

## Government Led Resettlement : Experiences in Zambia – Challenges and Lessons Learned

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### Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Background – Historical setting
- The land resettlement programme – An overview
- Land administration and tenure system in Zambia
- Institutional arrangement and implementation framework
- Experiences of development induced resettlement
- Policy, legal framework and objectives
- Challenges
- Lessons learnt
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## Introduction

- What's is land?
- Land resettlement is a rural development strategy to develop rural areas & help address various socio-economic, political and environment development concerns
- Resettlement Department is a statutory body
- It's key function is rural land administration and resettlement

## **Background**

### 1. Socialist Orientation (1975 -1990)

- Involuntary resettlement
- Village & Youth resettlement under 'Go Back to the Land Policy'

### 2. Neo-liberalism Orientation (1991- to date)

- Emergence of Voluntary Resettlement in Agriculture
- Involuntary Resettlement due to development projects esp. Mining , Agriculture projects
- State funded government resettlement schemes – free land

## **Development concerns**

- Zambian government intervention to alleviate poverty
- free Land to persons to engage in agriculture
- Empowerment with title deeds
- Contribute to household food security and national food security
- Self sufficiency, independence, respect and dignity

## Land Resettlement Programme

### 1975 -1990 (VILLAGE & YOUTH RESETTLEMENT)

- Influenced by socialist ideologies
- Resettlement & rural development focus - 'go back to the land policy'
- Social safety net due to job cut & redundancies
- An attempt to curb youth unemployment
- Creation of Rural Reconstruction Centres (RRC) – offered life skills, agric and military training
- Based in remote rural areas & involuntary youth resettlement – given incentives (land, inputs, food support
- Government provided access roads, land clearing & infrastructure

## Land Resettlement Programme

### 1991 –to date

- Programme modified but carried previous features
- Over 80 resettlement schemes established from defunct state farms, Rural Reconstruction Centres (ZNS) and customary land
- All incentives removed but 5-50 hectares land allocated based on individual endowment
- Infrastructure development responsibility of Government (roads, water & sanitation, education, health through dept of resettlement)
- Eligibility extended to include retirees, disabled, contract workers
- Schemes either Urban, peri urban, remote and rural based

## Land Resettlement Program - Objectives

- i. To create opportunities for self-employment
- ii. To create new focal points for rural investment & development
- iii. To bring the current idle arable land under cultivation
- iv. To improve utilization & access of socio-economic infrastructure
- v. To empower the displaced communities with safer and secure land on which to settle

## Infrastructure planning & service provision in Resettlement Schemes

Community consultation and engagement



Credit facilitation



Bridge construction



School construction



Access roads to markets



Water provision



## Land Administration, Acquisition & Tenure System

- All land is vested in the Republican President under Land Act, Cap 184
- Land Agencies include
  - Local Authorities, Traditional Chiefs and Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Tourism
- Zambia's dual land administration system & Acquisitions i.e.
  - Customary/Traditional Tenure & land acquisition
  - Market led land acquisition (Ministry of land, Councils)
  - State land Acquisition- Dept of Resettlement

## Land Resettlement Programme - Policy & Legal Framework

- Operated on an implicit policy for last 20 years
- No Resettlement Policy or legal framework (in draft form)
- The provisions of the Lands Act 29 of 1995 is inadequate
- Useful pieces of legislations -
  - The Agricultural Lands Act, CAP, 187
  - The common leasehold schemes Act, CAP 283
  - The Land Survey Act, CAP 188
  - The Forest Act, CAP 199.
  - The Lands and Deeds Registry Act, CAP 185
  - The Lands Act, CAP 184,
  - The Lands Acquisition Act, CAP 189
  - The Environmental Protection & Pollution Control Act, CAP 204

## Institutional Arrangement & Implementation

- 1975-1985 – Office of the then Prime Minister’s Office
- 1985 – to date – Office of the Vice President - oversees disaster and resettlement matters
- Dept of resettlement coordinates and administers all programs
- Mandated to resettle retired, unemployed, flood affected
- Provide infrastructure and coordinate service provision
- Inter-sectoral & inter-ministerial activity (Govt + NGOs)
- Regional Offices manned by Resettlement Programme Officers (10)
- Resettlement Land committees (10) and Farmers Coordinating committee assist in administration to ensure transparency

## Experiences of DID & Resettlement

New mine development at Kalumbila Mine Project in North Western Province of Zambia



- Displaced community



Conservation farming & livelihood improvement programs



## Experiences of DID & Resettlement

- 2013 - First Quantum Minerals (FQM) Trident Mine project in Solwezi Zambia's largest single mine - 600 households displaced and resettled at shinengene resettlement scheme (insecure livelihoods)
- 2,000 people in North western Solwezi face displacement due to Chisola Dam construction by Kalumbila Mine in Solwezi ( environmental impact)
- Munali Nickel Mining (Albidon Mine) – Mazabuka acquired 3,000 ha land in 2008 + addition 2,100 ha for mine extension displaced 125 families and needed resettlement (impact on food security + legality)

## Challenges

- Non finalisation of the draft National Land Resettlement Policy and enactment of legislation for the management of resettlement programmes and guide stakeholders.
- Land for new resettlement schemes is becoming increasingly scarce due to competing demands by individual citizens and investors.
- Tenure of security for resettlers and processing of title deeds for settlers still low at 6 % of resettled population.
- Slow rate of provision of key infrastructure in the schemes and remain socially and economically unattractive. (Power, roads, ICT etc)
- More resources and skilled manpower required to undertake EIAs for major agriculture & plans ( Environmental Managt Act 12, 2011)
- Low funding to meet the increasing demand for effective programme implementation as outlined in the strategic plan for VP



## Lessons Learnt

- Lack of National resettlement policy increased illegal settlements and land conflict in resettlement areas.
- It takes a lot of resources to plan and implement a program such as the resettlement program, involvement of other NGOs could help make resettlement areas more viable communities.
- Need to strengthen the collaborative mechanisms with various stakeholders (private sector, NGOs) to enhance service provision.
- Need to handle the concern of the amount of planning beforehand and the need for proper infrastructure in the resettlement areas.
- Poorly implemented livelihood and support programs and investment in skills training and income generation activities
- Delayed resettlement compensation, relocation, flooded area affected resettlers livelihoods
- Increased investment in Zambia's resources means displacement of rural poor exacerbated by poor consultation processes

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