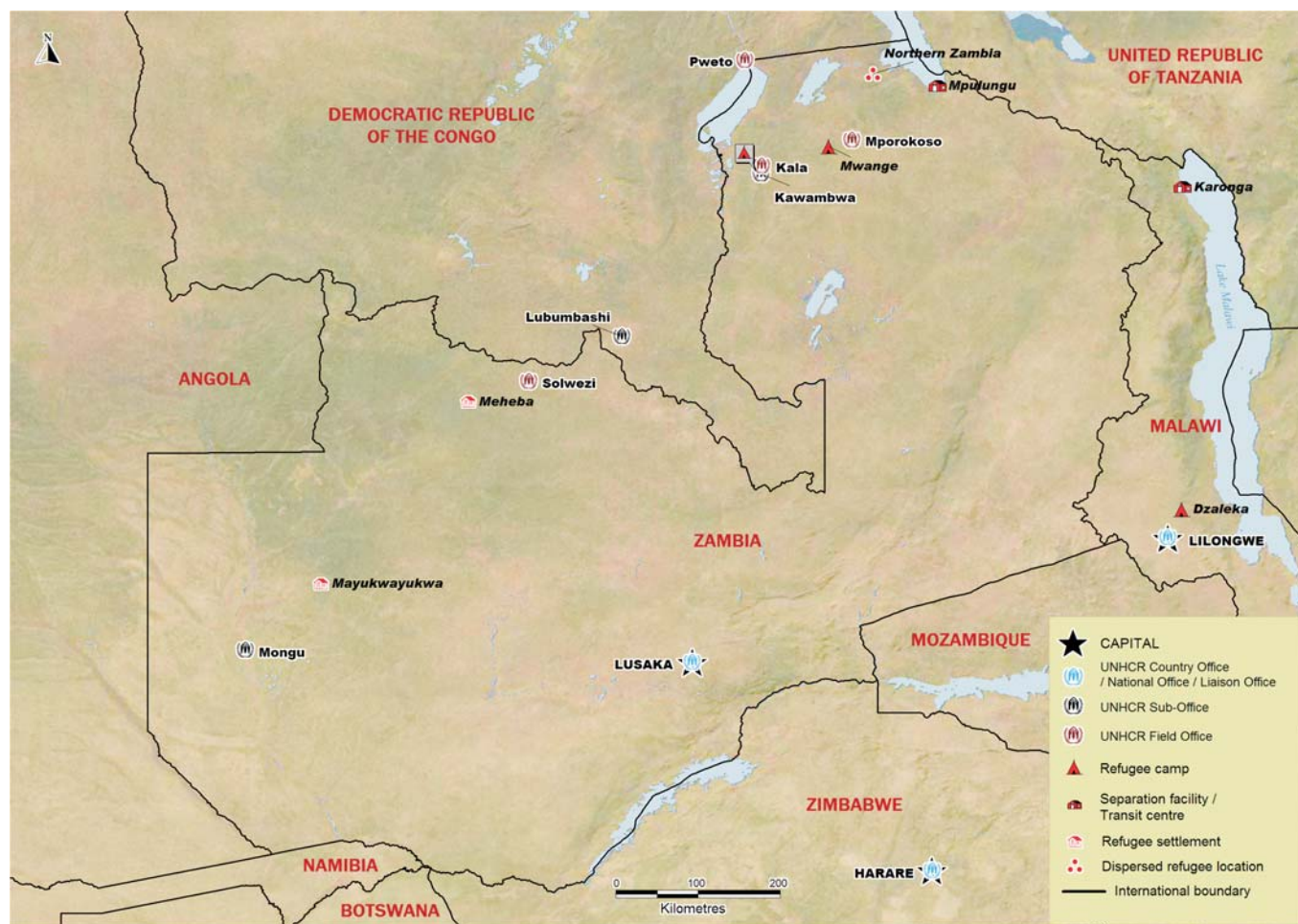


# ZAMBIA



## Working environment

### The context

At the end of June 2009, Zambia was hosting some 78,000 refugees and asylum-seekers. The country is party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, as well as the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention. The vast majority of the refugees have been granted status on a *prima facie* basis. Some have been accepted as refugees following refugee status determination (RSD) by the National Eligibility Committee.

