

FINAL REPORT

United Nations Development Programme Zambia Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement in Zambia April 2020



| | |
|--|--|
| Reporting Period | July 2017 – December 2019 |
| Donor | US Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration |
| Country | Zambia |
| Project Title | Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement in Zambia |
| Project ID (Atlas Award ID) Outputs (Atlas Project ID and Description) Strategic Plan and/or CPD Outcomes | <p>00102127 00104297 Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement in Zambia</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan Output 1.1.2: Marginalised groups, particularly the poor, women, people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs.</p> <p>CPD (2016–2021): Output 1.1. Government has developed policies, strategies, plans and systems at national and subnational levels to achieve sustainable management of extractives and employment/livelihood intensive productive sectors for reduction of poverty and inequalities.</p> <p>Output 4.2. Communities, CSOs and marginalized groups have developed networks, coalitions to fight discrimination and address emerging issues (such as environmental, electoral justice, people affected by HIV, people living with a disability, women, minorities and migrants).</p> |
| Implementing Partner(s) | Department of Resettlement, Office of the Vice President |
| Project Start Date | July 2017 |
| Project End Date | December 2019 |
| Work Plan Budget | USD 600,000 |
| Total resources required | USD 600,000 |
| Revenue received | USD 600,000 (US BPRM) |
| Unfunded budget | N/A |
| UNDP Contact Person | <p>Lionel Laurens Resident Representative UNDP Zambia Email: lionel.laurens@undp.org</p> |

Table of Contents

| | | |
|--------------|--|-----------|
| I. | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... | 3 |
| II. | BACKGROUND..... | 4 |
| III. | PROGRESS REVIEW | 6 |
| IV. | PROJECT RISKS AND ISSUES | 14 |
| V. | LESSONS LEARNED..... | 15 |
| VI. | CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD | 18 |
| VII. | FINANCIAL STATUS..... | 20 |
| VIII. | ANNEX..... | 23 |

I. Executive summary

The support provided by the US State Department, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, towards this component of the ongoing Sustainable Resettlement Programme, brought together the knowledge and expertise of three UN Agencies in Zambia (UNDP, ILO and FAO) to create synergies and complement each other's respective mandates. Within the programme, activities under this funding were implemented to contribute towards 2 key outcome areas including:

- 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.

Key progress towards these outcomes during the reporting period included the following:

Ongoing efforts to develop the resettlement schemes resulted in an increase in the number of households locating to the resettlement which is a key indicator of the success of the approach. As of December 2019, 1098 households had relocated to the resettlement schemes (549 in Mayukwayukwa and 549 in Meheba), which is compared to 795 in 2018 and 660 in 2017. 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 and early 2020, which reviewed progress, factors hindering resettlement, and actions to further develop the resettlement schemes.

In terms of improving resettlement communities' access to social services and livelihood opportunities under this grant, through the introduction of agricultural inputs, equipment, and trainings, land cultivation and harvesting significantly increased. Several hundred settlers were provided with support to engage in fish farming, livestock rearing, and value addition initiatives. These interventions sought to improve access to income and increase household nutrition and food security for the targeted populations in the long term. Input and output market linkages were supported, however this is an area that requires additional investment. Cooperatives in the schemes were profiled and trained to facilitate better management and productivity. It was determined that the cooperatives are well established, but capacity building and linkages to markets are still critical for improvement of livelihoods.

To ensure that small businesses run by the settlers were supported, an assessment of business opportunities was undertaken, which informed the identification of 200 potential businesses in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa who underwent entrepreneurship training. From this group, 100 settlers submitted successful business plans that led to them receiving skills training in post-harvest handling and value addition and 200 settlers were linked to the local district farmers' association to have greater access to input and output markets. These businesses were later linked to the local district farmers' association to access business loans in 2019. In addition, due to the existing success of savings groups in Mayukwayukwa, further training in establishing and operating savings groups using the Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) training methodology was conducted in both resettlement schemes.

The main implementation challenge that was encountered included the initial delay in receiving the grant due to administrative issues, which impacted the length of time for which activities could be implemented and therefore this has limited the scope for seeing impact in a short period of time. In addition, there was a delay in implementing one activity under the ILO interventions (disbursement of agri-business loans) due to miscommunication with beneficiaries and administrative challenges due to resignation of the project coordinator, which impacted project deliverables in terms of scheduling.

