



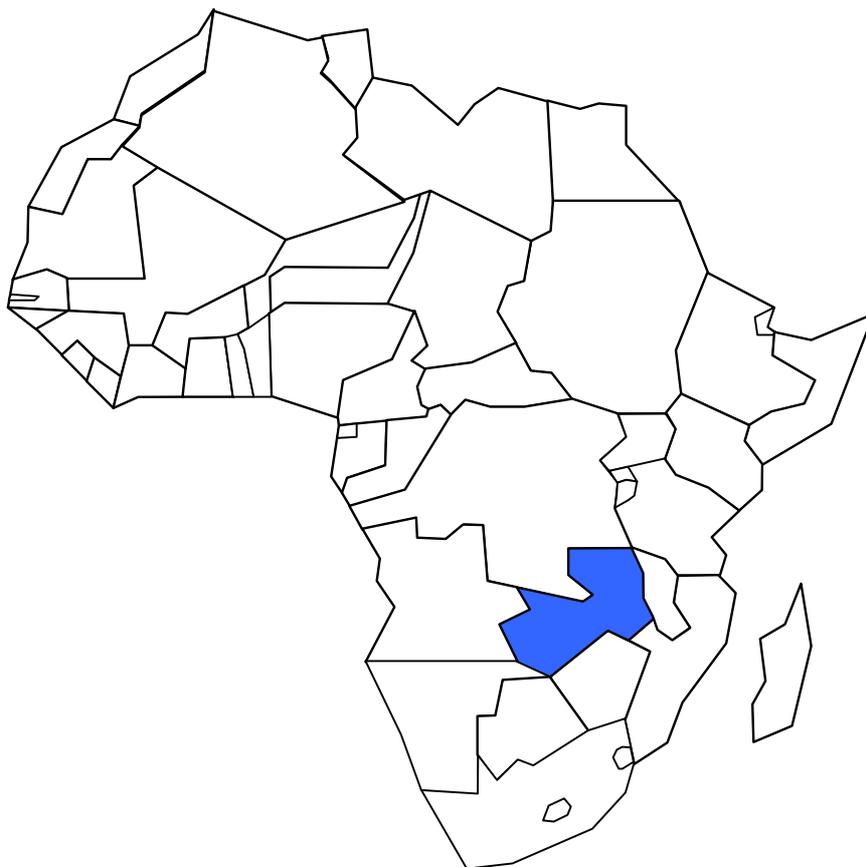
# UNHCR

**The UN Refugee Agency**

**Africa Bureau  
and  
Division of  
Operational Support**

## Zambia Initiative

**Development through Local Integration  
Programme Formulation Mission  
6-13 October 2002**



Chil Mirtenbaum  
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RLSS Mission Report 02/11

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# **Zambia Initiative Programme Formulation Mission 6 – 13 October 2002**

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## **I. BACKGROUND**

1. The Zambia Initiative (ZI) was conceived over the last 18 months, gradually becoming a model for co-ordination in poverty reduction efforts for refugees and their local host communities. With the technical support of UNHCR/UNOPS and selected donor countries, the Government of Zambia (GRZ) took the lead in the forum for harmonisation of donor action linking relief and development. Thus, the ZI became part of a multilateral joint effort to develop innovative approaches for Development through Local Integration (DLI). In addition, the ZI is aimed at addressing the problems of poverty in refugee hosting regions and creating conditions conducive for the refugees to become productive members of their host communities, leading to their social integration, and peace, security and stability in the region.

2. The latest joint ZI mission took place in Lusaka and the Western Province from 18 to 28 March 2002. Organised by the GRZ and UNHCR/UNOPS, the mission also included representatives of Japan, European Union, South Africa, Denmark, Sweden, United States of America (USA) and the African Development Bank. The Mission endorsed the ZI's rationale and its objectives of poverty reduction and refugee integration, as well as its cross cutting concerns of governance, gender and HIV/AIDS that would be emphasised in the planned interventions. Finally, the ZI would also be expected to enhance the efforts of UNHCR in meeting its obligations in the protection of refugees; improving the quality of the asylum regime and creating a situation conducive to achieving durable solutions for a protracted refugee situation. In this context, it is worth noting that the GRZ has already initiated the legal procedures that will soon enable processing the naturalisation of requesting refugees.

