

REVISED STANDARD JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Cover Page

Country: Zambia

Programme Title: Promoting Human Security through Sustainable Resettlement in Zambia

Joint Programme Outcome(s):

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

Programme Duration: 5 Years (2017 to 2021)

Anticipated start/end dates: January 2017

Fund Management Option(s): TBD
(Parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)

Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP

Total estimated budget*: 17, 901, 191

Out of which:

1. Funded Budget: 901,191

2. Unfunded budget: 17,000,000

Sources of funded budget:

• Government	In Kind
• UN Org...	901,191
• UN Org...	_____
• Donor ...	17,000,000
• Donor ...	_____
• NGO...	_____

Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations

UN organizations	National Coordinating Authorities
<p>UNDP</p> <p>Name of Representative: <i>SENNO UADIM, OIC</i></p> <p>Signature: <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Name of Organization: <i>UNDP Zambia</i></p> <p>Date & Seal: <i>27/3/2017</i></p>	<p>Department of Resettlement</p> <p>Name of Head of Partner: <i>STEPHEN MWANSA</i></p> <p>Signature: <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Name of Institution: <i>OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT</i></p> <p>Date & Seal: <i>[Stamp]</i></p>



Joint Programme Document Outline

1. Executive Summary (One page):

The quest for an effective method to enable the shift from humanitarian interventions to long-term sustainable development for dealing with cases of protracted displacement is long-standing. The Government of Zambia and the United Nations (UN) in Zambia have together developed a Programme of Sustainable Resettlement, with the aim of: i) meeting the high ambitions and standards of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; ii) supporting the local integration of former Angolan and Rwandan refugees in Zambia into new communities in designated resettlement areas; and iii) supporting the local integration of youth in the Mwange resettlement scheme. This programme recognizes that successful local integration cannot be instant but must be planned and supported over time. Specifically, the program recognizes that the following transitions must be managed:

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

This programme sets out the Sustainable Resettlement programme for Zambia and the necessary project elements for its implementation. This assistance programme is being developed soon after Zambia experienced a sad consequence of unplanned integration in urban areas, when refugees and migrants who had informally integrated in Lusaka townships for many years, became the subject of attacks on property and persons in a wave of rioting sparked by fears surrounding a series of unresolved ritualistic murders. Forty-eight hours of aggression undid years of informal integration and peaceful coexistence, and over 800 refugees from different countries of origin were relocated from Lusaka back to the two refugee settlements (Meheba and Mayukwayukwa) where they were originally registered. This recent experience highlights the need for actors supporting local integration to make plans that are thoroughly considered, including from a human security perspective and well-coordinated in order to achieve long-term prosperity.

Based on the foregoing, the vision of this programme is that by 2021, communities living in the Meheba, Mayukwayukwa and Mwange resettlement schemes are cohesive, productive, sustainable and fully integrated into development at all levels. Implementing this concept in the three very different resettlement schemes will require individualised approaches to bring about social, cultural and economic integration and cohesion both within each resettlement scheme and between each scheme and its surrounding communities. Particular attention will be needed to guard against social and cultural factors that may tend to exclude women from participating actively in planning and implementing resettlement activities.

2. Situation Analysis (One to two pages)

Zambia – persisting inequalities amid political stability and economic growth: Zambia lies in the heart of Central Southern Africa and shares land borders with eight countries. It has been peaceful and stable since gaining independence on 24 October 1964. The first President, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, chose UN Day for the country's Independence Day, as a symbol of Zambia's commitment to the principles of the UN Charter, in particular "to practice tolerance and live together in peace and security". Zambia is divided into 10 administrative provinces with 106 districts. Economically, Zambia has achieved high growth and macroeconomic stability over the last decade with economic growth rates averaging about 5.5% annually. This has placed the country amongst the fastest growing economies in sub-Saharan Africa where the average growth is 4.6%; in 2010, Zambia graduated to the status of lower middle-income country (LMIC). This growth has been driven by strong performance in the extractive industry (mining), construction, transport and communication sectors and, cyclically, by agriculture. Over the last 3 years, however, the economy has been facing strong headwinds. Real GDP growth slowed from 7.3 % 2012 to 6.7% in 2013 and to an estimated 5.6 % in 2014, mainly on account of a contraction in copper output and global prices. Driven by sustained increases in per capita income, life expectancy and education, Zambia was classified as a medium human development country in 2014.

Human Development and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) outcomes have, however, been unable to keep pace with economic performance, and aggregate average improvements mask pervasive inequalities in the country, which is still classified among the least developed by the UN. The Gini-coefficient, which indicates how income is distributed in the country, stands at 0.69, thereby making Zambia one of the most unequal societies in the world. Poverty levels remain high, especially in rural areas (where all the three resettlement schemes are located) where around 60% live in conditions of extreme poverty.

Zambia – a safe haven for refugees in the region: Zambia's hospitality to refugees and asylum seekers dates back to 1960, before the country attained its independence in 1964. Ever since, the country has hosted refugees from different countries including Angola, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, Burundi, among others. At the height of the refugee influx, the country had five major refugee camps and settlements in Nangweshi, Ukwimi, Kala, Mwange, Mayukwayukwa and Meheba. In 2002, Zambia was host to more than a quarter of a million refugees; an estimated 200,000 were Angolan, with two-thirds residing in refugee settlements and one-third living among the Zambian population outside the settlements. With the reduced tensions in many of the refugees' countries of origin and subsequent voluntary repatriation, only two refugee settlements (Mayukwayukwa and Meheba) remain operational today. In 2007, former UN High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres (Now UN Secretary general) attended the 27th summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in Lusaka, and expressed confidence that Zambia would further contribute to political stability in the region and towards finding durable solutions for refugees. He thus stressed the need for the Government to favorably consider local integration for some of the refugees - especially Angolans who had lived in Zambia for a long time - and pledged to support Zambia in this endeavor. In late 2011, the Government of Zambia pledged to locally integrate 10,000 former Angolan refugees. In 2015, the Minister of Home Affairs approved the expansion of the local integration criteria, to include almost all remaining former Angolan refugees and some 4,000 Rwandans whose status ceased in the summer of 2013. In September 2016, the President of Zambia promised to also consider the local integration of DRC refugees who have been in the country for 10 or more years. Additionally, given the ongoing political instability in neighboring DRC, contingency planning in Zambia for the possible arrival of high numbers of refugees into the country has taken place. This being said, it is essential that the refugee settlements of Mayukwayukwa and Meheba have the appropriate space

and capacity to receive the possible influx of refugees. It is therefore key that former Angolan and Rwandan refugees can resettle and locally integrate into the designated resettlement areas, leaving space to the incoming refugees.

