

United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

Full Programme Proposal

Date of Submission	<i>1 April 2019</i>
Benefitting country and location	Zambia, Central/Southern Africa
Title of the programme	Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement in Zambia
Duration of programme	<i>3 years</i>
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Implementing UN Organisation(s)	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Ms. Pierrine Aylara, UNHCR Representative aylara@unhcr.org
Non-UN Implementing Partners	Department of Resettlement, Office of the Vice President, other relevant line ministries, Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Zambia Chamber of Mines, AAR Japan, JICA
Total programme budget including indirect support costs in US\$ (UNTFHS) and other sources of funding)	\$ 6,059,450
Amount requested from the UNTFHS in US\$ (approximately \$2million)	\$ 1,999,034
Amount to be sourced from other donors in US\$ (Please list the amount confirmed from each donor, the amount of potential funding from each donor and the amount of co-funding not yet confirmed)	\$4,060,416

1. Executive summary

The Government of Zambia and the United Nations in Zambia have developed the Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement as the primary vehicle for shifting from a humanitarian to a long-term development approach to support the local integration of former refugees and Zambians. The Programme brings together the knowledge and expertise of nine UN Agencies in Zambia (UNDP, UN HABITAT, FAO, WFP, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM and WHO) to strengthen synergies by reinforcing and complementing each other's work whilst working within their respective mandates.

The overall goal of the Programme is that, by 2021, communities living in the targeted resettlement schemes are cohesive, productive, sustainable and fully integrated into development at all levels. Most of the insecurities of the resettlement communities are caused by: 1) protracted status as refugees with limited civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, 2) lack of social services and diverse livelihood opportunities in the resettlement areas due to them being outside national and local government development planning structures, and 3) the fact that the communities are newly established and lack structures for cultural integration and social cohesion. The overall goal of the Programme is to address these inter-related insecurities through supporting the national and local governments as duty-bearers to carry out their protection mandate and empowering the resettlement communities to claim their full rights as residents in Zambia, while promoting peaceful co-existence.

The three key objectives of the Programme are:

1. Government at national and sub-national level undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement schemes;
2. Communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities;

3. Resettlement communities are tolerant, inclusive and integrated with the surrounding society, enabling people to live in freedom and dignity and to fully realize their human potential.

Under these key objectives, key outputs and activities include:

- a. Strengthening the capacity of the Department of Resettlement to manage resettlement schemes informed by the human security approach and to coordinate, implement, and integrate the programme efficiently in planning processes with different stakeholders.
- b. Improving access to primary health care and water and sanitation facilities, increasing diversified livelihood opportunities, and promoting sustainable management of natural resources and access to low-cost energy efficient technologies.
- c. Facilitating community cohesion and integration through community dialogue and campaigns, coordination of partners, set-up of infrastructure and systems to promoting and protect rights.

The Programme directly targets new permanent residents from Angola and Rwanda and Zambian citizens in the two new resettlement schemes of Mayukwayukwa (Kaoma District, Western Province) and Meheba (Kalumbila District, North-Western Province). The two areas are vast and are expected ultimately to grow to approximately 35,000-45,000 persons (around 8,000-10,000 households). In addition, the Programme targets a third new resettlement scheme in Mwange (Mporokoso district, Northern Province), which currently houses close to 1,000 young Zambians. Thus, the direct beneficiaries of the Programme total around 30,000-46,000 persons.

Indirect beneficiaries are also the Zambian communities living near the three new resettlement schemes, estimated at 16,000 and the current and future residents of resettlement schemes across Zambia who will benefit from the strengthened capacity at the Department of Resettlement. Finally, the Programme also aims to benefit communities and individuals in situations of protracted displacement worldwide through developing a model for Sustainable Resettlement that can hopefully inform similar solutions in other countries and regions.

To document how this programme will collate its experience in bridging the humanitarian development nexus through the implementation of durable solutions such as local integration and the application of the human security approach, a specific assessment of how far the programme has gone in addressing the markers of human security will be conducted. In addition, national and sub-national planning processes will mainstream the human security approach through their development plans. Specific deliverables that will capture evidence and lessons on advancing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus will include the development of three toolkits highlighting good practice and experiences on (i) better planning for livelihoods and economic productivity, (ii) strengthening social cohesion at community level, and (iii) enhancing coordination and governance structures through local integration. Knowledge management will also be included in the programme by working with academic and research institutions with the intention to develop guiding materials, course concepts and research papers on the human security approach and its contribution to human development. Additionally, the programme will look to share its lessons learnt through national, regional and global fora, media outlets, promotion materials, and UN communities of practice.

2. Human security context

a) Situational analysis

Zambia – persisting inequalities amid political stability and economic growth

Zambia lies in the heart of central southern Africa and shares land borders with eight countries. It has been peaceful and stable since gaining independence on 24 October 1964. The first President, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, chose UN Day for the country's Independence Day, as a symbol of Zambia's commitment to the principles of the UN Charter, in particular "to practice tolerance and live together in peace and security". Zambia is divided into 10 administrative provinces with 106 districts. Economically, Zambia has achieved high growth and macroeconomic stability over the last decade with economic growth rates averaging about 5.5% annually. This has placed the country amongst the fastest growing economies in sub-Saharan Africa where the average growth is 4.6%; in 2010, Zambia graduated to the status of lower middle-income country (LMIC). Growth has been driven by strong performance in the extractive industry (mining), construction, transport and communication sectors and, cyclically, by agriculture. Over the last 3 years, however, the economy has been

facing strong headwinds. Real GDP growth slowed from 7.3 % in 2012 to 6.7% in 2013 and to an estimated 5.6 % in 2014 and 3.6% in 2017, mainly on account of a contraction in copper output and global prices.

Driven by sustained increases in per capita income, life expectancy and education, Zambia was classified as a medium human development country in 2014. Human Development and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) outcomes have, however, been unable to keep pace with economic performance, and aggregate average improvements mask pervasive inequalities in the country, which is still classified among the least developed by the UN. The Gini-coefficient, which indicates how income is distributed in the country, stands at 0.65, thereby making Zambia one of the most unequal societies in the world. Poverty levels remain high, especially in rural areas where around 76.6% live in conditions of extreme poverty.

Zambia – a safe haven for refugees in a turbulent region

Zambia's hospitality to refugees and asylum seekers dates back to 1960, before the country attained its independence in 1964. Ever since, the country has hosted refugees from different countries including Angola, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia and Burundi among others. At the height of the refugee influx, the country had five major refugee camps and settlements in Nangweshi, Kala, Mwange, Mayukwayukwa and Meheba. In 2002, Zambia was host to more than a quarter of a million refugees; an estimated 200,000 were Angolan, with two-thirds residing in refugee settlements and one-third living among the Zambian population outside the settlements. With the reduced tensions in many of the refugees' countries of origin, and subsequent voluntary repatriation, three of the refugee settlements closed, but Mayukwayukwa and Meheba remain functional today. In 2013, tri-partite consultations between the Governments of Angola and Zambia, as well as UNHCR, resulted in an agreed cessation of refugee status for Angolan refugees.

Local Integration as a Durable Solution to protracted displacement

In 2014, Zambia pledged to locally integrate 19,000 former Angolan refugees and also some 4,000 former Rwandan refugees through a three-year Local Integration Programme (2014-2016) supported by UNHCR. By the end of the Local Integration Programme, over 10,000 former refugees had applied and were approved for local integration by the Government. The Local Integration Programme aimed to give many of those who formerly had refugee status permanent residency in Zambia, which can lead to full Zambian citizenship after 10 years. The change in status allows new permanent residents greater freedom of movement and the opportunity to engage in employment and other activities that were not possible with refugee status. To provide the new permanent residents with a measure of economic independence and means to make a living, each family is receiving five to ten hectares of land in two new resettlement schemes, located near the refugee settlements of Mayukwayukwa (Kaoma District, Western Province) and Meheba (Kalumbila District, North-Western Province). The two areas are vast and are expected ultimately to grow to around 8,000-10,000 households - approximately 35,000-45,000 persons, of which 20,000-26,000 will be children. To facilitate integration with host communities, the new resettlement schemes are also open to Zambian citizens with the aim of creating communities that respect Zambia's core national values of peace, tolerance and security. As such, land allocation is being done on a 50/50 basis in which a new permanent resident family and a Zambian family are given land next to each other. Despite large investment by the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNHCR during the Local Integration Programme (2014-2016), in which infrastructure and access to social services was improved, the emerging communities continue to face human security challenges including limited availability and equitable access to shelter, water, sanitation, health and education services, as well as limited employment opportunities, access to markets, electricity and agro-based infrastructure, to mention a few. To date, more than 600 households have shifted and occupied their plots in the resettlement schemes of Mayukwayukwa and Meheba.

In a similar approach, a third new resettlement scheme has been started in Mwange in Northern Province at a former refugee camp that was handed back to the government by UNHCR in 2010 when the camp closed. The Ministry of Youth and Sport took over the camp to be used as a Youth Resettlement and Vocational Training Centre. Mwange has 5,000 hectares and follows the same pattern of providing new settlers from all over Zambia with 3 to 5-hectare plots with legal land tenure. Close to 1,000 young Zambians are already settled at Mwange, most of who are former street children. By nature of the design of all three resettlement schemes, the settler populations face a number of human insecurity related challenges. For example, a needs assessment conducted by the UN in Zambia established that the most pressing needs for the young settlers at Mwange are housing, water, health facilities and educational infrastructure. Furthermore, youth in the area lack employment opportunities as well as access to markets, electricity and agricultural processing facilities. Challenges for new permanent residents in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba are similar. The proposed project therefore, aims to respond to these human security challenges.

b) Past and current interventions

From the Local Integration Programme to the long-term Sustainable Resettlement Programme

The Sustainable Resettlement Programme began in January 2017 and is the primary vehicle for shifting from a humanitarian to a long-term development approach to enable the UN in Zambia to support the local integration of former refugees and Zambians. The Programme brings together the knowledge and expertise of nine UN Agencies in Zambia (UNDP, UN HABITAT, FAO, WFP, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM and WHO) that will focus on strengthening synergies by reinforcing and complementing each other's work whilst working within their respective mandates. Following the principles of the "New Way of Working" this will ensure the realization of collective outcomes and reduce risks and vulnerability of the target population. As such, the Government of Zambia and the United Nations (UN) in Zambia are working towards collective outcomes under a multi-year timeframe recognizing the reality of protracted crises and aiming to contribute to long-term development gains. The aim is that by 2021, communities in Mayukwayukwa, Meheba and Mwanage resettlement schemes are cohesive, productive, sustainable and fully integrated into development at all levels. The Programme thus recognizes the need to adopt resilience-building and self-reliance as key principles to guide a more effective and efficient response, while building capacity of local and national actors to lead the Programme and ensure its sustainability. Within the first year of implementation, UNDP, UNICEF and UN HABITAT received funding from the Government and People of Japan to begin the implementation of programme activities pertaining to coordination and management, water and sanitation, shelter and physical works including opening up the area through all-weather gravel roads. Additional support from the US Government amounting to \$600,000 was granted to ILO, FAO and UNDP in 2018. This opportunity will have expanded programme support to agriculture and entrepreneurship activities to the target population.

The Programme is aligned to the high ambitions and standards of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and recognizes that successful local integration cannot be instant but must be planned and supported over time. The Programme contributes directly to the attainment of SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (No Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 16 (Peace Justice and Strong Institutions) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). This demonstrates the commitment of the Government and UN system in Zambia to "leave no one behind" and ensures that every individual progressively realizes the rights and benefits from social and economic opportunities in order to form resilient and integrated communities.

Zambia's approach in this Programme is stimulating action to deliver key results in areas such as improved livelihoods and self-reliance, health and wellbeing, gender equality and women empowerment, and partnerships with a diverse range of stakeholders including the private sector, international financial institutions (WB) and development actors (JICA). The Programme further recognizes the importance of human security in promoting a people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented framework that considers the broad range of conditions that threaten the survival, livelihood and dignity of the new permanent residents and Zambians moving into the resettlement schemes. At the regional and global level, the innovative approach of the Programme will inform future Durable Solutions to protracted displacement in other settings across the world and establish a common understanding of what is required to strengthen the humanitarian development nexus in protracted crises. Specifically, the Programme recognizes that four transitions must be managed:

1. the transition from the status of refugee to that of new permanent resident of Zambia (and possible future citizenship);
2. the transition of lead responsibility in Government from the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees under the Ministry of Home Affairs, to the Department for Resettlement in the Office of the Vice-President;
3. the transition of lead responsibility within the UN in Zambia from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with a humanitarian response, to a cross-UN approach led by the UN Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative, supporting a long-term development approach;
4. the transition from humanitarian partners to long-term development partners.

The Programme has proven to be a comprehensive, yet ambitious and challenging endeavour. It builds on the initial and very important efforts that the Commissioner for Refugees under the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNHCR committed to the Local Integration Programme for over three years. To support the transition, UNHCR seconded a staff member to UNDP and continues to be engaged in ensuring that all new permanent residents have legal documentation and by providing technical support to Government and UN Agencies. The

Department of Resettlement under the Office of the Vice-President has now taken the lead of the Programme since January 2017. In this regard, Government is demonstrating its leadership and interest in the Programme by having appointed a Cabinet Minister and Permanent Secretary under the Office of the Vice-President, who are ensuring that the Department of Resettlement has the needed capacity to coordinate the current Programme benchmarked at 2021 and with successor programmes beyond. Under its coordination, several line ministries are accorded the role of key implementing partners for the 5-year Programme.

