



## Annual Report 2018



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### **Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement in Zambia**

**Implementing Agency/Agencies):** Department of Resettlement, Office of the Vice-President

**Project Title:** Promoting Human Security through Sustainable Resettlement in Zambia (2017-2021)

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## 1. Executive Summary

The Government of Zambia and the United Nations (UN) in Zambia have together developed a Programme of Sustainable Resettlement, with the aim of: i) meeting the high ambitions and standards of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; ii) supporting the local integration of former Angolan and Rwandan refugees in Zambia into new communities in designated resettlement areas; and iii) supporting the local integration of youth in the Mwange resettlement scheme. This programme recognizes that successful local integration cannot be instant but must be planned and supported over time. Specifically, the program recognizes that the following transitions must be managed:

- I. the transition from the status of refugee to that of new permanent resident of Zambia (and possible future Zambian citizenship);
- II. the transition of lead responsibility in Government from the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees under the Ministry of Home Affairs, to the Department of Resettlement in the Office of the Vice President;
- III. 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 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative, supporting a long-term sustainable development approach;
- IV. the transition from humanitarian partners to long-term development partners.

The vision of the Sustainable Resettlement Programme is that by 2021, communities living in Meheba, Mayukwayukwa and Mwange resettlement schemes are cohesive, productive, sustainable and fully integrated into development at all levels. Implementing this concept in the three very different resettlement schemes has required individualised approaches to bring about social, cultural and economic integration and cohesion within each resettlement scheme and its surrounding communities.

The programme has three key outcomes:

- Government at national and Subnational levels undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement schemes.
- Communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities.
- Resettlement communities are tolerant, inclusive and integrated with the surrounding society, enabling people to live in peace and harmony to realize their aspirations

During 2018, progress was made in advancing results in outcomes one and two of the programme, supported by strong programme coordination.

Under outcome ongoing efforts to develop the resettlement schemes in 2018 resulted in an increase in the number of households locating to the resettlement schemes and as of December 2018, 865 households had relocated to the resettlement schemes (464 in Mayukwayukwa and 401 in Meheba). This has been boosted by greater coordination, mobility, and outreach amongst line ministries and the Department of Resettlement in the schemes which has facilitated programme implementation and demonstrated to settlers that the government is committed to the development of the schemes. To provide high-level strategic guidance to the resettlement approach, a Strategic and Policy Advisory

Group meeting was held in 2018, which reviewed progress, factors hindering resettlement, and actions for 2019 to further develop the resettlement schemes. In addition, throughout 2018 a household survey was conducted by JICA and the Department of Resettlement which served as a land audit and provided up-to-date local integration data. Drafting of a Local Area Plan for Meheba and increased participation in District Development Coordinating Committee meetings has boosted the planning and governance of the schemes at a decentralized level, which contributes to the decentralized focus on the government and links well to the 7<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan.

Under outcome 2 there was improvement of provision of social services and infrastructure including road access, low- cost houses, safe drinking water, education and health equipment; improvement of sustainable economic opportunities through entrepreneurship/skills training, business opportunity profiling, support to savings groups, and provision of agricultural equipment, agricultural inputs and livestock, and trainings to cooperatives and farmers, which saw large increases in the amount of land cultivated resulting in more settlers producing food for sale and consumption, boosting their income and food security.

Under outcome 3 progress has been weak due to lack of implementation, however community-based activities to promote cohesion and security were conducted through neighbourhood watch groups in the communities and GBV and child marriage awareness raising activities through the clinics. This is an area to be strengthened going forward.

It has been observed that the main factors that hinder the movement of settlers to the resettlement schemes include:

- Inadequate infrastructure and social services since 2017
- Reluctance to leave the refugee settlements due to the existence of community, residence and farming fields already established.
- Livelihood challenges including unstable income levels, difficulty in increasing agricultural productivity, and lack of market linkages.
- Uncoordinated efforts towards livelihood support activities among stakeholders

As highlighted during the SPAG meeting in 2018, which is the main advisory body of the project, the rate of resettlement is still quite slow and efforts are needed to improve the attractiveness of the schemes to encourage the former refugees and Zambians to take up residence in the schemes. It is recognized that accelerated efforts need to be undertaken for the improvement of participatory planning and governance processes of the schemes including the issuance of legal permits and therefore land, the advancement of available infrastructure including social services, the enhancement of diverse livelihood opportunities, and greater solidification of community cohesion. As a result of this recognition, a review of the bottleneck areas and recommendations for the way forward are being drafted by three key task teams. Going forward, additional resource mobilization efforts are ongoing with various partners, but must be fast-tracked to increase investment in the resettlement schemes.

## **2. Background and Purpose of Programme/Project**

The Government of Zambia and the United Nations (UN) in Zambia have together developed a Programme of Sustainable Resettlement, with the aim of: i) meeting the high ambitions and standards of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; ii) supporting the local integration of former

Angolan and Rwandan refugees in Zambia into new communities in designated resettlement areas: and iii) supporting the local integration of youth in the Mwange resettlement scheme. This programme recognizes that successful local integration cannot be instant but must be planned and supported over time. Specifically, the program recognizes that the following transitions must be managed:

- V. the transition from the status of refugee to that of new permanent resident of Zambia (and possible future Zambian citizenship);
- VI. the transition of lead responsibility in Government from the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees under the Ministry of Home Affairs, to the Department of Resettlement in the Office of the Vice President;
- VII. 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 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative, supporting a long-term sustainable development approach;
- VIII. the transition from humanitarian partners to long-term development partners.

