

Meeting Minutes
Technical Working Group Meeting
Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement Programme
Date: 19th February 2020
Venue: UNICEF Board Room, UN House Alick Nkhata Road, Lusaka

1. Opening remarks and Introductions

The meeting commenced with a welcome by the Department of Resettlement and a round of introductions were made. The agenda was reviewed and endorsed. The objective of the meeting was explained, which was to review progress from the schemes, review the draft presentations on the three pillars in preparation for the SPAG meeting, and review of the draft multi-year work plan.

2. Field Presentations¹

The reports presented accounted for progress during 2019 and activities undertaken up to the first quarter of 2020.

Mayukwayukwa:

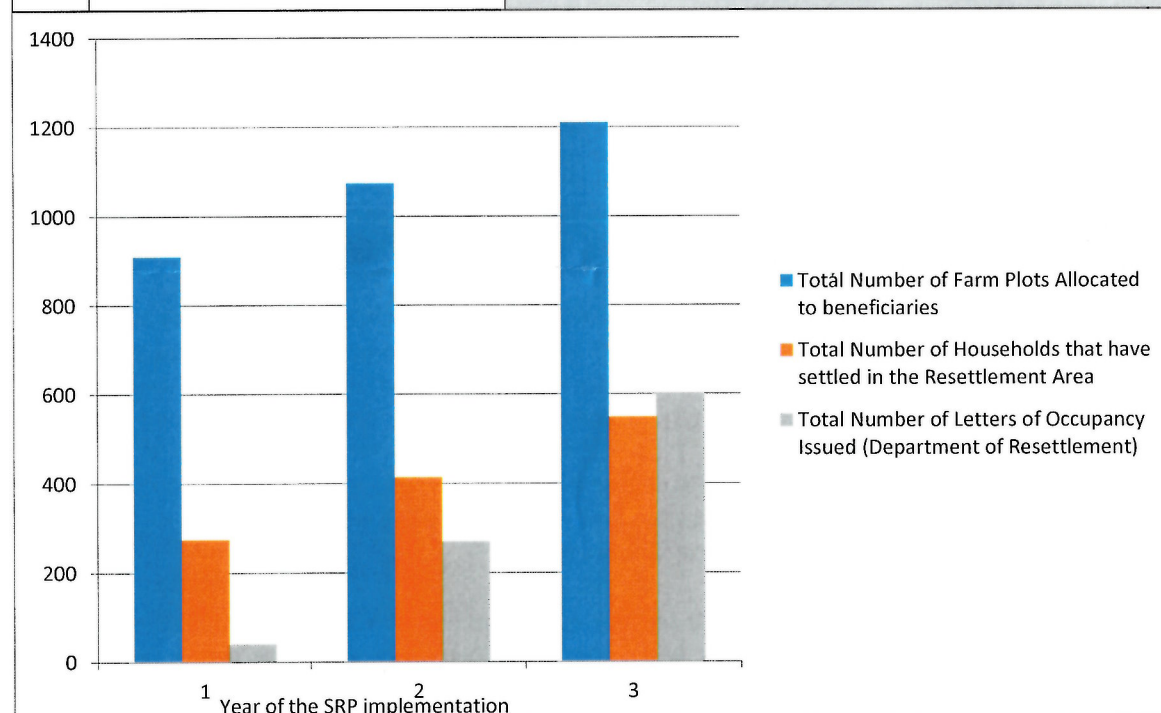
Progress has been made across all outcome areas, with the following highlights:

- Outcome 1:
 - Allocation of plots and issuance of Letters of Occupancy has continued through DoR efforts.
- Outcome 2:
 - Under UNICEF and the District Local Government Authority, 85 boreholes are planned for Mushwala and Kapili wards. 9 have been drilled in the resettlement scheme. In addition, 62 hand pumps are to be rehabilitated through World Vision. Public institutions (health and school facilities) will have 5 inch boreholes drilled with solar mechanized systems.
 - To address environmental degradation through deforestation for cooking practices, the Department of Energy has trained 120 men and women (30 from each zone) in constructing energy efficient cook stoves.
- Outcome 3:
 - Distribution of materials for the establishment of recreational areas to promote community interactions and social cohesion was completed. Installation will be completed once land is cleared.
 - Construction of the GBV one-stop center is complete including a children's play park, TV, room Guidance and counselling room, and medical examination room. 10 GBV/Human Rights focal point persons from each zone have been recruited.
 - Community policing training activities and dialogues were completed. Advocacy meetings and sensitizations were conducted with officers from the Ministry of Justice, MCDSS, and Zambia Police. The neighborhood watch committees were established and trained by Zambia Police and equipment to support their activities was supplied.

