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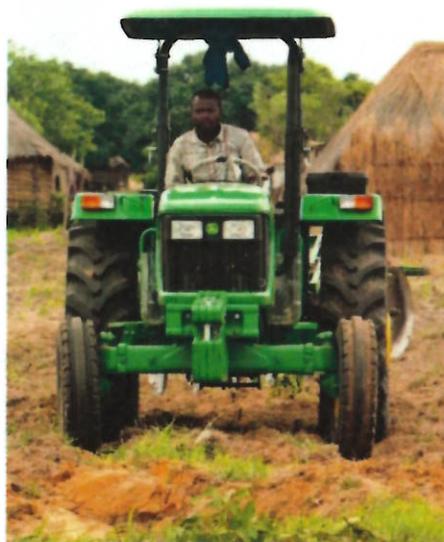
**United Nations Trust Fund  
for Human Security**



**From  
the People of Japan**

## ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

**United Nations Development Programme Zambia  
Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement  
1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019**



Reporting Period	1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019	
Donor	Government of Japan, UNTFHS, USBPRM	
Country	Zambia	
Project Title	Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement	
Project ID (Atlas Award ID)	00102127	
Outputs (Atlas Project ID and Description)	00115146 00116870 00104297	
Strategic Plan and/or CPD Outcomes	<p><b>UNDP SP (2018–2021):</b> Signature solution 1: Keeping people out of poverty; Signature solution 2: Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance; Signature solution 3: Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies.</p> <p><b>CPD (2016–2021) :</b> 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	January 2017	
Project End Date	March 2022	
2019 Annual Work Plan Budget	USD 1,275,000	
Total resources required	USD 3,426,733	
Revenue received (UNDP)	<b>Source</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>
	Core/Trac Resources (UNDP):	59,096
	Government of Japan	500,000
	UN Trust Fund for Human Security	668,803.50
	US Bureau for Population Refugees and Migration	35,814
	<b>Total Budget (US\$):</b>	<b>1,263,713.50</b>
Unfunded budget	USD 2,151,733	
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## **I. Executive summary**

During 2019, progress was made in advancing results in all outcomes of the Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement programme, supported by strong programme coordination.

Under outcome one, ongoing efforts to develop the resettlement schemes in 2019 resulted in an increase in the number of households relocating to the resettlement schemes, 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. To support local level planning and governance in line with the decentralized focus on the government and the 7<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, establishment and training of Ward Development Committees commenced. In addition, database management was improved with the support of JICA and household data was collected and updated.

Under outcome two, there was improvement and ongoing efforts in provision of social services and infrastructure including initiation of road rehabilitation, capacity building for construction of low-cost houses, improved access to safe drinking water, additional education and health support for vulnerable pupils, and assessments for the rehabilitation and upgrading of community infrastructure, including solar provision in designated clinics. Efforts to advance economic opportunities and improve food security, were made through provision of agricultural inputs, tools and trainings for farmers, disbursement of agri-business loans, and provision of cash based interventions to vulnerable households. Addressing environmental and natural resource protection improved in 2019 through the establishment of community-based Natural Resource Management Committees through partners, with waste and natural resource management action plans, as well as the initiation of efforts promote and supply use of energy efficient domestic biomass energy cooking solutions for households.

Under outcome 3 progress has improved greatly since 2018, when efforts had been minimal. In 2019, work began on designing a comprehensive action plan and coordination procedures on gender-based violence (GBV) and preventing exploitation and abuse, and orientation and awareness raising sessions in the community have been undertaken. Inclusion of women and youth in community groups and leadership roles has been key and local leadership structures are involved. In addition, establishment of GBV one-stop centres was initiated, local coordination structures have been established, trained, and provided with equipment to promote and protect rights and rule of law. Procedures for the establishment of a police post in Mayukwayukwa began and equipment to create communal spaces to promote cohesion and interaction was delivered.

It is recognized that the rate of resettlement has improved, but additional efforts across all outcomes areas are needed in order to encourage the former refugees and Zambians to take up residence in the schemes and move out of the refugee settlements. Through the task team reports that were drafted in early 2019 following the SPAG meeting in late 2018, 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, advancements of available infrastructure including social services is to be accelerated, and enhancement of diverse livelihood opportunities and greater solidification of community cohesion are to be continued. As a result of this recognition, additional resource mobilization efforts are ongoing with various partners, but implementation must be fast-tracked in order to realize change in the resettlement schemes.

## II. Background

Zambia's hospitality to refugees and asylum seekers dates back to 1960, before the country attained its independence in 1964. Ever since, the country has hosted refugees from different countries including Angola, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia and Burundi among others. 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) in two new resettlement schemes, located near the refugee settlements of Mayukwayukwa (Kaoma District, Western Province) and Meheba (Kalumbila District, North-Western Province).

The Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Resettlement Programme began in January 2017, as the successor to the Local Integration Programme (2014-2016), 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. This programme brings together the knowledge and expertise of nine UN Agencies in Zambia (UNDP, UN HABITAT, FAO, WFP, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM and WHO) to focus on strengthening synergies by reinforcing and complementing each other's work whilst working within their respective mandates.

To facilitate integration with host communities, the new resettlement schemes have also been opened to Zambian citizens with the aim of creating communities that respect Zambia's core national values of peace, tolerance and security. The programme directly targets new permanent residents from Angola, Rwanda and Zambian citizens in the two new resettlement schemes of Mayukwayukwa and Meheba. The two areas are vast and are expected ultimately to grow to approximately 35,000-45,000 persons (around 8,000-10,000 households). In addition, the programme targets a third new youth resettlement scheme in Mwange, which currently houses close to 1,000 young Zambians. Thus, the direct beneficiaries of the programme total around 30,000-46,000 persons.

The overall goal of the programme is that, by 2021, communities living in the targeted resettlement schemes are cohesive, productive, sustainable and fully integrated into development at all levels. The aim is to address inter-related insecurities through supporting the national and local governments as duty-bearers to carry out their protection mandate and empowering the resettlement communities to claim their full rights as residents in Zambia, while promoting peaceful co-existence.

The 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.

### III. Progress Review

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

#### *Coordination and Outreach*

Coordination and outreach amongst line ministries and the Department of Resettlement in the schemes has facilitated programme implementation and has further demonstrated that the government is committed to the development of the schemes. The Department of Resettlement has had direct presence in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa, through Scheme Coordinators, funded by the Government of Japan and UNDP since 2017. In addition, to further ensure greater project oversight and coordination, in late 2019, Scheme Managers were deployed by the Department of Resettlement and a Project Coordination Officer fully funded by the Government of Japan through UNDP, was stationed at Meheba. The Principal Land Resettlement Officers and Scheme Coordinators attend the District Development Coordinating Committee meetings in each district. This has ensured that the schemes continue to be incorporated into planning at the district level through the District Development Action Plans.



