



THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

LUSAKA WATER AND SEWERAGE COMPANY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

FOR THE

LUSAKA SANITATION PROJECT (LSP)

MARCH 2015

ACRONYMS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBD	Central Business District
CBE	Community Based Enterprise
CBO	Community Based Organisation
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EPPCA	Environmental Pollution Prevention Control Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
RDA	Road Development Agency
LCC	Lusaka City Council
LWSC	Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company Limited
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
MLGH	Ministry of Local Government and Housing
MoH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
NWASCO	National Water and Sanitation Council of Zambia
PM	Particulate matter
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
WDC	Ward Development Committee
ZEMA	Zambia Environment Management Agency
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Year 1 Investment subproject is derived out the World Bank's component 1 of the Lusaka Sanitation Project whose focus is to the upgrade and expansion of sewage collection systems in the Manchichi and Ngwerere sewer sheds, plus promoting the implementation of on-site sanitation solutions and fecal sludge management as well as and strengthening the capacity of LWSC to effectively manage sanitation services.

The Year 1 investment consists of the following subproject activities;

- CSE-23 Sewer Network Expansion along Kafue Road (7.6 Km).
- CSE-08 Sewer Network Expansion in Emmasdale (9.8 Km) and Chaisa (26 Km).

The above are an extract of the priority projects for the Lusaka Sanitation Program that derives from the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan. This subproject will be implemented at a total cost of USD 9,532,000.00

The project activities for the above Year 1 subproject are normal and straightforward construction. In all the three areas, there will be trenching to install the sewer pipes that vary from 200mm to 900mm in diameter over different specific project areas. In this process, trenching will be done either mechanically using an excavator or manually. The mechanical trenching requires a work area as wide as 6 meters while the manual trenching may require up to 3 meters depending on the trench depth. The areas requiring mechanical trenching measure about 27 Km in length and are found along the Kafue Road, Great North Road and major distribution roads in Emmasdale and Chaisa. The remainder of about 16 Km will be trenched manually and are found mostly in restricted residential areas of Emmasdale and Chaisa.

The project areas are already impacted in terms of vegetation and most features in the baseline relate to already existing urban infrastructure and urban service lanes used for urban agriculture where mostly maize is planted, mobile roadside vendors, tuck-shops and mobile food outlets for industry employees. The Kafue road project area is characterized by heavy traffic, congested road reserve with infrastructure for electricity, telecommunication lines and cables, water in some cases and advertisement billboards. Approximately 27 Km of the pipelines will be following tarred roads while the 16 is gravel roads within residential areas. The Ngwerere West interceptor will

follow the existing interceptor whose portions coincide with the river banks and channel in some cases. The Emmasdale is a mixture of 70% medium density and 30% low density areas where Chaisa is totally high density. The residential areas are planned and have minimum encroachments. The Year 1 subproject was chosen for its low potential on environment and social impacts, including resettlement considerations.

The Year 1 investment RAP is derived out of the provisions of the RPF that was formulated for the overall LSP. The RPF provides a process for subproject resettlement screening and the formulation of the appropriate environment and social safeguards management tool. Following the resettlement screening process, the recommendation was that the RAP would be sufficient to manage the resettlement issues from the subproject. The RAP will be implemented alongside an ESMP for the subproject, and the ESMF and RPF for the overall project.

Key project-affected people by the construction are the owners of the billboards along the Kafue Road, vendors at the Donchi Kubeba Market and households in Emmasdale and Chaisa. 90% stakeholder concerns related to coexistence of the project with existing infrastructure, rehabilitation of degraded areas and compensation for any losses arising from project implementation. LWSC sought the consent of organizations that have infrastructure along the Kafue Road including RDA who owns the Kafue and Independence roads that will be cut on three occasions, LCC owns the billboards space that are rented out to Advertisers, ZAMTEL owns telecommunication lines and cables along the Kafue road and ZESCO has a 33 KV line along the Kafue road.

The greatest impact will be on the link from the Kafue road to the Independence road where the pipeline will temporarily relocate 118 vendors from the Donchi Kubeba market. A census and consultation in accordance with the RAP guidelines was conducted and the LCC will work closely with LWSC, the vendors' representative and the vendors at large to ensure effective mitigation of all resettlement related impacts. Forty billboards will be temporarily removed and be reinstalled after the project activities. The LCC has a database of these advertising companies and will also be at the center of the compensations since all such advertisers rent the space from LCC. In the residential areas, the project impacts will be on the 134 greens along the road and 68 pavings on gate entrances. This will be mitigated through notifications and reinstatement of the gate entrances to the original or better state. The total RAP budget is estimated to be USD \$452,000, covering

compensations, reinstatements and resettlement monitoring. LWSC has put in place a safeguards team that will liaise with all stakeholders to ensure smooth formulation and implementation of the compensation process with full consent and participation of all stakeholders.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ITEM	PAGE
CHAPTER 1.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE LSP.....	1
1.2 JUSTIFICATION FOR THIS RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN.....	2
1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN.....	2
1.4 USERS OF THE RAP.....	3
1.5 OUTLINE OF THE RAP.....	3
PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	4
2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	4
2.1 LOCATIONS OF YEAR 1 SUBPROJECT AREAS.....	4
2.2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND COMPONENTS THAT REQUIRE RESETTLEMENT.....	6
2.3 OPERATIONAL PHASE.....	11
2.4 EFFORTS MADE TO MINIMIZE DISPLACEMENT.....	11
CHAPTER 3.....	13
SOCIO- ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT.....	13
3.0 INTRODUCTION.....	13
3.1 GENERAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE.....	13
3.2 ASSESSED PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS.....	18
PROJECT AREA.....	19
KAFUE ROAD.....	19
DOCHI KUBEBA.....	19
NGWERERE.....	19
3.3 LAND TENURE SYSTEMS IN ZAMBIA.....	19
CHAPTER 4.....	22
CENSUS OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS.....	22
4.1 CENSUS RATIONALE.....	22
4.2 CENSUS DATA COLLECTION.....	23
1.1. PROJECT AREA.....	23
1.2. KAFUE ROAD.....	23
1.3. DOCHI KUBEBA.....	23
1.4. NGWERERE.....	23
4.3 CENSUS FINDINGS.....	23
CHAPTER 5.....	25
STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION.....	25
5.0 INTRODUCTION.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS.....	25
5.2 PRINCIPLES GOVERNING PUBLIC CONSULTATION.....	25
5.3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION METHODOLOGY.....	26
5.4 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LIST.....	26
5.1 1 ST STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIVE MEETING HELD AT LUSAKA WATER AND SEWERAGE COMPANY ON 29 TH JANUARY 2015 WITH KAFUE ROAD BUSINESS COMMUNITY.....	28
5.2 2 ND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING HELD AT MULUNGUSHI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE ON THE 13 TH FEBRUARY FOR GREATER LUSAKA STAKEHOLDERS.....	30
5.3 3 RD STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING HELD AT DONCHI KUBEBA MARKET ON 13 TH FEBRUARY 2015 WITH MARKET TRADERS.....	36
5.4 AWARENESS RAISING MEETING HELD AT NGWERERE PONDS 19 TH FEBRUARY.....	38
5.9 CONCLUSION.....	39

CHAPTER 6.....	40
COMPENSATION AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE	40
6.0 INTRODUCTION	40
6.1 KAFUE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE	40
6.2 DONCHI KUBEBA MARKET	41
CHAPTER 7.....	46
ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNDING RESETTLEMENT	46
7.1 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	46
7.2 SPECIFIC MECHANISMS TO ADJUST COST ESTIMATES AND COMPENSATION PAYMENTS FOR INFLATION AND CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS.	46
7.3 COORDINATION OF DISBURSEMENT WITH RAP AND OTHER PROJECT SCHEDULE.....	46
7.4 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXTERNAL MONITORING.	47
7.5 IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES	47
7.5.1 LWSC SAFEGUARDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	47
7.5.2 PROJECT CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTORS.....	48
7.5.3 EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENTS	49
7.6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS ON RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES	51
(A) WARD DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES	51
(B) FORMAL COURTS	52
(C) THE ZAMBIA REPUBLIC POLICE.....	52
CHAPTER 8.....	55
IMPLEMENTATION TIME TABLE AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS	55
8.1 MONITORING OF RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES.....	55
APPENDIX	60

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig	Page
2.1 Kafue road area	6
2.2 Emmasdale area	7
2.3 Some billboards and infrastructures to be temporarily relocated	9
2.4 Some of kiosks that will be temporarily relocated in Emmsdale	9
2.5 Some of the gate entrances and road reserve greens that need re-instatement	10
2.6 Some of vendors to be relocated temporarily along Kafue road	10
2.7 Road cuttings for sewer crossing	11
3.1 A busy road with billboards, infrastructures and vendors	16
3.2 Mandebvu market	19
5.1 Stakeholder consultative meeting held at Lusaka Water Works	29
5.2 Delegates of Mulungushi	29
5.3 Some of the traders who attended the Donchi Kubeba market stakeholder meeting	37
5.4 Stakeholder meeting at Ngwerere Ponds	39

LIST OF TABLES

Tab	Page
3.1 Number of assessed PAPs	20
4.1 Total number of people interviewed in the census	24
5.1 Summary of discussions at stakeholder meeting	29
5.2 Summary of discussions at stakeholder meeting	32
5.3 Summary of discussions at stakeholder meeting with market traders	38
5.4 Summary of discussions at stakeholder meeting with market traders	39
6.1 Compensation matrix	43
8.1 Proposed monitoring Plan for Resettlement	57

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE LSP

The Government of the Republic of Zambia initiated the Lusaka Sanitation Program, aiming at implementing the priority projects identified by in the Lusaka Sanitation Master Plan. The master plan provides a comprehensive city-wide approach to Lusaka's sanitation challenge, addressing both off-site and on-site systems, as well developing Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company's (LWSC) capacity to manage all aspects of sanitation, from conventional sewerage, to low-cost sewage system (condonominial), to on-site systems and fecal sludge management (FSM). The City of Lusaka together with the neighboring Districts of Chilanga, Chirundu, Chongwe, Kafue and Luangwa delegated the mandate for provision of water supply and sanitation services to the LWSC, in accordance with the Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 28 of 1997.

To address the sanitation challenges faced by the city and the other provincial towns, LWSC prepared a Water and Sanitation Investment Master Plan in 2011, with support from the Millennium Challenge Corporation, which aims at 100% sanitation coverage for Lusaka Province by 2035 through a combination of off-site and on-site systems.

With the support from the World Bank, EIB, AfDB and KfW, the Lusaka Sanitation Program has been structured into the following projects:

- (a) Rehabilitation and upgrading of the Manchichi and Chunga WWTPs including sludge management and disposal; and of the sewage pumping stations and main collectors of the Manchichi and Chunga sewershed areas. This component will be financed by EIB and KfW.
- (b) Upgrade and expansion of sewage collection systems in the Chunga/Matero sewer sheds. It will address system upgrade for already serviced areas and expansion into un-sewered areas. This project is expected to be financed by the AfDB.
- (c) Upgrade and expansion of sewage collection systems in the Manchichi and Ngwerere sewer sheds, plus promoting the implementation of on-site sanitation solutions and fecal sludge management as well as and strengthening the capacity of LWSC to

effectively manage sanitation services. This Lusaka Sanitation Project is financed by the World Bank and the Government of Zambia.

The Lusaka Sanitation Project triggered the World Bank O.P 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement owing to the fact that the project was assessed as having potential for resettlement related issues basing on the socio-economic setting of the host community and the nature of the project activities. The heavy settlements and the congestion of the urban infrastructure created a potential for project activities coinciding with such land-use. In line with the requirements of the O.P 4.12 Policy, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared for the project. The RPF provides a criteria for resettlement subproject screening for the LSP. Following the screening process for the subproject coded Year 1 Investments, the formulation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was called for.

1.2 JUSTIFICATION FOR THIS RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

It is important to note that the Year 1 subproject was specifically selected with the motivation to prioritize project activities that have least potential for resettlement issues. In line with this objective, three subproject areas were chosen namely; Kafue Road, Emmasdale and Chaisa. The Kafue Road is mostly commercial while the Emmasdale and Chaisa are residential areas. In the screening process, it was noted that there will be no person that will be physically and permanently relocated from their homestead or commercial working area. With 118 temporary relocations being the number of Project Affected Persons and being less than 200, it was concluded that an RAP would sufficiently have the resettlement issues managed. The major PAPs related to owners of 40 billboards along the Kafue Road, 202 temporary excavations of gate entrances and 118 vendors on one vendors market.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The Objectives of the RAP is to identify, assess and mitigate the resettlement impacts for the Year 1 subproject of the LSP. Specific objectives of the RAP are as follows:

- To identify and describe the potential socio-economic impacts from resettlement.
- To recommend means to avoid and mitigate resettlement impacts for the host community.
- To describe eligibility criteria for compensations to various categories of affected people.
- To describe methods of valuing affected assets for purposes of compensations.

- To outline institutional arrangements in the implementation of resettlement.
- To generate a budget for implementation of resettlement.

This RAP was developed for the first year investment subproject of the LSP namely; CSE-23 Sewer Network Expansion Kafue Road and CSE-08 Sewer Network Expansion Emasdale and Chaisa. The RAP for CSU- 05 Upgrade Ngwerere Western Interceptor will be developed separately due to time requirements for project area.

1.4 USERS OF THE RAP

This RAP has been prepared for use by people who are directly involved in the implementation of the Year 1 subproject. The users of this RAP include;

- LWSC project team.
- LWSC contractors.
- LWSC consultants.
- Local community leaders.
- Project affected persons.
- LCC.
- ZEMA.
- Magistrates in the event of a Court proceeding.

1.5 OUTLINE OF THE RAP

The RAP is organized as outline below;

- i. Chapter 1. Introduction.
- ii. Chapter 2. Project description.
- iii. Chapter 3. Socio-economic baseline.
- iv. Chapter 4. Census of the project affected persons.
- v. Chapter 5. Compensations.
- vi. Chapter 6. Consultations with PAPs.
- vii. Chapter 7. Institutional Arrangements
- viii. Chapter 8. Implementation and monitoring
- ix. Chapter 9. Time Table and Budget
- x. Appendices.

CHAPTER 2

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In this chapter, the project description will be presented. This project description is based on the feasibility study, 30% project design conducted by Gauff and additional technical details provided by the design unit of the LWSC. With the available information, the project expected corridor of impact is not expected to change and the technical detail allowed a detailed resettlement impact assessment. The project description consists of the following sections;

- Project location.
- Project activities by component.
- Project components that generate resettlement impacts

2.1 LOCATIONS OF YEAR 1 SUBPROJECT AREAS

As indicated in chapter 1, the year 1 investments are as follows;

i. CSE – 23 Sewer Network Expansion along Kafue Road (Manchinchi Sewershed)

The targeted 112 ha area is located in the south-west of Lusaka and extends from the roundabout at the southern end of Cairo Road to the junction of Kafue Road with Chifundo Road. It is a growing commercial area including a large shopping center in the north, having currently on-site sanitation systems. The geology of the area is unfavorable for on-site solutions with a shallow rock layer, a high groundwater table and the area being prone to flooding. The proposed sewer system will not only serve this industrial area but in future receive also the sewerage from the Kuomboka sewer service area (SCE-25), being another priority sub-project. Additional individual water supply connections will be provided in parallel to sewerage. The sub-project includes construction of 7.6 km of sewers of dia. 300 to 600 mm and provides 132 commercial enterprises access to sanitation. One collector on each side of the road is planned with the eastern one being able to take up the future flows from Kuomboka. Two pump stations will be constructed with capacities of 11 l/s versus 7 m and 58 l/s versus 6m, simply lifting the sewage without the need of force mains. The collected wastewater will discharge into the existing Manchinchi main collector ending at the Manchinchi wastewater treatment plant, both facilities being upgraded under the EIB project.

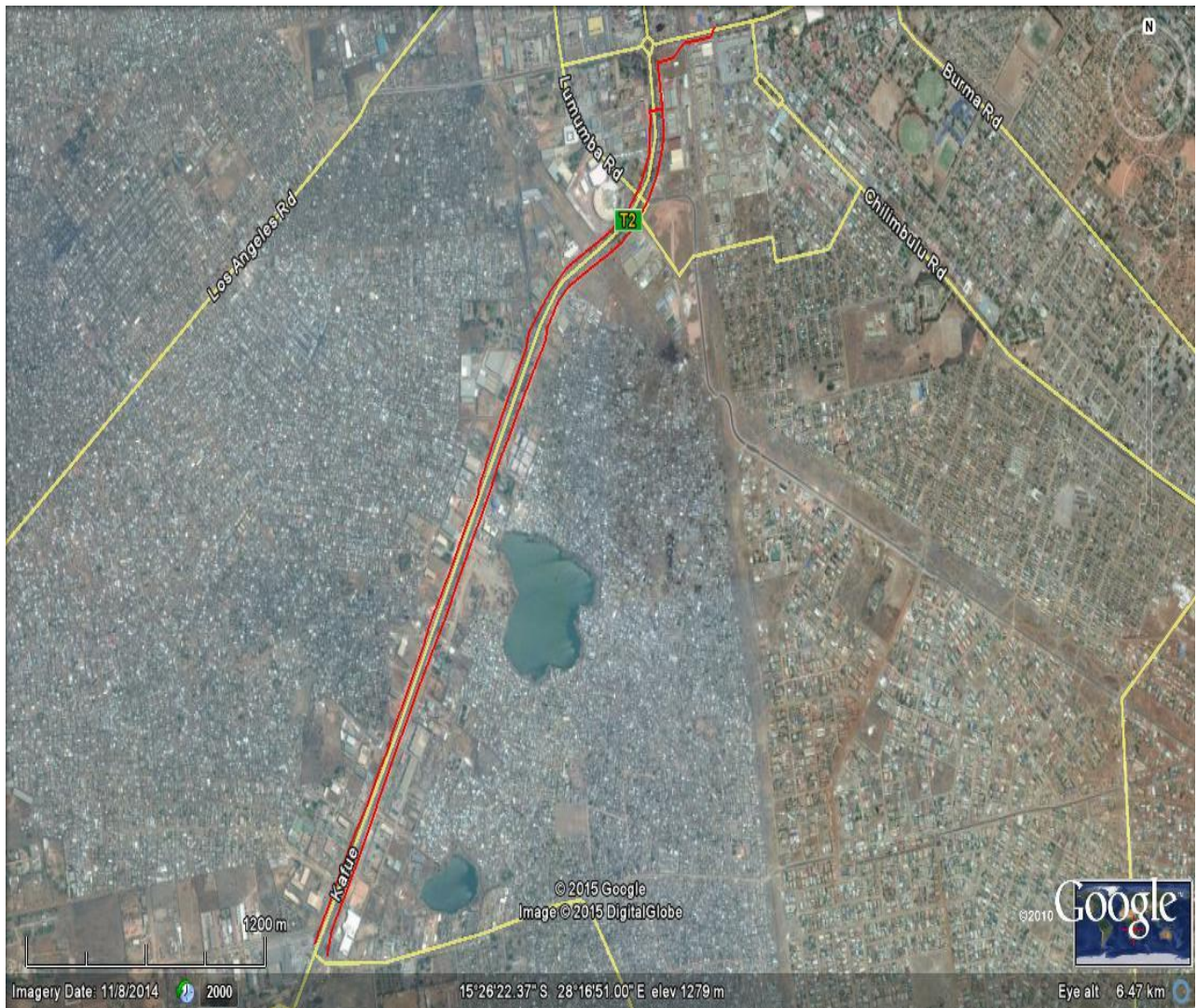


Fig 2.1 Kafue Road Project area.

ii. **CSE – 08 Sewer Network Expansion Emmasdale & Chaisa (Ngwerere Sewershed).**

Part of Emmasdale is already sewered and the project will connect the remaining area of 156 ha. The residential and commercial facilities existing in the area are currently served by pit latrines and septic tanks. The area is moderately flood prone and population density is medium. The number of people served will be 12,917 plus 23 commercial connections. The sub-project includes construction of 15.1 km of gravity sewers of dia. 200 to 400, as well as a pumping station for 8 l/s and 10 m plus a 350 m long force main of dia. 200 mm. The collected sewage will be discharged into the Ngwerere West Interceptor which is going to be upgraded under this project also. The waste water is treated at the Ngwerere Sewage Ponds.

