

Summary Report

Online Meeting on Advancing Local Integration in Zambia – 17 June 2021

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1. Background

At the time this event took place, a total of 19,165 former Angolan refugees and 5,991 former Rwandan refugees were among some 97,000 people of concern to UNHCR in Zambia, a population that is predominantly Congolese (59,469), with a few Burundian (7,966) and Somali (3,899) refugees plus asylum seekers.

At the Global Refugee Forum in 2019, the Government of Zambia pledged “to complete the local integration of former refugees from Angola and Rwanda. The Government is considering the possible use of other verifiable identity documents apart from national passports to obtain residence permits and to extend the validity of the temporary permits from 3 years to 10 years. An estimated three million US Dollars would be required to complete the issuance of the legal documentation”.

This pledge reflects the will of the Government of Zambia to achieve the local integration of former refugees initiated in 2002 under the Zambia Initiative Development Program (ZIDP). Introduced in 2002 in the Western Province of Zambia, this initiative had a two-pronged approach of facilitating the self-sufficiency for refugees while contributing to the development of one of the poorest regions of the country. The initiative started informally through interaction with 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 cessation clause was invoked in 2011 to end the refugee status of residual groups of Rwandan and Angolan refugees, leading to a legal limbo for those who had not found a durable solution. In recognition of this situation, the Government of Zambia pledged in 2011 to locally integrate some 10,000 Angolan refugees who had settled in Zambia from 1966 to 1986. The Government further decided that it would implement the legal integration pledge by creating mixed communities of former Angolan refugees and Zambians and provide them with plots of land in new “resettlement” schemes to be created by de-gazetting large tracts of land that form the Meheba and Mayukawukwa refugee settlements. In 2015, local integration criteria were expanded to cover all 18,685 Angolans and some 4,000 Rwandans.

As the ZIDP was pursued, between mid-2013 and early 2014 UNHCR and the Government of Zambia elaborated a three-year *Strategic Framework for the Local Integration of Former Refugees in Zambia*¹, which was designed to advance durable solutions for former refugees still in the country and who sought to locally integrate. Since its launch by UNHCR and the Government of Zambia in 2014, it has provided overall guidance for the implementation of the program. The Programme consisted of three pillars: 1) Alternative Legal Status (that had started being implemented already in 2012); 2) Integrated Resettlement Programme and 3) Refugee Affected Areas.

In addition, the Government of Zambia, with UN support, has developed a programme of Sustainable Resettlement (2017-2021) that began in January 2017 as a primary vehicle for shifting from a humanitarian to a long-term development approach to support the local integration of former refugees in Zambia. The initial period of the Local Integration Strategy has proven to be more complicated and lengthier than expected and the targets set were not achieved. Although various measures have been implemented, Sustainable Resettlement has made slow progress due mainly to limited basic infrastructure and livelihood opportunities.

Former refugees from Angola

Angolans have accessed asylum status in Zambia since the early 1960s following the war of independence from Portugal (1961–1975) and the civil war (1975-2002). The majority of Angolan refugees were either born or had lived in Zambia for more than four decades when the Cessation Clause was invoked in 2012. While many of them opted for voluntary repatriation some remained in Zambia and were subjected to the immigration laws. The criteria and procedures provide for former Angolan refugees who have continuously resided in Zambia for a prolonged period as well as their children (aged 7 years and above) to be eligible to apply for a resident permit. A holder of a resident permit is eligible to apply for citizenship after 10 years.

Between 2012 and 2020, about 3,000 passports have been issued to Angolans and 1,136 resident permits delivered. This is mainly due to the fact that the process to issue permits for former refugees is lengthy – the Government of Angola has to issue the applicant with a passport, before Zambia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs can award permits to those who meet the requirements – and has been delayed. In addition, as of 1 January 2021, the Government of Zambia revised upwards the permit fees. A resident permit now attracts a fee of approximately USD 750, compared to USD 94 previously.

