



EVENT REPORT

Launch of the Zambia chapter of the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Situation

**23 May, 2018
Lusaka, Zambia**

Summary Points

- While creating new infrastructure in Mantapala Refugee Settlement is urgent, there is also a need to improve conditions and basic services in Meheba Refugee Settlement to prepare it to host more refugees in an event of a new influx from the DRC through the Copperbelt and North-western Provinces.
- The Government needs additional resources to implement its refugee programmes apart from the support provided through international agencies and NGOs. This is why it was important to launch the country chapter of the RRRP in order to appeal all partners, donors, the private sector, charity organizations and NGOs, among others, to ensure that the government receives the support that it needs to fulfill its international obligation of providing protection and finding lasting solutions for refugees.
- Zambia, being one of the countries that are rolling out the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), is committed to strengthening its settlement approach in hosting refugees to enhance self-reliance and promote peaceful co-existence with the host communities.

In addition to the needs that are highlighted in Zambia's RRRP chapter to support UN agencies and NGOs, the following areas of support were specifically highlighted by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Stephen Kampyongo:

1. The rehabilitation of the Mulwe – Mantapala road. This is a shorter route between Nchelenge (Kenani Transit Centre) and Mantapala Refugee Settlement.
2. Construction of a bridge in phase two of Mantapala Refugee Settlement to allow expansion of the site.
3. Construction of an administration block in Mantapala Refugee Settlement to host GRZ and partners.
4. Construction of a police post and staff houses for government, partner and security personnel.
5. Erection of communications infrastructure to ensure and facilitate the provision of various services.
6. Promotion of livelihoods to ensure that refugees and host communities are self-reliant;
7. Provision of electricity power in Mantapala Refugee Settlement in order to reduce deforestation and promote livelihood activities.

1. Background

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is at the centre of one of the most complex, but forgotten refugee crises globally. Recently, worrying dynamics have manifested with conflicts breaking out in previously peaceful provinces and existing conflicts degenerating. The situation in DRC is a matter of grave concern, affecting more and more people as it continues.

Civilians, particularly in the eastern provinces and Kasai region of DRC, continue to flee their homes, seeking safety, protection and assistance in the DRC as internally displaced persons, and in neighbouring countries as refugees. Because of this, the Congolese refugee situation is now among the ten largest in the world.

At the end of 2017, over 685,000 Congolese refugees were seeking protection in neighbouring countries, including Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Rwanda, the Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia, as well as in countries in Southern Africa and beyond those boundaries. Of these, some 100,000 new refugees were forcibly displaced in 2017, as a consequence of the deterioration of the situation in some parts of the country. Since the start of 2018, a further 55,000 Congolese refugees have fled to neighbouring countries bringing the total number of Congolese refugees in Africa to 740,000. The risk of further displacement remains high, with a disastrous impact on the precarious humanitarian situation in the DRC itself and in the region.

The Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC situation is an opportunity to address numerous humanitarian gaps in the ongoing delivery of protection, assistance and services to Congolese refugees. It ensures a coherent and comprehensive inter-agency response, particularly through productive relationships with Governments, non-governmental organizations, and civil society.

The RRRP is also a call to the international community, from Governments to humanitarian and development actors, to demonstrate stronger commitment to address the situation facing DRC today. The Congolese crisis clearly requires support, adequate resources and collaboration so that protection and assistance can be delivered efficiently to refugees and support could be rendered to host communities. The importance of our joint efforts and the responsibility to address continuous emergency needs through providing the necessary funding and ensuring coordination, is increasingly demanded by the gravity of the crisis.

2. Current situation

GRZ leadership

The Government of Zambia has ensured that the response to the Congolese influx is comprehensively addressed from the onset. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Home Affairs, an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee appointed by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia to lead and coordinate the response to the Congolese refugee emergency, was established in February, 2018, as a coordination structure at national level. Key line ministries, including the Office of the Vice-President, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Health,

Ministry of Local Government and Housing, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and Ministry of General Education, have been mandated to coordinate the Congolese emergency response and provide various services in the refugee transit centres and the establishment of a new refugee settlement.

UN Agencies and partners involved

The Congolese emergency response in Zambia has proven to be a comprehensive and joint response involving a variety of partners who have been supporting the Government to address the protection and assistance needs of Congolese refugees who have arrived since August 2017. To date, UN Agencies including UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, WHO, FAO and IOM, as well as civil society organizations such as Save the Children, Caritas Czech Republic, World Vision, Zambia Red Cross Society, Plan International, Oxfam, ICRC, Africa Action Help and MSF Spain, have been supporting either directly or indirectly the emergency response in Luapula Province in reception centres, the transit centre and Mantapala Refugee Settlement. The efforts of these organizations have also gone towards supporting respective line ministries in providing the necessary services.

