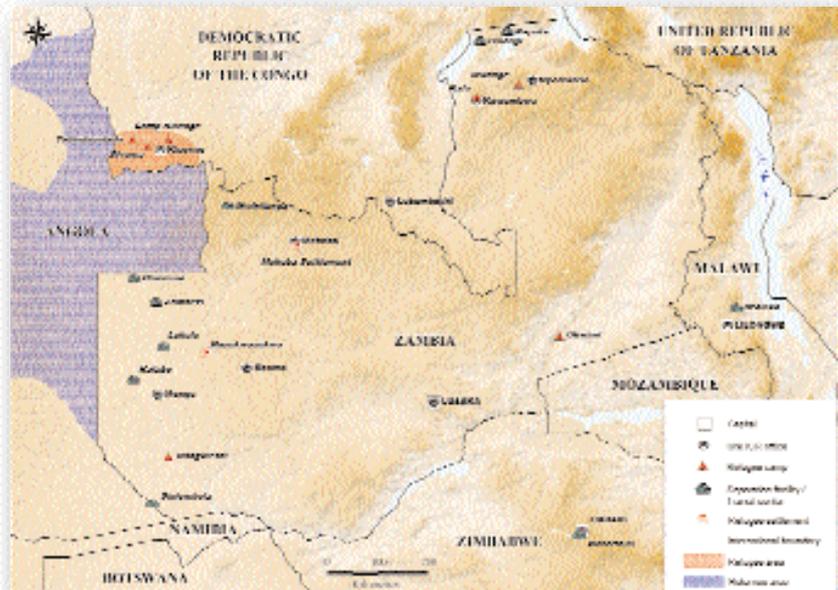


Zambia

Main Objectives

- Provide protection and material assistance to some 150,000 refugees mainly from Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Rwanda.
- Seek durable solutions for refugees, including naturalisation, repatriation whenever feasible and resettlement where appropriate.
- Maintain a high level of emergency preparedness to readily assist new refugees.
- Enhance programme implementation, service delivery and monitoring through training in all sectors, with particular emphasis on operational security, administration and management, as well as emergency preparedness and response mechanisms.
- Continue providing systematic support to the Zambian authorities to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of the refugee camps.
- Resources permitting and in consultation with development agencies, provide limited assistance to refugee hosting communities in order to promote local integration, while playing a catalytic role to sensitise donors to assist also refugee-hosting communities.



PLANNING FIGURES

Population	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002
Angolan Refugees	94,000	112,000
Congolese Refugees	49,800	55,800
Other Refugees	6,000	5,100 ¹
Total	149,800	172,900

¹ Projected reduction from 6,000 at the beginning of 2002 to 5,100 at the end of 2002 is due to current registration.

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS • USD 15,500,469

current trends, the Office expects an influx of 18,000 new refugees in 2002.

The political and military conflicts in the Great Lakes region in recent years have prompted the outflow of millions of refugees into neighbouring countries. As a result, Zambia has received refugees from Burundi, DRC and Rwanda. This continues to have far-reaching effects on the countries of the Great Lakes region and on Zambia. The different peace initiatives, which culminated in the signing of the Lusaka Peace Accord in 1999, have so far failed to provide an effective platform for resolving the conflict decisively. As a result, in 2001 Zambia

WORKING ENVIRONMENT

Recent Developments

The political situation in Zambia is generally calm and stable. In spite of economic problems, the Government of Zambia has maintained its favourable position towards refugees. In 2001, Zambia received an average of 1,000 new Angolan refugees a month, with fluctuations depending on the intensity of the conflict in the home country. Some 6,000 Angolans have entered Zambia from January to June 2001, and in view of the

has continued to receive Congolese refugees, numbering 52,071 at the end of June 2001. Out of this population, some 7,000 entered Zambia from January to June 2001.

The increasing number of new arrivals from Angola and the DRC has prompted UNHCR to look into new sites as a contingency measure.

Constraints

The ongoing conflicts in Angola and the DRC are likely to make repatriation difficult in 2002. The continued influx of refugees has challenged UNHCR's ability to meet their needs. The Zambia operation's logistical capacity to respond to emergencies is severely constrained by the insufficient number and age of trucks and further exacerbated by the poor state of access roads, especially during the rainy season.

Past allegations by the Angolan authorities that UNITA insurgents are operating from Nangweshi camp have created both political and security concerns. UNHCR has been working closely with the Government and other relevant agencies to separate armed elements and reinforce security in camps.

