



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL RESETTLEMENT POLICY



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FOREWORD

Government has been implementing the Land Resettlement Programme for over twenty four (24) years, focusing mainly on land resettlement for agricultural purposes without a comprehensive policy and legal framework. This has caused a number of challenges including lack of a coordination mechanism at higher level of Government in the implementation of the land resettlement programme, land disputes and low levels of infrastructure development and service provision in the resettlement schemes.

In addition, the country has witnessed an increased number of involuntary displacements and resettlements in the recent past due to the following factors:

- (i) Natural and Human induced disasters;
- (ii) Land disputes;
- (iii) Development projects;
- (iv) Encroachment of populations on land meant for other activities;
- (v) Conflicts along national boarder areas; and
- (vi) Difference in social /religious affiliations.

The formulation of the National Resettlement Policy whose theme is, “**THE HOPE FOR THE FUTURE**”, has therefore, come at the right time as it will guide the implementation of the resettlement programme which empowers citizens who may not have the capacity to purchase land on the open market. This programme will contribute to Government’s efforts in reducing poverty as well as uplifting the standards of living of the resettled people and populations.

The National Resettlement Policy will assist Government in creating stable and sustainable human settlements on the principles of **equity** and **growth** by facilitating the creation of human settlements which are economically productive, socially just and environmentally sustainable. The Policy will also assist to put in place operational instruments to guide resettlement and compensation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the country in line with the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa (Kampala Convention) which Zambia is Party to.

I, therefore, wish to call upon all relevant stakeholders to partner with Government in the implementation of this Policy.

Mrs.Inonge Wina, MP
Vice-President of the Republic of Zambia

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- (i) Policy Analysis and Coordination Division;
- (ii) Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs
- (iii) Ministry of Local Government and Housing;
- (iv) Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection;
- (v) Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (vi) Ministry of Youth and Sport;
- (vii) Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock;
- (viii) Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry;
- (ix) Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development;
- (x) Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health;
- (xi) Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communications;
- (xii) Zambia Development Agency (ZDA);
- (xiii) The University of Zambia (UNZA);
- (xiv) Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA); and
- (xv) Office of the Commissioner for Refugees.

Lastly, acknowledgement goes to the members of staff in the Office of the Vice-President for their commitment in making the Policy Formulation Process come to its conclusion.

May the vision of achieving human settlements stability and sustainability on the principles of equity and growth become a reality in Zambia.

Rosemary C. Musenge
PERMANENT SECRETARY (ADMINISTRATION)
OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

WORKING DEFINITIONS

Affected Person

Any person or household adversely affected by acquisition of assets or change in use of land due to an investment project, disasters, land disputes, encroachment of populations on land meant for other activities, conflicts along national boarder areas and differences in social/religious affiliations.

Compensation

Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by the project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.

Cut- off Date

Date of completion of the census and the asset inventory of the persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance.

Disaster

An event associated with the impact of human induced or natural hazard which causes serious disruption in the functioning of a community or society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources alone.

Economic Displacement

Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of the project or its associated facilities.

Empowerment

The process of gaining access to resources and development of one's capacities with a view of participating actively and effectively in shaping one's own life and that of one's community in economic, socio-cultural, political and religious spheres.

Equity

The principle of fairness and inclusiveness in the distribution of land among citizens regardless of status.

Growth

The process of growing and developing from lower levels to higher levels of wealth and satisfaction in the community.

Hazard

A source of potential harm or a situation with a potential to cause or harm the community, property and/or environment.

Human Settlement

The totality of human community with all the social material organizational, spiritual and cultural elements that sustain it.

Internally Displaced Persons

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, development projects, natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border

Involuntary Resettlement

Type of resettlement where people are forced to move out of one area and be resettled in another area.

Market Value

The estimated amount for which an asset should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arms-length transaction after proper marketing and where the parties each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

Physical Displacement

Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected persons to move to another location.

Poverty

The situation or experience of being poor or inability to access basic needs.

Refugee

A person who has fled from normal country of domicile to another country due to various reasons such as internal conflict causing livelihood insecurity.

Replacement Cost

The current cost of replacing an asset with its modern equivalent asset less deductions for physical deterioration and all relevant forms of obsolescence.

Resettlement

Controlled movement of households from one area to an unpopulated or sparsely populated area with some amount of administrative supervision, not only of the movement itself but also the activities of the household once final destination is reached.

Resettlement Action Plan

The document in which a developer/investor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects,

compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement Agreement

A legal agreement between the developer/investor or other responsible entities and persons or communities affected by investment projects taking into account the Resettlement Action Plan.

Resettlement Assistance

Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation.

Resettlement Scheme

A block of planned and serviced land accommodating settlers-community.

Settler

A person settled in a resettlement scheme.

Socio-Economic

Refers to promotion of the welfare of a community as measured in the satisfaction derived from the economic goods at the disposal of the community.

Squatter

A person who occupies/possesses an asset without legal title.

Stakeholders

Include among others the affected persons and communities, relevant Government institutions, traditional authorities, cooperating partners, promoters, investors, NGOs and host communities.

Sustainable Development

Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Voluntary Resettlement

This is a type of resettlement where government or sponsoring institution takes the initiative to identify land, plan it and implement the plan in an orderly manner. People are given an opportunity to choose to be resettled.

ACRONYMS

APS	Affected Persons
DID	Development Induced Displacement
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
DPPH	Department of Physical Planning and Housing
DOR	Department of Resettlement
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
CC	Coordinating Committee
HA	Humanitarian Assistance
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
PSRP	Public Service Reform Programme
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
ZDA	Zambia Development Agency

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Government has been implementing the Land Resettlement Programme since 1988, focusing mainly on land resettlement for agricultural purposes. In addition to voluntary resettlement, the country has witnessed an increased number of involuntary displacements and resettlements in the recent past due to the following factors:

- (i) Natural and Human induced disasters;
- (ii) Land disputes;
- (iii) Development projects;
- (iv) Encroachment of populations on land meant for other activities;
- (v) Conflicts along national boarder areas; and
- (vi) Difference in social/religious affiliations.

