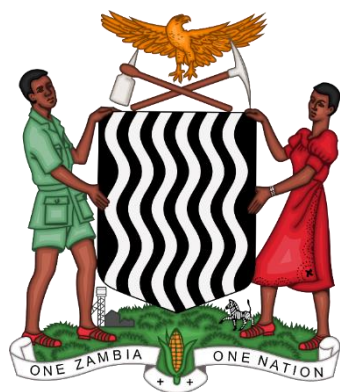




## SELF-RELIANCE

Area-based action plan for the implementation of the  
Global Compact on Refugees and its Comprehensive Refugee Response  
Framework in Zambia  
2019-2021





## 1. Introduction

Zambia has generously welcomed and supported refugees over many decades and currently, hosts over 83,692 persons of concern, including 50,000 refugees predominantly from the Democratic Republic of Congo, 23,000 former refugees from Rwanda and Angola, and 6,000 asylum seekers awaiting their refugee status.

The Government of Zambia initiated the application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which has been an integral part of the Global Compact on Refugees starting late 2017 and affirmed as such by the UN General Assembly in December 2018. The application of comprehensive responses in Zambia covers the recent arrivals in Luapula Province (Mantapala settlement, Nchelenge District), the protracted refugee situations and ongoing local integration of former refugees in Western and North-Western Provinces (Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements, Kalumbila and Kaoma Districts) and urban refugees (primarily in Lusaka).

The National Roadmap for the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (2019-2021) lays out the vision and provides strategic guidance to the application of the Global Compact on Refugees and its CRRF in Zambia. The Roadmap outlines six areas of focus for the application of government-led, multi-stakeholder comprehensive responses in Zambia: (i) admission and rights, (ii) emergency response, (iii) inclusion, (iv) self-reliance, (v) solutions and (vi) root causes. The sectors of priority include education, health, energy and environment, livelihoods, water and sanitation, and security.

The National Roadmap notes that District Authorities, in close coordination with national and provincial authorities have a leadership role in increasingly integrating refugees in District Development Plans, spearheading the inclusion of refugees into service delivery and providing overall coordination of the CRRF. Up-to-date, districts have shown remarkable integration of refugee hosting areas in their planning and priorities for future development across the different strategic areas of the 7<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan. Hence, this location-specific action plan integrates priority deliverables identified for refugee hosting areas with priorities articulated in the District Development Plans. The 5 year (2017 – 2021) strategic development plans are due for review in the next two years. This will further require realignment with overall government annual planning process.

## 2. Objectives and rationale

As annex to the National Roadmap, this location-specific action plans serves the following purposes:

- Outline **priority deliverables** for refugee hosting areas for 2019-2020 in line with district planning priorities in order to accelerate progress against the strategic directions spelled out in the National Roadmap. This action plans focuses on livelihoods, with youth empowerment embedded.
- Provide an **operational framework for engagement** of different line ministry representatives and other officials at district level for planning, implementation and measurement of progress of activities in line with the strategic directions provided in the National Roadmap.
- Articulate targeted needs for broadened partnerships and **mobilization of support** through complementary humanitarian and development channels, with the possibility to contribute to national resource mobilization and advocacy strategies for comprehensive responses.

The deliverables of this action plan will, where possible, and depending of the geographic location of the service or initiative, be framed holistically in order to cover the needs of refugees, former refugees (local integration) and host communities in close vicinity under the same intervention, where possible. The stakeholders in lead and in support of each deliverable will be specified in line with the broader stakeholder outline of the National Roadmap. Supporting processes to guide the implementation and expansion of deliverables under the Comprehensive Refugee Response



Framework, such as the strengthening of data and evidence base through assessments and studies, will be flagged as part of deliverables below or independently, as applicable.

### 3. National priorities and implications for refugee hosting areas

A study<sup>1</sup> conducted in 2017 by the Institute of Economic and Social Research (INESOR), University of Zambia in partnership with the Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, highlighting the economic contribution of refugees to host economies demonstrated the positive impact and contributions that refugees can have on the development of the communities that host them and at a major scale in supporting Zambia's vision to become a middle-income country by 2030. The five year (2017- 2021) 7<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (7NDP) identifies key strategic objectives and milestones towards achieving the vision. The Districts' Integrated Development Plans are aligned to the 7NDP and the overall 2030 vision. The 7NDP departs from sectoral based planning to an integrated (multi-sectoral) approach under the theme "Accelerating development efforts towards the Vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind" and aims at creating a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socio-economic transformation driven, among others, by agriculture.

Under the UNCT, UNHCR with UN sister agencies, development partners and other stakeholders continues to pursue and steer policy dialogues and advocacy, *incorporating best practices in the region*, for increased economic inclusion of refugees. This aligns with the Government of Zambia's commitment to enhance favorable measures for refugees to access work and engage in income generating activities. The commitment however strongly depends on GRZ's other affirmation to consider relaxing the encampment policy, allowing for more freedom of movement for refugees.

