

ZAMBIA

Joint WFP/UNHCR Needs Assessment
MANTAPALA SETTLEMENT



JOINT PROGRAMME EXCELLENCE AND TARGETING HUB



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ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Accountability to Affected People
AGD	Age, Gender, Diversity
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
COR	Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (Zambia)
CRM	Client Relationship Management
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAs	Enumeration Areas
FCG	Food Consumption Group
FCS-N	Food Consumption Score - Nutrition
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FISP	Zambia's Farmer Input Support Programme
GNI	Gross National Income
GRZ	Government Republic of Zambia
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
JAM	Joint UNHCR/WFP Assessment Mission
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment
KI	Key Informant Interview
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MT	Metric Tonne
NDP	National Development Plan
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
rCSI	Reduced Coping Strategy Index
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
ZAMIS	Zambia's Agriculture Information Management System
ZMW	Zambian Kwacha

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2020 Zambia Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) in Mantapala refugee settlement was conducted jointly by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), with the support and coordination of the UNHCR-WFP Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub (Hub). The JNA could not have been prepared without the commitment and support of national and international staff from these two agencies and the Hub.

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Special acknowledgement to the field office colleagues of UNHCR, WFP, Action Africa Help (AAH), Child Line, CARITAS Czech and World Vision International and the enumerators for their support during the data collection. The team expresses its gratitude to WFP and UNHCR management for the guidance received throughout the process.

Special thanks go to the refugee households and community leaders who welcomed the survey team, facilitated the process and provided valuable information.

World Food Programme (WFP) is the leading humanitarian organization saving lives and changing lives, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, is a global organization dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights and building a better future for refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people.

The UNHCR/WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub is an inter-agency team of roving UNHCR and WFP staff that provide technical support to both organizations at the country, regional and global level.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Republic of Zambia (GRZ) is currently hosting about 65,000 refugees in three different settlements and in the urban areas of Lusaka. The most recent influx into the country took place in 2017, when about 16,000 Congolese refugees escaped tensions in Haut-Katanga in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and settled in Mantapala, situated in Nchelenge district in Zambia's Luapula Province– the second poorest in the country. Since their arrival in Mantapala, they have been receiving protection and life-saving assistance from the GRZ, UNHCR, WFP and other international and national partners.

The GRZ has long adopted a progressive, whole-of-society approach to hosting refugees, enabling their social and economic inclusion and facilitating their local integration through the Zambia Initiative and the Local Integration Programme for former refugees. In 2017, in response to the influx of refugees from DRC, the GRZ adopted the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) to guide its settlement approach despite it being an emergency response. The GRZ has thus been envisaging durable solutions right from the onset of the crisis, including refugees in national services and engaging all line ministries in an All-of-Government approach¹.

However, a number of legal restrictions remain – including restrictions on freedom of movement in and out of refugee settlements and across the country - that limit refugees' potential. Other challenges facing refugees in Mantapala settlement, specifically, include limited income generating opportunities, limited access to agricultural inputs, very limited opportunities for accessing business capital, to mention a few, leaving refugees largely dependent on humanitarian assistance.

The recent COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated those challenges. One quarter of Mantapala's refugee households have been forced to search for alternative means to earn a living since May 2020, incomes have been compromised, debts have increased, refugee children missed seven months of school due to school closures, and many have avoided visiting the health facilities in the settlement due to fear of contagion.

In September 2020 the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with the technical support from the joint UNHCR-WFP Programme Excellence & Targeting Hub, conducted a Joint Needs Assessment in Mantapala settlement to better understand how refugee households have been faring since the last Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in 2019.

OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

Against the recent COVID-19 pandemic and its secondary socio-economic impact, the objective of the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) was to provide an update on the level of vulnerability and livelihood resilience among refugee households in Mantapala settlement. Livelihood challenges and opportunities had to be identified and socio-economic profiles developed for those most vulnerable and affected by the pandemic. Lastly, the JNA was to inform programmatic decisions and suggest the most appropriate and feasible targeting approach for future interventions by WFP and UNHCR.

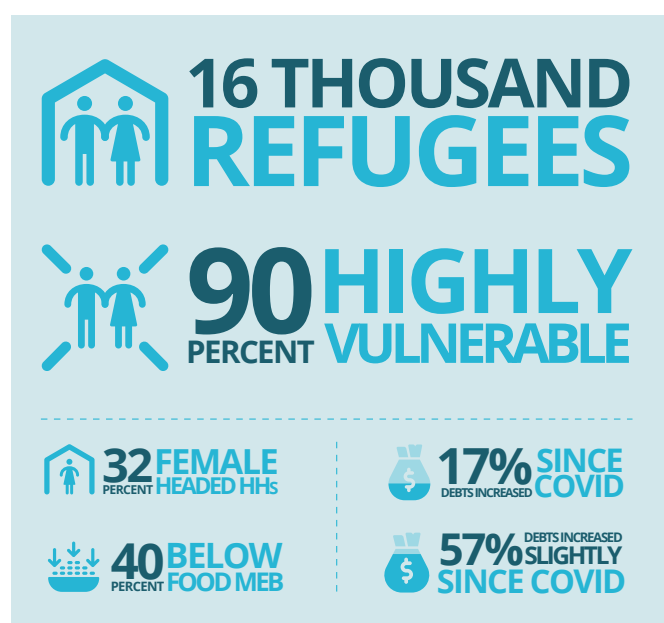
An extensive literature review and technical discussions took place to identify the knowledge gap during the assessment design phase. The data collection for the assessment took place in Mantapala settlement between the 19 - 28 September 2020. A total of 1,128 randomly selected households were interviewed based on a structured questionnaire. Additionally, five Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted. Findings are statistically representative at settlement level.

¹ GRZ, UNHCR: Implementing a Comprehensive Refugee Response: The Zambia Experience, December 2019

The JNA found that almost 90 percent of refugee households in Mantapala settlement are highly vulnerable and entirely dependent on external assistance. The population is homogeneously poor and spends 77 percent of their household expenditures on food. More than two in five households have unacceptable (poor and borderline) food consumption and 21 percent are forced to resort to emergency livelihood coping strategies that can have potentially negative repercussions on their long-term livelihoods. Households have few resources to cover their non-food needs and invest in livelihoods or the overall well-being of the household. Their level of resilience is extremely low, leaving them vulnerable to potential future shocks, for example income losses or market price increases.

Refugee households have very limited opportunities to build or improve their livelihoods, let alone to achieve self-reliance. The share of households not engaged in any productive activities has increased since 2019, with about 43 percent not engaged in an income generating activity by September 2020. The increase is likely to be the result of the pandemic's containment measures, that have further limited refugees' movements and ability to pursue their livelihoods. Female- and single-headed households and households headed by a person without any formal education are those least likely to have a stable income source.

Notwithstanding sufficient quantities of food available in-country following an above average harvest in 2019/2020², 44 percent of refugee households have unacceptable (poor and borderline) food consumption. While food consumption improved in 2020 compared to 2019, about half of interviewed households indicated not having had enough food or money to buy food during the seven days preceding the survey. Furthermore, the average diet does not ensure the recommended diet and nutrition diversity, with households with poor food consumption particular affected.



An increasing share of refugees feel safe in the settlement, yet a number of protection concerns – beyond overall safety - remain. Particularly people with specific needs have very little to no opportunities to engage in livelihood activities and contribute to households' economic standing; the youth in the settlement remains dramatically unchallenged with no opportunities to build on and deepen their skills beyond secondary education level. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) remains a concern and is expected to increase as the impact of the pandemic is felt by ever more refugee households. While there is good knowledge of complaint and feedback mechanisms, the time it takes for refugees to receive feedback to their concerns appears to undermine their trust in such Accountability to Affected People (AAP) initiatives/mechanisms. Also, female refugee participation in decision making processes and committees remains significantly below the official target.

² ZAMSTATS: <https://www.zamstats.gov.zm>

RECOMMENDED TARGETING AND PRIORITIZATION APPROACH

Given the large share of vulnerable households unable to meet their basic food needs using their own economic resources, the JNA suggests refraining from needs-based targeting of food assistance at this stage. Instead, the monthly cash transfer is highly recommended to be continued at this stage.

In case of future operational resource constraints that could see the level of assistance decrease, the JNA identified four different levels of vulnerability among the refugee population, to guide prioritization. While the most vulnerable households – those entirely dependent on external assistance – are recommended to always be granted a complete monthly cash transfer to ensure their basic food needs are met, less vulnerable households are suggested to receive partial assistance packages based on their level of vulnerability. Those least vulnerable – assumed to fare best with less or no assistance – are recommended to be taken off food assistance altogether.

The JNA identified socio-economic profiles for the different levels of vulnerability and characteristics of households at heightened protection risks. Provided that those profiles/characteristics are verified by the refugee community, they will help identify who to assist, with what type of assistance package.

Part 1: BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

COUNTRY CONTEXT

The Government Republic of Zambia (GRZ) is a land-locked country situated in the Southern Africa region, bordering seven countries³. Zambia is divided into 10 administrative provinces with 106 districts, hosting a total population of over 17.9 million⁴. The country gained independence in 1964 and is widely considered one of the most stable and peaceful nations in the region.

Zambia has made a lot of progress on many fronts: In 2011 Zambia reached middle-income status, having achieved macroeconomic stability with significant and sustained economic growth. This has impacted on the country's Gross National Income (GNI) per capita which has seen a spectacular increase over the past 30 years⁵. Also, Zambia is a food-surplus country with domestic food production not only exceeding national food requirements but allowing for food exports to neighbouring countries. The GRZ has also shown clear commitment to social investments by implementing and financing a range of social protection and empowerment programmes that target the poor and the most vulnerable in Zambian society⁶ - which includes the refugee population in the country - to ensure no one is left behind during the process of becoming a prosperous middle-income country by 2030.

Yet, significant, highly systemic challenges remain that leave Zambia ranking 146 out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) 2020⁷. Notwithstanding impressive economic progress, a small share of the population has actually been benefitting from these positive developments. Poverty levels remain high and income inequality is rampant⁸. While the poorest 50 percent of households hold only 7.3 percent of total income, the richest 10 percent retain 56 percent⁹. More than half of

the population (54 percent) fall below the poverty line with less than USD1.90 a day at national level, reaching 77 percent in rural and 23 percent in urban areas¹⁰.

Poverty is closely intertwined with food insecurity. Zambia's level of hunger is similarly high, reaching the "alarming" threshold based on the 2019 Global Hunger Index¹¹. Latest IPC analyses estimated that 1.42 million people (22 percent of analyzed population) have faced high levels of food insecurity between July and September 2020; despite increased crop production and projects this number is expected to reach 1.98 million people (29 percent of analyzed population) between October 2020 and March 2021¹². Key drivers for food insecurity among the Zambian population include flooding, high maize prices despite declines at the beginning of 2020, and the impact of COVID-19 containment measures including movement restrictions.

Furthermore, Zambia's informal economy - which is characterized by high levels of temporary, informal or unprotected work, low wages and a lack of social protection - is vast. Overall, 88 percent of the employed Zambian population are informal workers employed in the informal sector. Six out of ten informal workers live below the poverty line of USD1.90 per day¹³. Informal employment is particularly high in the agricultural sector¹⁴. About two-thirds of the Zambian population considers agriculture as their primary source of livelihood. Yet, most of these smallholder farmers rely on rain-fed agriculture, reaching a yield of less than 2 MT per hectare. At the same time, smallholders are the country's largest population of food producers and are responsible for up to 90 percent of the food produced in Zambia, with women accounting for about 80 percent¹⁵.

³ Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Malawi and Angola

⁴ World Bank, Zambia Overview: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zambia/overview>

⁵ UN Human Development Report 2020

⁶ Including the 7th National Development Plan; the Social Protection Policy 2014

⁷ World Bank, Zambia Overview: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zambia/overview>

⁸ Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Malawi and Angola

¹⁰ World Bank, Zambia Overview: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zambia/overview>

¹¹ UN Human Development Report 2020

¹² IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, Republic of Zambia, December 2020

¹³ ILO, Informality and poverty in Zambia - Findings from the LCMS, October 2018

¹⁴ Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, An Analysis of the Informal Economy in Zambia, 2018

¹⁵ WFP, Zambia Country Brief, October 2020

IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN ZAMBIA

The first COVID-19 case was confirmed in March 2020. The response was a national lockdown, including movement restrictions, school closures, etc. Since then Zambia – as at 14 February 2021 – has registered 68,454 confirmed cases and 940 deaths. Among the refugee population across three settlements and the urban areas, 21 cases – four of them in Mantapala settlement – and no deaths have been recorded to date.

ZAMBIA SITUATION

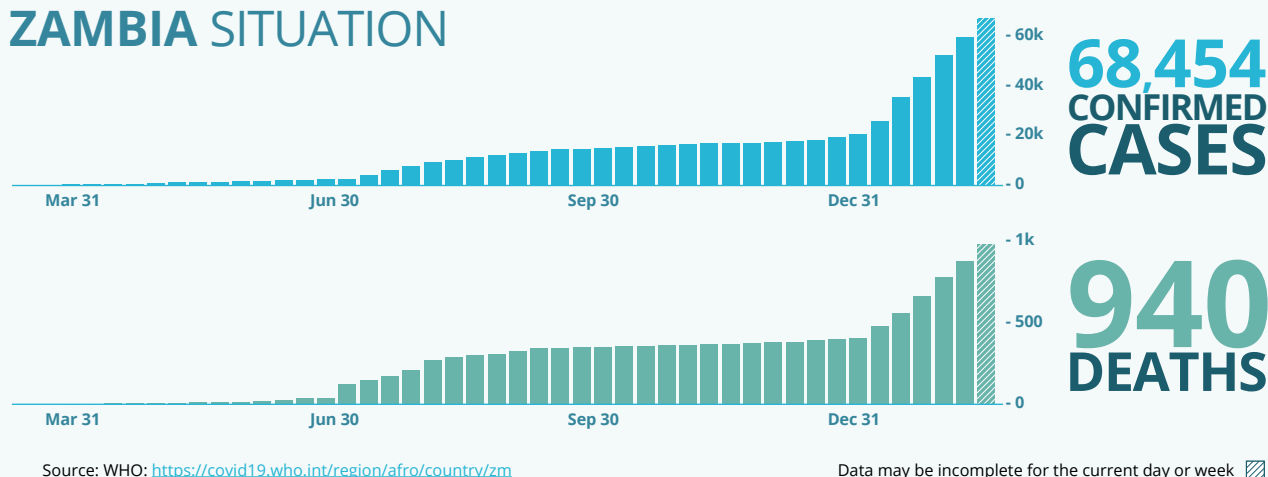


FIGURE 1: COVID-19 INFECTIONS AND DEATHS AS AT 14. FEBRUARY 2021

At the global level, the World Bank estimates that the COVID-19 pandemic could push an additional 115 million people into extreme poverty – defined as living on less than USD1.90 a day – by the end of 2020. The “new poor” will be in countries that already have high poverty rates. The Bank expects that the number of middle-income countries – like Zambia – will see significant numbers of people slip below the extreme poverty line. About eight out of 10 “new poor” will be in middle-income countries¹⁶. Refugees – who predominately depend on informal work and usually do not have access to national safety nets – have been particularly hit hard by the unprecedented range of measures put in place to contain COVID-19¹⁷.

Undoubtedly, the imposition of public health measures, including movement restriction, the closure of most businesses and border closures during the first quarter of 2020 have already impacted and continue impacting employment in Zambia, thus pushing up the share of the vulnerable. Zambia’s employment rate has fallen significantly since the imposition of containment measures with livelihoods in the tourism industry, manufacturing and personal services most heavily affected. The reduction in revenue from primary income sources is prevalent across the country, as well as across different livelihood groups¹⁸. The World Bank argues that, although the GRZ had eased restrictions by September/October 2020, their repercussions continue to be felt.

Now, with increasing losses of jobs and livelihoods, as well as reduced export demand for Zambian resources and services and movement restrictions curbing economic activities, the food security situation among Zambians and refugees has also been confirmed to have worsened further¹⁹. The situation is particularly critical for vulnerable populations including persons of concern to UNHCR as they rely on humanitarian assistance and, when economically active, they are mainly absorbed in the informal sectors of host country economies.

¹⁶ World Bank, Reversals of Fortune, 2020

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ World Bank, Monitoring COVID-19 Impacts on Households in Zambia, July 2020

¹⁹ GIEWS, Country Brief – Zambia, November 2020

Following the negative impact of COVID-19, refugee settlements have been considered for inclusion into the national social economic assessments aimed at informing the response plans to the pandemic²⁰. Yet, due to unforeseen health expenditures as a result of the pandemic, the GRZ's financial support to the agricultural sector - and its social protection programmes - is likely to see substantial reductions²¹.

REFUGEE CONTEXT

Zambia has been providing a safe haven for refugees and asylum seekers. Zambia is aware of refugees' great potential to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. In order to reach their full potential it is pertinent that an environment is created in which host communities and refugees can live peacefully and supportively side-by-side.

This conviction has been anchored in a number of progressive and forward-thinking commitments and strategic plans at national level and commitments to international frameworks, such as the Seventh National Development Plan 2017-2022 (7NDP) and the Agenda to reach the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Similarly, with the recent arrival of over 15,000 Congolese refugees in 2017, the GRZ adopted the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) for this emergency.

Zambia is party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU)²⁴ Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, and it is under this convention that the majority of recognized refugees in Zambia have been granted refugee status. The rights of refugees are legally enshrined in the Refugee Act No. 1 of 2017, the principle national legislation governing refugee affairs in Zambia, covering protection of asylum seekers, as well as socio-economic integration of refugees.

THE COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (CRRF)

The CRRF envisages durable solutions from the onset of a crisis and commits the host country to locally integrate eligible refugees, relax the encampment policy, promote self-reliance, provide access to education for refugee children, simplify admission procedures and facilitate access to civil registration and other legal documents²². In Zambia, GRZ has worked with UNHCR to ensure that all refugee programmes are aligned to national, provincial, district planning and budget cycles. All funds from the central government allocated for service provision in all sectors, including education, health, agriculture, therefore aim to benefit refugees and refugee-hosting areas alike²³.

This new law is a reflection of the country's progressive approach that aims to guarantee a dignified reception and ensures a productive stay in the country of asylum. However, some restrictions remain that prevent refugees from reaching their full potential, including restrictions on freedom of movement and the costs related to acquiring employment permits. Advocacy efforts are under way by UNHCR to ensure complementary policies will address and ease those remaining challenges.

²⁰ Zambia's Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion Strategy 2021-23, June 2020

²¹ Ibid

²² UNHCR, Implementing a Comprehensive Refugee Response: The Zambia Experience, December 2019

²³ Ibid

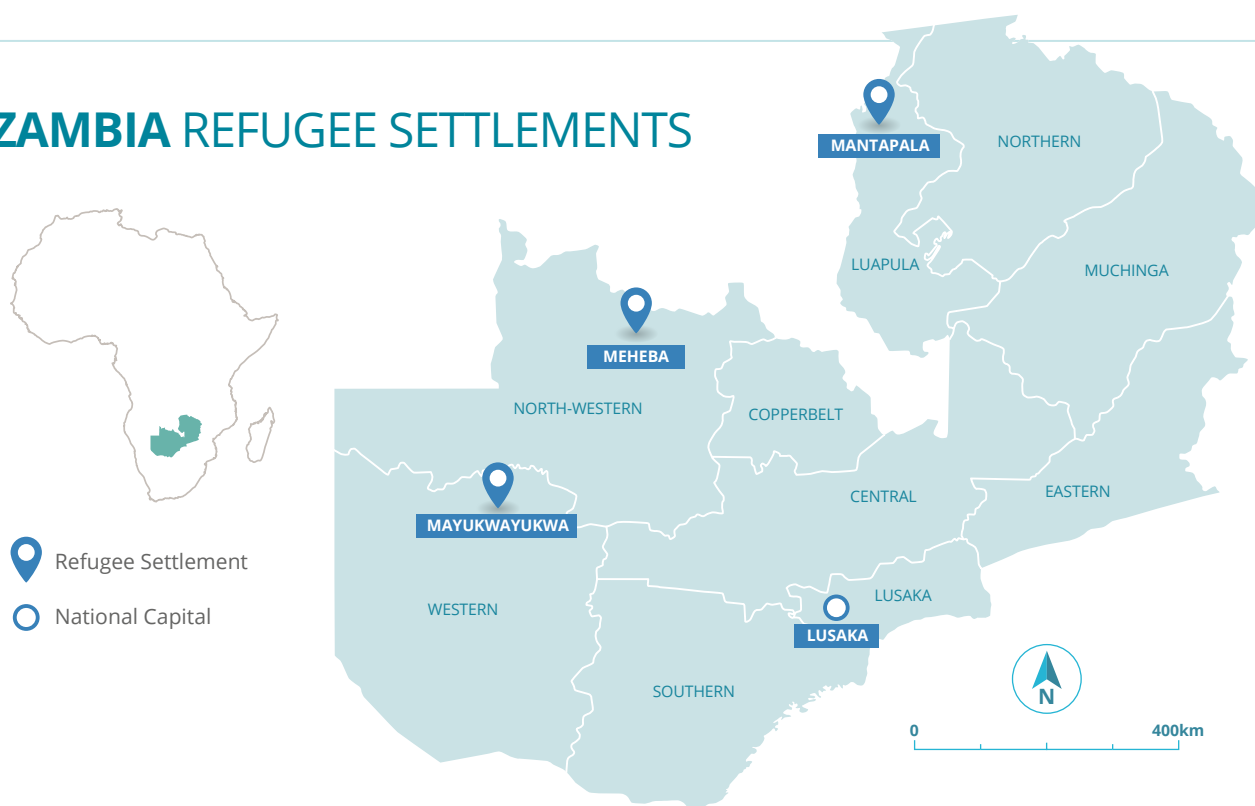
²⁴ OAU was renamed as African Union (AU) in 2002

NUMBER OF PEOPLE OF CONCERN IN ZAMBIA

Zambia is currently hosting 595,033 refugees and asylum seekers largely from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in three settlements: Mayukwayukwa Refugee Settlement in Western province (18,581), Meheba Refugee Settlement in North-Western Province (30,926) and Mantapala Refugee Settlement in Luapula Province (14,597)²⁵. Other refugees are living in urban areas in Lusaka and Ndola.

In addition to the refugees and asylum seekers, the country hosts 18,120 former Angolan and 5,003 former Rwandan refugees whose refugee status ceased and are in pursuit of local integration. An average of 400 to 500 refugees continue entering the country on a monthly basis²⁶.

ZAMBIA REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS



²⁵ UNHCR, Settlement Profiles, January 2021

²⁶ UNHCR, GRZ, December 2019: Implementing a Comprehensive Refugee Response: The Zambia Experience

MANTAPALA SETTLEMENT

Mantapala settlement is situated in Nchelenge district which in turn is situated in Luapula province, bordering the DRC. This refugee-hosting province has one of the highest poverty index ratings with 81 percent of households considered poor and 68 percent extremely poor, making it the second poorest province in the Zambia²⁷. Nchelenge district has a population of 191,000 with more than two in three persons living in rural areas²⁸.

Mantapala settlement was established in mid-2017 in

response to the arrival of approximately 15,000 Congolese refugees who crossed the border from DRC into Zambia. The settlement has a size of 8,000 hectares, integrates twelve host community villages and has a capacity of 25,000 people. The area is largely rural, sparsely populated and has limited infrastructure. Agriculture is the main economic activity in Mantapala, yet productivity is minimal due to under-developed agricultural value chains, lack of agricultural infrastructure, such as mechanization and poor road conditions, constraints in accessing markets and limitations in acquiring credit²⁹.

ASSISTANCE TO DATE

In line with the District Development Plans guided by the CRRF and in close collaboration with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), other Ministries, other UN agencies, national and international NGOs, WFP and UNHCR have been supporting the refugee population in Mantapala with protection services (including legal assistance, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and child-friendly services, registration, Refugee Status Determination (RSD), community services and services for persons with specific needs; and food assistance (in-kind and cash).

Additionally, both the refugee population and the host community residing in and around the settlement have access to basic essential services, such as education, health, shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Livelihoods assistance has been provided from the start with the objective to ensure the social and economic integration of the refugee population and host community, as well as the peaceful co-existence of the two groups. The number of beneficiaries has been fluctuating according to the availability of resources for livelihood programming.

FOOD ASSISTANCE – FROM IN-KIND TO CASH

WFP has been providing a full food basket on an unconditional basis for all refugees in the Mantapala settlement. Each beneficiary is entitled to a full ration equivalent to 2,100 kilocalories per day distributed at the beginning of every month. The daily food basket consists of 400g of fortified maize meal, 60g pulses (beans), 60g of Corn Soya Blend (CSB), 25g of fortified vegetable oil and 5g of iodized salt. In August 2020 WFP provided double rations for the first time, covering refugees' needs for two months as part of the measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the settlement.

WFP started a gradual transition from providing in-kind food assistance to cash-based transfers in May 2020 and since the end of January 2021, the entire refugee population in the settlement has been recipients of a monthly cash transfer of ZMW 155 (US\$8.5) per person per month, enough to meet daily food needs, based on the market price of a standard food basket. The value of the cash transfer was first set in April 2020. Based on the recommendations of a Market Assessment conducted in November 2020, the transfer value was augmented in line with food inflation rates and since January 2021 stands at ZMW187.