Zambia - Key challenges affecting young people in Mwange Resettlement scheme: Young people of Zambia including Mwange have continued facing many multi-faceted challenges which are further amplified in many national documents. According to the 2015 Youth Policy, Zambia's population is predominantly young, with youth constituting 36.7% of the total national population. The positive economic development that Zambia experienced has not necessarily translated into improved living standards of most Zambians and the youth being the most affected. As employment and livelihoods are a mechanism through which young people share in the wealth of a society, when dreams of better opportunities are not met, young people easily drift towards social delinquencies such as alcohol abuse, crime, prostitution and others. From the above account, much is needed to ensure that young people, especially those who were resettled in Mwange are empowered and given access to opportunities. There is need to provide wide entry points for young people into wealth opportunities by creating avenues for self-employment in small and medium sized income generating activities such as cottage industries, agriculture and value addition, among others. Given the vast land and resources that can be found in the area, there is an opportunity to meet and address the interests of the communities if the right support is given. Ultimately, this creates a path towards elimination of poverty for young people who have settled in Mwange and their households. Furthermore, there is need for young people's participation in community level empowerment programs that can significantly increase household food security and nutrition as well as local employment creation through enterprise development focusing on the sustainability of livelihood practices.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports envisages the proposed Mwange Resettlement Scheme and Youth Skills Training Centre to be a model of an innovative holistic approach to youth settlement that could be replicated to other parts of Zambia. The Scheme is therefore expected to provide both economic and social infrastructure to support the sustainable development of the livelihoods of the settlers and surrounding community, ultimately contributing to the development of the district, province and country. It also recognizes that land is one of the key tools that could be used to empower youth. Youth with well supported services and inputs can earn productive livelihoods from agriculture resettlement schemes. Support services to enhance the livelihoods of the youth include access to health services, education facilities, recreational amenities, transport, communication, extension services and processing facilities for the agriculture products.

3. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme (Two pages)

Background/context: Zambia is a large country with fertile land and abundant water but a relatively small population. This means that large areas of the country are uncultivated. For many years, the Government of Zambia has pursued a policy of resettlement, by opening up land for agricultural use and encouraging Zambians to move to those new areas through giving the settlers legal land tenure, which is otherwise very difficult to attain through traditional land allocation methods in the chiefdoms. Government and other actors have been providing various farming and other subsidies to settlers. Although many people have moved to the resettlement schemes, of which there are now over 70 in all of Zambia, few of them have proven particularly to be successful; most successful schemes have been heavily subsidized by partners and are typically located near productive centres. Poverty remains high and predominantly rural: latest statistics show 54.4% of the population living below the poverty line overall, with 76.6% living in poverty in rural areas as against 23.4% in urban areas.

The Department of Resettlement, which has lead responsibility for all matters relating to resettlement, was created by a Presidential Decree in 1988 and sits in the Office of the Vice President. This structure

has meant that the Department has not been able to ensure that other ministries took full account of resettlement schemes in their planning and the resettlement schemes have thus been affected by this. This situation has now been regularised by the publication of a National Resettlement Policy (dated October 2015) which sets out for the first time a cross-government approach to planning for and supporting resettlement schemes. The policy aims to "establish and protect resettlement schemes that are economically productive, socially secure and environmentally sustainable for persons settled voluntarily or involuntarily". The UN in Zambia is supporting the Government of Zambia, in particular the Department for Resettlement, to develop and implement a program for Sustainable Resettlement in line with the aims of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 highlighting the concept of Leaving No One Behind.

This Sustainable Resettlement programme is also 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 youths in Mwange. Many of those refugees have lived in Zambia for many years, have married Zambian nationals, and are bringing up their children side by side with Zambian families. The status of refugee no longer applies to those who originate from Angola and Rwanda since 2011 and 2013, respectively. The Governments of these two countries have each reached separate agreements with the Government of Zambia on how to enable the local integration of those of its nationals who do not wish to return to their country of origin and will instead remain and formally settle in Zambia through a three-year local integration programme which is giving many of those who formerly had refugee status permanent residency in Zambia. This permanent residence status can lead to full Zambian citizenship after 10 years. These include 19,774 Angolans and some 4,730 Rwandans. The Local Integration program will end in December 2016, at which point the long-term Sustainable Resettlement concept will come into effect.

To provide the new permanent residents with a measure of economic independence and the means to make a living, the Government of Zambia is providing each new permanent resident with five to ten hectares of land (with a pathway to legal land tenure) in two new resettlement schemes. This is a generous provision: most Zambian citizens own their land through customary law but do not have a legal title. The new resettlement schemes are near the refugee settlements of Mayukwayukwa (Kaoma District, Western Province) and Meheba (Kalumbila District, North-Western Province). They are vast (over 100 square km in Mayukwayukwa and over 300 square km in Meheba), and are expected ultimately to grow to around 8,000 to 10,000 households (approximately 30,000 to 40,000 persons). To help integrate the new permanent residents, these new resettlement schemes are also open to Zambian citizens and the Government plans to have the final allocation of plots done on a 50-50 basis between Zambians and former refugees. To date, some 1,189 plots have been allocated to former Angolan refugees and Zambians in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba. UNHCR and its partners have also provided vulnerable families with technical assistance and materials to help them build homes on their new plots.

In a similar approach, the Government has started a third new resettlement scheme in Mwange in Northern Province at a former refugee camp that was handed back to Government by UNHCR in 2010 when the camp closed. The Ministry of Youth and Sport took over the camp, with the aim of using it as a Youth Resettlement and Vocational Training Centre. Mwange has 5,000 hectares and follows the same pattern of providing new settlers from all over Zambia with three to five hectare plots with legal land tenure. Close to 1,000 young Zambians are already settled at Mwange. Mwange has the same limitations as the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa resettlement schemes, in terms of lack of formal integration in national or district planning; poor investment; limited provision of basic services and utilities; and poor socio-political or socio-economic cohesion. If successful, the Ministry of Youth and Sport intends to replicate this model in Zambia's other nine provinces. Although Mwange is not currently under consideration for local integration of former refugees, the experience of the development of youth-focused vocational training at Mwange will be relevant to the Mayukwayukwa and Meheba resettlement

schemes, and Mwange itself is expected to benefit from the more coherent, integrated approach intended under this Sustainable Resettlement concept.

The Mwange resettlement scheme and surrounding communities and area have vast resources and assets which can contribute towards meeting the interests and needs of the community. They range from assets of the settlers such as land, livestock, drive to succeed, skills in agriculture and various vocational skills to environmental assets such as fertile land, water sources (natural springs), perennial rivers and high rainfall. The community at Mwange and surrounding community are not able to exploit the available vocational skills primarily due to the lack of equipment and tools. There are a number of organizations mostly operating from Kasama, some with limited presence in Mporokoso, which can form useful partnerships for the benefit of Mwange and its surroundings.

In sum, Mayukwayukwa, Meheba and Mwange all lack connections to local planning and administrative structures, lack adequate services and facilities for agriculture and other livelihood options, and have insufficient health, education, social, transport and communication infrastructure. If the model of Sustainable Development outlined here can improve these three pilots, the work could be scaled up and replicated elsewhere in the region and globally.

Lessons Learned:

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

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

A multi-stakeholder National Advisory Group (NAG) on Local Integration of Former Refugees was established in May 2014 and has held regular meetings since. The Group has been co-chaired by the Government (Ministry of Home Affairs) and the UN (UNHCR). Members include representatives of relevant GRZ line ministries and agencies, as well as from selected Embassies, UN Agencies, Cooperating Partners, civil society organizations and the private sector. The Group provides guidance on the implementation of activities under the previously mentioned three pillars, and is a national-level initiative under the umbrella of the global Solutions Alliance.

The Government's strong commitment to the overall process is shown by the fact that they have already set aside, mapped, demarcated and begun allocating land for the two resettlement schemes, equivalent to some 450 square km in total, which will be sub-divided and allocated as farm plots to the former refugees and Zambians that move to these schemes. Some basic social services and infrastructure are being developed with the assistance of UNHCR and other development actors including the construction or upgrading of schools, health clinics, boreholes, roads, among others, although the overall needs greatly exceed the available resources. The Government is also processing residence permits for the former Angolan refugees, to provide them with proper and secure legal status in the country.