In mid-2009, approximately 18,700 Angolan refugees were located in the two settlements of Mayukwayukwa (9,900) and

Meheba (8,800), while another 8,200 were settled among local communities. More than 25,200 Congolese refugees were living in the Kala, Mwange and Meheba camps. The Government estimated that another 15,000 Congolese had settled spontaneously within host communities.

The Mayukwayukwa and Meheba settlements were also hosting some 4,500 refugees of various other nationalities, while another 2,000 in this category were settled among local communities. Almost 4,800 urban refugees were residing in Lusaka.

The Government of Zambia has recognized the need to replace the Refugee Control Act of 1970 with comprehensive legislation that is in line with international protection principles. So far the Government has restricted refugees' freedom of

## Planning figures

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2010		DEC 2010 - JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	DRC	34,450	21,900	23,870	15,990	18,760	13,160
	Angola	20,670	16,260	15,990	14,080	10,810	10,470
	Rwanda	5,020	3,010	5,140	3,070	5,240	3,120
	Various	4,020	800	3,930	650	3,850	500
Asylum-seekers	Various	40	-	-	-	30	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>64,200</b>	<b>41,970</b>	<b>48,960</b>	<b>33,790</b>	<b>38,690</b>	<b>27,250</b>

movement, as well as access to employment. Refugees are required to live in designated camps or settlements, and explicit authorization is required for refugees to remain in urban areas.

Few new arrivals of refugees have been recorded recently, and the declining trend is expected to continue. Except for some Zimbabwean nationals who were denied access in 2008, the training of Government officials in protection principles has ensured that no asylum-seeker has been forcefully returned to his or her country of origin.

### ● *The needs*

UNHCR and its partners are continuing the search for durable solutions for the refugees in Zambia. UNHCR will continue to provide voluntary repatriation assistance to Angolan refugees, many of whom are expected to repatriate in 2009 due to improvements in the political and security situation in their country.

Despite the announcement in mid-2007 that the Government might grant permanent residence to a limited number of long-staying Angolan refugees, this has yet to materialize. Instead, the Government is strongly advocating for the voluntary repatriation of both Angolan and Congolese refugees. Substantive action towards local integration is only expected when all refugees willing and able to return home have done so.

If the cessation clause is applied to Angolan and Rwandan refugees in 2010–2011, the Office will need to engage in the repatriation of those volunteering to return. The Government needs additional

resources to determine the protection needs of any remaining refugees.

Most of the Rwandans and Burundians in Zambia are opting to remain in the country due to well-established local connections or a lack of confidence in safe return and reintegration. A clear durable solution remains elusive for the refugees in urban areas, many of whom have been in Zambia for long periods or arrived in the country when they were children.

## | **Main objectives** |

### Favourable protection environment

- Strengthen the Government's capacity to protect refugees and others of concern.
- Promote the replacement of the outdated 1970 Refugees Control Act with a revised Refugee Bill that meets international standards.
- Advocate for the Government to lift all reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention, enabling refugees to enjoy all rights enshrined in the Convention.
- Mainstream policy priorities with regard to women, children and HIV and AIDS into the protection and assistance programme.

### Basic needs and services

- Continue to provide, and improve material assistance to, refugees in collaboration with WFP, other UN agencies and NGOs.

### Community Participation and Self-Management

- Promote and support self-reliance for refugees in the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements.