Key lessons learned during the implementation period were:

- Government leadership and ownership is key for sustainability of the programme and to bridge the humanitarian - development divide. 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. Using local service providers to provide business development and other social services has proved to be a more sustainable model and more concerted and comprehensive efforts are needed to develop the schemes in order to accelerate the number of settlers taking up their plots.
- 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.
- Facilitating community driven savings groups and trainings that respond to community needs and market demands, are key for sustainability. This was evident when trainings were provided to community members based on their needs and proposals, either as individuals or through business partnerships. However, mind-set shift requires more time so that business ideas promote innovation and respond to local challenges and opportunities, rather than being focused solely on primary production.

As the Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement in Zambia Programme is ongoing, additional efforts will continue to improve the planning and governance capacities of the resettlement schemes, improve access to social services and economic opportunities, and improve community integration and social cohesion. A main directive that emerged from the SPAG meeting in 2018 indicated that a review through task teams be undertaken in 2019 to identify bottlenecks and recommendations in three key areas - the legal process, economic opportunities and infrastructure, and social cohesion.

II. Background

In 2014, Zambia pledged to locally integrate 19,000 former Angolan refugees and 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 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, communities in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba 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 the area through all-weather gravel roads. Additional support from the US Government amounting to \$600,000 was granted to ILO, FAO and UNDP. This opportunity has expanded programme support to livelihoods, 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 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's empowerment, and partnerships with a diverse range of stakeholders. 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.

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. 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.

III. Progress Review

UNDP’s Contribution:

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

Project coordination and implementation in the schemes has advanced:

The Scheme Coordinators in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa continued with project implementation on the ground, in close coordination with line ministries and other partners such as NGOs and the private sector. Project coordination and management has been aided through the provision of IT equipment and vehicles in the schemes.

Two-all weather vehicles were delivered to the two resettlement schemes in mid-2018 and have greatly improved the mobility and outreach of the Scheme Coordinators and line ministries within the schemes. Former refugees and Zambians have been assisted to relocate to their plots, reach

markets, transport agricultural inputs, link settlers to agricultural extension services and receive other forms of social and security support. Since the delivery of the vehicles, several families have already been assisted to move to their allocated plots in both Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Schemes. The direct presence of the Department of Resettlement in the schemes has proved to be a pull-factor that has encouraged former refugees and Zambians to move to their plots. Investments in the schemes are viewed as a sign that the Department of Resettlement and other partners are committed to improving and developing the schemes. Despite fluctuation in resettlement figures due to seasonal activities around cultivation and harvesting, as of December 2019, 1098 households had relocated to the resettlement schemes (549 in Mayukwayukwa and 549 in Meheba).

Economic opportunities, food security, and livelihoods have been enhanced:

Agricultural equipment, including two tractors, trailers, rippers, and ploughs were procured by UNDP to support communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes to enhance their agricultural activities and improve their economic opportunities. The agricultural inputs have supported farmers to enhance their production capacity in both Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Schemes. 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 targeted for cultivation in the 2018/2019 season. In Meheba, more than 22 Ha of land was cultivated in the 2017/2018 season and more cultivated in the 2018/2019 season, with the main crops being maize, soya beans, cassava, beans, and sweet potatoes. This increase in production has contributed to improved nutrition and household food security. Settlers now have the ability to produce food for consumption as well as sale, which has boosted household income. 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.

A cooperative (Mayukwayukwa) and a women's group (Meheba) were selected to manage the tractors and accessories, with oversight from the Department of Resettlement. In Mayukwayukwa and Meheba, the cooperative and women's group managing the tractors have raised over USD 2,500 each and provided support to more than 80 settlers. The membership of the cooperative and women's group comprise representation of both former refugees and Zambians, adding to greater cohesion within the community. Several beneficiaries have cited the positive impact resulting from the agricultural equipment including the capacity of settled farmers to cultivate more land to produce more crops for sale to markets, a greater diversity of crops planted which has resulted in improvements in nutrition and food security for households, and also auxiliary benefits, including assistance with construction of low-cost housing units, transportation of produce and inputs for farming and livestock, and improved independence and resilience of the settlers. The provision of the agricultural equipment and other support has allowed for greater farming production outputs and enhanced community expertise and development. Women are active participants of the cooperatives and are forming women's groups to foster additional support for their business opportunities. Going forward, the cooperatives managing the tractors will support women, especially single women headed households, at a subsidized cost.

