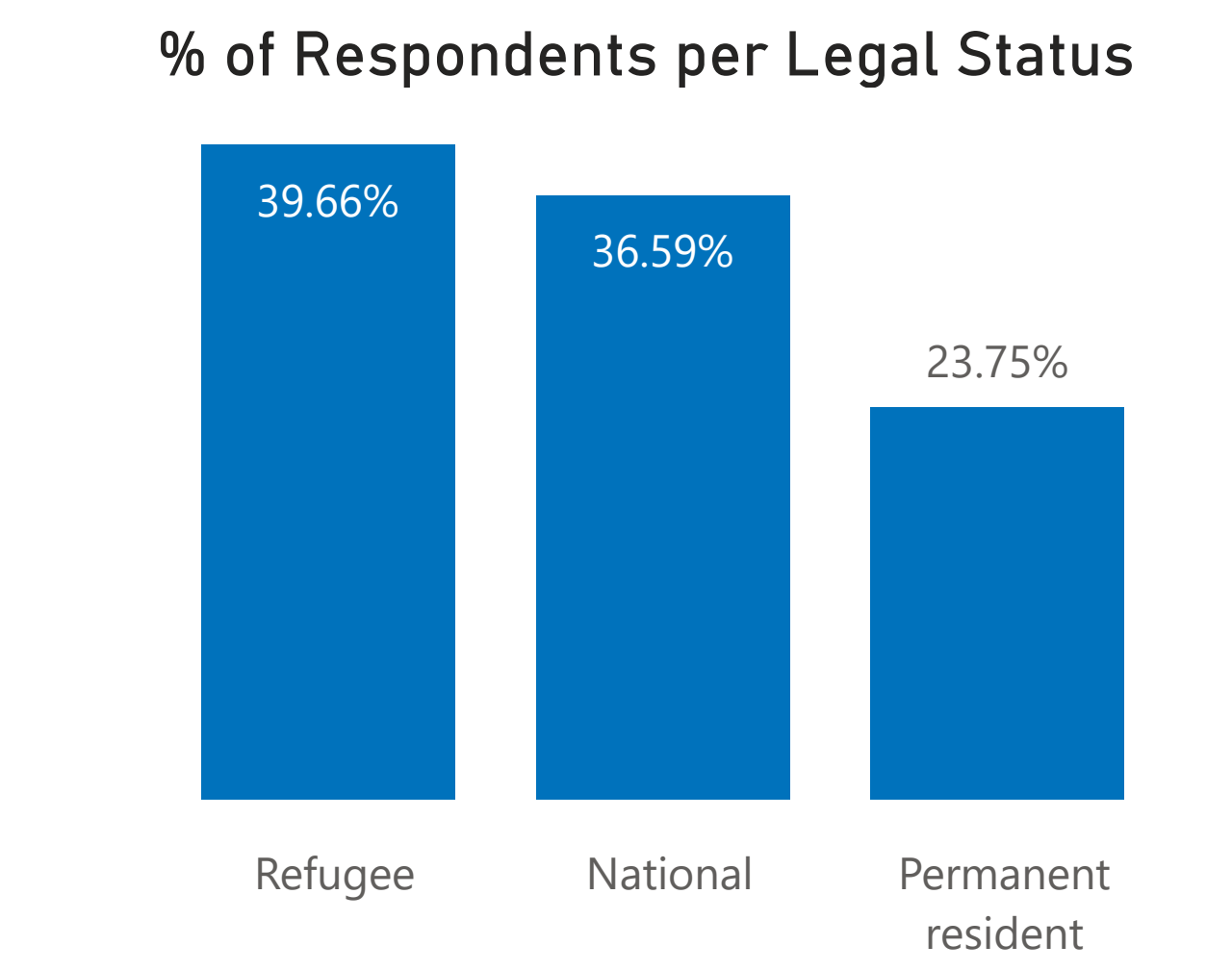
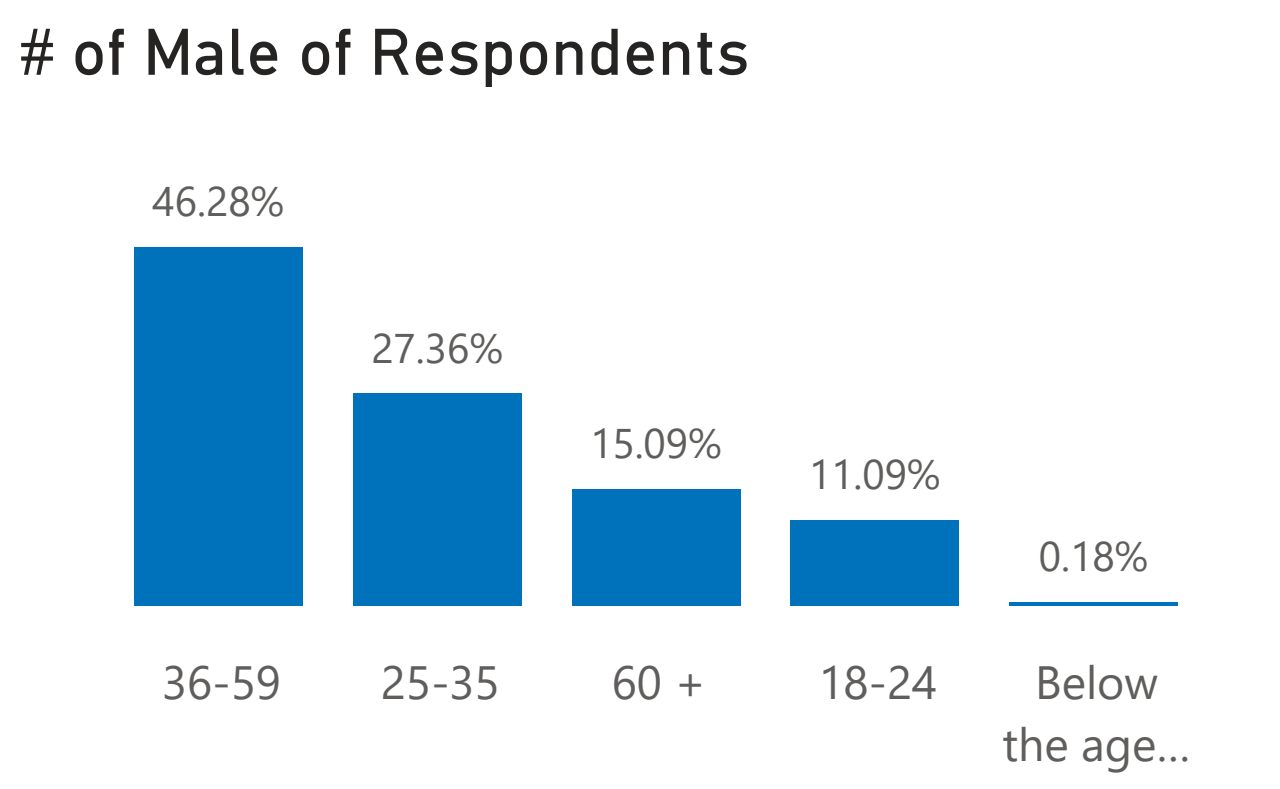