3. In response to the Supplementary Appeal issued by UNHCR following the latest donor mission to Zambia, the Government of the USA contributed US\$ 1 million towards the implementation of some of the projects contained within the ZI programme of activities. In this context, the purpose of the present mission, composed by Sajjad Malik, Senior Rural Development Officer of the Division of Operational Support (DOS) and Chil Mirtenbaum, Senior Desk Officer for Zambia of the Africa Bureau was threefold: a) to assist UNHCR Branch Office Lusaka and GRZ in establishing programme and implementation mechanisms; b) to co-ordinate with donor missions and United Nations (UN) agencies the initial stages of programme formulation and implementation strategy; and, c) to assist the UNHCR Office in initiating concrete links of ZI with the annual programme of care and maintenance of refugees. In addition to meetings with UNHCR/UNOPS officials, the mission held discussions with the UN Resident Co-ordinator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), representatives of USA (Political and Economic Chief of US Embassy & Supervisory Programme Officer of USAID) Japan (MoFA and JICA), Denmark, Sweden and the High Commissioner of Canada. Detailed discussions were also held with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the ZI Secretariat.

## II. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

4. The GRZ with the support of ZI Secretariat and the technical arms of the government (Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC), Provincial Development Co-ordination Committee (PDCC), and District Development Co-ordination Committee (DDCC)) has made considerable progress in anticipation of implementation of activities. In order to engage target communities in the development of the programme, 21 Local Development Committees (LDCs<sup>1</sup>) including representatives of the refugees and host communities were established in the geographical area of coverage. An implementation strategy involving LDCs was developed and shared with co-operating partners (donors).

5. In spite of the establishment of LDCs and related implementation mechanisms, the element of flexibility for adopting implementation arrangements most suitable to the co-operating partners and donors was maintained, as recommended by the donor mission of March 2002. Thus, each partner will continue to implement specific projects according to their own financial rules and procedures. In order to maintain the integrated approach and avoid duplications, all earmarked activities supporting the ZI continue to be co-ordinated by the ZI Secretariat.

6. As a means of jump-starting the ZI pending the identification of resources for medium/longer-term projects, some donors in Lusaka have decided to finance several projects with small grants from their Embassies in Lusaka. During the course of the present mission, we witnessed the initial bi-lateral negotiations taking place between Representatives of donor countries with the ZI Secretariat for establishing joint arrangements for the implementation of small projects<sup>2</sup>. Given the remoteness of the area of coverage from Lusaka, donor missions expressed the concern about implementation and monitoring mechanisms, as they would like to ensure unhindered access of resources by the target communities. The capacity of line ministries and government departments was also discussed. In this regard, UNHCR field presence (Sub-Office and Field Offices) was considered a major resource that could be readily mobilised for monitoring activities, especially in the context of durable solutions for refugees.

7. Since its inception following the first donor mission, the ZI Secretariat played its role very effectively in preparing the groundwork for the implementation of activities, and facilitating co-ordination amongst co-operating partners. As the ZI is gradually moving into an implementation phase, the members of the present mission consider that there is now a need to redefine the role of ZI Secretariat. In principle, we consider that the Secretariat would have to become a ZI Programme Unit, which would not only plan and co-ordinate, but would also oversee and supervise project implementation.

8. The UN and GRZ consider the implementation of ZI as a way of enhancing the UNDAF process in the Western Province. In this regard, the UN Country Team in Zambia sees collaborative programming amongst the UN agencies, as a means of materialising the objectives of the UNDAF.

9. In addition, UNICEF is working in close co-ordination with the ZI Secretariat and UNHCR on its programme in the Western Province, which is mutually supportive of the objectives of the ZI. FAO is in the process of extending its programme with the government and developing framework for drought rehabilitation. The agriculture rehabilitation programme aims to stabilise food through small-scale agriculture and conservation farming. This programme provides valuable lessons on how to

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1 Each LDC, covering specific geographic area, is represented by an elected body comprising of a chairperson (national), a treasurer (refugee), and 6 members - 3 each from refugees and host communities. Representation of women in these committees was ensured.

2 Denmark - construction and equipping of 2 schools; Sweden - small projects supporting HIV/AIDS programme; Japan - inclusion of 3 Experts for ZI from the Western Province in the Tokyo based agriculture training, and an ambulance.

bridge relief and development and eventually create food security. In the same context, UNDP funded Kasama model for the agriculture programme also provides important lessons.