Donor Support

The Regional Refugee Response Plan for the DRC situation, which covers Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia, seeks over US\$504 million to respond to the protection and life-saving assistance of Congolese refugees in the region. The country-level chapter covering Zambia has financial requirements of over **US\$74,245,700** to support UN Agencies and International NGOs (see Annex 1).

However, the Government of Zambia requires further support to consolidate these interventions and sustain the provision of services in the settlement such as survey and mapping, plot demarcation, road construction, water reticulation, expansion of social infrastructure, provision of communication facilities, provision of security, construction of staff houses for various government staff such as teachers, health workers, community workers and security officers, among others and promote livelihood activities. There is also a need for the same kind of support to be extended to host communities.

UN Agencies are very grateful for the financial support provided by donors, who have contributed to their activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have contributed directly to the operations in Zambia, including the Government and People of Japan, United States of America, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), private donors and the European Union, the latter pledging additional funds for 2018-2019. Despite the generous contributions of partners totalling **US\$12,308,049** (see Annex 2), significant funding challenges have remained to address the needs of refugees and their host communities, leaving a funding gap of **US\$61,937,651**.

3. Objective of the launch

The aim of launching the Zambia Country Chapter of the DRC RRRP was to appeal to partners within Government, diplomatic corps and cooperating partners, UN Agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector, charity organizations and others, to demonstrate stronger

commitment and support the Government of Zambia in its endeavour to fulfil its international obligation to provide protection and find solutions to Congolese refugees in the country.

4. Results

The launch on Wednesday 23 was well attended with representatives of the international community, government departments and line ministries, UN agencies, civil society organizations, financial institutions, faith-based organizations, media and a member of the Congolese refugee community (see attached guest list for more details). Embassies present were Japan, DRC, USA, France, Turkey, Czech Republic, Russia, Germany, Ireland and EU.

Prior to the main event, national and international NGOs had an opportunity to showcase their work in Zambia by having information desks around the venue. The expectation of this was that it would result into more appreciation and support of the work envisaged within the Government's response to the Congolese emergency and identify areas with potential for strengthening synergies, investment and funding from current and potential partners. The event was then opened by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ms. Pamela Kabamba, followed by a video demonstrating the development of Mantapala Refugee Settlement in Nchelenge District, Luapula Province.

A presentation by the Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Abdon Mawere, highlighting the DRC emergency response in Zambia to date was then given highlighting the progress to date, partnerships, challenges and gaps that need to be addressed to comprehensively support the needs of Congolese refugees and the communities hosting them in Zambia. The highlights were the following:

Commissioner for Refugees – Mr. Abdon Mawere

Progress:

- Over the past nine months, Zambia has received more than 20,000 new arrivals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) mainly from Pweto, in Haute Katanga and Moba, in Tanganyika Provinces. This resulted in the opening of Kenani Transit Centre as a temporary solution for new arrivals, while a permanent solution was sought, resulting in the opening of Mantapala Refugee Settlement – both located within Nchelenge District.
- Health Centres established at Kenani Transit Centre and Mantapala Refugee Settlement. For serious health conditions, refugees are referred to St. Paul's and Nchelenge District Hospitals.
- Ministry of Health has deployed health workers to operate the health posts.
- A health clinic is being built in Mantapala Refugee Settlement.
- Water and Sanitation - UNICEF, World Vision, Norwegian Church Aid and Oxfam have made a lot of progress by installing water points, latrines and hygiene infrastructure at the Transit Centre and the Settlement.
- The provision of shelter materials and tents has been supported by UNHCR.
- Hygiene Promotion measures were put in place at both sites to avoid a major disease outbreak.

- Food has been provided by the WFP with a contribution from the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit of the Vice-President's Office.
- Child friendly spaces by UNICEF, Save the Children and Plan International have been supported. Education infrastructure is currently being built in Mantapala Refugee Settlement.
- IOM has been supporting the relocation of refugees from Kenani Transit Centre to Mantapala Refugee Settlement. Over 1,000 individuals are now being relocated on a weekly basis.
- Biometric registration by the Government (Office of the Commissioner for Refugees) has been implemented since the onset of the emergency.
- A Socio-Economic Survey and Community Sensitization has been conducted in Mantapala Refugee Settlement.
- Multiple partners, ranging from Government, UN Agencies, NGOs and others have to date been part of the response in in Nchelenge and other refugee hosting districts.

