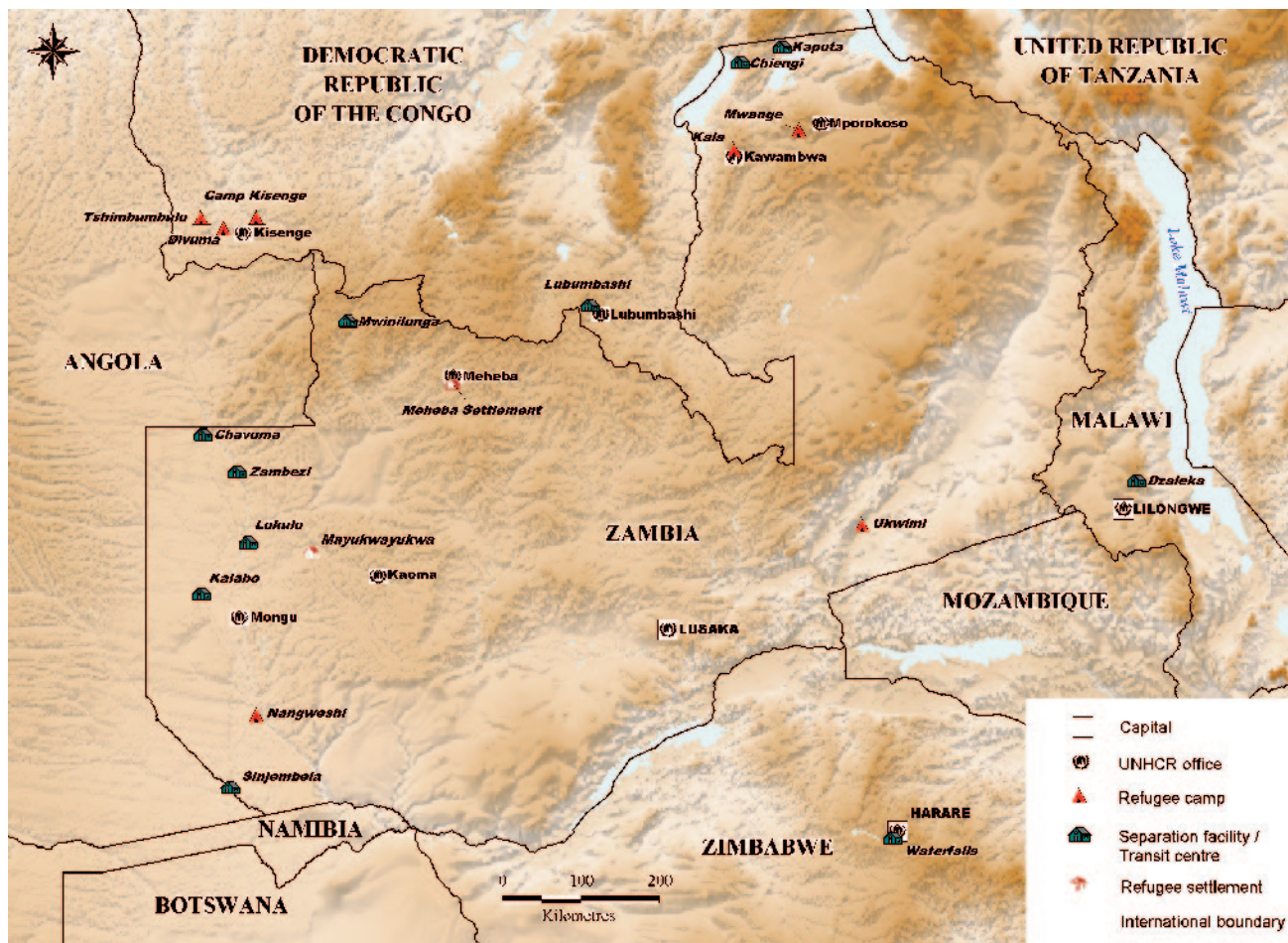


Zambia



Main Objectives

Ensure that refugees are provided with protection and assistance through co-operation with the Government, NGOs and UN agencies, in particular, WFP; maintain and improve emergency preparedness and response mechanisms to identify long-term solutions for both rural and urban refugees either by way of voluntary repatriation or by local integration and naturalisation (subject to the agreement of the Government of Zambia); assist refugees to achieve self-reliance through income-generating activities and support the sustainable development of areas hosting refugees and settlements; assist the Zambian Government to build its capacity to handle refugee and asylum matters; encourage the development of a positive climate

for asylum and help create a legal framework conducive to protection and integration of refugees; intensify efforts to involve development agencies in projects benefiting refugees and host communities.