The vision of the Sustainable Resettlement Programme is that by 2021, communities living in Meheba, Mayukwayukwa and Mwange resettlement schemes are cohesive, productive, sustainable and fully integrated into development at all levels. Implementing this concept in the three very different resettlement schemes has required individualised approaches to bring about social, cultural and economic integration and cohesion within each resettlement scheme and its surrounding communities.

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 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.

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. 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, new permanent residents and Zambians living in and around the resettlement schemes are cohesive, productive, sustainable and fully integrated into development at all levels.

The programme has three joint outcomes:

1. Government at national and subnational levels 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.
3. Resettlement communities are tolerant, inclusive and integrated with the surrounding society, enabling people to live in peace and harmony to realize their aspirations

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 was granted to ILO, FAO and UNDP in 2017/2018. This opportunity has 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.

### 3. Progress against Planned Results/Implementation

Outcome 1: Government at national and sub-national level undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement schemes							
Outputs	Planned activities	Timeframe				Responsible party	Implementation Status
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Output 1.1: Department of Resettlement has capacity and institutional structures to effectively coordinate and manage the implementation of the resettlement policy	1.1.1: Hold 2 National Advisory Meetings and facilitate the participation of former refugees and settlers in National Advisory Group Meeting		X	X		Department of Resettlement	Partially Achieved – 1 SPAG meeting
	1.1.2: Plot demarcation and surveying of farm plots in Meheba		X	X	X		No progress - No Funding
	1.1.3: Support relocation of former Refugees to their plots in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba	X	X	X	X		Partially Achieved
	1.1.4: Field advocacy meetings and community engagement	X	X	X	X		Achieved
	1.1.5 Conduct Land Audit which includes the inspection and verification of farm plots in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba Resettlement Schemes		X	X			Partially achieved through baseline survey
	1.1.6: Support the upgrade of an electronic database for the Department of Resettlement and training of scheme Coordinators/Technical Staff in data collection using GPS, data entry and analysis using QGIS		X				Achieved
	1.1.7: Marking and Cutting of the external boundary of Meheba Resettlement Scheme		X				Achieved
	1.1.8: Preparation of Lay Out Plan for Meheba Resettlement Scheme		X	X			Partially achieved - final draft not completed
	1.1.9: Preparation of the Integrated Development Plans for Kalumbila and Kaoma Districts.		X	X	X		No Funding

Outcome 2: Communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities							
Outputs	Planned activities	Timeframe				Responsible party	Implementation Status
		Q 1	Q2	Q 3	Q 4		
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Resettlement communities engage in agricultural production with value addition and have access to markets for products and services	2.1.1: Support the establishment of cooperatives in the resettlement schemes		X	X	X	Department of Resettlement	Achieved
	2.1.2: Procurement of two ploughs to be used with procured tractors to support land cultivation.		X				Achieved
	2.1.3: Conduct assessment of business opportunities in the area that will provide enterprise and employment opportunities for members of the community and surrounding areas.	X	X				Achieved
	2.1.4: Provide skills/vocational training based on economic and related employment opportunities informed by the assessment	X	X	X	X		Achieved
	2.1.5: Conduct 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 economic and business opportunities in local value chains	X	X	X			Partially Achieved – agri-business loans not disbursed
	2.1.6: Support the establishment of business membership organizations to represent producers and other value chain players in accessing input and output markets	X	X	X			Achieved
	2.1.7: Facilitate the establishment and training of savings and credit cooperatives		X	X			Achieved
	2.1.8: Facilitate the provision of Access Roads at Meheba (40km) and Mayukwayukwa (30km) Resettlement Schemes		X	X	X		No progress - No Funding
	2.1.9: Facilitate the provision of Boreholes at Meheba (20BH) and Mayukwayukwa (30BH) Resettlement Scheme		X	X	X		No Progress - No Funding
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Resettlement communities have capacity and structures to equitably and sustainably manage natural resources	2.2.1: Provide 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 that supports production of nutritious food to curb malnutrition and stunting.		X	X	X	Achieved	
	2.2.2: Promote innovative value addition initiatives and conduct cooking demonstrations for the utilisation of promoted nutrient dense crops		X	X	X	Achieved	
	2.2.3: Facilitate the establishment of two market and bulking centres in resettlement schemes and facilitate market linkages with the private sector.		X	X	X	Achieved	

Outcome 3: Effective and efficient project implementation and coordination							
	Planned activities	Timeframe				Responsible party	Implementation Status
		Q 1	Q2	Q 3	Q 4		
Inputs required for effective and efficient project implementation and coordination are in place	3.1.1 Retainment of National UNVs deployed in Mayukwayukwa (1) and Meheba (1) Resettlement Schemes	X				Department of Resettlement	Achieved
	3.1.2 Procurement of 2 all-weather vehicles to support the work of 2 National UNVs		X	X	X		Achieved
	3.1.3: Reporting				X		Achieved
	3.1.4: Travel for meetings, monitoring of implementation	X	X	X	X		Fulfilled
	3.1.5: Recruitment of a technical specialist	X	X				Achieved
				X	X		Achieved
	3.1.6: Coordination meeting with Department of Resettlement	X					Achieved