Specified actions in this document takes a harmonized approach in line with the focus of the 7NDP and will be aligned to the 5 strategic objectives, District Development Plans, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (SDPF) in Zambia and its vision of not leaving anyone behind. As part of the UN transformative agenda on Delivering as One, programmes on agriculture, climate resilience and renewable energy are being implemented to support achievement of outcome 1 on economic diversification and job creation and Pillar 2 on environmental sustainability. Co-ordination is through UN results group linked to the 5 strategies in the 7NDP.

Recommended actions in this document also mirrors the strategic vision articulated in UNHCR Zambia's Multi-Year Multi-Partner Protection & Solutions Strategy (MYMPS), enabling refugees to live dignified lives and contribute to Zambian society and economy, as well as their own self-reliance, and have effective access to rights not less favorable than those accorded to aliens.

The MYMPS identifies key programmatic and advocacy areas as enumerated below;

- Conduct socio-economic and skills surveys to identify areas of opportunity
- Training and capacity building in various areas, not limited to agriculture
- Improve connectivity, mobility and access to energy in and around the settlements
- Expand and consolidate partnerships with the private sector
- Include the local host community in livelihood programs for peaceful cohesion
- Enhancement of Livelihood opportunities provided to all Settlements including Agricultural knowhow and management.
- Develop an environment where youths can explore other means of livelihood other than farming.
- Improvement of Household incomes through agribusiness practices
- Mainstreaming environmental protection in livelihood interventions to sustain productivity

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<sup>1</sup> Zambia Refugees Economies: Livelihoods and Challenges. 2017. <http://www.unhcr.org/en-my/58b9646b4.pdf>



Key advocacy areas:

- Enable access to self-employment without a permit and/or ease regulations and fees to obtain employment permits
- Relax the encampment policy
- Extend the validity of mobility passes outside the settlements
- Engage financial service providers for financial inclusion of refugees
- Adapt regulatory frameworks for refugees' inclusion into the national and development livelihoods opportunities and programmes.

In line with *Vision 2030*, the 7NDP outlines five strategic areas, of which two are central to guide responses in refugee hosting areas for livelihoods and education:

### 3.1 Economic diversification and job creation

Particularly, the development outcome 1 on a diversified and export-oriented agriculture sector, and development outcomes 5 to 9 (market access; transport and infrastructure; water resources; information and communication technology; job opportunities).

Refugee hosting Districts particularly Kaoma and Nchelenge are among the least developed. Agriculture (*crop, livestock, fishing, and agro-forest*) is the mainstay economic activity in all the three regions. The 5-year District Development Plans highlights six strategies and specified programmes, under this outcome, that have direct implication in the refugee hosting areas. Several assessments, including a 2017 economics study commissioned by UNHCR, highlight that, despite great potential, agricultural production is yet to be maximized in the aforementioned locations. This is attributed mainly due to under-developed agricultural value chains; lack of agricultural infrastructure (*no mechanization, poor road conditions*), constrains in accessing markets and limitations in acquiring credit. To address the existing gaps, priority strategies to be implemented include; improving production and productivity, improving access to credit, developing and enhancing identified agricultural value chains, promoting diversification and particular focus to support small scale farmers.



**Figure 1;** A financial agent of a Financial Institution (ZANACO Bank) in Mayukwayukwa Settlement. The refugee run business is enabling financial inclusion in the settlement.



Most rural areas of the refugee hosting Districts are not connected to the national grid. Households rely on charcoal and firewood as sole source for cooking energy and small solar torches for lighting. Lack of renewable and alternative energy source is limiting the potential of enterprises to grow, expand and thrive. Outcome 4 highlights key strategic priorities for improved energy provision. Key priority programmes and actions include improving electricity access to rural and peri-urban areas and promoting renewable and alternative energy sources. Provision of reliable and sustainable energy source for domestic and industrial use, will potentially unlock existing opportunities.

The District Integrated Development Plans also mirror outcome 9 of the 7NDP; enhancing access to diversify livelihood opportunities. Key strategic actions to be employed include; promoting industrialization and facilitating small, micro and medium enterprises, through business development service provision and increased business credit access, market linkages, infrastructure development, private sector engagement and investment. Enhancing opportunities for diversified livelihoods has great impact on refugee hosting areas, given the readily available resources, investment opportunities and high number of unemployed youth (host/refugees) who may not be absorbed in the agriculture sector.

### 3.2 Enhancing human development

Development outcome 2 on improved education and skills development that includes (i) access to quality, equitable and inclusive education, (ii) access to skills training, (iii) private sector participation, (iv) review of curriculum and (v) enhancing role of science, technology and innovation.

The 7NDP outlines strategic actions required under this outcome. Specific programmes under strategy 2 aimed at enhancing access to skills development include; secondary school vocational education and training, open, distance and flexible learning, apprenticeship, recognition of prior learning assessments, national skills competitions and career exploration and information. The need for an in-depth labor market assessment in the Provinces and Districts is also a key a priority.