²⁷ Livelihoods Strategy Mantapala Settlement, 2019 - 2021

²⁸ ZAMSTATS: <https://www.zamstats.gov.zm>

²⁹ Ibid

New arrivals and refugees in transit centre continue to receive in-kind food assistance. Once they are relocated and settled in Mantapala, they are envisaged to also receive cash on a monthly basis.

LIVELIHOODS ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY

Since the arrival of the first refugees in 2017, great emphasis has been placed on the creation of diverse livelihoods opportunities. This focus is also reflected in Mantapala's current Livelihoods Strategy 2019-2021, the overall objective of which is the progressive social and economic integration of the refugee and host community population through agricultural, agro-forestry, enterprise development and innovative interventions. The three-year strategy follows a phased approach focusing

on the recovery and restoration of lost livelihoods and their stabilization. During the course of the first year, activities included back-yard gardening and non-agricultural support directed at less than 15 percent of the population. In 2019 agricultural inputs were provided for the 2019/20 agricultural season and new interventions included bee-keeping and fruit-tree planting. From 2020 onwards, agro-forestry interventions are to be enhanced and diversified further with private sector partners envisaged to get involved. The share of refugees in the settlement benefitting from livelihoods interventions currently stands at approximately 30 percent and is to increase substantially, resources permitting. About 20 percent of the target beneficiary population have been allocated to the host community with an intended gradual increase to a 50:50 ratio³⁰.

OBJECTIVES OF JNA 2020

Despite the fact that the last Joint UNHCR/WFP Assessment Mission (JAM) was conducted in June 2019 – the shelf-life of which is usually two years – the Joint UNHCR/WFP Needs Assessment conducted in September 2020 was deemed necessary to update the knowledge base on refugees' livelihoods situation and their humanitarian needs against the background of the recent COVID-19 pandemic and its secondary socio-economic impact. Specifically, the JNA had the objectives to:

- 1) Follow up on the evolution of the vulnerability level and livelihoods resilience since the last UNHCR/WFP JAM conducted in June 2019;
- 2) Identify latest livelihoods challenges and opportunities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- 3) Describe the socio-economic profile of refugee households affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and its containment measures;
- 4) Inform the programmatic decisions and targeting approach development for WFP and UNHCR.

METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

In September 2020 the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with the technical support from the joint UNHCR/WFP Hub, conducted a Joint Needs Assessment in Mantapala settlement. The findings of this JNA are based on a combination of a secondary literature review and primary data collected in Mantapala settlement.

The primary data collection exercise took place between 19-29. September 2020 and involved 1) a face-to-face household survey with a structured household questionnaire 2) five FGDs with elderly persons, a group of young/teenage refugees, a group of children who are heads of households, a group of adult men and women, and the host community and 3) two mobile-based KI interviews with government and partner staff.

³⁰ Livelihood Strategy, Mantapala Settlement, 2019 - 2021

THE REFUGEE HOUSEHOLD AS UNIT OF ANALYSIS

The unit of analysis of the JNA is the household, defined as a group of people that live under the same roof, share the same expenses and eat from the same pot. The head of household is the main decision maker. The ProGres database was used as the sample framework for the household survey.

The sample of households was designed to ensure representative results for two strata: “old” refugee households that arrived before August 2019 and “new arrivals” who arrived after August 2019. A stratified, random sampling methodology was designed to achieve the analytical objective. Within each stratum, the 19 blocks in the refugee settlement were treated as Enumeration Areas (EAs) and households were randomly selected based on probability proportional to the population size of the block.

Prior to the data collection, sensitization activities took place to inform the refugee population about the survey, its purpose and scope. During data collection enumerators were unable to find most of the sampled households of “new arrivals”, hence their number is significantly smaller than initially planned. Households that could not be found had to be replaced through a random selection of households physically present during the field visits. As a result, a total of 1,128 households completed the interview and findings are representative at Mantapala settlement level only. As the number of “new arrivals” is insufficient to generate representative findings, the assessment results cannot distinguish between “old” and “new” arrivals. For more details on the methodology, the sampling method, as well as data collection tools, please refer to the Annexes.

Part 2: IDENTIFICATION OF REFUGEE NEEDS

DEMOGRAPHICS

In order to gain a better understanding of the refugee population in Mantapala settlement, it is vital to examine the key demographic characteristics.

There are 14,597 refugees or 4,533 households residing in Mantapala settlement with an average household size of 5 members. The large majority of refugees (12,491) arrived prior to August 2019, while 2,106 arrived after this date. None of them have spent more than four years in Mantapala settlement.

All refugees are in possession of ID documentation.

About 51 percent of the refugee population are female and 49 percent are male. The population is very young with 60 percent children below the age of 18 years and just 3 percent elderly above 60 years. Based on JNA data, the average household size was 5 members and almost half of households (48 percent) have a dependency ratio equal to or above 2.

14,597
TOTAL
ACTIVE & HOLD

12,113
BIMS
ENROLLED

54.74%
CHILDREN

51.00%
WOMEN

3.10%
ELDERLY

20.21%
SPECIFIC
NEEDS

DECEMBER

430 REGISTERED	430 ARRIVALS	74 NEW BIRTHS	1 IN SITU
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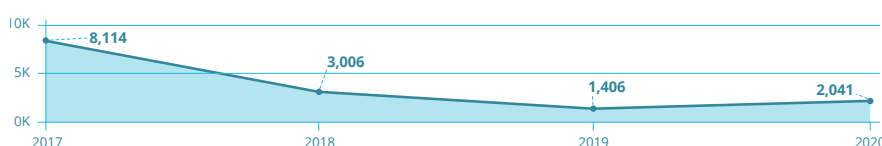
CURRENT YEAR

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REGISTERED	ARRIVALS	NEW BIRTHS	IN SITU

AGE	0-4		5-11		12-17		18-59		60+		TOTAL	
F O+	827	6%	1,926	13%	1,260	9%	3,185	22%	247	2%	7,445	51%
M O+	829	6%	1,809	12%	1,340	9%	2,968	20%	206	1%	7,152	49%
TOTAL	1,656	11%	3,735	26%	2,600	18%	6,153	42%	453	3%	14,597	100%

TOP 10 PLACE OF ORIGIN			SPECIFIC NEEDS			TOP 10 SKILLS (AGED 18+)			YEARLY ARRIVALS	
PLACE OF ORIGIN	REGD.	%	SPN CATEGORY NAME	TOTAL PoC	% PoC	SKILLS AND WORK EXPERIENCE	INDIV- IDUALS	% POC	CREATED ON YEAR	INDIV- IDUALS
Haut-Katanga	9,888	68	Child at risk	12	1	Farmers (crop & vegetable)	802	74	2017	8,144
Tanganyika	4,060	28	Disability	312	27	No occupation	108	10	2018	3,006
	476	3	Older person at risk	381	33	Sales & services elementary occupations	42	4	2019	1,406
Sud-Kivu	115	1	Serious medical condition	308	26	Business services agents & trade brokers not classified	30	3	2020	2,041
Haut-Ulele	14	0	Single parent	168	14	Business services agents & trade brokers	18	2		
-	9	0	Specific legal and physical protection needs	1	0	Business professionals	17	2		
Western Equatoria	8	0	Unaccompanied or separated child	204	17	Student	16	1		
Bas-Ulele	7	0	Woman at risk	2	0	Bricklayers & stonemasons	15	1		
Sankuru	7	0				Tailors, dressmakers & hatters	15	1		
Nord-Kivu	4	0				Teaching associate professionals	14	1.30		

ARRIVAL & REGISTRATION TREND



LEGAL STATUS BREAKDOWN

REFUGEE	14,594
ASYLUM SEEKER	3

TABLE 1: SETTLEMENT PROFILE – MANTAPALA, JANUARY 2021

Source: UNHCR, Mantapala Settlement Profile, January 2021

SEX & AGE DISAGGREGATION

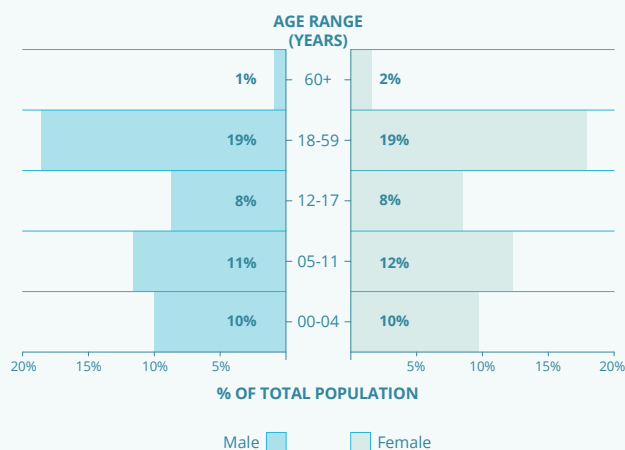


FIGURE 2: AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER

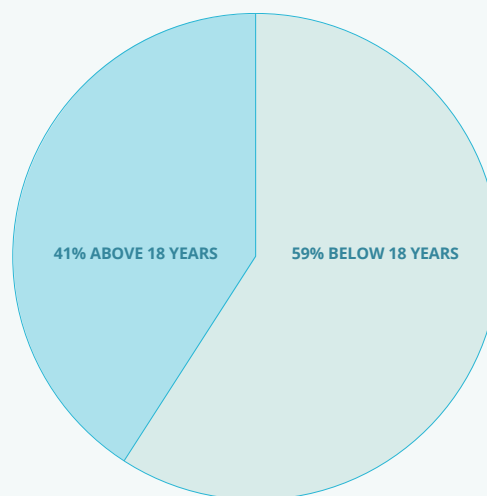


FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ABOVE & BELOW 18 YEARS

About 51 percent of the refugee population are female and 49 percent are male. The population is very young

with 60 percent children below the age of 18 years and just 3 percent elderly above 60 years.

Source: JNA 2021

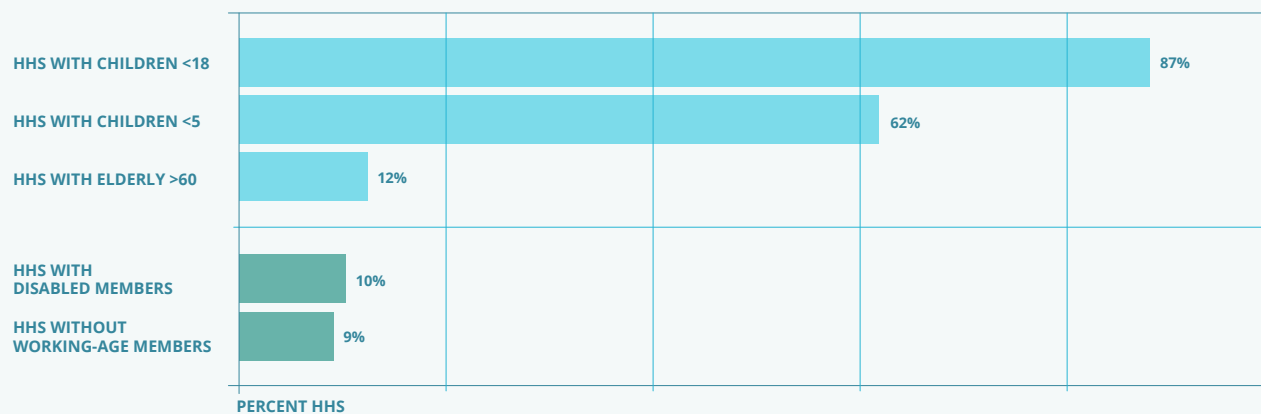


FIGURE 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Most households were headed by men (61 percent), while 32 percent were headed by women. The large majority among all male-headed household (52 percent) are married; 9 percent are single-headed male households. Female-headed households, on the other hand, are predominately headed by single women (28 percent),

with merely 4 percent married. About 23 percent of interviewed households are headed by a person who has had no formal education and 56 percent had completed some primary education but not completed this level of education; so overall 79 per cent of households have completed less than primary level education.

Source: JNA 2021

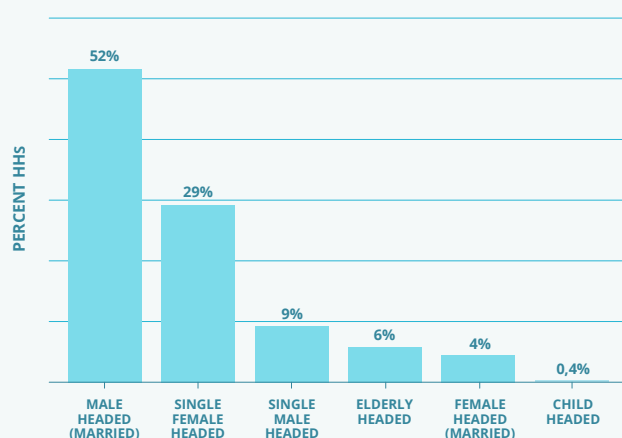


FIGURE 5: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

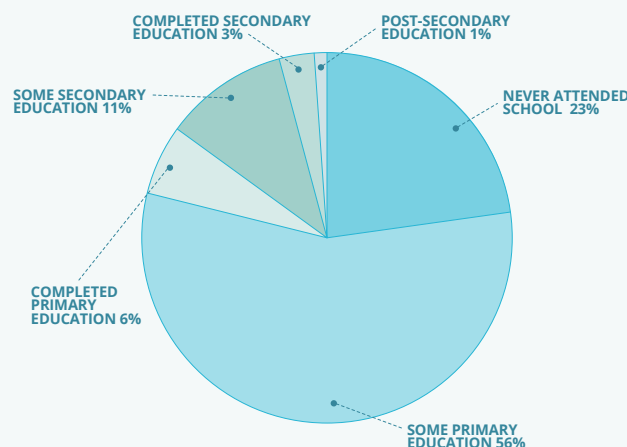


FIGURE 6: EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

PROTECTION

The information sources for this section predominately include the findings from FGDs and KI interviews conducted in September 2020 as part of the JNA qualitative data collection, unless indicated otherwise.

The Congolese who fled violent conflict and inter-ethnic tensions in parts of eastern DRC and who sought refuge in neighbouring Zambia, no longer have the social support from their family and wider community at home. Many can be assumed to have had tragic experiences either at home or during their journey, driven by fear of persecution. They are expected to abide by unfamiliar local laws and customs and – having crossed an international border – by immigration policies. A myriad of factors including gender, age, social class, affiliation to religious or ethnic groups, sexual orientation, literacy, ability or disability and physical and mental health could undermine their overall well-being in their new home, possibly limiting their rights in this new context.

COVID-19 further increases the protection risks faced by refugees. The conditions in which the refugees live, without access to social welfare benefits, coupled with the

impact of the pandemic's containment measures, leave them and their families ever more vulnerable. UNHCR's COVID-19 impact assessment on livelihoods conducted in June 2020³¹ found that the pandemic has contributed to an increase in protection related concerns among the refugee population, likely to include increased physical violence and psychosocial challenges.

Against this background, FGD participants in Mantapala have pointed out the following additional issues of concern to them:

Limited freedom of movement: The GRZ's reservation in granting refugees exclusive freedom of movement and the right to work were highlighted as key challenges. The need to obtain a gate pass prior to leaving the settlement and required payment for a working permit, coupled with even tighter restrictions on movement between March and August 2020 as the COVID-19 pandemic evolved – continue to create barriers for refugees to pursue their livelihoods and earn a living to support themselves and their families. There have also been incidences of refugees being arbitrarily detained by immigration authorities even when in possession of the required mobility passes.

³¹ UNHCR, COVID-19 Impact Assessment on Livelihoods, Zambia, June 2020

People with specific needs: FGDs have revealed that livelihood opportunities for the disabled are extremely scarce, if non-existent, leaving them particularly vulnerable. Based on ProGres, 20 percent of refugees in Mantapala have specific needs, of whom most are elderly persons at risk (33 percent), followed by persons with disability (27 percent), persons with serious medical conditions (26 percent), unaccompanied or separated children (17 percent) and single parents (14 percent)³². A number of referral pathways through protection help desks, SGBV centres and counselling services have been set up to deliver protection services, but their impact remains limited.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV): A frequently mentioned protection concern is SGBV, domestic violence, physical assault and emotional and psychological abuse that particularly women and young girls are exposed to³³. Among those who do not feel safe in the settlement (9 percent), one quarter is in fact worried about sexual abuse or gender-based violence (25 percent).

FGD members talk of “harmful traditional practices of male dominance” that are prevalent among Congolese men. Women’s financial dependence on their husbands and “traditional values pressuring them into being submissive”, coerce them into remaining in wedlock and not speaking out. With the COVID-19 pandemic increasingly eroding the livelihoods of the population, resulting in job and income losses, the emotional and psychological health of those who can no longer perform their traditional role as the breadwinner can be expected to be gradually undermined.

Child protection: The refugee population in Mantapala is young with almost 60 percent of the population below 18 years³⁴. Thus, ensuring child protection is key. Access to education is one basic right refugee children can claim and which Zambia has firmly anchored in its 7NDP. The plan considers their education as part and parcel to the attainment of the country’s medium and long-term developmental goals.

Source: JNA Household Questionnaire, 2021

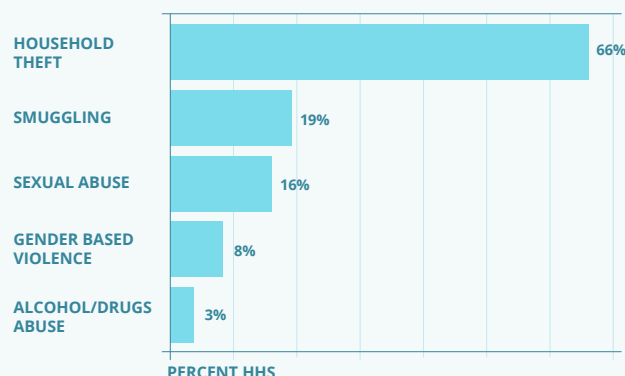


FIGURE 7: MAIN REASONS FOR FEELING UNSAFE IN MANTAPALA SETTLEMENT

However, ensuring access to sufficient and adequate education remains a challenge in the settlement, including lack of sufficient classrooms, teachers, learning material, WASH facilities. Also, formal education merely covers lower secondary grades, leaving the youth at the age of 16 years without any opportunities to further their knowledge, skills and interests. Restrictions in movement that prohibit refugees to live in urban areas unless they are granted medical, study or work permits, adversely affect young refugees who are eager to build their human capital through tertiary and vocational trainings that are often located in urban areas³⁵. Consequently, they are not constructively occupied and do not have viable prospects for their futures. In fact, adult refugees expressed their concern during FGDs, worried about young refugees’ attention being drawn towards harmful activities, such as substance abuse and survival sex, as means to cope with bleak prospects.

Also, increased poverty often goes hand in hand with child labour, as households use every available means to survive. And the pandemic is exacerbating poverty. UNICEF estimates that a one percentage point rise in poverty leads to at least a 0.7 percentage point increase in child labour³⁶. The JNA does not provide any information on the prevalence of child labour. It did, however, find out that – during school closures in 2020

³² UNHCR, Settlement Profile – Mantapala, January 2021

³³ Joint UNHCR/WFP Needs Assessment, Focus group discussion with Congolese refugees in Mantapala in September 2020

³⁴ UNHCR, Settlement Profile, Mantapala, January 2021

³⁵ UNHCR, Zambia Refugees Economies: Livelihoods and Challenges, 2017

³⁶ UNICEF (2020), COVID-19 And Child Labour: A time of crisis, A time to act

- 3.4 percent households' children had to take care of siblings or work for money (0.5 percent) and therefore did not participate in any learning activities during that time. Also, the tolerance threshold towards child labour among Mantapala's Congolese refugees may be high, given that the large majority of them originate from the DRC's Katanga province where – between 2013 and 2014 - up to 39 percent of children between 5 and 17 years were found to be engaged in work at the expense of their educational development³⁷.

Relations between refugees and host community:

The majority of the refugee population feels safe in the settlement (91 percent), a clear improvement since 2019 (78 percent). During FGDs, some participants expressed concern over underlying tensions between the refugee population and the host community over natural resources in and around the settlement. Host community members allegedly demand levies from refugees who collect items such as firewood, grass, herbal medicines, etc. in the area. Among households that reported safety issues during firewood collection, more than half indicated concerns about potential hostility by the local community (51 percent).

Accountability to affected populations (AAP): In September 2020 91 percent of households indicated they had been receiving sufficient information about the assistance during the lockdown. More than 8 in 10 households were also able to communicate their complaints and feedback about the assistance received through channels they were familiar with (83 percent). The remaining 17 percent of households that had difficulties in filing their complaint/feedback would prefer to use protection help desks, office visits and post distribution meetings for that purpose. The main shortcomings include the long time it generally takes to receive responses to the filed complaints and feedback. This – it was argued during FGDs - has undermined refugees' trust in them.

Beneficiary participation in decision making processes:

There are a number of community-based committees, including refugee leader committees that closely collaborate with partners, that are involved in protection-related matters and in some cases are also mandated with the allocation of assistance to particularly vulnerable persons in the community. Committees are supposed to involve the general population and targeted age, gender, diversity (AGD) groups. While they are considered highly useful, they are too small in size to cater for the entire refugee population in the settlement and thus have limited impact, according to FGD participants. Interviewees also re-confirmed the small share of female representatives in such committees, falling short of the official target of 50 percent³⁸.

³⁷ DRC, Demographic and Health Survey 2013-2014

³⁸ UNHCR, Protection Briefing Note, Mantapala Settlement, June 2019

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

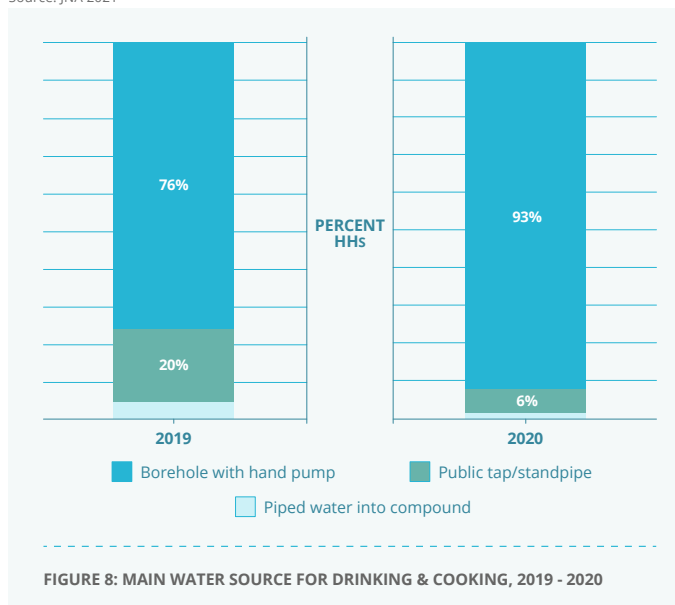
WASH

Access to safe drinking water sources in the settlement is ensured, with 98 percent of households using improved sources, predominately boreholes with a hand pump. This overall share has remained the same since 2019, only that public taps/standpipes are less commonly used, while boreholes with hand-pumps have become more common in 2020.

With 51 boreholes in Mantapala and an estimated average water supply of 32 litres per day per person, the SPHERE standard of at least 20 litres is therefore met³⁹. Yet, while most households describe water sources to be consistently accessible, almost one quarter of respondents (23 percent) indicated there are days when there is no water supply.

More than one in three households (36 percent) wait less than 5 minutes to access water, while about half waits between 5 and 30 minutes in line at the water source (47 percent). Around 17 percent have to stand in line for more than 30 minutes.

Source: JNA 2021



Almost all households have their own latrine (96 percent). Yet, only 27 percent have a permanent type, while the majority uses tarpaulins (43 percent), or temporal structures (30 percent). In 84 percent of households, the latrines are accessible to all members. In 97 percent of those households where latrines are not accessible to all members, children below 5 years are those who do not/cannot use them.

Source: JNA 2021

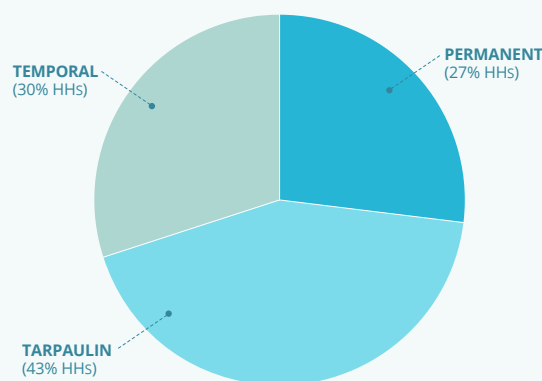


FIGURE 9: TYPES OF LATRINES

Handwashing after using the toilet is almost exclusively done (97 percent of HHs). Yet, only 37 percent indicated to have a tippy tap outside the latrine and one quarter of refugee households (25 percent) experienced difficulties in ensuring the availability and use of soap for handwashing during the month preceding the survey.

³⁹ UNHCR, Emergency Handbook: <https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/32947/emergency-water-standard>

HEALTH

Mantapala settlement has one health facility offering outpatient consultations, medical referrals, reproductive health services, HIV and ART services, vaccinations, vitamin A supplementation, maternal and child health and health education services to refugees and host communities. The health post is equipped with an ambulance that can ferry patients in the event of an emergency to St Paul's Mission Hospital, a first level district hospital in Nchelenge. Services are free for both refugee population and the host community living within and around the settlement.