The former Angolan refugees are far from achieving self-reliance due to prolonged dependency on assistance, limited rights, and limited access to income-generating activities. Also, the former Angolan refugees who have received their residence permits over the years failed, in some instances, to fully enjoy their rights and fulfil the duties associated to the said permits.

¹ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Zambia. Ministry of Home Affairs: Strategic framework for the local integration of former refugees in Zambia, Geneva : UNHCR, January 2014.

Former refugees from Rwanda

In the wake of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda and the armed clashes in the northwest of the country in 1997 and 1998, thousands of Rwandans fled to Zambia where many have since remained beyond the cessation of their refugee status in 2013. In June 2015, the Government of Zambia offered local integration to the former Rwandan refugees under the same conditions as for the former Angolan refugees (the application requires a national passport for all as well as a Zambian Alien card, for those above the age of 16).

The first obstacle to former Rwandan refugees' successful integration has been their reluctance to accept Rwandan passports from their government because of an alleged fear of persecution. The other obstacles included the cost to obtain Rwandan passport (at the time, US\$100, which was unaffordable to most refugees); the temporary permit as the name indicates is temporary and does not hold a long-term solution for former Rwandan refugees who have opted to stay in the country; and the application criteria set by the Government of Rwanda were not encouraging and the procedure was deemed lengthy.

In December 2017, a Presidential decision was issued to lift the national passport requirement for former Rwandan refugees to enable them to apply for permits and remain legally in Zambia. This permit was temporary in nature with a validity period of three years (renewable), with all the rights attached to a residency permit as the ones issued to former Angolan refugees.

At the end of March 2021, the temporary permits held by former Rwandan refugees expired, despite the *laissez-faire* approach of the Government of Zambia. This will obviously put them at risk of arrest, imprisonment and a substantial fine. In the meantime, the Government of Zambia pledged to extend the validity of the temporary permits from 3 years to 10 years and the issuance of permits without national passports are yet to be actualized. Additionally, the unit price for issuing or replacing a temporary permit is now approximately USD 904 per permit; before the increase, the unit price of a permit was about USD 250.

2. Introduction

On 17 June 2021, World Vision Zambia, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), and UNHCR Zambia organized a virtual meeting on “**Advancing local integration in Zambia**”. This meeting was linked to the Government of the Republic of Zambia’s 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) pledge “to complete the local integration of former refugees from Angola and Rwanda”. Gathering over 40 representatives from the Government of the Republic of Zambia, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the UN Resident Coordinator, UNHCR, UNDP and other UN Agencies, the meeting allowed to reflect on opportunities and requirements to build on this pledge. Participants also highlighted progress made over the years on local integration, but also identified challenges and ways forward.

As part of ICVA’s pledge² to help NGOs engage with the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees and its collaboration with UNHCR HQ (Division of Resilience and Solutions and Division of International Protection), the meeting was also framed in the context of the upcoming High-Level Officials Meeting (HLOM) in December 2021. More specifically, the meeting was connected to the three priorities of the High-Level Officials Meeting: 1) broadening the base of support, 2) advancing

² See ICVA website: <https://www.icvanetwork.org/resources/icvas-pledge-2019-global-refugee-forum>

the implementation of the pledges and 3) directing efforts of areas in the need of support³. It was also geared towards generating commitments to support the Government of the Republic Zambia pledge.

The meeting started with opening remarks with, **Ms. Coumba Mar Gadio, UN Resident Coordinator in Zambia**, who offered reflections on the complexity of achieving local integration and how other GRF pledges made by the Government of the Republic of Zambia could support local integration.

Mr. Mamadou Dian Balde, Deputy Director, UNHCR HQ, Division of Resilience and Solutions, reminded of how welcoming and how committed the Zambian government has been over the years, hosting and integrating refugees. He also noted the relevance of the HLOM as an opportunity for countries to present the progress achieved with their pledges as well as to seek additional support.