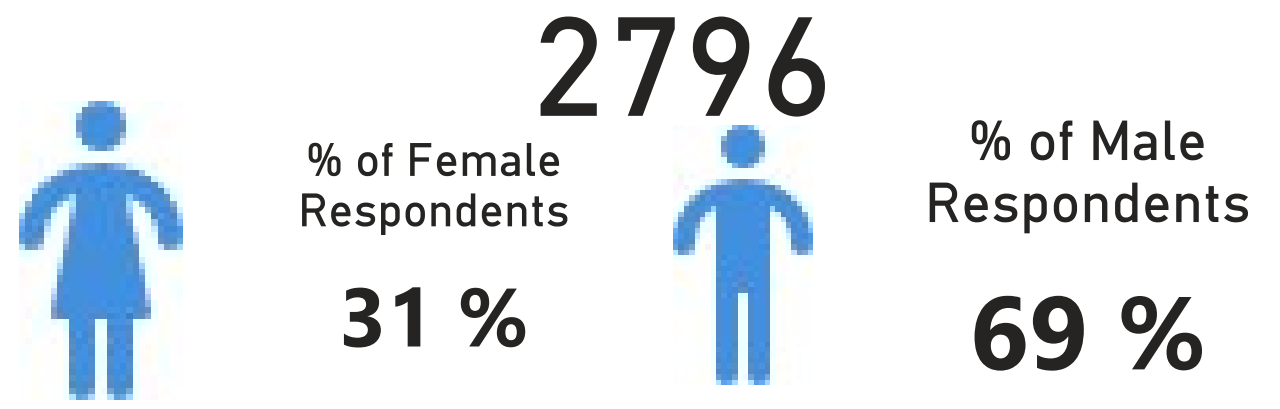


