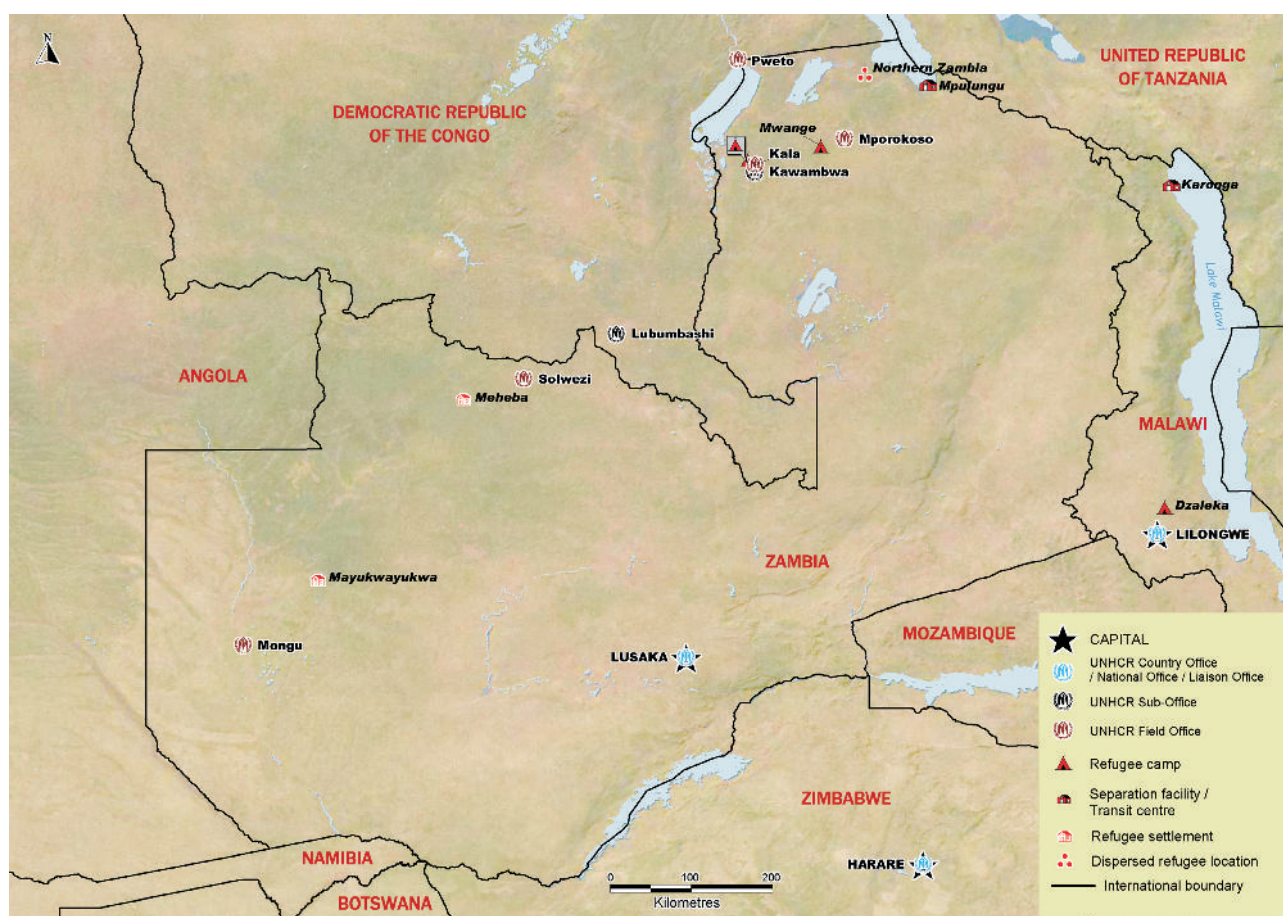


# ZAMBIA



## Operational highlights

- UNHCR assisted in the voluntary repatriation from Zambia of more than 19,200 refugees, including 17,000 Congolese and 2,200 Angolans.
- Some 625 refugees were submitted for resettlement and 137 departed for new lives in third countries during the year.
- UNHCR monitored a verification exercise for self-settled Congolese refugees (i.e., living in areas outside formally designated refugee sites) conducted by the Government in the North-Western, Luapula and Northern Provinces. The exercise counted 6,535 individuals living in these areas.
- Training programmes were conducted to build the capacity of the police, immigration officials, the judiciary

and implementing partners to ensure that new arrivals were given access to the national asylum process.