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS

10. Given the evolving phases of the ZI, the role of ZI Secretariat should be modified to meet the new challenges of effectively co-ordinating plans and overseeing implementation. This change is necessitated as well because several co-operating partners do not have the capacity to monitor and/or supervise project implementation in the field. In this regard, the mission recommends that the ZI Secretariat be changed into "ZI Programme Unit". Under the overall supervision of the Permanent Secretary Home Affairs, the ZI Programme Unit would continue to be located at the Ministry of Home Affairs and should assume the following major tasks:

- (i) Co-ordinate the initiative with co-operating partners and GRZ; develop programme and overall strategies; and, liaise with IMC, PDCC and DDCC. For this purpose, a Senior Economist/Rural Development Planner should be seconded from the Ministry of Finance and Planning to the ZI Programme Unit as ZI Co-ordinator.
- (ii) Co-ordinate implementation of activities; supervise and oversee implementation and gradual capacity building of LDCs; carry out monitoring and evaluation; and prepare reports for the co-operating partners and donors according to specific requirements. The implementation wing should have staff in the field who could oversee activities on day to day basis. For these purposes, an expatriate expert should be attached to the implementation wing of the ZI Programme Unit. In addition to the existing staff (Programme Assistant, Secretary, Driver) the ZI Programme Unit should be strengthened by GRZ with a Project Control Officer, and two field based co-ordinators.
- (iii) the GRZ would continue providing staff, space and work stations for the ZI Programme Unit. Funding for the salary and expenses of expatriate expert and operating costs of the ZI Programme Unit would be drawn from contributions to the implementation of the ZI programme. However, considering that the assignment of the UNOPS expatriate expert expires on 31 December 2002 and that he has been instrumental in achieving considerable progress, including mobilising and organising communities, UNHCR should ensure his secondment to the ZI Programme Unit for the year 2003, otherwise, the ZI runs the risk of losing momentum and continuity.

11. The role of the 21 LDCs in the implementation of the ZI projects should be gradual and closely supported and monitored. The mission recommends constant "nursing" of the LDCs for their gradual implementing capacity building and to ensure continued success.

12. The present mission reiterates the recommendation of the donor mission that the range of co-operating partners (donors), continue to maintain flexibility in the implementation of specific projects according to their own financial rules and procedures. This would help diversify implementation, including the use of Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), not over-burdening one approach. The ZI Programme Unit would continue to co-ordinate activities, ensuring monitoring and evaluation, and abiding by the rules of engagement specified by each donor for its specific projects.

13. As a matter of priority the ZI Programme Unit should lay emphasis on the co-ordination with the UNDP, FAO, UNICEF and other UN agencies, within the objectives of the enhancement of UNDAF, and the adoption of the lessons learnt in the implementation of the HIV/AIDS and other activities, including the agricultural related projects.

14. The mission recommends that the ZI Secretariat and IMC should brief the Sector Wide Approach thematic groups on the ZI and keep them regularly informed of the plans and developments. This would ensure coherent sectoral approaches within the overall development plan.

15. The mission also recommends that an assessment be carried out in March 2004, of the above mentioned implementation strategy, including that of overall role of the ZI Programme Unit, ZI Co-ordination and ZI Implementation set up. This assessment should be carried out jointly by GRZ, Donors and UNHCR. The outcome of the assessment should be used to improve/adapt, if need be, the implementation strategy.

16. Cognisant of the fact that sub-projects are selected from the "ZI compendium of projects" as and when assistance is made available, the mission recommends that the ZI Secretariat should draw up a framework showing relationship of each sub-project to the overall objective of the initiative, and eventually the development plan of the Western Province. This framework should be updated as and when more sub-projects are selected for implementation.

#### **IV. USA CONTRIBUTION: UNHCR ZI RELATED OPERATION**

17. UNHCR should remain engaged with the ZI within the context of seeking a long-term solution for the refugees, through their local integration in the refugee-hosting areas. In this regard, UNHCR should continue playing an active role as a facilitator and catalyst for the ZI promoting DLI.

18. More specifically UNHCR should assume its full role in monitoring the implementation of ZI projects, including those funded by the USA contribution.