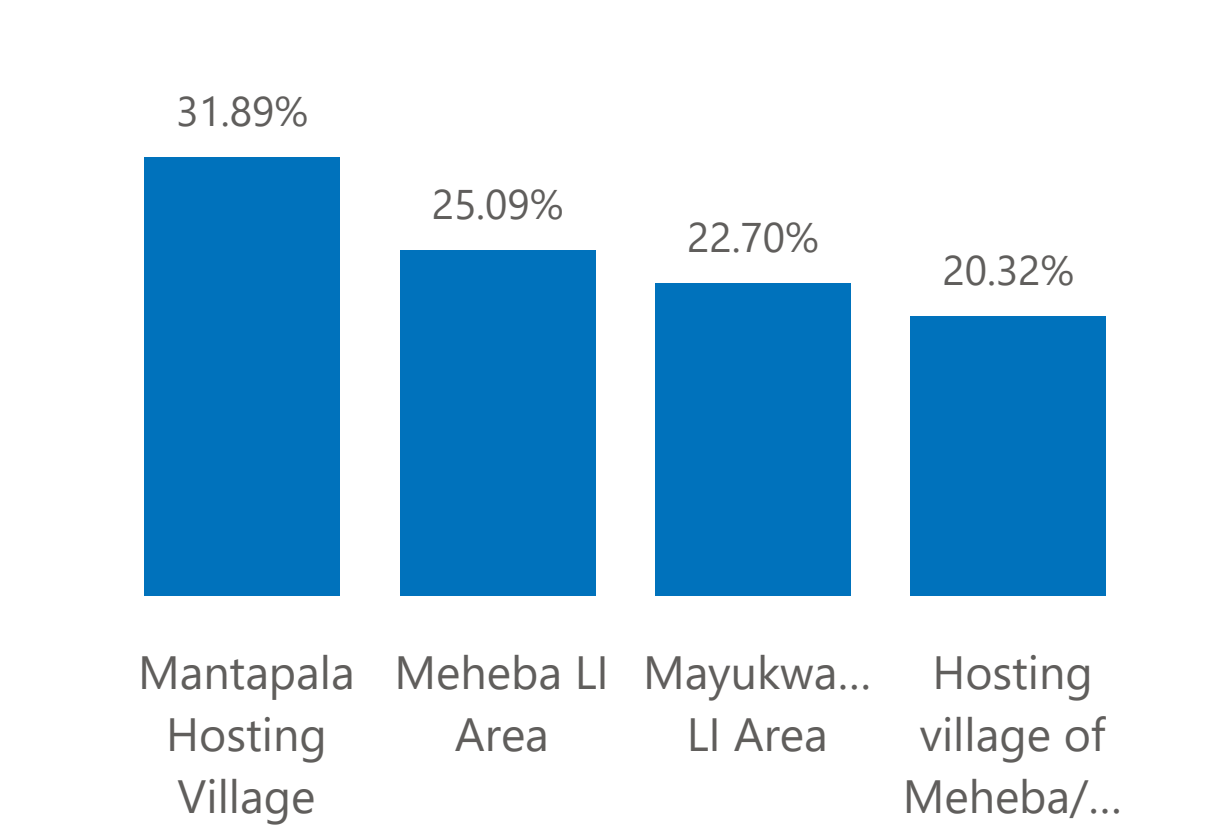


Rapid – Assessment. June 2020. Zambia

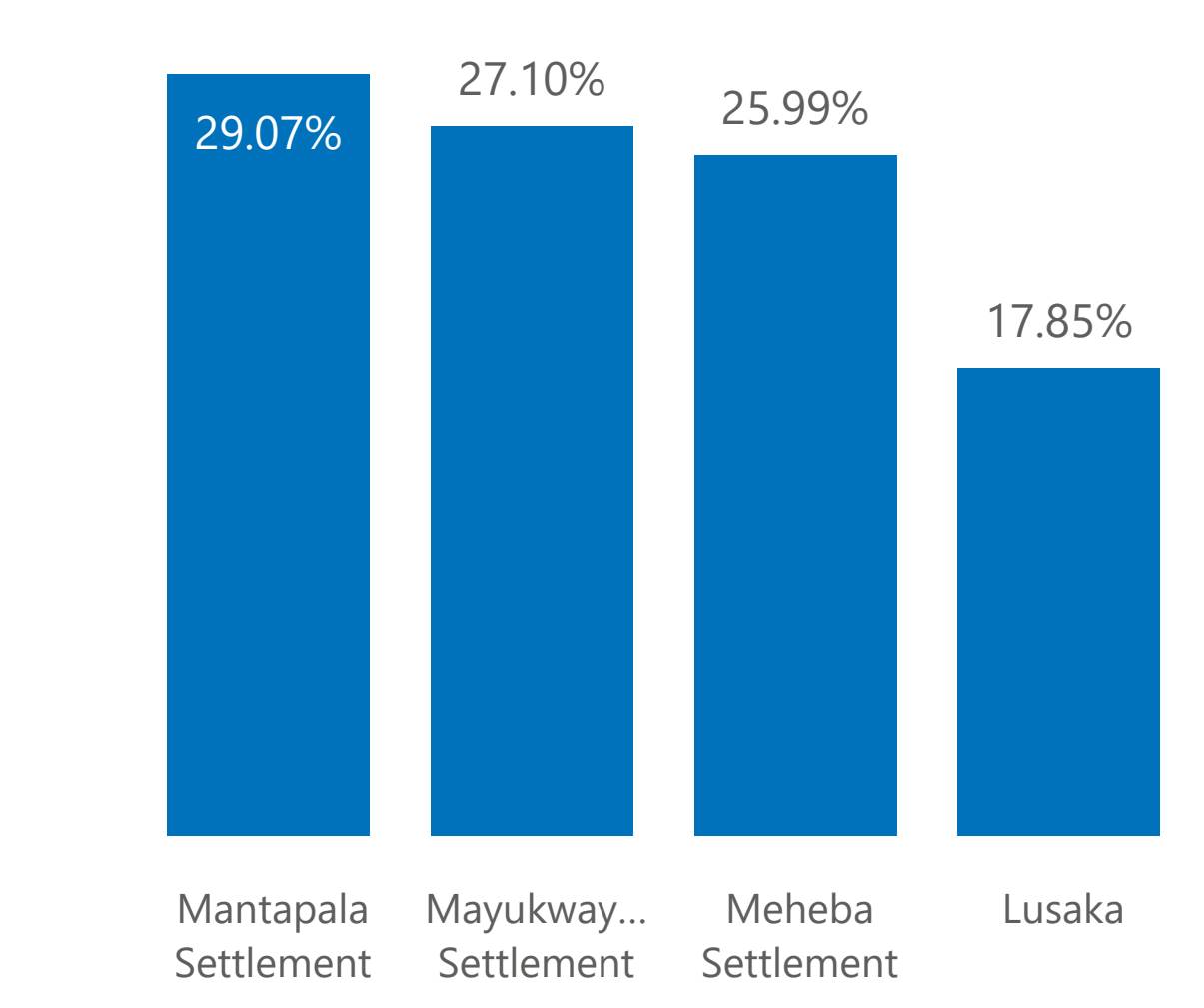
Total Number of Respondents



% of Respondents by Local Community and LI Hosting Areas



% of Respondents by Location



Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations

The livelihoods of **70%** of the population has been extremely impacted by the pandemic, which compounded an already distressed economic situation.

Majority have food stock to last less than a month with most living on 'hand to mouth.

64% have recorded reduced income with population in Lusaka hardest hit.

83% of the respondents provided suggestions aimed at financial assistance to buy food, pay rent, support recovery of businesses and provision of agricultural inputs for engagement in the next farming season considering that current harvests will be strained with current household needs.

52% requested for financial assistance to meet basic needs and capital for their businesses,