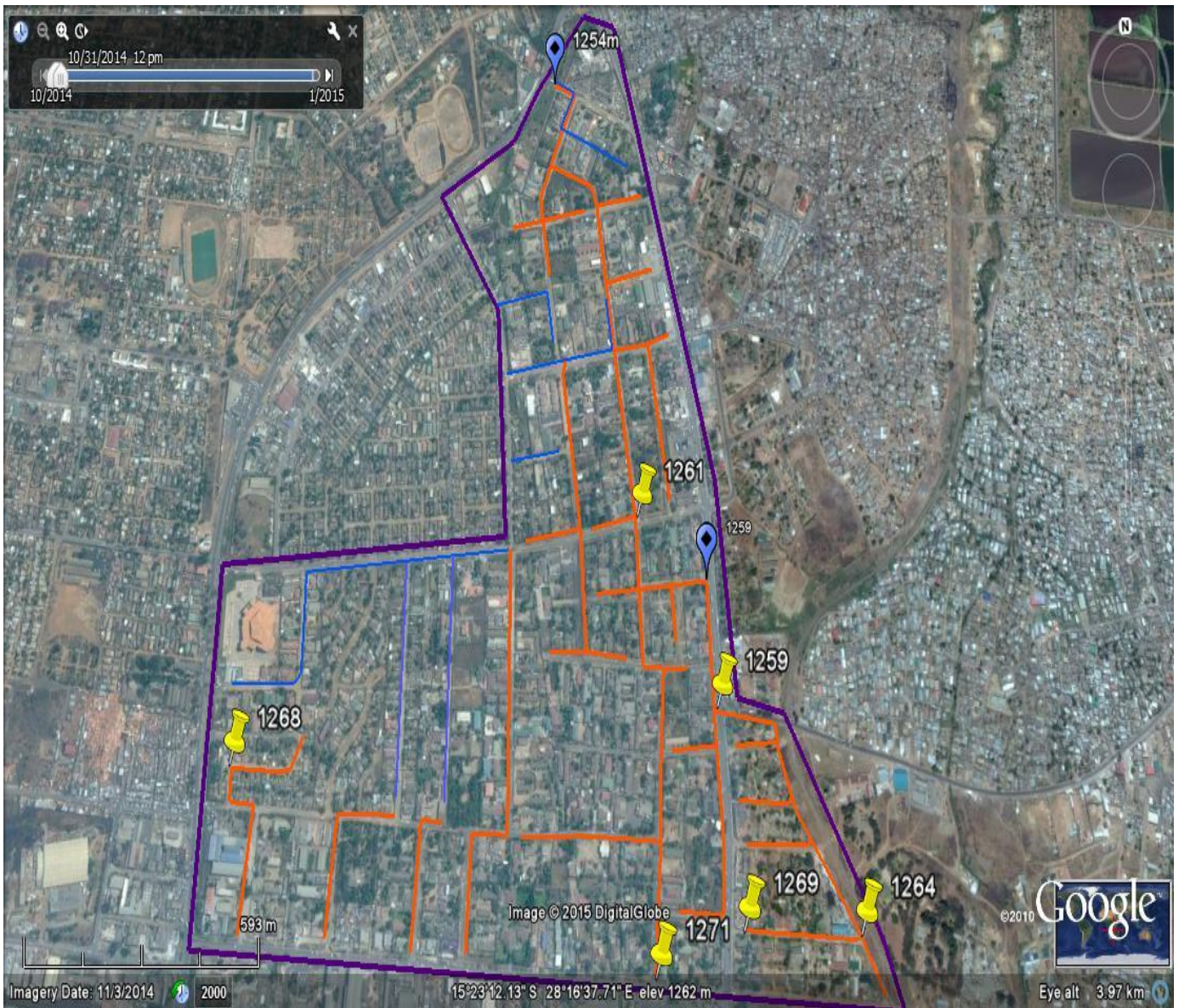


Fig 2.2 Emmasdale Project Area.

RAP

2.2PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND COMPONENTS THAT REQUIRE RESETLEMENT

2.2.1 PLANNING PHASE

The planning phase for this project will have the following activities;

- Contractor and Supervision Consultancy engagement.
- Site establishments.
- Induction of contractor and consultants on RAP and other applicable safeguards instruments.
- Implementation of the RAP.

- Line clearing.

It is very important that the resettlement issues of this project be attended to before the construction phase.

2.2.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The above year one investments has the following project activities;

I. Open trenching

The sewer network and sewer interceptor installation involves trenching to different depths depending on the elevations. It is expected that the trenching will vary from as shallow as one meter to four meters. The trenching will also vary from mechanized trenching to manual depending on the work area constrains and targeted depths. During this activity, there will be need for adequate room for the excavator to move. It is estimated that the excavator may require up to three meters of work area either side of the line, making the total footprint six meters along the road reserve. The work area requirement may be much less especially in the collection network that can be trenched manually. This activity is the most critical in terms of environmental and social impacts. Along the Kafue Road, this activity will interact with pedestrians, vendors, billboards, other infrastructure like electricity lines, telecommunication lines and water supply pipes just to mention a few. The respective institutions that have infrastructure along this road have been identified, consulted and engaged for cooperation during the project implementation. Institutions that have been engaged include ZAMTEL for telecommunication lines and cables, ZESCO for electricity lines, LCC for billboards, RDA for the host roads and Vendor cluster at Donchi Kubeba. In the residential areas, the trenching meet paved areas, gate entrances and other household related infrastructure for both planned and unplanned areas. Engagement of the community and its local leaders have paved way for project implementation with all the necessary notifications and rehabilitations. This is the component that will require resettlement as indicated below;

a. Trenching along Kafue Road will generate need for relocation of 40 Billboards



Fig 2.3 Some of the billboards and infrastructure that will require temporary relocation

b. Trenching in Emmasdale will generate need for temporary relocation of 8 kiosks



Fig 2.4 Some of the Kiosks that will be temporarily relocated in Emmasdale

- c. Trenching in Emmasdale and Chaisa will generate need for reinstatement of 68 household gate entrances and 134 roadside greens



Fig 2.5. Some of the gate entrances and road reserve greens that will need to be reinstated.

- d. Trenching in the Kafue Road will generate need to temporarily relocate 118 vendors



Fig 2.6. Some of the vendors that will be temporarily relocated along Kafue Road at the Donchi Kubeba Market

ii. Road crossings /Pipe jacking (no-dig pipe laying).

The Kafue Road is a busy highway that connects Lusaka City with the southern towns and Zimbabwe. The pipeline will cross this busy road near the Makeni shopping centre. In the Ngwerere Western interceptor upgraded, the pipeline will also cross the great North road to join the Ngwerere Eastern interceptor. In the residential areas, some small roads will also be crossed at various sites indicated on the maps in appendix mm. Besides trenching across these roads, there will be consideration of pipe jacking. The contractors will come up with the most appropriate alternative on this regard in consultation with the LCC and RDA. The effect of these activities will include degradation of the actual road that will be cut, disruption of the aesthetic views that are along households' roadsides and damage to cars if the road cuttings are not rehabilitated.



Fig 2.7 Road cuttings for sewer crossing that will require reinstatement.

iii. Dewatering as necessary.

Emmasdale is a former damboo areas that was converted into residential areas and the potential for waterlogging is still very high. In such areas, the trenches are likely to be waterlogged and there will be dewatering where required. A mobile pumping system run on diesel will be used. The pumping equipment will be a low noise one and will be serviced regularly to improve on combustion efficiency and minimize air pollution. The overview of project activities include;

- Pipe laying.
- Construction of manhole chambers and ancillary concreting.
- Reinstatement of paved and gravel roads.
- Building works including electrics and plumbing; and
- Line testing.
- Rehabilitation. As indicated in the RAP, the project will have some disturbances to existing infrastructure including disruption of individual household entrances and driveways. Rehabilitation is one of the key project activities. During this period, road crossing, gate entrances and road reserve excavations will be restored.

2.3 OPERATIONAL PHASE

The operational phase for this subproject involves the utilization and maintenance of the infrastructure by the targeted beneficiaries and LWSC respectively. Some of the activities during this phase include;

- Sewer maintenance.
- Repair of burst pipes.
- Pump stations maintenance works.

2.4 EFFORTS MADE TO MINIMIZE DISPLACEMENT.

Repositioning of the interceptor route was at some point was considered helpful in that the number of billboards to be encounter along the project corridor of impact would be reduced. Most vendors have also been avoided as a result the costs associated with the relocations will be significantly be reduced. Initially 80 billboards, 2Km of ZAMTEL communication cable and 1.5 Km of ZESCO electricity line would have been affected. With realignment, only 40 billboards will be affected.

Access roads to business premises will be cut during project implementation and the cost associated with the cutting and reinstatement will billed to the project execution. A few private parking areas that have been paved have been encountered towards the northern end of Kafue road, just before the eastern interceptor crosses the road to join the western side interceptor. These will also be covered as project bill items during implementation. On these portions, the project route had no space for adjustments

Mechanisms to minimize displacement during project implementation includes;

- i. Billboards will be dismantled and reinstatements will be done after the project.
- ii. Notices will be gives to affected properties 7 days before excavating.
- iii. For entrances to properties, excavations, laying of the pipes and backfilling will be done within a day so that inconveniences are reduced. This will be made feasible by trenching all other areas and only trench gate entrances at the time of laying the pipe lines. It is expected that 5 meters will be left for gate entrance until the pipe laying time.
- iv. Reinstatements for billboards will be done for small portions of excavations done to reduce on the down time for such advertising companies.

CHAPTER 3

SOCIO- ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

3.0 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, socio-economic assessment will be presented.

3.1 GENERAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

I. POPULATION

The 2010 census report indicates that Lusaka is the most populated province in Zambia. Lusaka province had the largest percentage share estimated at 16.7% in 2010 translating to 2,198,996 people of the total population of the country as compared to 1,391,329 in 2000. The annual population growth rate for Lusaka, in the period 2000 to 2010, was 4.7% which is over 65% higher than the national average population growth rate of 2.8%. Factors attributed to high rate of growth of the population in the Province include among other things urban migration of people from other provinces in search of higher economic prospects, opportunities for higher education and higher wage employment. This has been enhanced by the low economic activities in the mining sector, especially on the Copperbelt Province, leading to the shrink in employment opportunities, hence the migration in search of jobs. Furthermore the higher population in Lusaka serves as a market for goods and services which cannot be sustained elsewhere in the country.

The neighborhoods for the LSP include Nkoloma ward (73380 people), Kanyama ward (166092 people), Matero ward (56127), Lusaka central (50711) and Ngwerere ward (65092 people).

II. PUBLIC HEALTH STATUS

Urban developments such as upgrading and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities, solid waste management and sludge management and disposal have significant impact on human health. Access to improved sanitation facilities is generally viewed to be proportional to health status, given that it is often associated with vectors causing illness. Lusaka has 34 government health institutions and about 134 registered private clinics and health centers. The two main hospitals in Lusaka are the University Teaching Hospital, which is the designated national referral health facility, and the newly built Levy Mwanawasa General Hospital.

The most common diseases in Zambia are malaria, diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid respiratory, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV /AIDS, skin infections and Tuberculosis. Improved sanitation is expected to have a positive effect on health, including women's health. Due to the absence of public health data for the LSP areas, there will be a separate socio-economic and public health assessment that will be conducted under the LSP. Procurement processes for the baseline study were at an advanced stage by the time of the RAP formulation.

III. LAND USE

The LSP cover an area with diverse land use pattern. Emmasdale and Chaisa areas are used as residential areas while the Kafue road area are commercial and industrial. Within the residential areas are some vegetable gardens and some orchards and household plantations, mostly in encroached areas. Residential areas in Lusaka include low density, medium density and high density. There are also areas that used to be farm workers compounds and were incorporated into the Lusaka urban area; these are most what is being referred to as peri-urban areas. In the peri-urban areas are largely unplanned settlements with very limited access road into the inner parts of the settlement. These are the areas that may be largely affected by resettlement if there are subproject interventions in such areas. In the high density areas there is a lot of encroachments on the road reserves such that most of the vegetable gardens and boundary walls may be affected by the project activities. Along the main road reserves are a lot of billboards which will need to pave way for the project activities. Examples of such potential project areas is the Kafue road area that is built up with industrial and commercial establishment while the road reserve is dotted with all sorts of vendors throughout the project route. These vendors include among others food vendors, block making, sand sales, car wash and taxi ranks etc. Another notable business along this route is the advertising business through bill boards which are found on both sides of the Kafue road as well as the middle of the road (island). Emmasdale is mainly residential whereas, some portions have been turned into trading centers. Road reserves on both sides have been turned into trading areas with either built up shops or makeshift stalls. Other land uses in the area include vegetable gardens (subsistence farming) especially near the sewer ponds



Fig 3.1 A busy Kafue Road with billboards, infrastructures and vendors

IV. HOUSING/INFRASTRUCTURE

In most industrial areas, there are modern concrete block and glass industrial and commercial buildings. In the recent past high quality and modern structures have mushroomed and are still being built along Kafue road consisting of shopping malls, service stations as well as other industries. The type of housing infrastructure in some areas like in Emmasdale is all congregate with roofing sheets and can be classified into two categories: medium and high cost housing units. Medium housing units are usually institutional or former institutional houses, medium sized concrete walls with ordinary roofing sheets with/without a wall fence usually occupied/owned by Zambians. The other category is high cost housing units: Massive mansions usually double storey buildings with modern fittings (such as aluminum windows, air conditioned etc), harvey tiled roofs and well-designed block or steel fences. Other areas like the Ngwerere route consists of mostly low cost houses, mostly concrete walls and ordinary iron sheet roofs/asbestos roofs in some cases. Very few houses have concrete fences whilst most houses are either open or have plant hedge fencing off the yard.

Major roads such as the Kafue road route has various types of bill boards ranging from very small to huge steel structures as well as electrical bill boards right in the project area. Kafue road, Emmasdale and Ngwerere project areas all have telephone line, water and sewer lines as well as optic fibre because the project is earmarked in the road reserve where these lines are also passing.

V. CURRENT SANITATION FACILITIES

Most industrial areas are not sewerred and thus are on septic tanks except for a few properties at down town shopping mall which are connected to a sewer line passing in Kamwala. Having the entire stretch on septic tanks is a great health challenge considering that the area is prone to floods and the water table during rainy season is very high. This calls for constant emptying/pumping of the septic tanks to avoid sewer flooding into the environment. The quality of potable underground water is also compromised especially that properties in the project area are not connected to Lusaka Water and Sewerage for potable water but are on private boreholes

Some residential area have portions that are sewerred while other portions are on septic tanks and soak always. Emmasdales also faces healthy challenges as the area is water logged thus septic tanks gets full every so often. Some residents do not have the capacity to have their septic tanks emptied as required as a result they have connected pipes which are discharging direct into the environment (storm drains).

Ngwerere project area is also a mixture; some areas are sewerred while others use onsite sanitation (pit latrines). The existing sewer line in this project area is old and overloaded thus it often breaks down and discharges effluent into the community.

Implementation of this project will greatly improve sanitation facilities and benefit a lot of people in these project areas.

VI. WATER SUPPLY

Properties along the Kafue road route are on private boreholes, Emmasdale has a mixture of LWSC supply as well as private boreholes while Ngwerere route is also mixed with some areas being serviced by Lusaka Water and Sewerage while some households use shallow wells as their source of potable water. There is a water quality sampling regime for all areas being supplied by Lusaka water and sewerage. The water quality monitoring is done on LWSC through the water supply department. Results of such monitoring are used for internal water quality management by LWSC.

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Lusaka district is politically divided into constituencies. The parliamentary constituency is the largest administrative unit to which urban and peri- urban areas belong and each constituency has a duly elected member of parliament who represents the residents in the national assembly. The constituency comprises a number of Wards which are subdivided into Zones. There are 33 Wards in the Lusaka City area and the Year 1 investments cuts across 6 wards. Each Ward is headed by

an elected Ward Councilors. Both Members of Parliament and the elected Ward Councilors are affiliated to political parties and have a mandate covering a period of five years.

Districts are headed by District commissioners who are appointed by the president. Their role is to oversee the civil service in the district. The city district councils are headed by a mayor. The elected ward councilors form a council and they meet regularly to plan and spear head developmental projects. The council secretary assisted by the Director cover various functions of the council.

All the sanitation sub-project sites are within the jurisdiction of LCC.

VIII. LIVELIHOOD

The employment sector in Zambia comprises both formal and informal sectors. Lusaka being the capital city offers a wide range of economic activities offering employment to various occupational groups. According to the 2010 national employment statistics from the Central Statistical Office (CSO) website: The proportion of the unemployed youth in Lusaka was 25 percent. Sex differentials at national level indicated that of the 4.3 million persons in labour force 2.4 million were males and 1.8 were females country wide. The 4.3 million persons in labour force, 554,202 representing 13% were unemployed with the copperbelt province having the highest unemployment rate at 22.1% while Northern Province was lowest at 6.3%.