The UN “Delivering as One” approach has redefined the work of the UN and its approach to such development programmes. Under the new Programme of partnership for development, which is not only at the heart of the new 7th National Development Plan 2017-2021 but also underlies the Zambia-United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2016-2021 (the Partnership Framework), local governments and district authorities stand at the centre because of their proximity to the beneficiaries. As part of this partnering for development approach, the coordinated work with the District Development Coordination Committees (DDCC) is an important step towards decentralising the Sustainable Resettlement processes. This decentralisation will allow for more community participation and ensure that those who are often left behind are included and integrated with the surrounding society, enabling them to live in peace and harmony to realise their aspirations. As such, an enabling role by Government at district, provincial and national levels will be key for the realisation of these outcomes.

By identifying the concrete needs of the target population, human security highlights the complexity of the challenges related to economy, food, agriculture, health, personal security, politics and community and promotes integrated solutions that ensure greater coherence and stronger impact. Through this, the Programme will advance more concrete and sustainable results that fully address the holistic needs of the new permanent residents and Zambians in the new resettlement areas, in which humanitarian interventions are shifting towards longer-term development interventions. As such, the Government and the UN in Zambia are seeking to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus together with a human security approach to find lasting solutions to protracted displacement.

Urgency & Unpredictability

In September 2016 during the UN General Assembly, the President of Zambia pledged to also consider the local integration of Congolese (DRC) refugees who have been in the country for 10 or more years. Considering that this could occur in the near future, the resettlement areas should be further developed to accommodate this cohort of beneficiaries. Additionally, given the ongoing political instability in neighboring DRC, there has been an increasing number of asylum claims by DRC nationals in 2017 and 2018 and as such contingency planning for the possible arrival of higher numbers of refugees into the country has taken place. Since August 2017, Zambia has received over 20,000 refugees from the DRC, most of whom arrived in Nchelenge District, Luapula province and are being settled in the new Mantapala Refugee Settlement. In total, Zambia hosts over 42,000 refugees and asylum seekers from DRC, with 76% being women and children and 54% are children (0-17 years). It is estimated that around a total of 76,000 refugees could arrive in Zambia by the end of 2018 if the situation in DRC does not improve. This being said, it is essential that the refugee settlements of Mayukwayukwa and Meheba have the appropriate space and capacity to receive and host the possible large influx of refugees in the coming months. It is therefore key that former Angolan and Rwandan refugees can resettle and locally integrate into the designated resettlement areas, leaving space to the estimated 76,000 incoming DRC refugees.

An in-depth look at the key insecurities facing the resettlement areas

Specifically, the Sustainable Resettlement Programme responds to the following insecurities:

Economic: For as much as 60 years, the new permanent residents and their forefathers were afforded limited freedom of movement or the right to work. This resulted in protracted poverty and dependency on humanitarian aid. While refugees in Zambian settlements were provided with basic education, this rarely led to gainful employment opportunities due to employment restrictions. Furthermore, as a result of being in refugee settlements, they had no access to productive assets including land, livestock, farming implements (ploughs). For a few target populations that engaged in economic activities, they faced an additional challenge of poor market linkages and access to markets. The main markets accessible to the target populations are those in the current refugee settlements. In addition, there is also over-trading on these local markets, resulting in depressed prices for certain commodities and products. Whilst there are better market opportunities in nearby urban centres, the new permanent residents and indeed their Zambian counterparts in the refugee host chiefdoms do not currently have the capacity to meet the demands of those markets. There are strong market opportunities with the private sector (mines) in the case of those domiciled in Meheba, local boarding schools

and open markets, but again the target population does not, as yet, have the capacity to satisfy these market demands in terms of volumes of products/commodities required as well as consistency of supply.

Additional challenges have been faced by these communities in terms of capacity building to enable them to develop their business skills. Due to decades of seclusion in refugee settlements and isolation by young people settled in Mwange, the majority of the target population is largely unfamiliar with banking systems and has no previous relationships with financial institutions. In addition, a number of the mainstream financial institutions require collateral as a pre-condition to provide loans and other forms of financing. Remoteness is also another issue of concern, as the nearest financial institutions to the refugee areas are located more than an hour away by public transport. Further and perhaps more importantly, the target populations have very weak entrepreneurship skills and business acumen. These skills are particularly important as they can help leverage any support provided to the target population and ensure long-term sustainability of development outcomes. Compounding this challenge is the fact that there is also a notable skills gap amongst the new permanent residents due to their limited education exposure. Whilst the new permanent residents are largely farmers and hence possess the basic skills (which are often self-taught) to cultivate and grow different crops as well as rear livestock, they do lack skills, which they need to cope with the fairly harsh climatic conditions (especially in Mayukwayukwa) as well as compete with other actors in the agribusiness chains. Past training provided by UNHCR's implementing partners has largely been insufficient due to restricted funding and facilities.

Food: The new permanent residents and host communities further face a significant challenge of adequate supply of nutritious food mainly due to poor soil fertility, inadequate water supply for farming activities in the case of Mayukwayukwa, and high levels of non-agriculture minerals such as iron in soil in the case of Meheba. Furthermore, the target populations do not have access to farming starter kits and knowledge of farming options and techniques. As a result, the majority of the target populations are mainly subsistence farmers growing a variety of crops such as sorghum, millet and cassava at subsistence level, with hardly enough surpluses for sale to generate incomes. Overall yields tend to be below averages in this region, due to poor soils and low usage of inorganic fertilizers. As a result of this, the target populations have not been able to maximize diversified food production resulting in malnutrition and high morbidity. Stunting has also been widespread, resulting in additional health challenges in adult life such as low academic performance.

During the time the target population had been living in the refugee settlements, their status provided access to, but not ownership of, land on which they could carry out productive farming and trading activities. Therefore, investments in infrastructure and other economic activities have been of a temporary nature. The new resident status implies moving out of the refugee settlements into areas that have been specially set aside by the Zambian Government. Support to land mapping, study the soil suitability, plot demarcation, opening up of access roads, provision of basic infrastructure and eventual issuance of title deeds is ongoing and key to ensure the security, social and economic stability of the new permanent residents and the Zambians with whom they will settle.

Health: Due to the harsh environment and unhealthy conditions that the target populations have been exposed to, individuals in the resettlement areas continue to face a number of health challenges. They have limited access to safe drinking water especially in the resettlement areas considering that most of the water facilities installed by UNHCR are to be found in the refugee settlements. Boreholes were installed in the resettlement areas but are limited in numbers and several have been damaged or vandalized. In addition, they equally do not have decent sanitation and hygiene facilities. In all the three target areas, the inhabitants are faced with the problem of access to good health facilities and medicine services as the few health institutions are either far away or have fewer medical personnel to meet the needs of the target populations. As a result, many people tend to turn to traditional healers as a solution to this challenge. An additional challenge noted during interaction with the target beneficiaries in the high substance abuse caused mainly by limited recreation facilities. As a result of these conditions, the Ministry of Health records have shown high health related insecurities such as high morbidity and mortality rates (DHS 2014).

Environment: The three resettlement areas have not been spared from the challenges posed by climate change. These areas frequently experience unpredictable rainfall patterns, with periods of high and low rainfall that leads to sporadic drought and flooding. This has affected soil fertility, leading to reduction in the vegetative cover which is vital in mitigating the effects of climate change. As a result, soil quality has been worsening, which threatens both food production and pastures for livestock. Meheba has faced an additional insecurity of water pollution as it sits adjacent to Lumwana Copper mines, which sometimes pollutes the only river that passes through the resettlement scheme. All these challenges have resulted in insecurities such as environmental degradation and wide scale deforestation which will exacerbate environmental challenges, including quality of water, and air.

Personal, political and community: The protracted status of being refugees and street children, as well as poverty, inequality and physical isolation that many individuals in the resettlement areas have experienced has resulted in the target populations developing harmful traditional practices, such as child labour, child marriage, internal trafficking, GBV and substance abuse. Other key human insecurity faced by inhabitants of the three-target resettlement is unavailability of police stations to facilitate law enforcement and provide protection to the target populations, especially women and children, and ensure adequate access to justice. The target populations have limited access to information on their rights and how to claim them. The new status that has granted the target population Permanent Resident status does not grant full political and civil rights. They face limited access to political processes, representation and participation. Furthermore, they do not currently have established sub-district structures through which their political and civic needs can be addressed. Living in refugee settlements for prolonged periods of time has limited interaction and cohesion between (former) refugees and local communities. This is compounded by language and cultural barriers, which continue to exist to varying degrees in the areas targeted by this project. The Sustainable Resettlement Programme brings together new permanent residents and street children with local Zambian communities, which will require support to form social capital and cohesion to ensure that these potentially divisive factors contribute to cohesion, diversity and richness of community, and to avoid discrimination and xenophobia, as was experienced in early 2016 in Lusaka, in which refugees and migrants who had informally integrated in urban townships over many years became the subject of attacks on property and persons in a wave of rioting sparked by fears surrounding a series of unresolved ritualistic murders. The attacks led to over 800 individuals to be relocated in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba.

Past and current interventions

In April 2014, UNHCR and the Government of Zambia launched the Strategic Framework for the Local Integration of Former Refugees in Zambia. The local integration strategy aimed to:

- I. Facilitate legal integration of eligible former refugees through the issuance of long term residence permits (and derivative citizenship for some, mainly children) and the issuance of country of origin identity documents and passports;
- II. Ensure that former refugees and their Zambian hosts settling in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa have access to land and basic services (consistent with national standards) to enable them to be self-reliant and;
- III. Advocate for additional, targeted community-based assistance to refugee-affected areas.

A multi-stakeholder National Advisory Group (NAG) on Local Integration of Former Refugees was established in May 2014 and was co-chaired by the Government (Ministry of Home Affairs) and the UN (UNHCR). The Group provided guidance on the implementation of activities under the three previously mentioned pillars and was a national-level initiative under the umbrella of the global Solutions Alliance, which has now ceased to exist since June 2016. In order to mitigate this and keep high level policy and guidance on the Programme, a Strategic Policy Advisory Group (SPAG) has been established. This group is co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Vice- President and the UN Resident Coordinator. The chairs will provide guidance and support members of the SPAG, including Government Line Ministries, the UN Results Group on Human Habitation which oversees the Sustainable Resettlement Programme for the UN, Bilateral Partners, the Private Sector and Civil Society. The SPAG will also provide guidance and support the Project Technical Committee, a technical group comprised by government and UN Agencies ensuring the running of the Programme. The Technical Committee is co-chaired by the Department of Resettlement and UNDP.

The Government's strong commitment to the overall process is shown by the fact that they have already set aside, mapped and begun demarcation of land for the two resettlement schemes, equivalent to some 450 square kilometres in total, which will be sub-divided and allocated as farm plots to host the new permanent residents and Zambians settling in the schemes. Some basic social services and infrastructure have been developed with the assistance of UNHCR and other development actors, although the overall needs greatly exceed the available resources. The Government is also processing residence permits for the former Angolan refugees to provide them with proper and secure legal status in the country and the launch of temporal residence permits for former Rwandan refugees was launch in May 2018.

The Local Integration Programme aimed to integrate roughly 19,000 former Angolan Refugees and 4,000 former Rwandan refugees. The Programme focused on the: i) provision of alternative legal status for former refugees, ii) support for social-economic activities for residents and iii) development/ rehabilitation of refugee hosting areas. UNHCR's interventions in the two resettlement areas over the last three years included infrastructure development, such as roads, schools, water points and clinics; various livelihoods related

interventions including market-based approaches to agricultural livelihoods interventions, entrepreneurship development, and capacity building of youth and target communities. These interventions laid the basic ground for future developments that are helping communities achieve human security and as such this new proposal is meant to leverage the investment made to date.

