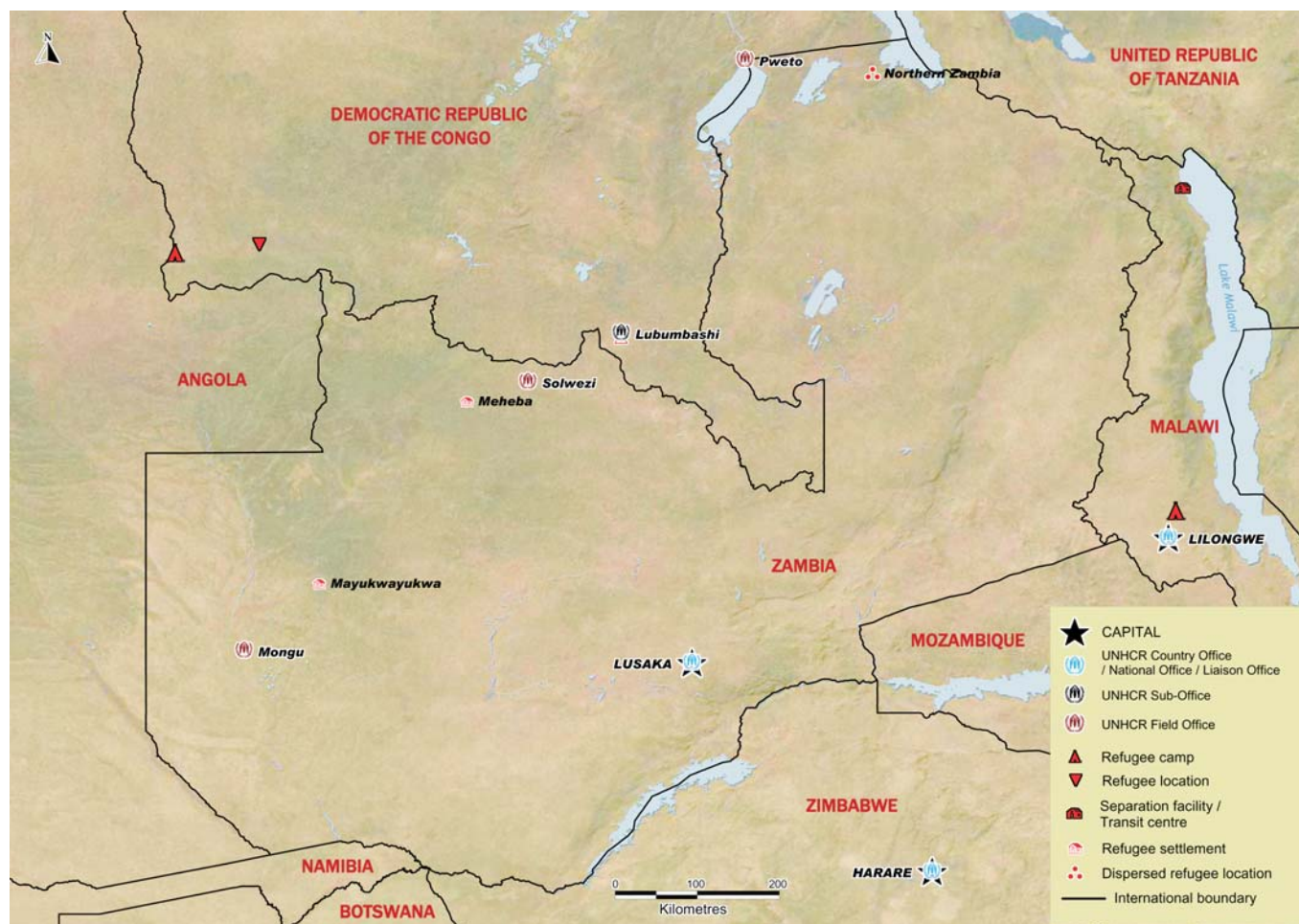


# ZAMBIA



## Working environment

### The context

Zambia was host to some 55,800 refugees and 115 asylum-seekers at the end of June 2010, mainly from Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda.

Zambia is a party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol, as well as the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee

Problems in Africa. The vast majority of refugees in Zambia have been granted status on a *prima facie* basis, while some have been recognized after individual refugee status determination (RSD) conducted by the National Eligibility Committee (NEC).