Mr. John Hasse, National Director, World Vision Zambia elaborated on the numerous efforts to achieve local integration through *inter alia* NGOs work, and the main challenges faced in working to ensure refugees become progressively less dependent on humanitarian assistance, self-reliant and are granted rights and entitlements that include freedom of movement, access to education and the labor market. Such measures can allow refugees to be full contributors to the economy, while having access to public services and assistance.

Following opening remarks, the meeting was organized around panel presentations with perspectives on the contributions made to local integration in Zambia through existing work, projects, and initiatives.

Mr. Andrew Banda, Director Resettlement, Office of the Vice President of Zambia provided an overview of local integration projects and efforts undertaken in Zambia over the past years, as well as current gaps and potential solutions.

Ms. Ceri Davies, Programme Manager, UNDP Zambia presented and discussed the main challenges that continue to hinder progress on local integration, highlighting the importance of the legal framework. She also demonstrated the critical link between infrastructure, urban planning, and economic opportunities not just within the refugee resettlement and settlements areas but in the whole region.

Mr. Maybin Nsupila, Comprehensive Refugee Response Officer, UNHCR Zambia focused on the Zambia Development Initiative Programme initiated by the Government of the Republic of Zambia and UNHCR in 2002. He reflected on lessons learned from previous projects on local integration.

Ms. Lucie Hrabcová, Programme Manager, Caritas Czech Republic focused on Caritas ongoing work on livelihoods to support individuals and households through *inter alia* cash-based interventions, capacity-building, helping farmers or assisting in setting up small businesses. Caritas put a lot of emphasis on developing viable market linkages but also on supporting non-agriculture businesses and skills, to support vocational and entrepreneurship training for young people while providing protection services, for instance with support to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

Mr. Bernard Zgambo, Associate Director – Humanitarian & Emergency, World Vision Zambia presented past and present efforts on local integration, particularly World Vision's involvement in the construction of various health and school infrastructures. He also highlighted other support provided around literacy and better health for refugees and host communities.

During the discussion following the panel presentations, all participants recognized and identified similar gaps in past and current efforts on local integration. They agreed that the GRF pledges made by the government of Zambia require additional support, including from the international community stepping in to help face the challenges.

³ See [UNHCR High-Level Officials Meeting webpage](#)

This summary report aims to focus on the major points arising from the meeting, particularly when it comes to potential opportunities, and to inform discussions and bring more attention on local integration as a durable solution at the High-Level Officials Meeting of December 2021.

3. Summary of findings including progress, challenges, and opportunities for considerations

Progress on local integration in Zambia:

Several stakeholders have been working with the Zambian government to implement local integration efforts for refugees, former refugees from Rwanda and Angola and host communities in particular UN Agencies, the UN Resident Coordinator, and non-governmental organizations. In particular, progress has been made in providing financial and technical support for accessing legal documentation, enhancing livelihoods, self-reliance and fostering economic inclusion. Comprehensive programs across a number of sectors under Agriculture were implemented such as on land allocation and agriculture finance, education, health, and infrastructure.

Challenges with local integration in Zambia:

In Zambia, an important element to understand local integration challenges relates to a group of persons of concern who are no longer considered as refugees, but who do not yet enjoy the full rights of citizens.

The main challenges cited during the meeting to advance local integration in Zambia were linked to:

- a) Legal and policy framework
- b) Economic prospects, livelihoods, and infrastructures
- c) Social cohesion and social protection
- d) Funding
- e) Coordination

a) Legal and policy framework

Slow progress has been made for the issuance of permits for former refugees from Angola and Rwanda. For former Rwandan refugees, temporal permits have been issued, have expired and need to be renewed. For former Angolan refugees, the process of issuing residence permits has been delayed due to the slow issuance of national passports by the country of origin. In addition, in 2016, the Zambian Parliament did not pass an enabling legislation that would have granted citizenship to Angolans born in Zambia or who had lived in Zambia for 15 years. Valid documentation can allow former refugees and refugees to access public services and assistance, including health facilities and, importantly, the capacity to travel and settle inside the country.