COVID- 19 Impact Assessment on Refugee Livelihoods

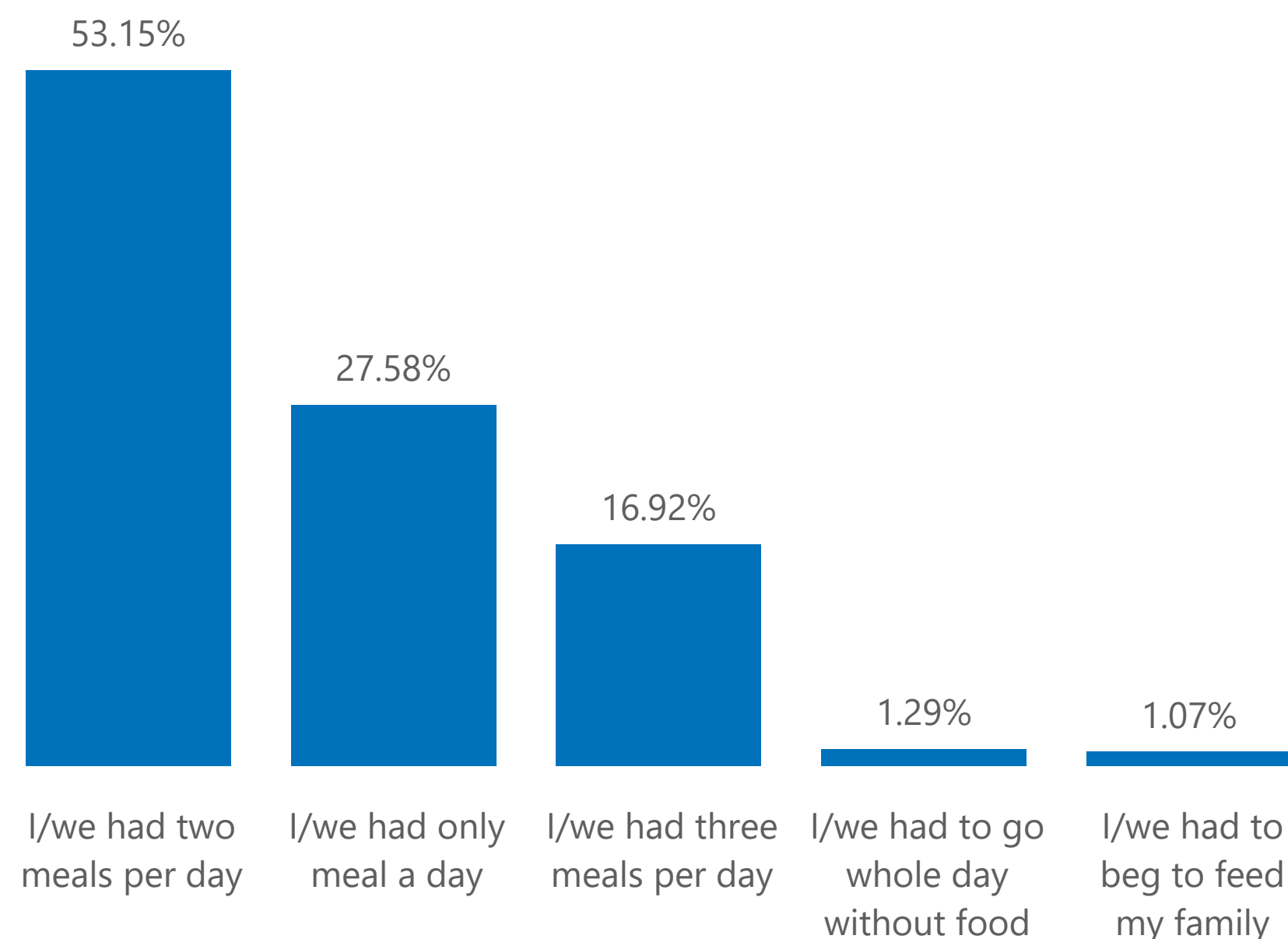
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Food Security

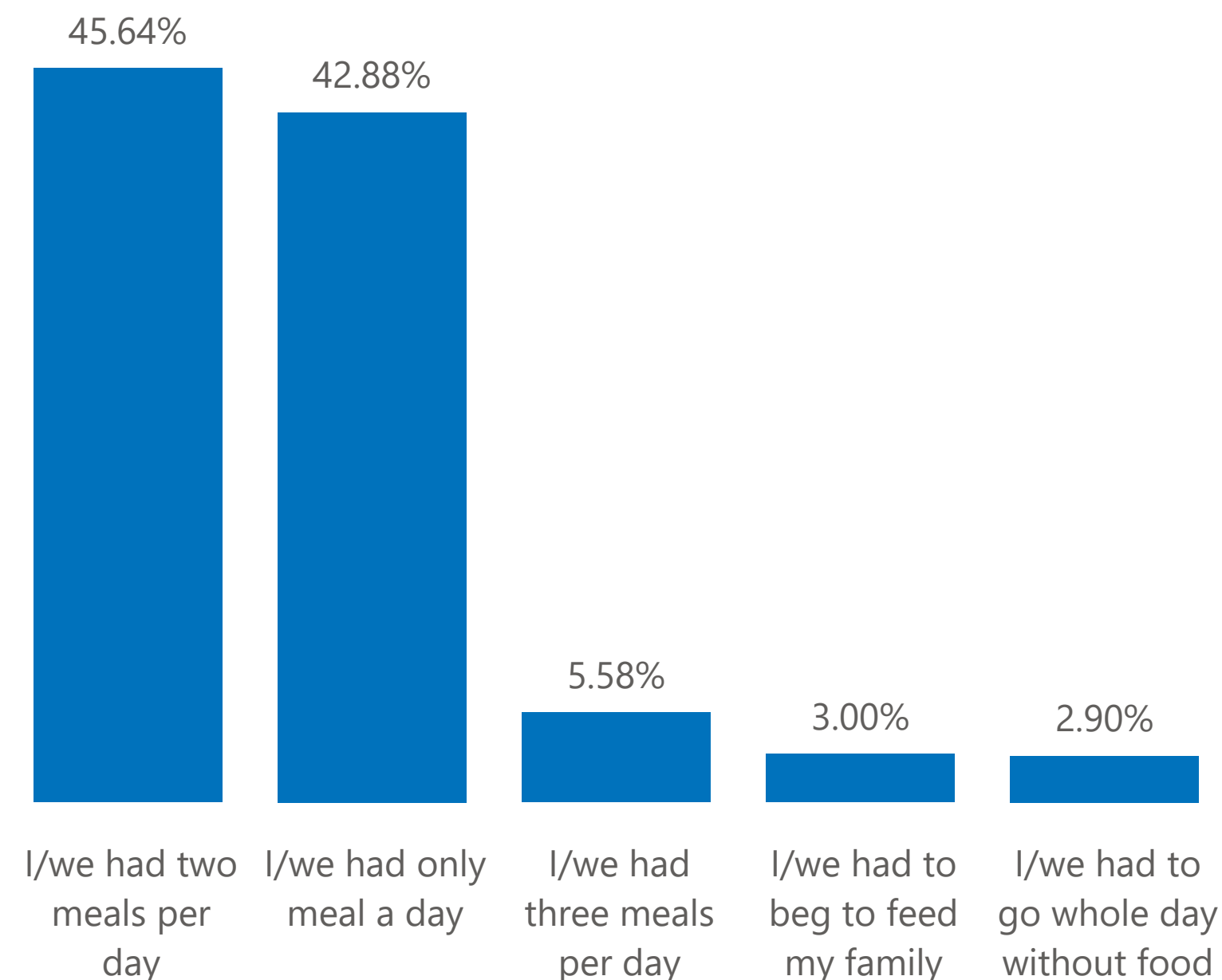
50% of the population consume two meals per day. This has been the common situation both before (*at 53%*) and after (*at 46% in June*). A slight decrease was recorded following the pandemic.

