderate malnutrition in the refugee camps (SO1);
  2. Reduced or stabilized mortality of children under 5 and adults in refugee camps (SO1);
  3. Improved food consumption during the assistance period among the refugee population (SO1);
  4. Facilitated voluntary repatriation of refugees (SO3).

### **4. WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY**

#### **(a) Strategy Outline**

30. This PRRO is from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2011. Based on an official Government request, and considering on-going repatriation efforts as well as the moderate levels of self-sufficiency among some refugees, assistance is planned for 22,000 refugees in 2010 and 16,000 in 2011. Beneficiary figures will be revised as the voluntary repatriation exercise proceeds and durable solutions are found for vulnerable caseloads.
31. The 2010-11 strategy for refugee support by UNHCR, WFP and implementing partners, de-emphasizes long-term empowerment programs in an effort to encourage greater

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<sup>5</sup> WFP Strategic Objectives 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.

repatriation. At present, small-scale agriculture plots are insufficient for self-reliance, and access to land in the northern camps is limited.

32. A general food ration (Table 4) will be provided to all refugees qualifying for food assistance. Vulnerable groups will also receive supplementary rations based on WFP/UNHCR selective feeding guidelines; these will include refugees living with HIV, moderately malnourished children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and chronically ill persons identified by health clinics.
33. To facilitate voluntary repatriation exercises, WFP, working with UNHCR and IOM, will provide cooked rations at departure and transit centres. The cooked ration will provide 621 kcal per person per day.<sup>6</sup> The food needs of refugees travelling to transit centres will be covered by ready-to-eat commodities such as Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs<sup>7</sup>). WFP will further provide a 3-month ration (based on the general food ration and dependent on funding support) as part of a reintegration / resettlement package for returnees to their countries.

### **(c) Exit strategy**

34. The exit strategy under this project is directly linked to Government and UNHCR efforts in finding solutions for the refugees, either through repatriation, sustainable integration (for refugees who decide to remain in Zambia), or resettlement to a third country (when neither local integration nor repatriation are viable options).
35. Current planning assumes that over the next two years, most Congolese refugees will opt for assisted voluntary repatriation. However, given that projections over the past few years have rarely been met, this exercise is likely to take longer than planned.

## **5. BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING**

36. WFP, the COR, UNHCR, camp leaders and main implementing partners jointly select beneficiaries. WFP will provide food assistance to all refugees registered in food entitlement records maintained by the implementing partners and verified on a monthly basis. In the Kala and Mwange refugee camps, food lists will be updated after each repatriation exercise. In the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements, only the most vulnerable persons unable to meet their food needs, including the aged, child-headed households and chronically ill, will receive food assistance.
37. Supplementary feeding activities will target vulnerable groups including HIV-positive individuals on antiretroviral therapy (ART), moderate to severely malnourished children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and chronically ill persons identified by health clinics. Efforts will be made to ensure inclusion of people living with HIV with special nutrition needs in the supplementary feeding programme as appropriate. The 2008 HIV sentinel surveillance report by the Ministry of Health and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), indicate 2.6 percent HIV prevalence among

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<sup>6</sup> WFP/UNHCR Selective Feeding Guidelines 2008

<sup>7</sup> A typical HDR includes an entree, e.g., red beans and rice, shortbread, fig bar, vegetable crackers, peanut butter & jam, a fruit pastry, and an accessory pack containing salt, pepper and sugar packets.

refugees. The entry and exit criteria for supplementary feeding will be based on the standard WFP/UNHCR indicators.<sup>8</sup>

**Table 3: Number of Refugees by Type of Support (2010 – 2011)**

Camps	Jan – Dec 2010		Jan – Dec 2011	
	GFD	SFP	GFD	SFP
<b>Kala &amp; Mwange</b>	19,000	3,800	13,000	<b>2,600</b>
<b>Meheba &amp; Mayukwayukwa</b>	3,000	600	3,000	<b>600</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>3,200</b>

## 6. NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

38. For general food distribution, the WFP-supplied food basket will consist of maize meal, blended food, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt. The ration will provide 2,134 kcals per day to meet the recommended daily intake for populations entirely dependent on food assistance. Fortified blended food and vegetable oil will be provided as a take-home, supplementary ration for vulnerable groups with greater nutritional needs, providing an additional 1,177 kcals<sup>9</sup> per day. In partnership with the Government, WFP will continue to explore the production and distribution of fortified cassava flour as an alternate cereal component of the project food basket.