- HIV and AIDS activities focused on prevention, voluntary counselling, and testing at all four refugee sites. Information campaigns were conducted in several languages to increase awareness. Anti-retroviral therapy was made available to refugees living with HIV and AIDS.

## Working environment

While Zambia remained largely peaceful in 2009, there were isolated incidents of violence in several parts of the country during parliamentary by-elections, and petty crime plagued urban areas. General elections expected in 2011, with the two main contending parties being the Patriotic Front and the United Party for National Development.

Persons of concern					
Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Angola	25,300	17,100	50	57
	DRC	22,000	13,700	49	60
	Rwanda	5,100	3,200	43	45
	Burundi	2,100	800	43	47
	Somalia	1,900	290	38	34
	Various	330	60	37	31
Asylum-seekers	Various	80	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>56,810</b>	<b>35,150</b>		



A group of women receive blankets on World Refugee Day.

UNHCR / N. JAYASINGHE

Economically, Zambia grappled with many challenges, including a drop in copper prices on the international market and a national currency that fluctuated in value throughout 2009. Towards the end of the year, however, the economy started to improve. The majority of Zambians remained afflicted by poverty. The incidence of HIV and AIDS also remained high.

As a result of the continued voluntary repatriation of Congolese and Angolan refugees in 2009, the number of refugees in Zambia was significantly reduced.

## | Achievements and impact |

### ● Main objectives

UNHCR's main objectives were to improve the capacity of the Government and civil society to protect and assist refugees and asylum-seekers; facilitate durable solutions for refugees, including voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity; assist the local integration of those with few prospects of returning home; and use resettlement in a strategic manner as a protection tool.

The Office also sought to promote more flexible criteria for refugees to obtain urban residence permits, which would allow them to work and benefit from health care services. It also aimed to ensure the legal protection and upholding of the rights of refugees. In pursuit of these goals, UNHCR aimed to put a particular focus on women, children, older people, HIV and AIDS prevention and environmental protection.

Other priorities were to provide training in refugee law for Government officials, including immigration officials, members of Parliament, members of the National Eligibility Committee and the Sub-Committee on Urban Refugees; and conduct public information activities to promote tolerance for refugees.

### ● Protection and Solutions

A statute approved by the Minister of Home Affairs in December 2009 provided a legal basis for the issuance of electronic identity (ID) cards by the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) to refugees living in camps, settlements and urban areas in the country. The issuance of the cards to camp-based refugees will commence in July 2010.

No *refoulement* occurred during the year. An adequate police presence in the camps and settlements provided security to refugees. The three main capacity-building activities concluded in 2009 were the annual protection workshop, training in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and guidance for police and neighbourhood watch groups. UNHCR visited Mporokoso and Kawambwa prisons and provided counselling to all refugees detained at these sites.

### ● Activities and assistance

**Community services:** In Meheba refugee settlement, approximately 200 refugees visited the health information centres (HICs) in 2009, with about 120 cases related to sexual and gender-based violence. Out of 14 water and sanitation committee members in the Kala camp, seven (50 per cent) were women. Eight water, environment and sanitation committees were reactivated, with women making up 50 per cent of their members.

Drop-in centres where information and counselling was provided to victims of sexual and gender-based violence, were established in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements, in addition to those already established in Kala and Mwanze camps. In Mayukwayukwa, a total of 14 refugees and a number of Zambian nationals were trained as psycho-social counsellors in order to provide counselling to

survivors of sexual violence. Sanitary materials were distributed to all women and girls of reproductive age.

**Crop production:** To compensate for the ending in 2008 of food ration deliveries, agricultural projects were developed to foster greater self-reliance. Other initiatives improved rice production through the provision of irrigation pumps and rice mills.