Although various interventions have been implemented in the resettlement areas over since 2014, a lot remains to be done to enable the households moving to the resettlement areas to live productive and sustainable lives in harmony with the surrounding communities. Interventions by UNHCR included:

- **Education:** three schools in Mayukwayukwa and in Meheba were supported to host the resettled population and were handed over to the Government. Over twenty thousand persons will need access to education (60% of the total population). In Mwange, the distance has contributed to pupils, especially those at lower primary school absconding from classes. The settlers also identified gaps in continuing education as Kalabwe Secondary School is not an examination centre.
- **Health:** two health centres (1 in Mayukwayukwa and 1 in Meheba) were rehabilitated and upgraded and handed over to the Government, while the need is to have one more in each area (4 in total). Facilities will need to be reachable to households living further away from the main roads, which is where they are currently built and proving to be a challenge for those who have already moved to the resettlement areas. In Mwange, both settlers and some of the local communities complained that the distance to the health centre hindered access to these amenities.
- **WASH:** boreholes have been provided at the ratio of 1 borehole to serve 8 plots, while the government standard is 1 borehole for every 4 plots. Given the presence of iron in some areas of Mayukwayukwa and Meheba, it is necessary to monitor boreholes for any iron content and install filters for those affected/prone to be affected and ensure the water is safe to use. In the framework of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme led by the Government of Zambia and supported by UNICEF and their partners, UNICEF aims at strengthening the national capacity to legislate, coordinate, plan, deliver and monitor equity-based water supply interventions. UNICEF supported the construction of 38 new boreholes and installation of 34 hand pumps in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa, and piping in 2 schools and 2 health centres. This included logistical supplies for schools and health facilities. In addition, 38 WASH committees were established and 76 caretakers and 6 area pump menders in the communities, schools and health centres were trained. To support the rollout of the ODF Zambia strategy, local authorities and traditional leaders in 19 communities in Mayukwayukwa were being trained in behaviour change approaches to improve and sustain sanitation at community level. Similarly, handwashing campaigns in 4 primary schools in Mayukwayukwa were supported in 2017.
- **Shelter:** Support in setting up shelters for the families that are resettling was provided to 597 families (300 in Mayukwayukwa and 297 in Meheba), while a total of 4,000 households also require support. For the extreme vulnerable who are not able to construct their shelter (such as the elderly and disabled particularly, those without strong family ties) full support was provided (including materials, labour) for the shelters to be constructed. For those building their own houses, training on construction/maintenance will facilitate the durability of their homes. UNHABITAT provided technical assistance to relevant Government departments and ministries in designing and implementing a shelter assistance programme for the most vulnerable. This included engaging of key government partners and members of the community in the construction of demonstration houses (10 in Meheba and 5 in Mayukwayukwa, although only 6 were completed in total) for the most vulnerable to enhance transfer of skills.
- **Roads:** 130 km of main roads and internal access roads were upgraded in the two resettlement schemes of Meheba (74 km) and Mayukwayukwa (56 km). UN HABITAT supported the opening up of 20 km of roads in Meheba. Further expansion of roads is needed to facilitate movement in and around the resettlement areas and enable access to education and health facilities, as well as markets and surrounding communities.
- **Access to land:** To date, a total of 1,336 plots have been demarcated and allocated in Mayukwayukwa while 1,474 and 1,398 have been surveyed and allocated, respectively, in Meheba. The target is to demarcate 8,000 plots for the communities to be resettled. In 2017, UN HABITAT supported the

demarcation of 150 plots. Plot demarcation, mapping and opening up of access earth roads is the backbone of the whole Programme after which other services and activities by UN agencies and partners can be provided. The afore stated activities have been the main bottleneck to ensuring that the former refugees and Zambians are able to access and settle on their land. Unavailability of funds to adequately demarcate, map and open the resettlement areas with earth access roads has inadvertently led to a slowdown in the whole resettlement programme.

- **Livelihoods (agriculture and vocational training):** Over 1,000 farmers were supported and received training in horticulture and rain-fed crops. Material inputs such as tools, seeds and fertilizers were given to those who were allocated land. Furthermore, over 200 youths were reached with vocational skills training and graduated from the vocational skills training institutes by the end of 2016. Provision of agricultural inputs allowed a number of farmers in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Schemes to cultivate over 40 hectares of land, which resulted in harvesting of various crops including maize, cassava, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, beans, sunflowers, and soya bean.
- **Linkages with markets:** 2 bulking centres were set up in the resettlement areas, however, there is a need to advocate for access and maximize their usage. The improvement of access roads within and outside Mayukwayukwa and Meheba will ease the beneficiaries to create market linkages. As for Mwange, other than for a few makeshift stores, there are no established shops and markets in the surrounding community. Most of the commodities sold in these shops are sourced from Mporokoso and Kasama. The settlers and local do not have adequate recreational and entertainment facilities. In Mwange, lack of employment for the youth in the area was given as one of the pressing needs. Lack of inputs, market, school, electricity and processing facilities was documented as key challenge. In their response, the young settlers and local communities stated that the major challenge to agriculture production was insufficient inputs and transport challenges in selling their produce and obtaining inputs.

Responding to the identified gaps by improving the existing infrastructure and increasing the amount of services available within the resettlement areas, will ease the local integration of new permanent residents (Mayukwayukwa and Meheba) and youths (Mwange) by allowing them to fully enjoy and exercise their rights as residents in Zambia along with their host communities. The proposed interventions are part of the transition from humanitarian aid towards self-reliance, enabling the settlers to become active members of their local economies and contribute to Zambia's economic development.

Interventions supported by UNDP, ILO and FAO:

UNDP: UNDP is providing technical support and capacity building to strengthen sustainable planning and governance structures by providing UNVs to support implementation of programmes in the resettlement schemes, and forge productive linkages from the sub-national to the national level. This is in line with the renewed government push for decentralisation and greater citizen participation in governance. Special attention is being given to building the technical and operational capacity of the Department of Resettlement and to support the establishment of sub-national and national inter-ministerial coordination committees that will be responsible for providing policy guidance, planning, governance and implementation support in the resettlement areas. The interventions are aiming to empower community structures so that individuals in the resettlement areas, especially women and girls, are able to effectively voice their needs and contribute to local development processes. To date, UNDP has facilitated office space and furniture for the Department of Resettlement in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa and seconded two National UNVs to the Department of Resettlement to manage the schemes, provided 2 motorbikes, 2 vehicles, 2 tractors and accessories, IT equipment, as well as supported the establishment of the resettlement area boundaries, soil suitability studies and mapping of land. The latter will allow for inclusive planning of the areas and will lead to the development of Area and District Integrated Development Plans, which will then facilitate investment from Government, donors and the private sector. UNDP also supported the of the profiling and training of cooperatives and together with ILO and FAO, forged linkages with the private sector to facilitate access to work opportunities and markets and achieve economic growth in the targeted areas.

ILO: Using ILO experience related to Value Chain and Market Systems Development, the ILO collaborated, complemented and strengthened synergies with FAO efforts in line with ensuring promotion of market linkages within the various value chains in identified economic activities/sectors that are most relevant for

small enterprise creation and development. Specifically, ILO conducted an assessment of business opportunities in the area that provided enterprise and employment opportunities for members of the community and surrounding areas, provided skills/vocational training for individuals based on economic and related employment opportunities informed by the assessment, conducted training in entrepreneurship using the ILO's Gender and Entrepreneurship Together GET Ahead, Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE) and the SIYB to take advantage of opportunities in local value chains, Supported the establishment of business membership organizations to represent producers and other value chain players in accessing input and output markets, and facilitated the establishment and training of savings and credit cooperatives.

FAO: FAO's cooperation with the Government of Zambia includes i) improved, production and productivity of crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry, ii) sustainable management of the natural resource base and increased resilience and uptake of Climate Smart Agriculture, iii) enhanced food security and nutrition status and iv) improved market access and sanitary measures. FAO's partnership has mainly been through the Ministry of Agriculture. Specifically, FAO provided training and extension in agriculture production to farming households in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba resettlements schemes, through the promotion and demonstration of climate resilient agricultural techniques to support production of nutritious food to curb malnutrition and stunting, promote innovative value addition initiatives and conduct cooking demonstrations for the utilisation of promoted nutrient dense crops, and facilitated the training in the management and functionality of bulking centres in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa resettlement schemes and facilitated market linkages with the private sector.

c) *National and local government commitments*

The 7th National Development Plan, takes forward an integrated and multi-stakeholder approach to development and is framed under the vision of "accelerating development efforts towards Vision 030 without leaving anyone behind." There are five main pillars that include: Economic diversification and job creation; poverty and vulnerability reduction; reducing development inequalities; enhancing human development; and creating a conducive governance environment for a diversified economy. Development of the resettlement schemes in Zambia has been included in the plan and Parliament has discussed options for increased support to the Department of Resettlement and line ministries working within the resettlements, demonstrating and proving Government buy-in to ensure the program's sustainability.

The National Resettlement Policy of 2015 defines that the strategic objective of the Department of Resettlement (DoR) is to resettle targeted citizens both on a voluntary and involuntary basis to provide them with an alternative livelihood while uplifting living standards of the rural communities. To further develop a long-term framework for advancing human security, the Office of the Vice President (OVP) will embark on developing a 10-year master plan for resettlement in the country, which will bring together key stakeholders, which is in line with the integrated and multi-stakeholder planning approach being undertaken through the 7th National Development Plan.

In line with the decentralized planning and implementation approach to development that the 7th National Development Plan takes, District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCC) include various stakeholders, and include the Scheme Coordinator's and Principal Land Resettlement Officers in charge of the management of the resettlement schemes. The DDCC's are a critical structure within the development planning and implementation process, at a decentralized level, which allow for more community participation and ensure that resettlement schemes are included and integrated in district plans.

At a district level, although Integrated Development Plans have not yet been fully developed, town Councils in Kaoma and Kalumbila have begun efforts to include Mayukwayukwa and Meheba refugee settlement and resettlement scheme in their plans to increase access to services existing in the district and the ongoing projects in the districts. Stakeholder consultative meetings are facilitated by the Council Planning Department to ensure that the resettlement schemes are included in the plans of the councils, which demonstrates local-level commitment to the development of the resettlement areas.

d) *Catalytic nature of the programme*

The programme has already received funding from donors (Government of Japan - USD 794,000 and Government of USA -USD 600,000) and UNDP (USD 180,000) in 2017 and 2018, which has catalysed progress on promoting the human security approach and bridging the humanitarian-development nexus.

Through additional funding from various sources, including the UNTFHS, further progress can be attained to accelerate the transition from humanitarian aid towards self-reliance, contributing to building the social fabric of the new communities and connecting them meaningfully to the surrounding communities through economic, social and cultural links and thereby also contributing to Zambia's economic development.

To highlight how this programme is catalytic and to capture evidence of how it is bridging the humanitarian development nexus and implementing durable solutions through the human security lens, three toolkits highlighting good practice and experiences will be developed to focus on (i) better planning for livelihoods and economic productivity, (ii) strengthening social cohesion at community level, and (iii) enhancing coordination and governance structures through local integration. Through development of such toolkits with Zambia as a case study, that details the approach that Zambia has taken, lessons can be shared with other countries with similar challenges.

3. Rationale for Funding from the UNTFHS

a) *Application of the human security approach*

The proposed project follows an integrated and holistic approach, in response to overlapping areas of human insecurity, which aims to advance the mainstreaming of the human security approach, with focus on the geographical areas of Mayukwayukwa, Meheba and Mantampala of Zambia.

An assessment of the insecurities faced by the targeted communities through this proposed project highlighted a range of complex and interrelated insecurities, which the project aims to address in a comprehensive and integrated manner. These include economic: high poverty levels, as a result of decades of having no right to work and limited freedom of movement, limited income generating opportunities due to the remote setting, poor skills training and educational opportunities, limited market access and access to finance; food: mainly as a result of low levels of crop diversification, poor soils, and limited water supply – this is compounded by poverty and limited disposable incomes; health: the remote location of the resettlement areas, limited access to safe drinking water, poverty fuelled health conditions – including malnutrition – leads to poor health outcomes for populations in the resettlement areas, which is compounded by poor availability of health facilities and practitioners; environmental: fuelled by climate change, the resettlement areas are periodically affected by unpredictable rainfall, drought and flooding, which contributes to the poor soils and other environmental concerns, such as water pollution; personal and community: as a result of protected status of being refugees, including through isolation from local communities, this has led to a number of personal insecurities such as reports of marginalization, gender based violence, substance abuse and internal trafficking (in and around local communities) mainly for domestic work – much of this being compounded by poverty and lack of opportunities. Community cohesion and substantive social and cultural linkages to surrounding communities is also problematic, particularly as a result of relative isolation that has been experienced over many years.

To ensure full realization of human security for beneficiaries, the proposed interventions will facilitate empowering communities to develop their resilience and their capacity to mitigate and respond to current and future developmental challenges. To highlight Zambia's application the human security approach to support local integration in a way that contributes to long-term development and social cohesion, a case study on Zambia's approach will be produced, which will highlight the key principles of the Human Security approach, including by being:

- A. **People-centered:** ensuring that the proposed interventions are centered around the primary beneficiaries (refugees, former refugees, host communities). As such, activities are centered on the individual and are focused on the universality and primacy of 3 freedoms¹ to individuals.
- B. **Comprehensive:** The programme is robust and addresses the holistic needs of the new settlers. Therefore, the interventions have been designed to address the totality of people's sense of security – economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, political - and develops multi-sectoral solutions that bring the expertise of different actors to address the totality of human insecurities in question. This will benefit from the background work done by UNHCR and its partners and from the approach of bringing all actors to the fore through this Programme.
- C. **Context-specific:** the choice of these interventions builds on the work already completed and have been informed by many processes including the joint UN-World Bank study which provided concrete actionable recommendation on how to implement the integration process. As such, all proposed

¹ The three freedoms under Human Security: freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom to live in dignity.

interventions are addressing the identified needs in the communities.

- D. **Prevention-oriented:** sustainability is at the core of the current project design. As such it is expected that these actions to be implemented throughout the course of the project will form the basis for future long-term investment. Capacity building of governance bodies and structures to enhance their ability to plan and coordinate to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus is one of the key features of this investment.
- E. **Delivering as One:** the UN in Zambia is a Delivering as One country. As such, other participating agencies will bring on board all their expertise to support the implementation process. The project will benefit from already existing GRZ-UN coordination platforms including the Strategic and Policy Advisory Group.