Lack of an effective refugee registration database intensifies the problems of detention of refugees, especially in urban settings. Since all refugees from the DRC and Angola are granted *prima facie* status based on the extended refugee definition of the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention, the overwhelming majority have never entered individual status determination procedures. In view of this, UNHCR and the Commissioner for Refugees (Ministry of Home Affairs) are working to establish a sound database system to register refugees.

Another constraint has been the continued economic problems Zambia has experienced. Given the current economic situation, in the urban areas in particular, local integration of refugees residing in Lusaka has been a major challenge for the country operation. Furthermore, heavy rains, which resulted in a poor harvest, could have a negative impact on the already struggling economy, and may affect long-staying refugees who depend on agricultural harvests for their livelihood. The economic decline has also reduced the resources that the Government can allocate to refugee protection; thus the dialogue for naturalisation could be affected.

STRATEGY

Refugees in Zambia are mainly divided into three different groups: Angolan refugees, Congolese refugees and urban refugees.

Angolan Refugees

At the end of June 2001, UNHCR was assisting 81,442 Angolan refugees in Zambia. Most of them are located in

Nangweshi and Mayukwayukwa in the western province, Meheba in the north-west and Ukwimi in the east of the country.

The continued military conflict in Angola prompted more refugee waves into Zambia. Nangweshi camp, which was opened in 2000 to meet the needs of new influxes, has already reached its full capacity. Due to the uncertainty of the peace process in Angola and the on-going military operations, UNHCR Zambia anticipates a continuing influx of refugees during 2002, whilst repatriation remains unforeseeable.

The principal objectives of the Office for Angolan refugees in Zambia are: to ensure that this population receives protection and security according to the international refugee laws; to provide adequate humanitarian assistance to new refugees; and to promote local settlement for long-staying refugees.

In order to achieve these objectives, UNHCR will continue to provide protection, care and maintenance to the Angolan refugee population working in close co-operation with the Government and implementation partners. In parallel, the Office will continue its dialogue with the Government regarding integration opportunities, at least for long-staying refugees. Income-generating activities will be strengthened through discussions with the Government and invitations to other development agencies to support socio-economic initiatives in the old settlements. UNHCR will promote the integration of the settlements into national development strategies. While initial strong support will be expected of UNHCR, the ultimate objective for the Office is to play a catalytic role in the process and eventually exit from the programmes. This emphasis will centre around the dedication of significant resources to education, including scholarships at secondary and higher levels, agricultural production, income-generation through loan support and legal representation on behalf of refugees to facilitate local integration, freedom of movement and naturalisation.

In its operations, UNHCR Zambia will continue to involve women in areas such as food management, education, training and income-generating activities through support of community-based initiatives. Although so far, there have been no reported cases of threat to the physical security and personal integrity of refugee women and children, problems of rape, domestic violence, under-age marriages, abductions and other forms of gender violence do take place. Therefore, UNHCR will continue to strengthen awareness and preventive education campaign activities with the appointment of experienced counsellors as gender focal points. In addition, a purposeful effort will be made to increase women's participation in food committees, in particular in Meheba settlement.

The major focus for refugee children will be the support of pre-school initiatives, universal access to primary education and

continued education beyond the primary level, using the Zambian curriculum. For adolescents, training and community education will revolve around issues such as reproductive health, sexually transmitted diseases/HIV AIDS and traditional attitudes towards sexual and gender violence. Community-based programmes aimed at engaging adolescents in meaning-

Angolan refugees in a clinic and day feeding centre for severely malnourished children in Mayukwayukwa camp. *UNHCR/L. Taylor.*



ful activities, such as vocational skills training, literacy and language training, and micro-projects, will also be given priority.

In compliance with the Office's policy priorities, UNHCR Zambia will carry out environmental awareness, education and protection in the refugee camps through training, the establishment of firewood harvesting areas, tree planting and the promotion of energy-saving domestic methods.

Services for the disabled will be improved, including physical rehabilitation, psychological assistance and the active promotion of social integration. The disabled will continue to benefit as much as unimpaired people from micro-projects and other community activities. Furthermore, the Office will continue to identify and provide essential assistance, as well as promote social inclusion, for the elderly within the refugee communities in the camps.