**Domestic needs and household support:** Non-food items (NFIs) were distributed to vulnerable refugees and new arrivals. Some 80 tons of soap were distributed to enhance health and hygiene in Kala and Mwangi refugee camps. During repatriation movements, assorted NFIs were provided to some 500 vulnerable refugees, and 2,500 collapsible jerry cans were distributed to refugees in transit.

**Education:** A school feeding programme was launched in the Mayukwayukwa and Meheba settlements to increase school enrolment and reduce drop-out rates. In Meheba, for instance, the programme started in December and provided meals to 3,773 pupils of grades 1-7 at 14 schools by the end of the year. In Mayukwayukwa, enrolment increased from 60 per cent in the 2008-2009 school year to 68 per cent in the 2009-2010 school year, which began in September 2009.

All children of primary school age in both Kala and Mwangi refugee camps were enrolled in classes, while secondary school enrolment stood at 55 per cent in Kala and 29 per cent in Mwangi. In Meheba refugee settlement, 80 per cent of school-age children were attending primary or lower secondary schools, while in Mayukwayukwa refugee settlement 62 per cent of the total school-age population in the settlement of 3,520 children were enrolled in school. In urban areas, 280 children were registered for primary education, 105 for secondary education and only one for tertiary education.

**Fisheries:** Some 64 farmers in Meheba had their fish ponds re-stocked with 500 fingerlings each in the first half of the year. A similar number of fingerlings were distributed to 12 new farmers in the second half of the year. There were two harvests in 2009, generating approximately 12 kg and 60 kg of fish. Some 20 farmers in Mayukwayukwa refugee settlement were involved in stocking eight fish ponds after receiving fingerlings, while 60 farmers were trained in fish farming for the first time.

**Food:** Food rations were provided to all refugees in the Kala and Mwangi camps and to about 3,000 vulnerable refugees in the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements, as well as to refugees staying at the transit centre in Lusaka. In Kala and Mwangi, high energy protein supplement was provided through the camp clinics for malnourished children under five, chronically ill patients, and pregnant and lactating mothers.

**Forestry:** UNHCR promoted the use of energy-efficient cooking devices to minimize the destruction of forests. In Kala, 17,000 tree seedlings were raised and 13,200 tree seedlings were distributed and planted on just over six hectares. In Mwangi, 15,900 seedlings were planted and distributed. An additional 1,000 seedlings were distributed to schools in the neighbouring Zambian communities. In the

Meheba settlement, 19,000 seedlings were sown and distributed to the refugee community and about 18,000 to the local community. In Mayukwayukwa settlement more than 20,000 trees were planted.

**Health and nutrition:** No outbreak of communicable diseases was reported from the refugee communities. Clinics, health posts and laboratory facilities in both Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements were renovated and equipped with solar panels and emergency communication systems, and supplied with medical equipment. Medical staff and community-based health workers were guided in comprehensive malaria prevention. The number of malaria cases decreased from over 4,000 in 2008 to less than 1,000 in 2009 in Kala, while in Mwangi 550 cases of malaria were recorded in 2009 against 4,065 recorded in 2008. Malaria morbidity and mortality rates have dropped to minimum levels due to a wider distribution of mosquito nets and awareness campaigns. Immunization coverage reached 100 per cent in both camps.

Refugee youth were targeted for HIV and AIDS prevention activities. Kala reported a 20 per cent decrease in the incidence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV and AIDS related illnesses within a six-month period, while in Mwangi, some 380 STI cases were recorded against 660 cases in 2008. Some 9,000 male condoms and 590 female condoms were distributed in both camps, while in the two settlements 12,140 female and 198,908 male condoms were distributed throughout the year. Prevention of mother to child transmission in Kala was 97 per cent and at 84 per cent for Mwangi.

**Income generation:** In 2009, income generating activities included cassava, maize, assorted vegetable and banana farming, poultry production and the rearing of goats and sheep. In Mayukwayukwa, more than 1,000 farmers participated in entrepreneurship training, while the majority of households in both Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements were involved in sustainable income generation. A matching grant system was developed to stimulate the formation of sustainable farming associations among the refugee and host communities.