#### 4. Progress towards achievement of results

##### **Outcome 1: Government at national and sub-national level undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement schemes**

- Coordination, mobility, and outreach amongst line ministries and the Department of Resettlement in the schemes has facilitated programme implementation and demonstrated to settlers that the government is committed to the development of the schemes. Department of Resettlement has had direct presence in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa, through Scheme Coordinators, funded by the Government of Japan and UNDP. The Principal Land Resettlement Officers and Scheme Coordinators attend the District Development Coordinating Committee meetings in each district, which has proved to be a good avenue to incorporate planning in the District Development Action Plan. Contribution to CRRF consultations at district level (Kaoma) were also provided by UNDP and DoR (Scheme Coordinator and PLRO), which led to further recognition by districts that planning and implementation must include the refugee settlement and resettlement schemes. Provision of IT equipment for the coordination offices in the resettlement schemes has improved information and data management and reporting from the ground level.
- To assess progress on movement of former refugees and Zambians to their plots, JICA finalized a household survey in both resettlement schemes in August 2018, which provided much needed baseline information on local integration and functioned as a land audit. It revealed that:
  - In Mayukwayukwa:
    - 467 households have relocated in total (Zambians: 94, Angolans: 373 Rwandans: 0)
    - There is a gap between those who have applied and those who have been allocated plots and Letters of Occupancy are still lagging behind. About 200 plots are considered vacant and not allocated hence further verification by the province is underway to identify the respective owners if any.
    - There is no additional land, which is illustrated by the fact that applicants (2,223HH) exceeds demarcated plots (1,336).
    - There are still issues of double, triple, and quadruple allocation in Mayukwayukwa. In quarter 2 and 3, a total of 14 conflicts of double/triple plot allocation were resolved. Through engagement with community members, the Scheme Coordinator in Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Scheme resolved land disputes.
  - In Meheba:
    - 298 households relocated in total according to the JICA survey, however data from the Scheme Coordinator indicates that 401 household relocated in total (199 Zambians, 202 Angolans, 0 Rwandans).
    - There is a gap between those who have applied and those who have been allocated plots and Letters of Occupancy are still lagging behind.
    - Demarcation has not been completed: the total targeted plot number is 6,000, and 2,751 have applied, but only 1,428 have been demarcated. However, relocation mostly of Zambians and Rwandans is slow.
- By February 2018, in Meheba, 150 targeted plots were demarcated in block F, with an additional 111 plots surveyed, through the oversight of a multi-departmental team

consisting of the Survey Department, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Resettlement. This step will expedite the allocation of plots to former refugees and Zambians and increase the movement of settlers to their plots.

- As of December 2018, 867 households relocated to the resettlement schemes (467 in Mayukwayukwa and 401 in Meheba) (512 males, 352 females), however the Scheme Coordinators have noted that figures fluctuate depending on the season. More settlers are expected to move from October to May for cultivation on their plots, and after harvesting (July-September), many go back to the refugee settlement (greater availability of services).
- Despite progress in the number of people settling in the schemes, there is concern that the relocation of Zambians and Rwandans is still low. There are a number of factors that are impeding former refugees and Zambians from moving to their allocated plots including, lack of infrastructure (social services – health, education, water), lack of livelihood opportunities in the schemes, and lack of community engagement. In Meheba, additional concerns are lack of access roads and incomplete demarcation which limits the number of plots available. In Mayukwayukwa, some settlers have complained that the plots are too small for farming and living, so the settlers only move to their plots in the scheme during the cultivation season, and back to the refugee settlement thereafter. For Rwandans, there may be an unwillingness to move because the length of the temporal permits they are entitled to are for a limited time (3 years). These issues were raised at the Strategic and Policy Advisory Group meeting in December 2018, which provided a review of progress and analysis of critical factors, and three task teams will be formulated in 2019 to identify the blockages and come up with proposals for accelerating progress.
- To improve mobile network connectivity, ZAMTEL successfully identified a location in Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Scheme at the service centre where they put up a network tower which has improved the communication system in the Resettlement Scheme and the ward at large. To improve access to electricity in Meheba Resettlement Scheme which will have positive benefits for livelihoods and social services, ZESCO has been engaged to connect the scheme to national grid, but this is still pending.
- A database training was held in October 2018 on GIS/GPS data collection and analysis and data management in the Land Resettlement and Information Management System (LARIMS). This resulted in technical officers increasing their skills on collecting GIS and GPS data and their knowledge on how to use the LARIMS. Areas for improvement of the electronic information management system emerged from the training and will be taken up going forward.
- A 37km stretch of the external boundary of Meheba was cleared, marked, and cut in order to circumvent boundary disputes. The boundary cutting exercise was carried out on the premise that it will provide a clear demarcation between the state and customary land. This exercise was recommended after some misunderstanding which existed between the government (COR and DOR) and the Chief Mumena royal establishment in 2016 which led to the two parties agreeing to have a clearly defined boundary so as to avoid future conflicts which might hinder development and the cordial relationship that existed between the government and the traditional leadership.
- Works for the development of the Local Area Plan for Meheba Resettlement Scheme and surrounding communities began at the beginning of July 2018, with the physical planning (field work) starting first. The Kalumbila Town Council, Dept of Resettlement and Department of Physical Planning participated in the process. Activities included consultation of stakeholders, key technocrats, public consultations and field work so that certain coordinates could be picked. The reconnaissance surveys and collection of geographical data was completed in the

