



Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion Strategy 2021-23

Promoting inclusion of refugees into safe market systems through inclusive models such as value chain development and graduation approach

JUNE 2020
Zambia

Contents

1.	Acknowledgement	3
2.	Executive Summary.....	3
3.	Introduction	4
4.	Context Analysis.....	5
	4.1 Political.....	5
	4.2 Legal	5
	4.3 Asylum regime in Zambia.....	6
	4.4. Durable solutions	7
5.	COVID – 19 Impact.....	9
6.	Livelihoods and economic inclusion	10
7.	Socio-economic profiles.....	11
8.	Market Analysis.....	14
	6.1 Potential Agro-Based Value Chains.....	15
9.	Strategic Framework.....	17
	9.1 Overall Objective	18
	9.2 Strategic Objectives	18
	9.3 Theory of Change.....	20
	9.4 Alignment to 7 th NDP and UN SDGs.....	21
	9.5 Implementation Approaches	22
10.	Annexes.....	23
	10.1 UNHCR Global Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Theory of Change	23
	10.2 Institutional Mapping	24
	10.3 Reference documents.....	30

1. Acknowledgement

The development of this strategy has been a joint effort between the Government through the office Commissioner of Refugees (CoR), UNHCR, FAO, UNDP, District line ministries (*Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries, Trade and Cooperatives, Community Development and Social Services, Department of Forestry*) in Nchelenge, Kaoma and Kalumbila Districts, Partner agencies; Caritas Czech Republic, World Vision, refugees, host community members and the local market committees.

UNHCR jointly with the livelihoods co-ordination co-lead FAO, are greatly indebted to the Commissioner of Refugees (CoR), donors and all stakeholders who provided pertinent information and support towards the successful completion of this document. We also, appreciate the invaluable contributions by refugees and hosting communities in Zambia.

This strategy is envisaged to be a living document that will be reviewed and updated periodically to reflect emerging realities. The proposed strategic interventions aligns to the part of the Government's 5 strategic objectives of the 7th National Development Plan (NDP), the respective District Development Plans, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and its annex 1 on Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and will strategically guide and inform livelihoods programming, *for the next three years*, targeting persons of concern and the host communities residing in surrounding areas.

2. Executive Summary

Zambia has a long history of hosting refugees and asylum seekers dating back to the 1940s when the country gave refuge to asylum seekers from Poland displaced as a result of World War II. Since then, the country has hosted refugees from Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, among others. As at July 2020, a total of 90,263 refugees are hosted in urban areas mainly in Lusaka, Ndola and in the three settlements of Meheba, Mayukwayukwa and Mantapala.

Zambia is a champion in the Southern African region in providing opportunities for the socio-economic integration of refugees. Decades before the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) was conceived, Zambia adopted a whole-of-society approach, enabling social and economic inclusion and facilitating local integration of refugees through the Zambia Initiative and the Local Integration Program for long staying refugees from Angola and Rwandan. The response to the 2017 influx of refugees from neighbouring DRC adopted a CRRF approach in an emergency context through a settlement approach envisaging a durable solution from the onset of the crisis, inclusion into national services and engaging all in-line ministries in an All-of Government approach.

The gains from the comprehensive and solutions-oriented approaches, which included the Zambia Initiative Development Program (ZIDP) and the Local Integration Program (LIP), however, have been slowed down by the existing policies on encampment and right to work, thus limiting opportunities for refugees to engage in sustainable livelihood ventures. Distressed national economic outlook, lack of and limited financial resources to support multiyear development programmes also contributed to the slow down.

The 2017 Refugee Act (section 42) provides an enhanced opportunity for refugees to engage in economic activities, granting right to self-employment. UNHCR is closely working with the office of the Commissioner of Refugees (COR) to draft a policy framework for operationalisation of the 2017 act.

49% of the total refugee population in Zambia are within the economically active age, 18 – 59 years. Refugees participate in the mainstay economic activities dominant in the hosting locations. Similar to the socio-economic profiles of hosting communities, PoCs are majorly involved in agricultural production (including livestock and fishing), agroforestry, casual work, petty trading, retailing and wholesaling. A limited number of skilled and professional refugees have secured jobs in the formal and informal sectors in urban areas of Lusaka, Solwezi and Ndola. However, access to employment (including self) and increased livelihood opportunities is hugely negatively impacted by existing restrictive policies on encampment and employment.

UNHCR's global shift and new approach towards supporting livelihoods and economic inclusion aligns well with the solutions and development-oriented model, *to support refugee inclusion and integration*, employed by the Zambian Government over the years. The strategic objectives of this strategy also align to the National and respective District socio-economic development priorities. Whereas UNHCR has continued to support direct implementation of

interventions through project partnerships, the focus will, in a phased manner, drift towards facilitating active engagement and convening of other actors particularly expert entities to support inclusion of refugees into market systems (through value chain development approach) and existing programmes/services.

This document sets four key pillars as strategic priority objectives to be increasingly developed in Zambia for the next three years.

- Pillar I: Promote an improved policy and regulatory environment to optimize engagement of refugees in formal and informal economic sectors.
- Pillar II: Agriculture and trade sectors developed through market oriented and value chain-based solutions
- Pillar III: To facilitate socio- economic inclusion into national and development programmes by Government and Development partners.
- Pillar IV: Enhance skills acquisition opportunities for youth and women

This will be a living document that can be subjected to review and possible refining at least after every one year. Successful implementation of this strategy will be depended on the goodwill from all stakeholder; private and public and the availability of financial, human and other resources.

3. Introduction

Often, forced displacement leads to destruction and loss of livelihoods of the affected families and exerts strain on available local resources, particularly in poor rural areas like Nchelenge, Kaoma and Kalumbila Districts. This situation calls for the need to draw programmes to address the immediate basic needs of the affected populations while at the same time build sustainable programmes to address long-term needs and offer sustainable solutions.

To address this, the Government of Republic of Zambia has continued to demonstrate its commitment to sustainable approaches to refugee situations, through establishment of settlements in Meheba, Mayukwayukwa and Mantapala sites thereby providing an opportunity for refugees to engage in some livelihood activities such as farming and commerce. This continues to promote inclusion of refugees into the respective local economies. Notwithstanding the encampment policy, some self-settled refugees live in urban areas, particularly in the capital city, Lusaka. There is a provision for persons with reasons such as education, work, investment, medical and safety, to apply for urban residence permit. In 2017, the country introduced its 7th National Development Plan (2017– 2021) with the theme “Accelerating Development Efforts Towards Vision 2030 Without Leaving Anyone Behind,”. This plan aims at building a more resilient economy through sustained socio-economic development across all sectors.

Zambian economy has experienced serious recession in recent years with average growth rate declining from 7.4% between 2004 -2014 to 3.5% in 2017, 4.0% in 2018 and 1.4% in 2019. The already distressed economic situation has further been compounded by the COVID – 19 pandemic. Wholesale, retail, tourism and entertainment sectors are on a downturn trend. The informal sector is hardest hit with most small and medium enterprises (SME’s) either downsizing or closing. The situation is even more critical for enterprises run by vulnerable populations including refugees and asylum seekers. A global analysis released in July 2020 by the Center for Global Development, Refugees International, and the International Rescue Committee finds that, only 7% of refugees work in the least impacted sectors, like education and public administration.

According to UNHCR Countrywide Statistics Infographic Report, Zambia has a total of 90,263 (41,750 females and 48,513 male) persons of concern as at July 2020. Out of this number 53,557 are from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), 18,600 are from Angola, 7,890 are from Burundi, 5,957 are from Rwanda, 3,709 are from Somalia. 61,787 are refugees, 23,729 are others of concern (Angolans and Rwandans who have been locally integrated) and 4,747 are asylum seekers. A significant segment of these population, at 49%, is within the active working age of 18 -59 years.

Recognizing the aforementioned, this document; a Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Strategy, 2021-2023, reflects stakeholders’ (GRZ, UNHCR, humanitarian and development partners) commitment towards facilitating realisation of sustainable solutions for the population of concern while at the same time, contributing to the socio- economic empowerment and development of hosting areas.

The document has been developed through a consultative process that involved review of existing baseline studies, i.e., socio-economic focused surveys and other related assessments. The process also drew from the analysis of the unfolding operational environment including findings from the rapid survey on impact of COVID -19 and the existing opportunities,

resulting from the commitment by GRZ to the CRRF. The document provides the strategic framework for stakeholders (Public, Private, Refugee and Host Communities, UN and NGO partners implementing livelihoods and self-reliance programmes), to draw common analysis, focus and complementarity in the facilitation of livelihood and economic inclusion for the three-year period.

The document can and will be used by actors operating in Zambia as a tool and guide for designing socio economic projects. It also serves as a tool for furthering advocacy efforts and partnership development towards enhancing access to economic opportunities and resilience building of the targeted population. The Strategy will be implemented in close linkage with other sector strategies i.e. Protection (Child Protection, SGBV, and PSNs), Education, WASH, Health, Energy and Environment.

Recommended strategies and actions in this document mirror the strategic vision articulated in the Zambia's 7th National Development Plan, the UNHCR 2019-2023 Global Strategy Concept Note, UNHCR– Zambia's Protection Multi-Year Multi-Partner Strategy (MYMPS), the CRRF area specific action plans. The overall vision to facilitate refugees to live dignified lives and contribute to the Zambian society and economy and while effectively having access to rights not less favourable than those accorded to aliens.