In Meheba, 12 groups comprising 277 persons (205 males and 72 females) were formed to engage in beekeeping and 50 beehives were constructed and distributed to the groups. Honey extractors and honey presses were procured and distributed to the groups in the two settlements. In Mayukwayukwa, 230 refugees were trained in beekeeping.

**Legal Assistance:** In Kala and Mwangi, 27 sessions of the mobile court were held and 39 cases heard. All refugees arrested for crimes were given access to the court. In Meheba, mobile courts held 13 sessions in 2009.

**Livestock:** A group of six refugees received broilers, feed and other materials for poultry production and were able to rear and to sell over three batches of 200 birds in Meheba. Another 10 poultry groups were established, each beginning with 200 chicks. A total of 650 chickens were procured and distributed to 217 poultry farmers. Some 100 goats and 50 sheep were also provided to farmers.

**Operational Support (to agencies):** New cells were constructed in the police posts in Meheba, and the police post

in Mayukwayukwa was renovated. The police in both settlements were provided a vehicle each and the posts supplied with computers, printers and radio communication equipment. UNHCR also made staff salary contributions and supported other operational costs for all its implementing partners in the country.

**Sanitation:** In the Mwangwe camp, more than 4,410 refugee families (80 per cent of the total in the camp) had household latrines, over 3,210 (58 per cent) had refuse pits and some 3,890 or 70 per cent had bathing shelters. More than 30 ventilated improved pit latrines were installed in public places and households were provided with more than 700 sanitary slabs to facilitate the construction of household toilets. The Meheba settlement had a total of 1,230 latrines with an average of 10 people per latrine. In Mayukwayukwa, some 1,700 pit latrines covered more than 50 per cent of the needs, up from 39 per cent in 2008.

**Shelter and other infrastructure:** At year's end, a reception and transit centre in Meheba was under construction and the 18.6 km access road was in its final stages of rehabilitation. Improved housing for vulnerable refugees was constructed.

**Transport and logistics:** About 90 per cent of all project vehicles were in good running condition. UNHCR procured approximately 115,330 litres of fuel for Kawambwa (50,200) and Mporokoso field office (65,128) during the year. All essential vehicle spare parts were procured, stored and issued to the mechanical workshops. A total of 190 asylum-seekers, refugees released from prison and refugees who opted to relocate were provided with transport to the camps and settlements.

**Water:** Access to the water supply systems in all four refugee sites was improved. All refugees in Mwangwe and Kala had access to safe and clean drinking water. The water system provided an average of 15 litres per person per day and with the inclusion of boreholes the average total per capita increased to 21 litres per person per day. In Meheba, 277 water points are operational and providing drinking water, with an average of 50 people per water point. In addition, eight new wells were constructed. In Mayukwayukwa, 80 water points were functional and four new boreholes were drilled, providing all refugees with easy access to adequate amounts of clean water.

### ○ Constraints

Zambia maintained reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention concerning freedom of movement and the right to work, which impede refugee protection and solutions. One of the consequences of the encampment policy is that an estimated 5,000 people live as undocumented and "illegal" refugees in urban areas. These are refugees who, for family or other reasons, have refused to move to one of the designated refugee sites. They are unable to enjoy many of their human rights as they lack access to most government services and facilities, such as primary education. Furthermore, UNHCR cannot provide this group with assistance or help in finding solutions for them.

As of December 2009, the Refugee Bill was still under consideration by various government committees. Adoption of this new legislation is critical, as the current Refugees

(Control) Act of 1970 is not in line with international legal standards. However, the new Refugee Bill retains the restrictions on freedom of movement and the right to work.

The issue of local integration for the remaining caseload of Angolan refugees remained unresolved.

## | Financial information |

UNHCR's total budget in Zambia increased from 2005 to 2006 because of the repatriation of some 8,300 Angolan refugees. In 2007 and again in 2008 the budget declined due to reduced numbers of beneficiaries following the repatriation of Angolan refugees and the repatriation of Congolese refugees. In 2009, the total expenditure for Zambia increased slightly to USD 11.9 million as a result of additional funding received for global needs assessment pilot projects. These funds were used for projects which addressed the areas of health, including HIV and AIDS programmes, sexual gender-based violence, registration and documentation, and self-reliance for refugees residing in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba refugee settlements.