third quarter. A draft plan was developed by December 2018, however it requires additional review and refinement. Key attributes of the plan will include: identification of key spatial physical and economic characteristic of the proposed area and environs; mapping of all key social, economic and physical support infrastructure in the proposed area and surrounding areas; collection of socio-economic data of the area and environs; clear linkages to the whole Meheba settlement and surrounding areas. This will feed into district planning processes and the development of the integrated development plan for the district.

- A Strategic and Policy Advisory Group meeting held in December 2018 provided a platform for high level review and discussion on the programme. Key strategic issues that were discussed were the delayed uptake in resettlement and relocation challenges, potential solutions to address the challenges, and priorities for 2019 and beyond. A directive was made to form three task teams to look at issue of the legal process, economic opportunities and livelihoods, and social cohesion. A review of the resettlement approach will also be undertaken, through the task teams and with the support of JICA.

*Outcome 2: Communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities*

- In terms of WASH outcomes, several successes were recorded in both schemes. An estimated 11,075 people in the resettlement and host communities gained access to safe drinking water supply through drilling of 38 new boreholes and rehabilitation of 25 non-functional boreholes through UNICEF support. In addition, four schools and three health facilities were provided access to safe water supply. In order to contribute to enhanced sustainability, 253 people including 130 members of village WASH committees, 76 care takers and 47 area pump menders were trained on management and operation, including maintenance of water supply systems. In addition, an estimated 11,075 people in the resettlement and host communities were reached with messages on safe hygiene practices while 1,352 new household latrines were constructed benefitting over 6,763 people. As part of efforts to build capacity for sustained sanitation and hygiene promotion, over 241 people including district staff, traditional leaders and school teachers were trained on sanitation and hygiene promotion.
- In Mayukwayukwa, maintenance and management of 5 hand pumps by the Area Pump Mender's has been on-going in the scheme, with community members increasingly seeing the benefits of joint efforts, which has improved cooperation and a sense of ownership. Through these efforts, zone 3 managed to service 3 hand pumps which is an equal number for zone 1 and 2. Due to the efforts of the line ministries and provision of WASH infrastructure Mayukwayukwa is now a 96% Open Defecation Free zone. There are still some areas that lack water supply services but are settled by settlers and these should be prioritized when installing hand pumps in the next water supply support by partners. It is very significant as most settlers cited that they do not have water or access roads around their plots which inhibits settlers to move to their plots. Once installed, the water supply initiatives will act as pull factors for the settlers that are willing to relocate and settle on their respective plots.
- In Meheba, WASH successes were also recorded through the support of JICA, AAR, and the line ministries. JICA's support through AAR Japan has led to 11 self-help groups maintaining the boreholes in Meheba Resettlement Scheme, which has contributed to improved community cooperation and a sense of ownership. AAR Japan also assisted in changing the pipes from galvanized to UPVC of 62 boreholes out of 64, which has resulted in a reduction in the high iron content in the water and an improvement in the quality of the water. Other activities under AAR Japan included a follow up training for 11 water management committee groups, one recreation

activity for the settlers, distribution of water trolleys to 7 households, training of the water management committee executives, distribution of 73 bicycles to water management and hygiene promotion committee's members and executive members. This has resulted in greater mobility of the committees, and greater monitoring of water management in the communities.