Impact

- A total of 148,401 refugees in urban centres and five rural locations received assistance. 121,500 additional refugees from Angola settled spontaneously along the border and did not receive assistance from UNHCR.
- Levels of emergency preparedness were satisfactory; this was reflected in both the scale and maintenance of service delivery to both existing and new refugees.

- Health programmes covered both treatment and prevention, such as education on STD/HIV/AIDS, and immunisation (coverage extended to 95 per cent of children under the age of five).
- UNHCR educational assistance resulted in 45 to 65 per cent school attendance; 550 pupils received secondary school scholarships.
- Refugee community development was extended to cover refugee leadership programmes, development of new women's co-operatives and promotion of community care for the most vulnerable groups.
- Food self-sufficiency and income-generating activities were encouraged.
- Initiatives to encourage and maintain respect for refugee rights included workshops on refugee law, close liaison with the Government and acceleration of refugee registration.

Working Environment

The Context

Zambia's open-door policies on asylum were complemented by full co-operation with the refugee programme. However continuing conflicts in Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) increased refugee flows into Zambia and prevented repatriation. 21,500 Angolan and 14,000 Congolese refugees joined the 230,000 refugees already in the country.

The government-driven national development initiative (the Zambia Initiative) was linked to the refugee programme with support from UNHCR, NGO partners, UNOPS and sister UN agencies, UNHCR and NGOs remained in close direct contact, UNHCR was thus able to support NGO partners as necessary with training, operational equipment and vehicles; meanwhile, refugee camp security was maintained by the Government.

Constraints

The year was marked by logistical difficulties, especially with food delivery. Poor roads took their toll on ageing vehicles still in use following deferment of procurement decisions on replacements.

Overall shortages in food supplies led to the reduction of food rations, with negative health implications for the most vulnerable persons and special feeding programmes. WFP and UNHCR strove throughout the year to alert donors to the implications of food-related difficulties. Other programme constraints concerned insufficient support for community-based education, inadequate expertise in water supply and site planning, and inadequacies in the clarification of policies.

Funding

Only 80 per cent of funding for the original programme was guaranteed at the beginning of the year. Consequent adjustments resulted in the final expenditures shown below.

Excluding direct contributions, total funding for country operations was USD 10,808,800 including USD 1,686 to cover administrative expenses in Lusaka, Kawambwa and Mongu. Staffing needs were met partly by the engagement of five UNVs and staff on mission.

Persons of Concern				
Main Origin/ Type of Population	Total in Country	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent Female	Per cent under 18
Angola (Refugees)	218,200	90,000	44	29
Burundi (Refugees)	2,400	1,900	34	20
DRC (Refugees)	56,100	48,300	48	36
Rwanda (Refugees)	5,000	4,100	40	32
Somalia (Refugees)	940	400	41	34

Income and Expenditure (USD) Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds					
	Revised Budget	Income from Contributions ¹	Other Funds Available ²	Total Funds Available	Total Expenditure
AB & TF	13,733,956	8,410,485	5,064,784	13,475,269	13,475,269

¹ Includes income from contributions restricted at the country level.

² Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

The above figures do not include costs at Headquarters.

Achievements and Impact

Protection and Solutions

UNHCR conducted refugee law workshops and trained 130 immigration officers, senior security officers and local government officials. Another UNHCR workshop, attended by 40 officials from the Government and NGOs, concerned refugee registration and data management, whilst 15 government officials attended a seminar organised by UNHCR on the proper screening of combatants. To improve the security of refugees, local police in the camps were given office space, vehicles and fuel. Refugee representatives also assisted with security.

Local integration has been held back by local laws placing reservations on implementation of the 1951 Refugee Convention. Such reservations restrict freedom of movement for refugees and their right to paid employment. Pressed to institute reforms, the Government set up a UNHCR-funded committee to consider refugee requests for urban residency (UNHCR then registered and provided urban refugees with identification cards). However, UNHCR-assisted repatriations were not encouraged, given the security conditions in Angola and in DRC. Processing of resettlement cases was limited by funding constraints. New screening procedures increased the number of family units approved for resettlement (76 families comprising 267 persons).

Activities and Assistance

Community Services: Communal leadership structures were maintained in all camps and women were encouraged to seek half the leadership positions. Such structures remained important as points of delivery of assistance to the most vulnerable e.g. the organisation of foster homes and family tracing activities. Youth structures served as conduits for assistance to combat youth idleness, unemployment, and for anti-HIV/AIDS awareness programmes. Apprenticeship schemes covered carpentry, tailoring, knitting, basket-making, shoe-making, radio repair and metalwork. Counselling was provided through counsellors, peer educators, and community development workers. Women's groups engaged in activities as diverse as sewing, baking, agriculture and livestock production. Social

activities in the camps included periodic cultural and sports activities culminating in World Refugee Day celebrated in Meheba camp with participation by refugees from all camps.