Partnerships with the private sector for market linkages have been strengthened. In Meheba, resettlement scheme farmers were registered in ZIAMS, a national farmers database, which will enable them to be linked and planned for properly by the government. This is a step forward in ensuring that district and ward planning incorporates the resettlement scheme. In addition, by the end of 2018, about 50 farmers were registered for the e-voucher system, with more targeted thereafter, enabling 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 were Kalumbila mine, Kalumbila District Farmers Association and Kasco Mining Limited. As a result, the Kalumbila District Farmers Association with the Agriculture office in Meheba initiated an out-grower scheme for yellow maize and soya beans and 54 farmers were recruited for the exercise. In addition, the agricultural equipment has supported the formation and operations of three organic farming groups in the scheme, where farmers are being trained and a demonstration plot has been set up and is being managed by the organic farmers.

In Mayukwayukwa, further engagement between the Scheme Coordinator and a private company has resulted in a contractual farming arrangement with the smallholder farmers. At the end of 2018, 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. The bulking centre, which is managed by a cooperative, was used as the selling point, which has indicated a positive result in terms of the use and management of the bulking center.

Cooperatives are well established, but linkages to markets and low capacity are challenges:

The Department of Resettlement and the Department of Cooperatives under the Ministry of Commerce, Trade, and Industry undertook an activity to establish the status of cooperatives in the Resettlement Schemes and to build the capacity of cooperative leaders. A total of 25 cooperatives were assessed (13 in Meheba, 12 Mayukwayukwa) on their registration status, core areas of business, and membership. In Meheba a total of 56 cooperative leaders and 44 in Mayukwayukwa were trained. It was found that the membership of the cooperatives in Meheba is largely evenly split between Zambians and Angolans, with minor representation from Rwandans and Congolese, and fairly evenly split in terms of female, male membership. The core areas of business that the cooperatives in Meheba are engaged in are field crops such as soya beans, maize, rice, ground nuts, as well as horticulture activities, livestock rearing of chickens, pigs, goats, and other non-agricultural areas of business such as tailoring, welding, and carpentry, and honey and dairy production.

In Mayukwayukwa, the membership of the cooperatives is also dominated by Zambians and Angolans, with virtually no representation of Rwandans, however gender representation is quite equal (345 females, 381 males). The main areas of business for the cooperatives are horticulture, production of field crops such as maize, soya beans, rice, ground nuts, production of honey, tailoring, carpentry and metal fabrication, as well as hiring of agricultural equipment (i.e. tractors, aggregation centers). Female representation in the cooperatives in both areas was found to be high, which further improves women's economic empowerment. A few youth-led cooperatives have been established, focusing predominantly on non-agricultural business, which has contributed to income earning opportunities, particularly in these areas where there are few livelihood or employment opportunities for young people.

Through the Department of Resettlement and Department of Cooperatives, the cooperative leaders received training in operational and management aspects of running a cooperative and were counselled on areas to improve the productivity of their business. They also received information on the advantages of and how to officially register a cooperative. In Meheba as a result, a women's cooperative of 21 members has since applied for registration. The main recommendations that emerged were the need for heightened efforts to provide education and training (management, financial literacy, marketing skills) to the cooperatives to close the existing gaps, to increase support to agro-based cooperatives especially those under the Farm Input Support Programme in order to enable farmers increase production of various crops, to accelerate efforts through the line ministries and other partners to link the cooperatives to markets, and to encourage cooperatives with small

membership to attract more members as a way of enhancing their share contribution and ultimately investment capital.

Partnership consolidation:

The creation of partnerships with various partners including district and local authorities, government departments, line ministries, development partners, and the private sector since the beginning of the programme has brought about increased interest and ownership of the programme. Project coordination and planning within the Department of Resettlement, local government and line ministries has especially been strengthened and the Scheme Coordinator's attend the quarterly District Development Coordinating Committee meetings, which seek to integrate the resettlement schemes into the district plans and budgets.

A visit by PRM and UN agencies to the Resettlement Schemes took place in December 2017, which further solidified partnerships. Government counterparts working with and within the schemes, former refugees and Zambians living in the schemes, and refugees were visited and engaged in discussions with the team. Greater understanding and appreciation of the needs and ongoing initiatives in the two resettlement schemes was increased, local level government buy-in and support to the programme was fomented, and PRM's support to the schemes was highlighted and appreciated.

To accelerate interest in the programme and further develop partnerships, a Strategic and Policy Advisory Group meeting took place in December 2018 and early 2020. These meetings involved various stakeholders including government, UN agencies, Embassies, the private sector, civil society, district and community representatives, and development partners. The meetings served to assess progress and challenges and address concerns at an elevated level. Key strategic issues that were discussed were the delayed uptake in resettlement and relocation challenges, potential solutions to address the challenges, and priorities going forward. Task teams were set up in 2019 to review solutions to address the challenges in the legal process, actions to improve the economic viability of the schemes including infrastructure, livelihoods, and engagement of the private sector, and further consideration was given on how to address the issues underpinning social cohesion and community integration.