.UNHCR's interventions in the two resettlement areas over the last three years have laid the basic ground for future developments that will help achieve true human security and as such this new proposal is meant to leverage these current and past investments. However, a lot remains to be done to enable

the households moving to resettlement areas to live productive and sustainable lives in harmony with the surrounding communities.

- In education, three schools in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa were upgraded and handed over to Government in March 2016. Furthermore, 2016 construction works in Mayukwayukwa include a 1x2 classroom block and a staff house at the new school and another 1X2 classroom block at Shibanga Primary School. In Meheba, a 1X2 classroom block is under construction at Kayonge Primary School. UNHCR supported two schools to initiate home-grown school feeding programmes. In Mwange, the nearest primary and secondary schools are 3 km away. There are 2 government schools (Kalabwe Secondary School and Kalabwe Primary School) and 3 community schools in the area.
- In the health sector two health centres in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa were upgraded and officially handed over to the Government in March 2016. Furthermore, 2016 construction works in Mayukwayukwa include a Staff House at Shibanga Clinic and a new Health Post in the resettlement scheme. In Meheba, works on the construction of a Staff House have commenced while the construction of a maternity ward and renovation of the existing structure at Block F Clinic will soon commence. A maternity ward will also be constructed at Kananga Clinic. In Mwange, the Kalabwe Health Centre is the only health facility in the area and has a staff complement of four (a clinical officer/nurse, an environmental assistant and 2 support staff), and none of them is a midwife. In the recent past, Kalabwe Health Centre provided out-patient services at Mwange settlement twice a week (Tuesdays and Thursday) and operated from the former refugee hospital premises.
- For water and sanitation, 115 new boreholes have been drilled in the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa areas with at least 89 more boreholes currently being drilled in 2016. To promote micro irrigation and climate-smart farming, a total of 70 shallow wells were sunk in 2015; another 160 are being dug in 2016. Of these, 75 have already been dug to date. Mwange is located between 2 rivers, i.e. Mwange and Kasakalabwe. Mwange is a perennial stream which forms the eastern boundary of the scheme while Kasakalabwe is on the western side, though not on the boundary of Mwange. Two springs with a good flow of fresh water provide a viable source of water which can easily be exploited for commercial purposes.
- For shelter, a total of 597 roof shelters and latrine slabs have so far been constructed. Families are now working on completing the shelter walls and latrine pits. A total of 268 shelter walls have been completed. Of these, 26 are for non-vulnerable households whereas 242 are for the vulnerable. For those building their own houses training on construction/maintenance will facilitate the durability of their homes.
- Roads: Some 93 km of main roads and internal access roads were upgraded in the two resettlement schemes of Meheba (52 km) and Mayukwayukwa (41 km). Furthermore, 22 km of road in Meheba and 15 km in Mayukwayukwa will be constructed in 2016. Works will be completed by 31st December 2016. Mwange lies on the Mporokoso Kawambwa road, an all-weather gravel road, about 35km from Mporokoso and 87km from Kawambwa. The road is to be upgraded to bituminous standards under the Link Zambia 8000 and is at design stage. Within Mwange, the Ministry of Youth and Sports engaged the Rural Roads Unit and progress has been made in opening up access roads into and within Mwange.
- Land allocation: Some 2,360 plots of 5-10 hectares have been mapped and numbered; 1,813 plots have been demarcated so far while another 547 plots are currently earmarked for demarcation. At least 1,189 plots have already been allocated to former Angolan refugees

and Zambians in the ongoing plot allocation exercise. In 2016, the Government has expanded the resettlement areas to make more land available.

- **Livelihoods: agriculture and vocational training:** Farmers continue to receive training in vegetable and crop production; conservation agriculture as well as business skills. Overall, at least 1,500 beneficiaries will be reached with agricultural support in 2016. A total of 227 youths have been enrolled in vocational skills training in Mongu and Solwezi to date. Of these, 133 graduated successfully while 80 were enrolled starting from September 2015 and 2016 and are currently undergoing training. Some 1,352 participants have received entrepreneurship and business skills training to date. The training is expected to reach some 1,640 participants by the end of 2016.
- **Linkages with markets:** A bulking centre has been built in Mayukwayukwa, to enable smallholders to aggregate and sell their produce more easily. Cassava Out grower Schemes are being set up targeting 400 former refugees and Zambian hosts in both Mayukwayukwa and Meheba through a partnership with Premiercon Starch Company Ltd. These out grower schemes are anchored on a contract-farming model targeting the smallholder farmers including former refugees and host Zambian farmers. Further linkages in Cow Pea production with Amatheon Agri - which is keen to support a network of aggregators - are being pursued in an effort to link farmers to the market. The improvement of access roads within and outside Mayukwayukwa and Meheba will ease the beneficiaries to create market linkages. As for Mwange, save for a few makeshift stores, there are no established shops and markets in Mwange and surrounding community.

In Mwange, lack of employment for the youth in the area was given as one of the pressing needs. Lack of inputs, market, school, electricity and processing facilities was documented as key challenge. In their response, the young settlers and local communities stated that the major challenge to agriculture production was insufficient inputs and transport challenges in selling their produce and obtaining inputs.

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

The proposed joint programme:

The Sustainable Resettlement Programme brings together the knowledge and expertise of UN Agencies in Zambia (UNDP, UN HABITAT, FAO, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA and IOM) that will seek to create synergies by each complementing each other and following their respective mandates.

UNDP will work towards coordinating the whole process, bringing on board different actors including the World Bank, Climate Change Secretariat and working with the Government lead agency to bring on board all GRZ approach to the program. UNDP will also start to identify, in coordination with other implementing counterparts, the possible support needed at the District level for the development of IDPs and identification of outstanding needs for the resettlement schemes. By 1st January 2017, UNDP will be responsible for overseeing the entire process, with respect to support for the Department of Resettlement as well as for mobilizing the needed support from cooperating partners, development actors (including the Government of Zambia) and the private sector. UNDP will also take on the role of convenor and lead coordinator for UN agencies' interventions under the planned Joint Program on Sustainable Resettlement Schemes. UNDP will also take over the UN co-chair role and the secretariat functions of the National Advisory Group (NAG) on Local Integration of Former Refugees (the national-

level Solutions Alliance group); likewise, the Department of Resettlement will take over the Government co-chair role for the NAG. Both UNDP and the Department of Resettlement are expected to need technical assistance and/or financial support to carry out these roles. The mobilization of resources is also likely to be required to support interventions by the other UN agencies (to be set out in the Joint Program on Sustainable Resettlement).

UN-Habitat, which is both normative and operational, seeks to assist local, regional and national authorities responsible for human settlements issues to improve the standard of living of their citizens through improved development, planning, management, governance and basic service delivery policies that are in conformity with the guiding principles of sustainable development. UN-Habitat has undertaken similar interventions in other African countries, including South Sudan and Somalia, in improving the living conditions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) particularly in the following areas: i) Improved Shelter construction and Basic Services for IDPs; ii) Protection, Reintegration, and Resettlement of IDPs; iii) Integration of IDPs and Returnees: Shelter Construction and Employment Generation; and iv) Infrastructure provision and rehabilitation.