Opportunities to overcome the challenges of the legal and policy framework:

- A **new national refugee policy** was in the process of being developed in Zambia, at the stage of a first draft. UNHCR and several stakeholders present at the meeting were supporting the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, with other government entities also feeding into the process. Moreover, some reflections were offered on the need to do more to establish legal instruments through the Parliament that would empower the government to undertake integration with full commitments. The following key questions were particularly emphasized in light of past efforts: Could involving Parliamentarians from the onset have helped the

situation to enable local integration? Is there any role that advocacy could have played in ensuring Parliament passed the enabling legislation? Those questions might be relevant when considering the current draft and the future adoption of the new refugee policy.

- **The need for effective policy directions** were also acknowledged by several participants. One of the remaining questions asked was: Is there a way to get the residence permit to former refugees without asking administrative tasks of the Angolan and Rwandan governments in relation to passport issuance?
- In order to enable effective policy directions, it would be important to look at enhancing the planning model for resettlement and settlement areas and surrounding communities, based on the level of resources and priorities.
- **The Sustainable Resettlement Program** (2017-2021), which was the continuation of the Local Integration Strategy (2014-2016) will stop by the end of the year, which led to a question about what next in 2022? There will be a joint evaluation of the Program. The Government of the Republic of Zambia is currently working to establish it with partners, and will provide information in due course. To inform future programming, there will be a need to consider a realistic development timeline, e.g. how long will it take to develop infrastructures, WASH, issue residence permits and temporary permits? In the past, planning programs and budgets for the short-term showed limits in realizing local integration in the country.
- **The Global Compact on Refugees and 2019 Global Refugee Forum:** One of the GRF pledges made by the Zambian government was to improve the policy environment. As one avenue to support the pledge implementation, the government of Zambia considered the potential role of NGOs, particularly to help improve the policy environment. In addition, at global level, there are discussions on how certain policy pledges could be matched with other pledges and how to help those pledges be realized. The pledge of the Government of the Republic of Zambia could be one of those. Another avenue that could be added is having high-level discussions on the pledges the government made.

b) Economic prospects, livelihoods, and infrastructures

In the resettlement and settlement areas where former refugees live, despite progress made, there are still inadequate infrastructures such as roads, houses, and electricity and this is largely due to heavy resources constraints but also a lack of detailed plans. Many speakers and participants at the meeting also noted the too limited participation from the private sector.

Opportunities to improve economic prospects, livelihoods, and infrastructures:

- **Looking at economic activities that are market-driven**, an element very much intertwined with the legal process and freedom of movement. Participants suggested looking at what former refugees want to do with the skills they have and not only confine them to one unique area, for instance, agriculture. The whole region, not only the settlements and resettlement areas, and various economic sectors must be considered. There is a need to increase stakeholders' efforts to boost economic opportunities, in coordination with the government, to attract investments and install the necessary infrastructures.
- **Developing skills and entrepreneurship trainings** for refugees and host communities is important, as well as **encouraging private sector involvement** in projects to create economic opportunities for refugees and host communities. Few previous projects included the private sector in the agriculture area, but increased cooperation is needed and should not focus only on agriculture but also on other sectoral areas, for instance Education, Health, and Infrastructure.

c) Social cohesion and social protection

One of the other challenges is in the area of social cohesion and social support mechanisms. There is currently limited access to social support systems for vulnerable people, especially former refugees despite existing initiatives such as communal spaces in resettlement schemes and increasing involvement of women and youth refugees in fora. For example, accessing social cash transfer programs may lead to a dependency of persons of concern on humanitarian and development programs, although such support may prove critical in the pandemic context, in complement of social safety nets.