Almost half of the people of Zambia in the manufacturing industry are employed in Lusaka with the figure of 29,012 out of the total 70,560. However, there are currently approximately 120,233 people in formal employment in Lusaka. This represents 9.02 percent of the total population, or 16.85 percent of the economically active. In other words the unemployment rate is about 83 percent, notwithstanding informal employment. The Kafue road area has a number of people who survive from vending, selling of live goats, selling of food items to the industries along the road. These people will not be relocated by the project, but will coexist sustainably by continuing with their daily business without moving out of the area. Only infrastructure mentioned will be affected. In Emmasdale and Chaisa the major source of income is employment of members of the family in industries and those who are not formally employed supplement family incomes by vending or part time manual jobs in surrounding low density areas. These people also do practice urban agriculture in service lanes where they plant mostly maize. Such fields will not be affected since they are much further away from the roads along which the sewer pipes will follow.



Fig 3.2 Mandebvu Market within the project area

3.2 ASSESSED PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

A social economic survey was conducted to ascertain the number of beneficiaries who would be resettled as a result of the project and those who would require compensation. The information was collected from Kafue Road targeting commercial property owners, vendors, and sand sellers, Dochi Kubeba Market the target were the vendors and for Ngwerere Sewer Ponds it was the small scale farmers around the sewer ponds. The purpose of the visit was to find out the impact the project would have on these communities, ascertain the number of people who may need to be resettled or compensated once the project commenced.

A tool was developed in form a questionnaire and both interviews and observations were used to collect the information. Students were engaged to collect the information with the help of community leaders from these areas. The Community Development Officer supervised the exercise and data analysis was carried out by the Peri-urban Department. The data was analyzed using excel since the tool used was very simple. Attached are the tools used for different target groups.

Table 3.1. Number of Assessed PAPs

Project Area	Kafue Road	Dochi Kubeba	Ngwerere
No. interviewed	70	139	34

A total of 243 people were interviewed from the three project areas with Dochi Kubeba having the highest number of respondents.

Kafue Road - A total of 70 properties were identified ranging from shopping malls, filling stations to kiosks (tutembas). From the survey it was found that there are 23 billboards, 7 filling stations, 12 kiosks operated by vendors who mostly sell food. There are also 3 small scale sand sellers.

Dochi Kubeba market - a total of 139 stands were visited. Out of the 139, 68 are shops while 71 are table stands. In terms of the structure details for the shops 1 is made of blocks, 58 made of planks and plastics while 9 are made of roofing sheets and planks. For the table stands the structures are mostly made of planks and plastics i.e. 65 out of 71 while 5 are made of roofing sheets and planks. The survey revealed that the income for the marketers range between K800 to K28, 000 per month for those who own table stands while for those with shops the income ranges from K1200 - K19, 600 per month.

For the farmers at Ngwerere the survey revealed that there are 34 farmers growing various crops (Rape, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, tomatoes, maize and pumpkin leaves) near the ponds. It was also found that 27 farmers grow only one type of crop, 4 grow 2 types of crop and 2 farmers grow 3 crops. Though this area was assessed, the subproject will eventually be implemented as Year 2 investment. The average earnings in the gardeners assessments showed to be k1, 200.00.

3.3 LAND TENURE SYSTEMS IN ZAMBIA

There are six distinct land tenure classes existing in Zambia. The implementation of the LSP may coincide with some of the classes. The description and extents of the classes of land in Zambia are as follows:

(i) Customary Land

This is land held in trust for all people of Zambia by the State President, who delegates his authority to traditional chiefs. The land is commonly held and distributed to the people by local chiefs. Although each person has recognised

ownership to a piece of land, he or she cannot trade on it as the land can be reassigned to other people in case the chiefs deem it fit. A coherent system in the distribution of land exists in both patrilineal and matrilineal societies. This system has allowed smallholder agriculture to survive without access to bank loans.

(ii) Leasehold Land

This is part of private land that is leased by individuals or other legal residents. The lease period varies according to type of use that someone has applied for. Currently these fall into three groups of 21 years old leases for agricultural uses, 33 to 99 years old for property and infrastructure developments, and over 99 year lease for those who would wish to sublease to tenants of 99 years.

(iv) Freehold Land

This is land, which has been granted to persons for perpetuity. The government has no specific control on transactions except on planning permission on uses. This lease is now limited to Zambian citizenship only. It is difficult to enforce conservation measures on this land because of the exclusivity, which the persons enjoy, particularly some owners who live overseas.

(v) State Land

This is land which is owned and used by government for public utilities, schools, hospitals, government offices and other properties, markets, government farms and other public goods throughout the country.

(vi) Public Land

Land managed by agencies of the government and traditional leaders in trusts for the people of Zambia, openly used or accessible to the public at large. This includes catchment areas, protected forest reserves, national parks, game reserves, dambos (flood plains), community forests, riverines, flood plains, wet lands, military sites and others.

3.3.1 A REFLECTION OF THE PAPs LAND OWNERSHIP

i. **Kafue Road Reserve.** The reserve is in the ownership of the LCC. The billboard owners pay a fee to LCC to erect their billboards. At a time of intended use of the road reserve by LCC, the billboard owners are notified. If they had paid for a longer period, they are reimbursed or given an

alternative site by LCC. In this case, the intended use of the road reserve for the project activities is coordinated by LCC in consultation with all stakeholders.

ii. Donchi Kubeba Market. This is a market on LCC land and was not officially created by LCC as such. The market was spontaneous and LCC coordinates its existence in view of other landuse like telecommunication installations. LCC has a Development Officer attached to market and works with the market leadership. When LCC wants the land for other uses, LCC liaises with the market leadership. In this case, LCC will request the vendors to pave way for the duration of the project activities, then revert to the site after project installations. LWSC will however compensate the down time as a way to mitigate the resettlement impacts.

iii. Emmasdale and Chaisa residential area. In this area, the residents hold leases from LCC and deeds from the Deeds Officer for the land within the official boundaries. The road reserves encroachments, vendors and greens are not official since they are outside the leased land or deeds boundaries. Such area fall under the jurisdiction of the LCC. LWSC will reinstate or compensate losses incurred from the project activities even though they are outside one's official land holding.

CHAPTER 4

CENSUS OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

4.1 CENSUS RATIONALE

As indicated in chapter 1, the selection of investment areas for Year 1 subproject was motivated guided by the need to avoid areas with potential resettlement issues and reserve such areas for the later times when adequate time for the detailed RAPs is available. In line with this motivation, the impact areas for the project were restricted to the following groupings;

- Kafue Road Reserve land use.
- Kafue Road cuttings.
- Donchi Kubeba Market area.
- Emmasdale and Chaisa household gate entrances.
- Emmasdale roadside vendors.

In all these categories, the only category that has potential for new entrances if project implementation delays is the Donchi Kubeba Market and it was important that the census be conducted in this area to keep the number of people eligible for compensation fixed. Due to the fact that LWSC does not have much control over the availability of the targeted resources and the actual project implementation on the ground, there will be need to update the census report towards the actual implementation dates. LWSC will however keep a surveillance and engagement programmes to keep the recorded vendors supportive to the project and also use local leadership system to keep the census report valid. A census and cutoff date was carried out and announced on the 19 February 2015 during the stakeholder consultation meeting.

Since the Kafues road reserve is a source of revenue for LCC, it was not possible to agree to put a stop on the erection of new billboards along the road. The approach will be to keep the LCC updated on the progress there is towards actual project implementation and LCC will liaise and leverage its business clients in line with the concrete temporary relocation of the billboards. The same understanding has been established with the other organizations that have infrastructure within the

Kafue Road reserve. LWSC is however expected to meet the temporary relocation costs of the infrastructure.

Emmasdale and Chaisa residential areas. The project is coincidentally targeting the planned areas and there are no expected changes on the gate entrances and roadside greens. Despite this expected permanency on household related access areas and aesthetics, the communities have been made aware and will be continually informed about project progress.

4.2 CENSUS DATA COLLECTION

A census tool was developed in form a questionnaire and both interviews and observations were used to collect the information. Students were engaged to collect the information with the help of community leaders from these areas. The Community Development Officer supervised the exercise and data analysis was carried out by the Peri-urban Department. The data was analyzed using excel since the tool used was very simple. Attached are the tools used for different target groups.

Table 4.1. Total number of people interviewed in the census

PROJECT AREA	KAFUE ROAD	DOCHI KUBEBA	NGWERERE
NO. INTERVIEWED	70	139	34

4.3 CENSUS FINDINGS

The following findings were made from the census and more detail is in appendix A;

- i. Kafue Road - A total of 70 properties were identified ranging from shopping malls, filling stations to kiosks (tutembas). From the survey it was found that there are 23 billboards, 7 filling stations, 12 kiosks operated by vendors who mostly sell food. There are also 3 small scale sand sellers.
- ii. Dochi Kubeba market - a total of 139 stands were visited. Out of the 139, 68 are shops while 71 are table stands. In terms of the structure details for the shops 1 is made of blocks, 58 made of planks and plastics while 9 are made of roofing sheets and planks. For the table stands the structures are mostly made of planks and plastics i.e. 65 out of 71 while 5 are made of roofing sheets and planks.

- iii. For the farmers at Ngwerere the survey revealed that there are 34 farmers growing various crops (Rape, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, tomatoes, maize and pumpkin leaves) near the ponds. It was also found that 27 farmers grow only one type of crop, 4 grow 2 types of crop and 2 farmers grow 3 crops. This category will however feature for Year 2-5 investments.

- iv. The survey revealed that the income for the marketers range between K800 to K28, 000 per month for those who own table stands while for those with shops the income ranges from K1200 - K19, 600 per month.

CHAPTER 5

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

5.0 INTRODUCTION

Stakeholder consultation process is a valuable source of information on key impacts, potential mitigation measures and the identification and selection of alternatives for project design. The consultation process was open and transparent. It is anticipated that the stakeholder participation will be maintained throughout the project life-cycle and serious consideration of stakeholder input will be made so that the potential negative impacts will be effectively mitigated while potential positive impacts will be maximized. The key stages of this public consultation process involved public information and consultation. It is anticipated that stakeholder consultation will lead to total stakeholder participation in the implementation of the project.

5.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

The objectives of the stakeholder consultation were;

- To inform the stakeholders about the LSP Year 1 subproject and its potential subprojects.
- To identify potential resettlement impacts associated with the proposed project.
- To formulate joint impact mitigation measures for resettlement impacts.
- To assess the availability of mechanisms for cooperation and conflict management between and amongst local stakeholders and implementing partners during RAP implementation.

5.2 PRINCIPLES GOVERNING PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The following principles were followed to achieve the above goals of the stakeholder consultation;

- **Inclusivity**

The public consultation process covered representatives of all relevant stakeholders. To ensure this principle was upheld, the stakeholder listing was done with the participation of a diverse safeguards team.

- **Open and transparent**

In order to enhance this principle, LWSC ensured that all steps and activities of public consultation were understood by all consulted stakeholders.

- **Relevance**

Relevance was also key in this RPF and this was achieved through remaining focused on the project issues that matter. The consultation boundaries also ensured that the consultation process remains relevant to the proposed activities.

- **Fairness and responsiveness**

To achieve the objectives of the stakeholder consultation process there was a need to ensure that the consultation was conducted impartially. All stakeholders were empowered with project information first in their preferred local language, and then solicit their informed input.

5.3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION METHODOLOGY

The methodology that was used to capture stakeholder concerns was multi-faceted. The local leadership, and community was consulted through meetings at the Donchi Kubeba market and vending areas along the Kafue Road. Community meeting was also held in the Ngwerere area. The Government departments, business representatives, community leaders and NGOs were consulted through a stakeholder meeting at Mulungushi Conference Centre. A targeted Kafue Road business cluster meeting was conducted at the LWSC offices. Newspaper notices were also placed in the local dailies to capture submissions from a wide range of stakeholders. Separate meetings with organizations that have infrastructure along potential affected road areas including the LCC, the RDA and Zamtel were also held. The stakeholder consultation list is in section 5.4 and the attendance registers are in appendix B.

5.4 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LIST

To allow hybridization of ideas and also ensure full impact identification the stakeholder listing targeted diverse community organizations and representatives. The contact details of the consulted stakeholders are in Appendix B. Below is the category of stakeholders targeted the following stakeholders;

- i. Infrastructure Related

1. Zamtel.
2. Airtel.
3. MTN.
4. RDA.
5. LCC.
6. ZESCO

- ii. Vendor related

- Ngwerere market

- Kafue markets
- iii. Business Related.
 - Kafue road
 - Comesa Complex
 - Bus Company Association
- iv. Ward Councillors.
 - Mississi
 - John Lang
 - Cook
 - Kombooka
 - Lusaka Central
 - Ngwerere
 - Emmasdale
- v. ZESCO.
- vi. NGOs.
 - Kanyama Water Trust
 - Zambia and Alliance
 - Churches Associations
 - UNICEF
 - USAID
 - Citizens for better environment
 - Association of the disabled
 - Transporters association
- vii. Women Organizations.
- viii. Government Departments
 - MWASCO.
 - Ministry of Health.
 - Commuters Association.
 - Ministry of Water and Energy.
 - Ministry of Community, Mother and Child Development.
 - Road Transport and Safety Agency (RTSA).
 - Traffic Police.
 - Association of the disabled.

The list and contact details of the consulted stakeholders are in appendix B.

5.1 1ST STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIVE MEETING HELD AT LUSAKA WATER AND SEWERAGE COMPANY ON 29TH JANUARY 2015 WITH KAFUE ROAD BUSINESS COMMUNITY.



Fig 5.1 Some of the delegates to the stakeholder meeting. Find attendance register in appendix A and stakeholder consultation minutes in appendix B.

Table 5.1 Summary of discussions at the stakeholder meeting

Name of stakeholder	Stakeholder concern/ in put	Response/Comment
1. Mr. Micheal Mukombo of Castle Shopping Complex	Any efforts by LWSC to improve the quality of potable water from the boreholes.	LSP project was about improving the sanitation situation in Lusaka, but a project on the bulk water pipeline from Kafue river will be undertaken soon.
2. Ms. Davina Bhagat of Puma Service Station	Which access roads will be affected (cut) and for how long will the affected access roads be closed off? Engagement of landlords where there are tenants.	This will be done in liaison with the Lusaka City Council (LCC), Notifications and consultations with stakeholders will be made proactively, Reinstatement will be made.

<p>3. Mr. Musonda of Embassy Shopping Mall Consultant</p>	<p>When would the project commence and how long it will take to complete.</p>	<p>Tentatively commences in July 2015 and may take a year to complete.</p>
<p>4. Cornelius Mwamba of Hebron Tabernacle Church</p>	<p>Most billboards have contact details. At whose cost will the properties connect to the main sewer interceptor? Comfortable on septic tanks. Kafue road has been earmarked for expansion.</p>	<p>Business owners would be compelled, according to the public Health act to connect to the sewer mains, once the service was made available. RDA will be consulted on the roads related issues.</p>
<p>5. Patrick Simwanza of NorthPoint</p>	<p>Looks forward to the implementation of the project.</p>	<p>LWSC assured implementation once funds are released.</p>
<p>6. Richard Nanchengwa of Jack Kawinga</p>	<p>Will the surrounding communities benefit in terms of sewer connections once the interceptors had been installed</p>	<p>Not specifically in this subproject, but in other future subprojects.</p>
<p>7. Clara Kondowe of Cenacle of the Holy Spirit Church</p>	<p>Do properties that already had connections from the Kamwala line have to connect to the new interceptor</p>	<p>The old Kamwala line is currently facing challenges of constant blockages. Therefore once the new interceptor was installed, a decision will be made whether to migrate some properties to the new line.</p>
<p>8. Brian Samuhela of BUK</p>	<p>Will there be further communication before the project commences and whether stakeholders will have access to safeguard documents.</p>	<p>LWSC will continually communicate with stakeholders. Safeguards documents are public documents, available from ZEMA, LWSC and LCC. A public notice will be made when they are ready for viewing.</p>

<p>9. Mr Chikama of LWSC</p>	<p>Willingness and support of the business sector for the project.</p>	<p>Mr Musonda(consultant with castle shopping complex) advised that LCC should be engaged as these business houses pay to LCC for bill board adverting and the sewer line is in public interest and that it will definitely take top priority and be supported by businesses.</p>
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5.2 2ND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING HELD AT MULUNGUSHI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE ON THE 13TH FEBRUARY FOR GREATER LUSAKA STAKEHOLDERS



Fig 5.2 Some of the delegates to the Mulungushi stakeholder meeting. Find attendance register in appendix A and stakeholder meeting minutes in appendix B.

Table 5.2 Summary of discussions at the stakeholder meeting

NAME & ORGANISATION	QUESTION/COMMENT/ISSUE	RESPONSE
John Pinford - UNICEF	Happy with 100% sanitation coverage by 2035 and not 100% sewerage coverage because sewerage 100% was a pipe dream. UNICEF is willing to partner with LWSC on the sanitation options for peri urban areas that are not necessarily revenue generating.	LWSC is grateful for UNICEFs support and plan to work with as many stakeholders as possible as improving sanitation in peri urban areas was expensive and complex. UNICEF will be linked with project preparation for possible cooperation.
Kelvin Chileshe – Matero ward 28 Councillor.	Wondered why no hand outs (print outs) of the project presentation were given beforehand for easy following of the presentation, and further asked as to when the project would commence.	Handouts were given later. The project is in its preparation stage and is likely to start by August this 2015.
David Manjulunji - RTSA	Grateful for the project as it was long overdue. Concern about poor reinstatements of infrastructure esp. roads after being cut which lead to accidents.	LWSC will ensure reinstatement the road through the subproject RAP, thrust boring may be considered.
Frederick Bwalya – Ngwerere Councilor.	The procedure for people to be connected to the sewer network. Will the Garden ponds be backfilled to avoid more deaths as a result of people drowning in the ponds?	Interested residents apply for the service at the Peri urban unit of LWSC. LWSC was already taking measures to address the

	Any program of fumigation in place by LWSC to lessen mosquito breeding in the ponds as Garden compound and the surrounding localities have been infested by mosquitoes.	breeding of mosquitoes by fumigating the ponds
Kelvin Chileshe – Matero ward 28 Councilor.	Proposed that sewer expansion project should actually start in Matero compound.	It will be considered in view of other subprojects.
Estella Mbulo – LCC	Appreciated the fact that the LSP was a baby of the Lusaka Master Plan initiated by the City Council. She however, was concerned that only about 15% of the city was on sewerage system, while the rest of the city was on onsite sanitation. She wondered as to what mechanisms were in place for the Council to work together with LWSC to improve the sanitation situation in the City, seeing that plots allocated for housing by the Council were too small to accommodate septic tanks.	The project has technical support funding to both LWSC and LCC to work together in enforcing City bye-laws
Bonje Muyunda - ZESCO	Wanted to know what resettlement issues had arisen so far and who was the project affected people (PAPs), as well as what EIA issues have been considered. She further wanted to know which organization was going to meet the cost for resettlements	The first year investments, no major resettlement issues had been encountered and that one important criteria used to selection of first year investment projects was the minimization of resettlements and the number of PAPs to be affected. The reason why this stakeholders' meeting was

		called was to receive issues of concerns from project affect people (PAPs) and others generally, arising from the project impacts. Such concerns were going to be considered for mitigation in the safeguards management in line with ZEMA regulations.
William M. Banda – Zambia Police	Expressed concern about the security (negative reactions from venders in case of demolitions)during project implementation of infrastructure and wanted to know whether people in the project areas had been sensitized about the project	LWSC: The PAPs are being consulted and sensitized but we appreciate the concern and we are grateful that the Zambia Police are one of our stakeholders in this project.
Bwalya Kapuwe – Matero ward 28 Councilor.	Indicated that a similar project in Matero’s Maiteneke area had “backfired” and therefore wanted to know what measures would be put in place to avoid similar experiences. Has there been sensitization?	This will be mitigated by consulting all relevant stakeholders.
Jonathan Mwamfulilwa - ZAMTEL	Requested LWSC to invite ZAMTELto walk the route for the proposed project so that they can also identify their cables and re-route them where necessary prior to the implementation of the project.	LWSC arrange for walk through with ZAMTEL.
Frederick Bwalya – Councilor Ngwerere	Re-echoed on the issue of mosquitoes in his ward and that he was not satisfied by the answer he was earlier given.	LWSC took note and assured him that they will look at how best they can improve the situation.