The Programme is people-centered and context-specific, taking into consideration the localized and specific needs of the communities of concern. It is comprehensive and prevention oriented, in that it responds to a wide range of interrelated insecurities and addresses their root causes. It is also particularly timely at the current transition period, where the populations of concern are at risk of exacerbated insecurity if their needs are not comprehensively addressed at this critical time of transition from humanitarian response while in refugee settlements to a development response as permanent residents in Zambia. Given that communities are moving to the resettlement areas gradually, it provides the opportunity to assess and reassess evolving situations and make adjustments as needed. This will ensure greater sustainability of the proposed interventions. Additionally, it seeks to mitigate the impact that could be felt by the host communities in case large amounts of DRC asylum seekers enter the country in the following months.

The Programme also follows a top-down and bottom-up approach. It ensures that the needs of the target beneficiaries are taken into consideration in national, provincial and local planning processes, social protection mechanisms, and support for the provision of other protections, such as those provided as a result of good governance rule of law. At the same time, it has at its core elements that empower communities to define their own priorities and play an integral role in finding and implementing solutions, therefore becoming self-reliant and more resilient to the insecurities they currently face. Under the new concept of partnership for development, which is not only at the heart of the new Seventh National Development Plan 2017-2021 but also underlies the Zambia-United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2016-2021 (the Partnership Framework), local governments and district authorities stand at the centre because of their proximity to the beneficiaries. As part of this partnering for development approach, the coordinated work with the District Development Coordination Committees (DDCC) is an important step towards decentralising the Sustainable Resettlement processes. This decentralisation will allow for more community participation and ensure that the Programme beneficiaries are included and integrated with the surrounding society, enabling them to live in peace and harmony to realise their aspirations. It ultimately aims to ensure that civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights are upheld.

The design process of this project has taken into consideration the comparative advantage of UNDP and UNHCR and will call upon other UN agencies including UN-HABITAT, IOM, ILO, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO and FAO for specialised technical support. Moreover, it focuses on inter-agency cooperation, ensuring that all aspects of the programme are complimentary and mutually reinforcing, while at the same time avoiding duplication. This will increase the operational impact of the programme, its efficiency and effectiveness. The interventions are structured around the Zambia-United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (2016-2021) and Zambia's 7th National Development Plan. Among other things, this will help demonstrate to government and partners the value of delivering as one – drawing on combination of expertise across the UN system. Also, doing so helps the UN system realize the transformative agenda 2030 and the SDGs, many of which are relevant to this proposed multi-year Programme, and crucially focuses on the most vulnerable, including minority groups and marginalized populations.

Aside from joint UN partnership, the intervention provides support to local level government and civil society partnerships, and will work closely with local leaders and structures, encouraging implementation through these entities.

b) *Added value of the human security approach*

This programme will apply the human security approach to reinforce support and strengthen resilience and promote peaceful and inclusive societies, address the underlying causes of poverty, and bolster the transition from humanitarian support to longer term sustainable development, ensuring that communities are cohesive, self-sufficient, and fully integrated into development at all levels. By employing the human security approach in this programme to address the most difficult deficits in peace and development, the foundation for a more powerful, lasting impact will be laid.

The value added of applying the human security approach, is that it can significantly boost actions taken by the UN, government and other partners to work towards the realization of the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Agenda 2030 echoes the human security approach and implores the use of development strategies that support societies to become more resilient and independent, and where people are not threatened by chronic threats such as abject poverty, hunger, disease, violence and repression. This programme recognizes that in order to achieve sustainable development and edge towards the achievement of the SDGs, the human security approach is a crucial ingredient.

The Programme is aligned to the human security approach and the high ambitions and standards of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and recognizes that successful local integration cannot be instant but must be planned and supported over time. The Programme contributes directly to the attainment of SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (No Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 16 (Peace Justice and Strong Institutions) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). This demonstrates the commitment of the Government and UN system in Zambia to “leave no one behind” and ensures that every individual progressively realizes the rights and benefits from social and economic opportunities in order to form resilient and integrated communities.

By taking a people centered and comprehensive approach that is contextualized to the realities on the ground, with strong partnerships and collaboration, and a focus on addressing root causes to boost resilience, with a key aim of empowerment, key challenges will be addressed. The approach and interventions proposed in this programme include both top-down protection and bottom-up empowerment processes that will support local and national ownership to manage challenges.

Specific deliverables that will capture evidence and lessons on advancing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus will include the development of three toolkits highlighting good practice and experiences on (i) better planning for livelihoods and economic productivity, (ii) strengthening social cohesion at community level, and (iii) enhancing coordination and governance structures through local integration. Knowledge management will also be included in the programme by working with academic and research institutions with the intention to develop guiding materials, course concepts and research papers on the human security approach and its contribution to human development. Additionally, the programme will look to share its lessons learnt through national, regional and global fora, media outlets, promotion materials, and UN communities of practice.

c) Action plan for integration and mainstreaming of the human security approach

As detailed in the attached work plan, the activities with specific intended outcomes to be implemented under this programme will integrate key elements of the human security approach, which will be mainstreamed through interventions at the local and national level. Partnerships for development is at the heart of the new 7th National Development Plan 2017-2021 and underlies the Zambia-United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2016-2021 (the Partnership Framework). Due to the ongoing nature of this programme, senior management and Government are committed to implementing this programme through a human security approach and Government has shown strong ownership and leadership since 2017. Additional efforts to mainstream the human security approach at subnational levels will be pursued through the coordinated work with the District Development Coordination Committees (DDCC), which is an important step towards decentralising the Sustainable Resettlement processes and human security approach. As such, an enabling role by Government at district, provincial and national levels will be key for the realisation of these outcomes.

4. Programme development

a) Programme identification

This programme is the successor to the Local Integration Programme, which ran from 2014-2016, with the aim to locally integrate 19,000 former Angolan refugees and also some 4,000 former Rwandan refugees, supported by UNHCR. Despite large investment by the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNHCR during the Local Integration Programme (2014-2016), in which infrastructure and access to social services was improved, the emerging communities continue to face human security challenges including limited availability and equitable access to shelter, water, sanitation, health and education services, as well as limited employment opportunities, access to markets, electricity and agro-based infrastructure, to mention a few. This programme

was identified and formulated to continue on from the efforts and results attained during the Local Integration Programme.

The development of the Programme has been informed both by analytical studies conducted in the targeted resettlement areas and extensive consultations with a wide range of stakeholders. The interventions focusing on the Mayukwayukwa and Meheba resettlement schemes have to a large extent been informed by the World Bank-United Nations study titled *Zambia: Recommendations for Improved Local Integration of Former Refugees* finalised in October 2015. The study was conducted by two senior consultants who interviewed beneficiaries in the two resettlement schemes and in the surrounding host communities, as well as representatives of government, donors and UN agencies. The study explored progress and limitations of the Local Integration Programme and provided concrete recommendations for how to further advance local integration through multi-stakeholder collaboration. This programme addresses several of the study's recommendations already.

Similarly, the interventions focusing on the third resettlement area, the Mwange Youth Resettlement scheme, have been informed by consultative on-the-ground research. In 2015, UNDP commissioned a needs assessment study of the Mwange community in order to determine the viability of the resettlement scheme and detail the gaps and assets of the resettlement community and surrounding communities. The methodology included focus group discussions with settlers and members of surrounding communities as well as key informant interviews with government, civil society, private sector and the UN. The study identified critical gaps and vulnerabilities in areas such as health, education, livelihoods and water and sanitation, and also made recommendations for how to encourage youth engagement in civil, political and economic issues and promote harmony with the local community.

In addition to the above-mentioned consultative studies and programme data routinely collected by UNHCR, the programme development has also been informed by a number of subsequent stakeholder consultations both at the national and international level. At the national level, key government partners, namely the Department of Resettlement and the Commissioner for Refugees, have both contributed to the drafting of the Sustainable Resettlement approach. The concept has also been presented to the (now late) National Advisory Group on Local Integration, which consisted of all stakeholders, including government, donors and civil society. Within the UN, the Programme has been developed by a team of technical experts belonging to all UN agencies mentioned in this concept note, who have sought feedback and inputs from both the UN Country Team and technical experts across the UN system in Zambia. At the international level, the Sustainable Resettlement concept was presented and discussed at the Solutions Alliance 2016 Roundtable in Brussels, 9-10 February, and then at a side event at the World Humanitarian Forum in Istanbul, 23-24 May. Feedback received at both events has been incorporated in the concept note.

b) Consultation with stakeholders

As explained in the preceding section, this programme was developed and informed through analytical studies, as well as through consultations with stakeholders. National and local governments were consulted through studies and assessments, which included representatives of district councils, government line ministries, and key government partners including the Department of Resettlement and the Commissioner for Refugees. Beneficiaries in the resettlement schemes and in the surrounding host communities were consulted with through focus group discussions and interviews. Civil society, the private sector, donors and UN agencies provided inputs into the programme concept and design through the late National Advisory Group, the UNCT and the concept was presented and discussed at global forums including the Solutions Alliance Roundtable and the World Humanitarian Forum in 2016.

c) Replication of the Programme

There are opportunities for replicating experiences and best practices carried out in Zambia through the Sustainable Resettlement Programme targeting refugees and former refugees. The Programme offers unique elements through combining legal integration with socio-economic integration, while ensuring community cohesion and linkages with local and national development planning. It can also contribute valuable lessons for the transition from humanitarian and development interventions and strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus. At the regional and global level, the innovative concept of Sustainable Resettlement can inform future Durable Solutions to protracted displacement situations, through adopting an integrated people- and rights-centred approach to the transition from humanitarian to long-term development in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. For this purpose, UNHCR together with the Government of Zambia unveiled a report in mid-2016 that reviews the work done under the ambitious Local Integration Programme. The report highlights the main factors of success as well as a number of challenges faced under the local integration of

former Angolan and Rwandan refugees. This report is now being used by the Government of Zambia, as it continues to implement this strategic objective, other UNHCR operations, UN Agencies and development actors, international financial institutions and other stakeholders. A similar approach will be adopted by the actors involved today in the Sustainable Resettlement Programme to share lessons learned as the Programme evolves under its new leadership.

To this end, the Programme is in line with the “New Way of Working” and the New York Declaration, in which the international community has recognized the need for a comprehensive approach in delivering humanitarian and development assistance by enhancing cooperation and strengthening partnerships – something this Programme is specifically targeting. Additionally, the role out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Africa and Central America follows a similar partnership approach to that of the Sustainable Resettlement Programme in Zambia. As such, countries implementing the CRRF could benefit from the paradigm the Government and UN in Zambia have put into practice.

5. Programme Details

a) *Work plan*

Based on the mapping and analysis of the seven dimensions of insecurities presented in Section 1 and responding to the five fundamental principles of the human security approach, this concept note outlines foundational human security focused interventions that are needed to bridge the gap between the Local Integration Programme and the longer-term UN-wide Sustainable Resettlement Programme. The proposed interventions will ensure a smooth transition from humanitarian to long term sustainable development support, providing continuity of programming across the humanitarian/development divide and being the catalyst for change in programming approach. As outlined in the 2016 New York Declaration and following the principles of The New Way of Working, member States have recognized the need for a comprehensive approach in delivering humanitarian and development assistance by enhancing cooperation and strengthening partnerships – something this Programme is specifically targeting. The proposed interventions emphasize the importance of human security and the creation of a sense of stability for the new permanent residents and youth, which is an important factor in encouraging their voluntary move from urban areas (street children in Mwanze) and refugee settlements (for the new permanent residents) where they have been living for decades and moving into the new, still under-developed, resettlement areas. The interventions will contribute to building the social fabric of the new communities and connecting them meaningfully to the surrounding communities through economic, social and cultural links. These are important conflict prevention and resolution measures at the community level. Resources received through donors (Government of Japan - USD 794,000 and Government of USA -USD 600,000) and UNDP (USD 180,000) in 2017 and 2018 have catalysed progress on promoting the human security approach through this programme.

(i) Overall goal: By 2021, communities living in the targeted resettlement schemes are cohesive, productive, sustainable and fully integrated into development at all levels. Most of the insecurities of the resettlement communities are caused by: 1) protracted status as refugees with limited civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, 2) lack of social services and diverse livelihood opportunities in the resettlement areas due to them being outside national and local government development planning structures, and 3) the fact that the communities are newly established and lack structures for cultural integration and social cohesion. The overall goal of the Programme is to address these inter-related insecurities through supporting the national and local governments as duty-bearers to carry out their protection mandate and empowering the resettlement communities to claim their full rights as residents in Zambia, while promoting peaceful co-existence.

(ii) The three key objectives of the Programme are:

1. Government at national and sub-national level undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement schemes;
2. Communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities;
3. Resettlement communities are tolerant, inclusive and integrated with the surrounding society, enabling people to live in freedom and dignity and to fully realize their human potential.

Outputs and activities are contained within the attached workplan.

In order to ensure full realization of Human Security for the new permanent residents and Zambian youths living in the three resettlement areas, the following activities have and will be implemented:

Economic: key economic related activities include; trainings in business development services to enable the settlers fully participate in different livelihood related initiatives using sound business models; supporting vocational training mainly targeting young people including girls; supporting women to have access to productive resources including land, tools and affordable financing mechanisms including social cash transfers for the extremely poor and most vulnerable. Additional activities include creating partnerships with the private sector to improve access to jobs, markets and to provide access to financial services as no formal banking services is available; promote and support innovative value addition initiatives to local products in order to increase value and facilitate market linkages.

