



Republic of Zambia

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

**REVISED
NATIONAL
RESETTLEMENT
POLICY**

2024





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FOREWORD

The Government has been implementing the National Resettlement Policy since 2015. In terms of the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), the resettlement programme is under the Economic Transformation and Job Creation Pillar. The resettlement programme's focus on rural transformation directly contributes to job creation, value addition as well as food and nutrition security.

The programme, however, has faced numerous challenges among them an inadequate coordination mechanism at a higher level of Government in the implementation of the land resettlement programme, land disputes and low levels of infrastructure development and service provision in the resettlement schemes. In addition, the country has witnessed an increased number of involuntary displacements and resettlements in the recent past due to natural and human-induced disasters, land disputes, development projects, encroachment of populations on land meant for other activities, and conflicts along national border areas. In addition, the change of administration in 2021 also provided the opportunity for the sitting Government to give policy direction in the management of resettlement schemes. Others include a lack of inter-sectoral coordination in the management of resettlement schemes.

The revision of the National Resettlement Policy comes at the right time, as it will guide the implementation of the resettlement scheme programmes. This policy empowers settlers with land, who may not have the capacity to purchase land on the open market or have the capacity to buy land but wish to invest in these productive areas to stimulate growth in resettlement schemes. Reviewing the Country's Policy provides the Government with the opportunity to reorient its development activities of resettlement schemes so that they can significantly contribute to economic transformation and employment creation. This policy will contribute to the Government's efforts in reducing poverty as well as uplifting the standards of living of the resettled people and populations.

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

I want to call upon all relevant stakeholders to partner with the Government in the implementation of this policy.



Her Honour Mrs. W.K. Mutale - Nalumango, MP.

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Revised National Resettlement Policy is a product of a consultative process undertaken by the Office of the Vice-President with various stakeholders. We are, therefore, indebted to all the stakeholders that contributed to this process.

We also wish to extend our sincere appreciation to the Policy Analysis and Coordination Division, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, Ministry of Youth and Sport and Arts, Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation and the Ministry of Transport and Logistics for the commitment to this work.

Special acknowledgement goes to the Cooperating Partners for their technical support during the preparation of this policy. May the commitment demonstrated in the formulation of this revised policy be equally translated into its successful implementation.

Mavis Nkomeshya (Ms)
Permanent Secretary
Resettlement

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

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WORKING DEFINITIONS

TERM	WORKING DEFINITION
Affected Person	Any person or household adversely affected by the acquisition of assets or change in use of land due to an investment project, disaster, land dispute, encroachment of populations on land meant for other activities, conflicts along national border areas, and differences in social/religious affiliations.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by the project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
Disaster	An event associated with the impact of human-induced or natural hazards such as floods, droughts, and pest infestation which causes serious disruption in the functioning of a community or society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses that exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its resources.
Economic Displacement	Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of the project or its associated facilities.
Empowerment	The process of gaining access to resources and development of one's capacities with a view of participating actively and effectively in shaping one's own life and that of one's community in economic, socio-cultural, political, and religious spheres.
Equity	The principle of fairness and inclusiveness in the distribution of land among citizens regardless of socio-economic status.
Hazard	A source or situation of potential harm to the community, property, or environment.
Human Settlement	The totality of the human community with all the social, material, organizational, spiritual, and cultural elements that sustain it.



Internally Displaced Persons	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, development projects, natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border, including those who have no legal recognizable right or claim to land.
Investor	An individual or organisation that puts money into an entity such as a business with the expectation of a financial return.
Involuntary Resettlement	A situation when people are forced to move out of one area and be resettled in another area due to development projects or climate change.
Market Value	The estimated amount for which an asset should be exchanged on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller.
Physical Displacement	Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project or calamity that requires the affected persons to move to another location.
Former Refugee	A person whose legal status as a refugee has ceased and has chosen to be locally integrated into the hosting country instead of returning to their home country.
Refugee	Someone who fled their country owing to a well-founded fear of persecution on account of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.
Resettlement	The controlled physical movement of households from one area to another with some amount of administrative supervision, usually permanently.
Resettlement Action Plan	The document in which a developer/investor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.
Resettlement Agreement	A legal agreement between the developer/investor or other responsible entities and persons or communities affected by investment projects taking into account the Resettlement Action Plan.
Resettlement Area	Relocation of Project Affected Persons to a temporal site instead of a permanent solution.