*Department of Resettlement Field Office, Meheba Resettlement Scheme.*

#### *Monitoring and Data Management*

To assess progress on movement of former refugees and Zambians to their plots, JICA supported improved data management in both resettlement schemes and at DoR headquarters. As of December 2019, the latest data reveals that:

In Mayukwayukwa:

- 6401 individual former refugees are eligible for resettlement (local integration).
- 549 households have relocated in total (Zambians:129, Angolans:420, Rwandans: 0, 311 male headed households, 238 female headed households), out of 1074 plots that have been allocated to households, and a total of 1336 plots available.
- A remaining challenge in encouraging the rate of settlement on allocated plots is the lack of education and health facilities, particularly for secondary education in the local integration area.
- Challenges with the relocation of Rwandans still remain. There is a reluctance by the Former Refugees to apply for legal documentation. As for the Angolan's, there remains a challenge to fund the issuance of legal documentation.

In Meheba:

- 9,272 individual former refugees are eligible for resettlement (local integration).
- 549 households relocated in total (Zambians: 323, Angolans: 219, Rwandans: 7, with 347 male headed households, 202 female headed households), out of 689 plots that have been allocated to households, with a total target of 3,876 households; 2838 households have applied thus far.
- Relocation of Rwandans is still lagging behind due to challenges with issuance of legal documentation.

#### *Community Leadership, Coordination and Self-Management*

To improve community level leadership, coordination, and effective self-management, both resettlement schemes have community level management and coordination structures. In Mayukwayukwa, each zone has a leader (4 blocks comprise the resettlement scheme) and in Meheba 10 Block Leaders were elected to represent each block (Blocks E, F, G, H). Farmers Coordinating Committees have also been established to function as a field advocacy structure, consisting of personnel from the Block/Zone Leaders. Block Leaders are expected to function as a liaison, amongst various stakeholders and community members, thus ensuring that the communities in the Local Integration Area have greater self-management, ownership and an enhanced quality of life.

#### *Ward Development Committees*

Through funding from the UNTFHS, UNHABITAT, Kaoma and Kalumbila Town Councils, and the Department of Resettlement, establishment of Ward Development Committees was initiated to improve local level governance in line with the Local Government Act and the decentralization process. Mayukwayukwa covers two wards, Mushwala and Kapili, and Meheba covers four wards, Shilenda, Mwajimambwe, Mumena and Matebo. Community mobilisation/awareness and strengthening of Ward Development Committees (WDCs) in all the wards in Mayukwayukwa and 2 in Meheba Resettlement Scheme was conducted.

As part of the capacity building, the trainings focused on creation of Ward Development/Action Plans, which will guide local level development and ensure the inclusion of communities in planning and governance, which is aligned to the 7<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan and the Decentralization Policy. The capacity building of the WDCs will ensure that local governance systems are established to support the effective planning and governance of the wards in which the resettlement schemes are located.



*Training of Kapili WDCs*



*Participation during Mushwala Ward training: Ward Councillor for Mushwala*



Group discussions to come up with ward action plans

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

*Agriculture Inputs*

To promote settlers abilities to engage in productive livelihoods and improve food security across the resettlement schemes and refugee settlements, UNHCR and UNDP agreed to work together to reach consistency and economies of scale in the approach to improve productivity and livelihoods.

In view of this, UNDP with funding from the UNTFHS, initiated the process for provision of maize agricultural inputs (seed, agro-chemicals) and trainings for 350 farmers, including 3 schools, in Meheba Resettlement Scheme through Export Trading Group. Beneficiaries were chosen with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture Camp Extension Officers who enlisted the block farmers committee's to select beneficiaries based on key criteria including (1) female headed households, and (2) households with disabled members that were vulnerable but viable.



Above: Farmers in Meheba receive agricultural inputs and training for maize farming from Export Trading Group.



Right: Farmers in Mayukwayukwa were successful in growing vegetables for home consumption and sale in 2019, through a solar powered irrigation system.

Although provision of the inputs was delayed and planting took place in late 2019, mid-way into the farming season, it is expected that this support will enable farmers to increase their yields and to be able to have enough produce for home consumption as well as sale to buyers and markets, in turn increasing their productivity, improving livelihoods, and encouraging greater relocation to the resettlement schemes. Market linkages continue to be a challenge for the farmers in the schemes, and this is an area that should be considered by future projects and initiatives.

AAR Japan through funding from the Government of Japan and ADRA continued to support agricultural activities in 2019 in Meheba, including supporting the functionality of cooperatives and facilitating market linkages. AAR Japan supported established farming groups with supply of agricultural equipment and trainings to strengthen the ability of the farmers to do collaborative farming and livelihood activities. ADRA engaged in a project to improve food security through agro-based and reliance market solutions for smallholders farmers in Meheba. 270 households (1350 persons) from settled (integrated) refugees and the surrounding host community were directly targeted, of which 53% were children, 45% young adults and others, and 2% elderly. Interventions included provision of agricultural input support (cowpeas, soya beans, garlic, ginger) and trainings, as well as value addition and marketing support and trainings. The tractors procured by UNDP in 2017 through US government funding, managed by the cooperative in Mayukwayukwa and the women's group in Meheba continue to be sources of income for the farmers, who have raised more than ZMW 35,000 and ZMW 33,000, respectively. This has proved to be a good model of sustainability, whereby the community manages and has ownership of a key agricultural equipment asset.



*The tractor located in Meheba Resettlement Scheme is managed by a women's group with oversight from the Scheme Coordinator. This has proved to be a key agricultural asset for ploughing of fields and transport of goods, which has enabled the women's group to raise funds.*

### *Road Rehabilitation*

Road access and mobility within the schemes, particularly Meheba has been an ongoing challenge which has impeded the provision and delivery of services and has detracted from settlers abilities to access their allocated plots. To address this, Zambia National Service was contracted by UNDP with funding from the UNTFHS to rehabilitate 4 kilometres of road from Block G to the clinic road in Meheba and to fix three dilapidated bridges. Work commenced on the road in late 2019, however due to heavy rains, the works have stalled and will recommence in 2020.

### *Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation*

Community infrastructure in both schemes is in a dilapidated state which has hindered provision of services, particularly social services. As a result of this, with funding from the Government of Japan, UNDP conducted an infrastructure assessment of priority infrastructure sties that require rehabilitation. Several rehabilitation works including provision of sanitation facilities for the market and the resettlement office, rehabilitation of the old farmers distribution centre to develop it into a community meeting hall, and refurbishment of the resettlement office will be completed in 2020 for Mayukwayukwa. The infrastructure to be rehabilitated in Meheba includes the mothers shelter in Block H, refurbishment of the resettlement office and installation of a toilet, several works at the Block F community school and clinic, refurbishment works of the staff houses in Block F, and upgrading works at the Block G community school. Works will be completed in the first quarter of 2020 leading to the improved provision of services.



*Key infrastructure to be rehabilitated includes school floors and ceilings in Meheba (left) and an old farmer's distribution center to turn it into a community meeting hall (right).*

### *Community-based Integrated Sustainable Waste and Natural Resource Management*

To boost the ability of communities to manage natural resources and ensure environmental protection, UNDP with the Zambian Environment Management Agency and the Department of Resettlement undertook an assessment in Meheba Resettlement Scheme on waste management and natural resource recovery, with funding support from the UNTFHS. A community-based integrated sustainable waste management and resources recovery system action plan was established with community monitors identified to monitor the action plan. This is complemented by the Community-Based Natural Resource Management Committees that have been established through the efforts of UNHCR and Caritas Czech Republic.