Opportunities for skills acquisition are very limited in all the three refugee hosting Districts. As highlighted in the 7NDP, nationally, only 8% of those completing secondary school, enroll for tertiary level education. A significant percentage of the refugee population of 83,692 persons, is comprised of the youth; 21% are aged between 15 -28 years and 34% are aged between 17 -35 years of age. Sadly, less than 5% of this age cohort are supported for skills training. Through, financial support from donors e.g. the Germany Government (under the DAFI scholarship programme), UNHCR, supports post-secondary level education / skills training of refugee youth to pursue certificate, diploma and degree courses in various fields, including hospitality. Additionally, a number have come with skills, knowledge and qualifications acquired from countries of origin. However, this age cohort also highly constitutes the unemployed or those lacking livelihoods pathways. In Kaoma District, concerns of youth not keen to enroll, due to limited job opportunities, to the two existing vocational skills training centres in Kaoma, were raised. Discussions from recent District level roundtable sessions highly prioritized the need for establishment and equipping of technical and vocational skills training centres, offering market oriented skills, in the Districts.

### 3.3 Legal and Policy Framework

In 2017 the GRZ adopted the new Refugees Act<sup>2</sup>, thus abolishing the 1970 Refugee Control Act. The new law provides a series of changes, including shifting towards a settlement approach, in which refugees are settled among the local host communities, the right for self-employment under section 42, among others. Although these provisions are progressive and are geared towards assisting refugees become self-reliant, restrictions on freedom of movement such as the need for mobility passes to leave the settlements, as well as the costs related to acquire self-employment

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<sup>2</sup> 2017 Refugees Act – Government of the Republic of Zambia.

<http://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/acts/The%20Refugees%20Act%20No.%201%20of%202017.pdf>



permits continue to pose a challenge for refugees to effectively have access to work and sustainable livelihood opportunities. Similarly, though the right to wage-employment is granted, there are several barriers that hinder refugees to effectively seek employment in urban areas.

### 3.4 Socio- Economic Profiling

The Government through the Commissioner of Refugees (COR), with the support of UNHCR, undertake registration and maintenance of refugee data in Zambia. The Government, UNHCR and other partners also occasionally undertake cross-sectional surveys that capture basic socio-economic data on refugee economies. In 2017, the Institute of Economic and Social Research (INESOR), University of Zambia in partnership with the Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford and UNHCR conducted a study on refugee economies covering two settlements and Lusaka. Market based surveys have also been conducted in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa. The Government through the provisional administration in Luapula Province, also conducted a social economic study on host population in Mantapala settlement which provided basic information on host population economies in the Mulwe Ward.

Whereas the surveys have revealed important economic data, the need for in-depth socio-economic study (perhaps longitudinal by design) and household level livelihoods profiling is required in all the locations. Importantly, incorporation of the settlements into the Government/ Central Statistics Office led periodic socio-economic assessments is of high value. It is recommended that, in all locations;

- An in-depth socio-economic profiling and refugee integrated economies study is undertaken with the support of World Bank/ Humanitarian Policy Group at ODI
- Included in the Central Statistic Official periodic economic assessments; Consumer Price Index (CPI) and inflation tracking. Availability of reliable, widely accepted and updated socio-economic data will be essential for strategic planning, decision making and for inclusion lobbying with varied stakeholders i.e. Government, Donors and Development Partners.

## 4. Action plans per District

### 4.1 Kaoma District

#### 4.1.1 Overview

Kaoma District, located in Western Province, has a population of 189,200 inhabitants (2010 Census). Mayukwayukwa settlement, hosting 8,658 refugees and 6,387 former refugees under the local integration scheme, is located in the proximity of two villages: Mushuala (16,900) and Kapili (2,200). Existing livelihoods initiatives, supported by UNHCR in the refugee settlement area and by UNDP in the Local Integration areas, comprising of agricultural production and business enterprise development support, benefit both refugees and host communities.

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The *Kaoma District Development Plan 2017-2021* integrates the needs of Mayukwayukwa Settlement and the villages surrounding it as part of the overall district priorities. On livelihoods, Kaoma District places emphasis on climate smart practices in agriculture, agro-forestry, livestock keeping, aquaculture, including planned establishment of new fish seed centers, breeding centers and demos of new vegetables. On education, the District prioritizes expanded access to secondary education and TEVETA institutions which currently includes specialized technical training opportunities on nursing, trade and youth work.



Kaoma District Priorities		
Outcome / strategy	Priority programmes in the DIDP relevant to refugee areas	Needs identified and not in the DIDP
<b>Agriculture</b> - Improve production and productivity - Enhance agriculture and forestry value chains - Enhance investment in infrastructure - Enhance extension and diagnostic service delivery to the farming community in the district - Improve Coverage and Targeting of Social Assistance Schemes	- Crop diversification and yield improvement - Irrigation development support - Aquaculture Management and Development - Skills Development in Agriculture - Support to Farm power and mechanization activities - Production, Processing and Marketing of forest products - Food processing and utilization - Entrepreneurship - Livestock Support Infrastructure - Agriculture and Livestock Support infrastructure - Fisheries Support Infrastructure - Agriculture Training Institution Development - Information and Communication technology (ICT) Development - Support to camp and Block operations - Livestock extension - Livestock product quality control and promotion - Dissemination of information in farm management practices - Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) - Food Security Pack (FSP) - Social Cash Transfer	- In-depth scientific soil analysis; ZARI or University of Zambia - Rehabilitate Kaoma Honey Processing Factory. - Increase number of beneficiaries under the FISP Programme - Inclusion of Mayukwayukwa Settlement into the World Bank funded Climate Resilience Project (PPCR) - Socio economic profiling / socio economic assessment of the population in Mayukwayukwa settlement. - Include the settlement in the Central Statistics Office periodic assessment. - Advocate for improved right to work
<b>Enhanced Human Development/ Skills Trainings;</b>  <i>(Enhance Access to Quality, Equitable and Inclusive Education)</i>	- Teacher Education and Specialized Services - Open and Distance Learning	- Need to undertake an extensive labor Market assessment in the District and Province at large - Need to enroll at least 200 youths (male and female) into market-based skills training programmes - Need to rehabilitate and equip the Kaoma youth skills training centre - Need for right of free movement to enable traders and those with skills be economically active.