## Key targets for 2010

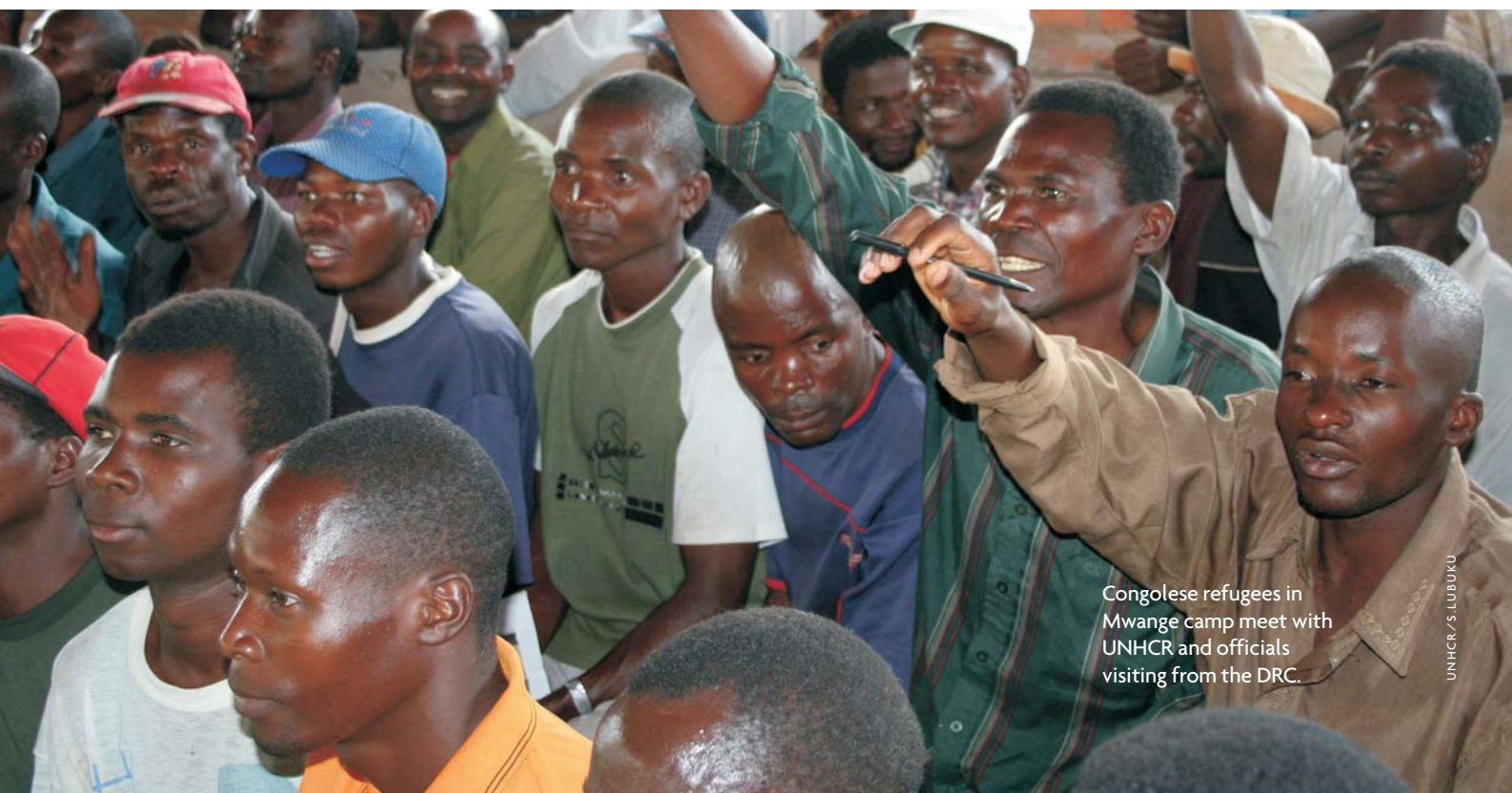
- The national legal framework for the protection of refugees is made consistent with international protection standards.
- The repatriation of 12,000 Congolese refugees, of whom 7,000 are camp-based, is organized.
- Mwange camp is closed and the remaining camp population is transferred to Kala camp by October 2010.
- The Mporokoso Field Office is closed by the end of December 2010.
- Some 3,600 Angolan refugees, of whom 1,600 are self-settled and 2,000 are camp-based, are repatriated.
- Residence permits are granted to 1,500 Angolan refugees, of whom 500 are from the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements.
- 1,300 Congolese and other refugees from Meheba and Mayukwayukwa are resettled.