Congolese Refugees

At the end of June 2001, UNHCR was assisting some 44,000 Congolese refugees in Zambia. Most of these refugees are located in Mwanze and Kala camps in Northern and Luapula Provinces. They originate mainly, from the areas of Pepa, Kalemie and Moba in Katanga. Some 30 per cent are peasants and the remaining 70 per cent are traders, with a small proportion of civil servants.

As the conflict continues in the DRC, UNHCR Zambia foresees an influx of some 6,000 new refugees in 2002. Despite these assumptions, some repatriation may take place in 2002, if prospects for peace have taken root.

Unlike with Angolan refugees, it has not proved possible to undertake any local settlement activities in favour of the Congolese refugees. There have been no opportunities, such as land availability, strength of refugee participation in the provision of services, or the disposition of the refugees themselves, to justify considering local integration as a solution. Conversely, indications are that if the situation in the country of origin were to improve, most refugees would return.

The Office's objectives for 2002 for Congolese refugees in Zambia are: to receive and settle new arrivals; to provide protection and security for refugees in camps; to improve the quality of assistance and access to primary education; to promote self-reliance and social integration of vulnerable groups, such as women, children and the youth; and, to facilitate and assist the voluntary repatriation of refugees, whenever feasible.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Office will strengthen the implementation and monitoring of refugee protection; encourage refugee participation in the delivery of services; and assist in improving limited agricultural production. As conditions in the country of origin improve, the Office will prepare and agree on a repatriation plan, through joint planning and tripartite agreements with the Governments of Zambia and the DRC.

Urban Refugees

By the end of 2001, UNHCR was assisting some 14,000 urban refugees, of whom 654 are Angolans, 10,248 Congolese (DRC), 627 Burundian, 1,795 Rwandan, and 1,044 are refugees from other countries of origin. Most of these refugees live in Lusaka.

The Office's main objective for urban refugees and asylum-seekers in 2002 is protection. UNHCR will: ensure that asylum-seekers continue to be granted admission; promote the development of effective refugee status determination procedures; and strengthen the existing procedures/criteria for the identification of refugees authorised or eligible to reside in urban areas. The office in Zambia will also continue to provide assistance to refugees in need of special protection and medical evacuation referral.

An important factor that has hampered the satisfactory protection management of urban refugees was the fact that previously issued ID cards were often forged or copied. Following extensive negotiations with the Government, UNHCR agreed to new criteria for eligibility to reside in urban areas, which includes the possession of valid work permits issued by the Immigration Department. The Office will assist eligible refugees to apply for this work permit through an implementing partner.

Because of the unlikelihood of opportunities for repatriation of the urban refugees, UNHCR's assistance to this population will continue in the foreseeable future. The Office will work in close consultation with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees and with implementing partners to ensure that a thorough review of assistance is continued in 2002. In addition, resettlement and repatriation for individual cases will continue to be vigorously pursued in 2002.

ORGANISATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Management Structure

In 2002, the country operation will be run by 103 staff (22 internationals and 79 nationals), supported by two JPOs and four UNVs. The Regional Office in Lusaka also supervises UNHCR's operations in Zimbabwe and Malawi.

Co-ordination

In 2002, the Office will continue to work with the Government of Zambia to protect the refugees. It is also planning to work with NGOs, two Government agencies, and in close relationship with other UN agencies, such as WFP and UNICEF.

OFFICES

Lusaka
Kaoma
Kawambwa
Meheba
Mongu
Mporokoso

PARTNERS

Government Agencies

Department of Water Affairs
Ministry of Home Affairs/ Commissioner for Refugees

NGOs

African Humanitarian Action
AFRICARE
<i>Afrika Aktion Hilfe</i>
CARE Canada
Christian Outreach Relief and Development
HODI
IFRC/Zambian Red Cross
Lutheran World Federation
<i>Médecins sans Frontières (France)</i>
World Vision International
YMCA

Others

UNV

BUDGET (USD)

Activities and Services	Annual Programme
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	3,631,655
Community Services	465,000
Crop Production	550,000
Domestic Needs	604,530
Education	715,000
Forestry	100,000
Health	975,000
Income Generation	200,000
Legal Assistance	320,020
Operational Support (to Agencies)	1,825,100
Sanitation	100,000
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	825,000
Transport/Logistics	2,357,078
Water	526,472
Total Operations	13,194,855
Programme Support	2,305,614
Total	15,500,469