39. Micronutrient requirements will be addressed through the provision of fortified maize meal or cassava flour; salt will be iodised and vegetable oil fortified with vitamin A. In addition, refugees will be encouraged and supported to engage in vegetable cultivation and poultry farming to supplement their diets.

**Table 4: Food Basket and Ration Scales by Programme**

Commodity	General Food Ration (g/person/day)	Supplementary Feeding (g/person/day)
Maize meal	420	
Pulses	60	
Vegetable Oil	25	20
Iodised Salt	5	
Blended Food	50	250
Energy (kcal)	2,134	1,177
Protein (%)	11.00	15.10
Fat (%)	18.30	32.20

<sup>8</sup> WFP/UNHCR Selective Feeding Guidelines 2008

<sup>9</sup> *ibid.*



**Table 5: Total Food Requirements 2010- 2011**

COMMODITY	Jan-Dec 2010			Jan-Dec 2011			Total mt
	GFD mt	SFP mt	Transit Repatriation mt	GFD mt	SFP mt	Transit Repatriation mt	
<b>Cereal</b>	3,311			2,417			<b>5,728</b>
<b>Pulses</b>	473			345			<b>818</b>
<b>Oil</b>	197	32		144	23		<b>396</b>
<b>CSB</b>	394	285		288	207		<b>1,174</b>
<b>Salt</b>	39			29			<b>68</b>
<b>HDRs</b>			11			5	<b>16</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8,200</b>

## 7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

40. World Vision in Zambia will continue as WFP's primary implementing partner for executing food assistance in the Congolese refugee camps. In Meheba and Mayukwayukwa, WFP will partner with UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs. WFP will also work closely with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in repatriation efforts over the next few years. Field-level agreements (FLAs) will be signed covering food management and distribution tasks while operational costs incurred by the partners will be reimbursed on the basis of an annually agreed budget.
41. WFP will continue to strengthen the COR's food distribution capacity. Training in logistics and administrative and technical support will enable them to share responsibility for food management, distribution and reporting. This is an ongoing process and progressive benchmarks are reached each year. This initiative contributes to the overall WFP (and UNHCR) objectives of building the capacity of government ministries to serve the needs of refugees for the long term.
42. General food distributions in the northern camps of Kala and Mwange will be carried out twice a month. This will facilitate the regular updating of food lists as refugees depart from the camps and account for deaths and births. In Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements, food distributions will occur once a month to targeted beneficiaries.
43. Efforts to encourage women to participate in food committees and food distribution teams will continue through on-going leadership training and sensitization exercises facilitated by the implementing partners. WFP will endeavour to have women occupy at least 50 percent of leadership positions on food management committees.
44. Households will receive food entitlements using a household ration card that will include the names of male and female heads/food entitlement holders of the family. Female family members will be nominated as food entitlement holders, empowering women's control over family rations.

45. WFP will continue to provide support to women's clubs in the camps to manage hammer mills and other income generating activities. Assistance will be provided in planning, budgeting and marketing skills.
46. Given the availability of local commodities and the high cost of transport to landlocked Zambia, cash contributions for local purchases are encouraged. National estimates of surplus maize production of 203,000 mt in 2008/2009 suggest that sufficient maize quantities are available for purchase. Since 2001, WFP has purchased over 385,000 mt of maize in Zambia through large and small-scale traders. WFP and its partners benefit from shorter lead times and reduced transport costs by buying close to the source. Under the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, WFP plans to purchase the bulk of cereal requirements locally, using the Zambia Agricultural Commodities Exchange (ZAMACE) to buy from smallholder farmers located near refugee camps.
47. WFP will promote cassava cultivation for use as a cash crop in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) agriculture strategy entitled, "Cassava - a Poverty Fighter in Africa". WFP will work to developing opportunities within host communities around Kala and Mwange camps in Luapula and Northern provinces, where the majority of cassava in Zambia is produced. A fortified cassava flour initiative will contribute to Zambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy, through developing entrepreneurial skills, creating strong agricultural markets and enhancing standards of quality.
48. WFP will be responsible for the timely transport, storage and management of commodities up to EDPs (extended delivery points). Ports and overland routes in Mozambique, South Africa and Namibia will be considered for receipt of international cargo. Commodities procured regionally will be sourced in South Africa, Malawi, Tanzania and Namibia. Overland and internal transport contracting will follow WFP's standard competitive, open tendering process, and supported by performance monitoring. Local and regional procurement actions and delivery terms will be designed to ensure timely supply of commodities and prevent shortfalls or delays in distributions. EDPs will be managed by the cooperating partners and all sites will be provided with COMPAS, the global commodity tracking system. WFP sub-offices will provide support to cooperating partners through regular monitoring and on-site training.
49. Resources permitting, WFP will preposition 3 to 4 months of food stocks at EDPs to ensure an uninterrupted distribution of food commodities and to avoid high transport costs during the rainy season.