Under the Refugee Control Act of 1970, the right to freedom of movement is restricted and strict regulations are in place regarding access to gainful employment, including self-employment. Refugees are required to live in designated camps or settlements; and an explicit authorization is required for them to stay in urban areas such as the capital, Lusaka.

## Planning figures for Zambia

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Angola	21,300	15,100	250	250
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	14,100	8,900	12,100	6,800
	Rwanda	4,500	3,100	500	450
	Various	4,100	1,000	3,600	900
Asylum-seekers	Angola	0	0	4,500	4,500
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	10	10	0	0
	Rwanda	500	500	3,000	3,000
	Various	10	10	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>44,520</b>	<b>28,620</b>	<b>23,950</b>	<b>15,900</b>



Angolan refugee children celebrate World Refugee Day in Mayukwayukwa settlement.

The Government has recognized the importance of updating Zambia's refugee legislation. A draft bill is currently under consideration but has not yet been tabled with Parliament. Further refinement of the proposed legislation would be needed for greater alignment with international protection standards and good practices, including provisions aimed at facilitating local integration.

● *The needs*

UNHCR's main focus in Zambia during 2011 will be on durable solutions, within the framework of the comprehensive strategies and roadmap leading to the cessation of the refugee status of Angolan, Burundian and Rwandan refugees. In this connection, UNHCR will continue to actively promote voluntary

### Main objectives and targets

#### Fair protection processes

- Access to asylum procedures is improved.
  - ↳ All persons of concern have access to RSD procedures.
- Access to civil status documentation is strengthened.
  - ↳ All newborns are issued birth certificates.
- The level of individual documentation is increased.
  - ↳ All adult refugees are provided with individual protection documentation.

#### Security from violence and exploitation

- The protection of children is strengthened.
  - ↳ All unaccompanied and separated children of concern benefit from best interest determination (BID) procedures.

- The risk of gender-based violence is reduced and the quality of the response is improved.
  - ↳ About 60 percent of survivors of gender-based violence receive support.

#### Basic needs and services

- The risk of HIV and AIDS is reduced and the quality of the response is improved.
  - ↳ All HIV-positive persons of concern receive anti-retroviral therapy.
- Basic domestic and hygiene items are made available to the population of concern.
  - ↳ All refugee women and adolescent girls receive sanitary supplies every month.
- The supply of potable water is increased or maintained.
  - ↳ An average of 20 litres of potable water per person per day is made available.

#### Community participation and self-management

- Community self-management and the equal representation of women are strengthened.
  - ↳ Some 50 per cent of active participants in leadership and management structures are women.

#### Durable solutions

- The potential for resettlement is realized.
  - ↳ About 90 per cent of individuals identified as eligible are resettled.
- The potential for voluntary return is realized.
  - ↳ All persons of concern with the intention of returning are able to do so voluntarily.
- Advocate for local integration.
  - ↳ About 50 per cent of the Angolan refugees in Zambia are able to integrate locally.

## UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	4
□ Total staff	77
International	12
National	51
JPOs	1
UNVs	13

## PARTNERS

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Ministry of Agriculture  
Ministry of Community Development  
Ministry of Education  
Ministry of Health  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
Ministry of Water Affairs

#### NGOs:

Africa Humanitarian Action  
Grassroots Soccer

#### Others:

UNV

### Operational partners

#### NGOs:

FORGE

#### Others:

IOM  
UNAIDS  
UNFPA  
WFP

repatriation to Angola, Burundi and Rwanda through "Come-and-Tell" and "Go-and-See" visits and mass information campaigns. The repatriation of Congolese refugees to the DRC will take place on an individual basis following the conclusion of organized returns in 2010.

UNHCR is encouraging the Zambian Government to offer local integration opportunities to Angolan refugees who have resided in Zambia for many years. If the Government considers this opportunity in 2011, UNHCR will provide support with documentation and relocation of this group from the settlements where they reside. Furthermore, UNHCR will also advocate for local integration as a solution or at least an alternative status for some 500 Rwandan refugees who have work permits and have achieved a high level of social and economic integration, working in close consultation with the Zambian authorities.