### Durable solutions

- Implement durable solutions for Angolan, Congolese and other refugees remaining in Zambia.

### External relations

- Improve coordination with the Government, UN agencies, donors, NGO partners and civil society.



Congolese refugees in Mwange camp meet with UNHCR and officials visiting from the DRC.

## UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	5
□ Total staff	97
International	8
National	56
JPOs	2
UNVs	28
Others	3

## PARTNERS

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Ministries of Home Affairs, Agriculture, Community Development, Water Affairs, Education and Health

#### NGOs:

World Vision International  
African Humanitarian Action  
*Aktion Africa Hilfe*

#### Others:

UNV

### Operational partners

#### NGOs:

FORGE  
Norwegian Church Aid

#### Others:

WFP  
IOM  
UNFPA  
UNAIDS  
WHO

## | Strategy and activities |

UNHCR's main focus in 2010–2011 will be on the repatriation of the Congolese and Angolan refugees. The Office hopes to provide a durable solution to some 16,000 of them. For the Angolan refugees, UNHCR will also promote local integration as a durable solution, while seeking resettlement for those for whom neither repatriation nor local integration is an option.

UNHCR will continue to train Government officials in order to build national protection capacity. It will also help maintain a reliable refugee database, one that has accurate population figures and also indicates which groups are vulnerable. The provision of key documents, such as birth and marriage certificates, will be part of the registration of refugee populations. New arrivals and returnees will continue to receive protection and assistance.

Efforts will be made to strengthen protection within the camps by providing access to due process through mobile courts, the maintenance of victim-support units, and the continuation of task forces to deal with sexual and gender-based violence and HIV and AIDS.

UNHCR will advocate for the granting of residence permits by the Government of Zambia. Furthermore, it plans to promote durable solutions to urban refugees by informing them about conditions in their countries of origin and assisting them to arrive at informed decisions on voluntary repatriation or resettlement.

Voluntary repatriation will take place throughout 2010, and target some 15,000 refugees, of whom 10,000 are camp-based and 5,000 are settled among local communities. The assisted individual voluntary repatriation of urban refugees will continue in 2010 and 2011.

## | Constraints |

The local integration of urban refugees in Zambia is dependent on the Government's agreement. The strict urban residence policy is unlikely to be revised in the near future.

A cessation clause for Angolan and Rwandan refugees may be invoked in 2010 or 2011. The Angolan refugees, the majority of whom are still being considered for local integration, constitute about 36 per cent of the refugees in the country. In the absence

of a legal framework for local integration, the cessation clause may bring hardship to most of the Angolan refugees.

Participatory assessments have revealed that female refugees see a need for more women in the police force. The lack of sufficient female police officers in the camps compromises efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.

## | Organization and implementation |

UNHCR will be present in Lusaka, Kawambwa, Mongu, Solwezi and Mporokoso. It will employ a total workforce of 97 individuals, including 56 national and eight international staff. The Mporokoso office will be closed at the end of 2010.

### • Coordination

UNHCR will work with UN agencies, international organizations and NGOs. The Office plays an active role within the UN Country Team with regard to the management of safety and security and HIV and AIDS programmes, as well as in areas relating to common services, through regular UN Country Team meetings.

Partnerships with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees and the Ministry of Health, including its National Malaria Control Centre, will be reinforced. The collaboration with the Ministry of Health will enable refugees to benefit from free anti-retroviral therapy.

Current arrangements with Government ministries for the provision of services in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba, and with NGOs and others in Kala, Mwanje and Lusaka, will be maintained.