4. Context Analysis

4.1 Political

Zambia has enjoyed peace and stability since gaining independence in 1964. Being one of the most stable countries in the region, Zambia has played a significant role in providing a safe haven to displaced persons from Rwanda, Angola, DRC and various nationalities.

Administratively, Zambia is divided into 10 provinces namely Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Muchinga, Northern, North-Western, Southern and Western. These provinces are further subdivided into 106 districts, constituencies and wards. A national census is planned to be held in 2020.

In the Southern African region, Zambia is a champion in providing opportunities for socio-economic integration of refugees. PoCs have access to basic social services on the same level as Zambians. The country is party to relevant international conventions, most of which are promulgated in the Refugees Act of 2017, on the rights of refugees and asylum seekers.

4.2 Legal

Zambia is party to the 1951 Convention, 1967 Protocol and 1969 OAU Convention, and has domesticated international conventions through the enactment of the 2017 Refugee Act, which repeals and replaces the Refugees (Control) Act of 1970. Section 42 of the 2017 Refugee Act, provides an enhanced opportunity for refugees to engage in economic activities, granting right to self-employment. Development of a policy and regulations to operationalise implementation of the new act is work in progress under the leadership of the office of Commissioner of Refugees with the support of UNHCR and key partners.

The government through the Central Bank has approved measures aimed at improving financial inclusion of refugees. Refugees can use a refugee or an alien card as a 'know your customer' identification document to access selected services; account opening, saving and remittance services at selected partner financial service providers. Owing to varied reasons including cost of credit, associated risks, lack of collateral, access to credit facilities, which is a catalyst for economic development, remains a key barrier.

Although these provisions are progressive and are geared towards assisting refugees become self-reliant, encampment policy coupled with restrictions on freedom of movement such as the need for mobility permits to leave the settlements, as well as the costs related to acquiring employment permits continue to pose a challenge for refugees to effectively utilise their economic potential. Similarly, though the right to wage earning employment is granted, there are several barriers that hinder refugees to effectively seek employment in urban areas.

4.3 Asylum regime in Zambia

Zambia has a long history of hosting refugees and asylum seekers and has continued its open-door policy dating back to the 1940s when the country gave refuge to asylum seekers from Poland displaced as a result of World War II¹. Since then, the country has hosted refugees from Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, among others. Between 1999 and 2002 Zambia hosted up to 250,000 refugees, mainly from the DRC, Rwanda and Angola and following voluntary repatriation programmes, several camps i.e. Kala in Luapula Province, and Mwange in Northern Province were closed. In the last three years, Zambia has recorded increased number of new arrivals from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Decades before the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) was conceived, Zambia adopted a whole-of-society approach, enabling social and economic inclusion and facilitating socio-economic integration of refugees through the Zambia Initiative and the Local Integration Program for former refugees from Angola and Rwanda. The response to the 2017 influx of refugees from neighbouring DRC was the first time that a country adopted a CRRF approach in an emergency context through a settlement approach envisaging a durable solution from the onset of the crisis, inclusion into national services and engaging all line ministries in an All-of Government approach.

Refugees residing in the in Meheba settlement are allocated residential plots measuring 25 x 30 metres and agriculture plot of 2.5ha while those in Mantapala are allocated residential plots of 20 X 35m and get a 0.5 ha for cultivation.

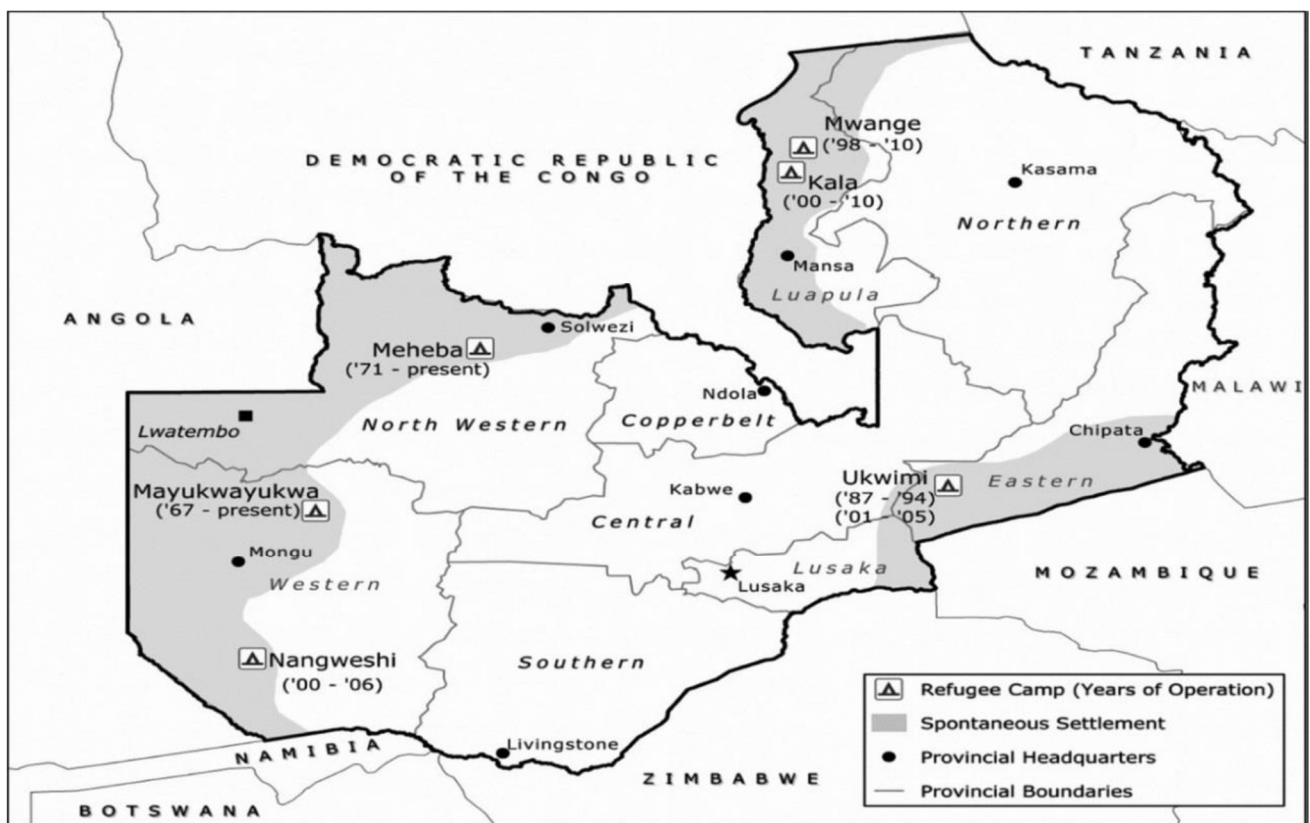


Figure 1 Map of Zambia Showing Historical Refugee Settlements.

Source: <http://libguides.library.gut.edu.au/zambia>.

¹<https://www.dw.com/en/when-the-polish-were-refugees-in-africa/a-49029649>

4.4. Durable solutions

Zambia adopted a whole-of-society approach, many years before the conception of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). This has over the years enabled social and economic inclusion and facilitated local integration of refugees through the Zambia Initiative and the Local Integration Program for former refugees.

The Government's response to the 2017 influx of refugees from neighbouring DRC was the first time that a country adopted a CRRF approach in an emergency context through a settlement approach envisaging a durable solution from the onset of the crisis, inclusion into national services and engaging all in-line ministries in an All-of Government approach.

On 19 September 2016, Member States of the United Nations General Assembly adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants². The Government of the Republic of Zambia, during the summit pledged to improve the life of refugees living in the country by:

- Locally integrate eligible Angolans and Rwandans and extend the local integration program to protracted Congolese refugees;
- Consider relaxing the encampment policy, allowing for more freedom of movement for refugees by easing the process for acquiring urban residency and permission to leave the refugee settlements;
- Promote self-reliance and enhance favourable measures for refugees to access work and engage in income generating activities of their choice;
- Focus on ensuring access to education for refugee children through the provision of education infrastructure in the refugee settlements;
- Simplify its admission procedures for a fair refugee status determination process;
- Ensure that refugees have access to civil registration and other legal documents.

Zambia is one of the CRRF roll-out country and has furthered the approach in its response to the Congolese emergency in 2017. The Government designed a national roadmap for the application of a comprehensive refugee response in 2018 with the priority areas: admission and rights, emergency preparedness, inclusion, self-reliance and solutions. In April 2019, UNHCR validated its multi-year, multi-partner, protection and solutions strategy complementing the national Roadmap. In December 2019, area-based action plans supporting the Roadmap in the fields of education and self-reliance were launched. A National Refugee Forum led by the Cabinet Secretary, held in February 2020, reviewed the implementation of comprehensive refugee response and the implementation of pledges made by the Government of Zambia at the Global Refugee Forum in Geneva in December 2019.