Resettlement Assistance	Support is provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation.
Resettlement Scheme	A block of planned and serviced land accommodating settlers under the control and direction of the Office of the Vice President.
Settler	A person allocated land holds a letter of occupancy and is settled in a resettlement scheme.
Squatter	A person who occupies/possesses land without legal documentation or certificate of title.
Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Voluntary Resettlement	Resettlement occurs when people apply or request to move out of one place and be resettled in another.



ACRONYMS

8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
DOR	Department of Resettlement
DPPH	Department of Physical Planning and Housing
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FCC	Farmers Coordinating Committee
HA	Humanitarian Assistance
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PLAC	Provincial Land Allocation Committee
PSRP	Public Service Reform Programme
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SDGs	Strategic Development Goals
ZDA	Zambia Development Agency
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

The strategic relocation of populations plays a vital role in the national development of countries, and Zambia is no exception. Zambia has recognized the importance of controlling the movement of people from one area to another. People move from one place to another for permanent residence, either voluntarily or involuntarily. In Zambia, the main causes of involuntary resettlement have been climate-induced disasters such as floods and development-induced factors such as mining and agriculture projects.

By resettling communities in resource-abundant regions, Zambia can maximize the utilization of its economic potential, driving growth in sectors such as agriculture, mining, tourism, and renewable energy. Resettlement also allows for the strategic allocation of populations to areas rich in untapped natural resources.

While resettlement plays a pivotal role in addressing the challenges arising from climatic disasters, conflicts, and the pursuit of development, Zambia has not fully realized the full potential of relocating its people. The ever-increasing demand for employment opportunities, more development opportunities, and increasing adverse effects of climate change have necessitated the formulation of this revised resettlement policy.

This policy is aligned with the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), the National decentralization policy, and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa.

Therefore, the revised policy seeks to contribute to rural economic transformation through enhanced settler community productivity to develop sustainable livelihood opportunities.

The National Resettlement Policy document is arranged into five (5) sections. Section 1 introduces the policy, while Section 2 provides the situation analysis, which highlights the main challenges to be addressed. Section 3 provides the vision, rationale, and guiding principles. Section 4 highlights the policy objectives and measures, while section 5 presents the implementation framework. A separate policy implementation plan has been prepared to guide the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the policy.



SECTION TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.0 BACKGROUND ON RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES IN ZAMBIA

The Government of the Republic of Zambia has been implementing the resettlement schemes since 1988 focusing mainly on land resettlement for agricultural purposes. The country has 104 resettlement schemes covering One (1) million hectares of land in all the 10 provinces of Zambia initially targeting voluntary settlements. Over the years, the country has, however, witnessed an increase in the number of involuntary settlements due to displacements arising from an increase in developmental projects and disasters. In addition, there has also been an increase in demand for settlement by retirees and other members of the society to invest in resettlement schemes. To date, a total of 56,000 citizens have been supported through the resettlement schemes.

According to the 8NDP, the government has prioritised economic transformation and job creation to foster national development. Therefore, resettlement schemes have been identified as sustainable productive centres for value addition and job creation where Zambian citizens are encouraged to participate in agricultural and commercial activities for socio-economic development. Through the resettlement schemes, the government has been able to provide land, value chain and support infrastructure as well as support settlers to engage in productive livelihoods that contribute to national food security and improved livelihoods.

2.1 Production and Productivity in Resettlement Schemes

Most resettlement schemes have been characterised by low production and productivity due to limited livelihood options, limited road network, access to markets and input support, inadequate skills, and access to business and economic opportunities. The schemes have been less attractive to investment due to insufficient provision of facilitatory services such as energy, agriculture support, and communication. Other factors have been the exclusion of productive age groups working in both private and public sectors that have access to resources that, if harnessed, could help improve the production and productivity of resettlement schemes.

There has also been limited access to the acquisition of certificates of title of land that has affected the use of land to access productive resources such as finance and technology. For instance, only 45% of the land is utilised. The slow processing of titles for land in resettlement schemes has been due to a lack of development of the allocated land by some settlers. In some cases, the size of the land allocated to the beneficiaries has not been commensurate with their ability to develop the land.

By December 2023, most of the resettlement schemes had not been surveyed to facilitate the

issuance of the certificate of title due to inadequate knowledge, and institutional arrangement in the land alienation process among key stakeholders.