Opportunities to enhance social cohesion and social protection:

- In terms of social cohesion, there is a need to look at how to create villages or cities that are alive with social interaction, enabling an environment of peace and harmony. This also relates to **urban planning**, looking at the services needed to create cohesion and opportunities for people to live in a productive and cohesive way.
- There is a **critical link between looking at infrastructures, energy, health services, urban planning, and economic opportunities**, not just within the resettlement areas including the refugee settlements in host communities, but at the level of the region.
- Providing social safety nets for vulnerable community members would help to reinforce food security, basic goods consumption, and financial security.

d) Funding

For anyone to be a permanent resident in the country, they must have a residence permit according to the Immigration and Deportation Act. The residence permit allows former refugees to move out of their resettlement scheme if they have the means to. As of June 2021, 1586 former Angolan refugees had been issued a resident permit. Only 1219 had physically received their residence permit. 1476 former Rwandan refugees had received their residence permit. In total, 13637 former refugees are waiting for their residence permits. The issue is that residence permits are costly with a statutory fee depending on the Department of Immigration (15000 kwachas).

Opportunities to leverage funding:

- Participants considered that following the August 2021 General Elections in Zambia, there could be options to negotiate and **advocate for a reduction of the permit fees**. A proposal was made during the meeting to continue the discussion. There might be an opportunity to present a proposal to the new Minister for Home Affairs to reduce the permit fees, and have it introduced to the Cabinet Office. The Ministry of Finance would also be a key actor to involve.
- **Mobilizing various and long-term resources** is needed to advance the local integration process in Zambia. Participants stressed the need to know precisely the resources needed and their purpose. To mobilize resources, a **package of documents or a comprehensive project document on local integration**⁴ would bring an added value. Stakeholders from the government of Zambia, international organizations and NGOs could build on this to jointly mobilize resources focused on different components. This document would include different components that are costed, and then various stakeholders could come in and undertake joint resource mobilization.

⁴ For example, for a different regional situation, see the [Portfolio of projects developed for the Support Platform for the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees](#)

- A **costed plan developed** through a whole-of-society approach is important and can unlock a number of dynamics in terms of fundraising.
- **Multi-year funding** is necessary for deeper impacts and continuity of approaches.
- **The inclusion of all refugees in programs** without distinction between former refugees and current refugees when looking at resource mobilization and the involvement of refugees and former refugees in decision-making are paramount.
- **More concerted** efforts would be important rather than depending on one specific organization. **Further partners joining** could bring more mobilization including development partners.
- Local integration requires action on the legal, economic, social, and cultural dimensions. **Those four dimensions will need to be funded sufficiently** to ensure sustainable results.

e) Coordination

Local integration has been implemented as part of humanitarian programs, however it requires to be extended to all institutions involved, especially government departments to ensure a whole-of-government approach. Many participants mentioned that previous local integration interventions were projectized but not enough embedded in the government systems. In addition, the limited participation of key stakeholders such as development stakeholders and the private sector has made the whole-of-society approach difficult to achieve.

Opportunities for a better coordination:

- A **better coordination to create synergies at all levels** will reinforce communication and avoid duplications and mainstream multi-stakeholder interventions at national and sub-national levels to ensure targeted settlement and resettlement schemes are included. It would help to improve sustainable interventions through the alignment of government structures and the planning processes.
- Involved stakeholders also need to think through **the end goal of this integration process**. This process should consider that local integration in Zambia relates to people along a spectrum, from those in a very vulnerable situation and in need of direct support with shelter, food, protection, to those individuals who enjoy their rights and responsibilities, have opportunities as citizens and can choose where they live, where they work, what they can do freely.
- There is a **regional strategy to implement solutions for former Angolan refugees**. One speaker drew the participants' attention to the fact that Mozambique, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, Namibia, and other countries in the region are all concerned by durable solutions as they are hosting former refugees from Angola as well. This could represent an opportunity at regional level to engage further within the regional strategy to reinforce local integration in Zambia.

4. Conclusion

Several challenges were highlighted by the meeting's speakers and participants, which hamper the local integration process in Zambia. Several upcoming opportunities were also considered in terms of policy, economic opportunities, livelihoods, infrastructures, social cohesion and social protection, funding and coordination and bringing other stakeholders. Among the promising opportunities, the new refugee policy being developed can bring an important added value to the way forward, provided it involves inputs from stakeholders active on local integration, perspectives from Parliamentarians

and is coherent with other policy directions. Another promising opportunity will be to leverage funding on the basis of costed plans elaborated through a multi-stakeholder process.