4.4.1. The Zambia Initiative Development Program (ZIDP)

The Zambia Initiative Development Program (ZIDP) introduced in 2002 in Western Province of Zambia had a two-pronged approach of facilitating self-sufficiency amongst refugees and contributing to the development of the refugee hosting regions. The initiative started informally by the traditional chiefs as a show of goodwill to Angolan refugees who shared similar cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Refugees were allotted between six to twelve acres of arable land for farming. The Zambian government and the international community bolstered this initiative by funding development projects that support the refugees and their hosts. In a more formalized program, the ZIDP targeted over 450,000 beneficiaries of which up to 150,000 were refugees. Following contributions by both the state and donors, several projects were implemented to support agricultural production and the construction of key infrastructure, particularly in health and education. By 2004, refugees and Zambians beneficiaries were able to sell 564 metric tons of maize to the World Food Programme³, a remarkable transition from being dependent on food aid to being suppliers.

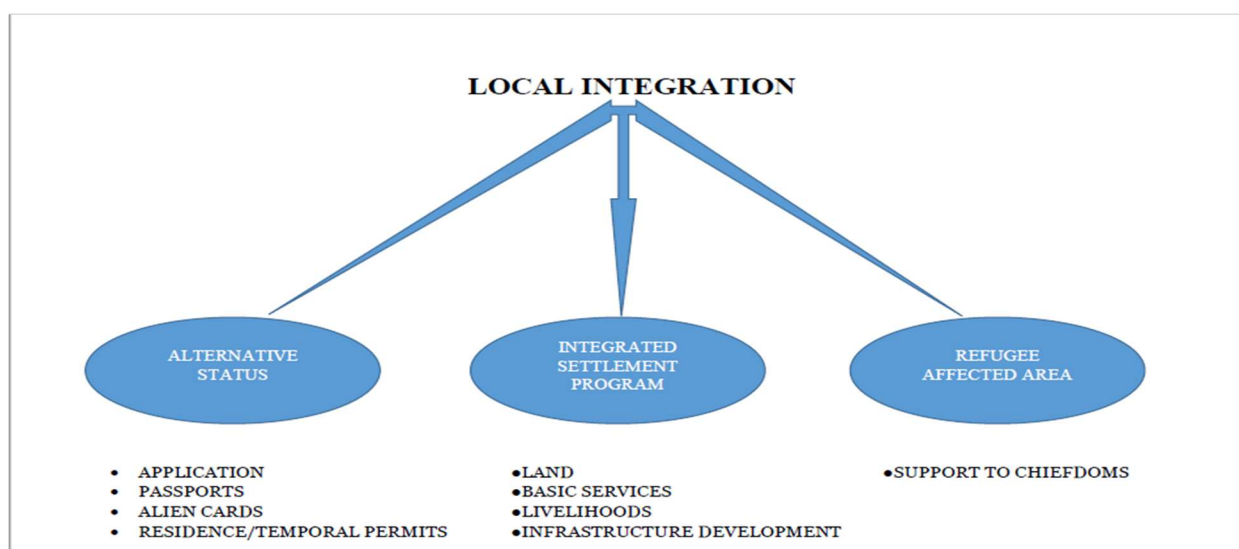
The relationship between host communities and refugees has by and large been a harmonious one and refugees are socially included in various community groups, such as churches and agricultural societies. The good relations can in part be attributed to the awareness among the Zambian of the refugees' potential to contribute to socio-economic development of local communities. An independent evaluation of the ZIDP in 2006 found the initiative contributed to an improved relationship between refugees and host communities since it had enabled the host communities to view refugees as partners in development and not a burden, which has led to inter-marriages, exchange of cultural values, reduced xenophobia and social integration.

²<https://www.unhcr.org/new-york-declaration-for-refugees-and-migrants.html>

³ Source; <https://reliefweb.int/report/zambia/zambia-initiative>

4.4.2 Local Integration Program

The cessation clause was invoked in 2011 to end the refugee status of residual groups of Rwandan and Angolan refugees leading to a legal limbo those who had not found a durable solution. Many of the Angolan refugees were either born in Zambia or had lived in the country for decades and thereby established roots and acquired the local language. In recognition of the protracted situation of Angolan and Rwandan refugees, in 2011, the Government pledged to locally integrate some 10,000 Angolan refugees who had settled in Zambia from 1966 to 1986. GRZ further adopted a mixed communities approach. Refugees from Angola and Zambians were provided with plots of land in the new “resettlement” schemes created by de-gazettement of large tracts of land that formed the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements. In 2015, the local integration criteria were expanded to cover all 18,685 Angolans and some 4,000 Rwandans. Between mid-2013 and beginning of 2014, UNHCR and the Government of Zambia elaborated a three-year Strategic Framework for the Local Integration of this category of Refugees in Zambia, which was designed to advance durable solutions for refugees who sought to locally integrate. Since its launch by UNHCR and the Government of Zambia in 2014, this framework has provided overall guidance for the implementation of the program. The Strategic Framework was developed focusing on three main areas of intervention or “pillars”:



Alternative legal status pillar: aimed to facilitate legal integration of eligible former refugees through the issuance of long-term residence permits, and derivative citizenship for some and the issuance of identity documents and passports. UNHCR is a co-operating partner to the office of the commissioner for Refugees, Ministry of home affairs, for the conclusion of the legal pillar.

	Nationality	Eligible for LI	Screened	National Passports	Residence Permits	Temporal Permits
Meheba	Angolans	6052	6020	1155	715	0
Mayukwayukwa	Angolans	6264	4077	1138	758	0
Urban	Angolans	9	9	9	9	0
	TOTAL	12325	10106	2302	1482	0
Meheba	Rwandans	3214	3186	18	0	1473
Mayukwayukwa	Rwandans	128	109	0	0	0
Urban	Rwandans	784	784	100	63	0
	TOTAL	4126	4079	118	63	1473

Figure 2; Progress in the implementation of the legal pillar of the Local Integration Scheme7

The second pillar is the **integrated resettlement programme (economic pillar):** which ensures that former refugees and their Zambian hosts settling in the two designated resettlement areas have access to land and basic services consistent with national standards, that will enable them to sustain and improve agricultural productivity, employment and household income. The GRZ committed to reserve land in the refugee settlements, demarcate and allocate farm plots, but it was also envisaged that the international community would support livelihoods projects, entrepreneurship

initiatives, vocational training and provide agricultural support, as well as, the continued development of infrastructure and expansion of basic social services. UNDP is supporting the Department of Resettlement

The third pillar focused on **refugee-affected areas (social and cultural pillar)** and advocacy for additional, targeted community-based assistance to refugee-affected areas. IOM is supporting the Department of Resettlement in the Office of the Vice President by facilitating interactions between former refugees and local communities enabling them to live together without discrimination or exploitation.

The management of the Sustainable Resettlement Program was handed over, in 2016, to the Department of Resettlement in the Office of the Vice President. The Department of Resettlement manages this area with the support of UNDP and other UN Development Agencies. The overall vision is that, by 2021, communities living in the resettlement schemes should be cohesive, productive, sustainable and fully integrated into development at all levels. Both schemes have been included in the District Development Plans.

Resettlement

As part of securing durable solution, many refugees have been supported, through resettlement programmes, to permanently relocate to developed countries where they have a chance to re-build their lives. However, the opportunities have dwindled in recent years, declining from a quota of 1,000 in 2019 to 200 in 2020. Innovative ideas to provide complementary pathways through labor mobility, education scholarships and community sponsorship are emerging.

4.4.3. Voluntary Repatriation

Zambia has facilitated voluntary repatriation of refugees from Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo, particularly during the period 2011- 2015, thus leading to closure of several camps in the Northern Province. The camps closed following the Volrep were Mwange and Kala. Refugees returning to Angola were repatriated from Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements. Lessons learnt from the closure of the camps hugely informed designing of the current settlements particularly the Mantapala settlement. This, in an effort to enhance social and economic integration and contribute to the development of hosting regions.

At present, UNHCR jointly with the Government is supporting spontaneously individual cases willing to return to locations determined as safe for return.

5. COVID – 19 Impact

COVID- 19 pandemic is having an unprecedented impact on people's lives. The pandemic has evolved into an economic and labor crisis affecting all communities. Several global reports estimate that the pandemic will incrementally push millions of people into extreme poverty. The situation is even more critical for vulnerable populations including persons of concern to UNHCR. This segment of the population often rely on humanitarian assistance and when economically active, are mainly absorbed in the informal sectors of host country economies. According to a UNHCR global press release of the 18th June 2020, this population now constitute 1% of global humanity i.e. 1 in every 97 people. In Zambia, the pandemic further compounded the already distressed macroeconomic outlook. The informal sector, wholesale and retail trade, tourism sectors have been most hit. Job losses, business closure and downsizing, food insecurity at household level, inability to meet basic needs have been resultant impacts, with vulnerable populations being hardest hit.

Findings from a rapid assessment conducted by UNHCR Zambia, *in Lusaka and the settlements*, in collaboration with the Government, UN and NGO partners provided quantitative impact on refugees and hosting community livelihoods. At least 70% of the population had their livelihood strategies negatively impacted. Refugees in Lusaka and other urban areas experienced the highest impact. Ban on movement in and out of the settlements (affecting supply chains), dismissal from formal employment and reduced sales/ customers were recorded as major reasons impacting sources of income. Traders reported of depleted savings and profits thus leading to business closures. A higher number of respondents reported of food insecurity at household level with a majority adopting one meal per day from the usual two / three meals per day. The unfolding situation has led to increasing vulnerability levels amongst refugee and immediate host population, which were once vibrant, with a greater number of households falling to below livelihood thresholds; not being able to provide for basic needs such food, shelter, clothing, education and medical. Over 90% of the sampled 2,800 respondents recommended and requested for support to access business start-up/ working capital to recover businesses and access farming inputs.