2.2. Access to Resettlement

Since 2015, nearly 9,000 households have been resettled. Of the 9,000 resettled households, 40% comprise women and youth. In 2022, a total of 2,199 households were resettled, of which 16% were women-headed households and 31% were youths. Women have had limited access to resettlement land due to limited information on accessing resettlement land. As of November 2023, there were over 13,610 applications against 2,000 plots or parcels of land available for resettlement. In addition, only 4% of settlers have a Certificate of Title. The country has been experiencing a high demand for land in the resettlement schemes for agriculture and residential use.

2.3 Voluntary Resettlement

The main target groups for voluntary resettlement are vulnerable individuals and groups, mainly youth, women, persons with disabilities and cooperatives. Others are the unemployed, retired, retrenched, public service workers within ten (10) years before retirement or have attained 45 years of age, workers on contract and classified daily employees. Only Zambians above the age of 18 are eligible. Although Zambia has ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa, the country has not yet domesticated the Convention to provide for the resettlement of former refugees and refugees following the cessation of Refugee Status of 23,000 Angolans and Rwandans that are yet to be resettled.

However, there have been high numbers of ineligible applicants for land in the resettlement schemes on account of inadequate knowledge and awareness of the targeted populations, socio-economic and cultural barriers as well as high demand placed on land for productive activities.

Further, the high demand for land may be attributed to speculative behaviours among applicants for resettlement land. There has been an increase in cases of reported cheating and fronting of people to access resettlement land on behalf of the ineligible.

2.4 Involuntary Resettlement and Forced Displacement

Involuntary resettlement and forced displacement have been experienced in the country. Between 2015 and 2022, over 2,238 households were displaced and forced to resettle in other places due to natural disasters, land encroachments, and developmental projects, among other factors. Involuntary relocations overstretch available resources in host communities and often lead to heightened tension between the host and those displaced.

Internally Displaced Persons are made more vulnerable to disease and social marginalization. The livelihoods of displaced communities become more fragile and unstable due to limited coordination

and institutional role clarity among stakeholders dealing with the management of IDPs.

2.5 Human settlement

Successful resettlement requires that land be acquired, planned, and zoned for its highest and best use before it is allocated to potential settlers. For human settlements to be habitable, they must have basic services such as health, education, water, roads, security services, Information and Communications Technology as well as energy infrastructure. Most resettlement schemes have inadequate health, education, water and sanitation facilities and services due to low investments which contributed to the under-development and inactivity of the schemes despite the favourable climatic conditions and strategic geographic positioning of most schemes.

For instance, in 2023, out of the estimated 8,800km of planned road network, only 1,480km of access roads in the resettlement schemes were opened up. In addition, 1,412 boreholes were drilled against a target of 3,800 while only 73 schools were providing educational services to approximately 80,000 children. Further, 43 health facilities provided health care to a population of 190,000 people residing in the resettlement schemes and 8 out of 104 schemes were connected to the electricity grid.

2.6 Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

The management of the resettlement process and resettlement schemes needs to be conducted with a coordinated and integrated approach. The development and provision of basic and facilitatory services have not been adequately coordinated, resulting in fragmentation in the development of resettlements. There have also been several stakeholders involved in the resettlement of IDPs in a fragmented manner. This has been due to inadequate institutional capacity to implement and coordinate the management of resettlement schemes. For instance, the lack of Scheme managers in the resettlement schemes has been a binding constraint which resulted in among others inadequate engagement of stakeholders.

Other factors for the weak coordination have been the lack of integration of resettlement schemes planning into the district-integrated development plans, inadequate enabling legislation, and duplication of roles among stakeholders.

Further, there have been inadequate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to inform decision-making and implementation of interventions due to inadequate human capacity, technology, systems, and mechanisms, as well as other resources for monitoring and evaluation.

In addition, an unreliable old fleet of motor vehicles, lack of a Land Resettlement Information Management System and lack of modern equipment to conduct regular monitoring of developments in the schemes further compounding the management of the schemes.

2.7 Crosscutting Issues

2.7.1 Gender

As already noted above regarding access to resettlement, of the 13,610 resettled households, 40% comprise women and youth. In 2022, a total of 2,199 households were resettled, of which 16% were women-headed households and 31% were youths. As a result of this, it is abundantly clear that women's participation in resettlement schemes is minimal due to various factors such as limited information on accessing resettlement land, lack of collateral, and limited social services, among others. This scenario shows that women have had limited access to land. Therefore, gender must be mainstreamed in the management of resettlements.