## **8. PERFORMANCE MONITORING**

50. The project will be monitored using WFP standard monitoring guidelines and results-based management tools. Performance monitoring plans are based on the logical framework (Annex 1C). Additional performance monitoring data will be obtained from monthly distribution and stock reports submitted by the cooperating partners. Data collected will form the basis of regular programme reviews and compilation of the annual standard project reports
51. WFP and partners will use a WFP post-distribution monitoring (PDM) tool to measure access, level of utilization and adequacy of the food basket at household level. The nutritional status of camp populations will be monitored through monthly health/nutrition

reports prepared by the partners in addition to periodic nutritional surveys carried out by WFP and UNHCR. Bi-annual joint nutrition assessment missions will be conducted in collaboration with the Government, donors, UNHCR and NGOs to assess changes in nutrition and livelihoods among the refugee population. Four joint assessment missions will be conducted during the project period.

52. Monthly food management committee meetings involving all stakeholders will be held in each of the camps. This forum will review progress made towards achieving performance indicators and distribution modalities and will be used to resolve implementation problems. UNHCR/COR/WFP will also periodically visit refugee settlements and reception centres to review progress in project implementation.

53. WFP will monitor EDP management and food distributions through its sub-office in Kawambwa. A senior focal point in Lusaka will provide central level support to the operation and act as liaison focal point between the Government, UNHCR, and cooperating partners. Logistics and finance/administrative staff are included in the project budget and will help to ensure timely delivery of food to the camps and prompt payment to partners and logistical service providers.

## **9. RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING:**

### **(a) Risk Assessment**

54. The success of the operation depends on adequate resources throughout the implementation period for WFP, UNHCR and partners to perform according to plan. Moreover, adequate funding for UNHCR and IOM voluntary repatriation exercise is critical to meet projected repatriation figures.

55. While most refugees do not originate from conflict areas in the Democratic Republic of Congo, real or rumoured violence does affect the willingness of Congolese to repatriate.

### **(b) Contingency Planning**

56. A joint UNHCR/WFP contingency plan considers scenarios that will enable UNHCR, WFP, Government and NGO partners to provide protection and assistance to asylum seekers should a sudden deterioration of conditions occur in neighbouring countries. To accommodate an influx of new refugees requiring assistance, WFP operations will be adjusted through a budget revision to address extra needs. As most of the food-basket commodities are available locally or regionally, timeframes between call-forwards, purchases and arrivals can be reduced to a minimum to better meet urgent requirements.

## **10. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS**

57. UNHCR has been conducting training for refugee women on methods for preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence. Participation of women in camp decision-making structures has increased; food management committees in both Kala and Mwange camps are comprised of at least 50 percent women. All personnel involved in refugee operations (UN and NGOs) are required to sign a gender-respectful code of conduct. UNHCR has assisted the Government in recruitment of security personnel for the camps, particularly policewomen. Distribution centres are located in safe areas and at

reasonable distances from homes. The centres are constructed to allow for orderly food distributions.

58. Kala and Mwange camps are located at a safe distance from the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo. Although the overall security along border areas is good, WFP continuously updates its security plans. WFP operations in Zambia comply with minimum operating security standards. All field staff (WFP/UNHCR) have received security awareness training. In addition, all sub-offices are able to communicate with Lusaka by HF and VHF radios, telephone, e-mail and fax.

## **APPROVAL**

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Josette Sheeran  
Executive Director

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## ANNEX 1A

WFP PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Average Cost (per mt)	Value (US\$)
<b>WFP COSTS</b>			
<b>A. Direct operational costs</b>			
Commodity <sup>10</sup>			
Cereal	5,728	313	1,794,305
Pulses	818	612	500,345
Vegetable Oil	396	880	348,480
Mixed and Blended Food	1,174	774	909,146
Salt	68	110	7,480
HDR	16	2000	32,000
<b>Total commodities</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>3,591,756</b>
<b>External transport</b>			<b>411,822</b>
<b>ITSH</b>			1,265,286
<b>Overland</b>			566,304
<b>Total LTSH</b>			<b>1,831,590</b>
<b>Other direct operational costs</b>			668,000
<b>Total direct operational costs</b>			<b>6,503,168</b>
<b>Direct Support Costs</b>			<b>930,500</b>
<b>Indirect support costs (7 percent of total direct costs)</b>			<b>520,356</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>7,954,024</b>

## ANNEX IB

<sup>10</sup> This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP.