Food situation before the month of March 2020



Respondents in the survey reported having employed coping mechanisms to manage available foods stocks. Whereas Lusaka recorded the highest increase in the number of those resorting to one meal a day, over **50%** of households in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa are now living on one meal a day.

Food situation after the month of March 2020



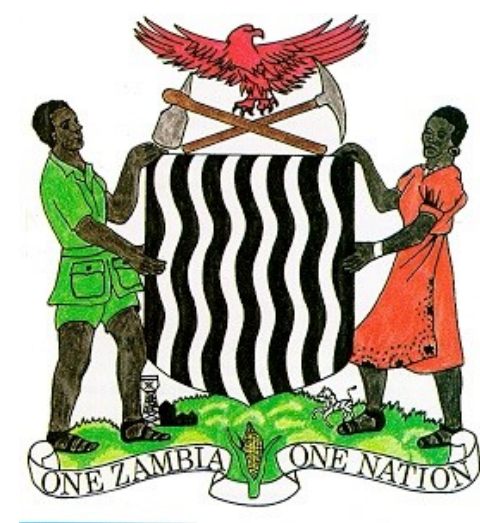
Food Stocks

23% survive on hand to mouth (food stock available for a day or less)

21% have food stock available to last for more than one month.

Lusaka worst affected with **57%** having food stock for only a day.

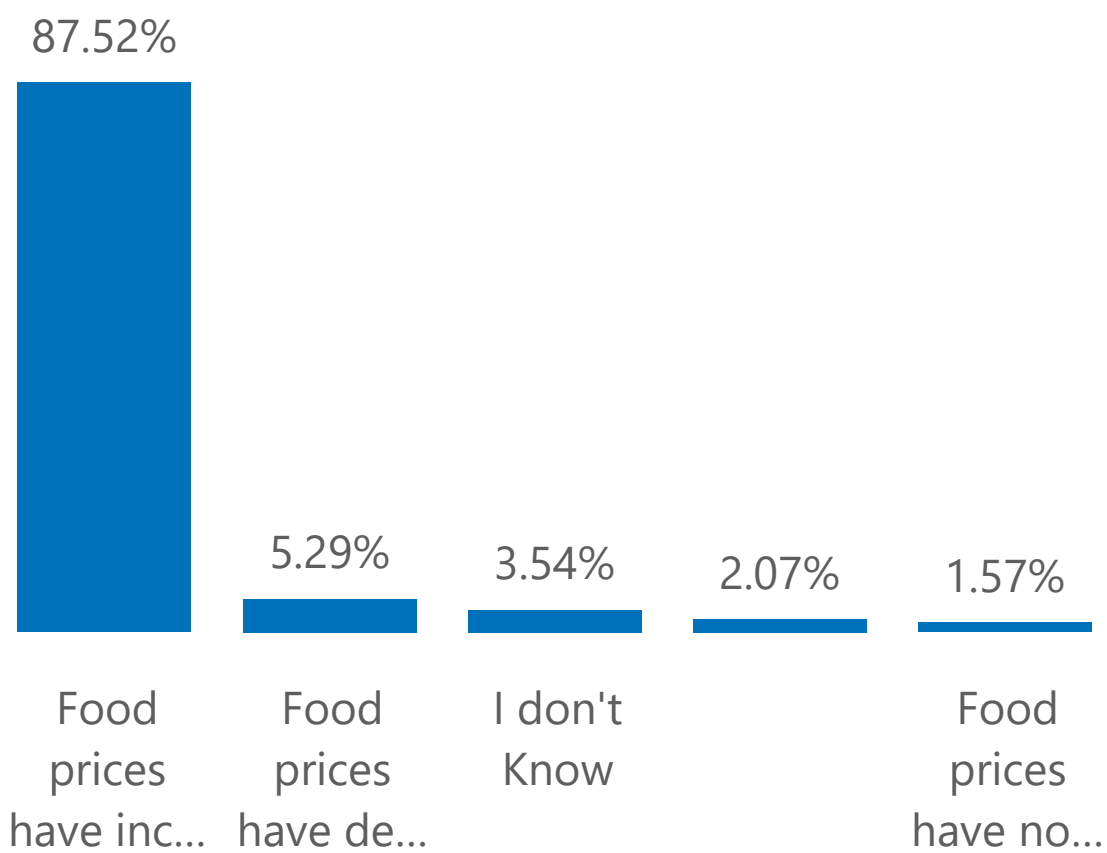
COVID- 19 Impact Assessment on Refugee Livelihoods Rapid – Assessment, June 2020, Zambia