Gaps:

- Transportation from border entry points to reception facilities, as well from Kenani Transit Centre to Mantapala and Meheba Refugee Settlements.
- Transportation of materials, personnel and supplies to Mantapala Refugee Settlement due to bad road conditions.
- Inadequate facilities: water points, police post, health services, food rations (supplementary feeding), medical supplies, shelter, sanitary facilities, etc. at reception centres and in refugee settlements.
- Construction of a bridge over the Kabushe Stream in Mantapala Refugee Settlement to allow the expansion of the settlement as refugees continue to be relocated from Kenani Transit Centre to the settlement.
- Construction of other amenities such as staff houses for Government workers and security personnel.
- Resources to conduct environment impact assessments and other surveys such as soil sample analysis.
- Communication infrastructure to ensure GSM, internet and other network coverage.
- Power - electricity and sustainable energy solutions such as solar.
- Lack of formal education due to lack of infrastructure.
- Construction of an administration block to facilitate coordination and management of Mantapala Refugee Settlement.

Following Mr. Mawere's presentation, a Congolese new arrival addressed the audience to i) appreciate the Government of Zambia for offering him and thousands more protection and assistance in Zambia, ii) thank partners for their ongoing and potential support to refugees and the communities hosting them, and iii) request additional investment and support as the needs of the over 20,000 Congolese who have arrived since last year January remain extremely high. This was followed by speeches from the main UN Agencies responding to the emergency, namely WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR, as well as the UN Resident Coordinator.

The main issues and highlights raised by the UN were the following:

WFP:

- Eighty percent of the new refugees in Zambia are women and children, which underlines their level of vulnerability. The refugees require food assistance distributed on a regular, predictable basis until they can provide for themselves.
- This year, the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund, United States Government and Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit under the Vice President's office enabled WFP to provide 15,000 refugees with a basic and nutritious food basket comprised of legumes, cereals, iodized salt, fortified vegetable oil and blended foods enriched with micronutrients.
- Donors enabled us to restore the full food basket in April, but going forward, with the current number of refugees in need of food assistance (15,000), we will run out of food again in November unless we receive new funding to take us until mid-2019.
- WFP has been conducting a feasibility study on the use of alternative food assistance modalities other than in-kind food among refugees in Mantapala. As a result, we would like to pilot a voucher activity between October and December 2018 for 5,000 refugees. With a funding shortfall expected in November, we will be unable to sustain this modality. Yet it is cost-effective, it has a multiplier effect on the host communities, and allows refugees to choose what they eat.
- Life-saving food assistance – in the form of vouchers, cash or in-kind food – is the first step to building the self-reliance of refugees. Moreover, the availability of food or cash facilitates the Government's vision for a coherent, integrated response.
- WFP recognizes the Government's emphasis on taking a comprehensive response approach from the onset of refugee emergencies, in line with the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. Working with the Government and UNHCR, in February 2018, WFP conducted an assessment in Kenani Transit Centre and the Mantapala Refugee Settlement. The assessment found that given the long-term settlement plan at Mantapala, there is need for both the refugees and Zambians in the host communities to access resources, skills and knowledge that will sustain and improve their livelihoods while building resilience.

UNICEF

- Zambia's reputation as a generous and welcoming country is well known throughout Africa, and indeed the world. The latest hospitality shown to those arriving from the Democratic Republic of Congo shows that this legacy is very much alive and well.
- Under the leadership of the Government of the Republic of Zambia and our colleagues at UNHCR, UNICEF and other UN agencies are active at both the Kenani transit centre and the Mantapala re-settlement site, with staff now permanently on hand to support the response, especially in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene; in the protection and education of children; in health; and in nutrition.