2.7.2 Disability

The rights of persons with disabilities are expected to be mainstreamed at all levels of development. Over the years, Zambia has enacted and formulated laws and policies on persons with disabilities. The Persons with Disabilities Act No. 6 of 2012 promotes the participation of persons with disabilities with equal opportunities in the civil, economic, social, and political spheres, providing for mainstreaming of disability issues as an integral part of national policies and strategies of sustainable development. However, the 2015 National Resettlement policy did not emphasise the need to integrate issues of disabilities as well as prioritisation of programmes and activities that promote the interests of people with disabilities.

2.7.3 Climate Change

Climate change is widely recognized as one of the challenges facing humankind. It is against this background that the Zambian Government developed the National Policy on Climate Change in 2016, whose objectives were to provide climate change programmes to ensure climate resilience and low carbon development pathways for sustainable development towards the attainment of Zambia's Vision 2030. To address this challenge, the policy sought to increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters and make agriculture and fisheries more sustainable in the country. While this was a policy direction, very little has been done in resettlement schemes, hence the need to mainstream smart climate change practices in resettlement management.

2.7.4 National Values and Principles

Article 9 of the Republican Constitution Amendment Act No. 2 of 2016 demands that National Values and Principles be applied in the interpretation of the Constitution, enactment and interpretation of the laws, and development of state policies. Therefore, these National Values and Principles must be mainstreamed in the management of resettlement schemes.

However, most resettlement schemes have not been used for their intended purpose of increasing agriculture production, based on hardwork of the resettled populations. Resettlements have been places where people of various backgrounds have resettled to make a living. Therefore, there is



need to promote national unity and non-discrimination remains important.

2.7.5 Food Security and Nutrition

The Food and Nutrition Act No. 3 of 2020 provides for the implementation of a national food and nutrition programme in the country. Therefore, mainstreaming of Food and Nutrition activities in Resettlement Management is needed as it was not emphasised in the 2015 National Resettlement Policy. Effective Management of Resettlement Schemes will contribute to the National Food Security in the country through the production of various food items and job creation.

SECTION THREE:

VISION, RATIONALE AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

3.1 Vision

“Value Centred, Sustainable and Inclusive Resettlement Schemes that are productive.”

3.2 Rationale

Efforts towards improving the management of Resettlement schemes in the country, through the 2015 National Resettlement Policy, have faced several challenges. These challenges include limited access to land by women due to inadequate information and recognition of former refugees accessing land. In addition, there has been a high number of ineligible applicants for land in resettlement schemes due to limited information and speculative behaviours.

Other challenges include cases of cheating and fronting, inadequate coordination and lack of clarity of institutional roles among stakeholders in the management of resettlement. The available resources in involuntary relocations have been overstretched, resulting in inadequate basic and facilitatory services and the underdevelopment of resettlement schemes. In addition, inadequate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms as well as institutional capacity compounded the challenges in the management of resettlement schemes.

To address the above-stated challenges, it is, thus, imperative that the policy framework is reviewed to consider the new directions to protect citizens from displacements as well as guide the voluntary resettlement and compensation of Internally Displaced Persons and facilitate domestication of the African Union Convention on IDPs.

Further, there has been a lot of developments which have taken place such as the development of the Eighth National Development Plan, the Decentralization Policy locally, and the development of SDGs and Sendai Framework at the global level needs to be taken into consideration.

This revised policy will broaden the scope for target groups and individuals with a higher potential of implementing productive activities, as well as empowering the vulnerable and poor not only with land but with other enablers of production.

With increased productivity of the schemes, it is expected that the employment and livelihood of settlers will improve, which in turn will enhance the living standards of the settlers.

The preparation and execution of Resettlement Action Plans and the responsible government agency are not clear in the current policy and institutional arrangements. The revised policy will, therefore, assert the Office of the Vice President's role in facilitating, supervising and approving resettlement action plans for consideration by other agencies.



This policy will, also improve the coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and institutional capacity in the management of Resettlement schemes.

3.3 Guiding Principles

To ensure sustainable and productive resettlement scheme development, the following guiding principles shall be considered:

(a) Productivity

The choice of location for the resettlement scheme should consider the highest and best use of the land, including elements such as topography, soil, climate, and mineral deposits, if any, among others. The government shall provide basic public services in resettlement schemes for settlers to be attracted to and encouraged to settle there.