World over, Governments have embarked on economic stimulus support package programmes aimed at cushioning its population from food insecurity, to boosting business recovery and recreation of job opportunities. Both fiscal and monetary measures are being employed. Additionally, experts, including the World Bank, have opined the need to adopt 'the Graduation Approach' as an effective model for livelihoods recovery. Actions needed to help vulnerable populations recover from the pandemic, "what they first need is cash, and then on the longer term they need economic inclusion packages. This is our recommendation to maintain employability of informal workers. This is the approach called the Graduation Approach", opined the World Bank official.

6. Livelihoods and economic inclusion

6.1 Strategic Approach

Globally, UNHCR is facilitating implementation of a new shift and approach in supporting livelihoods and economic inclusion of refugees and others of concern. Increasingly, UNHCR's focus and role is in facilitating engagement and convening of other actors particularly expert entities to support inclusion of refugees into existing programmes/services. However, as a last choice, where there is limited or no presence of expert entities who can include refugees; or the engagement of other stakeholders is not possible or still insufficient to meet the needs of refugees, UNHCR is working closely with project partners to directly implement interventions while at the same time mapping and reaching out to potential development actors to support building of sustainable livelihoods.

In Zambia, since the establishment of the settlement, UNHCR has been working to support refugees and hosting population to access sustainable livelihoods through economic inclusion, market participation and agricultural value chain development. Efforts to facilitate inclusion of refugees into existing programmes have been heightened over the years. However, notably, sustained involvement of development actors and inclusion of population of concern has continued to be constrained. While UNHCR continues to directly implement interventions through a project partnership arrangement, renewed mapping and engagement of key stakeholders is on course. UNHCR is closely working with key Government line Ministries to facilitate inclusion of refugees into national development programmes. Resultantly, hosting Districts have included the settlements in respective District Integrated Development Plans (DIDPs). Additionally, following the negative impact of COVID- 19 pandemic, refugee settlements have been considered for inclusion into the national social economic assessments aimed at informing response plans to the pandemic.

More specifically, though limited in number;

- For the first time, 150 refugee households have been formally included into this year's national farmer input support programme in which the Government will contribute 75% (approximately USD 100) of the total input costs. UNHCR has also developed shared value partnerships with.
- UNHCR has developed a shared value partnerships several private sector companies to support participation and growth selected value chains.
 - Forest Fruit Limited and Bee Sweet Honey limited to support honey production value chain in Meheba and Mantapala settlements. At least an initial 200 bee farmers are set benefit from capacity building, extension support and market offtake support to be provided by the companies.
 - Collaboration with Jewel of Africa in Lusaka to provide apprenticeship trainings, in a 4 month's period, to refugee youths in lapidary; a specialized skill in gemstones jewellery production. All related costs for the training are covered by the company.
 - Collaborated with MPower ventures to develop a clean energy project aimed at supporting provision of clean to enhance growth of livelihood ventures in the settlements. The project is to be supported through an 'Innovation Against Fund (IAP)' management by SNV Zambia.
 - Supported rice value addition in Meheba settlement by empowering a refugee run farmer cooperative with a mini processing plant. The cooperative has been linked to a market offtake actor with a monthly offer of 5 tonnes purchase. An initial 100 rice farmers (refugees and others of concern) are set to benefit from this initiative.
- UNHCR Zambia has steered formation of the Poverty alleviation Coalition (PAC) – Zambia comprising of UNHCR and 4 NGOs; Caritas Czech Republic, World Vision -Zambia, Self Help Africa and Trickle Up. The coalition's objective to scale up the gains from the pilot 'Graduation Approach' project implemented from the period 2017 – 2020. PAC – Zambia has developed a joint multi-year 'Graduation Approach' proposal targeting 6,000 households over 4-year period in all the locations. The proposal is a joint tool for resource mobilization by the coalition members.

49% of the population of concern in Zambia are an economically active cohort, aged 18 -59%. A small percentage of this population, at approximately 20% across all locations directly receive the various agro and non agro based livelihoods support from UNHCR in partnership with Caritas Czech Republic and other operational partners. The settlements are located in rural areas and agriculture is the mainstay economic activity. A market value chain-based approach is being employed to include refugees as producers, processors, distributors, retailers, in the various agro-based value chains. Refugees are being supported to engage in rain fed, farming, agri-business and small livestock rearing, with market linkage facilitated.

Through project partnership with Caritas Czech Republic (CCR), UNHCR is supporting direct implementation of livelihood interventions targeting the 49% of the PoCs who are within the economically active age cohort of 18 - 59%. A small percentage of this population, at approximately 30% across all locations, have, for the past two years, directly received the various agro and non-agro based livelihoods support from the Government, UNHCR in partnership with CCR and other operational partners. The Government has maintained and integrated settlement approach and as such, this support targets both refugees and hosting population.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic local settlement micro-economies, had exhibited steady increase in small business start-ups and entrepreneurship promotion. However, the gains have seen an eminent reversal notable among them, a loss of income-generating opportunities, job loss, food insecurity at household level and depleted savings.

Enterprise development; ongoing emphasis on basic entrepreneurship trainings, financial inclusion (financial literacy trainings, savings groups support) and start -up support, through collaboration with financial institutions and fintechs.

UNHCR, in partnership with Trickle Up (TU), has also piloted the Graduation Approach supporting refugees and host community living in extreme poverty. Zambia was the first country in the Southern Africa region to undertake the pilot with Refugees (Scaling Graduation) program - a three-year learning and implementation initiative between TU and UNHCR with support from the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM). UNHCR worked closely with the Government, Self Help Africa (SHA), and Caritas Czech Republic (CCR) to pilot the approach in Lusaka, Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements reaching a total 373 beneficiaries. Initial results from field monitoring, field learning mission by Trickle Up and two Southern Africa Graduation Approach learning working sessions, demonstrated the relevance of the approach in helping refugees and other persons of concern living in extreme poverty in both rural and urban settings meet their basic needs. Following promising initial results from a pilot project, the Poverty Alleviation Coalition in Zambia comprised of UNHCR, Trickle Up, Self Help Africa (SHA) and Caritas Czech Republic (CCR) was established. The ultimate goal is to scale up and target more beneficiaries in all the locations.

To implement the projects, UNHCR is closely collaborating with the Government, led by the office of Commissioner of Refugees and District line Ministries. Collaboration is also with; sister UN agencies (UNDP, FAO, ILO) who mainly implement projects in the local integration areas; operational partners such as World Vision, Caritas Mansa, Good Neighbors, Self Help Africa; and with private sector actors such as financial institutions, agro based companies, mine companies, social enterprises and training institutions.

Implementation of effective and sustainable livelihoods programmes is however hindered by a myriad of challenges which include; annually and under-funded projects as opposed to multi-year/ longer term projects, encampment policy that restricts movement out of the settlements, limited formal employment opportunities and constrains in obtaining work permits, infrastructural limitations (e.g. lack of predictable energy sources, poor road network) and weak market systems and access.

7. Socio-economic profiles

The Government, UNHCR and other partners have facilitated cross-sectional surveys that capture basic socio-economic data on refugee economies. In 2017, the Institute of Economic and Social Research (INESOR), University of Zambia in partnership with the Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford and UNHCR, conducted a study on refugee economies covering two settlements and Lusaka. The study highlighted the economic contribution of refugees to host economies and demonstrated the positive impact and contributions that refugees can have on the development of the communities that host them and at a larger scale in supporting Zambia's vision to become a middle-income country by 2030.

A significant number, at 48% of economically active refugees in the settlements are currently engaged in farming as main source of livelihoods. A social economic survey conducted by the provisional administration in Mulwe Ward, Luapula

Province, on host population in Mantapala settlement revealed that over 95% of the population rely on cassava subsistence farming and goat rearing. This is a transition from a long historical background of fishing given proximity to the widely known lake Mweru.

Whereas the surveys have revealed important economic data, the need for in-depth socio-economic study (perhaps longitudinal by design) and household level livelihoods profiling is required in all the locations. Importantly, incorporation of the settlements into the Government/ Central Statistics Office led periodic socio-economic assessments is highly needed.

Several assessments, including the 2017 Economics study commissioned by UNHCR, highlight that, despite great potential, agricultural production is yet to be maximized in the aforementioned locations. This is attributed mainly due to under-developed agricultural value chains; lack of agricultural infrastructure (no mechanization, poor road conditions), constrains in accessing markets and limitations in acquiring credit.



Figure 2; Groundnut production is one potential legume value chain that can be developed in all the settlements. The photo was taken in Meheba Settlement.

Most rural areas of the refugee hosting Districts are not connected to the national grid. Households rely on charcoal and firewood as sole source for cooking energy and small solar torches for lighting. Lack of renewable and alternative energy source is limiting the potential of enterprises to grow, expand and thrive.