Lawrence Sichalwe – Councilor Msimi and Kuku	Indicated that a ‘CAB’ memo had been developed with Government on the redevelopment of Missisi compound and therefore requested that LWSC should not do anything regarding the development of Missisi compound outside the memo.	LWSC: Thanked the councilor for bringing the issue up but assured him that all stakeholders will be considered and consulted during project implementation.
Ben Mwila – Episcopal Conference	Lamented that LWSC should have looked at other areas for consideration of sewer network extension, particularly areas such as Chalala that are on septic tanks.	Such areas will be considered in other subprojects
Peter Mutale - NWASCO	Commented on the issue of the sewer ponds being near the people and the breeding of mosquitoes. Mr. Mutale appealed to the councilors to assist water utility companies as well as the regulator (NWASCO) in such issues by advising people in their ward not to build houses near the ponds. This is because ponds cannot be enclosed or fenced off. NWASCO is concerned that the cost being incurred by LWSC to fumigate or secure the ponds might end up being transferred to the customers by raising tariffs.	Cooperation with the local communities and local leadership will be maintained to ensure awareness on dangers of encroaching on to pond areas.
Alick Mbewe - ZESCO	Expressed concern, regarding power cables that are along the Kafue road and that he would like to be availed the lay out designs for the interceptors prior to the project being implemented.	Lay out designs will be made available and invitations to walk the route will be made to avoid unnecessary interruptions.

5.3 3RD STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING HELD AT DONCHI KUBEBA MARKET ON 13TH FEBRUARY 2015 WITH MARKET TRADERS



Fig 5.3 Some of the traders who attended the Donchi Kubeba Market stakeholder meeting. See attendants register in appendix A1 and the signed minutes in appendix A2.

Donchi Kubeba market is located near Intercity Bus terminal, Zambia's biggest local and international bus travelers' transit point and the ever busy Kamwala shopping center, a commercial place in Lusaka on the Independence Avenue near to the interception of Dedan Kimathi Road with Independence Avenue. This trading facility is located on the right side of Independence Avenue Flyover Bridge, and directly opposite the 23-storey FINDECO House, owned by the National Housing Authority (NHA). The aim of the meeting was primarily to communicate to the traders about the Lusaka sanitation program. As such the meeting focused on the primarily objectives of the program and the benefits of the program to the city

Table 5.3 Summary of discussions with the market traders

Stakeholder Concerns/ Submissions	Mitigation/ Way Forward/Response
It's a political move by government to relocate them.	LWSC assured that the project will be implemented without any political motive. LWSC wants to work with the traders to ensure that the project is implemented with minimum negative impact to the traders.
Loss of business and trade once the works commence	LWSC is conducting a socio-economic survey using to generate information on how you are trading then some further considerations will be done.
Will the program compensate them and what criteria will the program follow if there will be compensation?	We promise to reinstate every property effected due to our project and cushion economic losses due to down time.
Fear of relocation	The traders are only temporarily relocated and will return after installation of the pipes.
There are not enough market places if they are relocated, because the other markets are overcrowded.	The traders are only temporarily relocated and will return after installation of the pipes.
Trading at the market is not just for the sake of it but its rather for survival because they have failed to find employment in the formal economy.	LWSC understands that and it will discuss the concern with other partners in consideration of the trading incomes.
The chair person thanked the traders for attending and LWSC for extending its usual respect to the residents by sensitizing the affected and beneficiary of the services, he further requested the company to update the traders on every step of the project and notify them in time.	

**5.4 AWARENESS RAISING MEETING HELD AT NGWERERE PONDS 19TH
FEBRUARY 2015**



Fig 5.4 Stakeholder meeting at the Ngwerere Ponds

Table 5.4 Summary of discussions with the market traders

Stakeholder Concerns/ Submissions	Mitigation/ Way Forward/Response
The gardeners expressed concern on the loss of income and gardens once the works commence.	They were assured that, that’s why information was being collected to enable the company handle the situation if this occurred.
They also wanted to know if the program will compensate them and what criteria will be followed if they had to be compensated because they deal in different crops?	They were assured that consideration for compensation will be made with their full participation and consent before project commences. They were assured that the compensation method will be discussed fully with them at a time that the project details are fully known and which gardeners will be affected.
The chair person thanked the gardeners for attending and urged them to be truthful when answering the tools used he further thanked LWSC for extending its usual respect to the residents	

by sensitizing the affected and beneficiary of the services, he further requested the company to update the traders on every step of the project and notify them on time.

5.9 CONCLUSION

The consultations showed that the stakeholders are keen to have the project implemented since they understand it has huge impact on the sanitation status for the city. They also openly expressed their willingness to be continually engaged and where appropriate, they expect the project to mitigate the potential resettlement related impacts to their satisfaction. LWSC assured the stakeholders that the consultation continues throughout all the project phases. There is therefore need to consult all key stakeholders timely during the subproject formulations.

CHAPTER 6

COMPENSATION AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

6.0 INTRODUCTION

The resettlement management strategy is anchored on the three impact management objectives namely resettlement avoidance, resettlement mitigation and resettlement compensation. In this approach the project design will endeavor to avoid as much as possible generating a resettlement impact. This will be done through change of route where applicable, change of trenching method and also timing of the trenching. The implementation of these measures will eliminate resettlement impacts to a large extent. Where resettlement impact cannot be avoided, the project will mitigate against such impacts. Mitigation measures will include reinstatement of degraded work areas to try to recoup the property value. It is a fact that even with rehabilitation, some resettlement impacts may still remain as residual impacts, such impacts will be compensated so that the project affected persons are fully restored. In this chapter, there will be a rundown of the various compensation areas and how they will be handled. The following areas will be discussed;

- Kafue road Infrastructure.
- Donchi Kubeba Market.
- Emmasdale and Chaisa residential areas.

6.1 KAFUE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

It is important to note that the Kafue Road project area is infested with a combination of a number of already existing infrastructure. This infrastructure include;

- Communication cables for ZAMTEL.
- Electricity lines for ZESCO.
- Road for RDA
- Billboards for various advertising agencies under LCC.

In terms of cost, the communication and electricity infrastructure will be managed by avoidance. The alignment of the pipeline will be positioned away from these infrastructures. A memorandum of understanding between LWSC and the responsible stakeholders has been made through consultation and consent letters. However, in the unlikely event that some infrastructure in this category is affected, LWSC will compensate for the reinstatement of infrastructure. The impact to

the road is expected at the crossing points. This will be addressed by way of rehabilitation to the standard required by RDA. The same rehabilitation will be done at the household entrances in Emmasdale and Chaisa. The rehabilitation will be part of the project costing. It will be implemented by the contractors as part of their bidded works.

Billboards will be addressed as follows.

- Notify about the time when construction is in progress.
- Remove the billboards and compensate for the down time through the LCC standard rental for the applicable billboard.
- Reinstate the billboard when construction is completed. The reinstatement will be done as a block under LCC. LWSC will however pay for the reinstatement. See memorandum of understanding between LCC and LWSC in appendix C.

6.2 DONCHI KUBEBA MARKET

A census and a baseline assessment have been conducted on who will be affected and what are their average monthly earnings. The figures have been largely agreed and adopted. What is not yet clear is the time required for the actual works. This has been left for the final implementation of the compensation formulation, but the compensation approach has been agreed as follows;

- Verify the stated earnings or use the stated earnings per month.
- Compensate the earnings for the anticipated down time.
- Pay for security that will be used to secure the stock piled stalls.

6.3 COMPENSATION MATRIX

Table 6.1 Compensation Matrix

Compensation Matrix				
General Description	Definition	Compensation approach/Types	Compensation Mechanism	Implementation Approach
Temporary loss of leased land along the Kafue Road.	40 Billboards will be temporarily relocated to pave way for trenching and installation of sewer pipes along the Kafue Road. The LCC is responsible for leasing the land. The advertisers are aware that when LCC wants the road reserve back for public services, the leases will be terminated or suspended, whichever is applicable.	Cash compensation agreement was reached between the LCC, Advertisers and LWSC. The total cost for rent is USD 50,000.00	LCC is facilitating the compensations since it is the Lessor for the road reserve. LWSC will pay for the temporary removal and reinstatement of the billboards as part of the civil works. PAPs will be reimbursed the rent for the 1 month downtime. LWSC will pay LCC for the forfeited revenue at the LCC rates, LCC will intern credit the PAPs accounts held at LCC for the downtime. 1 month has been estimated to be the downtime.	Negotiations between contractors and Advertisers for either own reinstatement through LWSC contractors or own reinstatement by advertisers. Only LCC approved billboards will be reinstated.

<p>Temporary loss of access to marketing space from the Kafue Road pipeline.</p>	<p>177 marketers at Donchi Kubeba Market will be temporarily disturbed during the pipe installation. The land is part of the road reserve that has been used for marketing with implicit permission from LCC. The marketers do not pay any rent to LCC since it's informal. However, LCC has control of the marketers through the ward councillor for Lusaka central who liaise with both the Marketers, LCC and the political system.</p>	<p>Cash Compensation agreement between LWSC and the Marketers through their representatives, ward councillor and LCC. Total compensation covering one month down time covering the net monthly income as reflected on the census report and negotiation. A total of USD 53,100.00 will be used to pay compensations averaging USD300.00 per PAP.</p>	<p>LWSC will pay cash to the PAPs for the reinstallation cost for marketers' structures and loss of revenue for the downtime in view of the census and social assessment.</p>	<p>Team consisting of the technical expert, social expert. LCC and the contracted professional valuation expert in consultation with the PAP, Ward Councillor, Marketers Representatives and LCC. The technical expert confirmed the footprints of the project, the social expert engaged the PAP during the census and social assessment and the Valuation expert negotiated a fair value with the PAP for compensation. LCC facilitated the meetings with PAPs through the ward councillor's structures to ensure the political factors</p>
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				are kept under control.
Temporary cuttings to roads along the Kafue Road, Emmasdale and Chaisa.	34 narrow tarred and gravel road crossings will be encountered. The Roads belong to the LCC.	Reinstatement agreement between the LWSC and LCC. A total of USD 204,000.00 will be required for small road crossings reinstatements.	LWSC will meet the reinstatement cost for the road crossings through the contracted civil works.	LWSC technical team verified the road crossings. The Contractor will be instructed through the bidding process to include the reinstatement of road crossings in the BOQ for the civil works. The supervision consultant contracted by LWSC will liaise with LCC and RDA on technical implementation and quality control for reinstatements. LWSC safeguards team will carry-out surveillance to ensure over implementation of the reinstatements.

<p>Temporary damage to household gate entrances, flowers and lawns.</p>	<p>Pipe installations will result in trenching across gate entrances, flower beds and lawns. 200 households will be affected by temporary trenching.</p>	<p>Trenching consent from the household and reinstatement condition agreed. USD20,000.00 will be required to carry out the reinstatement works.</p>	<p>LWSC will meet the reinstatement cost for the road crossings through the contracted civil works.</p>	<p>LWSC Team consisting of the technical expert, social expert, LCC and the contracted professional valuation expert in consultation with the PAP, Ward Councillor. The technical expert confirmed the footprints of the project, the social expert engages the PAP for consent. The ward councillor and LCC provides additional support and assurance to PAP.</p>
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CHAPTER 7

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNDING RESETTLEMENT

7.1 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Costs for planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement will be considered as part of the project cost. LWSC through the project funding mechanism will provide for all resettlement costs. Where LWSC does not have financial capacity to fund resettlement through its own internal resources, resettlement costs will be computed at project formulation stage and be included for funding by the World Bank as part of the project financing (Loan or grant) if the World Bank funding arrangements allow for such resettlement costs. LWSC's responsibility is therefore to ensure that a timely and accurate resettlement valuation process is carried during subproject formulation and such funding requirements are included in the subproject costing. The World Bank will avail the funds for resettlement to LWSC for onward payment of the PAPs before civil works commence only where such funding arrangements are the agreed funding mechanism for the subproject resettlement budget. LWSC will ensure that by the time of the final project design, the final resettlement budget is also completed for funding together with the other project activities. The timing of the census and resettlement valuations shall be such that there will be no new comers into the resettlement valuation and also that the resettlement precedes civil works. The design consultant should therefore include resettlement costs in the final design consideration and viable alternatives will be considered so as to minimize the actual resettlement expenditure. LWSC will keep all record of resettlement valuation and compensations for audit and review by the World Bank.

7.2 SPECIFIC MECHANISMS TO ADJUST COST ESTIMATES AND COMPENSATION PAYMENTS FOR INFLATION AND CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS.

It is possible that there can be a lag between the valuation of assets and the actual payments of the compensations. In the event of such delays and there is a loss on the real value of compensation on the PAP, the compensation will be adjusted for inflation using the consumer price index and the base year will be 2013.

7.3 COORDINATION OF DISBURSEMENT WITH RAP AND OTHER PROJECT

SCHEDULE.

The resettlement activity will precede the actual project civil works. Compensations will be paid before the civil works unless they arise from issues that arose from unforeseen project works. In such a situation, there will be need for the PAP to consent to project implementation as the compensations are being processed. The LWSC will ensure that such circumstances are avoided as much as possible through early project planning and notification of all potentially affected PAPs.

7.4 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXTERNAL MONITORING.

LWSC is responsible for funding external monitoring agents that are cited as key in the RAP for the respective subproject. ZEMA will be funded through the ESIA and RAP review fees that cover such monitoring costs. However, there could be other monitoring agents that are strategic to the project like the LCC, local leaders and other relevant government departments. Such costs will be included in the resettlement budget for the respective subproject.

7.5 IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

7.5.1 LWSC SAFEGUARDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

LWSC has established a comprehensive safeguards team that has a management representative in the form of the Safeguards Coordinator. The Safeguards Coordinator is one of the senior managers of LWSC and this appointment will ensure timely access of the safeguards issues by LWSC directorate who have an important part to play in the compliance of the whole project with the RPF. The Safeguards team include staff from the Peri-Urban Department, Environment and Quality Systems Department, Sewage Department, Designs, Procurement Department and GIS Department. Each of the departments above is understood to give a special impetus to resettlement in particular and safeguards issues in general. The Peri urban department interacts closely with the communities and is essential for mobilization for consultations, participatory screening and valuations, engagement for monitoring and evaluation of resettlement impacts. This department has the requisite Social Experts that are important for the organic resettlement management. The Sewage and Design departments are critical in the management of resettlement in that during screening, they assist with details of the exact alignment of the pipelines for impact assessment. The department also helps with alternative project sites where the initial site is rejected for intense resettlement issues. The GIS helps in documentation and digitization of the project activities in relation to land use and settlements on the ground. The Environment and Quality department is the coordinating wing for all safeguards issues including resettlement. LWSC is working towards being ISO certified for Environment, Quality and Occupational Safety and Health Management System

so the department is critical in ensuring that all the resettlement issues are management as part of the LWSC systems approach. The procurement department is included to ensure that all procurement related issues in the management of safeguards and resettlement in particular are also proactively articulated since compensations and resettlement usually stand in the way for the whole anticipated project.

7.5.2 PROJECT CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTORS

The project consultants, contractors and suppliers/service providers on the project will be also part of the internal system that will ensure effective management of resettlement. LWSC will ensure that the safeguards documents are part of the bidding documents that the contractors, consultants and any related suppliers are furnished with. This will ensure that these internal stakeholders include the safeguards issues and resettlement management in particular in their technical and financial proposals. The Safeguards coordinator will ensure that such bidder's contracts include compliance to resettlement management. During project planning, implementation and monitoring, these players will be on the ground and in direct contact with the community affected the resettlement. Any noncompliance on their part will be counted as violation by LWSC to the RPF, therefore it is important that they are closely integrated as part of LWSC compliance system. Important role of these players will include;

- Assist the safeguards team in locating any affected persons that may be discovered during project implementation.
- Assist the safeguards team to follow up on compensation matters providing the relevant information required to effect compensation settlements.
- Provide description of skills that will be required for the locally sourced construction labour to evaluate which of the affected persons may qualify for employment.
- Restricting civil work to the agreed and compensated impact zones.
- Ensuring that no civil works will begin before resettlement issues are completed.
- Attending safeguards review meetings onsite.
- Deployment of a safeguards contact person within their site establishment.
- Comply with safeguards requirements for the subproject.

7.5.3 EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENTS

Though LWSC will be proactive and consultative in dealing with resettlement issues, it will also rely on other stakeholders who have a legal mandate or an special interest securing the effective management of resettlement issues for the LSP. Some of these stakeholders include ZEMA, local communities and leadership, LCC and the MLGH.