FAO in Zambia has experience in working with the World Food Programme (WFP) to support the establishment of market linkages, most notably through the Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up (CASU) project. The CASU project partners with WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme and supports farmers to supply various legumes for WFP's Home School Feeding Programme (HSFP) and the wider markets. The experience gained in this partnership shall be deployed in supporting the establishment of the two market and bulking centres in the resettlement schemes and facilitation of market linkages. In the CASU project, FAO also facilitates the identification of agro entrepreneurs that can fill in the role of input supply and produce marketing at the farmer level. The agro-entrepreneurs can form the basis for bulking at the level closest to the farmer.

UNICEF support to Government in the health sector includes a health system strengthening component, whereby Government is supported with construction, refurbishment and equipment of health centres and hospitals, as well as capacity strengthening of district staff, health care workers and community health workers for service delivery. In partnership with the Government and the European Union, UNICEF has demonstrated strong capability in health system strengthening in Lusaka and Copperbelt districts in Zambia. UNICEF support in the Education area will focus on increasing access to quality education in the resettlement communities. This will be done through providing appropriate infrastructure, which is conducive for teaching and learning, and provision of teaching and learning materials, for effective delivery of the curriculum. Improving infrastructure in the resettlement communities may take the form of construction of low cost classroom blocks or rehabilitation of existing classroom blocks. WASH interventions will support the construction of 60 new boreholes and installation of hand pumps in the communities, schools and health centres at Mayukwayukwa and Meheba. In addition, 60 village WASH committees will be established and 120 caretakers and 8 area pump menders in the communities, schools and health centres will be trained. To support the rollout of the ODF Zambia strategy, local authorities and traditional leaders will be trained in the roll-out of behaviour change approaches to improve and sustain sanitation at community level.

In Zambia, UNFPA works with government and key stakeholders to promote evidence-based policies and programme delivery by strong institutions, as well as, to empower communities, women and young people to demand and effectively utilize Integrated Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRH&R) interventions. Acknowledging the socio-economic determinants of SRH&R, under the resettlement UNFPA will support capacity development for national and sub-national institutions and key human resources on evidence-based planning, effective and efficient delivery of quality integrated SRH/HIV/GBV services, including in humanitarian preparedness and response situations. Through right-based and community based approaches, UNFPA will also support inclusive participation of an informed community and target population groups to demand and use services within the resettlement programme. UNFPA's support to the Department of Resettlement will focus on increasing institutional

and technical capacities to generate, analyse and utilize disaggregated data to inform planning, resource allocation, integrated programme design, monitoring and accountability.

All ILO activities are anchored in the Zambia Decent Work Country Programme, which was formulated by the ILO's constituents, governments, employers and workers, as a means to identify the organization's major priorities. The Decent Work concept, which stipulates that productive employment and Decent Work are key elements for achieving a fair globalization, reducing poverty and achieving equitable, inclusive, and sustainable development, is now internationally recognised among governments, employers, workers and civil society. In the context of the Sustainable Resettlement program, ILO will contribute to strengthening the capacity of the former refugees and Zambians living in the resettlement areas in entrepreneurial skills in order to improve their access economic opportunities.

IOM will lead activities in line with its global experience in integration, community cohesion/community stabilization programming, particularly in post-conflict settings, and bridging the response from humanitarian-based to development focused. Globally, IOM has been involved in community stabilization projects that have reached hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries. During the past two decades IOM has implemented a broad range of community stabilization projects to address acute short and medium term migration phenomena. Through these interventions, IOM has developed the capacities necessary to plan and implement stabilization programming while relying on best practice and established procedures to ensure quick start up and responsive management. IOM Zambia will benefit from a range of institutional resources, including program, policy, and administrative support through its regional office in Pretoria and Headquarters in Geneva.

The Sustainable Resettlement Programme will be implemented in two mutually reinforcing phases. The first one will be a preparatory phase in which the focus will be in implementing activities that warrant or facilitate long-term investment, while the second phase will be a long-term programme of interventions in which key lessons of the preparatory phase will be weaved into. The proposed interventions have been divided into the three key results areas as outlined in the Zambia – United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (2016-2021): i) Inclusive Planning and Governance for Resettlement Schemes; ii) Sustainable and Prosperous Communities; and iii) Cohesive and Integrated Communities. Please refer to the Results Framework table for details on the proposed activities and interventions.

KEY RESULT 1: INCLUSIVE PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE FOR RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES

One of the key objectives of the Sustainable Resettlement programme is to ensure that the three resettlement schemes are fully integrated in the national and sub-national planning and governance processes so that the areas can benefit from adequate socio-economic infrastructure and services, and strengthen their resilience to disasters. This will notably mean that the resettlement areas are included in the Local Area and District Integrated Development Plans that all districts are by law required to develop. These plans provide the basis for property delineation, the need for Local Area Economic Development Plans (LAPs) and District Integrated cadastral surveys and land tenure registration or recognition under any certification relating to title or occupancy, thereby increasing the attractiveness of an area to investment. A Local Area Plan, with its Financial Plan, must by law comply with the contents of the District Integrated Development Plan, and provide for poverty alleviation, local community democracy, public participation, gender equality, accountable governance and other planning principles. These plans are yet to be developed and are a key activity of the preparatory phase, which will then open ground to other activities such as the establishment of Area/Ward Development Committees. For this to happen it will be necessary to strengthen the capacity and institutional structures of the Department of Resettlement for more inclusive and participatory planning, and to foster stronger collaboration and linkages between the Department and all relevant line ministries. In addition, efficient community structures are needed for administering the resettlement areas and sustainably managing

communal land and resources, with the equitable participation of all settlers regardless of place of origin, gender, age or family circumstances.

The UNDP interventions aim to provide initial technical support and capacity building to strengthen sustainable planning and governance structures for the resettlement schemes, and forge productive linkages from the sub-national to the national level. This is in line with the renewed government push for decentralisation and greater citizen participation in governance. Special attention will be given to building the technical capacity of the Department of Resettlement and to support the establishment of sub-national and national inter-ministerial coordination committees that will be responsible for providing gender policy guidance, planning, governance and implementation support in the resettlement areas. The interventions will also aim to empower community structures so that individuals in the resettlement areas, especially women and girls, are able to effectively voice their needs and contribute to local development processes by establishing Area/Ward Development committees. Establishing resettlement area boundaries, land mapping, plot demarcation and eventual issuance of title deeds is key to ensuring the security and social stability of the former refugees. This process is the backbone of the whole local integration programme. UN-Habitat will support the Department of Resettlement and other relevant government organs to efficiently complete this critical process. Additionally, a baseline survey and an assessment of the resettlement approach as a whole will ascertain the impact of UNHCR and other development partners' interventions, as well as improve the understanding on resettlement approaches and appreciate lessons from the past. These studies will be complemented by a Partner Capacity Assessment to ascertain partner capacity in areas including Project Management, Human Resources, Finance and Resource Management. Within this assessment, a Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) assessment is a key prerequisite to determine modality of fund disbursement and management. In order to manage key information on the various resettlement schemes throughout the country, including those benefitted by this project, the development of a database will also be supported to allow the Government (Department of resettlement and Ministry of Youth, Sports and Child development) to manage large amounts of data in an efficient manner.