### *Improvement of Health Services through Solar for Health*

To improve the provision of basic health care services in both resettlement areas, UNDP with support from the Government of Japan, contracted a company to install solar powered energy systems in Kamiba Clinic (Meheba) and Jacob Mpepo Community Clinic (Mayukwayukwa). Site visits and assessments have been completed and the installation of a comprehensive system will be completed by the first quarter of 2020. With these installations it is expected that the clinics will be able to offer better health care services; medicines and vaccinations will be able to be stored for longer periods of time and clients will be able to be attended to after daylight hours. Currently neither of the settlements are connected to the national electricity grid, which greatly reduces the provision of social services. Installation of durable solar solutions will reduce some of the challenges faced in terms of accessing electricity, resulting in improved healthcare provision and relatedly, health outcomes.



*Kamiba clinic located in Meheba Resettlement Scheme (left) and Jacob Mpepo Clinic located in Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Scheme will have solar energy systems installed to improve health service delivery.*

### *Energy Efficient Cook Stoves*

Deforestation, environmental degradation, high smoke emissions, and unsafe cooking practices are some of the main issues that communities face with current cooking practices. Focus group discussions with community members revealed that both resettlement areas practice cooking from a 3 stone stove, being highly energy inefficient, unsafe, requiring high amounts of fuel which



*The Department of Energy will undertake trainings with community members in identification of soil and construction of energy efficient fixed mud stoves.*

require women to spend much time and long distances to get, resulting in poor health outcomes due to smoke exposure and in some instances, fires. The process of the provision of energy efficient cookstoves was initiated with the Department of Energy for sensitization, training, and construction of the energy efficient mud stoves, with funding support from the Government of Japan. When this is completed in the first quarter of 2020, approximately 350 energy efficient fixed mud stoves will have been constructed which will use various types of biomass for cooking, reducing dependency of high amounts of fuel and unclean fuel such as charcoal. Households will have improved awareness of deforestation and environmental protection and will use and spend less on cooking fuel.



*Traditional 3-stone stoves are used by most households. These require large amounts of firewood, are less safe, and have negative health consequences.*



*The fixed mud stoves when constructed will be made using locally available materials, making them easy to make and maintain. They are more energy efficient, require less fuel, and can use various type of biomass.*

### *Agri-Business Loans*

Following an entrepreneurship training programme conducted in 2018 with support from ILO with funding from the US Government, agri-business loans were distributed to selected beneficiaries with small businesses in late December 2019 through the District Farmers Associations in Solwezi and Kaoma. In Meheba and Mayukwayukwa, 100 beneficiaries (50 per area, roughly divided equally between former refugees and Zambians, 24 females and 27 males in Meheba, and 24 females and 26 males in Mayukwayukwa) received ZMW 2,450, which is expected to contribute to the capacity building and empowerment of settled farmers for entrepreneurship in the future. This financial input is expected to support the farmers to grow their businesses and increase their income, hence increasing their abilities to payback the loans, resulting in additional farmers benefitting from repayment and receiving loans in the future. There was a delay in disbursing the

funds to beneficiaries (mid-way into the 2019/2020 farming season), which has affected some agro-businesses which are more seasonal.



*Above: Some of the beneficiaries who received agri-business loans from Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Scheme (top) and some of the beneficiaries from Meheba Resettlement Scheme (below).*

#### *Housing and Core Relief Items for Vulnerable Populations*

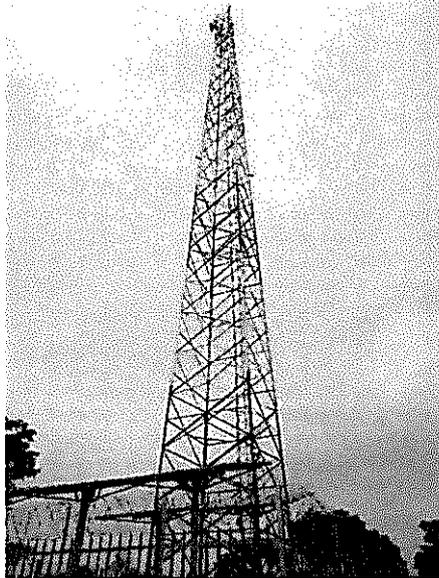
Support for settlers to be able to build their own houses in a cost-effective and sustainable manner was initiated with support from UNHABITAT, with funding from the UNTFHS in close collaboration with Kaoma and Kalumbila Town Councils, the Department of Resettlement, the Scheme Coordinators, and a community based organization (Peoples' Process on Housing and Poverty in Zambia (PPHPZ)). To ensure a sustainable approach and capacitate settlers to build their own houses, awareness and identification of existing cooperatives and village banking associations/groups was undertaken, with the aim of drawing on these to create housing cooperatives which will be trained in the making of soil stabilized interlocking bricks (SSBs) for construction of incremental housing in order to pass on the knowledge to other settlers. A total of 6000 SSBs in Mayukwayukwa and 9,000 SSBs in Meheba will be made using local materials, which will support households to build their own houses. Sustainable housing is linked to economic livelihoods, therefore it is viewed that housing initiatives should link closely to activities meant to improve livelihoods, such as village banking schemes.

To support vulnerable groups, 788 vulnerable former refugees in Mayukwayukwa were supported with Core Relief Items (CRI) and 210 elderly (age 70 and above) former refugees in Mayukwayukwa and 277 in Meheba were selected to receive Cash Based Interventions (CBIs) with support from UNHCR. A vulnerability assessment was conducted by UNHCR and CoR and a final register with updated data will be produced and shared with Department of Resettlement.

#### *Improvement of Mobile Communication*

In Mayukwayukwa, the Government through the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication facilitated the construction of the ZAMTEL network tower at the service centre in the Resettlement Scheme. This has increased the means of communication in the scheme which was difficult initially. Community members are able to report any suspicious criminal activities to Zambia Police through phones. They are also able to market services through the system device by the Ministry

of Agriculture on mobile phone. Modalities to connect the tower to other network providers such as MTN and Airtel are underway as these will enable settlers to access mobile money services.