Opportunities for skills acquisition are very limited in all the three refugee hosting Districts. As highlighted in the 7NDP, nationally, only 8% of those completing secondary school, enrol for tertiary level education. A significant percentage of the refugee population of 90,263 persons, is comprised of the youth; 21% are aged between 15 -28 years and 34% are

aged between 17 -35 years of age. Sadly, less than 5% of this age cohort are supported for skills training. Through, financial support from donors e.g. the Germany Government (under the DAFI scholarship programme), UNHCR, supports post-secondary level education / skills training of refugee youth to pursue certificate, diploma and degree courses in various fields, including hospitality. Additionally, a number have come with skills, knowledge and qualifications acquired from countries of origin. However, this age cohort also highly constitutes the unemployed or those lacking livelihoods pathways.

In Kaoma District, there are concerns by the host community youth for limited job opportunities, upon graduating from skills training centres in the District. Discussions from a District level roundtable sessions, with District authorities, highly prioritized the need for establishment and equipping of technical and vocational skills training centres, offering market-oriented skills, in the Districts.

A UNHCR facilitated rapid survey, *in June 2020*, on the impact of COVID -19 on food security, livelihoods and markets affirmed the devastating negative impact of the pandemic. Food security at household level hardest hit by the crisis owing to disrupted and reduced income sources. Vulnerable populations in urban areas such as Lusaka have absorbed most of the negative impact/ change on food availability as opposed to population in the settlements. Food stocks at household level (especially amongst non-farming families) reduced. Respondents in the survey reported having employed coping mechanisms to manage available food stocks; eating one meal a day, begging for support from friends and family etc. Whereas Lusaka recorded the highest increase in the number of those resulting to one meal a day, over 50% of households in the settlements of Meheba and Mayukwayukwa are now living on a meal a day.



Figure 4; A refugee girl in Lusaka at her apprenticeship workshop in Lusaka where she is building special skills in Lapidary. A skills building partnership initiative between UNHCR and Jewellery Company in Lusaka,

During the survey, 40% of the respondents (reflecting data in ProGres) affirmed (48% from the settlements) agriculture as their main livelihood activity. Other livelihood activities cited by respondents include petty trading and business ownership by 23% of the population, 17% engaged in casual and piece work. About 2% are on contracted employment and 2% depend on remittances. Charcoal production as a source of livelihood also common in the forested settlements and surrounding host communities. The pandemic has had devastating impact on the above livelihood's sources particularly, non-agricultural strategies.

People have lost jobs, businesses downsized and /or closed, and incomes decreased. Approximately 84% of the respondents confirmed of their livelihood sources having been negatively affected in one way or another. Of those running small and medium sized enterprises and employed, 64% recorded reduction in income. Farmers also reported reduced access to external markets and dwindled number of customers. Population residing in Lusaka recorded the highest number of respondents who lost jobs (16%) and businesses (70%).

Up-to 49% of the refugee population cite restricted movement in and out of the settlements, as a main cause for disruption of livelihood activities during the pandemic. Other reasons provided for the reduced inability to meet household needs included; limited/ reduced wage opportunities, reduced purchasing power by most households/ customer base for businesses and reduction in remittances.

To address the deteriorating situation resulting from the pandemic, households have adopted coping strategies with 28% reducing their expenditure pattern, 40% diversifying income sources and 20% seeking support from family/ friends / UNHCR and partners. In Lusaka a majority are relying on support from family/ friends and reducing expenditure patterns.



Figure 5; A skills training graduate at a workshop in Solwezi. Apprenticeship and practical skills trainings are highly of value in the economically vibrant areas of Lusaka and Solwezi, Kalumbila District where Meheba Settlement is located.

8. Market Analysis

Market value chain studies conducted and analysed in Meheba in 2015 and 2017 by Self Help Africa showed the potentiality for market-oriented farming in the Meheba/Solwezi area given the favourable environment. Solwezi has an active economy driven by mining, property development, commerce and services and there is a well-established economic governance system within the province and the districts, in the form of provincial, district and area development committees with annually updated district development plans.

In Mayukwayukwa and Mantapala settlements, both traders and producers share common challenges which are greatly influenced by remoteness of the areas and limitation in accessing both inputs and output markets. Lack of predictable transportation mode or difficulty to transport raw materials/ goods and limited cash flow are among the most common challenges for both traders and producers.

In Mantapala, during a rapid survey, conducted in 2018, on the feasibility and risks of cash-based interventions (CBI), local traders cited poor road infrastructure and the lack of storage facilities/warehousing for goods inside the Mantapala settlement, as one of the main challenges to supplying commodities. However, except for the poor road network conditions, the situation has gradually improved with a market structure having been established, *in-addition to existing two open air markets*. Market demand and development in Mantapala is being stimulated with increased cash flow following a transition from in-kind food ration to cash support by World Food Programme (WFP).

Lusaka, just like many other urban centres, is characterised by well-functioning market systems. Refugee population are well included and participate in the existing systems.

Following the COVID -19 pandemic, the Zambia Statistics Agency (Zamstats) estimates that the average prices of goods and services increased at a faster rate in 2020 compared to the same period in 2019.

Market analysis conducted by different actors demonstrate the viability of a number of crop value chains i.e. maize, legumes (soya beans, ordinary beans), cassava, groundnuts, millet, honey, vegetable.

For non- agricultural livelihoods, service-oriented value chains such as; construction related skills (electrical, plumbing, carpentry), mechanics, solar installation/ repair entrepreneurship and artisanal skills are viable.

6.1 Potential Agro-Based Value Chains

UNHCR jointly with District Agricultural offices and partners including CCR, World Vision, SHA, through ongoing review and analysis of the existing market systems within and in the environs of the settlements of Mantapala, Meheba and Mayukwayukwa has identified potential value chains and market actors in each of the locations. Engagement with the identified private sector actors in the potential value chains has been stepped up and collaboration aimed at building inclusive business models ongoing.

6.1.1 Meheba Settlement has a comparative advantage in rice production due to the presence of suitable wetlands and perennial water resources. Nevertheless, the local rice value chain has largely remained unexplored as a source of livelihoods for many, due to poor economic returns. This is also largely due to low demand, due to limited value addition. The quality constraints has for a long time, left Meheba rice famous in aroma only, with limited prospects of being a source of income for the largely underemployed but economically active refugee population.

UNHCR has facilitated establishment of a mini rice processing mill to support value addition to the rice being produced by farmers in the settlement. The value addition facility has elicited increased interest from farmers and other stakeholders in the settlement.



Figure 3; Meheba settlement processed rice. UNHCR has supported establishment of a mini rice milling plant. The plant is under management and operation of a local cooperative.

UNHCR is partnering with a local (Kalota) cooperative, CCR and the Ministry of agriculture in Kalumbila District. Partnership with private sector market actors such as Allterain Catering Services (ATS), a food contractor providing catering services to local mines in the Kalumbila District of the North western province of Zambia, is being pursued. ATS has expressed interest to provide offtake of rice processed in the settlement.

Meheba settlement also has potential for development of other agro-based value chains such as honey production (particularly in the LI area), maize, soya beans, sweet potato and vegetable. UNHCR, working closely with its partner CCR is pursuing partnership with an identified private sector actor (Forest Fruit Limited/ Zambezi Gold) to support honey production. The settlement is situated in a vibrant economic location, owing to the presence of various mining companies. Skills building on marketable skills e.g. service-related skills, applicable to needs of these companies are also critical service value chains.

6.1.3 In Mayukwayukwa, subsistence farming is largely common with most households growing crops like maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, soya beans and groundnuts. A number of former refugees and host community members are also engaged in rice production. However, the sandy nature of the soils, have led to poor yields. Commercialised production has also continued to be low owing to undeveloped market systems in the area. The presence of the all year round Luena River, nevertheless, provides potential for high yield horticultural farming.

With appropriate investment, Mayukwayukwa also has potential for rice and honey production, soya beans and cassava processing. Mayukwayukwa area is also favourable for fruit tree production.

Cashew nut production has not been explored at large in Mayukwayukwa. However, there is potential, and the demand is high. The area is slowly proving to be favourable for the crop. There is need to tap into this crop through linkage with Kaoma District Agriculture Office who have developed demo plots with support from UNDP.

6.1.4 The Mantapala settlement located on 8,000 hectares of forested land, has substantial areas with Miombo tree species and abundant water resources which are favourable for bee-farming and honey production. This potential agroforestry-based livelihood opportunity is yet to be tapped. Adoption of an inclusive business model by a private sector actor like Bee Sweet Honey Limited to upscale beekeeping production is key in Mantapala. Bee Sweet Honey Limited employs a business model that is community led with each bee-farmer expected to have a minimum 15 hives to make economic sense. This intervention can contribute to environmental protection and conservation in Mantapala settlement and surrounding areas of Nchelenge district.

Other highly viable value chains to be pursued and developed in Mantapala include; cassava production and processing, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, livestock and fishing. Service sectors like motor-bike transportation, salon and barber shop, tailoring are equally viable.



Figure 4; UNHCR, CCR and Nchelenge District Forestry team joins Luanshya community of beekeepers during harvesting period. UNHCR is engaging a private sector company, Bee Sweet Honey Limited, to employ a similar business model in Mantapala.

