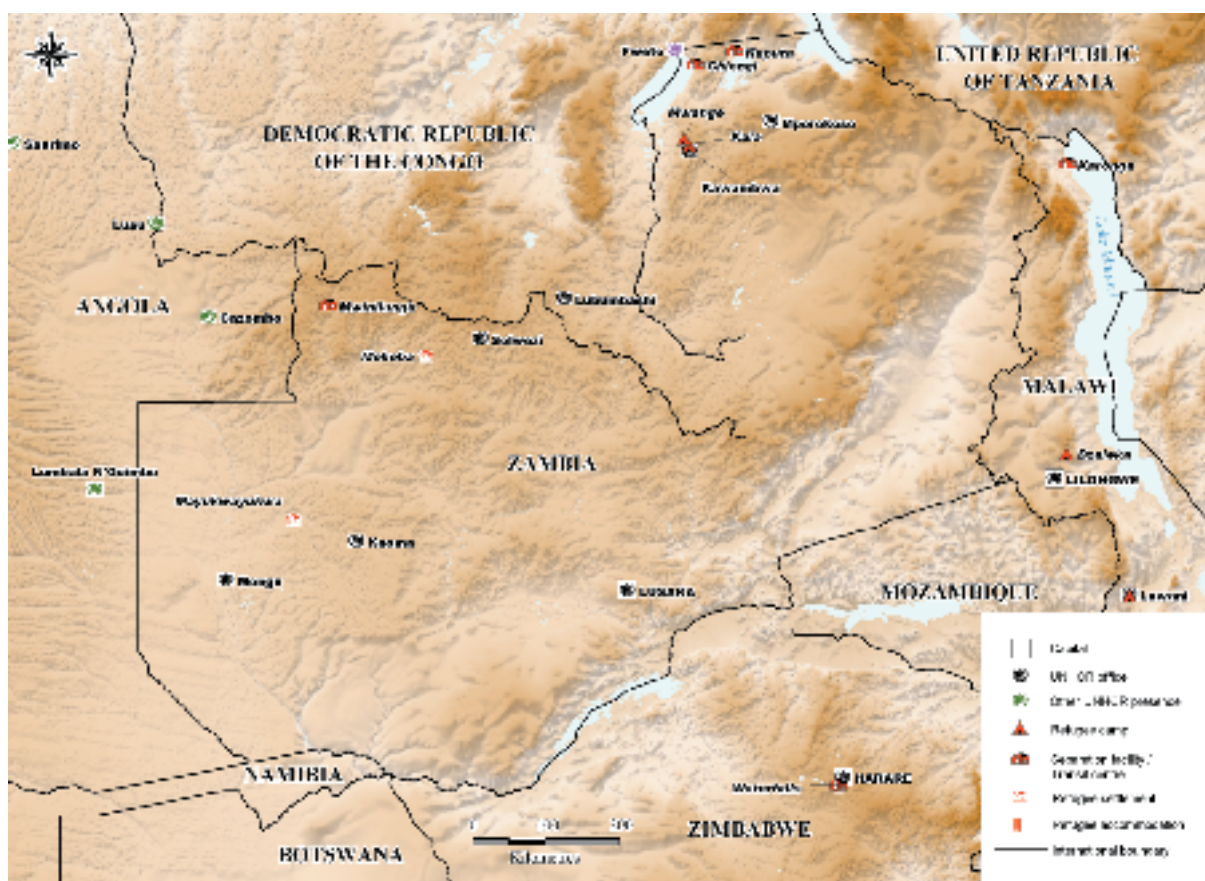


# Zambia



## Main objectives

- Assist the voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees.
- Work with the Government of Zambia to facilitate local integration of those Angolan refugees who do not opt for voluntary repatriation in 2006, creating conditions in Zambia's refugee-hosting areas that favour socio-economic development for both refugees and locals.
- Continue to explore durable solutions, such as local integration and voluntary repatriation, for Rwandan refugees.
- Pursue voluntary repatriation to the safe areas of Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).
- Pursue resettlement as a durable solution for a limited number of refugees.

Planning figures		
Population	Jan 2006	Dec 2006
DRC (refugees)	70,800	64,700
Angola (refugees)	48,800	18,800
Various (refugees)	13,100	13,200
Rwanda (refugees)	5,750	5,560
Asylum-seekers	360	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,810</b>	<b>102,560</b>

**Total requirements: USD 14,661,524**

## Working environment

### Recent developments

In 2005, UNHCR continued to assist the voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees in Zambia. By October 2005, more than 20,000 Angolan refugees had repatriated, one third of whom spontaneously. This repatriation was accelerated by the opening of the Mongu airport, which allowed for air transport to remote areas of Angola. The Government of Angola has indicated that organized repatriation will end on 31 December 2005. The situation will be reviewed in January 2006 to assess if any Angolan refugees in Zambia wishing to repatriate still remain.

Despite the formation of a Government of National Unity in the DRC, security remains precarious and Congolese refugees have continued to seek asylum in Zambia. In the case of Rwandan refugees, UNHCR and the Government of Zambia have continued to promote repatriation through awareness-raising campaigns and "go and see" visits.

### Constraints

The main constraint for urban refugees and asylum-seekers in Lusaka is the lack of legal residency documents. Those who have received legal status are usually self-reliant or have been allowed to stay for medical or other special protection reasons. Another problem for urban, camp-based and settlement-based refugees is their inability, due to financial constraints, to access advanced medical treatment which only exists in South Africa or other neighbouring countries with more specialized medical facilities.