Despite the Government implementing the land resettlement programme, there is no policy in place to guide its implementation. Equally, despite the ratification of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa (Kampala Convention), the country has not yet put in place a policy framework to guide the compensation and resettlement of IDPs.

In view of the foregoing, the need therefore to put in place operational instruments to guide resettlement and compensation of IDPs in the country cannot be over-emphasised.

The National Resettlement Policy document is arranged into seven (7) sections: Introduction, Situational Analysis, Vision, Rationale, Guiding Principles, Objectives, Measures and Implementation, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks.

2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

Zambia covers a total area of 752,614 square kilometers or 75.2 million hectares with an estimated population of 13,092,666. The majority of Zambia's population (65%) lives in

rural areas. According to the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (2006 and 2010), the overall poverty levels stood at 77.9% for the rural area as compared to the urban area which stood at 27.5%.

In view of the above, Government has been striving to reduce poverty levels in the country through various poverty reduction programmes. Among such initiatives is the Resettlement Programme under which seventy-five (75) Resettlement Schemes have been opened up across the country. Through the schemes, more than twenty thousand farm plots have been allocated to the un-employed, the retrenched, the retired persons, those who are near retirement, persons with disabilities and internally displaced persons.

2.1 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Statistics indicate that over 70,000 households are likely to be displaced, while over 1,000 have been displaced and resettled in various places in the last five years. The causes of the displacements are mainly due to natural disasters, encroachment, development project and differences in social/religious affiliations.

Country scenario of *Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)*:

- (i) 710 households in Kazungula District due to illegal squatting and resettled in Sichifulo Game Management Area;
- (ii) 100 households in Kazungula District due to floods and resettled in Sekute Resettlement Scheme;
- (iii) 66 households in Chisamba District due to social/religious affiliations and resettled in Chinsali District; and
- (iv) 26 households in Chisamba District due to development projects and resettled in Kanchibiya Resettlement Scheme in Mpika District.

In addition to the above, there are several households across the country with potential for displacement, among others, includes:

- (i) Over 70,000 households due to illegal squatting in the forest reserves;

- (ii) 247 households in the proposed Lusaka East Multi Facility Economic Zone due to development projects; and
- (iii) 572 households in Solwezi District due to development projects.

2.2 Consequences of Internal Displacement

- (i) Overstretching of resources in host communities leading to heightened tension between host and those displaced;
- (ii) Displaced populations are made more vulnerable to disease and social marginalization; and
- (iii) Livelihood of displaced communities become more fragile (unstable).

Given the scenario above, it is evident that the number of Internally Displaced Persons is likely to increase due to the increase in population, climate change and development projects taking place.

2.3 Challenges in Implementation of the Resettlement Programme

The implementation of the Land Resettlement Programme for the un-employed, retrenched, retired, persons with disabilities and IDPs has faced a number of challenges. The major challenges faced include the following:

- (i) The demand for resettlement land is higher than the capacity of Government to provide settlement plots. For instance, in 2005, there were 2,450 applications against 1,350 settlement plots demarcated in the same year. In 2006, there were 2,651 applications while only 1,035 plots were demarcated. In 2008, a total of 4,171 applications were received against 1,758 plots demarcated. In 2009, a total of 7,179 applications were received against 3,810 plots demarcated. The high demand for resettlement land was compounded by the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) under the Public Service Reform Programme (PSRP) which contributed to joblessness;
- (ii) Working citizens who apply for land but are unsuccessful resort to buying it from the poor that are allocated plots. Kanakantapa and Kasenga in Chongwe District and

- Harmony Resettlement Scheme in Choma District are among the examples of the worst affected;
- (iii) Inadequate and/or lack of infrastructure in resettlement schemes causes a high rate of desertion of settlers;
 - (iv) Low funding to support infrastructure development in Resettlement Schemes;
 - (v) Lack of equipment for infrastructure development and maintenance in resettlement schemes;
 - (vi) There is no coordination mechanism at higher level of government in the implementation of the land resettlement programme;
 - (vii) Land disputes between the Government and some traditional rulers and communities over blocks of land which are converted from customary to leasehold tenure have stalled the development of some resettlement schemes. Currently there are six (6) resettlement blocks that are being disputed;
 - (viii) Land titling to settlers has been very slow, thereby depriving settlers from land ownership and associated benefits; and
 - (ix) Self-selecting settlers (squatters) have posed a challenge in land allocation as they claim ownership of the same piece of land.
 - (x) Currently, the Lands Act of 1995 provides for opening and servicing of land through the Land Development Fund for aspects such as planning, surveying, road formation, provision of water and electrification but without recognising the need for providing these services in resettlement schemes.
 - (xi) There have been no formal mechanisms for resolution of land disputes in settlements over the years. However, the enactment of the Lands Tribunal Act Number 39 of 2010 widens the jurisdiction of the Lands Tribunal to cover all land disputes including those involving resettlement schemes.

2.4 ILLEGAL ALLOCATION OF LAND

All land in Zambia is administered by the Commissioner of Lands on behalf of the President. The Lands Act of 1995 is the principal Act guiding allocation of land in Zambia. This is supported by other subsidiary legislation such as the Survey Control Act, Lands and Deeds Act, among others. Prior to this, Government had issued Circular Number 1 of 1985 which outlines the conditions under which land can be owned in Zambia by Zambian citizens,

foreigners, organisations and companies. The circular also recognises the role of chiefs in the administration of customary land.

2.5 Extent of Illegal Land Allocation

The problem of illegal land allocation has been reported in several parts of the country especially in urban areas. Currently, both customary and state land is affected by illegal land allocation. For instance, according to the 2010 Census, almost 70% of land in Lusaka is unplanned settlements. In Lusaka alone, the following areas are affected by illegal land allocation: Silverest on the Great East Road, Farm 1957 in Lusaka West, Trishul land in the Industrial area, Canaan Park in Lusaka South, Lusaka South Multi Facility Economic Zone (MFEZ) and Kampasa near the Kenneth Kaunda International Airport, among others.

