



Zambia

Promoting Human Security through Sustainable Resettlement in Zambia

Background information

Situated at the heart of central southern Africa, Zambia shares borders with eight countries resulting in significant movements of people including refugees and asylum seekers into its borders. After decades of displacement, in 2014, the Government of Zambia (GoZ) pledged to integrate more than 23,000 refugees from Angola and Rwanda through a Local Integration Programme (LIP) supported by UNHCR. In 2017, UNDP joined the initiative by focusing on the socioeconomic components of the programme.

To ensure that communities living in the resettlement sites of Meheba and Mayukwayukwa are fully integrated into national planning processes at all levels, the programme implements the human security approach and takes into consideration the localized and priority needs of the participating communities. Specifically, social exclusion, discrimination and violence, including child labor, sexual and gender-based violence, coupled with sporadic drought and floods due to climate change and water pollution from neighboring mines have degraded food, health, economic and environmental securities of communities in an around the resettlement sites.

Together the programme assists in realizing the GoZ's resettlement plan from the short- to long-term by leveraging pooled resources from the UNTFHS, DFID, USAID, Japan, Sweden, and the Global Compact Fund, and by bringing together the expertise of additional UN agencies (UN Habitat, FAO, WFP, ILO, UNICEF, IOM and WHO) as well as other stakeholders.

Goals and objectives

The overall goal of the programme is for communities living in the resettlement sites to be productive and fully integrated into Zambian society. Specifically, the programme aims to ensure that (i) the Government at national and sub-national levels undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the resettlement sites; (ii) communities in and around the resettlement sites have access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities; and (iii) resettlement and surrounding communities are tolerant, inclusive and integrated through community dialogue and outreach that enable all residents to live in freedom and dignity and to realize their full potential.



DURATION
April 2019- April 2023



UN IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
UNDP, UNHCR



OTHER KEY PARTNERS
Department of Resettlement, Office of the Vice President, other relevant line ministries, Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry, AAR Japan, JICA

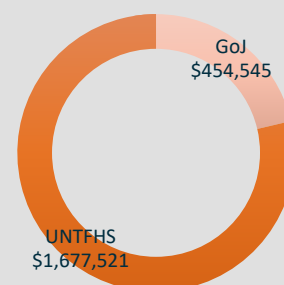


BENEFICIARIES
62,000



TOTAL BUDGET
US\$ 2,132,066

POOLING OF RESOURCES



Beneficiaries

The programme benefits 62,000 persons including new permanent residents from Angola and Rwanda and Zambian citizens in the resettlement sites of Mayukwayukwa (Kaoma District, Western Province), Meheba (Kalumbila District, North-Western Province) and Mwange (Mporokoso District, Northern Province).

Applying the Human Security approach

Aiming to ensure peaceful and inclusive communities, the programme applies the principles of human security to strengthen social harmony, prosperity, and resilience. UNDP and UNHCR, along with other partners, jointly address the underlying causes of poverty and bolster the transition from humanitarian support to longer-term sustainable development at all levels.

Towards sustaining peace and development, the programme by being people-centered and context-specific is mindful of the localized and specific needs of the participating communities. Following a top-down and bottom-up approach, the programme ensures that the needs of the target beneficiaries are taken into consideration in national, provincial, and local planning processes, social protection mechanisms, and in the provision of other protections such as those provided as a result of good governance and the rule of law. In addition, the programme empowers the participating communities to define their own priorities and play an integral role in finding and implementing solutions, therefore becoming self-reliant and more resilient to current and emerging challenges they face.

The programme is also comprehensive and prevention-oriented in that it responds to a wide range of interrelated insecurities and addresses their root causes. Bringing together the knowledge and expertise of various UN agencies in Zambia including UNDP, UNHCR, UN-Habitat, FAO, WFP, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, and WHO to strengthen synergies by reinforcing and complementing each other's work, the programme provides concrete lessons on the value of the human security approach for the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the New Way of Working. Aside from joint UN partnerships, the programme also supports local-level government and civil society partnerships and works closely with local leaders and community structures.

Achievements

- In partnership with local NGOs and existing coordination structures, the programme facilitated the demarcation of 717 plots in Mayukwayukwa and 400 additional plots in Meheba. Additionally, the support for 12 mobile court sessions increased access to justice within the resettlement schemes, ensuring that residents can seek legal recourse when needed. The construction of communal spaces, such as football pitches and children's play areas benefited more than 312 children and further promoted community integration and social cohesion. These initiatives were crucial to ensure that resettled individuals could be integrated into their communities, fostering a sense of belonging and stability.
- The programme also improved access to social services and sustainable economic opportunities for communities in and around the targeted resettlement schemes. Through environmental awareness and Community Natural Resource Management interventions, 323 farmers and 120 children were reached. Additionally, the support provided to 12 savings groups in Kalumbila District and 6 women's clubs in Mayukwayukwa has enhanced financial management skills and created linkages to financial institutions. By conducting awareness sessions on gender-based violence, human rights abuse, and other social issues, the programme reached 1404 people. In addition, the capacities of various Community Management Groups were built to ensure improved and sustainable delivery of local services. The programme's efforts to foster community tolerance, inclusion, and integration have been impactful, enabling individuals to live in freedom and dignity.
- Highlighting the programme's commitment to enhancing living conditions, 5 mechanized water reticulation systems were installed, which notably improved access to drinkable water. Infrastructure development, such as the construction of 18.5 kilometers of gravel road with 10 crossing points, has significantly increased access to essential services like education, health, and economic activities.



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United Nations Trust Fund
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