*A newly installed communication tower by ZAMTEL in Mayukwayukwa has greatly improved settlers abilities to communicate via mobile networks; improving their access to various mobile money, market information, and security services.*

#### *Rehabilitation and Installation of New Boreholes*

With support from UNICEF and the local authority, about 85 new boreholes are to be installed both in Mayukwayukwa refugee settlement and in the host community which includes the resettlement scheme. Within the Resettlement Scheme, three boreholes and waterpoints are to be rehabilitated. In addition, 75 hand pumps are to be rehabilitated in Mushwala and Kapili wards by World Vision, sub-contracted by UNICEF with supervision of the Local Authority. Thus far, this has increased provision of safe drinking water to communities, schools and health centres. 15 hand pumps have also been repaired by Area Pump Menders, trained by the Local Authority with support from UNICEF. Similarly, WASHE Committees at each water point facility have also been trained and sensitized. In Meheba, 1 new borehole is to be installed in Block G at the primary



*Kasinda Chisiri, a settled former refugee in Mayukwayukwa, expresses joy in accessing water nearby her house while she watches her daughter drawing water from the newly installed Afridev hand pump (Photo by Justin Munyaka, 2018)*





*An old building in Block G, Meheba Resettlement Scheme has been renovated to house the GBV one-stop center. Left: before renovation. Right: Progress nearing completion.*

In addition, with funding support from the Government of Japan and the UNTFHS, to further address the root causes of GBV and thus contribute towards preventing it, strengthening or establishing leadership coordinating systems and training of zonal leaders in human rights, GBV, management of GBV, Prevention against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Social Justice and promoting and protecting human rights has been key. A 16 Days of Activism Against GBV campaign was conducted in both sites, involving a large spectrum of community members including line ministries, NGOs, community leaders, youth, teachers, men and women with over 790 people reached and 90 men volunteering to be community champions for GBV. This resulted in increasing dialogue within the communities about the changing roles of men and women in society, as current mindsets are still very gender unequal. Efforts were made to empower the resettlement communities on their rights, entitlements, and rule of law in order for them to understand how to claim them and have greater human security. To date, over 1,250 community members have been reached with information on their rights, responsibilities, GBV, VAC and human trafficking. Resulting from a rapid assessment on child marriage, GBV, human rights and social cohesion, 451 adults and 120 children were reached. This will inform the development of a communications strategy and campaign.



*A 16 Days of Activism Against GBV campaign took place in both sites involving a large spectrum of community members.*



one to ensure community security and safety, the preliminary stages of a tendering process to identify a contractor to construct a of a police post Mayukwayukwa began.



*Selected volunteers from the communities received training and equipment including bicycles to assist with community policing and human rights awareness activities.*

In Meheba, with support from the Government of Japan, planning for a training programme to promote and protect rights of members from the communities began in 2019 and will be concluded in early 2020 with the delivery of equipment. Approximately 35 residents are expected to participate the programme. The trained community volunteers will form the Community Crime Prevention Unit, which will be mobilized to support community level security across the scheme. A sensitization programme for each block with 5- 10 human rights champions will follow the training programme, which will include the promotion of human rights related issues including gender-based violence in communities. To bolster the sustainability and motivation of these community groups, linkages to the field advocacy structures to ensure sustained community engagement will be pursued.

#### *Establishment of Communal Spaces*

To facilitate the availability of communal spaces for community social gatherings and recreational activities in order to provide spaces for enhanced social and community interaction to promote greater cohesion, initiation of provision of communal infrastructure and equipment commenced in 2019. With funding support from the UNTFHS, recreational equipment for adults, youth and children was constructed and delivered to both schemes. Clearing of land and installation will be conducted with community participation in order to increase ownership and sustainability. It is envisioned that the communal infrastructure will act as a pull factor and that community interaction rates will increase.

school, with 2 other water supply systems to be rehabilitated at Kamiba health post and primary school and Block F school and health centre. The scope of works will cover the 4 wards which Meheba falls under. Sanitation facilities (latrines) will be installed at various health posts and schools across both resettlement schemes, which are critically needed as some schools and health facilities currently have no sanitation facilities. The establishment and training of Sanitation Action Group Members and Community Champions who have been supported with bicycles for easy mobility, promotion/advocacy campaigns on safe hygiene practices, construction of improved sanitation facilities with support of the Local Authority and funding from the African Development Fund, have improved water and sanitation outcomes in communities and health/education centers.

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

*Addressing Gender Based Violence*

In response to a study conducted on gender based violence (GBV) in refugee and host communities in 2010, which revealed that there is that there is heightened vulnerability to GBV as well as to sexual exploitation and abuse among the populations, efforts were accelerated in 2019 to establish One Stop Centres in the resettlement schemes to strengthen the GBV response for the populace. Through funding support from the Government of Japan, IOM, line ministries, and the Department of Resettlement, initiated several activities to contribute to ensuring access to quality GBV services and assistance for survivors of GBV, including strengthening of coordinated service provision for GBV survivors using the One Stop Centre model. This has included conducting assessments in both sites, supporting coordination among local structures, designing a comprehensive action plan and coordination procedures on gender-based violence



*Shibanga clinic in Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Scheme will be the site for the new GBV one-stop center. It has been rehabilitated and a children's play park installed.*

(GBV) and preventing exploitation and abuse, and orientation and awareness raising sessions in the communities. Work began on rehabilitating physical structures to house the one-stop centres. Once the rehabilitation works have been completed in the first quarter of 2020, the centres will be fully equipped and functional.



*An old building in Block G, Meheba Resettlement Scheme has been renovated to house the GBV one-stop center. Left: before renovation. Right: Progress nearing completion.*

In addition, with funding support from the Government of Japan and the UNTFHS, to further address the root causes of GBV and thus contribute towards preventing it, strengthening or establishing leadership coordinating systems and training of zonal leaders in human rights, GBV, management of GBV, Prevention against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Social Justice and promoting and protecting human rights has been key. A 16 Days of Activism Against GBV campaign was conducted in both sites, involving a large spectrum of community members including line ministries, NGOs, community leaders, youth, teachers, men and women with over 790 people reached and 90 men volunteering to be community champions for GBV. This resulted in increasing dialogue within the communities about the changing roles of men and women in society, as current mindsets are still very gender unequal. Efforts were made to empower the resettlement communities on their rights, entitlements, and rule of law in order for them to understand how to claim them and have greater human security. To date, over 1,250 community members have been reached with information on their rights, responsibilities, GBV, VAC and human trafficking. Resulting from a rapid assessment on child marriage, GBV, human rights and social cohesion, 451 adults and 120 children were reached. This will inform the development of a communications strategy and campaign.



*A 16 Days of Activism Against GBV campaign took place in both sites involving a large spectrum of community members.*

### *Strengthening Local Leadership and Governance*

Promotion of local leadership and governance to enhance community ownership and cohesion was seen through the inclusion of women and youth in community groups and leadership roles. Emphasis has been placed on supporting the establishment of a Youth and Women's Forum in the local integration areas to support leadership and governance, which will be concluded in quarter one of 2020 with funding from the UNTFHS. 30 Women and 8 youth have been elected to leadership structures in the zones and overall scheme management. In addition, local coordination/leadership structures have been strengthened/established in all the eight zones/blocks in the two resettlement schemes. In each of the zones, 10 members were elected representative of men, women and youth. A total of 80 leaders comprising 50 males, and 30 females of whom eight were youth were elected.