In the case of Forest Reserves, the current situation is that approximately 47% and 53% of National Forest Reserves and Local Forests respectively have been encroached countrywide. For National Parks, encroachment has been in eight National Parks namely Nsumbu in Nsama/Mpulungu Districts, Mweru-wa-ntipa in Kaputa, Lusenga Plain in Kawambwa, Lavushi Manda in Mpika, Lower Zambezi in Chongwe, Rufunsa and Luangwa, Blue lagoon in Shibuyunji, Liuwa in Kalabo and Sioma Ngwezi in Sioma.

2.6 Perpetrators and Causes of Illegal Land Allocation

Illegal land allocation in Zambia is perpetrated by a number of actors. Among the most notable are: Political cadres; Councillors; Traditional leaders; Government officials responsible for land administration; and illegal Estate Agents.

Other factors causing illegal land allocation in the country include:

- i. Failure to manage abundant idle/undeveloped land due to lack of enforcement of existing laws by institutions mandated to ensure compliance;
- ii. Inadequate capacity and budgetary allocation for development control and monitoring;
- iii. Political interference by some politicians in dealing with illegal land allocation and enforcement of the law;
- iv. Corruption: - Inadequate and poorly publicised land allocation procedures and lack of accountability may provide room for corruption, leading to illegal land allocation;
- v. Anarchy and lawlessness by some political cadres and other sections of society are another cause of illegal land allocations;
- vi. Poverty and unemployment are among the drivers of illegal land allocation;
- vii. There is acute shortage of land in some parts of the country such as Lusaka, Solwezi, Kitwe, Chipata and Ndola arising mainly from population pressure/high rate of urbanisation;
- viii. Illegal land agents/dealers perpetuate illegal land allocation through speculative behaviour as they look for land to offload on the market for the purposes of economic gain;

- ix. Weak institutional and legal framework for land administration; and
- x. Inadequate land use planning and failure to implement development plans.

2.7 Successes of the Land Resettlement Programme

Despite the difficulties highlighted above, the land resettlement programme has continued to score successes in a number of areas:

(i) Land Acquisition

Ten (10) blocks of land have been acquired from some traditional rulers to establish resettlement schemes in all provinces of the country.

(ii) Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure such as boreholes, dams, water wells, roads, bridges/culverts, health and education facilities have been and are being built in resettlement schemes to make them socially and economically viable.

(iii) Land Administration Structures

Settler community organizational structures such as Coordinating Committees and Associations, Women Clubs have been put in place to foster the spirit of self-determination among settlers in all the Resettlement Schemes. Through these organized settler groups, Government and Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) have been assisting settlers with financial and material support in many resettlement schemes, and through the settler organizational structures, local community participation in projects has been made possible.

(iv) Resolution of Land Disputes

A number of land disputes with traditional rulers and communities have been and are being resolved through stakeholder consultative processes. District joint operations committees have been useful in resolving such disputes.

(v) Food Production and Sufficiency

Most of the resettlement schemes produce more than enough food for home consumption and therefore do not receive relief food in normal rainfall years.

(vi) Marketable Surplus

The contribution to the national food security by settler farmers is substantial in that about eighty percent (80%) of the resettlement schemes produce more than enough for home consumption and so sales are relatively high.

(vii) Land Titling

Government has been facilitating the titling of the land to settlers in order to ensure security of tenure and enhance property development.

3.0 VISION

To protect the resettlement land and provide for the welfare of persons resettled, in order to achieve security, stability and sustained development and improved livelihoods.

4.0 RATIONALE

Zambia has in the recent past experienced some remarkable illegal land allocation causing massive displacements. Equally, the trend indicates that there is an increasing number of people with likely potential for displacement. It is thus imperative that Government develops a holistic policy framework that will protect citizens from illegal displacements as well as guide the voluntary resettlement and compensation of Internally Displaced Persons and facilitate domestication of the African Union Convention on IDPs.

There is need for a Policy in order to:

- (i) Prevent perpetrators of illegal allocation of land in resettlement schemes;
- (ii) Provide protection and assistance in the welfare of IDPs.
- (iii) Determine the mode of compensating and resettling the different types of IDPs.
- (iv) Ensure security, stability and sustained development and improved livelihoods of resettled persons.
- (v) Facilitate the re-allocation of idle labour from cities and towns to the agricultural sector, thereby tackling urban un-employment and food insecurity.
- (vi) Target intervention aimed at empowering the vulnerable and poor persons with the most important factor of production-land.
- (vii) Create growth points which become new centres of economic activity thereby distributing the population from the congested areas into new settlements.
- (viii) Promote security of tenure in the resettlement schemes; and
- (ix) Prevent displacement of local communities by the urban elite or foreign investors.

5.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Government shall establish resettlement schemes that are socially and economically viable. To ensure sustainable resettlement scheme development, the following guiding principles shall be considered:-

- (i) All persons, groups and the communities have the right to suitable resettlement which includes the right to alternative land, which is safe, secure, accessible, affordable and habitable;
- (ii) The choice of location for resettlement scheme should take into account elements such as topography, soil, climate, among others and be weighed against the requirements of the proposed land use.
- (iii) The settlers shall be given permanent right of ownership and use of their land by being issued with certificates of title to the land.
- (iv) The Government shall ensure that guidelines and procedures regarding settler selection criteria are clearly spelt out.
- (v) The size of the land allocated shall be commensurate to the ability of the settler to develop the land and/or be adequate to support an average family with basic subsistence food and reasonable surplus.
- (vi) Two (2) types of settlement patterns shall be promoted by the Government. The first is the dispersed type of settlement pattern where each settler has his own dwelling house and family on his farm. The second type is the concentrated settlement pattern where settlers' dwelling houses are clustered next to each other in communal /village setup.
- (vii) There is need to provide basic public services in resettlement schemes if settlers are to be attracted and encouraged to settle there.
- (viii) The Government will as much as practicable, encourage the use of the already existing ministries/institutions to carry out activities relevant to their respective mandates in the resettlement schemes. This also includes forging partnerships with all interested stakeholders including Cooperating Partners, the private sector and NGOs.