(b) Settlers-ownership

The settlers shall be given the permanent right of ownership and use of their land by being issued with certificates of title to the land. This is subject to fulfilling the conditions set out in their occupancy documents before a certificate of title is issued.

(c) Equity

The size of the land allocated shall be commensurate to the ability of the settler to develop the land and be adequate to support an average family with basic subsistence food and reasonable surplus where the land is for agricultural purposes.

(d) Inclusiveness

Individuals and groups, and those considered vulnerable or marginalized, have the right to apply for suitable resettlement to land that is safe, secure, accessible, affordable, and habitable. The Government shall ensure that guidelines and procedures regarding settler selection criteria are spelt out.

(e) One Government Approach

The Government will, as much as practicable, encourage the use of the already existing ministries/ institutions to carry out activities relevant to their respective mandates in the resettlement schemes. Further, partnerships with all interested stakeholders, including cooperating partners, the private sector, and NGOs, shall be strengthened.

(f) Fair Compensation

Involuntary resettlement should be in line with international human rights and humanitarian law as set out in the 1998 United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the World Bank/International Finance Corporation Guidelines of 2012, which are recognized as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons. People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future should generally be as favourable as it would have been in the absence of the project or better. We seek a replacement that is better and more progressive than the current situation in which the affected persons are in before and during the project.

SECTION FOUR:

POLICY OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

4.1 General Objective

The general objective of the policy is to enhance rural economic transformation and settler community productivity to develop sustainable livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups in Zambia.

4.2 Specific Policy Objectives

- (a) To increase production and productivity in resettlement schemes.
- (b) To increase access to land for resettlement.
- (c) To improve the provision of basic services in resettlement schemes.
- (d) To strengthen coordination in the management of resettlement processes and resettlement schemes.
- (e) To strengthen institutional and operational capacity to manage resettlement schemes.
- (f) To strengthen the compensation mechanisms for settlers displaced by developmental projects.
- (g) To mainstream crosscutting issues in resettlement management.

4.3 Policy Objectives and Measures

4.3.1 Production and Productivity in Resettlement Schemes

Objective 1: To increase production and productivity in the resettlement schemes.

Policy measures

To attain the above objective, the Government and stakeholders will:

- a) Develop specific value chains in the resettlement schemes complementary to the farm blocks.
- b) Facilitate Integration of Resettlement Schemes into District Development Plans and Regional Development Plans for investments.
- c) Facilitate the acquisition of new appropriate technologies.
- d) Facilitate improved access to affordable financing.
- e) Promote production and business-facilitating infrastructure.
- f) Enhance agri-business skills and knowledge transfer opportunities.
- g) Enhance the provision of extension services.
- h) Promote private sector-driven out-grower schemes.

4.3.2 Access to Resettlement

Objective 2: To increase access to land for resettlement.

Policy Measures

To attain the above objective, the Government and stakeholders will:

- a) Expand the target groups for resettlement.
- b) Strengthen the mechanism for the allocation of land for resettlement.
- c) Promote inclusive access to resettlement schemes and programmes.
- d) Increase awareness and knowledge of resettlement schemes.
- e) Promote the development of digital application platforms for resettlement processes.
- f) Promote local integration of Former Refugees and Refugees in resettlement schemes.
- g) Enhance the security of tenure through timely issuance of certificate of title to settlers.
- h) Enhance compensation packages for individuals involuntarily displaced through development projects.

4.3.3 Human Settlement

Objective 3: To improve the provision of basic services in resettlement schemes.

Policy Measures

To attain the above objective, the Government and stakeholders will:

- a) Enhance the provision of health, education and security services.
- b) Enhance access to safe, and clean water and adequate sanitation.
- c) Enhance transport infrastructure and mobility.
- d) Enhance access to digital technologies and modern ICTs.
- e) Facilitate access to affordable and clean energy.

4.3.4 Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Objective 4: To strengthen coordination in the management of resettlement schemes.

Policy Measures

To attain the above objective, the Government and stakeholders will:

- a) Enhance management of Resettlement Schemes and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans.
- b) Promote partnerships in the development of resettlement schemes.
- c) Mobilize resources for infrastructure building and maintenance through innovative

funding models.

- d) Strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at all levels.
- e) Establish effective dispute resolution mechanisms.
- f) Enhance stakeholder coordination mechanisms.