19. After detailed discussions with GRZ, ZI Secretariat and BO Lusaka staff, the following modus operandi for the implementation of ZI activities funded by UNHCR from the USA contributions has been agreed upon:

- (i) Sector wide allocation for projects identified as priority from the compendium submitted to the donor mission:
  - a) Agriculture including livestock - 42%
  - b) Health - 15%
  - c) Education & Vocational Training - 14%
  - d) Water & Sanitation - 13%
  - e) Natural resource management - 4%
  - f) Agency Operational Support 7.5%
- (ii) Other administrative and operational costs (such as field monitoring by UNHCR and transport of inputs) would be kept to a minimum and costs shared with other programmes. Please refer to annex B for details.
- (iii) UNHCR shall use its own standard financial rules and facilities for international and local procurement of all required inputs for project implementation. Procured items will be delivered to UNHCR Sub/Field Offices, where the ZI Programme Unit/implementation wing shall assume its responsibilities.
- (iv) UNHCR shall sign a sub-agreement with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) for the implementation of small projects. MoHA/ZI Programme Unit in turn would sign individual contract with the implementing entities, including LDCs and/or NGOs as appropriate. MoHA would be responsible to provide reports according to UNHCR financial rules and regulations.
- (v) UNHCR would provide necessary training to the ZI Programme Unit, especially the Project Control staff, on standard financial rules and regulations.
- (vi) UNHCR Sub-Office and Field Offices would closely monitor the implementation of ZI projects and submit reports to UNHCR Branch Office and respective donors. UNHCR standard Sub-Project Monitoring Reports will be used for releasing subsequent

instalments. In order to strengthen the monitoring capacity of the UNHCR in the field, the mission recommends recruitment of a Programme Assistant.

20. As one of the objectives of the ZI is facilitation of local integration of refugees and making refugees agents of development, the mission recommends that BO Lusaka initiate a gradual integration of activities contemplated under its current care and maintenance programme into the context of the ZI programming. These would include elements such as self-reliance, agricultural and credit schemes and long term solutions. A more detailed review and stocktaking should then be considered in March 2003 in the preparation of 2004 Country Operations Programme. In this regard, the mission strongly recommends the deployment of a staff member on mission, pending the appointment of the currently vacant post of Senior Durable Solutions Officer. (The BO had previously underlined the required profile for this post and accordingly the mission recommends that Africa Bureau/DOS/Reintegration and Local Settlement Section should adopt it and ensure immediate re-advertisement of the post on the basis of this profile.)

21. Finally, mission members consider it essential for the ZI Programme Unit to create an identification logo, which should be used in all poster-signs set up at all sites where a ZI related project is being implemented. The logo should include all relevant actors (GRZ, UNHCR, other UN agencies and supporting/contributing donors). Other public relations activities on behalf of the ZI (such as press releases/statements, radio and TV interviews, etc.) would remain with both the GRZ and particularly with BO Lusaka, which has already done a remarkable work on the subject.

22. Mission members would like to acknowledge and thank for both the professional and friendly support received from the UNHCR Representative and BO Lusaka and the ZI Secretariat colleagues.

# ANNEXES

## List of Acronyms

DDCC	District Development Co-ordination Committee
DLI	Development through Local Integration
DOS	Division of Operational Support
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GRZ	Government of Zambia
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
LDCs	Local Development Committees
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NGO(s)	Non Governmental Organisation(s)
PDCC	Provincial Development Co-ordination Committee
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Service
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ZI	Zambia Initiative