Health: key health related activities include; capacity building of health care workers on Integrated Sexual Reproductive Health, HIV, Gender Based Violence, including Emergency Obstetric and New Born care; building the capacity of teachers, peer educators, communities and young people on comprehensive sexuality education for in and out of school youths; supporting the strengthening of referral systems between the health facilities and functional district hospitals to address maternal health complications; undertake the drilling of boreholes in the resettlement schemes to provide access to safe water in communities, schools and health centres; and support improved sanitation facilities and other environmental/hygiene interventions in communities, schools and health centres.

Zambia has adopted international agreements to support the efforts of disease outbreaks, early detection and response in line with WHO/AFRO resolution AFR/RC47/R1 and World Health Assembly resolution WHA64.10 that urges Member States to strengthen health emergencies and disaster risk management. Since the introduction of Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) in Zambia, there has been marked improvement in the ability to detect, investigate and respond to diseases. However, there is need to provide support for achieving minimum International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 core capacities in emergency preparedness, surveillance and response. In Zambia, primary health care services are provided at community and district levels, including community health structures, health posts, health centres and district hospitals. Strengthening health systems to improve quality, access, coverage and utilization of health services. Other key strategic priority areas include the reduction of burden of non-communicable diseases through health promotion and risk factor reduction, prevention, treatment and monitoring their risk factors.

Food security: key activities under this domain include providing start up agriculture inputs, training and additional support targeting extremely poor settlers to produce nutritious food; promoting and demonstrating the adoption of simple mechanized and diversified farming techniques; promoting and demonstrating climate resilient agriculture techniques; and promoting and demonstrating the production of nutritious food to curb malnutrition and stunting.

Environmental: within this work stream, key activities include supporting the setting up of community based natural resources management boards for sustainable management of natural resources including forests and water bodies; conduct sensitization on sustainable use of natural resources to prevent degradation, deforestation and resource depletion; support the setting up of community based early warning system to prevent the occurrence of environmental threats and mitigate their impact and promoting low cost energy efficient technologies.

Personal security: key personal security related activities include supporting training and sensitization on civic education including GBV/VAC and political rights of the local people, establishment of anti GBV task forces, setting of anti GBV one-stop centres and creation of women, children/youths platforms to promote their active participation in addressing their rights and mounting support against child marriages.

Community: in order to promote community cohesion, activities include support towards the establishment age and gender specific groups to challenge negative community norms, create communal spaces that promote cohesion and interaction, promote access to community events such as local sports league, joint cultural events, national holiday celebrations/commemorations, and promote inclusion of women and youth in leadership and management roles.

Governance, Planning and Infrastructure: in order to ensure that this new community is part of the overall government governance and planning for the district, key support will be given to relevant government organs to develop Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Local Area Plans (LAPs) as required for each district in Zambia by the Urban and Regional Planning Act No3 of 2015. This will ensure sustainability through government funding of programmes in future.

Plot demarcation, mapping and opening up the resettlement area with earth access roads will not only increase the pace of resettlement but will also open up the area for access by the settlers in addition to supporting future economic activities.

Political: in order to promote political cohesion, key activities include supporting the coordination among local structures protecting the rights of members of the resettlement especially those deemed as a minority, facilitate the setting-up of policing systems in the resettlement areas and support the provision of mobile court services to facilitate professional adjudication of grievances among the settlers and their host communities.

Programme management and support: key programme management support has already been put in place through the secondment of UNVs to support the Department of Resettlement in programme implementation (Meheba and Mayukwayukwa) Other areas of programme support include data and evidence generation through different studies, promote mainstreaming of the Human Security approach using different platforms, support land mapping and demarcation to promote access and ownership of land, support the setting of Area and Integrated Development Plans to ensure connection to national structures and budgetary considerations, and document success stories for replication.

b) Results framework

Please see the attached Workplan and Results Monitoring Template.

c) Beneficiaries

The Programme targets new permanent residents from Angola and Rwanda and Zambian citizens in the two new resettlement schemes of Mayukwayukwa (Kaoma District, Western Province) and Meheba (Kalumbila District, North-Western Province). The two areas are vast and are expected ultimately to grow to around 8,000-10,000 households - approximately 35,000-45,000 persons, of which 20,000-26,000 will be children. In addition, the Programme targets a third new resettlement scheme in Mwange (Mporokoso district, Northern Province), namely the Mwange Youth Resettlement and Vocational Training Centre, which currently houses close to 1,000 young Zambians. Thus, the direct beneficiaries of the Programme total around 30,000-46,000 persons.

The first group of indirect beneficiaries is the Zambian communities living near the three new resettlement schemes, estimated at 16,000. These populations will benefit from stronger and more diversified economic links with the resettlement schemes, improved access to social services and markets, and of a heightened sense of overall Human Security through closer interactions with the resettled communities. The second group of indirect beneficiaries is the current and future residents of resettlement schemes across Zambia who will benefit from the strengthened capacity at the Department of Resettlement to implement the 2015 National Resettlement Policy and follow the 7th National Development Plan, utilizing lessons learned from the people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented approach to resettlement that this Programme promotes. Finally, the Programme also aims to benefit communities and individuals in situations of protracted displacement worldwide through developing a model for Sustainable Resettlement that can hopefully inform similar solutions in other countries and regions.

The programme has already been under implementation for two years since 2017 in both Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Schemes. Interventions have included building the capacity of the Department of Resettlement to coordinate stakeholders to implement the programme effectively and to manage the resettlement schemes. Dedicated Scheme Coordinators are present in both locations and are supported by provincial offices. They coordinate implementation on the ground and liaise with partners, line ministries and the program beneficiaries. As such, the feasibility of implementing in both locations is strong and will continue over the course of the programme.

6. Partnership strategy

a) Participation of beneficiaries and governments

Within the Zambia-UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework, this Programme involves an array of partners with different comparative advantages. From the Government side, the prime implementing partner is the Department of Resettlement working with line ministries such as the Ministries of Agriculture, Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection, General Education, Local Government and Housing, Infrastructure, Health and Community Development., international financial institutions such as the World Bank, development partners (JICA), the Private Sector and traditional leaders. From the UN side, the Programme brings on board nine UN Agencies under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and UNDP, to support the implementation of this long-term endeavour. Based on this notion, the project design has been informed by inputs from many of these partners and stakeholders, including the beneficiaries. In the management of this project, a Project Technical Committee with representation from the above-mentioned entities has been established to guide and offer technical advice to the project management team. The technical

committee is co-chaired by the Department for Resettlement and UNDP. In the same line, a Strategic Policy Advisory Group, mirroring the late National Advisory Group, has been created to provide policy and strategic support to Government and stakeholders involved in this Programme. Additional efforts are being made to ensure that this Programme benefits and is aligned to the recently approved government decentralization strategy and the 7th National Development Plan.

b) *Partnership with other organizations*

Interventions undertaken in 2017 and 2018 by UN agencies, line ministries and other partners particularly to support results in outcomes 1 and 2, will be built upon to increase impact. UNHCR and UNDP will call upon other UN Agencies to provide specialized technical support and interventions by other partners such as the World Bank, JICA, AAR Japan, NGOs and private sector players such as the Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Zambia Electricity Supply Cooperation will be linked to and coordinated within the programme. UNHCR will continue to advocate for local integration and the human security approach and will provide logistical and operational support on the ground. Inter-agency cooperation will continue to build on the comparative advantage of each agency and ensure that all aspects of the programme are complimentary and mutually reinforcing, while avoiding duplication. Joint annual work plans are developed with all involved UN agencies and the Department of Resettlement and progress is reported on quarterly, with the inclusion of results from other partners including JICA, AAR Japan, the private sector for community level results.

7. **Risk management and sustainability**

a) *Risk management*

Description of risks and negative externalities	Impact	Probability	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsible organization(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political situation deteriorates, and the government is not able to adhere to the implementation of long-term human security strategies due to turnover of key decision makers and changes in priorities 	Medium	Low	Ensure that a long-term strategy is adopted and secure understanding and support from legislative and other branches of executive government to minimize a possible negative impact of turnover of key decision makers and associated revision of priorities	UNDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of interest by key stakeholders (duty bearers) in implementing human security strategies through the resettlement approach 	Low	Low	Continue high level of engagement with key government ministries	UN agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor weather may impact delivery of implementation 	Medium	Low	Ensure that activities are properly planned and implemented	Implementing partners

			around the rainy season.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability of fertile land, competitive access to markets, and difficulty to meet market demand 	Low	Low	Ensure that environmentally sustainable agricultural practices are used, continued and increased support to improve soil fertility, information, and access to markets.	Implementing partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information/activities do not reach disadvantaged groups 	Low	Low	Ensure that activities are planned and implemented in consultation with disadvantaged groups	Implementing partners

Note: Impact and probability should be indicated as high, medium or low.

b) Sustainability

Within the Zambia-UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework, this programme will involve an array of partners with different comparative advantages. From the government side, the prime implementing partner will be the Department of Resettlement (Mayukwayukwa and Meheba) and the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Child Development (Mwange) working with other stakeholders such as Government line ministries including Ministry of Health, Ministry of Community Development, Ministry of Education, and Non-Governmental Organisations, the Private sector and traditional leaders. From the UN side, the program will bring on board key UN agencies under the leadership of UNDP to support implementation of the long term sustainable development program. Based on this notion, the project design has been informed by inputs from many of these partners and stakeholders, including the beneficiaries. In the management of this project, a steering committee with representation from the above mentioned entities will be established to guide and offer strategic advice to the project management team. The technical committee will be jointly chaired by the Department for Resettlement and UNDP. In order to ensure that the resettlement schemes are part of the overall government governance and planning for the district, key support will be given to relevant government organs to develop Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Local Area Plans (LAPs) as required for each district in Zambia by the Urban and Regional Planning Act No3 of 2015. This will ensure sustainability through government funding of programmes in future. An additional strategy will be to ensure that this program benefits and is aligned to the recently approved government decentralization strategy.

Through taking a multi-agency human security approach, the lessons from this programme can be expanded or replicated in other regions, such as Mantapala Refugee Settlement, through other sources of funding. This is the newest refugee settlement in Zambia that is hosting refugees from the DRC. As the settlement is developed with an approach that seeks to move from humanitarian assistance to longer term development, the lessons from the programme in applying the human security approach can be applied and expanded. Likewise, lessons can be utilized in other similar contexts across the region.

The underlying assumptions of the sustainability strategy are that:

- There will be no abrupt change of Government policies and priorities
- Competent staffing will be available to support the entire cycle of project management
- Funding from development pools/partners as opposed to humanitarian pools/partners is provided
- Continued support to farmers and market linkages and demand for locally sourced products continues to exist

- Communities feel empowered and cooperate in finding solutions to their most pressing needs
- Former refugees and Zambian nationals are willing and able to collaborate and peacefully co-exist

8. Dissemination, Public Information and Communications

A central objective of the Sustainable Resettlement Programme is to share experiences and lessons learned with a wide-range of partners and stakeholders to inform future initiatives that address situations of protracted displacement both in Zambia and worldwide. The Programme was presented at the (now dissolved) Solutions Alliance Roundtable in February 2016 and at a side event at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016, and the feedback from stakeholders was overwhelmingly positive. The UN in Zambia will continue to showcase the Programme using a variety of communication forms and channels, including through presentations at regional and global events, with the specific aim of highlighting and raising awareness of the Human Security approach that underpins the Programme.

The UN and its partners will employ numerous proven strategies for documenting, disseminating and communicating the Human Security approach and the achievements of the Programme. The key audiences are 1) UN internal, i.e. all UN agencies operating in Zambia, 2) partners at the national and sub-national level, including implementing partners such as civil society organisations, and 3) stakeholders and interested parties both in Zambia and abroad. The Programme will regularly collect and document information from the targeted resettlement schemes and surrounding communities, including through interviews with beneficiaries and local stakeholders, and digest the information to suit each separate media and audience. Communication forms that might be used include periodic newsletters (e-mail and print), thematic publications focusing on a certain key aspect of Human Security, policy briefs, social media posts, brief video documentaries, and promotional materials diffusing and disseminating the human security concept to central/local governments and to communities. The UN will also regularly raise awareness about the Human Security approach and the Programme among other development partners in Zambia, utilizing mechanisms such as the Strategic Policy Advisory Group and the Project Steering Committee. Interested development partners and the private sector will also be invited to learn about the Programme and the benefits it is bringing to target communities through a series of site visits; the first of which was carried out in September 2016 with the participation of 6 donor representatives.

The Sustainable Resettlement Programme falls within the overall programming framework of the UN in Zambia, namely the Zambia-UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (*the Partnership Framework*), 2016-2021 and feeds into the 7th National Development Plan. Building resilience of vulnerable communities is a key element of the Partnership Framework and the 7NDP and thus the Human Security approach of the Programme fits into the Zambian context. The Programme will aim to raise awareness of Human Security through enhanced integration of the social cohesion interventions within the two other outcomes, advocacy and sharing of good practices from regional and international experiences being presented to the SPAG and Technical Committee meetings, regular updates to the UN Country Team, and mainstreaming of the approach into all joint UN programmes supporting the Government and people of Zambia. Specific events that the UNCT can also showcase the UNTFHS programme include commemoration of UN days such as:

- International Women's Day
- International Day UN Peacekeepers
- World Refugee Day
- World Humanitarian Day
- International Day of Peace
- International Day of the Eradication of Poverty
- International Migrants Day

The above events are in-line with the UN Communications Group annual work plan and UNCT commitments to communicating as one.