9. Strategic Framework

This strategy is aligned to UNHCR's new global approach aimed at facilitating access to sustainable livelihoods and enhancing economic inclusion. The Strategy is also aligned to the national development goals articulated in the Zambian vision 2030 and the 7th National Development goals. Specified strategies in the document takes a harmonized approach in line with the area/ District Specific Action Plans (launched in December 2019) for the implementation of Global Compact on Refugees and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework. The document draws inspirations from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (SDPF) in

Zambia and its vision of not leaving anyone behind and mirrors the UNHCR 2019-2023 Global Strategy Concept Note and the UNHCR Zambia Multi-Year Multi-Partner (MYMP).

The strategic framework is based on UNHCR's global theory of change which addresses the underlying causes of poverty through interventions that enhance inclusion into market systems. The framework sets to achieve strategic economic outcomes on resilience, socio-economic inclusion, economic growth and local development.

Whereas UNHCR is currently directly supporting livelihoods interventions, through a partnership arrangement, the strategy provides guide for a gradual shift of focus and role to, as much as possible, facilitate engagement with and convening of other actors particularly expert entities to support inclusion of refugees into existing programmes/services. This is already work in progress with shared value partnerships and inclusion efforts ongoing.

9.1 Overall Objective

Refugees and hosting communities in Zambia are supported and included into existing value chain-based market systems (both service and product, agro and non-agro) and socio-economic programmes, to increasingly access and attain sustained livelihoods, become resilient and attain self-reliance.

9.2 Strategic Objectives

The overall objective will be achieved through four strategic pillars aligned to the National and District 7th development pillars.

1. Pillar I: Promote an improved policy and regulatory environment to optimize engagement of refugees in formal and informal economic sectors.

Jointly and through UNHCR protection and office of the Commissioner of Refugees (CoR), to influence policy formulation in line with the 2017 Refugee Act, for the enhancement of an enabling environment for refugee inclusion such that refugees have legal and de facto access to decent work; such as through rights to self-employment and unrestricted movement.

2. Pillar II: Agriculture and trade sectors developed through market oriented and value chain-based solutions

To Promote and facilitate food security and increased incomes through implementation of sustained market-oriented and value chain-based solutions (both agro and non-agro based, service and product based) through partnership with private (such as financial service providers- FSPs, agro-based companies,), local social enterprises and public sector stakeholders. Partnership with private sector entities will aim at furthering shared value and social investment impact models in refugee settings.

3. Pillar III: To facilitate socio-economic inclusion into national and development programmes by Government and Development partners.

To scale up and mainstream inclusion of refugees into specific national programmes such as the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) and other projects by Development actors; World Bank, WFP, FAO, ILO and UNDP. This aligns to the key tenets of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and particularly to the pledges made by the Government of the Republic of Zambia.

4. Pillar IV: Skills development

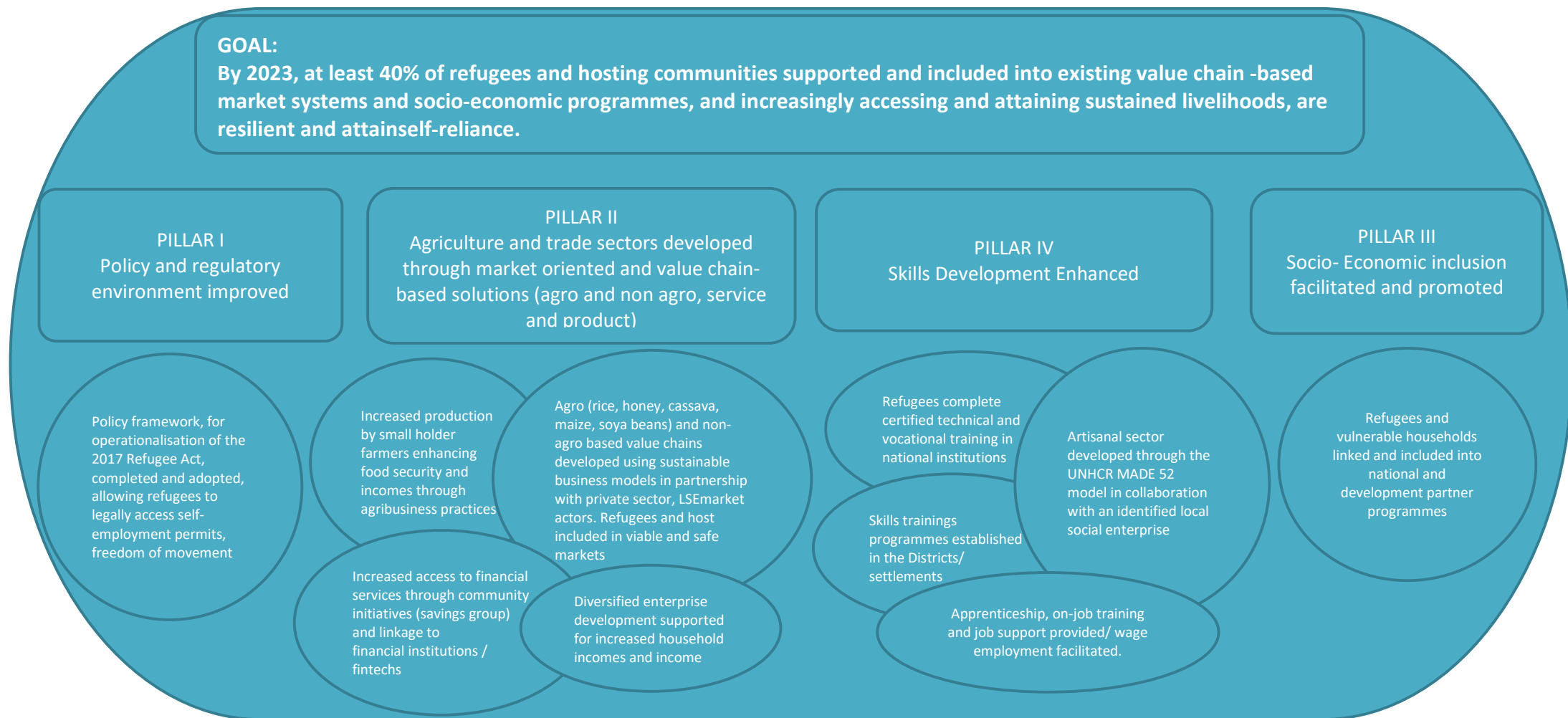
Provide opportunities for refugees to acquire and build employable skills and knowledge through scholarships for technical and vocational training, establishment of training centres in each District/ Ward, enrolment for apprenticeship, internship, on job training, incubation, talent development and start-up support.

Recognition of prior learning to enhance employability: trade testing and certification, of refugees with prior technical or craft skills, by the TEVETA. UNHCR to partner with the authority to conduct practical exams these categories of the refugee population.

Collaborate and partner with TEVETA and the Ministry of Education to support secondary schools, in the settlements, to offer dual learning pathway i.e. academic pathway and vocational pathway. A pilot is already being undertaken in Mantapala and will be considered for the other locations.

Partnership with UNESCO on the introduction and facilitation of the 'UNESCO Qualification Passport (UQP)' for refugees in Zambia. UNHCR is working with UNESCO to profile the skills and education attainment of refugees who may not have official certification documents.

9.3 Theory of Change



9.4 Alignment to 7th NDP and UN SDGs

The above pillars will be aligned to Zambia’s 7th National Development Plan as illustrated in the table below.

7NDP Pillars	7NDP Strategic Objectives and outcomes	Related UN Sustainable Goals (SDGs)	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Strategic Pillars
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pillar 1: Economic Diversification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic objective 1: Agricultural diversification and food security Sample outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Outcome 1: Improved production and productivity</i> <i>Outcome 2: Enhanced agricultural value chains</i> <i>Outcome 3: Diversification within the agriculture sector promoted</i> <i>Outcome 4: Investment in agricultural infrastructure enhanced</i> <i>Outcome 5: Small-scale agricultural production enhanced</i> Strategic Objective 2: Enhanced decent job opportunities Sample outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Outcome 1: Self-employment opportunities increased</i> <i>Outcome 2: Micro, small and medium enterprises developed</i> <i>Outcome 3: Cooperatives developed</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 1 No poverty End poverty in all its forms everywhere. SDG 2 Zero Hunger End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture and trade sectors developed through market oriented and value chain-based solutions (agro and non agro, service and product) To Promote and facilitate implementation of sustained market-oriented and value chain-based solutions through partnership with private, local social enterprises and public sector stakeholders. To promote socio-economic inclusion To scale up and mainstream inclusion of refugees into specific national programmes such as the Farmer Input Support Programme and other projects by Development actors. <i>(This aligns to the key tenets of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and particularly to the pledges made by the Government of the Republic of Zambia).</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PILLAR 2: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT Strategic Objective 1 IMPROVED EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT Sample outcomes: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Objective 1 IMPROVED EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT Sample outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Outcome 1: Access to skills training with employability outcomes increased</i> <i>Outcome 2: Private sector participation enhanced</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 4 Quality Education Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development Provide opportunities for refugees to acquire and build employable skills and knowledge through scholarships for technical and vocational training, establishment of training centres in each District/ Ward, enrolment for apprenticeship, internship, on job training, incubation and start -up support.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PILLAR 3: CREATING A CONDUCTIV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Objective 1: IMPROVED POLICY ENVIRONMENT Sample outcomes: 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance asylum space for right to work and freedom of movement:

<p>E ENVIRONM ENT FOR A DIVERSIFIE D AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMY/ INFLUENCI NG POLICY FOR ECONOMIC INCLUSION</p>	<p>- Outcome 1: Development of policy and regulations to enhance access to (self) employment.</p>		<p>To influence policy formulation in line with the 2017 Refugee Act for the enhancement of an enabling environment for refugee inclusion such that refugees have legal and de facto access to decent work; such as through rights to self- employment and freedom of movement.</p>
--	---	--	---

Table 1; Table showing how the 4 key strategic pillars are linked to Current Zambia's 7th National Development Plan

9.5 Implementation Approaches

- i. **Evidence based programming:** Livelihoods interventions will be informed by findings from periodic studies. Results from past socio-economic and market assessments have been widely used to enrich the strategy. Engagement with the Zambia Statistics Agency to include the settlements into national economic surveys (e.g. Annual Economic Survey, market information CSO Zambia, Ministry of Agriculture market assessments) will be strengthened.
Livelihoods profiling is necessary as part of baseline assessment and to ensure effective targeting. Livelihoods information occupation and skills is being captured during registration. Available data will guide targeting. A detailed livelihoods profiling exercise will be planned in collaboration with the registration and data management units.
Midline and Endline Evaluations will be conducted to measure outcome and impact of interventions. The results will offer lessons for improvement of programme quality.
- ii. **Graduation Approach** is proven to be effective at supporting the extreme and chronic poor achieve sustained income, build self-esteem and support a pathway out of poverty. The approach effectively links humanitarian aid and development work through time-bound, sequenced interventions combining cash/asset transfers with training and mentoring and building towards access to sustainable employment/livelihoods. It presents a sustainable model that 'empower' and 'include' persons of concern, reinforcing UNHCR's strategic directions. The graduation approach can be used as a way to increase integration of refugees with host-communities, leading to improved relations.
- iii. **Value chain analysis and development;** In-depth market value analysis and labor market studies will be undertaken in each of the locations to strengthen inclusion of refugees into local market systems. Investment will be put into supporting development and inclusion of refugees and hosting communities into viable value chains. Partnership with strategic market value chain actors will be developed.
- iv. **UNHCR MADE 51 model;** refugees often have inherent skills and talents. Given a chance and supported/nurtured these inherent skills can be utilised to generate incomes. UNHCR through its global MADE 51 model supports refugee livelihoods through linkage with local social enterprises (LSE) who nurture the skills through trainings into producing marketable refugee product lines and facilitate linkage to national and wider global markets. UNHCR MADE 51 model launched an online shop aimed at marketing refugee made handcrafts. In Zambia, there is potential to partner with an LSE to implement the Model. UNHCR is already in collaboration with the Jewel of Africa in Lusaka.
- v. **Multi-sectoral approach: Protection Mainstreaming;** The livelihoods programme will aim at majorly addressing protection concerns and risks and as such therefore mainstreaming of protection issues will be safeguarded. Livelihoods interventions will mainstream AGD principles recognizing specific needs of women, youth, unaccompanied minors, people with impairment, widows, female headed households, GBV survivors, young girls and boys, elderly and other groups. Livelihoods projects will be designed to include and be able to benefit people of all ages, gender and diversities.

Closely in collaboration with protection team (RST & Complementary Pathways), facilitate access to wage employment opportunities for highly qualified and competitive refugees both within and without the borders of country of Asylum.

- vi. **Partnership Development;** Key and relevant strategic partnerships and collaboration for sustained and impactful livelihoods programming will be endeavoured and developed with all stakeholders along identified and viable

value chains. A multi-stakeholder engagement will be employed. GRZ (through the relevant ministries and departments, wards, CoR), UN (as much as possible UNDP, ILO, UNWFP and FAO), NGOs, private sector entities, local leaders and organizations, refugee and host community will be engaged in the implementation of the programme. Partnerships will be developed across all strategic objectives.

- vii. To achieve effective results and sustainability, **community and rights-based approaches** that ensure participation/ involvement of refugees and host community beneficiaries in decision making and mainstreaming of protection elements will be employed with keen emphasis on ensuring age, gender and diversity (AGD) mainstreaming. The programme shall adhere to the principle of 'Do No Harm'.
- viii. Innovation innovative ways to create more livelihood opportunities will be sort. This will include, but not limited to, exploring IT-enabled employment opportunities such as digital/ online work, mobile based applications that facilitate access to services

10. Annexes

10.1 UNHCR Global Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Theory of Change

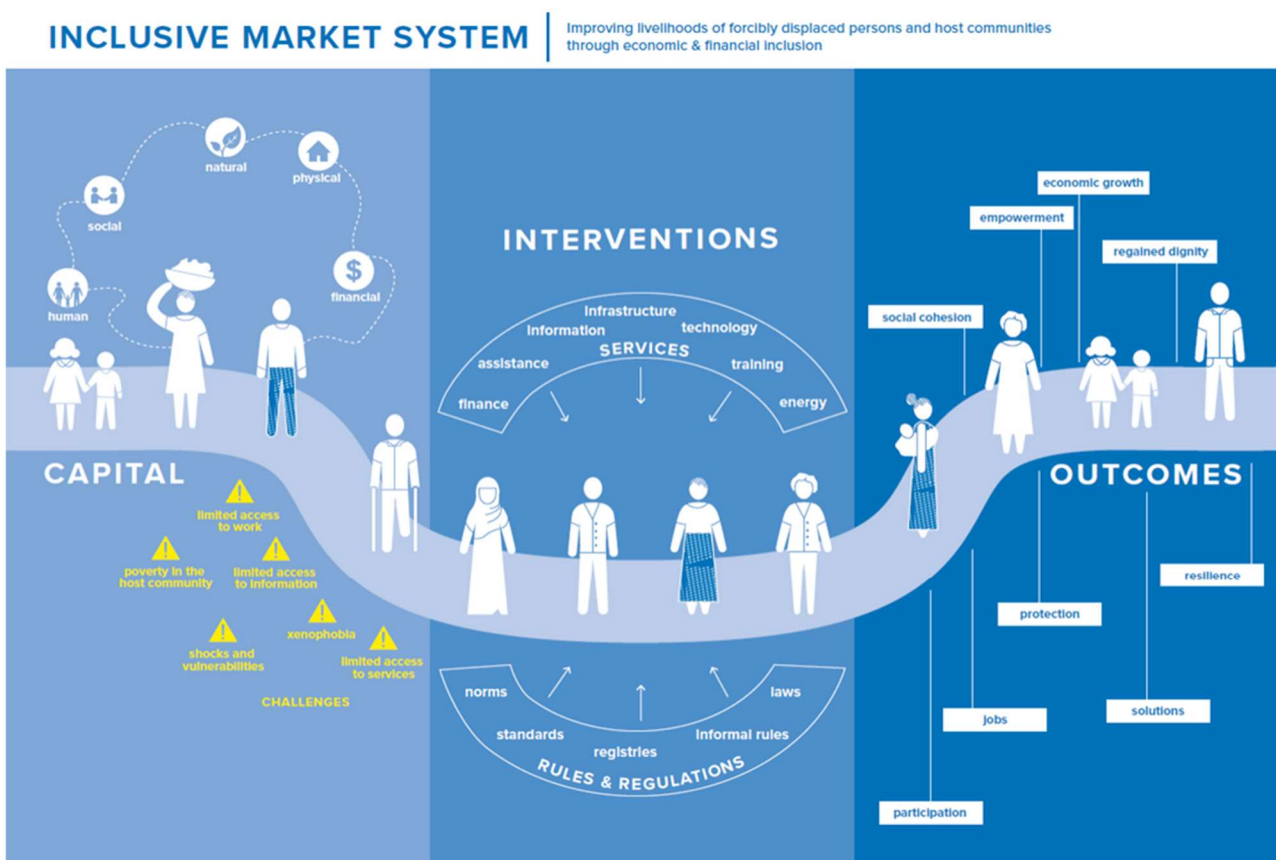


Figure 8; UNHCR Global Theory of Change for Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Programming

10.2 Institutional Mapping

Agency (WHO)	Activities (WHAT)	Project Period (WHEN)	Geographical scope (WHERE)	Beneficiaries (WHO)	Remarks	
UN Agencies, JICA						
1	UNHCR	Overall co-ordination of, technical support to livelihoods and economic interventions, seeking and developing partnerships with public, private, social enterprises for enhanced social-economic inclusion of refugees.	Annual based	National	PoCs and host and immediate host community in	Project implementation partnership arrangement with Caritas Czech Republic. Up to 950 PoCs and host community targeted in 2019
2	JICA	Horticulture support programme; SHEP Model in the local integration areas of Mayukwayukwa and Meheba Settlement	2020 and beyond	Local integration areas in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Settlement	Former refugees and host communities	
3	UNDP	Agricultural support in the local integration areas of Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements	Annual based	Meheba and Mayukwayukwa	Former refugees and host communities targeted in 2019.	700 Former refugees and host communities targeted in 2019
4	UNWFP	Food security; monthly food ration provision in Mantapala settlement	Annual based	Mantapala Settlement	Refugees	Delivery modality transitioning from Food to Cash.
I/NGOS						
4	Caritas Czech Republic	Graduation Approach in Meheba, MYK and Lusaka, Agriculture, Vocational training, business support, market development, market linkage	Annual based	National	PoCs and host community	Project Implementation partnership with UNHCR. Up to 1,200 PoCs and host community supported in