4.3.5 Institutional Capacities

Objective 5: To strengthen institutional and operational systems for resettlement schemes.

Policy Measures

To attain the above objective, the Government and stakeholders will:

- a) Enhance the human capacity for resettlement management.
- b) Enhance institutional capacity.
- c) Promote the development of resettlement management tools.

4.3.6 Compensation

Objective 6: To strengthen the compensation mechanisms for settlers displaced by developmental projects.

Policy Measures

To attain the above objective, the Government and stakeholders will:

- a) Facilitate the provision of compensation by the displacer to displaced persons before the developmental project's commencement.
- b) Promote compensation at the market and/or full replacement cost, whichever is higher for losses of livelihoods, assets and access to the assets attributable directly to the project.
- c) Promote the provision of permanent, quality and mutually agreed upon dwellings.

4.3.7 Crosscutting Issues

Objective 7: To mainstream crosscutting issues in resettlement management.

Policy Measures

To attain the above objective, the Government and stakeholders will:

- a) Mainstream climate change, natural resources management, environmental protection,



- and disaster risk reduction.
- b) Mainstream disability issues.
- c) Mainstream HIV/AIDS.
- d) Mainstream NVPs.
- e) Mainstream Gender issues in resettlement management.
- f) Mainstream Food Security and Nutrition matters in resettlement management.

SECTION FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The successful implementation of this revised policy will depend on an effective institutional and legal framework, resource mobilisation and a robust monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

5.1. Institutional Arrangements

To effectively implement this policy, a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach will be built on strong partnerships, collaboration, and coordination among government institutions, the private sector, civil society, development partners, and other stakeholders. Additionally, a review of the existing organizational structure within the Resettlement Department will be conducted to ensure optimal operation and successful management of the Resettlement Schemes in the country. Consequently, the roles of public and private institutions, as well as civil society, have been acknowledged. The following outlines the institutional arrangements necessary for the effective implementation of this policy:

5.1.1 Office of the Vice President:

- i. The Office of the Vice President shall be responsible for spearheading and coordinating the implementation of this policy.

5.1.2 National Advisory Committee:

- i. There shall be a National Advisory Committee whose responsibility will be to advise the Government on matters related to rural transformation and productivity through resettlement.
- ii. Coordinate the provision of basic services in the resettlement schemes through the Resettlement Investment Plan.
- iii. Review and approve annual cluster budgets for the Resettlement programmes aligned to the 8NDP outputs and outcomes.
- iv. Promote a 'One Government Approach' to resettlement development and management.

5.1.3 The Ministry responsible for Justice shall:

- i. Ensure the development of laws that promote fair resettlement compensation and protection of resettlement land, processes, and practices.

5.1.4 The Ministry responsible for Agriculture shall:

- i. Participate in the identification and designation of land for new Resettlement Schemes.

- ii. Undertake integrated agriculture land use planning in schemes.
- iii. Facilitate livelihood (Crops) valuation for compensation purposes.
- iv. Participate in the demarcation of resettlement plots.
- v. Facilitate irrigation development in Resettlement Schemes.
- vi. Design and construct water retention infrastructure, e.g., dams.
- vii. Provide agricultural development extension services.

5.1.5 The Ministry responsible for Health shall:

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

5.1.6 The Ministry responsible for Technology and Science shall:

- i. Facilitate the provision of innovation hubs, access to the Internet and other digital telecommunication platforms.

5.1.7 The Ministry responsible for Local Government and Rural Development shall:

- i. Facilitate the preparation of local area plans for Resettlement schemes for them to be integrated into district plans.
- ii. Facilitate linkages of resettlement programmes to the Constituency Development Fund.
- iii. Promote resettlement schemes as investment destinations.
- iv. Undertake development control in resettlement schemes to prevent illegal land occupation and haphazard development.
- v. Promote the participation of Traditional Leaders in resettlement development.

5.1.8 The Ministry responsible for Green Economy and Environment shall:

- i. Undertake to refer all development projects requiring relocation of people to the Department of Resettlement.
- ii. Undertake Environmental Impact Assessments in resettlement areas.

5.1.9 Ministry responsible for Water Development and Sanitation shall:

- i. Provide access to safe and clean drinking water in the resettlement schemes.
- ii. Provide access to adequate sanitation services in the resettlement schemes.

5.1.10 The Ministry responsible for Fisheries and Livestock shall:

- i. Facilitate livelihood (livestock) valuation for compensation purposes.
- ii. Provide veterinary and fisheries development extension services.