KEY RESULT 2: SUSTAINABLE AND PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES

For decades, former refugees and their forefathers were afforded limited freedom of movement or the right to work. This resulted in protracted poverty and dependency on humanitarian aid. While refugees in Zambian settlements were provided with basic education, this rarely led to gainful employment opportunities due to permit restrictions and lack of skills. Furthermore, as a result of being in refugee camps, they had no access to productive assets including land, livestock, farming implements (ploughs). For a few target populations that engaged in economic activities, they faced additional challenges such as poor market linkages. The main markets accessible to the target population are those in the current refugee settlements, despite having large economic centers like Solwezi, in the case of Meheba. In addition, there is also over-trading on these local markets, resulting in depressed prices for certain commodities and products. Whilst there are better market opportunities in nearby urban centers, the former refugees and indeed their Zambian counterparts in the refugee host chiefdoms do not currently have the capacity to meet the demands of those markets. There are strong market opportunities in the mines in the case of those domiciled in Meheba, local boarding schools and open markets, but again the target population does not, as yet, have the capacity to satisfy these market demands, in terms of volumes of products/commodities required as well as consistency of supply.

To respond to these various challenges, key economic related activities will include support data generation and analysis of key socio-economic insecurities relevant to the target communities, districts and provinces. This data will help identify opportunities that could be capitalized by providing trainings in business development services to enable the settlers fully participate in different livelihood related initiatives using sound business models. Additionally, supporting skills and vocational training mainly

targeting youths and supporting women to have access to productive resources including land, tools and affordable financing mechanisms such as social cash transfers for the vulnerable. Furthermore, to enhance economic activity in the resettlement schemes and surrounding communities, the establishment of markets in each scheme and improved access to market linkages with the private sector, including access to digital and affordable financial services will be key to create a broader range of economic opportunities. This will be eased by promoting and supporting innovative value addition initiatives to local products in order to increase value and facilitate market linkages with large off-takers such as supermarkets and the mining companies.

Currently, adequate supply of nutritious food is limited due to poor soil fertility, inadequate water supply for farming activities in the case of Mayukwayukwa resettlement, and high levels of non-agriculture minerals such as iron in the case of Meheba. To mitigate these issues, activities will include linking the resettlements to GRZ line ministries and departments responsible for providing start up agriculture inputs, training and additional support (crops, livestock, aquaculture) targeting the most vulnerable households to produce nutritious foods that could curb malnutrition and stunting. Also, in order to maximize the use of resources, promoting and demonstrating the adoption of climate resilient, simple mechanized and diversified farming techniques will allow farmers to produce larger quantities and potentially meet market demands. In order to increase the farming outputs of the settlers and meet the market demand from the surrounding areas, tractors will also be purchased and will be managed by the cooperatives in the resettlement schemes. With support from UNHCR, a soil survey has been conducted in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa to ascertain the best agriculture investment to be undertaken in these two resettlement schemes. However, a broad land suitability survey will be necessary as it does not only look at agriculture but broader economic parameters which will then be part of the Local Area Plan and contribute to the development of each site and its surrounding communities..

As for environmentally-sustainable related efforts, key activities will include supporting the setting up of community based natural resources management boards for sustainable management of natural resources including forests, water bodies and using alternative and eco-friendly local materials to build houses. In this line, the provision of brick making machines that use local resources will be made available to the settlers. This will entail conducting awareness campaigns on sustainable use of natural resources to prevent degradation, deforestation and resource depletion, as well as support the establishment of community based early warning systems to prevent the occurrence of environmental threats and mitigate their impact and promoting low cost energy efficient technologies.

KEY RESULT 3: COHESIVE AND INTEGRATED COMMUNITIES

Due to the harsh environment and unhealthy conditions that the target populations have been exposed to in the past, individuals in the resettlement areas continue to face a number of health challenges such as access to water and proper hygiene and sanitation. Therefore, key health related activities will include capacity building of health-care workers on integrated Sexual Reproductive Health, HIV, Gender Prevention and Management, Based Violence, including Emergency Obstetric and New Born Care, Maternal Death Surveillance and Response, building the capacity of teachers, peer educators, communities and young people on Comprehensive Sexuality Education for in and out of school youths, supporting the strengthening of the referral systems between the health facilities and functional district hospitals to address maternal health complications, undertake the drilling of 60 boreholes in the resettlement schemes to provide access to safe water in communities, schools and health centers, support improved sanitation facilities and other environmental/hygiene interventions in communities, schools and health centers, as well as promote access to information and knowledge on adoption of healthy lifestyle choices (prevention of NCDs and promotion of nutrition).

The protracted status of being refugees (Mayukwayukwa and Meheba) and street children (Mwange), as well as poverty, inequality and physical isolation that many individuals in the resettlement areas have experienced, has resulted in the target populations developing harmful traditional practices, such as

child labor, child marriage, internal trafficking, GBV and substance abuse. In order for this program to succeed, key personal security related activities that will be implemented include supporting training and sensitization on civic education such as including GBV/VAC and political rights of the settlers, the establishment of anti GBV task forces in the three areas, setting-up anti- GBV one-stop centers, and creating women, children/youths platforms to promote their active participation in addressing their rights and mounting support against child marriages. For this, conducting a rapid assessment in the resettlement areas and support for community dialogue will be necessary.

For former refugees, living in refugee settlements for prolonged periods of time has represented limited interaction and cohesion between themselves and local communities. This is compounded by language and cultural barriers, which continue to exist to varying degrees in the areas targeted by this project. The Sustainable Resettlement programme brings together former refugees and street children with local communities, which will require support to form social capital and cohesion to ensure that these potentially divisive factors contribute to cohesion, diversity and richness of community, and to avoid discrimination and xenophobia, as was experienced in early 2016 in Lusaka. In order to promote community cohesion, key activities will include supporting the establishment of age and gender specific groups to challenge negative community norms, as well as establish Area Development Committees to facilitate community mobilization for planning and management of community infrastructures. As for the case of Mayukwayukwa and Meheba, former refugees and Zambian nationals will be living side-by-side, and in this line the creation of communal spaces that promote social cohesion and interaction and allow the settlers to engage with in a variety of joint activities including traditional leadership and religious practices, community events such as local sports leagues, joint cultural events, national holiday celebrations/commemorations, and promote the inclusion of women and youth in leadership and management roles in community structures. This being said, a Communication for Development (C4D) Plan, which is a two-way, participatory process where people are empowered to identify problems and to develop solutions within their own context, respecting indigenous knowledge and culture is crucial to projects such as "Sustainable Resettlement in Zambia", will be put in place. C4D will provide a well thought mix of communication strategies and approaches in order to increase the impact of development programmes and accelerate achievement of the outcomes of this project; while enhancing the abilities of the communities and households. While some results can be achieved in a short time frame, intrinsic behavioural and social change is a multi-year process. Short term impacts of communication such as increased awareness and uptake of services need to be reinforced and sustained to achieve longer term, large-scale social change. It is for this reason why a C4D plan will be prioritised within the preparatory assistance project and in all the other phases.

Sustainability of results: Within the Zambia-UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework, this program will involve an array of partners with different comparative advantages. From the government side, the prime implementing partner will be the Department of Resettlement (Mayukwayukwa and Meheba) and the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Child Development (Mwange) working with other stakeholders such as Government line ministries including Ministry of Health, Ministry of Community Development, Ministry of Education, and Non-Governmental Organisations, the Private sector and traditional leaders. From the UN side, the program will bring on board key UN agencies under the leadership of UNDP to support implementation of the long term sustainable development program. Based on this notion, the project design has been informed by inputs from many of these partners and stakeholders, including the beneficiaries. In the management of this project, a steering committee with representation from the above mentioned entities will be established to guide and offer strategic advice to the project management team. The steering committee will be jointly chaired by the Department for Resettlement and UNDP. Additional strategy will be to ensure that this program benefits and is aligned to the recently approved government decentralization strategy.