A number of measures have been put in place in the settlements to ensure an acceptable level of preparedness: Almost 500 health personnel had been trained between March and July 2020⁴⁰ to handle COVID-19. By August 2020 all refugee households in Mantapala had been sensitized and informed about COVID-19 prevention⁴¹.

Almost all respondents in September 2020 said they normally have access to the health centre (including hospital and clinic) and health services such as pharmacies (98 percent). Yet over the 30 days preceding the survey, almost one quarter of households (25 percent) have had challenges to access the service in one way or another. Similar findings were found in June 2020, when more than one in three household respondents (36 percent) indicated to have reduced their accessing health facilities and services out of fear of contracting COVID-19. Among those who indicated to have felt the impact of the pandemic on their lives, health was mentioned by almost one-fourth of households to be one key area that had been undermined (23 percent). About 20 percent were worried about getting sick.

According to UNHCR's latest operational updates⁴², main challenges at the moment include the lack of essential medicines in the health facility. Additionally, the health facility has still not been provided with a laboratory to conduct diagnostic tests. As a result, diagnoses are

made based on physical symptoms only. Lastly, the facility is still awaiting to receive the operational licence from the Ministry of Health that entitles it to benefit from national health resources, including drugs and other supplies, and that grants the facility to operate in line with the health professional guidelines.

EDUCATION

There are two schools in Mantapala settlement: one primary school (grade 1 to 7) for children aged between 7 and 14 years and one lower secondary school (grade 8 to 9) for children aged between 14 and 16 years. Both fall under the Government and serve both refugee children (94 percent) and children from the host communities (6 percent)⁴³. In other words, there is no parallel educational system for refugees, thus facilitating their integration substantially. The schools are currently still largely financed through humanitarian funds, yet they are progressively phasing out until they will be public schools fully managed and financed by the GRZ⁴⁴.

Prior to COVID 19 in March 2020, the school enrolment rate across primary schools stood at 72 percent of the school-age population in the settlement⁴⁵. The share even drops to 20 percent at secondary school level, with merely 20 percent of children aged 14 to 18 years enrolled⁴⁶. Reasons for low school enrolment are manifold and range from financial constraints to serious shortage of classrooms resulting in overcrowding⁴⁷, as well as lack of or insufficient WASH facilities (toilets) and teacher accommodations available in the schools⁴⁸.

Investments in the education sector, especially the provision of skills trainings to hosts and refugees, is one of the main endeavours the GRZ pursues under its 7NDP, in close collaboration with UNHCR and other partners. Achievements in this regard have been recorded with a number of vocational trainings and apprentice programmes directed at Mantapala's youth complementing the education curriculum⁴⁹. Yet, these initiatives re-

⁴⁰ UNHCR, Operational Update, Zambia, July 2020

⁴¹ UNHCR, Operational Update, Zambia, September 2020

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission Mantapala, Zambia, 2019

⁴⁴ Global Compact on Refugees, Digital Platform: Zambia; <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/article/zambia>

⁴⁵ UNHCR, Briefing Note, Mantapala settlement, March 2020

⁴⁶ UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission Mantapala, Zambia, November 2019

⁴⁷ UNHCR/GRZ, Education – Area-based Action Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees and its CRRF in Zambia, 2019-2021

⁴⁸ UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission Mantapala, Zambia, November 2019

⁴⁹ UNHCR, Zambia – Fact Sheet, August 2020

main small-scale and do not yet meet the demand among the large numbers of young refugees in the settlement who aspire to earn an income in sectors other than agriculture, thus eager to receive more formal education and/or skills trainings in activities ranging from carpentry, tailoring, brick laying, welding, to mention a few⁵⁰. Less than 5 percent of refugees aged between 15 and 35 years benefitted from such skills trainings at the time of publication of the Self-reliance action plan for the CRRF 2019-2021⁵¹.

The impact of the pandemic on the education sector in Zambia is immense. All schools were closed between March and September 2020, affecting about four million children across the country and 7,403 refugee school age children and their hosts in Mantapala⁵². Prior to the closure of the schools, 90 percent of refugee households with school-aged children indicated to have had them enrolled in school. During the seven months period of school closures, home-schooling was found to have been a great challenge as children from 72 percent of all households did not participate in any learning activity at the time of the survey (September 2020). Among those, most

frequently mentioned reason included the lack of educational programmes (50 percent), followed by lack of access to textbooks or materials (43 percent).

The small share of households with school-aged children who did learn during the lockdown did so predominately with their own schoolbooks or with their parents or a guardian. The use of TV, the computer/internet or the radio was negligible.

Among those who did feel the impact of the pandemic on their lives during the three months preceding the survey, more than one quarter (28 percent) thought that the education of their children had been significantly compromised. This concern was repeated frequently during FGDs with parents worried about the potential long-term effects on children's cognitive abilities and future work performance. The World Bank points out that temporary school closures may lead to permanent drop-out of children from vulnerable households, especially in rural areas where even in ordinary circumstances early drop-out is more common⁵³.

Source: JNA 2021

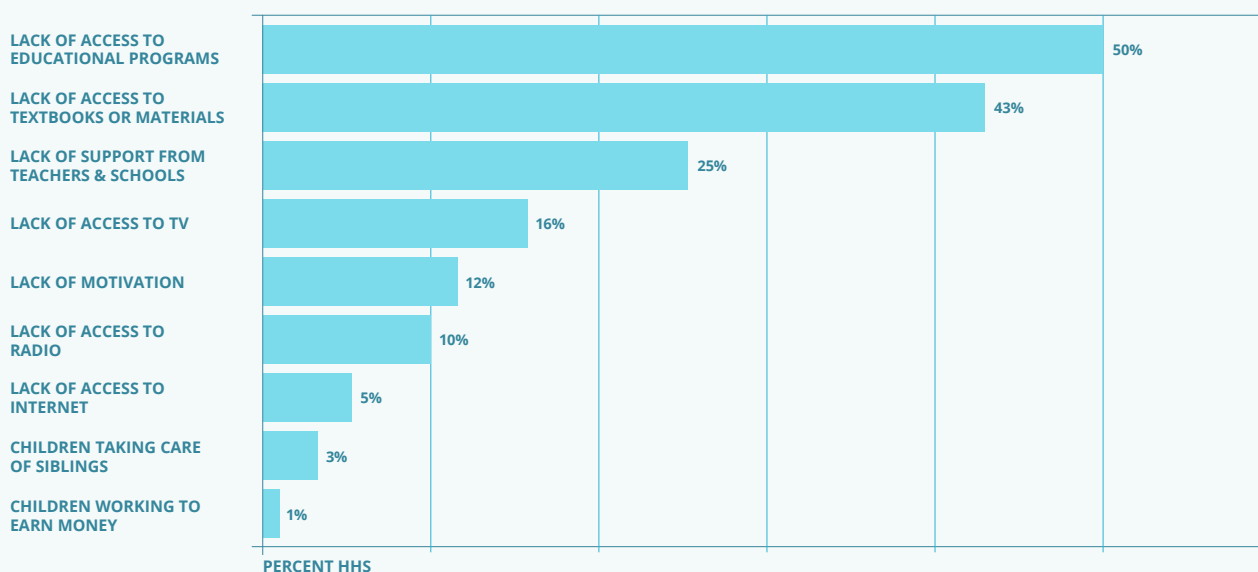


FIGURE 10: MAIN REASONS CHILDREN DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN LEARNING ACTIVITIES DURING 7-MONTHS SCHOOL CLOSURE

⁵⁰ Joint UNHCR/WFP Needs Assessment 2020, Focus Group Discussion with Congolese Youth in September 2020

⁵¹ GRZ/UNHCR, Self-Reliance – Area based action plan for the implementation of the CRRF in Zambia, 2019 - 2021

⁵² UNHCR, Briefing Note, Mantapala settlement, March 2020

⁵³ World Bank, Monitoring COVID-19 Impacts on Households in Zambia, July 2020

SHELTER AND SOURCES OF ENERGY

Refugee households are allocated residential plots of 20m x 35m⁵⁴ including the space for backyard gardening and plastic sheeting upon arrival to construct their shelter. Although the majority of the refugee population has lived in Mantapala settlement for at least two years, the types of shelter that predominate are temporary. Very few refugee households live in a permanent shelter (3 percent) made of cement block and stone or brick. Instead, the large majority (61 percent) live in transitional or temporary shelters. Their walls are either constructed of poles, mud thatch and/or tarpaulin. Tarpaulin or grass and leaves tend to be the most common roof materials. These types of shelters do not offer privacy, security nor proper protection from unfavourable weather.

In fact, the roofs of the large majority of shelters were reported to be leaking (65 percent). This compares to 55 percent of shelters with a leaking roof in 2019. Similarly, damp walls were found in 12 percent of respondents' households, while in 2019, 16 percent of shelters were affected. Ventilation was insufficient in about 61 percent of households.

Substandard living conditions are reasons for safety concerns, such as break-ins, increased incidences of SGBV⁵⁵ and theft. In fact, among those that indicated to feel unsafe in the settlement, 66 percent mentioned theft as the main reason for their security concern (see Figure 7).

Mantapala settlement remains unconnected to the national grid and is energy poor. The predominant source of cooking fuel for almost two in three households (62 percent) remains wood collected from the surround-

ing forest. Compared to 2019, fewer households collect wood from the forest, while a larger share purchased their cooking fuel in 2020. About 9 percent burn charcoal for the same purpose.

In more than half of households (53 percent) female members are involved in firewood collection. This has posed a number of protection risks with women and girls worried about being harassed while venturing out into the forest⁵⁶.

Also, overdependence on firewood and charcoal for cooking fuel among both the refugee and host population continues to pose significant environmental degradation in the area, with potentially irreversible impacts.

Source: JNA 2021

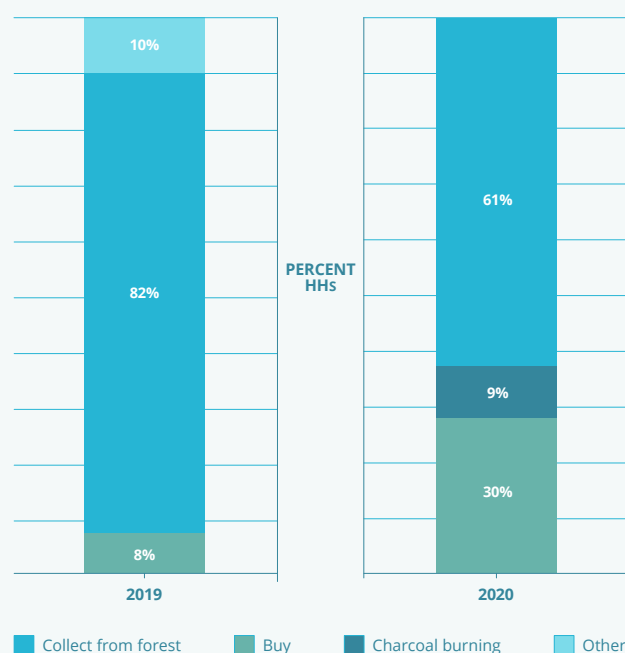


FIGURE 11: MAIN SOURCE OF FUEL, 2019 - 2020

⁵⁴ UNHCR/GRZ, Self-Reliance – Area-based Action Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees and its CRRF in Zambia, 2019 - 2021

⁵⁵ UNHCR/ WFP Joint Assessment Mission, November 2019

⁵⁶ Ibid

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES

CURRENT LIVELIHOODS AND ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FROM OTHER SOURCES

In Mantapala settlement 43 percent of households indicated not to be engaged in any productive activities. This is a large share that has further increased since 2019 when 38 percent did not have one main income source. These are likely to be repercussions of the wide-ranging COVID-19 containment measures that have prevented refugees from pursuing economic opportunities and which have further aggravated existing challenges that had already been hindering refugees' access to livelihoods even prior to the pandemic (see next section).

The remaining 57 percent of households in Mantapala have one main livelihood source which generates household income. Most common livelihoods sources include

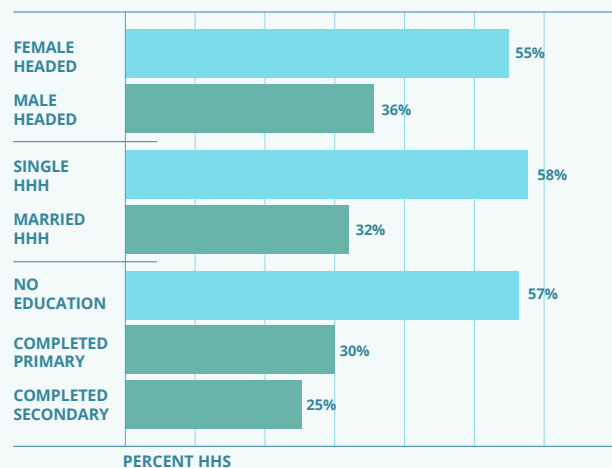


FIGURE 13: HH HEADS CHARACTERISTICS AMONG HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT INCOME SOURCE

casual labour (30 percent of households), followed by small businesses (15 percent), petty trading (6 percent), skilled trade (5 percent), charcoal selling (5 percent) and food production (5 percent).

Source: JNA 2021 ; JAM 2019

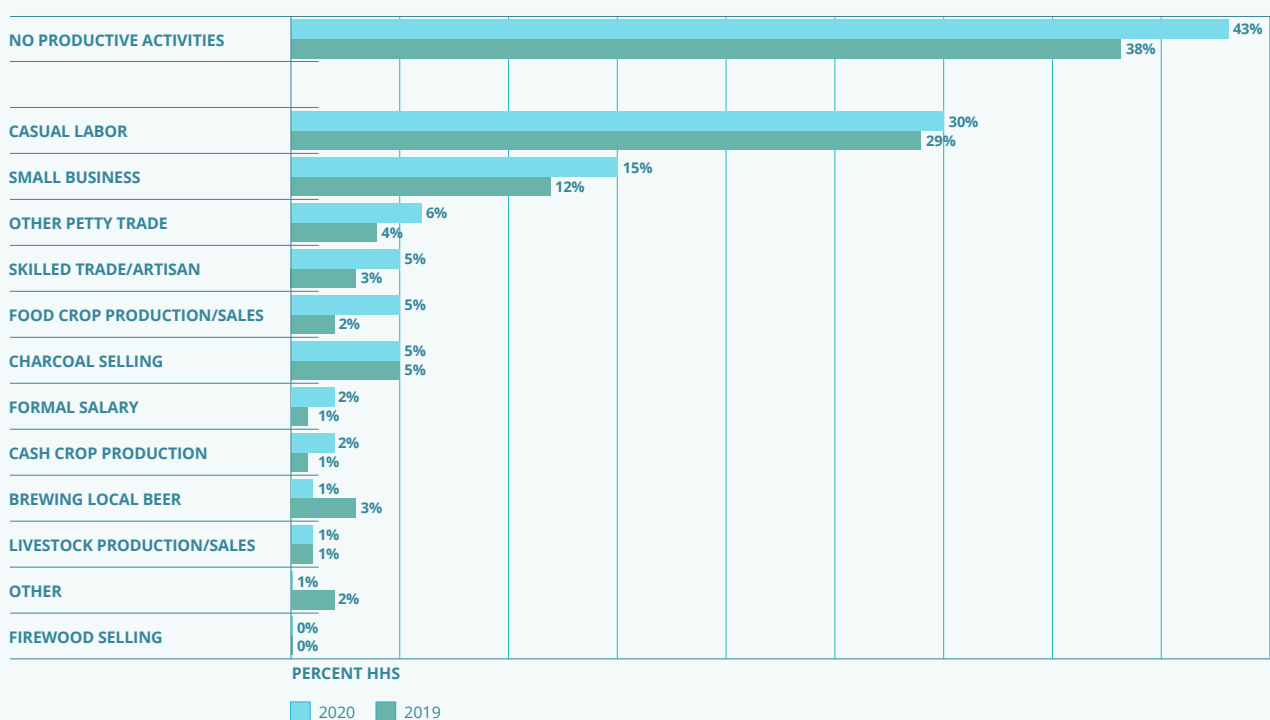


FIGURE 12: PERCENT OF HHS BY MAIN LIVELIHOOD SOURCES/PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES, 2019-2020

There are a number of household characteristics that were found to further the likelihood of not having an income source. For example, single-headed households – inherently characterized by a smaller livelihood capacity base – are significantly more affected than married heads of households. Also, female-headed households – the majority of whom are single-headed – are more prone not to have any income source than those headed by men. Lastly, the educational background of the household head is a clear predictor for having an income source. Heads of households with no formal education are by far more likely to belong to the cohort of households without any income source than those who enjoyed some form of education.

Among the 53 percent of households that have a livelihood, the majority is engaged in casual labour, small businesses, petty trading. Households earning an income from casual labour are predominately headed by men and by married households heads – characteristics often associated with a higher level of resilience.

Source: JNA 2021

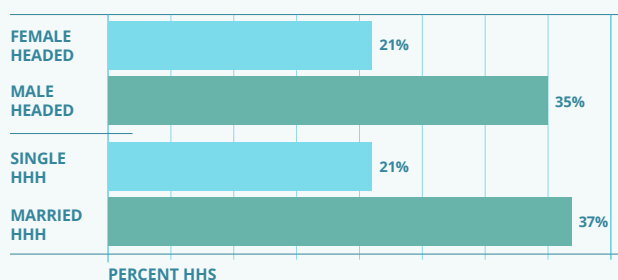


FIGURE 14: HH HEADS CHARACTERISTICS AMONG HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CASUAL LABOUR

The share of households that considers food/cash crop production and sales as their main income source has increased slightly since 2019 reaching about 5 percent. This is very low, considering that most refugees have a background in farming (44 percent⁵⁷) and small-scale trading, reside in a predominately agricultural location and are officially encouraged to engage in agricultural work through the allocation of land parcels. Currently,

Source: JNA 2021

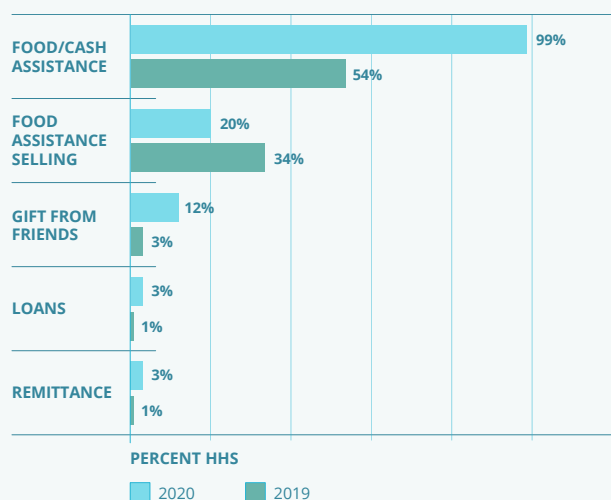


FIGURE 15: SUPPORT FROM OTHER SOURCES, 2019-2020

only about 22 percent of households indicated to have access to land, of whom 79 percent grow crops. Almost all of those with access to land grow it for their own consumption (94 percent), while one-third of households grow it for the purpose of selling (32 percent). Regardless of this, however, food crop production and sales may not be a household's main income source.

The largest additional support households receive from other sources include food/cash assistance for almost all refugee households (99 percent), explained by the provision of WFP food assistance to all refugees in the settlement. This is followed by the selling of food assistance (20 percent) and receiving gifts from friends (12 percent). In 2019 when food assistance was exclusively in-kind, it may not have been viewed as an income source as such, explaining the low share of households that considered it an additional income source. Also, a significantly smaller share of households view the selling of assistance a beneficial additional support during the pandemic, while receiving gifts from friends has become ever more important. It appears that food assistance may have been considered more of a safety net during the pandemic, with an increasing share of households depending on it and refraining from selling it.

⁵⁷ Livelihoods Strategy for Mantapala Settlement, 2019 - 2020

CHALLENGES TO LIVELIHOODS

While the GRZ encourages refugees in Zambia to pursue their livelihoods to earn an income to support themselves, a number of pre-existing hurdles and now a new hurdle – the COVID-19 pandemic – prevent refugees from achieving self-reliance.

For one, the legal preconditions required for reaching this goal have still not been met. Thus, restricting refugees from freely moving in and out of the settlement and Nchelenge district on condition of a time-restricted gate pass, the need to purchase a work permit at a cost of ZMW 18,090.00⁵⁸ – (<https://www.zambiaimmigration.gov.zm/for-residents/pricing-page/>) affordable only to a very small minority – have been limiting refugees in taking advantage of the few economic opportunities available to them outside the settlement and district. Also, refugees who wish to pursue self-employment as private sector investors are obliged to demonstrate proof to invest up to US\$250,000 if they are starting a new company and US\$150,000 if they are joining an existing company in Zambia⁵⁹. Few, if any, however, can afford such investments.

Notwithstanding those remaining legal restrictions, much effort has been put into creating livelihoods opportunities, both by the GRZ and the humanitarian community alike. By the end of 2020, about 30 percent of the working-age population had received some form of livelihoods support. Yet, interventions remain small-scale and short-term, and opportunities in this regard targeted at youth, female-headed households and persons with specific needs remain greatly limited⁶⁰.

Nine in ten refugee households (90 percent) indicated to experience challenges in improving their livelihoods. Livelihoods opportunities in Mantapala are predominately in the agricultural sector, given the environment in which the settlement is situated (and efforts undertaken to support agricultural activities since the establishment of the settlement) and refugees' affinity to farming. But insufficient access to land, agricultural inputs, high reliance on rain-fed agriculture and a limited base of productive agricultural assets at household level (see Figure 17), coupled

with recent crop infestations of Fall Army Worms (FAW) and flooding, have kept productivity levels at extremely low levels and barely suffices for subsistence farming, let alone for the purpose of trading purpose. This explains the extremely low share of households for whom food/cash crop production is a main income source (5 percent).

Source: JNA 2021

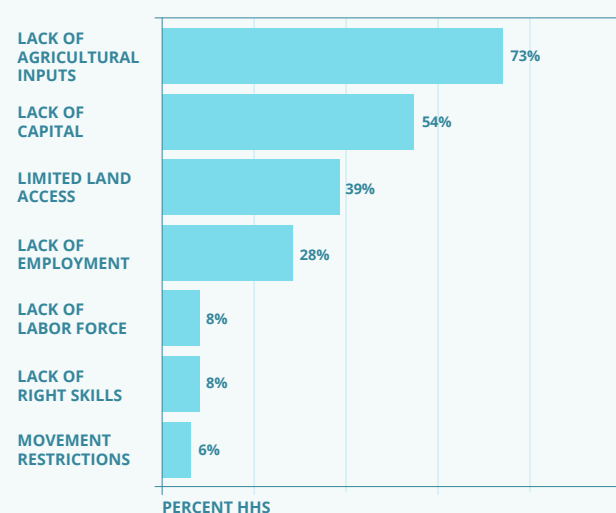


FIGURE 16: CHALLENGES PREVENTING LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENTS

In fact, since 2017 about 1,300 farming plots of 0.5 hectares each have been demarcated and allocated to refugee households with a farming background, the required productive asset base and sufficient interest in getting involved in agricultural work. Yet, only slightly over 700 farm plots were in fact cultivated during the farming season 2019/2020, mainly due to the above-mentioned challenges, coupled with the distance to reach the plots and the short-term, single-season support that is insufficient to sustainably ensure successful agricultural outputs.

Zambia's Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) – which provides subsidized agricultural inputs to one million smallholders across the country⁶¹, including refugee farmers – does not reach any refugees in the Mantapala settlement yet, and supports very few host farmers. While the registration in Zambia's Agriculture Information Management System (ZAMIS) is the first prerequisite for a membership in the FISP – in 2020 a total of 900 refugee farmers in Man-

⁵⁸ UNHCR, Zambia Refugees Economies: Livelihoods and Challenges, 2017

⁵⁹ Livelihoods Strategy Mantapala Settlement, 2019 - 2021

⁶⁰ UNHCR, Country Brief, Zambia, March 2020

⁶¹ GIEWS, Country Brief – Zambia, November 2020: <http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=ZMB>

tapala were registered in the system - eligibility criteria for the FISP are difficult to meet for most. They include a down payment of ZMW400, a membership in a local cooperative, among others. The lack of extension officers in the district to oversee the FISP is another reason why the Programme does not yet cover the Mantapala settlement⁶².

Refugees also suffer from lack of capital (54 percent). While many refugees appear to have a range of experiences and skills in activities such as tailoring, farming, entrepreneurship and carpentry⁶³ – to mention a few – limited access to finance presents a challenge in harnessing that potential into sustainable livelihoods.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had its share in further undermining refugees' livelihoods, many of which are informal and unsustainable. Some livelihood sources appear to have been more prone to an alleged decrease in income due to COVID-19 than others. For example, all households earning their income from firewood selling had been affected by reduced income. Also, small businesses and petty traders have been greatly affected with close to half of households confronted with less income. These are the implications of wide-ranging closures of businesses, markets and of the settlement itself. In June 2020 – during the time of even tighter movement restrictions between March and

August 2020 - half of refugee respondents cited restricted movement in and out of the settlement and Nchelenge district, as well as the suspension of the mobility permit issuance by the COR as the main cause for major disruptions in livelihood activities⁶⁴.