ILO's Contribution:

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

Business opportunities assessment and business profiling have helped to identify sustainable enterprises:

A rapid assessment of business opportunities in the local integration area was undertaken that built on a livelihood assessment conducted by UNHCR in 2017. The rapid assessment went further to understand the different commodities and other lines of business that resettled households were engaged in. It was apparent that many families grew more than one commodity and almost half that participated in the focus group discussions also kept some form of small livestock. Lack of access to markets and quality inputs were often cited as major constraints to the growth of agri-businesses. Further probing indicated that productivity is often very low among the farmers therefore, they could not secure favourable prices. Therefore, one of the key recommendations from the study was the need to improve access to input markets that would result in farmers using quality inputs as well as the need to improve access to output markets. Facilitating linkages to aggregation services was identified as one of the key activities that should be prepared going into the next farming season. Further, access to finance was identified as a key area to be addressed for business start-ups and expansion, therefore, was built into the sustainable enterprise development approach.

Business profiles were also developed to provide a basic gross margin analysis on the costs of starting up and operating key business opportunities identified during the rapid assessment as well as their expected revenue. This was a key step in providing information to existing and potential businesses that would allow them to make informed decisions about where to place their resources and effort if they intend to improve their incomes. This approach was welcomed among the resettled and host community members who cited a lack of access to market information as a major obstacle considering that the two resettlement schemes are quite isolated from their surrounding market systems due to poor network connectivity, lack of a radio signal and an underdeveloped road network. The business profiles were developed as a database that can be updated at regular intervals with information on latest market prices, which is in partnership with the Marketing Department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In order to address challenges around access to input markets, a number of local business owners who own agro-dealerships participated in the entrepreneurship training. Their capacity was built to understand their clients better and provide required inputs at competitive prices. Further, by linking farmers to the District Farmers' Association (DFA) they were able to have further access to output markets such as aggregators who would be able to offtake the produce from the farmers. A total of 100 women and men were linked to the DFA by the project that facilitated the payment of their membership fees.

The business plan competition for business solutions to local problems:

Using a market-based approach to support sustainable enterprises recognized the need to engage the resettled communities in a collaborative approach to addressing market constraints. Therefore, the business plan competition was an opportunity to identify interesting business ideas that can be led by women and men in the local integration area as well as host communities that offer business solutions to local economy problems. The business plan competition approach was welcomed by the members of the local integration area in both schemes, especially considering that they would have some information to back their proposals.

The business pitching was undertaken by a committee that comprised local partners from the Department of Resettlement, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, local private sector representatives and some local development partners. Through the business pitching, 200 business ideas were shortlisted in both Meheba and Mayukwayukwa to undergo the entrepreneurship training.

Entrepreneurship training:

The entrepreneurship training was led by a team of master trainers using the ILO's Gender and Entrepreneurship Together (GET) Ahead training manual. The training was also an opportunity for local partners from the Ministry of Community Development and other local service providers to support the entrepreneurship training activities as co-facilitators. This was in an effort to build on previous training provided by the ILO in partnership with UNHCR where training of trainer activities were conducted. The co-facilitators therefore were able to practice and sharpen their skills to ensure they can deliver subsequent training activities.

210 women and men and two cooperatives participated in the GET Ahead training which covered key entrepreneurship topics including brainstorming a business idea, coming up with a simple budget and cash flow, developing a marketing plan, business networking, managing employees and negotiating with business associated, among others. Considering that most of the participants had low literacy, the GET Ahead methodology was ideal because it employed a combination of easy to follow techniques such as presentations, group discussions, role plays, case studies, games, plenary

discussions, questions and answers, brainstorming and panel discussions. Interpreters were also engaged to support all the trainings due to the different languages spoken among the settlers. At the end of the entrepreneurship training, 50 business in Meheba and another 50 in Mayukwayukwa were shortlisted to received business loans based on their brief business plans developed following the entrepreneurship training.