- (ix) Involuntary resettlement should be in line with the international human rights and humanitarian law as set out in the 1998 United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which are recognised as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons.
- (x) Humanitarian and development aid to IDPs and other vulnerable populations should not place them in greater danger or empower those responsible for the violence, exploitation or abuse suffered by IDPs. External aid should not produce inequalities or dependencies, nor should it exacerbate local tensions.
- (xi) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimised by exploring all viable project options.
- (xii) People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favourable as it would have been in the absence of the project or better.
- (xiii) Involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as part of the project. The full cost of resettlement and compensation should be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.

6.0 OBJECTIVES

6.1 Goal/Overall Objective

To establish and protect resettlement schemes that are economically productive, socially secure and environmentally sustainable for persons settled voluntarily or involuntarily.

To achieve the above goal the following specific objectives have to be attained:-

6.2 Specific Objectives

6.2.1. Resettlement Scheme Administration

(a) Policy Statement

Government aims at protecting Resettlement Schemes and make them viable for agricultural production and improve the living conditions of resettled population.

(b) *Specific Objectives*

To effectively manage the resettlement schemes and protect against illegal allocation of land in resettlements.

(c) *Measures.*

- i. Establish an inspectorate unit in the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in order to deal with illegal land allocation. The unit should lead a multi-sectoral team comprising: the Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Local Government and Housing; Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry; Ministry of Justice; and the Office of the Vice President in enforcing the law.
- ii. Raise awareness on the need for politicians not to interfere with the provisions of the law relating to land allocation.
- iii. Develop a communication strategy to raise awareness on land allocation procedures.
- iv. Urgently formulate a Land Administration and Management Policy to provide guidelines on land administration and allocation.
- v. Review the Lands Act to include penalties for illegal land allocation and provide for Statutory Instruments outlining procedures on land allocation.
- vi. Strengthen the existing institutional and legal framework to improve planning and land administration
- vii. Amend the Zambia Development Agency (ZDA) Act of 2006 to provide for all investors to go through ZDA before accessing land to prevent illegal land allocations.
- viii. Considering the acute shortage of land especially along the line of rail, Government should consider acquiring under-utilised land for re-planning and re-distribution purposes.
- ix. Strengthen the enforcement of the Estate Agency Act No 21 of 2000 in order to regulate the real estate market to curb the vice of speculative behaviour that leads to illegal land allocation.
- x. Extend the mandate of physical planning to customary land as a way of curbing illegal land allocation and promote orderly development.
- xi. Create Chiefdom Development Trusts to oversee land allocation negotiations between investors/Government for purposes of shareholding/investment for development of rural areas.

6.2.2. Creation of Employment

(a) Policy Statement

Government shall advocate for the creation of self employment on land for Zambians by making it easy for them to acquire land thereby improving their livelihoods.

(b) Specific Objective

To create opportunities for self-employment on land for the target groups.

(c) Measures

- (i) Facilitate and coordinate the provision of socio-economic infrastructure;
- (ii) Creating an enabling environment for entrepreneur activities;
- (iii) Identify and acquire suitable land for resettlement purposes;
- (iv) Provide targeted assistance including farming inputs, credit facilities, agriculture extension and opportunities to improve or at least restore their means of income earning capacity, productivity levels and standards of living to economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected; and
- (v) Make use of the Land Development Fund (LDF) to open up new resettlement schemes for development.

2. Access to Public Social Services

(a) Policy Statement

Infrastructure is key to the realization of sustainable economic development.

(b) Specific Objective

To improve access to public social services by creating viable settlements as opposed to unplanned scattered settlements.

(c) Measures

- (i) Facilitate the provision of socio-economic infrastructure;

- (ii) Acquire equipment for the provision and maintenance of access roads and other infrastructure;
- (iii) Develop and implement maintenance mechanisms for equipment, plant and machinery; and
- (iv) Mobilize sufficient resources for development of resettlement schemes including accessing the Land Development Fund.

3. Stimulating Economic Growth

(a) Policy Statement

In order to stimulate economic growth, Government shall through designated agencies and/or in collaboration with identified stakeholders identify and acquire land for infrastructure development and resettlement purposes.

(b) Specific Objective

To create new growth points for rural investment and development by providing social and economic infrastructure thereby stimulating economic growth.

(c) Measures

- (i) Identify and acquire suitable land for resettlement purposes;
- (ii) Undertake land resource surveys and prepare resettlement scheme layout plans; and
- (iii) Delineate and plan communal service centres, commercial, residential and individual development plots.

4. Increased Food Security

(a) Policy Statement

Government shall enhance increased food production by opening up of idle arable land in order to increase food security in the country.

(b) Specific Objective

To bring under cultivation some of the idle arable land throughout the country in order to increase household and national food security through the establishment of resettlement schemes.

(c) Measures

- (i) Identify and acquire suitable land for resettlement purposes;
- (ii) Carry out resettlement farm plot demarcations and allocation to deserving applicants; and
- (iii) Provide targeted assistance in form of farming inputs, credit facilities, agriculture extension services and agricultural produce marketing.

5. Security of Tenure

(a) Policy Statement

Land is critical to a country's social and economic development and as such the Government will ensure that security of tenure for land is promoted in order to avoid unnecessary displacements.

(b) Specific Objective

To ensure security of tenure for the land allocated to the settlers

(c) Measures

- (i) Government shall give certificates of title to land to the resettled;
- (ii) Government shall avoid or minimise displacements within the resettlement areas;
- (iii) Government shall facilitate resolution of conflicts with regard to ownership of land between the settlers, investors and traditional leaders;
- (iv) Government shall fast-track the issuance of certificates of title to settlers;
- (v) Government shall put in place the necessary measures to support security of tenure for the settlers; and

- (vi) Government shall put in place the necessary measures aimed at integrating diverse cultures in resettlement areas

6. Compensation

(a) Policy Statement

Government shall establish comprehensive guidelines to provide just and fair compensation and other forms of reparations, where appropriate, to internally displaced persons for loss incurred as a result of the displacement in accordance with the law.

(b) Specific Objective

To mitigate adverse and social economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by providing compensation for loss of assets and/ or livelihoods to those that have been displaced in accordance with the law.