7.5.3.1 LOCAL LEADERSHIP AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

During project screening process, LWSC will ensure that it identifies the local leadership who will be directly involved in the resettlement screening. The local leadership will also be responsible to assess the magnitude of the resettlement impact since they have the direct contact with the potentially PAPs. The local leadership will ensure the PAPs are mobilized for consultation and valuation during the actual RAP process. The monitoring mechanism at the local level will therefore include the local leadership and the PAPs. The PAPs will be directly involved in the valuation process and the final compensation agreement will bear the signature of the PAP and the local leadership where applicable. One important content of the compensation agreement is that compensation and resettlement will be completed before the actual civil works. With this condition for resettlement, the PAP and the local leadership will be able to closely follow the implementation of the resettlement and compensation process to ensure that the PAP is compensated before the civil works. Through a continuous engagement system, new resettlement issues that arise during project implementation will be noted and compensated as they arise, though it is anticipated that such new matters arising will be minimum. Such new raisings usually come from the contractor's failure to restrict impact to the initially assessed zones. The safeguards team, the consultant, the contract and the PAP will quickly agree on new compensation schedules to keep the momentum of the project without prejudice to the community.

7.5.3.2 ZAMBIA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY

ZEMA's mandate as provided for in the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011 is to ensure that developmental activities are implemented in a sustainable manner. All subproject that have some resettlement issues within them are monitored by ZEMA through for that subproject. A RAP that will be submitted to the World Bank will also be submitted to ZEMA for review. ZEMA charges some review fees that will enable it to conduct its own RAP verification on the ground before certifying the RAP. After carrying out some ground verifications within the PAPs, ZEMA issues a decision letter to LWSC with specific condition that it should adhere to the provisions of the RAP. During project implementation, ZEMA works with the local leadership to ensure that the resettlement issues were effectively implemented. ZEMA carries out independent monitoring audits

during the project implementation. Beside ZEMA audits, LWSC is compelled through the conditions of the decision letter, to submit quarterly returns to ZEMA on the progress on RAP implementation. ZEMA's decision letter can be suspended should a LWSC fail to comply with the resettlement arrangements agreed in the RAP or fails to resolve a dispute arising from the resettlement issues of the subproject. The RAP should include a complete inventory of affected households and agriculture fields, land, structures, site local plan and compensation. ZEMA carries out resettlement audit to ensure such issues have been implemented. Where disputes arise and are not resolved this shall be deemed as failure to adhere to ZEMA directive and may result in cancellation of the decision letter until issues related to resettlement/compensation are resolved. Cancellation of the decision letter implies the project should stop until all matters have been resolved.

7.5.3.4 ROLE OF LCC IN RESETTLEMENT

Through the provisions of the Urban Councils Act, LCC has control over all the land public land within Lusaka City. Such public land includes road reserves and open market places. The banners and market places that are potentially affected by the project fall within the ownership of the LCC though the assets that may be on such land may belong to private companies, associations or individuals. In some cases within the project areas, there are billboards along the road and the owners of these billboards pay rent to council for erection of such billboards on the road reserves. In other cases, there are vendors who rent stalls at market places which may be affected by project construction activities. Beside temporary relocation of the billboards and vending stalls, the resettlement impacts may include forfeited rental to LCC during the time the tenant may not be able to use the rented space due to project construction activities. In the event that the tenants demand reinstatement of such rental from LCC, this may directly affect the revenue base for LCC. For the complete mitigation of such resettlement impacts, LCC is a major player in the planning, implementation and monitoring of such resettlement issues. LCC will be essential in that it has direct control and contact with such PAPs and it is most efficient to consult, compensate and monitor implementation through the LCC. A framework for cooperation has been established between LCC and LWSC in which LCC will assist by moderating at meetings with such stakeholders. LCC will also come in handy in the verifications of encroachments in case some encroached residents may demand compensation for loss of encroached land in addition to the compensable assets on the encroached lands.

7.6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS ON RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

Resettlement of people generates a number of challenges especially to those moved from one place to another. Some of the resettlement related grievances may include: objections to temporary use of someone's land, encroachment on private land, theft of properties within the land, harassment of women by contractors, and marginalization in distribution of material assistance, dissatisfaction with amount of compensation and, dissatisfaction with size and nature of land replacement. It should be pointed out that since the implementation of subprojects will be community based, negotiation and agreement by consensus will provide the first avenue to iron out and resolve any grievances expressed by the individuals, the land owners or households whose land and properties might be affected. Resettlement screening will ensure that resettlement related grievances are addressed during the identification and appraisal of subproject sites.

Depending on the source of grievance and the nature of the disputing parties, the first action is to undertake some field verification on the matters arising. LWSC will deploy the safeguards team to investigate the matter within 24 hours of such complaint being made directly to LWSC, Contractor, Ward Councilor or any other channels used to convey the grievance. The following structures are in place for the resolution of grievances. LWSC is responsible for the record trail of grievances and implementation of resolutions at any level of application with the participation of the key partners discussed below. This GRM works hand in hand with the World Bank Grievance Redress System (GRS) of December 2014. The local GRM will be implemented first and World Bank GRS will only be applied where the local GRM has failed to effectively resolve the grievance. The PAPs will however be informed of the existence and operation of both mechanisms with emphasis for implementing the local mechanism first.

(A) WARD DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES

Anticipated disputes may relate to compensations and land ownership especially for subprojects encompassing onsite sanitation infrastructure within the peri-urban. When such cases crop out, the issues will be referred to the ward councillor who will organise a meeting to preside on the matter. The complainant will informally, by word or in writing, inform the ward councillor about the grievance. The disputing parties will be called to be heard within 5 working days. The Ward Councillor chairs the meeting attended by the disputing parties and the ward development committee. The resolution will be recorded in the Ward Development Committee records and LWSC also getting a copy of the resolution for filing. When one party is not satisfied with the decision at the meeting, the complainant will take the matter to the District Commissioner who will

call for a hearing within 10 working days of such reporting. The records of the resolution will be at the District Commissioner's office and duplicated to LWSC and the aggrieved party. If there is no resolution, further appeals can be made to the Magistrate Court at the District office. Please note that the use of local GRM is voluntary and the most encouraged route, but the aggrieved party still has the right to take the matter straight into the formal courts.

(B) FORMAL COURTS

Formal courts include Magistrates Courts based in the districts, High Court of Zambia and Supreme Court of Zambia based in the capital. These courts handle both civil and criminal cases. In regards to complaints and cases during the proposed resettlements, households with complaints bordering on compensations and criminal cases will have opportunity to take cases to these courts for review and determination on course of action. The project area spans across 3 districts (Matero, Lusaka Central and Ngwerere) and has 3 Magistrate Courts available. Though these facilities are available, LWSC will endeavour to have all matters resolved amicably before escalating to the formal courts. In the event that the matter ends up in the formal courts, the stakeholders will not have any more jurisdiction on the matter. The timeframes will also fall within the confines of the courts.

(C) THE ZAMBIA REPUBLIC POLICE

It is also envisaged that in course of implementation of subprojects, they may not be spared of criminal and security complaints. If therefore issues regarding security or criminality occurrences this will have to be reported to the local police station. Zambia Republic Police has stations, sub-stations and units across the project area and it is anticipated that they would be able to handle such cases. Even when the matter has been reported to the police, local and out of court settlements will be prioritized unless the nature of the matter is such that the police only handles it through the formal courts.

D. NGOS

Water Trust and NGOs like UNICEF may be included in the project design, implementation and monitoring. The NGOs are most likely to be involved in the onsite sanitation category. In the event of a conflict, the NGOs are right on the ground and to large extent, they will assist in resolving some disputes before they are escalated. These disputes may include passage through some homes during sludge transportation or general nuisance caused from nuisance from sludge spillages cause

during pit emptying. The NGOs will ensure that the local means of GRM are prioritized wherever necessary. LWSC will coordinate with the NGOs to ensure that there is quick feedback from the NGOs to LWSC on any grievances before they escalate. The NGO will inform the LWSC of any received grievance within 24 hours of receipt of such grievance. The NGOs will also assist to disseminate information on the GRM to the PAPs through meetings and pamphlets.

E. ZEMA

ZEMA's mandate as provided for in the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011 is to ensure that developmental activities are implemented in a sustainable manner. ESIA's for subprojects are approved subject to laid down conditions and ZEMA's decision letter can be suspended should a developer fail to comply and disputes arisen remain unresolved, until such a time that the developer complies with the requirements stipulated in the Decision letter and resolves any arisen disputes.

The decision letter that is issued by ZEMA upon satisfactory meeting conditions of an ESIA puts emphasis relating to preparation of an approved comprehensive Resettlement Plan (RAP) for affected parties by the project. The RAP should include a complete inventory of affected households and agriculture fields, land, structures, site local plan and compensation. ZEMA carries out an environmental audit to ensure whether such issues have been implemented. Where disputes arise and are not resolved this shall be deemed as failure to adhere to ZEMA directive and may result in cancellation of the decision letter until issues related to resettlement/compensation are resolved. Some grievance may be raised through ZEMA, usually ZEMA formally raises the matter with the developer (LWSC) and issues an ultimatum to resolve the matter within 7 days of such notification. If the matter is raised through this channel, ZEMA is the arbitrator until the matter is resolved or escalated to the formal courts.

F. ROLE OF LWSC IN GRM

LWSC will be responsible for the coordination and implementation of the GRM. In the execution of this mandate, LWSC will ensure the following;

- Appointment of specific persons responsible for implementation of the GRM.
- Publication of the GRM across the project areas and specifically to targeted PAPAs.
- Documentation of all grievances raised and resolutions.

- Facilitate meetings, investigation and redress of grievances when they are still in the informal route.
- Communicate with all stakeholders in a dispute until the matters is resolved.
- Follow up and document progress of disputes taken to the informal or formal courts.
- Raise and maintain awareness among all potential PAPs on the GRM.
- Safeguards staff will have meetings with CSOs and Water Trusts on a regular basis so as to make sure they get feedback from the ground (catch potential concerns from PAPs before they escalate and let them know what next steps will be.
- Visit construction sites on a weekly basis to ensure smooth implementation of project in view of the GRM.
- Timely notification of the World Bank Task Team of any grievance that has not been possibly to resolve at local level.
- Acknowledgement of receipt of compliant and give the complainant an outline of how the grievance will be handled within 24 hours of receipt.
- Close and document all settled grievances.

G. PUBLICATION ON THE GRM

LWSC will ensure all potential PAPs are fully aware of the GRM and how to utilize it. LWSC will undertake the following processes to publicize the GRM;

- Place a public notice in the local daily at project inception.
- Advertisement of phone numbers of contact persons with LWSC.
- Bulk SMS.
- Construction sites visits and talk to PAPs neighbourhoods.
- Publicize through Ward Development Committee meetings.
- Pamphlets.

CHAPTER 8

IMPLEMENTATION TIME TABLE AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

8.1 MONITORING OF RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring mechanisms for resettlement activities within the LSP will be linked to existing government community development monitoring systems at community level and district levels. The government has extension officers dealing with community development, women and child development and youth development. The community development monitoring mechanisms are linked to the small community groups like the zone development committees who have been involved in the screening process for the project. This zone development committee encompasses all types of development and livelihoods activities including the vendors on the street whether licensed by local authority or not. The flow of resettlement monitoring information will certainly flow into the connecting government extension officers who can raise any resettlement concerns on behalf of government to LWSC.

- The table below summarizes the linkages that are there for resettlement implementation and monitoring.
- Please note the in the table below is also a clear indication on what will be implemented when. As discussed earlier, the RAP implementation is contingent upon project appraisal and the actual disbursement of funds for project implementation. This time lag is about a minimum of five months from RAP formulations, so actual dates cannot be appended, but the table clearly show the order of implementation in the project life cycle. So this will serve as the time table.

Table 8.1: Proposed Monitoring Plan of Resettlement Activities at Community Level

Type of resettlement activity/ losses	PAP entitlement	Monitoring indicators	Time for monitoring	Monitoring authorities	Means of verifications	Frequency of monitoring
Resettlement Screening						
Resettlement screening	Screening team consults PAPs during screening.	Stakeholder input at screening level.	Sub project screening.	ZEMA World Bank.	Records for consultation at screening stage.	Once off or as necessary.
RAP formulation	Consent to resettlement and compensation	Stakeholder consultation at RAP formulation.	RAP formulation.	ZEMA World Bank	Signed resettlement and compensation agreements.	Once off or as necessary.
RAP approval	ZEMA or World Bank approval	World Bank Approval	Sub project funding approval	World Bank	Disclosed RAP	Once off or as necessary.
		ZEMA approval	Project implementation	ZEMA	Decision letter	Once off or as necessary.
RAP implementation						
Loss of or impact on land	Land replacement Cash compensation in lieu of land	Hectares of land replacement. Cash paid in USD Number of people compensated.	Before subproject implementation	ZEMA PAPs Local leaders World Bank LWSC	Compensation records with LWSC	Continually
Loss of or impact on	Cash compensation	Cash compensation.				

residential structures		Number structures compensated. Number of people compensated.				
Loss of or impact on commercial/business structure	Cash compensation	Cash paid in USD. Number of structures compensated. Number of people compensated.				
Loss of or impact on rental accommodation	Cash compensation	Cash compensation in USD Number accommodation units compensated.				
Loss of or impact on businesses	Cash compensation	Cash paid in USD Number of businesses compensated.				
Loss of or impact on forest trees	Cash compensation	Number of trees compensated. Cash paid in USD Number of people compensated				
Loss of or impact on fruit trees	Cash compensation	Cash paid in USD Number of fruit trees compensated. Number of people compensated				

Loss of or impact on crops	Cash compensation	Kilogrammes of crops compensated. Cash paid in USD Number of people compensated				
Loss of or impact on vegetables	Cash compensation	Cash paid in USD Kilogrammes of vegetables compensated. Number of people compensated				
Loss of or impact on grazing land	Grazing land replacement	Availability of alternative grazing land				
Blockages to access to natural resources	Alternative access routes	Functional alternative routes to natural resources.				
Blockage of pathways/footpaths	Provision of alternative pathways/footpaths	Functional alternative footpaths/pathways				
Blockage to access to irrigation land	Provision of alternative irrigation land	Availability of alternative irrigation land.				
Loss of or impact on public facilities	Cash compensation	Number of structures/sites. Cash compensation in USD				

APPENDIX A
CENSUS FINDINGS

1. BILLBOARD FINDINGS

FIELD FINDINGS KAFUE ROAD INTERCEPTER SUB PROJECT- 4/02/15

FROM MAKENI MALL TO KAMWALA BUS STOP		
No.	FEATURE	CO-ORDINATES
1	Bill Board name: MLGH near Makeni mall KFC gate	
2	Bill Board name: Timber city (double faced)	E; 636012 N; 8291201
3	Bill Board name: Premier Building World + temporal shelter (office for flat stone sales) – opposite carnival furniture	E; 636022 N; 8291217
4	Temporal shelter opposite unique car -----	E; 636059 N; 8291292
5	Shacman – King long motors (Z) Ltd	E; 636079 N; 8291316
6	Road cutting, access road from Kafue rd. Road Faces a small billboard for Red hotel	E; 636085 N; 8291335
7	The bill board which is about to be erected (base already set) next to Afro Egypt Engineering co bill Board. Opp. Now Corporation Ltd	E; 636096 N; 8291362
8	A 20m by 220m stretch of lawn, trees, shrubs, sisal plants. Beginning of the lawn	E; 636096 N; 8291362
9	Bill Board name: One love kwasila within the lawn and opposite John Deree	E; 636167 N; 8291485
10	End of 20m by 220m stretch of lawn	E; 636216 N; 8291584
11	Bill Board name: Defy	E; 636220 N; 8291590

12	Bill Board name: First Capital Bank	E; 636220 N; 8291590
13	Bill Board name: No advert opposite British Tobacco	E; 636269 N; 8291686
14	Bill Board name: No advert, just steel frame opp. Super shin plastic industry	E; 636286 N; 8291723
15	Big tree with women selling under it opp. Master joinery +Aluminum	
16*	Bill Board name: RDA- Avic Quarry – opp. Zambezi drilling (may not be affected if line passes through the quarry)	E; 636370 N; 8291861
17*	Bill Board name: Better Quality Sun Share	E; 636386 N; 8291885
18*	Bill Board name: Quarry pit	E; 636386 N; 8291885
19	Bill Board name: No advert skeleton opposite Diamond of Lusaka	E; 636407 N; 8291943
20	Building blocks and Sand	
21	Bill Board name: Strong Zambia (ZUKU)	E; 636495 N; 8292104
22	Sand Sales	E; 636553 N; 8292244
23	Bus stop tuntembas	E; 636587 N; 8292297
24	Bill Board name: Sonar international opp. Orca Decor	E; 636698 N; 8292526
25	Bill Board name: Noble Black peal/Mahogany air opp. Computer king	E; 636799 N; 8292728
26	Road cutting opp. Orca approx 7m tarred	E; 636832 N; 8292789

27	Two make ship stalls –Tyre mending	E; 636912 N; 8292947
28	Bill Board name: GO TV	E; 636927 N; 8292967
29	Two make ship stalls- selling food opp. New horizon	E; 636943 N; 8293000
30	Lawn from new horizon to Metropolitan	
31	Bill Board name: Sonex hardware/makeshift stall – selling food	E; 637036 N; 8293213
32	Access road cutting 10 m tarred opp. Jack kawinga	E; 637036 N; 8293213
33	Shopping centre: L&A Distribution (cutting of pavers)	E; 637149 N; 8293366
34	Cutting access road to and from Engen filling station 10m tarred/ 3 trees	
35	Bill Board name: Saro Agro	E; 637294 N; 8293502
36	Bill Board name : GTC A Car glass shop	E; 637294 N; 8293502
37	Cutting access road into carrossel mall (pavers)	E; 637427 N; 8293574
38	Cutting of access road to Kobil filling station/high voltage cable	E; 637590 N; 8293721
39	Lumumba rd cutting double lanes, Big tree/food vending (corner of kafue and Lumumba rd)	E; 637601 N; 8293743
40	Bill board frame opp. great wall casino	E; 637622 N; 8292773
41	Make shift stall (food)/ big tree- Kamwala bus stop	E; 637667 N; 8293869

42	Green House mall – cutting of pavers opp. Kamwala bus stop	E; 637669 N; 8293925
43	Three Tuntembas –Kamwala bus stop	E; 637669 N; 8293925
44	Cutting of pavers (100m)& fence at Kanele Ent. Mall – Kamwala bus stop	E; 637675 N; 8293982
45	Road cutting-Kafue rd double lane into down town	E;637673 N;8294027
	FROM DON'T KUBEBA MARKET TO CHAWAMA TURN OFF -05/02/2015	
No.	FEATURE	COORDINATES
1	Bill Board name: d'lite (huge steel bill board)- Kamwala cluster	E; 637879 N; 8294272
2	Rail way line (2) – Kamwala Cluster	E; 637866 N; 8294271
3	Taxi ranks/food shelters opp. cenacle church	
4	Road cutting entire stretch of down town car park	
5	Cutting access rd to Auto World entrance approx 15m tarred/barriers	
6	Bus station	E; 637708 N; 8293819
7	Road cutting – double lanes Lusaka inner ring rd	E; 637655 N; 8293712
8	Bill Board name: Lusaka inner ring road	E; 637655 N; 8293712
9	Cutting access road to casino/big tree and food kiosk	E; 637554 N; 8293593
10	Cutting access road to kobil filling station/2 big trees/street light pole(not ZESCO)	E; 637505 N; 8293560