*Community leadership committee meetings to strengthen local level leadership for strong governance.*

### *Improving Community Safety and Rule of Law*

To further promote and protect rights and the rule of law, local voluntary coordination structures for community policing and human rights have been established, trained, and were provided with equipment, with support from the Government of Japan. In Mayukwayukwa, a 40 member Human Rights Action Group with participation from men and women has been formed and trained on human rights and GBV by the Zambia Police Victim Support Unit (VSU), the Local Court Magistrate, and two Community Development Officers. The committee which is comprised of a mix of youth, women and men, will be agents of change in enforcing human rights and rule of law in their respective zones during their everyday living. For the entire resettlement scheme, a fifteen member community policing committee was selected from members of the Human Rights/GBV Action Groups with the recommendation from Zonal Leaders, the Scheme Coordinator and the Zambia Police. Sensitization activities were extended to all the schools in the Resettlement Scheme where pupils were educated on child rights and advocacy. Overall, close to 2000 community members were reached. It is expected that these newly established structures will increase awareness and sensitization on human rights and GBV, human rights promotion, and protection in the resettlement scheme and host community will be enhanced, and there will be a reduced rate of human rights violations and hence increase social cohesion and interaction. In addition, due to the non-existence of a police post in the resettlement schemes and the need for

one to ensure community security and safety, the preliminary stages of a tendering process to identify a contractor to construct a of a police post Mayukwayukwa began.



*Selected volunteers from the communities received training and equipment including bicycles to assist with community policing and human rights awareness activities.*

In Meheba, with support from the Government of Japan, planning for a training programme to promote and protect rights of members from the communities began in 2019 and will be concluded in early 2020 with the delivery of equipment. Approximately 35 residents are expected to participate the programme. The trained community volunteers will form the Community Crime Prevention Unit, which will be mobilized to support community level security across the scheme. A sensitization programme for each block with 5- 10 human rights champions will follow the training programme, which will include the promotion of human rights related issues including gender-based violence in communities. To bolster the sustainability and motivation of these community groups, linkages to the field advocacy structures to ensure sustained community engagement will be pursued.

#### *Establishment of Communal Spaces*

To facilitate the availability of communal spaces for community social gatherings and recreational activities in order to provide spaces for enhanced social and community interaction to promote greater cohesion, initiation of provision of communal infrastructure and equipment commenced in 2019. With funding support from the UNTFHS, recreational equipment for adults, youth and children was constructed and delivered to both schemes. Clearing of land and installation will be conducted with community participation in order to increase ownership and sustainability. It is envisioned that the communal infrastructure will act as a pull factor and that community interaction rates will increase.



Recreational equipment for the establishment of netball courts, football pitches, and play areas was constructed and delivered to both resettlement schemes.

## ***Project Management***

### *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 the other district authorities and line ministries. Coordination was also bolstered through the deployment of a Project Coordination Officer in November 2019, funded by the Government of Japan, to support project coordination between field and country office levels and to expand partnerships.

### *Establishing Partnerships*

Partnership for the development of the schemes continued 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 of students from Brunel University under the "Innovations for Sustainable Development" and "Business solutions for Sustainable Development" courses. Students came up with innovative solutions for some of the needs and gaps, particularly focusing on Mayukwayukwa.



The Government of Japan continues to be a steadfast partner of the Sustainable Resettlement approach and was present at launching ceremonies for funding received from the UN Trust Fund for Human Security and the Japanese Supplementary Budget.

## **IV. Project Risks and Issues**

### **a. Updated project risks and actions**

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

#### Project Risk: Operational

Failure to initiate project activities and have appropriate staff in place in a timely manner before the onset of the rains caused a delay with the implementation of certain livelihood and infrastructure activities. Mitigation measures in the future include advance delivery strategies (agreements, assessments, staffing), improved monitoring and oversight and close collaboration with other UN agencies and implementing partners.

#### Project Risk: Environmental

Due to the mixed nature of the population groups in the resettlement areas and refugee settlements, there is potential for sporadic unrest, which may cause delays in project implementation and partnerships on the ground. Mitigation measures include continued communication and dialogue with all population groups and continued collaboration and information sharing amongst stakeholders at field level and national level.

#### Project Issue: Financial

Due to the UNTFHS grant being received for the first time by UNDP Zambia, some delays were encountered, with the grant only being received by the UNDP Country Office in September. This 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 advanced development of draft agreements and delivery strategies, and close collaboration with other UN agencies and implementing partners, including careful review of work plans.

#### Project Issue: Operational

Inadequate levels of communication and coordination with community representatives caused some anxiety about the delayed start of activities (agri-business loans, agriculture inputs) and also had the risk of causing a negative view of the programme by beneficiaries. Necessary mitigation measures are enhanced communications plans from the start of an activity to keep beneficiaries informed.

## **V. Lessons Learned**

### *Coordination and Information Sharing*

Sustained coordination amongst stakeholders through inter-agency meetings both at the national and field level has promoted greater coordination and information sharing. Engagement and continued communication with ward and district level staff has improved planning and will be key in attracting funding to the targeted areas. There has been very good acceptance of many project activities, especially related to social cohesion. Efforts will continue to strengthen linkages with other stakeholder initiatives to ensure community buy-in and acceptance. To ensure sustainability and ownership of the project, beyond current funding, and break the "local integration-ward boundary wall", the project should continue to be implemented in partnership with key line ministries, local councils, and local leadership. Planning for the refugee settlements, resettlement schemes, and surrounding communities should be integrated and should cover the entire ward, which may reduce the dependency syndrome. A good example is the OSCs which are being set up in already functional health facilities and the staff to provide services have been identified from those already operating in the schemes. This will remove the need for continued project support once the centres are functional and handed over to the authorities.

### *Leadership Structures*

The formation of the leadership structures is a great achievement in the Resettlement Schemes. These structures were formed with a view of better work coordination and the selection is comprised of both former refugees and the Zambians, with a mix of men and women. Forming the structures was based on existing committees, which will allow for better monitoring and coordination. It however should be noted that the time selected for the implementation of the activity was not optimal, as many people were busy cultivating their fields and schools were closed, hence reducing the reach of the intervention. Planning for weather dependent activities (infrastructure, roads, livelihoods) must take place well in advance. Dedicated staff for completing assessments, tendering documents, surveying and oversight must be brought on board from the start to avoid delays.

### *Adoption of more climate-resilient agricultural or livelihood practices*

Adoption of more climate-resilient agricultural or livelihood practices and opportunities is needed, especially for areas such as Mayukwayukwa which experiences more erratic rainfall patterns, thus affecting the potential for traditional crops such as maize to thrive and produce livelihood and food security benefits. Planning and coordination of livelihood activities should be improved amongst stakeholders to avoid duplication, to promote effective monitoring and follow-up; and to ensure inclusive targeting. Delayed delivery of support services to settlers (agri-business loans, agricultural inputs etc.) detracts from the intended purpose of the activities and diminishes outcomes and results. Activity implementation must take into consideration the needs of the settlers and their seasonal activities, particularly pertaining to livelihood activities. Any delays must be adequately communicated and explained to beneficiaries, aided by a communications plan to keep all stakeholders informed.

## **VI. Conclusions and Way Forward**

Implementation during 2019 aimed to contribute to all three outcome areas of the project. 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; 2. To enable communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes to have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities; and 3. Resettlement communities are tolerant, inclusive and integrated with the surrounding society, enabling people to live in peace and harmony to realize their aspirations.