Impact on Markets

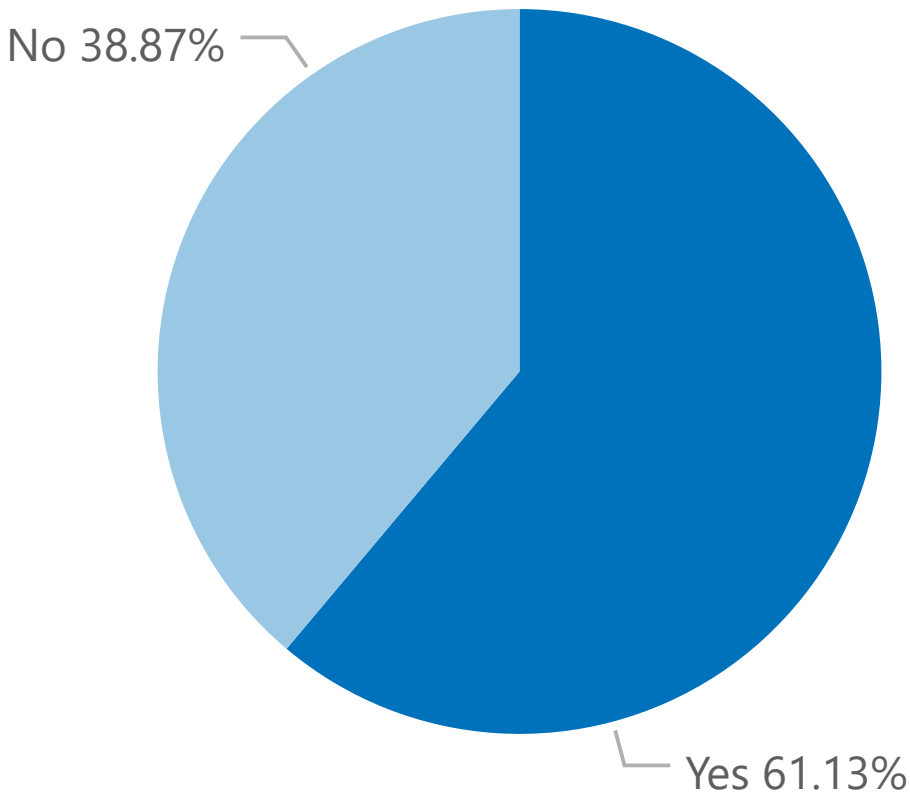
87% of all the respondents have reported the rise in goods price in the local markets.

% of change in cost of Basic Food Items



61% still had considerable product options to choose from, *and that range of basic items were largely found in the local markets, a considerable*

Is the range of choice the same as before the COVID- 19 pandemic?



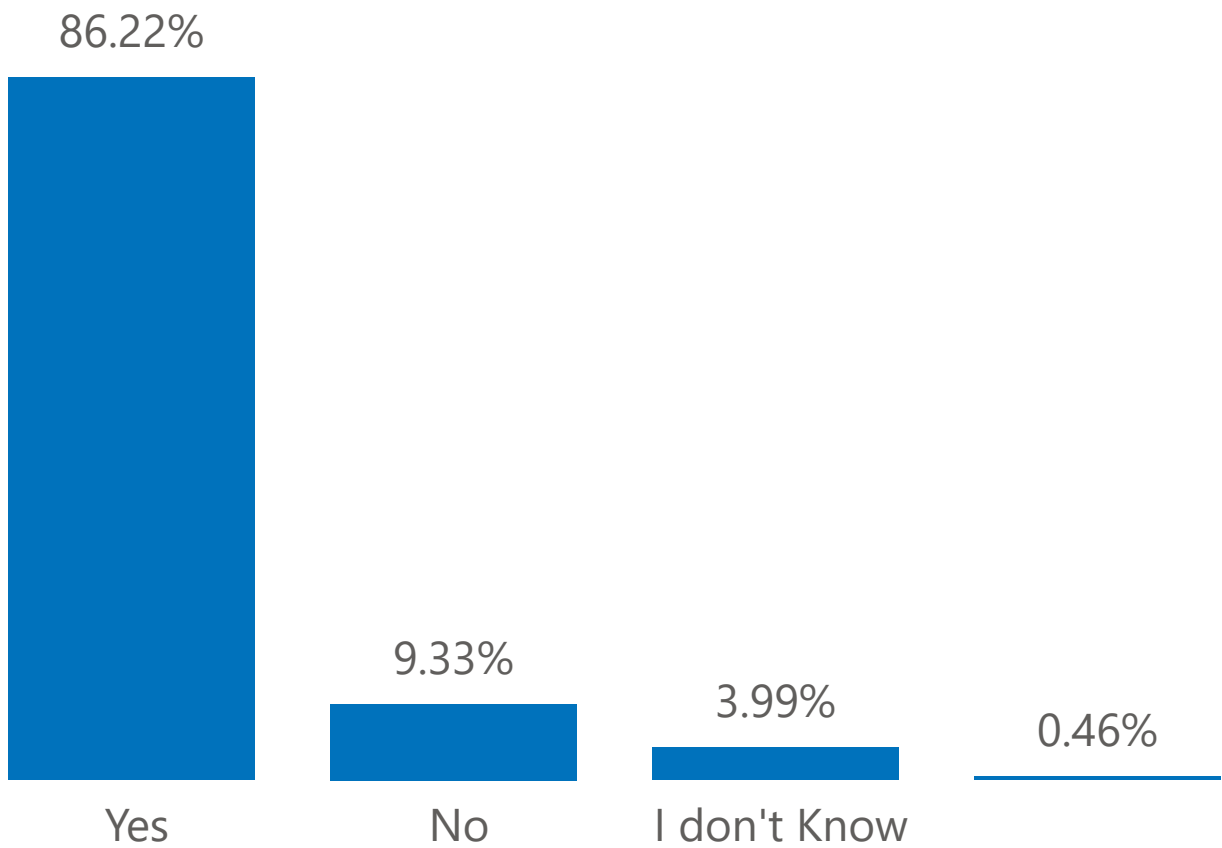
86% of the respondents confirmed that transportation and supply of goods to the local markets in the settlements had changed.

Some traders continued to travel out of the settlements for stock sourcing particularly in Mantapala where traders were permitted to travel within the Nchelenge District for trading reasons.

Host community traders, from nearby District Headquarters, were allowed to deliver stocks to retailers in the settlements. In other instances, grocery and vegetable traders purchased from local farmers for their retail needs.