Crop Production: Although a shortage of land continued to be one of the main challenges, mainly in Mwange and Kala, refugee families received half a hectare of land. FAO contributed 20,510 hoes and 7,341 watering cans. Over 437,000 tuber cuttings and 30,690 kg of seed were distributed in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba camps. Under the supervision of an agricultural officer and a team of 10 agriculture facilitators, 9,636 refugee households in Nangweshi grew an assortment of vegetables and sold the surplus in the local markets.

Environmental activities included awareness-raising programmes, guided harvesting of firewood and tree planting/environmental rehabilitation. Refugees provide the main labour force in these activities. In addition, the school curriculum included environmental awareness. There were environmental clubs in operation in all camps and wood lots (special areas assigned for the collection of wood for construction and cooking) have been established within the camps in Mwange and Kala.

Domestic Needs: Despite supply difficulties, programme objectives were met. Items distributed included 31,780 blankets, 12,482 plastic sheets, 5,388 kitchen sets, 10,630 jerry cans/buckets, 215,940 kilos of soap, 573 bales of children's clothing, 680 bales of men's clothing, 438 of women's clothing and 1,867 meters of sanitary cloth for women. Refugees in Mayukwayukwa and Nangweshi received 20 ft containers filled with clothes from international NGOs and a church also made a sizeable donation of clothes.

Education: The continued arrival of school-age refugees meant that UNHCR could not meet all educational needs. More schools were built in Kala, Mayukwayukwa, Mwange, Nangweshi and Ukwimi. UNHCR support focused on pre-school and primary education; however, 550 secondary school scholarships were granted to camp residents. Urban refugees also received scholarships to attend government schools including the DAFI scholarships for teacher and nursing training. 16,519

children were enrolled in camp pre-schools (7,413 male and 9,096 female). At primary level, there were 23,122 (11,945 male and 11,177 female) and at secondary level, 2,582 (1,586 male and 996 female). 5,701 adults attended literacy classes (2,232 male and 3,469 female).

Food: Food supply difficulties associated with stock ruptures, particularly in the first and last quarters, led to the introduction of half rations for refugees. New arrivals were badly affected by these ruptures. Many were admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes maintained in addition to standard feeding programmes.

Forestry: Tree planting and conservation efforts continued in 2001. Refugee labour was utilised. Firewood collection was conducted under guidance. Several environmental organisations were involved in such matters in all camps and nurseries.

Health/Nutrition: In-patient and out-patient services were provided at all camps. Family planning, STD/HIV/AIDS education services, and pre-natal and post-natal counselling were available at the camps, which also had basic laboratories and pharmacies. Referral facilities were also managed. Outbreaks of tuberculosis in all camps were linked to a wider outbreak in the country. An expanded programme of immunisation covered diseases such as polio and measles and was supported by UNICEF and WHO. Malaria, severe malnutrition and respiratory infections (pneumonia) were the main causes of death.

Income Generation: Small loans were extended for vegetable growing, poultry raising, fish farming, carpentry, tailoring, small-scale trading and various crafts. Refugees were encouraged to market their produce. A major donor provided trucks for use in marketing produce. Efforts were supported by agencies providing training in business management and book-keeping.

Legal Assistance: Funding was provided for the Legal Assistance Project in the Office of the



New boreholes were dug and new water points were created to reduce the distance refugee women have to walk to find fresh water. UNHCR / W. Schellenberg

Commissioner for Refugees. Three project lawyers liaised with the Government on protection matters and assisted with status determination at weekly sessions of the National Eligibility Committee.

Livestock: Women's co-operatives engaged in live-stock production (including goat and pig-rearing). Loans were made to support poultry-raising and fish farming.

Operational Support (to Agencies): Vehicles and office space were provided to local police in charge of camp security. In addition, UNHCR's implementing partners were provided with training on refugee law, programme management, office equipment and vehicles. Some NGO staff living in and near the camps were provided with housing and other amenities.

Sanitation: NGO support was provided for latrine construction. Family latrine coverage in all camps varied between 90 and 96 per cent.