Source: JNA 2021

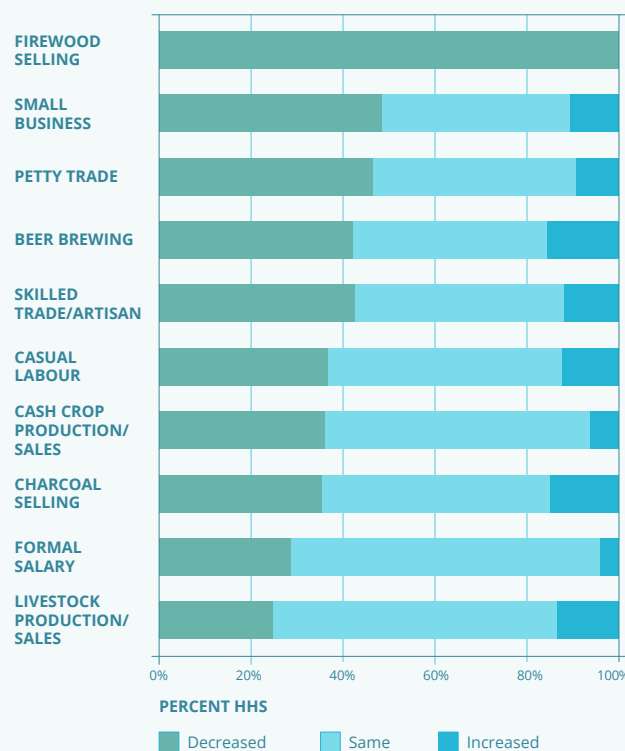


FIGURE 17: INCOME CHANGES BY LIVELIHOOD SOURCES DUE TO COVID-19

IMPACT OF COVID19 ON REFUGEE HOUSEHOLDS IN MANTAPALA

UNHCR's rapid, quantitative assessment conducted in June 2020 - four months into the detection of the first COVID-19 case in Zambia and the start of a six-months lockdown – provided the first insight into the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on refugees' lives and livelihoods. At least 70 percent of the refugee population residing in settlements and urban areas, indicated their livelihood strategies to have been negatively impacted. The ban on movement in and out of the settlements affecting supply chains, widespread dismissal from formal employment and reduced sales and customers were recorded as major reasons impacting sources of income. Traders reported depleted savings and profits, leading to business closures. Over 90 percent of the sampled 2,800 respondents requested for support to working capital to help recover businesses and access farming inputs.

Three months later, in September 2020, one in three households interviewed as part of the JNA (33 percent) looking at Mantapala settlement specifically, indicated to have felt the impact of the pandemic over the preceding three months. The three key areas that households are impacted include rising market prices (66 percent), lack of money (35 percent) and travel restrictions (32 percent).

⁶² UNHCR/GRZ, Self-Reliance – Area-based Action Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees and its CRRF in Zambia, 2019 – 2021

⁶³ WFP/UNHCR, Joint Assessment Mission, November 2019

⁶⁴ UNHCR, COVID-19 Impact Assessment on Refugee Livelihoods, Zambia, June 2020

Source: JNA 2021

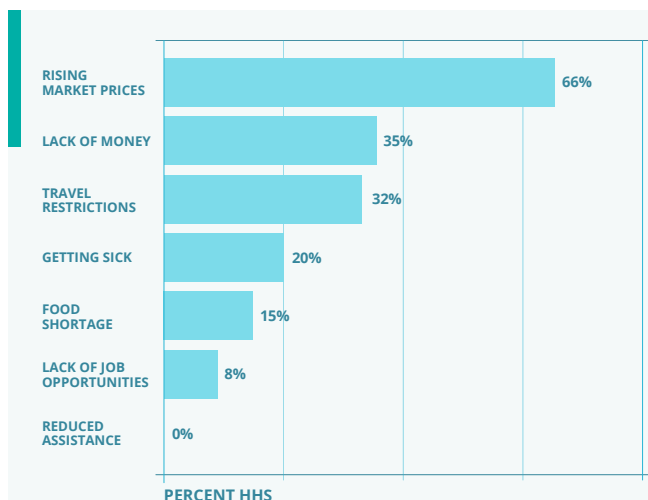


FIGURE 18: MAIN AREAS OF CONCERN FOLLOWING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

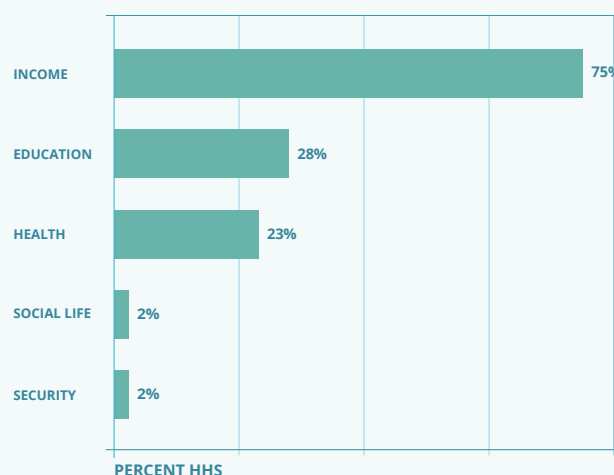


FIGURE 19: AREAS MOST IMPACTED BY COVID-19

Of those who confirmed having felt the impact (33 percent), most reported compromised incomes (75 percent), followed by negative impacts on health (23 percent) and education (28 percent). Yet, merely 27 percent over the refugee population overall, indicated that their monthly income decreased compared to May 2020, either slightly or substantially, while 63 percent confirmed their income to have stayed the same.

Some livelihoods sources appear to have been more prone to a decrease in income due to COVID-19 than others. For example, all households earning their income from firewood collection had been affected by reduced income. Also, small businesses and petty traders were greatly affected, with close to half of households forced to cope with a reduced income.

While the large majority of households did not have to change their income source as a result of COVID-19 (69 percent) since May 2020, one quarter of households were forced to search for an alternative means to earn an income (25 percent).

Those who were confronted with a change in income source, were predominately households engaged in charcoal selling and firewood collection. Agricultural livelihoods fared best when it came to HHs retaining their source of income during the pandemic.

The debt level compared to May 2020 has increased for more than half of interviewed households (57 percent), while it remained about the same for 28 percent. Among different types of household heads (considering sex and marital status), particularly female-headed households, both single and married, had incurred debts at the time of data collection in September 2020 (see Figure 26: Debts incurred by type of HH Head).

ECONOMIC CAPACITIES

ASSET OWNERSHIP

Household ownership of assets provides an insight into relative well-being and capacities to withstand challenging times. Having access to a solid base of non-productive assets (e.g., cooking pot, chair, table, etc.) - and especially of productive assets (e.g. agricultural tools including axe, hoe, machete, etc.) - supports and enriches households' livelihoods capacities.

In Mantapala more than half of refugee households (55 percent) own productive assets, the most common of which are a hoe, axe, machete and shovel. Compared to 2019, productive asset ownership has increased, yet the share remains very low and thus highlights how homogeneously poor the refugee population is. Female-headed households tend to have fewer productive and non-productive assets than those headed by men, leaving them more vulnerable especially when faced with challenging times, and less equipped to build or improve their livelihoods.

FOOD AND NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES

Household expenditure is an indicator of purchasing power and economic capacity. It provides insight into how scarce resources are allocated and how priorities are given to competing needs. In the case of refugees in Mantapala, expenditures on food include the consumption of assistance (in-kind and cash), food produced by, households and food purchases with cash and on credit.

Refugee households in Mantapala spend, on average, ZMW 754 per month⁶⁵ on food and non-food items⁶⁶. This translates to ZMW 179 per person per month, of which ZMW 136 is spent on food (77 percent) and the remainder ZMW 43 on non-food items (23 percent).

The average expenditure share on food is extremely high at 77 percent. Most non-food expenditures are directed

Source: JNA 2021

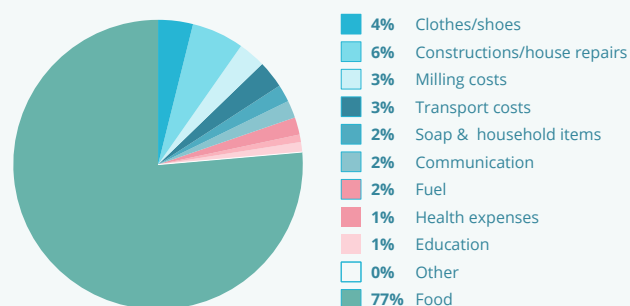


FIGURE 20: FOOD- & NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE SHARES

towards construction activities and house repairs (6 percent) which reflects peoples' urge to improve the substandard shelter conditions they have been living in (see section "Living conditions"). The second largest expenditure shares are on clothes and shoes, while health and education are minimal given that these services are free. Largest shares of overall food expenditures are spent on cereals, followed by oil and fat, fruit and vegetables, fish, meat and eggs, roots and tubers and pulses (see Figure 22).

Seven in ten households (70 percent) spend 77 percent of their expenditures on food. Thus, they are vulnerable to food deprivation because, regardless of their current food consumption status. If they were to experience a reduction in income, it would likely be accompanied by a reduction in quantity or/and quality of food consumption⁶⁷.

Source: JNA 2021

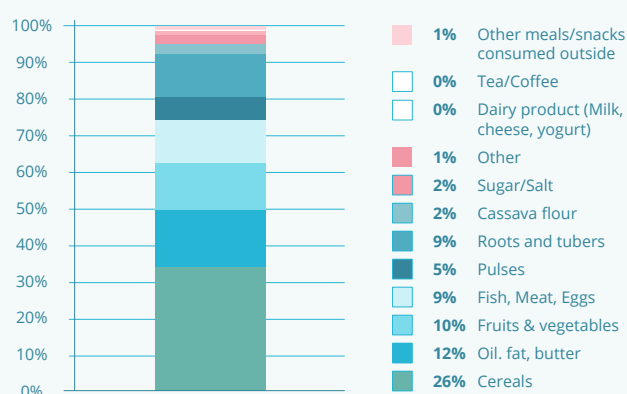


FIGURE 21: FOOD-EXPENDITURES BY TYPE OF FOOD ITEMS

⁶⁵ Including assistance

⁶⁶ The value of the food and cash transfer are included

⁶⁷ WFP, VAM Resource Centre: <https://resources.vam.wfp.org>

ECONOMIC CAPACITY TO MEET ESSENTIAL NEEDS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) sets a monetary threshold of the household's essential food and non-food needs. By focusing on households that demonstrate better food consumption and coping capacity (or resilience), a potential food MEB and potential MEB have been established as the average costs required to meet food and overall basic needs. Both, food MEB and overall MEB are thresholds that help to better understand a household's economic capacity.

By looking at the expenditure of the households who have achieved acceptable food consumption and have not adopted high-risk coping strategies, we gain a best available estimate of the minimum expenditure required to meet the essential food and overall needs.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT'S ANALYSIS ONLY

Among this group of households, the average food and overall MEB per capita over 30 days were as follows:

Food MEB: ZMW 154

Overall MEB: ZMW 205

These two MEB values set the monetary threshold to evaluate household economic capacity. If a household's per capita expenditure is below the food MEB, this is a sign of high economic vulnerability. Similarly, if a household's per capita expenditure is above the overall MEB, it shows a satisfactory level of economic capacity because the household is spending sufficient amounts to satisfy the essential needs in life.

About half of the refugee households in Mantapala (51 percent) are unable to meet basic food needs – i.e. they spend less than ZMW 154 per capita on food – even when in-kind food and cash assistance are included in the calculation⁶⁸. This not only shows the dire situation they find themselves in, but also draws the attention to

existing as well as new systemic challenges – such as the COVID-19 pandemic – that undermine refugees' ability to meet their needs. If assistance – cash and in-kind food – were to be withdrawn, the share of households unable to meet their food needs would further increase to 88 percent.

Source: JNA 2021

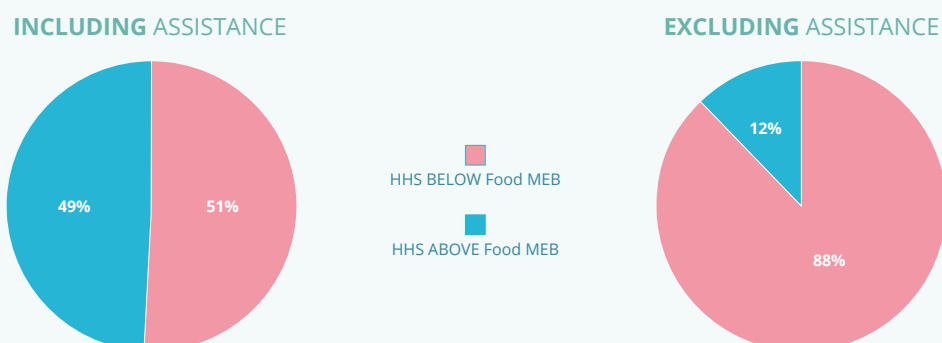


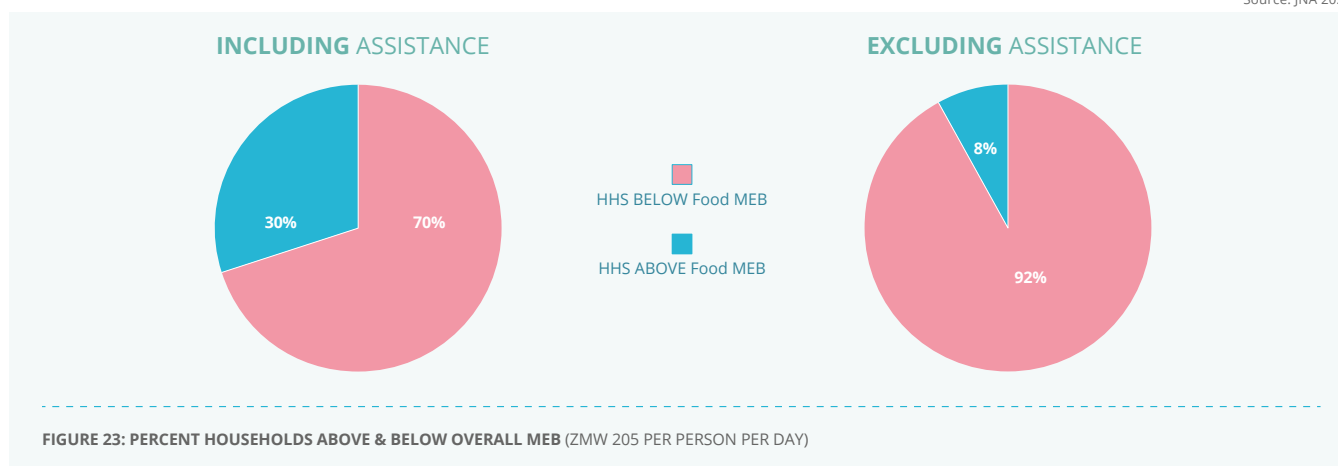
FIGURE 22: PERCENT HOUSEHOLDS ABOVE & BELOW FOOD MEB (ZMW 154 PER PERSON PER DAY)

⁶⁸ It is important to note that at the beginning of August 2020 WFP had provided – for the first time – a two-months in-kind food ration, just about less than 8 weeks prior to the JNA's household interviews in late September, which may have influenced households' estimated food expenditures.

Similarly, more than two thirds of households (70 per cent) do not have the sufficient resources to meet their basic overall needs (food and non-food), even with the support they receive. If this support were to be removed, the share would increase to 92 per cent of households.

Merely 8 percent of households in the settlement could be considered economically independent, able to meet their overall, basic needs by themselves. These findings highlight the indispensable role assistance plays in saving lives and livelihoods.

Source: JNA 2021

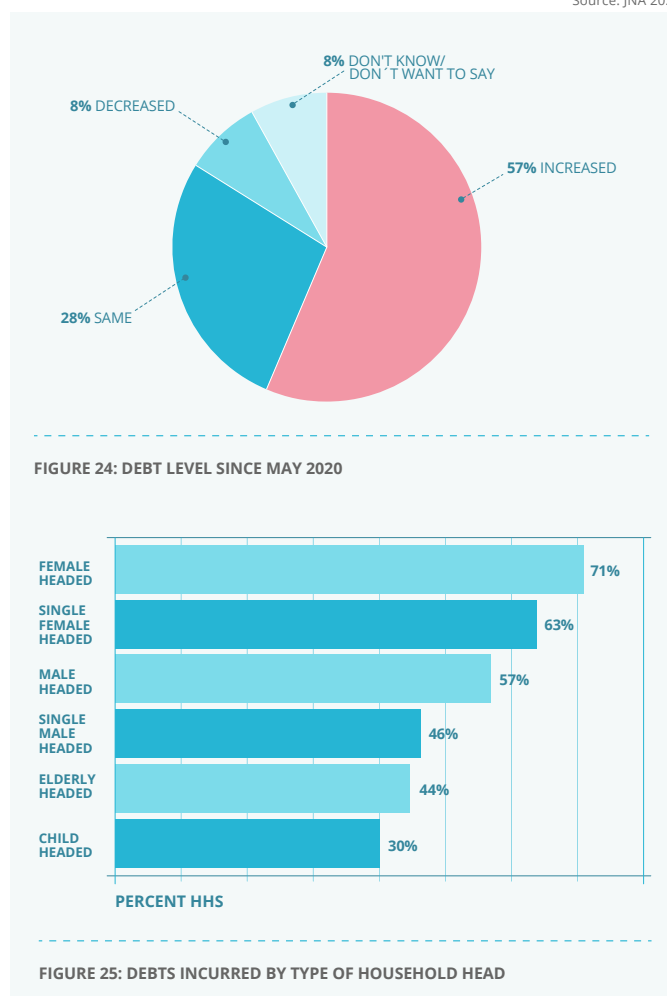


DEBTS AND SAVINGS

More than half of refugee households indicated to have incurred debts at the time of the survey (57 per cent) with an average debt level of ZMW 223. Particularly female-headed households and single-female headed households were living with debts at the time of the survey in September 2020. Since the onset of the pandemic, for more than half of the household (57 per cent) debts had increased, either slightly or substantially. Incurred debts remain below ZMW 150 for most households, yet about 16 percent have debts of more than ZMW 300.

Those households with debts, were found to spend – on average – more on food than those who did not have any debts. Thus, in the short-run having debts may improve the diets consumed, yet the medium- to long-term implications of having debts on lives and livelihoods, must not be underestimated, especially in a situation where the population is unable to cover their basic needs if assistance were to be cut. More analysis is needed to better understand which households incur debts and the impact of incurring debts on overall well-being.

Source: JNA 2021



MARKET ACCESS

Market dependency among refugee households is extensive, with about 81 percent purchasing their food in the market with cash and 16 percent on credit. The share is going to increase further as a result of the scale-up of cash-based transfers for food assistance that will cover the entire settlement from January 2021 onwards with the objective to empower refugees with choice, boost the local economy and contribute to the diversification of livelihoods. The large majority of refugee households uses the market within the settlement, a small share leaves the settlement to purchase elsewhere in neighbouring villages. This is partly due to badly maintained roads connecting the settlement to other village markets, pushing up costs of transportation of both, people and goods⁶⁹.

The settlement has a number of shops and markets that are catered for by Congolese and Zambian traders. Thus, Zambians and refugees alike profit from those markets and freely interact through trade. The main market serving the entire settlement consists of both permanent and semi-permanent stalls, and provide a range of food such as cassava and maize meal, tomatoes, onions, fish, cooking oil and fresh vegetables⁷⁰ and non-food commodities. Most commodities are produced locally by the

host community, while food in bulk and non-food items are mainly brought in from Kashikishi and Kawambwa markets located outside the settlement, or else sourced from Mansa, Lusaka and across the borders in the DRC and Tanzania.

Since the prices of main staples hit record highs in March 2020 – just before the beginning of the main harvest period – maize grain prices fell by about 40 percent between April and October 2020, yet, have remained above the previous five-year average⁷¹. The drop in prices was due to an extensive production increase compared to the previous year, leading to large domestic supplies⁷².

Price forecasts for the beginning of 2021, however, are not so favourable as food stocks decrease the year on year inflation rate of 15.7 percent recorded in September 2020 is expected to rise further⁷³. Export demand for Zambian resources and services is likely to continue decreasing due to the dampening impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy⁷⁴. Also, given increased movement restrictions in and out of the settlement, as a result of public health measures to contain COVID 19, refugee households have been prevented from engaging in business and trading as usual and thus increasingly forced to rely on other traders to access their items.

Source: GIEWS, Country Brief Zambia, November 2020

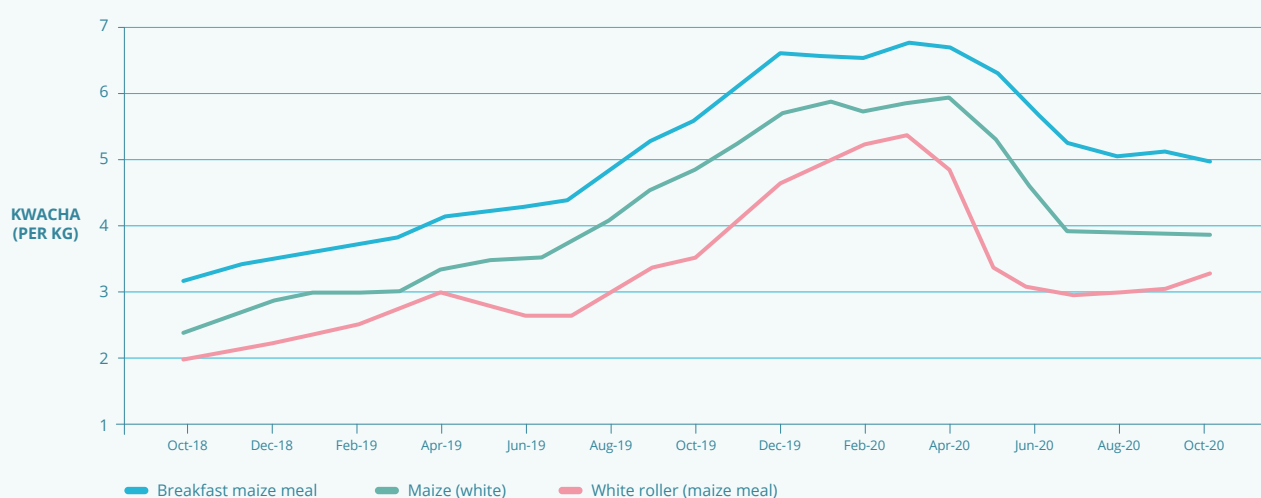


FIGURE 26: RETAIL PRICES OF MAIZE, OCTOBER 2019-2020

⁶⁹ WFP, Mantapala Market Assessment Report, November 2020

⁷⁰ UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission, November 2019

⁷¹ FEWSnet, Zambia Price Bulletin, December 2020

⁷² FAO GIEWS, Country Brief, Zambia, November 2020

⁷³ WFP, Mantapala Market Assessment Report, November 2020

⁷⁴ FAO GIEWS, Country Brief, Zambia, November 2020

The above developments are potentially contributing to an increase in retail prices of food and non-food items at local level⁷⁵. In fact, in six assessed markets close to Mantapala settlement, latest forecast of maize (in its various forms) point to a significant price increase - reaching the stress or alert level⁷⁶ - especially as the lean season is progressing until March/April 2021. The price of cassava meal – the (second) most consumed staple among refugees – is predicted to increase by up to 20 percent as the availability of maize meal diminishes and demand for cassava will rise⁷⁷.

Market dependency goes hand-in-hand with increased exposure to, and thus impact of price fluctuations on households' purchasing power. Against the background of extensive difficulties in meeting the minimum expenditure basket, coupled with markets being the main source of food for 81 percent of refugee households, increases in prices - however slight - are having a critical impact on vulnerable refugees, further undermining limited resources to meet basic needs, food and non-food alike.

Two-third of households (66 percent) that indicated to have felt the impact of COVID-19 over the past three months preceding the survey, said they were most concerned about rising market prices (see Figure 18). In June 2020 up to 87 percent decried an increase in prices of basic, particularly non-food, item⁷⁸. The second most prevalent reason for not being able to purchase staple food was the lack of access to cash, associated with a decrease in regular income.

FOOD SECURITY

There is no single measure to analyse the level of food security of a population, a community or an individual. Food security is highly complex in that it is determined by a range of interrelated agro-environmental, socio-economic and biological factors, all of which must be addressed to ascertain whether or not food security exists. The complexity of food security can be simplified by focusing on three distinct, but also highly interrelated dimensions of food security: food availability, food access and food utilization.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

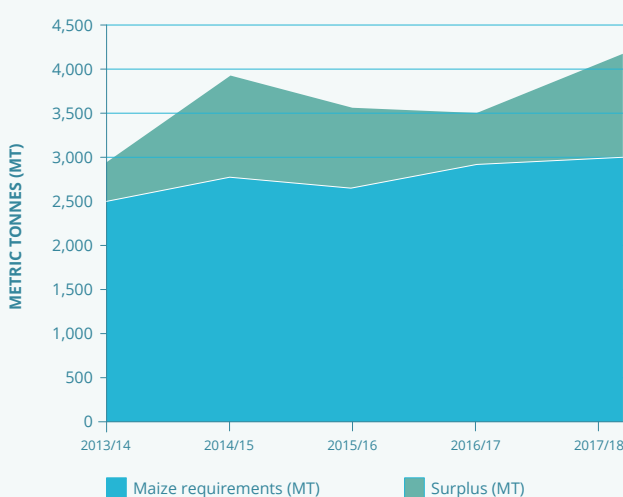


FIGURE 27: NATIONAL FOOD BALANCE 2013/14 - 2017/18

FOOD AVAILABILITY

Food availability concerns the food that is physically present in the area of study, through all forms of domestic production, commercial imports and food assistance. This may be aggregated at the regional, national, district or community level.