<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>	<b>Brief description</b>
<b>I. Livelihood Creation</b>		
Food Security improvement among refugees and host communities  2 projects (one each in Kaoma and Senanga-Shangombo Districts)	<b>12,300 x 2</b>	The project aims to increase food and cash crops production and farming systems diversification. It aims also to ensure food security and to improve living standard in the rural areas. The soil fertility will be enhanced through training of farmers and extension of conservative and sustainable farming practices. Five (x2) field demonstration plots will be established in co-operation with selected farmers. This agricultural extension activity will benefit more than 6000 farmer's households in each project area, comprising more than 30,000 persons.
Promotion of animal draft power in the refugee hosting areas  2 projects (one each in Kaoma and Senanga-Shangombo Districts)	<b>14,790 x 2</b>	The objective is to provide co-operating farmers with practical knowledge and skills on improved applications of Animal Draft Power (ADP) technology, which will ensure the increase of the cultivated area and the yield. It will decrease the production cost and improve the competition of the local farmers on the market. This agricultural extension activity will benefit more than one thousand farmer's households in each project area, comprising more than 5000 persons. Ten (x2) demonstration plots will be established with field training workshops in order to familiarise the farmers with the use of the ADP techniques.
The communal irrigation scheme project. (extension)  2 projects (one each in Kaoma and Senanga-Shangombo Districts)	<b>12,600 x 2</b>	The objective is to develop irrigated crops and orchards and to ensure supplementary irrigation in case of rainfall delays or seasonal shortage. This project will benefit more than 8 villages comprising around 200 farmer's households and more than 1200 persons in each project area.
The community participation in food processing, utilisation and storage  2 projects (one each in Kaoma and Senanga-Shangombo Districts)	<b>27,300 x 2</b>	The project aims at providing communities with skills and knowledge in food processing, utilisation and storage, in order to protect local production and to improve food security. This project will benefit more than 10 villages in each project area comprising around 250 farmer's households and more than 1300 persons

Project	Amount	Brief description
Distribution of agricultural inputs & tools (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, ploughs, hoes, cultivators)	<b>35,050</b> Kaoma District and, <b>54,150</b> Senanga-Shangombo Districts	<p>The objective is to support the farmers' investment capacity in order to enable them to improve their farming &amp; production systems. In the absence of rural credit to support them, the farmers will be unable to adopt the recommended technologic packages, which are advised for by the agricultural extension. Thus, the project aims at distributing in kind seed, in the form of improved seeds of the recommended varieties, fertilisers, animal draft tillage and weeding equipment, etc. in a manner which could also help set up a community revolving fund to be managed by the beneficiaries themselves, at the level of each village. More than 25 villages comprising around 600 farmer's households will benefit from the animal draft equipment in the first year. On the other hand, more than 1000 farmer's households will benefit from the improved seeds &amp; fertilisers in Kaoma District. In Senanga-Shangombo Districts More than 40 villages comprising around 960 farmer's households will benefit from the animal draft equipment in the first year and more than 1600 farmer's households will benefit from the improved seeds &amp; fertilisers.</p>
Control of Prevalent livestock & zoonotic diseases in the Western Province	<b>136,500</b>	<p>The Western Province is the second richest region in terms of heads of cattle in Zambia. The whole cattle population will benefit from this activity. Which means that around 45% of the Province households, or more than 400,000 persons, will benefit from this project of animal health protection. It will also help to alleviate the negative impact of the diseases introduced by the refugees' cattle. The project, to be implemented by the Department of Research and Specialist Services-Animal Production and Health Sub-Program aims to achieve the following: reduce the livestock disease occurrence to a minimum level; increase livestock productivity by reducing morbidity and mortality; improve the socio-economical status of both the local and refugees; and to improve the relationships between the local communities and refugees. The later blamed for the introduction of diseases and putting pressure on rangelands.</p>