With cessation of refugee status on the horizon, UNHCR anticipates that voluntary repatriation to Angola may accelerate beyond the modest levels of only 141 persons during the first half of 2010 and only 2,170 Angolans in 2009. Angolan refugees who decide spontaneously to return receive cash grants and transportation assistance, and the increased numbers will call for greater resources.

## Strategy and activities

UNHCR will continue to promote local integration as a durable solution for Angolan refugees. Individual repatriation for Angolans, Burundians, Congolese, Rwandans and other nationalities will continue in 2011. Resettlement will be sought for a limited number of refugees for whom repatriation or local integration is not an option.

The Office will work closely with the Government of Zambia to ensure a

favourable protection environment for refugees in the country, including by building capacity and providing training in protection to local authorities, police and immigration officials, the judiciary and other stakeholders.

UNHCR will also support the maintenance of a reliable refugee population database, ensuring that population figures and the numbers of those deemed vulnerable are accurate. The Office will assist the Government with the registration of refugee populations, and new arrivals and returnees will receive protection and assistance.

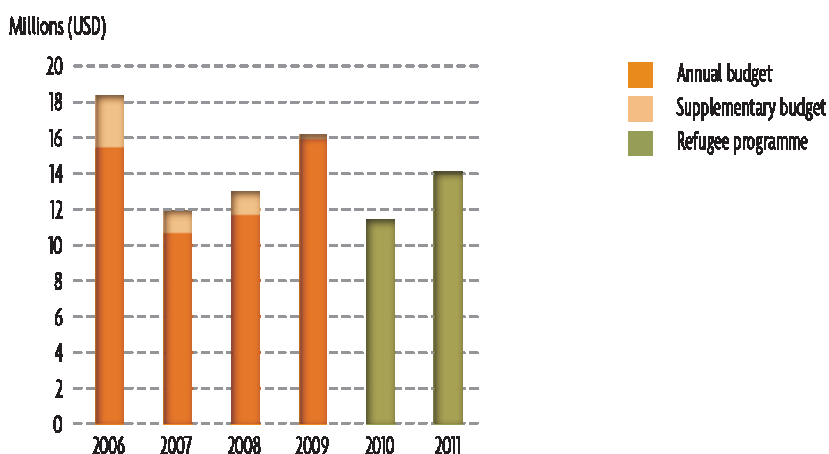
Protection mechanisms within camps will be strengthened in order to ensure access to due process through mobile courts. Victim Support Units and task forces on sexual and gender-based violence and HIV and AIDS will be supported.

UNHCR will help the Government to draft the final Refugee Bill and help build the capacity of new asylum institutions in 2011.

The protection and durable solutions strategy for urban refugees will aim to achieve a combination of durable solutions for refugees. The plan will include advocating for the granting of residence permits and the sharing of information on conditions in countries of origin so that those wishing to return make informed decisions on voluntary repatriation. Resettlement will be offered to a limited number of vulnerable cases.

UNHCR will phase out its presence in northern Zambia in 2011, following the completion of repatriation of Congolese refugees to Katanga Province in the DRC and the closure of the Kala and Mwangi refugee camps at the end of 2010. The remaining Congolese refugees will be relocated to the Meheba settlement; UNHCR's field office in nearby Solwezi is being reinforced for this purpose.

## UNHCR's budget in Zambia 2006 – 2011



## ○ Constraints

Zambia is still working toward a political consensus on local integration and adoption of the legal framework necessary to outline criteria and modalities. Delays in this process may prevent some Angolans from accessing this durable solution. Slow progress on voluntary repatriation for Angolan refugees creates a risk that some who wish to return home will not be able to do so before the projected invocation of the cessation clause on 31 December 2011. Through active promotion of solutions, UNHCR is seeking to ensure that Angolan refugees in Zambia have a clear legal status following the invocation of the cessation clause.

## Organization and implementation

### ○ Coordination

UNHCR will strengthen partnerships with UN agencies and partners, including IOM, WFP, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF and FORGE, seeking to engage these and other agencies in supporting the process of local integration, should the Government open such opportunities. Through regular meetings of heads of agencies and the Operations Management Team, the Office plays an active role in issues such as safety, security, and HIV and AIDS.