#### 4.1.2 Review

Updates on progress and points to address regarding implementation of above deliverables will be discussed at a monthly basis through a dedicated agenda point in District Coordination meetings. Written updates will be shared with the National CRRF Steering Committee on a quarterly or biannual basis.



Cross-cutting Issues							
Priority area	Baseline/identified needs (reference to needs assessments surveys etc.)	Referenced priorities in the District Dev. Plan	Milestones	Indicators	Contribution national/district authorities	Contributions by other stakeholders (UN, NGOs, financial institutions, donors etc.)	Ongoing activities 2019
Legal and policy framework; right to work/self-employment, freedom of movement	Refugees considered as foreign nationals in accessing work permits.  Cost of work permit is very costly for refugees.  Restricted movement.  PACRA offices for business registration are located far away (2 hours' drive) from Mayukwayukwa.	Refugee Policy,	Finalisation of the Refugee Policy review / alignment of immigration policy to Refugee Act.  Adoption of administrative instruction.  Engagement with Zambia Chambers of Commerce (ZACCI), Zambia Private Sector Alliance to influence improved and favorable self-employment/ business environment policies.  two business forums (on refugee economies), <i>facilitated and supported by Zambia Chambers of Commerce and attended by key stakeholders</i> ; private sector and other national economic institutions like Zambia Small and Medium Enterprise Associations, conducted.  Engagement with PACRA for business registration of refugee businesses.	Refugee policy final draft presented and widely shared  Harmonization of refugee law and immigration law  Urban permits granted to refugees on employment (including self) grounds e.g. within the province of district.	MHA (COR/Immigration), finalize refugee policy drafting  Ministry of Planning, Chambers of Commerce engaged in collection and provision of socio-economic data to influence policy.  Through MHA, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development includes the settlements in the periodic socio-economic data collected by Central Statistics Office.	Development partners (WB, ADB) support an in-depth socio-economic study on integrated refugee economies.  UNHCR and Partners support and facilitates drafting and finalization of the Refugee policy.  Through WB, UNDP, lobbying for inclusion of refugee data in the periodic socio-economic statistical data.	Encampment policy, restricted movement, cost of work permit is high for majority refugees.  Refugee traders receive movement permits (60 days maximum) for trade mobility.  Right to self-employment through abolishing work permit fee requirement  Right to work in specified sectors e.g. construction  Free of movement / mobility by traders'  Business / company registration  Access to TPIN  Influence policy through engagement with Chambers of Commerce, Private sector Alliance and other national economic institutions e.g. through organizing business forums/ symposiums on refugee economies.
Socio-economic profiling,	Cross-sectional surveys that capture basic socio-economic data on refugee economies undertaken	Central Statistics periodic reports	Partnership established with a university or research institution to undertake the in-depth socio-economic study and vulnerability study	Resultant report produced and shared and widely accepted	Policy guidelines provided by MHA and CSO	Covering cost of the study	Participatory assessments
							USD 30,000