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff</b>	
International professional staff	
National professional officers	220,000
National general service staff	482,000
Temporary assistance	
Overtime	
Staff duty travel	39,000
Staff training and development	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>741,000</b>
<b>Office expenses and other recurrent costs</b>	
Rental of facility	27,000
Utilities (general)	16,000
Office supplies	17,500
Communication and IT services	23,000
Insurance	
Equipment repair and maintenance	19,000
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	46,000
Other office expenses	10,000
United Nations Organizations Services	11,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>169,500</b>
<b>Equipment and other fixed costs</b>	
Furniture tools and equipment	
Vehicles	
TC/IT equipment	20,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>930,500</b>

## List of Acronyms

<b>ART</b>	Antiretroviral therapy
<b>CDC</b>	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>COMPAS</b>	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
<b>COR</b>	Commissioner For Refugees
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>EDP</b>	Extended delivery point
<b>EMOP</b>	Emergency Operation
<b>FLA</b>	Field-level Agreement
<b>FSVA</b>	Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment
<b>GAM</b>	Global Acute Malnutrition
<b>GFD</b>	General food distribution
<b>GRZ</b>	Government of the Republic of Zambia
<b>HDR</b>	Humanitarian daily ration
<b>HF</b>	High frequency
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>ITSH</b>	Internal transport, storage and handling
<b>JAM</b>	Joint assessment mission
<b>kcal</b>	kilocalories
<b>LTSH</b>	Landside transport, storage and handling
<b>MHA</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs
<b>NEC</b>	National Eligibility Committee
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-governmental organizations
<b>OAU</b>	Organization of African Unity
<b>P4P</b>	Purchase-for-Progress
<b>PDM</b>	Post-distribution monitoring
<b>PRRO</b>	Protracted relief and recovery operation
<b>RSD</b>	Refugee status determination
<b>SAM</b>	Severe acute malnutrition
<b>SFP</b>	Supplementary feeding programme
<b>SO</b>	Strategic objective
<b>STI</b>	Sexually transmitted infections
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees
<b>US\$</b>	United States dollar
<b>VHF</b>	Very high frequency
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>ZAMACE</b>	Zambia Agricultural Commodities Exchange

## ANNEX IC

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions
<p><b>SO1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies</b></p> <p><b>Outcome 1</b> Outcome 1.1: Reduced or stabilized acute moderate malnutrition in children aged between 6-59 months in targeted, refugee population Outcome 1.2 Reduced or stabilized mortality in children under 5 and in adults in targeted</p> <p><b>Outcome 2</b> Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dietary adequacy and diversity measured by the Food consumption score (FCS)</li> <li>Prevalence of wasting (weight for height/height for age); GAM&lt;5% with aggravating factors or &lt;10% without aggravating factors</li> <li>Crude Mortality Rate</li> <li>Household food consumption score</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR and other partners continue to give adequate non-food support</li> <li>Continued support from the Government in health centres</li> <li>Government will continue to allocate land to refugees</li> <li>Technical support from ministry of agriculture provided</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1.1/1.2</b></p> <p>Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures</li> <li>Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution</li> <li>Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.1</b></p> <p>WFP food basket includes cassava-fortified meal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cassava processing plant operational by 2011</li> <li>Tonnage of fortified cassava processed per year compared to base year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support from Ministry of Agriculture, other partners at milling plant.</li> <li>Sufficient quantities of cassava available for milling</li> <li>Availability of free fortificant.</li> </ul>



Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions
<b>Output 2.3</b> Women's groups trained in income generation and management of WFP hammer mills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women's groups trained in management of hammer mills</li> <li>• Number of women's groups trained in budgeting, planning and marketing skills.</li> </ul>	
<b>SO 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post disaster or transition situation</b>  <b>Outcome 3</b> Sustainable solution to refugees in Zambia facilitated with the organised voluntary repatriation exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of refugees repatriated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stability in neighboring countries</li> <li>• Availability of support from GRZ and other partners to enable repatriation</li> <li>• Neighboring countries are willing to welcome back and resettle refugees</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.1</b> Refugees supported through food assistance during a voluntary repatriation exercise (2,100 kcal/person/day)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantity and composition of food ration given during repatriation</li> <li>• Number of repatriated refugees by age and sex</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repatriated refugees accept food rations</li> </ul>