- Thanks to funding from the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund and the generosity of donors, more than 1,100 children attend activities at the child-friendly spaces run through our partner Save the Children, and at least 80 community members have been trained in basic child protection. With Plan International and Save the Children, we're building 24 classrooms, which will cater for 3,450 children, including those with special needs. Before these buildings are constructed, we're supporting temporary learning spaces that currently provide an education to 271 girls and 230 boys. We've procured school equipment and furniture, which are now on the way.
- Through the interventions of UNICEF, World Vision, Oxfam, Norwegian Church Aid and the Zambian Red Cross, among others, 253,000 litres of safe water are now being provided each day through boreholes and pumping-treatment stations. 381 emergency communal latrines and 346 emergency communal baths have been built, while we also promote the construction of household latrines and good hygiene practices, especially to prevent waterborne diseases like cholera.
- On the health side, UNICEF is working through Plan International to build a new health post, which will be of enormous benefit to both refugees AND the Zambian host communities. In the meantime, under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and other development partners have supported the vaccination of more than 6,000 children against measles. Routine immunization is supported at registration, and severe medical cases are transferred to St Paul's hospital. For nutrition, an estimated 4 per cent of refugee children under 5 suffer from severe malnutrition, and since January, 252 children have been admitted for treatment. UNICEF has donated therapeutic food supplies, helped train community workers, and supported iron and folic acid supplements for pregnant women.
- In all this, UNICEF and partners aim for an integrated response to ensure that Zambian communities are also benefiting from the services being put in place.

UNHCR

- To date, conflict in a number of regions in the DRC has led to over 20,718 Congolese seeking international protection and refuge in Zambia since January last year. Currently, Zambia hosts over 42,468 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers and projections foresee that this number may increase to 76,000 by the end of the year. As the security conditions in the Kasai and Tanganyika Provinces as well as other regions deteriorate, many more Congolese refugees may continue to seek international protection in neighboring countries, including Zambia.
- During the biometric registration exercise conducted by the Government of Zambia with support from UNHCR, many refugees were identified with specific protection needs, including single parents, separated and unaccompanied children and other children at risk, persons living with disabilities and elderly refugees; women and young people who are victims, or at risk of sexual violence, exploitation and HIV infection.
- With overall coordination and leadership from the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees and UNHCR, the multi-sectoral response of sister UN agencies and NGO partners aims to ensure protection for all refugees and access to life saving assistance and quality

basic services, so that the refugees can become self-sufficient during their time in exile and lead their lives with dignity.

- In the spirit of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), joint efforts of the humanitarian and development actors, from Government to UN Agencies and NGO partners and hopefully private sector in the future, will ensure that some of the services such as schools and health posts will in equal manner benefit the local communities hosting refugees, ensuring that development interventions are implemented early on in this emergency response. UNHCR, UN Agencies and NGOs have, and will continue to work together in partnership and in close coordination with the Government and local authorities, to ensure that the needs of the refugees are met.
- The Government of Zambia, has also allocated land in Nchelenge district in Luapula province so that refugees can live there, alongside their host communities.
- While the larger numbers of new arrivals from the DRC have entered through the borders in Luapula province, several thousands have also arrived in other provinces of Zambia, notably the North Western province and have been received and hosted in the already established Meheba refugee settlement. The Zambia chapter of the RRRP intends to cover the country wide needs for a comprehensive refugee response for Congolese refugees in Zambia and includes identified gaps for a dignified reception of new refugees in Meheba and elsewhere as well.

UN Resident Coordinator

- In 2016, at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, 180 countries, 700 CSOs and NGOs, the private sector and academia came together to discuss our 21st century global refugee crisis. A Grand Bargain was launched by major humanitarian donors and aid organisations to improve effectiveness, along with an initiative called Connect Business to bring the private sector in to the emergency response. I'm glad to see private sector here today.
- The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework which was agreed by UN member states in September 2016 after the World Humanitarian Summit looks not only at how to help refugees to "thrive, not just survive" - bringing together both elements of development and humanitarian support; it also looks at the political conditions underlying refugee outflows and encourages states to be proactive in their diplomatic engagement on peace and security efforts.
- Zambia has now joined the pilot countries for applying the new Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework I mentioned. This means that the government is bringing an integrated approach, protecting and settling the refugees alongside host communities with the intent that this approach will help both the refugees and the host communities not only to survive but to thrive, together.
- Host communities are also already able to benefit from the facilities being established at Mantapala with that CERF emergency funding - approximately 80% of those accessing health services at the new health post in Mantapala are from the host community, whose nearest health post previously was several kilometers away.

- Generous contributions from the Government and People of Japan, Ireland, Sweden, Italy and private donors have further boosted the total raised so far to USD 8,308,049. And I know there are additional pledges from Germany and the EU. But more is needed!
- UN agencies and civil society partners are working together with government, “Delivering as One”, to ensure the best support possible for the people who need this help.
- The appeal we are making to you today is not to let down the citizens of DRC who have crossed over into Luapula seeking a place of greater safety, and those who have found themselves in Meheba, or here in Lusaka. And not to let down their sisters and brothers who are receiving them, who need support to do that through this comprehensive humanitarian response.
- The circumstances of Zambia are conducive to providing a successful integrated, comprehensive response, bringing together development and humanitarian support: successive governments and the people have received refugees for decades; the numbers are small in global terms even though the impact is big locally; and the UN system and the many partners are truly working together in the response. Let us try to fund this response well and make Zambia a model for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework.