Project	Amount	Brief description
Income generation & promotion of agri-business and small and medium enterprise (S&M.E) (micro-finance)	<b>23,650</b> Kaoma District and,  <b>32,750</b> Senanga-Shangombo Districts	This project aims at supporting the Small & Medium Enterprises dealing with the marketing, conservation and processing of the agricultural products. There are many perishable products like fish, meat and non-perishable goods, which need a market regulation structure able to ensure the appropriate conservation of these products for their better valorisation and to allow a fair protection of the producers. The project aims to make credit facilities available for individual entrepreneurs and for groups of common interest. Around 6-10 persons or group of producers will benefit directly from the loans to be allocated by the revolving fund. The total number of beneficiaries will reach more than 800 households, which are expected to benefit from the services.
<b>II. Health</b>		
Completion of Winda R.H.C in Luambuwa, Kaoma District	<b>24,570</b>	The project aims at completion of Winda Rural Health Centre in Luambuwa Ward for which the local community has already contributed 25% of its cost in addition to the funding from the Micro-Projects Unit (MPU). More than 1000 households comprising around 6,000 persons will benefit from the health services of this R.H.C
Construction of a Maternal & Child block at Nangweshi Health Centre, Senanga-Shang'ombo Districts	<b>5,250</b>	The project aims at construction of a MCH Block along the Sesheke-Senanga road at Nangweshi village. The local contribution will cover 26% of the total cost. The MCH block will provide basic health services to around 25,000 persons.
Construction of Laboratory blocks at the six T.B Diagnosis centres of Shang'ombo District:	<b>13,560</b>	This project aims at the construction of laboratory blocks at the 6 T.B diagnosis Health Centre of the following villages: Mulonga, Mutomena, Nangweshi, Shangombo, Sitoti and Sioma. It will provide adequate room at each Health Centre for examination of specimens. It is expected that this infrastructure will enable the main H.C to isolate specimens and improve performance, which will result into increased T.B cure rate and T.B detection rate. These laboratories will provide preventive & curative health services for more than 50,000 persons in Shang'ombo District. The local community contribution will be ensured through providing part of materials, labour and equipment.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Brief description</b>
Integrated Competency Training Of Health Workers – one each in Kaoma and Senanga-Shangombo Districts	<b>13,650 x 2</b>	<p>The projects aims to enhance the competencies of all health staff in the R.H.Cs through comprehensive and integrated training, in order to provide all population in the district with equity of access to quality health care as close to the families as possible.</p> <p>In Kaoma more than 11 Officers and 15 Health workers &amp; volunteers will benefit from this activity. This will improve the basic health care for around 50,000 persons.</p> <p>In Senanga-Shangombo districts more than 45 Officers and 60 health workers &amp; volunteers will benefit from this activity. This will enhance the basic services for around 140,000 persons in these areas</p>
Provision of Motorcycles & bicycles to Rural Health Centres and Rural Health Posts	<p><b>40,950</b> Kaoma District and,</p> <p><b>41,860</b> Senanga-Shangombo Districts</p>	<p>In Kaoma District the provision of this transport equipment will improve the medical coverage and vaccination campaigns for more than 25,000 persons in the remote villages.</p> <p>In Senanga-Shangombo districts the catchment area of these centers also covers the refugees settlements. The provision of this transport equipment will improve medical coverage and vaccination campaigns for more than 50,000 persons in the remote villages.</p>
<b>III. Education &amp; Vocational Training</b>		
Support to Senanga Orphan Day Care Center	<b>22,750</b>	The Orphan Day Care Centre is supporting the orphans and vulnerable children, refugees and national, of Senanga since 1998. They are providing education up to the seventh grade and feeding 200 children in non-permanent structures at the hospital compound. The project aims at the construction of 5 classrooms in two blocks, a kitchen, an office and 10 latrines; in addition to the provision of learning materials.
Construction of a High School in Mayukwayukwa Refugee Settlement	<b>31,000</b>	This Project has been expressed as a priority by the District Education authorities, local community and refugees in Mayukwayukwa area. The project is highlighted as a priority in of the national plan. This project will solve the acute problem of unavailability of higher education structure in the refugee camp and the neighbouring villages. The nearest high school is at Kaoma, which is 80 kms away. It is expected that around 250 students, hosts and refugees, will be enrolled in this school.

Project	Amount	Brief description
Support to the Senanga Trade School for the Unemployed School Drop-outs	<b>22,750</b>	The project aims at the construction of the following infrastructures: carpentry workshop, metal work room, handcrafts room, tailoring room, black smith room, knitting room, and commerce and typing classroom.
Support to Mongu Trades Training Institute: a) Provision of brick laying tools & equipment For training courses b) Provision of training equipment for Auto- motive Workshop c) Procurement of equipment for Computer Studies & Secretarial Courses d) Provision of tools and equipment for designing, cutting & tailoring courses e) Procurement of training equipment for industrial tailoring courses:	<b>81,850</b> a) 9,780 b) 10,650 c) 19,560 d) 20,480 e) 21,380	<u>The training center aims at providing much needed skilled personnel in the remote Western Province for its development. The programme will benefit both refugees and host population. The trade Institute will provide facilities, instructors, running cost and management.</u> a) around 50 trainees in each session b) 30 trainees each session c) 50 young women & men in each session d) 50 young women & men in each session e) 50 young women & men in each session
<b>IV. Water and Sanitation</b>		
Promotion of Irrigation Schemes & Support to creation of hand dug wells and their equipment	<b>44,100</b> Kaoma District and,  <b>68,250</b> Senanga-Shangombo Districts	The Local Development Committees (LDC) have emphasized this project on. It aims at the digging and equipping communal hand-dug wells in villages. Each well is expected to be used by around 5 – 6 farmer's households. The concerned LDC would ensure the operation & management of these wells and recover the cost, which should be used within its revolving fund for the creation of other wells or equipment in order to sustain and perpetuate the development process.  In Kaoma District 22 communal hand-dug wells in 22 villages are expected to increase the irrigated area by at least 100 hectares and benefit 100 households comprising more than 600