Action Plan: Mayukwayukwa Settlement in Kaoma District									
Priority areas	Baseline/identified needs (reference to needs assessments surveys etc.)	Reference to priorities in the District Development Plan	Milestones	Indicators	Contribution by national and district authorities	Contributions by other stakeholders (UN, NGOs, financial institutions, donors etc.)	Ongoing activities 2019	Proposed priority activities 2020-2021	Estimated Budget
Priority Actions. Finalized Integrated District Development Plan: Yes, District has finalized 2017- 2021 District Development Plan.									
1. Agriculture									
Agricultural Productivity and Enhancing Agricultural Value Chains; Inclusion of refugees into FISP, E-SAP .	Agricultural production in the settlement is low. This is partly attributed to lack of input support.	<b>Pillar 1 of the 7NDP on Economic Diversification and Job Creation:</b> <b>Development outcome 1,</b> <b>Strategy 2;</b> Enhance agriculture and forestry value chains <b>Strategy 6;</b> Increase employment opportunities <b>Pillar 2 of the 7NDP on Poverty and Vulnerability:</b> <b>Development outcome 2, Strategy 2:</b>  Improve Coverage and Targeting of Social Assistance Schemes	Registration of eligible and identified refugee farmers into ZIAMIS undertaken.  500 refugee, former refugees and host community farmers identified for support with USD 50 as part of own contribution for inclusion into FISP .  In-depth soil analysis through ZARI / UNZA	500 refugee, former refugees and host farmers register and pay the USD 50 for enrolment into FISP register.  500 refugee, former refugees and host farmers register as members of the local cooperative.	District Agriculture Office allocate quotas for inclusion of 500 refugees, former refugees and immediate host into the new FISP cycle from 2020.  District Agriculture Office, through the extension officer, provide extension support to farmers.  Kaoma District, lobby's with WB to support rehabilitation of the Kaoma Honey Processing Factory/ WB Climate Resilience Project	UNHCR / development partners support 500 farmers with USD 50 per pax.  Through the District Administration refugees are included into the World Bank supported Climate Resilience / PPCR project.  UNHCR engage WB on rehabilitation of Kaoma Honey Processing Factory.  ETG willing to render its soil testing services to kaoma Agricultural office and identified as one of the potential partners willing to invest in the distribution of inputs through its agro-dealer network as well as putting up offtake centres for Maize and soya.	The Kaoma Honey Process Factory requires rehabilitation.  Kaoma Biofuels Association currently creating market linkages; buying honey from local farmers. The organization has challenge of transportation.  World Bank is supporting a climate resilience project (PPCR).  District is discussing with WB on possible support in rehabilitating the Kaoma Honey Processing Factory.	Inclusion of 500 farmers (refugees, former refugees and immediate host) into the Kaoma District list of FISP beneficiaries	FISP: USD 200 X 500 = <b>USD 100,000</b>  NB: Cost per pax provided by Ministry of Agriculture  Soil Analysis by ZARI/ UNZA : <b>USD 10,000</b>



	year's FISP allocation. No PoC currently benefiting from the E-SAP programme					Climate Resilience project			
<b>2. Technical and Vocational training, apprenticeship</b>									
<b>Skills training</b>	There one youth training centre in Kaoma i.e. the Kaoma youth training Centre	<b>Pillar 3 of 7NDP on Enhancing Human Development:</b> <b>Development Outcome 4, Strategy 3</b>	In-depth Labor market assessment undertaken.  Capacity and gap assessment of the Kaoma youth training centre undertaken.  Rehabilitation and equipping of the Kaoma youth skills training centre to include varied marketable courses.  Engagement with District Education Office and MCDSS on enrolment of refugees into Kaoma Youth Training centre	Labor market assessment report completed.  Capacity and gap assessment report completed.  Kaoma youth training centre equipped with necessary machinery and learning materials based on market study results.	DEBs, MCDSS, COR Kalumbila undertake:  Capacity and gaps assessment.  Allocate quotas for refugee enrolment.	Collaboration with ILO and /or university to undertake a market labor assessment.  UNICEF, UNHCR, GIZ, support rehabilitation and equipping of the Kaoma Youth training centre.  UNICEF, UNHCR, GIZ, support enrolment of at least 100 youths at the Kaoma Youth Skills training centre, in year 2020.	District has opportunities for youth training at the Kaoma youth training Centre. The center is under full government sponsorship and enrolment is reportedly free. Learners cater for their own accommodation and other emoluments.  Current enrolments in the centres are very low.  However, there was reported apathy from the youth towards accessing training from these Centre's despite several sensitization campaigns being carried out. This is due to lack of jobs in the market.	Support enrolment of at least 200 youths (refugee and host in Mayukwa yukwa) for skills training, based on a labor market assessment results.	Enrolment of 200 youth sat Kaoma Youth Training centre  USD 900 X 200 = <b>USD 180,000</b>  <b>NB: Cost based on current project implementation cost per pax</b>



## 4.2 Nchelenge

Nchelenge District is in Luapula province which has one of the highest poverty index rating (at 81% households poor and 68% households extremely poor) pitting it as one (second last) of the poorest regions in Zambia. The District measures 4,092 km<sup>2</sup> and is host to an estimated 191,092 host population (51% males and 49% females) with the urban population estimated at 74,540, and rural population estimated at 116,552 with annual growth rate of 2.7 % (CSO 2013). The District is endowed with abundant natural resources; vast land, adequate rainfall (October to May), forests and water bodies; rivers, lake.

Mantapala Settlement, measuring 8,000 ha, was established in December 2017 and currently hosts up-to 14,944 refugees mainly from DRC. The settlement provides great opportunity for integrated programming and implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). In-addition to the refugee households settled in Mantapala, host community villages and farms fields are sparsely located within. The settlement, previously a gazetted forest, has three rivers crossing through. The area is largely rural hence sparsely populated and with very limited infrastructure. The soil is not very fertile for high yields production but has potentiality if modern agricultural methodologies are employed. The main economic activity of the District has been fishing (owing to proximity to Lake Mweru), however, growth of other economic activities like farming and trading is on an increasing trend.



*Figure 3: Mr. Kaputa Fredrick, at his tailoring workshop in Mantapala Settlement. Mr. Kaputa started his business in June 2018 and from the business he is taking care of his wife and five children*



*Figure 4: A Graduation approach beneficiary running her poultry business in Meheba Settlement*

Refugee households are allocated residential plots of 20 X 35m and get earmarked to receive a minimum of ½ ha farm land for cultivation. Currently, both communities regularly and freely interact through trade. Host community members employ refugees as farm laborers in exchange for food, locals work as casuals, the settlement provides markets for locally grown vegetables/ farm products and host community members attend schools and health centres currently being built in the settlement.