(c) Measures

- (i) Compensation should be paid to persons that are physically and/or economically displaced before commencement of the development project causing displacement;
- (ii) Provide prompt and effective compensation at market and/or full replacement cost whichever is higher for losses of livelihoods, assets and loss of access to the assets attributable directly to the project;
- (iii) Resettlement of involuntarily displaced persons in the case of investment projects, should be conceived and executed as part of the project;
- (iv) Costs of resettlement and compensation should be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits;
- (v) Determine the authenticity of land ownership for compensation purposes;
- (vi) Prioritise households headed by women and other vulnerable groups when paying compensation; and

- (vii) Government shall ensure that permanent and mutually agreed upon dwellings following national standards is provided to those displaced by investment projects.

7. Resettlement Assistance

(a) Policy Statement

In order to address the challenges faced by persons displaced by natural disasters, Government shall ensure that adequate humanitarian assistance is provided to them.

(b) Specific Objective

To provide resettlement assistance to persons displaced by natural disasters.

(c) Measures

- (i) Provide temporary shelter to people displaced by natural disasters;
- (ii) Provide assistance such as transportation and food during relocation;
- (iii) Provide necessary food rations to the displaced for a specified period of time;
and
- (iv) Provide inputs for one season to the displaced whose main source of livelihood was agriculture.

8. Transparency and Good Governance

(a) Policy Statement

Good governance remains the cornerstone for prudent management of public affairs and Government will continue to promote participatory engagement of all relevant stakeholders.

(b) Specific Objective

To ensure that resettlement activities are implemented with disclosure of relevant information, consultation and informed participation of those affected.

(c) Measures

- (i) Acquire and utilize appropriate Information Communication Technologies;
- (ii) Inform and consult fully the affected persons about resettlement options available;
- (iii) Conduct sensitization on resettlement management;
- (iv) Establish a Land Resettlement Information Management System; and
- (v) Develop a Resettlement Agreement to guide the resettlement process, compensation and rehabilitation terms. The Resettlement Agreement shall have the Resettlement Action Plan as an appendix.

7.0 INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The lead institution is the Office of the Vice President through the Department of Resettlement which has the following roles and responsibilities under this policy:

- (i) Plan and coordinate the Resettlement Programme;
- (ii) Identify and select suitable land for resettlement through land suitability surveys;
- (iii) Acquire land for resettlement;
- (iv) Facilitate preparation of resettlement scheme layout plans;
- (v) Facilitate demarcation of resettlement plots;
- (vi) Inspect and facilitate the allocation of plots;
- (vii) Prepare rules and regulations for settlers;
- (viii) Facilitate the acquisition of title deeds by settlers;
- (ix) Lobby lending institutions to extend loan facilities to settlers and organize settlers into self-managing communities;
- (x) Monitor and evaluate the resettlement programme;
- (xi) Coordinate the provision of basic social/economic infrastructure in resettlement schemes;
- (xii) Identify the target group (s) for resettlement;
- (xiii) Create awareness on the resettlement process;
- (xiv) Provide basic infrastructure and services among others;
- (xv) Ensure the monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the strategies specified by other sectors relating to land resettlement management and development as well as the implementation of this policy through collaborative and consultative arrangements;
- (xvi) Monitor and coordinate the cross-sector issues;
- (xvii) Ensure effective implementation of the National Resettlement Policy;
- (xviii) Package resettlement information for dissemination to the general public;

- (xix) In collaboration with the Zambia Development Agency, ensure that the Resettlement Agreement prepared by the developer/investor is approved by the Attorney General's Office;
- (xx) Coordinate all activities pertaining to resettlement of internally displaced persons;
- (xxi) Undertake vulnerability and needs assessment of the displaced persons and socio-economic data for persons displaced due to development projects/investment; and
- (xxii) Carry out verification of people affected by the project as contained in the Resettlement Action Plan.

In order to achieve the Resettlement objectives, a number of departments and institutions will be required to play their routine roles in the Resettlement Schemes. The department of Resettlement will coordinate the policy implementation process. Other stakeholders in the resettlement policy include the following:-

- a. Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit;
- b. Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection;
- c. Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communication;
- d. Ministry of Education, Science and Vocational Training and Early Education;
- e. Ministry of Health;
- f. Ministry of Local Government and Housing;
- g. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock;
- h. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services;
- i. Ministry of Community Development Mother and Child;
- j. Ministry of Finance;
- k. Ministry of Youth and Sports;
- l. Ministry Commerce Trade and Industry;
- m. Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development;
- n. Ministry of Home Affairs;
- o. Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs;

- p. Ministry of Justice;
- q. Zambia Environmental Management Agency;
- r. Zambia Development Agency; and
- s. Non Government Organisations

7.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

The responsibilities of the above stakeholders are as follows:-

(a) Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU)

- (i) Undertake vulnerability and needs assessment of the displaced persons and socio-economic data for persons displaced due to disasters;
- (ii) Create and maintain an updated register of all internally displaced persons due to disasters;
- (iii) Provide humanitarian assistance (relief materials and shelter);
- (iv) Mobilise and provide resources for resettlement of the displaced persons due to natural hazards or disasters; and
- (v) Provide transport for the relocation of persons displaced due to natural hazards or disasters.

(b) Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

- (i) Facilitating acquisition of land for resettlement purposes;
- (ii) Ensure that all land given to Government for establishment of resettlement schemes is put on title;
- (iii) Numbering of plots for resettlement;
- (iv) Carrying out cadastral surveys in resettlement schemes;
- (v) Providing settlers with title deeds;
- (vi) Facilitating land dispute resolution; and
- (vii) Ensuring that resettlement schemes benefit from Land Development Fund (LDF).

(c) Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communication

- (i) Construction and/or maintenance of access (feeder) roads to resettlement schemes; and
- (ii) Provision of building plans and supervision of building projects in the resettlement schemes.

(d) Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education

- (i) Provision and/or maintenance of school infrastructure;
- (ii) Provision of teachers and educational materials; and
- (iii) Provision of satellite images through the National Remote Sensing Centre.

(e) Ministry of Health

- (i) Provision of health infrastructure and services in the resettlement schemes; and
- (ii) Provision of health personnel.