At national level, Zambia's cereal production levels have been sufficient to meet market demands, as well as human and industrial requirements (see Figure 27).

In contrast to the 2018/19 agricultural season, weather conditions have been favourable in 2019/20 with expectations of a cereal harvest at 66 percent above the 2019 output⁷⁹. Weather conditions are also expected to remain

⁷⁵ WFP/UNHCR Joint Needs Assessment, Focus group discussion, September 2020

⁷⁶ WFP, Food Price Forecasting and Alert for Price Spikes

⁷⁷ WFP, Mantapala Market Assessment Report, November 2020

⁷⁸ UNHCR, COVID-19 Impact Assessment on Refugee Livelihoods, June 2020

⁷⁹ FAO/GIEWS, Country Brief, Zambia, November 2020

favourable and may even result in further increases in yields of cereal crops in 2021⁸⁰. Import requirements of cereals are declining in tandem. Yet, the country's dilemma is that sufficient food availability at national level does not automatically translate into sufficient food availability at local level. Despite Zambia's great potential for agricultural production, this potential is not fully harnessed everywhere in the country. Smallholders generally, and refugee smallholders specifically, experience myriad challenges that undermine their agricultural potential, keeping production levels low.

Since the implementation of Mantapala's Livelihood Strategy (2019-2021) the demarcation, allocation and preparation of farm-land has been a challenging enterprise. The clearance of the forest and thicket in and around the settlement is not only difficult and time-consuming but requires financial and human resources, as well as specific tools, that many refugee families do not have. Agricultural inputs to enhance the soil quality have been scarce, and many who managed to cultivate did so too late at the beginning of 2020 and were either affected by flooding and/or FAW infestation. These are but a few reasons why merely 700 of the 1,300 plots were cultivated during the 2019/20 farming season. Also, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is expected to result in potential breakdowns in food supply chains, posing a threat to food availability across the country⁸¹.

HOUSEHOLD FOOD ACCESS

Food access concerns a household's ability to regularly access adequate amounts of food, through a combination of its own home production and stocks, purchases, barter, gifts, borrowing or food assistance.

At the time of the survey in September 2020 most households met their food needs through purchase with cash in the market or shop (81 percent), followed by the provision of in-kind food assistance (71 percent). This stands in stark contrast to findings in 2019 when in-kind food assistance was the main source for almost all households (96 percent), and market purchases were

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

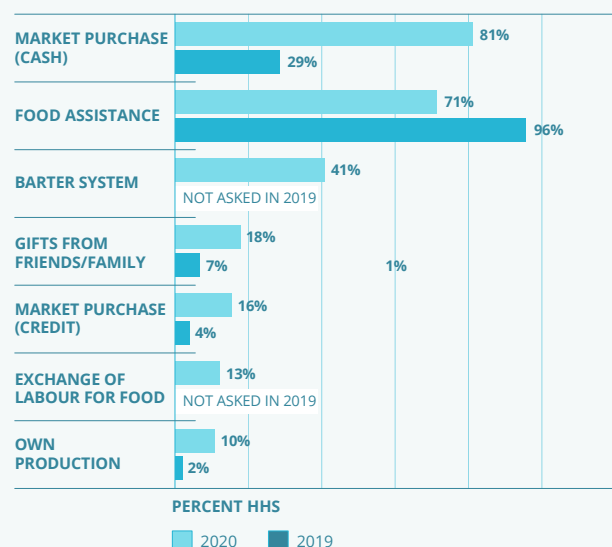


FIGURE 28: MAIN FOOD SOURCES ON HOUSEHOLD LEVEL IN 2019 & 2020

recorded by a little more than one quarter (29 percent). Reasons for the increasing focus on markets include the initiation of cash-based transfers in the camp, which started in May 2020.

Almost two in ten households (18 percent) also rely on relatives and friends to provide them with food, highlighting their extremely dire situation. A similarly unsustainable food source includes food purchases on credit which has also become more common during the course of the year. These developments are an indication of a worsening food security situation for some households in the settlement.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

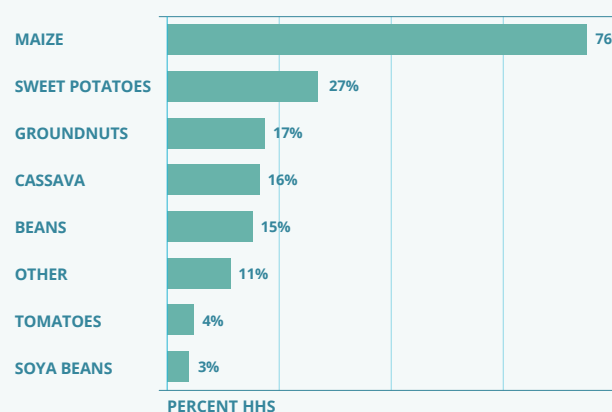


FIGURE 29: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS PLANTING RANGE OF DIFFERENT CROPS (AMONG THOSE GROWING CROPS)

⁸⁰ Ibid

⁸¹ FAO/GIEWS, Country Brief, Zambia, August 2020

Own food production as a source of food picked up in 2020 with an increase from 2 percent of households in 2019 to 10 percent in 2020. Yet, the share remains critically low despite the fact that the agriculture is considered the sector in which refugees are most likely to build their livelihoods and increase their level of self-reliance.

The production of crops for own consumption can be expected to increase substantially, if more land were to be made accessible to refugee households, among other required support such as fertilizer, tools, market access, training. Currently, merely 22 percent of households have access to land either inside or outside of the settlement. Yet, of those who have, the large majority makes use of it for the cultivation of crops (79 percent), predominately for maize and sweet potatoes. And almost all of them use their produce for own consumption (94 percent) while 3 in 10 use it for sale (32 percent).

HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION

Household food consumption is determined by the quality and quantity of food consumed and the means by which these foods were accessed. Food consumption is defined by the diversity of the diet and the frequency with which staples and non-staple foods are consumed and is an outcome of households' livelihoods⁸².

Findings reflect a significant, gradual improvement in household food consumption between July 2019 – when 45 percent of households were found to consume poorly – and September 2020 when 10 percent of households had poor food consumption. Around 34 percent are currently displaying borderline food consumption, while more than half of refugee households are consuming an acceptable diet (56 percent). This compares to merely 13 percent of households with an acceptable diet in July 2019.

A number of factors have contributed to this positive development during the course of the year. The cereal harvest during the 2019/2020 agricultural year has improved substantially due to favourable weather conditions: increased availability of cereals led to a decrease in market prices, which in turn has favourably impacted on refugee households' purchasing power.

Also, the introduction of cash transfers by WFP in May 2020 may have improved food consumption levels among the refugee population given that cash recipients are free to decide how many of which foods – including fruits, vegetables and dairy products that are not part of WFP's in-kind basket – to purchase. In fact, the outcome of a quarterly monitoring survey conducted in September 2020 in Mantapala found that cash assistance had resulted in increased dietary diversity⁸³, an integral component of acceptable food consumption.

Source: JAM, Nov 2019; PDMs; JNA, Sep 2020

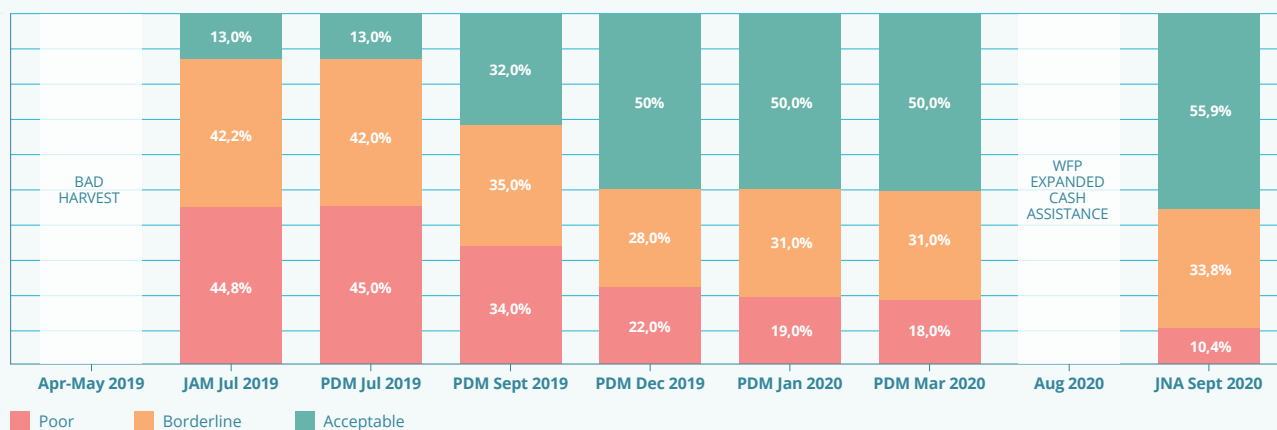
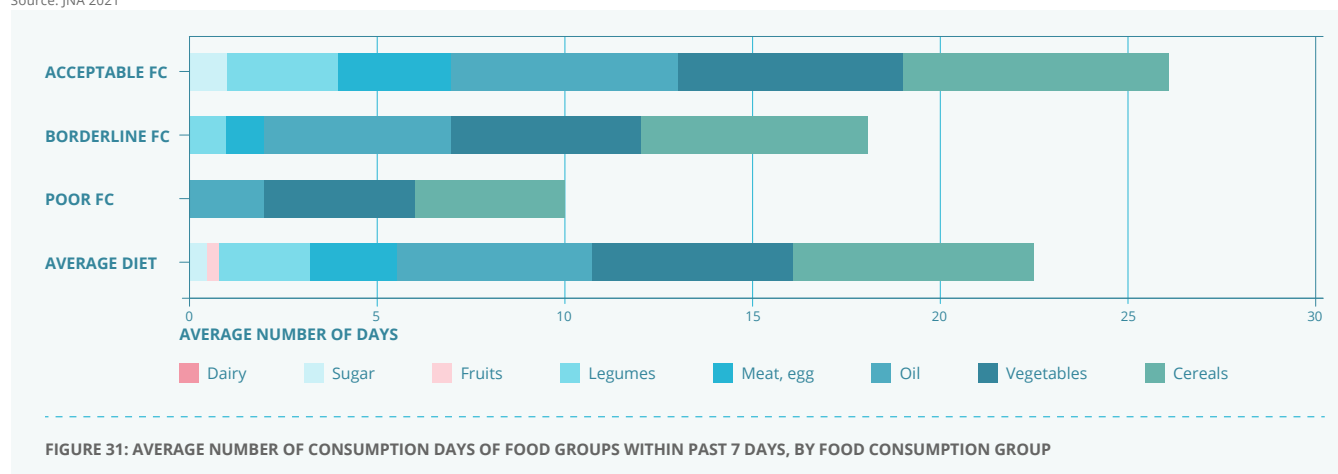


FIGURE 30: FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUPS, JULY 2019 – SEPTEMBER 2020

⁸² WFP, Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook, 2009

⁸³ WFP Zambia Country Brief, October 2020

Source: JNA 2021



Household with acceptable food consumption consume the different food items more frequently during the week. While dairy and fruits are absent even in the diets consumed by household with acceptable food consumption,

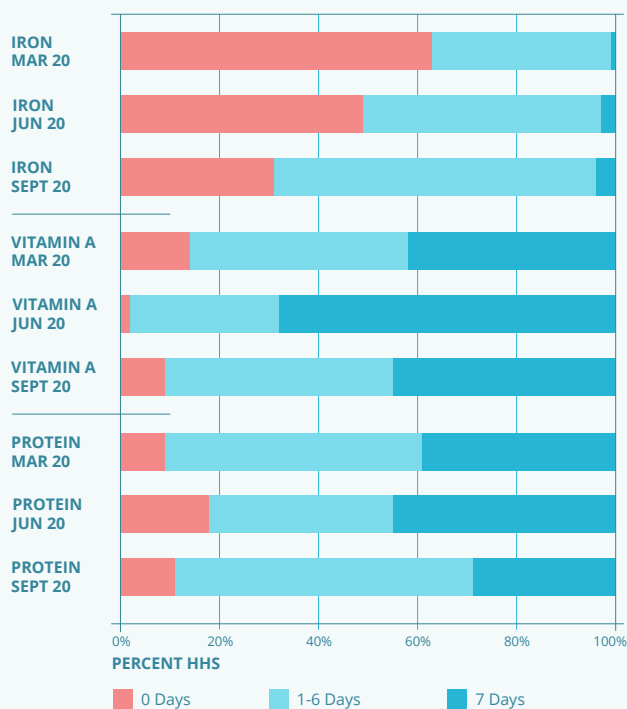
legumes, meat and eggs are eaten up to three days per week. Oil and vegetables are consumed six days per week and cereals on a daily basis.

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE NUTRITION⁸⁴ QUALITY ANALYSIS

This indicator informs about nutrient-rich food groups consumed by households. These nutrients are essential for nutritional health and well-being: protein (essential for growth), iron (to prevent anemia) and Vitamin A (to prevent blindness, and essential for the immune system growth, development and reproduction).

Results show that the nutrition quality of diets consumed – especially of iron- and to a lesser extent of Vitamin A-rich foods - deteriorated between March and September 2020. Compared to June 2020, the consumption of Vitamin A-rich foods picked up again in September but did not reach March 2020 levels. Protein-rich foods continued being consumed at relatively similar levels, although since June the consumption of protein-rich of foods had declined again.

Source: JNA 2021; WFP Outcoming Monitoring Report – Mantapala Settlement, March & June 2020



⁸⁴ For more details on FCS-N refer to this link: [https://resources.vam.wfp.org/sites/default/files/FCS-N Guidance final version.pdf](https://resources.vam.wfp.org/sites/default/files/FCS-N%20Guidance%20final%20version.pdf)

There are a number of factors that appear to be associated with poor household food consumption, as follows.

Type of household head: Households headed by an elderly person are most affected by poor food consumption with more than 20 percent of those households affected in each group. Also, single-headed households are – comparatively speaking – more prone to consuming a poor diet, than households that are headed by two persons, regardless of their sex. A married household head – whether male or female – simply has more capacity to ensure the well-being of the family and its members.

Disability: Households that have a disabled member are significantly more likely to have poor food consumption (20 percent) than households who do not (9 percent). In fact, disability in the household was also associated with a greater probability of experiencing days without sufficient food or money to buy food.

Working-age household members: Not having household members of working-age, negatively impacts on household food consumption. Households that do not have any members of working-age who can earn an income are less likely to eat an acceptably healthy diet (32 percent) compared to those with members old enough to work (58 percent). Experiencing days without sufficient food or money to buy food was also more likely among households that did not have any members of working age.

Ownership of productive assets: Owning productive assets, such as agricultural tools, appears to equip households to pursue their livelihoods and is a reflection of a household's relative wealth. Households that own productive assets are significantly better off in terms of food consumption with merely 6 percent of them consuming a poor diet. This compares to 16 percent who do not own any productive assets.

Source: JNA 2021

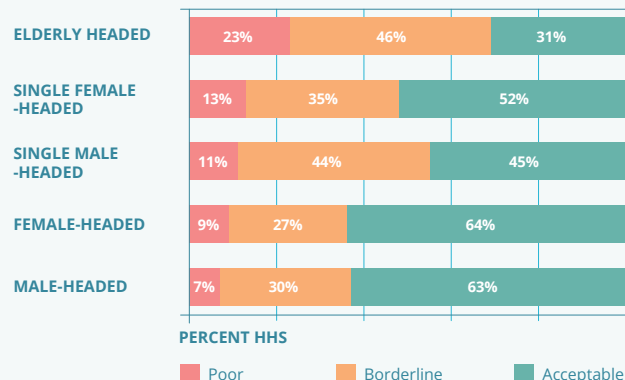


FIGURE 33: FOOD CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

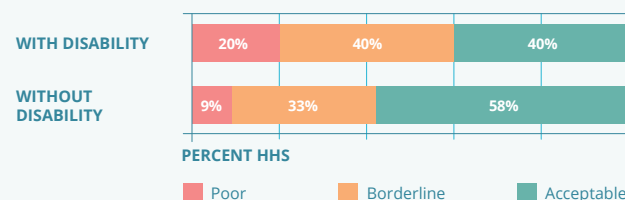


FIGURE 34: FOOD CONSUMPTION BY HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED MEMBER(S)

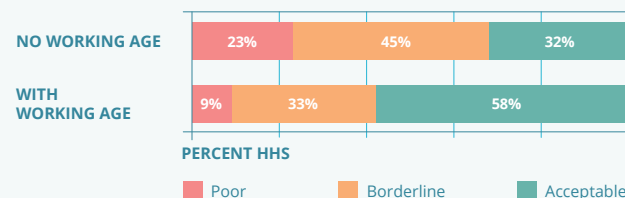


FIGURE 35: FOOD CONSUMPTION BY HOUSEHOLDS WITH MEMBERS OF WORKING-AGE

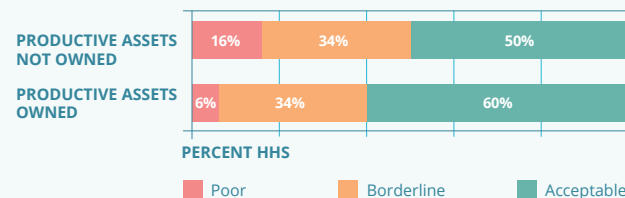
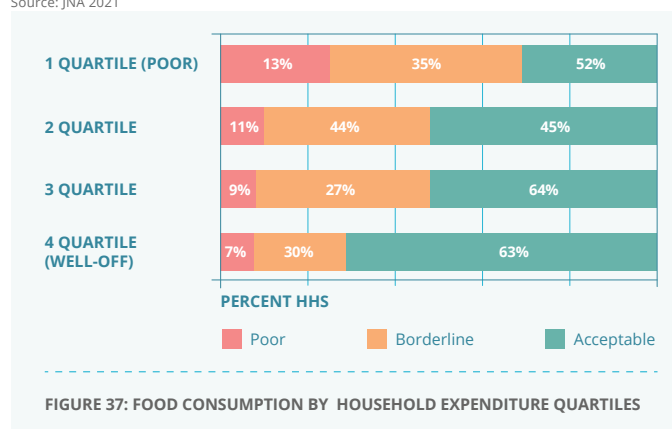


FIGURE 36: FOOD CONSUMPTION BY HOUSEHOLDS OWNING PRODUCTIVE ASSETS

Households' relative poverty / wealth: Unsurprisingly, the better-off a household, the better their food consumption patterns. Households that fall into the highest expenditure quartile - who are considered well-off - are less likely to consume a poor diet compared to households that fall into the lowest expenditure quartile (considered poor). In absolute terms, households with poor food consumption spend less on food (ZMW 320 per household/per month) than households that consume an acceptable diet (ZMW 679).

Source: JNA 2021



The share of expenditures on food, however, does not differ so extensively between the different food consumption groups and, in fact, is worryingly high with an overall average of 80 percent. Households with poor food consumption spend 80 percent of their expenditures on food which compares to a food expenditure share of 78 percent for households with acceptable food consumption.

FOOD-BASED AND LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

Households adopt a range of strategies to cope with a lack of food and/or the means to buy it. The coping capacity of households is examined through two dimensions:

1. Coping Strategies related to food consumption, which refer to the frequency and severity of adoption of food-related coping behaviours, and
2. Coping Strategies related to livelihoods, which describe the adoption of coping mechanisms that affect

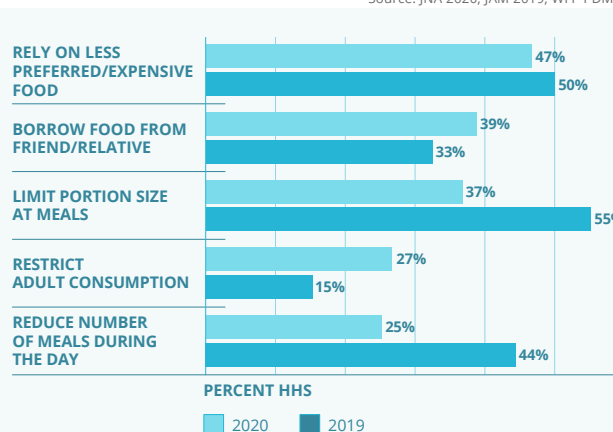
households' capacity to procure food and/or earn a sustainable income in the medium to long term.

About half of the households interviewed in Mantapala indicated not to have had enough food or money to buy food during the seven days preceding the survey (51 percent). Particularly households affected by disability and those without working-age members were confronted with a food deficit.

Of those that were confronted with insufficient resources to buy food, almost half resorted to consuming less preferred or less expensive food (47 percent). The second most common coping strategy was borrowing food or relying on the help of family/friends (39 percent), followed by limiting the food portions consumed at meal times (37 percent).

Comparatively speaking, it is noteworthy that the two most severe food related coping strategies - *restricting consumption of adults so children can eat more and borrowing food or relying on help from friends and family* - have become more common and were adopted by a significantly larger share of households in 2020. In fact, the average food-based coping strategy score (rCSI) increased significantly between March and September 2020 with more households adopting more and increasingly severe strategies to deal with food deficits at household level.

Source: JNA 2020; JAM 2019; WFP PDMs 2019



Source: JNA 2021

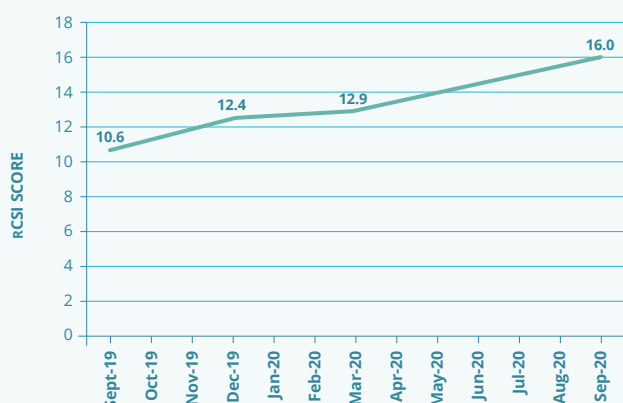


FIGURE 39: AVERAGE RCSI-SCORE
SEPTEMBER 2019-2020

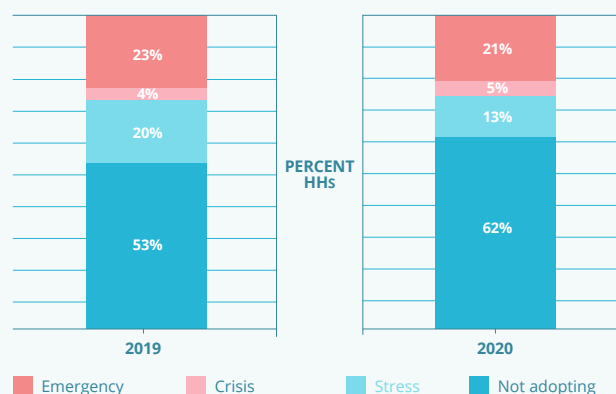


FIGURE 41: LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES
ADOPTED BY SEVERITY⁸⁷, 2019 & 2020

Specifically, households headed by an elderly person and those headed by a child belong to this vulnerable group as they have been increasingly forced to resort to such mechanisms to make ends meet. These developments

are an indication that for some households the food security situation is clearly worsening, first signs of which had already been found by UNHCR's study in June 2020 which analysed the impact of COVID-19 on the refugee population across all settlements and in urban areas. About 23 percent of respondents reported to consume merely one meal per day, which compared to 10 percent before March 2020. Similarly, the share of households that could afford having three meals per day dropped from 12 percent prior to the pandemic to 5 percent in June 2020⁸⁵.

Livelihood-based coping strategies, on the other hand, have become increasingly less common. While in March 2020⁸⁶ about half of respondents did not adopt any, the share rose to 62 percent in September 2020. Nevertheless, the share of households who were forced to borrow money or food increased substantially during the course of 2020. This could well be a reflection of the pandemics' impact undermining the purchasing power of more households. Also, while begging – emergency coping – has decreased since 2019, it nevertheless is the second most applied strategy, a reflection of a dire situation at the household level, raising serious protection concerns. The selling of household assets on the other hand, decreased substantially over the year from 15 to 6 percent of households forced to do so in response to shortages of food. This finding reflects the generally weak asset base that this survey found across all different household types.