9. Evaluation

Evaluation title	Type	Time	Budget in US\$
Mid-term resettlement approach review	Mid-term (internal)	2019	

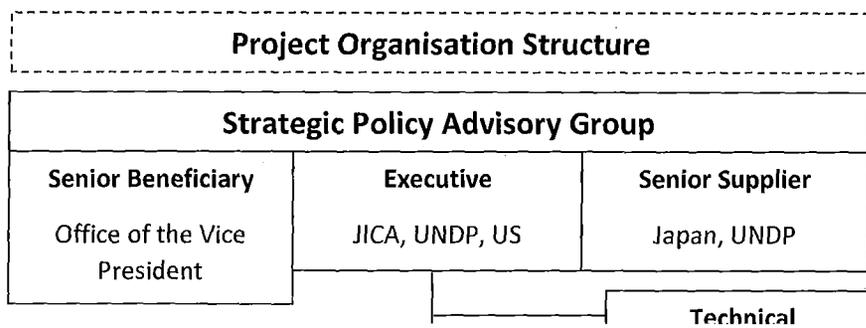
Terminal evaluation	End of programme	2021	\$50,000
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Results-based management is an essential component of this Programme. The Programme mid-year and end-year reviews will be conducted with the aim of achieving the results-orientation for effective management, quality assurance to ensure best possible benefit to the beneficiaries, accountability in the use of resources, transparency in project activities, finances, and results to all stakeholders and learning for improving ongoing and guiding new initiatives, and to identify key lessons-learned and successes from the its implementation.

The project will be monitored by the inter-agency Human Settlement, Water and Sanitation Result Group of the Partnership Framework, and will apply the 11 steps Human Security Impact Assessment (HSIA) methodology. The impact assessment will be closely coordinated and integrated with the monitoring of Zambia's SDGs, and major development frameworks, such as the UN Partnership Framework and the 7th National Development Plan. The project will be reviewed as part of the mid-year and end-year review processes for the Partnership Framework. The overall responsibility for conducting these reviews lies with the UN Country Team, with guidance and coordination support provided by the Office of the Resident Coordinator.

A mid-term review and terminal evaluation of the Programme will be conducted in 2019 and 2021 respectively to assess the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, impact, and sustainability of the Programme against the set indicators. Methods of assessing Programme outcomes and impacts will involve open and semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, a comprehensive review of documents (both from the government on national policies and strategies, as well as from the UN Agencies), a synthesis and analysis of data from regular programme monitoring, as well as field visits, participatory evaluation and self-administrative questionnaires. The use of participatory approaches to evaluation, involving the grassroots beneficiaries and local partners, is strongly encouraged in programme evaluations. In addition, the lessons learned from the mid-term review shall serve as a vital opportunity for reflection, which will allow the project stakeholders to make course corrections and refine objectives, indicators and time framework for actions, wherever necessary.

10. Management structure



*Note: Scheme Coordinators are currently employed under the UNV modality. At present, they report directly to the Principal Land Resettlement Officers (for each provincial office in the Department of Resettlement), who report directly to the Director, Department of Resettlement. It is expected that they will be absorbed into the Department of Resettlement organization structure.

The Project Technical Committee provides technical expertise and advice between partners to support the implementation of the Programme. The technical committee is comprised of the Department of Resettlement, relevant line ministries, UN Agencies, JICA, AAR Japan, private sector representatives, and other involved stakeholders. The coordination role within Government is led by the Department of Resettlement, while the UN coordination role is with UNDP. The Department of Resettlement and UNDP as co-chairs, ensure that the various actors working in this Programme coordinate with each other in order to ensure that there is cohesion among all involved actors. Members will have a collective responsibility for delivering the work programme within the agreed budget, although the chairs may mobilize other resources to support project implementation including budget adjustments to optimize resources. The technical committee meets quarterly in Lusaka.

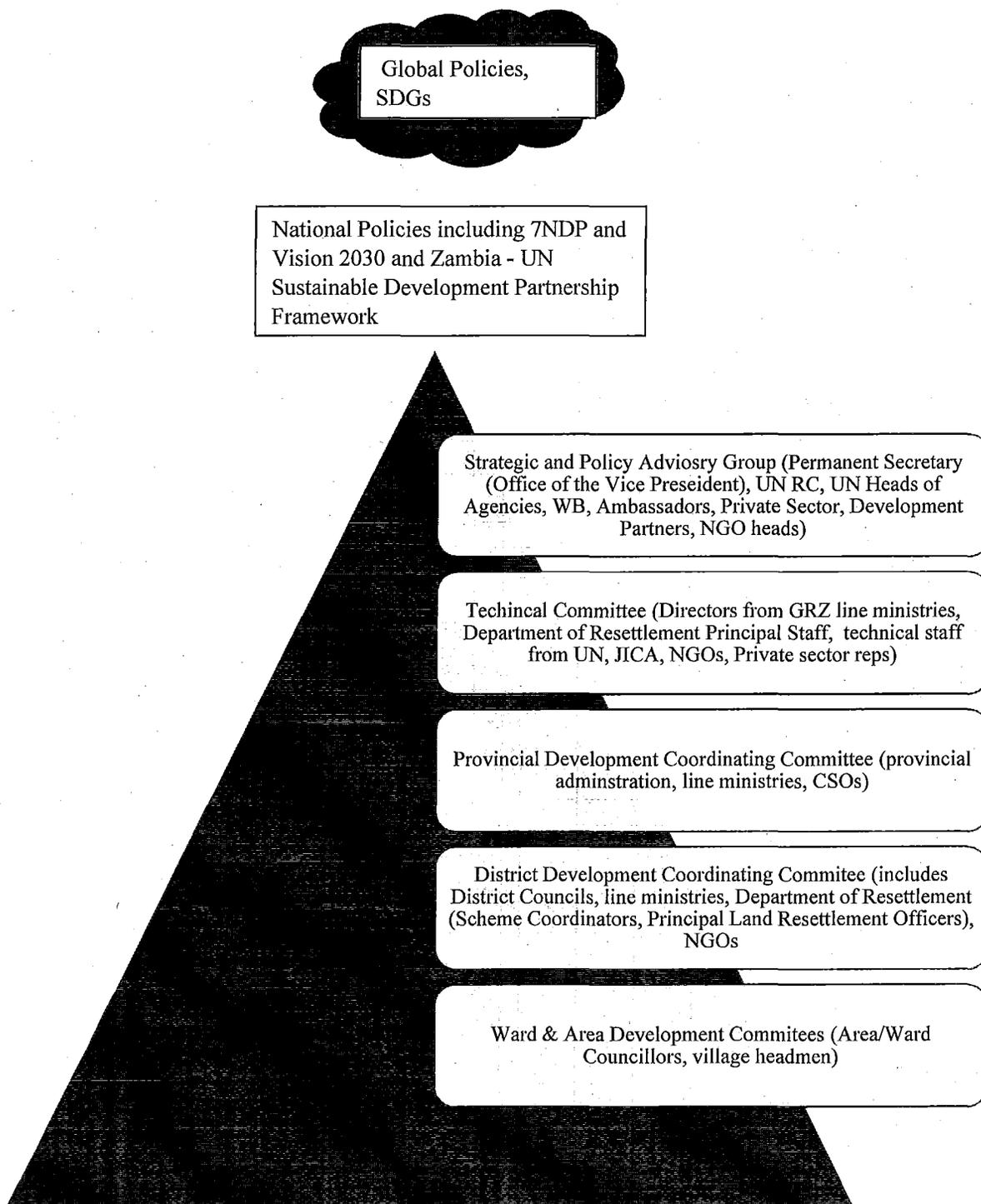
The objectives of the Strategic and Policy Advisory Group (SPAG) are the following:

1. Provide overall high-level policy guidance to the Technical Committee, the Department of Resettlement and other technical bodies involved in the implementation of different components of the Programme;
2. Support investment mobilisation from international and national, private and public sector potential partners, including increased Government budgetary consideration and allocation to the Programme.

The SPAG is co-chaired at a national level by the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Vice- President and the UN Resident Coordinator. Members of the SPAG, include UN Heads of Agencies, the World Bank, GRZ line ministries, district councils, development partners, the private sector and civil society. The SPAG is convened bi-annually to annually in Lusaka.

11. Budget (see attachment)

Annex I: Mapping framework for cooperation and partnerships



The Results Monitoring Report should cover all work under the proposed programme, i.e. those funded by the UNTFHS as well as those funded by other funding sources.

		Please highlight the respective cells reflecting when the activity was implemented/will be implemented.												* Ensure to include this information for the cells indicated in the results framework.						
		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Objectively verifiable indicators* (OVI)	Baseline*	Target*	Means of verification* (MOV)	Progress as of the reporting date	Notes / reason for variation (if any)	
Activities Refer to the programme proposal regarding the list of activities.	Implementing organization	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4							
Objective 1: Government at national and sub-national level undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement scheme																				
Output 1.1: The Department of Resettlement has strengthened capacity to manage resettlement schemes informed by the human security approach															<i>OVI</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>MOV</i>	<i>Progress</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Activity 1.1.1: Provide technical and capacity support for the Department of Resettlement	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Scheme Coordinators deployed in resettlement schemes and included in DoR organizational structure	No	Yes	DoR organizational structure			
Activity 1.1.2: Support data generation and analysis of key socio-economic insecurities relevant to the target communities, districts and provinces	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					Data of socio-economic insecurities captured in DoR database	No	Yes	DoR records			
Activity 1.1.3: Promote mainstreaming of the human security approach in national and sub-national resettlement planning processes	UNHCR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Human security approach is included in district plans and Resettlement Policy	No	Yes	District plans, Resettlement Policy			
Activity 1.1.4: Undertake periodic monitoring and reporting of programme activities informed by a Human Security Assessment, and conduct a mid-term and end-term evaluations	UNHCR		x		x		x		x		x		x	Human Security Assessment, Mid-term and end-term evaluations complete	No	Yes	Assessment reports			
Output 1.1 Subtotal																				
Objective 2: Department of resettlement is able to coordinate and engage local stakeholders to implement the programme efficiently																				
Activity 1.2.1: Support the establishment of Area Development Committees to facilitate community mobilization for planning and management of community infrastructure		UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					Area Development Committees established	No	Yes	Government reports		
Activity 1.2.2: Document and disseminate information about the achievements of the programme at local, national and global levels, highlighting the human security approach		UNHCR		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Information materials produced and shared	No	Yes	Information materials produced			
Output 1.2 Subtotal																				
Objective 1 Subtotal																				
Objective 2: Communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities																				
Output 2.1: Resettlement communities have access to quality, integrated and community-based primary health care services, as well as safe water and improved sanitation facilities (HEALTH SECURITY)																				
Activity 2.1.1: Promote demand generation interventions to increase timely utilization of integrated SRH/HIV/GBV services		UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of households utilizing integrated SRH/HIV/GBV services	64 (Meheba), 68 (MYK)	505 HH (MYK), 4000 (Meheba)	Government reports/data			
Output 2.1 Subtotal																				
Output 2.2: Resettlement communities have access to quality education and context specific diversified vocational training and livelihood opportunities (ECONOMIC SECURITY)																				
Activity 2.2.1: Support resettlement communities with small livestock (bees, chickens and goats) on pass-on basis.		UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of households receiving small livestock	154 (MYK)	250 (MYK), 4000 (Meheba)	Government, UN reports			
Activity 2.2.2: Support establishment of markets in the resettlement schemes and facilitate market linkages with the private sector		UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of markets in the resettlement schemes	MYK: 1 Meheba: 1	MYK: 2 Meheba: 4	Government, partner reports, data			
Activity 2.2.3: Train resettlement communities in sustainable natural resource management and sustainable bee keeping		UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of households trained in natural resource management and bee keeping	0 (Meheba) 500 (sensitized by not trained - MYK)	100 HH (Meheba) 505 HH (MYK)	Government, UN reports			

Activity 2.2.4: Provide skills/vocational training for youths	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of youth trained in vocational/entrepreneurship skills	115 (Meheba), 211 (MYK)	50 per year (Meheba), 650 (MYK)	Government, UN reports		
Activity 2.2.5: Support women in communities to have access to productive assets, including land, tools, and finance	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of women with access to productive assets	363 (Meheba), 477 (MYK)	2000 (Meheba), 650 (MYK)	Government, UN reports		
Activity 2.2.6: Facilitate financial training and provide linkages with financial institutions	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of persons receiving financial training	315 (MYK), 105, 210 (Meheba)	505 (MYK), 1000 (Meheba)	Government, UN reports		
Activity 2.2.7: Facilitate and support linkages with financial institutions to enable beneficiaries access other financial services	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of households linked to financial services	0 (MYK), 22 (Meheba)	3262 (1336 (MYK), 1926 (Meheba))	Government, UN reports		
Activity 2.2.8: Train identified beneficiaries in small livestock production and management, nutrition and disease control	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of households trained in livestock management	95 (MYK), 56 (Meheba)	1000 (Meheba), 250 (MYK)	Government, UN reports		

Output 2.2 Subtotal

Output 2.3: Resettlement communities engage in agricultural production with value addition and have access to markets for products and services (FOOD SECURITY)