Skills training:

The rapid assessment of business opportunities pointed out low productivity among resettled communities in the resettlement schemes as being a key challenge. For that reason, the project prioritized providing skills training that promoted improved incomes among the producers in post-harvest handling and value addition. The training courses were designed to ensure that producers in the resettlement schemes were able to apply simple technology and innovation to their produce that would improve shelf life and attract a better income. The skills training also included training in post-harvest handling which was identified as one of the areas that resulted in losses among farmers. Poor handling often led to farmers wasting a lot of their produce at the time of harvesting in the field but also during the initial processing stages such as threshing to separate the grain from the plant. This often resulted in the commodities being contaminated or damaged, thereby reducing its market value due to quality concerns from buyers. Through the training, the businesses were able to learn the proper handling techniques that would reduce post-harvest losses, preserve quality and result in improved incomes. 100 women and men participated in the skills training courses in post-harvest handling and value addition which used a combination of in class theory-based instruction as well as demonstrations and field visits.

Strengthening savings groups for improved financial inclusion:

The low levels of financial inclusion in the two resettlement schemes was apparent as a key constraint to business start-ups and growth. However, through the support of the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Mayukwayukwa local integration area had far more established and operational savings groups than Meheba. For that reason, there was more emphasis on strengthening capacity of existing savings groups in Mayukwayukwa compared to Meheba where group establishment was also considered in addition to how to operate a savings group. A total of 315 women and men participated in the savings group training workshops that were facilitated using the Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) model that has been used widely and successfully by development organizations in Zambia. The training of savings groups made use of local service providers with considerable experience working with the VSLA methodology including the partners from the Ministry of Community Development.

Increased access to finance

In view of the beneficiaries that were trained in entrepreneurship, a total of 100 beneficiaries, 51 Meheba (24 female and 27 male) and 50 at Mayukwayukwa (24 women and 26 men) were supported with financial resources to start an enterprise after being trained in entrepreneurship. The funds are meant to support the beneficiaries start and improve their enterprises that they selected during training. The District Farmers' Associations in Solwezi and Kaoma with support from the Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Resettlement have continued to provide mentoring to the entrepreneurs. This is aimed at contributing to increased household income and resilience in among the beneficiaries.

FAO's Contribution:

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

Provision of start-up agriculture inputs, training and additional support (crops, livestock, and aquaculture) for farmers/households:

One of the major ongoing concerns in the two resettlement areas has been the poor production and low productivity of both agriculture (crops) production and livestock. Riding on some of the work done by UNHCR and findings from the ILO business opportunities assessment, FAO implemented several activities to increase agriculture production and productivity in 2018.

To bridge this gap, FAO partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, in both resettlement schemes, as its implementing partners to implement key interventions of providing training and extension in agriculture activities such as crop production, fish farming, animal production and animal health to farming households in the two resettlement areas.

As of the end of 2018 when the grant was utilized by FAO, a total of 401 (224 males/177 females) farmers were supported with various agriculture inputs in both resettlement schemes. The inputs ranged from cassava and sweet potato cuttings, white and orange maize seed, groundnut seed, soya beans, vegetable seeds and fertilizer. Other farmers also received sweet potato and cassava cuttings. Furthermore, some farmers were also supported with various agriculture implements/equipment to help their farming activities. Apart from crop-based agriculture inputs farmers also received small livestock. Fifty-six farmers were supported with small livestock (goats/chickens) in both Meheba and Mayukwayukwa, 28 households received goats, and 26 households received chickens. Each household received three goats (two females and one male) and five chickens (four hens and one cockerel). In addition, 13 farmers were earmarked to receive aquaculture support to receive fish fingerlings.

To help increase agriculture production and productivity, the interventions under FAO have been implemented through promotion and demonstration of climate resilient agricultural techniques that support production of nutritious food to curb malnutrition and stunting. The two line ministries have provided training and extension services to the farmers in both resettlement schemes with the focus of increasing production and productivity through the use of various smart and environmentally friendly agriculture practices. Ultimately, the adoption of these approaches is expected to increase farm yields, fish and livestock production, which is expected to improve food security, household income and the general living standard of farmers.

Support the establishment of two market and bulking centres in resettlement schemes and facilitate market linkages with the private sector:

Apart from the concern of low productivity, one other concern has been lack of market access and lack of market linkages. To bridge this gap, meetings to sensitise cooperatives in charge of the bulking centre management were conducted. FAO facilitated the process of developing a constitution and constituted a bulking centre management board. This has facilitated the running of the bulking centre in Mayukwayukwa. A pick-up vehicle (utility van) was procured to support and facilitate bulking centre market linkage activities and supply collation to the bulking centre and delivery to markets. In addition, a honey processing and packaging shelter was constructed and honey packaging materials were procured to support farmers involved in honey processing.