11	Food kiosk under a big tree	
12	Access rd to petroda filling station cutting	E; 637222 N; 8293365
13	Cutting access rd to Sana super market	E; 637163 N; 8293286
14	Cutting access rd to Total Filling station entrance and exit	E; 636886 N; 8292756
15	Bill board at Total filling station	E; 636886 N; 8292756
16	Stretch of lawn at Total filling station	E; 636886 N; 8292756
17	Access road to mt. Meru (pavers)	E; 636782 N; 8292529
18	Access road to quarry pit (gravel)	E; 636607 N; 8292216
19	Road cutting (stretch of tarred rd) at Diamonds of Lusaka	E; 636438 N; 8291893
20	Culverts opp. casino Diamonds	E; 636414 N; 8291842
21	Cutting access rd (tarred) to castle shopping mall/barriers	E; 636202 N; 8291443
22	Road cutting access to Puma filling station/star Bell	E; 636128 N; 8291316
23	Bill board name: MCFI int (Z) opp. star bell	E; 636124 N; 8291299
24	Makeshift stall under a big tree	E; 636110 N; 8291287
25	Lotto Kiosk	E; 636053 N; 8291147

26	Road cutting access to Engen filling station	E; 636053 N; 8291147
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2. DONCHI KEBEBA MARKET VENDOR'S ASSESSMENT

	OWNER'S NAME	CONTA CT	LI C E N C E	BUSINE SS DETAIL	LOCATIO N	AVERAGE VENDOR MONTHLY GROSS PROFIT	STRUCTU RE DETAILS	OTHER ISSUES
1	PRSLY MUMBA	0975- 419308	NI L	SUN GLASSE S	DON'T KUBEBA	1,200.00/MO NTH	BLOCKS AD FORMS	NOTHIN G
2	PURITY NJOBVU	0977- 147773	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	1,500.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
3	GILBERT CHEWE	0966- 799524	NI L	BAGS	DON'T KUBEBA	1,500.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
4	JOSPHAT KANGWA	0964- 001142	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	1,500.00/WE EK	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
5	EWARD SAKALA	0971- 719933	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	2,000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
6	WILLI NGANDWE	NIL	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	2,000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
7	STEPHEN KABASO	0967- 699622	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	2,000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G

8	GILBERT MUKANGA	0961- 636064	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	2,300.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
9	STEWARY NGULALE	NIL	NI L	BAGS	DON'T KUBEBA	200.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
10	DERICK PHILI	0961- 633238	NI L	BELTS	DON'T KUBEBA	200.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
11	LISA MALESU	0967- 696811	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	250.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
12	SAKALA JOHN	0973- 786537	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	3,000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
13	MAUREEN ZULU	0976- 811516	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	300.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
14	HELLEN	0962- 534707	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	300.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
15	MONICA CHILUFYA	0979- 465547	NI L	GROCE RYS	DON'T KUBEBA	3000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
16	CHISAPWA DAVES	0975- 017478	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	4,750.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
17	FRANK MAKAYI	0973- 63382	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	400.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G

18	JAIRUS ZIMBA	0966- 218134	NI L	GROCE RYS	DON'T KUBEBA	5,000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
19	JUSTINE LUABIA	0964- 865152	NI L	CAPS	DON'T KUBEBA	5,000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
20	FRANCIS MUSENGE	0976- 783574	NI L	BOOKS	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
21	MARY BUYABO	0968- 931266	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
22	ASTREDAH MWAPE	0965- 259429	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
23	LISTER PAPALU	0974- 15557	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
24	KOYI YOLAMU	0975- 762758	NI L	GROCE RYS	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
25	CHAILA	0964- 844366	NI L	UNKNO WN	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
26	JACKSON MUSHANGA	0955- 002273	NI L	UNKNO WN	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
27	RACHELA	0966- 946848	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	600.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G

28	ANTHONY SICHAMBA	0974- 347084	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	600.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
29	ELIZABETH PHILI	0962- 789683	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	600.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
30	STEPHEN MUKALULA	0964- 345525	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	7,000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
31	EVONYE YANIKA	0979- 673289	NI L	BAGS	DON'T KUBEBA	700.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
32	FLORENCE CHOLA	0979- 606884	NI L	GROCE RYS	DON'T KUBEBA	700.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
33	MOSES KAPEYA	0974- 596965	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	CANT TELL	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
34	CECILIA ZULU	0962- 741455	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	CANT TELL	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
35	MERCY CHUMA	0977- 500536	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	CANT TELL	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
36	HOPE MIDOCH	0974- 920272	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	CANT TELL	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
37	EMMANUEL	0968- 142538	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	CANT TELL	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G

38	ROCHEAL MBULO	0976- 414100	NI L	CARDS	DON'T KUBEBA	CANT TELL	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
39	NIL	NIL	NI L	NIL	DON'T KUBEBA	NIL	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
40	JOHN SILUNGU	NIL	NI L	UNKNO WN	DON'T KUBEBA	200.00/DAY	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G
41	MOSES KAYEMBA	0977- 222702	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	3,000.00/MO NTH	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G
42	SAMUEL MUSONDA	0976- 911150	NI L	HARDW ERE	DON'T KUBEBA	300.00/DAY	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G
43	RODGERS KAPONGOL O	0963- 639244	NI L	BEAR	DON'T KUBEBA	400.00/DAY	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G
44	CHANDA MICHEAL	0966- 473685	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	400.00/DAY	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G
45	SIMON CHILUFYA	NIL	NI L	HARDW ERE	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/DAY	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G

46	GORGE SIKALA	NIL	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/DAY	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G
47	MOSES	0969- 285955	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	700.00/DAY	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G
48	FRANK MBULWE	0966- 720803	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	CANT TELL	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G
49								
50								
51								
52								
53	EUSTOUS C. SIMFUKWE	0976- 689096	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/WEE K	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
54	MATEUDAH KUMWEND A	0977- 888637	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	1,500.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	PASSING ROAD
55	BRIAN LUTANGU	0966- 924583	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	1,500.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	ON THE RAILLIN E
56	ESTELLE MUMBA	0979- 756325	NI L	GROCE RYS	DON'T KUBEBA	1,500.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
57		0964- 182310	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	1,500.00/WE EK	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G

58	ESITHER BANDA	0977- 545387	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	1,500.00/WE EK	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
59	LISTONE MALESU	0979- 902973	NI L	PHONES	DON'T KUBEBA	1,800.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
60	LILIAN KAUYU	0978- 803108	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	100.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	LOSS OF STONES
61	NALUKWI KALUWE	0977- 839633	NI L	SALOO N	DON'T KUBEBA	100.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
62	REAGAN LUNGU	0961- 564847	NI L	BAGS	DON'T KUBEBA	1000.00/DA Y	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
63	VINCENT MANDA	0979- 289405	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	1000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
64	PAUL CHILA	0968- 704699	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	1000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
65	CECILIA SAKALA	0964- 714768	NI L	GROCE RYS	DON'T KUBEBA	1000.00/WE EK	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
66	GERSHOME CHILI	0953- 800831	NI L	BAGS	DON'T KUBEBA	120.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
67	LINI MUMBA	0977- 509061	NI L	GROCE RYS	DON'T KUBEBA	150.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G

68	GETETRUD PEMESA	0974- 573342	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	150.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
69	BETHA MULENGA	0978- 170658	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	150.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
70	MARY LUNGU	0974- 353831	NI L	BAGS	DON'T KUBEBA	150.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
71	JACKSON KAPIMPA	0968- 150073	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	2,000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
72	CHIINDLU MUSA	0977- 930774	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	2,500.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
73	NORAH NANYANG WE	0973- 272186	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	20.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
74	BENTY MUKUMBA	0977- 777412	NI L	BLAKET S	DON'T KUBEBA	200.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
75	RUTH NGWELE	0973- 995943	NI L	SALOO N	DON'T KUBEBA	200.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
76	KENNEDY CHIPILI	0974- 729969	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	200.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
77	MAGGIE CHANSA	0977- 381069	NI L	BAGS	DON'T KUBEBA	200.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G

78	TAFARL MAZINGALI WA	0974- 573945	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	200.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
79	KENNY SASA	NIL	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	200.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
80	ASTRIDAH MFULA	0962- 229004	NI L	GROCE RYS	DON'T KUBEBA	2000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
81	MAUREEN ZULU	0976- 511516	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	250.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
82	ROYD KAFULA	0977- 712312	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	250.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
83	STEPHINE SICHONE	0978- 742418	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	30.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
84	LILIAN TEMBO	0967- 042868	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	300.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
85	HOPE MINGOCHI	0974- 920272	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	300.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
86	ROYDAH NGWELE	0976- 478434	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	300.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
87	DAUGLAS MULEYA	0968- 716510	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	300.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G

88	CHISHALA LONALD	0965- 029497	NI L	BOOKS AND CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	300.00/WEE K	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
89	PRISCA NGWELE	0975- 402978	NI L	GROCE RYS	DON'T KUBEBA	3000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
90	ELIZABETH LUNGU	0976- 156236	NI L	BLAKET S	DON'T KUBEBA	350.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
91	MOUREEN SUNTWE	0976- 906220	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	350.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
92	YOBERT	0969- 841791	NI L	BAGS	DON'T KUBEBA	4,500.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
93	RUTH KUMWEND A	0979- 700147	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	400.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
94	LUCKSON MWAPE	0972- 477248	NI L	BAGS	DON'T KUBEBA	400.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
95	RUTH KANONGOV ELE	0976- 620057	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	400.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
96	PATRICIA KATONGO	0969- 608096	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	400.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
97	KATONGO MUKANGU LA	0966- 733861	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	430.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G

98	GIFT CHULWE	0973- 044860	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	450.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
99	FELIX SHITUMBA	0962- 387730	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	5,000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
100	FRACIS KASONGO	0978- 329650	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	5,000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
101	KOLALA LISAONELL	0976- 164530	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	50.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
102	BETRICES NALAVWE	0975- 922353	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	50.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
103	HARRETY LIKANDO	0973- 559029	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
104	JAMES PHIRI	0964- 654711	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
105	MERCY KAPONGOL O	0961- 370339	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
106	LEVISON	0961- 925438	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
107	DANNY MWAPE	0961- 357501	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	500.00/WEE K	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G

10 8	NGANDU BENNY	0969- 558041	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	6,000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
10 9	SHADRECK NYIRONGO	0963- 095237	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	600.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
11 0	LUNGU OSWARD	0973- 674758	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	600.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
11 1	FATIMA JERA	0979- 630196	NI L	JOWELL IES	DON'T KUBEBA	70.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
11 2	MARTIN KABWE	0962- 346465	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	8,000.00/	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
11 3	MWANSA GILBERT	0978- 512003	NI L	HARDW ERE	DON'T KUBEBA	8,000.00/MO NTH	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
11 4	MWENYA MCGEACHY	0963- 227030	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	800.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
11 5	GOODHOPE CHILESHE	0966- 675251	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	800.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
11 6	THERESA MWANSA	0975- 521592	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	800.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
11 7	MARTHA PHIRI	0978- 741186	NI L	NIL	DON'T KUBEBA	NIL	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G

11 8	BWALYA JOSEPH	0964- 999568	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	1,300.00/WE EK	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G
11 9	JACKSON MUBANGA	0964- 68923	NI L	PHONES	DON'T KUBEBA	1000.00/day	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G
12 0		0964- 866335	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	1000.00/day	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G
12 1	CHARITY KAKENGE	0979- 652191	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	2000.00/MO NTH	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G
12 2	STELLA NGWELE	0977- 265027	NI L	GROCE RYS	DON'T KUBEBA	6,000.00LM ONTH	ROOFING SHEETS WITH PLUNKS	NOTHIN G
12 3	MATIAS	0974- 072223	NI L	BOOKS	DON'T KUBEBA	200.00/DAY	TABLE STAND	NOTHIN G
12 4								
12 5								
12 6								
12 7								

12 8	MUKUKA VICTOR	0965- 932060	NI L	TROUSE S	DON'T KUBEBA	50.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	LOSS OF STONES
12 9	MUBANGA CHISOPA	0964- 994106	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	1,300.00/WE EK	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	LOSS OF BUSINES S
13 0	FAINDIS MULENGA	0979- 163869	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	15,000.00/Y EAR	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	LOSS OF BUSINES S
13 1	KELUIN MANTOFWE	0979- 180296	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	15,000.00/Y EAR	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	LOSS OF BUSINES S
13 2	AGNESS CHITA	0979- 88406	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	175/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	LOSS OF BUSINES S
13 3	KENNEDY BROWN	0966- 834016	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	180.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	LOSS OF BUSINES S
13 4	TEAM MUTABALI KA	0966- 907741	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	20,000.00/Y EAR	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	LOSS OF BUSINES S
13 5	MAGRETE ZULU	0979- 343756	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	200,00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
13 6	NOMADING A ELIPHAS	0978- 899898	NI L	BAGS	DON'T KUBEBA	200.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
13 7	MESCY ZIMBA	0972- 267828	NI L	RESTLA ND	DON'T KUBEBA	200.00/WEE K	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G

13 8	PETER KONGOLO	NIL	NI L	POLISH	DON'T KUBEBA	25,000.00/Y EAR	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
13 9	GRACE BANDA	0968- 236450	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	250.00/WEE K	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
14 0	ESTER NYODU	NIL	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	30,000.00/Y EAR	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
14 1	ANDSON MUSAPEND A	0977- 704707	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	30,000.00/Y EAR	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
14 2	MILDRED SONDASHI	0972- 301705	NI L	CLOTHE S	DON'T KUBEBA	300.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
14 3	AARON SILUNGWE	0975- 712746	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	300.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTHIN G
14 4	GORGE SIMUCHIMB A	0975- 678719	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	300.00/DAY	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	NOTH ING
14 5	PASCAL S.WAKWI	0977- 854648	NI L	SHOES	DON'T KUBEBA	300.00/WEE K	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	REPLAC EMENT OF PLUNKS
14 6	GILBERT MANYAMW AKA	0979- 861439	NI L	PHONES	DON'T KUBEBA	40,000.00/Y EAR	PLUNKS AND PLASTICS	REPLAC EMENT OF PLUNKS

14	VINJELO	0977-	NI		DON'T	40,000.00/Y	PLUNKS	
7	ZULU	162339	L	0	KUBEBA	EAR	AND PLASTICS	STREGE ROAD

**3. NGWERERE PONDS GARNERS' ASSESSMENT (NOT FOR YEAR 1
SUBPROJECT)**

S/ N	LA ND US E	OWNE R'S NAME	TYPE OF CROP	PROJ ECT IMPA CT ON CROP	IMPLIC ATION TO OWNER	MITIG ATION	VULNER ABILITY	AGREED RESETTL EMENT COST
1	Gar den	VICTO R MALA MBO	Cabbage	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	10,000.00/y ear
2	Gar den	PRINC E MOYO	Tomatoe s	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	9,000.00/ye ar
3	Gar den	FRANC IS B ZULU	Maize	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	7,000.00/ye ar
4	Gar den	JOSEP H MUSO NDA	Cabbage , Maize, Tomatoe s	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	12,000.00/y ear
5	Gar den	PHIRI KAMW ENDO	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	2,000.00/ye ar

6	Gar den	FRANK SILOM BO	Tomatoe s. Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	650.00/year
7	Gar den	DANIE ZULU	Maize/R ape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	10,000.00/y ear
8	Gar den	KANY ANDE MITI	Vegetabl es	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	2,000.00/ye ar
9	Gar den	MIRRI AM KAND ALA	Tomatoe s	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	7,500.00/ye ar
10	Gar den	REGIN A SAKAL A	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	2.50/week
11	Gar den	TREZA NYABI A	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	60.00/week
12	Gar den	FREDR ICK NVULA	Maize	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	600.00/year
13	Gar den	RPHAE N PHIRI	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	6.00/week

14	Gar den	EVANS FONSO	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	850.00/mou th
15	Gar den	MIRGR ATE PHIRI	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	900.00/mou th
16	Gar den	PHATN ESS TEMBO	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	2,500.00/m outh
17	Gar den	VICTO R NGOM A	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	1,500.00/w eek
18	Gar den	EUNIC E CHAL WE	Chinese, Cabbage	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	400.00/wee k
19	Gar den	DANIE L MUKIS I	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	500.00/wee k
20	Gar den	BEATR ICE LUNGU	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	1,500.00/m outh
21	Gar den	VIRONI CA MUTO NGA	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	12,000.00/y ear

23	Gar den	LOREN EE MWIN GA	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	300.00/wee k
24	Gar den	VICTO RIA PHILI	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	1,200.00/m outh
25	Gar den	EUPHE MAI BANJI	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	4,000.00/m ounth
26	Gar den	MAGGI E NKHOS I	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	450.00/mou nth
27	Gar den	LADSO N MWIN GA	Vegetabl es	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	700.00/mou nth
28	Gar den	MUKO NDE BAND A	Chibwab wa	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	1,300.00/m onth
29	Gar den	FALES BAND A	Chibwab wa	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	500.00/mon th

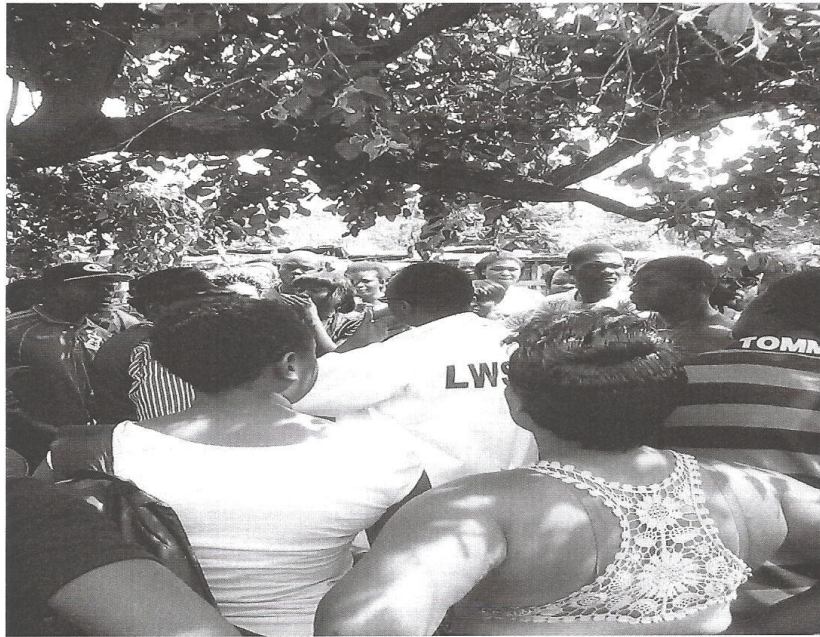
30	Gar den	IREEN MTON GA	Rape and Maize	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	300.00/mon th
31	Gar den	LUCKS ON ZIWA	Maize	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	500.00/mon th
32	Gar den	GIBBS ON NJOVU	Carrot/O nion Maize	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	12,000.00/ month
33	Gar den	TENDE MITI	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	6,000.00/m onth
34	Gar den	MATH EWS NYIRO NGO	Rape	To be Cleared	Loss of Crop	compens ation	Source of income	500.00/mon th

APPENDIX B

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REGISTERS AND MINUTES



LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM



REPORT ON THE AWARENESS RAISING MEETING HELD AT *DONCHI KUBEBA MARKET*

13th February 2015

INTRODUCTION

The Lusaka sanitation program has a number of objectives among which are improving sanitation services especially informal settlements of Lusaka province. It also aims to meet regulatory requirements on waste disposal into natural environment. It will ensure direct impact on public health, environmental conservation and economic returns on investment for sustainability purposes.