Activity 2.3.1: Provide start up agriculture input to households (maize seed, fertilizer, cassava cuttings, sweet potatoes, Moringa seedlings and lime), training and additional support for farmer	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of households with agriculture inputs	401 (Meheba), 300 (MYK)	505 (MYK), 4000 (Meheba)	Government, UN reports		
Activity 2.3.2: Promote and demonstrate adoption of mechanized and diversified farming techniques	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of households trained in mechanized and diversified farming techniques	401	505 (MYK), 4000 (Meheba)	Government, UN reports		
Activity 2.3.3: Promote and demonstrate climate resilient agricultural techniques	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of households trained in climate resilient agricultural techniques	253	505 (MYK), 4000 (Meheba)	Government, UN reports		

Output 2.3 Subtotal

Output 2.4: Resettlement communities have capacity and structures to equitably and sustainably manage natural resources (ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY)

Activity 2.4.1: Support establishment of governance structures such as Community based natural resources management Boards for the sustainable management of natural resources	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of natural resource management boards established	14 (MYK), 0 (Meheba)	20 (MYK), 4 (Meheba)	Government, UN reports		
Activity 2.4.2: Conduct awareness campaigns on sustainable use of natural resources to prevent environmental degradation, deforestation and resource depletion	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of campaigns conducted	4 (Meheba), 2 (MYK)	2 per quarter (MYK) & 4 per year (Meheba)	Government, UN reports		
Activity 2.4.3 Promoting low cost energy efficient technologies	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of households using low-cost energy efficient technologies	0	3262 (MYK), 4000 (Meheba)	Government, UN reports		

Output 2.4 Subtotal

Output 2.5: Resettlement communities are well-established and connected to neighboring settlement areas

Activity 2.5.1: Facilitate opening and rehabilitation of new and access roads	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of kms of access roads	MYK: 45km, Meheba: 94km	Additional 150kms per year	Government, UN reports		
Activity 2.5.2: Provide support and incentives for families to build their own houses	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# housing units for the vulnerable	MYK: 5, Meheba: 10	Additional 50 per year	Government, UN reports		

Output 2.5 Subtotal

Objective 2 Subtotal

Objective 3: Resettlement communities are tolerant, inclusive and integrated with the surrounding society, enabling people to live in peace and harmony to realize their aspirations

Output 3.1: Individuals in the resettlement schemes and surrounding communities live in dignity and without fear, knowing their rights and how to claim them (PERSONAL SECURITY)

Activity 3.1.1: Develop and implement awareness raising strategy on rights and responsibilities, as well as prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation (including GBV, VAC, human trafficking) including translation into relevant languages	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Strategy developed and translated	0	1	Government, UN reports		
Activity 3.1.2: Support coordination among partners in the identification, referral and provision of protection assistance to vulnerable groups, including victims of human trafficking, survivors of GBV, among others, based on lessons learnt and procedures developed from existing programmes	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of referral mechanisms/platforms created	5 (MYK), 0 (Meheba)	10 (MYK), 2 (Meheba)	Government, UN, partner reports		
Activity 3.1.3: Facilitate community based policing system in the resettlement schemes	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of community based policing systems in place	1 (Meheba), 0 (MYK)	4 (Meheba)	Government, UN reports		
Activity 3.1.4: Support campaign against child marriages, including conducting a rapid assessment in the resettlement areas and support for community dialogue	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Rapid assessment and campaign completed	0	1	Government, UN reports		

Activity 3.1.5: Carry out capacity building training for duty bearers on rights (messages to be in conformity with those reaching rights holders)	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of people trained	0 (Meheba, MYK)	100	Government, UN reports		
Output 3.1 Subtotal																					
Output 3.2: Communities respect diversity, practice non-discrimination and inclusion and have strong social, cultural and economic links and support structures both within the settlements and with the surrounding communities (COMMUNITY SECURITY)																					
Activity 3.2.1: Support dialogue between groups and local leadership structures (including religious, traditional, others)	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of dialogues conducted	3 (Meheba), 1 (MYK)	5 (Meheba), 2 (MYK)	Government, UN reports		
Activity 3.2.2: Support community to create communal spaces that promote cohesion and interaction, such as sporting ground, children's recreational areas, among others.	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of communal spaces created	2 (Meheba), 1 (MYK)	6 (Meheba), 3 (MYK)	Government, UN reports			
Activity 3.2.3: Support community events, including cultural celebrations, national days, among others to foster cohesion and shared understanding	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of community events held	3 (Meheba), 2 (MYK)	8 (Meheba), 4 (MYK)	Government, UN reports			
Activity 3.2.4: Promote inclusion of women and youth in leadership and management roles in community structures through pilot 'leadership' programme	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of women and youth in leadership roles	12 (Meheba), 12 (MYK)	78 (Meheba), 15 (MYK)	Government, UN reports			
Activity 3.2.5: Conduct survey on existing social, cultural and economic links and engagement with surrounding communities	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Survey conducted	2	3	Government, UN reports			
Output 3.2 Subtotal																					
Output 3.3: Resettlement schemes have in place mechanisms that promote rule of law, provide equitable access to justice and prevent gender-based violence, violence against children and women, as well as other forms of exploitation and abuse (POLITICAL SECURITY)																					
Activity 3.3.1: Support the coordination among local structures on promoting and protecting rights of members in resettlement scheme	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of convenings to promote coordination on rights	2	3	Government, UN reports			
Activity 3.3.2: Facilitate the establishment of police posts in resettlement schemes	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						# of police posts established	0 (MYK, Meheba)	3 (1 MYK, 2 Meheba)	Government, UN reports			
Activity 3.3.3: Support the provision of mobile court services to facilitate professional adjudication of grievances among settlers	UNDP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	# of mobile courts services available	0	2	Government, UN reports			
Output 3.3 Subtotal																					
Objective 3 Subtotal																					
Total (all objectives)																					

UNTFHS Template for Budget of Concept Note
Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results

Project Title	Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement in Zambia
UNTFHS Programme ref. #	
Implementing Organization	UNDP, UNHCR
Country	Zambia
Date	05-Apr-19

691,876.67

Table 1: Detailed budget by results

Detailed description	Item line budget*				Annual budget*				Reporting Object class	Implementing organizations (IO)	Funding sources
	\$	Unit	Quantity	Total*	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total*			
Objective 1: Government at national and sub-national level undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement schemes											
Output 1.1: The Department of Resettlement has strengthened capacity to manage resettlement schemes informed by the human security approach											
Activity 1.1.1: Provide technical and capacity support for the Department of Resettlement <i>This is further detailed below as follows:</i>				474,740.00	235,266.67	119,736.67	119,736.67	474,740.00			
Training	5,000.00	People	40	200,000.00	66,666.67	66,666.67	66,666.67	200,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of Japan
Training	400.00	People	20	8,000.00	8,000.00			8,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Fuel	12.65	Liters	6000	75,900.00	25,300.00	25,300.00	25,300.00	75,900.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNDP Core
Fuel	12.65	Liters	200	2,530.00	2,530.00			2,530.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNTFHS
DSA	2,000.00	staff	30	60,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNDP Core
DSA	500.00	staff	40	20,000.00	20,000.00			20,000.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNTFHS
Vehicles	40,000.00	Vehicle	2	80,000.00	80,000.00			80,000.00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture	UNDP	Gov of USA
Vehicle/machinery maintenance	7,770.00	Vehicles/ye	3	23,310.00	7,770.00	7,770.00	7,770.00	23,310.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNTFHS
Equipment	2,500.00	Laptop	2	5,000.00	5,000.00			5,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	Gov of USA
Activity 1.1.2: Support data generation and analysis of key socio-economic insecurities relevant to the target communities, districts and provinces <i>This is further detailed below as follows:</i>				22,650.00	22,650.00			22,650.00			
DSA	1,000.00	staff	10	10,000.00	10,000.00			10,000.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	DFID
Fuel	12.65	Liters	1000	12,650.00	12,650.00			12,650.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	DFID
Activity 1.1.3: Promote mainstreaming of the human security approach in national and sub-national resettlement planning processes <i>This is further detailed below as follows:</i>				130,120.00	43,373.33	43,373.33	43,373.33	130,120.00			
DSA	3,000.00	staff	10	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Fuel	12.65	Liters	800	10,120.00	3,373.33	3,373.33	3,373.33	10,120.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Training conference	10,000.00	Days	3	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	Operating expenses	UNHCR	UNTFHS
UNHCR senior officers time (10%)	20,000.00	Person	1	60,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 1.1.4: Undertake periodic monitoring and reporting of programme activities informed by a Human Security Assessment, and conduct a mid-term and end-term evaluations <i>This is further detailed below as follows:</i>				220,360.00	73,453.33	73,453.33	73,453.33	220,360.00			
Conference	25,000.00	Days	4	100,000.00	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	100,000.00	Operating expenses	UNHCR	UNTFHS
DSA	3,000.00	staff	10	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Fuel	12.65	Liters	2400	30,360.00	10,120.00	10,120.00	10,120.00	30,360.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNTFHS
UNHCR senior officers time (10%)	20,000.00	Person	1	60,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNHCR	UNHCR
Output 1.2: Department of resettlement is able to coordinate and engage local stakeholders to implement the programme efficiently											
Activity 1.2.1: Support the establishment of Area Development				47,640.00	47,640.00			47,640.00			
Conference	5,000.00	Days	3	15,000.00	15,000.00			15,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Field work	1,000.00	Days	30	30,000.00	30,000.00			30,000.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNTFHS
Meetings, DSA	1,320.00	Meetings	2	2,640.00	2,640.00			2,640.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of Japan

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Activity 1.2.2: Document and disseminate information about the				130,000.00	43,333.33	43,333.33	43,333.33	130,000.00			
Conference	20,000.00	Days	2	40,000.00	13,333.33	13,333.33	13,333.33	40,000.00	Operating expenses	UNHCR/UNDP	UNTFHS
DSA	1,000.00	staff	30	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR/UNDP	UNTFHS
UNHCR senior officers time (10%)	20,000.00	Person	1	60,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNHCR	UNHCR
Objective 1 Sub-Total				1,025,510.00	465,716.67	279,896.67	279,896.67	1,025,510.00			
Objective 2: Communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities											
Output 2.1: Resettlement communities have access to quality, integrated and community-based primary health care services, as well as safe water and improved sanitation facilities (HEALTH SECURITY)											
Activity 2.1.1: Promote demand generation interventions to increase				97,650.00	48,825.00	48,825.00	48,825.00	97,650.00			
Conference	20,000.00	Days	2	40,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of Sweden
Fuel	12.65	Fuel	1000	12,650.00	6,325.00	6,325.00	6,325.00	12,650.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	Gov of Sweden
DSA	1,000.00	Person	45	45,000.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	45,000.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	Gov of Sweden
Output 2.2: Resettlement communities have access to context specific diversified livelihood opportunities (ECONOMIC SECURITY)											
Activity 2.2.1: Support resettlement communities with small livestock				690,000.00	30,000.00	330,000.00	330,000.00	690,000.00			
Training	300.00	people	300	90,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	90,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of USA
Supplies, commodities and materials	2,000.00		300	600,000.00		300,000.00	300,000.00	600,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	Private Sector
Activity 2.2.2: Support establishment of markets in the resettlement schemes and facilitate market linkages with the private sector				314,400.00	304,400.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	314,400.00			
Agricultural inputs	540.00	Person	100	54,000.00	54,000.00			54,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	Gov of Japan
Trainings, meetings	1,000.00	Days	74	74,000.00	74,000.00			74,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of USA
Commodities and training	400.00	Person	316	126,400.00	126,400.00			126,400.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNTFHS
Land preparation	100.00	Person	400	40,000.00	40,000.00			40,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNTFHS
Meetings, travel	1,000.00	Days	20	20,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 2.2.3: Train resettlement communities in sustainable natural resource management and sustainable bee keeping				67,500.00	7,500.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	67,500.00			
Training	20,000.00	Days	3	60,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	60,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	GCF
Training	500.00	Days	15	7,500.00	7,500.00			7,500.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of USA
Activity 2.2.4: Provide skills/vocational training for youths				225,000.00	25,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	225,000.00			
Business assessment and trainings	1,000.00	Days	25	25,000.00	25,000.00			25,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of USA
Training	200.00	people	1000	200,000.00		100,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of USA
Activity 2.2.5: Support women in communities to have access to				105,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	105,000.00			
Business competition, trainings	1,000.00	days	105	105,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	105,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of USA
Activity 2.2.6: Facilitate financial training and provide linkages with financial institutions				112,000.00	12,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	112,000.00			
<i>This is further detailed below as follows:</i>											
Training	500.00	Person	200	100,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of Japan
Training and loans	60.00	Person	200	12,000.00	12,000.00			12,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of USA
Activity 2.2.7: Facilitate and support linkages with financial institutions to enable beneficiaries access other financial services				30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00			
<i>This is further detailed below as follows:</i>											
Conference	10,000.00	Days	3	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS

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Activity 2.2.8: Train identified beneficiaries in small livestock production and management, nutrition and disease control <i>This is further detailed below as follows:</i>												
				100,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00				
Training	500.00	People	200	100,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of Japan	
Output 2.3: Resettlement communities engage in agricultural production with value addition and have access to markets for products and services (FOOD SECURITY)												
Activity 2.3.1: Provide start up agriculture input households (maize seed, fertiliser, cassava cuttings, sweet potatoes, Moringa seedlings and lime), training and additional support for farmers												
				539,000.00	262,333.33	138,333.33	138,333.33	539,000.00				
Training	5,000.00	Days	3	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of USA	
Agriculture Inputs	2,000.00	people	200	400,000.00	133,333.33	133,333.33	133,333.33	400,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	Gov of Japan	
Agriculture input support	110.00	People	400	44,000.00	44,000.00			44,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	Gov of USA	
Agriculture machinery	40,000.00	Machines	2	80,000.00	80,000.00			80,000.00	Commodities	UNDP	Gov of USA	
Activity 2.3.2: Promote and demonstrate adoption of mechanized and diversified farming techniques <i>This is further detailed below as follows:</i>												
				125,000.00		62,500.00	62,500.00	125,000.00				
Conference	20,000.00	Days	3	60,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	60,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of USA	
Trainings, materials	1,625.00	People	40	65,000.00		32,500.00	32,500.00	65,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	Gov of USA	
Activity 2.3.3: Promote and demonstrate climate resilient agricultural												
				144,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	144,000.00				
Trainings, materials	120.00	People	1200	144,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	144,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	Gov of USA	
Output 2.4: Resettlement communities have capacity and structures to equitably and sustainably manage natural resources (ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY)												
Activity 2.4.1: Support establishment of governance structures such												
				30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00				
Conference	5,000.00	Days	6	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS	
Activity 2.4.2: Conduct awareness campaigns on sustainable use of												
				45,000.00		22,500.00	22,500.00	45,000.00				
Sensitization	15,000.00	Days	3	45,000.00		22,500.00	22,500.00	45,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS	
Activity 2.4.3: Promoting low cost energy efficient technologies												
				67,000.00	67,000.00			67,000.00				
Low cost energy efficient materials/technologies	335.00	Materials	200	67,000.00	67,000.00			67,000.00	Supplies, commodities, materials	UNDP	Gov of Japan	
Output 2.5: Resettlement communities are well-established and connected to neighbouring settlement areas												
Activity 2.5.1: Facilitate opening and rehabilitation of new and access roads												
				380,350.00	160,350.00	220,000.00		380,350.00				
Materials, services for opening of access roads	500.00	Kilometers	140	70,000.00	50,000.00	20,000.00		70,000.00	Supplies, commodities, materials	UNDP	UNTFHS	
Materials, services for opening of roads	3,950.00	Kilometers	20	79,000.00	79,000.00			79,000.00	Supplies, commodities, materials	UNDP	Gov of Japan	
Materials, services for opening of new roads, bridges	10,000.00	Kilometers	20	200,000.00		200,000.00		200,000.00	Contractual Services	UNDP	UNTFHS	
Materials, services for rehabilitating scheme roads	1,045.00	Kilometers	30	31,350.00	31,350.00			31,350.00	Supplies, commodities, materials	UNDP	UNTFHS	
Activity 2.5.2: Provide support and incentives for families to build their own houses												
				270,000.00	175,000.00	62,000.00	33,000.00	270,000.00				
Materials, services for housing support for the vulnerable	3,000.00	Houses	61	183,000.00	88,000.00	62,000.00	33,000.00	183,000.00	Supplies, commodities, materials	UNDP	UNTFHS	
Shelter assistance for the most vulnerable	5,800.00	Houses	15	87,000.00	87,000.00			87,000.00	Supplies, commodities, materials	UNDP	Gov of Japan	
Objective 2 Sub-Total				3,027,500.00	676,183.33	1,197,158.33	966,158.33	3,027,500.00				

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Objective 3: Resettlement communities are tolerant, inclusive and integrated with the surrounding society, enabling people to live in peace and harmony to realise their aspirations											
Output 3.1: Individuals in the resettlement schemes and surrounding communities live in dignity and without fear, knowing their rights and how to claim them (PERSONAL SECURITY)											
Activity 3.1.1: Develop and implement awareness raising strategy on											
Sensitization	10,000.00	Days	3	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 3.1.2: Support coordination among partners in the											
Conference	30,000.00	Days	4	120,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	120,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	DFID
GBV one-stop centers	75,000.00	Center	2	150,000.00	150,000.00			150,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	Gov of Japan
Activity 3.1.3: Facilitate community based policing system in the											
supplies	15,000.00	equipment	1	26,000.00	15,000.00			26,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	Gov of Japan
Meetings	5,500.00	Platforms	2	11,000.00	11,000.00			11,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of Japan
Activity 3.1.4: Support campaign against child marriages, including											
Sensitization	5,000.00	Days	3	15,000.00	15,000.00			15,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 3.1.5: Carry out capacity building training for duty bearers on											
Conference	20,000.00	Days	3	60,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	DFID
Output 3.2: Communities respect diversity, practice non-discrimination and inclusion and have strong social, cultural and economic links and support structures both within the settlements and with the surrounding communities (COMMUNITY SECURITY)											
Activity 3.2.1: Support dialogue between groups and local leadership											
Conference	3,000.00	Days	8	24,000.00	9,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	24,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 3.2.2: Support community to create communal spaces that promote cohesion and interaction, such as sporting ground, children's recreational areas, among others.											
Rehabilitation of communal spaces	30,000.00		2	60,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00		60,000.00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 3.2.3: Support community events, including cultural											
DSA	1,000.00	People	20	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNDP
Conference	5,000.00	Days	3	15,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNDP
Activity 3.2.4: Promote inclusion of women and youth in leadership											
Conference	1,500.00	Days	6	9,000.00	4,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	9,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 3.2.5: Conduct survey on existing social, cultural and											
DSA	1,000.00	People	30	30,000.00	30,000.00			30,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	Gov of Japan
Output 3.3: Resettlement schemes have in place mechanisms that promote rule of law, provide equitable access to justice and prevent gender-based violence, violence against children and women, as well as other forms of exploitation and abuse (POLITICAL SECURITY)											

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Activity 3.3.1: Support the coordination among local structures on				15,000.00	6,000.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	15,000.00			
Conference	3,000.00	Days	5	15,000.00	6,000.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	15,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 3.3.2: Facilitate the establishment of police posts in				110,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00		110,000.00			
Rehabilitation of existing infrastructure	55,000.00	Infrastructure	2	110,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00		110,000.00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 3.3.3: Support the provision of mobile court services to				25,186.50		12,593.25	12,593.25	25,186.50			
Fuel	12.65	Fuel	410	5,186.50		2,593.25	2,593.25	5,186.50	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNTFHS
DSA	1,000.00	People	20	20,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNTFHS
Objective 3 Sub-Total				709,186.50	355,000.00	249,593.25	134,593.25	709,186.50			

Programme Coordination Costs											
<i>All staff should be listed including functional title, level, duration ect.</i>											
<i>Pls include communication and monitoring evaluation cost. Add or</i>											
Communication and Publicity	45,000.00	Fuel, People	1	45,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	45,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Monitoring and Evaluation	45,000.00	Fuel, People	1	45,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	45,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Team Leader - ARR Inclusive Growth (50% of time)	51,992.00	People/year	3	155,976.00	51,992.00	51,992.00	51,992.00	155,976.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNDP
Programme Manager (P3)	175,000.00	People	1	175,000.00		87,500.00	87,500.00	175,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Programme Manager (P3)	227,100.00	People	1	227,100.00		113,550.00	113,550.00	227,100.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNDP
Programme Manager (local consultant)	42,000.00	People	1	42,000.00	42,000.00			42,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	Gov of Japan
Scheme Coordinator (Meheba)	16,000.00	People	1	16,000.00	16,000.00			16,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNDP
Scheme Coordinator (Mayukwayuwka)	16,000.00	People	1	16,000.00	16,000.00			16,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNDP
Scheme Coordinator (Meheba)	16,000.00	People/year	2	32,000.00		16,000.00	16,000.00	32,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Scheme Coordinator (Mayukwayuwka)	16,000.00	People/year	2	32,000.00		16,000.00	16,000.00	32,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Mid-point assessment mission	15,000.00	people	2	30,000.00		30,000.00		30,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
HSU missions	10,000.00	DSA	1	10,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	10,000.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNTFHS
SPAG meetings	\$6,000	Meetings	6	36,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	36,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Programme Coordination Cost Sub-Total				862,076.00	172,992.00	357,042.00	332,042.00	862,076.00			

Total Programme Cost (Requested from UNTFHS) -A					725,210.00	791,023.25	392,023.25	1,868,256.50			
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost above) -B					50,764.70	52,571.63	27,441.63	130,777.96			
TOTAL PROGRAMME BUDGET - requested from UNTFHS					775,974.70	803,594.88	419,464.88	1,999,034.46			

OTHER FUNDING SOURCES (no UNTFHS)				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Government of Japan				727,640.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	1,327,640.00
Government of USA				445,500.00	280,500.00	280,500.00	1,006,500.00
Private Sector					300,000.00	300,000.00	600,000.00
UNDP				129,292.00	228,342.00	228,342.00	585,976.00
DFID				42,650.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	202,650.00
Sweden					48,825.00	48,825.00	97,650.00
GCF					30,000.00	30,000.00	60,000.00
UNHCR				60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	180,000.00
TOTAL				1,405,082.00	1,327,667.00	1,327,667.00	4,060,416.00

OVERALL TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS					2,181,056.70	2,131,261.88	1,747,131.88	6,059,450.46			
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UNTFHS Template for Budget of Concept Note
 Table 2. Budget Summary by Reporting Object Class funded by UNTFHS

Blue and yellow cells are formulas and should not be altered. Fill ONLY the white cells.

Table 2: Budget Summary by reporting object class (per each Implementing Organization) funded by UNTFHS

Object Class	Approved Budget (US\$)				
	Year 1 UNDP Org A	Year 2 UNDP Org A	Year 3 UNDP Org A	Total	% over Programme Cost
Staff and other personnel expenses		149,500.00	119,500.00	269,000.00	17.16%
Travel on official business	55,000.00		5,000.00	60,000.00	3.83%
Contractual services	85,000.00	285,000.00		370,000.00	23.60%
Operating expenses	139,000.00	114,000.00	114,000.00	367,000.00	23.41%
Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)					0.00%
Supplies, commodities and materials	346,050.00	102,363.25	53,363.25	501,776.50	32.01%
Transfers and grants to counterparts					0.00%
Total programme cost	625,050.00	650,863.25	281,863.25	1,567,776.50	100.00%
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost)	43,753.50	45,580.43	20,430.43	109,744.36	7.00%
	668,803.50	696,423.68	312,293.68	1,677,520.86	107.00%

Object Class	Approved Budget (US\$)				
	Year 1 UNHCR Org B	Year 2 UNHCR Org B	Year 3 UNHCR Org B	Total	% over Programme Cost
Staff and other personnel expenses					0.00%
Travel on official business	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	90,000.00	29.95%
Contractual services					0.00%
Operating expenses	56,666.67	56,666.67	56,666.67	170,000.00	56.58%
Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)					0.00%
Supplies, commodities and materials	13,493.33	13,493.33	13,493.33	40,480.00	13.47%
Transfers and grants to counterparts					0.00%
Total programme cost	100,160.00	100,160.00	100,160.00	300,480.00	100.00%
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost)	7,011.20	7,011.20	7,011.20	21,033.60	7.00%
Total programme budget	107,171.20	107,171.20	107,171.20	321,513.60	107.00%

Table 2: Budget revision by reporting object class (for the whole programme funded by UNTFHS)

Object Class	Approved Budget (US\$)				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	% over Programme Cost
Staff and other personnel expenses		149,500.00	119,500.00	269,000.00	14.40%
Travel on official business	85,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	150,000.00	8.03%
Contractual services	85,000.00	285,000.00		370,000.00	19.80%
Operating expenses	195,666.67	170,666.67	170,666.67	537,000.00	28.74%
Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)					0.00%
Supplies, commodities and materials	359,543.33	115,856.58	66,856.58	542,256.50	29.02%
Transfers and grants to counterparts					0.00%
Total programme cost	725,210.00	751,023.25	392,023.25	1,868,256.50	100.00%
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost)	50,764.70	52,571.63	27,441.63	130,777.96	7.00%
Total programme budget	775,974.70	803,594.88	419,464.88	1,999,034.46	107.00%

56,047.70

UNTFHS Template for Budget of Concept Note
Table 3. Budget Summary by Organization

Table 3: Budget summary by organization

Implementing Organization		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
UNDP	Programme Cost (A)	625,050.00	650,863.25	291,863.25	1,567,776.50
	Indirect support costs (7% *A)	43,753.50	45,560.43	20,430.43	109,744.36
UNHCR	Programme Cost (B)	100,160.00	100,160.00	100,160.00	300,480.00
	Indirect support costs (7% *B)	7,011.20	7,011.20	7,011.20	21,033.60
Total Programme Cost (A+B+C+D+E+F)		725,210.00	751,023.25	392,023.25	1,868,256.50
Estimated indirect support costs (7%*A) +(7% *B)+(7% *C)+(7% *D)+(7% *E)+(7% *F)		50,764.70	52,571.63	27,441.63	130,777.96
Total estimated programme budget (project cost + indirect support costs)		775,974.70	803,594.88	419,464.88	1,999,034.46