(f) Ministry of Local Government and Housing

- (i) Facilitate the acquisition of title deeds by endorsing resettlement scheme layout plans;
- (ii) Facilitate the integration of resettlement scheme into the local administrative structures;
- (iii) Maintain infrastructure e.g. feeder roads;
- (iv) Facilitate land and asset valuation for compensation purposes; and
- (v) Ensure that resettlement schemes benefit from rural development projects.

(g) Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

- (i) Identify and designate a portion of each Farm Block land for resettlement schemes;
- (ii) Undertake integrated agriculture land use planning;
- (iii) Facilitate livelihood (crops and livestock) valuation for compensation purposes;
- (iv) Undertake demarcation of resettlement plots;
- (v) Facilitate Irrigation development;
- (vi) Design and construct water retention infrastructure, e.g. dams; and
- (vii) Provide agricultural, veterinary and fisheries development extension services.

(h) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services

Document and disseminate information on resettlement activities.

(i) Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health

- (i) Facilitate formation of Community Development Groups in the schemes;
- (ii) Encourage settlers to undertake self-help projects;
- (iii) Support the vulnerable persons in the initial years of their resettlement; and
- (iv) Identify physically challenged persons interested in being resettled.

(j) Ministry of Finance

Provide and facilitate resource mobilisation for development of resettlement schemes.

(k) Ministry of Youth and Sport

- (i) Identify youths interested in resettlement; and
- (ii) Support youths in resettlement schemes.

(l) Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry

- (i) Promote economic activities in resettlement schemes;
- (ii) Promote rural industrialization; and
- (iii) Facilitate enterprise's financing in resettlement schemes.

(m) Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development

- (i) In liaison with ZDA, provide information on possible population displacements to the office responsible for resettlement;
- (ii) In liaison with ZDA, collaborate with the investor and the office responsible for resettlement on the compensation/relocation of affected persons;
- (iii) Electrification of resettlement schemes;
- (iv) Provision of water supply systems in resettlement schemes;
- (v) Training settlers on maintenance of water supply systems;
- (vi) Promotion of alternative energy sources for use by settlers; and
- (vii) Undertake consultations with the Department of Resettlement on mining or exploration activities near or in resettlement schemes.

(n) Ministry of Home Affairs

- (i) Provision of security in resettlement schemes;
- (ii) Degazetting portions of existing refugee settlements in order to facilitate resettlement of Zambians and locally integrated former refugees; and

- (iii) Earmarking of refugee settlements for resettlement of Zambians and locally integrated former refugees in the event of closure of the refugee settlements.

(o) Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs

- (i) Facilitate acquisition of land for resettlement;
- (ii) Facilitate land dispute resolutions with traditional leaders;
- (iii) Facilitate creation of Royal Traditional Trusts under each chiefdom that will be responsible for land/other resources and revenues accrued from investments to support the local communities/subjects;
- (iv) Ensure that the consultative process for any investment includes local community representatives;
- (v) Ensure that guidelines on payment of royalties or gifts to traditional leaders arising from investments are formulated; and
- (vi) Sensitise chiefs on the need to set aside land for resettlement schemes.

(p) Ministry of Justice

Facilitate the development of various pieces of legislation, as well as the drafting of the Resettlement Agreement between the developer/investor or other responsible entities and persons or communities affected by investment projects taking into account the Resettlement Action Plan.

(q) Zambia Environmental Management Agency

- (i) Promote sustainable development and ensure that present and future generations benefit from the renewable natural resources;
- (ii) Ensure environmental concerns are taken care of in the resettlement plan;

- (iii) Solicit for comments on Resettlement Action Plans from the department responsible for resettlement and other key stakeholders and incorporate comments in the decision letter to the developer/investor as conditions; and
- (iv) Facilitate Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for major projects in the scheme.

(r) Zambia Development Agency

- (i) Liaise with the Department of Resettlement and other key stakeholders prior to the issuance of the investment license for development projects that may lead to displacement of people;
- (ii) Ensure that promoter/investor is responsible for the resettlement/re-location, the rehabilitation and compensation of the displaced persons in case of developmental projects in accordance with the existing laws;
- (iii) Ensure that investor/promoter in consultation with the relevant government departments engages with affected communities through a process of informed consultation and participation; and
- (iv) In collaboration with the promoter/investor, identify alternative land for resettlement and provide housing and other infrastructure and support livelihoods restoration including marketing in the area of resettlement.

(s) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

Work with Government in the planning and implementation of resettlement programmes.

7.2 Co-ordination Mechanism

The Department of Resettlement will be responsible for the coordination and implementation of the Policy. The Resettlement Policy coordination shall be realised through the Inter-agency committees to be formed from time to time at district, provincial and national levels. Key stakeholder institutions shall be members of the inter-agency committee on resettlement whose chair will be the office responsible for resettlement. The meetings shall be held quarterly and/or as need arises.

Resettlement focal point persons shall be designated in all the participating ministries/institutions to create a strong link between the stakeholder Ministries/Institutions and Department of Resettlement as a lead department.

7.3 The Target Group(s)

7.3.1 Target group for Voluntary Resettlement

The Resettlement Policy focuses on the following target groups to acquire farm plots in Resettlement Schemes:-

- (i) Unemployed people;
- (ii) Retired;
- (iii) Retrenched;
- (iv) Public workers within ten (10) years before retirement or have attained 45 years of age;
- (v) Workers on contract;
- (vi) Classified Daily Employees; and
- (vii) Physically challenged vulnerable persons.

The minimum age to qualify for voluntary resettlement is 18 years.

7.3.2 Target Group for Involuntary Resettlement

The following are the target group(s) under the involuntary resettlement:-

- (i) Persons displaced by disasters;
- (ii) Persons displaced by Investment development;
- (iii) Persons displaced due to risk transfers; and
- (iv) Any other investment infrastructure due to policy, programmes and plans.

No age limit to qualify for involuntary resettlement.