- To improve availability of educational and health materials, a total of 2,518 learner text books for needs assessment grades 1 to 12 were procured and delivered to 10 schools (6 primary with 1,630 students; 755 boys and 875 girls, four secondary with 1,186 students; 654 boys and 532 girls) in Meheba. In addition, ten Sphygmomanometer (adult), 30 Foleys catheters, 40 pairs of gloves, 50 digital clinical thermometers, 61 sets of midwifery kits, 10 delivery/ labour beds, 10 gum boots and 10 bicycles were procured and distributed for use by the refugee communities in Meheba (Solwezi district) and Mayukwayukwa (Kaoma district).
- Access to and mobility within Meheba resettlement scheme was enhanced through the construction and opening of a 20km access road. Spot gravelling was done and only a few sections are to be re-done once the prevailing wet conditions have improved.
- To improve housing security and lift vulnerable households out of poverty, a selection of households were chosen, using multi-stakeholder criteria, to be provided with low-cost housing units. All five low-cost housing units in Mayukwayukwa and 10 in Meheba were constructed. By the end of quarter three, all 15 low cost housing units were completed in 2018 (all 5 completed and occupied in Mayukwayukwa, all 10 completed in Meheba.) There is still a need to construct more low-cost housing units as these will function as a pull factor for settlers to move to their plots. There is also the importance of building local capacity to do the construction and have a revolving fund so that the community can organize themselves to do the construction. Procuring block making machines for the communities can increase their self-sufficiency.
- Lack of government staff and infrastructure for health and education facilities remains a concern and a challenge, however in Meheba Resettlement Scheme a government teacher was deployed to Block G bringing the total number of teachers to two. In addition, the school in Block H is now a certified examination center, and for the first time, the resettlement scheme has a group of pupils who will sit for their grade seven national examination. This will act as a pull factor for more settlers to move to their plots in the resettlement scheme, as their children will be able to access more advanced levels of education.
- Progress was made to improve livelihoods and economic opportunities and engage resettlement communities in agricultural production with value addition and have access to markets for products and services. Agricultural equipment (tractors, trailers, rippers, and ploughs) were provided by UNDP to the schemes which have supported communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes to enhance their farming production. In terms of administration of the tractors, they are being managed by selected cooperatives based on a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Resettlement, with oversight from the Scheme Coordinators, which has given the selected cooperatives a sense of ownership and accountability for the use of the tractors and accessories. In Meheba, the tractor is being used by farmers at a fee of K200 per lima. As a result, land cultivation and harvesting has significantly increased with the introduction of agricultural inputs and equipment, which has improved access to income and enhanced household nutrition and food security. In Mayukwayukwa, more than 24Ha of land was cultivated in 2017/2018 with a number of crops ranging from maize, soya beans, cassava, groundnuts and cowpeas. Additionally, 4Ha of demonstration agro fields for gardening were cultivated in 2018 with and over 20Ha is targeted for cultivation in the 2018/2019 season. In Meheba, more than 22 Ha of land was cultivated in the 2017/2018 season and so far, 12 Ha have been cultivated for the 2018/2019 season, with more ongoing, with the main crops being maize, soya beans, cassava, beans, and sweet potatoes.

- Through FAO, 401 (224 males/177 females) farmers were supported with agriculture inputs and various agriculture implements/equipment which have been used for cultivation. Trainings in climate smart/climate resilient agricultural techniques were conducted in both resettlement schemes to support production and promotion of nutritious food. Furthermore, demo installations were conducted on orange maize intercropping with legumes and growing of orange fleshed sweet potatoes. Vegetable gardening was also promoted through trainings and the installation of gardening facilities was supported and solar powered irrigation facilities. Nutritive trainings on crop development and utilization (cassava and rice) and general nutrition education were conducted to promote the nutrition value of the promoted crops. Extension staff have trained 253 farmers in organic farming and Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) in Meheba. With this knowledge, farmers are expected to improve their agricultural production and productivity, which will ensure that farmers have more for home consumption and sale.
- Through the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries with support from FAO, 320 farmers were sensitised on pond and cage fish farming. However, 13 farmers with confirmed interest received specialised training and will receive fingerings to undertake pond and cage fish farming demonstrations. In addition, 56 farmers/households were supported with small livestock (goats/chickens) in both Meheba and Mayukwayukwa and pasture demo establishment for 3 sites (zone 1, zone 2 and zone 4) was completed in Kaoma. This will lead to well-nourished animals which will translate into improved quality of meat and nutrition outcomes for households. Trainings in improved goat and chicken production and demonstrations on livestock shelter and pond and cage fish farming were conducted. These trainings have helped farmers to improve their livestock production skills and capacity to manage diseases which has a positive effect on numbers of livestock produced and sent to the market for sale. Ultimately, enhanced livestock management capacity will increase production and productivity.
- Twenty-five cooperatives in both schemes were profiled, assessed, and received training for improved management capacity. Opportunities for growth and recommendations and actions were identified, with a particular focus on women. Meetings to sensitise cooperatives in charge of bulking centre management were also conducted. A bulking centre management board is in the process of being constituted after the finalisation of the review of constitution. This will facilitate the running of the bulking centre in Mayukwayukwa. A pick-up vehicle (utility van) has been procured to support and facilitate bulking centre market linkage activities and supply collation to the bulking centre and delivery to markets. A honey processing and packaging shelter is under construction and honey packaging materials were procured to support farmers involved in honey processing. This will add value to the honey that the farmers produce, thereby increasing the potential for increased incomes as processed honey fetches as much as three or four times the value of unprocessed honey.
- Linkages to markets and the private sector still must be strengthened and the resettlement schemes should be included in national initiatives to boost economic opportunities (e.g. Cashew Infrastructure Development Project for Mayukwayukwa; including the schemes in provincial trade and investment expos). Partnerships with the private sector for market linkages have been strengthened, especially through efforts of the Scheme Coordinators and several successes have been recorded in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Schemes.
  - In Meheba:
    - The farmers were registered in the recently launched ZIAMIS, a national farmers database, which will enable them to be linked and planned for properly by the government like other farmers in other areas. This is a step forward in ensuring that district and ward planning incorporates the resettlement scheme. About 50 farmers were registered for the e-voucher system, which will enable them to access agricultural inputs for the cultivation season.