5. Results Framework (Two to three pages):

As indicated in the previous section, the Sustainable Resettlement Programme will be implemented in two mutually reinforcing phases; a preparatory phase which will require immediate action and continuation of specific activities COR and UNHCR have led since 2014, and a second phase which will see long-term results oriented interventions. This being said, it is important to note that to enable settlers to move, live and work on their allocated land, the transitional period from the Local Integration to the Sustainable Resettlement programme will require continued support in i) Livelihoods; ii) Delivery of Social Services; and iii) Coordination and planning at local, provincial and national level will be necessary with a goal of transition to long term development process. Considering the challenges and lesson learned from the Local Integration programme, specific priority must be given to the continued provision of start-up agriculture inputs and training to farmers in the area of Livelihoods, and supporting the construction and provision of shelter for the vulnerable and other services in the Delivery of Social Services area. This support will require immediate and continued coordination and planning between government entities, UN agencies, NGOs and beneficiaries. For a detailed description of activities which belong to the initial phase and require immediate action, and those which are long-term oriented and part of the programme's second phase, please refer to the attached Results Framework table.

Table 1: Results Framework (See attached Framework)

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements (Two pages):

Centrally, a National Advisory Board will be responsible for strategic direction and goal setting and will be convened bi-annually by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Vice President of the Republic of Zambia. This board will provide leadership in prioritization, facilitate Government and other national stakeholder's participation and ownership in preparation in the program, promote joint programming and joint programmes within the context of the UNSDPF leading the development and implementation of resource mobilisation strategy support the mainstreaming of international human rights norms and standards into operational activities for development. The board will also build national capacity to implement human rights, and other universal UN norms and standards to which the Government committed itself, coordinate both GRZ and the UN country support on the rule of law, with a focus on effectiveness and results; facilitate the establishment and effective functioning of thematic groups (or results groups) and inter-agency sector/clusters approved by the CEB, including the designation of sector/cluster leads and oversees the work of Thematic Groups (or Results Groups) and consolidates, on behalf of the UNCT, the RC/UNCT Annual Report (RCAR).

In order to ensure transparency and effective program direction, a Project Steering Committee will be established and chaired jointly by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Youth and Sport, Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Vice President and the UNDP Country Director. This platform will provide professional advisory services to the project implementation unit. The implementation of this project will further benefit from Government statutory bodies that have the mandate in different areas proposed in this and the long-term project. These will include but not limited to the Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission, Zambia Development Agency and the Zambia Bureau of Standards. At results level, the project will be situated in the Human Settlement and WASH results group but supported by all other results outcome considering the comprehensive focus of the program around the three proposed areas that cut across the entire GRZ-UN Partnership Framework.

This project will be operationalized in Mayukwayukwa (Kaoma District), Meheba (Kalumbila District) and Mwange (Mporokoso District) Resettlement Schemes. In order to provide efficient support, the Department of Resettlement will establish offices in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba resettlement schemes while the Ministry of Youth and Sports will be supported to strengthen the office that is already in existence in Mwange Youth resettlement scheme. Following Government staff establishment, these resettlement schemes will be managed by a Resettlement Camp Officers employed under government and will be supported by a Development facilitator who will initially be employed by UNDP on United Nations Volunteer contract modality. At the national level, a project coordinator will be employed and placed under UNDP to support program implementation. As a Delivering as One country, the project will take advantage of the infrastructure, local structures and resources left by UNHCR. As such, the project will also promote sharing of resources including car-pooling, using HACT assessments report where available and updated and use government structures to conduct audits.

7 Fund Management Arrangements (One page): This will be determined based on the outcome of HACT assessment.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (Two pages): Results-based management is an essential component of this programme. The programme mid-year and end-year reviews will be conducted with the aim of achieving the results-orientation for effective management, quality assurance to ensure best possible benefit to the beneficiaries, accountability in the use of resources, transparency in project activities, finances, and results to all stakeholders and learning for improving ongoing and guiding new initiatives, and to identify key lessons-learned and successes from the programme implementation.

The project will be monitored by the inter-agency Human Settlement, Water and Sanitation Result Group of the Partnership Framework, and will apply the 11 steps Human Security Impact Assessment (HSIA) methodology. The impact assessment will be closely coordinated and integrated with the monitoring of Zambia's SDGs, and major development frameworks, such as the UN Partnership Framework and the National Development Plan.

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

Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
From Results Framework (Table 1)	From Results Framework (Table 1) Baselines are a measure of	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result

	the indicator at the start of the joint programme			(including in case of shared results)	
<p>Inclusive planning and governance for resettlement schemes</p>					<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak or none existence of Ward Development Committees to support the local level trainings • None availability of Integrated Development Plans to guide the process <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no abrupt change of Government policies and priorities • Competent staffing will be available to support the entire cycle of project management • Funding from development pools/partners as opposed to humanitarian pools/partners is provided
<p>Sustainable and prosperous communities</p>					<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability of fertile land (lime is necessary to make the soil fertile) • Poor access to information on environmentally-sustainable farming techniques and crops • Competitive access to markets and difficulty to meet market demand <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued support to farmers and market linkages • Demand for locally sourced products continues to exist • Funding from development pools/partners as opposed to humanitarian pools/partners is provided •

<p>Cohesive and integrated communities</p>				<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities are not well represented/consulted in decision making processes (Age, gender, diversity) • Information does not reach and excludes disadvantaged populations needs <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities feel empowered and cooperate in finding solutions to their most pressing needs • Former refugees and Zambian nationals are willing and able to collaborate and peacefully co-exist • Funding from development pools/partners as opposed to humanitarian pools/partners is provided
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Annual/Regular reviews: The Zambia-UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (2016-2021) is implemented through inter-agency Result Groups, headed by Heads of Agencies as Result Group Chairs. The Joint Programme on Sustainable Resettlement features under Result Group 3: Human settlement, water and sanitation, which is chaired by UN-Habitat and includes technical experts from several UN agencies. The JP on Sustainable Resettlement will be reviewed as part of the mid-year and end-year review processes for the Partnership Framework. The overall responsibility for conducting these reviews lies with the UN Country Team, with guidance and coordination support provided by the Office of the Resident Coordinator.

Evaluation: The JP on Sustainable Resettlement will be evaluated at mid-term and end-term stages. The methodology and timing of the evaluations will be determined by the Joint Steering Committee. The aim of the mid-term review will be to take stock of progress, identify bottlenecks and adjust the results framework as needed. The end-term evaluation will be undertaken from a gender and human rights perspective, focusing on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability issues as per the norms and standards of the UN Evaluation Group (UNEG). Methods of assessing Programme outcomes and impacts should involve open and semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, a comprehensive review of documents (both from the government on national policies and strategies, as well as from the UN agencies), a synthesis and analysis of data from regular programme monitoring, as well as field visits, participatory evaluation and self-administrative questionnaires. The use of participatory approaches to evaluation, involving the grassroots beneficiaries and local partners, is strongly encouraged in programme evaluations

Reporting: The JP on Sustainable Resettlement will be reported on as part of the overall annual report for the Partnership Framework. In addition, a separate narrative and financial report for the JP will be developed providing more detailed information as per donor requirements. The compilation of the report will be coordinated by the Managing Agent.

9. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship (One page)

The Implementing Partners/Executing Agency¹ agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Programme are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this programme document.

10. Work plans and budgets (Agencies to develop work plans based on their mandate in the program Document. UNDP will facilitate to avoid duplication. (Please refer to Annex 1 at the end of this document))

Work Plan for: (Insert name of the Joint Programme/Project)

Period (Covered by the WP)² ____

JP Outcome										
UN organization-specific Annual targets	UN organization	Activities	TIME FRAME				Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
JP Output 1:										
(of UN organization 1)										
(of UN organization 2)										
(of UN organization 3)										
JP Output 2:										
(of UN organization 1)										
(of UN organization 2)										
Total Planned Budget										
Including*	Total UN organization 1									
	Total UN organization 2									
	Total UN organization 3									

* The Total Planned Budget by UN Organization should include both programme cost and indirect support cost

Signatures³:

UN organization(s)	Implementing Partner(s)
Replace with: Name of Representative Signature Name of Organization	Replace with: Name of Head of Partner Signature Name of Institution

¹ Executing Agency in case of UNDP in countries with no signed Country Programme Action Plans

² Annual Work plans cover not more than a 12-month period. However, usually at the start-up of the programme, these may cover less than one year. In both cases, the corresponding period should be specified.

³ When CSOs/NGOs are designated Implementing Partners, they do not sign this Work Plan. Each participating UN Organization will follow its own procedures in signing Work Plans with CSOs/NGOs.

Date	Date
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Project	Activity	Start Date	End Date	Phase	Location	Responsible	Comments
Project 1: [Faint text]	[Faint text]						
	[Faint text]						
Project 2: [Faint text]	[Faint text]						
	[Faint text]						
Project 3: [Faint text]	[Faint text]						
	[Faint text]						

Annex 1.

FUNDING GAP											
RESULTS FRAMEWORK: SUSTAINABLE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME IN ZAMBIA (2017-2021)											
Outcome 1: Government at national and sub-national level undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the targeted resettlement schemes											
Outputs	Activities/Beneficiaries	Total	Current funding	Funding gap	UN Agency Resource allocation		UN Agency Resource allocation		Funding submission/source	GRZ Lead	Comments
					UN HABILITAT	UNDP	UNDP	UNDP			
Output 1.1: Department of Resettlement has capacity and institutional structures to effectively coordinate and manage the implementation of the resettlement policy	Activity 1.1.1: Provide technical and capacity support for the Department of Resettlement, including through secondment of international and National UNVs and transport support	950,000	74,000	876,000	UNDP		UNDP		Gov. of Japan	Office of the Vice President/ Department Of Resettlement	2 UNV's, 2 motorbikes, renovate office space, office furniture, NAG meetings, JICA will also provide support staff
	Activity 1.1.2: Data generation and analysis of key socio-economic variables relevant to the target communities, districts and provinces	75,000		75,000	UNFPA		UNFPA		TBD	Office of the Vice President/ Department Of Resettlement, Ministry of National Development Planning	
	Activity 1.1.3: Local Area Plan	150,000		150,000	UN HABILITAT	UNDP			TBD	Ministry of Agriculture/ Technical Services	

evaluations									Statistics Office
Activity 1.1.12: Document and disseminate information about the achievements of the programme at local, national and global levels, highlighting the human security approach	112,000	112,000		112,000		UNDP			OVP/DOR
Activity 1.1.13: Printing and Dissemination of National Resettlement Policy	50,000	50,000		50,000		UNDP			
Activity 1.2.1: Support land mapping/demarcation and issuing of title deeds through Department of Resettlement	1,000,000	28,444	971,556		UN HABITAT		Gov. of Japan	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources/Survey Department, Lands Department, Lands and Deeds Department.	OVP/DOR
Sub-total	3,211,000	102,444	3,108,556						

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 integrated community-based primary health care services, including sexual and									
Activity 2.1.1: Undertake partial construction/rehabilitation of two health facilities in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa schemes	750,000		750,000		UNICEF				
Activity 2.1.2: Provide medical equipment, essential medicines and training for the two health facilities in resettlement schemes	1,250,000		1,250,000		UNICEF		TBD	Ministry of Health	
Activity 2.1.3: Provide training on adolescent friendly health care provision, including response to GBV/VAC	50,000		50,000		UNICEF				

reproductive health, maternal health, HIV services to prevent and respond to GBV and violence against children, young people and women	Activity 2.1.4: Provide life-saving maternal health medicines, method-mix of family planning commodities for the two health facilities in resettlement schemes.	500,000	500,000	UNFPA	Ministry of General Education
	Activity 2.1.5: Capacity building of teachers, health workers, peer educators, communities and young people on comprehensive sexuality education, for in-and out of school youth in the target communities.	150,000	150,000	UNFPA	
	Activity 2.1.6: Capacity building of health care workers in the target health facilities on gender responsive, rights-based and integrated SRH/HIV/GBV services, including Emergency Obstetric and New-born care, maternal death surveillance and response.	150,000	150,000	UNFPA	
	Activity 2.1.7: Strengthen referral systems between the health facilities and functional district hospitals to address maternal health complications	50,000	50,000	UNFPA	
	Activity 2.1.8: Demand generation interventions to increase timely utilization of integrated SRH/HIV/GBV services	250,000	250,000	UNFPA	
	Activity 2.2.1: Construct additional classroom blocks and staff houses in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa resettlement schemes	500,000	500,000	UNICEF	
	Activity 2.2.2: Provide textbooks and other learning materials to schools to ensure that they are fully operational	500,000	500,000	UNICEF	
	Output 2.2: Resettlement communities have access to quality education and vocational and				

entrepreneurs hip training opportunities	Activity 2.2.3: Provide skills/vocational training for individuals and continue to mobilize communities through schools and churches on business development and management	420,000	420,000	ILO	Ministry of Higher Education
	Activity 2.2.4: Support strengthening of education quality focusing on school improvement plans, school management, climate clubs and community-level school profiles	1,136,000	1,136,000	UNICEF	Ministry of General Education
Output 2.3: Resettlement communities engage in agricultural production with value addition and have access to markets for products and services	Activity 2.3.1: Provide start up agriculture input, training and additional support (crops, livestock, aquaculture) for farmers/households	620,000	620,000	FAO	Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
	Activity 2.3.2: Support establishment of two market and bulking centres in resettlement schemes and facilitate market linkages with the private sector	120,000	120,000	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce/Zambia Development Agency
	Activity 2.3.3: Conduct a soil suitability study	205,810	205,810	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture
	Activity 2.3.4: Carry out Environmental Impact Assessment(EIA) and social Impact Assessment (SIA)	50,000	50,000	FAO	Ministry of National Development Planning/ ZEMA, Department of Climate Change
	Activity 2.3.5: Promote access to digital financial services	72,000	72,000	UNCDF	Ministry of agriculture