Drawing on the specific mandates and comparative advantage of sister UN agencies, UNDP, IOM, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, and ILO provided support across the three outcome areas. As progress had been slow on outcome 3 (social cohesion), efforts were accelerated to make advances in this area through funding support from the Government of Japan and the UN Trust Fund for Human Security.

Key achievements under outcome one 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; improved data collection and management; and increased inclusion of the resettlement areas into ward and district plans.

Under outcome two, improvements in access to agricultural inputs, trainings, and business loans greatly improved land cultivation and will have a greater impact on food security and resilience. Ongoing efforts will improve provision of social services and infrastructure including initiation of road rehabilitation, improved access to safe drinking water, additional education and health support for vulnerable pupils, and assessments for the rehabilitation and upgrading of community infrastructure, including solar provision in designated clinics. Addressing environmental and natural resource protection improved in 2019 through the establishment of community-based initiatives, as well as the initiation of efforts promote and supply use of energy efficient domestic biomass energy cooking solutions for households.

Under outcome 3 progress was made on capturing data on vulnerability status in order to support targeting of interventions, work has begun on designing a comprehensive action plan and coordination procedures on gender-based violence (GBV) and preventing exploitation and abuse, and orientation and awareness raising sessions in the community have been undertaken. Inclusion of women and youth in community groups and leadership roles has been key and local leadership structures are involved in community governance. In addition, establishment of GBV one-stop centres was initiated, local coordination structures have been established to promote and protect rights and rule of law, procedures for the establishment of a police post in Mayukwayukwa began, and communal spaces to promote cohesion and interaction are being created.

Operational challenges included the late receipt of the grant from UNTFHS and administrative challenges which delayed the start of project activities, however almost all project activities were successfully initiated or completed. In terms of overall challenges for the resettlement approach, 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 on their allocated land. 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, advancement in provision of infrastructure including social services, and the enhancement of diverse livelihood opportunities. Going forward, additional resource mobilization efforts must be undertaken to increase investment in the resettlement schemes.

## VII. Financial Status<sup>1</sup>

**United Nations Development Programme**  
**Interim Financial Report to the GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN**  
**As of 31 December 2019**

Contributions reference no:

Country: Zambia  
 Project: 00102127 - Promoting Human Security through Sustainable Resettlemen  
 Output: 00115146 - JSB 2018 Human Security  
 Output status: On Going  
 Fund: JPN - Partnership Devt Pgm PCF

(in United States dollars)

	Prior years	2019	Cumulative to 2019	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
<b>Income/Revenue</b>				
Annual Contributions Revenue <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	
Other Revenue <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	
Transfer to/from other funds	-	489,000.00	489,000.00	
Refunds to donors	-	-	-	
<b>Total - Income/Revenue</b>	-	489,000.00	489,000.00	
<b>Expenses</b>				
Staff and other personnel costs	-	-	-	
Supplies, commodities, materials	-	165.00	165.00	
Equipment, vehicle and furniture including depreciation	-	759.06	759.06	
Contractual services	-	44,825.51	44,825.51	
Travel	-	16,002.05	16,002.05	
Transfers and grants to counterparts	-	-	-	
General operating and other direct costs	-	41,229.28	41,229.28	
Subtotal	-	102,980.90	102,980.90	
Programme support costs <sup>c</sup>	-	8,241.69	8,241.69	
<b>Total Expenses</b>	-	111,222.59	111,222.59	
<b>Balance<sup>d</sup></b>	-	377,777.41	377,777.41	

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

*Disclaimer: UNDP adopted IPSAS (International Public Sector Accounting Standards) on 1 January 2012, cumulative totals that include data prior to that date are presented for illustration only.*

<b>Future Expenses<sup>a</sup></b>				
Balance of un-depreciated assets & inventory purchased	-	-	-	
Commitments	-	74,057.54	74,057.54	
Subtotal	-	74,057.54	74,057.54	
<b>Receivables Past due, less advance receipts<sup>e</sup></b>				
Less: Contributions receivable from donors	-	-	-	
<b>Available Resources<sup>f</sup></b>	-	303,719.87	303,719.87	

<b>Total Contributions Revenue <sup>g</sup></b>	-	-	-	
<b>Total Contributions Revenue Received <sup>h</sup></b>	-	-	-	
<b>Total Receivables <sup>i</sup></b>	-	-	-	
<b>Deferred Revenue and Advance Receipts <sup>j</sup></b>	-	-	-	

- a. Contributions represent recognized revenue based on the payment schedule dates of signed agreements.
- b. Other Revenue represents revenue resulting from miscellaneous activities.
- c. Programme support (indirect) cost is calculated based on the expenses excluding amounts of foreign exchange gain/loss.
- d. Balance in column (2) is inclusive of balance in column (1).
- e. Amounts in column (2) are the balances outstanding as of the report date which are included in the available resources. Amounts in column (1) are shown for information purpose only.

- f. Balance after future expenses, and contributions receivable from donors (i.e. amounts past due) have been accounted for.
- g. Total value of donor contribution as per the signed date of the agreement.
- h. Total cash received to-date.
- i. Total outstanding amount due from donors, comprising both past due and future due receivables.
- j. Contributions that have been received from donors but yet to be recognized as revenue in future years when payment schedules are realized.

**United Nations Development Programme**  
**Interim Financial Report to the UN Tr Fund for Human Security**  
**As of 31 December 2019**

**Contributions**  
reference no: Zambia  
Country: 00102127 - Promoting Human Security through Sustainable Resettlemen  
Project: 00116870 - Human Security Trust Fund  
Output: On Going  
Output status: Programme Cost Sharing  
Fund:

(in United States dollars)

	Prior years (1)	2019 (2)	Cumulative to 2019 (3)
<b>Income/Revenue</b>			
Annual Contributions Revenue <sup>a</sup>	-	668,803.50	668,803.50
Other Revenue <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-
Transfer to/from other funds	-	-	-
Refunds to donors	-	-	-
<b>Total - Income/Revenue</b>	-	668,803.50	668,803.50
<b>Expenses</b>			
Staff and other personnel costs	-	-	-
Supplies, commodities, materials	-	-	-
Equipment, vehicle and furniture including depreciation	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	14,542.73	14,542.73
Travel	-	2,552.19	2,552.19
Transfers and grants to counterparts	-	-	-
General operating and other direct costs	-	15,666.77	15,666.77
Subtotal	-	32,761.69	32,761.69
Programme support costs <sup>c</sup>	-	2,293.39	2,293.39
<b>Total Expenses</b>	-	35,055.08	35,055.08
<b>Balance<sup>d</sup></b>	-	633,748.42	633,748.42
<b>Future Expenses<sup>e</sup></b>			
Balance of un-depreciated assets & inventory purchased	-	-	-
Commitments	-	125,329.77	125,329.77
Subtotal	-	125,329.77	125,329.77
<b>Receivables Past due, less advance receipts<sup>e</sup></b>			
Less: Contributions receivable from donors	-	-	-
<b>Available Resources<sup>f</sup></b>	-	508,418.65	508,418.65
<b>Total Contributions Revenue<sup>g</sup></b>	-	1,677,520.86	1,677,520.86
<b>Total Contributions Revenue Received<sup>h</sup></b>	-	668,803.50	668,803.50
<b>Total Receivables<sup>i</sup></b>	-	1,008,717.36	1,008,717.36
<b>Deferred Revenue and Advance Receipts<sup>j</sup></b>	-	-	-