The following table indicates the relocation figures as at February 2020.

^{1 1} Please refer to the presentations by DoR for more details.

S/N	DETAILS	NATIONALITY						TOTALS BY SEX		GRAND TOTAL
		ZAMBIANS		RWANDEES		ANGOLANS				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Total Number of Farm Plots Allocated to beneficiaries	265	181	1	0	356	271	622	452	1074
2	Total Number of Households that have settled in the Resettlement Area	76	51	0	0	233	187	311	238	549
3	Total Number of Letters of Occupancy Issued (Department of Resettlement)	149	95	0	0	216	141	365	236	601
4	Total Number of Surveyed Farm Plots by Regional Surveyor Office)	1336								



Recommendations and focus for 2020:

- Accelerated infrastructure development including staff houses, access roads.
- Expansion of Mpepo Community School and Minyoi Health Post.
- Develop innovative technologies that promote climate resilience.

Discussion:

- Community involvement in the maintenance of water points has been key for sustainability. Area pump members have been trained to maintain them and a lot of sensitization has taken place.

- The resettlement figures seem not to have moved since 2019, however a strategy involving repossessions will continue to take place to encourage relocation. Zambians are particularly slow to settle compared to Angolans, which is demonstrated by the fact that over 200 plots from Zambians were repossessed last year and reallocated to others, but only 2 have permanently settled. Rwandans are still reluctant to apply due to a number of factors, one being the validity period of the temporal permit.
- Diversification of economic activities is needed in Mayukwayukwa for both livelihoods and food security. There are plans to start cashew production and vegetable production, which will have longer term outputs. There is a need to look at various value chains and to bring other stakeholders onboard, such as agricultural companies with out-grower schemes. Cooperatives must be further capacitated to take part in various value chains, and this should be mindful of the preferred economic activities for various population groups other than agriculture. As cassava is the main crop in the area and has the potential for being a lucrative industry, more efforts to link farmers to aggregators must be employed. In addition, other areas such as vegetable, fruit and insect drying can be pursued as this has proved to be successful in the past.

Meheba:

Progress has been made across all outcome areas, with the following highlights:

- Outcome 1:
 - Four wards in Kalumbila district within which Meheba lies have been supported for the formation and capacity building of the ward development committees through UNHABITAT. Key infrastructure mapping in the wards has enabled the WDCs to plan and include the scheme in their plans.
 - The scheme layout plan has been completed and a household survey was completed allowing for the update of data.
 - Block leaders were elected for each block with the support of IOM.
- Outcome 2:
 - Agriculture based livelihood activities have been boosted through the provision of start-up kits, inputs and trainings for 328 beneficiaries in Block G&H, monitoring of farmers activities, and transportation support through AAR Japan.
 - Soil testing for agricultural purposes, distribution of maize inputs and trainings for 350 beneficiaries (347 settlers and 3 schools) was completed by ETG through UNDP.
 - Training of 270 households and clearing of 5Ha field to support agricultural livelihoods by ADRA.
 - The women's cooperative who is managing the tractor has manage to raise ZMW 33,000.
 - ZNS commenced on the rehabilitation of a stretch of road connecting blocks D and G, however works were suspended due to heavy rains. Works on a bridge connecting Blocks B and F will soon start.
 - Talks with ZESCO have revealed that Meheba can be connected to the national grid at a cost of US\$ 62,210.
- Outcome 3:
 - Anti-GBV related activities have taken place including focus group discussion in all blocks, adoption of men's champions to fight SGBV and community sensitizations, conduction of a rapid assessment on child marriage & SGBV, completion of the One-stop center building and training for a multidisciplinary team on SGBV.
- The following table indicates the relocation figures as at February 2020.