- The private sector around the district was engaged to develop partnerships in mutual areas of interest. Those approached are Kalumbila mine, Kalumbila District Farmers association and Kasco mining limited. As a result, the Kalumbila District farmers association is working with the Agriculture office in Meheba to do an out-grower scheme for yellow maize and soya beans and 54 farmers have since been recruited for the exercise.
    - Three organic farming groups were formed in the scheme where farmers are being trained and a demonstration plot has been set up and is being managed by the organic farmers.
  - Mayukwayukwa successes:
    - Engagement with the private sector was also successful in Mayukwayukwa and resulted in a partnership. Both the resettlement scheme farmers and the host community successfully sold about 14.5 tons of soya beans, more than 800 bags of maize, 20 bags of groundnuts and more than 400 bags of rice to PACORD Company Limited (through a contractual farming arrangement with the smallholder farmers). The bulking centre was used as the selling point, which has indicated a positive result in terms of the use and management of the bulking center.
- Much progress was made in advancing resettlement communities understanding of entrepreneurship and business development. Through ILO, an assessment of business opportunities was conducted in the resettlement schemes and a business profiles report developed. Entrepreneurship training was provided using the ILO's Gender and Entrepreneurship Together (GET) Ahead training manual where 210 women and men participated as well as two cooperatives. The training imparted business management skills in the women, men and youths in order for them to take advantage of economic and business opportunities in local value chains and run successful businesses. This has empowered community members in the resettlement scheme to gain access to sound business principles and understanding. To increase access to input and output markets for the settlers in both schemes, discussions with business membership organizations were initiated as well as discussions with other value chain players who are interested in partnerships. Through this, 200 women and men were linked to the local district farmers' association to enable them to access improved input and output markets and 100 men and women received skills training in post-harvest handling and value addition for improved productivity and incomes. In addition, 315 women and men received training in establishing and operating savings groups using the Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) training methodology.

*Outcome 3: Effective and efficient project implementation and coordination*

- Project implementation and management in the two resettlement schemes continued through the Scheme Coordinator's, employed under the UNV contract modality. Project monitoring and coordination at the central level continued through UNDP and the Department of Resettlement. The Scheme Coordinators continue to be central to the efficient and effective coordination and management of the schemes as they have very good links to and the other district authorities and line ministries.
- The all-weather vehicles that were delivered to both resettlement schemes in July greatly assisted in improving the mobility of the Scheme Coordinators around the resettlement schemes for programme monitoring, implementation, and outreach as well as in assisting former refugees and Zambians to relocate to their allocated plots, reach markets, transport agricultural inputs, and receive other social support.

- Travel for meetings and implementation of activities continued throughout the year. At the beginning of July 2018, the UNDP Country Director, the Assistant Resident Representative for Poverty Reduction, and the UN Resident Coordinator participated in a workshop held in Nairobi. The focus of the workshop was on strengthening UNHCR and UNDP programming on the humanitarian development nexus, to foster greater joint programming for long-term, sustainable solutions for Persons of Concerns.
- Continued partnership with the People and Government of Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and AAR Japan. Partnerships with academia were also strengthened, including through a visit from Brunel University to learn more about the Sustainable Resettlement Programme. Two university courses: "Innovations for Sustainable Development" and the follow up "Business solutions for Sustainable Development" and the BASc Global Challenges will focus on the Sustainable Resettlement Programme. Students will come up with innovative solutions for some of the needs and gaps. DfID will potentially provide financial support to those projects that have real potential and align with their goals.

## **5. Key Development Drivers and Cross Cutting themes**

- Capacity building is a constant development driver within the programme. Technical assistance is provided by the UN agencies participating in the programme, and other partners such as JICA, to support the implementation of the programme and development of the schemes through the Department of Resettlement and government ministries. Sustainability of the schemes can only be achieved through the strengthened capacity of the Department of Resettlement to effectively coordinate and manage the implementation of the resettlement policy. The presence of the Scheme Coordinators has been instrumental in achieving results.
- Gender equality and youth empowerment were strongly encouraged and recognized when choosing the beneficiaries long list for the entrepreneurship training, undertaken by ILO. Gender was mainstreamed to allow the participants to break the stereotypes that exist in society where women and young ladies are perceived capable to do particular jobs. It was noted that women and youths were very important agents of change in the community.

## **6. Key Lessons learnt and Best Practices**

### **1. Government leadership and ownership is key for sustainability of the programme and to bridge the humanitarian - development divide.**

Despite initial investment from donors and UNDP, larger support is needed to fully attend to the needs of the resettlement schemes and the surrounding areas. Ongoing interaction and partnership with the town council's and other line ministries is key and will ensure greater ownership and integration of the resettlement schemes into district plans. The Scheme Coordinators attend district meetings, however a key lesson learned is that the schemes must be included in the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) for each district. This is critically important for comprehensive, sustainable development of the districts and the development of IDPs will ensure proper planning for the schemes in the long-term, strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus.

It has been noted that the increase of government presence, through line ministries, in the resettlement schemes is a pull-factor for former refugees and Zambians to move to their allocated plots. Ensuring that government showcases their ownership of the development of the resettlement schemes, proves to settlers that government is invested and committed to developing the schemes for the empowerment of all. More concerted and comprehensive efforts are needed to accelerate the number of settlers taking up their plots.