- a. Contributions represent recognized revenue based on the payment schedule dates of signed agreements.
- b. Other Revenue represents revenue resulting from miscellaneous activities.
- c. Programme support (indirect) cost is calculated based on the expenses excluding amounts of foreign exchange gain/loss.
- d. Balance in column (2) is inclusive of balance in column (1).
- e. Amounts in column (2) are the balances outstanding as of the report date which are included in the available resources. Amounts in column (1) are shown for information purpose only.
- f. Balance after future expenses, and contributions receivable from donors (i.e. amounts past due) have been accounted for.
- g. Total value of donor contribution as per the signed date of the agreement.
- h. Total cash received to-date.
- i. Total outstanding amount due from donors, comprising both past due and future due receivables.
- j. Contributions that have been received from donors but yet to be recognized as revenue in future years when payment schedules are realized.

## VIII. Annex – 2019 Work Plan

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	Required Budget	Committed Funds	Lead (UN) Agency	Funding source	Timeframe					Responsible Party	Implementation Status	
						April-June 2019	July - Sept 2019	Oct-Dec 2019	Jan-Mar 2020				
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Department of Resettlement has capacity and institutional structures to effectively coordinate and manage the implementation of the resettlement policy	1.1.1 Support Integrated Development Planning	150,000	-	UNHA BITAT/ UNDP		X	X	X			Department of Resettlement	No progress - No Funding	
	1.1.2: Support the establishment of Area/Ward development Committees	60,000	-	UNDP/ UNHA BITAT	UNTF HS	X	X	X				Initiated/in progress	
	1.1.3: Support database management	24,300	20,000	UNDP/ JICA	JICA			X				Achieved	
	1.1.4: Hold SPAG Meetings	14,000	4,300		DOR								
	1.1.5: Reimbursements of travel costs for participants during database training	1,100	1,100		UNDP	UNTF HS	X			X			In progress - To be held March 2020 Not Achieved



Outcome 2: Communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities											
Outputs	Planned activities	Required Budget	Committed Funds	Lead Agency	Funding source	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Implementation Status
						April - Jun 2019	July - Sept 2019	Oct - Dec 2019	Jan - Mar 2020		
<b>Output 2.1</b> Resettlement communities have access to quality education and vocational and entrepreneurship training opportunities	Activity 2.1.1: Construct additional classroom blocks and staff houses in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa resettlement schemes	925,000	-	UNICEF	TBC					Department of Resettlement	UNICEF to confirm
	Activities 2.1.2 Support towards school fees for 100 vulnerable pupils	40,000	40,000	UNHCR	Gov of Japan						UNHCR to confirm
	Activities 2.1.3 Education supplies/assistance to 10 community schools	10,000	10,000	UNHCR	Gov of Japan						

<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Resettlement communities engage in agricultural production with value addition and have access to markets for products and services</p>	Activity 2.2.1: Provide start up agriculture input, training and additional support (crops, livestock, aquaculture) for farmers/households	230,400	54,000	UNDP	Gov of Japan	X	Department of Resettlement	Meheba -- Achieved Mayukwayuk wa - In progress
			80,000	UNHC R	Gov of Japan			
			176,400		UNTF HS			
	Activity 2.2.2: Support the functionality of the cooperatives and facilitate market linkages with the private sector	10,000	-	UNDP/FAO	UNTF HS	X		No progress - No Funding
Activity 2.2.3: Conduct a soil suitability study	16,000	-	TBC	TBC			No progress - No Funding	
Activity 2.2.4: Carry out Environmental Impact Assessment(EIA) and social Impact Assessment (S/A)	50,000	-	TBC	TBC			No progress - No Funding	

Activity 2.2.5: 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	35,814	35,814	ILO	UNDP						Achieved
Activity 2.2.6: Promote access to long term affordable finance/facilitate and support linkages with financial institutions to enable beneficiaries access other financial services	10,000	10,000	UNDP/ UNCDF	UNTF HS						In progress
Activity 2.2.7: Training and financial support to 100 households	70,000	70,000	UNHC R	Gov of Japan						UNHCR to confirm
Activity 2.2.8: CBI - Cash for food to vulnerable and new arrivals	98,000	98,000	UNHC R	Gov of Japan						UNHCR to confirm
Activity 2.2.9: Contribution to CBI Management fees	2,000	2,000	UNHC R	Gov of Japan						UNHCR to confirm

<b>Output 2.3:</b> Resettlement communities are well-established and connected to neighbouring settlement areas	Activity 2.3.1: Support opening up and rehabilitation of new and access roads in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa and minor repair of existing bridges	81,350	-	UNDP/ UNHA BITAT	UNTF HS		X	X	In progress
	Activity 2.3.2: Capacity Building of Settler families in the use of locally available materials for building their own houses	88,000	-	UNDP/ UNHA BITAT	UNTF HS		X	X	In progress
	Activity 2.3.3: Rehabilitation and upgrading of community infrastructure	100,000	100,000	UNDP	Gov of Japan		X	X	In progress
<b>Output 2.4:</b> Communities have access to safe water and improved sanitation facilities	Activity 2.4.1: Undertake drilling of boreholes in the resettlement schemes to provide access to safe water in communities, schools and health centres	TBC	TBC	UNICE F	TBC				In progress
	Activities 2.4.2 Refugee maintenance crew incentives	6,000	6,000	UNHC R	Gov of Japan	X	X	X	UNHCR to confirm
	Activities 2.4.3 Partner staff salary contributions	10,000	10,000	UNHC R	Gov of Japan	X	X	X	UNHCR to confirm
	Activities 2.4.4 Water system maintenance sensitisations	4,000	4,000	UNHC R	Gov of Japan	X	X	X	UNHCR to confirm

In progress								
Activity 2.4.5: Support for the construction of improved sanitation facilities and other environmental/hygiene interventions in communities, schools and health centres	TBC	TBC	UNICEF	TBC				
Activity 2.5.1: Support establishment of governance structures such as Community based natural resources management boards for the sustainable management of natural resources	10,000	10,000	UNDP	UNTF HS	X		Meheba completed, Mayukwayuk wa to be completed in Q1 2020	
Activity 2.5.2: Conduct awareness campaigns on sustainable use of natural resources to prevent environmental degradation, deforestation and resource depletion	14,400	-	UNDP	TBC	X	X	No progress - No Funding	
Activity 2.5.3: Support establishment of community-based early-warning mechanisms to prevent the occurrence of environmental threats and mitigate their impact	19,200	-	UNDP	TBC	X	X	No progress - No Funding	

**Output 2.5:**  
Resettlement communities have capacity and structures to equitably and sustainably manage natural resources