Promotion and support for innovative value addition initiatives:

Production of agriculture products themselves without any further action does not add much value, as it is possible to have a bumper harvest but still have malnourished children. Therefore, initiatives were taken to help farmers utilise the produced crops. This included nutrition trainings for 100 farmers (58 males, 42 females) on crop development and utilization (cassava and rice) as well as nutrition education to promote the nutrition value of the promoted crops. These trainings mesh very well with the trainings that were conducted by ILO on post-harvest loss management and value addition.

Promotion and demonstration of adoption of mechanized and diversified farming techniques:

Gardening was identified as one of the key viable livelihood activities for both resettlements. To facilitate some gardening activities all year round, solar irrigation equipment was procured and provided to farmers in both resettlement schemes. For Mayukwayukwa, boreholes that were already drilled by other UN agencies were utilised, however in Meheba, the location of existing boreholes was far from the location where the organic farming demonstration plot was installed. Therefore, a borehole was drilled to provide water for all year-round gardening in Meheba and improve disposable income.

Agro processing equipment was procured (a rice shelling and polishing machine) for farmers involved in rice production to be able to add value and increase the market price of their commodity. Furthermore, mechanized land preparation for vegetable gardening was hired in Mayukwayukwa to help to break the ground in readiness for planting. A one-hectare piece of land was identified, cleared and cultivated and farmers are now utilizing it for various gardening activities.

Promotion and demonstration of climate resilient agricultural techniques:

In the advent of climate change, it is imperative that food and agriculture production systems change as well. Some of the efforts being integrated into the agriculture production system include, conservation agriculture, agro-forestry and crop and livestock diversification. If these communities are to cope with the changing environment, they need to implement agriculture techniques that are climate resilient. As such, FAO through its implementing partners trained farmers in various climate resilient techniques such as; training in Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), maize intercropping with legumes, diversification of crops by growing a variety of crops such as sweet potatoes, cassava and vegetable gardening.

Climate resilient techniques also include approaches such as livestock diversification; as such farmers were supported with both agriculture inputs (284 farmers) as well as small livestock support (56 farmers). Small livestock support was complimented with training in improved goat rearing production as well as village chicken production. Furthermore, 13 farmers were trained in fish farming and have been earmarked to receive fish fingerlings. Ponds and cage culture management demonstrations have been done for the identified farmers. A demonstration of goat and village chicken shelter construction was completed, and the beneficiaries have been exposed to modern and sustainable methods of construction. To be able to carry on and further these climate smart agriculture practices, six extension staff were exposed to organic farming at Kasisi Agriculture Centre. This culminated into training for 253 farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) in Meheba.

IV. Project Risks and Issues

Key project risks and issues were identified and mitigated as follows:

Financial:

Due to this grant being received by UNDP for the first time, challenges in receiving the funds could have caused delays in implementation of activities and limited the scope for seeing impact. Although the grant was received late and this delayed the initial implementation start-date, mitigation measures included advance delivery strategies, careful monitoring and oversight and close collaboration with other UN agencies and implementing partners, including careful review of work plans.

Operational:

Failure to initiate project activities in a timely manner before the onset of the rains could have caused a delay with the implementation of activities. Mitigation measures included advance delivery strategies and careful monitoring and oversight and close collaboration with other UN agencies and implementing partners.

Lack of cooperation from the community members, lack of community representation and consultation in decision making processes, and delays or limited reach of communication for disadvantaged populations could have resulted in impeded delivery of activities. Mitigation measures included comprehensive consultations with scheme coordinators, partners on the ground (GRZ line ministries – Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, and Community Development) and community members to ensure all the settlers were informed on current and future project initiatives to warrant greater communication, collaboration, and coordination. Despite these mitigation measures, one issue that arose was related to a miscommunication with beneficiaries on the delivery of agri-business loans and administrative challenges due to resignation of project coordinator from ILO which impacted the on-time delivery of project deliverables and also had the risk of causing a negative view of the programme by beneficiaries. This was resolved and the agri-business loans were completed by December 2019.

V. Lessons Learned

UNDP

a) 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, the Department of Resettlement and the District Development Coordinating Committees have made notice that 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 meetings held in December 2018 and early 2020 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.

b) 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 heterogeneous 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.

ILO

a) 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.

b) 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.

c) 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.

d) 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.

e) Communication streamlining is key

Following the brainstorming sessions, 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. A solution was found, however it was recognized that a communications plan should have been developed to keep all stakeholders informed. This would have prevented the anxiety that beneficiaries and partners experienced.