## | Organization and implementation |

UNHCR's operations in Zambia were managed by the country office in Lusaka, a sub-office and three field offices located close to the two refugee camps (Kala and Mwangwe) in the Northern and Luapula provinces and two settlements (Meheba and Mayukwayukwa) in the Western and North-Western Provinces. In 2009, UNHCR operated with nine international staff, 54 national employees, 25 UNVs and one consultant.

## | Working with others |

In 2009, UNHCR cooperated in the northern provinces with two implementing partners and four operational partners to provide food aid to refugees and support the repatriation of Congolese refugees. In the Western and North-Western Provinces, UNHCR worked with government ministries, WFP and various NGOs to provide food rations to camp-based vulnerable refugees and implement water and sanitation projects.



## Overall assessment

In 2009, the repatriation of almost 17,000 Congolese refugees was a major achievement, made possible by a sensitization campaign as well as improvements in transportation and return conditions. Because of a gap in the reception and reintegration assistance in Angola, the repatriation of Angolan refugees did not meet its targets. The Office provided cash grants and transportation allowances to 2,170 individuals who organized their own return home.

Partners
<b>Implementing partners</b>
<b>Government:</b> Commissioner of Refugees (Ministry of Home Affairs), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Affairs, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
<b>NGOs:</b> Africa Humanitarian Action, Aktion Afrika Hilfe, Norwegian Church Aid, World Vision International
<b>Operational partners</b>
<b>NGOs:</b> FORGE
<b>Others:</b> ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNICEF, WFP and WHO

### Budget, income and expenditure in Zambia (USD)

	Final budget	Income from contributions	Other funds available	Total funds available	Total expenditure
Annual budget	16,250,505	4,462,870	7,580,076	12,042,946	11,906,495
Zimbabwe Situation SB	230,530	0	110,198	110,198	7,921
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,481,035</b>	<b>4,462,870</b>	<b>7,690,274</b>	<b>12,153,144</b>	<b>11,914,416</b>

Note: Supplementary programmes do not include seven per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR. Income from contributions includes contributions earmarked at the country level. Other funds available include transfers from unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

### Financial report for UNHCR's operations in Zambia (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current years' project			Previous years' project
	Annual budget	Supplementary budgets	Total	Annual and supplementary budgets
Protection, monitoring and coordination	3,057,150	2,648	3,059,797	0
Community services	268,770	0	268,770	31,980
Crop production	61,244	0	61,244	12,937
Domestic needs and household support	281,599	0	281,599	0
Education	480,214	0	480,214	33,011
Food	108,882	0	108,882	3,203
Fisheries	10,932	0	10,932	0
Forestry	18,743	0	18,743	2,263
Health and nutrition	1,015,468	0	1,015,468	103,273
Income generation	62,421	0	62,421	30,208
Legal assistance	708,680	0	708,680	72,132
Livestock animal husbandry	4,708	0	4,708	69
Operational support (to agencies)	1,212,503	273	1,212,776	153,594
Sanitation	52,630	0	52,630	6,685
Shelter and infrastructure	379,609	0	379,609	1,391
Transport and logistics	682,838	5,001	687,839	25,969
Water	145,018	0	145,018	91,852
Instalments to implementing partners	1,495,612	0	1,495,612	(568,567)
<b>Subtotal operational activities</b>	<b>10,047,022</b>	<b>7,921</b>	<b>10,054,943</b>	<b>(0)</b>
Programme support	1,859,474	0	1,859,474	0
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>11,906,495</b>	<b>7,921</b>	<b>11,914,416</b>	<b>(0)</b>
<b>Cancellation on previous years' expenditure</b>				<b>(46,390)</b>
<b>Instalments with implementing partners</b>				
Payments made	3,547,701	0	3,547,701	
Reporting received	(2,052,089)	0	(2,052,089)	
<b>Balance</b>	<b>1,495,612</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,495,612</b>	
<b>Previous year's report</b>				
Instalments with implementing partners:				
Outstanding 1st January				1,547,388
Reporting received				(568,567)
Refunded to UNHCR				(295,383)
Currency adjustment				97,106
<b>Outstanding 31st December</b>				<b>780,544</b>