Overall it seeks intervention as per investment master plan.

Following the commencement of the program a number of awareness activities are underway, among these are meetings with traders along the proposed project sites. One of these sites is the Donchi kubeba Market.

The Awareness Raising Meeting

The meeting was held on site on Friday 13th February 2015. The meeting was well attended and the traders raised a number of concerns.

Donchi Kubeba market is located near Intercity Bus terminal, Zambia's biggest local and international bus travelers' transit point and the ever busy Kamwala shopping center, a commercial place in Lusaka on the Independence Avenue near to the interception of Dedan Kimathi Road with Independence Avenue.

This trading facility is located on the right side of Independence Avenue Flyover Bridge, and directly opposite the 23-storey FINDECO House, owned by the National Housing authority (NHA).

The aim of the meeting was primarily to communicate to the traders about the Lusaka sanitation program. As such the meeting focused on the primarily objectives of the program and the benefits of the program to the city

Concerns of the traders

- It's a political move by government to relocate them.
- As a company we want to work with your blessings that is the more reason we are conducting meetings. Because even our pipes needs to be protected by you our partners.
- They will lose out business and trade once the works commence
- We are conducting a survey using forms which needs you to give us information on how you are trading then some considerations will be done.
- Will the program compensate them and what criteria will the program follow if there will be compensation?
- We promise to reinstate every property effected due to our project.
- Fear of relocation
- The company will dig lay the pipe and cover the trench and you will continue using the your space.
- There are not enough market places if they are relocated, because the other markets are overcrowded.
- Lusaka water has no right to reallocate you to a different market.
- Trading at the market is not just for the sake of it but its rather for survival because they have failed to find employment in the formal economy.
- The company understand that and it will discuss your concern with other partners it is working with.

- They trade at the market as their only option and they can't afford to lose out on the trade.
- The contractor will make sure that works are done in a shortest possible period considering that it is a market place which has other activities taking place



Traders listening 1

Traders asking questions 2

Conclusion

The chair person thanked the traders for attending and LWSC for extending its usual respect to the residents by sensitizing the affected and beneficiary of the services, he further requested the company to update the traders on every step of the project and notify them in time.

Chairperson

Secretary



LWSC RESETTLEMENT MEETING DUCHI KUBLEBA MKT.

DATE: 13/02/15

ATTENDANCE LIST

NO.	NAME	PHONE	NRC	SIGNATURE
1	MANDA VINCENT	097928405	3219261	[Signature]
2	GILBERT CHEWE	0966799524	357820-613	[Signature]
3	GILBERT MUKANGA	0961636064	34163764	[Signature]
4				
5	STEPHEN MUKALWA	0964345525	381010/611	[Signature]
6	STEPHEN KABUS	096769967	-	[Signature]
7	NODIM W.	0964311814	-	[Signature]
8	FATIMA TERRE	0979630196	-	[Signature]
9	SAKAGA JOHN	097279087	29665058	[Signature]
10	Racheal Mumba	0975212100	-	[Signature]
11	Purity N. Sabvu	09771477	3191005/1	[Signature]
12	Edward Samba	09717199	32	[Signature]
13	D. DAVI, ZHISAPWA	0975013079	370630/611	[Signature]
14	Wanda Samba	0977606		[Signature]
15	Hesly Mumba	0975419302		[Signature]
16	SPIRUS ZIMBA	0966218134	305146/611	[Signature]
17	STEWART NGULALE			[Signature]
18	MISES KAYEMBA	09779097	301271/611	[Signature]
19	ASTRIDAH MUKA	0969920005	086729/611	[Signature]
20	Stella Ngwira	0977268022		[Signature]
21	Mwanza Gilbert	0978512003	179542/611	[Signature]
22	Emmanuel Phiri	0968142539		[Signature]
23	Monica Chilufya	09791465547		[Signature]
24	Mwanza Makusa	0975402978	219623/17/1	[Signature]
25	Hope Minkachi	0974420270	363139/65/1	[Signature]
26	Mercy Chikwa	0977500536	136545/19/1	[Signature]
27	Prisca Ngwile	0925140290	219633/17/1	[Signature]
28	Sinkala George		146015/16/1	[Signature]
29	Harriet Likanda	0973559029		
30	Mary Buyambo	0968932166		
31	Cecilia Zulu	0962741455	577382/611	C. Zulu



LWSC RESETTLEMENT MEETING DOCHI KUMBURA MILIT

DATE: 13/02/15

ATTENDANCE LIST

NO.	NAME	PHONE	NRC	SIGNATURE
1	CHIRAGA MADRID	0977381069		
2	TAFARI MUYAGUESHA	0974573945	36342/16/1	
3	STANLEY MUSONDA	0976911150	332803/6/1	Stanley
4	MOSES KAPEYA	0974596968		M-KAPEYA
5	Rodgers Kapangala	0963-639266		Rt
6	OSWALD LUNGO	0975-672758	23766/02/1	Oswald
7	EVONNE YANIKA	0979-673289	2368/05/1	
8	Simon Chuluka Kunda			Simon
9	FRANCIS MASHAYI	0976783570		
10	Yohanny Koyi	09757692758	5886/01/1	Yohanny
11	LISA MALESU	0967696811		LMALESU
12	DERRICK PHIRI	0961633238	103052/01/1	Derrick
13	KEVIN SHILWAH	0964344366		Kevin
14	JACKSON MUSHANGA	0955002233	109252/5/1	Jackson
15	RACHELA MONTA	0966946808		
16	ESHER RAKA	0975 615288	82855/7	Esher
17	ANITA MASHAYI	0975 615288	40010/6/1	Anita
18	Bwalya JOSEPH	0964999568		396230/30/1/1
19	CHRISTOPHER CHISANGA	0979652191	336772/6/1	Christopher
20	CHARITY KALLENGE	0964182310	291252/16/1	Challenge
21	MOSES KACHASA	0969285955	397204/1/1	Moses
22	ELIZABETH PHIRI	0962789683	853680/1/1	Elizabeth
23	JOBERT Ghulu	0969841791	315927/1/1	JoBERT
24	LEONARD LEVISON	0974733634	0961925/1/1	Leonard
25	MICHAEL Chane			
26	Maxdennis Songa	0974733634		
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				



LWSC RESETTLEMENT MEETING DOCHI KUBERA MKT.

DATE: 13/02/15

ATTENDANCE LIST

NO.	NAME	PHONE	NRC	SIGNATURE
1				
2	JACKSON Kapimpa	09168 150073	157827/10/1	Jackson
3	Michael Chlewe	0978 656516	357839/8/1	Michael
4	Chintu musa	0977 930794	355796/6/1	Chintu
5	Ruth Kummenda	0979 700147	224003/11/1	R. Kummenda
6	Estelle mumba	0979 356325	228403/11/1	Estelle
7				
8	Rose Banda	0968 236450	106462/10/1	Rose
9	Ronald Chishala	0965 529497	124302/12/1	Ronald
10	Eustous C. SIMFUKWIP	0976 689096	-	Eustous
11	Kolala Lisaonepi	0976 164550	-	Kolala
12	Getrude pema	0974 573242	536590/11/1	Getrude
13	Elizabeth lungu	0969 134656	201604/10/1	Elizabeth
14	Cecilia sakala	0964 214768	-	Cecilia
15	Lutanga Bryan	0966 924588	-	Lutanga
16	Francis Kasanga	0978 399650	100504/10/1	Francis
17	Lini mumba	0977 509061	-	Lini
18	Roidha ngwale	0976 475434	219633/12/1	Roidha
19	Ruth Nanyala	0973 995943	-	Ruth
20	Naluwe Nalukwe	0977 889633	-	Naluwe
21	Hope Mingachi	0974 920272	363189/6/1	Hope
22	Giff Chitwe	0973 044860	295226/12/1	Giff
23	Ruth Kanogovele	0976 620057	-	Ruth
24	Lister papalu	0974 155557	-	Lister
25	Frank Makai	0973 563382	-	Frank
26	Harriet Likanda	0973 559027	-	Harriet
27	Astridha mwape	0965 2589429	-	Astridha
28	Mawren zulu	0965 11516	389318/11/1	Mawren
29	Chitenge boniface	-	-	Chitenge
30	Mary Nyirenda	0977 354740	227753/6/1	M. Nyirenda
31	Lilian Tembo	0967 042868	389075/6/1	Lilian



LWSC RESETTLEMENT MEETING DOCHI KUBERA MKT.

DATE: 13/02/15

ATTENDANCE LIST

NO.	NAME	PHONE	NRC	SIGNATURE
1				
2	JACKSON Kapimpa	09168 150073	157827/10/1	Jackson
3	Michael Chlewe	0978 656516	357839/8/1	Michael
4	Chintu musa	0977 930794	355796/6/1	Chintu
5	Ruth Kumuenda	0979 700147	724003/11/1	R. Kumuenda
6	Estelle Mumba	0979 356325	878403/11/1	E. Mumba
7				
8	Rose Banda	0968 236450	106462/10/1	Rose
9	Ronald Chishala	0965 529497	124302/11/1	Ronald
10	Eustous C. SIMFUKWIP	0976 689096	-	Eustous
11	Kolala Lisaonepi	0976 164550	-	Kolala
12	Getrude pemaqa	0974 573242	536590/11/1	G. Pemaqa
13	Elizabeth lungu	0969 154656	201604/10/1	E. Lungu
14	Cecilia sakola	0964 714768	-	Cecilia
15	Lutanga Bryan	0966 924588	-	B. Lutanga
16	Francis Kasanga	0978 399650	100504/10/1	F. Kasanga
17	Lini mumba	0977 509061	-	Lini
18	Roidha ngwale	0976 475454	219633/12/1	R. Ngwale
19	Ruth Nanyala	0973 995943	-	R. Nanyala
20	Naluwe Natukwe	0977 889633	-	N. Natukwe
21	Hope Mingachi	0974 920272	363189/6/1	H. Mingachi
22	Giff Chitwe	0973 044860	295226/11/1	G. Chitwe
23	Ruth Kanogovele	0976 620057	-	Ruth
24	Lister papalu	0974 155557	-	L. Papalu
25	Frank Makoi	0973 563382	-	F. Makoi
26	Harriet Likanda	0973 559027	-	H. Likanda
27	Astridha mwape	0965 2550429	-	A. Mwape
28	Mawren zuzi	0965 11516	989318/11/1	M. Zuzi
29	Chitenge boniface	-	-	C. Boniface
30	Mary Nyirenda	0977 354740	927753/7/1	M. Nyirenda
31	Lilian Tembo	0967 042868	389075/6/1	L. Tembo



LWSC RESETTLEMENT MEETING - DOCHI KUBERA MARKET

DATE: 13/02/15

ATTENDANCE LIST

NO.	NAME	PHONE	NRC	SIGNATURE
1	Shamuel Mutsanda	0976911150	33280361	M. Mutsanda
2	Mercy Kapangolo	09761370339	-	M. Kapangolo
3	Rodrigos Kapangolo	0963639244	-	R. Kapangolo
4	Lillian Kauyu	0978803108	766254111	L. Kauyu
5	Mary Lungu	09721353331	-	M. Lungu
6	JAMES PHIRI	0964654711	879080111	J. Phiri
7	LUCYSON MUBANGA	0977677214	-	L. Mubanga
8	JACK MUBANGA	0964688235	-	J. Mubanga
9	MOUREEN SUNTWE	0976906220	2144001161	M. Suntwe
10	LSTONE MALESU	0979907973	2543361161	L. Malesu
11	BETRIE G. NALAWA	0975922355	-	B. Nalawa
12	ROYD KAPULA	09747312510	-	R. Kapula
13	Kennedy Chipili	0974729969	-	K. Chipili
14	Manther phiri	0978741186	-	M. Phiri
15	Betha Mutemba	0972170658	-	B. Mutemba
16	PATRICIA KATONGO	0969608096	256691611	P. Katongo
17	Shadreck Nyiranga	0963095237	940294111	S. Nyiranga
18	MATIAS NJOVER	0974072223	1815161101	M. Njover
19	THEBESIA MUMANDA	0975521592	2243061161	T. Mumanda
20	FELIX SHUMBA	097289999	1171111111	F. Shumba
21	MWENYA MCGEECHY	0963207030	-	M. McGeechy
22	KARISE MARIKA	0962326266	9195731111	K. Marika
23	MURINDA MURINDA	0977-882631	93281111	M. Murinda
24	PAUL CHILA	0962-706699	2910341101	P. Chila
25	Good Hope Chizhe	0966775251	-	G. Chizhe
26	Nozon Nanyangwe	0973-272186	-	N. Nanyangwe
27	KEVINY SASA	-	-	K. Sasa
28	STEPHEN SICHONE	0978742418	3018191161	S. Sichone
29	DOUGLAS MULETA	0962716510	-	D. Muleta
30	Nyandu Beany	0969558041	3953731111	N. Beany
31	LEWSON TAMBO	0961925438	-	L. Tambo

AWARENESS RAISING MEETING
DONCHI KUBABA MARKET
13th February 2015.

Chairperson

Maxdennies Songa

0963

096652528



MANDA VINCENT

0979289405

Secretary

MICHAEL CHEVE

0978 656516



KAFUE BUSINESS MEETING

LUSKA SANITATION PROJECT

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIVE MEETING HELD AT LUSAKA WATER AND SEWERAGE COMPANY ON 29TH JANUARY 2015.

The meeting was dubbed as “stakeholder awareness meeting” on the Lusaka Sanitation Project. Invitation letters were prepared two days earlier, 27th January 2015 and distributed to targeted businesses along the Kafue Road along which the sewage interceptors will be laid.

The meeting started at 10:00hrs in conference room, at LWSC’s Head office. The meeting was opened by Mr. Gabriel Chikama (Safeguards Team Coordinator). A round of introduction followed by way of full names and institutiois represented. The purpose of the meeting was explained to the guests and then Mr. Jilly Chiyombwe (Projects Implementation Unit Manager, at LWSC) was asked to give a presentation on the Lusaka Sanitation Project overview and the details of the Kafue Road Sewage Interceptor sub-project.

After a slide presentation by Mr. J. Chiyombwe, a plenary session was declared and guests where invited to express their views, concerns and questions.

Discussions

1. Mr. Micheal Mukombo, a representative from Castle Shopping Complex expressed gratitude for the sanitation project but raised his concern about the quality of potable water from the boleholes they are currently using. Mr. Mukombo wanted to know if a project to improve potable water was being considered
Answered: He was informed that indeed, this project was about improving the sanitation situation in Lusaka, but that there is soon to be launched a project on the bulk water pipeline from Kafue river, and that this will take care of his concern.
2. Ms. Davina Bhagat, a representative of Puma Service Station wanted to know which access roads will be affected (cut) during project implementation and for how long will the affected access roads be closed off?
Answered: This guest was informed that cutting and closing off of the access roads will be done in liaison with the Lusaka City Council (LCC) and that most access roads will only be cut when the interceptor was being installed. Further, it was explained that restoration of the cut lane will be immediate. Further, that notifications would be given to the businesses affected by a particular access road to be cut.
Ms. Davina also advised LWSC to engage the landlord of Puma Service Station over the handling of the electrical bill boards at Puma Service Station during implementation of the project as she was just a tenant
3. Mr. Musonda, a consultant with the Embassy Shopping mall wanted to know when the project would commence and how long it will take to complete

Answered: He was informed that commencement of the project depended on when the World Bank would approved the project, but he was told tentatively in July 2015 and that it would take about a year to complete.

4. Cornelius Mwamba, a representative of Hebron Tabernacle Church observed that most Bill Boards have contact numbers for advertisers or their agents who could be engaged regarding the issue of cost of billboards. He further wanted to know at whose cost will the properties connect to the main sewer interceptor, seeing that they are already comfortable on septic tanks, as far as he was concerned?

Answered: The LWSC team acknowledged the advice of contacting the Advertising agents regarding the way forward on billboards. Further, one of the guests (Mr. Musonda, a former Director of Public Health at the LCC) who was representing the Embassy Shopping Mall as a consultant, commented that business owners would be compelled, according to the public Health act to connect to the sewer mains, once the service was made available.

Cornelius also wanted to know how far the sewer line was from the road as from his knowledge Kafue road has been earmarked for expansion.

Answered: LWSC was going to meet with all stake holders before the implementation of the project and such issues will be ironed out.

5. Patrick Simwanza, a representative from NorthPoint observed that he has attended a meeting similar to this one that was organized by business owners to mobilize funds in order to install a sewer line but such efforts never came to fruition. He hoped that this project will be implemented this time around and that he was happy to attend this meeting.

Answered: He was informed that unlike the private initiative, this was a government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) initiated project, with the funding from the World Bank and that project will come to fruition.

6. Richard Nanchengwa, a representative from Jack Kawinga wanted to find out whether the surrounding communities were going to benefit in terms of sewer connections once the interceptors had been installed

Answered: he was informed that no sewer networks were envisaged for the surrounding communities because of the layout of those communities (unplanned for communities) and that these communities were not part of this project but that they will have their own considerations in other projects.

Clara Kondowe, a representative from Cenacle of the Holy Spirit Church wanted to know whether properties that already had connections from the Kamwala line would have to connect to the new interceptor

Answered: That the old Kamwala line is currently facing challenges of constant blockages. Therefore once the new interceptor was installed, a decision will be made whether to migrate some properties to the new line.