5.1.11 The Ministry responsible for Education shall:

- i. Provide educational services in all resettlement schemes.
- ii. Design and construct learning facilities in Schemes; and
- iii. Provide teaching personnel.

5.1.12 The Ministry responsible for Infrastructure Development shall:

- i. Plan and design infrastructure development in Resettlement Schemes.
- ii. Enhance infrastructure developments in all Schemes.
- iii. Facilitate rehabilitation of infrastructures in Schemes.

5.1.13 The Ministry responsible for Commerce, Trade and Industry shall:

- i. Promote economic activities in resettlement schemes.
- ii. Promote rural industrialisation.
- iii. Facilitate enterprise financing in resettlement schemes.

5.1.14 The Ministry responsible for Small and Medium Enterprises Development Shall:

- i. Provide development-focused and affordable loans to settlers in all Resettlement Schemes.
- ii. Facilitate capacity building for settlers in schemes.

5.1.16 The Ministry responsible for Transport and Logistics shall:

- i. Promote access to multi-modal transport options in the resettlement schemes.
- ii. Ensure that all transport infrastructure in the resettlement schemes is linked to district and main roads.

5.1.17 The Ministry responsible for Lands and Natural Resources shall:

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

5.1.18 The Ministry responsible for Community Development and Social Services shall:

- i. Undertake community-level interventions that support older people and persons with disabilities in the resettlement schemes.
- ii. Enhance equity, equality, and social justice in service delivery to persons with disabilities, the elderly, and other disadvantaged groups.

5.1.19 The Ministry responsible for Youth, Sport and Arts shall:

- i. Promote sport, arts, and culture among young people in the resettlement schemes.
- ii. Encourage young people to engage in productive work in the resettlement schemes.
- iii. Encourage the utilization of sports, arts and entertainment in resettlement schemes.

5.1.20 Gender Division Shall:

- i. Ensure equity, equality, non-discrimination and affirmative action as part of gender programming.
- ii. Undertake gendered interventions in the resettlement schemes to empower vulnerable citizens and persons of concern.

5.1.21 Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit shall:

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

5.1.22 The Private Sector shall:

- i. Promote joint ventures in resettlement schemes.
- ii. Provide technology transfer.
- iii. Provide technical and financial support.

5.1.23 Cooperating Partners shall:

- i. Provide technical and financial support to Resettlement programming and implementation.
- ii. Engage in policy dialogue.

5.1.24 *Traditional Leaders shall:*

- i. Ensure that resettlement schemes remain as planned productive hubs.
- ii. Promote pro-development traditions and customs that promote social cohesion between the resettled and host communities.
- iii. Support efforts towards host community development with resettlement schemes.

5.2. Legal Framework

The implementation of the policy will be guided by the following pieces of legislation:

- i. Lands Act, Cap 184.
- ii. Environmental Management Act, No. 12 of 2011.
- iii. Forest Act, Cap 199.
- iv. Local Government Act No.2 of 2019.
- v. Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2015.
- vi. Water Resources Management Act, Cap 198.
- vii. Zambia Development Agency Act No. 11 of 2006.
- viii. Zambia Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015.
- ix. Mines and Minerals Development Act No. 11 of 2015.
- x. Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2010.

5.3. Resource Mobilization and Financing

The implementation of this policy requires sustainable financing to achieve its objectives successfully. The Government shall mobilize financial and technical resources through the annual budget and contributions from the Cooperating Partners. Additional support shall also be mobilised through the Land Development Fund, Constituency Development Fund and private sector through various funding models such as Public Private Partnerships.

5.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

A robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework and mechanism is a prerequisite for ensuring the timely availability of relevant information that ensures accountability, effective coordination, monitoring progress toward programme implementation and integration, and decision-making on strategic policy direction and budget allocations. An effective monitoring, evaluation and tracking system will be established to monitor, evaluate and track the implementation of this policy effectively.

The following will be interventions to be undertaken to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation:

- (a) A National Implementation Plan to guide the implementation and tracking of activities

will be formulated.

- (b) Establish an Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism.
- (c) Monthly, quarterly and annual monitoring of the implementation of activities will be conducted at all levels.
- (d) Prepare annual and quarterly reports on the implementation of programmes and projects.
- (e) Undertake a Mid-Term Review of the Policy to assess progress in achieving the policy objectives.