## | Financial information |

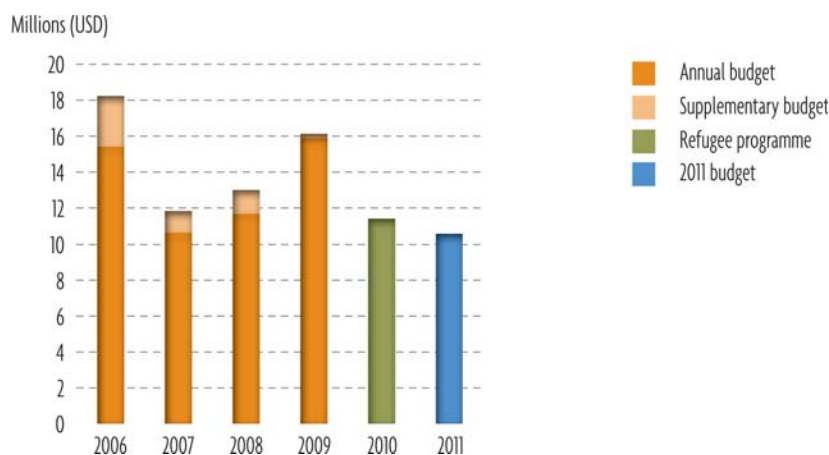
UNHCR's budget in Zambia declined significantly after the repatriation to Angola reached its peak in 2006. The requirements grew again in 2008 as a result of emergency preparedness activities in response to the situation in Zimbabwe.

In 2009, the budget grew significantly as Zambia was one of the pilot countries under the global needs assessment initiative. Part of the funding was used to address gaps in protection-related activities, including local integration and repatriation movements to DRC.

Zambia has a budget of USD 11.4 million for 2010 based on the comprehensive needs assessment. This is a decrease of 18 per cent, a reflection of the fact that most of the Congolese refugees will have been repatriated by 2010.

A further budget decrease of 7 per cent is foreseen in 2011 to bring the budget down slightly to USD 10.6 million.

## UNHCR's budget in Zambia 2006 - 2011



## 2010 UNHCR Budget for Zambia (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	
National legal framework	61,802
National and regional migration policy	47,762
Prevention of statelessness	13,517
Cooperation with partners	170,753
National development policies	28,903
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	69,399
Non-refoulement	49,527
Environmental protection	203,269
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>644,931</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	
Registration and profiling	355,760
Access to asylum procedures	72,583
Fair and efficient status determination	278,948
Family reunification	29,252
Individual documentation	118,193
Civil status documentation	155,435
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,010,171</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	
Impact on host communities	79,845
Law enforcement	108,752
Community security management system	61,390
Gender-based violence	283,874
Protection of children	152,117
Freedom of movement	22,587
Non-arbitrary detention	28,017
Access to legal remedies	123,515
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>860,098</b>

## Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- UNHCR will not be able to repatriate 10,000 Congolese refugees.
- The closure of Mwange camp and Mporokoso Field Office will be postponed as the refugee population will not have reduced as planned.
- Only 2,900 Angolan refugees will repatriate.
- Provision of basic needs and essential services will be reduced by at least 15 per cent, which will have a negative impact on the standards.

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>	
Food security	618,637
Nutrition	177,405
Water	155,386
Shelter and other infrastructure	322,884
Basic domestic and hygiene items	508,063
Primary health care	599,940
HIV and AIDS	550,552
Education	694,747
Sanitation services	144,316
Services for groups with specific needs	187,568
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,959,499</b>
<b>Community participation and self-management</b>	
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	45,638
Community self-management and equal representation	49,888
Camp management and coordination	53,338
Self-reliance and livelihoods	313,338
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>462,203</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>	
Durable solutions strategy	88,137
Voluntary return	875,830
Resettlement	667,641
Local integration support	176,357
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,807,965</b>
<b>External relations</b>	
Donor relations	52,938
Resource mobilization	84,414
Partnership	86,305
Public information	134,412
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>358,068</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	
Supply chain and logistics	1,187,802
Programme management, coordination and support	1,041,879
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,229,681</b>
<b>Headquarters and regional support</b>	
Fundraising and resource mobilization	21,387
Media relations and public affairs	21,387
Inter-agency relations and strategic partnerships	21,387
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>64,160</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,396,776</b>
<b>2011 Budget</b>	<b>10,600,000</b>
<b>2009 Revised budget</b>	
Annual budget	15,897,850
Supplementary budget	230,530
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,128,380</b>