						2019 (950 with UNHCR funding).
5	World Vision Zambia	Agric (rainfed farming and backyard gardening), fruit tree planting, beekeeping, entrepreneurship training, provision of energy cooking stoves and environmental conservation in Mantapala.	2019	Mantapala	PoCs and host community in Mantapala Settlement	450 Refugees and host community supported in 2019
6	CARE International	Environmental conservation; reforestation/ tree planting, provided brick making machines to two groups for income generation in support of shelter construction in Mantapala	2019	Mantapala	Refugees and host community	In 2019 supported a total of 1,729 Refugees and host community supported with tree seedlings and two groups with brick making machine for income generation.
7	Live Well	Micro-franchising model through refugee agents for health products.	Ongoing	Mantapala	Refuges and host community	
8	Caritas Mansa	Promoting Horticulture and conservation farming	2019	Mantapala Settlement	PoCs and Host Community in Mantapala	118 PoCs and host community targeted in 2019
9	Good Neighbours	Supported construction of Market Structure in Mantapala (upyto USD 40,000), through Caritas Czech Republic	2019	Mantapala Settlement	PoCs and Host Community in Mantapala	Good Neighbors Organisation is currently designing a livelihoods project for 2020 and beyond. Consultations with UNHCR on the gaps and areas of complementarity has been held.

10	Poverty Alleviation Coalition (PAC – Zambia); UNHCR, Trickle UP, SHA and CCR	To upscale graduation model/ approach targeting more beneficiaries. 6,000 extremely poor households to be targeted over 4 and half years period with a package of interventions covering; social protection, livelihoods, financial inclusion and social empowerment. This will help build social, physical, financial and human capitals	2020 - 2024	All refugee hosting areas; Lusaka, Meheba, Mantapala and Mayukwayukwa	Refugees, others of concern (former refugees) and host.	Two proposal already developed. One proposal presented to Larsen and Lam funding call. The proposal is now on peer review phase awaiting results for next phase. A generic proposal to be completed in August 2020. The proposal will be a tool for resource mobilisation to implement GA.
----	--	--	-------------	---	---	---

Private Sector Partnerships						
	Agency (WHO)	Agreed partnership interventions/ potential partnership interventions	Phase of partnership	Geographical scope (WHERE)	Beneficiaries (WHO)	Remarks
Agriculture						
1	Forest Fruit Ltd	Honey production and processing. To include refugees in their honey supply chain through; provision of training and market offtake.	Mutual agreement and commitment by Forest Fruit to include PoCs in the supply chain from 2020 and beyond. 39 farmers issued with bucket for honey harvesting. Forest Fruit planning to undertake training of farmers in preparation for the next season.	Meheba Settlement	Refugees, others of concern (former refugees) and host.	Activities on going with training of beekeepers to be held in August 2020

2	Bee Sweet Ltd	Honey production and processing. To include refugees in their honey supply chain through; provision of training, provision of hives and market offtake	Mutual agreement to implement pilot phase with 1,000 beehives (at least 100 hhs) in Mantapala.	Mantapala Settlement	Refugees and host communities	Training of community mentors and hanging of beehives in August 2020
3	Kalota local cooperative and ATS in Kalumbila	Rice value chain in Meheba	Cooperative already handed the mini processing machine to manage the grading, polishing and packaging of rice produced in Meheba. ATS has offered to offtake up-to 6 tonnes monthly of processed Meheba rice. The rice is to be supplied to local mine companies	Meheba Settlement	Refugees, others of concern (former refugees) and host.	Implementation ongoing. There is need for more investment towards production and the mini processing plant.

Energy and environment

1	MPower Solutions	Provision of clean energy through an energy hub to support businesses, irrigation farming, education and health facilities.	Joint proposal MPower and UNHCR submitted to Innovation Against Poverty, an initiative of SNV Zambia, is in the final phase and is likely to be funded for 2021 implementation . Proposal is a total USD 190,000.	Meheba, Mantapala and Mayukwayukwa	Refugees, others of concern (former refugees) and host.	Final decision on the proposal expected in November 2020
---	------------------	---	---	------------------------------------	---	--

Financial Service Providers

1	NATSAVE Bank	Provision of financial services; financial education, account opening, saving	Ongoing	Lusaka, Meheba and Mantapala	Refugees and host communities	
2	Madison Finance (Mfinance)	Promote agency banking/ support entrepreneurs to be MFinance agents, provide digital	Recruitment of 11 agents completed in Meheba.	Meheba Settlement	Refugees, others of concern (former refugees) and host.	Discussions ongoing to have MFinance target other locations of

		banking (saving, credit access)	Agents are already offering services such as account opening, transactions			Mayukwayukwa and Mantapala.
Fashion and Design/ Artisan Related						
3	Jewel of Africa	Provide apprenticeship opportunity to refugee youth to learn jewellery making and possibly offer employment	Formal agreement already made and initial cohort of 6 candidates identified	Lusaka	An initial cohort graduating in August	Ongoing discussion with LSE (Jewel of Africa) to target more refugees through the UNHCR MADE 51 artisanal model
Other potential private sector partnerships						
	Institution	Potential solutions	Phase of engagement	Location	Potential Beneficiaries	Remarks
1	Lumwana Mines	Inclusion of refugees in Meheba into Kalumbila social economic programmes.	Initial discussions held. Consultations with Kalumbila District Authority and Lumwana Community Trust required	Meheba	Refugees and host communities	High level and consistent engagement by the field office required
2	Kalumbila Mines	Inclusion of refugees in Meheba into Kalumbila social economic programmes.		Meheba	Refugees and host communities	High level and consistent engagement by the field office required
3	ZAFFICO/ Kawambwa Tea Industries	Kawambwa tea estate is the major national tea producer located in Kawambwa District of Luapula Province in Zambia. The tea estate has a tea processing factory and a tree plantation to supply fuel wood requirements for the boiler. Kawambwa tea company is establishing a tea out grower scheme to meet its increased production capacity following acquisition of a new machinery. The tea out-grower	Conversations on possible partnership ongoing. The company to undertake a feasibility study in Mantapala to assess suitability of tea growing in the settlement area. UNHCR and COR already engaging refugee and host community. COR to secure land allocation for the project. UNHCR already	Mantapala Settlement	Refugees and host communities. The factory is located in Kawambwa, some 40 km from Mantapala settlement. Has head office in Lusaka. Proposal is to have 50: 50 allocation between refugees and host	Follow-up with parent company IDC in Lusaka. COR to follow-up on land allocation for the project.

		program will provide sustainable feedstock for for the factory. The company has opened doors for inclusion of refugees into out grower scheme	requested for due diligence screening from PSP unit.			
4	SUNBIRD Bioenergy	Sunbird Bioenergy Africa is a developer and operator of large-scale renewable energy projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. The company focuses on bioenergy projects that produce low-carbon transportation fuels and electricity from sustainable biomass feedstock including sugarcane, cassava and napier grass. Sunbird has established, in Kawambwa District of Luapula Province, a cassava out-grower program that will provide sustainable feedstock for a bioenergy project that is expected to produce 120 million litres of bioethanol per year for the Zambia's ethanol-fuel blending program. The program targets to engage 20,000 rural farmers in Kawambwa / Nchelenge Districts in the out-grower scheme. Sunbird Bioenergy has acquired 20,000 Ha of land on the Luena Farm Block – in Kawambwa, to develop a cassava nursery and rural	Conversations on possible partnership ongoing. The company has already made a visit to the settlement. UNHCR and COR already engaging refugee and host community. COR to secure land allocation for the project. UNHCR already requested for due diligence screening from PSP unit.	Kawambwa and Nchelenge District at the start	Refugees and host communities. The factory is located in Kawambwa, some 40 km from Mantapala settlement. Has head office in Lusaka. Proposal is to have 50: 50 allocation between refugees and host	COR and Nchelenge District to formalise partnership upon completion of preparatory activities

		out-grower program. Mantapala settlement, hosting up-to 15,000 refugees, is 40 km from Sunbird Office and has been included as part of the catchment area where farmers can be engaged for the out-grower scheme.				
5	Mumena Royal Establishment	Inclusion of refugee poultry farmers in Meheba into the poultry Abattoir supply chain	At initial phase; partnership discussions ongoing. The establishment is currently being set up	Meheba Settlement		Follow-up by the field office required
6	Kubu Crafts	Provide market opportunity for wood crafts products made by refugees.	Market opportunity is already available	Lusaka		

Government Departments and Institutions

	Agency (WHO)	Contact Persons		Agreed partnership interventions/ potential partnership interventions	Remarks
Line Ministries					
1	Agriculture	Respective Coordinators	District	Provision of technical support and policy guidelines	
2	Livestock and fisheries				
3	Trade, commerce and cooperatives				
4	Community Development and Social Services				
5	Forestry Department				
Other Government Institutions					
5	PACRA				
6	Chambers of Commerce				

10.3 Reference documents