Source: JNA 2021

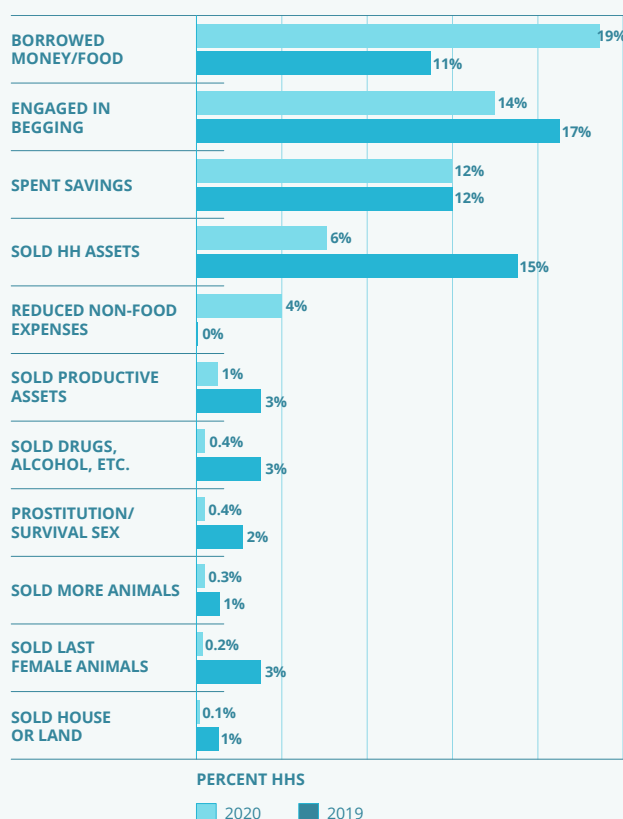


FIGURE 40: FREQUENCY OF ADOPTED LIVELIHOOD-BASED
COPING STRATEGIES, 2019 & 2020

⁸⁵ UNHCR, COVID-19 Impact Assessment on refugee livelihoods, June 2020

⁸⁶ WFP Essential Needs Assessment, Guidance Note, December 2020

⁸⁷ In the computation of their economic vulnerability cash assistance has not been removed. Meaning that the level of economic vulnerability includes the assistance received.

Part 3: OVERALL VULNERABILITY AMONG REFUGEE HOUSEHOLDS

VULNERABILITY TO FOOD INSECURITY AND ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

Household vulnerability is measured by combining three indicators, including economic vulnerability, food consumption and livelihood resilience (as described in Part 1)⁸⁸.

The Vulnerability Classification Framework depicted in Figure 43, identifies three levels of vulnerability that are further split into four priority groups to facilitate the targeting or prioritization of assistance. Households are considered highly vulnerable (Priority 1) when at least one of the three dimensions – economic vulnerability,

livelihood coping, food consumption - falls into the most severe or negative category, indicating the households' lack of basic economic capacity, poor food consumption and/or low livelihood resilience. Households are considered highly vulnerable (Priority 2) when their expenditure per capita is higher than that of Priority 1, but still lower than the amount which is needed to cover overall essential needs. As a result, their food consumption does not reach an acceptable level and livelihood resilience is not strong. Hence, they are still considered highly vulnerable households.

Source: JNA 2021

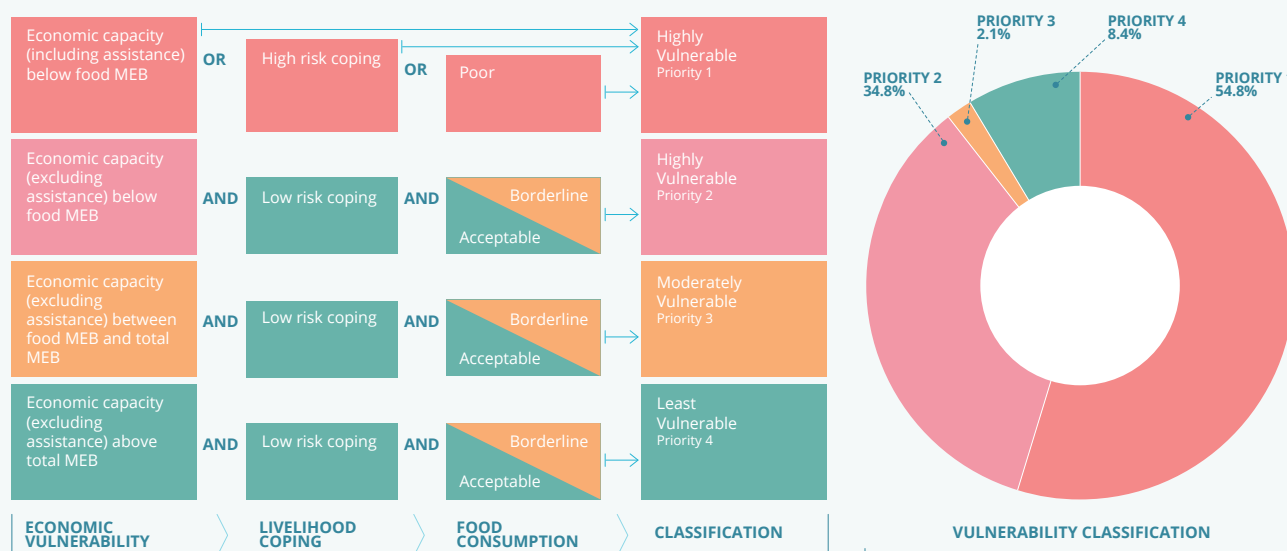


FIGURE 42: VULNERABILITY CLASSIFICATION FRAMEWORK

⁸⁸ WFP Essential Needs Assessment, Guidance Note, December 2020

Highly vulnerable (Priority 1): More than half of refugee households in Mantapala (55 percent) fall into the highest vulnerability category, even with the assistance currently provided.

Vulnerability of this level is either determined by each of the indicators individually (extreme economic vulnerability, high risk coping, poor food consumption) or by a combination of the three⁸⁹. In other words, they either:

- Are unable to meet their food needs with per capita expenditures that fall below the food MEB, even if the assistance they receive is included (food or the equivalent cash amount);

Or:

- Engage in high-risk coping strategies, such as begging, to make ends meet, which could further limit expenditures or expose households to heightened protection risks;

Or:

- Consume an unacceptably poor diet that is far from sufficiently diverse with a heavy focus on starchy, less nutritious foods.

Highly vulnerable (Priority 2): More than one in three refugee households (35 percent) fall into this vulnerability group, when assistance is removed in the computation of their economic capacity.

- Their economic capacity is limited with monthly per capita expenditures falling below the food MEB (assistance provided is removed from the calculation of the per capita expenditures);

And:

- Adopt low risk livelihoods coping strategies;

And:

- Consume a borderline or acceptable diet.

Moderately vulnerable (Priority 3): Two percent of refugee households would fall into this vulnerability group, if assistance were to be removed.

Households can meet their food needs, as their economic capacity falls between the food MEB and the overall MEB for all basic needs. Coping mechanisms are not risky and their food consumption is either borderline or acceptable.

Least vulnerable (Priority 4): About 8 percent of refugee households would fall into this least vulnerable group, if assistance were to be removed.

Households can meet their food needs, as their economic capacity falls between the food MEB and the overall MEB for all basic needs. Coping mechanisms are not risky and their food consumption is either borderline or acceptable.

⁸⁹ In the computation of their economic vulnerability cash assistance has not been removed. Meaning that the level of economic vulnerability includes the assistance received.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILING OF THE MOST VULNERABLE REFUGEE HOUSEHOLDS

A profiling exercise has identified a number of socio-economic characteristics that refugee households of similar levels of vulnerability have in common.

The three levels of vulnerability translate into four

priority groups and corresponding household characteristics that could be used to develop potential targeting criteria.

How to read Table 2: The percentages provide a rough trend of household characteristics across the four vulnerability groups. Comparison should be done with care given that groups are not equally large (with only 23 households in P3). Characteristics are phrased as such to represent a burden that is likely to increase household vulnerability (e.g. Households that do NOT grow crops, households that DO NOT have an income source, etc.). A higher percentage means a higher share of households within a vulnerability group has a specific characteristic.

Consequently, in most cases, higher percentages can be found in the P1 column, representing the most vulnerable group. Lower percentages (comparatively speaking) can be found in the P4 column, representing the least vulnerable group. The percentage differences for some characteristics are not strictly linear between all four groups (e.g. Percent of household head with no formal education, Households that do not grow crops, etc.). In those cases focus should be placed on the difference between the most (P1) and least vulnerable (P4) only.

	HIGHLY VULNERABLE		MODERATELY VULNERABLE	LEAST VULNERABLE
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4
HOUSEHOLD HEAD	610 (54.8%)	387 (34.8%)	23 (2.1%)	93 (8.4%)
Households with single household head	66%	66%	66%	66%
Household head with no formal education	26%	26%	26%	26%
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION				
Households with dependency ratio ≥ 2	53%	48%	13%	26%
Mean number of children aged < 5 yrs	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.6
Households with members aged ≤ 5 yrs	66%	63%	30%	41%
Mean number of children aged < 18 yrs	3.4	2.9	1.0	1.6
Households with members aged ≤ 18 yrs	91%	91%	70%	70%
Mean household size	5.7	4.6	2.4	3.1
Households with average size > 5 members	47%	33%	0%	10%
OTHER HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS				
Households with debts	57%	54%	74%	70%
Households that do not grow crop	86%	79%	96%	74%
Households with no income source	50%	34%	52%	28%
Mean number of assets (productive + non productive)	12.0	13.7	11.0	15.8
Houses without ventilation	64%	58%	44%	54%
Households without access to land	81%	75%	96%	71%
Households not engaged in small business	89%	81%	91%	79%

TABLE 2: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACTING HOUSEHOLDS' VULNERABILITY LEVELS

Highly vulnerable (Priority 1): This group of households remains highly vulnerable even with the assistance that is currently provided. They have the following characteristics:

They are likely to **have single heads of households**. Being a single head of household appears to aggravate overall vulnerability of the household. Limited income opportunities, stretched caring capacities, etc., inherent challenges a single household head is confronted with – could play a role in creating economic bottlenecks and poorer consumption patterns.

They are likely to be **headed by a person who did not receive any formal education**. The educational level of the household head is, to some extent, associated with the household's vulnerability level. The higher the formal education attained by the household head, the better off the household is in terms of food security and economic well-being.

They **have large household sizes and high dependency ratios**. Their average household size is 5.7 people with an average number of 3.4 children below the age of 18 years and at least one child below the age of 5 years. Their dependency ratio is likely to be above 2. Generally speaking, larger households – i.e. households with more than five members – are particularly prone to being vulnerable. The higher the ratio of dependents, the more difficult it is to guarantee acceptable food consumption and economic well-being, as needs and demands increase and resources to meet them are ever more stretched. Especially households with many children below the age of 5 and below the age of or equal to 18 are prone to being vulnerable.

They are **likely not to have an income source other than assistance**. Their economic vulnerability is also reflected in their **asset base which is significantly smaller** (12 productive and non-productive assets) compared to that of better-off households (16 productive and non-productive assets). While engaging or not engaging in casual labour as income source does not seem to im-

pact on the vulnerability level of households, being engaged in a small business substantially improves the household's overall well-being. Yet, highly vulnerable households are unlikely to engage in small businesses for which start-up capital is required.

They are **least likely to engage in crop production**. Those who do not engage in farming, are more prone to being vulnerable, particularly among those worst off. In other words, growing crops can be a means to not only improve diets consumed, but also improve households' economic standing. Yet, highly vulnerable households are – comparatively speaking – also those with **least access to land**, a prerequisite for crop cultivation.

While shelter conditions are substandard across the board, the highly vulnerable households in Priority 1 have the highest chance of **residing in non-ventilated shelters**.

Highly vulnerable (Priority 2): This group of households are faring relatively well with the support they receive, yet, their level of well-being is entirely dependent on the assistance provided. They have the following characteristics:

They tend to **have smaller household sizes** compared to those households in Priority 1 with an average of 4.6 members. The number of children in the household below the age of 18 years is lower with an average of 2.9 and they are less likely to have children below the age of 5 years. Thus, their average dependency ratio can be assumed to drop, as significantly **fewer households have a ratio of equal to or above 2**.

Household heads with no formal education become significantly less common among this group of households, a finding which illustrates the impact education has on a household's overall well-being.

They are **more likely to have an income source** other than assistance and are therefore, comparatively speaking, economically better off, than those households in Pri-

ority 1. Similarly, they tend to **own more assets** with an average of 14 productive and non-productive assets. Being **engaged in small businesses** as an income is also more common among this cohort of households.

Compared to Priority 1, this group of vulnerable households is **more likely to have access to land and engage in crop production**, however, the share remains very low.

Moderately vulnerable households (Priority 3): Households of this level of vulnerability are able to meet essential food needs but not overall needs if assistance were to be removed or reduced. They have the following characteristics⁹⁰:

Their **household size is significantly lower** with an average of 2.4 members. The number of children below 18 years and also below 5 years of age drops substantially which **significantly reduces the likelihood of a dependency ratio of equal to or above 2**.

The educational background of the household head is clearly associated with greater well-being, yet, at this level of vulnerability, **the impact of education appears less pronounced** as was the case among households in Priority 1 and 2.

Households that are moderately vulnerable are **highly unlikely to have access to land and equally unlikely to be engaged in crop production**.

Least vulnerable households (Priority 4): This group of households least needs the food assistance in its current form and have the following characteristics:

They are **least likely to be headed by a single person**. Their average household size is 3.1 persons with **rarely more than 5 household members**. Number of children below the age of 18 years reduces further with an average of 1.6, half compared to those among most vulnerable households. Consequently, **merely one quarter has a dependency ratio above 2**.

Three quarters of the least vulnerable households **have an income source** and generally **own more assets** with an average of 16 productive and non-productive assets, a sign of relative wealth. In fact, this may be the reason for the **prevalence of debts** among this cohort of households.

Of all four priority groups, least vulnerable households are those **most likely to have access to land and engage in crop production**. Yet, the share remains low. Least vulnerable households may have access to income sources in sectors other than agriculture. For example, **having a small business** is most common among them.

⁹⁰ This cohort of households is represented by a very small sample (23 households) which may undermine the significance level of some of the findings. Yet, trends can be seen.

VULNERABILITY CATEGORIES		PROFILING
Priority 1	54.8% HIGHLY VULNERABLE	- Higher % of single heads of HHs - Higher % of illiterate HH heads - Large HH size (average 5.7) - Higher % of HH size > 5 - High % of HHs with dependency ratio >=2 - Higher no. children below 5 years (average 1.1) - Higher no. children below 18 years (average 3.4) - Unlikely to have income source - Small asset base (average 12 assets) - Least likely to grow crops - Unlikely to have access to land - Unlikely to engage in small business
Priority 2	34.8% HIGHLY VULNERABLE	- Higher % of single heads of HHs - Lower % of illiterate HH heads - Smaller HH size (average 4.6) - Lower % of HH size > 5 - High % of HHs with dependency ratio >=2 - Lower no. of children below 5 years (average 1) - Lower no. of children below 18 years (average 2.9) - Unlikely to grow crops - Likely to have income source - Small asset base (average 14 assets) - Unlikely to have access to land - Unlikely to engage in small business
Priority 3	2.1% MODERATELY VULNERABLE	- Lower % of single heads of HHs - Smaller HH size (average 2.4) - Low % of illiterate HH heads - Low % of HHs with dependency ratio >=2 - Low no. of children below 5 years (average 0.3) - Low no. of children below 18 years (average 1) - Small asset base (average 11 assets) - High % HHs with debts - Unlikely to have access to land - Unlikely to grow crops
Priority 4	8.4% LEAST VULNERABLE	- Least likely to be single headed - Smallest HH size (average 3.1) - Low % of HH size > 5 - Low % of HHs with dependency ratio >=2 - Low no. of children below 5 years (average 0.6) - Low no. of children below 18 years (average 1.6) - Larger asset base (average 16 assets) - Likely to have income source - Highest % HHs with debts - Most likely to have access to land - Most likely to grow crops - Most likely to engage in small businesses

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF PROFILES OF VULNERABILITY GROUPS

VULNERABILITY TO PROTECTION RISKS

In addition to the socio-economic characteristics associated with overall vulnerability (as described above), there are protection-related characteristics of refugee households that demand continuous attention and support. These characteristics are recorded upon refu-

gees' arrival during registration and stored in UNHCR's ProGres database. Table 4 provides an overview of households with protection needs in Mantapala settlement, descriptions of which are taken from UNHCR's Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs⁹¹.

HOUSEHOLD HEAD	% REFUGEE HHS IN MANTAPALA
Households with single household head	0.40%
Households with uneducated household head	9.00%
OLD AGE	
Elder household head (60 +)	2.40%
Elder household head (60+) with no adult members (18-59)	1.70%
Household with one + elder (60+)	2.50%
SINGLE FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS	
Single female head with children below 5	1.80%
Single female head with children below 18	9.20%
DISABILITY / CHRONIC ILLNESS	
Household with disable members or chronically sick who cannot work	4.00%
Household with disabled member/s	6.53%
Household with cronically sick member/s - serious medical conditions	6.57%
UNACCOMPANIED/SEPARATED CHILDREN	
Household with one or more unaccompanied & separate children	2.54%
PERSONS AT RISK	
Household with one or more elder person at risk	7.52%
Household with one or more children at risk	0.07%
Household with woman at risk	0.02%
LEGAL/PHYSICAL PROTECTION NEEDS	
Houshold with specific legal and physical protection needs	0.02%

SOURCE: UNHCR PROGRES

Household head characteristics: About 9 percent of household heads have specific needs, meaning that they are either disabled or have serious medical conditions and can be assumed to experience challenges in pursuing their daily duties as primary caregiver and income earner. Also, their condition may require additional financial resources and specific attention that could potentially be difficult, if not impossible, to meet.

There are about 2.4 percent of household heads who are elderly (60+ years of age). They may be constrained in their ability/capacity to care for themselves and for their family and its members, especially when there are no adult members of working age to compensate. Also, households with more than one elderly members of 60+ years of age (2.5 percent of households), may be in need of increased resources to help to deal with old age and handle likely medical conditions.

⁹¹ UNHCR, Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes

About 0.4 percent of households are headed by children. They are below the age of 18 years, left without any adult to care for them and thus assume the responsibilities of a head of household. They are thought to be one of the most vulnerable groups, greatly exposed to protection risks and confronted with social and economic challenges that negatively impact them due to their age and inability to provide or access basic social amenities.

Female headed households: There are 9 percent of single female-headed households with children below the age of 18 years. Being female, the sole parent/caregiver and primary income earner poses a myriad of challenges that often undermine their already constrained ability to fend for themselves. This is especially the case in households with members of below working age and who therefore do not contribute to the households' income and other important chores. Challenges may include accessing and enjoying assistance and services, the position of women in society leading to inequalities, legal systems that do not adequately respect, protect and fulfil women's rights.

Household members with disabilities: About 4 percent of households have members who are disabled or are chronically sick. They may be prevented from full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Their condition may prevent them to work and potentially required health expenditures may stretch already limited economic capacities of households.

Households with unaccompanied children/separated children: Almost five percent of households (4.8 percent) take care of one or more unaccompanied and separated children. This could pose an additional financial burden on the household and, at the same time, could potentially increase protection risks the child or children are exposed to. Given their special status in the household they could be at risk of being neglected and/or denied their entitlements and rights. Monitoring their well-being in this regard is key.

Households with elderly members at risk: About 7.5 percent of households have at least one member of 60+ years of age at risk. Elderly members may suffer from health problems, have difficulties adjusting to their new environment, lack psychological, physical, economic, social and other support from family members or others. Their condition may pose an increased financial burden on the household, members of which may not be in the position to meet the additional attention the older person(s) may require.

Households with children at risk: About 0.07 percent of households have children at risk due to their age, dependency or immaturity. It may include being at risk of or being exposed to SGBV or torture.

Households with women at risk: Women are at risk because of their gender and include single mothers or caregivers, single women, widows, older women, women with disabilities and survivors of violence. In Mantapala settlement 0.02 percent of households have an adult female member at such risk. They may result from security problems threatening or exposing women to sexual and gender-based violence or other forms of violence, challenges accessing and enjoying assistance and services, the position of women in the settlement leading to inequalities, legal systems and protection mechanisms that do not adequately respect, protect and fulfil women's rights.

Households with specific legal and physical protection needs: About 0.02 percent of households have specific legal and physical protection needs because of a threat to life, freedom or physical safety. Reasons may range from the lack of legal documentations to the marginalization from society or the community as a result of prejudices, homophobia, xenophobia or other forms of intolerance, and others.

Part 4: MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TARGETING AND PRIORITIZATION OF ASSISTANCE

UNHCR/WFP TARGETING PRINCIPLES

Based on the UNHCR/WFP Targeting Principles “all efforts are to be made to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are covered in ways that strengthen protection outcomes, foster self-reliance and durable solutions and contribute to community cohesion”⁹².

One of the objectives of the JNA was to determine whether food assistance that has been provided to Mantapala’s refugees based on status for the past three years, could be targeted based on needs at the household level.

The findings of the JNA show high levels of vulnerability affecting most of the population and therefore targeting based on needs is not appropriate.

Almost 90 percent of refugee households in Mantapala settlement remain highly vulnerable, unable to meet their essential needs and dependent on external support. A significant proportion of refugees remain highly vulnerable even considering the food assistance they receive. Others are at immediate risk of becoming highly vulnerable if assistance were to be withdrawn or reduced. The population is homogeneously poor due to their very small base of productive and non-productive assets. Households have few resources to cover non-food needs and to invest in livelihoods and in the overall well-being of each member in the household. This illustrates the low level of resilience, leaving households highly vulnerable to shocks, for example income losses or market price increases. Sustainable opportunities to build and/or further improve refugees’ livelihoods and ensure they gradually reach self-reliance are greatly lim-

ited. The COVID-19 pandemic that hit the country in May 2020 and its containment measures put in place has further exacerbated refugees’ overall level of vulnerability.

However, prioritization options should be considered given international trends in funding shortfalls for humanitarian assistance, with needs far outstripping available resources. In case of future operational resource constraints in Zambia that could see levels of food assistance decrease, the JNA identified different levels of vulnerability among refugee households and developed socio-economic profiles associated with each. The vulnerability categories and profiling exercise can also be used to prioritize programmatic interventions that aim to support refugee livelihoods, by targeting beneficiaries with appropriate profiles and capacities. Yet, given the extent of overall vulnerability, distinguishing between distinct groups on the basis of a number of household characteristics has proven to be challenging. Similarly challenging has been the selection of eligibility criteria that would allow for the identification of households to receive different types of assistance packages they should be entitled to.

Thus, in case of funding shortfalls, the following two scenarios can guide the prioritization of food assistance.

⁹² UNHCR/WFP Joint Principles for Targeting Assistance to Meet Food and Other Basic Needs to Persons of Concern (December 2017) mark a significant shift and new milestone of corporate collaboration on refugee programming, acknowledging a systematic collaboration throughout the programme cycle to ensure assistance is targeted to those most in need.

Additional, more refined decisions on further adapting assistance packages may be required and will be determined by the level of available resources at that time.

SCENARIO 1: P1 FULL ASSISTANCE PACKAGE & P2, P3, AND P4 PARTIAL ASSISTANCE PACKAGE

In case of funding constraints, the most vulnerable group of households (Priority Group 1) - representing 55 percent of Mantapala refugee households - are strongly recommended to be prioritized over the remaining Priority Groups (2, 3 and 4) and should receive the full food assistance package, especially against the background of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

The remaining Priority Groups 2, 3, and 4 - representing 45 percent of Mantapala's refugee population - includes a range of vulnerability levels: from highly vulnerable without assistance to moderately and least vulnerable. The challenge lies in the small share of moderately and least vulnerable households (P3 and P4 accounting for 11 percent of the population), too small to make a meaningful distinction between them and those worse off (P2).

In line with the Zambian approach of introducing durable solutions to help refugees become self-reliant, these households would best benefit from an extensive livelihood support package with the view to build on and expand their already established sources of income, their asset base, capacities, skills and qualifications. However, given the current lack of resources - few partners, limited, short-term funding, etc. that keep livelihoods assistance at small-scale and of a short-term nature - all three groups (P2, 3, 4) are recommended to receive partial food assistance adjusted to household needs and resources permitting. The livelihoods support is to pursue the medium- to long-term vision of helping those who receive it to step-by-step graduate from reliance on food assistance.

The socio-economic profiles identified by the JNA are to guide the decision on which degree of vulnerability calls for what type of food and livelihood assistance package.

SCENARIO 2: P1 FULL ASSISTANCE PACKAGE, P2 PARTIAL ASSISTANCE PACKAGE & P3 AND P4 NO ASSISTANCE

The vulnerability group P1 is to be prioritized over the remaining Priority Groups (2, 3 and 4) and strongly recommended to receive the full food assistance package.

Priority Group 2 - representing 35 percent of refugee households in the settlement - are to receive a partial assistance package, with the amount to be determined depending on available resources.

Priority Group 3 and 4 - together representing 11 percent of households - have, comparatively speaking, the highest level of resilience and are assumed to fare best without food assistance, if resources are insufficient and therefore would no longer be covered.

In the event that available resources can no longer meet Scenario 1 and 2, nor cover the full requirements of the 55 percent of most vulnerable households under P1, the most vulnerable within that group will have to be identified to receive the full or partial food assistance package. This additional level of vulnerability within P1 is recommended to be established through community consultations and are likely to single out households with specific (protection) needs.