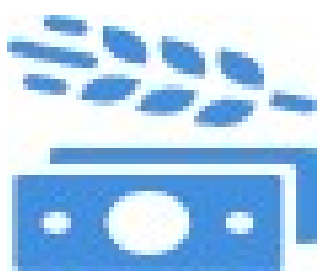
Availability of basic food items in the local markets largely remained unchanged as confirmed by a majority 86% of the respondents

% of basic items available in the Market



COVID- 19 Impact Assessment on Refugee Livelihoods

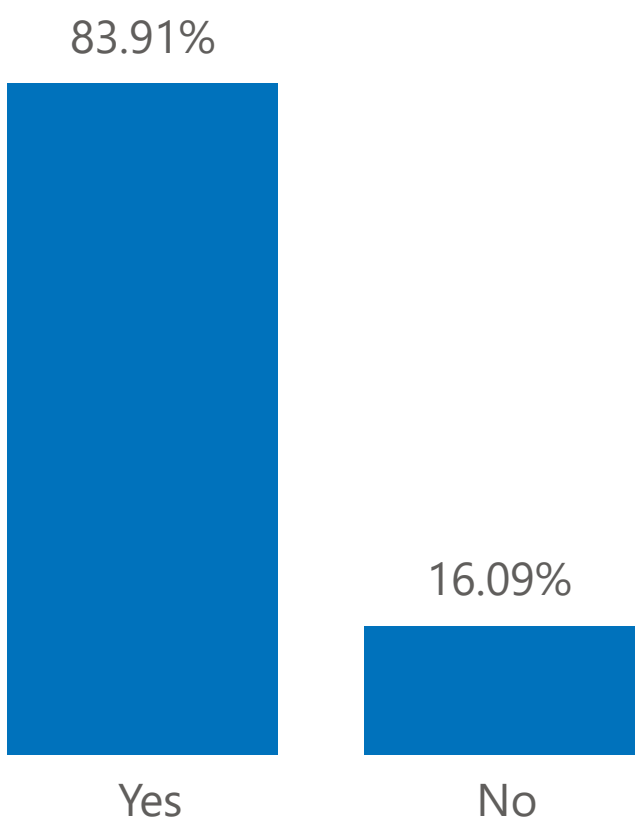
Rapid – Assessment, June 2020, Zambia



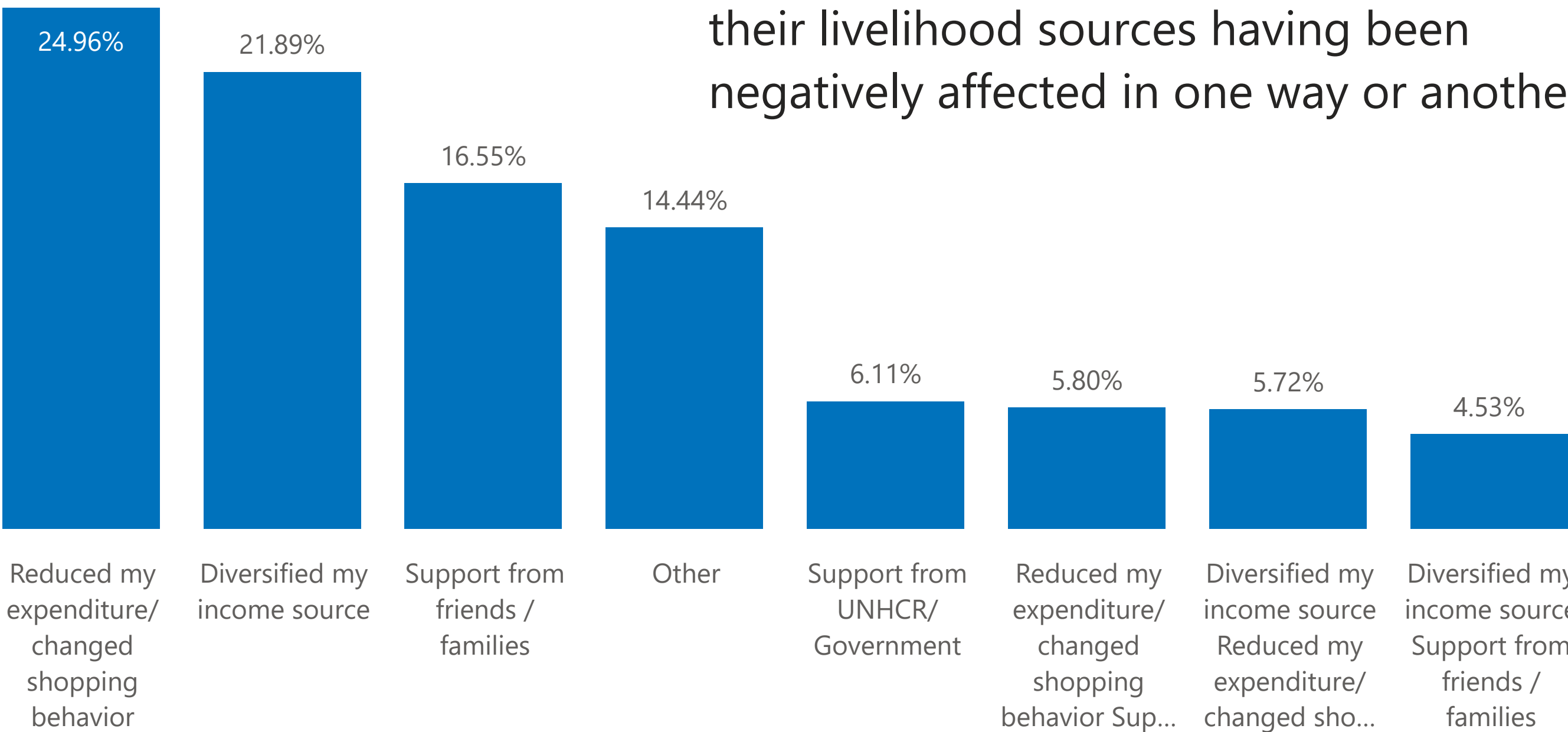
Impact on Livelihoods

49% of the population cited restricted movement, suspension of mobility permit issuance by CoR, as main cause for disruption of livelihoods activities.