In 2006, a gradual improvement is expected in the security conditions in DRC's Katanga Province. This justifies a planning figure of 20,000 voluntary returns to the DRC, but difficulty of access to areas of return, due to remoteness and poor infrastructure, will be the main challenge during this repatriation operation. The Kivu area in the DRC is another challenge and unless relative stability prevails, Zambia will continue to receive and

provide international protection and assistance to Congolese refugees from this area. Rwandan and Burundian refugees are often reluctant to return home, citing unstable security conditions and lack of land in their densely populated countries.

## Strategy

### Protection and solutions

UNHCR provides international protection and assistance to some 102,000 refugees mainly originating from Angola and the Great Lakes region. The refugees reside in five camps or settlements and urban areas (mainly in Lusaka). According to the Government of Zambia, there are also a large number of spontaneously settled refugees, of whom 65 per cent are Angolans. In 2006, UNHCR will focus on finding durable solutions for the refugee population. The option to return will remain open for Angolan refugees who stay in Zambia and those who decide to repatriate will be assisted to do so. At the same time, UNHCR will work with the Government of Zambia to facilitate local integration of those refugees who do not wish to return. As the number of Angolans in camps diminishes, UNHCR will push for better access to services provided by the Government of Zambia. The consolidation of camps will continue, with Nangweshi camp scheduled for closure by early 2006 and the remaining population moved to Mayukwayukwa settlement where access to land and services favour self-reliance.

The situation in the Great Lakes region is more complex. For Burundian and Congolese refugees, the security situation in the areas of origin is expected to improve gradually, enabling voluntary repatriation in 2006. For Rwandan refugees UNHCR will continue the search for alternative solutions, such as local integration. Resettlement to third countries is a realistic durable solution only for a limited number of refugees.

Through the Zambia Initiative, UNHCR aims to hasten socio-economic development for both refugees and locals in Zambia's refugee-hosting areas. This will facilitate local integration of those



A Congolese refugee grinding grain in Kala camp, Kawambwa. *UNHCR / N. Behring*

refugees who cannot or do not wish to repatriate to their countries of origin. Activities include the promotion of irrigation to upgrade farming practices and generate more reliable income. The initiative is currently benefiting 456,000 beneficiaries, of whom 77,300 are camp-based and spontaneous refugees settled in the Western Province of Zambia. In 2006, this will be extended to the North-Western Province and is expected to benefit some 70,000 people of whom 11,500 are refugees in the Meheba refugee settlement.

### Assistance

In 2006, assistance will focus on self-reliance activities for refugees and integration into local host communities, with a special emphasis on groups with special needs. To achieve this objective, the Office will continue to strengthen the role of the Government, NGOs and self-help groups through training. In addition, UNHCR will facilitate environmentally beneficial income-generating activities and the provision of water, sanitation, health care and education.

### Desired impact

In 2006, UNHCR will ensure that the Government of Zambia and the humanitarian actors in the field assume their responsibility for providing international protection and assistance for asylum-seekers and refugees. Continued provision of humanitarian assistance will allow UNHCR to live up to its obligation to maintain minimum standards in the refugee camps and settlements. Increased participation by refugee women and opportunities for education and training will better equip the refugee communities to become self-reliant. Effective environmental management and awareness raising will mitigate damage in and around the refugee camps and prevent further environmental degradation. The integration of refugees into local host communities will help to reduce poverty through increased food production and improve access to school and health services, coupled with environmental rehabilitation. When it is completed, the Zambia Initiative will contribute to greater self-reliance and improved market access for a larger number of both refugees and locals.

## Organization and implementation

### Management structure

In 2006, UNHCR will have 97 staff: 20 international staff, one JPO, 13 UNVs and 63 national staff.

### Coordination

UNHCR will coordinate with governmental and non-governmental partners, as well as with other UN agencies and the donor community in Zambia.

#### Offices

##### Lusaka

Kawambwa

Mongu

Kaoma

Mporokoso

Nangweshi (to be closed in early 2006)

Solwezi

Partners
<b>Government agencies</b>
Department of Water Affairs
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Home Affairs
<b>NGOs</b>
<i>Africa Aktion Hilfe</i>
Africa Humanitarian Action
Africare
Christian Outreach Relief and Development
Hodi
Lutheran World Federation
World Vision International
Young Men's Christian Association
Zambia Red Cross Society

Others
FAO
IFRC
IOM
UN
UNESCO
UNFPA
UNICEF
WFP

Budget (USD)			
Activities and services	Annual Programme Budget	Supplementary Programme Budget <sup>1</sup>	Total
Protection, monitoring and coordination	3,812,818	1,035,365	<b>4,848,183</b>
Community services	272,902	30,000	<b>302,902</b>
Crop production	146,955	0	<b>146,955</b>
Domestic needs	309,075	60,000	<b>369,075</b>
Education	287,051	20,000	<b>307,051</b>
Forestry	73,632	60,000	<b>133,632</b>
Health	670,464	0	<b>670,464</b>
Income generation	17,094	0	<b>17,094</b>
Legal assistance	601,837	40,000	<b>641,837</b>
Operational support (to agencies)	1,752,248	380,000	<b>2,132,248</b>
Sanitation	46,317	0	<b>46,317</b>
Shelter/other infrastructure	226,293	0	<b>226,293</b>
Transport/logistics	1,176,112	1,200,000	<b>2,376,112</b>
Water	120,020	0	<b>120,020</b>
<b>Total operations</b>	<b>9,512,818</b>	<b>2,825,365</b>	<b>12,338,183</b>
Programme support	2,323,341	0	<b>2,323,341</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,836,159</b>	<b>2,825,365</b>	<b>14,661,524</b>

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the supplementary programme for the repatriation and reintegration of Congolese (DRC) refugees.  
 Note: The Supplementary Programme Budget does not include a 7% support cost (USD 197,776) that is recovered from each contribution received to meet indirect costs in UNHCR (field and headquarters).