The Strategic Policy Advisory Group (SPAG) is an important gathering point in which senior Government, Embassies, UN agencies, CSOs, the private sector, and provincial, district, and community representatives engage and bring the programme forward. The SPAG meeting held in December 2018 demonstrated that this forum is necessary to encourage dialogue and strategic decisions to enable the programme and the resettlement approach to progress so that it becomes a success story for bridging the humanitarian-development divide. A key lesson learned is that the resettlement process has proceeded slowly due to hindering factors such as the legal process for acquiring documentation for permanent residency, insufficient infrastructure and livelihood opportunities, and impeded social cohesion.

When planning for 2019, in addition to costs for procurement of vehicles, costs for vehicle maintenance, fuel supply should be built into the annual budget as these are critical inputs for implementation, monitoring and logistical support.

**2. Local hydrogeological conditions must be given due consideration while deciding on the choice of technology for water supply system**

In the past, India Mark II pumps, which include galvanised iron (GI) casing, were installed on the boreholes in the refugee camps and the host communities. The low pH of groundwater contributed to corrosion of the GI casing and hence yielded coloured water with iron taste and subsequent abandoning of the boreholes by the community. UNICEF with due consideration to the local hydrogeological conditions, worked with the local authorities to use Afridev pump, which utilizes uPVC casing pipes and hence reduces the impact of low pH of the ground water.

**3. Low learning achievements persist**

Low learning achievements have continued to characterise the education status in most schools and Meheba and Mayukwayukwa schools are not exceptions. The roll out of the New Curriculum has not been matched by adequate capacity building of teachers, resourcing schools with adequate and appropriate teaching and learning materials and making the school environment conducive to learning. There is therefore need to invest in the above to ensure quality education.

**4. Capacity building of communities especially youth and women contributes to poverty alleviation**

In the two settlements, the capacity of the communities, especially young people and women, must be built to enable them to actively participate in low-cost housing unit construction using SSBs. A well-planned programme to build capacities for these groups can assist in entrepreneurship development, and at the same time improve the housing and general livelihoods of the communities in the settlement.

**5. Facilitating entrepreneurship and skills training must respond to market demands**

The business opportunities assessment revealed that the business and skills training provided in the past did not take into consideration the role that local entrepreneurs can play in being drivers of change in the local economy. As a result, many people that underwent skills and entrepreneurship training were not able to successfully run businesses. In some cases, business capital and equipment were given to the community through cooperatives. However, due to the limited membership and

ineffective operations of the cooperatives in the past, a lot of the equipment and skills provided were packed away and underutilized even after two years. Providing support through cooperatives alone often resulted in the exclusion of community members who did not belong to that cooperative and there was a lack of accountability on the part of the cooperatives to their members as well as members of the local integration area. Therefore, the decision to provide training based on businesses proposed by community members either as individuals or through business partnerships was welcomed by the resettled and host community.

**6. Ongoing capacity building and linkages to markets for resettlement communities must be accelerated to improve livelihoods.**

There are numerous cooperatives that have been established and are functional in the resettlement schemes, however to capitalize on their current activities and boost their potential, additional and ongoing efforts are needed to improve their capacity in management and business skills and facilitate linkages to markets. The cooperatives are evidently heterogenous in terms of membership and areas of business, however low levels of investment capital and low business management and financial literacy skills, coupled with challenges that limit their access to markets, constrain their growth and the potential to boost the livelihoods of the settlers. Strategic agricultural-business crops, such as cashew nut trees in Mayukwayukwa, should be explored and developed and linkages to programmes and partners to facilitate partnerships and investment are needed. While female representation in the membership of the cooperatives is high, their equal participation must be further encouraged to have greater spill over effects on household income and security.

**7. Community driven and motivated savings groups are key for sustainability**

In an effort to promote financial inclusion, the government and other development actors in the two resettlement schemes promoted the establishment of village savings and loan groups. Initially the approach taken included the provision of seed money to start up the groups' saving cycle. This proved to be unsuccessful and unsustainable because accountability for the money borrowed was very low among group members and repayments were not enough to sustain the groups. Following this failure, the recommendation from the Ministry of Community Development was that development facilitators can support the establishment of savings groups through capacity building while members should be responsible for putting together the money required to start up the cycle. This has proven to be more successful especially in Mayukwayukwa and has been adopted as the approach for promoting financial inclusion in the sustainable resettlement programme.

**8. Using local service providers to provide business development services is more sustainable**

Considering the resources and effort that went into building capacity of local service providers, it is important to ensure that they are engaged according to their specific competencies in the provision of training in the resettlement schemes. Through working with partnership from the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, the project was able to implement a number of activities successfully because these partners are on the ground and fully engaged. It also ensured that they can continue supporting the target groups in the local integration area beyond the lifetime of the project.

### **9. Mind-set shift requires more time**

Despite receiving training that promoted innovation and looking into business ideas that responded to local challenges or opportunities, many business proposals shared by the settlers were very much focused on primary production. Only a few opted to change their ideas following the training. In the future, it would be important to provide more hands-on business training and mentoring to those emerging entrepreneurs who provide services that would unlock the potential of business in the local market.