Progress of LI/RS	Angolan	Rwandan	Zambian	Total
1. Total Plots Numbered	F (822plots), G (619plots), H (395plots)			1836 plots
2. Total Plots Surveyed	F (761plots), G&H (715plots)			1476 plots
3. Unsurveyed/Unbeaconed	F (67 plots), G&H (293plots)			360 plots
4. Current Available Plots	F (161plots), G&H (63plots)			224 plots
5. Targeted HH for LI	1,331 HH	853 HH	1,692 HH	3,876 HH
6. HH applied in Reset. Scheme	391 HH	8 HH	2425 HH	2838 HH
7. Number of H/H with Allocated Plots	264HH (G&H) 97HH (F) 361HH	11HH(G&H) 0 HH (F) 11HH	432HH (G&H) 436HH (F) 868HH	707HH G&H 533HH (F) 1240HH TOTAL.
Progress of LI/RS.	Angolan	Rwandan	Zambian	Total
8. Number of HH living on the Allocated Plots	F			Total (F)
	34 (22M;12F)HH	0 HH	133 (97M;36F) HH	167HH
	G			Total (G)
	70 (37M;33F)HH	8 (6M;2F)HH	96 (56M;40F) HH	174HH
	H			Total (H)
	116 (72M;44F)HH	2 (2M; 0F) HH	131 (80M;51F) HH	259 HH
	Total per Nationality			Tot. (F, G, H)

	219 HH	10 HH	360 HH	590 HH
	Male: 129 HH	Male: 8	Male: 233	Male: 372
	Female: 90 HH	Female: 2	Female: 127	Female: 218

- Existing challenges include:
 - Late delivery of farming inputs resulting in delayed planting.
 - Inadequate water points across the scheme
 - Inadequate number of farm plots for allocation, compared to the number of applicants.
 - Poor road network, especially inner farm roads
 - Lack of electricity in the scheme, hampering industry and development.
 - Lack of social services such as high school and health posts
 - Sustained high level of movement between the refugee settlement and the resettlement scheme
 - Poor phone connectivity
- Actions and priorities:
 - Increase advocacy for funds to finance demarcation, title deeds, water points, social services.
 - Improved coordination of all activities in the resettlement scheme.
- Plans for 2020:
 - Demarcation of 200 farm plots, allocation of 224 farm plots, processing of title deeds and facilitate all former refugees in the resettlement scheme to obtain occupancy letters.
 - Improved data collection and management for targeting of interventions and beneficiaries.

Discussion:

- On the issue of water access, UNICEF has advised that only one borehole will be installed in the resettlement scheme out of 62 planned for Kalumbila district. Determination of the location of boreholes to be installed was based on criteria of the number of people and services that currently need access. However, DoR is using boreholes to attract people to relocate in scheme, which is supported by the fact that in most areas where there are existing water points, people have settled there. It was also highlighted that both areas have a high concentration of boreholes compared to other parts of the country. Road access to drill new boreholes in hard to reach areas is also a challenge. DoR will liaise with UNICEF and the CoR WASH officer to obtain more information.
- Electrification of the scheme is an urgent issue. CoR has engaged REA and ZESCO has received a quotation for the connection of Meheba to the main grid. Efforts should also include the district council.

3. Draft presentations and Discussions of the task teams.

The three pillar teams presented the contents of their presentations for the SPAG. The following suggestions were made to the presentations.

Legal Pillar:

- Include further clarity that those who have applied for local integration in Zambia is a larger total number, than those who have applied to reside in the local integration areas.
- Highlight that limited funds is an impediment to issuance of residence permits and that this is a strategic solution.

Socioeconomic Pillar:

- Inclusion of other strategic actors under attracting public investments is needed, including district councils and cooperatives.
- Improving youth skills/entrepreneurship training in areas other than agriculture such as construction, plumbing, electrics, meat processing etc., and increasing the focus on industry should be included as a strategy, and skills can be employed for developing infrastructure and businesses in the settlements.
- A focus on energy efficiency and electricity is needed as this is key for the development of economic opportunities and for the scheme as a whole.

Social cohesion pillar:

- A key strategy needed is the deployment of Social Welfare Officers in the communities, as there currently are none.
- Increased advocacy for the inclusion of the resettlement areas into existing MCDSS programmes (Social Cash Transfer, women's economic empowerment, literacy programs, skills trainings centers etc.), that are currently running in some districts is suggested as an additional strategic area.

4. Review of Multi-Year Work Plan

The draft multi-year work plan was reviewed, and inputs were received. Changes will be made to the draft which will be circulated to the TWG members and presented at the SPAG.

Mr. Andrew Banda

Director Department of Resettlement

Office of the Vice President

Signature:

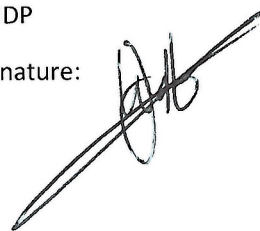


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OIC Inclusive Growth +SDGs

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Signature:



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