As the UN Resident Coordinator, Ms. Janet Rogan concluded her remarks, the launch and official appeal to current and future partners was then made by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Stephen Kampyongo (MP).

Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Stephen Kampyongo (MP)

- While creating new infrastructure in Mantapala Refugee Settlement is urgent, there is also a need to improve conditions and basic services in Meheba Refugee Settlement to prepare it to host more refugees in an event of a new influx from the DRC through the Copperbelt and North-western Provinces.
- The government needs additional resources to implement its refugee programmes apart from the support provided through international agencies and NGOs. This is why it is important to launch the country chapter of the RRRP in order to appeal to our all-weather partners, donors, the private sector, charity organizations and NGOs, among others, to ensure that the government receives the support that it needs to fulfill its international obligation of providing protection and finding lasting solutions for refugees.
- Zambia, being one of the few countries that are rolling out the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), is committed to strengthening its settlement approach in hosting refugees to enhance self-reliance and promote peaceful co-existence with the host communities.

The following areas of support were specifically mentioned:

1. The rehabilitation of the Mulwe – Mantapala road. This is a shorter route between Nchelenge (Kenani Transit Centre) and Mantapala Refugee Settlement.
2. Construction of a bridge in phase two of Mantapala Refugee Settlement to allow expansion of the site.
3. Construction of an administration block in Mantapala Refugee Settlement to host GRZ and partners.

4. Construction of a police post and staff houses for government, partner and security personnel.
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6. Promotion of livelihoods to ensure that refugees and host communities are self-reliant;
7. Provision of electricity power in Mantapala Refugee Settlement in order to reduce deforestation and promote livelihood activities.

Upon conclusion of the Minister's speech, an open discussion was facilitated and a number of interventions were made by the guests. Notably, the Ambassador of Japan, Mr. Hidenobu Sobashima, and the Ambassador of the DRC, Mr. Mayele Ebokwol Ghyor:

Ambassador of Japan, Mr. Hidenobu Sobashima

- Japan has been and will remain a key partner of the Government of the Republic of Zambia and the UN in Zambia to ensure that refugees and their host communities receive the adequate support they need to overcome immediate needs and allow the identification of durable solutions.
- Between 2012 and 2016, Japan invested over USD 11m in refugee programmes in Zambia. In 2017, over USD 2m were disbursed to UNHCR, UNDP, UN HABITAT and UNICEF to support former refugees in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Schemes. In 2018, USD 1m were allocated to UNHCR to support priority areas for its refugee programme in Zambia.
- Lastly, he invited and encouraged more partners to support the Government and the UN in Zambia to complement Japan's funding and investment to ensure that refugees in the country are able to live in peace and harmony with their host communities.

Ambassador of the DRC, Mr. Mayele Ebokwol Ghyor

- Refugees are an international issue and are not unique to this region.
- The volatile situation in the DRC is not only due to its government but because of the multiple interests of various actors for its natural resources and its strategic geographical location.
- DRC has also hosted Zambian refugees in the past, of whom some decided to repatriate and other refused. In June, tripartite meetings between the Congolese Refugee Commission, UNHCR and the Zambian consulate in Lubumbashi will meet to discuss the voluntary repatriation of Zambian refugees in the DRC.
- DRC would like to see Congolese refugees in Zambia to return voluntarily to DRC. This is key to maintain the good relationship between both countries.
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Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Stephen Kampyongo (MP)

- Adhering to the pledges made by the President of the Republic of Zambia, Mr. Edgar Lungu in New York 2016, local integration for Congolese who have been in the country for over 10 years remains an option.

- Within the existing refugee framework in Zambia, voluntary repatriation, including for DRC refugees, is the first option to be sought for. For cases where this solution is not possible, local integration is the second option.
- Refugees come to Zambia with their specific skillsets and knowledge. As such, the country embraces the CRRF and will aim to support and facilitate refugees with specific skills to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. Referring to the Congolese refugee who spoke earlier that morning, he encouraged him to not lose hope, and to keep inspiring other refugees to overcome their difficulties.
- Zambia remains committed to maintain its continued partnership and bilateral relation with the DRC.