UNHCR will collaborate closely with the Office of the Zambian Commissioner for Refugees in 2011. It is expected that refugees will continue to benefit from the services of the National Malaria Control

Centre under Zambia's Ministry of Health. In addition, they will receive free anti-retroviral therapy and benefit from the Expanded Programme on Immunization, which will be able to call on a free supply of antigens and TB, as well as anti-malaria drugs from the cold chain system supported by UNICEF. Current implementing arrangements with Government ministries for services in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba will continue.

## Financial information

UNHCR's budget in Zambia declined significantly after the repatriation to Angola reached its peak in 2006. The requirements grew again in 2008 as a result of emergency preparedness activities in response to the situation in Zimbabwe. In 2009, the budget grew significantly as Zambia was one of the pilot countries for the global needs assessment initiative. Part of the funding was used to address protection gaps and to support repatriation movements to the DRC.

The 2010 budget was reduced to USD 11.4 million, reflecting the significant reduction in the refugee population in the country through the organised repatriation of Congolese refugees to the DRC and assisted spontaneous returns to Angola. Based on the comprehensive assessment of needs, the 2011 budget for Zambia increases by 24 per cent, principally to support the comprehensive strategy for Angolan refugees, including repatriation, local integration and the identification of individuals in continuing need of international protection.

## Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- Only 75 per cent of women and adolescent girls receive sanitary supplies every month.
- Refugees will receive only 15 litres of potable water per person per day.
- Only 65 per cent of individuals identified as eligible will be resettled in third countries.
- Some 30 per cent of people of concern wishing to repatriate will be unable to do so.
- Only 35 per cent of Angolan refugees opting for local integration are assisted to integrate locally.
- Only 70 per cent of newborns are issued with birth certificates.
- Only 80 per cent of adult refugees are provided with individual protection documentation.
- Some 15 per cent of unaccompanied or separated children of concern are assisted through BID procedures.
- Only 45 per cent of survivors of gender-based violence are supported.

## 2011 UNHCR Budget for Zambia (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>		
International and regional instruments	28,780	28,780
National legal framework	40,380	40,380
National and regional migration policy	83,687	83,687
Cooperation with partners	73,608	73,608
National development policies	53,708	53,708
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	91,177	91,177
Non-refoulement	19,530	19,530
Environmental protection	85,008	85,008
Subtotal	<b>475,877</b>	<b>475,877</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>		
Registration and profiling	240,333	240,333
Access to asylum procedures	106,091	106,091

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	TOTAL
Fair and efficient status determination	1,261,146	1,261,146
Family reunification	88,391	88,391
Individual documentation	64,546	64,546
Civil status documentation	235,433	235,433
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,995,941</b>	<b>1,995,941</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>		
Law enforcement	121,610	121,610
Community security management system	102,057	102,057
Gender-based violence	200,410	200,410
Protection of children	131,910	131,910
Freedom of movement	86,860	86,860
Non-arbitrary detention	58,452	58,452
Access to legal remedies	98,007	98,007
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>799,306</b>	<b>799,306</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>		
Food security	197,461	197,461
Nutrition	116,361	116,361
Water	189,611	189,611
Shelter and other infrastructure	146,911	146,911
Basic domestic and hygiene items	162,260	162,260
Primary health care	447,380	447,380
HIV and AIDS	410,530	410,530
Education	720,880	720,880
Sanitation services	106,911	106,911
Services for groups with specific needs	290,330	290,330
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,788,633</b>	<b>2,788,633</b>
<b>Community participation and self-management</b>		
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	77,864	77,864
Community self-management and equal representation	119,764	119,764
Camp management and coordination	110,083	110,083
Self-reliance and livelihoods	211,859	211,859
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>519,571</b>	<b>519,571</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>		
Durable solutions strategy	44,202	44,202
Voluntary return	2,234,637	2,234,637
Local integration support	1,696,594	1,696,594
Resettlement	409,788	409,788
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,385,221</b>	<b>4,385,221</b>
<b>External relations</b>		
Donor relations	81,855	81,855
Resource mobilisation	128,661	128,661
Partnership	49,083	49,083
Public information	187,783	187,783
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>447,382</b>	<b>447,382</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>		
Supply chain and logistics	1,409,384	1,409,384
Programme management, coordination and support	1,296,766	1,296,766
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,706,150</b>	<b>2,706,150</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,118,082</b>	<b>14,118,082</b>
<b>2010 Revised budget</b>	<b>11,396,776</b>	<b>11,396,776</b>