7.4 Land for Resettlement

The Land Resettlement Programme depends on availability of two principal resources: **land** of sufficient quality and quantity and **people** to resettle on the land. The department of Resettlement in the Office of the Vice President in liaison with the Ministries responsible for land, Local Authorities (Councils) and traditional affairs shall identify and designate land for resettlement. The possible sources of land for resettlement include:-

- (i) un-developed state land;
- (ii) farms previously under parastatal bodies and Government Institutions;
- (iii) Traditional land from chiefs;
- (iv) Degazetted refugee settlements;
- (v) Degazetted game management areas; and
- (vi) Degazetted forest reserves.

Under voluntary resettlement, there are three (3) categories of farm plots which are planned in Resettlement Schemes with a minimum of 4 hectares and a maximum of 50 hectares:-

Category 1: Fifty percent (50%) of total land in a Scheme will be planned into plots ranging from 4 hectares to 10 hectares;

Category 2: Thirty-five percent (35%) of total land in a Scheme will be planned into plots ranging from 11 hectares to 20 hectares; and

Category 3: Fifteen percent (15%) of plots in the Scheme will be planned into plots ranging from 21 hectares to 50 hectares.

For involuntary resettlement, the size of plots will depend on; livelihood sources and location of the settlement.

7.5 Land Tenure

Farm plots in Resettlement Schemes shall be allocated to settlers on leasehold tenure of 14 and 99 years by issuance of certificates of title to settlers by the Ministry of Lands. The office responsible for resettlement shall recommend settlers to get certificates of title from the Ministry of Lands.

7.6 Composition, Functions and Guidelines of the Provincial Resettlement Committee

7.6.1 Composition of the Committee

Settler selection will be undertaken by a fifteen (15) member Provincial Resettlement Committee appointed by the Republican Vice President whose composition will be as follows:-

- (i) Provincial Permanent Secretary (Chairman)
- (ii) Principal Land Resettlement Officer (Secretariat)
- (iii) Disaster Management Regional Coordinator
- (iv) Provincial Planner (PPH)
- (v) Provincial Lands Officer
- (vi) Provincial Agricultural Officer
- (vii) Provincial Water Engineer
- (viii) Provincial Community Development Officer
- (ix) Provincial Youth Development Officer
- (x) ZDA Enterprise Development Officer

- (xi) Regional Manager (ZEMA)
- (xii) Council Secretary/Town Clerk of the District in which the Scheme is situated
- (xiii) Chiefs' Representative for the area in which the Scheme is situated.
- (xiv) Ward Councillor for the ward in which the Scheme is situated.
- (xv) Member of Parliament for the Constituency in which the Scheme is situated.

7.6.2 Functions of the Resettlement Committee

The Committee will be responsible for the following:

- (i) Conduct settler selection interviews in order to select suitable individuals for resettlement;
- (ii) Verifications of displaced persons to be resettled;
- (iii) Allocation of plots;
- (iv) Supervise the distribution of relief supplies (food and non food);
- (v) Initiating and monitoring of developmental projects in the schemes;
- (vi) Recommend issuance of title deeds to deserving settlers;
- (vii) Enforce eviction of erring or illegal settlers; and
- (viii) Publicise rules and regulations for settlers.

7.6.3 Guidelines for the Resettlement Committee

- (i) Only Zambian Nationals qualify for the allocation of land;
- (ii) No one will be given more than one plot regardless of size; and
- (iii) In order to promote gender equity, plot allocations between males and females shall be done on equal basis (50% each). Where either male or female falls short of the expected 50%, the shortfall shall be given to the other sex.

7.7 Resettlement Process

7.7.1 Voluntary Resettlement Process

The following conditions will apply when allocating land in Resettlement Schemes:

- (i) Application for a plot in a resettlement scheme must be made on DR Form 1;
- (ii) Demarcation of plots will be undertaken by Government at no cost to settlers;
- (iii) Only Zambians who fall in the target groups will be allocated farm plots in resettlement schemes;
- (iv) Minimum age for resettling shall be 18 years;
- (v) Settlers will be responsible for the cost of transport to their resettlement plots as individuals or groups; and
- (vi) Cadastral Survey by licensed Land Surveyors for leases longer than 14 years will be carried out at the settler's cost.

The following conditions will apply when withdrawing land in Resettlement Schemes:

- (i) Undeveloped farm plots in Resettlement Schemes shall be withdrawn 18 months after allocation;
- (ii) Notice of three (3) months shall be given before the undeveloped plots which are on title are withdrawn;
- (iii) Notice of one (1) month shall be given in cases where the property is on offer; and
- (iv) Notice of intention to repossess the undeveloped plots shall be served using the last known address by registered mail or by substituted service as the case may be.

7.7.2 Involuntary Resettlement Process

The involuntary resettlement process involves the identification of the displaced persons, their assets and livelihoods through a socio-economic survey. The Socio-economic Survey Report is an important input in the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The following conditions shall apply:-

- (i) A standard application form shall be filled in for the purposes of information and obtaining title;
- (ii) Government shall undertake to prevent arbitrary displacement and to protect fundamental human rights during displacement;

- (iii) The Government will be responsible for the resettlement of persons displaced by disasters;
- (iv) Persons displaced by disasters may not be entitled to compensation but may receive Humanitarian Assistance (HA) as determined by the socio-economic survey;
- (v) The promoter/investor shall be responsible for the resettlement/re-location, rehabilitation and compensation of the displaced persons in the case of investment;
- (vi) Valuation for compensation may be carried out by the Government Valuation Department;
- (vii) In a situation where the investor or promoter decides to engage a private valuer, the Government Valuation Department shall validate the valuation;
- (viii) The Department of Resettlement will be responsible for the resettlement function and will be the entry point for the resettlement process. This is to enable Government to have information and to monitor the process and to mediate in case of conflicts between promoter/investor and affected persons;
- (ix) Persons displaced by the investment should be compensated. Compensation shall be based on market or replacement cost whichever is higher including transaction costs;
- (x) People who are physically displaced should be provided with transport, food and shelter during their relocation;
- (xi) Land acquisition, payment of compensation for affected people/assets and resettlement shall take place before the onset of the project;
- (xii) Resettlement as a result of investment projects should be conceived as an opportunity for improving the livelihoods of the affected people and undertaken accordingly by the investor.
- (xiii) With the approval of the Attorney General's Chambers, a Resettlement Agreement shall be developed between the Promoter/Investor and the affected persons or communities on the resettlement process, compensation and rehabilitation terms and shall include a cutoff date for eligibility;
- (xiv) The investor/promoter in consultation with the relevant Government institutions shall engage with affected communities through a process of informed consultation and participation. The views of affected communities and persons, including host