All the opportunities could be supported through the development of a **comprehensive assessment of the current model of local integration in Zambia**. Indeed, as highlighted by participants, there is a need for an extensive analysis of what has worked well and less well in past efforts on local integration in Zambia. Such an in-depth assessment could highlight more clearly the achievements and areas in progress as well as the obstacles and potential remedies. It could include proposed sustainable improvements, ways forward and a baseline for the implementation of the GRF pledge and help guide the mobilization of further support. Such an assessment would be developed by the authorities, with support from a range of relevant stakeholders. It could be part of a proposed comprehensive joint plan of action and project plan on local integration. Such a document would include analysis of challenges, gaps, and opportunities. Annex 5 below offers elements that may help in developing such an assessment. It could also build on further updates from the Government of Zambia on the implementation of its relevant GRF pledges.

Finally, participants expressed their willingness to remain committed to ensuring local integration is achieved and the GRF pledges made by the Government of the Republic of Zambia are implemented. The results of this meeting and further developments could be showcased in the process leading to the December 2021 with the High-Level Officials Meeting and help in the pledging process for the second Global Refugee Forum.

5. References

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6. Annex

This annex is based on a UNHCR "Overview of pledges and opportunities for local integration" to identify and assess opportunities, challenges and linkages related to the realization of local integration in selected country situations.

Box 1: Local Integration pledge by Government of Zambia

To complete the local integration of former refugees from Angola and Rwanda. The Government is considering the possible use of other verifiable identity documents apart from national passports to obtain residence permits and to extend the validity of the temporary permits from 3 years to 10 years. An estimated three million US Dollars (US\$3,000,000) would be required to complete the issuance of the legal documentation.

1. Current status of implementation (July 2020)

- The implementation of legal integration pledges is steered by the Commissioner of Refugees (COR), which is situated in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ).
- The other pledges by GRZ to advance on socio-economic integration are steered by the Office of the Vice President and delegated to the Department on Resettlement with different ministries involved.
- Concrete steps are still to be taken to implement the pledge although, as reported [at UNHCR ExCom in October 2020](#), Zambia completed, with UNHCR, a pilot project to issue 150 residence permits to former Angolan refugees and will issue an additional of 2000 residence permits by the end of 2020.

2. Current challenges to realization of pledge

- The requested USD 3 million to implement the pledge would benefit from being reflected through a costed comprehensive plan giving a clearer picture to donors and others able to provide support.
- Different approaches for legal integration of Rwandan and Angolan refugees.
- Update needed on activities related to the socio-economic pillar of local integration.

3. Support needed to realize pledge

- Global-level engagement with other stakeholders involved in local integration efforts in Zambia, e.g. through the HLOM and/or the 2023 GRF.
- Technical support and guidance from DRS (PARK) on how to best engage with and approach development actors.
- Possible in-depth assessment of progress on both pillars of local integration.

- Matching financial pledges at the global stage with the critical gaps in Zambia.
- Advice and support from relevant stakeholders on developing costed plans for the pledge’s implementation.
- Support to identify modalities to use other verifiable identity documents apart from national passports to obtain residence permits and to extend the validity of the temporary permits from 3 years to 10 years.
- Support in developing a practical follow-up to the *Strategic Framework for the Local Integration of Former Refugees in Zambia*, tailored to the Government of Zambia’s pledges on Solutions as well as related pledges on Statelessness, Education, Jobs and Livelihoods.
- Support in developing an in-depth assessment of past local integration efforts.