FAO

a) 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.

b) 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.

c) 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.

VI. Conclusions and Way Forward

Implementation under this grant aimed to contribute to two key outcome areas of the ongoing Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement Programme. These areas included 1. Support to government at national and subnational levels to undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement schemes; and 2. To enable communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes to have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities. Drawing on the specific mandates and comparative advantage of sister UN agencies, UNDP provided support to the Department of Resettlement for improved planning and governance of the schemes and under the oversight of UNDP as the main coordinating agency, ILO and FAO engaged in activities to support the economic development of the two schemes.

Key achievements included an increased uptake in the number of households moving to the resettlement schemes and taking up their allocated plots; greater coordination and management of the resettlement schemes by the Department of Resettlement and close collaboration with key line ministries and other partners; improvements in access to agricultural inputs, machinery, and trainings which has greatly improved land cultivation; access to livestock and fish fingerlings and related trainings to diversify economic opportunities; identification of business opportunities and trainings in entrepreneurship and skills development for individuals, small businesses, and cooperatives; and further establishment and trainings of village savings and loan associations to improve household income.

Challenges included the late receipt of the grant and administrative challenges which delayed the start of project activities, however all project activities were successfully completed by the end of 2019. As highlighted during the SPAG meetings, 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.

VII. Financial Status¹

United Nations Development Programme
Interim Financial Report to the Government of the United
States of America
As of 31 December 2018



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Contributions
reference no: Zambia
Country: 00102127 - Promoting Human Security through Sustainable
Project: Resettlement
Output: 00104297 - Promoting Human Security throu
Output status: On Going
Fund: Programme Cost Sharing

(in United States dollars)

| | Prior years | 2018 | Cumulative to 2018 |
|---|-------------|------------|--------------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Income/Revenue | | | |
| Contributions ^a | 600,000.00 | - | 600,000.00 |
| Other Revenue ^b | - | - | - |
| Transfer to/from other funds | - | - | - |
| Refunds to donors | - | - | - |
| Total - Income/Revenue | 600,000.00 | - | 600,000.00 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Staff and other personnel costs | - | - | - |
| Supplies, commodities, materials | - | 335.96 | 335.96 |
| Equipment, vehicle and furniture including depreciation | - | 128,151.16 | 128,151.16 |
| Contractual services | - | 861.69 | 861.69 |
| Travel | 5,373.85 | 14,838.72 | 20,212.57 |
| Transfers and grants to counterparts | - | 400,000.00 | 400,000.00 |
| General operating and other direct costs | - | 5,078.62 | 5,078.62 |
| Subtotal | 5,373.85 | 549,266.15 | 554,640.00 |
| Programme support costs ^c | 429.90 | 43,941.35 | 44,371.25 |
| Total Expenses | 5,803.75 | 593,207.50 | 599,011.25 |

¹ *Disclaimer: Data contained in this financial report section is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial provided above is provisional.*



TF Project Status Report (Aggregate Values)

Up to Period: '2018-13'

FRZAM FAO Representation in Zambia (Group)

| | Prior Years | | | Current Year: 2018 up to 2018-13 | | | Cumulative up to 2018-13 | | | Future Years | | | Project Total | | |
|--|-------------|----------|----------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------|----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Budget | Expenses | Balance | Budget | Expenses | Balance | Budget | Expenses | Balance | Budget | Expenses | Balance | Budget | Expenses | Balance |
| Funds Received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3051 TF Contributions Received (Child) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (200,000) | 200,000 | 0 | (200,000) | 200,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (200,000) | 200,000 |
| Expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5014 Contracts (Parent) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42,296 | 42,296 | 0 | 42,296 | 42,296 | 0 | 11,904 | (24) | 11,928 | 54,200 | 42,272 | 11,928 |
| 5021 Travel (Parent) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,947 | 20,947 | 0 | 20,947 | 20,947 | 0 | (10,947) | 25 | (10,971) | 10,000 | 20,971 | (10,971) |
| 5023 Training (Parent) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74,056 | 0 | 74,056 | 74,056 | 0 | 74,056 |
| 5024 Expendable Procurement (Parent) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51,589 | 51,589 | 0 | 51,589 | 51,589 | 0 | (46,501) | 9,597 | (56,098) | 5,088 | 61,186 | (56,098) |
| 5025 Non Expendable Procurement (Parent) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59,418 | 59,418 | 0 | 59,418 | 59,418 | 0 | (49,374) | (9,767) | (39,607) | 10,044 | 49,651 | (39,607) |
| 5027 Technical Support Services (Parent) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,090 | 1,818 | 22,272 | 24,090 | 1,818 | 22,272 |
| 5028 General Operating Expenses (Parent) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,396 | 10,396 | 0 | 10,396 | 10,396 | 0 | (3,958) | (2,405) | (1,554) | 6,438 | 7,992 | (1,554) |
| 5029 Support Costs (Parent) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,135 | 13,135 | 0 | 13,135 | 13,135 | 0 | (51) | (39) | (12) | 13,084 | 13,096 | (12) |
| 5050 Internal Common Services and Support (Parent) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 |
| Total Expenditure | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200,781 | 200,781 | 0 | 200,781 | 200,781 | 0 | (781) | (795) | 14 | 200,000 | 199,986 | 14 |
| Balance | | 0 | | | 781 | | | 781 | | | (795) | | | (14) | |