39% of the current refugee population in the settlement is aged between 18- 59 years who possess valuable human capacities/ qualifications, skills and experiences in teaching, health sector, construction, running business, fishing, livestock rearing, services related etc. These skills are well suited for the Mantapala context which has hugely been dependent on fishing. Resultantly refugees are already engaged in different livelihood activities, albeit in limited scale. Within the settlement, refugees have; set up small scale businesses (with the number steadily growing), are working as casuals in different sectors and engaging in agricultural activities.



*Figure 2; Grocery Market in Meheba Settlement*

For Refugees, limitations to freedom of movement are a challenge; while a maximum 90-day movement permits are readily provided by the Government. Obtaining a work permit is a huge challenge given the cost.

Nchelenge District Priorities		
Outcome / strategy	Priority programmes in the DIDP relevant to refugee areas	Needs identified and not in the DIDP
<b>Agriculture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Improve production and productivity.</b></li> <li>- <b>Enhance agriculture value chains.</b></li> <li>- <b>Promote diversification within the agriculture sector.</b></li> <li>- <b>Enhance investment in agricultural infrastructure</b></li> <li>- <b>Promote Small Scale Agriculture</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To increase production and productivity through the use of small scale irrigation technology.</li> <li>- To facilitate access of agro-inputs to small holder</li> <li>- To ensure compliance of zoo/phytosanitary standards.</li> <li>- To promote the use of climate smart agriculture practices through farmer field schools among smallholder farmers</li> <li>- To provide technical assistance in fish farming among small holder fish farmers to enhance fish production</li> <li>- To increase SMEs participation in Agro and forestry based processing through capacity building.</li> <li>- To increase the number of smallholder farmer adopting mechanized agriculture through trainings and sensitization</li> <li>- To ensure diversification in the crop and livestock sub sectors among small holder farmers.</li> <li>- To ensure viability among agriculture cooperatives and farmer groups.</li> <li>- To improve accessibility to productive areas in the district (Rural Roads Development)</li> <li>- To improve market access and value addition among small holder farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need for additional 5 agricultural extension officers in the District including 1 extra officer in Mulwe Ward, hosting the settlement.</li> <li>- Need for accommodation for 1 agricultural extension officer.</li> <li>- Need to include Mantapala Settlement in the national based socio-economic assessments e.g. Central Statistics Office periodic assessments, National Census.</li> <li>- Need for in-depth soil analysis by ZARI/ UNZA.</li> <li>- Need to invest in and develop rice farming fields.</li> <li>- Need to construct a bulking/ aggregation centre in Mantapala settlement</li> </ul>
<b>Reduced Inequalities: To enhance infrastructure development and promote economic inclusion for all regardless of gender in Nchelenge District</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To provide electricity to rural areas and reduce inequalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need to improve the Nchelenge- Mantapala 40 km Mulwe Road to motorable standards/ all-weather road status.</li> <li>- Need to connect settlement to the National Electricity Grid through ZESCO / REA.</li> <li>- Need to provide alternative energy sources for cooking and lighting at household level.</li> </ul>
<b>Enhanced Human Development/ Skills Trainings;</b>  <b>Enhance access to quality, equitable and inclusive education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Youth and adult literacy expansion and improvement</li> <li>- To reduce the teacher pupil ratio for improved education</li> <li>- To improve literacy levels in the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need to undertake an extensive labor Market assessment in the District and Province at large</li> <li>- Need to construct and equip a youth skills training centre in Nchelenge District/ Mulwe Ward</li> <li>- Need for free movement to enable traders and those skilled to be economically active.</li> </ul>