4. Linkages to other activities, initiatives and programmes of relevance

- The Government initiated the application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in late 2017 and have prepared a CRRF roadmap which is being complemented by location-specific action plans and to initially focus on education, livelihoods, and youth empowerment.
- Implementation of Graduation Approach programmes and engagement through the Poverty Alleviation Coalition, including through partnerships between World Vision Zambia Limited (WVZL), UNHCR Zambia, Caritas Czech Republic, Self-help Africa and Trickle Up. A concept note for ‘Refugee and Host Community Empowerment Project’ is available [here](#).

5. Examples of linkages with other thematic pledges

| Pledging entity | Theme (GRF) | Pledge description |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Government of the Republic of Zambia | Statelessness | The Government of the Republic of Zambia hereby commits: Facilitate, by 2023, naturalization procedures for stateless persons and their children to acquire nationality. |
| Government of the Republic of Zambia | Statelessness | The Government of the Republic of Zambia hereby commits: Complete, by 2021, the issuance of the residence permits to all former refugees who have opted to locally integrate in Zambia, and to facilitate their naturalization. |
| Government of the Republic of Zambia | Statelessness | The Government of the Republic of Zambia hereby commits: Simplify and improve, by 2023, access to birth registration and certification, for persons born in Zambia, including late birth registration, to ensure universal birth registration for all children, including refugees and asylum seekers born on the territory. |
| Government of the Republic of Zambia | Statelessness | The Government of the Republic of Zambia hereby commits: Support the adoption of the draft Regional Action Plan to end statelessness in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region so that the region moves in tandem with the rest of the world. |
| Government of the Republic of Zambia | Statelessness | The Government of the Republic of Zambia hereby commits to ensure, by 2020, the accession to the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. |
| Government of the Republic of Zambia | Education | To maintain refugee inclusion in the national education system at all levels, including providing free early childhood, primary education, as well as secondary and tertiary. To actualize this, the |

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| | | government intends to establish technical and vocational training institutes in the three main refugee settlements and solicit at least 220 scholarships for refugee scholars in the country's private and public universities and colleges. This will require substantial financial support for education infrastructure development expansion in all refugee settlements. |
| Government of the Republic of Zambia | Energy and Infrastructure | To connect the three refugee settlements and the local integration schemes, as well as host community populations to the national electricity grid whilst exploring sustainable energy sources, at an estimated cost of US \$3,500,000. |
| Government of the Republic of Zambia | Jobs and Livelihoods | To improve livelihoods and self-reliance by expanding the farmer input support program (FISP) including value addition, by 2020. FISP, which has been extended to refugees and former refugees in an effort to improve food security at household level, will require a contribution of 25% of the input cost from the international community for every refugee and former refugee beneficiary for every farming season for over a period of five years. |
| Government of the Republic of Zambia | Protection Capacity | To maintain an open-door asylum policy and continue review national legislation with a view to harmonize the provisions of the Refugees Act and other national laws in order to promote the enjoyment of rights by refugees, including freedom of movement, access to employment and livelihoods. |
| Government of the Republic of Zambia | Protection Capacity | To ensure refugees are included in the national civil registration system so that they can be easily located and obtain legal documentation, such as digital identity cards and birth certificates and to implement this pledge, The Government requires substantial financial support for the National Registration Information System. |
| Government of the Republic of Zambia | Sport | To continue to promote sports activities in all refugee settlements and ensure refugee teams are registered with sports associations. The Government will need substantial financial support for sports infrastructure development in all refugee settlements, sports kits and transport for sports activities outside of the settlements. |
| Pledges made by other actors | | |
| Government of Japan | Burden and Responsibility Sharing | Pledge by Japan: Japan has been promoting the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus based on one of the pillars of the Global Compact on Refugees, burden- and responsibility-sharing. Japan will continue to contribute to its implementation for refugees, internally displaced persons, and host communities in regions including the Middle East, Africa and Asia with our expertise and experiences in development cooperation. Japan co-hosted the 7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) in August 2019, where Africa's peace and stability were one of its three pillars. In line with Japan's announcement at TICAD7, Japan will promote the HDP nexus. For example, in Zambia, Japan has implemented projects to promote local integration of former refugees and will continue to support former refugees. |