International Labour Organization
Final Statement of Income and Expenditure
for United Nations Development Programme
for Project ZMB/17/02/UND (106536) - Agreement ZMB/17/02/UND (502157)
(Expressed in USD)



Project Summary

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Project Name | ZMB/17/02/UND (106536) |
| Project Title | Promoting Human Security through sustainable resettlement in Zambia |
| Approved Budget | 200,000.00 |

Income

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Contribution | 200,000.00 |
| Feb-2018 | 200,000.00 |
| Interest | 971.38 |
| Dec-2018 | 971.38 |
| Total Income (A) | 200,971.38 |

Summary

| Description | (1) Prior Reporting Period Expenditure | (2) 2020 Expenditure | (1+2) = (3) Total Expenditure (B) |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| National Professional Staff | 41,151.00 | | 41,151.00 |
| National Consultants | 31,850.00 | | 31,850.00 |
| Travel Other Staff | 13,091.81 | -399.52 | 12,692.29 |
| Subcontracts | 54,315.08 | | 54,315.08 |
| General Operating Expenses | 3,700.00 | | 3,700.00 |
| Seminars | 42,348.92 | | 42,348.92 |
| Programme Support Costs | 13,052.35 | -27.97 | 13,024.38 |
| Total | 199,509.16 | -427.49 | 199,081.67 |

Final Balance (A - B) : 1,889.71

sent electronically, not signed

Certified by : Sietse Buijze

Chief

Technical Cooperation Budget Unit

Budget and Finance Branch

VIII. Annex – Work Plan

| Monitoring & Reporting Summary | | |
|--|---|--|
| Agency | Activities | Progress to date (December 2017 - December 2019) |
| Outcome 1. Government at national and Subnational levels undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement schemes | | |
| Output 1.1: Functional Project coordination and management structures in place | | |
| UNDP | 1.1.1: Undertake the procurement of 2 all-weather vehicles to support the work of 2 National UNVs to be deployed in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba Resettlement Schemes | Completed |
| | 1.1.2 Undertake procurement of IT equipment for UNVs to coordinate and document program implementation in the resettlement schemes. | Completed |
| | 1.1.3: Hold Strategic and Policy Advisory Group meeting and facilitate the participation of former refugees and settlers in the meeting | Completed |
| | 1.1.4: Undertake procurement of 2 tractors and accessories (1 Mayukwayukwa and 1 Meheba) to be managed by the cooperatives. | Completed |
| | 1.1.5: Support the establishment of cooperatives in the resettlement schemes | Completed |
| JP Outcome 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 skills/education and vocational and entrepreneurship training opportunities. | | |
| ILO | 2.1.1: Conduct assessment of business opportunities in the area that will provide enterprise and employment opportunities for members of the community and surrounding areas. | Completed |
| | 2.1.2 Provide skills/vocational training based on economic and | Completed |

| | | | |
|--|---|-----------|--|
| | related employment opportunities informed by the assessment | | |
| | 2.1.3 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 | Completed | |
| | 2.1.4 Support the establishment of business membership organizations to represent producers and other value chain players in accessing input and output markets | Completed | |
| | 2.1.5 Facilitate the establishment and training of savings and credit cooperatives | Completed | |

Output 2.2: Resettlement communities engage in agricultural production with value addition and have access to markets for products and services

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|--|
| FAO | 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. | Completed | |
| | 2.2.2: Promote innovative value addition initiatives and conduct cooking demonstrations for the utilisation of promoted nutrient dense crops | Completed | |
| | 2.2.3 Facilitate the establishment of two market and bulking centres in resettlement schemes and facilitate market linkages with the private sector. | Completed | |