Action Plan for Mantapala Settlement in Nchelenge District							Estimated Budget	Proposed activities 2020-2021	Ongoing activities 2019
Priority areas	Baseline/identified needs (reference to needs assessments surveys etc.)	Reference to priorities in the District Development Plan	Milestones	Indicators	Contribution by national and district authorities	Contributions by other stakeholders (UN, NGOs, fin. institutions, donors)			
Finalized Integrated District Development Plan: Yes, District has finalized its 2017 - 2021 District Development Plan									
<b>1. Agriculture</b>									
Agricultural Productivity;	Refugees in Mantapala currently not included into FISP.	<b>i. Pillar 2 of the 7NDP on Poverty and Vulnerability:</b>	Sensitization of refugee farmers on FISP - 2019.	500 refugee and vulnerable host farmers receive USD 50 as support for own contribution for the FISP.	CoR Nchelenge Office through MHA and District Agriculture Office lobby with National Ministry of Agriculture, for increased quotas for Nchelenge District to accommodate 500 refugees and vulnerable host farmers in the new cycle coming up in 2020.	UNHCR, Development Partners (WB, ADB, and DFID) support 500 refugee and host farmers with USD 50 per farmer as part contribution for eligibility into FISP.	FISP: USD 200 X 500 = <b>USD 100,000</b>	Inclusion of 500 refugee and host farmers into the Nchelenge District list of FISP beneficiaries.	Farm land allocation ongoing, however forest clearance is still a challenge.
<b>Inclusion of refugees into the Government supported Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP).</b>	Few host community members from the Mulwe ward benefit from FISP. Most villagers are not in a position to raise the required ZMW 500.	<b>Development outcome 2, Strategy 2:</b>	Registration of refugee farmers into ZIAMIS – 2019.	In-depth Soil analysis undertaken by ZARI or UNZA.	Agriculture, for increased quotas for Nchelenge District to accommodate 500 refugees and vulnerable host farmers in the new cycle coming up in 2020.	500 refugees already registered by District Agriculture Office.	NB: Cost per pax provided by Ministry of Agriculture	District list of FISP beneficiaries.	900 refugees already registered by District Agriculture Office.
	Nchelenge District Agriculture Office, however has undertaken sensitization of farmers on the requirements and eligibility to the programme.	<b>ii. Pillar 1 of the 7NDP on Economic diversification and job creation;</b>	Provision of USD 50 support to 500 refugee and vulnerable host community farmers- 2020.	500 refugee and vulnerable host farmers are enrolled into the 2020 cycle FISP programme.	District Agriculture Office continues to provide extension support.	Development Partners (WB, ADB, and DFID) provide resource support to ZARI / UNZA to conduct in-depth soil analysis in Mantapala.	Soil Analysis by ZARI/ UNZA <b>USD 10,000</b>	Agricultural Asset Financing (ploughing, irrigation machinery) in collaboration with a Financial Institution	Motorbike already handed over through COR Nchelenge to District MoA.
	Access to input support is a challenge to many farmers. To enlist into FISP one of the requirements is own contribution of ZMW 500. Majority refugees and local host can't raise the amount.	<b>Outcome 1. Strategy 1;</b>	In-depth soil analysis by Zambia Research Institute (ZARI) or UNZA soil department covering allocated farming area in the settlement.	Supported 500 farmers, engage in crop, livestock or vegetable farming during the 2020 farming season, using inputs received through FISP.	District Agriculture Office and CoR Nchelenge facilitates timely farm land allocation and clearance to refugee farmers.	Partners (WB, ADB, and DFID) support construction of accommodation, in Mantapala, for the new extension officer and	<b>USD 100,000</b>	1 extension officer already covering the whole of Mulwe Ward. The officer has been engaged in provision of agricultural trainings in the settlement, though has been overstretched.	There is an anticipated investor to Nchelenge on palm oil production (land allocated for the investor is close to the settlement). This a market opportunity for palm oil producers.
	Another requirement is being a member of a local co-operative and having a valid identification document (Alien card for refugees).		Deployment of at 1 additional agricultural extension officer to Mulwe Ward, making total extension officers to 2 with coverage including Mantapala settlement.	Technical agricultural extension support regularly provided to farmers.	District department of trade and cooperatives and local Mantapala cooperative facilitate registration of	Clearance of the forested farm land through machinery or cash for work supported.			
	The District has a total of 14 extension officers against a requirement of 17. There is only 1 agricultural extension		Palm oil production trainings undertaken			UNHCR facilitates COR Nchelenge to issue Alien cards to eligible refugees.			





### 4.3 Kalumbila

Established in 1971, Meheba is situated 75km southwest of Solwezi, the Provincial Capital of North-Western Province. The Settlement is located in the newly established Kalumbila District covering an area of 720 square km, divided into 8 blocks and host to a total of 24,997 asylum seekers, refugees and former refugees. Two thirds of Meheba's land is a local integration resettlement scheme, under which each household is allocated a plot of land. Families are allocated a household plot of 25 x 30 metres, as well as an agriculture plot of 2.5ha. The remaining land in Meheba is a Refugee settlement, for vulnerable Refugees and new arrivals.

An August 2016 soil survey found that 4,934 ha of land in Meheba has potential for production of a wide range of upland crops including improved pastures on account of their good drainage, good soil depth, good texture and high water-holding capacity. 668 ha of land was identified as moderately good for arable production due to rising drainage conditions, with the remainder unsuitable for upland crop production. In addition, 949 Ha. in dambos (wetland) areas is suitable for livestock production, rice production, water collection and storage, aquaculture and irrigated farming during the dry season.



**Figure 5; Greenhouse horticulture farming in Mayukwayukwa Settlement**

A value chain analysis conducted in November 2015 and a market assessment conducted in October, 2017 by Self Help Africa showed that there is a favorable environment for market-oriented farming in the Meheba/Solwezi area. Solwezi has an active economy driven by mining, property development, commerce and services and there is a well-established economic governance system within the province and the districts, in the form of provincial, district and area development committees with annually updated district development plans.

The settlement is home to a growing number of skilled youthful population and new arrivals who have no agricultural background but more experience in commerce / entrepreneurship. This population would highly benefit for enterprise-based interventions and formal employment opportunities. The main employment opportunities also lie in farming,





with other jobs available in bagging, assembling, loading and transport, and trading. The quality of economic infrastructure is uneven, with the national road between Solwezi and the rest of the Copperbelt in poor condition, but in an excellent condition between Solwezi and Meheba. For refugees, limitations to freedom of movement are a challenge; while a maximum 90-day movement permits are readily provided by the Government. Obtaining a work permit is a huge challenge given the cost. The newly established Kalumbila District is in the process of developing its District Integrated Development Plan (DIDP). Consultations were however guided by the existing District 2019 priority areas.