The profiling of household characteristics in different vulnerability categories under the JNA are recommended to be validated by refugee community consultations. While some of the socio-economic household characteristics identified by the JNA were initially intended to be used to identify eligible households on the ground, the level of design inclusion and exclusion errors turned out to be too high. Consequently, in order for the household characteristics to be used as eligibility/targeting criteria for both food and livelihood support, they are recommended to be validated by the refugee community. The outcome of the community consultations should be a list of easily identifiable household characteristics that are available in and can be extracted from UNHCR's ProGres database.

PROGRAMMATIC IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The JNA highlights a range of programmatic implications that provide a framework for the choice, design and implementation of most appropriate and feasible response and programme options relating to food assistance, livelihoods and self-reliance, protection and AAP in the future.

LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

A cross-sectoral response is needed to address underlying multi-dimensional needs among the refugee population. Overall vulnerability levels remain extremely high in Mantapala settlement. There is a high share of dependents and high levels of deprivation among the community hosting the refugees, resulting in low resilience levels and the potential for achieving self-reliance is minimal. Overall needs as identified by the JNA are characterized by deprivations across different sectors, including food security, WASH, shelter, education, protection and livelihoods. Thus, needs are multi-dimensional and therefore demand for cross-sectoral responses. Against this background of extensive vulnerability levels and multi-dimensional needs, the involvement of the broader humanitarian community and response coordination through the existing Interagency Taskforce in Mantapala Settlement is key.

While the level of vulnerability demands for the continuation of blanket food assistance at this stage, interventions to promote increasing self-reliance and reduce dependence on food assistance need to be implemented urgently and in parallel. Food assistance has been and continues to provide a crucial safety net for the refugee population in Mantapala, especially against the background of the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, to ensure that sustainable solutions are found and refugees are increasingly able to provide for themselves and meet their basic food and non-food needs using their own resources, ongoing and new interventions need to

focus on expanding the currently provided livelihoods support, providing refugees with the tools that help them to eventually graduate from reliance on food assistance.

Mantapala's Livelihood Strategy (2019-2021) is based on a three-year phased approach to ensure the recovery, the restoration and stabilization of lost livelihoods. Yet, ongoing livelihood interventions remain limited, small-scale and are of a short-term nature. While 30 percent of refugee households have benefited from livelihoods support, projects have been marred by a number of challenges that have greatly hindered their implementation and expansion to date. Most recent operational challenges have included the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic containment measures, a continuously decreasing number of operational partners to complement livelihoods support and a stop to farm-land allocations by the GRZ. Other problems include the restricted mobility of refugees, limited infrastructural development, the scarcity of irrigation water, flooding and crop infestations. At household level, the most frequently mentioned challenges include – in order of importance – the lack of agricultural inputs, lack of capital, limited access to land and lack of employment.

Against this background, the need for expanded and longer-term livelihoods support is greatly needed and should focus on those refugee households that may be vulnerable but viable with – comparatively speaking – higher capacities at hand. Human resources and capacities are abundant: about 40 percent of the population in the settlement are of working-age, the majority of refugees have a farming, trading and artisan background, and the demand for skills and vocational trainings – especially among the youth – is extremely high, including in sectors other than agriculture.

Consequently, priority livelihoods interventions have been identified to include the provision of agricultural inputs (including access to land), value chain development

and market linkages, entrepreneurship development and access to finance, as well as skills development and vocational training opportunities targeted in particular at the younger people in the settlement. Interventions should aim at ensuring sustainability, thus keeping the potential impact of seasonal changes on livelihoods opportunities in mind and focusing on expanding households' asset base.

Especially those interventions that are to maximize farming outputs are strongly recommended to be of a long-term nature to ensure greatest impact. Poor and vulnerable families need to be supported for at least three seasons to enable them to sustainably meet their needs thereafter – an approach also adopted by the GRZ's FISP. Securing funding for multi-year, market oriented and multi-stakeholder livelihoods programmes needs to be ensured to help the population increase their level of self-reliance and resilience.

With the continuation of cash assistance, the local economy and its markets are expected to be stimulated through increased demand for goods, especially food commodities. This will in turn create and further support livelihoods opportunities in the settlement. Evidence of this expected impact will need to be monitored.

Integration of refugees in national social support programmes is also key to a nexus between humanitarian and development assistance. In line with the objectives of the country's Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Strategy (2021-23) and the CRRF, the legal and operational environment needs to be such that it facilitates refugees become independent of external support. In order to establish those preconditions that facilitate such a transfer from a humanitarian to a development setting, local and national development plans (including the upcoming 8th National Development Plan) and systems already in place (e.g. the Farmers Input Support Programme (FISP), the national social protection system) should continue recognizing refugees' contribution to the country's socio-economic development and consider including them as potential recipients of state support. A first step towards

this goal would be for refugees to be included in national and district level assessments in preparation for the 8NDP and related district level development plans.

In case of operational resource constraints, food and livelihoods assistance is to be prioritized based on different levels of household vulnerability. As much as possible food assistance should always be complemented by self-reliance opportunities. Should resources decline to the extent that needs can no longer be met fully, the JNA proposes two scenarios on how to prioritize who and with what type of assistance package based on their level of household vulnerability. Both scenarios suggest to prioritize the most vulnerable households in the settlement – representing 55 percent of Mantapala's refugee population – and be provided with the full cash transfer to ensure that their basic food needs continue to be met.

A qualitative validation of the profiling approach through community consultations is highly recommended. Seeking refugee's views on the suggested profiling approach will positively contribute to the process of identifying the most appropriate eligibility criteria for prioritized food and livelihoods assistance and ensure its buy-in by the population. Consultations should also look into options for further enhancing and expanding livelihoods and self-reliance opportunities.

The value of the cash transfer is recommended to be adjusted to the continuously rising inflation rate. Between January 2020 and 2021 the inflation rate in Zambia increased from 12.5 percent to 21.5 percent⁹³. Thus, prices of both, food and non-food items, have on average increased and projections point to a continuing upward trend. A recently conducted market assessment⁹⁴ recommended to increase the cash transfer value in line with the food inflation ratios from ZMW155 to ZMW187. In addition to the value increase, the market assessment recommended to implement – in parallel – Social and Behaviour Change Communications (SBCC) to ensure healthy nutrition practices, facilitate the movement of maize meal from strategic locations to meet the in-

⁹³ Inflation rate projections point to a continuing rising trend due to the depreciation of the Zambian kwacha, increase in fuel and electricity prices (<https://www.zamstats.gov.zm>)

⁹⁴ WFP Market Assessment – Mantapala Refugee Response, November 2020

creasing demand in and around the settlement, provide incentives for traders to sell food commodities in the settlement and ensure sufficient volumes of cassava in local markets throughout the year, given it is the second most consumed food item after maize.

The development of shock-response analyses and scenarios are highly recommended for future planning and preparedness. Mantapala's refugee population is homogeneously poor and the average household's asset base is extremely small. The extent of their dependence on external support illustrates the low level of resilience leaving households vulnerable to potentially challenging times. The current situation therefore demands a detailed understanding of potential impacts of a range of likely economic, climate-related, social shocks on refugees' lives and livelihoods in the settlement. Precautionary measures need to be taken that allow for quick and feasible adjustments in assistance if the impact of the lean season, a bad harvest, rising market prices, of the pandemic's containment measures or of decreasing operational funds demands it. Following a shock-response analysis, likely scenarios should be formulated guided by expected future funding throughout 2021 and beyond. Scenarios are to inform about required assistance packages for the different vulnerability groups as identified by the JNA.

Inclusion of the host community in diversified livelihoods opportunities is essential to mitigate potential tensions over natural resources. Zambian residents living in and around the settlement are marred by poverty with Luapula province being the second poorest among all ten provinces in the country. Including the local population in livelihoods interventions is already a key part of Mantapala's Livelihoods Strategy, the country's National Development Plan and the CRRF with the objective to invest into the development of the area and the people hosting refugees. The inclusion of the host community – targeted at 50:50⁹⁵ – is also a means to reduce any potential for social tensions between them and the refugee population, ensuring a harmonious co-existence and productive interaction. Initiatives to identify and address

any potential for rivalry are essential (e.g. signs of environmental degradation in the area around the settlement due to refugees' reliance on wood for energy⁹⁶).

Continued advocacy with the GRZ is needed to ensure refugees' freedom of movement and right to work are guarded as human rights and key enablers to increasing self-reliance among the refugee population. Current legislation and policies limit the rights of refugees on freedom of movement, affirmed by the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951 Convention) and its 1967 Protocol, to which Zambia is a state party. Also, refugees are still required to purchase a working permit at a cost of ZMW 18,090.00⁹⁷ – affordable only to a very small minority – which has been limiting refugees in taking advantage of the few economic opportunities available to them outside the settlement and district. There are reports of refugees without a working permit to have been detained. The undermining impact of these legal impositions extends to most livelihoods, including trading and small businesses, and prevents the youth in the settlement from pursuing their educational ambitions in other locations without officially issued gate passes. Being granted freedom of movement and permission to work are key enablers to ensure self-reliance. Currently ongoing advocacy efforts by UNHCR in this regard are highly recommended to be strengthened to ensure the country's revised Refugee Policy will safeguard this right.

The impact of COVID-19 on refugees' lives and livelihoods should be monitored continuously. The undermining impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on refugees' lives and livelihoods is clear and asks for close monitoring to avert a dramatic deterioration of the already high levels of vulnerability among refugees in the settlement. Even if the impact is limited at this stage – about 33 percent of households indicated to have been negatively impacted by September 2020 – the repercussions of containment measures and a continuously rising infection rate can be expected to be felt in the future, especially among those whose resilience level is already low.

⁹⁵ Livelihoods Strategy, Mantapala Settlement, 2019-2021

⁹⁶ UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission, November 2019

⁹⁷ UNHCR, Zambia Refugees Economies: Livelihoods and Challenges, 2017

PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Protection services for people with specific needs are recommended to be expanded. There are currently 28 percent of households with members with specific needs residing in the camp and require access to specialized services and assistance. FGD members further pointed out the greatly limited access to livelihoods opportunities of persons with specific needs and their highly precarious situation and low level of resilience. Against the background of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, refugee settlements have been considered for inclusion into the national social economic assessments aimed at informing the response plans to the pandemic⁹⁸. In the meantime, livelihood interventions are to mainstream protection concerns and risks as laid out in Mantapala's Livelihood Strategy (2019-2021) by adopting the Age Gender and Diversity (AGD) principles. These principles recognize specific needs of women, youth, unaccompanied minors, people with impairment, widows, female-headed households, GBV survivors, young girls and boys, elderly and other groups.

Close coordination with the education sector on child protection issues is to be ensured. The share of dependents in the population is extremely high with 60 percent children and 40 percent of adults of productive age. This entails a high burden on households, especially those that are single-, female- or elderly-headed and those whose already stretched human and financial resources are simply not sufficient to meet every dependent's needs. Increasing investments are to be made into furthering the youth's capacities and skills to help them build their future and prepare them to become active members of the labour market soon after they complete secondary education. This will not only ensure increased well-being among the concerned youth - lowering their potential exposure to exploitation and other protection risks - but it will also help lift the economic burden on households and the entire settlement.

Even prior to the outbreak of the pandemic, school attendance rates were low. Now the long-term impacts of lost months of schooling during school closures will be severe, particularly for children in poor families, because it is jeopardizing their human capital development and long-term livelihoods prospects⁹⁹. Similarly, the World Bank has expressed concern that temporary school closures may lead to permanent drop-out of children from vulnerable households - especially in rural areas where even in ordinary circumstances early drop-out is more common¹⁰⁰. Thus, interventions in the education sector not only need to address and recuperate lost months of schooling but ensure the gradual and steady increase in enrolment and attendance in the short- and medium-term. Close monitoring in this regard will be essential. The educational sector is in dire need of additional resources which should prioritize the development of additional classroom spaces to address overcrowding which has been found to undermine the quality of learning and increase the potential for drop-outs.

Strengthening the identification, referral and multi-sectoral responses to incidents of SGBV is a key priority. Mantapala's key protection concern relates to SGBV¹⁰¹. While the number of reported SGBV cases is on a declining trend, there may be an unknown figure of actual cases left unreported as many affected persons still opt not to report Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), child abuse and SGBV cases because of fear of being victimized by relatives or perpetrators and of damaged relations within the community. Also, against the background of the COVID-19 pandemic there is a growing concern that SGBV cases may not only follow a rising trend but remain unreported. Thus, targeted interventions to support the economic empowerment and education opportunities for single, female household heads, women and girls-at risk and survivors of exploitation and abuse is essential to reduce reliance on negative coping mechanisms and potential exposure to the risks of SGBV. Also, with the implementation of the Community-based Protection

⁹⁸ Zambia's Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion Strategy 2021-23, June 2020

⁹⁹ World Bank, Monitoring COVID-19 Impacts on Households in Zambia, July 2020

¹⁰⁰ Ibid

¹⁰¹ UNHCR, Protection Briefing Note, June 2019

Strategy (CBP), currently under development, remaining challenges with regards to the identification, referral and responses to incidents of SGBV, should actively be addressed. Additionally, partnership arrangements with the GRZ - which has a mandate to address SGBV - are highly recommended to be streamlined in order to progress in this regard.

Complaints and feedback mechanisms to ensure closure of the communication loop.

The large majority of households indicated to receive sufficient information during the pandemic and have been able to communicate their complaints, concerns and feedback about assistance through the channels they are familiar with. Preferred means to do so remain protection help desks, office visits and post-distribution meetings. The main shortcoming of the range of available AAP mechanisms lies in the time taken to receive responses to complaints placed and feedback provided. A multi-functional committee is normally responsible for looking at and reviewing issues raised which are then referred to appropriate cluster sectors for action and feedback. The committee also follows up to ensure that issues raised receive attention. It is recommended that the bottleneck in this process is to be identified and addressed in order to ensure refugees' trust in these mechanisms. A toll-free hotline is in place that allows for immediate feedback, yet, the JNA found that in September 2020 merely 6 percent considered it a preferred mechanism to

place complaints or provide feedback. The introduction of WFP's AAP database Sugar Customer Relationship Management (CRM) platform - which manages feedback, complaints and responses - could therefore be a solution to ensuring the communication loop between beneficiaries and the agencies is closed.

Beneficiary participation in community-based committees is to be expanded, ensuring a sufficient share of female representatives.

Refugee participation in decision making processes regarding protection services, the identification of persons with specific needs, the distribution of core relief items to refugees in need, is ensured through a democratically elected refugee leadership, as well as through various committees and action groups such as the Food Distribution Committees, Community Police, SGBV Community Groups, Child Protection Groups and hygiene promoters. The recent re-election of the refugee leadership is likely to catch up on and address a number of shortcomings that have prevented the successful execution of its roles and responsibilities to date. These include the organization of townhall meetings that have been suggested to increase in frequency. In order to ensure the efficient participation of beneficiaries in community-based committees and increase the share of women taking on leadership roles to reach the 50 percent target, trainings and capacity development opportunities are highly recommended in this regard.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Joint Livelihood and Needs Assessment in Mantapala Refugee Settlement, Zambia

I. BACKGROUND

Zambia has a long history of offering international protection and assistance to refugees and asylum seekers, which dates back to the 1960s. Currently, Zambia is hosting 595,033 refugees and asylum seekers. In addition, the country has another 18,120 former Angolan and 5,003 former Rwandan refugees, whose refugee status ceased in 2012 and 2013, respectively, and have remained in Zambia as Persons of Concern (POC) in pursuit of local integration.

The Mantapala Refugee Settlement was opened in December 2017 to accommodate Congolese nationals who had fled from violent conflict and inter-ethnic tensions in parts of eastern DRC in August 2017. Relocation of the refugees to Mantapala from Kenani Transit Centre was completed in June 2018. In mid-2019, a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) was conducted jointly by UNHCR and WFP to take stock of the strengths and gaps and to define opportunities for increased collaboration between UNHCR, WFP and other stakeholders. Entering 2020, with the significant development and dynamics in the context of COVID-19 pandemic, there is an urgent need to renew the knowledge of the needs and vulnerability in the critical thematic areas and more importantly, to understand how livelihoods and household resilience have developed and been influenced by the secondary socio-economic impact of COVID-19. This will directly inform UNHCR and WFP's development of needs-based targeting strategy to reflect the needs dynamics in the camp.

The UNHCR/WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub is coordinating and leading the assessment process with the joint efforts of country office team and regional bureau from both agencies. The hub is established to strengthen joint programming and targeting practices to better meet basic needs and promote self-reliance of vulnerable populations. The hub is committed to supporting country and regional offices to operationalize global commitments on targeting, data sharing, accountability to affected populations and enhance joint programming to meet basic needs and promote self-reliance.

II. OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the Joint Livelihood and Needs Assessment (hereafter JNA) is to update the knowledge base on the livelihoods situation and humanitarian needs at the household level in Mantapala refugee resettlement taking into account the recent COVID-19 pandemic and its secondary socio-economic impact experienced by the population.

Specific objectives include:

- To follow up the evolution of vulnerability and livelihood resilience since the JAM conducted 2019;
- To identify the latest livelihood challenges and opportunities in the context of the COVID-19 impact;
- To describe the socio-economic profile of the households affected by the COVID-19;
- To inform the programmatic decisions and targeting approach development for WFP and UNHCR.

A special emphasis will be placed on collecting primary data to fill in the information gaps on household livelihoods (e.g. income/livelihood sources; impact of COVID-19); access to food, health, water, sanitation, and education services and market in the context of COVID-19.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Literature Review

A thorough and critical literature review of existing information on the vulnerability and access to basic services of the population will be conducted. This information includes the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) report (2019) by WFP and UNHCR, rapid livelihood assessment (2020) by UNHCR. Upon discussion and agreement between WFP and UNHCR, relevant demographic information in ProGres, including the household-level composition and protection characteristics (disability, chronic illness, etc.) will be reviewed and analyzed.

3.2 Data Collection

Data will be collected via 1) face-to-face household surveys and 2) mobile-based key informant interviews. Tools (a household questionnaire and a Key Informant questionnaire) will be developed to enable triangulation of information and results.

3.3 Sampling

There are 14,443 people living in 4,076 households across the 19 blocks in Mantapala refugee settlement. The refugees who have arrived at the site for more than 1 year reside in Block 1 to Block 16 and are deemed as “old refugees” while Blocks 17-19 are generally assigned to new arrivals pending plot allocations. Sampling is drawn to collect household data which is representative for old refugee and new refugee groups respectively. A stratified, random sampling methodology will be used, in which two strata will be created representing the old and new refugee group. Within each stratum, each block will be treated as one Enumeration Area (EA) and the households will be randomly selected based on probability proportional to the population size of the block. Random number generator will be used to identify households to be interviewed in each block using household refugee registers.

The sample size is 1060 households in total with 95% confidence level and 4% margin error while factoring a 15% non-response rate. Within the sample, 585 households will be old refugee households and 475 households will be the new refugees. The number of households that should be sampled from each block is as below.

BLOCK 1	29	BLOCK 11	33
BLOCK 2	50	BLOCK 12	36
BLOCK 3	38	BLOCK 13	29
BLOCK 4	41	BLOCK 14	46
BLOCK 5	39	BLOCK 15	41
BLOCK 6	40	BLOCK 16	34
BLOCK 7	35	BLOCK 17	70
BLOCK 8	19	BLOCK 18	32
BLOCK 9	33	BLOCK 19	373
BLOCK 10	40		

The enumerators should try their best to ensure as many as number of complete surveys are conducted at each block.

An alternative list of households for each block containing 5-8 households will be prepared before going to the field. The enumerators can visit the households on the list if the interview with the originally sampled households could not be undertaken with justified reasons. Additional sampling may be needed on the spot when the sample list and alternative list are both exhausted.

At the household level, in principle, either the household head or spouse (in the absence of the head) or any adult member of the household (in the absence of both the household head and the spouse) will be interviewed. However, the enumerator should not exclude the child-headed households if they are sampled.

3.4 Data entry and analysis

The household survey data will be entered in MODA installed on mobile phones which will greatly enhance the quality and save time in terms of data entry and cleaning. The Data Systems Officer from Joint UNHCR/WFP Joint Program Excellence and Targeting Hub (hereafter the Hub) will assist the Country Team in developing the database and setting up the data management system through the process.

The Hub will also work together the Country Team on enumerator training, data entry and cleaning upon technical request. Upon completion of these steps, the Hub will lead the data analysis and support the Country Team with identifying a consultant for report drafting. The final report will synthesize the results of the qualitative and quantitative analyses as well as the literature review.

IV. OUTPUT WITH AGREED TIMELINES

The following table summarizes the timeline of the assessment. The HUB and CO teams aim to work effectively and collaboratively to ensure the implementation of the plan while taking full note of the possible and inevitable delays that may be caused by other high priorities including COVID-19 responses.

ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	DATE
Analysis plan & questionnaire development	Draft HH questionnaire and KI questionnaire	Aug. 10-Sep.4
Sample Strategy development	Draft Assessment TOR	Aug.17-Aug.28
ProGres Data Acquisition	Selected data sharing	Aug. 28-Sep.4
Questionnaire development in MODA	Ready-to-use questionnaire for pretesting	Sep.7-Sep.11
Enumerator training		Sep.14-Sep. 18
Pre-test of the questionnaire	Modified and finalized questionnaires	Sep.14- Sep.18
Field preparation (vehicle, equipment, etc.)		Sep.7 – Sep.14
Field visit	Data collected	Sep.21-Oct.9
Data cleaning & analysis	Data cleaned, stored and analyzed	Oct.12-Oct.23
Report drafting & review	Report produced	Oct. 19-Oct.30

V. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The JNA will follow a participatory and consultative approach involving the UN-WFP, UNHCR, Joint WFP/UNHCR Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub, Government, partner NGOs and community representatives in order to encourage productive partnerships, build synergies and avoid duplication in assessment and analysis activities.

The Hub will take the lead in facilitating the collaborative efforts among interested stakeholders across country, regional bureau and the Headquarters and be responsible for the overall planning and technical progress.

The WFP and UNHCR Zambia Country Team will actively contribute to the technical preparation and lead the fieldwork planning and survey implementation.

Civil society and development organizations who are engaged in refugee camp operations including xxxxx will be invited to participate in the primary data collection process and facilitate the key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

The Hub will support the Country team with data cleaning, data analysis and reporting once the data collection process is completed.

Joint needs assessment mission 2020

Mantapala refugee settlement - Household survey questionnaire

PLEASE FILL IN THE INFORMATION BELOW BEFORE THE INTERVIEW

BLOCK NUMBER		DATE OF INTERVIEW	
INTERVIEWER NAME		NAME OF SUPERVISOR	
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER			

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Good morning/afternoon, My name is _____ I work with _____ (name of organization).

I am here for an assessment that is being conducted jointly by the WFP, UNHCR, COR and other partners working in the settlement.

The purpose of the assessment is to understand the latest household economy situation and access to basic humanitarian needs of the refugees living in this settlement and the impact of COVID-19. The survey should take around 1 hour to complete. Any information that you provide will be confidential.

Your household has been selected randomly to participate in this assessment. I would like to talk to the household head or any adult member. Your participation is voluntary and there will be no payment for taking part of this survey. Neither is it a guarantee that you will be targeted by the interventions by the different organizations. We will be using a mobile device to take down your answers instead of the usual paper questionnaire. This will help us complete the interview more quickly and accurately. It will not record your voice but will get the GPS coordinates, which is the location of your household.