Brian Samuhela a representative from BUK wanted to know if there will be further communication before the project commences and whether stakeholders will have access to safeguard documents.

Answered: LWSC will continue communicating every step of the project to the stakeholders and that safeguard documents are public documents and will be accessed from places such as ZEMA documentation centre, LWSC and LCC etc

Gabriel Chikama from LWSC wanted to know from the business people in the meeting how much leeway they would give the project concerning their bill boards.

Answered: M r Musonda(consultant with castle shopping complex) advised that LCC should be engaged as these business houses pay to LCC for bill board adverting. He further added that laying a sewer line was in public interest and that it will definitely take top priority.

The meeting ended around 11:30hrs and participants where thanked for attending the meeting.

Minutes by: **G. Chikama**

SIGNED MINUTES FOR THE
CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH KAFUE ROAD BUSINESS
REPRESENTATIVES

Stakeholder Representative

Name: Michael Mukombo

Signature: *Mukombo*

Date: 20-02-2015

Stakeholder Representative

Name: DAVING BHAENT

Signature: *Bhaent*

Date: 20-02-15

STAKEHOLDER MEETING NOTIFICATION - LSP			
	NAME	ORGANIZATION	SIGNATURE
01	NGOSA HARRISON	VOLVO [TIME TRUCKING]	
02	WILFRED MWAPE	UNIQUE CAR CONNECTION	
3	Sim Be	ZAM AUTO	
4	OSAGYE CHIMBA	AFRI COOPERATION	
5	John Tembo	PIRAMID SOLUTIONS LTD	
6	Berita MBEWE	FIRST CAPITAL BANK	
7	MULA MWINA	ZAMEFA	
8	Shela Miti	BOK	
9	Zulu Nehemiah	BAT	
10	Stu Kai You	Master Joinery & Aluminium	
11	Muyanda	Downtown Shopping Mall	
12	Craig Eganoff	Autosound Downtown	
13	Star Casino	Delivered but could sign	
14	DOMINIC SIMATIA	PETROBA ZAMBIA (HTB)	
15	WILLIAM HABENZU	SPINA CASH N CARRY	
16	FAYAZ H. PATEL	TOTAL FILLING STATIONS	
17	Elizabeth Munganga	AGOLUS INTERNATIONAL	
18	Mohammed	KDH	
19	William Samamba	ZAMBIA PAINT	
20	Raphael Osembe	MIKES (RT W/SH)	
21	ELIJAH SIMWAXA	NORTH POINT MOTEL	
22	MR. A. GIANNAKAKIS	CASTLE ESTATE	
23	Mr Victor Lubemba	Puma	
24	Advent Chign	Engen	
25	Sharon Kadapwula	Clicks & Ikd	
26	Roberto Nankanda		
27	Fabio Paniceo	Roton Moulders EUT	
28	Sim Mwingo	Asig Electrical System	
29	Namukasa Mutape	Flame promotions & procurement	
30	TERRY HAMWESHA	New Horizon P.P.	
31	Sergio Mendonca	LTA	
32	Joyce Muleya	ENGEN SERVICE STATION.	
33	DANIEL MUSONDA	Kobil	



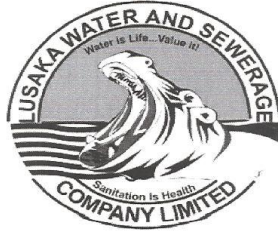
STAKEHOLDERS' AWARENESS MEETING - LUSAKA WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT.

ATTENDANCE LIST.

Date: 29 - Jan - 2015

No.	NAME	ORGANISATION	PHONE No.	SIGNATURE
1	MAPULANGA TIMOTHY	STAR CASINO	09657145811	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	CLARA KONDOWE	CEMACE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT	0977145579	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	DUNCAN KONDOWE	CEMACE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT	0965638064	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	MICHAEL MUKOMBO	CASTLE ESTATES LTD	0977400460	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	BLIAN SAMUELWA	BUK TRUCK PARTS LTD	0977-845456	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	AG VASILAKOPOULOS	EMBASSY SHOPPING MALL	0966861001	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	AMOS MUSAIDA	"	0966753834	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Patrick Simwaza	North Point Hotel	0977888079	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Elizabeth Simwaza	"	0998151694	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	PETER MAKWAKWA	AUTOWORLD	0966742641	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	AVINA BHAGAT	PUMA ENERGY	0979306578	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	REJOICE C. HACHIBAMBA	KFC MAKENI/MAKENI MAL	0979100744	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	WALTERINE MWAMBA	HERBRY LABORATORIE	097-7-783661	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Nancheena Richard	Jack Kwings LTD	0961188687	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Eunice Mchamfwenko	LWSC	0966743235	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Gabriel Chikama	LWSC	0977776631	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Billy Chyambove	LWSC	0977825615	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	TOPSY SIMWAZA	LWSC	0977762657	<i>[Signature]</i>
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MULUNGUSHI MEETINGS



MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
SAFEGUARDS SCOPING MEETING HELD AT MULUNGUSHI
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE ON THE 13TH February,
2015

ATTENDANCE

The scoping meeting was attended by 38 people. The attendance register has been attached as appendix to these minutes

AGENDA

1. Opening remarks
2. Introduction
3. Project overview
4. Subprojects for first year investments
5. Overview of ZEMA requirements
6. Plenary targeting safeguards concerns

1.0 OPENING REMARKS

The meeting was opened at 10:15hrs. Participants were welcomed to the meeting by the facilitator, (the Public Relations Officer, LWSC). He thanked the participants for coming and explained to them that the meeting was a consultative one and thus all participants were expected to participate freely and that every contribution will be highly appreciated. He further explained that the meeting intended to disclose the proposed LSP and make known the possible impacts both positive and negative that would arise from the proposed project. Therefore contributions and concerns relevant to the project were welcome.

1.1 REMARKS BY LWSC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS COORDINATOR (ESSC)

The ESSC explained to the meeting that Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC) was about to implement the Lusaka Sanitation Project and that the details of the project would be presented shortly to the meeting. The essence of the meeting was to receive comments or concerns about the impact of the project to be directly or indirectly affected by the project. ESSC further explained that it a requirement of the Environmental Management Act of 2011 for any project of this magnitude being undertaken by LWSC, to engage with all the stakeholders and a scoping meeting was one of the ways in which stakeholders could be consulted.

He further explained that as LWSC we are fully alive to the fact that a project of this magnitude will definitely have both negative and positive impacts, resettlement and displacement issues as well as interference with existing infrastructure. This is the more reason why all stakeholders need to be consulted to allow for the smooth running of the project.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Participants introduced themselves by name and institutions they were representing.

3.0 PRESENTATION BY MANAGER PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

LWSC Project Implementation Unit manager, Mr. Jilly Chiyombwe welcomed everyone to the meeting and appreciated their coming. He further proceeded to disclose the Lusaka Sanitation Program in a slide show presentation.

4.0. OVERVIEW OF ZEMA REQUIREMENTS

The principal legislation in Zambia that governs environmental management is the Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2011. The act provides for the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment, and the prevention and control of pollution

Part III Section 29 of the Act states that “ *A person shall not undertake any project that may have an effect on the environment without the written approval of the Agency, and except in accordance with any conditions imposed in that approval*”.

The Act also provides for public participation in decision making and access to environmental information under part VII section 91.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, SI 28 of 1997, part III under the EMA of 2011 demands that before a developer commences implementing a project, an EIA (depending on the magnitude of the project) be prepared and submitted to the relevant regulatory authority for review and approval.

The process of preparing an EIA demands a scoping report and thus an EIA scoping meeting is inevitable.

5.0 PLENARY (QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

No.	NAME & ORGANISATION	QUESTION/COMMENT/ISSUE	RESPONSE
1	John Pinford -UNICEF	Commented that he was happy at a clarification during project presentation that referred to the program as aiming at targeting 100% sanitation coverage by 2035 and not sewerage coverage because sewerage coverage of 100% was a pipe dream. He further mentioned that UNICEF was willing to partner with LWSC on the sanitation options for peri urban areas that are not necessarily revenue generating.	LWSC: Grateful for UNICEF's support and plan to work with as many stakeholders as possible as improving sanitation in peri urban areas was expensive and complex
2	Kelvin Chileshe –Matero ward 28 CLLR	Wondered why no hand outs (print outs) of the project presentation were given beforehand for easy following of the presentation, and further asked as to when the project would commence.	LWSC: Hand outs will be given later. The project is in its preparation stage and is likely to start by August this year
3	David Manjulunji - RTSA	Expressed gratitude for the project as it was long overdue. His concern was on the poor reinstatements of infrastructure esp. roads after being cut which lead to accidents. What has been put in place to avoid this?	LWSC does not reinstate the road, instead it's the LCC/contractor that reinstates the roads. However thrust boring may be considered
4	Frederick Bwalya – Ngwerere CLLR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demanded to know what it took for people to be connected to the sewer network. • He further demanded to know whether the Garden ponds were going to be backfilled to avoid more deaths as a result of people drowning in the ponds. • In addition he demanded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was informed that all they needed to do was apply for the service at the Peri urban unit of LWSC. • LWSC was

		to know what program of fumigation had been put in place by LWSC to lessen mosquito breeding in the ponds as Garden compound and the surrounding localities have been infested by mosquitoes.	already taking measures to address the breeding of mosquitoes by fumigating the ponds
5	Kelvin Chileshe –Matero ward 28 CLLR	proposed that sewer expansion project should actually start in Matero compound	It will be considered when the project unfolds
6	Estella Mbulo –LCC	Appreciated the fact that the LSP was a baby of the Lusaka Master Plan initiated by the City Council. She however, was concerned that only about 15% of the city was on sewerage system, while the rest of the city was on onsite sanitation. She wondered as to what mechanisms were in place for the Council to work together with LWSC to improve the sanitation situation in the City, seeing that plots allocated for housing by the Council were too small to accommodate septic tanks.	The project has technical support funding to both LWSC and LCC
7	Bonje Muyunda - ZESCO	Wanted to know what resettlement issues had arisen so far and who was the project affected people (PAPs), as well as what EIA issues have been considered. She further wanted to know which organization was going to meet the cost for resettlements	She was informed that for the first year investments, no major resettlement issues had been encountered and that one important criteria used to selection of first year investment projects was the minimization of resettlements and the number of PAPs to be affected. The

			meeting was further informed that the reason why this stakeholders' meeting was called was to receive issues of concerns from project affect people (PAPs) and others generally, arising from the project impacts. Such concerns were going to be considered for mitigation in the EIA in line with ZEMA regulations.
8	William M. Banda - ZP	Expressed concern about the security (negative reactions from venders in case of demolitions)during project implementation of infrastructure and wanted to know whether people in the project areas had been sensitized about the project	LWSC: The PAPs are being consulted and sensitized but we appreciate the concern and we are grateful that the Zambia Police are one of our stakeholders in this project.
9	Bwalya Kapuwe – Matero ward 28	Indicated that a similar project in Matero’s Maiteneke area had “backfired” and therefore wanted to know what measures would be put in place to avoid similar experiences. Has there been sensitization?	
10	Jonathan Mwamfulilwa - ZAMTEL	Requested LWSC to invite ZAMTELto walk the route for the proposed project so that they can also identify their cables and re-route them where necessary prior to the implementation of the project.	LWSC: will continue communicating to all stakeholders at every stage of project implementation in

			order to avoid disruption of existing infrastructure.
11	Frederick Bwalya – Councillor Ngwerere	Re-echoed on the issue of mosquitoes in his ward and that he was not satisfied by the answer he was earlier given	LWSC: Took note and assured him that they will look at how best they can improve the situation
12	Lawrence Sichalwe – Councilor Msisi and Kuku	Indicated that a ‘CAB’ memo had been developed with Government on the redevelopment of MISISI compound and therefore requested that LWSC should not do anything regarding the development of MISISI compound outside the memo.	LWSC: Thanked the councilor for bringing the issue up but assured him that all stakeholders will be considered and consulted during project implementation.
13	Ben Mwila – Episcopal Conference	lamented that LWSC should have looked at other areas for consideration of sewer network extension, particularly areas such as Chalala that are on septic tanks	
14	Peter Mutale - Nwasco	Commented on the issue of the sewer ponds being near the people and the breeding of mosquitoes. Mr. Mutale appealed to the councilors to assist water utility companies as well as the regulator (NWASCO) in such issues by advising people in their ward not to build houses near the ponds. This is because ponds cannot be enclosed or fenced off. Nwasco is concerned that the cost being incurred by LWSC to fumigate or secure the ponds might end up being transferred to the customers by raising tariffs.	LWSC: Thank you
15	Alick Mbewe - ZESCO	Expressed concern, regarding	LWSC: Lay out

SIGNED MINUTES FOR ESIA SCOPING MEETING

		power cables that are along the Kafue road and that he would like to be availed the lay out designs for the interceptors prior to the project being implemented.	designs will be made available and invitations to walk the route will be made to avoid unnecessary interruptions
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6.0 CONCLUDING REMARKS

There having been no more questions or concerns from the participants, the facilitator thanked the participants for taking their time off to come and attend the scoping meeting. The participants was informed that they were free to get in touch with LWSC should there be any burning issues after this meeting because every contribution was highly valued. The meeting was closed at 12:30hrs.

Chairman

Name: O. Musonda
 Signature: [Signature]
 Date: 20.02.2015

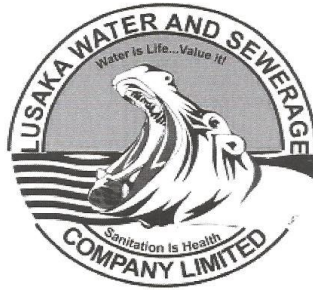
Stakeholder Representative

Name: SIMPITO AARON
 Signature: [Signature]
 Date: 20.02.2015
ZAMBEZI

Stakeholder Representative

Name: Estella N. Mbulo
 Signature: [Signature]
 Date: 20/02/2015

NGWERERE



LUSAKA SANITATION PROGRAM



REPORT ON THE AWARENESS RAISING MEETING HELD AT NGWERERE PONDS

19th February 2015.



The Lusaka sanitation program has a number of objectives among which are improving sanitation services especially informal settlements of Lusaka province. It also aims to meet regulatory requirements on waste disposal into natural environment. It will ensure direct impact on public health, environmental conservation and economic returns on investment for sustainability purposes.

Overall it seeks intervention as per investment master plan. As part of the requirement under the policy of resettlement it is important to engage would be beneficiaries and assess the impact the project will have on the existing infrastructure and determine how these would be compensated. The meeting was therefore held with the traders to meet the requirement above.

Following the commencement of the program a number of awareness activities are underway, among these are meetings with various stakeholders/ beneficiaries who include gardeners along the proposed project site known as Ngwerere ponds.

The Awareness Raising Meeting

A meeting was held on site on Thursday 19th February 2015 followed by a gardens survey using the agreed tools by the team. The meeting was attended by all the affected gardeners and the team explained the project components and the impact it will have on their gardens to which the gardeners raised a number of concerns.

Ngwerere Ponds are located in Chongwe district

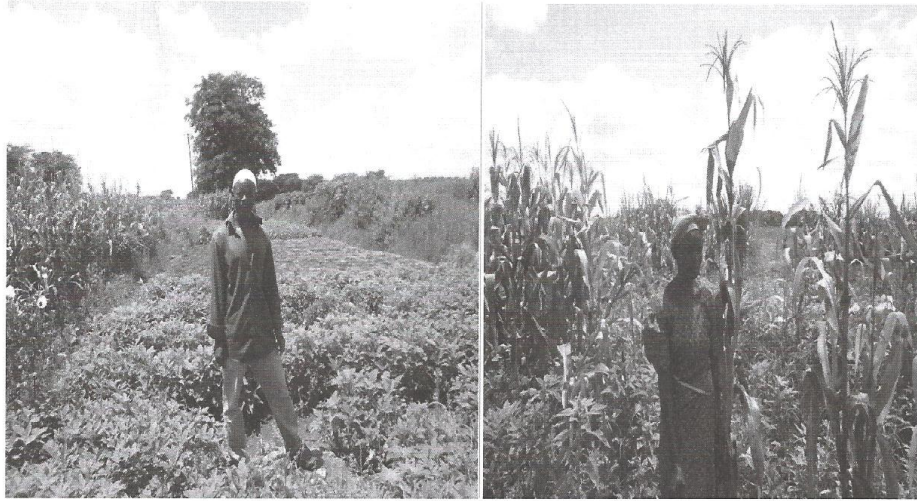
The aim of the meeting was primarily to communicate to the gardeners about the Lusaka sanitation program. As such the meeting focused on the primarily objectives of the program and the benefits of the program to the city



Concerns of the gardeners

- The gardeners expressed concern on the loss of income and gardens once the works commence.
- They were assured that that's why information was being collected to enable the company handle the situation if this occurred.
- They also wanted to know if the program will compensate them and what criteria will be followed if they had to be compensated because they deal in different crops?
- They were assured that the company understood and the issue will be tabled to other partners to explore the matter further.





Conclusion

The chair person thanked the gardeners for attending and urged them to be truthful when answering the tools used he further thanked LWSC for extending its usual respect to the residents by sensitizing the affected and beneficiary of the services, he further requested the company to update the traders on every step of the project and notify them on time.



SCANNED SIGNED REPORT ON THE AWARENESS
RAISING MEETING - NGWERERE

Chairperson

VICTOR MALAMBO - 0968461800 ~~APOL~~ -

DANIEL ZULU - 0955570974 - ~~ZULU~~ - SECRETARY

Secretary

APPENDIX C
RAP BUDGET
YEAR 1 INVESTMENT BUDGET

Project Area	Item and Description	Quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
1. Kafue Road	Billboards uprooting, reinstatement and lost rental for I month.	40	1,250.00	50,000.00
2. Kafue Road	Donchi Kubeba Vendors. Down time of I month, used blend rate. 118 plus 50% contingency to cover the time lapse and the migratory dynamics of vendors.	177	300.00	53,100.00

<p>3. Kafue Road</p>	<p>Reinstatements of tarred road cuttings. 34 road crossing @usd200/sq meter @30sqm per road crossing. This value is for contingency since the reinstatements are part of the bill of quantities for the construction.</p>	<p>1020 sqm</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>204,000.00</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>Gate entrances, driveways, lawns. Gate entrances per 100m assumed to be 5 since both sides of the road needs collector lines, over a length of 4000m since some of the line will be following the main roads. Blend price for reinstatement USD100.00 per square meter.</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>20,000.00</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Subtotal 1</p>				<p>427,000.00</p>

5.	RAP implementation and monitoring. Transport, external monitoring.			25,000.00
Subtotal 2				25,000.00
Estimated Grand Resettlement Costs			452,000.00	