Kalumbila District Priorities		
Outcome / strategy	Priority sectoral programmes relevant to refugee areas	Needs identified during the consultations and not already consideration in the interventions.
Agriculture  <b>Agricultural/livestock production, value-addition, promotion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To increase production and productivity through the use of small scale irrigation technology.</li> <li>- To facilitate accessibility of agriculture inputs to small holder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need to support and enhance value addition to Meheba Rice Production</li> <li>- Need for support/ to develop mechanized agriculture</li> <li>- Need to develop irrigation systems e.g. through Solarized irrigation systems.</li> <li>- Need for a bulking / aggregation centre in Meheba Settlement</li> <li>- Need for increased market linkage to support honey (Forest Fruit), crop (ETG), livestock (Mumena Abbatoir) value chains.</li> <li>- Need for right of free movement to enable traders and those with skills be economically active.</li> <li>- Need to include Meheba Settlement into the periodic national socio- economic assessment by Central Statistical Office and National Census.</li> </ul>
<b>Reduced Inequalities: To enhance infrastructure development and promote economic inclusion for all regardless of gender in Nchlenge District</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need to improve the Nchlenge- Meheba 85 km Road (main 40km and inner roads 30km) to motorable standards/ all-weather road status.</li> <li>- Need to connect Meheba settlement to the national electricity grid through REA.</li> </ul>



*Figure 6; Bee-keeping farmer in Mayukwayukwa Settlement*





Action Plan: Meheba in Kalumbila District									Proposed activities 2020-2021	Estimated Budget
Priority areas	Baseline/identified needs	Reference to priorities in the District Dev.	Milestones	Indicators	Contribution by national and district authorities	Contributions by other stakeholders	Ongoing activities 2019			
Priority Actions. Finalized Integrated District Development Plan: No, but District has draft strategic priority areas.										
1. Agriculture										
Agricultural productivity and value chain development particularly Rice, Honey, Maize, Soya beans and livestock	Refugees, former refugees and host community members currently engaged in grain (rice), crop (maize) and apiculture (beekeeping) farming	Agricultural/livestock production, value-addition, promotion a priority focus area for the District	Polishing machine purchased, by UNDP, for Rice value addition.	Rice produced in Meheba locally polished, graded and packaged.	Kalumbila District Agriculture Ministry provide extension support to rice farmers	UNDP Rice value addition project (purchase polishing machinery)	The District identifies high potential for investment in; Rice value chain, vegetable production, bee keeping and organic farming.	Meheba Rice Value Chain Development through supporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mechanization</li><li>- Value addition equipment/machinery provision</li><li>- Alternative energy source (solar)</li><li>- Market linkage</li></ul>	USD 200,000	
			Grading, packaging and bagging machine purchased by UNHCR through CCR for rice value addition.	Market outlets/linkages established in local markets, supermarkets for packaged Meheba rice	District Department of Trade and Commerce provide support in formation of a rice cooperative.	UNHCR Rice value addition project through CCR; to purchase grading, bagging machinery.	UNHCR through CCR supporting 40 farmers on Rice Intensification/ value addition.			
			Engagement with standardization and quality certification by Zambia Bureau of Standards.	More farmers are encouraged to engage in rice farming	Zambia Bureau of Standards to provide certification.					
2. Financial Inclusion										
Financial Inclusion	NATSAVE Bank Lumwana Branch has continued to provide financial services, limited to account opening and saving and entrepreneurship trainings, to groups. Business credit support limited to grants provided by UNHCR.		Financial institutions (NATSAVE, MFinance) enhance access of financial products to refugees; credit access and agro – based financing. Inclusion of the settlement into the socio- economic data collection by Central Statistical Office (CSO).	# of PoCs accessing credit from Fis	COR provides alien cards and movement passes to refugees	Fis (Mfinance, NATSAVE) establish presence in the settlement through agents. Fis provide credit support opportunities. Increase of mobile money agents	Business credit support currently limited to grants provided by UNHCR. Increasing number of PoC and host entrepreneurs in need of business capital	Engagement with Fis to develop a financial inclusion products/model.	USD 100,000	
3. Energy, Connectivity and Road Infrastructure										
Renewable and alternative energy	Reliance on charcoal, firewood as cooking energy source and solar power torches for lighting	Rural electrification and renewable energy promotion, a priority focus area for the District	Identification of a renewable and alternative energy service provider Advocacy with development partners	At least 1 energy hub set- up. 500 HHs receive energy saving cooking stoves.	District Department of Forestry, MCDSS, COR Kalumbila	Development partners, Private Sector, UNHCR	Provision of tree seedlings to support re-afforestation. 2,000 beneficiaries supported in 2018.	Connecting Meheba Settlement to the national electricity grid through REA / ZESCO	USD 1,357,142 (COR/REA)	