Shelter/Other Infrastructure: Two types of facilities remained in use for refugees: border reception centres for new arrivals and long-stay camps to which they were transferred by road. Maintenance work was done on access roads leading to Meheba camp (43km) and Ukwimi (81km). Construction of infrastructure to facilitate work by NGOs was also undertaken in Meheba (three staff houses and five offices), Mayukwayukwa (five staff houses, five distribution centres), Mwanze (24 staff houses) Kala (10 distribution centres) and Mporokoso (two offices).

Transport/Logistics: All activities were carried out in conformity with expected standards of efficiency and cost effectiveness. Some new refugees were transported in hired commercial vehicles. The urban programme provided transport for refugees on medical referrals and their escorts and for 1,920 newly relocated refugees.

Water: Adequate quantities of relatively good quality water were distributed to all refugees in all camps. Water quality testing was carried out by the Government's Department of Water Affairs.

Organisation and Implementation

Management

The Lusaka office continued to be responsible for overall management of UNHCR offices in Zambia as well as in Malawi and Zimbabwe. The Regional Directorate for Southern Africa provided co-ordination and support in the areas of protection, programme planning, security and contingency planning. By the end of the year, UNHCR's programme had a total of 83 staff members (21 internationals, 55 nationals, five UNVs and two JPOs).

Working with Others

UNHCR dealt principally with the Zambian Government's Commissioner for Refugees. Contacts were maintained with other government ministers and agencies. Two national and eight international NGOs also worked with UNHCR. NGOs implemented 72 per cent of UNHCR-funded activities. Other UN agencies were closely involved. They include WFP, UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, IOM and FAO. Working relations were also maintained with ECHO.

Overall Assessment

UNHCR's overriding objectives were to integrate new refugees in the country and to maintain adequate levels of assistance at all refugee locations. Events however hindered the achievement of planned targets. As emergencies in Angola and DRC increased, the flow of new arrivals and fewer resources hindered the implementation of pro-

grammes aimed at securing self-sufficiency and local integration for existing refugees. Nevertheless, standards of protection achieved remained well within internationally mandated levels. The full co-operation of the Government and the invaluable assistance of NGO partners were in no small measure accountable for this. The Zambia Initiative, prepared jointly by the Government, UNHCR and UNOPS linked relief to development assistance in refugee-affected areas and raised hopes that the refugee programme would become an integral part of the development agenda of the Government. It also raised expectations for the western province, a region where development programmes have lagged behind other parts of the country. The initiative was received with enthusiasm by donors, the Government, and UN agencies and requires follow-up and co-ordination.

Offices

Lusaka

Kaoma

Kawambwa

Meheba

Mongu

Mporokoso

Partners

Government Agencies

Department of Social Welfare

Manpower Planning and Social Welfare

Ministry of Home Affairs

Ministry of Labour

Office of the Commissioner for Refugees

NGOs

Care International

International Catholic Migration Commission

Jesuit Refugee Services

The African Humanitarian Action

The Lutheran World Federation

Young Men's Christian Association

Others

UNVs

Financial Report (USD)

Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds				
Expenditure Breakdown	Current Year's Projects	notes	Prior Years' Projects	notes
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	2,170,055		55,778	
Community Services	187,032		83,886	
Crop Production	61,526		23,720	
Domestic Needs / Household Support	220,818		244,721	
Education	264,110		73,230	
Food	49,725		13,246	
Forestry	28,440		15,969	
Health / Nutrition	406,218		180,291	
Income Generation	55,916		14,914	
Legal Assistance	240,718		73,787	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	1,108,864		560,898	
Sanitation	35,001		54,108	
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	475,881		261,334	
Transport / Logistics	1,869,755		500,027	
Water	227,411		167,642	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	3,644,245		(1,591,373)	
Sub-total Operational	11,045,715		732,178	
Programme Support	1,895,373		6,004	
Sub-total Disbursements / Deliveries	12,941,088	(3)	738,182	(5)
Unliquidated Obligations	534,181	(3)	0	
TOTAL	13,475,269	(1) (3)	738,182	

Instalments with Implementing Partners

Payments Made	6,631,870		312,306	
Reporting Received	2,987,625		1,903,679	
Balance	3,644,245		(1,591,373)	
Outstanding 1st January	0		1,754,987	
Refunded to UNHCR	0		67,219	
Currency Adjustment	0		39,955	
Outstanding 31 December	3,644,245		136,350	

Unliquidated Obligations

Outstanding 1st January	0		1,077,053	(5)
New Obligations	13,475,269	(1)	0	
Disbursements	12,941,088	(3)	738,182	(5)
Cancellations	0		338,871	(5)
Outstanding 31 December	534,181	(3)	0	

Figures which cross reference to Accounts:

- (1) Annex to Statement 1
- (3) Schedule 3
- (5) Schedule 5