	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	UNDP				
					FAO	WFP			
Activity 2.3.6: Promote access to long term affordable finance		24,000		24,000					
Activity 2.3.7: Promote and support innovative value addition initiatives		120,000		120,000					
Activity 2.3.8: Promote and demonstrate adoption of mechanized and diversified farming techniques		96,000		96,000					Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Development Planning/ Department of Climate Change
Activity 2.3.9: Promote and demonstrate climate resilient agricultural techniques		240,000		240,000		FAO			
Activity 2.4.1: Support opening up of 20km of earth roads in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa and minor repair of existing bridges (particularly in Meheba)		230,000	79,000	151,000		UN HABITAT		Gov. of Japan	Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development / Road Development Agency, Ministry of Local Government
Output 2.4: Resettlement communities are well-established and connected to neighboring settlement areas									
Activity 2.4.2: Provide cash incentives as a contribution for families to build their own houses (US\$ 200 per family/HH)		120,000	87,000	33,000		UN HABITAT			Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

<p>Output 2.5: Communities have access to safe water and improved sanitation facilities</p>	<p>Activity 2.5.1: Undertake drilling of boreholes in the resettlement schemes to provide access to safe water in communities, schools and health centres</p>	750,000	352,000	398,000	UNICEF	<p>Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection</p>
<p>Activity 2.5.2: Support for the construction of improved sanitation facilities and other environmental/hygiene interventions in communities, schools and health centres</p>	200,000	69,950	130,050	UNICEF	<p>Gov. of Japan</p> <p>Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection</p>	
<p>Activity 2.5.3: Promote access to information and knowledge on adoption of healthy lifestyle choices (prevention of NCDs and promotion of nutrition)</p>	48,000		48,000	UNDP	<p>Ministry of Health</p>	
<p>Activity 2.5.4: Promote and demonstrate the production of nutritious food to curb malnutrition and stunting</p>	480,000		480,000	<p>FAO</p> <p>WFP</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>Ministry of Health/National Food and Nutrition Commission</p>	
<p>Output 2.6: Resettlement communities have capacity and structures to equitably and sustainably manage natural resources</p>	72,000		72,000	UNDP	<p>TBD</p> <p>Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources/Forestry Department, Ministry of National Planning and Development / Department of Climate Change</p>	

									Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources/ Forestry Department, OVP/DOR, Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection
	Activity 2.6.2: Conduct awareness campaigns on sustainable use of natural resources to prevent environmental degradation, deforestation and resource depletion	72,000	72,000			72,000	UNDP		Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection
	Activity 2.6.3: Support establishment of community-based early-warning mechanisms to prevent the occurrence of environmental threats and mitigate their impact	96,000				96,000	UNDP		Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection
	Activity 2.6.4 Promoting low cost energy efficient technologies	750,000				750,000	UNDP		Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection
	Sub-total	10,071,810	587,950			9,483,860			

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

Output 3.1: Resettlement schemes have in place mechanisms that promote rule of law, provide equitable access to justice and reduce gender-based violence and violence	Activity 3.1.1: Provide orientation/awareness raising sessions to resettlement communities on their rights and responsibilities, as well as on GBV/VAC/preventing exploitation and abuse	300,000				300,000	IOM		Ministry of Home affairs, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services	
	Activity 3.1.2: Support the coordination among local structures on promoting and protecting rights of members from resettlement communities	300,000				300,000	IOM	UNDP		TBD
	Activity 3.1.3: Support to create women, children/youth's platforms to promote their active participation in addressing their rights and concerns	300,000				300,000	IOM	UNFPA		

<p>against children and women, as well as other forms of exploitation and abuse, and individuals know their rights and how to claim them</p>	<p>Activity 3.1.4: Integration of One stop centres and Safe spaces within the health centres and schools in the two communities, to prevent and respond to gender based violence</p>	90,000	90,000	90,000	UNFPA					
	<p>Activity 3.1.5: Support establishment of Anti GBV task forces in the resettlement schemes</p>	256,000	256,000	256,000	IOM					
	<p>Activity 3.1.6: Support campaign against child marriages, including conducting a rapid assessment in the settlement areas and support for community dialogue</p>	72,000	72,000	72,000	UNFPA			TBD		
	<p>Activity 3.1.7: Facilitate the establishment of police posts in resettlement schemes.</p>	54,000	54,000	54,000	UNDP					
	<p>Activity 3.1.8: Support the provision of mobile court services to facilitate professional adjudication of grievances among settlers</p>	96,000	96,000	96,000	UNDP				Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Home affairs	
	<p>Output 3.2: Communities have strong social, cultural and economic links and support structures both within the settlements and with the surrounding communities</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.1: Support to establish youth and women's groups and forums where groups can engage with traditional and religious leadership</p>	220,000	220,000	220,000	IOM				Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs, Ministry of National Guidance and Religious Affairs and Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
			220,000	220,000	220,000	IOM			TBD	
			220,000	220,000	220,000	IOM				Ministry of Community Development and Social Services

	Activity 3.2.3: Promote access to a wide-range of community events, such as local sports leagues, joint cultural events/ national holiday celebrations	500,000		500,000	IOM			Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development, Ministry of Community Development And Social Services
	Activity 3.2.4: Communication for Development (C4D) Plan	35,000		35,000	UNDP		TBD	Ministry of Information And Broadcasting services
Output 3.3: Communities respect and appreciate diversity, and practice non-discrimination and inclusion in community structures	Activity 3.3.1: Promote inclusion of women and youth in leadership and management roles in community structures	250,000		250,000	IOM		TBD	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
	Activity 3.3.2: Support the coordination among local structures on promoting and protecting rights of members in resettlement scheme	48,000		48,000	UNDP		TBD	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, OVP/DOR
	Activity 3.3.3: Support women in communities to have access to productive assets, including land, tools, and finance	250,000		250,000	IOM		TBD	
	Sub-total	2,991,000	0	2,991,000				
	5-YEAR SUB-TOTAL	16,273,810		15,583,416				
	GMS (10%)	1,627,381		1,558,342				
	OVERALL PROJECT TOTAL	17,901,191	FUNDING GAP	17,141,758				

Activity	Objectives	Materials	Procedure	Assessment	Reflection
<p>1. Students will be able to identify the parts of a plant.</p> <p>2. Students will be able to describe the function of each part.</p>	<p>Plant specimens (bean plant)</p> <p>Labels</p> <p>Diagram of a plant</p>	<p>1. Show students a bean plant and point out its parts.</p> <p>2. Distribute labels and diagrams to students.</p> <p>3. Ask students to identify the parts and describe their functions.</p>	<p>Observation</p> <p>Classroom discussion</p> <p>Written report</p>	<p>How well did students understand the parts of a plant?</p> <p>Were they able to describe the functions of each part?</p>	
<p>1. Students will be able to identify the parts of a flower.</p> <p>2. Students will be able to describe the function of each part.</p>	<p>Flower specimens</p> <p>Labels</p> <p>Diagram of a flower</p>	<p>1. Show students a flower and point out its parts.</p> <p>2. Distribute labels and diagrams to students.</p> <p>3. Ask students to identify the parts and describe their functions.</p>	<p>Observation</p> <p>Classroom discussion</p> <p>Written report</p>	<p>How well did students understand the parts of a flower?</p> <p>Were they able to describe the functions of each part?</p>	
<p>1. Students will be able to identify the parts of a seed.</p> <p>2. Students will be able to describe the function of each part.</p>	<p>Seed specimens</p> <p>Labels</p> <p>Diagram of a seed</p>	<p>1. Show students a seed and point out its parts.</p> <p>2. Distribute labels and diagrams to students.</p> <p>3. Ask students to identify the parts and describe their functions.</p>	<p>Observation</p> <p>Classroom discussion</p> <p>Written report</p>	<p>How well did students understand the parts of a seed?</p> <p>Were they able to describe the functions of each part?</p>	