<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Brief description</b>
		<p>persons in each revolving period of five years.</p> <p>Similarly in Senanga-Shangombo districts 35 communal hand-dug wells in 35 villages are expected to increase the irrigated area by at least 170 hectares and to benefit 170 households comprising more than 1000 persons in each revolving period of five years.</p>
Rehabilitation of ground water tank at Senanga Hospital & provision of pump	<b>6,370</b>	The project aims at rehabilitation of ground water tank at Senanga Hospital and to provide a booster electronic pump: It aims the storage of more than 25000 litres of water for patients and more than 20 households living around the hospital.
Support to the drainage of damboos & flooded plains	<b>11,830</b>	The project aims at developing drainage system of farms in the fertile areas of damboos (depressions) & flooded plains. The floods in some rainy seasons sometimes damage their crops in the absence of appropriate drainage network. This project will benefit more than 120 hectares of flooded plains by improving the yield of more than 60 farmer's.
<b>V. Reforestation, Forest Products &amp; Carpentry</b>		
<p>Community Based Tree Plantation and Environmental Management</p> <p>2 projects (one each in Kaoma and Senanga-Shangombo Districts)</p>	<b>4,550 x 2</b>	The project aims at providing support local communities in Kaoma, Senanga-Shang'Ombo districts, to develop agro-forestry and conservative farming practice. The total cost of this project in each district is estimated at around US\$ 9,100 of which the local contribution will be 50%. More than 70,000 seedlings (in each district) will be produced by these community nurseries and transplanted during communal tree plantation campaigns in order to reforest the degraded land.
<p>Support to S&amp;M.E in Carpentry and Forest Products</p> <p>2 projects (one each in Kaoma and Senanga-Shangombo Districts)</p>	<b>13,650 x 2</b>	The project aims at supporting small and medium enterprise in carpentry and forest products in Kaoma, Senanga-Shang'Ombo districts. It aims at providing credit facilities, within the Local Development Committees revolving fund, for the creation of carpentry workshops and to valorise the already existent timber products. More than 10 individuals / groups, including refugees and hosts will benefit in each district per session from this activity.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>	<b>Brief description</b>
<b>VI. Agency Operational Support</b>		
General operating expenses of ZI Programme Unit	<b>74,000</b>	The costs include daily subsistence for national seconded staff, office furniture (desks, file cabinets etc.), office equipment, one 4x4 pick -up vehicles, fuel, servicing, repairs & maintenance etc, telephone expenses, office supplies and stationery
Field monitoring for UNHCR	<b>12,800</b>	Recruitment of a field assistant - salary and travel expenses
Unallocated	<b>18,330</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	

## Distribution List

HC, DHC, AHC

MM/MS

HCoo: Shimozawa, Sultan-Khan

AOoo: Fakhouri

ACoo: Hanlan

MAoo: Menemencioglu

ESoo: Lim

IGoo: McNamara

PRoo: Feller

DSoo: Kamara, Dell, Deschamp, Linner, Mends-Cole

EPoo: Crisp

AFoo: Lambo, Camara, Diagne, Geddo, Hassim-Ashagrie, Ippolito

AFo5: Akyeampong, Mirtenbaum, (+10)

CIoo: Bijleveld

PIoo: Public Information

FRoo: Wetterwald, Wand, Buss, Murata, Ljungdell

PGoo: Mayne, Bouchardy

CGoo: Mengesha

TSoo: Gedalof

TSo1: Farooqi

TSo2: RLSS

BO Zambia, Lusaka: Gubartalla (20)

Government of Zambia (20)

African Development Bank, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Kuwait, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia (5)