% of those negatively affected in the past one month?



% of Coping Strategies



To address the situation, households have adopted coping strategies with **25%** reducing their expenditure pattern,

40% diversifying income sources and

20% seeking support from family/ friends / UNHCR and partners.

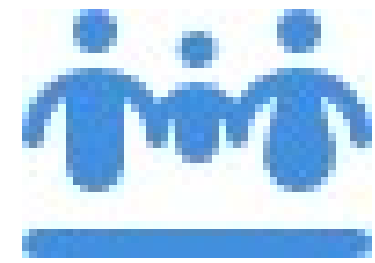
In Lusaka a majority are relying on support from family/ friends and reducing expenditure patterns.

7% of the respondents recorded increased income resulting from emerging opportunities such engagement in production of personal protective equipment.

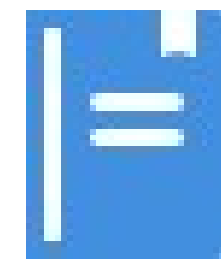
84% of the respondents confirmed of their livelihood sources having been negatively affected in one way or another

COVID- 19 Impact Assessment on Refugee Livelihoods

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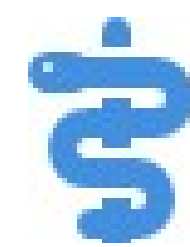
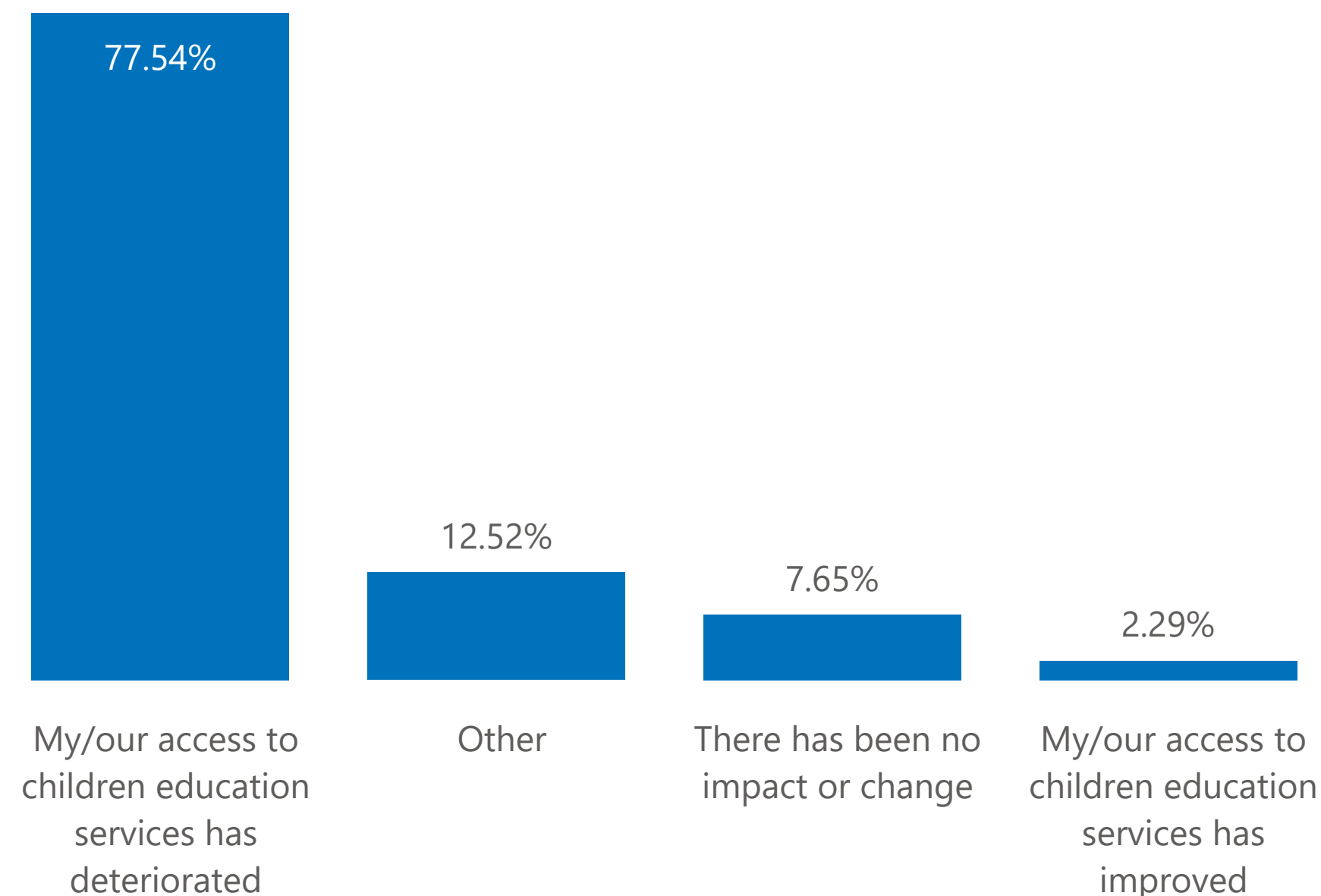


Access to Other Services



77% of the population feel that the education of their children has been affected following the closure of schools part of the containment measures the Government

% of Impact on Education



36% of the respondents indicated that access to health services has decreased. This is majorly attributed to fear of contracting the virus during visits to the local health centres.

Some of the respondents e.g. in Lusaka have preferred to stay at home.



Despite the increased attention and focus on provision of water and sanitation services, only **14%** of the respondents recorded that access to WATSAN services has improved while a majority **53%** felt that there has been no change.



The pandemic has contributed to an increase in protection related concerns as confirmed by **18%** of the respondents.

29% recorded that access to protection services has deteriorated given the limited accessibility to Government, UNHCR and partner staff during the height of the pandemic in March to May 2020.