- communities, will be considered in decision making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration, including options and alternatives where applicable;
- (xv) Disclosure of all relevant information and participation of affected communities and persons will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities and resettlement. The information should be provided in a language suitable for affected persons;
 - (xvi) The Office of the Vice President through the Department of Resettlement should be informed as early as possible of the intention to displace persons in a particular area prior to implementing the projects;
 - (xvii) Date of completion of census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project must be publicized and persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance;
 - (xviii) The Resettlement Policy supports compensation of persons who hold land under customary or State Land or any other tenure system that may be recognized under the Constitution or any Act of Parliament, who may be affected by displacement, or destruction of assets on a piece of land in question;
 - (xix) In resettling people, the Department of Resettlement shall ensure that resettled individuals or communities are resettled on a site that they can legally occupy and from which they are protected from the risk of eviction;
 - (xx) The promoter/investor in collaboration with other relevant institutions shall be required to identify alternative land for resettlement for the population which has been displaced due to development;
 - (xxi) Appropriate timing for relocation shall be the dry season in the case of Development Induced Displacement (DID);and
 - (xxii) Government is not obliged to compensate squatters/encroachers as these shall be dealt with in accordance with existing relevant laws.

7.8 Management of Resettlement Schemes

The Department of Resettlement is responsible for managing the Schemes. Resettlement Schemes with 20,000 hectares and above will be managed by a full time Scheme Manager,

who will be assisted by staff from participating Ministries/Institutions. No traditional villages will be created in resettlement schemes.

A Coordinating Committee, (CC) consisting of five(5) to Ten(10) members depending on the size of the scheme, shall be responsible for offering leadership in the Scheme. The members of the Coordinating Committee (CC) shall be elected from among settlers by settlers every two years.

7.8.1 Functions of the Coordinating Committee

The functions of the coordinating committee shall be as follows:

- (i) Disseminate the objectives of the resettlement programme to the settlers;
- (ii) Assist the Department of Resettlement to administer the resettlement by working closely with the Scheme Manager;
- (iii) Act as the mouth piece for the settlers;
- (iv) Plan and execute self-help projects;
- (v) Take responsibility for the coordination of the purchase of agricultural inputs and marketing of produce or any other project of benefit to the settlers;
- (vi) Ensure that statistics of population and produce in the schemes are updated and kept;
- (vii) Enforce regulations made by the department and the settlers themselves;
- (viii) Offer leadership in the Scheme such as conflict resolution;
- (ix) Protect the interest of the settlers;
- (x) Ensure that only authorised settlers live in the Scheme; and
- (xi) Recommend eviction of illegal or erring settlers to the Provincial Resettlement Committee.

To ensure adherence to rules and regulations in resettlement schemes, the Provincial Permanent Secretary upon receiving recommendations from the Principal Land Resettlement Officer shall have the powers to dissolve erring Coordinating Committees and call for elections within a period of three months.

7.8.2 Resettlement Scheme Integration into Local Administrative Structure

The scheme will be regarded as fully established when at least 75% of what was planned to be put in place has been accomplished. At this stage, the Department of Resettlement **may** pull out of the scheme to enable the scheme be integrated into the local administrative structure.

Thereafter the day to day running of the scheme will be the responsibility of the local administrative structure. Maintenance of basic infrastructure will continue to be the responsibility of appropriate Government Ministries/departments and/or local communities.

7.8.3 Financing of Policy Implementation

The intentions of this policy can be realized only if the institutions charged with the responsibility of executing the programme are adequately supported both financially and materially.

The Resettlement Policy recognizes the need for coordinated efforts among the identified key ministries/institutions and departments at both planning and implementation stages of the resettlement process. All activities shall be budgeted for under the appropriate Ministries. Once the Scheme is phased out by the Department of Resettlement, appropriate Ministries would continue with the activities in line with their mandates.

To implement this Policy, the Department of Resettlement shall mobilize resources internally and externally as follows:

Internally:

- (i) Through normal government budgetary allocation;
- (ii) Engaging in income generating ventures;

- (iii) Through Land Development Fund;and
- (iv) Through Farm Block Development Programmes in cases where a portion of farm block development land has been set aside for establishment of a resettlement scheme.

Externally:

Development Assistance from Cooperating Partners.

7.9 Legal and Regulatory Framework

Resettlement is an important programme which requires a legal framework. This policy will facilitate the establishment of a legal and institutional framework for effective management and development of resettlement schemes leading to poverty reduction and economic development. There has been no national resettlement policy since independence. This policy therefore will be complimented by various Acts of Parliament which include the following:

S/No.	Enabling Act/Instrument	Purpose
1	Agricultural Lands Act, CAP, 187	Provides for the creation of tenant farming schemes, and a Lands Department whose major function is Land Use Regulation on State land.
2	Land Survey Act, CAP 188	Provides for the manner in which land surveys shall be carried out and diagrams and plans shall be prepared. Further it provides for the protection of beacons and other survey marks.
3	Forest Act, CAP 199	Provides for establishing and management of National and Local Forests and Conservation and protection of forests and trees.

4	Lands and Deeds Registry Act CAP 185	Provides for the registration of any interest in land.
5	Lands Act, CAP 184	Provides for land alienation and administration, and Land Development Fund
6	Lands Acquisition Act, CAP 189	Provides for compulsory acquisition of land and other property.
7	Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011	Provides for integrated environmental management and the protection and conservation of the environment and the sustainable management and use of natural resources.
8	Lands Tribunal Act No. 39 of 2010	Provides for dispute resolutions on all land matters.
9	Zambia Development Agency Act No. 11 of 2006	Provides for facilitation of Land for investment.

7.10 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted by the Department of Resettlement in collaboration with Cabinet office and other relevant institutions as the case may be.