Outputs	Planned activities	Required Budget	Committed Funds	Lead Agency	Funding source	Timeline				Responsible Party	Implementation Status
						April-June 2019	July - Sept 2019	Oct - Dec 2019	Jan - Mar 2020		
Activity 2.5.4 Promoting low cost energy efficient technologies (solar systems for social services, domestic biomass energy system for households)		150,000	67,000	UNDP	Gov of Japan		X		X		In progress
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>1,980,164</b>	<b>591,814</b>								
<b>Outcome 3: Resettlement communities are tolerant, inclusive and integrated with the surrounding society, enabling people to live in peace and harmony to realize their aspirations</b>											
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Adequate data and information is available on resettlement schemes to inform programming on rule of law, provide equitable access to justice and reduce gender-based violence and violence against children and women, as well as other forms of exploitation and abuse  (DATA & INFORMATION)	Activity 3.1.1: Mapping of data available and data gaps: disaggregated and up to date data on all those eligible and enrolled on resettlement scheme  Activity 3.1.2: Ensure that DOR database incorporates vulnerability data to support targeting of interventions (including access to Social Protection, livelihood interventions etc).	24,000		IOM			X	X	X		MCDSS, MoG, MSYCD  No progress - No Funding
				JICA/ UNDP	JICA			X	X		CoR/DoR  In Progress

<p>Activity 3.1.3: KABP survey on child marriage, human trafficking and gender-based violence</p>	45,000		IOM/ UNDP/ UNFP A/ UNICE F			x		MCDSS, MoG, MSYCD	No progress - No Funding
<p>Activity 3.2.1: Design comprehensive action plan on GBV/VAC/human trafficking, and preventing exploitation and abuse</p>	14,000	4,000	IOM/ UNDP/ UNICE F	UNTF HS	x	x		MCDSS, MoG, MSYCD, Zambia Police	In progress
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Resettlement schemes have in place mechanisms that promote rule of law, provide equitable access to justice and reduce gender-based violence and violence against children and women, as well as other forms of exploitation and abuse, and individuals know their rights and how to claim them</p>	20,000	6,000	IOM/ UNDP/ UNICE F	UNTF HS	x	x		MCDSS, MoG, MSYCD, Zambia Police	In progress

Activity 3.2.3: Provide orientation/awareness raising sessions to resettlement communities on their rights and responsibilities, as well as on GBV/WAC/human trafficking, preventing exploitation and abuse	30,000	9,000	IOM/ UNDP/ UNICEF	UNTF HS			X	X	X	MCDSS, MoG, MSYCD, Zambia Police	In progress
Activity 3.2.4: Support the coordination among local structures on promoting and protecting rights of members from resettlement communities (training, equipment)	25,963	25,963	IOM/ UNDP	Gov of Japan			x	X		DoR, MLGH	In progress
Activity 3.2.5: Establish gender-based violence one stop centres	150,000	150,000	IOM/ UNDP	Gov of Japan			X	X	X		In progress
Activity 3.2.6 a: Support prevention measures, including campaigns against child marriages, human trafficking, GBV, violence against children	15,000	-	UNFP A/IOM/ UNDP	UNTF HS			X	X	X	MoG, MCDSS	In progress



<b>Output 3.3:</b> Communities have strong social, cultural and economic links and support structures both within the settlements and with the surrounding communities	Activity 3.3.1: Create communal spaces that promote cohesion and interaction (i.e. recreational, sporting facilities etc)	30,000	30,000	IOM, UNDP	UNTF HS	X	X	X	MCDSS, MYSCD, MRTA	In progress
	Activity 3.3.2: Support formation of community groups for recreation and advocacy (i.e. youth groups, women, other)	60,000	9,000	IOM	UNTF HS	X	X	X	MCDSS, MYSCD, MRTA	In progress
	Activity 3.3.3: Support dialogue between groups and local leadership structures (including religious, traditional, others) to highlight and address concerns and opportunities	10,000	4,000	IOM/ UNDP	UNTF HS	X	X	X	MCDSS	In progress
	Activity 3.3.4: Support advocacy for inclusive policy development and reform (i.e. Social Protection, SCT)	14,000	10,000	IOM/ UNDP		X	X	X	MCDSS	In progress under IOM

	Activity 3.3.5 Strengthen and support dissemination of information on resettlement schemes, including plot allocation, among others	22,000	-	IOM/ UNDP		X	X	X	X										No funding allocated
	Activity 3.4.1: Promote inclusion of women and youth in leadership and management roles in community structures	12,000	-	IOM	UNTF HS	X	X	X	X										In progress under IOM
	Activity 3.4.2: Support planning and coordination among local structures on promoting and protecting rights of members in resettlement scheme	6,000	-	IOM/ UNDP	UNTF HS	X	X	X	X										In progress under IOM
	Activity 3.4.3: Strengthen management and coordination processes to ensure linkages with Pillars 1 & 2 are realized, including livelihoods, infrastructure (health, education, security etc)	5,000	-	IOM/ UNDP	UNTF HS	X	X	X	X										No funding allocated
	<b>Output 3.4:</b> Management structures in place to strengthen coordination and promote cross-pillar linkages	<b>682,163</b>	<b>297,963</b>																
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>682,163</b>	<b>297,963</b>																

**Project Coordination and Management Costs**

		DoR/UNDP										Achieved
Retainment of National UNVs deployed in Mayukwayukwa (1) and Meheba (1) Resettlement Schemes	33,332	33,332	UNDP	UNDP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Achieved
	32,290	32,290	UNHC R	Gov of Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Achieved
Retainment of Project Manager	42,000	38,500	UNDP	Gov of Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Achieved
		3,500	UNDP	UNDP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Achieved
Travel for meetings, monitoring of implementation, and technical committee meetings	6000	4,600	UNDP	UNDP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Achieved
Reimbursements of travel costs for PLROs during Technical Committee meeting in 2018	1300	1,300	UNDP	UNDP	X							Amended
Maintenance, insurance of vehicles, machinery and spare parts ( tyres and locking system )	17,500	10,000	UNDP	UNDP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Achieved
		7,500		UNHS TF								Achieved
Fuel for scheme coordination	15,450	4,000	UNDP	UNDP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Achieved
NIM Audit	5000	5,000	UNDP	UNDP	X							Achieved

IP Capacity Assessment	6000	6,000	UNDP	UNDP	X					Achieved
Public relations/ communications	40,000	10,000	Gov of Japan							In progress/ongoing
		15,000	UNHC R	UNDP		X			X	
		15,000	UNTF HS							
		6,000	Gov of Japan	UNDP		X			X	
Monitoring and Reporting	26,000	20,000	UNTF HS							In progress/ongoing
		6,000	Gov of Japan	UNDP		X			X	
Direct Project Costs (UNDP)	5000	5,000	Gov of Japan	UNDP						In progress/ongoing
		37,037	Gov of Japan	UNDP		X			X	
General Management Support (GMS)	87801	50,764	UNTF HS							In progress/ongoing
		5,000	Gov of Japan	UNDP		X			X	
Provision of stationery	5000	5,000	UNDP	UNDP	X					Achieved
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>317,673</b>	<b>309,823</b>								
<b>2019 TOTAL</b>	<b>3,426,733</b>	<b>1,275,000</b>								