

ZAMBIA FACTSHEET

September 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

2,960 registered asylum-seekers	1,165 people of concern are on anti-retroviral therapy in various health centres	626 refugees have been submitted for resettlement	82% of Angolan and 2% of Rwandan refugees have applied for local integration
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Population of concern

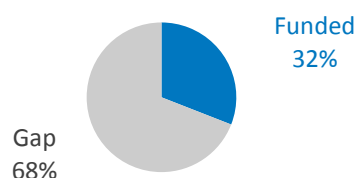
A total of **55,902** people of concern

By country of origin

Country of origin	Total population of concern
Burundi	4,260
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22,267
Somalia	2,972
Rwanda	6,274
Angola	19,745
Other	384
Total	55,902

Funding

USD 17,460,761 requested



UNHCR Presence

Staff:

- 42 national staff
- 11 international staff
- 19 affiliated staff

Offices:

- 3 offices located in:
CO Lusaka, FO Solwezi,
FO Kaoma



Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Creation date: 03 Oct 2016.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

The Ministry of Home Affairs is UNHCR's main government counterpart. UNHCR also collaborates with other ministries and NGOs: [Action Africa Help](#) | [Ministry of Home Affairs /Commissioner for Refugees Office](#) | [Ministry of Health](#) | [Ministry of Education](#) | [Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare](#) | [Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock](#) | [Ministry of Energy and Water Development](#) | [International Development Enterprise \(IDE\)](#) | [Caritas Czech Republic](#) | [Concern Worldwide](#) | [Habitat for Humanity Zambia](#)

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

- The Government of Zambia is responsible for conducting refugee status determination. UNHCR is part of the National Eligibility Committee and provides technical advice and country of origin information.
- Asylum-seekers (2,960 as of 31 August), predominantly from the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and from Burundi, continue to seek protection in Zambia. The number of new arrivals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2016 has almost doubled. UNHCR is updating its contingency plan, in collaboration with the Government.

Education

- UNHCR supports the Ministry of General Education in the provision of education services to refugees in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements. Vulnerable children are assisted in accessing primary and secondary school through education grants. Increased financial resources would secure access to education to at least 800 vulnerable refugee children who are currently out of school.

Health

- The Ministry of Health currently manages and supports all the eleven clinics in the settlements and in Lusaka. Crude mortality has declined from 2014 to 2015. Among the 1,165 people of concern, who are on anti-retroviral therapy, approximately 95 per cent are with moderate to high adherence to antiretrovirals.

Community Empowerment and Self-reliance

- The country is piloting the Graduation Model that will be implemented towards the end of 2016 in Meheba refugee settlement. In urban areas, thanks to the support of the NGO Refugee Point, a similar graduation model will be soon piloted.
- A cash-based intervention programme targets the most vulnerable refugees and new arrivals. Following the devaluation of the local currency and a sharp increase in the price of most commodities, the cash amount was reviewed and increased (USD 10/person/month).
- In Meheba refugee settlement, the child protection pilot project ISIBINDI aims at strengthening community-based child protection mechanisms.

Resettlement

- UNHCR aims to resettle up to 1,300 refugees in 2016 from the two refugee settlements and Lusaka. The identification and processing of cases is ongoing. By 30 June 2016, a total of 626 refugees have been submitted for resettlement.

Local integration

- As of 31 July 2016, a total of 9,959 Angolans had applied for local integration under the old and extended criteria, out of a total of 12,124 eligible individuals. A slow pace in the issuance of national passports as well as residence permits is causing delays in the finalization of the legal component of the local integration strategy. UNHCR aims to reach the 2016 targets set for the socio-economic component and is mobilizing support for the UN agencies which will be taking over this component as of January 2017.

UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have given unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR this year, as well as [Japan](#) and the [United States of America](#), who have directly contributed to the operation.

Major donors of unrestricted and regional funds to UNHCR in 2016: [United States of America \(200 M\)](#) | [Sweden \(78 M\)](#) | [Netherlands \(46 M\)](#) | [Norway \(40 M\)](#) | [Private Donors in Spain \(35 M\)](#) | [Australia \(31 M\)](#) | [Japan \(24 M\)](#) | [Denmark \(24 M\)](#) | [United Kingdom \(23 M\)](#) | [Canada \(16 M\)](#) | [Switzerland \(15 M\)](#) | [France \(14 M\)](#) | [Private donors in the Republic of Korea \(13 M\)](#) | [Private donors in Italy \(13 M\)](#) | [Germany \(13 M\)](#) | [Private donors in Japan \(11 M\)](#) | [Italy \(10 M\)](#)

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