Do you have any questions? Yes [☐] No [☐]

Are you willing to proceed with the interview? Yes [☐] No [☐]

If no, can we visit you at a later date/time? Yes [☐] No [☐]

SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS AND CHARACTERISTICS

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		
101	Sampled Group Identifier Number (prefilled by the enumerator)	Sd
102.1	How many registration groups are represented in this household / how many family attestation documents are there in this household?	__3__ (if the answer is 1, skip to Q103)
102.2	Identifier number of all the other registration groups	a. b. c. d. e.
	Please interview the HHH	
102.3	If there is more than 1 group living together, what is the reason?	1 = Assistance 2 = Family-related (marriage, reunion with family members) 3 = Guardianship of orphans 4 = Care provision of sick people 5 = Others
103	Have any documented family members left this household but are still living in this camp?	1 = Yes 2 = No
104	Personal ID of the Respondent	
105	Age of Respondent	__
106	Sex of Respondent	1 = Female __ 2 = Male
107	Relationship to the household head	1 = Is head __ 2 = Spouse to the head 3 = Child to the head 4 = Other relative to the head
108	Marital status of the household head	1 = Single __ 2 = Married 3 = Separated/Divorced 4 = Widowed 5 = Cohabiting
109	Highest formal education attained by the household head	1 = Never attended school __ 2 = Some primary education 3 = Completed primary education 4 = Some secondary education 5 = Completed secondary education

		6 = Post-secondary education 7 = University education 8 = Vocational training		
110	Type of Household	1 = Child headed household ____ 2 = Female headed household 3 = Male headed household 4 = Both head and spouse are available 5 = Elderly headed (above 60 years and taking care of grand children)		
111	How many people of the following age and gender are there in your household	Category	Male	Female
		Below 5 years		
		5-17 years		
		18-59 years		
		Over 60 years		
If the household has member(s) who is (are) between 5 to 17 years, please go to Q112.a. Otherwise, skip to Q113.				
112.a	Are there any children of school going age who were enrolled in school before covid-19 induced closure?	1 = Yes ____ 2 = No (skip to Q =113)		
112.b	If YES, please specify the number of children and the number of children with disability among them, if any.	ECE	Primary	Secondary
		Boys (no disabilities) ____	____	____
		Boys (with disabilities) ____	____	____
		Girls (no disabilities) ____	____	____
		Girls (with disabilities) ____	____	____
112.c	Are school children in your household participating in any learning activity during covid-19 school closures?	1 = Yes 2 = No (skip to Q =112e)		
112.d	If YES, what modes of learning are children using when they participate in these learning activities? Please tick all that apply. If NO, what are the main reasons? Please tick all that apply.	☐ National TV educational programs ☐ Other educational TV programs ☐ Radio ☐ Books provided by school ☐ Their own schoolbooks ☐ Being taught by parents/guardians ☐ Educational content on the internet/computer/phone ☐ Continued normal learning- examination classes		
112.e	If NO, what are the main reasons? Please tick all that apply.	☐ Lack of access to TV ☐ Lack of access to radio ☐ Lack of access to internet ☐ Lack of access to educational programs ☐ Lack of access to textbooks or learning materials		

				☐ Lack of motivation ☐ Lack of support from teachers and schools ☐ Children are working to earn money ☐ Children are taking care of siblings ☐ Children are doing housework ☐ Lack of supervision from the adult within the household ☐ There is no good/quite place to study
113	Do you consider any member of your household unable to undertake productive work because of disability or chronic illness?	1 = Yes ☐	2 = No ☐	
	If yes, what form of disability is it?			
113.1	Hearing impairment ☐ 1 = Yes / 2 = No	113.2	Visual impairment ☐ 1 = Yes / 2 = No	
113.3	Mobility impairment ☐ 1 = Yes / 2 = No	113.4	Speech impairment ☐ 1 = Yes / 2 = No	
113.5	Mental impairment ☐ 1 = Yes / 2 = No	113.6	Long-term illness ☐ 1 = Yes / 2 = No	

SECTION 2: OWNERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

How many of the following household goods which function and are used regularly used do you or any other members of your household own? (indicate zero if not owned NB- assets to be in working order) should function					
201		202	Stool ☐ ☐	203	Chairs ☐ ☐
204	Table ☐ ☐	205	Mattresses ☐ ☐	206	Lamp (electric or ☐ ☐
207	Sewing machine ☐ ☐	208	Cooking pots ☐ ☐	209	gas or solar)
210	Radio/CD player ☐ ☐	211	Television ☐ ☐		Mobile phone ☐ ☐
213	Motorcycle ☐ ☐	214	Solar panel ☐ ☐	212	Bicycle ☐ ☐
Productive assets					
215	Axe ☐ ☐	216	Hoe ☐ ☐	217	Machete ☐ ☐
218	Sickle ☐ ☐	219	Watering can ☐ ☐	220	Shovel ☐ ☐
221	Rake ☐ ☐	222	Hand plane ☐ ☐	223	Hummer ☐ ☐
224	Hand saw ☐ ☐	225	Chisel ☐ ☐		
Livestock					
226	Poultry (chicken, ☐ ☐	227	Goats ☐ ☐	228	Rabbits ☐ ☐
	ducks and	230	Bee hives ☐ ☐	231	Guinea pigs ☐ ☐
	other birds)				
229	Pigs ☐ ☐				

SECTION 3: HOUSEHOLD SHELTER CHARACTERISTICS

301	Type of housing <u>OBSERVE AND PICK THE RIGHT OPTION</u>	1 = Permanent shelter (structurally durable sound building with permanent materials/ cement) ____ 2 = Semi Permanent shelter (Structurally durable bricks, covered with grass or plastic) ____ 3 = Refugee Housing unit (RHU) ____ 4 = Transitional shelter (mud hut, wood structure, scrap material) ____ 5 = Temporary/emergency shelter (tent) ____
302	Does the house have sufficient ventilation? <u>OBSERVE AND PICK THE RIGHT OPTION</u>	1 = Yes ____ 2 = No
303	Type of ventilation <u>OBSERVE AND PICK THE RIGHT OPTION</u>	1 = Windows ____ 2 = Other openings
304	The main material used for the construction of the walls <u>OBSERVE AND PICK THE RIGHT OPTION</u>	1 = Cement block and stone ____ 2 = Bricks 3 = Wooden planks 4 = Iron sheet 5 = Poles and mud thatch 6 = Boxes 7 = Polythene bags 8 = Tarpaulin 9 = Grass/reeds and branches 10 = RHU durable plastic
305	The main material used for the construction of the roof <u>OBSERVE AND PICK THE RIGHT OPTION</u>	1 = Iron sheet ____ 2 = Grass (thatch), leaves 3 = Plastic sheet 4 = Wood/mud 5 = Boxes 6 = Tarpaulin 7 = RHU durable plastic

306	The main material used for the construction of the floor <u>OBSERVE AND PICK THE RIGHT OPTION</u> (if not able to observe ask)	1 = Cement or concrete ____ 2 = Bare ground, sand or clay 3 = Plastic
307	Enumerator, did you observe Damp walls? <u>OBSERVE AND PICK THE RIGHT OPTION</u> (if not able to observe ask)	1 = Yes ____ 2 = No
308	Enumerator, did you observe Leaking roofs? <u>OBSERVE AND PICK THE RIGHT OPTION</u> (if not able to observe ask)	1 = Yes ____ 2 = No
309	How many dwelling units does your household have? (within the compound)	1 = One ____ 2 = Two 3 = Three 4 = Four 5 = More than four

SECTION 4: SOURCES OF ENERGY, WATER AND ACCESS TO SANITATION FACILITIES

401a	How do you get cooking fuel for your household? Tick all that apply	____ Buy ____ ____ Charcoal burning ____ Collect from the nearest forest ____ Donated by local organization/NGO/FBO/UN ____ Others
401b	If 401a is 77, specify other	_____
402	Who in the household collects firewood mostly?	1 = Children especially girls ____ 2 = Children especially boys 3 = All children 3 = Adult female members of the household 4 = Adult male members of the household 5 = All adults 5 = All households members 6 = Other members (relatives or non-relatives)
403	Are there any protection and security issues during firewood collection?	1 = Yes ____ 2 = No (skip to Q405a)
404a	What are some of the security and protection concerns for the person who collects firewood?	____ Sexual violence or harassment ____ ____ Getting lost in the forest ____ Hostility from Host Community ____ Snakes, wild animals /wild animals attacks ____ Other

404b	If 404a is 77, specify other security and protection concerns	_____	__
405	What is the main source of water for drinking and cooking for your household currently?	1 = Piped water into compound 2 = Public tap/standpipe 3 = Water kiosks 4 = Borehole with a hand pump 5 = Unprotected dug well 6 = Rainwater collection 7 = Surface water (river, stream) 8 = Dug well 77 = Other	__
406	Is this water source consistently accessible?	1 = Yes 2 = No	__
407	Are there days that you do not access water from this water point?	1 = Yes 2 = No	__
408	For your main source of drinking water: how long does it take to reach the source?	Number of minutes <i>(If water piped into compound, enter '0')</i>	_ _ _
409	How long do you usually have to wait in line for the water?	Number of minutes	_ _ _
410	Do people observe social distancing while waiting in line for the water?	1 = Yes 2 = No	__
411	How many 5L, 10L and/or 20L water containers do you have?	(a) 5L Jerry can (b) 10L Jerry can (c) 20L Jerry can	_ _ _ _ _ _
412a	Do you have latrine/toilet of exclusive use for your household?	1 = Yes 2 = No	__
412b	What type of a latrine/toilet is it?	1 = Permanent sub and Super structure 2 = Permanent sub structure and tent super structure (tarpaulin) 3 = Temporal sub and super structure	__ __ __
412c	Do you have a tippy tap outside the latrine or near the household?	1 = Yes 2 = No	__
412d	Do all household members wash hands after using the latrine?	1 = Yes 2 = No	__
413a	Is the latrine accessible to all households' members?	1 = Yes (skip to Q414.a) 2 = No	__
413b	Which member of the household is not able to access the latrine?	1 = Children below 5 years old 2 = Person with impairment 3 = Elderly	__

414a	Do you or your household normally have the access to the health center\hospital\clinic and other health services such as pharmacies?	1 = Yes ☐ 2 = No ☐
414b	In the past 30 days, did you or your household members face challenges accessing the health center\hospitals\clinic and other health services?	1 = Yes ☐ 2 = No ☐
415	In the past 30 days, did you or your household member have difficulty ensuring the availability and use of soap for handwashing?	1 = Yes ☐ 2 = No ☐

SECTION 5 : COVID-19 IMPACT

501a	Do you feel the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in the past 3 months?	1 = Yes ☐ 2 = No (skip to Q502) ☐
501b	If YES. In which aspect(s)? Please tick all that apply.	☐ 1 = Health ☐ 2 = Education ☐ 3 = Economic/income ☐ 4 = Security ☐ 77 = Others, specify _____
501c	If 501b is 77, please specify	_____
502	What are your main concerns under the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic? Please tick all that apply.	☐ 1 = Lack of money ☐ ☐ 2 = Travel restrictions ☐ 3 = Food shortage ☐ 4 = Rising prices in the market ☐ 5 = Lack of job opportunities ☐ 6 = Getting sick ☐ 7 = Reduced assistance ☐ 77= Others, specify _____

SECTION 6 : HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

601a	What are the main sources of livelihoods/productive activities which generate income of your household?	☐ 1 = Food crop production/sales ☐ 2 = Cash crop production ☐ 3 = Casual labor (Piece work) ☐ 4 = Livestock production/sales ☐ 5 = Skilled trade/artisan ☐ 6 = Small business ☐ 7 = Charcoal selling
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		☐ 8 = Firewood selling ☐ 9 = Other petty trade (selling doughnuts, etc.) ☐ 10 = Brewing local beer ☐ 11 = Formal salary/wages ☐ 77 = Other, specify ☐ 99 = No productive activities that generate income undertaken
601b	If 601a is 77, specify the other sources of income	_____
601c	Besides those activities above, how else does your household get income and meet your needs?	☐ 1=Remittance ☐ 2=Loans ☐ 3=Monthly food assistance/cash support ☐ 4=Food assistance selling ☐ 5=Gift from neighbors/friends/relatives ☐ 77=Other, specify ☐ 99=No other sources
601d	If 601c is 77, specify	_____
602a	Are your main income activities the same compared to those before May 2020?	1 = Yes (skip to Q604) 2 = No 3 = Don't know (skip to Q604) 4 = Don't want to answer (skip to Q604)
602b	If NO, what were the main sources of livelihoods/productive activities which generated income for your household before May 2020?	☐ 1 = Food crop production/sales ☐ 2 = Cash crop production ☐ 3 = Casual labor (Piece work) ☐ 4 = Livestock production/sales ☐ 5 = Skilled trade/artisan ☐ 6 = Small business ☐ 7 = Charcoal selling ☐ 8 = Firewood selling ☐ 9 = Other petty trade (selling doughnuts, etc.) ☐ 10 = Brewing local beer ☐ 11 = Formal salary/wages ☐ 77 = Other, specify ☐ 99 = No productive activities that generate income undertaken
603	How is your monthly income in the last 30 days compared to that before May 2020?	1 = Increased ☐ 2 = Decreased slightly 3 = Decreased substantively

		4 = Same or almost the same 5 = Don't know 6 = Don't want to say
604a	Does your household currently have any debt?	1 = Yes ____ 2 = No (skip to Q606)
604b	If YES, how much debt do you have now?	Indicate in kwacha _ _ _
605	Compared to before May 2020, how has your debt level changed?	1 = Increased slightly ____ 2 = Increased substantively 3 = Decreased 4 = Remained the same 5 = Don't know 6 = Don't want to say
If in 601a any of the following has been selected; 6, 7, 8, 9 and/or 10, please answer Q606 to Q 609. Otherwise, skip to Q610a.		
606a	What is the main source of capital? [Capital: economic resources, such as cash and property to]	1 = Personal savings ____ 2 = Casual labor 3 = Borrowing 4 = Group lending 5 = Grant from organizations such as Caritas Czech Republic, World Vision, Care International 6 = Sale of household property 77 = Other
606b	If 606a is 77, specify	_____
607	How much was the start-up capital?	Indicate the amount in Kwacha _ _ _ _
608	Who within the family owns the business?	1 = Household head ____ 2 = Spouse to the household head 3 = Male adult member of the household 4 = Female adult member of the household 5 = Both Head and Spouse 6 = Other members of the household
609	Who makes decisions over the revenue generated from this business?	1 = Household head ____ 2 = Spouse to the household head 3 = Male adult member of the household 4 = Female adult member of the household 5 = Both Head and Spouse 6 = Other members of the household

610a	Are you or any members of your household a member of a saving group?	1 = Yes ☐ 2 = No (skip to Q612)
610b	If YES, what type of a saving scheme is it ? tick all that apply	☐ 1 = Village saving and lending ☐ ☐ 2 = Banks and Micro Finance Institutions ☐ 3 = Mobile money ☐ 4 = NGO
610c	Which member of the household engages in savings? Tick all that apply	☐ 1 = Household head ☐ ☐ 2 = Spouse to the household head ☐ 3 = Adult male member of the household ☐ 4 = Adult female members of the household ☐ 5 = Other members of the household
610d	How much money have you and/or other members of your family saved?	Indicate in kwacha
610e	Are you able to save every month since January 2020?	1 = Yes ☐ 2 = No
611	Do you have any social network, other than savings group, support within your community?	1 = Yes ☐ 2 = No (skip to Q615)
612	If YES, are you or any member of your household a member of any social group other than savings group?	1 = Yes ☐ 2 = No (skip to Q615)
613a	If YES, what type of a social group?	☐ 1 = Local community saving group ☐ 2 = Communal social group (church, charity, etc.) ☐ 3 = Women's group ☐ 4 = Men's group ☐ 5 = Youth group ☐ 6 = Business association ☐ 7 = Market committee ☐ 77 = Other
613b	If 613a is 77, specify others	
613c	Have you drawn any benefit from the social network groups?	1 = Yes ☐ 2 = No (skip to Q615)
613d	If yes, what benefits have you drawn from the social network groups? Please tick all that apply.	☐ 1 = Access to credit/loans ☐ 2 = Spiritual nourishment ☐ 3 = Exchange of ideas ☐ 4 = Links to economic opportunities ☐ 77 = Other, specify

613e	If 613d is 77, specify other benefits of social network groups	_____
614a	Have you or your household members received any short-term based training in livelihoods support since you moved to this settlement?	1 = Yes ☐ 2 = No (skip to Q616)
614b	If YES, what was the training about? Please tick all that apply.	☐ 1 = Financial management ☐ 2 = Improved farming practices/agriculture ☐ 3 = Business management ☐ 4 = Savings ☐ 5 = Crop and livestock ☐ 6 = Entrepreneurship ☐ 7 = Forestry/bee keeping ☐ 8 = Formation and management of savings group ☐ 9 = WASH/Child protection ☐ 10 = Reproductive Health ☐ 11 = Construction ☐ 77 = Other, specify
614c	If 614b is 77, specify other training topics	_____
614d	Who provided the training? tick all that apply	☐ 1 = Government ☐ ☐ 2 = FBOs/CBOs ☐ 3 = CARITAS Mansa ☐ 4 = CARITAS Czech Republic ☐ 5 = Luapula Foundation ☐ 6 = CARE International ☐ 7 = UN agencies ☐ 8 = Oxfam ☐ 9 = Save the Children ☐ 10 = Plan International ☐ 77= Others, specify
614e	If 614d is 77, specify other	_____
614f	Do you find this training helpful in terms of helping you get regular work or salary increase?	1 = Yes 2 = No (skip to Q616)
615	Does your household have access to land for crop production?	1 = Yes ☐ 2 = No (skip to Section 7)
616	If YES, what is the source of the land?	1 = Government allocation 2 = Borrowed 3= Leased

617a	Do you currently grow crops within or outside the settlement?	1 = Yes ____ 2 = No (skip to Q622)
617b	How many crops do you currently grow or grew in the last planting season?	Indicate the actual number ____
617c	What crop did you grow? Select max 4 different types of crops	1 = maize 2 = cassava 3 = groundnuts 4 = sweet potatoes 5 = irish potatoes 6 = onions 7 = tomatoes 8 = cowpeas 9 = beans 10 = pigeon peas 11 = egg plant 12 = cabbage 13 = carrots 14 = sugar cane 15 = sunflower 16 = pumpkin 17 = bananas 18 = soya beans 19 = bambara nuts 20 = other specify 77 = other, specify
617d	Do you currently grow this crop or did you grow this crop during the 2019/2020 season?	1 = Yes 2 = No
618	How much did you harvest in the last crop season?	[_____] quantity ____ Units 1 = 1 gramm 2 = 1 kg 3 = number(s) 4 = 100 kg sacks 5 = 50 kg sacks 6 = 25 kg sacks 7 = 10 kg sacks 8 = 5 kg sacks

		9 = 2 kg sacks 10 = 1 kg sack 11 = 20 kg bucket 12 = 5 kg meda/chigoba 13 = bale 14 = 20 l can 15 = 10 l can 16 = 5 l can 17 = 3 l can 18 = 1 l can 19 = 750 millilitres can 20 = 500 millilitres can 21 = 250 millilitres can 22 = 1 millilitres can 23 = 20l basket/basin 24 = 10l basket/basin 25 = big bunch (12 clusters) 26 = med bunch (8 clusters) 27 = small bunch (5 cluster) 28 = 2l jug/mug 29 = 1l jug/mug 30 = 1/2l jug/mug 31 = big bundle 32 = medium bundle 33 = small bundle 34 = crate
619	What is the main purpose of growing the crops? For each of the four crops	1 = Own consumption ____ 2 = For sale 3 = For barter of other food or non-food items
620	Did you receive any agricultural input (fertilizer, seeds, tools, training, etc.) support in the last farming season?	1 = Yes ____ 2 = No
621	Does your household currently have any challenges to improve your livelihood/income?	1 = Yes ____ 2 = No
622	What are the challenges that your household faces to improve your livelihood/income? Please tick all that apply.	____ 1 = Limited land access ____ 2 = Lack of agricultural inputs ____ 3 = Movement restrictions ____ 4 = Lack of employment opportunities

SECTION 7 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

[illegible]

Non-food items

How much money did your household use to buy or access the following products or services in the last 30 days either bought on cash/credit or the value of these products/services used by the household and was obtained through assistance/gifts and own production.

12	Milling costs	____
13	Alcohol & tobacco	____
14	Transport costs	____
15	Water and/or water treatment	____
16	Soap & other household items	____
17	Clothes and shoes	____
18	Communication (phone)	____
19	Constructions/house repairs	____
20	Fuel (wood, paraffin, etc.)	____
21	Celebrations / social events	____
22	Medical expenses, health care	____
23	Education, school fees, uniform, etc	____
24	Agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools, animals)	____

SECTION 8: ACCESS TO FOOD

801a	How do you currently obtain most of the food consumed in your household? Please tick all that apply.	☐ 1 = Purchase at market or shop (payment) ☐ 2 = Purchase at market or shop (on credit) ☐ 3 = Own production ☐ 4 = Gathering ☐ 5 = Fishing/hunting ☐ 6 = Loan ☐ 7 = Exchange labor for food ☐ 8 = Own production ☐ 9 = Food aid ☐ 10 = Gift from relatives, friends or neighbors ☐ 11 = Barter system ☐ 12 = Begging
801b	If 1 or 2 is selected for Q801, where do you purchase the food?	1 = Main markets in the settlement ____ 2 = Market or shop in the neighboring village 3 = Monthly open air market by the MUNADA group 77 = Others , specify _____
801c	If 801b is 77, specify other	_____
802a	If 9 (food aid) is selected for Q801, who normally collects the food assistance?	1 = Children, especially girls ____ 2 = Children, especially boys

		3 = Adult female members of the household ___ 4 = Adult male members of the household 5 = Both male and female members of the household 6 = Other relatives (grandson, friend, in-law) 77 = Others, specify _____
802b	If 802a is 77, specify	_____
803	How many days over the last 7 days, did members of your household eat the following food items, prepared and/or consumed at home, and what was their source? (Use codes below, write 0 if not consumed in last 7 days).	Number of days eaten in the past 7 days
803a	CEREALS (rice, pasta, bread, maize, potato, cassava, white sweet potato)	___
803b	LEGUMES/NUTS (beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut, soy, pigeon pea and / or other nuts)	___
803c	MILK AND OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS (fresh / sour milk, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products) exclude margarine/butter or small amounts in tea/coffee	___
803d	MEAT, FISH, EGGS (goat, beef, chicken, pork, blood, fish, including canned tuna, , eggs)	___
803e	FLESH MEAT (beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, chicken, duck, other birds, insects)	___
803f	ORGAN MEAT (liver, kidney, heart and / or other organ meats)	___
803g	FISH/SHELLFISH (fish, including canned tuna)	___
803h	EGGS	___
803i	VEGETABLES AND LEAVES (spinach, onion, tomatoes, carrots, peppers, green beans, lettuce, etc.)	___
803j	ORANGE VEGETABLES RICH IN VITAMIN A (carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes)	___
803k	GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES (spinach, Amaranthus and / or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves)	___
803l	FRUITS (banana, apple, lemon, mango, papaya, pineapple, wild fruits (e.g. Passion Fruits etc.))	___
803m	ORANGE FRUITS RICH IN VITAMIN A (mango, papaya, apricot, peach)	___
803n	OIL, FAT, BUTTER (vegetable oil, palm oil, butter, margarine, other fats / oil)	___
803o	SUGAR OR SWEET (sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, cakes and other sweets including sugary drinks)	___
803p	CONDIMENTS AND SPICES (tea, coffee / cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast / baking powder, tomato/sauce, meat or fish as a condiment, condiments including small amount of milk/tea coffee)	___

SECTION 9: COPING STRATEGIES

CONSUMPTION BASED COPING STRATEGIES		
901	During the last 7 days, were there days when your household did not have enough food or money to buy food? 1=Yes, 0=No (if "No", move to question 902)	___ ___
902	If "Yes", how many days has your household had to use one of the following strategies (to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it)?	___
902a	Rely on less preferred and/or less expensive food?	___
902b	Borrow food or rely on help from relative(s) or friend(s)?	___

902c	Limit portion size at meals	___
902d	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	___
902e	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day?	___
LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES		
903	During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to engage in any of the following activities because there was not enough food or money to buy food?	1 = Yes 2 = No, because it wasn't necessary 3 = No, because I already sold those assets or did this activity within the last 12 months and I cannot continue to do it 4 = Not applicable
903a	Sold last female animals	___
903b	Spent savings	___
903c	Sold household assets/goods (radio, furniture, jewelry, etc)	___
903d	Reduced non-food expenses on health (including drugs) and education	___
903e	Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machines, milling machines, bicycle etc)	___
903f	Borrow money/food from a formal lender/bank	___
903g	Sold house or land	___
903h	Engaged in begging	___
903i	Sold more animals than usual	___
903j	Engaged in prostitution/survival sex/forced marriage.	___
903k	Engaged in selling drugs, alcohol etc	___

SECTION 10: ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROTECTION

1001	Do you feel safe in the settlement?	1 = Yes ___ 2 = No, skip to 1103a
1002a	If no, what are the main security concerns? Tick all that apply	___ 1 = Household theft ___ ___ 2 = Mugging ___ 3 = Sexual abuse ___ 4 = Other forms of gender based violence ___ 5 = Abuse of alcohol/drugs ___ 77 = Others, specify
1002b	If 1102a is 77, specify	_____
1003a	During the current COVID-19 pandemic, are you receiving enough information about available assistance through the ways of communication that you are familiar with ?	1 = Yes (skip to Q1104) ___ 2 = No
1003b	If not, through which channels would you like to receive more information? Please tick all that apply.	___ 1 = Community meetings ___ 2 = Pre-distribution meetings ___ 3 = Block leaders

		☐ 4 = Religious leaders ☐ 5 = Community-based organizations ☐ 6 = Refugee outreach volunteers ☐ 7 = Posters and flyers ☐ 8 = Notice boards ☐ 9 = Megaphone announcements ☐ 10 = Radio ☐ 11 = SMS ☐ 12 = WhatsApp ☐ 13 = Facebook ☐ 77 = Others, specify
1004a	During the current COVID-19 pandemic, if you have concerns, complaints and feedback about the assistance, are you able to communicate them through the channels you are familiar with?	1 = Yes ☐ 2 = No (End of the Questionnaire)
1004b	If not, through which channels would you like to make suggestions and complaints to the aid agencies? Please tick all that apply.	☐ 1 = Protection help desk ☐ 2 = Office visits ☐ 3 = Post-distribution meetings ☐ 4 = Block leader ☐ 5 = Religious Leader ☐ 6 = Community-based organizations ☐ 7 = Suggestion box ☐ 8 = Phone calls ☐ 9 = SMS ☐ 10 = WhatsApp ☐ 11 = Facebook ☐ 12 = Hotline ☐ 77 = Others, specify