### **10. Communication streamlining is key**

Following brainstorming sessions on how to administer loans for small business, it was agreed that the project should use non-government and non-NGO organizations to manage the provision of business loans. Further, learning from experience it was decided that the business loans would be provided in kind due to frequent misuse and misapplication of previous loans provided to the target communities. Providing the business loans in kind would minimize risk of misuse but also would allow bulk procurement which would reduce the cost to the business of purchasing and transporting the business inputs. However, the expectation among beneficiaries was that they would receive the loans as cash, this was further compounded by wrong information they received through word of mouth shared by members of the community and possibly some of the trainers who made uninformed guesses without consulting with project officers on the form the business loans. As a result, several businesses that were shortlisted insisted on receiving the loans as cash or nothing at all. This led to protracted negotiations which delayed the identification of business inputs to be procured. As a result, the funds remaining on the project were meant to be used as business loans for the beneficiaries.

### **11. Full involvement of beneficiaries in project identification and development is critical for project success.**

It was observed that involvement of project beneficiaries in the identification and development of any new project is always cardinal and critical to the success of any new project. It was noted that all the activities that were initiated by the community or what were suggested or proposed by the community themselves had a better and enthusiastic buy in from the community as compared to those that were just handed down to the community. One activity that demonstrates this gap, is that of fish farming where a total of 320 community members were sensitised on fish farming, however, only 13 were interested in participating in the fish pond and cage demonstrations.

### **12. A hands-on training approach proved better than a classroom approach**

Two approaches were used to train the community in various initiatives. A few trainings were classroom based while the majority involved a practical approach. The level of engagement for all those activities that involved practical involvement of the farmers was higher as compared to the classroom arrangement.

**13. Most interventions or support provided to groups and not individuals tends to have unsuccessful ends.**

All the interventions provided have been directed towards individual beneficiaries and not groups as it was observed during various monitoring visits that activities supported or implemented in a group tended to lack ownership and responsibility for successful implementation.

**7. Project Expenditure**

**Reporting Period: Jan – Dec 2018**

<b>UNDP Financial Expenditure</b>			
<b>Funding source</b>	<b>Approved Budget</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Implementation %</b>
<b>Government of Japan</b>	\$20,151	\$15,805	78%
<b>Government of USA (BPRM)</b>	\$594,211	\$564,529	95%
<b>UNDP Core</b>	\$148,041	\$145,824	99%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$762,403</b>	<b>\$726,158</b>	<b>95%</b>

Disclaimer: Data contained in this financial report section is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial provided above is provisional.

**8. Success Stories**

- One of the major success stories in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba Resettlement Schemes was the successful update of data with support from JICA. Although, the programme is on-going, a door-to-door survey revealed the number of plots that are settled and those that are not, those with conflicts and those without. In Mayukwayukwa, about 200 plots are considered vacant and not allocated hence further verification by the province is underway to identify the respective owners if any. The results of the survey were also to resolve some of the conflicts of double and triple allocation in some cases. Going forward the Scheme Coordinators will continuously update the Scheme Register, to ensure that the centralized database has the most up to date information, which will aid in improved planning.
- Provision of agricultural equipment has significantly increased land cultivation and the variety of crops planted and harvested. Selected cooperatives are managing the use of the agricultural equipment, with oversight from the Department of Resettlement, which has helped the cooperatives to raise funds and support the settlers in a more sustainable manner. The equipment has proven to be a pull factor for those who have yet to relocate and occupy their plots, as a demonstration that families that have moved are benefiting from partner’s investments and the government’s coordination in the schemes.
- Formations of Farmers Coordinating Committees (FCC) and District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) have seen the improvement of information sharing, planning and coordinating of the program. The Scheme Coordinators now attend the DDCC meetings ensuring an integrated planning approach. The FCC is able to report about the activities in the settlements directly to the Scheme Coordinators (SC) thus increasing the efficiency of the SC.

## 9. Next Year's Focus and Priority

Outcome	Priority activities
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<b>I. Scheme planning and management</b>
	a. Review of the Program approach
	b. Reconsideration of the layout plans
	c. Surveying and Demarcation
	d. Database management
	e. Transportation assets (3 vehicles)
	<b>II. Secretariat and Coordination</b>
	a. Review of ToRs of the technical team and SPAG
	<b>III. Local government in Resettlement scheme</b>
	a. Integration of the resettlement schemes in the
	b. district and provincial plans
	c. Supporting human resources (2 person)
	d. Travel, monitoring
	<b>Outcome 2</b>
a. Boreholes (Meheba 25, MYK 25)	
b. Staff Housing for Schools and Clinics (Meheba 18, MYK 5)	
c. Classroom blocks (Meheba 5, MYK 1)	
d. Shelter for the vulnerable (Meheba 20, MYK 20)	
e. Opening of new roads (160 km for Meheba)	
f. Opening of access roads (Meheba 50 km, MYK 50 km)	
g. Rehabilitation of roads (Meheba 15km, MYK 15km)	
h. Office Block for Scheme Coordinator (MYK)	
i. Renewable energy/electricity for households and social services	
<b>II. Livelihoods:</b>	
a. Information sharing of stakeholders	
b. Market oriented agricultural and access to markets	
c. Promotion of cooperatives	
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<b>I. Cohesion of the communities:</b>
	a. Establishment of police posts (Meheba 1, MYK 1)