Khalsa Aid

- Roads and communication infrastructure for GSM and internet coverage are necessary to allow partners to operate and to attract further investment in Mantapala Refugee Settlement.

With no further comments, the Minister of Home Affairs Mr. Stephen Kampyongo (MP) acknowledged and thanked the distinguished guests for taking part in the launch of the Zambia chapter of the Regional Refugee Response Plan for the DRC and closed the event at 12:30.

RRRP Launch Agenda – Lusaka, Zambia. 23 May 2018

| Time | Activity | Person in charge |
|---------------|---|--|
| 08:30 – 09:30 | Registration of participants NGO's showcase – open room | COR/UNHCR |
| 09:30 – 09:40 | Welcome remarks by GRZ and official opening of Zambia chapter of the RRRP launch | Ms. Pamela Kabamba, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs |
| 09:40 – 10:10 | (video display first) DRC emergency response in Zambia to date - Video, key achievements, challenges, partnerships and gaps | Mr. Abdon Mawere, Commissioner for Refugees, Ministry of Home Affairs |
| 10:10 – 10:15 | Remarks by Congolese refugee | Congolese refugee |
| 10:15 – 10:20 | Remarks by UNHCR | Ms. Pierrine Aylara – Country Representative |
| 10:20 – 10:25 | Remarks by UNICEF | Ms. Noala Skinner – Country Representative |
| 10:25 – 10:30 | Remarks by WFP | Ms. Jennifer Bitonde – Country Representative |
| 10:30 – 10:35 | Remarks by UN in Zambia | Ms. Janet Rogan – UN Resident Coordinator |
| 10:35 – 11:00 | Comprehensive investment support needs in Zambia (RRRP and GRZ) | Hon. Stephen Kampyongo, Minister of Home Affairs, MP |
| 11:00 – 11:50 | General Discussion | Moderator |
| 11:50 – 12:00 | Closing remarks | Ms. Pamela Kabamba, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs |

Annex 1.
RRRP for the DRC
Financial Requirements Summary – ZAMBIA
 By Organization & Sector

| Org. | Education | Food sec. | Health & Nut. | Livelihoods & Envir. | Log., Tel. & Ope.l Support | Protection | Shelter & NFIs | WASH | Total |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| AAH | | 37,000 | | 200,000 | 175,200 | | | 220,000 | 632,200 |
| CARE. | | | | | | 510,000 | | | 510,000 |
| Caritas | 456,789 | | | 827,635 | | 123,456 | | | 1,407,880 |
| FAO | | | | 12,075,635 | | | | | 12,075,635 |
| IOM | | | | | 1,671,380 | 673,456 | | | 2,344,836 |
| NCA | | | | | | | | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| PI | 204,100 | | | | | 171,340 | | | 375,440 |
| SCI | 550,000 | | | | 387,675 | 462,325 | | 100,000 | 1,500,000 |
| UNDP | | | | 1,500,000 | 100,000 | 40,000 | 275,000 | | 1,915,000 |
| UNDSS | | | | | 43,600 | | | | 43,600 |
| UNFPA | | | 1,356,000 | | | | | | 1,356,000 |
| UNHCR | 1,088,307 | 3,039,870 | 2,137,209 | 4,378,685 | 5,252,630 | 7,499,823 | 8,760,170 | 1,292,373 | 33,449,067 |
| UNICEF | 1,600,000 | | 480,000 | 350,000 | 1,000,000 | 400,000 | | 5,000,000 | 8,830,000 |
| UNRCO | | | | | 100,000 | | | | 100,000 |
| WFP | | 5,443,042 | | 198,000 | | | | | 5,641,042 |
| World Vision | | 300,000 | 350,000 | 350,000 | 765,000 | 200,000 | | 1,500,000 | 3,465,000 |
| Total | 3,899,196 | 8,819,912 | 4,323,209 | 19,879,955 | 9,495,485 | 10,080,400 | 9,035,170 | 8,712,373 | 74,245,700 |

Annex 2.

Funding Snapshot – June 2018*

*Additional pledges have been made by Germany and EU for 2018

| RRRP funding in Zambia (May 2018) | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Source | USD\$ |
| CERF | 6,559,772 |
| USA | 4,000,000 |
| Japan | 1,000,000 |
| Italy | 289,268 |
| Sweden | 234,496 |
| Ireland | 95,513 |
| Private donors | 129,000 |
| Total | 12,308,049 |

